



National Consultations EU-Pakistan Cooperation 2014-2020 Summary of Discussions



Delegation of the European Union to Pakistan

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List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AHKRC	Akhtar Hameed Khan Resource Center
APGJA	All Pakistan Gems and Jewelry Association
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Programme
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
EAD	Economic Affairs Division
EVAWG	Elimination of Violence against Women and Girls
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEECE	Faculty of Electrical, Electronics and Computer System Engineering
HEC	Higher Education Commission
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IHT	Iqbal Hameed Trust
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LCCI	Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry
LUMS	Lahore University of Management Sciences
MUET	Mehran University of Engineering and Technology
NAB	National Accountability Bureau
NAVTTTC	National Vocational & Technical Training Commission
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
OPP	Orangi Pilot Project
PAKFEA	Pakistan Fisheries Exporters Association
PARC	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PASTIC	Pakistan Scientific and Technological Information Centre
PCP	Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy
PHF	Pakistan Humanitarian Forum
PIFFA	Pakistan International Freight Forwarders Association
PITAD	Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development
PLGMEA	Pakistan Leather Garments Manufacturers and Exporters Association
PODA	Potohar Organization for Development Advocacy
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSF	Pakistan Science Foundation
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
SAAG	Sustainable Agriculture Action Group
SMEP	Society of Mechanical Engineers of Pakistan
SPADO	Sustainable Peace and Development Organization
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Programme
TIKA	Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency
TUSDEC	Technology Up gradation and Skill Development Company
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UN-OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WB	World Bank
WCCIP	Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry Peshawar
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

During the month of September 2012 the European Union (EU) held national consultations to set out priorities for its development cooperation programme with Pakistan 2014 – 2020. This process is part of a global exercise in preparation for the next EU Financial Framework, which defines the entire EU budget for the period 2014 – 2020.

The main guidance for the preparation of the EU-Pakistan programme 2014 – 2020 was drawn from the **European Consensus on development of 2006**¹ and the **Communication of the European Commission² of October 2011 on Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change**. The progress on achieving the Millennium Development Goals³ and Pakistan's development policies formed the starting point of the Consultations. The EU-Pakistan Five Year Engagement Plan⁴ also formed the basis of the programming exercise. The experiences of ongoing and earlier interventions as well as the need to ensure complementarity and synergies with assistance programmes of EU Member States active in the country were also taken into consideration.

The key national development policy document for Pakistan is the Framework for Economic Growth⁵ released by the Planning Commission in May 2011. It sets a new tone by putting much emphasis on key drivers for economic growth related to urbanization, market development, youth and better governance. The Post Crisis Needs Assessment⁶ (PCNA) for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, the Integrated Energy Sector Recovery Report and Plan⁷ and the recent work of the Friends of Democratic Pakistan Water Sector Task Force (in progress) were also used as guiding documents.

Between 5th and 27th September 2012 a series of consultative meetings were organized in Islamabad for which around 250 participants were invited from all over Pakistan, representing the National Assembly, the Senate, Provincial and Legislative Assemblies, civil society and private sector, international donor agencies and United Nations' agencies. The consultation with the Government of Pakistan was at federal level through the Planning Commission, Economic Affairs Division of the Ministry of Finance and principal line ministries. The Provinces, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan participated through the respective Planning and Development and the Finance Departments.

The consultations were carried out in the form of discussions with all the stakeholders. The meetings started with opening remarks respectively by the EU Chargé d'Affaires and the EU Ambassador, which were followed by a presentation by the Head of Cooperation. The presentation described the EU and Pakistan development agendas, current priority areas of EU-Pakistan cooperation including EU and EU Member States before outlining five areas of possible

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/development-policies/european-consensus/index_en.htm

² <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2011:0637:FIN:EN:PDF>

³ <http://www.pc.gov.pk/mdgs-pak2010.html>

⁴ http://eeas.europa.eu/pakistan/docs/2012_feb_eu_pakistan_5_year_engagement_plan_en.pdf

⁵ http://www.pc.gov.pk/hotlinks/growth_document_english_version.pdf

⁶ http://www.pdma.gov.pk/PaRRSA/PCNA_Report.php

⁷ <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2010/energy-recovery-report-plan.pdf>

post 2013 EU programme ((i) Governance, (ii) Local Development, (iii) Economic Growth and Trade, (iv) Humanitarian assistance, (v) regional cooperation). Out of these five areas **three key sectors ((i) Governance, (ii) Local Development and (iii) Economic Growth and Trade)** were suggested as possible areas for EU-Pakistan post 2013 cooperation programme. Following the presentation the house was open for discussion.

The well known and widely respected TV anchor, Syed Talat Hussain was engaged to moderate the four consultative meetings with the Pakistan stakeholders (civil society, private sector, Parliamentary Standing Committees and the Government of Pakistan). The format of the meeting with the Government of Pakistan was slightly different as there was a presentation by the Planning Commission as well. The Economic Affairs Division also assessed the overall flow of the discussion for this particular meeting. Each of the four sessions lasted four to five hours.

By taking the approach of suggesting three possible focal sectors, participants were invited to comment and elaborate their support or suggest alternatives. All the meetings were recorded and the EU staff took extensive minutes throughout the consultations.

An online version of the consultation was made available to those people who were not able to attend the respective consultation meetings, those who attended the consultations but wanted to express their views in a more systematic way, and /or those who have a strong interest in the work of the EU in Pakistan.

The online survey was made available through the EU Delegation's website.

The consultations have been highly successful and provide the EU with a good overview of the thinking and expectations of a wide cross section of representation of the Pakistan society. The process also allowed for raising the awareness on the overall EU policies in the country and its role as strategic partner of Pakistan in the spirit of the EU-Pakistan Five Year Engagement Plan. A detailed analysis of the conclusions drawn from each of the sessions is given in the next chapters.

Conclusions

The consultations helped in identifying the challenges and needs of the social, economic and governance sectors in the country. Although all the parties involved agreed to the areas proposed by the EU, due to differences in interests the discussions led at times to recommendations on specific approaches for impact and results oriented implementation rather than suggesting the likely areas for intervention. Major suggestions made during the sessions called for the following priorities:

- Strengthening of overall governance and regulatory frameworks.
- Support for economic reform process (including taxation), civil service reforms; need for innovate ways to support governance reforms against current predominant external capacity building approach.
- Economic growth.
- Moving away from project implementation modality; finding innovate ways for implementation of development assistance, developing different partnerships including with the private sector.
- Need to tailor development assistance in a way that it realistically reflects the political economy context.
- Work on strengthening capacities of institutions including government departments, law enforcement agencies and bodies. Extending capacity support to members of Parliament.
- Tapping into local communities' experience and models to ensure ownership and sustainability.
- Public and institutional awareness rising including for law enforcement agencies on existing legal frameworks in particular in the area of Human rights.
- Focus on the challenges of implementation and on the enforcement of legal frameworks;
- The youth dividend of the country.
- The potential of working on skills' development particularly relevant to cater for the needs of the youth; linking skills development with the requirements of the market and the private sector.
- Tapping into the potential of Pakistan academic institutions and support for Pakistan research.
- The challenges of devolution.
- The role of civil society in the tripartite relation with the government and the people; the need to recognize its role as legitimate player in the development sector and to work on viable coordination mechanisms with the government.
- Concerns over corruption.
- Interventions in the energy sector (investment in alternative and renewable energy including at community level).
- Keep in view the climate profile of Pakistan including environmental degradation, disaster risk management and reduction, and climate change.
- Water resource management (technical assistance for the construction of dams).
- Ensuring transparency during elections and at all levels of government.
- Gender equality, human rights and empowerment of women.
- Facilitating dialogue with India to encourage regional trade and peace.

- Support for Public Private Partnerships.
- Trade facilitation and market access; support for standardization and for fulfilling WTO and GSP+ requirements; support for adoption of new technologies to produce value added products in Pakistan.
- Link market access to respect for human rights and labour standards.
- Support for education (primary, elementary and higher education including through exchange programmes like Erasmus mundus).
- Need for stronger donor coordination in the country.
- Ensuring periodic monitoring and evaluation of activities.
- Choosing the right modality for implementation.

