



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



# AID PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT 2016-17

Pakistan

September 2017



# PAKISTAN AID PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

## 2016-17

### SUMMARY

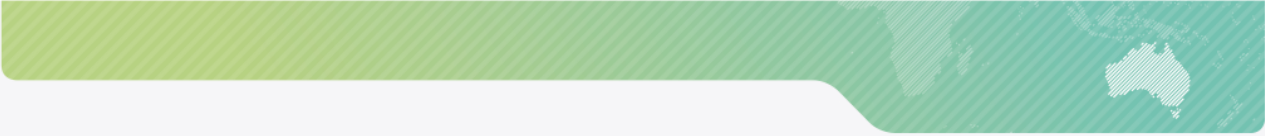
This Aid Program Performance Report (APPR) summarises the performance of Australia's aid program in Pakistan from July 2016 to June 2017 against the *Pakistan Aid Investment Plan 2015-16 to 2018-19*. Over the past year, Australia's aid program has continued to make a valuable contribution to Pakistan's development. Australian aid focuses on the poorest and hardest to reach areas, in particular the provinces that border Afghanistan and Iran. The program provides on-the-ground support alongside strong policy engagement in priority areas at the federal and provincial levels. Against the backdrop of a high risk operating environment with security challenges, limited capacity at the provincial level, and low human development indicators, most aid investments are performing well and are on track to achieve objectives.

The Pakistan aid program achieved some strong results despite these operational challenges. All six of the 2016-17 performance benchmarks were achieved, notwithstanding mixed ratings across our investments for efficiency, monitoring and evaluation, and gender equality. The Pakistan aid program fell just short of the 80 percent satisfactory target for gender equality achieving 75 percent satisfactory – albeit a marked improvement from 55 percent satisfactory for gender last year. A decrease in efficiency ratings from 82 percent satisfactory to 67 percent satisfactory was driven by three investments, which also rated poorly on monitoring and evaluation.

Steady progress was made towards the program's three strategic objectives in this reporting period. Under **Objective 1: Generating sustainable inclusive growth**, the Food and Agriculture Organisation's (FAO) agribusiness program assisted 8,830 small-holder farmers in the remote areas of South West Balochistan to improve their incomes. In addition, the Market Development Facility (MDF) helped around 26,000 poor farmers to improve their incomes and employment opportunities, with impressive results in the area of women's economic empowerment – in a context of persistent challenges for gender equality. Two investments under the economic growth objective, an agricultural research program and a trade policy program, did not meet performance expectations and will be the subject of close DFAT management attention over the coming year.

Progress against **Objective 2: Investing in Pakistan's people with a focus on women and girls** exceeded expectations against performance targets for our Challenging Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Program in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh provinces, where over 2330 female survivors of violence accessed program services, and for our Nutrition program in Balochistan, which delivered nutrition services to 130,000 women and children. An evaluation found that the GBV Program was delivering critical, quality services to survivors of violence. Progress against our new third strategic objective, **Objective 3: Supporting stabilisation and resilience** met expectations with investments achieving targets as planned, noting that a number of programs under this objective were in their first year of implementation and will require active management attention over the coming year.

Of note over the past year was Australia's contribution to provincial-level policy outcomes in areas such as nutrition, education and ending violence against women. Under Australia's flagship nutrition investment the Multi-Donor Trust Fund on Nutrition (MDTF-N), the Government of Balochistan allocated co-financing of AUD\$3.5m for 2 years (20 per cent of the annual project cost) for nutrition services in seven districts, and committed AU\$5.9m over three years for a pilot multi-sectoral nutrition project in two districts. Australia also successfully advocated for the development of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Program (KESP) Equity Strategy and an initial commitment of AUD\$4.2m by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government to implement the Strategy. In the challenging contexts of these two border provinces, these are significant achievements.



In 2016-17, based on analysis from last year's APPR, we undertook to review the Strategic Objectives under the current Aid Investment Plan (AIP) for Pakistan. Since 2015 when the AIP was developed, Australia's aid program has evolved in line with changes in the Pakistan context and Australia's priorities. Changes include the growth of our inclusive economic development and trade-related investments, the consolidation of investments in the governance, health and education sectors, an increased focus on stabilisation and resilience, and a more explicit focus on **women's empowerment and gender equality** across our aid investments. To reflect this, the human development objective now has a clearer focus on women and girls, and an additional Strategic Objective on **Stabilisation and Resilience** has been included in the updated Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) (Annex E). This revised PAF is used to assess performance in this APPR, and will inform development of the next AIP.

## EXPENDITURE

Australian ODA accounts for approximately 1.7 per cent of total ODA to Pakistan, and Australia ranks as the sixth largest donor to Pakistan according to most recently available OECD/DAC reporting<sup>1</sup>.

Table 1 Total ODA Expenditure in FY 2016-17

Objective	A\$ million	% of total ODA
Objective 1: Generating sustainable inclusive growth and employment	12.8	26 %
Objective 2: Investing in Pakistan's people with a focus on women and girls	17.1	34 %
Objective 3: Supporting stabilisation and resilience	12.6	25 %
Sub-Total Bilateral	42.5	86 %
Regional and Global	6.3	12 %
Other Government Departments	0.3	0.6 %
Total ODA Expenditure	49.1	

## PERFORMANCE AGAINST STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Objective	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Objective 1: Generating sustainable inclusive growth and employment	Green	Amber
Objective 2: Investing in Pakistan's people with a focus on women and girls	Amber	Green
Objective 3: Supporting stabilisation and resilience	N/A	Green

Note:

■ Green. Progress is as expected at this stage of implementation and it is likely that the objective will be achieved. Standard program management practices are sufficient.

■ Amber. Progress is somewhat less than expected at this stage of implementation and restorative action will be necessary if the objective is to be achieved. Close performance monitoring is recommended.

■ Red. Progress is significantly less than expected at this stage of implementation and the objective is not likely to be met given available resources and priorities. Recasting the objective may be required.

