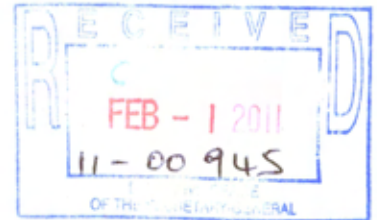


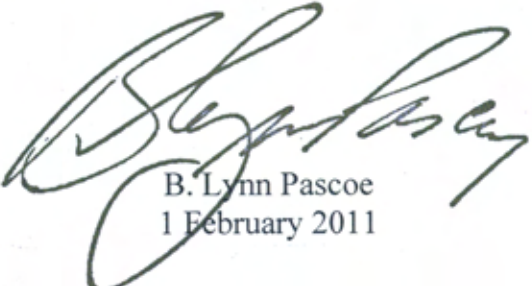
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Note to Mr. Nambiar

**THIRD REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY  
FOR ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN**

Please find attached the Fifth Report on the work of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Assistance to Pakistan, Mr. Rauf Engin Soysal, for the period of 15 December 2010 to 18 January 2011, a summary prepared by DPA on the same report, a report on the Special Envoy's trip to Ankara, and the Special Envoy's note addressed to the Secretary-General.

  
B. Lynn Pascoe  
1 February 2011

cc: Ms. Amos



*Day 1/2/2011*

2012

## **SUMMARY OF THE FIFTH REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY FOR ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN**

In his Fifth Report, Special Envoy Soysal refers to the assassination of Punjab Governor Taseer, controversy around Pakistan's blasphemy laws, continued suicide bombings and targeted assassinations, and the growing weakness of the Government - resulting in the stalling or reversal of economic reforms - as the difficult context in which the UN has to operate in Pakistan. He underlines that for these reasons and because of the importance Pakistan plays in relation to Afghanistan, it is all the more important for the UN and the international community to maintain the dialogue with Pakistan, through forums such as the Friends of Democratic Pakistan (FoDP).

Concerning the staffing of his office, the Special Envoy notes that Ms. Carmen van Heese from OCHA arrives on 26 January, and expresses hope that recruitment of the remaining staff can begin soon.

The Special Envoy summarizes his meetings with Mr. Imran Khan, the leader of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf; General Ehsan Ul-Haq (retired); General Nadeem, Chairman of the National Disaster Management Authority; H.E. Ms. Asmar Arbab Alamgir, MNA, Federal Coordinator for IDPs; H.E. Mr. Arbab Almagir Khan, Federal Minister for Communications, H.E. Ms. Sitara Ayaz, Minister for Women and Social Development; and Senator Sughra Imam.

General Nadeem pointed out that the two existing appeals for Pakistan should remain separate and be updated. He noted that relief activities could not yet be closed in five districts (mainly Sindh) where the situation remained vulnerable. General Nadeem also urged the UN to take prompt action to increase funding for early recovery activities and to establish a working group on this. 95% of IDPs had returned.

Issues discussed with both the Federal Coordinator for IDPs and the Minister for Women and Social Development included education for women, violence against and the protection of women, and the issue of bomb blast victims.

Summaries of the Special Envoy's meetings overseas with Mr. Rachid Khalikov, the Director of OCHA-Geneva; the Norwegian Refugee Council; Ms. Margaret Chan, Director-General of WHO; and Mr. Antonio Guterres, the High Commissioner for Refugees, are also provided. In addition, a summary of the Special Envoy's trip to Ankara (4-6 January) is attached.

MEWAD/DPA/31 January 2011



United Nations

Nations Unies

Office of the Special Envoy of the  
United Nations Secretary-General for Assistance to Pakistan

No. UNSE/ISI/2011/01/04

25 January 2011

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

I am pleased to submit to you, through the Department of Political Affairs, the fifth report on my activities for the period of 15 December 2010 to 18 January 2011.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rauf Engin Soysal', is written over the typed name.

