

**« FICHE CONTRADICTOIRE »**  
**Evaluation of European Union cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (2007-2014)**  
**Main recommendations<sup>1</sup>**

Recommendations*	Departments' joint response	Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)
<p><b>Overall strategy and modalities</b></p>	<p><i>The departments concerned give their position on each recommendation by stating whether <u>they agree</u> with it, and, if not, why not. It is good practice to include a mention of the measures to be taken to implement the recommendations.</i></p>	<p><i>The departments concerned state what action has been taken to follow up the responses given a year ago. This shows whether and how any measures planned have been implemented.</i></p>
<p><b>Refine the EU's overall logic of intervention (IL) (R2)</b></p> <p>1. Conduct political economy analyses at the level of sectors, programmes or cycles of aid, for better identification of stakeholders' drivers &amp; incentives for progress (who, what, why, how). Consult therefore also civil society. These analyses should take account of drivers/incentives and provide risk mitigation measures in programming; project design; and political and policy dialogue. Resources should be made available to enable solid studies.</p> <p>2. Refine the EU's logic of intervention, at country and provincial levels. Further integrate</p>	<p>1. Given the country's size and the scale of EU action, it is not feasible to conduct a comprehensive analysis of Pakistan's political economy. However, whenever it is impossible to conduct analyses of the political economy of a particular sector or province, such analyses will be contracted out as part of the services required for the identification/formulation phases of future programmes. Assistance and support from headquarters (HQ) on the design of such terms of reference (ToRs) should be considered, for example by designing sample ToRs (like those that exist for evaluations). The European Union Delegation (EUD) will continue to consult representatives of civil society in the context of these identification / formulation processes.</p> <p>2. With the reflection linked to the mid-term review (MTR), a screening of the intervention</p>	<p>1. While efforts are made to conduct analyses of the political economy during the identification/formulation phases or for new programmes when relevant and feasible, such analysis is more often included in the inception phase. This, for example, was the case with the programme to support provincial assemblies. The EUD continues to consult representatives of civil society in the context of identification and formulation processes. There are plans to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the political economy in 2019, partly to prepare for the new multiannual indicative programme (MIP). This is particularly timely, given that a new government took office in August 2018.</p> <p>2. As part of follow-up, consistency and a stronger focus on a sustainable approach has</p>

\* As this evaluation has resulted in numerous recommendations, the Evaluation Unit has picked out the main ones. For the full list, please see the main report on pages 81-97.

Recommendations*	Departments' joint response	Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)
<p>in the EU's strategy &amp; activities government accountability, state-society relations, social cohesion, and job creation.</p>	<p>logic has been carried out. It has been confirmed that our approach is consistent with the strategic orientations of the new EU consensus on development: combatting poverty, support for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and helping to address the new priorities (sustainability, resilience, and the links between mobility, security and development).</p>	<p>been maintained. For example, in the 'rural development' focal sector, significant attention is being paid to the sustainability of the interventions, such as those implemented by Pakistan's Rural Support Programmes (RSPs), which are major implementing partners for EU support for rural development in Pakistan. The RSP's community-led local development model and its specific implementation modalities are characterised by a participatory bottom-up approach involving the local stakeholders (citizens in the rural areas), with special attention to women. The RSPs are non-profit companies with a strong presence of government representatives on their board. Their approach has been recognised in key government policies and strategies. They are able to deliver aid also in difficult-to-reach areas (e.g. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, former FATA areas), in addition to Sindh and Balochistan.</p>
<p>3. Clarify linkages of its development cooperation programme with security and migration agendas.</p>	<p>3. These linkages have been clarified as part of the mid-term review (MTR) of the multiannual indicative programme (MIP).</p>	<p>3. Links development and security, cf. point 2. Unfortunately, the Pakistan Government did not sign a financing agreement on the planned migration measure that would have been funded by the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI). No migration programme is currently being implemented, and none is planned.</p>
<p>4. Clarify the rationale of the overall cooperation programme (choice of sectors and provinces, consolidation or phasing out, modalities, etc.) and clarify the links underlying current/future programming and desired operational changes.</p>	<p>4. The rationale for the cooperation programme has been clarified as part of the MTR of the MIP and as part of the country agenda drafted in January 2017 and the assessment of cooperation in the context of the MTR of the</p>	<p>4. The provincial authorities and the key donors are gradually accepting the overall approach (working in 2 provinces, action limited to focal sector governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). This has made for a better targeted dialogue and</p>

