

United Nations  
اقوام متحدہ



One UN Pakistan  
**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

**2018**

**One UN Programme III  
Pakistan Annual Report 2018**

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Office of the United Nations  
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## Contents

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Message from the United Nations Resident Coordinator</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Development and Humanitarian Trends</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>One UN Programme III: Improving impact in 2018</b>	<b>14</b>
Real Lives: Stories from across Pakistan in 2018	16
Outcome 1 Economic Growth	18
Outcome 2 Decent Work	24
Outcome 3 Health and WASH	30
Outcome 4 Nutrition	40
Outcome 5 Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture	46
Outcome 6 Resilience	52
Outcome 7 Education and Learning	60
Outcome 8 Gender, Equality and Dignity	66
Outcome 9 Governance	72
Outcome 10 Social Protection	80
<b>Communicating as One</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Financial Performance</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Annexes</b>	<b>88</b>
Annex I Delivering as One in Pakistan	88
Annex II Joint Budgetary Status at the Outcome level	90
Annex III Partnerships	92

## Foreword

In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly set 17 global goals, also called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all by 2030. Pakistan was the first country to adopt the SDGs' 2030 Agenda through a unanimous resolution of parliament.

The Government of Pakistan has taken full ownership of the SDGs, as they reflect Pakistan's ambition to revolutionize social services and give its people a better and sustainable quality of life. The initiatives of the Government of Pakistan, like the *Ehsaas Strategy*, the *Kamyab Jawan Programme*, the *Ten Billion Trees Tsunami* and the transformation of governance are fully aligned with the SDGs – providing a comprehensive long-term strategy for achieving inclusive growth and sustainable development.

In 2018, the Government of Pakistan continued its highly valued partnership with the UN system to accelerate sustainable development nationwide. In April 2018, we reinforced over 70 years of trusted partnership by jointly signing the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF)/OP III 2018-2022. We are confident that this new five-year framework will enable us to achieve better outcomes for the people of Pakistan, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable.

On behalf of the Government of Pakistan, the Economic Affairs Division acknowledges the UN's support and appreciates the collaboration of all of our partners on this journey. We look forward to strengthening our collaboration to bring further positive change to the lives of the people of Pakistan as we traverse the path towards sustainable development for all, leaving no one behind.



Dr Syed Pervaiz Abbas  
Secretary, Economic Affairs Division  
Government of Pakistan

## Message from the United Nations Resident Coordinator

For the UN in Pakistan, 2018 was a year of doing more, and doing it better. This Annual Report highlights how we worked, as one, to deliver impacts on the ground – impacts which prove that the world envisioned by the Sustainable Development Goals is not just an aspiration, but a reachable reality. Every official with greater capacity to deliver quality services, every community better able to mitigate risks, every child fully immunized and in school – these are harbingers of transformation at the heart of the SDGs.

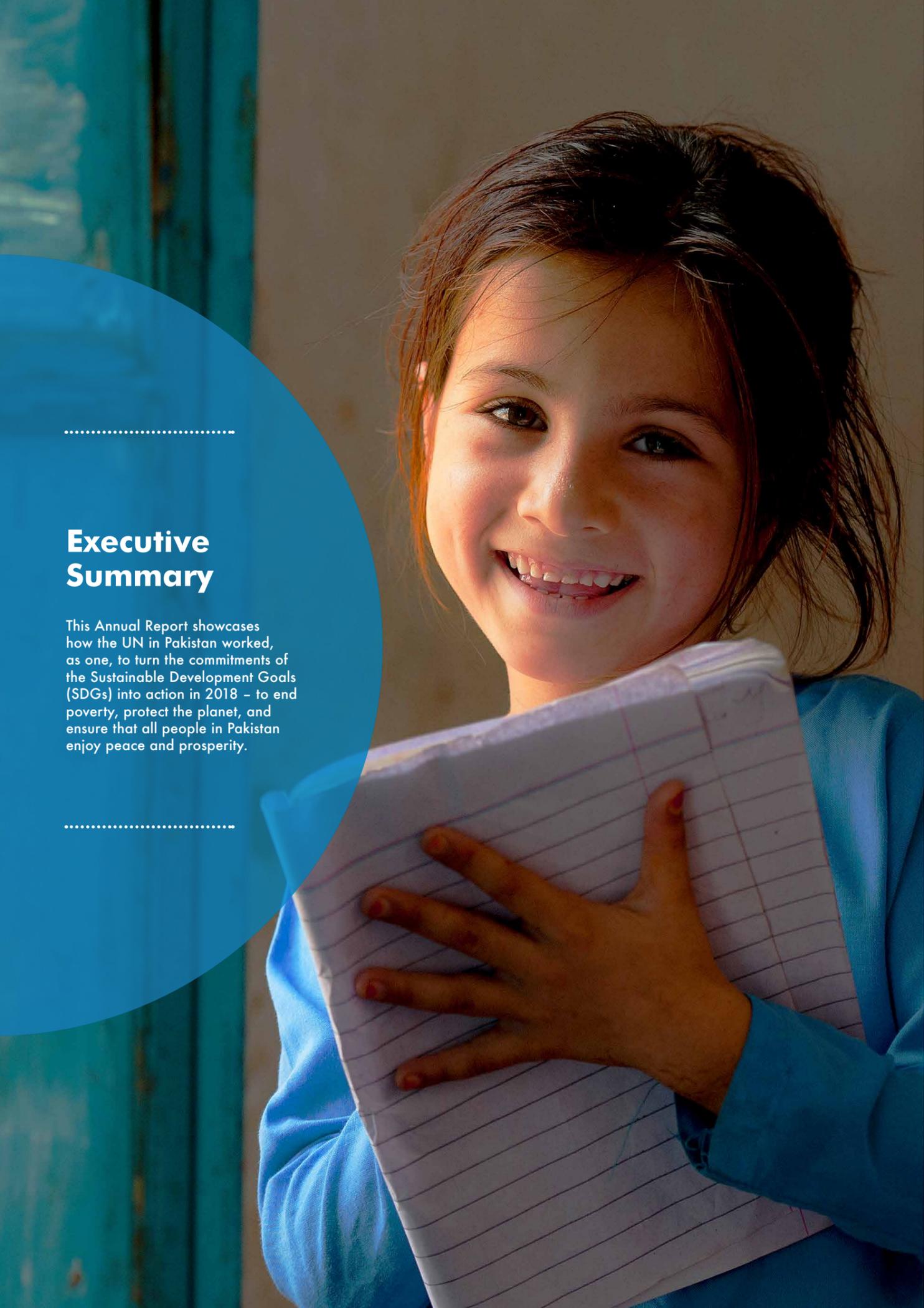
2018 was a year of renewal. It was our first full year of implementing a new framework for cooperation with the Government of Pakistan, the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2018-2022, also known as the One UN Programme III. This gives us an agreed blueprint to do even more to help Pakistan localize and implement the SDGs, to leave no one behind, and to reach those farthest behind, first.

Achieving the greatest impact for people in the greatest need was our rallying cry in 2018. UN agencies were on the frontline, promoting inclusive economic growth that prioritizes poverty reduction, decent work, inclusivity and environmental sustainability. We strove to turn the tide of ill health and hunger by advancing immunization, healthcare, water and sanitation solutions, good nutrition and food security. As a new way of working took root – intertwining life-saving humanitarian response with long-term development – communities grew more resilient despite recurrent crises. We worked tirelessly to move education systems, policies and programmes forward for every child. Across the board, we championed gender equality and human rights, the lifeblood of sustainable development, hand in hand with good governance and social protection for the most vulnerable.

On behalf of the UN team in Pakistan, I thank our Government counterparts at all levels, our civil society and development partners, and most of all, the people of Pakistan. Your trust, support and collaboration made our collective achievements possible. As we continue this new chapter of the UN's partnership with Pakistan, I trust that together, we will take the bold, transformative steps needed to ensure a more inclusive, equitable and prosperous Pakistan.



Knut Østby  
UN Resident Coordinator a.i., Pakistan



## Executive Summary

This Annual Report showcases how the UN in Pakistan worked, as one, to turn the commitments of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into action in 2018 – to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people in Pakistan enjoy peace and prosperity.

## A new beginning: One UN Programme III

2018 was the first year of implementing the *United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2018-2022*, also known as the One UN Programme III (OP III), the third iteration of the 'Delivering as One' approach in Pakistan. This framework for collaboration between the UN system and the Government of Pakistan is built around a shared purpose: **delivering as one to achieve the SDGs**. The OP III's 10 Outcome areas, aligned with national priorities, aim to deliver the benefits of development to all the people in Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable. Across the board, the OP III is underpinned by the UN's core normative principles of human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability and leaving no one behind.

### Impacts in 2018



An enabling environment for Pakistan's local industries and agribusinesses is coming to the fore with UN support – a harbinger of inclusive economic growth. The *Cluster Development Initiative* fostered links between Punjab's high-growth clusters and global value chains, while the *Pakistan Agribusiness and Agro-Industry Development (PAAID)* project helped Gilgit-Baltistan's agribusinesses to introduce efficient practices across value chains. In aid of a cleaner, greener Pakistan, UN agencies supported waste and water management solutions. Renewable energy technologies gained ground in industry in the wake of solar and biomass gasification demonstration projects. Capacity development equipped over 500 industry professionals to adapt energy management systems and advance energy efficiency, including Pakistan's first-ever certified *Energy Auditors and Managers* courses. Pioneering research, such as the *State of Pakistan's Cities Report*, provided evidence to inform climate-resilient, sustainable urban development.



The UN remained a major force for promoting decent work across Pakistan. Support for the development and review of policy frameworks marked a step towards greater compliance with *International Labour Standards*, from provincial labour policies to those on child and bonded labour, home-based and domestic workers, and the draft *National Labour Protection Framework*. Preparations were finalized for Pakistan's latest *Child Labour Survey*, the first in two decades. Developing the capacities of 3,240 workers, employers, business representatives and officials fine-tuned skills on labour inspection, occupational safety and health, collective bargaining, wage policy, youth entrepreneurship, gender mainstreaming and non-discrimination. Stronger capacities were also a boon to sustainable agricultural livelihoods, including strengthened *Agriculture Support Systems* in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and climate-smart production practices. Vocational training was paired with livelihood support to boost refugees' self-reliance. To advance women's economic empowerment, 10,700 people – 90% of whom are women, and most of whom are home-based workers – honed their skills on employment, entrepreneurship, access to productive resources and basic rights.



Better health outcomes were among 2018's most heartening gains. 37 million children were vaccinated against measles, as were 39 million children through 10 polio campaigns. With 12 cases of wild polio virus reported in 2018, Pakistan is moving towards eradicating the disease. Biannual *Mother and Child Weeks (MCWs)* improved maternal and child health with high-impact, low-cost interventions, ranging from health education to deworming 5.2 million children. New guidelines and training honed capacities on the integrated management of maternal, newborn and childhood illnesses (IMNCI), kangaroo mother care, family planning and maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response (MPDSR). Thousands benefitted, including 83,824 women

and children in refugee villages. Localizing the *Global Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea* strengthened facility-level response. Family planning remained on the agenda, with the creation of National and Provincial Taskforces, a *National Population Policy* and *Family Planning Task-sharing Strategies*. A focus grew on mental health, non-communicable diseases and related high-risk behaviour, such as tobacco use. UN support continued for the implementation of health policies, from *Newborn Survival Strategies* to the *National Human Resources for Health Vision 2018-2030*.

Positive change for key populations gained momentum thanks to policy progress, including the *Multi-sectoral HIV Prevention Roadmap 2020*. To better monitor HIV response, a National Partnership Forum was created with civil society and key indicators for global AIDS reporting. Drop-in and outreach services advanced HIV prevention, treatment and care. Capacity development strengthened health workers' skills on preventing parent-to-child transmission (PPTCT), anti-retroviral treatment (ART), and HIV testing and counselling in prisons. Support for harm reduction included the provision of 75,657 syringes and 26,449 condoms for key populations, while drug use was addressed by new training programmes on the *Universal Prevention* and *Universal Treatment Curriculum*. Renewed efforts tackled tuberculosis and hepatitis C, including the revision of *National Tuberculosis Guidelines*, Lady Health Workers' involvement and the implementation of the *National Hepatitis Strategic Framework*.

Community empowerment, awareness raising and capacity development improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) outcomes, especially for the most vulnerable. 2 million people gained access to adequate sanitation, taking Pakistan a step closer to ending open defecation. 4 million people gained access to safe water with direct UN support, while another 5 million benefitted indirectly via public funds. Behaviour change communications reached out to 2.72 million people. In the wake of UN advocacy, Pakistan's WASH budgets rose by 28% overall, and provincial and national targets were established against SDG 6 baselines. UN technical assistance aided the design and launch of the *Clean and Green Pakistan* movement to advance sanitation and protect natural resources. The *Integrated Resource Recovery Centre and Constructed Wetlands* pilot showcased technologies for environmentally-friendly solid and liquid waste management. Better school WASH facilities improved student health, nutrition, enrolment, attendance and retention, reaching 9,500 students, including 4,600 girls. To enhance menstrual hygiene management, 1 million youths were engaged in the *No Chutti* ('No Break') campaign to empower young women and challenge taboos.



UN-supported initiatives made better nutrition a reality for millions, including the *Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)* in 17 districts of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Pakistan Administered Kashmir. 173,219 children nationwide were treated for severe acute malnutrition, as were 162,374 children and 161,088 women for moderate acute malnutrition. A *CMAM Surge Approach* in Umerkot, Sindh, piloted cost-effective responses to nutrition emergencies. UN efforts prioritized prevention to break the intergenerational cycle of stunting, providing specialized nutritious foods for 128,873 women and children, and Vitamin A supplements for 32.2 million children. The *Stunting Prevention Programme* was a resounding success in Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts. An impact evaluation found an impressive 10.3% decline in child stunting in Sindh's intervention areas. In Pakistan Administered Kashmir, wheat flour fortification improved nutrition outcomes for millions.

Awareness raising promoted shifts in social norms around nutrition through gender-responsive communications for development (C4D) programming, the 2018 *Global Breastfeeding Week*, and by engaging 297,397 women and 4,735 health workers on infant and young child feeding. Food-borne diseases were tackled with fresh resolve by a *Training Manual on Food Safety* and the draft *Islamabad Food Safety Policy*.



With UN support, institutional capacities and coordination mechanisms on nutrition grew stronger, including the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat and provincial SUN Units. To assist Pakistan to achieve SDG 2 ('Zero Hunger'), the UN aided the development and monitoring of policy frameworks, ranging from a draft *National Action Plan for Nutrition* to the *Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2018-25)*, dietary guidelines and an *Adolescent Nutrition Strategy*. The provinces' use of the *Nutrition Management Information System* is poised to advance the real-time assessment of nutrition challenges. UN-supported research generated evidence to make nutrition policies and programming more effective, including the landmark *National Nutrition Survey 2018-2019*, the *National Complementary Feeding Assessment (NCFA) 2018*, *Cost of Diet* and *Cost of Solutions* studies, and research on complementary feeding behaviour, breastfeeding, and small-scale wheat *chakkis*, among other topics.



Efforts to improve food security ran the gamut from facilitating agricultural reform to research and community engagement. To bolster sustainable agricultural output, agro-ecological zoning atlases were devised for Balochistan and Sindh, as were climate-smart profiles in Punjab and Sindh. A *Climate Risks and Food Security Analysis* offered evidence to reduce climate-related food insecurity. Regular editions of the *Pakistan Monthly Market Price Bulletin* were published, drought assessments were carried out in Balochistan and Sindh, and the links between smog and burning crop residue were explored in Punjab. Integrating food security in the *Pakistan Dietary Guidelines for Better Nutrition* marks a new era of attention to food availability, access and utilization.

Live-saving relief assistance advanced food security in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts, with USD 5 million and 11,258 metric tonnes of food disbursed as conditional assistance. By rehabilitating livelihoods and local infrastructure, UN efforts helped cement long-term food security among highly vulnerable communities. Over 723,500 people received food and cash transfers from a *Livelihood Recovery Programme* in the Merged Districts. In Tharparkar, Sindh, a joint shock-responsive safety net initiative launched with the Benazir Income Support Programme alleviated food insecurity among drought-affected households. In 14 districts of Balochistan, interventions



gave women the chance to boost their incomes – enabling them to spend more on food and education. Officials and farmers became increasingly well-placed to make agricultural production more sustainable following support for value chain development in Gilgit-Baltistan, and 4R nutrient stewardship and soil fertility in all four provinces.



With UN support, Pakistan developed and implemented policy frameworks to reduce climate vulnerabilities, strengthen preparedness and mitigate disaster risks – including the *National Disaster Management Plan*, among others. The *School Safety Programme* and the *Pakistan School Safety Framework* kept children safe in emergencies – an estimated 400,000 children reaped the benefits in 2018 – while new *National Resource Management Policies* represent gains for environmental sustainability. Risk assessment improved with the launch of a *Disaster Management-Decision Support System (DM-DSS)*, *Multi Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Atlases* and studies. A dual focus on recovery and resilience helped communities hit hardest by disasters to get back on the road to development. With UN support, access to basic services improved for 174,000 people who had been temporarily displaced. Early recovery interventions reached 10,610 households, while thousands more benefitted from shelter assistance, heat wave support, and WASH, food security and livelihood initiatives. To optimize response, humanitarian resources were on standby for 100,000 people, a *Warehouse Management System* was finalized, and new Emergency Storage Facilities and Humanitarian Response Facilities were set up.

Capacity development strengthened disaster risk management, including emergency response simulation exercises (SIMEXs) and training on local-level preparedness and response for 19,008 students, teachers, community members, civil society organisations and trainers. Helping farmers in the Indus River Basin to adapt to climate change was the focus of a major new project, intended to benefit 1.5 million people in rural areas. On-the-ground response is set to improve with the formation of 554 Emergency Response Teams, School Safety Committees and Village Disaster Management Committees. UN research provided much-needed data to inform disaster and climate risk management, while awareness raising built momentum for progress on DRM, including by engaging



the media. UN initiatives supported Pakistan’s communities to manage resources sustainably, with 19,000 hectares rehabilitated to protect ecosystems and biodiversity, and a Memorandum of Understanding signed with the World Wildlife Foundation to curb the illegal wildlife trade. Moves to safeguard cultural heritage gained pace with a mapping of cultural assets in the Kalash Valley and support for Chitral Museum.

A growing focus on education promises to make quality learning a reality for all of Pakistan’s children. With UN support, provincial governments made headway by developing multi-year costed *Education Sector Plans*. Sindh’s costed *Non-Formal Education Plan* will benefit 600,000 out-of-school children, while the elaboration of *Non-Formal Education Policies* gained pace in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. UN initiatives supported 19 districts across the country to increase girls’ enrolment and retention, pairing capacity development for teachers with community mobilization. Momentum picked up on early childhood education, directly benefitting 100,000 children in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The most marginalized children in Pakistan remained centre stage, as UN agencies supported Alternative Learning Programmes (ALPs) for 30,000 children – 60% of whom are girls – in Sindh and Balochistan. For the first time, middle school-level ALPs were rolled out in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The phased transition from the Afghan curriculum in refugee village schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa enabled 35,696 Afghan refugee children to study the Pakistani curriculum. School feeding boosted student nutrition, enrolment and attendance, with a new government-led programme designed for Islamabad Capital Territory. School safety interventions bolstered resilience, including training for 55,000 children, teachers and community members, and the retrofitting of 12 schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Pakistan also joined the regional *Learning for Empathy* initiative, a pilot to nurture peace and tolerance through education.



The UN was at the forefront of support for legislative advancements on gender equality and women’s rights – ranging from Sindh’s *Home-based Worker’s Act 2018* to the integration of gender in Balochistan’s *Rule of Law Roadmap*. UN-backed research identified entry points to build a more inclusive, gender equal Pakistan, such as the *Punjab Social and Economic Well-being of Women Survey* and the *Status of Rural Women Report 2018*. Capacity building prepared service providers to combat violence against women and girls, aided by the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), a clinical handbook and a police training module. A policy dialogue in Sindh rallied stakeholders to decisively combat acid attacks, while a Women and Juvenile Facilitation Centre in Gujrat, Punjab, was equipped to provide services for survivors of gender-based violence. In a bid to prevent sexual harassment on public transportation, 16 women-only *Sakura* buses were handed over to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Department of Transport. These benefitted 1.36 million people – a game changer for women’s safety, mobility, employment and empowerment.