Rauf Engin Soysal  
Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General  
for Assistance to Pakistan



**Fifth Report to the Secretary-General on the work of Special Envoy for Assistance  
to Pakistan, Mr. Rauf Engin Soysal, for the period of  
15 December 2010 to 18 January 2011**

**Context:**

A tragic event has marked Pakistan profoundly at the very beginning of 2011. The brutal assassination of Governor of Punjab Salman Taseer by his own security guard on the 4<sup>th</sup> of January in Islamabad and its repercussions have further alarmed many observers and raised fears of growing radicalization in the country.

The discussions around the blasphemy law, the continuous suicide bombings in parts of FATA and KP, in particular the attack in Khar/Bajaur on 25 December 2010 on people gathered at a food distribution center of WFP, the worsening security situation in Karachi with an increasing number of targeted killings (according to some figures more than 1,400 people had become victims of targeted killings as opposed to 1,100 killed over the country in terrorism in 2010), the efforts of Prime Minister Gilani to overcome the political crisis with the coalition partners such as MQM and JUI-F, the politics of conciliation, the loss of momentum in the reform agenda (e.g. RGST) and reversal of some economic steps taken recently, the PML-N ten point agenda, serious gas shortages and increase in food and fuel prices are some of the important developments that have taken place and are still shaping the much loaded agenda Pakistan has to deal with at the beginning of 2011.

Pakistan will continue to remain at the focus of the international attention in the period ahead. The critical position of Pakistan vis-à-vis Afghanistan and the key role of this region for global stability make more important than ever to sustain the high level dialogue between Pakistan and the international community. In such an environment, it will be important to maintain the momentum of the Friends of Democratic Pakistan (FoDP).

Notwithstanding the recent events, the challenge already existing for Pakistan and the international community after several high-level meetings held last year following the devastating floods was and still is to structure 2011 in a manner to build on previous steps successfully taken. In order to change the prevalent mood, a determined approach by all of the actors and concrete steps will be of utmost importance. The UN efforts to assist Pakistan in this period remain crucial.

**Staffing of the Special Envoy Office**

1. The Office of the Special Envoy Office has been in close contact with UNHQ (DFS, DPA) and UNDP-Islamabad hoping to soon receive official approval of the office structure and budget for 2011 to proceed with staffing and operations required for the mission. The new Humanitarian Adviser, Ms. Carmen Van Heese of OCHA, is expected to arrive in Islamabad on 26 January to assume her position.

## Meetings with Senior Officials of the Government of Pakistan

### *Meeting with Mr. Imran Khan, leader of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf*

2. The Special Envoy met with Mr. Imran Khan on 14 January at a dinner hosted by the Hashoo Group and attended by some Ambassadors. Mr. Khan explained the priorities of his political party and his views on the situation in the country following the assassination of the Governor of Punjab. He expressed his concerns and criticized the inefficiency of the Government.

### *Conference given by Retired General Ihsan-Ul-Haq*

3. Former Chairman Joint Chief of Staff and Director General of ISI, General (R) Ihsan-ul-Haq gave a conference on 16 January. General Ihsan-Ul-Haq talked about the situation in Pakistan and described Pakistan as "a victim and in the frontline of terrorism". Since the 9-11 attack, there have been 32,000 casualties. He also presented a historic background on terrorism in South Asia, and underlined that this was an "existentialist threat". Extremism and terrorism were complex phenomena. There was a need for a holistic approach to the issues. On the 3D's policy of the Government (Dialogue, Development and Deterrence), General Ihsan-Ul-Haq pointed out that "C.H.B." (Control, Hold and Build) was also important. In his view, the army had been successful as far as C and H. Pakistan, however, had not been doing so well on B. On North Waziristan, he shared his opinion that Pakistan had to take measures on combating terrorism everywhere, but one needed to be cautious. The Special Envoy discussed briefly with General Ihsan-Ul-Haq.

