This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX II

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the Annual Action Programme 2017 part 2 in favour of Pakistan to be financed from the general budget of the Union

Action Document for “Support to Parliamentary Development in Pakistan”

| 1. Title/basic act/CRIS number | Support to Parliamentary Development in Pakistan  
| CRIS number: ACA/2017/039-285 |
|---|---|
| 2. Zone benefiting from the action/location | Asia, Pakistan - the action shall benefit the following locations: Islamabad, Provinces of Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkwa, Balochistan. |
| 4. Sector of concentration/thematic area | Good Governance, Human Rights and Rule of Law  
DEV. Aid: YES |
| 5. Amounts concerned | Total estimated cost: EUR 15,000,000  
Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 15,000,000 |
| 6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies) | Project modality: Direct management – procurement of services and Direct management – procurement of supplies; |
| 7 a) DAC code(s) | 15152 – Legislature and political parties |
| b) Main Delivery Channel | 50000 Other (52000 - Other includes 'for profit', consultants and consultancy firms) |

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<th>Main objective</th>
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<td>Climate change adaptation</td>
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<p>| 9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) | Human Development |</p>
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<tr>
<th>Thematic Flagships</th>
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<td><strong>10. SDGs</strong></td>
<td>Main Goal: 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; Secondary Goals: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 that are to end poverty and hunger, promote good health, wellbeing, quality education and achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</td>
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**SUMMARY**

Parliamentary democracy has only recently taken root in Pakistan after prolonged periods of direct military rule and weak civil governments since 1947. General Elections in 2013 marked a watershed moment in Pakistan as the power, for the first time, was democratically transferred from one elected government to another civilian set up. With the next general elections expected in June 2018 the newly acquired momentum for political continuity opens up a unique opportunity to enhance the relevance, legitimacy and supremacy of the Parliament. Parliament has demonstrated remarkable resilience and historic unity in taking forward the agenda of democratic reform in recent years. Progressive initiatives introduced through significant legal and constitutional measures have laid the basis for solid advancements towards the rule of law, human rights and citizenship. Post-18th Constitutional Amendment Pakistan represents a balanced federation with provincial assemblies now considerably empowered to make laws, better represent citizenry and hold the executive to account for public services delivery at the sub-national level. However, public confidence and trust in parliamentary performance remains limited.

The overall objective of the programme is to support consolidation of the parliamentary democracy in Pakistan. The specific purposes include (1) Sustainable institutional strengthening and improved performance of the federal parliament (the National Assembly and the Senate) and (2) sustainable institutional strengthening and improved performance of the Provincial Assemblies.

Particular focus shall be placed on supporting the inclusion of women, youth and disadvantaged groups in the parliamentary processes. Key measurements for the success of this action would include:

- a degree to which legislative work is conducted in an inclusive and transparent manner,
- more citizens’ engagement in parliamentary work,
- meaningful representation of constituents, including women, youth and disadvantaged groups,
- strengthened oversight of the executive, legislative work in support of commitments to international agreements, extent of revision of electoral legislation in line with EOMs recommendations.

1.1 **Sector/Country/Regional Context/Thematic Area**

After various political upheavals during the last seven decades, Pakistan seems to have acquired a semblance of democratic stability. Holding of orderly elections in 2008 and 2013 and a peaceful transfer of power from one elected civilian government to another contributed to strengthening of the overall political system. However, there is a growing public pressure on the elected governments for improved performance, service delivery, and a more inclusive and welfare state model. Certain political traditions and practices point towards the dominating role of executive, which at times tends to overshadow the judiciary and legislature too.

Democratic institutions in Pakistan owe their existence to the Constitution of 1973. Subsequent developments including military interventions weakened the role of parliamentary democracy. Besides limited technical capacity to discharge effective legislation, oversight and especially representation functions, Parliament could not undertake critical legislative reforms addressing serious gaps that frequent dictatorial interventions and mix of politics with religion had caused.

The democratic model in Pakistan started producing results in 2006 when two mainstream parties – Pakistan Muslim League –Nawaz (PMLN) and Pakistan People's Party (PPP) signed a Charter of Democracy (CoD) to move forward in light of critical lessons learned from the bitter political past of the 1990s. Furthermore, long due constitutional, legal and political reforms introduced by PPP led coalition after the 2008 elections transformed the landscape of governance and brought the role of...
Parliament at the centre of public discourse. Parliament started asserting its role as an empowered institution and survived against all odds. In addition, mainstream parliamentary parties showed maturity and left behind political partisanship while taking major legislative decisions.

General Elections 2013 were marked by intense political battles with the arrival of a new third major political party – Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) - drawing support mainly from urban youth. PMLN was able to form a government in the centre as well as the largest province – Punjab. PPP that enjoyed reputation of a truly federal party up to 2013 was confined to the province of Sindh. With the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) led by PTI, Balochistan saw a power arrangement between left leaning National Party and PMLN.

Civil military imbalance that has been the bane of the democratic system in Pakistan, remains shaky. Security environment in the country has returned to relative normalcy but larger ideological and political issues have yet to be resolved. Spectre of sectarianism, extremism and targeted attacks against minorities looms large in Pakistan. Vibrant media continues to report incidents of human rights violations, lack of rule of law and ineffective development planning. With conflict winding down in Afghanistan, Pakistan took on the hardened militants and launched military operations in 2009 and in 2014. The security challenges are far from over causing a considerable drain on resources and distracting broader efforts towards deepening democracy in the country.

Administratively, Pakistan is divided into settled, unsettled and semi autonomous regions. Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) remain outside the remit of Parliament as only the President is empowered to legislate for FATA. Similarly, Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) do not belong to KP Assembly as an approval of President is needed to make laws for PATA. Like its predecessors, PMLN government has formed a committee to introduce reforms for mainstreaming FATA into the mainland.

