



UNITED NATIONS
PAKISTAN اتوأم مسآءه ٲاكسآان



DECADE
OF
ACTION



ONE UN PAKISTAN

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FOREWORD

In 2022, the United Nations reaffirmed its solidarity and partnership with the Government and people of Pakistan. When major floods caused devastating loss of life, human and physical damage, the UN supported the Government's flood response, including through a strong push to mobilize international assistance for flood-affected areas and communities. This ongoing support is crucial to assist Pakistan to respond effectively to this climate catastrophe, and to recover and rebuild in a sustainable manner. As the UN Secretary-General made clear during his visit to Pakistan in September 2022, this is not a matter of the generosity of the international community – it is a matter of climate justice. At the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27), the Government of Pakistan endorsed the UN's call for accelerated global climate action, with a special emphasis on supporting adaptation efforts in developing countries. This contributed to the breakthrough agreement on establishing a 'loss and damage' fund to support developing states to mitigate the worst impacts of climate change. With the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023 –2027 agreed with the Government of Pakistan, we will continue to strengthen our partnership to achieve a common vision of sustainable development that benefits all of the people in Pakistan, particularly the most marginalized, vulnerable and impoverished.

Dr Kazim Niaz
Federal Secretary, Economic Affairs Division
Ministry of Economic Affairs, Government of Pakistan

MESSAGE FROM THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR

In 2022, Pakistan weathered catastrophic floods, economic and political challenges – all of which added to the complexity of recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic and getting sustainable development back on track. The UN stood firmly with Pakistan, pairing immediate humanitarian assistance for the floods with a focus on sustaining essential services, accelerating recovery, strengthening resilience, and redoubling efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This report highlights how the UN worked with partners across Pakistan and beyond to achieve the greatest impact for people in the greatest need.

The floods were a climate catastrophe on an unimaginable scale. Like all too many developing countries, Pakistan is paying the price for global climate change despite contributing less than 1% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. Since massive needs require massive support, the UN rallied humanitarian partners and donors to support the Government of Pakistan's flood response – ranging from launching Flash Appeals to conducting needs assessments, providing immediate aid, advocating for climate justice and international solidarity with Pakistan's people at every high-level forum, and devising long-term solutions to climate vulnerabilities. The Living Indus Initiative is chief among these solutions. Developing this pioneering initiative to mitigate climate vulnerabilities, restore the environmental health of the Indus Basin and foster climate-resilient growth was a priority for the UN in 2022. The Living Indus is integrated within the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which will guide UN support for Pakistan's national development priorities from 2023 to 2027.

Our new cooperation framework builds on the lessons of the One UN Programme III, also known as the UN Sustainable Development Framework 2018–2022, whose implementation concluded at the end of 2022. The past five years have been a learning curve for the UN in Pakistan. These were five years of delivering on humanity's boldest agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals for all of the people in Pakistan. Five years of making UN reform a reality, of the UN Country Team in Pakistan becoming 'fit for purpose' to carry the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development forward. Five years of strengthening partnerships to achieve sustainable, inclusive, gender-responsive progress. Five years of making people's lives better, defending their rights and including them in development processes.

“
The 2022 floods were a climate catastrophe. The UN stood firmly with Pakistan, pairing immediate assistance with advocacy for climate justice.”



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Both before and after the floods, the UN delivered strong results across the One UN Programme III's 10 outcome areas. Embodying the spirit of UN reform, the UN in Pakistan was more collaborative, more responsive and more adaptable, forging stronger partnerships to cement lasting results. UN support laid the groundwork for more inclusive economic growth predicated on decent work for all. Our assistance strengthened health systems and the delivery of quality health services. We prevented and combatted malnutrition, promoted sustainable agriculture and contributed to food security for millions of people. We built resilience by pairing immediate food and cash assistance with stronger disaster risk management, and supporting the Government and communities to 'build forward better'. We helped millions of girls and boys access education, including through alternative learning programmes for marginalized out-of-school children. We delivered support and services for survivors of gender-based violence, championed women's empowerment, promoted responsive people-centred governance, and assisted the Government to expand the reach of social protection.

Every community better able to mitigate hazards, every official with greater capacities to deliver quality services, every child protected from diseases and in school – these are the seeds of change. The One UN Programme III has been indispensable in planting these seeds of change across Pakistan, from legislative progress at the highest levels, to behaviour change on the ground. These are harbingers of transformation at the heart of the SDGs.