<sup>1</sup> See OECD/DAC reporting at <http://www2.compareyourcountry.org/aid-statistics?cr=665&lg=en&page=21>



## OBJECTIVE 1: GENERATING SUSTAINABLE INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT



This objective – *Generating sustainable inclusive growth and employment through improved agricultural and market development, increased trade and investment, and water resources management* – was rated amber because of mixed progress within the economic growth portfolio. Most investments are performing in line with expectations, with some exceeding expectations. However, two investments which aim to promote evidence based policy reform in trade and agriculture – the Pakistan Trade and Investment Policy Program (PTIPP) and the Agricultural Value Chain Collaborative Research Program (AVCCR) – have been assessed as underperforming Investments Requiring Improvement (IRI).

With a number of investments now making up the economic growth portfolio, the reporting period saw an emphasis on strengthening links between investments and gender equality outcomes. For example, the MDF, Australia's private sector development program, worked with FAO agribusiness AusABBA Program to establish a female-only dates packing facility in Balochistan - a significant outcome given the conservative social context. Climate action and nutrition-sensitive programming are also increasing areas of focus for the portfolio, with a strong emphasis on water resources management as the second phases of AusABBA and MDF come on line.

Under **Outcome 1: Selected value chains are more inclusive** – MDF, AusABBA and the Sarhad Rural Support Program's Women's Empowerment and Market Development activity (SRSP WEEMD) all exceeded their targets relating to women's economic empowerment. The proportion of full-time equivalent jobs (FTEs) for women has gone up to 40 per cent of all jobs created, compared with 25 per cent last year. SRSP WEEMD is delivering good early results in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. For example, 438 women were trained in accessing jobs and setting up enterprises against the target of 429, and 484 women accessed Community Investment Funds (soft loans for setting up small-scale enterprises) against the target of 400. These numbers are small but important, providing a strong platform for scalability going forward.

MDF created AUD8.5m (US6.8m) additional market transactions compared with AUD2.6m (US2.1m) last year - a four fold increase - and the leverage ratio for private sector investment improved from 1.5 to 1.9.<sup>2</sup> MDF delivered improved incomes for around 26,000 poor farmers (against a target of 23,300) in the reporting period. Under FAO AusABBA, 8830 smallholder farmers (50 per cent women against the benchmark target of 48 per cent) in the remote areas of South West Balochistan increased their incomes. The average increase in incomes for 11,259 households over the life of the Program (2012-17) was 23 per cent. AusABBA leveraged almost AUD2m private sector investment in the reporting period. In September 2016, as the Co-Chair of Pakistan's Inter-Agency Gender and Development Group - INGAD, Australia hosted a panel discussion on women's economic empowerment in the context of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), an important contribution to the policy debate in Pakistan.

Under **Outcome 2: Governments, enterprises and smallholders are adopting evidence-based agriculture, water and trade policy reforms as a result of Australian investments**, there is now high-level commitment to establish consistency in water data management and sharing across key agencies in Pakistan, with support from Australia's Sustainable Development Investment Portfolio (SDIP) regional investment in water

<sup>2</sup> Figures from MDF's 11th Semester Reports and the draft Annual Aggregation of Results Report

management, food and energy security. Under SDIP Pakistan, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) partnered with the Asia Foundation to conduct a study on the political economy of water in ten key areas in the Indus River Basin, including the role of private sector in shaping the water debate. Australian water scientists are working with Pakistan's Ministry of Water and Power, the Indus Rivers Systems Authority and the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) to introduce a river flows forecasting model for the Indus. These policy outcomes are supporting Pakistan's adaptation to the impact of climate change. The Australia-Pakistan Integrated Water Resource Management MoU is currently with the Pakistan government for approval and is expected to be signed in the next reporting period.


The Pakistan aid program is also pursuing innovation through the No Win No Fee Program with assistance from DFAT's InnovationXchange. Under this program, the Punjab Government and McKinsey Group have commenced a trial of a performance-based payment arrangement for tax specialists to identify options to increase tax revenues.

While the PTIPP, delivered in partnership with the World Bank, has strong support from the Pakistan Ministry of Commerce and has developed a range of policy products and analytics, there is limited evidence of progress towards outcomes as defined in the Results Framework. As a result the project has been classified as an underperforming investment. The Pakistan Ministry of Commerce is now committed to finalising the draft of the next Strategic Trade Policy Framework by April 2018 and PTIPP inputs are expected to underpin the new Strategy. This expected outcome has been included as a performance benchmark for next year. There is also a strong rationale for Australia to invest in agricultural research in Pakistan through the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) (Agricultural Value Chain Collaborative Research (AVCCR) Program, but progress in the first year of this program has not been in line with expectations, leading to performance concerns. For both these IRIs, remediation plans have been agreed at senior levels to ensure performance improves during the next reporting period. Both cases of underperformance highlight the need to better articulate and test the links between activities and outcomes in designs and investment-level performance frameworks to ensure outcomes are realistic and achievable in the operating context.

## OBJECTIVE 2: INVESTING IN PAKISTAN'S PEOPLE, WITH A FOCUS ON WOMEN AND GIRLS



Our human development objective is now squarely focussed on improving outcomes for women and girls. This objective was rated green because significant progress has been achieved, especially in terms of provincial level policy outcomes. The World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund on Nutrition (MDTF-N) was off-track in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (one of the two target provinces) during the last reporting period, but there is now an approved project document to commence the inception phase, with the first stage of delivery of services expected in 2018-19. Progress is slow as this investment is working through Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa systems, but outcomes are likely to be more sustainable. The evidence suggests the program has turned a corner in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and this, together with good performance in Balochistan, justifies a green rating overall.



Under **Outcome 3: Women and Girls have better access to education, nutrition, counselling and support services**, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Program (KESP), implemented through a delegated cooperation arrangement with DFID, met its target of improving education services for 4.4m children (including 1.95m girls) during the reporting period. The infrastructure component of this investment has also achieved strong progress, with 246 classrooms completed, well beyond the target of 212. The performance benchmark target for nutrition services under the MDTF-N was also far exceeded, with almost 130,000 women and children in selected districts in Balochistan receiving nutrition-related services, against the target of 77,970.