By championing gender-responsive basic services, UN-supported initiatives helped 5 million women to gain access to improved water, sanitation and hygiene services. Over 3,000 women drug users benefitted from harm reduction services, as did 578 women in prisons. Engaging 18,300 girls and women home-based workers in sessions on laws and life skills advanced women’s empowerment. In Tharparkar, Sindh, the *Women Dump Truck Driver Programme* enabled women to excel in careers in non-traditional sectors, such as transport and engineering. Support for women’s participation in governance continued, including a voter education campaign that reached out to 46.73 million women. In Balochistan, advocacy sought to bolster women’s access to the formal justice system and improve the plight of women prisoners. To empower women service delivery actors nationwide, 286 were trained on border management, criminal



justice, trafficking and HIV prevention. A UN partnership with Handicap International was launched to empower women with disabilities, while consultations maintained momentum for transgender rights.



By fostering capacities for good governance, the UN supported Pakistan's federal and provincial governments to become more responsive to people's needs. To make elections more transparent, 850,000 election officials were trained and a Results Management System was rolled out, and 4.3 million women added to electoral rolls. Capacity building for 1,000 civil servants helped them use data to inform policy-making. Pakistan's new *National SDG Framework* represented a breakthrough for localizing the Sustainable Development Goals. Assistance continued for policy milestones to advance the rule of law, such as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's *Human Rights Policy*, *Disability Acts* in Balochistan and Sindh, and *Child Protection Acts* in Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan. Trafficking was dealt a deft blow by the *Prevention of Trafficking in Person Act 2018*, the *Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants Act 2018*, the *National Anti-Narcotics Policy Framework 2018* and a new *Case Management and e-Filing System*. Capacity development and IT solutions helped law enforcement agencies to deliver people-centered, gender-responsive services, including training for 1,381 police and prosecutors, five types of policing software, and the provision of mobile crime scene units and investigation kits.

Strengthened by UN assistance, the *Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) System* and provincial birth registration systems registered 382,164 children – ensuring that every child enjoys their right to a legal identity. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts, capacity building enhanced the birth registration capacities of 4,500 leaders and educators. Continued efforts on a *Civil Registration and Vital Statistics National Framework* laid the groundwork for universal birth registration by 2024. UN advocacy contributed to the Government of Pakistan's momentous decision to affirm the legal status of 1.4 million Afghan refugees by extending the validity of Proof of Registration (PoR) cards until June 2020. In 2018, 75,569 refugees received cards and services at PoR Card Modification Centres, including 24,775 children. Round 2.0 of the UN's *Return Intentions Survey* yielded a strong evidence-base to meet the needs of undocumented Afghans. UN efforts also brought the issue of freedom of expression to the fore, including through capacity building for 387 journalists.



2018 was a year of progress on social protection in Pakistan. Children were placed at the heart of the national *Social Protection Strategy*. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa rolled out the *One-Window Operation* to coordinate social protection schemes, combining access to services with skills development. Graduation schemes addressed the vulnerabilities of 300 households in the districts of Lower Dir and Nowshera. Aided by UN advocacy, 221 people accessed workplace compensation for the deadly 2012 Baldia Town fire, while capacity development helped the Sindh Employees' Social Security Institution to oversee the delivery of payments.

High-level strategic UN advice strengthened the *Ehsaas* (compassion) poverty reduction strategy, while supporting 61,300 households registered with the Benazir Income Support Programme to receive humanitarian cash transfers. Advocacy, mixed solutions and repatriation support continued to protect refugees and undocumented Afghans. The UN Refugee Agency facilitated the voluntary repatriation of 14,017 Afghan refugees, most of whom were entitled to cash assistance. Multi-stakeholder support for 237,647 undocumented Afghans and Afghan Citizen Card holders enabled sustainable returns and access to protection mechanisms. Cash-based interventions benefitted 914 refugee families, as did core relief items for 8,114 refugees. Livelihood interventions aided 4,211 people in host communities and refugees, while the *Poverty Graduation Approach* changed the lives of 2,000 refugee and host households in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



## Overcoming challenges

Challenges in 2018 ranged from funding and data gaps, to insecurity and institutional turnover, access constraints, difficulties in obtaining Non-Objection Certificates (NOCs) and shrinking civic space for non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The UN worked to surmount these challenges by strengthening partnerships, prioritizing capacity development and engaging in dialogue, data collection and analysis.

## Financial implementation

In 2018, the implementation of the OP III's joint programming framework involved expenditure totalling USD 355.97 million. With these funds, all of the UN agencies active in Pakistan achieved strong impacts under the OP III's 10 Outcome areas.



## Development and Humanitarian Trends

Home to 207.8 million people<sup>1</sup>, Pakistan is the world's sixth most populous country. It is also one of the youngest, with nearly two-thirds of its population under the age of 30. Gains in diverse spheres in 2018 bode well for the country's development outlook, particularly the Government's commitment to localizing the Sustainable Development Goals, eradicating polio, reducing poverty through the Ehsaas initiative, employing and empowering youths, and advancing environmental sustainability through the Clean and Green Pakistan movement.

### Complex challenges

Pakistan ranks 150th of 189 countries on the Human Development Index.<sup>2</sup> Inequality and insecurity are pervasive, with wide disparities between provinces and administrative areas. Malnutrition affects nearly half of Pakistan's children. The country has among the highest rates of out-of-school children and of maternal and child mortality in South Asia, as well as some of the lowest rates of women's labour force participation and of gender parity in education. Discrimination and violence affect women, girls, transgender individuals and minorities. One in four Pakistanis lives in poverty – income-based poverty stands at 24.3% and multi-dimensional poverty at 38.8%.<sup>3</sup> Pakistan is also the eighth country most affected by climate change and natural hazards, spanning floods, earthquakes and drought.<sup>4</sup>

### Developments in 2018

While economic growth began on a firm footing in 2018 – at 5.8% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the highest in 11 years – it declined by the end of the year. Projected growth for 2019 is of 4% or less. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate fell to 5.6% in 2018, a positive trend that will have to be maintained to accommodate the annual entry of millions of youths into the job market.

The 2018 general election set the scene for the transition of power from one elected civil government to another – the second such transfer in Pakistan's history. Concerns were raised in 2018 about Pakistan's pre-election environment, perceived pressure on media outlets and journalists, a lack of women electoral candidates, and very few registered voters with disabilities or from minority communities.

In May 2018, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) were merged with the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – extending constitutional safeguards to millions of the poorest people in Pakistan. UN assistance continued for those formerly displaced from the districts as they rebuilt their lives. The Government's commitment to adopting a National Refugee Law offers hope of better outcomes for Afghan refugees – the largest protracted refugee population in the world. The validity of Proof of Registration (PoR) cards was extended until the end of June 2020 for 1.4 million refugees. In 2018, 13,600 refugees and 32,000 undocumented Afghans returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan.<sup>5</sup>

1 Government of Pakistan (2017) National Census 2017. Islamabad: Government of Pakistan.  
 2 UNDP (2018) Human Development Index (HDI): 2018 Statistical Update. New York: UNDP.  
 3 Planning Commission of Pakistan, UNDP and OPHI (2015) Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan. Islamabad: UNDP.  
 4 Germanwatch (2018) Global Climate Risk Index 2019. Bonn: Germanwatch.  
 5 IOM and UNHCR (2018) Returns to Afghanistan in 2017: Joint IOM-UNHCR Summary Report. Kabul: IOM/UNHCR.



# ONE UN PROGRAMME III: IMPROVING IMPACT IN 2018

The One UN Programme III 2018-2022 (OP III) articulates the shared purpose of the UN family in Pakistan: delivering as one to achieve the SDGs.

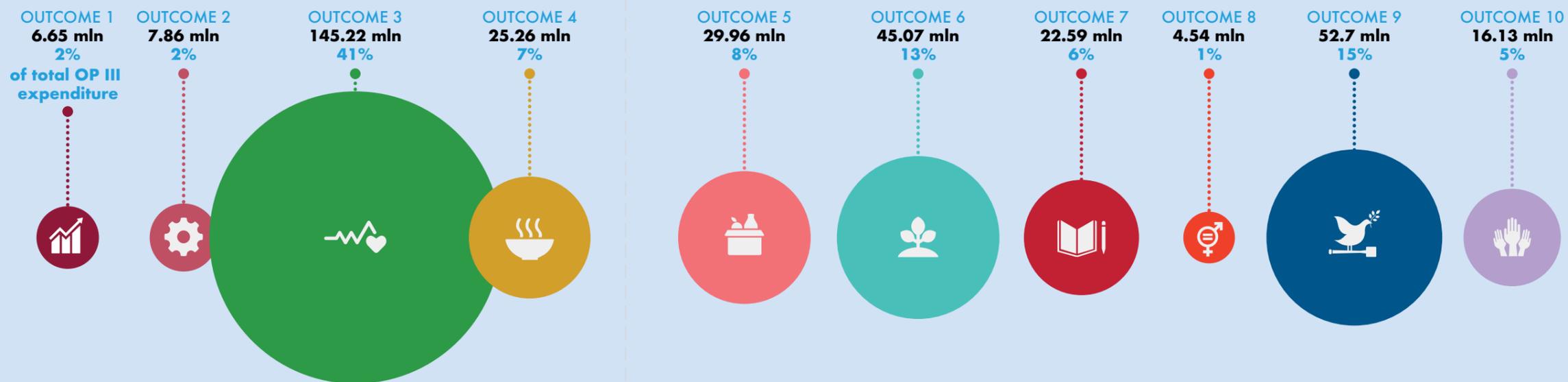
Together, we work with the Government and partners in Pakistan to improve people's lives, reduce inequalities, protect the planet and leave no one behind.



## EXPENDITURE

UN BUDGETARY  
EXPENDITURE  
BY OUTCOME  
IN 2018

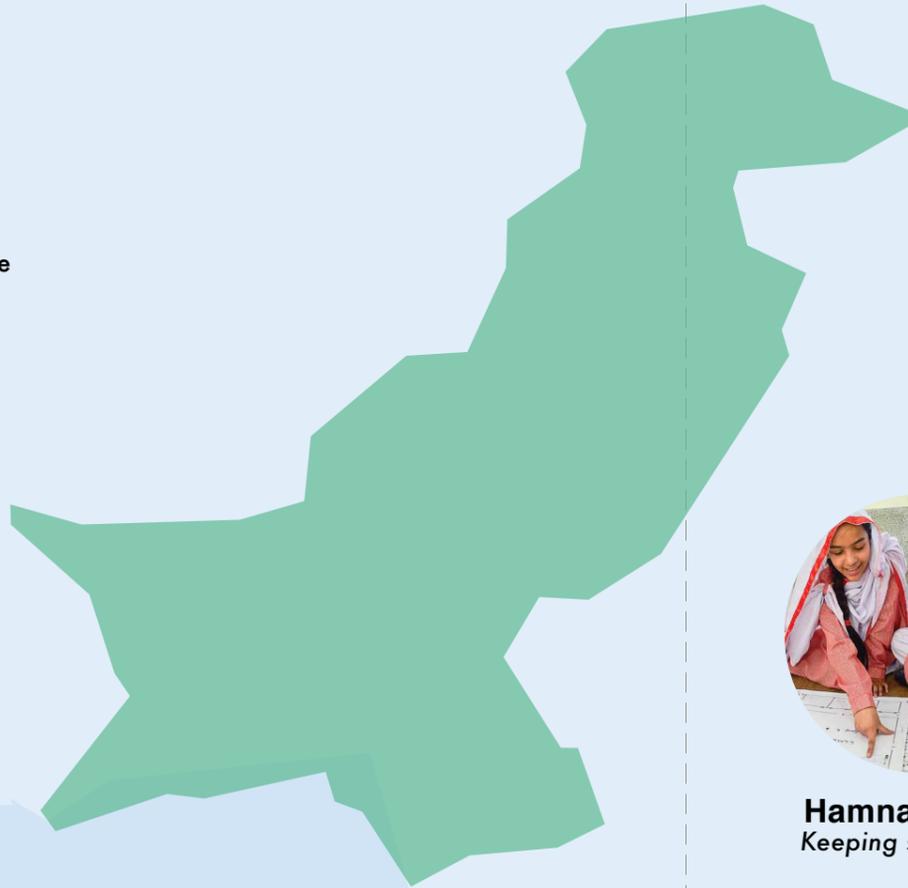
USD  
**355.97**  
MILLION



# REAL LIVES:

## Stories from across Pakistan in 2018

The true measure of the UN's success is the impact we have on people's lives. This Annual Report 2018 features stories from across Pakistan – testaments to the real-life impact of our work under each of the One UN Programme III's Outcome areas.



**Waiz's story:**  
Taking the garment industry by storm



**Waqar's story:**  
Becoming a certified energy manager



**Arooma's story:**  
Becoming a trade union leader



**Masta Jan's story:**  
New livelihoods for differently abled workers



**Syed's story:**  
Reaching every last child



**Mafia Bibi's story:**  
Caring for newborns at home



**Hajra Bibi's story:**  
Meeting menstruation needs



**Shafeena's story:**  
Treating maternal malnutrition



**Shazia's story:**  
Saving children from stunting



**Zia's story:**  
Food relief helps families weather the winter



**Abdul's story:**  
Securing rural livelihoods, defeating drought



**Haji Asmatullah's story:**  
Managing land sustainably



**Rahat's story:**  
Aid packages transforming lives



**Hamna's story:**  
Keeping schools safe



**Sumaira's story:**  
Bringing girls back to school



**Saferullah's story:**  
A second chance at education



**The GREP's story:**  
Truck art advocacy



**Rubina's story:**  
Creating a refuge for women in distress



**Batool's story:**  
Fearlessly serving the people



**Rukhsana's story:**  
Trailblazers of Thar



**Farzana's story:**  
Using the law to raise women's voices



**Awais' story:**  
Every child counts



**Ali Asghar's and Shabira's story:**  
Beginning at home



**Amir's story:**  
Returning to Afghanistan



**Fareeda's story:**  
Safe from the start



# 1 ECONOMIC GROWTH

WHAT DOES **OUTCOME 1** AIM TO ACHIEVE?

By 2022, the people in Pakistan, especially key populations, including those who are unskilled, benefit from improved inclusive and sustainable economic growth, and progress towards full access to energy and fair trade practices

KEY RELATED SDGS



## OUTCOME 1



### Economic Growth

A strong, inclusive and green economy whose benefits are equitably shared is an indispensable pathway to prosperity for all. Through Outcome 1 of the One UN Programme III, the UN works with the Government of Pakistan to foster sustainable, resource-efficient growth that leaves no one behind. Outcome 1 envisions economic growth characterized by increased domestic and foreign investment, fair trade, women's and youth's labour force participation, new value chains, environmentally-friendly industrial development, and sufficient renewable and non-renewable energy.



## IMPACT IN 2018



**Enabling environment for trade-related clusters**  
3 Cluster Reinforcement Initiatives approved



**Support for local agribusinesses**  
PAAID project bolstered Gilgit-Baltistan's agribusinesses



**Progress on sustainable urban development**  
10 cities profiled by the State of Cities report



**Mobilization of cultural & creative industries**  
Mapping of heritage resources in the Kalash Valley



**Use of renewable energy in industry**  
4 power plants pioneered biomass energy



**Certification of energy managers**  
500 energy managers & auditors trained



EXPENDITURE  
USD  
**6.65**  
MILLION

### PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

**OUTCOME 1** is coordinated by **UNIDO**, bringing together the efforts of **UNV, UN Habitat, FAO, UNESCO, ILO, IOM, UNCTAD, UNOPS** and **UN Women**

## Bolstering sustainable urban development

Pioneering UN research is helping to pave the way towards more sustainable urban planning and management. Launched in 2018, the *State of Pakistan's Cities Report* identified the socio-economic drivers of urbanization in the country's 10 largest cities. It demonstrates that the delivery of basic urban infrastructure and services has not kept pace with rapid urbanization, and that the need to safeguard the environment through climate-smart infrastructure is growing ever more urgent. The report's analysis offers vital data to inform evidence-based policies that meet residents' needs by making Pakistan's urban centres climate-resilient and sustainable.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, safe, affordable women-only buses helped mitigate barriers to women's mobility, education and employment (see Outcome 8 for details). The *Municipal Business Plan* of Peshawar's Tehsil and Town Municipal Administration (TMA-I) was developed to strengthen the revenue base for the effective delivery of basic urban services, while bolstering the city's economic growth. The plan's implementation will accelerate urban poverty alleviation by advancing inclusive, sustainable urban development. Gains are also expected in Islamabad Capital Territory, where a framework for cooperation on local economic development was put in place through a new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the UN, the Metropolitan Corporation of Islamabad (MCI), the Islamabad Chamber of Commerce & Industry (ICCI) and the Policy Research Institute of Market Economy (PRIME).



### IMPACT

Data to inform sustainable, climate-resilient urban development



**10** cities profiled by the State of Pakistan Cities report

## Championing industrial clusters and agribusinesses

With the UN's technical assistance, an enabling environment for local industries is coming to the fore – a harbinger of inclusive economic growth. The *Cluster Development Initiative* in Punjab fostered linkages between the province's high-growth clusters and global value chains by strengthening productivity, skills development, good manufacturing practices and compliance with international standards. As part of the initiative, four diagnostic studies were completed and interventions identified for four leading industrial clusters – auto-parts, ready-made garments, leather footwear and surgical instruments. Focus group meetings held with associations facilitated the approval of three *Cluster Reinforcement Initiatives* (CRIs) by the Cluster Project Selection Committee, headed by Punjab's Secretary for Industries, Commerce & Investment, and including members from the private sector, public institutions and academia.

International experts were engaged to implement the *Cluster Reinforcement Initiative* on the 'market-driven development of the surgical cluster' to strengthen surgical companies' capacities on market intelligence, co-creation, the development of marketing plans and business development services. To strengthen product development, global experts also spearheaded an assessment study of the auto-parts cluster in Punjab's capital, Lahore. In collaboration with the Pakistan Readymade Garments Manufacturers & Exporters Association (PRGMEA), UN agencies assisted moves to establish a design studio for Lahore's lucrative ready-made garments cluster, while offering advice on the creative design of collections for domestic and international markets. An interactive session on *Empowering Women in Industry and in the Energy Sector for Inclusive Industrial Growth* in Pakistan drew stakeholders together to discuss how to overcome the challenges women face in the spheres of cluster development, energy efficiency and renewable energy.



After attending UN-backed training, Waiz's business is thriving

## Waiz's story: Taking the garment industry by storm

"It was clear that our business lacked certain essential skills which were required for business planning and garment production," explains 21-year-old Waiz Alam, owner of A. Creation Garments in Karachi. As the company struggled to turn a profit, Waiz took a life-changing decision. He temporarily shut down his factory and enrolled in a training programme supported by the UN – an initiative that coupled business development training with hands-on skills training on dressmaking and

industrial stitching. The experience was as inspiring as it was instructive. "After meeting successful entrepreneurs who had made their mark in the garments industry," Waiz explains, "I was deeply encouraged and motivated."

Since re-opening his factory in June 2018, Waiz's business has gone from strength to strength. "In addition to producing Kids Wear for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa markets, we have now also expanded our business to Karachi," Waiz observes. "I can now say that my business can become very successful in the future."

In 2018, UN initiatives championed the agribusiness sector's enormous potential for growth. The *Pakistan Agribusiness and Agro-Industry Development* (PAAID) project assisted local agribusinesses in Gilgit-Baltistan to introduce new productive practices, value addition and compliance across the trout, cherry and apple value chains. This will strengthen local farmers' livelihoods by enabling them to sell produce to retailers with a higher profit margin, thereby dealing a blow to rural poverty.