### *Chairman of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)*

4. The Special Envoy had a meeting with General Nadeem on 12 January 2011. He briefed General Nadeem on his field visits in Pakistan since October and on his recent visits to Ankara and Geneva. On the funding situation, the Special Envoy referred to the letter to NDMA from the Resident Coordinator of 15 December in which some options on how to proceed with the two appeals for Pakistan were elaborated. They also discussed resource mobilization. On the appeals that were currently in effect, General Nadeem was in view that the two appeals should be kept separate and continued to be updated and prioritized. General Nadeem said that he had sent a note to the Economic Affairs Division (EAD) of the Ministry of Finance in this regard.
5. On the issue of closing relief activities, General Nadeem reminded that relief activities had initially been conducted for three months and then extended to six, ending on 31 January. This was also the understanding of the Council of Common Interests (CCI). Meanwhile, relief efforts in five districts, of which one was in Balochistan (Jafarabad) and four in Sindh -- Jacobabad, Kambar Shahdad Kot, Jamshoro and Dadu -- will continue. The efforts would proceed case by case in small vulnerable pockets. General Nadeem also noted that the relief activities of WFP would benefit from a waiver from the authorities.
6. General Nadeem also referred to the letter he had sent to the Resident Coordinator asking the United Nations to take prompt action for funding on early recovery. He said that the



establishment of the working group was important. It could be led by either OCHA or UNDP. On the more general situation, General Nadeem pointed out that 95 per cent of IDPs had returned, and 5 per cent were not able to return due to different reasons, e.g. access to water, medical reasons and the complicated issues between the Province of Balochistan and Sindh. He requested the Special Envoy to encourage people to a return package. On health issues, acute respiratory infection (ARI) was increasing in KP to 40% of the population. General Nadeem urged WHO to take action. On a more positive note, he mentioned the distribution of crops and fertilizers to nearly 90% of farmers. On the other hand, water has receded to nearly half of the size within a period of six weeks. On shelter, General Nadeem expressed some dissatisfaction with regard to the work of IOM but praised the efforts of UNHABITAT. He is expected to hold a meeting on 25 January on Disaster Risk Reduction. General Nadeem underlined the importance of a single reporting format. He also mentioned that he would visit Kohistan in the coming weeks to see the WFP food distribution site. The Special Envoy might join him during this trip.

*Meeting with H.E. Ms. Asmar Arbab Alamgir, MNA, Federal Coordinator for IDPs*

7. In the meeting with the Federal Coordinator on 22 December, issues on the need for more investment in education, training and working centers for women were raised. The Federal Coordinator also referred to her recent visit to Peshawar and pointed out that the youth would make a difference to the situation in Pakistan and also expressed concern about the poor conditions of schools and classes. The Government intended to address the issue, but she said that they needed to be more persistent, especially to assist the lower and middle classes. She also pointed out to the importance of addressing the issue of victims of bomb blasts. The Special Envoy suggested working also with the FoDP on the issues she had raised.
8. The Federal Coordinator said that there had been some projects for FATA and Tank, which had been considered during the former Special Envoy's term (ex. building hospitals, etc). The Special Envoy said that we could still pursue these projects and that he would follow up with the UN agencies. She also said that she would like to invite the Special Envoy to visit Chitral with her in March, where the level of education was high but there was a lack of funds for skill development. The Special Envoy suggested that the Prime Minister host an event to invite all UN agencies in Islamabad to acknowledge the efforts they have made for Pakistan. The Federal Coordinator said that she would put this in a note to the Prime Minister. She also requested for a list of requirements from the United Nations to the Ministry.

*Meeting with H.E. Dr. Arbab Alamgir Khan, Federal Minister for Communications*

9. The Minister praised the continued efforts by the Special Envoy in their meeting held 13 January. He briefed the Special Envoy on the damage in communications (road, infrastructure) amounting to 52 billion rupees. Also present in the meeting from the Ministry were Mr. Anwar Ahmad Khan, Federal Secretary of Communications, the Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary.