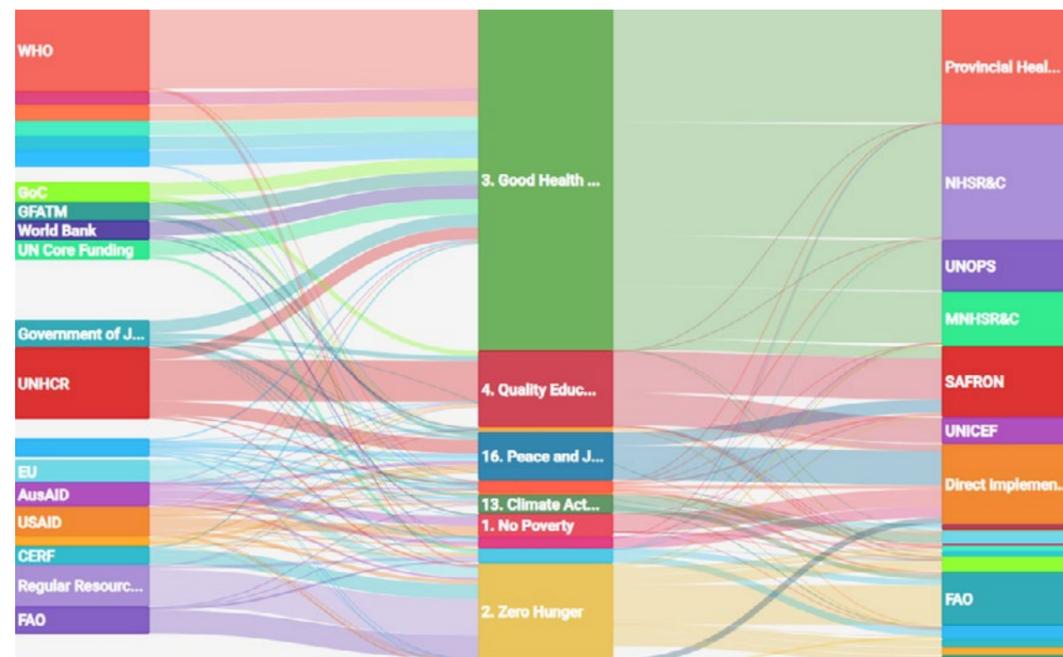
As we turn to a new chapter in the UN's partnership with Pakistan's people and Government, we will accelerate action through game-changing solutions – for people, planet, prosperity and peace – that leave no one in Pakistan behind, and reach those farthest behind first.

Julien Harneis
Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
United Nations Pakistan

“
The UN will accelerate action through game-changing solutions that leave no one in Pakistan behind, and reach those furthest behind first.”



LINKING INVESTMENTS, PARTNERS AND THE SDGS IN PAKISTAN IN 2022



Note: This figure displays the top 20 contributors. It excludes some partners due to data visualization limitations.

WHERE IS THE MONEY GOING? HOW THE UN CONTRIBUTES TO THE SDGS IN PAKISTAN



Note: This figure presents resource allocations towards each SDG based on the available resources in the Cooperation Framework. It does not include an additional US\$121 million of available resources that are not attributed to a particular SDG on UNInfo.

KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN 2022

Catastrophic floods in 2022 devastated lives and livelihoods across Pakistan. Unprecedented rainfall between June and August left one-third of the country under water. Over 33 million people were affected (one in seven Pakistanis), with 8 million displaced, 13,000 injured and 1,700 killed – one in three of whom were children. The floods washed away everything in their wake, killing 1 million livestock animals, and damaging 4.4 million acres of agricultural land and 2.2 million houses. Flooding destroyed infrastructure nationwide – reducing scores of hospitals, health centres, schools, water and sanitation facilities, irrigation schemes, roads, bridges and government buildings to rubble. As of October, 94 districts had been declared ‘calamity-hit’ – especially in the provinces of Balochistan, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – including 19 of Pakistan’s 25 poorest districts.

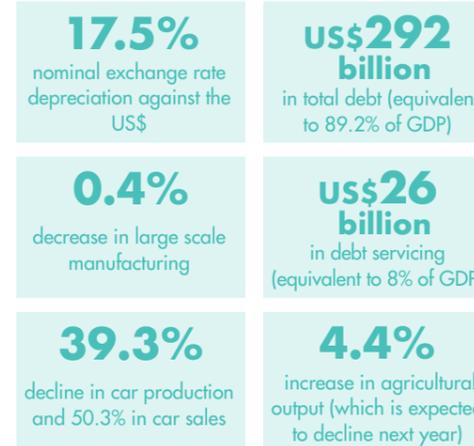
Livelihoods were decimated nationwide, affecting 4.3 million people. The risks of food insecurity, malnutrition, waterborne diseases, and gender-based violence (including child marriage) skyrocketed. The effects on women’s, men’s, girls’ and boys’ mental health is immense. The loss of livelihoods, assets and human capital is likely to exacerbate existing disparities and take a severe toll on Pakistan’s most vulnerable people, with a disproportionate impact on women and girls. The national poverty rate is expected to rise by 3.7 to 4.0 percentage points, pushing between 8.4 and 9.1 million more people into poverty. The depths of human suffering are unquantifiable.