**4** diagnostic studies of industrial clusters in Punjab

**3** Cluster Reinforcement Initiatives approved



### IMPACT

Enabling environment for growth of local industries



## Mobilizing cultural and creative industries

UN initiatives worked to mobilize Pakistan's cultural and creative industries in 2018 by linking the conservation of heritage sites to local livelihoods. Heritage resources in the Kalash Valley of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were mapped and an inventory created to promote livelihoods and ecotourism. In Punjab, an initial assessment was conducted for a project to promote sustainable tourism. Support was also provided for selected museums in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Islamabad Capital Territory to attract and engage with greater numbers of tourists.



**IMPACT**

Use of renewable energy in industry



**4** power plants in Punjab pioneered biomass power-generation technologies

## Renewable energy fuelling industrial development

In 2018, renewable energy technologies continued to gain ground as sources of environmentally-friendly industrial power generation in Pakistan. With UN support, demonstration projects based on solar and biomass gasification technologies were completed, promoting business-to-business (B2B) models and encouraging the uptake of investments in renewable energy across the industrial sector. Biomass projects stand to make an especially important contribution to smart irrigation and rural electrification. In aid of a cleaner, greener Pakistan, UN agencies contributed to a range of waste and water management measures. These included technical assistance for the establishment of a combined effluent treatment plant, a combined chrome recovery plant, an effluent and storm water drains system, and the electrification and construction of roads in Punjab's Sialkot Tanneries Zone (STZ).



Waqar is now one of Pakistan's first Certified Energy Managers

## Waqar's story: Becoming a certified energy manager

"I had the privilege to attend the Certified Energy Manager (CEM) training which was conducted at Packages Limited in Lahore," explains Waqar Haider, Assistant Manager (Electrical) at the company. Like his fellow trainees, Waqar credits the course with having boosted his confidence, broadened his energy management skills and strengthened his data analysis

capacities for energy auditing and reporting. "Achieving CEM itself is an excellent way for energy managers to understand various energy usage situations that they come across in their day-to-day work, identify an opportunity, develop a plan of action and deliver real benefits for their business," observes Waqar. Employing these new capacities, the company's staff successfully implemented an energy monitoring system to save energy when machines lie idle. "After such energy-saving projects," says Waqar, "the management is keen to invest in [...] using renewable energy resources."

Capacity development equipped more industrial professionals than ever before to adopt clean technologies and adapt energy management systems – vital steps to unlink industrial growth from environmental degradation, in line with SDG 9. Training sessions delivered as part of the Sustainable Energy Initiative for Industries in Pakistan strengthened the capacities of high-level managers, vendors and suppliers on a range of issues – from financing projects based on renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, to capitalizing on energy system optimization (ESO) opportunities. Over 500 public and private sector professionals were trained on energy management, including through the country's first certified Energy Auditors and Managers Courses.



**IMPACT**

Capacities for energy management & energy efficiency

**500** energy professionals — including energy auditors and managers — trained



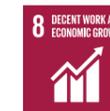


## 2 DECENT WORK

WHAT DOES **OUTCOME 2** AIM TO ACHIEVE?

Outcome 2. By 2022, the people in Pakistan, especially women and youth, have improved access to productive livelihoods, income opportunities and decent work

KEY RELATED SDGS



### OUTCOME 2



## Decent Work

Making decent work a reality for all Pakistanis is the foremost aim of Outcome 2 of the One UN Programme III. Across the board, the UN assists policy development and implementation that advances compliance with International Labour Standards. UN agencies support the Government to expand decent work, entrepreneurship and sustainable livelihood opportunities for all – both to create new jobs to absorb the millions of youths entering the labour market each year, and to improve conditions for the millions of Pakistani women and men already working in the formal and informal economy.

## IMPACT IN 2018



### Stronger labour policy frameworks

Provincial labour policies developed in Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



**Growing capacities for advancing decent work**  
3,240 stakeholders trained on decent work



**Growing livelihood opportunities for women**  
10,733 people (90% women) received skills training



**Youth empowerment via sustainable livelihoods**  
917 workers trained, including on youth entrepreneurship



**Livelihood assistance for vulnerable groups**  
237,647 Afghans received multi-stakeholder support



**Advances in women workers' skills**  
2,769 women home-based workers trained



### EXPENDITURE

USD

# 7.86

MILLION

### PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

**OUTCOME 2** is coordinated by **ILO**, bringing together the efforts of **UN Women, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNDP, UNIDO** and **IOM**

## Strengthening labour policy frameworks

Stronger policy frameworks advanced Pakistan's decent work agenda in 2018, marking a stepping stone towards greater compliance with *International Labor Standards* (ILS). UN agencies aided the development and technical review of key frameworks, including:

- provincial labour policies in Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- the *Sindh Home-based Workers Act 2018*;
- the *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Labour Policy 2018*;
- the *Punjab Domestic Workers Bill 2018*;
- the *Punjab Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1992*, updated in June 2018;
- five draft labour laws in Balochistan under the *Industrial Relations Act*; and
- the draft *National Labour Protection Framework* (NLPF).

Technical assistance for drafting and reviewing labour legislation involved convening key players, such as provincial Tripartite Consultative Committees. Hand in hand with facilitating productive social dialogue among stakeholders, these efforts honed the institutional capacities of tripartite constituents on ILS compliance and reporting.

## Surveying child labour

Preparations for Pakistan's latest *Child Labour Survey* – the first in over two decades – were finalized in 2018, in collaboration with the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. Aided by UN technical support and capacity building, this household-level survey will employ the methodology developed by the *Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour* (SIMPOC) to shine a light on child labour across the country – giving policy-makers the evidence they need to tackle children's economic exploitation.

## Capacities for decent work

UN capacity development was at the heart of efforts to expand decent work in 2018. The capacities of over 3,240 participants were strengthened to promote decent employment, spearhead entrepreneurship and facilitate the organization of employers and workers in the formal and informal economy. Among their ranks were 917 workers, 823 employers and business representatives, 700 government officials, and 802 researchers and members of civil society organizations. Capacity building topics ran the gamut from occupational safety and health (OSH) to OSH in mining, labour inspection, *Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work* (FPRW), wage policy, collective bargaining, organizing unorganized groups, *Start & Improve Your Business* (SYIB), youth entrepreneurship, vocational skills, gender mainstreaming and non-discrimination. For instance, the *National Labour Inspectors' Training Programme* successfully trained its 13<sup>th</sup> cohort in 2018, honing the competencies of labour inspectors from across the country on regulatory frameworks and contemporary inspection methodologies.



### IMPACT

Stronger capacities to advance & engage in decent work



**3,240**

participants trained on topics related to decent work

## Fortifying agricultural livelihoods

Stronger capacities were a boon to sustainable livelihood opportunities in the critical agricultural sector – which employs 42.3% of Pakistan's workforce and is the country's largest source of foreign exchange earnings. Crucially, capacity building strengthened the *Agriculture Support System* in both Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Agricultural value chains – the bedrock of sustainable rural livelihoods – were strengthened by disseminating and encouraging the adoption of climate-smart, resilient production practices in agriculture, livestock rearing, poultry management and inland fisheries.



Arooma is a trailblazer in Pakistan's trade union movement

## Arooma's story: Becoming a trade union leader

"People are surprised that women can rise to leadership roles in Pakistan and in the trade union movement," says Arooma Shahzad. As a leading member of the Pakistan Workers' Federation, and the first president and current General-Secretary of the Domestic Workers Union, Arooma is a trailblazer in the country's trade union movement. Alongside her drive, determination and experience, UN-supported training has helped

to hone her skills to advocate for decent work. For instance, training on 'Second Line Leadership' bolstered her knowledge and capacities on labour laws, gender equality and collective bargaining. "I fought with the male chauvinism and patriarchal approach in trade unions, but I persisted, and I used my education and training to enlighten the masses," explains Arooma. "When I look back on my journey, I feel satisfied that I utilized my training practically and have contributed to being a change leader for domestic workers in Pakistan."

## Empowering women workers and entrepreneurs

UN initiatives championed women's economic empowerment by strengthening the capacities of 10,733 people – 90% of whom are women – to secure decent jobs, engage in entrepreneurship, accumulate assets and exert their rights. Women home-based workers, who make up the lion's share of Pakistan's informal workforce, were at the forefront of these efforts. 2,769 women home-based workers and members of marginalized groups accessed financial literacy and business development training, while 1,037 benefitted from awareness raising on women's rights, decision-making and access to productive resources, such as property and land. Another 3,087 were trained on basic literacy, microfinance, financial literacy, agricultural value chains, business development and entrepreneurship. With UN support, 540 women and members of marginalized groups secured Computerized National Identity Cards (CNICs), enabling their access to social security benefits, legal support in labour courts, and their use of complaint cells, violence against women helplines and shelters. A further 3,300 reaped the benefits of community sessions on violence against women and referral mechanisms.



### IMPACT

Expanded livelihood opportunities for vulnerable women & men

**10,733**

participants benefitted from skills training & awareness

**90%**

of those trained are women





Masta Jan's training skills are blossoming after UN-backed training

## Masta Jan's story: New livelihoods for differently abled workers

*"Being physically challenged, living in poverty, I could never think of a bright future for myself and my family,"* says Masta Jan. Unable to walk unaided after suffering from polio as a child, his prospects for employment seemed bleak in his hometown in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's newly Merged Districts, where manual labour is the only means of making a living for youths without a formal education.

Everything changed when Masta Jan signed up for a tailoring course, part of a series of UN-supported skills training courses to expand local livelihood opportunities. *"My hands are now equipped with a skill that can help feed my family with dignity,"* he reports. At the end of the training, Masta Jan and his fellow trainees received certificates and toolkits containing a sewing machine, an electric iron and other items to start their own small enterprises. He soon began a paid internship with a master tailor in his area to gain more experience. *"Over time, I have improved my skills [...] My average income varies between 7,000 to 10,000 rupees per month, but I expect it to grow further. I am also searching for a suitable place to start my own tailoring shop,"* he says proudly.



### IMPACT

More resilient livelihoods among Afghan migrants & ACC holders

## Improving refugees' livelihoods

In 2018, UN efforts continued to strengthen the self-reliance of Afghan refugees, undocumented Afghans and host communities through livelihood development opportunities. Technical and vocational training was paired with access to agricultural and fisheries production, legal aid and technical assistance to facilitate refugees' access to work by removing legal barriers. Alongside assistance for livelihoods in Pakistan, 237,647 undocumented Afghans and Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders received multi-stakeholder response support to facilitate sustainable, voluntary returns to Afghanistan. Migrant Resource Centres continued to provide outgoing and potential migrants with information and counselling, alongside referrals to skills training programmes, in order to empower migrants to make informed, safe choices.



**237,647** Afghans received multi-stakeholder response support



# 3 HEALTH AND WASH

WHAT DOES **OUTCOME 3** AIM TO ACHIEVE?

By 2022, the people in Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, have access to, and benefit from, improved universal health coverage, including sexual and reproductive health, and equitable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services

KEY RELATED SDGS



## OUTCOME 3



### Health and WASH

Good health, clean water and adequate sanitation are the cornerstones of sustainable development. Through Outcome 3 of the One UN Programme III, the UN family works with the Government to enhance access to healthcare for all – from immunization, to treatment for non-communicable diseases, quality reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH) services, and HIV treatment, prevention and care services. Nationwide, we also work to expand access to safe water and sanitation services – in aid of a cleaner, greener and healthier Pakistan.

## IMPACT IN 2018



**Progress on immunization & polio**  
39 million children vaccinated against polio



**Better maternal and child health**  
5.2 million children dewormed at Mother & Child Weeks



**Growing focus on family planning**  
master trainers trained on the family planning package



**HIV services reach more key populations**  
2,012 HIV screening tests in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



**Expanded access to water and sanitation**  
4 million people gained access to safe water



**Responsive health & HIV frameworks**  
RMNCAH Strategy, HIV Testing & Treatment Guidelines, and others developed



EXPENDITURE  
USD

**145.22**  
MILLION

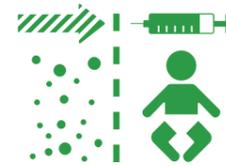
PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

**OUTCOME 3** is coordinated by **WHO** and **UNICEF**, bringing together the efforts of **UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNODC, UN Habitat, UNHCR** and **IOM**

## Eradicating polio, controlling measles

Vaccines now protect more children in Pakistan than ever before. With UN support, 39 million children under the age of five were vaccinated through 10 polio campaigns, with a focus on core polio reservoirs – reaching 99% of the target population. With 12 cases of wild polio virus reported in 2018, Pakistan is moving towards eradicating the disease. Although identified cases increased from just eight cases in 2017, they mark an exponential decline from 306 cases in 2014. A reinvigorated communications and operational strategy is poised to address community resistance to polio vaccines.

A highly successful national measles campaign vaccinated 37 million children between 9 and 59 months old (105.5% of the target), dealing a swift blow to a leading cause of preventable child deaths and disabilities. A post-campaign survey revealed an average coverage rate of 93.3% across the country, ranging from 95% in Punjab to 90% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Community health professionals were the backbone of immunization drives, with over 110,000 mobilized to fight measles outbreaks in 2018.



### IMPACT

More children protected from vaccine-preventable diseases



### IMPACT

Progress on routine immunization for vulnerable children

39 million children vaccinated against polio

37 million vaccinated against measles

## Expanding immunization

In refugee villages, 21,374 children benefitted from age-specific routine immunization services, yielding a 92% rate of full immunization coverage. Through the *Refugee Affected Housing Areas (RAHA)* programme, USD 2 million were used to upgrade 12 health facilities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and renovate two hospitals in Rawalpindi, Punjab, and Chaghi, Balochistan.

21,374 children in refugee villages benefitted from routine immunization

## Improving maternal and child health

UN efforts advanced better reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH) across Pakistan. Biannual UN-supported *Mother and Child Weeks (MCWs)* in three provinces and three administrative areas provided high-impact, low-cost interventions – including deworming 1.4 million adolescent girls and 5.2 million children between the ages of two and five, while providing millions of women with life-saving health education.

Capacity building for 800 federal and provincial healthcare providers strengthened their skills around the integrated management of maternal, newborn and childhood illnesses (IMNCI), family planning and maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response (MPDSR) – a critical approach for improving the quality of maternal and neonatal healthcare. New guidelines and training packages are primed to hone capacities on IMNCI, MPDSR, kangaroo mother care and family planning. The *Global Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea* was localized in all of Sindh's districts and five districts of Punjab, strengthening health facilities' response to these leading causes of child mortality. In tandem, the use of *Integrated Management of Childhood Illness Protocols* enhanced disease management in 2,421 facilities nationwide.



Vaccinators like Syed are the backbone of immunization in Pakistan

## Syed's story: Reaching every last child

"I feel our collective productivity has improved manifold, ever since we started working together with the *Community-based Vaccinators (CBVs)* from the *Polio Programme*," says Syed Mussayab Shah, a vaccinator at Gulbahar Civil Dispensary, in the Peshawar district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The dispensary is the only government health facility in the area, catering both to the residents of Gulbahar, as well as those living in adjoining slums. As urban slum populations continue to grow at pace, the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)

faced an uphill struggle to vaccinate all children in these areas, especially those from migrant families.

With UN support, synergies between the EPI and the *Polio Eradication Initiative (PEI)* are thriving – enabling vaccinators to reach more children every day, including those living in urban slums. "We are determined to reach and vaccinate every child in our area. And to ensure this, we exchange information and notes with the *CBVs* twice every week," explains Syed. "Earlier we worked without defined plans and targets. Now, due to the information sharing from *CBVs*, we have plans with identified areas and targets, that help us monitor our own progress as well as the vaccination coverage."

At health facilities in refugee villages, 83,824 women and children benefitted from healthcare guided by IMNCI protocols. 15,342 women received adequate antenatal care, including four or more check-ups, with a coverage rate of 83%. Lives were saved by referring 2,264 complicated cases to comprehensive obstetric units, enabling 495 caesarean deliveries. Of the 17,349 babies born in these villages, 14,741 (85%) were delivered by skilled birth attendants.

5.2 million children dewormed via *Mother & Child Weeks*

83,824 women and children in refugee villages accessed *MNCH* services

800 health workers trained to improve *MNCH*



### IMPACT

Better health among millions of mothers & children



Mafia Bibi's son is thriving thanks to home-based newborn care

## Mafia Bibi's story: Caring for newborns at home

"Two years ago, I lost my baby when he was only five days old," says Mafia Bibi. It was the second time she lost a newborn. Such unspeakable tragedies are all too common in Punjab's impoverished district of Bahawalnagar. Here, 106 babies die for every 1,000 who are born, nearly twice Pakistan's average of 55 – already among the highest neonatal mortality rates in the world.

When she became pregnant last year, Mafia Bibi sought out her local Lady Health Worker, Razia. "On her advice, I delivered my child at a health facility under the

supervision of a doctor," explains Mafia Bibi. "I am exclusively breastfeeding my newborn, Mohammad Ramzan, who is now one month old and much healthier compared to my other children."

Razia was one of 1,389 Lady Health Workers trained by a UN-supported initiative to improve home-based newborn care. "We were also trained on counselling skills, so we are able to communicate in a better way," Razia explains. "[Now] all children in my community are vaccinated, pregnant mothers are actively seeking healthcare advice and newborns are being provided best of care at home", she reports. Her work is a testament to the seismic effects of simple, cost-effective interventions to give all newborns the chance to survive and thrive.

## Progress on family planning

Family planning was placed squarely on the national agenda in 2018. National and Provincial Taskforces – chaired by the Prime Minister and each province's Chief Minister – were set up to steer, oversee and take decisions to advance family planning and population programmes. This will be critical for increasing Pakistan's contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) and bridging unmet needs for family planning. Population dynamics and family planning were included in the manifestos of four major political parties – marking a major breakthrough for promoting the acceptability of family planning, and reflecting growing political consensus on the need to address population growth.

To accelerate progress, UN agencies supported the development of a *National Population Policy* – which was endorsed by Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination – alongside Punjab's *Costed Implementation Plan (CIP)* and *Post-Partum Family Planning Strategies* in Punjab and Sindh. *Family Planning Task-sharing Strategies* were drafted to optimize the roles of health workers in the delivery of family planning services, including the insertion of implants by mid-level service providers in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh. A standardized in-service training package on family planning was finalized for facility-based and community based health providers, enabling the training of 100 master trainers across Pakistan.

## Addressing mental health and non-communicable diseases

Integrating mental health services into primary healthcare is the most viable way of ensuring that people can access the services they need. With UN support, mental health was integrated into primary healthcare services in model districts of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh. To aid the integration process, over 100 medical officers in basic health units (BHUs) and regional health centres (RHCs) were trained on the *Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP)*.

UN research helped to gauge the health system's readiness to integrate non-communicable diseases (NCDs) at the primary healthcare level, through an assessment in model districts of all four provinces. To curb rising tobacco use – associated with a plethora of non-communicable diseases, Pakistan's *Tobacco Control Initiative* oversaw a ban on the sale of single cigarettes and the requirement for cigarette packets to feature large, graphic health warnings. Training for officials at the Federal Bureau of Revenue enhanced capacities on tobacco taxation, alongside a tracking and tracing system to control the illicit trade of tobacco and related products.

**100**  
master trainers trained  
on family planning

**100**  
medical officers trained  
on mental health



**IMPACT**

Growing focus on family planning, mental health & NCDs

## Translating health frameworks into action

With UN support, Pakistan's strong health policy frameworks were translated into action on the ground. To ensure that every newborn survives and thrives, UN agencies aided the implementation of *Newborn Survival Strategies* and costed plans in three provinces. These adapt the *Global Every Newborn Action Plan* into actionable, contextualized plans. Pakistan's *Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Strategy* and costed plan were finalized with UN assistance, as was the development of a universal health coverage benefit package and the launch of the *National Human Resources for Health (HRH) Vision 2018-2030*. In addition to facilitating the implementation of a family practice approach in 12 model districts, the UN supported the *Pakistan Maternal Mortality Survey* and the *Pakistan Demographic Health Survey 2017-18* – both of which yielded data to inform evidence-based health policies and programmes.