An online consultation was made available to the general public from the 3rd to the 30th of October 2012. The survey comprised of four questions, which allowed the participants to give their feedback on the three sectors proposed by the EU. Nine responses were received. While the participants agreed with the proposed sectors the following suggestions were made:

- Having a supra national status, the EU has an added value for promoting regional cooperation, peace and stability (India and Afghanistan) and trade through dialogue and also support democracy.
- EU should emphasize on local development with a strong focus on education and empowerment of civil society, providing children and youth with choices and perspectives outside of radical and violent movements. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to engage on the community level and to build civil society from the grassroots. This includes the provision of primary education at community level for both boys and girls as well as the economic, social and political empowerment of their parents.
- EU should promote collaboration between the government, civil society and the other donors to avoid duplication of activities, harmonize procedures and reporting requirements, strengthen country systems and minimize micromanagement.
- EU should support transparency, visible and non partisan accountability, reduction in discretionary powers vested in officials, implementation of the National Anti Corruption Strategy (NACS) of the National accountability bureau (NAB). Activities that lead to change of bureaucratic practices including behavior, induction, and service delivery should be supported.
- The focus on civil society and community empowerment seems to be working. More accountability of NGOs is needed towards their beneficiaries including transparency and participation in decision-making.
- EU has added-value in terms of using grants (as opposed to soft loans) which facilitates assistance for software related activities also in collaboration with EU Member States' Agencies able to provide soft loans for hardware-based interventions.
- EU should prioritize social structure activities over infrastructure and build the capacities of people at grassroots level rather than supporting national elites.
- EU should focus on agriculture as well as higher education for capacity building, infrastructure development, research and training including provision of direct scholarships for young Pakistani students.

- Reforms in the field of Governance and Local Development and their implementation should be informed by political settlements, mindset, culture and traditions of the country.
- The absence of good governance was identified as the main and most potent threat for Pakistan across the entire spectrum of society and the economy and the biggest impediment to macro-economic stability, development effectiveness and service delivery. Responsibility for tackling governance should be assumed by the public and private sector as well as the civil society. Improvement in governance is closely related to effective institutions. Thus there is a need to invest in strengthening of institutions. EU is urged to promote with other donors an increase of investment for governance and institutions' strengthening.
- The primary responsibility for change lies with the people of Pakistan and their leaders.
- The role of civil society in the development paradigm is increasing dramatically. There is a need to reflect on this in terms of policies, sustainability and risk mitigation for good governance.
- The fiscal space of government to sustain the development projects and programmes is limited due to their large number. The government has to carefully assess these projects on the basis of objective criteria.
- Bring conditionality of EU assistance to Pakistan to tackle the problems of the private sector and reduce government involvement in economic activities.
- EU should encourage activities promoting growth, conducive to strong property rights and informal institutions to reduce corruption.
- Climate change mitigation measures, environment, peace and stability, disaster risk reduction and gender equality should be cross-cutting themes in all interventions.
- The civil society should be empowered to counter the agendas of exploitative landowners, radical islamist movements and corrupt political leaders.
- Strong monitoring and evaluation system, including third-party monitoring is needed; provincial authorities have to be associated to local projects; need for capacity-building at local and provincial levels; environment and social due diligence is necessary in order to reduce the operational and implementation risks of projects, and to maximize the positive impacts for the local population.
- EU should assist Pakistan in coping with the energy crisis.
- EU should have a focused and prioritized approach towards Pakistan and should hold regular consultations with stakeholders to steer the cooperation in the right direction.
- EU should inform better the public about its development work in Pakistan.
- Emphasis on peace education programmes, placement of conflict resolution mechanisms where needed and mainstream equality and respect as core values in all initiatives, at all levels.

An overall donors' concern expressed during the consultation process was the absence of a national vision that could direct the international community to better respond to national priorities and to lead on donor coordination. In addition, concerns were expressed over the implementation of adopted strategies or proposed reforms and how these are taken up by the provinces. Despite all the differences in opinions of the various parties involved, it was obvious

that there is a need for regular dialogue with all development partners, private sector and Pakistan institutions in order to efficiently deploy resources for economic growth and stability in the country.

Stakeholders also recognized the role of EU for holding viable policy dialogue with the Government of Pakistan on various themes. EU potential for donor coordination was also underlined including for facilitating links between civil society and the government and helping overcome different perceptions on their respective roles.

Synthesis of Consultation Meetings

Proceedings of meeting with Heads of UN Agencies (13 September 2012)

The main objective of this consultation was to get the view of the UN agencies present in Pakistan on the sectors proposed for EU programming in the country for the period 2014-2020. Invitations were sent out to the heads of all UN Agencies present in Pakistan. The consultation was attended by a total of 26 participants, which included representation from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and the following UN agencies: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOCHA, UNODC, UNOPS, UN-WOMEN, WFP and WHO. EU Members States were represented by France, Hungary and Sweden.

It was noted that three major players have just concluded or are in a process of establishing their strategic priorities for Pakistan: UN had set up its objectives for the One UN Programme; the EU is in a process of preparing its strategy 2014-2020 and the World Bank will soon engage in a similar exercise. The participants did not challenge the proposed sectors for future EU intervention in the country. But some concerns were expressed about the wideness of sectors, their level of ambition and the necessity for more focused approach in areas where change can be produced. Suggestions were made that before designing new programmes, lessons learnt from previous interventions should be taken into consideration so as to identify what has worked in the past and what has not. The role EU has been playing in advocating critical issues with the Government of Pakistan (i.e. ratification of international Human Rights conventions) was very much appreciated and it was emphasized that EU should continue playing this very important and sensitive role including on labour standards and support Pakistan for the implementation of international commitments. It was also noted that EU can be an important actor for facilitating progress in various areas and assume donors' coordinating role together with other major stakeholders.

One of the key concerns of the parties involved in the consultation was the drop of economic and social indicators of Pakistan despite growing international commitment. The devolution challenges and scenario post 18th amendment was underlined as area of required future work. The impact of devolution on commitment of all the major development partners working in the country was also raised.

There was emphasis on challenges of service delivery and the modality used for implementation. The involvement of local communities for sustainable development was stressed upon. A lot of interest was shown in how EU and UN can work together in different areas given also their supranational status albeit the different challenges and advantages the two organizations have. A concern was raised on the lack of appropriate infrastructure that can sustain the impacts of natural calamities in the country. It was suggested that investment be made on improving infrastructure so that the country can focus on economic growth rather than trying to fix the damage caused by all the natural disasters.

The participants also showed concerns over government accountability and government led donor coordination, coherence and complementarity at the level of project implementation but also in terms of wider aid effectiveness agenda. The work EU has done for facilitating trade with Pakistan was welcomed and highly appreciated. Among other matters, the following were also discussed:

- Lack of focus on MDGs when it comes to implementation.
- Development of stronger connection between humanitarian and development assistance to ensure sustainable growth.
- Need for identifying the most vulnerable regions/people to guarantee that assistance is well targetted.
- Need for EU and UN to strengthen their partnership on issues like social cohesion, democracy, peace-building which are not part of the agenda of the International Financing Institutions. Such collaboration was carried out during the preparation of the Post Crisis Needs Assessment.
- Very little experience of donor community in programming for urban centers.
- Importance of youth empowerment for economic growth (skills development, etc).

Proceedings of meeting with International Donor Agencies (17 September 2012)

The main objective of this consultation was to get the view of the international donors present in Pakistan on the sectors proposed for EU programming in the country for the period 2014-2020. Invitations were sent out to the heads of Asian Development Bank (ADB), Australian High Commission, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Embassy of China, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Japan International cooperation Agency (JICA), Embassy of Korea, Embassy of Norway, Embassy of Russia, Embassy of Saudi Arabia, Swiss Development Cooperation, Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA), Embassy of United Arab Emirates (UAE), UN Resident Coordinator, Embassy of USA, USAID and the World Bank.

The consultation was attended by 14 participants, which included representation from ADB, Ausaid, CIDA, IMF, IDB, Embassy of Norway, Embassy of Saudi Arabia, TIKA, the Embassy of UAE and the UN Resident Coordinator. Representation from EU Member States was from France (Agence française de développement), the Embassy of Denmark and the Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany.