Recommendations*	Departments' joint response	Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)
<p>5. It is plausible that EU support to education, rural development, justice and trade contributed to stemming radicalism and violent extremism. Possibly conduct a study on how these relationships play out and what the evidence entails for EU engagement.</p> <p>6. Strengthen project M&amp;E including on outcomes for target populations.</p>	<p>2014-2020 MIP.</p> <p>5. This study could be launched as part of our measures in support of efforts to counter violent extremism (CVE) in Pakistan.</p> <p>6. With the help of HQ's quality unit, steps will be taken to improve logical frameworks (logframes) and the monitoring and evaluation of future programmes.</p>	<p>improved coordination among donors.</p> <p>5. The study was not launched because the measures envisaged to support CVE in Pakistan were terminated in March 2018. Discussions on future cooperation in this area are still at a very early stage. It does not make sense to carry out the study until they have brought tangible results.</p> <p>6. Efforts have been made to improve the quality of logical frameworks (logframes) in preparation for the move to a new information management system. A workshop on drafting logframes was held for all programme managers in April 2018. This workshop, which focused on Sindh Province (a priority area), was designed to establish a single logframe for all EU measures in Sindh. Targeted monitoring is planned and will be introduced in three major rural development programmes - SUCCESS, PINS and BRACE - in 2019.</p>
<p><b>Further strengthen the capacity of adaptation to external shocks (R3).</b></p> <p>7. Further anticipate and plan possible complementarities between urgent humanitarian reaction and ongoing development interventions. Reinforce ties between DEVCO and ECHO, notably in nutrition, education and rural development. Consider also complementarities on civil protection and on internally displaced persons (IDPs).</p>	<p>7. In 2016, ECHO and the EUD were in the process of drawing up a joint humanitarian–development framework (JHDF) However, the process stalled when ECHO's funding was slashed in 2017. The JDHF will not be revived until ECHO has a clearer view of its future activities in Pakistan.</p>	<p>7. Currently, joint cooperation makes sense in the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan (there are no longer any projects in Sindh). Cooperation focuses mainly on tackling the chronic issue of lack of access for non-Pakistanis in closed areas like the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The Joint Humanitarian Development Framework has</p>

Recommendations*	Departments' joint response	Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)
<p>8. Coordinate and exchange information more closely between DEVCO and ECHO, at both programming and project levels. This relates notably to issues of nutrition and refugees in support to rural development (to be addressed in programmes and in policy and political dialogues), and to budget support and other activities in the field of rural development through the Rural Sector Programmes (RSPs) in KP, for example in the area of Gilgit Baltistan and Chitral.</p> <p>9. The intention to start a Joint Humanitarian and Development Framework (JHDF) between ECHO and DEVCO is an interesting step in this perspective.</p>	<p>8. At field level, coordination between ECHO and DEVCO is good and information is shared regularly. However, there could be more coordination at the programming level, as point 7 above makes clear.</p> <p>9. Same comment as 7 and 8 above.</p>	<p>come to a standstill, with ECHO phasing out and cutting back its activities in Pakistan.</p> <p>8. Regular meetings and ongoing updates on the annual ECHO planning process keep the DEVCO abreast of what ECHO is doing in the field. For example, DEVCO was informed of the priorities of ECHO's planned activities for 2019, including a focus on education in emergency situations. This will likely lead to better targeted action in 2019. For instance, the districts targeted under the measures that were recently completed in FATA could be prioritised as part of the measures planned under the Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) in 2019, and same approach would be followed in other provinces.</p> <p>9. Same comment as 7 and 8 above.</p>
<p><b>Continue to address demand &amp; supply sides of sector policies, and select accordingly the mix of modalities and implementation partners (R4).</b></p> <p>10. Promote converging bottom-up and top-down approaches for efficient public service governance and delivery. Assess at design stage the best sequence of support of the various elements of demand and supply sides and identify the required qualities from the</p>	<p>10. This has already been done for the rural support programmes, in which these two approaches are closely linked. It will be continued in future.</p>	<p>10. This is a reality in the Aid to Uprooted People (AUP) programme (FATA), which has two specific components supporting public services on the one hand and communities on the other. In the other provinces, developing local and district development plans helps</p>