## Enhancing HIV policy frameworks

New policy frameworks in 2018 heralded an increasingly efficient HIV response. UN agencies supported the development of a *Multi-sectoral Roadmap on Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)* in collaboration with Pakistan's National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), which promises to strengthen HIV prevention efforts at the community level. Multi-partner collaboration, consultations and efforts by the Global HIV Coalition yielded the *Multi-sectoral HIV Prevention Roadmap 2020* and comprehensive guidelines on HIV prevention. An 'expansion and decentralization plan' for HIV testing and treatment services was formulated by introducing the World Health Organization's model for differentiated care and treatment, while *HIV Testing & Treatment Guidelines* were updated. To better monitor the response to HIV/AIDS on the ground, key indicators for global AIDS reporting were included in the *District Health Information System (DHIS) 2.0* platform for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria.

Policy advocacy continued to champion comprehensive HIV and hepatitis C programmes for people who inject drugs, as well as HIV services in prisons and a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to track services. A National Partnership Forum was created with civil society to strengthen coordination for HIV prevention. To shed light on the plight of key populations, *Transgender Diaries* compiled by the Pakistan Transgender Empowerment Association showcased the real lives of transgender people, contributing to advocacy on the *Transgender Persons Protection of Rights Act 2018*.

## HIV prevention, treatment and care

UN initiatives in 2018 reached out to key populations across the country to end HIV/AIDS as a public health threat. Key populations' access to HIV testing and treatment improved with the introduction of HIV self-testing, partner notifications and pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). In Punjab, HIV prevention, treatment and care services were provided to people who inject drugs and their spouses through drop-in and outreach services in Lahore and Faisalabad. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2,012 voluntary confidential HIV screening tests – replete with pre- and post-counselling – successfully identified 33 persons as HIV positive. With UN support, 75,657 syringes were provided to people who inject drugs by the Legend Society as part of harm reduction initiatives, as were 26,449 condoms to key populations – ranging from people who inject drugs to miners, truck drivers, transgender persons, female sex workers and people with sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

Efforts to meet key populations' needs were made possible by enhancing the capacities of healthcare providers and duty bearers. Capacity building for 120 healthcare providers enabled them to apply guidelines on the prevention of parent-to-child transmission (PPTCT), while training for physicians honed their skills on anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and putting into practice revised national testing and treatment guidelines. Training sessions for healthcare professionals and prison staff on HIV testing and counselling (HTC) were coupled with the development of Standard Operating Procedures and training manuals.



### IMPACT

Key populations less vulnerable to HIV/AIDS



## Preventing and treating drug use

To integrate evidence-based drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services into existing health systems, two training programmes on the *Universal Prevention Curriculum* (UPC) and the *Universal Treatment Curriculum* (UTC) were introduced in Pakistan. To strengthen knowledge of both curricula, capacity building was delivered for 100 drug treatment professionals. Moreover, 71 treatment professionals received credentials and 46 trainers were trained, as were 16 multi-disciplinary professionals on evidence-based drug prevention interventions in schools.

## Tackling tuberculosis and hepatitis

With one of the world's highest burdens of tuberculosis and among the highest rates of hepatitis C, Pakistan revitalized efforts to tackle these serious health concerns in 2018. The UN aided the revision of the *National Tuberculosis (TB) Guidelines*, while promoting Lady Health Workers' (LHW) involvement in identifying missing tuberculosis cases and improving case notification. Commemorations of *World TB Day* raised much-needed public awareness. In September, Pakistan signed the political declaration of the *UN High-Level Meeting on Tuberculosis*, reaffirming its commitment to root out the disease by 2030. With UN support, the pioneering *National Hepatitis Strategic Framework* (2017–2021) was implemented by scaling up the viral hepatitis response and developing provincial *Hepatitis Action Plans* in Punjab and Sindh. Viral hepatitis C treatment was strengthened by adapting the latest WHO guidelines, while acute surveillance was enhanced following capacity building for *Hepatitis Control Programmes*.



### IMPACT

Revitalized efforts on TB & hepatitis C



## Increasing access to WASH

Pakistan's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) budgets rose by 28% overall in the wake of UN advocacy. UN technical assistance aided the design and launch of the *Clean and Green Pakistan* initiative by the Ministry of Climate Change. This landmark social movement focuses on behaviour change to create demand for better sanitation and environmental services, while engaging all segments of society in protecting natural resources.

In 2018, 2 million people gained access to adequate sanitation, taking Pakistan another step closer to ending the practice of open defecation. While 4 million people gained access to safe drinking water with direct UN support, another 5 million benefitted indirectly through public funds. Some 2.72 million people were reached by social and behavioural change communication (BCC) interventions. To ensure that no one is left behind, UN interventions placed a focus on integrated WASH services in extremely deprived areas.

With UN assistance, provincial and national targets were established against baselines for SDG targets 6.1 ('access to safe and affordable drinking water for all') and 6.2 ('access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all'). The *Integrated Resource Recovery Centre and Constructed Wetlands* pilot project set the stage for progress by showcasing technologies for the environmentally-sound management of solid and liquid waste. UN advocacy raised awareness of housing schemes' waste management through bilateral consultations with the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Ministry of Climate Change and the Capital Development Authority (CDA).



### IMPACT

Better WASH & health outcomes for millions of people





Hajra Bibi is helping women manage menstruation with dignity

## Hajra Bibi's story: Meeting menstruation needs

"Last year, owing to my sewing skills, I got selected for a menstrual hygiene management (MHM) training," explains Hajra Bibi. These UN-supported trainings enabled 2,500 women like Hajra to learn about the importance of menstrual hygiene and devise local solutions for affordable, environmentally sustainable menstrual supplies – sorely needed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's district of Chitral, where taboos around menstruation and the price of sanitary pads put them out of the reach of most women.

"I started making pads and selling them to girls and women in my community. With time, the demand increased and so did my income," says Hajra. "Initially, women hesitated to buy from me, as coming to my home would give away the reason of their visit. But now we are all confident. Besides, what's the shame in it? It is a natural process and hygiene is more important than shame." As one of her clients, 17-year-old Mahrosh Alam puts it, "Hajra not only sells sanitary pads but also shares useful information on menstrual hygiene which is not available to us from anywhere else." Hajra and women like her across Pakistan show us that small-scale resources can go a long way in enabling girls and women to manage menstruation with dignity.



## WASH in schools

Improving school WASH facilities helped to transform student health, nutrition, enrolment, attendance and retention across Pakistan. Some 9,500 students – including 4,600 girls – were reached with WASH services in schools around the country. To improve menstrual hygiene management (MHM), 1 million youths were engaged in the No Chutti ('No Break') campaign. In a country with a strong culture of silence around women's reproductive health, including menstruation, this ground-breaking campaign is inspiring young Pakistani women to feel empowered when they have their periods, while dispelling myths around physical and dietary restrictions.



### IMPACT

Improved student health, attendance & empowerment



**1 million** youths engaged on menstrual hygiene management

**9,500** students benefitted from WASH facilities in schools



# 4 DECENT WORK

WHAT DOES **OUTCOME 4** AIM TO ACHIEVE?

By 2022, children, adolescent girls and boys, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and persons with disabilities have improved dietary intake, feeding and care practices, resulting in improved nutritional status, while reducing stunting and other forms of under nutrition

KEY RELATED SDGS



## OUTCOME 4



### Nutrition

Good nutrition boosts health, productivity and overall well-being – making it an indispensable part of sustainable development. Across Pakistan, the UN is working to make good nutrition a reality for the people who need it most. Through Outcome 4 of the One UN Programme III, UN agencies are at the forefront of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive community-level action to prevent and treat malnutrition. Throughout, we support the Government to pioneer policies to improve nutrition, while strengthening the capacities and mechanisms to translate policies into results on the ground.

## IMPACT IN 2018



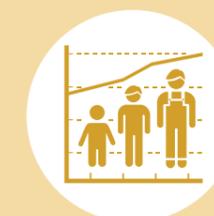
### Better child and maternal nutrition

50 million people sensitized by Global Breastfeeding Week



### Treatment & prevention of acute malnutrition

335,593 children treated for malnutrition



### Progress towards a reduction in stunting

10.3% decline in stunting in Sindh's intervention areas



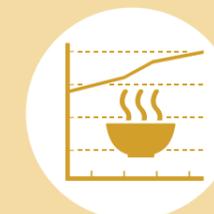
### Greater awareness of IYCF practices

50 million sensitized by Global Breastfeeding Week



### Evidence-based nutrition interventions

66.1 million children received Vitamin A supplements



### Policy & institutional progress on nutrition

RMNCAH Strategy, HIV Testing & Treatment Guidelines, and others developed



### EXPENDITURE

USD

# 25.26

MILLION

### PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

**OUTCOME 4** is coordinated by **WFP**, bringing together the efforts of **WHO**, **UNICEF** and **FAO**

## Strengthening nutrition frameworks

Better nutrition is on the horizon, as UN agencies supported the development of new policy frameworks by Pakistan's Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination (MoNHSR&C), provincial Departments of Health, the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat and the National Fortification Alliance. To improve child survival and growth, *Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Emergency Guidelines* were developed, as was an *Infant and Young Child Feeding Communications Strategy*, Balochistan's *Infant and Young Child Feeding Strategy* and Punjab's *Integrated Nutrition Communications Strategy*. The *National Breastmilk Substitute Ordinance/Rules* were revised in line with the 2016 World Health Assembly resolution, as were rules on the implementation of breastmilk substitute legislation in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. To fill nutritional gaps, *Vitamin A Supplementation Guidelines* were devised, alongside a draft *Law on Universal Salt Iodization* and a *Sustainability Framework for Universal Salt Iodization*. With UN assistance, National and Provincial Fortification Alliances developed *Fortification Strategies* for all four provinces, with Punjab's strategy launched in 2018.

To help Pakistan achieve SDG 2 ('Zero Hunger') and the *Global Nutrition Targets 2025*, the UN aided the development and monitoring of *Action Plans on Malnutrition*. The *Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (PMNS 2018-25)* was designed and launched with the SUN Secretariat, and work began on a *National Action Plan for Nutrition*. The *Pakistan Dietary Guidelines for Better Nutrition* were launched with the Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform, while work continued on *Guidelines on Adolescent Nutrition*, an *Adolescent Nutrition Strategy*, an integrated *Anaemia Action Plan*, and strategies on trans fatty acids, salt and sugar reduction. Sindh's Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) formulated a *Multi-sectoral Monitoring and Evaluation Framework*, while Nutrition Working Groups contributed to *Drought Response Plans* in Balochistan and Sindh.



### IMPACT

Policy & research progress to curb malnutrition



**Policy progress**  
on nutrition at the federal & provincial levels

**10.3%**  
decline in child stunting in intervention areas in Sindh

## Nutrition research informing programming

In 2018, UN-supported research generated evidence to make nutrition policies and programming more effective. The *National Nutrition Survey (NNS) 2018-2019* was the first to yield district-representative nutrition data. The *National Complementary Feeding Assessment (NCFA) 2018* improved understandings of complementary feeding indicators in the *Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS)*, as did an 'opti-food analysis' and qualitative research on complementary feeding behaviour. A small-scale wheat *chakki* feasibility study – conducted with the National Fortification Alliance and the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination – highlighted the need to include home-based *chakkis* for grinding flour within food fortification efforts that are currently limited to industrial mills.

Research shed new light on the drivers of malnutrition, from breastfeeding and the determinants of wasting in Punjab, to an analysis of the *Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP)* in Balochistan. A *SMART IYCF Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey* in Balochistan and three districts of Sindh pinpointed stunting trends. A *Cost of Diet* study analysed Pakistan's 12 most vulnerable districts, while a *Cost of Solutions* study with the SUN Secretariat identified cost-effective solutions to end stunting. Operational research examined the effectiveness of cash-based transfers, specialized nutritious foods and behaviour change communications to prevent stunting in Rahim Yar Khan, Punjab, conducted with the Aga Khan University (AKU), the Benazir Income Support Programme and the IRMNCH & Nutrition Programme. An impact evaluation of the *Sindh Stunting Prevention Programme* revealed an impressive 10.3% decline in stunting among children under the age of five in intervention areas.



CMAM is improving women's and children's nutrition nationwide

## Shafeena's story: Treating maternal malnutrition

In the second trimester of her seventh pregnancy, 32-year-old Shafeena was screened by a Lady Health Visitor in North Waziristan's tehsil of Mir Ali, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Merged Districts. Like all too many women in Pakistan, she was acutely malnourished. Basic nutrition concepts were foreign to her – from maternal,

infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) to exclusive breastfeeding and proper dietary intake.

Shafeena was immediately enrolled in the UN-backed Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme. In addition to locally-produced Maamta specialized nutritious food, she received vital information on nutrition, early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding, and antenatal and postnatal check-ups. Three months of treatment restored Shafeena's health and gave her the knowledge to keep herself, and her family, well-nourished.

## Community management of malnutrition

Community-based action continued to curb malnutrition nationwide, as UN agencies supported provincial governments to improve access to treatment and nutrition services. The *Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)* initiative saved lives across 17 districts of Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Pakistan Administered Kashmir. In 2018, 173,219 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) through a network of 2,303 treatment sites. Another 162,374 children under the age of five were treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) with *Achamum* specialized nutritious food, as were 161,088 pregnant and lactating women with *Maamta*. A *CMAM Surge Approach* pilot project was launched in Sindh's district of Umerkot, in collaboration with Concern Worldwide and the provincial Department of Health. By building the health system's resilience, capacity and responsiveness to shocks, this approach will enable cost-effective, sustainable responses to nutrition emergencies. As part of the pilot, a SMART survey identified the prevalence of acute malnutrition among women and children between 6 and 59 months old.



**IMPACT**  
Severe & moderate malnutrition reduced nationwide

**161,088**  
women treated for malnutrition

**335,593**  
children treated for moderate & severe malnutrition (53% girls)





Health workers like Shazia are stopping stunting in its tracks

### Shazia's story: Saving children from stunting

Summer was synonymous with stomach ailments in the village of Loung Soomro, in Sindh's Khairpur district. "Two years ago, I could see children defecating in the open," explains Shazia. "People drank water from the same pond that they bathed their animals in, mothers were unaware of their children's nutritional status and lifestyle was as unhygienic as could be." Stunting rates soared.

Now, Shazia and community resource persons like her have turned the tide, leading the UN-backed stunting

reduction programme on the ground. By organizing mother-to-mother groups, she shares key messages on nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) – planting the seeds of change in her community. "Bringing about any change in the prevailing conditions looked impossible," admits Shazia. "However, with guidance and access to resources, communities are adopting the way to a better life." Her fellow villagers agree. "Having learned about the ill effects of unsafe water, poor hygiene, lack of nutritious food and improper childcare practices, we are changing our lifestyle," reports local resident, Liaquat Ali. "[We] can already feel the difference. My wife is breastfeeding our youngest daughter and we both try to convince others to adopt healthy practices."

### Stopping stunting in its tracks

UN agencies worked to break the intergenerational cycle of stunting by prioritizing prevention. Two rounds of *National Immunization Days* provided Vitamin A supplements to 32.2 million children (91% of the target) and 33.9 million children (96% of the target), respectively – curbing Vitamin A deficiency, the leading cause of child blindness. Specialized nutritious foods benefitted 128,873 women and children, as did micronutrient powder supplements for 115,594 children, and 231,403 pregnant and lactating women. The *Stunting Prevention Programme* was a resounding success in Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts, protecting children from the irreversible consequences of stunted growth.



#### IMPACT

Micronutrient deficiencies that underlie malnutrition prevented



**66.1 million** children received Vitamin A supplements

**346,997** women & children received micronutrient supplements

### Advancing nutrition awareness

UN awareness raising championed a shift in social norms around nutrition. *Global Breastfeeding Week 2018* reached out to 50 million people, while behavior change communications transformed health, hygiene and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices by engaging 297,397 mothers, caregivers and pregnant women with messages on maternal and child nutrition. Capacity building helped 4,735 health workers deliver effective IYCF counselling. In Punjab, data from the *National Complementary Feeding Assessment (NCFA)* informed gender-responsive communications for development (C4D) programming – spanning advocacy, community mobilization and behaviour change initiatives. Similar efforts are planned in Sindh in 2019.

**50 million** people sensitized during Global Breastfeeding Week

**297,397** caregivers engaged on maternal & child nutrition



#### IMPACT

Growing awareness promises changes in nutrition norms

### Making food safer

UN initiatives strove to reduce the burden of food-borne diseases in 2018, including collaboration on a *Training Manual on Food Safety* and efforts to champion international standards, multi-sectoral collaboration and a global information exchange platform. Research offered fresh evidence to inform policy-making, such as a mapping study of urban ready-to-eat food outlets in Islamabad Capital Territory, a laboratory assessment of food safety and a consultation that informed the draft *Islamabad Food Safety Policy*.

### Fortifying wheat

Pakistan Administered Kashmir's large-scale wheat flour fortification drive ensured better nutrition for 2.6 million people – 65% of the region's population. UN assistance helped the regional government to procure pre-mix, enabling the initiative's sustainability as an effective, inexpensive strategy for providing people with essential vitamins and minerals.

**2.6 million** people benefitted from fortified wheat in Pakistan Administered Kashmir



#### IMPACT

Wheat fortification ensures better nutrition for millions

### Bolstering coordination on nutrition

Pakistan's institutional capacities and coordination mechanisms on nutrition grew stronger in 2018. UN support for federal and provincial SUN Units enabled their coordination of multi-sectoral nutrition interventions and advocacy for increased funding. Nutrition markers devised with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa SUN Unit were used to review *Annual Development Plan* projects, facilitating nutrition mainstreaming. UN agencies assisted the SUN Secretariat's ongoing elaboration of an *Early Childhood Development (ECD) Parenting Package*.

Following UN advocacy, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan agreed to use the *Nutrition Management Information System (NMIS)* for data entry and information sharing with the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination. This will enable the real-time assessment of nutrition challenges. NETCODE capacity building equipped officials to implement breastmilk substitute codes (BMS), while trainings fostered multi-sectoral actors' skills on tracking public financing for nutrition in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The *Stunting Prevention Programme* was completed in three districts of Sindh and handed over to the province's Accelerated Action Plan to sustain the provision of nutrition services. A joint shock-responsive safety net initiative was launched with the *Benazir Income Support Programme* to alleviate malnutrition and food insecurity in Sindh's district of Tharparkar.



# 5 FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

WHAT DOES **OUTCOME 5** AIM TO ACHIEVE?

By 2022, the people of Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized populations, have improved availability of, access to, and consumption of safe, nutritious and sufficient food, while promoting sustainable agriculture to achieve zero hunger

KEY RELATED SDGS



OUTCOME 5



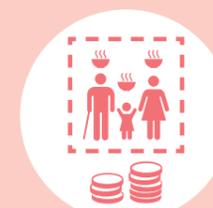
## Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture

Pakistan produces more than enough food to feed its population, yet the most vulnerable often struggle to meet their daily food needs. Food insecurity is largely a problem of inequality, exacerbated by a lack of awareness and crises. Through Outcome 5 of the One UN Programme III, the UN supports the Government to lay a solid foundation for food security, from strong policy frameworks, to sustainable agricultural and rural livelihoods. UN agencies work across the entire food chain – from farm to fork – to ensure that all of Pakistan’s people have access to sufficient food and the well-balanced diet needed for an active, healthy life.