The crucial point of the discussion was the fact that there is a lack of donor coordination in the country and on the urgency for the Government to take the lead on donor coordination. Due to this the state of aid effectiveness agenda in Pakistan is not satisfactory. In addition, concrete concerns were expressed as regards the necessity for government follow up on commitments contained in policy documents and recommendations for reforms endorsed by it. This was perceived as fading government ownership over implementation of endorsed roadmaps and frameworks for reforms. As regards achieving results of development assistance, it was underlined that this remains a challenge. The effort made by EU to consult all the donors in the country was appreciated as it helped to understand better what each donor is doing. EU advocacy on human rights and democracy was highly commended as it can provide an enabling environment for reforms. It was appreciated how EU has incorporated the ratification of international human rights instruments in the trade agenda. The perception of political neutrality of EU was seen as a potential EU niche to discuss issues related to democracy and human rights. Similarly, EU could tackle effectively lack of ownership with the government due to its political neutrality. A recommendation was made to ensure monitoring and validation of results beyond local validation. The programme implementation climate in Pakistan was assessed as challenging particularly in terms of uncertainty on project duration for achieving results. Another important point raised was the need to work with the marginalized and vulnerable groups of the society and at the same time the difficulties for designing interventions that target these groups properly. The need to work on inclusive growth was also emphasized.

A specific point was made on the need to establish connections between the political and economic institutions and the leadership of the country.

Concerns were raised about the use of the Framework for Economic Growth as a development strategy for the country. It was highlighted that the document lacks the input from the provinces and the strategic path that should be followed to deliver services to local communities in the post 18th amendment context. Besides, the poverty reduction element of the strategy was questioned by some participants.

The growing importance of the provinces was repeatedly raised and the need to link them with the overall macroeconomic situation, build their capacity and work closely with them was highlighted.

It was also suggested that gender equality should be made integral part of all proposed sectors.

The participants showed a lot of interest in working together with EU, where EU in particular can provide valuable contribution to the "soft" aspect of some projects. A proposal was made by ADB to contribute to the development of a clearinghouse (database) that will contain all studies and investments done in the development sector in country. It was emphasized that too many donors are working in the education sector.

Among other topics of discussion, the most important ones were:

- The energy crisis and the need to work on this sector.
- Importance of disaster risk reduction, water management and equity.
- More coordination with EU Member States on political dialogue with Pakistan.
- Importance of thinking out of the box in terms of choosing the right implementing partners (private sector) and identifying agents of change.
- Work on property rights and contractual laws.
- Need to focus (less projects meaning better impact).

EU welcomed the suggestions made by the participants since they were also in line with the EU's strategic policies. Better coordination among donors is indeed required and EU looks forward to guidance from the government. EU has an added value in certain areas which should be prioritized for interventions. Joint programming with EU Member States is something that cannot be done at the moment but EU will take a pragmatic approach to ensure that EU and EU Member States' programmes compliment each other.

Proceedings of meeting with Parliamentary Standing Committees (18 September 2012)

The main objective of this consultation was to gather the view of the Parliamentary Standing Committees and parliamentarians on the sectors proposed for EU programming in the country for the period 2014-2020. Invitations were sent out to Chairs of selected Standing Committees of the National Assembly and the Senate, to the Speakers of the Provincial Assemblies of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Punjab and to the Legislative Assemblies of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan asking them to designate delegations from the respective Provincial or Legislative assembly.

The consultation was attended by a total of 29 participants. The Chairs and Members of Public Accounts Committee, Finance Committee, Finance & Revenue and Planning & Development Committee, Human Rights Committee and the Interprovincial Coordination Committee were invited to represent the National Assembly. Invitation was also sent to the Senate Committee on Finance, Revenue, P&D and Economic Affairs, Statistics and Privatization. There were representatives from the Provincial assemblies of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Punjab, and Legislative assembly of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The EAD was also present as observer.

This consultation started with opening remarks by the Head of EU Delegation, Ambassador Mr Lars-Gunnar Wigemark and was followed with a presentation by Mr Berend de Groot, Head of Cooperation. Three key sectors for intervention were suggested in the presentation namely, Governance, Local Development and Trade and Economic Growth. The discussion was oriented towards building the capacity of Parliamentarians to better equip them with the methods used for drafting legislation. It was highlighted that members of assemblies face constraints in their work due to lack of awareness on the parliamentary institutional functions. It was noted that women parliamentarians and support for their legislative agendas need to be considered in particular. Hence, the importance of capacity building on this issue was brought up. It was also suggested that capacity building should not only be restricted to parliament but should also be extended to other institutions like law enforcing agencies. The Parliamentarians felt sidelined in the design of development interventions and underlined that they should be informed of all the activities planned in their geographical areas as they can help identifying the real needs of the people.

Building the overall capacity of institutions is critical since the good models should be taken up by the system. Access to justice and police reforms were also noted as necessary.

The need to focus on capacity building for women including on governance issues and gender equality was stressed in particular.

The mode of implementation of projects was also an important part of the discussion. Most of the participants were of the opinion that the civil society should not be used to implement activities given the lack of accountability. Even if NGOs are selected to implement, the Government should be given a supervisory role to ensure that what there is delivery on commitments. The lack of monitoring tools and ongoing validation of results was criticized. Disaster management and disaster risk reduction were highlighted as important areas in which support was needed from donors. Another issue that was raised was that of water resource management and the lack of dams in the country. It was requested that the EU provides support in building dams in the country to ensure better water management.

Energy crisis was another concern of the participants and they wanted support in overcoming the crisis in the country. Suggestions were made to invest in different forms of renewable energy including nuclear energy and hydropower projects in Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

On the Economic Growth and Trade sector it was noted that EU should prepare programmes on Skill development. There were grievances that EU trade concessions are limited to raw materials and it was suggested that value added items be part of trade support measures. In addition the question whether Pakistan has the structures to facilitate trade was raised.

The support EU provides for improving democracy in the country especially for free and fair elections was highly appreciated. This was linked to the need for transparency and the requirement for the country and the people to take responsibility for improving the situation. It was noted that EU should work on promotion of Human Rights, education, health, law and order and local bodies' capacity building as they are the basis for democracy.

Some other suggestions/observations were made which are as follows:

- Transparency during elections should be ensured especially in rural areas where people cannot vote on their will.
- Support in introducing and implementing tax reforms in the country.
- Ensuring basic service delivery at Union council level.
- Support for simplified public-private partnership.
- Support the Government and institutions like TEVTAs in training people to acquire skills. Training should be provided on food security, livestock management, minerals, gems, jewelry and mine works, natural resource management and health services.
- Supporting women entrepreneurship and enhancing the business manufacturing capacity.
- Ensuring transparency, accountability and character building at all levels.
- Promotion of Human Rights and education.
- Ensuring gender equality at governance level.

There were questions about identification and selection of geographical areas for EU support. The participants from Balochistan assembly felt that their province was in dire need and was not receiving enough assistance from donors and would like the EU to start a dialogue with the Government of Balochistan on this issue.

The overall discussion supported EU's proposed sectors for intervention in the country. It was made clear that EU is not responsible for developing Pakistan's policy. This is something the country has to do on its own. The EU's objective is to support democracy and find the best way to approach it. The Pakistan institutions have to be involved in the implementation and ensure the sustainability of interventions. As far as trade is concerned there is need to link the private sector with vocational training institutes to ensure needs based skill development. EU underlined its commitment to stay engaged with the various assemblies in the overall context of its strategic partnership with Pakistan.

Proceedings of meeting with Civil Society (20 September 2012)

The main objective of this consultation was to obtain the view of the civil society of Pakistan on the sectors proposed for EU programming in the country for the period 2014-2020. Invitations were sent out to 74 representatives of civil society from Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Quetta and Peshawar.