Recommendations*	Departments' joint response	Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)
<p>implementation agencies for each component. Inform this assessment with a comprehensive analysis of the institutional context, including at decentralised and local levels.</p> <p>11. On the demand side: Strengthen population (students, producers, farmers...) in terms of advocacy, empowerment, organisational and professional capacities.</p> <p>12. On the supply side: Promote good governance and support enabling environment (policies, budget...) for public service delivery, economic activities and responsiveness to the demand of the population.</p> <p>13. When selecting implementing partners ensure that they meet as many as possible of the key characteristics (listed in C8) that are the most important for the type of project they will have to manage.</p>	<p>11. This has already been done for the rural support programmes. It will be continued in future.</p> <p>12. This has already been done for the rural support programmes. It will be continued in future.</p> <p>13. We will consider the selection criteria.</p>	<p>strengthen links between communities and technical services at district level.</p> <p>11. &amp; 12. Efforts to address demand and supply sides of sector policies have been undertaken and will be continued in the future. For example, an agreement has been signed with the Government of Pakistan end December 2018 for a budget support programme on education, with a significant technical assistance component. In addition, the Annual Action Programme for 2019 includes programmes improving public financial management and the delivery of efficient justice by key actors of the justice system in two targeted provinces and addressing hurdles to women's empowerment.</p> <p>13. The proposed implementing partners for the new actions under the annual action plan for 2019 have been carefully assessed.</p>
<p><b>Further mainstream gender and environment at all levels (R5)</b></p> <p>14. DEVCO to further mainstream gender &amp; environment in all cooperation activities. EEAS to also address gender &amp; environment in policy and political dialogues.</p>	<p>14. Gender and the environment are priorities for the Commission. At the project design stage, all cooperation programmes envisaged are carefully assessed in terms of their contribution to integrating ('mainstreaming') gender and environmental considerations.</p>	<p>14. Gender and the environment are priorities for the Commission. At the project design stage, all cooperation programmes envisaged are carefully assessed in terms of their contribution to integrating ('mainstreaming') gender and environmental considerations.</p>

Recommendations*	Departments' joint response	Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)
<p><i>Gender + Environment:</i></p> <p>15. Support civil society advocacy.</p> <p>16. Privilege women community-based organisations in local community empowerment.</p> <p>17. Promote awareness and incentives for government accountability.</p>	<p><i>Gender + Environment:</i></p> <p>15. Implementation of a civil society organisation (CSO) roadmap (to be given a boost if sufficient members of staff are available).</p> <p>16. This has already been done for the rural support programmes. It will be continued in future.</p> <p>17. Agree – through public finance management (PFM) programmes.</p>	<p>At EUD level, the political and operational sections work closely together specifically on gender issues. Gender is among the topics covered by a special Human Rights Cluster Working Group with members from the Delegation's political and cooperation sections. At HQ level the relevant units (DEVCO units B.1 and/or G.3 on gender, units C.1, C.2 and/or C.6 on environment and climate change) are regularly consulted during the project identification and formulation phase of each action.</p> <p><i>Gender + Environment:</i></p> <p>15. The ongoing update of the CSO roadmap will include gender and environmental considerations. The EUD has launched a CSO platform to raise awareness of climate change. The local gender action plan is being implemented and is subject to annual reporting, jointly drafted by the cooperation and political sections.</p> <p>16. This is continuing. The EUD, through the Sindh SUCCESS programme, sent a woman representing the empowered women groups to the 2018 European Development Days (EDD). Empowerment of rural women is also one of the goals of community mobilisation under the BRACE programme in Balochistan.</p> <p>17. The ongoing public finance management (PFM) programme is tackling efficiency and streamlining processes, thereby improving accountability at federal level and in the priority</p>