## IMPACT IN 2018



**Relief assistance meets immediate food needs**  
32,300 MT of food assistance distributed



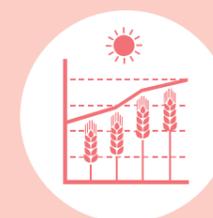
**Livelihood support for long-term food security**  
160,000 formerly displaced persons’ food needs supported



**Support for climate-smart agriculture**  
4R nutrient stewardship supported



**Policy foundation for food security**  
Agriculture policies developed in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh



**Evidence-base for food security interventions**  
Climate Risks and Food Security Analysis published



**Moves to address smog and crop burning**  
Study on tackling smog’s economic, health and environmental impacts



EXPENDITURE  
USD

**29.96**  
MILLION

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

**OUTCOME 5** is coordinated by **WFP**, bringing together the efforts of **FAO** and **UNIDO**



### Focusing on food security frameworks

2018 was a year of facilitating agricultural reform through UN support for the development of agriculture policies and implementation plans in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. The new *Pakistan Dietary Guidelines for Better Nutrition* incorporated a focus on food security – heralding a new era of attention to food availability, access and utilization as a stepping stone toward healthier eating patterns.

### Advancing food security analysis

UN efforts fostered food security in Pakistan through research and analysis that kept stakeholders abreast of realities on the ground. Regular editions of the *Pakistan Monthly Market Price Bulletin* were published on the *Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)* web portal. With UN support, drought assessments were carried out for Balochistan and Sindh – the two provinces whose agricultural production is most affected by extended periods of drought. To bolster sustainable agricultural output, atlases for agro-ecological zoning were devised for Balochistan and Sindh, as were climate-smart profiles for Punjab and Sindh. A special *Climate Risks and Food Security Analysis* illustrated how climate variability impacts food security, agricultural production and agro-ecological zones, offering vital evidence to inform policies that can build adaptive capacity and reduce climate-related food insecurity in Pakistan’s most vulnerable communities.



#### IMPACT

Foundation for evidence-based food security initiatives

#### New research & policy frameworks supported on agriculture, food security & nutrition

### Combatting suffocating smog

A growing focus on pollutant-laden smog is set to save lives and livelihoods. Using *Geographic Information System (GIS)* techniques, the spatial-temporal mapping of smog in Punjab was conducted (R-SMOG). A new UN study helped to identify the relationship between smog and the practice of burning crop residue in the province’s rice belt. Such research highlights how to alleviate smog’s heavy toll on the economy, public health and the environment – from setting up monitoring and early-warning systems, to helping farmers adopt climate-smart practices.

### Relief assistance rekindling food security

Live-saving relief assistance cemented food security for hundreds of thousands of people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts – safeguarding their immediate well-being and laying the groundwork for long-term recovery. Through UN-supported initiatives, USD 5 million were disbursed as conditional cash assistance, as were 11,258 metric tonnes of conditional food assistance. Relief assistance changed the lives of 160,000 formerly temporarily displaced persons, as 21,071 metric tonnes of food distributed through 10 Humanitarian Hubs. Separate desks for women and the elderly at these hubs reached out to especially vulnerable groups. Effective coordination between the UN, the Government, NGOs and donors meant that assistance was distributed on time, to those who need it most.

5 million (USD) in conditional assistance

32,300 MT of food assistance distributed

160,000 formerly displaced persons’ food needs supported



#### IMPACT

Immediate food needs met in KP’s Merged Districts



UN-supported food relief is a lifeline for families like Zia’s

### Zia’s story: Food relief helps families through the winter

“It is very hard to earn good money in the Agency. I can barely make ends meet,” laments 34-year-old Zia-ul-Haq. When he returned to Chota Bizote in Orakzai – a small village in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Merged Districts – his family struggled. Jobs are few and far between in this corner of the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas, where insecurity has devastated local livelihoods. Poor roads, long distances and security fears restrict access

to nearby markets – making food both prohibitively expensive and hard to come by. With four young children, the onset of winter weighed heavily on Zia.

A relief package – provided by the UN with the support of the Government of China – has been a lifeline. Zia and 56,700 returnees like him have gotten through the winter with the help of these packages of food and essential household goods. “I am especially thankful for the blankets”, says Zia. “They will keep my children warm during these harsh winter months.”

### Recovering livelihoods, fostering food security

By rehabilitating livelihoods and local infrastructure, UN efforts helped to cement long-term food security among some of Pakistan’s most vulnerable communities. In 2018, 723,522 people received conditional food and cash transfers through a *Livelihood Recovery Programme* in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Merged Districts of Khyber, Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan. These initiatives brought vast tracts of land back to their productive best, revitalizing agricultural production and making communities more resilient. In Tharparkar, Sindh, a joint shock-responsive safety net initiative launched with the Benazir Income Support Programme alleviated food insecurity, malnutrition and vulnerabilities among drought-affected households. In 14 of Balochistan’s border districts, women-focused interventions gave local women the chance to boost their incomes – enabling them to spend more on food, education and their families’ well-being.

723,522 people received conditional food & cash transfers

14 Balochistan’s districts benefited from women-focused interventions



#### IMPACT

Livelihood recovery cements long-term food security



The UN's support is keeping drought at bay in Abdul's village

## Abdul's story: Securing rural livelihoods, defeating drought

"A year ago, we could not even have dreamt of planting our crops in the village," explains Abdul Baqi Baloch. Prolonged, recurring drought in the district of Noshki, Balochistan, decimated livestock and agricultural production. Without an adequate water supply, residents like Abdul could not grow crops. Buying vegetables or pulses meant travelling 40 kilometres to the nearest market – an expense that most residents simply cannot afford. Day after day, they struggled to put food on the table.

Everything changed thanks to the UN-supported *Refugee Affected Hosting Areas (RAHA)* programme. Self-sufficient kitchen gardens are flourishing, fed by new supply pipes and water storage tanks. Coupled with seeds and technical support, local farmers are reaping the benefits to ensure that their families are food-secure. "The water storage system [...] provided each of us with enough water to grow our vegetables", Abdul points out. "We are putting all our efforts in tending to these gardens. UNDP's support will go a long way with helping the poor people of our village sustain [their] livelihoods."

## Cultivating capacities for food security

Officials and farmers are increasingly well-placed to improve agricultural production thanks to pioneering UN initiatives. UN agencies supported 4R nutrient stewardship for sustainable agriculture intensification and improved soil fertility in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh. This provides a framework to achieve cropping system goals – ranging from increased production to farmer profitability, environmental protection and sustainability. In Gilgit-Baltistan, a value chain analysis and feasibility studies of different value chains offered new insights on how to optimize agricultural activities so that they deliver maximum value at minimum cost.





# 6 RESILIENCE

WHAT DOES **OUTCOME 6** AIM TO ACHIEVE?

By 2022, the resilience of the people in Pakistan, especially key populations, is increased by addressing natural and other disasters, including climate change adaptation measures and the sustainable management of cultural and natural resources

KEY RELATED SDGS



## OUTCOME 6



### Resilience

As our global ecosystem changes, Pakistan is among the countries most affected by frequent disasters – from floods to droughts, earthquakes, landslides and other crises. Through Outcome 6 of the One UN Programme III, the UN supports Pakistan to weather the storm. Strengthening planning, policy frameworks and capacities are the cornerstone of our efforts to address climate vulnerabilities and promote environmentally sustainable natural resource management. Working as one, UN agencies pair immediate relief with a focus on reducing risks, strengthening preparedness, improving response and cementing resilience.

## IMPACT IN 2018



**Capacities for DRM, preparedness & response**  
9,480 stakeholders trained on disaster risk planning



**Improved community resilience & DRM**  
174,000 formerly displaced persons assisted



**More sustainable land management**  
19,000 hectares of land rehabilitated



**Strengthened school safety**  
400,000 students in ICT benefitted from the School Safety Framework



**Protection of natural & cultural resources**  
Mapping of heritage assets in the Kalash Valley



**Policies & research on DRM and climate risks**  
6 National Resource Management Policies



EXPENDITURE  
USD

**45.07**  
MILLION

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

**OUTCOME 6** is coordinated by **UNDP**, bringing together the efforts of **WFP, UNIDO, UN Habitat, IOM, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, UNOPS, UN Environment** and **UN Women**

## Institutional frameworks furthering resilience

Pioneering legal and regulatory frameworks emerged in 2018 to reduce climate vulnerabilities, strengthen preparedness and advance disaster risk reduction (DRR) across Pakistan. With UN assistance, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) drafted a *National Plan of Action on Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)*, *Guidelines for Early Recovery Need Assessments* and *National Guidelines for Tsunami Risk Mitigation*. Eight drought-affected districts of Sindh were assessed to inform the *National Drought Plan*, in coordination with the Government. In tandem, UN agencies supported Pakistan's institutions to translate policies into action – most prominently the NDMA's implementation of the *National Disaster Management Plan* and its Roadmap. Throughout the year, the UN strengthened collaboration with Pakistan's Disaster Management Authorities at the national, provincial and district levels, as well as with local government departments – including Departments of Education (DOE) – and with Rescue 1122 and local communities.

Key gains for environmental sustainability included six *National Resource Management (NRM) Policies*, two key policies on forests and wildlife in Sindh, and provincial *Integrated Sustainable Land Management (ISLMP) Policies* in all four provinces. *Policy Guidelines on Green Building Codes* were developed to foster climate resilient urban development, particularly government efforts to strengthen the regulatory framework for sustainable buildings and green construction practices.

To keep children safe, the UN supported new *Education in Emergencies Guidelines*, related Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and climate change adaptation resource tools for children. Following sustained advocacy, the Prime Minister approved the *Pakistan School Safety Framework* in March 2018. This includes a water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) '3-star approach' component – a major step towards ensuring that healthy habits are taught, practiced and integrated in daily school routines.



### IMPACT

Stronger foundation for preparedness & DRR/DRM



### IMPACT

Risk assessments boost preparedness

## 6 National Resource Management Policies developed & DRR/DRM frameworks strengthened

### Assessing risks, saving lives

Pakistan's increasingly accurate system for assessing risks promises to revolutionize disaster risk management (DRM). 2018 witnessed the launch of the *Disaster Management-Decision Support System (DM-DSS)*, alongside *Multi Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (MHVRA) Atlases* for 10 the most hazard-prone districts of Sindh and Punjab. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, a MHVRA study shed new light on risks in the district of Chitral, while an integrated risk reduction model for creating resilient infrastructure was demonstrated through the *Development and Implementation of Retrofitting Guidance Tools for Hazards and Resilient Learning Spaces* project. UN efforts continued to strengthen Pakistan's flood warning system – vital for safeguarding lives and livelihoods from increasingly severe, frequent flooding.

## 10 MHVRA Atlases, research and a Disaster Management Decision Support System launched

### Enhancing emergency response

In 2018, UN initiatives ensured that humanitarian resources were on standby for 100,000 people. To optimize response, a *Warehouse Management System (WMS)* was finalized and handed over to the National Disaster Management Authority, while a contract

for commodity tracking software was awarded to a firm selected with government counterparts. UN assistance helped Sindh's Provincial Disaster Management Authority to choose a consultancy firm to design, plan, supervise and review the construction of regional offices and warehouses in three divisions.

The functioning and maintenance of Humanitarian Response Facilities (HRF) was aided by UN engineering and supply chain expertise for all Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs). Under the *Supply Chain and Emergency Preparedness & Response* initiative, a state-of-the-art HRF was built in Gilgit and handed over to the Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority in record time, despite difficult weather conditions and geographic constraints. Funds were mobilized to construct a HRF in Muzaffarabad, in Pakistan Administered Kashmir, partly funded by the regional government. Four district-level Emergency Storage Facilities (ESFs) were built for the National Disaster Management Authority in Muzaffarabad and for Sindh's districts of Ghotki and Sukkur.

100,000

people – worth of humanitarian resources on standby

4

Emergency Storage Facilities built in PAK and Sindh



### IMPACT

Emergency response capacity enhanced

## Consolidating capacities for disaster risk management

Nationwide, UN support strengthened life-saving risk reduction and response capacities. Disaster risk reduction planning stands to improve following training for 9,480 stakeholders. Ten emergency response simulation trainings and exercises (SIMEXs) – delivered in partnership with the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) – honed the skills of 395 officials from Provincial and District Disaster Management Authorities, UN agencies, academia and NGOs on end-to-end supply chain management in emergencies. Supply chain experts co-facilitated NIDM-led capacity building for 600 government officers in cities around the country – from Islamabad to Karachi, Lahore, Muzaffarabad, Peshawar, Quetta, Sargodha, Skardu and Swat.



**IMPACT**

Stronger official capacity to plan for and respond to disasters



**9,480**  
people trained on disaster risk planning

**600**  
officials trained on supply chains

**395**  
participants attend SIMEXs

**Combating climate change**

Helping small-scale farmers in the Indus River Basin to adapt to climate change is the focus of a landmark new UN project, intended to benefit 1.5 million rural people. Designed in 2018 – in consultation with government counterparts, communities, academia, international organizations and academia – the project aims to enhance resilience and tackle the impacts of climate change on Pakistan’s agricultural sector.

**Research reducing risks**

UN research in 2018 provided much-needed data to inform climate risk management. Major studies included a *Climate Risk and Food Security Analysis (CRFSA)* – undertaken with the Ministry of Climate Change and the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) – drought assessments in Sindh and Balochistan, and *Risk Management Practices of Small Farmers: A Feasibility Study for Introducing R4* in Punjab.

**Raising awareness of disaster risk management**

Awareness raising built momentum for progress on DRM, as a *Media Toolkit on Disaster Risk Reduction/Disaster Risk Management* was launched and 80 media house owners, news anchors, editors and journalists were engaged in a *National Media Dialogue*. The UN supported the National Disaster Management Authority and Sindh’s Provincial Disaster Management Authority to organize the *Sindh Drought Situation Consultation*, while events to mark *National Disaster Day* (8 October) and *Resilience Day* (13 October) raised awareness nationwide. Advocacy on housing schemes’ solid and liquid waste management gained pace in the wake of consultations with the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency, the Ministry of Climate Change and the Capital Development Authority, as did a focus on creating Integrated Resource Recovery Centres and constructed wetlands.



**IMPACT**

Better understanding of Pakistan’s DRR/DRM needs

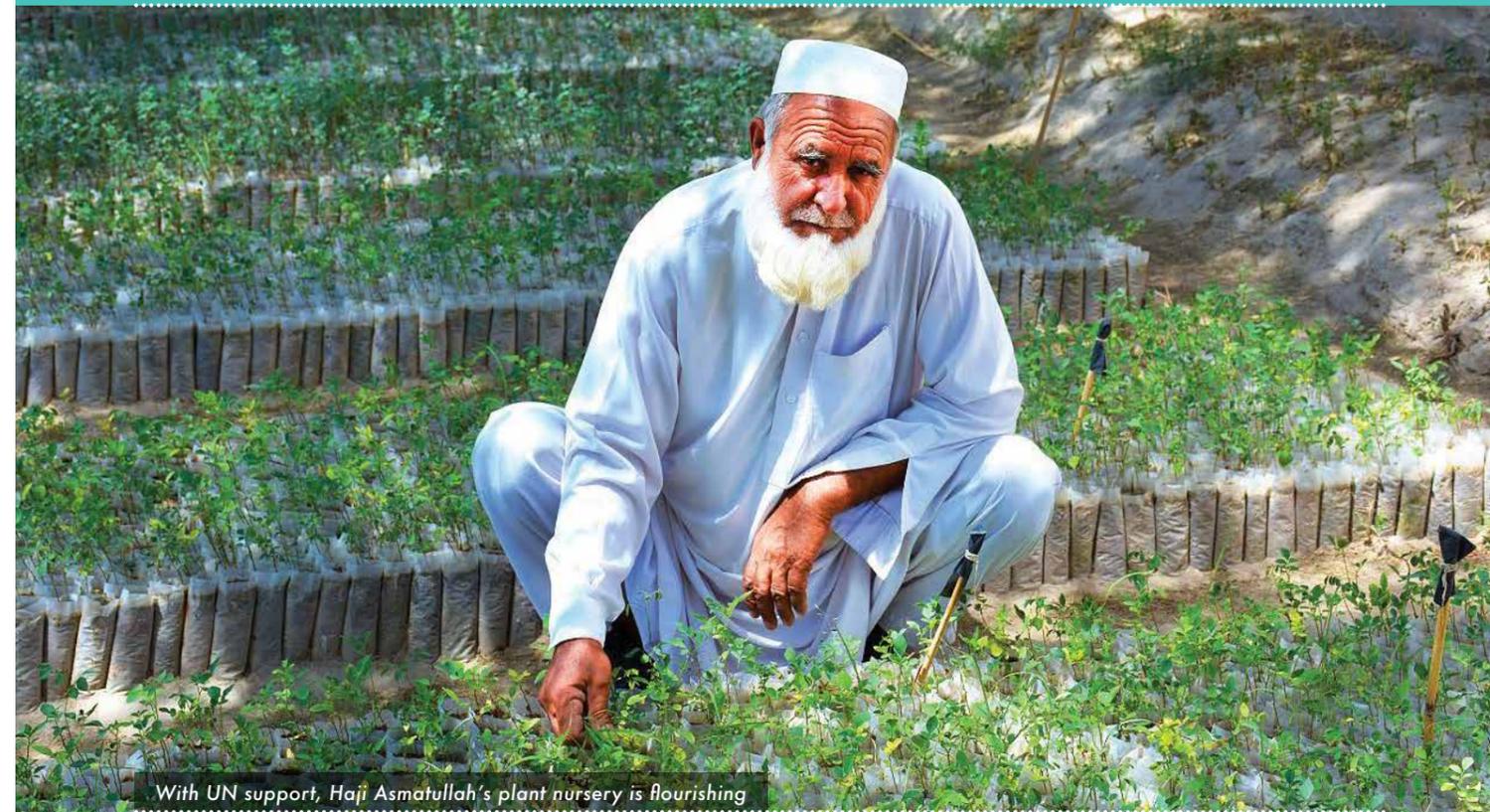


**80**  
media professionals engaged on DRM

**Research, advocacy & awareness raising on disaster risk management**

**Engaging communities in conservation**

UN efforts supported Pakistan’s communities to act as guardians of their land and to manage its resources sustainably. In 2018, 19,000 hectares of land were rehabilitated to safeguard ecosystems, related services and advance biodiversity conservation. Livelihood interventions in Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, provided cash to 400 beneficiaries to fund training – boosting opportunities for income generation, household asset creation and sustainable resource management. To curb the illegal wildlife trade – that destroys habitats, critically threatens endangered species and undermines security – a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the World Wildlife Foundation (WWF Pakistan) to enhance law enforcement capacities to end this nefarious crime.



With UN support, Haji Asmatullah’s plant nursery is flourishing

**Haji Asmatullah’s story: Managing land sustainably**

“My life has changed completely!” says Haji Asmatullah, “The support provided by the Sustainable Land Management Programme to Combat Desertification in Pakistan has turned our area green.” This UN project – backed by the Government of Pakistan and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) – is restoring ecosystems in 14 districts across the country. The project has breathed new life into Haji Asmatullah’s village of Zangikhel, in

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s district of Lakki Marwat. Here, unsustainable land management left 35% of arable land barren. Waterlogging, salinity and desertification dealt a blow to local agriculture – including Haji’s plant nursery.

With the project’s support, Haji Asmatullah’s business is thriving. He has added 40,000 plant varieties to his nursery. Visitors from miles around flock to buy his *kikar* (gum arabic trees) and *dalbergia sissoo* (North Indian rosewood). “By next year I hope to expand this business even further,” he explains. “We hope this project will also contribute towards afforestation in the area.”

**19,000**  
hectares of land rehabilitated

**400**  
people supported on sustainable resource management



**IMPACT**

Ecosystem conservation & sustainable resource use supported

**Advancing recovery and resilience**

A dual focus on recovery and resilience helped communities hit hardest by disasters to get back on the road to development. With UN support, access to basic social services improved for 174,000 people who had been temporarily displaced. Early recovery interventions reached out to 10,610 households, while 16,412 people received shelter assistance and 26,618 benefitted from emergency heat wave response support. WASH initiatives safeguarded the health, nutrition and well-being of disaster-affected communities. In 2018 alone, 12,516 people were provided with access to clean drinking water and 43,500 people to safe sanitation. While 84,019 people were engaged by hygiene-promotion drives, 57,456 people reaped the benefits of food security and livelihood interventions and 4,504 people received cash-based assistance. To bolster service delivery, 460 cross-cutting trainings on resilience were delivered across Pakistan.