The floods have only added to the multi-faceted crises facing Pakistan. First, economic challenges abound, pre-dating the floods. Confronted by large fiscal and current account deficits, compounded by rising global prices, the Government took steps early in 2022 to stabilize the economy, including implementing difficult energy tariff adjustments and passing a contractionary budget for the 2023 fiscal year (FY23). Second, Pakistan’s economic outlook worsened after the floods, with their devastating toll on the sectors of agriculture, housing, food, livestock, fisheries, transport and communications. Market risk perceptions are on the rise, growth is expected to slow, the trade deficit to expand, and revenues to decline. Third, the floods have taken a disproportionate toll on the poorest households in the poorest parts of Pakistan. Areas where human development outcomes were lowest before the floods have been hardest hit. Fourth, Pakistan is one of the 10 countries most affected by climate change. The floods demonstrate how vulnerable it is to climate-induced disasters, despite contributing less than 1% of global greenhouse gas emissions.

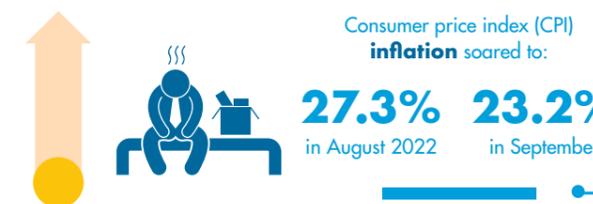
ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: 2022 SNAPSHOT

ECONOMIC DOWNTURN

6% GDP growth in FY22 **but***



COST-OF-LIVING CRISIS



PAKISTAN FLOOD IMPACTS:

2022 SNAPSHOT

HUMAN COSTS OF THE FLOODS

33million
people affected

1,700
people killed

13,000
people injured

8million
people displaced

0.6million
in camps/shelters (Oct22)

2.6million
students affected

14.6million
people need emergency assistance

7.6million
more people face food insecurity (may rise to 14.6)

4.3million
people lost work/faced employment disruptions

1.5million
households bore extra cost for water

0.65million
women had trouble accessing healthcare

0.64million
girls at risk of violence/early marriage

INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED

2.2million
houses

13%
of health facilities

17,000
schools

7,000
water and sanitation schemes

TOLL ON AGRICULTURE

1million
livestock animals killed

4.4million
acres of agricultural land damaged

POVERTY

Poverty is set to rise by:
3.7–4
percentage points



8.4–9.1million
more people may be pushed below the poverty line



ECONOMIC COSTS OF THE FLOODS

US\$ 14.9 billion
total costs of damage

US\$ 15.2 billion
in economic losses

US\$ 16.3 billion
needed for rehabilitation & reconstruction

UN SUPPORT FOR THE FLOOD RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

The UN was on the frontline of the government-led flood response – rallying humanitarian and development partners, providing expert advice and technical support, advocating with donors, and keeping the world’s focus firmly on the crisis by engaging with the media, in Pakistan and abroad, to make sure that no one is left behind. The UN mobilized humanitarian and government partners swiftly put together a flood response. On 30 August, the Government of Pakistan and the UN jointly launched the 2022 Pakistan Flood Response Plan (FRP), outlining humanitarian needs and an action plan to respond to them. The UN hosted the plan’s launch in Geneva, playing its role as a convener and successfully ensuring the presence of major donors, almost all of whom pledged their support. In October 2022, the UN, the Asian Development Bank, the European Union and the World Bank supported the Government of Pakistan to conduct a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). The PDNA estimates that the costs of flood damage exceed US\$14.9 billion, economic losses US\$15.2 billion, and that US\$16.3 billion is needed for rehabilitation and reconstruction. Based on needs assessments, a revised Flood Response Plan was launched in October. In December, a government-led Resilient Recovery, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Framework (4RF) was launched with UN assistance to ensure an effective, accountable and gender-responsive approach to the next phases of the response. In January 2023, the UN Secretary-General co-hosted an International Conference on a Climate-Resilient Pakistan with the Government to present the 4RF. This secured international commitments to support post-flood recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction and forge long-term partnerships to build Pakistan’s resilience and climate adaptation capacities.