An evaluation of Australia's Challenging Gender-based Violence Program (May 2017) verified that the investment is making strong progress towards objectives in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces, concluding that it is 'highly relevant, is delivering results, and has significant potential for impact and scale-up.' This Program remains the best performing investment in the Pakistan aid program, based on Aid Quality Check (AQC) ratings. During the reporting period, 2330 female survivors of violence accessed program services, well above the target of 1800 and 700 more than during the last reporting period.

Demonstrable progress was made against **Outcome 4: Governments are adopting policy reform around inclusive education, nutrition and ERAW as a result of Australian engagement** over the reporting period. For example, KESP contributed to the *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Plan (2015-20)* being passed by the provincial cabinet in early 2017, which reinforced the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's commitment to education, and guarantees budget allocation to 2020. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Independent Monitoring Unit (IMU), established through KESP, has had a transformational impact on the education sector's ability to monitor progress and plan. As a result of the IMU, education reforms in the province are based on intensive monitoring and are data-driven. A team of monitors visit schools monthly and uploads live data on key indicators used by district education officers, and seeks immediate action through the Online Action Management System. This has driven an improvement in teacher attendance rates from 85 per cent in 2015-16 to 90 per cent in 2016-17. The Elementary and Secondary Education Department also conducted an Out of School Children Census (estimated 1.5 million children out of school of which 1 million are girls) and the data will inform future planning to ensure provision of education for all children. It will also inform implementation of new inclusive education initiatives under the KESP Equity Strategy developed with the provincial government during the reporting period. This Strategy will be crucial to ensuring that marginalised children, especially girls and children with disability have access to education.

The passage of Anti-Honour Killing and Anti-Rape legislation also took place during this reporting period. Efforts to pass this legislation were led by the Women's Parliamentary Caucus (WPC), the Gender-based Violence Program's strategic partner at the federal level. The Caucus was assisted in what had been a lengthy campaign by their members and by civil society to achieve these legislative milestones, by the findings of Australian-supported research on gaps and challenges in Pakistan's medico-legal services. As the result of provincial level partnership and advocacy under the GBV Program, funding for hotline services for survivors of violence has been secured with formal support from the Sindh Police Department and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Directorate of Social Welfare, Women's Empowerment and Special Education.

Australia's policy investment supporting the National and Provincial Fortification Alliances (NFA/PFA) has also contributed to significant policy reforms, including the Launch of the National Food Fortification Strategy by the National Fortification Alliance and the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination in April 2017. With Australian funds, the World Food Program (WFP) organised meetings with provincial governments to advocate for the need for universal food fortification, aimed at reducing the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies in the population. As a result, the Punjab Government has a draft Food Fortification Act, and other provinces are moving in the same direction.

## OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING STABILISATION AND RESILIENCE



Ensuring stability is a vital interest and foundation for Pakistan's Vision 2025 and long-term development goals. Much of Australia's aid program in Pakistan contributes to this agenda in a cross-cutting way, but there are also targeted investments supporting stabilisation and resilience that led to a decision to establish a new objective to emphasise these efforts and results. This new objective was rated green because progress is in line with expectations for the key investments, despite delays in implementation of Round II projects under the World Bank managed MDTF for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Balochistan (MDTF-Border Areas).

The MDTF-Border Areas, which contributes to **Outcome 5: Enhanced Stability in Pakistan's Border Areas**, provides budget and technical support to local Governments in the fragile and conflict-affected border regions. The 2017 DFID Review found that the program has largely met expectations, delivering improved services, livelihoods skills development and community infrastructure to over 7.5 million people since 2010. Despite this, the program was unable to provide strong evidence of outcomes or impact of Round I. The MDTF-Border Areas transitioned to Round II extending some Round I projects while Round II was established. Challenges with Round II included reduced donor funding, drawn out program negotiation and approval process, and low awareness and skills in relation to gender equality. Six new projects were established in 2016-17, with the merging of two regional economic and job creation projects for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas under one project framework.

During the reporting period, the Australian High Commission in Islamabad engaged extensively on the need for safe, sustainable and dignified voluntary return of documented and undocumented Afghans, and for support for displaced Afghans sheltering in Pakistan. An agreement with International Organisation for Migration (IOM) to provide humanitarian support was signed at end of reporting period. DFAT also supported local civil society organisations to counter violent extremism (CVE), with a focus on women and youth, and facilitated a panel discussion on CVE as an Inter-Agency Gender and Development Group event.

Under **Outcome 6: Enhanced Resilience in Pakistan's Border Areas**, Australia's multi-year contribution to the World Food Program funded the school feeding program in FATA to help stabilise enrolment and encourage resumption and attendance in schools.<sup>3</sup> One of WFP's main achievements in 2016 was support to the program design of the government-led school feeding initiatives in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. The provincial government in both provinces adopted a program structure similar to WFP's ongoing intervention in FATA. Furthermore, coordination continued on the incorporation of school feeding into the draft National Education Policy in 2017. All activities under this operation are supplemented by policy work to achieve greater results in improving food security and nutrition, preparedness, disaster mitigation and resilience-building in vulnerable areas. In the next reporting period we will explore opportunities to enhance our contribution to climate sensitive and disaster risk reduction (DRR) work through WFP.

Australia's support for the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Natural Disaster Fund, while at an early stage, is a significant pioneering investment and key connection for the program with the ADB in Pakistan. It will provide a sustainable financing mechanism to respond to specific natural disaster events and enhance Pakistan's resilience in the future. Australia is also supporting the Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre to develop Pakistan Host Nation Support Guidelines to improve coordination and decision making in large-scale national and international disaster responses.

<sup>3</sup> WFP 2016 Standard Project Report





## CROSS CUTTING POLICY PRIORITIES

**Outcome 7: Australia Awards alumni are using their skills, knowledge and networks to contribute to sustainable development in Pakistan.** Australia Awards short and long term scholarships are a key means to support Australia's development, economic and public diplomacy efforts in Pakistan. The Australia Awards program awarded 40 scholarships (50 per cent women) during the reporting period. Several short courses and informal learning opportunities were delivered, including a short course in January 2017 for women Pakistani police officers on leadership and responding to gender-based violence. This course was designed in consultation with the Australian Federal Police and was held in Pakistan to make it more accessible to women, following analysis that this would improve women's access. The DFAT Aid Health Check for Pakistan will look at the use of informal learning opportunities and short courses to ensure ongoing alignment with policy priorities. In one of a number of public and economic diplomacy initiatives linked to or focused on gender equality, the Pakistan chapter of the South Asia Women in Leadership alumni network was launched by the Australian High Commissioner in December 2016.