The consultation was attended by a total of 37 participants, which included representation from AHKRC, ActionAid, PHF, WaterAid, BEDARI, PODA, Population Council, CARE International Pakistan, Search for Common Ground, Mehergarh, Bunyad, SRSP, LUMS, SPADO, BRSP, Blueveins, IUCN, EVAWG Alliance, Children first, SAAG, RSPN, International Alert, Care International, Mercy Corps, OPP, Aurat Foundation and PCP. Representation from the Member States was from the Embassy of Denmark and the Embassy of France. EAD was also present to observe the session.

The participants agreed with the proposed sectors but were of the opinion that these were wide and ambitious. The basic concern was on the lack of complementarity between the civil society and the government in the field of implementation. It was suggested that efforts should be made for sustainable growth. The need for empowering the local communities to contribute to the development of their regions was stressed. EU can play a major role in advocating Human Rights with the local communities. Public administrative reforms should be designed in consultation with government, civil society, media and communities to ensure that services are delivered to the most vulnerable in the post 18 Amendment scenario.

The most critical issue in the country relates to the ongoing conflict or crisis situation. Thus every programme should have a conflict sensitive approach. The judiciary and law enforcement agencies need substantial capacity building as there no certainty of law in the country. It was noted that institutions are present but they are not managed properly and that there is a need to build credible institutions that are able to perform effectively and promptly. The capacity of local research institutions should be built in order to identify the root causes of the problems in the country. Support to devolution process will improve governance. There are available resources in Pakistan but these are not channeled properly. The need for innovative approaches in development was also discussed.

The lack of entrepreneurship is resulting in slow economic growth. Taking into account that 63% of the population are under the age of 25 years, youth plays a very important role in the development of the country. Thus interventions should focus on skill development of the youth that is linked to the needs of the private sector. In addition, Pakistan research/academic capacities and institutions should be utilized as opposed to reliance on foreign consultants. The population explosion in the country was noted as an area that needs attention through investment in family planning. It was said that not enough attention is being paid to the agriculture sector and that the EU should look into food security.

The participants suggested that EU should design development models with the help of communities according to their needs (participatory approach). These models can then be replicated in other areas. The government should also be involved in these activities given its role for the sustainability of interventions. Civil society and the government should work together for successful implementation. This is very important because the civil society bridges the gap between general public and the government. It has a catalyzing role and should be seen as legitimate development stakeholder by the government.

The added value of EU for important policy issues such as Human Rights and linkages with trade was recognized and EU was encouraged to continue the dialogue with the government. There is a scarce awareness among people of their rights. The situation in the country is not conducive to respect of Human Rights. Thus Human Rights should be cross cutting theme in all programmes.

Other subjects that were put on the table for discussion included:

- Growth of financial institutions (viable non banking institutions).
- Need to revive tourism in the northern parts of the country.
- Capacity building of NGOs.
- Security concerns of Human Rights Defenders.
- Transparency to be taken as cross cutting theme in interventions.
- Corporate governance.
- The importance of healthy competition for economic growth.
- Need for environmental governance.
- Lack of basic services to unregistered people in the country.
- Importance of building on what already exists.
- Need for innovation and creativity in development.

The EU agreed about the need to further strengthen cooperation between the civil society and the government. Although the country is not meeting the MDGs, an active civil society shows that there is a will in Pakistan to move forward provided the right channel to address the issues is identified.

Proceedings of meeting with private sector (26 September 2012)

The main objective of this consultation was to obtain the view of the private sector of Pakistan on the sectors proposed for EU programming in the country for the period 2014-2020. Invitations were sent out to 60 representatives of private sector organisations from Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Quetta, Faisalabad, Multan, Sialkot and Peshawar.

The consultation was initially planned for 24 September but due to the security situation in Islamabad the meeting had to be rescheduled for 26 September 2012. The consultation was attended by a total of 26 participants, which included representation from Society of Mechanical Engineers of Pakistan, COMSATS institute, Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Pakistan International Freight Forwarders Association, Fruit and Vegetable Development board, Pakistan association of automotive parts and accessories manufacturers, Pakistan Dairy Association, Iqbal Hamid Trust, TUSDEC, Multan mango growers association, Mango Growers Cooperative Society, All Pakistan Cotton Power Looms Association, Pakistan fisheries exporters association, Pakistan Afghanistan Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Pakistan leather garments manufacturers and exporters association, All Pakistan gem merchants and jewelers association, All Pakistan fruit and vegetable exporters and importers and merchants association and Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry Peshawar. Representation from the Member States was from UK/DFID and the Embassy of Kingdom of Netherlands.

The main focus of the meeting was on trade and how EU can support the country in facilitating trade to encourage economic growth. The major concern raised by the private sector was the corruption affecting their businesses. They stressed that as political actor EU should advocate for transparency in the country. It was also emphasized that Pakistan should address its problems internally before asking for support from donors. Participants discussed the poor business environment in the country including lack of standards and implementation and limited linkages between institutions and industry.

The second most important issues noted was the lack of skilled labour in the country. EU should help in skill development of the youth and ensure quality training. It was suggested that technical and vocational training be added as part of curricula at a stage when children can easily develop skills. The lack of good training institutes was also highlighted. The curricula for technical and vocational training needs to be standardized and market and private sector requirements need to be considered.

The need for latest technology in the gems and power looms sectors was also emphasized and EU was requested to help in technology transfer to industries and train people accordingly so that value added products are produced in Pakistan. The role of women for economic growth should not be underestimated and women entrepreneurship should be encouraged and supported.

The problems that exporters face for certifications and regulations were also discussed. EU was requested to help for producing quality products, facilitating acquisition of international certifications and building awareness on WTO regulations. The importance of farmers having direct access to markets was also noted. The water management problems in country were also put on the table for discussion. If not resolved with the neighboring countries, water management problems could lead to tensions in the region. It is important that EU helps in negotiations with India and Afghanistan.

The energy crisis is another problem for the industry. Suggestions were made to focus on renewable energy generation to overcome the shortage of energy.

Additional issues discussed were:

- Importance of higher education for economic growth.
- Use of poor fishing techniques in Pakistan and lack of fishing farms.
- Lack of continuity of government's policies and its impact on the state of the country.
- The usefulness of local governance only when accountability mechanisms are set up.
- Lack of work ethics and need to train people on them.
- Lack of linkages between educational institutes and the industry.
- Need to work on the supply chain.

EU sees trade as an important tool to support Pakistan. Women participation in the industry should be ensured. It was highlighted that there is not enough skilled labour in the country and that the demand side has be dealt with first. EU will continue supporting democracy in the country.

Proceedings of meeting with Government of Pakistan (27 September 2012)

The main objective of this consultation was to get the view of the different ministries and institutions of the Government of Pakistan on the sectors proposed for EU programming in the country for the period 2014-2020. Invitations were sent out to 54 representatives from Federal and Provincial Governments at the level of Secretaries.

The consultation was attended by a total of 47 participants, which included representation from Planning Commission, EAD, Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Interprovincial Coordination, Ministry of Law and Justice, PARC, PSF, PASTIC National Centre, Ministry of Science and Technology, NDMA, HEC, Ministry of National Harmony, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of National Food Security and Research, NAVTTC, Ministry of Interior, National Police Bureau, Competition Commission, NAB, P&D Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Finance department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, P&D Balochistan, P&D Gilgit-Baltistan, P&D Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Ministry of Finance. Representation from the Member States was from UK/DFID and the Embassy of Greece.

This consultation was co-chaired by the Planning commission. The format of the meeting was slightly different from the others. There was a presentation by Dr. Nadeem ul Haque, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The presentation was based on the Framework for Economic Growth. During the presentation, Dr. Nadeem ul Haque emphasized that projects do not lead to growth. There is no lack of resources in the country. There is a lack of ability to manage resources. Reforms are the best way forward and if Pakistan wants economic growth, reforms need to be undertaken. Quality governance cannot happen without civil service reforms. There is a need however to motivate reforms. He further noted that implementing means that Pakistan needs greater human capital in the government. Dr. Nadeem ul Haque noted the need to focus on results and not inputs, on providing opportunities for the youth, urbanization and cities that can be the powerhouse for economic growth. The general attitude of people towards development is that as one step process, which is unrealistic and has to be changed. Dr. Nadeem ul Haque also stressed the need to involve and invest in the academic and research institutions of Pakistan. He underlined that the country has to focus on entrepreneurship and creating innovation. Donors should help in the reform process and a result based management system. No project can work without having the system in place.