Federation of Pakistan was finally restored to its original shape only after the passage of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution in 2010, which reduced Presidential powers and transferred them to the Prime Minister, especially the power to dissolve Parliament. The landmark legislation transformed Pakistan from a semi-presidential to a parliamentary democracy. The most critical effect of this amendment has been the devolution of administrative, policy and legislative functions to the Provinces. Financial resources are now transferred from the federation to the provinces guaranteeing optimal provincial autonomy. In particular, responsibility for implementation of SDGs, protection of human rights and rule of law measures now rest with the provinces. Central government can now only steer a national policy articulated towards the achievement of these goals in all provinces and districts, by providing support and monitoring and evaluating mechanisms.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

This action is in line with the EU-Pakistan Multi-Year Indicative Plan 2014-2020 that underlines the importance of “consolidation of the role and authority of parliamentary and other representative bodies through credible elections and regular public consultations for better informed decision making and more effective public oversight and legislation.” Furthermore it is consistent with the EU Gender Action Plan 2016-20, and specifically with the priority area "Political and civil rights – voice and participation (objective 11 on "Equal rights and ability for women to participate in policy and governance processes at all levels" and objective 12 on "Women's organisations/Human Rights Defenders freely able to work and protected by law".

The Constitution provides that the Parliament of Pakistan shall consist of President and the two Houses known as the National Assembly (House of Representation) and the Senate (House of Federation). The National Assembly has an edge over the Senate by legislating exclusively on money matters. Other than parliament, there exist some institutions shaping legislative agenda. The most important of these is the Council of Common Interest, which deals with subjects that need inter-provincial arbitration. Council of Islamic Ideology has a recommendatory role to ensure that no law contrary to Islam is enacted. National Commission of Human Rights (NCHR) and National
Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) also shall provide their specialized input upon request. Ministry of Law and Justice serves as an advisory arm of the government that renders advice to the Federal and Provincial Governments on legal and Constitutional questions and legislative matters. This Ministry is effectively in-charge of government’s legislative agenda. Because of the limited in-house capacity for drafting and review of Bills, Parliament occasionally calls upon the Law Ministry to provide drafting assistance as well as the advice on constitutional and legal matters. Similarly, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is the main coordinator between the Executive and the Legislature.

The National Assembly with the help of EU launched its 2nd Strategic Plan (NASP) 2014-2018, which contains six priority goals aimed at strengthening its human resource management, creation of parliamentary service cadre, strengthening of Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Service, promoting e-Parliament and consolidating legislative, oversight and representational functions. A dedicated Project Management Unit is operating to implement NASP and a Strategic Planning Oversight Committee (SPOC) is a multi-party forum owning the coordination of reforms. The implementation plan of NASP defines measurable indicators, however implementation of the plan has been uneven. Some targets under NASP have been achieved including establishment of a Legislative Drafting Unit in the NA, increases in staff for the Research and Library Wing of the NA Secretariat, creation of a Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) and a Human Rights Desk at PIPS. EU supported also development of parliamentary oversight tools and capacity development of the Public Accounts Committee. Members Legislative Drafting Research Support (MLDRS) was established in the Senate.

The Senate of Pakistan has recently carried out initiatives to strengthen the House of Federation in line with the Senate’s Administration Strategic Plan. Chairman’s project ‘Restoration of Majesty and Transparency” is also implementing an outreach program and an inter-institutional dialogue. An annual report ‘Report to the People of Pakistan’ is published. ‘Senate Forum for Policy Research’ has also been established consisting of the sitting and retired senators/ MPs to act as a Think Tank.

Parliament role is limited in ratification and oversight of international agreements. Agenda of electoral reforms remains unfulfilled as parliament has yet to pass comprehensive laws. All provinces have held local government elections and there is increasing demand for effective transfer of resources from provinces to districts but local governments across Pakistan remain ineffective due to delays in transfers of development funds, limitations to their powers by the provincial authorities and overlaps of their mandate with the Constituency Development Funds managed by MPs and MPAs.

The Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) was established in 2008 as an independent body to ensure bipartisan analysis of the most sensitive national matters and to provide training. It is in its early stages of institutional development. Provincial assemblies face common challenges of under resourced secretariats with very limited capacities. EU’s on-going assistance to the four Provincial Assemblies and two Legislative Councils has initiated work towards strengthened institutional development and strategic frameworks, better equipped elected representatives, selected committees and other parliamentary bodies, and improved transparency and accessibility.

In June 2014, the Speakers of National and Provincial Assemblies established legislative Task Forces on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in their respective Houses. Following which, a SDGs Coordination Secretariat has been established at the NA in April 2016. Likewise, Women’s Parliamentary Caucuses (WPCs) are already in place in National and Provincial Assemblies. However, there is a need for capacity building of the SDGs Task Forces as well as the WPCs.

Political parties mostly depend on strong leaders rather than programmes and they lack the culture of transparency about their own operations. Regulatory mechanisms for political finance are also weak. Election campaigns are largely designed on political rhetoric rather than parties’ informed positions on issues. Politicians draw on family networks, traditional groupings and caste and ethnic ties. Technical assistance for party development has been provided by few donors for over a decade now.

Young Parliamentarians Forum (YPF) of the NA is a very active multi-party group, which leads the debates and advocacy on issues relevant for the youth, which constitute around 30% of the MPs and
around 60% of the population. The forum engages with a wide spectrum of society including CSOs, minorities, and religious representatives. In 2016 it has defined its own strategic plan and initiated some interaction with other young parliamentarians from the region through a SAARC Young Parliamentarians Conference on Peace and Harmony for Development. The YPF has also demonstrated that as a cross party forum, it is willing to raise sensitive issues such as the plight of the transgender community with key decision makers including the police and religious leaders.