The UN engaged tirelessly with donors to plead the case of Pakistan’s flood-affected people, which boosted confidence in response efforts and secured commitments to help Pakistan in its hour of need. Advocacy began in June, as the UN and humanitarian partners raised the alarm on the rapidly evolving flood scenario. The UN Secretary-General took to the floor personally – calling for massive support for Pakistan at every forum, paired with global action on climate change. The Secretary-General’s visit to Pakistan in September reaffirmed the UN’s solidarity with Pakistan’s people and government efforts to save lives, rebuild and recover. As the Secretary-General’s representative and head of the UN Country Team in Pakistan, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (UNRC/HC) was at the forefront of the response – visiting flood-affected areas, meeting people whose lives have been upended and, above all, listening to them to understand their needs. He took their messages to the very highest levels of government, advising decision-makers on ensuring accountability through a people-centred response. A Provincial Special Committee on Accountability to Disaster-Affected Communities was set up to oversee the progress of the response and ensure accountability to affected people – guaranteeing that their voices are heard and their demands acted upon. With UN support, the Government has developed a strategic framework for long-term climate action, the Living Indus Initiative. Launched at the 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27), the Living Indus will increase resilience to floods, restore the Indus Basin’s ecological health and combat environmental degradation. The initiative is at the heart of the next UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2027.

Immediate UN relief efforts focused on providing shelter, safe drinking water, food, health interventions and creating employment through small-scale rapid infrastructure rehabilitation. Led by the UNRC/HC, the Humanitarian Country Team provided strategic direction, supported by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group. As of December 2022, the Food Security and Agriculture Sector reached 3.4 million people with food, cash and agricultural inputs, while the Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) Sector provided dignified emergency shelter, basic NFIs, kitchen sets and site improvements for 1.5 million. Efforts by the Nutrition Sector benefitted 1.5 million people by treating malnourished children, providing supplementary feeding, multi-micronutrient powders and counselling. Health Sector partners reached 1.9 million people by setting up medical camps, providing medicines and supplies, delivering essential health services, boosting disease surveillance and responding to disease outbreaks. Over 1.91 million people reaped the benefits of efforts by the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector, including temporary WASH services, restored water systems and sanitation facilities, water quality surveillance and hygiene kits. Nearly 1 million people benefitted from action by the Protection Sector and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Sector, including awareness raising on child protection services, training frontline workers and birth registration. Education Sector partners reached 135,000 people by establishing temporary learning centres, sanitizing schools, providing materials, and training teachers and Parent-Teacher/School Management Committees on teaching in emergencies, psychosocial support and the safe reopening of schools. The UN supported logistics through hubs for relief distribution, creating a network of government, national and international organizations. For instance, by the end of November, support for the National Disaster Management Authority on relief cargo handling enabled over 1,450 trucks to transport relief items to areas in need.



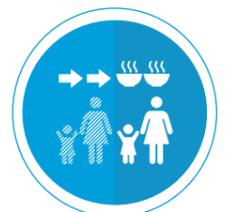
3.34 MILLION

people reached by the Food Security Sector



1.9 MILLION

reached by Health Sector partners



1.5 MILLION

people reached by the Nutrition Sector



ONE UN PROGRAMME III

Delivering as one to achieve the SDGs.

This is the shared purpose of the UN family in Pakistan, articulated in the UN's cooperation framework with the Government – the One UN Programme III (OP III), also known as the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2018–2022.

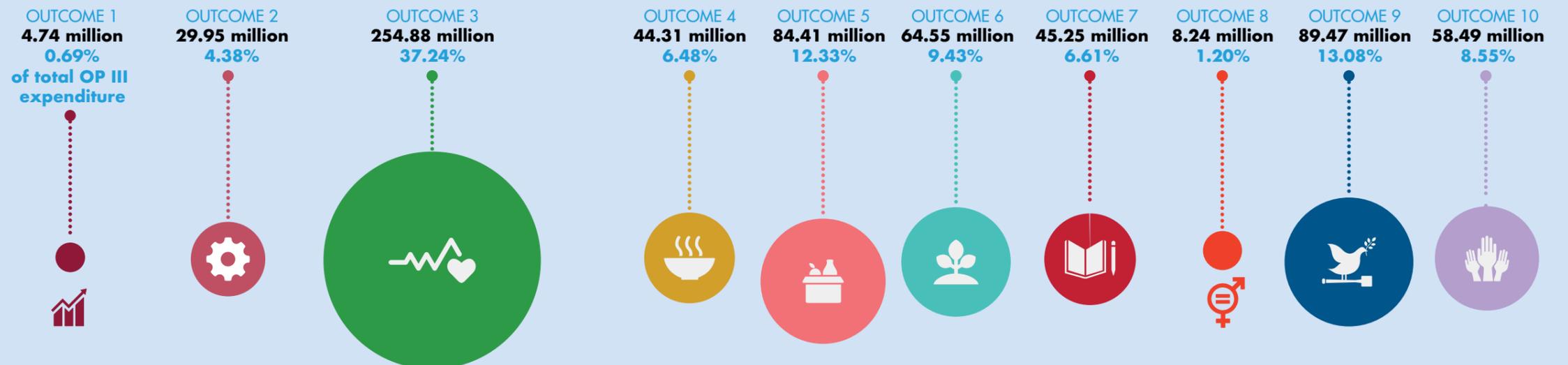
Leaving no one behind, and reaching those farthest behind first, is the thread that connects UN efforts across all 10 outcome areas of the One UN Programme III.