**Outcome 8: Improved integration of gender equality into aid investments.** Ratings for gender equality increased from 55 per cent satisfactory (out of 11 investments subject to Aid Quality Checks) to 75 per cent (out of 12 investments). This outcome is the result of a concerted effort over the past 12 months to better integrate gender equality into our aid investments, including substantial policy advocacy efforts and technical assistance. The Pakistan program's success in obtaining DFAT Gender Equality Fund activities has helped to improve gender outcomes, especially in our aid for trade investments. Ongoing effort will be required to maintain and improve ratings in the challenging Pakistan context, in an effort to meet our 80 per cent target. During the next reporting period, we will focus on deepening our gender equality focus to ensure we are moving from participation towards empowerment, and ensuring there is a strong emphasis on Do No Harm and monitoring for unintended consequences.

**Outcome 9: Improved integration of disability in Australian aid investments.** Progress has been made in the reporting period to better integrate disability inclusiveness into the Australian aid program in Pakistan. With CBM Australia, we delivered training for High Commission staff and program implementing partners in December 2016. While it is early days, there are already a significant number of outputs to report. For example, local NGOs engaged in our GBV investment are working with disabled people's organisations (DPOs) to develop and implement their disability action plans, including inviting women with disability as guest speakers at events. Our High Commission in Islamabad also organised a session for Australia Awards alumni living with disability and alumni working with people with a disability, which was the first gathering of its kind in Pakistan. Efforts have also been made to promote Australia Award scholarships to people with disability through DPOs and to modify selection criteria with the aim of encouraging more people with disability to apply.

**Outcome 10: Pakistan aid Program is more consolidated over time.** While the Pakistan aid program has met the Department-wide target of reducing the number of investment by 20 per cent, it still has 15 investments against a target of 14, and the number of investments capable of being monitored (subject to AQC) increased during the reporting period. This will be considered as part of the upcoming Aid Health Check and AIP Review.



## MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Australia's aid program in Pakistan is delivered in line with the *Pakistan Aid Investment Plan 2015-2019*, which aligns with the Government of Pakistan's development priorities (*Vision 2025*) as reflected in the renewed Australia and Pakistan Development Cooperation Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in December 2016. Australia continued efforts to support policy reform in areas such as gender equality, disability, nutrition, girls' education, water resource management and trade, in line with Pakistan's 2025 development commitments, including focussed policy engagement with provincial governments.

In trade policy, under PTIPP the World Bank is working with the Pakistan Ministry of Commerce to generate evidence that will inform Pakistan's next Trade Strategy Framework. In a positive sustainability story, the Ministry has taken over the contracts of advisors who had been engaged to work in the Regional Trade Office established by the World Bank.

In the areas of gender and social inclusion, during the reporting period Australia maintained active advocacy, with government and on public platforms, for gender equality and ending violence against women. Australia was re-elected as co-Chair of the Inter-Agency Gender and Development Group - INGAD, hosting events such as a panel discussion on progress towards gender equality in Punjab province in July 2016, which discussed the *Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act* passed in 2016. Australia supported the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to work with the Government of Pakistan to undertake the 2017 Census – the first national census since 1998. We also supported UN Habitat to work with federal and provincial governments to prepare a *State of Pakistan Cities Report*, connecting with SDG Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities.

Australia hosted an NGO partners meeting in April 2017, to promote collaboration and dialogue with and between our Australian NGO partners. We will continue to advocate for the Government of Pakistan to resolve international and local NGO registration issues, through our membership of the donor group that jointly represents NGO and donor interests on NGO re-registration. This issue remains a significant one for Australian NGOs, Australian funded national and international NGOs, and impacts on the effectiveness of our aid program's implementation.

## PROGRAM QUALITY

The most striking change in this year's performance was the improvement in ratings for gender equality, which is discussed above under Outcome 8. The other marked change in scores was the decrease in efficiency ratings from 82 per cent satisfactory overall to 67 per cent. This decrease largely represents the significant challenges in implementing a complex, multi-partner aid program in the Pakistan context, with several investments operating through government systems. The Pakistan aid program did not meet the Department-wide value for money strategic target this year owing to two investments scoring unsatisfactory ratings for both effectiveness and efficiency. As outlined above, we have developed remediation plans for both investments in close collaboration with implementing partners to ensure quality improves.

Effectiveness, Relevance and Monitoring and Evaluation ratings remained largely unchanged. Addressing low M&E ratings and lack of outcome level reporting will be a focus of the next reporting period. We will continue to draw on technical expertise to support improvements in performance, particular in the areas of gender equality, disability inclusion and monitoring and evaluation.

There is a need to carefully consider reducing the number of aid investments further to ensure quality ratings are maintained and improved in coming years, and to meet our consolidation target. Another trend that has been identified as affecting program quality is the performance of World Bank investments, particularly in relation to approaches to gender and outcome-level reporting. These issues and other risks to program performance, such as changes to the security situation limiting our ability to implement and monitor investments, will be considered in late 2017 as part of our upcoming Aid Health Check.



## MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This section outlines the priority management actions over the next reporting period.