Women parliamentarians have demonstrated great initiatives including the establishment of Women’s Parliamentary Caucuses (WPCs), which have already achieved landmark legislations on women’s rights including domestic violence prevention, and highlighted a wide range of women’s issues. There are four Provincial WPCs in addition to a federal one representing nearly all parliamentary political parties. Provincial Caucuses had embarked upon ambitious strategic roadmaps that include work on domestic violence, acid attacks, marriages and divorces of Hindus and Christians, and he sexual harassment bill. Caucuses in Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have begun work on their agendas.

Despite some recent initiatives to improve linkages between citizens and the parliament, a gap persists in knowledge about the performance of parliament. The engagement of civil society in parliamentary processes is very limited. Parliamentary transparency is constrained as most of the business of Committees is conducted through in camera sessions. Moreover, the proceedings are not broadcast live on television except the Question Hour and some selected important sessions.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

National Assembly of Pakistan: NA performs legislation (in respect of the powers enumerated in the Federal Legislative list), oversight and representation functions, and through its Public Accounts Committee scrutinizes public spending.

Provincial Assemblies: Functions of these assemblies are the same as those of NA but they have got an expanded mandate in terms of legislation, however, weak capacities of their secretariats impact negatively on their performance. Women Parliamentary Caucus has limited capacities.

Senate of Pakistan: The Upper House gives equal representation to all federating units and promotes national cohesion and harmony. Senate is a permanent House, which symbolizes a process of continuity in the national affairs.

Secretariats of NA and Senate: Due to limited experience with democracy, Secretariats continue to suffer capacity gaps.

Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS): It is an autonomous body that provides technical assistance to parliamentarians and staff, resource centres, research and training to federal, provincial assemblies, GB and AJK assemblies). It coordinates on implementation of the SDGs country-wide and has satellite one person offices in the provincial assemblies.

Political Parities: Main parties like PMLN, PPP, PTI, MQM have a lead role in NA and Senate. Ongoing political negotiations by the parliamentary parties are expected to have direct bearing on the quality of the jointly agreed electoral reforms and the oversight of their effective implementation. Women positions in political parties require substantial strengthening.

Civil Society Organizations: CSOs are engaged in watching parliamentary performance, and in advocating for consolidation of democracy. CSOs are particularly interested in seeing their parliament improving the public outreach and engagement. Women CSOs raise the issues of the weak position of women in political parties and assemblies.

Media: Pakistan has witnessed sudden outburst of electronic media with more than hundred channels and many actively and competitively flashing news 24/7. These media outlets coupled with daily newspapers exist in all languages, regional outlook, shades and colours. Certain media outlets openly side with centre, right or left tendencies of political spectrum. Although the role of media is critical, its reporting on the parliamentary performance remains underdeveloped due to lack of expertise, and
awareness of journalists about the parliamentary business. Women Journalists lack skills to report on parliamentary work with a gender lens.

**Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP):** There is direct interface between ECP and Parliament as it oversees the gateway for parliamentarians’ entry into the legislative houses. Currently the Parliamentary Committee on Electoral Reform is closely working with ECP on revision of electoral legislation. Gender and disability wing of ECP required improved capacities.

**Judiciary:** Judiciary is known more for its political role than dispensing justice. From appointments in electoral set-ups, policy directions to adjudication matters, the judiciary has become a key stakeholder in parliamentary democracy. It is actively asserting its role in advancing electoral reforms. However, the need remains for a broader policy dialogue aimed at streamlining and rationalizing the role of judiciary in democratic process and supremacy of constitution.

**Executive:** It plays a key role in maintaining not only law and order but also enforcing rules and regulations including safety and security of parliamentarians and their democratic institutions. Assemblies need stronger capacities to oversee functioning and reforms of the bureaucracy.

**1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis**

This action will address a number of institutional constraints, which hamper capacities of legislative houses both at federal and provincial levels that mainly revolve around lack of adequate administrative and technical support of legislative, oversight, budgetary and representation functions. Central issue to be assisted is the **committee system**. Research facilities, committee offices, IT tools, well-equipped library, trained and specialized staff are few of the resources that committees in federal and provincial assemblies lack. Rules of Business require review in order to allow to improve legislation with citizens’/technocrats’ input. Linkages with think tanks and academia are underdeveloped. Federal parliament has developed recently its legislative drafting capacities, however these are very limited in the provincial assemblies. Insufficient mechanisms are in place for legislative scrutiny.

A critical problem area pertains to Pakistan’s stance and responsiveness towards its international commitments. There is limited evidence reflecting parliamentary business is supportive of international obligations towards matters such as human rights and SDGs. National discourse continues to centre on quality of **human development across the country**. After devolution, provincial assemblies are faced with challenges beyond their capacities. Legislative performance falls short of serving a wide and equitable range of interests of the society.

**Budget functions** still face capacity gaps at the federal level, and there is a lack of institutional support for assisting the MPs on budget scrutiny issues in the provinces. There is nearly a complete absence of Budget Offices particularly in PAs to assist MPs in budget related inputs. Lack of capacity among MPs to review allocations and expenditure remain a key concern. Secretariat doesn’t have sufficient resource/adequate systems to train and sensitize Members. PAC undertakes some rigorous scrutiny through the audit office but there too remain certain legal and procedural loopholes resulting in very slow and delayed scrutiny, inadequate follow up and insufficient reporting and transparency. Furthermore, Rules of Business and the government business cycle do not support sufficient timeframe for budgetary debate.

Effective good governance, rule of law and service delivery by the Executive is also not sufficiently supported by the parliamentary oversight. MPs lack sufficient understanding about the structure, functions and mechanisms of governance. Secretariats of almost all assemblies are unable to manage Question Hour due to limited technical and IT capacity. Executive Branch doesn’t take Questions seriously and Ministers don’t come to answer questions. Digital database of Questions is not available online for MPs (through intranet) and civil society (through website). There is insufficient capacity of Committees to reach out to citizens for oversight agenda making. Rules for Public Hearings are insufficient. Another challenge is the absence of institutional support at the constituency level that could allow public feedback to feed into the legislative priorities to better reflect the interests of the constituents, the wider society and disadvantaged groups. On the demand side, limited number of
CSOs are operating thereby providing limited space to conduct public scrutiny. This Action will support public hearings so that citizens and experts are regularly consulted.