Recommendations*	Departments' joint response	Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)
<p>18. Support mainstreaming and monitoring of these issues at all levels (national/provincial/district/local governments).</p> <p><i>Gender:</i></p> <p>19. Continue promoting priority focus on gender issues in national / provincial sector policies (e.g. education, RD, justice).</p> <p>20. Continue supporting behavioural changes in cooperation programmes, based on sound analysis of drivers and incentives.</p>	<p>18. Climate change and Disaster Risk Management are integral aspects of all rural development projects and will continue to be so. The EUD is currently considering proposing a €65m project under AAP2019 (to be confirmed), focusing on water and climate change in Balochistan.</p> <p><i>Gender:</i></p> <p>19. Agree.</p> <p>20. Agree.</p>	<p>provinces of Sindh and Balochistan. PFM Reform Strategies have been adopted at Federal level as well as at the level of the priority provinces, Sindh and Balochistan. Implementation has started. The PFM programme is to be continued under the MIP, with a focus on PFM support at district levels. This will bring accountability to a lower tier of government. In addition, it includes a capacity building component to prepare costed provincial development strategy and sector plans, with a focus on streamlining of development goals and gender parity priorities.</p> <p>18. In addition to mainstreaming, the EUD is currently preparing a project on water and climate change in Balochistan, a province significantly affected by the problem. Identification ended in July and formulation will start at the end of September 2018.</p> <p><i>Gender:</i></p> <p>19. Gender has been systematically added to the regular (six-monthly) portfolio reviews conducted at federal and provincial level. It is part of the policy dialogue being conducted in all three focal sectors.</p> <p>20. Behavioural change is one of the goals of Sindh's Programme for Improved Nutrition (PINS) programme in support of the Government of Sindh's strategy to improve nutrition outcomes.</p>

<b>Recommendations*</b>	<b>Departments' joint response</b>	<b>Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)</b>
<p><i>Environment:</i></p> <p>21. Continue to seize any opportunity for addressing environmental issues in financial and non-financial cooperation (e.g. in fiscal policy and regulatory framework).</p> <p>22. Duly consider climate change in disaster risk management. The more so that it can be easily factored in into these activities as it consists essentially of mitigation and adaptation.</p>	<p><i>Environment:</i></p> <p>21. Mainly through political and policy dialogue with the provinces (PFR).</p> <p>22. Agree.</p>	<p><i>Environment:</i></p> <p>21. &amp; 22. The environment and climate change are integral aspects of our cooperation programmes. They are regularly addressed through policy dialogue and portfolio reviews. There is a specific programme, the Balochistan Water Resource Programme, being designed to mitigate the effects of climate change by addressing the sound governance of water and land resources in the province. To further 'mainstream' the environment and climate change, the rural development team responsible for operations received an additional member of staff.</p>
<p><b>Sector Budget Support should focus more on improving overall budget credibility and accountability at federal and provincial levels (R7)</b></p> <p>23. Conduct the dialogue on eligibility criteria and provincial PFM reform process at both the federal and provincial levels in view of the close technical linkages.</p> <p>24. Follow closely the process of re-establishment of Provincial Finance Commission Awards.</p> <p>25. Inform PFM policy dialogue with drill down diagnostic tools (PER, PETS, PEFA) on effective</p>	<p>23. Agree.</p> <p>24. To be discussed with Technical Assistance (TA) of the Public Finance Management (PFM) programme.</p> <p>25. The EUD already contributes to such analyses (for instance, we contribute to the</p>	<p>23. The current PFM programmes address this issue at federal and provincial levels. Any future programmes will also do so.</p> <p>24. The ongoing PFM programme, which operates at provincial level, is helping the government develop its PFM Reform Strategies and Action Plan, as well as PFM law (Sindh). The PFM Reform Strategies include a number of commitments on procurement.</p> <p>25. See answer No 24. The current PFM programme is also helping the government to</p>