1. **Undertake strategic program review and pipeline planning processes to feed into Australia's next Aid Investment Plan for Pakistan:** We will undertake a series of review processes to inform future strategic priorities, consolidation options and pipeline planning for the next AIP, which is due to commence in 2019-20. This will include a Pakistan Program Gender Strategy Review (October 2017); DFAT Aid Health Check (November 2017); and AIP review (by early 2018), and will take into account the Pakistan context and complexity of Australia's aid program in Pakistan. [These processes will be primarily led from DFAT Canberra (SWD/PAB, ACD) in close consultation with Post.]
2. **Define annual policy priorities for inclusion in the Pakistan Performance Assessment Framework:** We will refine our annual policy priorities (particularly in gender equality, agriculture, water, trade and economic improvements and nutrition) and articulate annual benchmarks in these areas under Outcomes 2 and 4 of the PAF (by December 2017). [This process will be led from DFAT Canberra (SWD/PAB) in close consultation with Post.]
3. **Progress nutrition-sensitive programming:** We will progress efforts to integrate a nutrition-sensitive approach, including through conducting nutrition clinics (by early 2018) with selected development partners. This will include ensuring consistent messaging around nutrition, including integrating the economic argument for nutrition into policy discussions. [This process will be led by Post with support from DFAT Canberra (SWD/PAB, MDD/AFS)].
4. **Sustain and enhance the Pakistan program's performance in the area of gender equality:** We will continue to focus on improving gender equality performance and meeting the target of 80 per cent satisfactory gender ratings. This will include defining gender resource requirements for the program and ensuring technical expertise on selected review teams (for example on the annual review of MDTF-Border Areas); implementing recommendations from the Gender Strategy Review (scheduled for September 2017); and defining our approach to gender through our World Bank investments (by December 2017). In addition, two of the three programs with less than satisfactory performance on gender have been deemed IRIs and will receive close oversight from senior management, including through quarterly program meetings for the duration of the financial year. [This process will be jointly undertaken from Canberra (SWD/PAB, GEB) and Post].
5. **Progress the integration of disability inclusive development approaches:** We will build on the integration of disability inclusiveness and advocacy efforts, with an emphasis on ensuring integration of disability inclusiveness in Gender-based violence and education programs. [This process will be led by Post with support from DFAT Canberra (DPD/DIS)]

## ANNEX A- PROGRESS IN ADDRESSING MANAGEMENT RESPONSES

Management responses identified in 2015-16 APPR	Rating	Progress made in 2016-17
1. Finalise a Development Cooperation MOU and maintain high level consultations with the Ministry of Finance Economic Affairs Division to consult on and guide the aid program, including continued advocacy for INGOs' important role as development partners in Pakistan.	Achieved	The <i>Australia Pakistan Development Partnership MOU</i> was signed in December 2016. Australia holds annual portfolio review meetings with the Economic Affairs Division, and there are regular meetings at the investment level. Australia continues to advocate for re-registration of INGOs in Pakistan, in collaboration with other donors.
2. Continue to strengthen cross program performance and gender equality, including: conducting select investment clinics, identifying practical actions to strengthen investments' performance in collaboration with partners and Australian specialists; and ensure designs, monitoring missions and reviews utilise appropriate gender expertise.	Achieved	Major efforts were made across the portfolio to improve gender equality performance, following low Aid Quality Check ratings last year. Clinics were held and scorecards were developed to ensure practical actions were identified and implemented. EVAW, BA, PTIPP and Nutrition reviews all included gender expertise, and AusABBA Phase II has an increased focus on gender equality outcomes.
3. Further strengthen coordination and collaboration between partners and investments within the economic growth objective, in close alignment with Australian economic diplomacy priorities.	Achieved	Significant efforts have been made to build cohesion between the various economic growth investments. For example, a strong working relationship has been developed between FAO and MDF which has led to the partnership on Baloch dates. MDF and ACIAR are working together to identify synergies and opportunities to assist with private sector involvement in the implementation of research findings. ACIAR and FAO are collaborating on small ruminants, a key focus on the FAO program in Balochistan. We also plan to bring FAO, MDF and SRSP into the high-level Agriculture reference committee meetings with Government to provide a more comprehensive overview of our agriculture and market development focussed investments.
4. Review, with the World Bank, the scope of our nutrition investment in light of delayed progress, and develop options for the integration of nutrition sensitive programming across the wider portfolio.	Achieved	Through extensive policy engagement, the necessary approvals have been obtained and the World Bank has progressed project preparation in KP, with implementation expected to start in 2018-19. Implementation is progressing well in Balochistan. A discussion paper entitled <i>Opportunities for Australian-funded programs to tackle malnutrition in Pakistan</i> was developed in 2016. Nutrition clinics will be held with implementing partners in November 2017. AusABBA Phase II has identified improving nutrition outcomes as one of its objectives and will engage a nutrition-sensitive agriculture advisor. We are also engaging with MDF to integrate nutrition into their work and partnerships. There is the possibility of a partnership between Telenor and MDF to deliver innovative agriculture and nutrition messaging to farmers in Balochistan and KP, complementing our primary investment in nutrition under MDTF-N.
5. Review and update the PAF, setting appropriate benchmarks, progress targets and indicators to serve the evolving portfolio.	Achieved	The PAF has been revised and used to report against progress in this report. Outcomes, indicators and benchmarks have been updated, with a greater focus on policy reform efforts.
6. Prepare for a mid-term review of the Pakistan AIP in 2017 including: Review the scope and outcomes of 'Objective 2 – Investing in People' in light of program consolidation in the health and education sectors; and Examine options for an additional program strategic objective for stability and resilience, incorporating existing and potential future investments.	Achieved	The scope of Objective 2 has been reviewed and now has a greater focus on women and girls. An additional Strategic Objective on Supporting Stabilisation and Resilience has been included in the revised PAF, to better capture the makeup of the Australian aid portfolio in Pakistan. A series of reviews will be undertaken in 2017 as groundwork ahead of the AIP Review.



## ANNEX B – PERFORMANCE BENCHMARKS

### Progress towards Performance Benchmarks in 2016-17




Discussion on progress against specific performance benchmarks in 2016-17 should also be included as part of the text assessing progress against individual program objectives in the main body of the APPR.