There are insufficient internal mechanisms, procedures and avenues for parliamentary transparency and outreach. Communication and information exchange is limited between secretariats and MPs and among MPs due to absence of intranet and other IT facilities. Annual progress reports and End of the Mandate Performance Reports by Assemblies require improved coherence and regularity. Parliamentary transparency is a key concern and the Right to Information Acts do not cover functioning of all assemblies. Media coverage remains short of professional standards and there is a limited awareness among the media of the parliamentary work, which will be addressed in this Action. Legislative reporting is another area where much more needs to be done to improve capacity of journalists covering parliamentary proceedings, including with a gender lens.

Support is required to address weak technical capacity within secretariats to efficiently plan, budget, monitor and evaluate the implementation of Strategic Plans and report progress. Human Resource Management has yet to be streamlined despite availability of constitutional framework that allows independence. Insufficiently resourced secretariats, absence of well-defined job descriptions and unclear reporting lines in the organizational designs undermine performance of the parliamentary service. Core issue is the very limited in-house expertise for using Information Management Systems and ICT tools for efficient delivery of parliamentary functions. EU has assisted NA ICT Unit in rolling out and implementation of ICT Action Plan through some technical assistance but the lack of hardware and software limited the progress of the e-parliament project.

On another front, despite quota seats, concerns of women and minorities are not being meaningfully represented in parliamentary business. There is insufficient participation of disadvantaged groups in key decisions regarding legislation and oversight. Voices of women and minorities are undermined in assemblies because of being ‘non-representative’ of the constituents. There is limited existence of cross-party fora inclusive of minorities. Inadequate access of disadvantaged groups in the business of PAs and lack of capacities among MPs representing them for collective bargaining and lobbying remain serious challenges. There is a lack of capacity among the disadvantaged groups / their organisations to engage in the assemblies business. Sensitization among MPs to concerns of women, minorities and youth need to be supported. Rules and practices should be reviewed in PAs for reaching out to the disadvantaged groups for feedback on legislation and oversight issues. Institutional linkages between PAs and think tanks / CSOs and rights based groups / institutions need to be strengthened.

Women’s participation in political arenas is driven by the percentage of seats reserved in federal and provincial assemblies and local governments, but women’s impact on political processes or decisions has been limited. The exception is passage of some legislation on issues of concern to women, such as making child marriage a crime and providing protection against harassment in the workplace, as these are often credited to women in the legislatures. In addition, legislation has been passed to establish gender-related institutions in the post-devolution period. Future challenges remain to ensure that there are no negative revisions to laws, such as those that reduced quotas for women in some provincial assemblies and local governments. Despite some progress in legislation, there are gaps between these legal frameworks and the realities experienced by women in households and society. The National Baseline Study 2012 noted that while the Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to women and considers them equal citizens, a “cycle of oppression” for women continues due to traditional and cultural practices.

While the Senate of Pakistan has established an Ethics Committee and a code of conduct, in general there are no mechanisms for preventing conflict of interest that can help oversee members running businesses other than representing their constituent in the parliament. This kind of mechanism supported through this Action could help to uphold the legitimacy and integrity of parliamentarians.
Pakistan has a long history of close relations with European nations. Within the parliament, Friendship Groups have been formed and the International Relations Wing of NA has been coordinating meetings and visits. However, a lot can be done to improve their performance.

2  RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

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<th>Risk level (H/M/L)</th>
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<td>Security incidents causing damage to parliamentary businesses</td>
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<td>Engage from the outset to incorporate security elements in strategic planning of each House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic transition is discontinued due to military take over</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Political dialogue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security threat to democratic leadership causing discontinuity of policy</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Support political parties and encourage credible alternatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-House change of Political leadership affecting implementation of program</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Engage with parliamentary leadership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption undermining effectiveness of deliverables</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Political engagement and enhanced focus on transparency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early elections are called</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Reassess timing and scope of programme. Adapt the program for greater impact on immediate priorities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumptions

Pro-reform leadership of parliamentary houses; Parliamentary parties support improved performance of parliamentarians and Secretariats; Parliamentary bureaucracy is not resistant to reforms; Political stability; Timely, orderly and credible elections in 2018 and peaceful transfer of power/government formation; Proactive and vigilant media and civil society; Security environment remains conducive, no major terror incident or natural disaster; No foreseeable threat to parliamentary supremacy; Timely electoral reforms; synergy with existing programmes.

3  LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

Many previous programmes have been reportedly lacking critical buy-in from the principal beneficiaries in the federal and provincial legislatures, which led to deviations and delays in implementation. This was also true for the initial years of the EU assistance and improved only by the end of 2015. This limitation shall be addressed through inclusive approach to programme development and implementation management. Key lessons from previous programs include the need to focus more on sustaining long term institutional changes, progress reporting of strategic plans and public sharing, and complementary focus of donor interventions. Future projects shall work with reformers, both within and outside the parliament. Particular attention should be paid to hiring project staff with good understanding of the political dimensions and understanding of the political culture. There shall be focus on visibility of strategic interventions not only among media, civil society and other external stakeholders, but also amongst internal stakeholders, particularly the parliamentarians.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Economic Affairs Division of the Ministry of Finance is responsible for coordination of aid. At the sector level, PIPS is theoretically in-charge of donor coordination on behalf of federal parliament and provincial assemblies but it lacks the capacities. NA has rendered donor coordination function to its Project Management Unit within the secretariat. The programme is complementary to the EU assistance for the federal parliament (06.2012-09.2016) and for provincial assemblies (11.2016-10.2019). In addition EU assistance has been provided to the electoral processes with a new programme of EUR 15 Mln to start in 2017. Donor group in the democracy sector comprises mainly DFID, USAID, Canada and EU and it ensures a very close coordination. DFID has started by the mid of 2016 a programme entitled Consolidating Democracy in Pakistan (GBP 30 Mln) that aims to support selected electoral reforms, strengthen federal and provincial legislatures, political parties and engage civil society for expanding democratic space. Synergy will be also built with smaller initiatives. Westminster Foundation for Democracy provides some support to Punjab and Sindh Assemblies. Some exchange visits are supported by the British Council for the KP Assembly. USAID
supports until 2019 political parties with a very narrow focus on working with parliamentarians. Through its assistance and the accompanying political dialogue the EU intends to remain a close strategic partner in consolidating the parliamentary democracy and its credible sustainable institutions.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