<b>Recommendations*</b>	<b>Departments' joint response</b>	<b>Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)</b>
<p>level of provincial budget execution and efficiency of public expenditures.</p> <p>26. Strengthen PFM capacities at district and local government levels to accompany the decentralization/devolution process at sub-provincial and lower tier levels.</p> <p>27. Consider the support/strengthening of budget analysis capacities in the provincial/local assemblies.</p> <p>28. Use the €19M EU PFM TA project as key entry point.</p>	<p>current Balochistan Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) and we also cooperated with the WB in Sindh) and will continue to do so.</p> <p>26. This is already part of the current programmes (PFM, SUCCESS, BRACE) and remains a focus of our work in the PFM sector. Efforts to develop a stronger focus on district and local levels started in 2017.</p> <p>27. This is already part of existing programmes (PFM, SUCCESS, BRACE). It will remain a focus of our work in the PFM sector, in synergy with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the project supporting provincial assemblies (SUBAI – from MIP 2007-2013), and</li> <li>• support to national and provincial assemblies under the 2017 annual action programme.</li> </ul> <p>28. Agree. We have been doing this ever since the beginning of the project.</p>	<p>streamline budget execution processes, clean up data, delegate powers, produce reports, etc.</p> <p>26. This aspect is covered by the current PFM programme.</p> <p>27. Ditto.</p> <p>28. Ditto.</p>
<b>Rural Development</b>		
<p><b>In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consider how best to consolidate and ensure further development of achievements of past and ongoing EU support to rural development (R8)</b></p> <p>29. Continue ongoing support to/through KP Government with SBS + TA.</p>	<p>29. Current budget support to community-driven local development (CDLD) should be extended for a further 2 years (to be confirmed, as this is</p>	<p>29. It was agreed in early 2018 to extend the CDLD programme, so it should be possible to maintain both the programme and the policy.</p>

<b>Recommendations*</b>	<b>Departments' joint response</b>	<b>Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)</b>
<p>30. Focus on improving local government's capacity to respond to needs of local communities (may require drill down studies, PER, PETS, to better understand the functioning of key governance mechanisms at district/local level). Strengthen linkages with elected local governments.</p> <p>31. Ensure institutional vertical (provincial -local) and horizontal (across sectors) coordination mechanisms.</p> <p>32. Continue the two-pronged approach but check if EU support is still needed on the demand side.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Pursue effort on the supply side: BS + TA to develop KP Gov. capacity to respond to the demands of local communities.</li> <li>▸ Demand side: pursue three tiered social mobilisation approach; check if EU</li> </ul>	<p>still being discussed with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, to ensure that the approach and policy are sustainable.</p> <p>30. Part of current programmes. This will continue if new rural development programmes are designed for KP, or it will be implemented by other partners and the KP Government itself.</p> <p>31. Disagree. It is the KP Government – not a donor like the EU (active in only one of KP's divisions) – that must take responsibility for putting coordination mechanisms in place. However, the EUD actively contributes to any coordination meetings and plays a proactive role, sometimes convening such meetings on technical issues.</p> <p>32. This will depend on whether or not a new CDLD programme for KP is developed. Currently the objective is to manage a sound exit strategy in order to ensure sound follow-up and policy dialogue with the KP Government. There will be no increase in Delegation staff at this stage.</p>	<p>30. Stronger focus is set on capacity building in the Local Government Department, but with these specific considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CDLD policy to be implemented by a provincial department will be discussed in depth over the coming months.</li> <li>• The EUD intends to lead an in-depth dialogue with the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs), to identify which of the existing implementation models is most likely to contribute towards sustainability.</li> </ul> <p>31. The EUD remains part of the provincial coordination led by the P&amp;D department.</p> <p>32. As the EUD is required to stand by its commitment to work in a restricted number of provinces only, the extended CDLD programme should not be extended even further; the focus is indeed on implementing a sound exit strategy to ensure that the CDLD policy is pursued in future through government funding.</p>