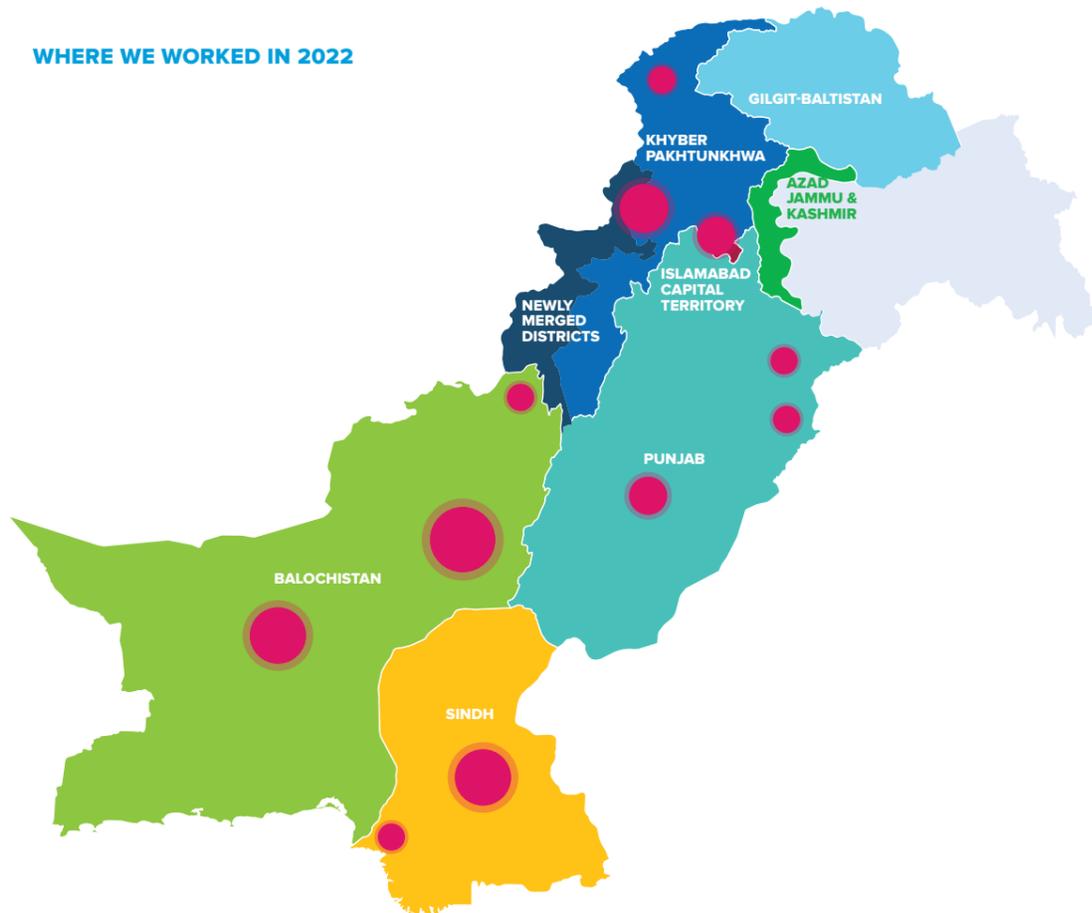
EXPENDITURE IN 2022

TOTAL UN BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE IN 2022

U S \$
684.29
MILLION



WHERE WE WORKED IN 2022



155

ACTIVITIES IN THE UN PAKISTAN JOINT WORKPLAN IN 2022 (BY SDG)