In line with Pakistan’s international commitments to promote civil and political rights of all, this Action shall support inclusive parliamentary processes and in particular women empowerment within the legislatures i.e. through the Women Parliamentary Caucuses, their role in committees and as a staff of secretariat. Young Parliamentary Forum will be supported to implement its strategic plans. Furthermore, a rights based approach will be integrated in the activities supporting implementation of the SDGs. The rights holders/vulnerable groups, such as women and minorities shall also benefit from the enhanced engagement of the civil society in the work of the assemblies. The programme will address issues of good governance and conflict prevention by fostering citizens-state dialogue and trust building.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

The overall objective of the programme is to support the consolidation of parliamentary democracy in Pakistan.

The purpose is the following: Sustainable institutional strengthening and operational and technical capacity for improved performance of the federal parliament (the National Assembly and the Senate) and of the Provincial Assemblies.

Result 1: Enhanced legislative, oversight, budgetary and representation capacity.

Result 2: Strengthened capacity for administration and support services.

Result 3: Facilitated inclusive parliamentary processes and capacity building to end poverty and hunger and promote good health wellbeing and quality education.

This programme is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; but also promotes progress towards Goal 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 that are to end poverty and hunger and promote good health wellbeing, quality education and achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Relevant targets include: 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. This does not imply a commitment by the country benefiting from this programme.

4.2 Main Activities

Separate sets of activities will be planned and implemented for each of 6 assemblies by mutual agreement according to specific needs and baselines.

Result 1: Enhanced legislative, oversight, budgetary and representation capacity.

Indicative Activities as agreed for the National Assembly and the Senate:

a. orientation and experience sharing workshops for MPs on development of legislation;

b. targeted capacity building visits/exchanges of MPs and support staff with parliaments having effective legislative, oversight, budget and representation capacities;

c. assist in developing/amending legislation to support compliance with the Constitution and Pakistan’s obligations under international treaties and in developing capacities for improving related oversight;

d. strengthen institutional mechanisms and opportunities for governance watch dog organisation and civil society, including women, inputs into the work of committees and caucuses;

e. strengthen amendment of Rules of Procedures to provide for more effective budget and legislative scrutiny, oversight and engagement with civil society;
f. capacity building of technical support staff to selected committees;
g. capacity development to support annual planning and budgeting for selected committees to allow effective implementation of oversight work (hearings, using external expertise);
h. assist development of in-house capacities for engaging with media, and media sensitization on the role of parliament;
i. support initiatives improving access to information about parliamentary activities.

**Indicative Activities as mutually agreed for Provincial Assemblies:**

a. capacity development of MPAs for development of legislation within the Province;
b. more systematic exchanges of best practices between the Provinces through the creation of inter Provincial platforms for experience sharing;
c. targeted study visits/exchanges of MPAs and support staff with parliaments having effective legislative, oversight, budget and representation capacities;
d. support in a preparation of baseline studies for technical support staff on national laws, and Pakistan's obligations under international treaties and conventions obligations in specific areas to be agreed;
e. assist in developing/amending legislation to support compliance with obligations under international treaties and in developing capacities for improving related oversight;
f. support institutional mechanisms and opportunities for civil society to be able to provide more meaningful inputs into the work of committees and caucuses;
g. strengthen review and amendment of Rules of Procedures to provide for more effective budget and legislative scrutiny, oversight and engagement with civil society;
h. provide mutually agreed expert assistance to technical support staff to selected committees;
i. capacity development to support annual planning and budget for selected committees to allow effective implementation of oversight work (hearings, using external expertise);
j. assist development of in-house capacities for engaging with media;
k. assist media to better understand their role in the parliamentary governance model and enhance the quality of parliamentary reporting;
l. support initiatives improving access to information about parliamentary activities;

**Result 2:** Strengthened capacity for administration and support services.

**Indicative Activities for the National Assembly and the Senate:**

a. strengthen development of institutional capacities of the secretariats for strategic and operational planning, operational budget preparation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting;
b. capacity development in the assessment and revision of the organisational design and staffing of administration and technical support services and in capacity development for human resource management;
c. support development of IT tools and staff capacities for electronic documentation and archiving;
d. support creation of research and resource/library facilities for each of the Houses while focusing on online knowledge resources as well, and assist digitalised archiving of existing legislation;
e. support the Senate in capacity development of a legislative drafting unit;
f. capacity development of the staff of research and resource centres and assistance in building sustainable links with the academia and think tanks.
g. support the NA SDGs Secretariat to develop capacities for monitoring and evaluation and for implementation of its communication strategy;
h. support in a preparation of baseline studies for training of technical support staff on national laws and Pakistan's obligations under international treaties and conventions obligations in specific areas to be agreed;
i. provide technical assistance for specialised thematic research and seminars;
j. purchase IT equipment (hardware and specialised software) and furniture for selected facilities, build capacities of secretariat staff to operate and maintain the provided supplies;
k. capacity development of administration and technical support services to provide for continuous staff and MPs training/orientation function including on-line, self-driven training modules;
l. assist secretariats in preparation and implementation of training for administrative and technical staff (development of training curricula, training materials, trainer manuals, Training of Trainers);
m. develop capacities and provide technical assistance to the Senate’s Media Cell in implementation of its communication plan and public education programmes;
n. assist the secretariats in developing quality public hearing modules based on the best practices.