Recommendations*	Departments' joint response	Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)
<p>support still necessary, or if RSPs and existing LOs can go ahead without further support.</p>		
<p><b>Education &amp; TVET</b></p>		
<p><b>In future sector budget support programmes focus on education quality and learning outcomes (beyond institutional reforms) (R12)</b></p> <p>33. Assist the administration to develop an education balanced scorecard approach for its policy planning and monitoring at provincial and districts levels. Include in it elements to monitor access and participation, as well as quality of education, as both are mutually supporting.</p> <p>34. Pursue the consolidation of education information system at provincial and lower levels for planning and regular monitoring purpose.</p> <p>35. Promote policy responsiveness (continuous teacher professional development...) to monitored results.</p>	<p>33. Agree. Systems for monitoring access and participation already exist, but budgetary provisions need to be increased. This will be dealt with as part of our policy dialogue with the provincial governments.</p> <p>34. This is already part of our existing programmes in Sindh, KP and Balochistan.</p> <p>35. All our education sector programmes have a regular continuous professional development (CPD) component.</p>	<p>33. In the provinces of Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, independent monitoring was introduced to capture accurate real-time data for use in planning and financing the sector. The provincial governments have taken over these project-funded initiatives under recurrent budgets.</p> <p>34. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has decided to merge all (about 16) databases into a common Education Management Information System (EMIS) as a source of credible real-time data. EU TA is working with them. In Sindh EMIS has been improved by creating a Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation whose data is fed to the EMIS. While initial funding was covered by the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), this is now covered under the province's recurrent budget.</p> <p>35. Our Sindh project is closed, but CPD is one of the components of the new project. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, we continue to provide technical assistance for teachers' training and professional development.</p>

<b>Recommendations*</b>	<b>Departments' joint response</b>	<b>Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)</b>
<p>36. Provision of capacity building for districts, sub-districts administration and local governments.</p> <p>37. Secure proper financing for key non salary public expenditure programmes aimed at improving standard of schooling system.</p> <p>38. Consider under Sector Reform Contract to moving progressively from institutional reform-centred key performance indicators to education access, quality and learning outcome-centred indicators.</p>	<p>36. Agree. In Sindh, two of eight key performance indicators focus on building capacity at district and sub-district levels.</p> <p>37. Both KP and Sindh programmes focus on this. In Sindh, one of our KPIs specifically focuses on non-salary budget and school-specific budgets for educational materials.</p> <p>38. Agree. Our new Sindh Programme focuses on school level.</p>	<p>36. A new EUR 50 million budget support programme for education in Sindh (DEEP, the Financing Agreement with the Government of Pakistan was signed in December 2018) focuses on providing services at school level and proposes working at sub-district and district level.</p> <p>37. School-Specific Budget and Parent Teacher Council funds are now part of the regular budget.</p> <p>38. See answer under point 36.</p>
<p><b>Promote further local accountability and governance system in education (R13)</b></p> <p>39. Promote stronger local government systems and accountability.</p> <p>40. Improve education budget reporting (more detailed classifications) on local budget flows.</p> <p>41. Strengthen oversight capacities of the provincial and local assemblies.</p>	<p>39. Agree with the idea, but there is no political will at provincial level to devolve functions and authority.</p> <p>40. Agreed. Education budget reporting already exists.</p> <p>41. Agree in principle, but local assemblies (Union Councils) lack authority, while provincial assemblies lack the capacity.</p>	<p>39. See answer under points 24, 25 and 26.</p> <p>40. Monthly budget execution reports are regularly used by the department of education to review the expenditures.</p> <p>41. There is a need to strengthen the provincial assemblies' oversight function and to encourage them to devolve the service delivery functions to the local governments.</p>

Recommendations*	Departments' joint response	Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)
42. Improve access of local authorities and civil society to public management capacity training.	42. The provincial assembly responds only to the audit observations. No such structure exists. It will need a paradigm shift in the country's power structures and in institutions' mandates.	42. On the input side, EU programmes regularly include components for public management capacity building (e.g. the budget support programme 'DEEP' has a technical assistance component to support the education authorities with the implementation of selected reforms and to strengthen the data management in education), including the new public finance management reform programme under preparation (for decision in 2019). The expectation of changing administrative commitment and standards requires a medium- to long-term perspective.
43. Pursue user and civil society empowerment (capacity development) such as parent teacher councils / school management committees while addressing minimum requirements for such approaches to be effective (e.g. avoidance of capture by local elites). Synergies with local empowerment efforts conducted via the rural development programmes should be exploited.	43. Agree. Local education groups comprising civil society organisations (CSOs) have been formed at provincial level. Schools have management committees including members drawn from among parents and civil society.	43. Local education groups formed under the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) funding in Sindh and Balochistan are keeping their coordination efforts under the GPE umbrella, but they need to expand their role to the sector as a whole. We continue to encourage provincial governments to provide support for parent-teacher councils and school management committees.
44. Increase consideration for demand side.	44. Indeed, demand for education is not high, so the demand needs to be created first. Enrolment campaigns conducted by the governments are a step in the right direction.	44. No change. While enrolment campaigns are being conducted in the provinces where the EUD is working, the results remain disappointing. Following the lessons learnt that the process reforms need to be strengthened by service delivery reforms, new projects focus increasingly on service delivery. The education sector project for Sindh signed in December 2018 is an example.
45. Capacity development activities for	45. Agreed and being followed in our existing	45 As stated under 44, the new focus of activities