- 1. NO POVERTY**
8 activities (5%)
- 2. ZERO HUNGER**
18 activities (12%)
- 3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**
41 activities (26%)
- 4. QUALITY EDUCATION**
17 activities (11%)
- 5. GENDER EQUALITY**
18 activities (12%)
- 6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**
10 activities (6%)
- 7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY**
3 activities (2%)
- 8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**
19 activities (12%)
- 9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**
6 activities (4%)
- 10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES**
14 activities (9%)
- 11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**
11 activities (7%)
- 12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**
0 activities (0%)
- 13. CLIMATE ACTION**
7 activities (5%)
- 14. LIFE BELOW WATER**
0 activities (0%)
- 15. LIFE ON LAND**
0 activities (0%)
- 16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**
17 activities (11%)
- 17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**
5 activities (3%)

PAKISTAN AT A GLANCE: KEY TRENDS IN NUMBERS



Sources: (1) UNFPA World Population Dashboard; (2) UNDP Multidimensional Poverty Index; (3) UNDP Human Development Index 2022; (4) World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Index 2022; (5, 6 & 7) Government of Pakistan, Pakistan Economic Survey 2021-22.



OUTCOME 1



ECONOMIC GROWTH



13,900
PEOPLE

have improved access to markets thanks to INL-funded projects



800
ENERGY

professionals trained to improve energy management



767
FARMERS

trained to improve capacities on good agricultural practices

In 2022, the UN mobilized to support Pakistan's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and catastrophic floods. Enhancing the productive and compliance capacities of actors in Balochistan's apple value chain and the cattle meat value chain in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa laid the groundwork for greater agricultural productivity and sustainability. For instance, stakeholders have improved capacities to implement good agricultural practices in Balochistan, following training for 767 farmers (47% women), the launch of an e-learning platform and the operationalization of the province's only Pesticide Quality Control and Research Laboratory. Training 17 inspectors of the Balochistan Food Authority boosted their capacities on risk-based food inspection, food safety management systems, and good hygiene practices. The first 'apple packaging solutions' competition was organized for university students in Balochistan, paired with training for 403 students (60% women) on packaging solutions. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, training enhanced private sector abilities to improve meat quality and availability, while exposure visits increased market linkages and understandings of the export business and international requirements. Monitoring and oversight for 163 projects funded by the United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL-P) built the human and institutional capacity of law enforcement, including to counter the production, trafficking and use of illicit narcotics. These projects improved the living standards and working conditions of 160,076 people – enabling 13,900 people to access markets and services, boosting the capacities of 4,549 law enforcement personnel, protecting 65 acres of agriculture land from flood damage, and irrigating 168 acres for the cultivation of off-season vegetables.

To advance energy efficiency, the UN applied a forward-looking approach to energy assessments and the implementation of the Energy Management System (EnMS) in 50 industrial units. With UN support, training enhanced the energy management capacities of 800 energy professionals and young entrepreneurs, including more than 100 young women. Two specialized training sessions equipped participants as Certified Energy Managers (CEM) and Certified Energy Auditors (CEA). Special grants enabled 11 industrial units to achieve ISO 5001 energy management certification. By forging partnerships with industries on 12+ MW renewable energy projects, the UN supported scaled up renewable energy investments in Pakistan's industrial sector. Grants for renewable energy projects in industries enabled the completion of 6+ MW solar PV projects through a business-to-business (B2B) model, the installation of 5+ MW PV captive power plants, and 1+ MW renewable energy projects to support small businesses, including women-owned enterprises. Collaboration with the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) led to the installation of 1.3 MW renewable energy projects, benefitting 474 people and 21 women-owned enterprises. An Energy Desk, set up with the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA), provided a one-window platform to counsel SMEs on adopting clean technologies. The first UN-supported [Energy Performance Awards](#) encouraged the industrial sector to create a cleaner, greener Pakistan.

UN efforts encouraged the sustainable management and protection of heritage sites through the development of Integrated Site Management Plans, policy measures and capacity building. Heritage management is poised to improve following training for 20 Taxila and Lahore Museum workers. Damage assessments, remedial plans, and stabilization work will restore and safeguard two World Heritage Sites damaged by monsoon rains – the monuments of Makli and Mohenjo-Daro in Sindh.

1

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

KEY RELATED SDGs

- 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

MEHREEN KHAN'S STORY: THE BENEFITS OF BUSINESS INCUBATION



"We had this idea since a long time but had no investment. [...The training] gave me a final push to do something," explains Mehreen Khan.