The floor was open for discussion after a presentation from the EU. The participants showed some concerns about donors' interventions focusing rather on the post disaster instead of pre disaster scenario. There was a view that donors should work on Disaster Risk Reduction to minimize the damage caused by natural calamities. It was suggested that after the 18th amendment it is better to have model projects in selected areas to ensure better impact. It was pointed out that the judicial system in the country was weak and dispensation of justice was lengthy process. Thus EU should focus on legal research and justice delivery.

The EU trade concessions given to Pakistan were highly appreciated and focus was put on the implementation of free trade agreement between the two parties. EU was also requested to have dialogues to facilitate trade between India and Pakistan through regional trade agreements like South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) within SAARC. Suggestions were made to improve trade by providing trade capacity building for youth. EU should invest in training institutions. During the course of the discussion, Dr Nadeem ul Haque stressed that the Framework for Economic Growth was adopted by the Government of Pakistan and the document should be used as convening point for further debate on the four areas identified in the document.

He cautioned against problems in the devolution if reforms are not undertaken and urged for debate on the relevance of economic growth in post 18th amendment context. He also noted the need for liberalization.

Other recommendations that were made during the meeting were:

- Use of programme approach instead of projects.
- Ensuring competition at all levels.
- Enhancing the capacity of institutions like the National Accountability Bureau to ensure drop of corruption levels in the country.
- Activities in the field of Counter terrorism/Counter narcotics (capacity building of law enforcing agencies).
- Provision of credit to small and medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) to achieve economic growth.
- Creation and support for Labour Management Information Systems.
- Support for developing of public sector enterprises reforms.
- Work in the alternative energy sector and in particular hydropower and tourism in Azad Jammu and Kashmir.
- Increase and extension of students' exchange programmes as Erasmus Mundus Programme to provinces.

At the end of the discussion, the moderator asked all the participants to suggest one area in which they think EU should support Pakistan. The following responses were given:

Education (Primary, Elementary, Higher education and research institutions including Erasmus Mundus), Alternative energy, Trade and free trade agreements, Technical and vocational education and training, ensuring Competition through strengthening of Competition policy and Competition Commission, combating corruption, support to the agro-based industry, tourism, awareness raising on Human Rights, food security, conservation of biodiversity, hydropower projects and better connectivity in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and model IT institutes.

EAD highlighted that the country is not indicating to donors the areas where support is necessary. Instead of focusing on exporting labour to international markets, the potential of domestic market that requires skilled labour should be realized. It was noted that most of the discussion validated the ongoing EU work in the country. It was regretted that agriculture was not discussed at the meeting and that emphasis was put on education sector where 11 donors are active. It was noted that there is a need to identify the main issues the country is facing and to work on those accordingly. EU has worked on PFM reforms and learned some lessons from this intervention. EU is also working on strengthening the parliament. EAD underlined that EU should take into account the quests for trade and skill development expressed during the meeting.

The dialogue between the Government of Pakistan and donors has to be an ongoing process and to be institutionalized. The challenge of bringing together the government in a coherent manner was also noted. It was stressed that the statements of the Deputy Chair of the Planning Commission should be considered very carefully in every framework government is investing.

On opening EU markets to skilled labour from Pakistan, EU responded that there is an aging bulge in EU and there will be need for more skilled labour. But, training areas need to be identified according to market needs. The issue of having illegal immigrants in the EU countries was also highlighted. EU has always supported good relations between India and Pakistan but no proposal has been submitted so as to start trade facilitation dialogues between the two countries.

EU demands quality when it comes to implementation of projects and needs the governments' support in this regard. EU is faced with the question of how to implement assistance. A systematic and programmatic approach is needed and which cannot be carried out in the absence of district development strategies. It is extremely important to have a concrete vision if Pakistan wants to have effective implementation. EU is in favour of reforms but there are certain policies that need to be taken into consideration. It was stressed that the Government of Pakistan has to devise its policy.

Annex I

Lists of Participants

List of Participants of meeting with UN Agencies - 13 September 2012

S.No	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Mr David Doolan		FAO
2	Mr Francesco d'Ovidio	Country Director	ILO
3	Ms Izora Maskun		IOM
4	Mr Toshihiro Tanaka	Country Director	UNDP
5	Mr Azhar Malik	Assistant Country Director	UNDP
6	Mr Fakhar ud Din	Project Officer	UNESCO
7	Mr Ajit Fernando		UNHCR
8	Mr Drene Sariffodeen		UNHCR
9	Ms Lynn Hastings	Head	UN-OCHA
10	Ms Alice Shackelford	Country Director	UN-WOMEN
11	Mr Jean-Luc Siblot	Country Director	WFP
12	Mr Guido Sabatinelli	Country Representative	WHO
13	Ms Sadia Iqbal	Donor Relations Officer	WHO
14	Mr Mikko Lainejoki	Director	UNOPS
15	Mr Waheed Lor-Mehdiabadi	Head	UN Resident Coordinator's Office
16	Mr Rabbi Royan	Representative	UNFPA
17	Mr Raees Uddin		FAO
18	Mr Asad Butt		FAO
19	Dr. Ali Abbas Qazilbash	TRTA Coordinator	UNIDO
20	Ms Nadia Aftab	One UN Coordinator	UNIDO
21	Mr Dan Rohrmann	Country Director	UNICEF
22	Dr. Frédéric Bessat	Counsellor	Embassy of France
23	Ms Dilani Perera	Counsellor/Deputy Head of Mission	Embassy of Sweden
24	Mr Attila Veizer	Deputy Head of Mission	Embassy of Hungary
25	Mr David Sevcik	Head of Office	ECHO

List of Participants of meeting with International Donor Agencies - 17 September 2012

S.No	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Mr Saad Paracha	Senior Programme Officer	ADB
2	Mr Shoaib Tayyab	Programme Officer	Ausaid
3	Ms Julie Delehanty	Counsellor	CIDA
4	Mr Omer Javed	Economist	IMF
5	Mr Shahid Ahmed	Representative	IDB
6	Mr Jasim al Khaldi	Deputy head of mission	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia
7	Ms Ambreen Malik		Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia
8	Mr Kenan Uysal	Pakistan Programme Coordinator	TIKA
9	Mr Timo Pakkala	UN Resident Coordinator	UN
10	Ms Cecilie Landsverk	Ambassador	Embassy of Norway in Pakistan
11	Mr Idrees M Jamil		Embassy of UAE
12	Mr Nicolas Fornage	Country Director	AfD
13	Mr Arif Tabassum		Embassy of Denmark
14	Ms Antje Grawe	Head of Cooperation	Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany

**List of Participants of meeting with Parliamentary Standing Committees - 18
September 2012**

S.No	Name	Designation	Party Affiliation
1	Mr Riaz Fatiana	MNA Chair Human Rights Committee	PML
2	Mr Abdul Rashid Godil	MNA Finance & revenue and Planning & development	MQM
3	Ms Sabeen Rizvi	MNA Human Rights Committee	PML(N)
4	Mr Mir Ahmadan Khan Bugti	MNA Chairperson Interprovincial Coordination Committee	PML
5	Mr Humayun Saifullah	MNA	PML
6	Mr Hameedullah Jan Afridi	MNA	Independent
7	Mr Kamran Rajar	Staff officer of the Honorable Speaker of the National Assembly	
8	Ms Nasreen Jalil	Senator, Chairperson Senate Committee on Finance, Revenue, P&D and Economic Affairs, Statistics and Privatization	MQM
9	Mr Amjad Pervez	Special Secretary, Senate	
10	Mr Aftab A Khokher	Joint Secretary, Senate	
11	Ms Iffat Mustafa	Secretary, Standing Committee on finance, Senate	
12	Ms Farhana Wagha	Assistant Director, Senate Secretariat	
13	Ms Rahila Hameed Durrani	Minister/MPA Balochistan	PML-Q
14	Ms Nasreen Khetran	Minister/MPA Balochistan	PML-Q
15	Ms Shahida Rauf	Special advisor to the Chief minister/ MPA Balochistan	JUI
16	Mr Abdul Karim Ghorezai	Deputy Secretary, Balochistan Provincial Assembly	
17	Mr Muhammad Zamin Khan	MPA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Chair Committee P&D	PPP
18	Mr Sajadullah Khan	MPA Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	ANP
19	Mr Masam Khan	Director Finance and Accounts Provincial Assembly Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
20	Mr Amanullah Khan	Secretary Provincial Assembly Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
21	Mr Muhammad Khurram Gulfam	MPA Punjab	PML-N
22	Mr Rana Muhammad Afzal Khan	MPA Punjab	PML-N
23	Mr Rai Mumtaz Hussain Babar	Special Secretary II, Provincial Assembly Punjab	