Aid packages are transforming the lives of children like Rahat

### Rahat's story: Aid packages transforming lives

10-year-old Rahat Khan was only a toddler when his family fled their home in Orakzai, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Merged Districts, as insecurity swept the area. Since their return, they have struggled to get by. Each month, Rahat's widowed mother scrapes together PKR 100 (USD 0.80) to pay for his education. "I have a good teacher, but there is no electricity in my school," says Rahat. For the rest, the family depends on whatever cash or food their impoverished extended family can spare.

In 2018, a relief package full of essential household goods helped to keep the family afloat. As the eldest male in the family, Rahat escorted his mother to the nearest town, Kalaya, to sign up for the much-needed package provided by the UN, with the Government of China's support. In a region with strict restrictions on women's public dealings, obtaining basic goods at reasonable prices is almost impossible for women-headed households like Rahat's. "We are very happy to receive this aid," he says. "Now we have blankets and food to help us get through winters."



Training on disaster risk reduction ( ) training is helping students like Hamna to stay safe

### Hamna's story: Keeping schools safe

In June 2017, a blast ripped through Quetta, Balochistan's capital city. "The deafening sound of the blast, followed by people shouting and human body parts falling over in the school courtyard was so terrifying," says 13-year-old Hamna. At the Government Girls High School (GGHS) Mission Road, panicked students and teachers ran out of their classrooms, pushing and jumping over each other. "We had never experienced anything like this in our lives," she explains.

"We did not know what to do." Now, thanks to the School Safety Programme, they do. Through the programme, UN agencies partner with provincial governments, civil society and donors like USAID to deliver school-based DRR trainings. In Balochistan alone, over 14,000 students, 600 teachers and 1,500 community members have been trained on emergency response – as have thousands more in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. "I have helped several people with what I have learnt in our DRR trainings," reports Hamna proudly. "It makes me feel like a Superwoman!"



#### IMPACT

Recovery and resilience among disaster-affected communities



**174,000** formerly displaced persons assisted

**140,000** people benefitted from WASH interventions

**57,456** reached by food & livelihood support

### Supporting school safety and CBDRM

Schools in Pakistan are better prepared to cope with hazards thanks to UN's pioneering School Safety Programme. Implemented in all four provinces, it focused on 10 hazard-prone districts across all of the country's provinces. Training on local-level disaster preparedness and response strengthened the skills of 19,008 participants – students, teachers, community members, civil society and trainers – to prepare for and bounce back from disasters. Building improvements helped 17 schools to withstand crises.

Response is set to improve following the creation of 554 Emergency Response Teams, School Safety Committees and Village Disaster Management Committees.

School safety kits, first aid kits, and search and rescue kits were distributed to 158 primary and middle schools, 42 revenue villages, Departments of Education and District Disaster Management Authorities. As the Pakistan School Safety Framework (PSSF) was scaled up in 500 schools in Islamabad, 400,000 children felt the benefits. Nationwide, community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) empowered communities to mitigate hazards in 10 districts, laying the foundation for lasting resilience.

**400,000** students in ICT benefitted from the School Safety Framework

**19,008** students, teachers & others trained on school safety

### Safeguarding cultural heritage

A mapping of cultural assets in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Kalash Valley informed capacity building and livelihoods opportunities linked to cultural tourism. Assistance for Chitral Museum contributed to the sustainable management of precious cultural resources.



#### IMPACT

School safety & CBDRM strengthened in 10 hazard-prone districts





# 7 EDUCATION AND LEARNING

WHAT DOES **OUTCOME 7** AIM TO ACHIEVE?

By 2022, children and youth will have enhanced, equitable and inclusive access to, and benefit from, quality learning opportunities

KEY RELATED SDGS



## OUTCOME 7

### Education and Learning

Educating children is an investment in peaceful and prosperous societies. Through Outcome 7 of the One UN Programme III, the UN strives to find inclusive education solutions that work for all of Pakistan's children. We support the Government to expand access to education, improve quality, spearhead innovative practices and expand learning pathways – including alternative learning and early childhood education. By assisting education sector planning, UN agencies help move education systems, policies and programmes forward for every child – to ensure that all of Pakistan's children can reach their full potential.

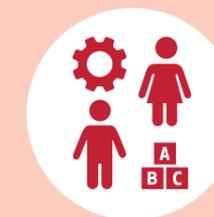
## IMPACT IN 2018



**Greater access to education for girls**  
19 districts supported to expand girls' education



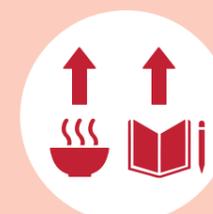
**Stronger education planning & policies**  
600,000 children will benefit from Sindh's costed NFE plan



**Advances in early childhood education**  
100,000 children accessed ECE in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



**Expanded alternative & non-formal learning**  
30,000 children benefitted from ALPs in Balochistan & Sindh



**School feeding boosts nutrition & education**  
School feeding programme designed for Islamabad



**Growing focus on school & student safety**  
55,000 students trained on disaster risk reduction



**EXPENDITURE**  
USD  
**22.59**  
MILLION

### PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

**OUTCOME 7** is coordinated by **UNESCO**, bringing together the efforts of **UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNV, WFP** and **ILO**

## Enhancing education sector planning

Education remained firmly on Pakistan's development agenda, promising to make quality learning a reality for all of its children. With UN support, provincial governments made headway by developing multi-year costed *Education Sector Plans* to guide their education reform agendas. By the end of 2018, Punjab's and Sindh's plans were nearly complete. Student health, well-being and resilience are set to improve as a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the Federal Ministry of Education and Professional Training to integrate life skills education into the national curriculum.

To expand quality learning opportunities for out-of-school children, UN agencies supported three provinces' policy-making, planning and costing around non-formal education (NFE) and alternative learning programmes (ALPs). Sindh's *Non-Formal Education Plan* for 600,000 out-of-school children was costed, while the elaboration of *Non-Formal Education Policies* gained pace in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab.



### IMPACT

Policy progress on inclusive education

600,000 children stand to benefit from Sindh's costed Non-Formal Education Plan

## Educating girls for a brighter future

Every day, girls in Pakistan face barriers to education caused by poverty, cultural norms, poor infrastructure and a lack of security. In 2018, UN initiatives continued to break down these barriers. With UN support, 19 districts across the country increased girls' enrolment and retention. Capacity development for teachers was paired with moves to mobilize entire communities to improve the quality of education – vital for keeping girls and boys in school and ensuring they can learn in a safe, supportive environment.



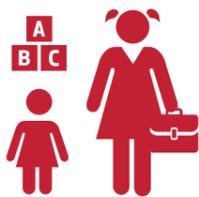
### IMPACT

Improved access to education for girls

19 districts supported to increase girls' education

## Expanding early childhood education

Momentum on quality pre-primary education grew in 2018, setting the stage for more of Pakistan's children to enter school equipped with the skills they need to learn, succeed and prosper. With UN assistance, 100,000 children in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa benefitted from early childhood education (ECE) classes. Policy-makers increasingly recognized ECE as the foundation of a child's journey, since every stage of education that follows relies on its success. To expand the reach of ECE, the UN supported policy development and an ECE situation analysis in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, alongside a costed *Early Childhood Education Implementation Plan* in Sindh.



### IMPACT

Growing pre-primary education enables life-long learning

100,000 children accessed Early Childhood Education in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

## Promoting global citizenship education

Pakistan became one of three countries in Asia and the Pacific to join *Learning for Empathy* – an innovative pilot to nurture peace through education. The initiative builds the capacities of students, teachers and administrators at schools and *madrassas* (religious seminaries) to promote the values of peace, respect for diversity, and interfaith and sectarian tolerance. In Pakistan, the pilot began in select public high schools and *madrassas*, guided by the Government and *Dar-ul-Uloom Usmania*.



Girls like Sumaira are back at school, thanks to the UN-supported Balochistan Basic Education Programme (BBEP)

## Sumaira's story: Bringing girls back to school

"I stopped going to school last year as there was no washroom, water or electricity," explains 12-year-old Sumaira. She became one of millions of out-of-school children in Balochistan, where 78% girls are not in school. Poverty, social norms and limited infrastructure – including sanitation facilities – cause girls to miss out on learning. This is why safe sanitation is centre stage for the *Balochistan Basic Education Programme* (BBEP),

supported by the UN, European Union and Balochistan's Department of Education.

"The presence of a washroom and drinking water alone has encouraged parents, even from the neighbouring villages, to enrol their daughters," reports Umme Sulait, the District Education Officer in Kacchi. Sumaira is one of them. "Seeing these girls return to school gives us a great sense of achievement," says Umme. "Implementation of the BBEP has made it certain that the children of Balochistan have a bright future."

## Improving education access for refugees

In 2018, the UN continued to prioritize education for the most marginalized children in Pakistan, including refugees. The phased transition from the Afghan to the Pakistani curriculum in refugee village schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa enabled 35,696 Afghan refugee children to study the Pakistani curriculum. Some 400 tertiary-level scholarships were provided for Afghan refugee students at universities recognized by the Higher Education Commission – helping them to acquire the higher education they need to improve their lives and contribute to sustainable socio-economic development.



### IMPACT

Expanded access to education for vulnerable groups

35,696

refugee children studied the Pakistani curriculum

400

tertiary-level scholarships given to Afghan refugee students



Non-formal education is giving Saferullah another chance at learning

### Saferullah's story: A second chance at education

"I always wanted to go to school but my parents wanted me to work in the fruit and vegetable market," says 14-year-old Saferullah Khan. "Anyway, after my father's death, I did not have a choice." Millions of Pakistani children like Saferullah have never been to school. But, as he realized when a local teacher visited his family, there is another route to learning – non-formal education. "I go door-to-door and tell them why it is good for children to study," explains Raheela Jabeen, a teacher at a Non-Formal Education Centre in Quetta. "This is how I found Saferullah and many others who are now learning at the centres."

The flexible hours mean that Saferullah can work morning shifts and study in the afternoon. "I used to put metal strips on fruit cartons and load them in the vans, earning 300 to 400 rupees (USD 2.5 to 3) a day," says Saferullah. "Now that I know mathematics, I can also number the cartons and make an inventory. As a result, I earn twice as much!"

The accelerated curriculum has put him on track to attend secondary school, while becoming a role model for others. "Some of the boys who work with me were impressed by my ability to read and write, and how I was able to earn more," he explains. "They have started enrolling in the centre as well."



Truck art advocacy is blazing a trail across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

### Girl's Right to Education story: Advocacy through truck art

"Education is power, education is light." This is the message emblazoned across the district of Kohistan, in the northern reaches of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Thanks to the UN Girls' Right to Education Programme (GREP), such messages adorn intricately painted trucks, bridges and classrooms – a clarion call for girls' education in areas that need it most. The approach amplifies important messages on girls' education across local communities, helps to preserve local art forms developed by women and truck artists, and engages students in ways that pass on local crafts to future generations

By harnessing traditional truck art as a tool for advocacy, the GREP is revolutionizing awareness raising on girls' education. For truck drivers, the designs that turn vehicles into moving murals are about more than decoration — they are symbols of local pride. Local communities, religious leaders and ulema have welcomed the approach. Now, 20 trucks conveying goods along the Karakorum and Indus highways are adorned with murals advocating for girls' education.

The GREP's approach demonstrates how culturally-relevant advocacy works best. As truck drivers in Punjab gear up to paint their own trucks, the message of girls' education is set to blaze a trail across Pakistan.

### Nurturing student nutrition

UN-supported School Feeding Programmes continued to boost student nutrition, enrolment and attendance in 2018. UN agencies assisted the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training to design a government-led School Feeding Programme for Islamabad Capital Territory. An integrated education, nutrition and social protection programme is poised to benefit primary school children and adolescent girls in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Merged Districts – a programme jointly designed by the UN, the Benazir Income Support Programme and the provincial Department of Education.

### Advancing alternative learning programmes

Throughout 2018, the UN worked to improve equity in education – so that all of the children in Pakistan have equal education opportunities, regardless of their circumstances. UN agencies directly supported alternative learning programmes (ALPs) for over 30,000 children – 60% of whom are girls – in Sindh and Balochistan. For the first time, middle school-level ALPs were rolled out in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, providing learning opportunities to scores of disadvantaged out-of-school children and youths.

**30,000**  
children benefitted from Alternative Learning Programmes in Balochistan & Sindh

**60%**  
are girls



### IMPACT

Inclusive education & learning gains pace

### Safeguarding students against disaster risks

School safety remained centre stage, laying the groundwork for resilience and quality learning. Nearly 55,000 children – 50% of whom are girls – teachers and communities were trained on school-based disaster risk reduction in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan – an approach that will be incorporated in Education Sector Plans. An integrated risk reduction model for resilient infrastructure was demonstrated in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by the Development and Implementation of Retrofitting Guidance Tools for Hazards and Resilient Learning Spaces project. In 2018, the project retrofitted 12 schools in Peshawar and Swat, ensuring that they stay safe.



# 8 GENDER, EQUALITY AND DIGNITY

WHAT DOES **OUTCOME 8** AIM TO ACHIEVE?

By 2022, government institutions will have increased accountability towards gender equality commitments and social, economic, cultural and political rights

KEY RELATED SDGS



OUTCOME 8



## Gender, Equality and Dignity

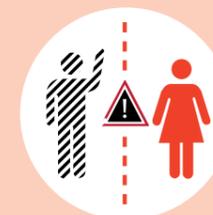
Equality, dignity and leaving no one behind are the linchpins of sustainable development. Through Outcome 8 of the One UN Programme III, the UN supports gender-sensitive policy reforms, sexual and reproductive health services and rights, a cross-sectoral response to gender-based violence, capacity strengthening, and positive public narratives to foment tolerance. With our partners, we work to dismantle the hurdles faced by women, girls and vulnerable groups, to promote socio-economic empowerment, and to champion social justice for all.

## IMPACT IN 2018



### Legislative progress on gender equality

Sindh Home-based Worker's Act & Balochistan's Rule of Law Roadmap implemented



### Momentum to eliminate gender-based violence

1.36 million people benefitted from women-only buses



### Women's improved access to services

5 million women gained improved access to WASH services



### More inclusive public participation

46.73 million women reached by a voter education campaign



### Advances in women's economic empowerment

18,300 girls & women home-based workers trained



### Changing social norms around gender equality

Women Dump Truck Drivers Programme rolled out in Sindh



### EXPENDITURE

USD

4.54

MILLION

### PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

OUTCOME 8 is coordinated by UN Women, bringing together the efforts of UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNODC, UNESCO, UNFPA, WHO, FAO, ILO, UNOPS and UNDP



### Advancing women’s access to services

Women’s access to essential services is growing across Pakistan – promising a leap forward for women’s rights, empowerment and sustainable development. In 2018, UN assistance enabled over 5 million women to gain access to improved water, sanitation and hygiene services. In Balochistan, advocacy events sought to ease women’s access to the formal justice system and improve the plight of women prisoners. To empower women service delivery actors nationwide, 286 officials were trained on border management, criminal justice, curbing drug trafficking, and HIV prevention.



#### IMPACT

Improved access to services empowers women



**5 million** women gained access to improved WASH services

**286** women service delivery actors trained

### Promoting participation in public life

UN support advanced women’s participation in governance by collaborating with the Election Commission of Pakistan’s *Women’s National Identity Card and Voter Registration Campaign*, which registered 4.3 million women voters. In tandem, a voter education and information campaign reached 46.73 million women – enabling far more women to exercise their democratic rights. A UN partnership with Handicap International was launched to empower women with disabilities by addressing stigma and discrimination, championing better services, and enabling them to learn, work and thrive. A national consultation maintained momentum for transgender rights, advocating for the political inclusion of transgender candidates and voters alike.



#### IMPACT

Growing women’s participation in governance



**4.3 million** more women registered as voters

**46.73 million** women reached by a voter education campaign

### Policy progress on gender equality

With UN support, policy reforms to advance gender equality came to the fore in 2018. The passage of Sindh’s *Home-based Worker’s Act 2018* marks a breakthrough for women workers’ rights, wages and social security. A *Gender Action Plan* was included in Balochistan’s *Rule of Law Roadmap* to enable a more gender-responsive justice system. The *National Framework on Quality of Care at Childbirth* will help to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality rates. Pakistan’s *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2018* focused on women and children, involving especially severe punishments for trafficking women or minors – with prison sentences of up to 10 years and fines of PKR 1 million.

### Combatting gender-based violence

Building the capacity of service providers remained at the heart of UN efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls. Standard Operating Procedures were developed to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in humanitarian settings, while a clinical handbook was adapted to improve services for gender-based violence survivors. A policy dialogue in Sindh rallied stakeholders to push for tighter legislation and targeted measures to end acid attacks, while commitments to ending child marriage were a focus of the *16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence*. In Punjab, a Women and Juvenile Facilitation Centre in Gujrat was designed to provide essential services to respond to violence against women. With UN support, a training module for police officers strengthened law enforcement capacities to combat gender-based violence.



Rubina is on the frontline of service delivery for gender-based violence survivors

### Rubina’s story: Creating a refuge for women in distress

“We aim to make the Centres a place of refuge for women in distress,” says Rubina, manager of the Women Crisis Centre (WCC) in Quetta, Balochistan. It is one of the centres dotted across Pakistan that provides women with life-changing medical, psychological and legal support. “Since its establishment in Quetta in 2005, the WCC has provided relief to 3,018 women,” Rubina explains. “The majority of the cases are linked to domestic violence.”

While the Centre is a haven for survivors, Rubina is keen for it to do even more.

“Our WCCs do not provide shelter to victims due to lack of resources,” she notes, highlighting the need for investments in security, food, shelter, skills training and simpler procedures for accessing legal aid and counselling. Looking to the future, Rubina is hopeful. “More and more women are approaching the Government departments – by visiting their offices or through helplines – for protection and justice,” she says. “Now is the time to make these institutions more efficient and resourceful.”

### Improving women’s mobility

In a bid to prevent sexual harassment on public transportation, 16 women-only buses were handed over to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Department of Transport. Operated by women conductors, these *Sakura* buses offer women safe, reliable transport at a fraction of the cost of private alternatives in the districts of Mardan and Abbottabad. In 2018 alone, the bus service benefitted 1.36 million people. This UN-supported initiative is a game changer for women’s safety, mobility, employment and empowerment.



#### IMPACT

Public transport advances women’s empowerment

**16** women-only buses handed over to the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

**1.36 million** beneficiaries reached





Officers like Batool are transforming the rule of law in Pakistan



Women truck drivers like Rukhsana are blazing a trail across Thar

### Batool's story: Fearlessly serving the people

"[The] presence of women in the law and justice sector can bring about change," Batool Assadi says. As Balochistan's first ever woman Assistant Commissioner, she is doing just that. "People were initially reluctant to accept my orders as they were not used to a woman being in control," she points out. Despite the challenges, Batool has risen through the ranks. She is eager for further changes to ensure that women can benefit from the rule of law. "Better

infrastructure facilities such as the provision of daycare centers, separate washrooms, and sensitization of people involved in [the] rule of law are vital to encourage women to access the justice sector," she observes. "Despite having a few pro-women legislations, women are under-represented because the overall environment is discouraging." The presence of officers like Batool is transforming this environment for the better. "Whenever I am in the field, women approach me and discuss their issues with me," she explains. "Only recently, a man in a remote area came up to me and said he had put his daughters in school so that they could grow up to be like me."

### Rukhsana's story: Trailblazers of Thar

"Women knew of roles as mothers or housewives, but women as dump truck drivers was something never heard of, or done, before," explains Rukhsana, a truck driver from Sindh's district of Tharparkar. As a young woman, she had to give up her dream of becoming a doctor. But now, nothing can stop her making her mark in a male-dominated field. Women like Rukhsana are blazing a trail towards financial independence and a brighter future.