*Meeting with H.E. Ms. Sitara Ayaz, Minister for Women and Social Development*

10. The Special Envoy met with the Minister on 22 December. The Minister said that she would be working closely with UN Women in the areas of violence against women, home-based workers, protection centers and training. She thanked the Special Envoy for inaugurating the opening of the center in Nowshera. On their work with UNHCR, she indicated that there had been problems with the funding of the protection centers, on which she later sent the Special Envoy a letter. The Minister pointed out the importance of capacity-building and donor relations. She said that donors had to realize that the needs of social welfare were different at the federal and provincial levels. The Minister said that the Ministry also worked together with UNDP on the issue of bomb blast victims. She also noted other areas of need such as training, computers for registering NGOs and reconstruction of buildings. The Ministry would be preparing a concept paper soon and would share it with the Special Envoy. She also noted that they were in the process of building a child protection bureau with UNICEF and would like to invite the Special Envoy to the bureau once it was completed. In KP, hospitals were being built for which donor assistance was needed. She stressed that there needed to be more focus on the responsibility of women.
11. The Special Envoy met also with Dr Farzana Bari, the Director of the Center of Excellence in Gender studies the same day. They discussed among other issues the key role NGOs have in Pakistan.

*Meeting with Senator Sughra Imam*

12. On 24 December, the Special Envoy met with the Senator who said that she had discussed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the workshop on institution building to be held in Turkey in spring 2011. She informed that the Ministry intends to hold the ministerial meeting in the second half of 2011. The workshop could be held under two sessions – one on the Existing Framework (Flagship/Model Partnerships) and the other on Future Framework. The workshop will draw a roadmap for a strategic approach. Cooperation between TODAIE (Turkish Institute of Public Administration) and the National School of Public Policy; and between the HEC and DFID would be explained to the participants. Future framework will be focused mainly on law enforcement institutions, skilled development/vocational training and the strengthening of democracy.

**Other Meetings**

13. The Special Envoy met with the new World Bank coordinator of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund in Islamabad on 13 January and was briefed on the current stage of funding and project implementation. Despite delays in the process of project planning and implementation with the provinces, the World Bank was in the final process of negotiations with authorities concerned including EAD. The Special Envoy suggested discussing the MDTF at a UNCT meeting.
14. The Special Envoy also met on 14 January with Ms. Diane Sheard, Political Coordinator of the U.K. at the Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York on her visit to



Islamabad. They discussed the FoDP and other high-level meetings expected this year as well as recent developments in Pakistan and the region.

15. The Special Envoy also met with Ambassador Zamir Akram, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations in Geneva during his visit to Islamabad in December.
16. The Special Envoy met with Ambassadors of Tajikistan, the U.S. and Ukraine. In his meeting with the Ambassador Ukraine in Islamabad, the Ambassador said that Ukraine would provide USD 5 million for assistance (tents, medicine). The Ambassador asked if the Special Envoy could take part in the ceremony.

#### Overseas Visits

##### *Visit to Turkey (4-6 January)*

17. The Special Envoy visited Ankara on 4-6 January. The summary of his visit is attached.

##### *Visit to Geneva (10 January)*

18. The Special Envoy made his first visit to Geneva together with the Resident Coordinator on 10 January. Their first meeting was with Mr. Rachid Khalikov, Director of OCHA-Geneva. Mr. Khalikov warmly welcomed the Special Envoy and the Resident Coordinator and extended OCHA's full support to the mission of the Special Envoy. On the planning of a donor briefing, which may be held in February, Mr. Khalikov suggested that the timing and details should be discussed further between Geneva and Islamabad.
19. On his mission, the Special Envoy explained that his role was to assist Pakistan and his mission should not be regarded as a political one. He expressed his appreciation for the support he had received from Under-Secretary-General Valerie Amos and colleagues of OCHA in Pakistan, noting that high-level visits to Pakistan were very useful. The Special Envoy explained his activities since his arrival in Islamabad in October, including his field trips, his meetings with Ambassadors and others. Mr. Khalikov stressed the importance of leadership on the ground and was pleased that the Special Envoy spent most of his time in Pakistan.
20. On donor relations, Mr Khalikov suggested to work with the OIC in Geneva. He also advised that it would take time for Gulf States to organize a donor briefing. The Special Envoy suggested some dates for the Geneva donor briefing. Mr. Khalikov suggested also visiting Brussels to continue engaging with the EU.
21. Mr. Khalikov pointed out to the importance of keeping UNCT members 'on board', despite the fact that they follow their own mandates. Having succeeded the role of Humanitarian Coordinator in December, the Resident Coordinator said that Pakistan was a great challenge as there were many stakeholders involved in different issues. He said that he would meet with the clusters when he returned to Islamabad, and it

was important to utilize the huge investment provided for the clusters. The Resident Coordinator also emphasized the importance of a unified response by the United Nations to the needs of the donor community, NGOs and others as well as to criticisms about the United Nations. It was important to address the ongoing IDP issue and to revitalize the two appeals for Pakistan. There was a need to make use of the role of the Special Envoy, and resource mobilization was crucial for assistance to Pakistan.