**Indicative Activities as agreed for Provincial Assemblies:**

a. strengthen development of institutional capacities of the secretariats of the PAs for strategic and operational planning, operational budget preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
b. support development of IT tools and staff capacities for electronic documentation and archiving,
c. support creation of research and resource/library facilities for each of the legislatures while focusing on online resources as well, and assist digitalised archiving of existing legislation.
d. linking resource centres of assemblies to allow sharing of selected documents as may be required;
e. capacity development of the staff of research and resource centres including through building sustainable links with the academia and think tanks.
f. provide technical assistance for specialised thematic research and seminars;
g. purchase IT equipment (hardware and specialised software) and furniture for selected facilities, build capacities of secretariat staff to operate and maintain the provided supplies;
h. capacity development of secretariats to provide for staff and MPAs training/orientation including greater use of on-line, self-driven training modules;
i. strengthen secretariats in preparation and implementation of training for administrative and technical staff (development of training curricula, training materials, trainer manuals, Training of Trainers);
j. assist secretariats in developing and piloting public hearing modules based on the best practices.

**Result 3:** Facilitated inclusive parliamentary processes and capacity building to end poverty and hunger and promote good health, wellbeing and quality education.

**Indicative mutually agreed activities for the National Assembly and the Senate:**

a. support to women caucus and to Young Parliamentarians Forum in developing and implementing their action plans (including budgeting);
b. support assessment of situation of poverty, hunger, health, education and gender inequality and policy recommendations to address major issues (support field trips of MPs if required) and advocacy to introduce changes as necessary;
c. promote development of a comprehensive program for orienting MPs and training the staff on gender-based and inclusive budgeting approaches;
d. support exchanges with selected parliaments that apply gender-based approaches;
e. promote to develop a methodology for systematic consideration of gender-based legislation in an inclusive manner also responding to issues in poverty, hunger, health and quality education;
f. assist use of the pilot results from the work provincial assemblies and possible development of a results based methodological approach that costs the impact of proposed legislation;
g. promote dialogue with parliamentarians for equitable representation of women in key positions in parliament, in parties’ structures and in the electoral processes;
h. strengthen effective participation of minority communities and incorporation of their concerns in the parliament business; and to consider development of an action plan to address these issues;
i. support to field missions by parliamentary committees to rural and remote regions to assess situation and to report back to the Parliament on proposed remedial action or legislative work required;
j. assistance in an assessment of access issues faced by people with disabilities development of an action plan to address them including the value added of proposing legislation;
k. support “reach out” ventures like seminars with academia, youth, civil society and experts.

**Indicative mutually agreed activities for Provincial Assemblies:**

a. support to women caucus and to Young Parliamentarians Forum in developing and implementing their action plans (including budgeting);
b. support assessments of the situation and issues in ending poverty and hunger and promoting health, education and gender equality and elaboration of policy recommendations to address these issues (support related field trips of MPAs if required);
c. promote to develop a comprehensive program for orienting MPs and training staff on gender based and inclusive budgeting approaches;
d. support inter Provincial exchanges and visits to other parliaments that apply effective poverty, hunger, health, education and gender-based approaches to legislation development;
e. promote to develop and pilot test a methodology for systematic consideration of gender issues, inclusion and cost implications of proposed legislation;
f. promote dialogue for equitable representation of women in key positions in parliament, in parties’ structures and in the electoral processes;
g. strengthen effective participation of minority communities and incorporation of their concerns in the parliament business; and to consider development of an action plan to address these issues;
h. support to field missions by parliamentary committees to remote and rural regions to assess situation;
i. assist in assessment of issues faced by people with disabilities and recommendations for actions.

4.3 Intervention Logic

This Action has been designed to support sustainable institutional strengthening and capacity building. Political neutrality shall remain the core principle. This Action will build upon lessons learnt and complement the on-going EU assistance to the Provincial Assemblies and the recently completed EU assistance to the federal parliament. It will build on a good dialogue and partnership for reforms established between the EU and the parliament. A substantial support is still required to enable full application of the 18th Constitutional Amendment concerning devolution of powers to the provinces.

The expected outcomes of this Action should impact positively on the progress of the democratic transition and improved parliamentary governance in Pakistan. Support for enhanced transparency and inclusiveness of parliamentary work shall contribute to building trust of citizens in the representative and responsive democratic system. Concerns and interests of women, youth and other disadvantaged groups will receive a special attention in this project, with focused activities. Inter-party fora and caucuses will be targeted to support consensus building and strategic actions on issues of common interest including international commitments, SDGs, human development, youth and women agendas.

The activities under the project will be envisaged, planned, designed and executed by the Ministries/departments of the government of Pakistan and the provincial authorities.

5. Implementation

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission’s authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 N/A

5.4 Implementation Modalities

5.4.1. Procurement (direct management)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject in generic terms, if possible</th>
<th>Type (works, supplies, services)</th>
<th>Indicative number of contracts</th>
<th>Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institutional development of federal and provincial legislative houses</td>
<td>Service</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2\textsuperscript{nd} quarter 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT Equipment and other supply needs of federal and provincial assemblies</td>
<td>Supplies*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2\textsuperscript{nd} quarter 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Technical specifications for supplies will be agreed in consultation with each of the legislatures. The on-going EU assistance will advance this task to facilitate early contracting.