Recommendations*	Departments' joint response	Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)
<p>districts/sub-district administration, civil society and provincial/local assemblies.</p> <p>46. Review educational institutional, administrative and financial mandates of the lower-tier levels of provincial and local government.</p> <p>47. Consider the reestablishment of province finance Commission Award under the local governed Acts to promote transparent and predictable formula-based fiscal transfers at provincial level.</p> <p>48. Envisage to including in EU Sector Reform Contracts' policy dialogue these issues.</p>	<p>programmes.</p> <p>46. We can only provide technical assistance, but the authorities need to say that they are willing for us to do this.</p> <p>47. Disagree. The Provincial Finance Commission is part of the package set up under the local government ordinance of 2001, which expired in 2009. The local government bodies currently in place do not have such structures.</p> <p>48. Agreed. We will pursue relevant issues in the policy dialogue as far as possible.</p>	<p>is on service delivery and that includes building capacities at districts/sub-districts and local levels.</p> <p>46. This review is on the Federal Government's agenda for the inter-provincial meeting of education ministers. As part of the group of partners in the development of national education, we continue to encourage devolution to lower tiers.</p> <p>47. Whenever the political developments in the country provide an opportunity, the EU is continuing to pursue this further through policy dialogue.</p> <p>48. As in item 47.</p>
<p><b>Continue support to TVET and adopt a systemic approach more market oriented (R14)</b></p> <p>49. Assist the VET system to adopt a less theoretical approach and to involve as much as possible the private sector including in work on curricula, transfers of skills and options for work-based learning.</p>	<p>49. Agreed. The ongoing support to TVET sector (TVET III), which started on 1 January 2017, puts particular emphasis on private sector involvement throughout the training cycle (from curriculum development and trainee selection to their assessment). Moreover, the competency-based training system being introduced through TVET III focuses on at least 70% practice.</p>	<p>49. TVET III is picking up momentum. As mentioned earlier, the project focuses mainly on private sector involvement throughout the training cycle. Two sector skill councils have been established (in the construction and hospitality sectors), with extensive private sector representation. TVET advisory forums have been set up in all the provinces where both the public and the private sectors are represented. The private sector is represented through business and industry associations, which is very helpful for designing demand-driven training</p>

Recommendations*	Departments' joint response	Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)
<p>50. Align outreach and institutional strengthening on labour market demands and opportunities (including demands by micro-enterprises and informal sector).</p>	<p>50. Partially agreed. TVET III will focus on training demands, which are being identified through a sector study at provincial level. The aim is to identify key sectors with high demand for skilled labour. Business, industry and related associations are actively involved in these studies. To some extent this will cater to demand from micro-enterprises, but it is not easy to work out what demand there is from the informal sector; it is extremely fragmented, and it is difficult to gather information from people working in this sector. However, the recognition of prior learning (RPL) is a mechanism for gathering information about the informal sector and making it semi-formal. Around 15000 people will be assessed through RPL under TVET III.</p>	<p>programmes.</p> <p>50. Sector studies have been conducted in all four provinces and in three regions (Azad Jammu and Kashmir, FATA and Gilgit Baltistan). Key sectors with employment potential and demand have been identified. A total of 186 agreements with companies to provide workplace-based training have so far been signed.</p>
<p>51. Consider the possibility of including career counselling among the services offered by the TVET system.</p>	<p>51. Agreed. Career counselling was part of the previous two TVET projects (TVET I and II) and will continue to be part of the TVET III project.</p>	<p>51. Plan for stepping up existing capacity for vocational counselling and job placement (VC/JP) developed. Training manual for VC/JP officers revised. Activities initiated to build the capacity of training providers and other institutions to support successful transition from training into employment. 12 institutions to host 'model VC/JP institutes' identified, and assessment regarding equipment and training needs conducted. Refresher training conducted for 127 VC/JP officers (27% women).</p>
<p>52. As a significant demand for skilled people comes from abroad, the TVET system should also identify the needs of this particular segment of the market.</p>	<p>52. Agree. TVET III will also look into the demand for skilled labour abroad, especially in the Gulf region.</p>	<p>52. This has yet to be done.</p>