22. Mr. Khalikov said that Balochistan was also an important issue, and it would be advisable to meet with the ICRC at some stage.
23. The Special Envoy and the Resident Coordinator met with the Head of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) of the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Country Analyst, who briefed them on their activities in Pakistan including their monitoring system of displaced persons in national disasters. They expressed their willingness to help the United Nations in their assistance for Pakistan. The NRC was working in close cooperation with NDMA on training programs for law enforcement officers and also conducted research and analysis on education, legal aid and resource distribution. They had invested \$30 million into KP and FATA and expressed their appreciation for the cooperation received from the United Nations and NGOs. The NRC was making effort to extend their work into Hangu and Kohat also. They were also exploring new mechanisms to deal with Taliban leaders, i.e. in Orakzai, and stressed the importance of the issue pertaining to returns to Orakzai in the coming months. Another issue pointed out was the cash-card distribution to the people, in particular, the need to reach the most vulnerable groups. The Special Envoy said that it was important to understand the different needs in different areas. Continued dialogue with all levels of society was important to sustain reform. He added that he and the Resident Coordinator would continue to visit the field to gain a deeper understanding of the situation on the ground.
24. In the meeting with Dr. Margaret Chan, Director-General of WHO, the Special Envoy and the Resident Coordinator expressed their appreciation for her visit to Pakistan in October. Dr. Chan said that in a recent luncheon for principals of the IASC, the issue of merging the RC and HC functions was raised, to which the head of UNDP had pointed out that there could be risk of failure if the burden would be on only one person. At the same luncheon, Dr. Chan said, the Under-Secretary-General of OCHA had indicated that the situation in Pakistan had improved. Dr. Chan underlined the importance of the role of the Special Envoy and said that she was very pleased that the Special Envoy had the trust of the Government of Pakistan and the Secretary-General.
25. Dr. Chan said that when she had met with the President of Pakistan on her visit, she had conveyed WHO's support for the Government's effort to address the polio issue. The WHO sent experts to Pakistan in response to the Government's request to establish a six-month emergency plan. While the country would face the risk of decentralization, she said, this might bring an opportunity. She cautioned that if Pakistan did not succeed, it would be the country facing the worst risk of polio. The Resident Coordinator said that coordination within the United Nations was important, and he would ensure this together with the Special Envoy, adding that 2011 was the next cycle of UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). He expressed that under the health sector, WHO was



working in collaboration with the Government on polio. The Resident Coordinator assured Dr. Chan that the United Nations would continue to engage with the Government and extend support to them to ensure that there are no gaps. Dr. Chan asked the Special Envoy to support the emergency plan for polio to be presented to the Prime Minister soon. The Special Envoy agreed.