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission’s authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in consultation with relevant Project Steering Committee and in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.4. - Results 1-3</th>
<th>EU contribution (amount in EUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.4.1. – Procurement (direct management)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One service and one supply contract</td>
<td>14 400 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement – total envelop section 5.4</td>
<td>14 400 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.11 Communication and visibility*</td>
<td>300 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9 Evaluation and 5.10 Audit</td>
<td>200 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>100 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15 000 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* this will probably be contracted as part of a larger contract of the EU Delegation

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

Project steering committees (PSCs) for respective legislatures at federal and provincial levels will be established to monitor and guide the project implementation. Their composition, which should include representation from all important stakeholders, and terms of reference will be agreed in the inception phase. EU will be involved as an observer. Technical assistance team will provide administrative support. PSCs will meet at least once per year. Technical working groups reporting to the PSCs may also be constituted, co-chaired by relevant staff of assemblies to lead on specific project activities. They can meet more frequently as required.

The role of the PSC will be to determine priorities for the project, consider and approve annual work plans and budgets (developed and submitted by the technical assistants to the project), and oversee implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the project.

The National Assembly and Senate Secretariats will co-chair the PSC
Capacity development and technical assistance: EU Delegation to Pakistan will procure services of a company or a consortium registered in Pakistan that will be responsible for the implementation of capacity development and technical assistance. The team will include up to 4 key experts (including the Team Leader and knowledge of and experience with working in a local environment will be an important requirement for at least two of the experts). Team Leader (TL) will be responsible for implementation management, in coordination with different stakeholders.

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner’s responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partners shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular half-yearly progress reports and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the log-frame matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire implementation period. The reports will be submitted to PSC for endorsement.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a mid-term and final ex-post evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission. Midterm evaluation will be carried out for the purpose of problem solving, course correction, learning purposes, in particular with respect to adapting planning of activities based on lessons learnt. Final ex post evaluation will be carried out for accountability, and learning purposes at various levels (including policy revision) taking into account in particular the fact that lessons learnt could feed into any following EU assistance programming.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 15 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities, as appropriate. The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders after mutual agreement. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project. Indicatively, one contract for evaluation services shall be concluded indicatively in the 2nd quarter of 2020.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements. Indicatively, one contract for audit services shall be concluded in the 1st quarter of 2021.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures, which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above. In terms of legal obligations on
communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, in consultation with the partner country, through contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements. The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations. The PSC will be kept informed of the activities and implementation of the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action.

Direct implementation modalities will be used for implementation of those activities. Services will be contracted by the EU Delegation possibly to be combined in one contract with the assistance planned for the assemblies or as part of a larger contract of the EU Delegation dedicated to a joint communication and visibility activities covering all sectors of cooperation and using budget allocations under different decisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject in generic terms, if possible</th>
<th>Type (works, supplies, services)</th>
<th>Indicative number of contracts</th>
<th>Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communication &amp; visibility</td>
<td>Service</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3rd quarter 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 PRE-CONDITIONS
N/A

APPENDIX – INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX
APPENDIX - **Indicative Log-frame**

* - aligned with the sector policy framework (National Assembly Strategic Plan 2014-18, Pakistan Vision 2025)

** - aligned with the EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective: Impact</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baselines (incl. reference year)</th>
<th>Targets (incl. reference year)</th>
<th>Sources and means of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consolidation of the parliamentary democracy*</td>
<td>1. Percentile rank score for political stability and absence of terrorism *</td>
<td>1. 0.95 (2015)</td>
<td>1. Higher scores than in 2015</td>
<td>1. World Wide Governance Indicators/Interactive Access/Table view/All years/ Pakistan/Political stability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Score for political participation</td>
<td>2. 4.2 (2016)</td>
<td>2. Higher scores than in 2016</td>
<td>2. Bertelsmann Stiftung Status Index, score for political participation, yearly reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Percentile rank score for Voice and Accountability **</td>
<td>3. 27.09 (2015)</td>
<td>3. Higher scores than in 2015.</td>
<td>3. Worldwide Governance Indicators/Interactive Access/Table view/All years/ Pakistan/Voice and accountability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Specific Purpose (Outcome)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results chain</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baselines (incl. reference year)</th>
<th>Targets (incl. reference year)</th>
<th>Sources and means of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Sustainable institutional strengthening and improved performance of the federal parliament (the National Assembly and the Senate) and of the Provincial Assemblies.**  | 1. Extent to which Electoral Legislation has been revised in line with recommendations of the EU Election Observation Missions                                                                                   | 1. 2017 - Electoral bill under discussion. The draft, if passed, would bring from a meagre 14 to 32 the total of addressed EOMs 2013 recommendations and provide Pakistani democracy with a powerful tool for progress.                                           | 1. Draft Electoral Bill passed as it is bringing the total of addressed EOMs recommendations to min of 32, enabling meaningful electoral reforms.                                                                                                                                                        | 1. Scrutiny of published legislation  
2. Published legislation, GSP+ Review Reports  
3&4. Amended Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business in all Houses, yearly report of assemblies                                                                                       | • pro-reform leadership of parliamentary houses  
• Parliamentary parties support improved performance of parliamentarians and Secretariats  
• Parliamentary bureaucracy is not resistant to reforms  
• Political stability  
• Timely, orderly and credible elections in 2018 and peaceful transfer of power/government formation  
• Proactive and vigilant media and civil society  
• Security environment remains conducive, no major terror incident or natural disaster  
• No foreseeable threat to parliamentary supremacy  
• Timely electoral reforms  
• synergy with existing programmes |
by improving its representative role thereby making it more informed and respected within and in all constituencies* 

7. Multi-party fora and caucuses progressing with consensus based actions reflecting issues important for women, youth and disadvantaged groups.