Aid objective	Performance benchmark	Rating	Progress in 2016-17
Objective 1: Generating sustainable inclusive growth and employment	Number (per cent women) of poor farmers and small business owners who have increased their income.	Achieved	32,688 people (40.8 per cent women) increased their incomes in the reporting period, which is well above the total target of 6480 people, and better in absolute terms (though proportionately lower) than the 48% target for women. This reporting data comes from SRSP (173 men; 285 women), AusABBA 1 (4428 men; 4402 women) and MDF 23,400 (14,742 men, 8658 women).
	Community or Farmers' Organisations, including women's organisations, are effectively supported to build community cohesion to advocate for their needs or to gain control in marketing their products.	Achieved	1601 community organisations (COs), including 728 women's organisations (WOs) or 45 per cent, were supported, against a target of 1210 (44 per cent WOs). This figure has been derived from SRSP WEEMD (512 Men's COs; 493 WOs) and AusABBA Ph I (MCOs 361; WCOs 235) .
Objective 2: Investing in Pakistan's people	Eligible women and children in target districts receive nutrition related services.	Achieved	129,558 eligible women and children in target districts received nutrition related services, well above the target of 77,970. This figure includes 39,723 women, 8695 adolescent girls and 81,140 children including 40,613 boys and 40,527 girls.
	Number of boys and girls directly supported by the program, enrolled in basic education.	Achieved	The target of 4.4m was achieved with 4.4m children being supported, including 1.95m girls (against a target of 1.91m).
	Number of women survivors of violence accessing quality support services in target districts.	Achieved	A total of 2330 survivors accessed program services in 2016-17, surpassing the target of 1800.



Aid objective	Performance benchmark	Rating	Progress in 2016-17
Objective 3: Supporting stabilisation and resilience	Number of Round-II programs initiated in Balochistan, KP and FATA (the three border areas).	Achieved	The target was <i>Seven programs initiated in service delivery (two programs each in KP and FATA), job creation (two programs each in KP and FATA) and good governance (one program each in KP, FATA and Balochistan)</i> . The World Bank, in partnership with the governments of KP, FATA and Balochistan have initiated implementation of all Multi-donor Trust Fund for the Border Areas (MDTF-BA) Round-II projects between December 2016 and April 2017. Noting that the World Bank initiated a total of six round-II projects (instead of seven projects) with the economic growth and job creation project established as one project with two regional components (FATA and KP). Round-II projects include governance and policy projects in the three border areas, an economic growth and job creation project in KP and FATA, and two service delivery and rural development projects in KP and FATA. All projects are in different stages of implementation. The World Bank has also made some progress initiating a combined service delivery and economic growth project in Balochistan in September/October 2017 and is considering co-financing a 'digital jobs for youth in KP' – these two projects were not part of the original plan for Phase II projects.

Note:

-  Achieved. Significant progress has been made and the performance benchmark was achieved.
-  Partly achieved. Some progress has been made towards achieving the performance benchmark, but progress was less than anticipated.
-  Not achieved. Progress towards the performance benchmark has been significantly below expectations.

## Performance Benchmarks for remainder of Aid Investment Plan

Aid objective	Performance Benchmark	2017-18	2018-19
Objective 1: Generating sustainable inclusive growth and employment	Number (per cent women) of poor farmers and small business owners who have increased their income <sup>4</sup>	SRSP: 400 (60 % women) MDF: 33,500 (35% women)	SRSP: 400 (60% women) MDF: 36,000 (35% women)
	Evidence that Australian engagement has contributed to policy reform on agriculture, water and trade policy	<i>Evidence that trade analytics have contributed to a more gender-sensitive Pakistan Strategic Trade Policy Framework 2018-21</i>	TBC
Objective 2: Investing in Pakistan's people	Eligible women and children in target districts receive nutrition related services	80,000	100,000
	Number (#) of boys and girls directly supported by the program, enrolled in basic education	4.6m (including 2m girls)	4.7m (including 2.1m girls)
	Number of women survivors of violence accessing quality support services in target districts	2000	TBC
Objective 3: Supporting stabilisation and resilience	# of additional women and men benefitting from improved services, local infrastructure and livelihoods opportunities in areas affected by conflict and natural disaster.	175,000	185,000
	# of community organisations, including % women's organisations (WOs), which are effectively supported to build community cohesion and advocate for their own needs <sup>5</sup>	SPSP: 1005 (49% WOs) BA: 560 (8%)	SRSP: 1005 (49% WOs) BA: 350 (5% WOs)

<sup>4</sup> These figures will increase once targets for AusABBA II and AVCCR become available later in 2017.

<sup>5</sup> The target for 2017/18 is for BA and SRSP. The 2018/19 target figure will include targets for AusABBA II which will be available later in 2017.

## ANNEX C – EVALUATION PLANNING

### LIST OF EVALUATIONS COMPLETED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD

Investment number and name	Name of evaluation	Date completed	Date Evaluation report Uploaded into AidWorks	Date Management response uploaded into AidWorks	Published on website
INL301 Pakistan Trade and Investment Policy Program	PTIPP Independent Review	22 March 2017	22 March 2017	Est Sept 2017	Yes, expected September 2017
INL236 Pakistan Ending Violence Against Women Program	Pakistan Challenging Gender Based Violence Independent Evaluation	24 May 2017	August 2017	August 2017	Yes, September 2017
INJ114 Pakistan Market Development Facility and RD Planning	IAG Mission	1 August 2016	27 February 2017	27 February 2017	No
INK575 FAO AusABBA	Joint Australian Government and FAO Program Review and Advisory Mission in December 2016	31 January 2017	3 Feb 2017	21 Feb 2017	No
INK576 WB Multi-Donor Trust Fund Balochistan, FATA and KPK	Annual Review	3 February 17	20 March 2017	12 May 17	No
INK576 WB Multi-Donor Trust Fund Balochistan, FATA and KPK	State-Citizen Trust Evaluation: The Impact of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund on State Trust	April 2017	Not uploaded (file too large)	N/A	No
INK576 WB Multi-Donor Trust Fund Balochistan, FATA and KPK	MDTF Impact Assessment Evaluation of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Round I	April 2017	Not uploaded (file too large)	N/A	No
INL074 World Bank MDTF Partnership for Nutrition	World Bank MDTF- Partnership for Nutrition Internal Review	9 June 2017	9 August 2017	N/A	No



## LIST OF PROGRAM PRIORITISED EVALUATIONS PLANNED FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

Evaluation title	Investment number and name (if applicable)	Date – planned commencement (month/year)	Date – planned completion (month/year)	Purpose of evaluation	Evaluation type
KESP Annual Review	INK420 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Program	August 2017	September 2017	Annual process evaluation to provide deeper understanding of the quality of implementation and to identify lessons learnt	DFID-led
Annual Review	INK576 World Bank Multi Donor Trust Fund Balochistan, FATA and KPK (MDTF-BA)	February 2018	April 2018	To demonstrate results, verify performance and improve the existing investment	DFID-led
Mid-term Review	INL272 Women's Economic empowerment and market development	March 2018	TBC	To verify performance and examine value for money	DFAT-led