26. Dr Chan commented that Pakistan was a proud country. The Representative of WHO in Pakistan, Mr. Guido Sabatinelli, had informed her that treatment for malnourished children was also an important issue and that the WHO had received good support from the Government. The Special Envoy commended Mr. Sabatinelli for his leadership, and also advised that impact assessment would be important. In terms of the political situation, the Special Envoy said that the Government of Pakistan is moving into a more participatory federalism. There was a general drive for consensus, and Pakistani ownership of their political agenda was important. Dr. Chan said that a meeting had been conducted in Geneva, which gathered permanent secretaries of the provinces of Pakistan.
27. On the question of bilateral support to Pakistan, the Special Envoy stated that bilateral relations with the U.S., Turkey and other countries remain positive, but many countries were not pleased with the ongoing political crisis diverting attention from necessary reforms. He advised that there was a need to be patient. High-level visits were usually effective in this regard.
28. Coming back to the issue of polio eradication Dr. Chan's adviser explained that there were three countries that did not eradicate polio: Afghanistan, India and Nigeria. In Pakistan, FATA, Balochistan and Karachi were affected. In the three areas, what was required were district plans under the DCOs; in Fata, consolidated support of the military to gain access; and Pashtun area plans (80% of cases were in these areas). The President of Pakistan had expressed his wish for the Chief Minister included in the Emergency Plan possibly in late January. The Government had also expressed their frustration on the support by donors (FoDP) for polio. The Special Envoy said that he would follow up on this matter. Dr Chan pointed out the polio plan was a package that would provide benefits to children.
29. The Special Envoy and the Resident Coordinator met with the High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Antonio Guterres. The High Commissioner warmly welcomed the Special Envoy and expressed his full support to him. He further underlined that UNHCR will be ready to consider positively any suggestion the Special Envoy might have for the success of his mission. The meeting lasted for more than one hour and covered different areas of interest related to Pakistan. This was more an intellectual exchange of views about the way forward for the international community in assisting a key country like Pakistan. Mr Guterres said that the Pakistan was the largest operation of UNHCR. He commented that the response to the floods by the United Nations could be better, and the situation was complicated. The Special Envoy and the Resident Coordinator stressed the importance of collaboration among the agencies, especially since this year was the beginning of the next cycle for UNDAF. The High Commissioner praised the work by the UNCT. He stated that the issue of Afghan refugees was an important issue, and it was difficult to understand the feeling of Pakistan on this issue. He said that he was pleased that the Special Envoy could help in this regard. The Special Envoy responded that there was a need to build an "environment of confidence" in Pakistan. He drew attention towards the



need for Pakistan to strengthen its role at the regional level as there had been misunderstandings by key stakeholders. The Special Envoy highlighted the importance of ownership. He also mentioned the necessity to consider both Afghanistan and Pakistan on their own merits. Leadership in Pakistan was also a crucial issue. Pakistan was going through a transformation of society and the issue of perception needed to be addressed. There should also be more confidence in the UN system. The High Commissioner said that the response by donors to the RAHA project was frustrating.

30. On Balochistan, the High Commissioner said that the insurgency there was different from the Taliban. Balochistan needed better dialogue with the Government. The Special Envoy cautioned that the issue needed a careful approach. The High Commissioner also referred to the importance of development for the people of Pakistan and the refugee issue complicated the situation. The Special Envoy responded that recent high-level dialogues, such as the FODP and the Pakistan Development Forum, have helped to raise the level of dialogue. There was no "one size fits all" for addressing the floods issue and different areas had different needs.

#### **Forthcoming Travel**

31. The Special Envoy will travel together with the Resident Coordinator and the Head of OCHA-Islamabad to Karachi, Sukkur and Larkana on 19-21 February. He will also travel to Switzerland for a Donors conference on 14 February (Geneva) and the SRSG Seminar and Heads of Missions Conference 10-13 February (Mont Pèlerin).