She feels a world away from the restrictive gender norms that prevent millions of women in Pakistan from realizing their potential. "Back in my community, women are not empowered," she explains. "They have never seen the outside world, therefore one thing that defines them is fear – fear of men, fear of facing the world, fear of becoming financially independent, fear of being mocked by the society, fear of being labeled as a 'rebel' or called names." Training as a truck driver was a revelation. "Since we [now] have a secure income, I can dream of sending my sons to college and university," says Rukhsana. "They will become what I couldn't – doctors."

## Gender-responsive harm reduction

UN efforts tackled the dangers of drug use by championing harm reduction – a key approach to promote health and dignity. In 2018, over 3,000 women drug users in communities benefitted from harm reduction services, as did 578 women in prisons. Tools and strategies for service providers were devised by working with women prisoners, women who use drugs and the spouses of drug users.

## Evidence for equality

Pioneering research pinpointed entry points to build a more inclusive, gender equal Pakistan. The *Punjab Social and Economic Well-being of Women Survey*, completed with UN assistance, offered a wealth of data on women's social and economic status in the country's most populous province – vital for informing policies and programming that champion women's empowerment. The *Status of Rural Women Report 2018* provided a comprehensive profile of women in Pakistan's rural heartland – shedding light on their major economic contribution, concentration in low-paid informal jobs, invaluable unpaid care work, and their critical role in households' food security and economic survival. Such evidence is needed to spur changes in laws and programmes, so that rural women and girls can realize their rights.

## Expanding economic empowerment

Scores of women in Pakistan benefitted from UN initiatives that expanded their access to skills, income generating opportunities and awareness of their rights. In 2018, over 18,300 girls and women home-based workers attended UN-backed sessions on women-friendly laws and life skills interventions. In Sindh's district of Tharparkar, the *Women Dump Truck Driver Programme* helped women excel in careers in non-traditional sectors, including transport and engineering. National consultations raised awareness of issues at the core of women's economic empowerment, ranging from collective bargaining to gender-responsive budgeting, gender analysis, women entrepreneurs' agency and creating an enabling business environment.



### IMPACT

Advances in women's economic empowerment

**18,300** girls and women home-based workers sensitized on laws and life skills





# 9 GOVERNANCE

WHAT DOES **OUTCOME 9** AIM TO ACHIEVE?

By 2022, the people in Pakistan will have increased knowledge of their rights and improved access to more accountable, transparent and effective governance mechanisms and rule of law institutions

KEY RELATED SDGS



## OUTCOME 9



### Governance

Good governance is one of the most powerful proven vehicles for sustainable development. Through Outcome 9 of the One UN Programme III, the UN works with Pakistan's Federal and provincial governments to ensure that the machinery of the state is accountable and transparent, inclusive and responsive. Together, we strive to strengthen the rule of law, counter organized crime, promote freedom of information and enhance civil registration. By improving accountability, participation and service delivery, we aim to help Pakistan usher in a new age of democratic governance, social cohesion and protection for the vulnerable.



## IMPACT IN 2018



**Growing capacities for good governance**  
850,000 polling staff trained on inclusive electoral processes



**Enhanced SDG monitoring**  
National SDG Framework developed



**Strengthened law enforcement capacities**  
1,639 police officers & prosecutors trained



**More people-centred rule of law**  
Progress on judicial reform, child rights and the rights of persons with disabilities



**Policy advances for refugees & migrants**  
1.4 million refugees benefitted from the extension of PoR cards



**Progress on birth registration**  
382,164 children registered by strengthened birth registration systems

EXPENDITURE  
USD

**52.7**  
MILLION

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

**OUTCOME 9** is coordinated by **UNDP**, bringing together the efforts of **UNFPA, UNODC, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UN Women, UNICEF, WHO, IOM and UNESCO**

## Enabling more transparent elections

A landmark *Results Management System (RMS)* is in place to make elections more efficient and transparent. Developed and implemented by the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) with UN support, the computerized system delivers accurate results, free from mathematical or human error. In 2018, 4.3 million were added to the electoral rolls before the General Election thanks to the UN-supported ECP campaign on *Women's National Identity Cards (NIC) and Voter Registration*. Capacity building for 850,000 election officials on election administration and operations encouraged them to strive for more inclusive and credible electoral processes.



### IMPACT

Support for more transparent electoral processes



**4.3 million**  
women added to the electoral rolls

**850,000**  
election officials trained

## Galvanizing governance reform

With UN support, Pakistan's federal and provincial governments continued to make the country's decentralized governance system more effective. Training for over 1,000 civil servants – ranging from Basic Pay Scale grades (BPS) 18 to 21 – equipped them to use data to inform evidence-based public policy-making that addresses needs on the ground. UN technical assistance contributed to policy milestones that stand to strengthen democratic governance, such as the development and approval of *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Human Rights Policy*. The *25<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment* merged the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) with the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – extending constitutional rights to millions of the poorest people in Pakistan.



### IMPACT

Growing capacity for good governance



**1,000**  
civil servants trained

**Policy progress**  
on human rights in  
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

## Strengthening monitoring for the SDGs

Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals is afoot, as UN agencies aided the development of Pakistan's *National SDG Framework*. This articulates a national vision to localize the global goals – identifying baselines, targets and priorities in the short-, medium- and long-term that will feed into the *SDGs' Monitoring and Evaluation Framework*. In 2018, the national framework helped Pakistan's provinces and administrative areas to determine their development priorities, based on local needs. A new SDG Support Unit oversaw the alignment of policies, plans and resource allocations on the 2030 Agenda, strengthened SDG monitoring and reporting, and used innovative approaches to accelerate progress on the goals. To advance good health, SDG 3 targets were localized and indicators were selected by the Government with UN assistance. Evidence-based policies are set to flourish in the wake of new national standards for establishing Demographic Units in the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.



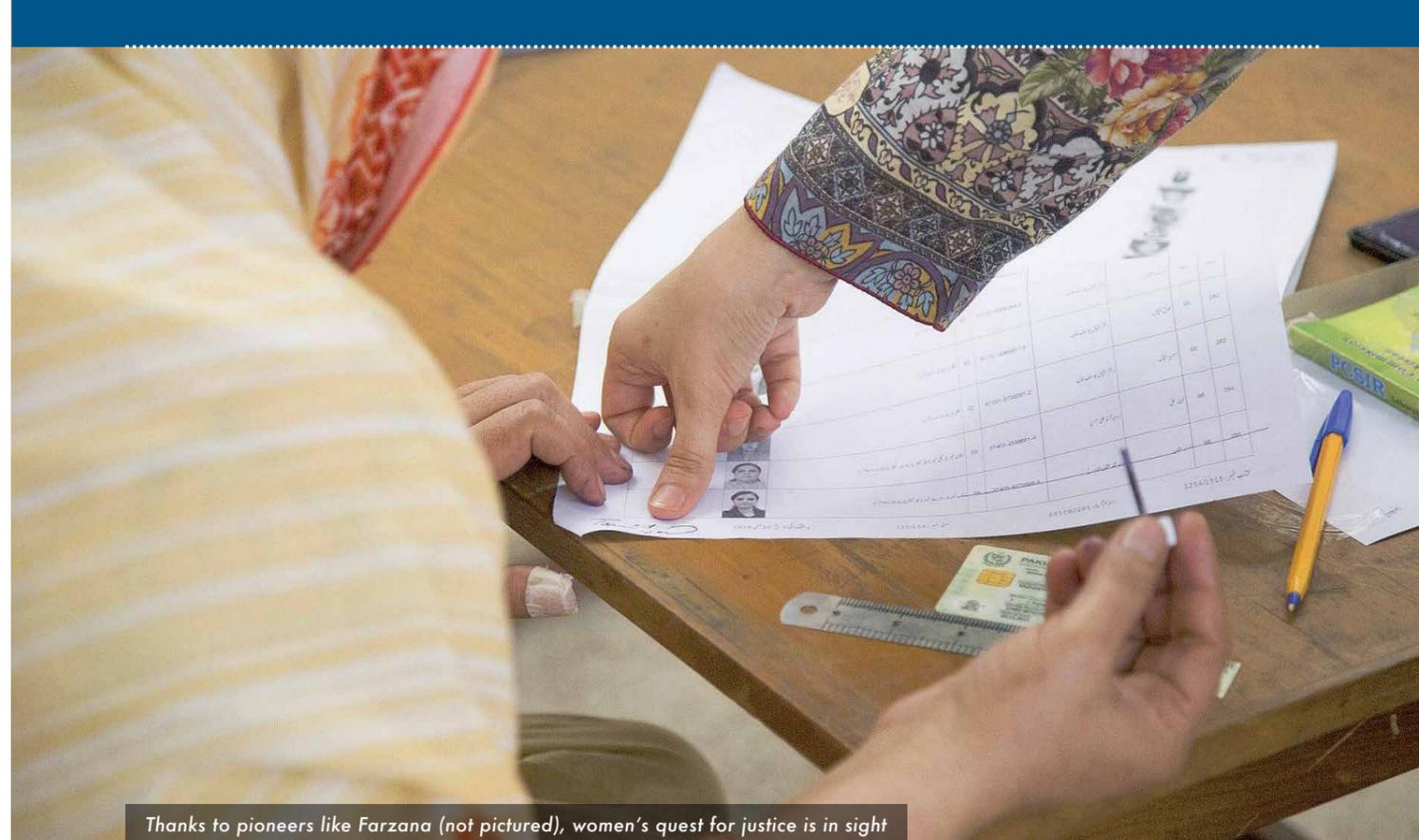
### IMPACT

SDGs' monitoring & implementation advanced



**SDG 3**  
targets localized

**National SDG Framework**  
developed with UN support



Thanks to pioneers like Farzana (not pictured), women's quest for justice is in sight

## Farzana's story: Using the law to raise women's voices

"I always saw women being robbed of their voices whenever they tried speaking for their rights, so I came into this profession wanting to give them back their voice," explains Farzana. As a woman lawyer, she is making her mark on Balochistan's legal profession, wherein gender bias is rife. "It is a common perception amongst people that women cannot handle tough cases, as they are too busy running their households, or raising

children," she notes. Held back from major cases and routinely paid less than men, women have little incentive to become part of the justice chain. Farzana says that this "leaves female victims hesitant to report incidents."

The odds may be against women, but Farzana is battling them gamely. "We need more women in services that enhance women's access to justice," she emphasizes. "We need to smash all the stereotypes that hold us back, and need to bounce back as warriors, enablers and justice providers." Thanks to pioneers like Farzana, women's quest for justice is now in sight.

## Ramping up the rule of law

UN agencies championed the rule of law in Pakistan by assisting the development of policy frameworks that lay a stronger foundation for justice, accountability and human rights. 2018 was a year of breakthroughs, such as the approval of the *Balochistan Rule of Law Roadmap* and *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Judicial Reforms Strategy*. The creation of a *Women Lawyers' Forum* in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is primed to mainstream gender equality within the legal profession, while facilitating women's access to justice.

New policies promise to improve the lives of persons with disabilities, including the *Balochistan Disability Act*, the *Sindh Act of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities* and draft *Disability Bills* in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan. Pakistan took a strong step towards social justice for children by enacting legislation aligned with the *Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)*, including the *Balochistan Child Protection Act* and the *Gilgit-Baltistan Child Protection Response Act*. These frameworks will usher in a publically-coordinated child protection case management and referral system to respond to all forms of child abuse, violence, exploitation and neglect. Similar reforms are ongoing in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



## Strengthening law enforcement

Pakistan's law enforcement agencies are increasingly capable of responding to community needs, supported by UN initiatives that paired capacity building with innovative IT solutions. 25 new Model Police Stations delivered people-centered, gender-responsive services. Related training honed the capacities of 1,639 police and prosecutors in Balochistan and Punjab, as well as 258 officials from Sindh, Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan. Five types of policing software were developed to strengthen investigation management, internal accountability, community policing, the automation of police station registers and a complaint management system. The provision of two mobile crime scene investigation units and 350 first responder kits aided effective investigation.



More people-centred, gender-responsive law enforcement



**1,639**  
police officers & prosecutors trained

**5**  
new types of policing software developed

## Tackling trafficking and organized crime

To tackle trafficking in all its guises, UN initiatives ran the gamut from support for stronger policies, to strengthening capacities and cross-border collaboration. Human trafficking and migrant smuggling were dealt a blow by the Parliament's approval of the *Prevention of Trafficking in Person Act 2018* and the *Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants Act 2018*. Enhancing the Federal Investigation Agency's *Case Management and e-Filing System* facilitated the prosecution of migrant smuggling cases – crimes which ruthlessly exploit women, men, girls and boys.

With UN support, the *National Anti-Narcotics Policy Framework 2018* was developed, while precursor identification kits and eLearning bolstered the operational capacity of the Anti-Narcotics Force. The UN facilitated coordination between Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan on tackling the smuggling of opiates. Workshops brought together key players to devise a proactive approach to countering terrorism and extremism.



Birth registration is a passport to protection for children like Awais

## Awais' story: Every child counts

"For us, the only reference to our identity was our family and neighbours," says 14-year-old Mohammad Awais, a student at Gul Public School in Khyber Agency, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Merged Districts. Children like Awais were forced out of school as insecurity gripped the area. "Gul Public School was the only school in our area that was operational," explains Awais. "All other schools had shut down. In this school, birth registration certificate was a prerequisite for admission. I did not have it but I was also not prepared to give up my education."

Thanks to a landmark registration initiative, he did not have to. With the UN's support, the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) piloted a birth registration drive in the districts of Khyber, Mohmand and Bajaur. Thousands of children were successfully registered – Awais was one of them. As his school principal, Shahid Gul explains, "I made birth registration certificate[s] a pre-requisite for admission into my school. I knew that it might be difficult for the parents to arrange [...] but I also knew that it would benefit their children for the rest of their lives."

## Counting every child

Birth registration systems in Pakistan's provinces and administrative areas are ensuring that every child enjoys their right to a legal identity. Developed with UN assistance, birth registration systems in all four provinces registered 382,164 children in 2018. Of these children, 171,137 boys and girls under the age of five were registered through a strengthened *Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) System* using digital, hybrid and manual models. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts, capacity building for 3,000 elected representatives, 1,000 local leaders and 500 education system staff equipped them with vital know-how on birth registration.

To lay the groundwork for universal birth registration by 2024, work continued on a *Civil Registration and Vital Statistics National Framework* with the Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform, provincial Planning and Development Departments and local government departments. In 2018, Pakistan hosted the first *International CRVS Summit* – drawing together delegations from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Maldives and Nepal – while the second meeting of the South Asia Civil Registrar highlighted successful birth registration models across the region.



Ali Asghar and Shabira are counting every child, because every child counts

## Ali Asghar's and Shabira's story: Beginning at home

"Under usual circumstances, we would not have directly interacted with one another," says Ali Asghar Solangi, a *nikkah* (Muslim marriage) registrar. "Perhaps, only for a serious problem," suggests Shabira, a local Lady Health Worker. These unlikely colleagues have joined forces to register every child in Sonda Union Council, in Sindh's district of Thatta as part of an innovative digital birth registration drive, supported by the UN, the Government and the mobile operator, Telenor.

A mobile phone application helps these social mobilizers collect data to request birth certificates – the first key document in a child's life. This simple process has its appeal, but getting communities on board was a struggle. Shabira made headway by raising awareness. "I just had to remind them how not being counted will affect their children's chances of survival", she explains.

Ali Asghar led by example by registering his own son. "It was a good practice with a positive outcome," he says. "That is the biggest lesson I have learned from the project: begin at home."



### IMPACT

Progress towards universal birth registration

**382,164**

registered by provincial birth registration systems & the national CRVS

**4,500**

elected representatives, leaders & educators trained on birth registration

## Protecting refugees and migrants

Throughout 2018, the UN remained a steadfast advocate for the rights of refugees and undocumented Afghans in Pakistan. Our advocacy contributed to the Government of Pakistan's momentous decision to affirm the legal status and dignity of refugees by extending the validity of Proof of Registration (PoR) cards and the *Tripartite Agreement* until the end of June 2020. This welcome move secured 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees' right to temporary legal stay and freedom of movement in Pakistan. During the course of the year, 75,569 Afghan refugees received PoR cards and services at PoR Card Modification Centres (PCMs).

These centres and mobile registration vans (MRVs) successfully processed 50,794 applicants, including 24,775 children. The improved *Afghan National Registration Database* application strengthened the quality of registration and profiling. With donor support, UN initiatives worked to address the unmet health and protection needs of older Afghan refugees and of host communities in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

A registration drive provided scores of undocumented Afghans in Pakistan with Afghan Citizen Cards (ACCs), enabling their temporary legal stay in Pakistan until the Government of Afghanistan can issue them with key documents, such as passports. Alongside livelihood assistance, 237,647 undocumented Afghans and ACC holders received multi-stakeholder response support to facilitate sustainable, voluntary returns to Afghanistan. Data on undocumented Afghans' demographic profiles, vulnerabilities and intentions yielded a strong evidence-base for programming that meets their needs. Vital information was collected through Round 2.0 of the UN's *Return Intentions Survey* – conducted in 13 districts with the highest density of undocumented Afghans – coupled with preliminary work on a *Circular Migration Study* to document trends in the frequency of movements (inflow and outflow) at border crossings. Border monitors deployed at the two official border crossings between Pakistan and Afghanistan – 10 at Torkham and four at Chaman – tracked the daily outflow of Afghan nationals, while gathering data on their profiles and critical needs.

**1.4 million**  
refugees' benefitted from the extension of PoR cards

**75,569**  
refugees received PoR cards & services



### IMPACT

Protection of the rights and dignity of Afghan refugees

## Supporting press freedom

UN efforts in 2018 brought the issue of freedom of expression to the fore. Capacity building for 387 journalists and media professionals, including 70 women, sought to foster objective, inclusive reporting on a range of issues – from the general election to the challenges faced by marginalized groups. A fellowship programme to promote democratic discourse backed training for 43 journalists. Events marking *World Press Freedom Day 2018* elicited productive debate on the importance of a free and independent media, avenues for the regulation of online speech and the role of social media during elections.

**387**  
journalists trained on objective, inclusive reporting

**70**  
women journalists were among those trained



### IMPACT

Increasing discussions on freedom of expression

## A better understanding of urbanization

With UN support, Pakistan is exploring ways to make urbanization more sustainable. Public policy priorities were shaped by evidence from the *State of Pakistan's Cities Report*, so that climate-resilient, sustainable urban solutions meet real needs on the ground (for more information, see Outcome 2).



# 10 SOCIAL PROTECTION

WHAT DOES **OUTCOME 10** AIM TO ACHIEVE?

By 2022, improved and effective social protection systems will be available for all, particularly for the most vulnerable and marginalized populations

KEY RELATED SDGS



OUTCOME 10

## Social Protection

Social protection is a key avenue for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals' central commitment – to leave no one behind, and to reach those farthest behind, first. Through Outcome 10 of the One UN Programme III, the UN supports Pakistan's Government to develop and implement a strong, needs-based social protection framework. With our partners, UN agencies strive to strengthen existing protection schemes, expand access to them, and mainstream protection across all sectors – from education and health, to sustainable livelihoods, and beyond.



## IMPACT IN 2018



### Stronger social protection response

61,300 BISP-registered households received transfers



**Progress on protecting workers' rights**  
211 people accessed workplace injury benefits in Sindh



### Children placed at the core of social protection

20,665 birth certificates issued for refugee children



### Efforts to protect refugees in Pakistan

13,582 Afghan refugees were entitled to cash assistance



### Advances on safer migration

Comprehensive policy developed on fair recruitment & safe migration



### Protection integrated in multi-sectoral initiatives

4,211 families in KP accessed livelihood interventions



EXPENDITURE

USD

16.13

MILLION

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

OUTCOME 10 is coordinated by ILO, bringing together the efforts of UNICEF, UNAIDS, WFP, UNHCR, IOM and WHO

## Strengthening social protection response

Pakistan's provincial social protection response grew stronger following capacity building for employees' social security institutions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. With UN support, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa spearheaded an innovative *One-Window Operation* to coordinate social protection schemes – running the gamut from education, health and labour-related assistance to a range of social safety nets. Specially-designed graduation schemes addressed the vulnerabilities of 300 households in the districts of Lower Dir and Nowshera. This 'one-stop shop' for social protection delivery will facilitate access to existing benefits by locating social protection services at the local level. By pairing access to services with skills development, the system aims to reduce vulnerabilities and enable people to lift themselves out of poverty.