Mehreen is from North Waziristan, one of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Newly Merged Districts, formerly known as the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The 24-year-old launched her fashion brand, Dawar, after taking part in a Business Incubation Training, implemented by UNDP as part of the USAID-funded FATA Economic Revitalization Programme.

The training taught Mehreen how to brainstorm ideas, the steps involved in establishing a business, and how and where to start. It also awarded her the grant that she and her brother needed to start their business.

As they developed their first collection, her trainers were on hand to support her. The collection was an instant hit. "We invested the profit that we got from the sales back in our business because at this moment our aim is not to earn money but to grow our business," says Mehreen.

She aims to donate a portion of their profits to fund women's entrepreneurial ventures in North Waziristan.



©UNDP Pakistan/Shuja Hakim

2

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



MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM'S STORY: FOSTERING SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE



©UNDP Pakistan

"The training helped me to enhance my skills," says Muhammad Ibrahim. "Whatever I learned I applied it in my work to make it better."

Ibrahim is one of the 1,200 young people trained by UNDP's Youth Empowerment Programme, in partnership with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Technology Board, to develop a cadre of experts with digital skills that are in high demand. Although the market for these skills is growing, few young people in Pakistan possess them.

Delivered by the leading information technology (IT) firm Abacus Consulting, the 7-day training course on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure and Big Data Analytics was paired with mentoring and a Digital Talent Expo to connect job-seekers with local and international companies.

Ibrahim completed the AWS certified Cloud Practitioner and Solution Architect Training, and acquired an international certification. *"The training helped me with the certification, as it is quite expensive, and the certification helps," explains Ibrahim. "From where I belong, people don't have awareness of cloud computing. So when this opportunity came, a lot of young people in the area were excited."*

OUTCOME 2



DECENT WORK



295 FARMERS

benefitted from training on livestock management



4,491 YOUTH

benefitted from skills training, including refugees



100 YOUTH

trained to enhance their e-commerce capacities

As Pakistan navigated the long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, massive floods and economic challenges in 2022, the UN supported a recovery with decent work at its core. The UN family mobilized in aid of government priorities – creating a sound enabling environment through legislative reforms aligned with International Labour Standards (ILS), decent work in the rural economy, skills and employment for vulnerable groups, enterprise development and social protection. With UN support, Pakistan's provinces spearheaded stronger labour administration and labour inspection, underpinned by increasingly inclusive labour laws that cover vulnerable groups. Provincial governments finalized policies and laws on home-based workers, domestic workers, violence and harassment, and maternity protection. These milestones are poised to address discrimination, help bridge the gender pay gap and promote decent work in the care economy. Training for the judiciary on International Labour Standards set the stage for decisions on labour cases that are in line with global norms. UN capacity building, training and productivity tools improved business compliance with labour standards. Tripartite industrial dispute resolution committees operationalized in Sindh addressed disputes and promoted social dialogue, setting the scene for improved business productivity and respect for workers' rights. Following UN advocacy and assistance, farmers' associations and agricultural workers' unions were formed in Sindh, domestic workers' unions were registered in Rawalpindi, Punjab, and unions of home-based and domestic workers were strengthened. Interventions boosted the productivity and competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by implementing the SCORE, WISE and FIT modules. These improved efficiency, income, skills and the quality of jobs by promoting the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW), including due diligence in supply chains. UN assistance for advancing the FPRW and occupational safety and health (OSH) was hailed as a trail blazer in Sindh.

UN cash-for-work projects created employment opportunities for flood-affected communities in Sindh and Balochistan. Vocational and skills training was a boon to 4,491 youths, including refugees, paired with startup toolkits. With UN support, district level job kiosks in Punjab boosted youth employment by connecting job seekers with available work and skill development opportunities. An initiative with ECI strengthened the entrepreneurial ecosystem and built the e-commerce capacities of 100 young people (30% girls). Assistance continued for the Government's Kamyab Jawan Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme (PMKJ-YES), the development of a National Youth Employment Policy, and the collection and reporting of gender-disaggregated data. Child Labour Surveys were launched in Punjab and Gilgit-Baltistan, and completed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, making disaggregated data available for evidence-based planning, monitoring and reporting. Operationalizing District-based Vigilance Committees will enhance the monitoring of child and bonded labour nationwide. A zigzag technique was introduced in brick kilns to 'green' brick-making, while building workers' capacities on occupational safety and health. Creating a skills passport to recognize workers' competencies puts domestic and migrant workers in a stronger position to negotiate for better wages and working conditions. Capacity building fostered sustainable livelihoods – for instance, training for ready-made garment (RMG) workers and women's social enterprises, providing livestock management training and small ruminants to 295 people, and delivering training, assets and toolkits for kitchen gardening to 195 rural women. In disaster-hit Jamshoro, Sindh, and the Urak Valley in Balochistan, women benefitted from training on indigenous ralli making and applique skills. To support the social and economic reintegration of temporarily displaced persons, UN initiatives trained farmers and Agriculture Department officials on resilience and rehabilitated a farmers' field school in the Newly Merged Districts. Training 45 men certified them to work as tour guides at Rohtas Fort in Punjab and Chilas in Gilgit-Baltistan, while 72 community members (30% women) from Miithi and Nagarparkar, Sindh, and staff of the Punjab and Lahore Arts Council were trained to map intangible cultural heritage.