S.No	Name	Designation	Party Affiliation
24	Ms Syeda Shehla Raza	Deputy Speaker of Sindh Assembly MPA	PPP
25	Mr Anwar Ahmed Khan Mahar	MPA Sindh	PPP
26	Mr Shahnawaz Solangi	Staff Officer, Provincial Assembly of Sindh	
27	Mr Muhammad Matloob Inqalabi	MLA Azad Jammu and Kashmir	PPP
28	Mr Amjed Latif Abbasi	Additional Secretary, Legislative Assembly Azad Jammu and Kashmir	
29	Mr Afzal Latif	Joint Secretary	EAD

List of Participants of meeting with Civil Society - 20 September 2012

S.No	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Mr Fayyaz Baqir	Director	AHKRC
2	Mr Javaid Shabbir	Manager Partnership Development	Actionaid
3	Ms Aine Fay	Chairperson	PHF
4	Mr Nusrat Thakar		Wateraid
5	Mr Sohail Nazir	Programme Manager	Wateraid
6	Ms Anbreen Ajaib	Coordinator Insani Haqooq	BEDARI
7	Ms Sameena Nazir	Founder and Director	PODA
8	Mr Arshad Mahmood	Director Research Monitoring and Evaluation	Population Council
9	Mr Waleed Rauf	Country Director	Care International Pakistan
10	Ms Ammara Durrani	Director	Search for Common Ground
11	Ms Tahira Abdullah		
12	Ms Maliha Hussain	Programme Director	Mehergarh
13	Ms Shaheen Atique-ur- Rehman	Director	Bunyard
14	Mr Masood ul Mulk	CEO	SRSP
15	Mr Khalid Aziz	Professor	LUMS
16	Mr Raza Shah Khan	Executive Director	SPADO
17	Mr Shahnawaz Khan	Programme Manager	BRSP
18	Mr Tahir Rashid		
19	Mr Qamar Naseem	Programme Coordinator	Blueveins
20	Mr Hanif Lal		
21	Mr Mahmood Akhtar Cheema		
22	Mr Hamid Sarfaraz	Programme Coordinator	IUCN
23	Ms Valerie Khan	Co-Chair	EVAWG Alliance
24	Ms Amina Sarwar	Project development officer	Children first
25	Mr Ali Hassan	Director General	WWF
26	Ms Nida Khan	Programme Officer Social Mobilization	RSPN
27	Mr Aurangzeb Haneef	National Project Coordinator	International Alert
28	Mr Aimal Khan	Senior Advocacy Advisor	Care International
29	Mr Mazhar Hussain		Mercy Corps
30	Mr Anwar Rashid	Director Microcredit	OPP
31	Mr Muhammad Anwar		BRSP
32	Mr Saqib Farooq Chohan	Manager Monitoring and Evaluation	PCP
33	Mr Waseem Wagha	National Coordinator, Legislative Watch Programme for Women's Empowerment	Aurat Foundation
34	Mr Tahir Rasheed		SUS-CAsia
35	Mr Afzal Latif	Joint Secretary	EAD(Paris Club)
36	Mr Arif Tabassum		Embassy of Denmark
37	Ms Jemima Gordon-Duff		DFID/UK

List of Participants of meeting with Private Sector - 26 September 2012

S. No	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Mr Muhammad Ayub	Secretary General	SMEP
2	Mr Tahir Naeem	Director P&D	Comsats Institute of IT
3	Mr Arshad Malik	Advisor HRD	Comsats Institute of IT
4	Ms Robina Bhatti	Deputy Director P&D and HRD	Comsats Institute of IT
5	Mr Raheel Qamar	Professor	Comsats Institute of IT
6	Ms Saeeda Nazar	Vice President	LCCI
7	Mr Muhammad Ilyas	Vice Chairman	PIFFA
8	Mr Muhammad Asif Khan	Project Director	Fruit and Vegetable Development Board
9	Mr Javed Ashraf Malik		Pakistan association of automotive parts and accessories manufacturers
10	Mr Basharat Ahmed	Vice Chairman	Pakistan dairy association
11	Mr Usman Malik	Project Director	IHT
12	Ms Ansa Rabia		TUSDEC
13	Major(retd) Tariq Khan	President	Multan Mango Growers Association
14	Mr Zahid Hussain Gardezi	President	Mango Growers Cooperative Society
15	Mr Chaudhary Abdul Haq	Chairman	All Pakistan Cotton Power Looms Association
16	Mr Rana Ikhlaq		All Pakistan Cotton Power Looms Association
17	Mr Faisal Iftikhar	Chairman	PAKFEA
18	Ms Faiza Nasir	Secretary General	Pakistan Afghanistan Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry
19	Mr Syed Ehtesham	Chairman	PLGMEA
20	Mr Saeed Mazhar Ali	Chairman	All Pakistan gem merchants and jewelers association
21	Mr Muhammad Ilyas Khan	Secretary General	All Pakistan Fruit and Vegetable exporters and importers and merchants association
22	Mr Kashif ur Rehman	Vice chairman	APGJA
23	Ms Nuzhat Rauf	President	WCCIP
24	Mr Naeem Anwer	Chairman	Pakistan Knitwear & Sweater Exporters Association
25	Mr Jan Wimaladharm	Senior private sector advisor	DFID/UK
26	Mr Robert Dresen	First Secretary	Embassy of Kingdom of Netherlands