<b>Recommendations*</b>	<b>Departments' joint response</b>	<b>Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)</b>
<p>53. Design simpler projects and if outreach components are implemented by several NGOs impose a standard approach to baseline studies in selected districts.</p> <p>54. For outreach, if several NGOs are implementing: impose a standard approach to baseline studies in selected districts.</p>	<p>53. This is impracticable, as each district has a specific geographical and social character, and it may not be possible to apply the same standard approach to baseline studies. Moreover, this is no longer valid, as we do not intend to work through NGOs for our ongoing TVET project, nor do we plan to do so in the near future.</p> <p>54. Same response as that given under point 53.</p>	<p>53. Following the recent events regarding the restrictive NGO registration policy, it is not obvious that future TVET projects will be implemented by NGOs.</p> <p>54. Same response as mentioned under point 53.</p>
<p><b>Democratisation, Human Rights and Rule of Law</b></p>		
<p><b>Update the logic of intervention in democratisation/human rights/rule of law (R16).</b></p> <p>55. EEAS and DEVCO could jointly analyse the drivers of change and spoilers in Pakistan today, at local, federal, regional and global levels.</p> <p>56. The Delegation could map out local initiatives that already have the support of local government and/or civil society.</p> <p>57. The EU's strategy on democratization, human rights and rule of law could be refocused on the drivers of change and local initiatives identified, boosting ownership and effectiveness.</p>	<p>55-57. Agree with the recommendation.</p>	<p>55-57. Agree with the recommendation. The 2018 process of updating the CSO Roadmap revealed that the most pressing need of CSOs is related to an enabling environment (successful registration with the government, access to certain places in the country, access to information, access to and be heard by the government, etc). Related support could take the shape of a collaborating platform bringing together CSOs and relevant government services, maybe with the support and mediation of donors. However, due to the recent developments shrinking the space of civil society in Pakistan, engaging in such a process must be carefully reflected upon.</p>



Recommendations*	Departments' joint response	Departments' joint response as regards follow-up (one year on)
<b>Trade</b>		
<p><b>Ensure sustainable and continued use of past achievements (R20)</b></p> <p>58. Use the policy dialogue and non-financial cooperation to follow up on progress achieved with EU Support (e.g. trade infrastructure, IPO, CCP, compliance with WTO rules) and their use to stimulate trade and investment with EU.</p> <p>59. When applicable use Pakistani trade institutions to conduct surveys, studies, training relevant for designing interventions in other areas (e.g. TVET, agriculture).</p>	<p>58. Agree in principle, but difficult to implement in practice, as the funding and human resources available are limited.</p> <p>59. Agree in principle, but DEVCO can only contract out such activities in compliance with procurement rules and procedures. It is thus possible to award contracts to these institutions only if they are eligible and make a competitive offer that is selected.</p>	<p>58. Specific efforts will be made during the implementation of the new programme supporting Growth for Rural Development and Sustainable Progress (GRASP, a EUR 50 million programme focused on SME &amp; business development in horticulture &amp; dairy sectors), to strengthen some of the public sector institutions in charge of trade and private sector development at the federal and provincial levels. The aim is to take up and keep the momentum for reforms induced in the sector under the TRTA II programme. This will have to take into account that the new government elected in 2018 is still settling-in and organisational changes and reallocations of staff in the mentioned public sector institutions are still ongoing.</p> <p>59. Nothing to be added.</p>