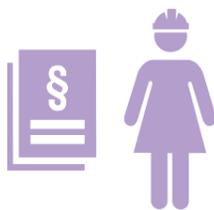
### IMPACT

Stronger social protection response

300 households benefitted from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's One-Window social protection system

## Securing compensation for workplace injuries

2018 was a year of breakthroughs for workers' welfare and compensation for workplace injuries. Over five years after a deadly factory fire at Ali Enterprises, in Karachi's Baldia Town, survivors and their families began receiving payments from an additional USD 5.15 million compensation package agreed by the German retailer KiK Textilien, the Pakistani company's main buyer. Aided by sustained UN advocacy, 221 people accessed compensation in 2018. Scores more will do so in the coming years, as UN agencies bolstered the capacities of Sindh Employees' Social Security Institution (SESSI) to oversee the delivery of lifetime benefits for victims of the fire.



### IMPACT

Progress on protecting workers' rights

211 workers and their families accessed employment injury compensation in Sindh

## Supporting safe migration

With UN support, Pakistan developed a comprehensive policy to foster fair recruitment and safe migration. The stage is set for its effective implementation, thanks to UN capacity building for public institutions and a large-scale awareness raising campaign targeting potential Pakistani migrants.



### IMPACT

Social safety nets enhance protection for the vulnerable

61,300 BISP-registered households received cash transfers



Afghan refugee family waiting at a Voluntary Repatriation Centre

## Amir's story: Returning to Afghanistan

22-year-old Amir has mixed feelings about returning to Afghanistan. He was born and raised in Haripur, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – the son of refugees who fled war-torn Afghanistan nearly 30 years ago. Amir has lived in Haripur all his life – he has gotten married, raised children and become part of a community.

As he cradles his 2-year-old daughter, Asma, in his arms, he expresses hope for the future. As an experienced marble machine operator, he is optimistic about finding work in his parents' hometown, Jalalabad. With the support of the UN-backed Voluntary Repatriation Programme, he hopes to use his skills to provide for his family.

Note: The names in this story have been changed to protect the identity of the beneficiaries.

## Protecting refugees and Afghans in Pakistan

UN advocacy, mixed solutions and repatriation support contributed to protection for refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons and internally displaced persons in Pakistan. In 2018, UN agencies facilitated the voluntary repatriation of 14,017 Afghan refugees, of whom 13,582 were entitled to cash assistance. Cash-based interventions benefitted 914 refugee families, as did core relief items for 8,114 refugees – including mosquito nets, hygiene products and jerry cans. Multi-stakeholder support for 237,647 undocumented Afghans and Afghan Citizen Card holders enabled sustainable returns and access to protection mechanisms. Through Proof of Registration Card Modification Centres, 20,665 birth certificates were issued for refugee children.



### IMPACT

Rising access to protection mechanisms for refugees & Afghan migrants

13,582 Afghan refugees were entitled to cash assistance

237,647 ACC holders & undocumented Afghans accessed returns support



UN support is equipping vulnerable refugee women with life-changing livelihood skills.

### Fareeda's story: Safe from the start

Fareeda struggled to get by after the death of her closest male relative, her paternal uncle, 12 years ago. Born and raised in Quetta, Balochistan, the 27-year-old was one of thousands of Afghan refugee women left without protection or prospects. With an aunt, cousin and younger sister to support, Fareeda scrapped together a meagre income by peeling dry fruit for local shops. Her life changed when the UN's Safe from the Start Programme got in touch.

The economic empowerment initiative works with vulnerable refugee women, combatting gender-based violence and equipping them with life-changing livelihood skills. Thanks to this training, Fareeda is now a skilled handicraft worker – creating resplendent embroidery and hand weaving carpets. Her uncertainty has given way to confidence, as she looks to the future with newfound hope.

*Note: The names in this story have been changed to protect the identity of the beneficiaries.*



### Integrating protection in multi-sectoral interventions

By mainstreaming protection, multi-sectoral initiatives ensured that the most vulnerable people in Pakistan are not left behind. Strengthening the capacities of government health departments helped them address the social determinants of health. UN research in Punjab is set to inform cost-effective programming to prevent stunting among the poorest households covered by safety nets. Livelihood interventions benefitted 4,211 families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 65% of whom are refugees and 35% host families. In collaboration with the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, the *Poverty Graduation Approach* helped 2,000 refugee (70%) and host households (30%) build sustainable livelihoods and attain food security. Throughout the year, the UN promoted sustainable human settlement development and adequate shelter for all.



#### IMPACT

Protection integrated in multi-sectoral initiatives



**4,211**  
households benefitted from livelihood interventions

**65%**  
are refugee households

**35%**  
are host communities



## Communicating as One

2018 was another year of reaching out to the public to raise the profile of the UN's work to accelerate action on the SDGs. Partnerships with Pakistan's media, donors, universities and civil society raised awareness of issues at the heart of the goals. These ran the gamut from human rights to equality, gender-based violence, women's empowerment, youth, children's rights, the environment, climate change, wildlife, population issues, health, HIV/AIDS, WASH, food security, workplace safety, refugees, migration, human trafficking, peace and security, counter-terrorism, freedom of expression, governance and justice. Awareness raising spanned broadcasts, events, publications, videos and opinion pieces by UN officials. Collaboration with media partners yielded over 25 radio and television programmes, alongside televised talk shows and a debate session on priority development issues. The first *International Students Convention and Expo* engaged 300 students from 30 countries, over 1,000 university delegates from Pakistan and some 21,000 visitors. The *World Press Photo Exhibition* shone a light on human rights worldwide, as did the fourth *Human Rights Film Festival* and debates marking the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. Dynamic events also commemorated key international days – including *UN Day*, *Human Rights Day*, *International Youth Day*, *World AIDS Day*, the *International Day of Peace*, *World Radio Day*, *Nelson Mandela Day*, the first *International Day of Remembrance and Tribute to Victims of Terrorism*, and *16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence*.

The *One UN Annual Report 2017* showcased the real-life impact of the UN's work, as did bimonthly editions of the *UN Pakistan Magazine*. These brought over 600 articles, real-life stories, photo essays and senior officials' opinions to the attention of the public, the Government, academia, NGOs, the media and the diplomatic community. An SDG application allowed access to information on the goals in English and Urdu. An implementation plan for Pakistan's *One Voice Communications Strategy* strengthened internal communications. Regular *News Highlight* bulletins kept UN agencies abreast of the latest media coverage, while the dissemination of the joint *UN Media Update* gave the UN system a 'one window channel' for reaching out to the media.

## Financial Performance

In 2018, the first year of the One UN Programme III (OP III) in Pakistan, the UN successfully used available financial resources to deliver high-impact results. The planned or 'indicative' budget for 2018 was USD 1.276 billion, while available resources totalled USD 696.63 million. Total expenditure under the OP III was USD 355.97 million, reflecting a strong delivery rate of 69%. Available resources included 'core' funds of UN agencies, provided by their headquarters and allocated to the OP III, alongside 'non-core' resources mobilized by UN agencies.

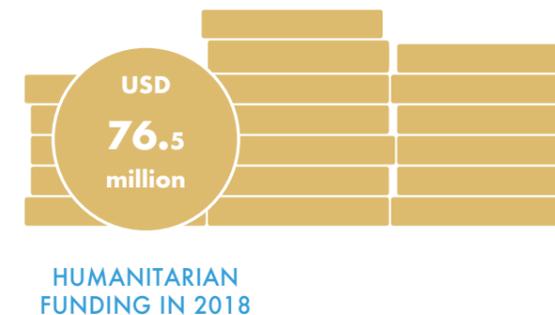


## Resource Framework

The resource framework of the One UN Programme III in Pakistan comprises core and non-core resources of UN agencies, alongside the UNSDF Fund (previously the One Fund). Together, these contribute financially to the OP III's 10 Outcomes and related outputs. The indicative budget of the OP III in 2018 was a subset of the costed five-year OP III Operational Plan Results Framework.

## Humanitarian Funding in 2018

Overall humanitarian funding in Pakistan during 2018 totalled USD 76.5 million. These funds were used to reach 1.08 million people in need through emergency interventions in the spheres of food security shelter, nutrition, health, WASH, protection and education, among others. Humanitarian funds are not included in the financial reporting of the OP III, as these are used for life-saving, time-critical relief rather than longer-term objectives.





## Annexes

### Annex I Delivering as One in Pakistan

The UN in Pakistan has been “Delivering as One” since 2007, when Pakistan became one of eight pilot countries to adopt the approach. As part of UN reforms to enhance efficiency, Delivering as One (DaO) streamlines UN interventions, increases national ownership, improves joint programming among UN agencies at the country level, reduces transaction costs and fosters accountability. It does so through five pillars: One Leader, One Programme, One Fund, One Office and One Voice.

## One Programme III management architecture

The OP III’s management structure is characterized by strong country leadership through the Joint UN-National Oversight Committee, coupled with a greater role for provincial stakeholders in oversight via Provincial Steering Committees. Outcome Groups allows for coordination and joint programming at the national and provincial levels.

- The Oversight Committee provides national level oversight for the UN’s work under the OP III framework. It is co-chaired by the Secretary of the Economic Affairs Division (EAD) – the Government’s coordinating entity – and the UN Resident Coordinator.
- Provincial Steering Committees (PSCs) provide provincial oversight and increase local ownership of the UN’s work in Pakistan. These are co-chaired by the Chairman of Pakistan’s Planning & Development Board/Assistant Chief Secretary for Planning & Development, and the Head of the UN agency ‘lead’ for the province in question.

Internally, the OP III is guided by the UN Country Team (UNCT) – comprising the heads of UN agencies in Pakistan – with the support of the Programme Management Team (PMT), the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Group, 10 Outcome Groups and Provincial Programme Teams (PPTs).

## One Budget and One Fund

A Common Budgetary Framework allows the UN Country Team to present all planned and costed programme activities in one place, alongside available and expected funding sources, including the One Fund. This enhances transparency, joint resource mobilization and performance. Between 2009 and 2017, the Pakistan One Fund acted as an instrument of UN reform for country coherence. In 2018, many of its functions were taken up by the new United Nations Sustainable Development (UNSD) Fund.

## One Leader

The Resident Coordinator leads the UN family and, with the UNCT, provides strategic oversight and technical support for the OP III’s implementation. The following management arrangements support their leadership:

- The Operations Management Team advances common business practices – finance, administration, procurement, ICT and human resources – to strengthen joint services.
- The Programme Management Team manages the planning, implementation and monitoring of the OP III, while ensuring coherence across its Outcomes. Provincial teams work to improve programming at the provincial level.
- The Inter-Agency Group on Gender Equality draws together experts to develop capacities and provide technical support for addressing gender in OP III’s context.
- The Human Rights Task Force brings together the heads of UN agencies to offer technical support for the advancement of human rights and a human rights-based approach to programming throughout the OP III’s implementation.
- UN Communications Group (see below).

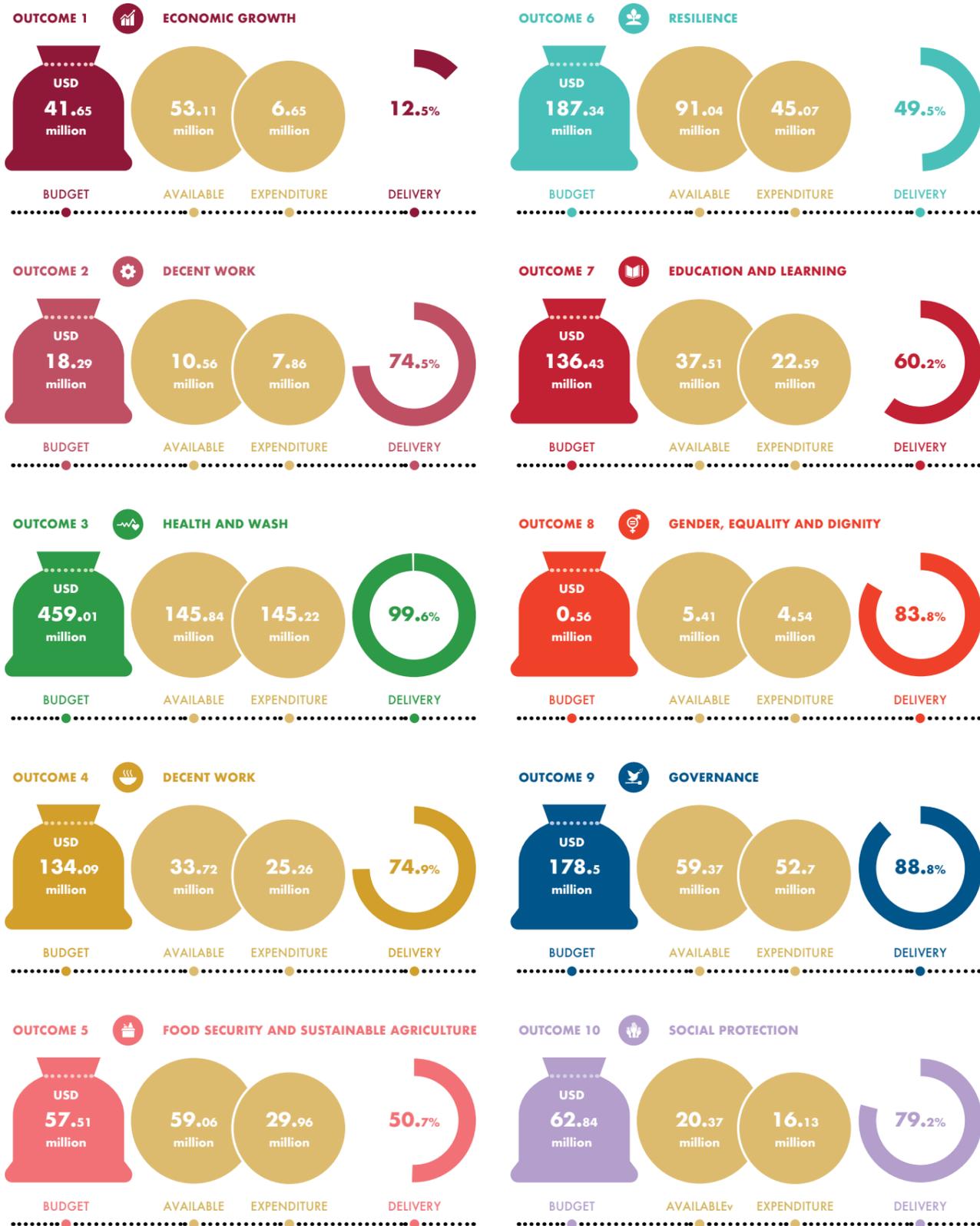
## One Voice

The inter-agency UN Communications Group (UNCG) supports the efforts of the United Nations Country Team to “communicate as one”. It raises awareness of Pakistan’s development priorities, engages counterparts in communicating these priorities and keeps the donor community informed of the OP III’s achievements.

## One Office

Operations in Pakistan continue to be harmonized through the One Office pillar to promote cost effectiveness and support the delivery of results under the OP III’s Outcomes.

# Annex II Joint Budgetary Status at the Outcome level



One UN Programme III Outcome	Budget, end of cycle (a)	Total required resources (b)	Resources		Expenditure (e)	% delivery (100* e/c)
			Available resources (c)	Resources to be mobilized (d)		
Outcome 1 Economic Growth	41,650,834.00	54,114,353.00	53,114,353.00	2,968,989.00	6,654,157.00	12.5%
Outcome 2 Decent Work	18,293,428.42	21,153,792.42	10,557,902.42	10,595,890.00	7,860,417.58	74.5%
Outcome 3 Health and WASH	459,006,080.39	222,306,547.50	145,842,516.47	76,464,031.03	145,221,255.47	99.6%
Outcome 4 Nutrition	134,092,539.71	51,281,033.46	33,724,129.46	17,556,904.00	25,258,467.46	74.9%
Outcome 5 Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture	57,512,698.50	60,627,792.00	59,063,282.00	1,564,510.00	29,956,449.00	50.7%
Outcome 6 Resilience	187,341,343.52	98,553,892.14	91,039,357.12	23,504,535.02	45,071,450.10	49.5%
Outcome 7 Education and Learning	136,431,334.93	56,760,011.52	37,508,919.48	19,300,996.01	22,587,365.82	60.2%
Outcome 8 Gender, Equality and Dignity	559,348.00	5,414,060.00	5,414,060.00	0.00	4,534,773.15	83.8%
Outcome 9 Governance	178,504,547.84	81,618,086.44	59,369,284.49	41,571,636.16	52,700,476.76	88.8%
Outcome 10 Social Protection	62,844,714.03	46,797,765.24	20,370,989.88	26,426,775.65	16,129,144.10	79.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,276,236,869.34</b>	<b>698,628,333.71</b>	<b>516,004,794.32</b>	<b>219,954,266.87</b>	<b>355,973,956.44</b>	<b>69.0%</b>

# Annex III Partnerships

On behalf of the millions of lives that changed for the better in 2018, the UN family would like to say a very special 'thank you' to the following partners.

## National partners



Government of Pakistan; the Governments of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh, Gilgit-Baltistan and Pakistan Administered Kashmir; Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees; Climate Change Division; Commissionerates for Afghan Refugees Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; Economic Affairs Division; FATA Secretariat; Federal Flood Commission; Higher Education Commission; Ministry of Climate Change; Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training; Ministry of Industries and Production; Ministry of Information; Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination; Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform; Ministry of Science and Technology; Ministry of States and Frontier Regions; Ministry of Water Resources; National Commission for Human Rights; National Database and Registration Authority; National Disaster Management Authority; National Productivity Organization; National Vocational and Technical Training Committee; Pakistan Bureau of Statistics; Pakistan Meteorological Department; Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund; Parliamentary Commission for Human Rights, Parliamentary Task Force on the SDGs; Provincial Departments of Antiquities, Archaeology, Culture, Education, Health, Information, Irrigation, Planning & Development, Science and Technology, Sports, Tourism, Water, Wildlife and Forestry, and Youth; Provincial Disaster Management Authorities; Provincial Environmental Protection Agencies; Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA); Aga Khan Foundation; Ali Institute of Education; Baidarie; Beaconhouse National University; Benazir Income Support Programme; Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management; COMSATS University; District Development Association Tharparkar; Economic Cooperation Organization Science Foundation; Evacuee Trust Board Pakistan; Foundation of Art Culture and Education; Foundation University Rawalpindi; Gender Empowerment Organization; Hunerkada Citizens' Archives; Institute for Art and Culture; Mountain Institute for Education and Development; National History and Literary Heritage; National Integrated Development Association; National Rural Support Programme; National University of Sciences and Technology; Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation; Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources; Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Services; Pakistan National Council of Arts; Potohar Organization for Development Advocacy; OLOMOPOLLO Media; Saibaan Development Foundation; Social Youth Council of Patriots; Society for Community Strengthening and Promotion of Education Balochistan; Society for the Advancement of Education; Soil and Water Conservation Research Institute; Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission; Sustainable Tourism Foundation; Taaleem Foundation; Teachers' Resource Centre; University Consortium for Promotion of Social Sciences Pakistan; University of Engineering and Technology Lahore; University of Peshawar; Women's Empowerment Organization Pakistan.



## International partners

European Union; the Governments and Embassies of Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America; the Embassies of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czech Republic, Portugal and Spain; Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT); European Commission Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO); European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO); Forum for Human Rights; German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ); Goethe-Institute; Global Environment Facility (GEF); Educate a Child Qatar; International Centre for Water Hazards (ICHARM); Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS); KfW Group; Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA); Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA); Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA); United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL); Global Environment Facility (GEF); United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF); United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSSC).



United Nations

اقوام متحدہ



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