List of Participants of meeting with GoP - 27 September 2012

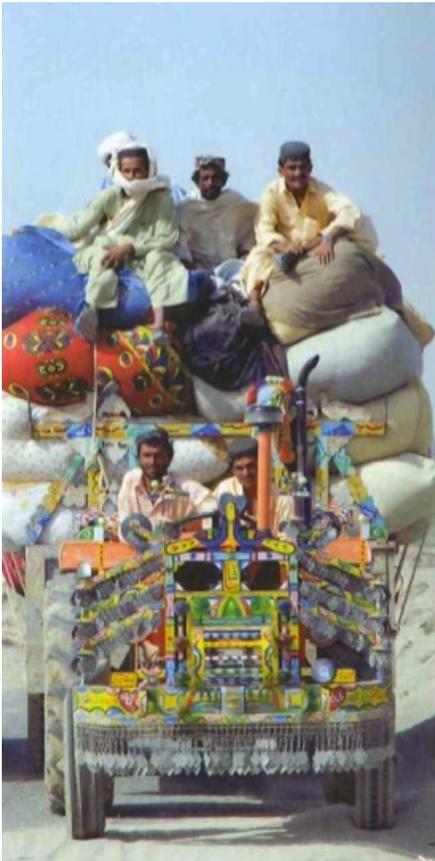
S.No	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Dr. Nadeem ul Haque	Deputy Chairman	Planning Commission
2	Mr Afzal Latif	Joint Secretary (Paris Club)	EAD
3	Dr Haroon Sarwar	Assistant Chief	Planning Commission
4	Mr Shehzad Ahmed Khan	Deputy Director IC	Ministry of Human Rights
5	Mr Furqan Bahadur Khan	Additional Secretary	Ministry of Interprovincial Coordination
6	Mr Raja Naeem Akbar	Deputy Legislative Advisor	Ministry of Law and Justice
7	Dr Munir Ahmed		PARC
8	Dr. Manzoor Hussain Soomro	Chairman	PSF
9	Dr. Khalid Ahmed		PSF
10	Dr. Ata ul Mohsin		PSF
11	Dr. S Lal Shah		PSF
12	Dr. Mirza Habib Ali		PSF
13	Dr. Muhammad Akram Sheikh	Director General	PASTIC National Centre Quaid –e- Azam University
14	Mr Amjad Hussain	Joint Scientific Advisor	Ministry of Science and Technology
15	Dr. Muhammad Rafique		
16	Mr Ahmed Kamal	Member	NDMA
17	Dr. M Mazhar Saeed	Director General Research and Development	HEC
18	Mr Nazir Ahmed	Deputy Secretary	Ministry of National Harmony
19	Mr Aamir Nazir Gondal	Deputy Secretary	Ministry of commerce
20	Mr Ahmed Fasih	Section Officer	Ministry of commerce
21	Mr Kauser Ali Zaidi	Director(PIT&D)	Ministry of commerce
22	Mr Saleem Sadik		Ministry of National Food Security and Research
23	Mr Shahrukh Nusrat	Director General P&D	NAVTTTC
24	Mr Mumtaz Ali	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Interior
25	Dr. Kauser Ali Zaidi		Ministry of Interior
26	Mr Khizar Hayat	Assistant Chief	Ministry of Interior
27	Mr Tahir Ali	Assistant Chief	Ministry of Interior
28	Mr Tahir Ehsan	Assistant Chief	National Police Bureau
29	Ms Helena Iqbal Saeed	DIG/DIR	National Police Bureau
30	Dr. Zafar Iqbal Qadir	Chairman	NDMA
31	Dr. Joseph Wilson	Member	Competition Commission
32	Ms Rahat Kunain Hassan	Chairperson	Competition Commission
33	Mr Yaran Whan	Director	NAB
34	Mr Mujahid Akbar Baloch	Director	NAB
35	Ms Aliya Rashid	Director International	NAB
36	Mr Ataullah Khan	Additional Chief Secretary	P&D Department KP
37	Mr Tariq Rasheed	Reforms Coordinator	Finance Department KP
38	Mr Maqsood Gul	Assistant Chief Foreign aid sector	P&D Department KP
39	Mr Shakil Qadir	Secretary	P&D Department Balochistan
40	Mr Muhammad Kamal	Secretary Implementation and coordination	P&D Department Gilgit-Baltistan
41	Mr Farhat Mir	Secretary	P&D Department AJK

S.No	Name	Designation	Organization
42	Mr Yusaf Khan	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Finance
43	Dr. BS Choudhry	Dean FEECE	MUET
44	Mr Naseem Riaz	Member Social Sector Punjab	
45	Mr William Guest	Programme manager	DFID/UK
46	Ms Eleni Porichi	Second Secretary/ Deputy Head of Mission	Embassy of Greece

Annex II

Power point Presentation



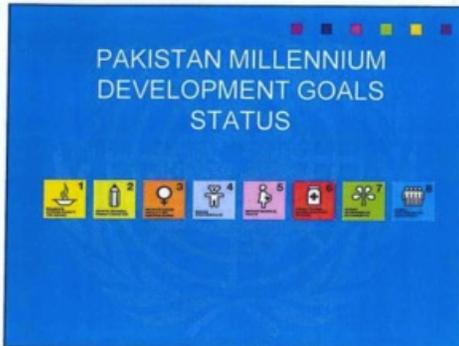


Taking stock of growing EU engagement with Pakistan

..... Preparing post 2013 Strategy

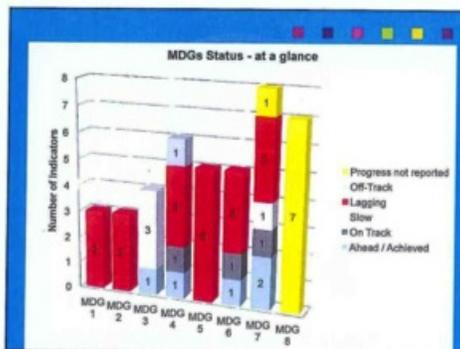
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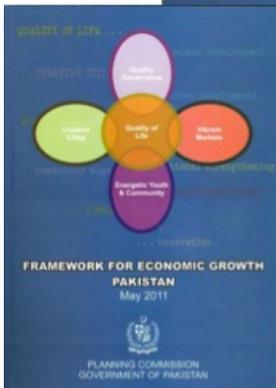
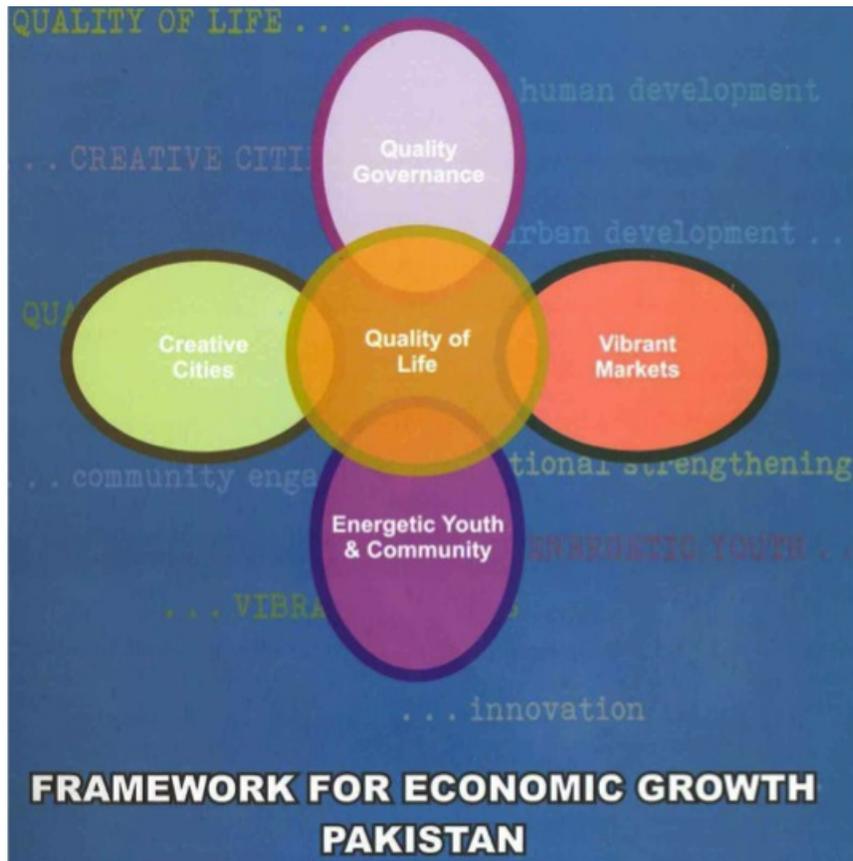
- Pakistan context
- EU context
- EU – Pakistan cooperation
- Outline post 2013 programme



MDG's Lagging

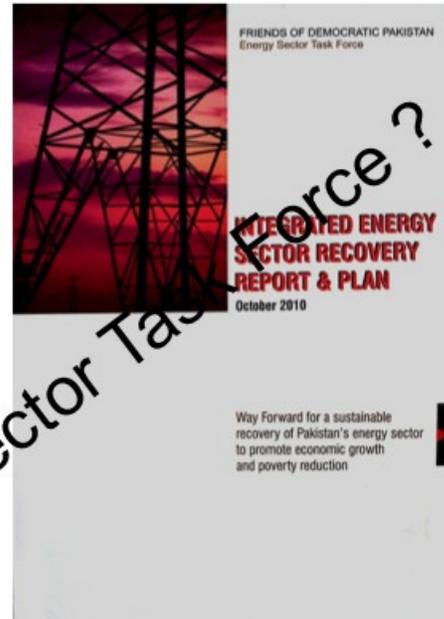
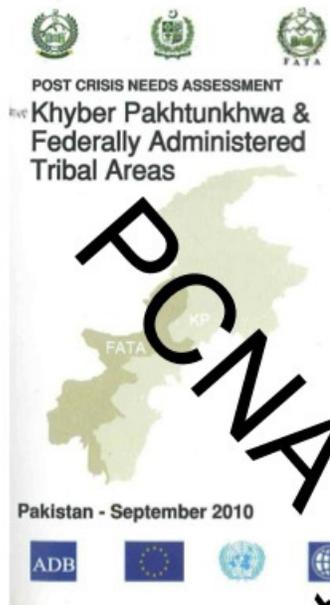
- Unknown poverty levels; high level malnutrition
- Lackluster progress on education and health
- Environmental degradation and natural calamities
- Low economic growth



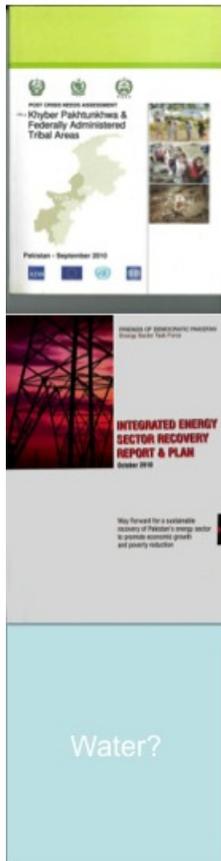


Innovative and inspiring, but ?