(approved)  
Rauf Engin Soysal  
24 January 2011

**BRIEF INFORMATION NOTE ON MY TRIP TO ANKARA/TURKEY  
(4-6 JANUARY 2011)**

- 1) I visited Ankara from 4 to 6 January 2011. This was my first trip to Ankara since I assumed my functions in Pakistan as Special Envoy.
- 2) The Turkish Foreign Ministry is organizing an Annual Conference of Ambassadors and Pakistan Foreign Minister Qureshi was invited as a guest speaker at the Third Annual Conference, which took place from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> of January 2011. The Ministry invited me to attend this particular session. Unfortunately, Minister Qureshi had to cancel his visit. Despite this I maintained my scheduled visit to Ankara because the Ministry had already set meetings for me. Within the framework of the Conference I only attended the lunch that Turkish President Abdullah GUL hosted on the 5<sup>th</sup> at the Presidential Palace. This provided me the occasion to meet the President. He asked me how I see the actual situation related to the floods. I referred to the ongoing efforts of the UN. During the lunch I also met with some senior advisors of the President.
- 3) Within the framework of my program, I had separate meetings with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State in charge of Economy H.E. Ali BABACAN, Foreign Minister Prof. Ahmet DAVUTOGLU, President of Turkey-Pakistan Friendship Group at the Turkish Grand National Assembly Mr. Burhan KAYATURK, Deputy Chief of General Staff General Aslan GUNER, Undersecretary of the Turkish Foreign Ministry Ambassador Feridun SINIRLIOGLU, Chief of Military Operations of General Staff General Abdullah RECEP, Deputy Undersecretary (UN) Ambassador Birnur FERTEKLIGIL, President of the Turkish Red Crescent Society Mr. Tekin KUCUKALI, President of Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA) Mr. Musa KULAKLIKAYA, President of Disaster Management Authority Governor Mehmet ERSOY, President of Public Administration Institute for Turkey and the Middle East (TODAIE) Prof. Eyyup ISBIR, Deputy Director General for South Asia and SRAP Mr. Burak AKCAPAR, Chairman of Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TOBB University-Turkish Union of Chambers) Prof. Guven Sak and several colleagues at the Foreign Ministry.
- 4) I briefed my interlocutors mainly on the ongoing efforts of the UN and the international community on relief and early recovery, an update on the Floods Emergency Response Plan, IDP situation, Friends of Democratic Pakistan's agenda and the follow up to Brussels Ministerial Meeting, Pakistan Development Forum and shared a general assessment of my mission after three months, including aspects relating to the financing of the office of the SE.
- 5) I also attended as a guest speaker a roundtable discussion organized by USAK (Research Institute of Strategic Relations). USAK President Retired Ambassador Ozdem SANBERK is a former Undersecretary of the Turkish Foreign Ministry (1990-95).
- 6) My trip to Ankara coincided with the aftermath of an important bilateral visit from Pakistan to Turkey and two regional high-level meetings related to this region in Istanbul. Pakistan Prime Minister Gilani's official visit to Turkey took



place at the beginning of December 2010. The 11<sup>th</sup> Summit Meeting of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and the 5<sup>th</sup> Trilateral Summit Meeting between Turkey-Afghanistan-Pakistan was held in Istanbul in mid-December. President Zardari represented Pakistan at those two summits. My interlocutors expressed their satisfaction with the results of the visit of Prime Minister Gilani and the regional summits.

7) The relationship between Pakistan and Turkey is quite unique. A regular high-level consultation mechanism has been established between the two countries at the level of Prime Ministers in 2009. Turkey has been one of the countries showing strong support to and assisting Pakistan after the floods. According to the latest figures, Turkish authorities already provided 80 million USD of assistance to Pakistan. On the other hand as a result of a nation wide campaign launched at the initiative of Prime Minister Erdogan 200 million USD has been collected and will be allocated to projects. Turkish Red Crescent is working closely with the Pakistani Red Crescent and help building capacity of the Pakistan Red Crescent. Turkey has built three field hospitals in floods affected areas. I suggested to my interlocutors that a closer cooperation with the UN in Pakistan could be realized.

8) The Trilateral Summit Process between Turkey-Afghanistan-Pakistan has evolved successfully. These summits are helping building confidence between Afghanistan and Pakistan. It is an increasingly efficient and robust platform for taking forward multi-dimensional dialogue, cooperation and partnership among the three countries. Military and intelligence cooperation are also part of the summit process. Turkey-Pakistan-Afghanistan will organize a Trilateral Military Live Exercise on Urban Warfare at the end of March 2011. Private sectors are holding trilateral meetings within the framework of Istanbul Forum established by the Union of Chambers of the respective countries. The Summit has noted the proposed initiation of an Administrative Reform and Institutional Capacity Building Training Program. The Fifth Summit has also expressed support for the reconciliation process in Afghanistan and praised the efforts of President Karzai in this regard.

9) In line with the conclusions of the Brussels FoDP Ministerial Meeting, Turkey will hold a workshop on institutional-capacity building this year. I discussed some specific issues related to the preparation of this workshop. TODAIE, TIKa, TOBB/TEPAV are ready to play an active role in the preparation of the workshop. Governance, higher education, skilled development, law enforcement are some key areas where Pakistan is interested in having long-term partnerships with FoDP members.

Rauf Engin Soysal  
Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General  
for Assistance to Pakistan  
25 January 2011