## ANNEX D- AID QUALITY CHECK RATINGS

### AQC RATINGS

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	year on year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
INJ114 Pakistan Market Development Facility and RD Planning	\$10m	2017 AQC	6	5	5	5	5	5	n/a
	2010-17	2016 AQC	6	4	3	4	4	3	4
INK420 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Program	\$63.8m	2017 AQC	5	5	4	5	5	4	n/a
	2012-20	2016 AQC	5	5	4	5	4	3	4
INL272 SRSP Project for Women's Empowerment	\$5.7m	2017 AQC	5	5	5	5	4	5	n/a
	2015-18	2016 AQC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
INK576 WB Multi-Donor Trust Fund Balochistan, FATA and KPK	\$46.8m	2017 AQC	5	4	4	3	4	3	n/a
	2012-20	2016 AQC	5	4	4	4	4	3	4
INL074 World Bank MDTF Partnership for Nutrition	\$41m	2017 AQC	5	4	3	4	4	5	n/a
	2013-19	2016 AQC	5	4	3	3	4	4	5
INL301 Pakistan Trade and Investment Policy Program	\$9.9m	2017 AQC	5	3	3	3	4	3	n/a
	2014-18	2016 AQC	5	3	4	4	4	3	4
INK363 Integrated Maternal Newborn Health Program	\$13.7m	2017 AQC	4	5	3	5	4	5	n/a
	2012 -17	2016 AQC	6	4	4	5	3	5	5
INL271 Agricultural Value Chain Collaborative Research	\$9.4m	2017 AQC	5	3	3	3	3	3	n/a
	2016-20	2016 AQC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
INL236 Pakistan Ending Violence Against Women Program	\$8.6m	2017 AQC	6	5	5	5	5	6	n/a
	2014-18	2016 AQC	6	5	5	5	4	5	5

## HAQC RATINGS

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Connectedness	Protection	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
INM095 Pakistan Humanitarian Support WFP	\$6m 2016-19	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	n/a

## FAQC RATINGS

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	Overall rating	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
INK912 Pakistan-Australia Prevention of Blindness Project	\$4.5m 2013-16	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	n/a
INK575 FAO AusABBA	\$12.8m 2012-17	4	6	4	5	5	4	4	n/a

### Definitions of rating scale:

#### Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

6 = Very good; satisfies criteria in all areas.

5 = Good; satisfies criteria in almost all areas.

4 = Adequate; on balance, satisfies criteria; does not fail in any major area.

#### Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

3 = Less than adequate; on balance does not satisfy criteria and/or fails in at least one major area.

2 = Poor; does not satisfy criteria in major areas.

1 = Very poor; does not satisfy criteria in many major area.

## ANNEX E- PAKISTAN PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK 2016-17 TO 2018-19 (AUGUST 2017)

Relevant Vision 2025 Strategic Priorities	End-of-Aid Investment Plan Outcomes (2018-19)	Indicators (Indicators in bold are Performance Benchmarks)	2016/17 target	2017/18 target	2018/19 target
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Generating sustainable inclusive growth and employment through improved agricultural productivity and market development, increased trade and investment, and water resources management</b>					
<b>Pillar 4 – Energy, Water and Food Security</b> Investing in proven methods and technologies to improve efficient use and allocation of water resources. Goals include establishing institutional mechanisms such as a National Water Commission (Water Goals 2, 3 & 4). Creating a modern, efficient and diversified agriculture sector, including improvement of food production and supply chains. (Food Security Goals 2, 3, 4).	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Selected value chains are more inclusive  -	1. Number of poor women and men with increased incomes (ADR)[1] Data Sources: AusABBA 1 & 2; AVCCR; SRSP WEEMD annual reports, MDF	MDF (14,700 men, 8600 women) AusABBA 1 (4428 men; 4402 women) SRSP (170 men; 280 women)	MDF (21,100 men, 12,400 women) AusABBA (TBC) SRSP (155 men; 250 women)	MDF (22,800 men, 13,300 women) AusABBA (TBC) SRSP (156 men; 246 women)
		2. Value of Private Sector investment leveraged for inclusive, pro-poor growth (ADR) Data Sources: AusABBA 1 & 2, AVCCR, MDF	1,097,240 (AusABBA 1) AUD 862,376 (MDF)	AUD 608,736 (MDF) PTIPP analytics inform Trade Strategy	AUD 862,376 (MDF)



<p><b>Pillar 5 – Private Sector and Entrepreneurship Led Growth</b> Creating employment through supporting Small and Medium Enterprises. Goals include that by 2025, 2m SMEs (from a baseline of 1.73m) will provide 25m jobs (from a baseline of 14.9m), contributing PKR16 trillion to GDP (from a baseline of PKR9.4 trillion) and generating USD54bn in exports (from a baseline of USD18.2bn)</p> <p><b>Pillar 6 – Developing a Competitive Knowledge Economy through Value Addition</b> Enhancing competitiveness, including through reducing the time and cost of trading across borders, improving collaboration between private firms, government and academic institutions, developing value chains, and applying knowledge for increased productivity in Agriculture.</p>	<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Governments, enterprises and smallholders are adopting evidence-based agriculture, water and trade policy reforms as a result of Australian investments</p>	<p>3. Evidence that Australian engagement has contributed to policy reform on agriculture, water and trade policy Data Sources: PTIPP, SMART Punjab, AVCCR, AusABBA 2, SRSP, Business Partnership Platform (Better Cotton Initiative and Better Seeds).</p>	Annual qualitative assessment	Water: Signing of MOU; Holding first Advisory Committee Meeting.	TBC
		<p>4. Reduction in the time, cost and bureaucracy associated with movement of goods across target border/s. Data source: PTIPP Biannual Progress Report</p>	N/A	15% reduction in the time to comply with business regulations; and ii) reduction in # of documents to trade through Wagah by 2.	N/A
		<p>5. % of Pakistan development program funding committed to aid-for-trade programs (AID PROGRAM STRATEGIC TARGET – AID FOR TRADE) Data source: all aid for trade investments</p>	22%	25%	25%