- Broadening service delivery; roles of local governance and civil society
- Urbanisation process; growth poles; local governance
- Mobilisation of investment capital for energy and water
- Stabilisation and peace building



Report Water Sector Task Force?



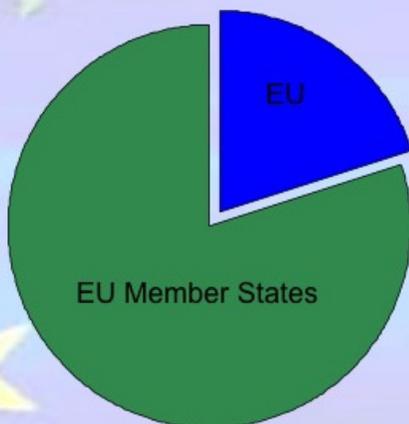
Visionary, concrete, but?

- Continuing insurgency;
- Complicated modality for implementation
- Slow reforms
- Fading ownership

EU – Pakistan Growing Engagement

- Five-Year Engagement Plan → Strategic Dialogue
- Since 2008 EU + Member States doubled aid to 600 – 700 M€ per year
- Democratic transition and electoral process
- Trade concessions and possible GSP+

EU – Pakistan Resources



Current portfolio:

EU + Member States:

→EUR 2.1 billion

of which EU:

→EUR 0.5 billion

EU – Agenda for Change

Focus on:

- Human rights, democracy and other key elements of good governance
- Inclusive and sustainable growth for human development

Oriented by:

- Differentiation in partnerships
- Coordinated EU action
- Improved coherence among EU policies

EU's aim in Pakistan

.... a stable and prosperous Pakistan that is free of economic and social deprivation and at peace with its neighbours.

EU's driving principle

Invest in development to catalyse reform in four critical areas:

1. Building peace and stability
2. Enhancing democracy and human rights
3. Promoting macroeconomic stability, growth and job creation
4. Effective delivery of public services

Building Peace and Stability

1

- **PCNA and MDTF** (70% EU + MS effort)
- **FATA** (DE, UK, EU)
- **Rule of Law and CT** (UK, EU, NL, DE, DK)
- **Malakand early recovery** (UK, DE, IT)
- **Border management** (DK, NL)
- Links to various other programmes:
 - **Local development** in KP and Balochistan (EU, DE)
 - **PFM reform** in KP (UK)



Enhancing democracy and human rights

2

- **Electoral reform** (EU, UK)
- **Parliamentary strengthening** (EU, DK, NL)
- Advocacy and institutional strengthening for **human rights** (EU, DK, NL, DE)
- **Media** (DE, EU, DK)

Promoting macroeconomic stability, growth and job creation

3

- **PFM** (UK, EU, DK) and tax reform (DE)
- **Skill training / TVET** (EU, DE, NL, UK)
- **Business development** and micro-finances (DE, FR, NL, UK)
- **Trade facilitation** (EU)

Effective delivery of public services

4

- **Health** (UK, DE, DK)
- **Education** (UK, EU, NL, DE)
- **Local development/ rural development** (EU, DE, IT)
- **Social protection** (DE, UK, IT)

EU interventions in Pakistan - Emerging priorities

Five pillars:

- 1. Governance**
- 2. Local Development**
- 3. Economic Growth and Trade**
4. Humanitarian Assistance
5. Regional Cooperation

Proposed
KEY SECTOR
2014 – 2020

1

Governance

- Public administration reform including public finance management
- Rule of law and access to justice
- Strengthening of democratic institutions
- Promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Proposed
KEY SECTOR
2014 – 2020

2

Local Development

- Basic service delivery at district / UC level:
 - Education
 - Health
 - Water and sanitation
 - Community infrastructure
- Strengthening local governance structure; private – public – partnership; community driven development

Proposed
KEY SECTOR
2014 – 2020

Economic Growth and Trade

3

- Skill development; TVET
- Capacity building in trade
- Support preparation investment projects water and energy → EU Asia Invest

Humanitarian Assistance

4

- ECHO annual planning in response to evolution of humanitarian situation
- Response from other EU crisis instruments
- Linking relief, rehabilitation and development

Regional Cooperation

5

Closer links between EU regional and national programmes:

- Trade and connectivity
- Border, CT/CN and migration
- Climate change
- Higher education
- Research

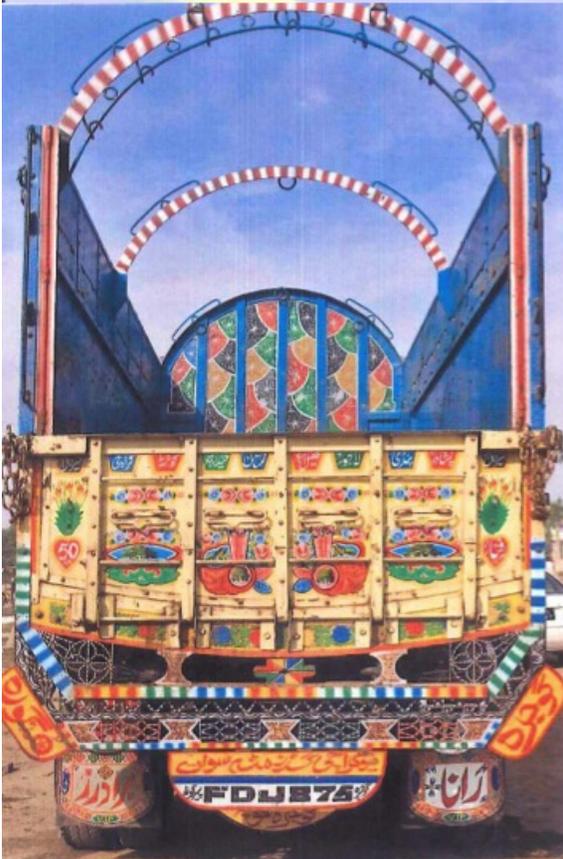
Across the 3 key sectors

..... the programme addresses four major concerns:

1. Peace building and security
2. Marginalisation and vulnerability
3. Gender equality
4. Climate change and environmental issues

Interventions where?

- Across Pakistan at federal, provincial or local levels, where appropriate, relevant, effective and efficient.
- However, taking into consideration:
 - Complementarity and coordination with other donors
 - Continuity in programmes
 - Comparative advantage
 - Concentration of EU support



EU – Pakistan 2014 - 2020

What should the programme take along?

Annex III

Online Consultation Survey

Question 1:

What has been and what would be the added value of European Union assistance to Pakistan taking into consideration the supra national character of the European Union?

Question 2:

Do you find the proposed three key sectors (Sector 1: Governance; Sector 2: Local Development; Sector 3: Economic Growth and Trade) an appropriate choice to guide the future European Union programmes in Pakistan taking into consideration the wide spectrum of developmental challenges the country is confronted with?

Question 3:

If you have experience in any of the three proposed sectors in Pakistan, what are your key lessons learnt? What should the European Union consider to ensure that solid partnership with Pakistan is built and activities in the priority sectors are efficient, effective and sustainable?

Question 4:

Any other issues you would like to rise as part of the National Consultations?