7. WPC and YPF in place but requiring capacity development and assistance

6. Amended and implemented Rules of Procedures to enhance transparency, efficiency and responsiveness

7. Women Parliamentary Caucus contributing to a strengthened position and voice of women MPs in the assemblies and improved representation of interests of women and disadvantaged groups. Young Parliamentary Fora contributing to a strengthened position and voice of young MPs in the assemblies representing the interests of Youth and disadvantaged groups.

Reports of work of WPC and YPF, related laws drafted/passed

### Results chain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baselines 2016 (incl. reference year)</th>
<th>Targets (incl. reference year)</th>
<th>Sources and means of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Enhanced legislative, oversight, budgetary and representation functions;</td>
<td>1.1.1 Degree to which the Senate and NA have moved from the traditional mode of working towards e-Parliament by undertaking reforms in using information and communication technologies (ICT)*</td>
<td>1.1.1 NA Strategic Plan targets for e-parliament implemented. ICT needs comprehensively addressed for each assembly and council.</td>
<td>1.1.1 ICT tools in place and automated work processes</td>
<td>Institutional ownership, Overlapping functions of PIPS vis a vis parliament secretariat, Effective coordination between NA &amp; Senate Secretariats, Interest of MPs and MPAs to participate in briefings and capacity development, Secretariat staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.2 Status of oversight and budgetary scrutiny so that accountability and transparency</td>
<td>1.1.2 Increased focus on quality budget scrutiny and oversight in committee work, related</td>
<td>1.1.2 Records of committee work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.2 Committees lack capacities for meaningful input in budgetary,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2 Strengthened administration and support services;

1.1.3 Ability of Parliamentary secretariats to provide full range of the required administrative and technical support

1.1.4 No of legislative acts assisted to support international obligations

1.1.5 Extent to which Rules of Procedures have been revised

1.2.1 Status of revision of the organisational design and staffing

1.2.2 Extent to which the legislative drafting units are capactitated and operational

1.2.3 Status of development, revision and operationalisation of a quality public hearing module based on best practice

1.3.1 State of development and oversight and legislative processes. Budgetary debates are limited. NA benefited from some related capacity development. Rules of business requiring revision

1.1.3 Insufficient secretariat support available to support MPs in federal and provincial assemblies. Public Accounts Committees do not have effective follow up mechanisms

1.1.4 0

1.1.5. Rules of Procedures existing but requiring revisions

1.2.1 Some revision of HR initiated in NA and Senate

1.2.2 Legislative units requiring improved staffing and capacities. NA unit provided with capacity development in 2016.

1.2.3 NA has a public hearing module which still needs to be effectively utilised

1.1.6 Revised organisational design and staffing, capacity development records

1.1.3. Adequate staffing and staff capacities in place. Key IT and other resources in place to support improved parliamentary performance. Rules of business revised to enable improved performance

1.1.4 Targets to be agreed through meetings of the project Steering Committees.

1.1.5 Revised adopted Rules of Procedures. MOUs with academic institutions / think tanks / policy institutes / Area Study Centres

1.2.1 Adopted organisational chart and staffing tables

1.2.2 Project and training reports

1.2.3 Revised public hearing module and NA's records of its utilisation

1.3.1 Adoption of amendments to Rules of Procedures adopted

1.1.3 Revised organisational design and staffing, capacity development records

1.1.4 Records of committees work and drafted/passed legislation

1.1.5 Revised adopted Rules of Procedures. MOUs with academic institutions / think tanks / policy institutes / Area Study Centres

1.2.1 Adopted organisational chart and staffing tables

1.2.2 Project and training reports

1.2.3 Revised public hearing module and NA's records of its utilisation

1.3.1 Adoption of available and committed to capacity development

- Availability of staff, who could be trained in operating and maintaining any equipment purchased under this project
- MPs and MPAs able to make effective use of ICT tools
- Interest in the provinces to create YPFs
- Political buy in

- Revised organisational design and staffing, capacity development records
- Records of committees work and drafted/passed legislation
- Revised adopted Rules of Procedures. MOUs with academic institutions / think tanks / policy institutes / Area Study Centres
- Adopted organisational chart and staffing tables
- Project and training reports
- Revised public hearing module and NA's records of its utilisation
- Adoption of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.3 Enhanced inclusion of women, youth and disadvantaged groups in parliamentary processes;</th>
<th>Implementation of action plans for Women Parliamentary Caucuses (WPCs) and the Young Parliamentarians For a (YPFs)</th>
<th>1.3.1 NA YPF Strategic plan 2016-20 in place but more detailed implementation plan needed. Some strategic roadmaps in place for WPCs; no YPFs in place in Provincial Assemblies. Establishment of YPFs facilitated in provinces.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3.2 Extent to which the needs of disadvantaged groups have been assessed and communicated to MPs and MPAs</td>
<td>1.3.2 A comprehensive assessment required to feed the work of Parliament</td>
<td>1.3.2 Assessments completed and consulted from 2018/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.3 Status of a programme to orient MPs and MPAs and train staff on gender lens and gender-based budgeting.</td>
<td>1.3.3 Not existent.</td>
<td>1.3.3 MPs and MPAs acquainted with gender-lens and gender-based budgeting tools and utilising them in budget scrutiny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.4 Status of review to assess system of reserved seats for women, in line with UN General Assembly resolution 66/130 which calls on countries to review the differential impact on their electoral systems on the political participation of women**</td>
<td>1.3.4 Not existent</td>
<td>1.3.4 Review and related consultations conducted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.3.1 Strategic plans for WPCs in place. Action plans for YPFs and WPCs (including budgeting) developed and implementation progressing.</th>
<th>Action plans, implementation reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3.2 Assessments completed and consulted from 2018/19</td>
<td>1.3.2 Assessment report and records of related consultations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.3 Programme documents and implementation records. Records of budget scrutiny work</td>
<td>1.3.3 Programme documents and implementation records. Records of budget scrutiny work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.4 Review report and records of related consultations</td>
<td>1.3.4 Review report and records of related consultations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>