## Strategic Objective 2: Investing in Pakistan's people, with a focus on women and girls

<b>Pillar 1 – Developing Human and Social Capital</b> Raising the level of public health spending from a baseline of 0.5% of GDP to 3%. Reducing the maternal mortality ratio from a baseline of 276 to less than 140, including by increasing the proportion of births attended by a skilled birthing attendant from 52.1 to above 90.  Reducing infant mortality rate from a baseline of 74 to less than 40. Reducing the proportion of the population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption from 30% to below 10%.  Raising the level of public education expenditure from a baseline of 2% of GDP to 4%. Increasing primary school enrolment and completion rates to 100% and literacy rate to 90%, and improving teacher training and education governance. Increasing gender parity in education – to 1.0 on the gender parity index.	<b>Outcome 3:</b> Women and girls have better access to education, nutrition, counselling and support services	6. Number of boys and girls directly supported by the program, enrolled in basic education Data Source: This is a shared outcome, as Australian aid is delivered through a Sector Wide Approach with UK Department for International Development and the Government of KP. Results and Projections shared by DFID based on the Education Management Information System	4.4m (1.9m girls)	4.6m (2m girls)	4.7m (2.1m girls)
		7. No of eligible women, adolescent girls and children under five in target districts receiving nutrition-related services Data source: MDTF-N Annual and Periodic Reporting	77,970	80,000	100,000
		8. Number of women survivors of violence receiving services such as counselling (ADR) Data source: Trocaire progress reports	1800	2000	TBC
		9. Percentage of women awarded scholarships/short course awards Data Source: Australia Awards	50%	50%	50%

	<b>Outcome 4:</b> Governments are adopting policy reforms around inclusive education, nutrition and EAW as a result of Australian engagement	10. Evidence that Australian engagement has contributed to policy reform on education, nutrition and EAW Data Source: KESP, WFP Food Fortification (Six-monthly report), MDTF-N annual/periodic reporting, EAW	Qualitative Assessment	Nutrition: National Fortification Standards agreed.	TBC
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Supporting Stabilisation and Resilience</b>					
<b>Pillar 3 - Democratic Governance, Institutional Reform &amp; Modernization of the Public Sector</b>  Place in the top 50th percentile for Political Stability (from bottom 1 percentile), No Violence/Terrorism (from bottom 1 percentile), and Control of Corruption (from bottom 13th percentile) as measured by the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators.	<b>Outcome 5:</b> Enhanced Stability in Pakistan's border areas	11. # of additional women and men benefiting from improved services, local infrastructure and livelihoods opportunities in areas affected by conflict and natural disaster Data source: MDTF-BA Annual Report	35,000	175,000	185,000
		12. # of women and men in crises provided with humanitarian support Data source: WFP; IOM	WFP: 356,000	WFP: 40,4000 IOM: 142000 (50% women)	WFP: 462,000 IOM: 46000 (50% women)
<b>Pillar 5 – Private Sector and Entrepreneurship Led Growth</b> Creating employment through supporting Small and Medium Enterprises. Goals include that by 2025, 2m SMEs (from a baseline of 1.73m) will provide 25m jobs (from a baseline of 14.9m), contributing PKR16 trillion to GDP (from a baseline of PKR9.4 trillion) and generating USD54bn in exports (from a baseline of USD18.2bn)	<b>Outcome 6:</b> Enhanced Resilience in Pakistan's Border Areas	13. Number of community organisations, including women's organisations, which are effectively supported to build community cohesion and advocate for their own needs  Data source: SRSP, MDTF-BA Annual Report (3x Round II projects, SADP, RLCIP), AusABBA I & II.	SRSP: 1005 (including 493 Women's Organisations) BA: 640 (178 or 27% WOs)  AusABBA Ph I: MCOs 361; WCOs 235 (39% WOs)	SRSP: 1005 (including 493 Women's Organisations) BA: 560 (48 or 8% WOs)[2]  AusABBA: TBC	SRSP: 1005 (including 493 Women's Organisations) BA: 350 SMEs (17 or 5% WOs)  AusABBA: TBC

### Cross Cutting Policy Priorities

<b>Pillar 1 – Developing Human and Social Capital</b> Raising the level of public health spending from a baseline of 0.5% of GDP to 3%. Reducing the maternal mortality ratio from a baseline of 276 to less than 140, including by increasing the proportion of births attended by a skilled birthing attendant from 52.1 to above 90. Reducing infant mortality rate from a baseline of 74 to less than 40. Reducing the proportion of the population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption from 30% to below 10%.  Raising the level of public education expenditure from a baseline of 2% of GDP to 4%. Increasing primary school enrolment and completion rates to 100% and literacy rate to 90%, and improving teacher training and education governance. Increasing gender parity in education – to 1.0 on the gender parity index.	<b>Outcome 7:</b> Australia Award Alumni are using their skills, knowledge and networks to contribute to sustainable development in Pakistan	14. Evidence that Alumni are contributing to development outcomes in Pakistan Data source: Alumni Development Impact Survey (ADIS) – Biannual: March and December. Alumni from intake 2011 onwards.	Annual Assessment	Annual Assessment	Annual Assessment
	<b>Outcome 8:</b> Improved integration of gender equality into aid investments	15. % of investments receiving satisfactory ratings for gender equality in annual Aid Quality Checks (AID PROGRAM STRATEGIC TARGET – GENDER EQUALITY) Data source: AQC analysis	80%	80%	80%
	<b>Outcome 9:</b> Improved integration of disability into investments	16. % of investments receiving satisfactory ratings in annual AQCs Data source: AQC analysis	45%	50%	55%
	<b>Outcome 10:</b> Pakistan Aid Program is more consolidated over time	17. # of initiatives in the Pakistan development program fund (AID PROGRAM STRATEGIC TARGET - CONSOLIDATION) Data source: PK1 Program Fund Plan	14 initiatives	14 initiatives	14 initiatives