©UNICEF Pakistan

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

KEY RELATED SDGs

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

FIRDOUS' STORY: GIRLS LEAD THE FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19



©UNICEF Pakistan/Sami Malik

"Initially, people in my community refused to adhere to preventive behaviours against COVID-19. Later, they refused to be vaccinated," says Firdous. "I tried to explain that just like the polio vaccine, the COVID-19 vaccine was beneficial and harmless, but to no avail."

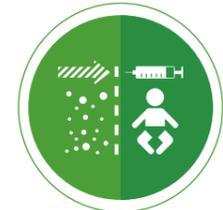
Firdous refused to stop trying. Since she learned how to stay safe from COVID-19 at her Non-Formal Basic Education (NFBE) Centre in Ghotki – established by UNICEF with the support of Sindh's Directorate of Literacy and Non-Formal Education, and funding from the Japanese Government – she has been determined to spread the word. When COVID-19 vaccinations became available, Firdous' arranged a call with her vaccinated uncle in Kashmore. Her family was won over by his first-hand account. One by one, they got vaccinated, inspiring other community members to follow suit.

Studying at NFBE centres has empowered girls like Firdous to become agents of change. *"The education which Firdous has received at the centre has empowered her to speak up and advocate for what is right,"* explains her father, Nasrullah. *"She has become a role model despite her young age."*

OUTCOME 3



HEALTH AND WASH



5.5
MILLION

children vaccinated with the introduction of TCV nationwide



1.8
MILLION

children benefitted from vaccination in flood-affected districts



6
MILLION

people's SRH and GBV service needs will be met by UN-mobilized resources

The 2022 floods decimated health facilities, disrupted services and raised the risk of disease. Working with government and humanitarian partners, the UN was at the forefront of the emergency health response. Outbreaks of cholera, typhoid, malaria and dengue fever were averted by strengthening disease surveillance – with a preparedness plan, resources, greater laboratory capacities, the Emergency Disease Surveillance System and Integrated Disease Surveillance. UN advocacy mobilized funds for the flood response, for instance to meet 6 million people's urgent sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV)-related needs. Support for COVID-19 vaccinations continued, including for vulnerable groups like Afghan refugees.

Policy frameworks developed with UN assistance laid the foundations for stronger health and WASH systems to improve health outcomes. These included updated provincial health strategies aligned with the National Health Vision, provincial human resources for health strategies, a costed strategic plan to revitalize the Lady Health Workers Programme, the Universal Health Coverage Essential Package of Health Services, provincial newborn strategies, a midwifery strategic framework, a National Action Framework on non-communicable diseases, an accountability framework to monitor the implementation of the Council of Common Interest's recommendations on family planning, and a national Tobacco Control Strategy, among others. Guidelines formulated with UN support promise to enhance the quality of services – ranging from excreta disposal for the emergency response, to oxygen therapy for children, Comprehensive SRH, programmatic management of tuberculosis preventive treatment, management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV testing and treatment, pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV prevention, and opiate agonist therapy guidelines. UN efforts strengthened government capacities to formulate, implement and review policies and plans, reform health systems and improve service delivery – such as capacity building for provincial Health Care Commissions to regulate the health sector. The phased implementation of the Universal Benefit Package began in 2022, as did the District Health Information System's (DHIS) implementation in Punjab. Enhancing 700 basic health units with the Prime Minister's Primary Health Initiative, including in refugee hosting districts, expanded access to quality services.

UN support for immunization saved lives by protecting children from vaccine-preventable diseases. Vaccination initiatives in 38 flood-affected districts sustained immunization services, benefitting 1.8 million children under-five. Conducting 12 immunization campaigns across Pakistan benefitted millions more. Over 5.5 million children were vaccinated following UN support for the introduction of typhoid conjugate vaccination in all remaining provinces and regions. Revamping the cold chain system for vaccine management and boosting human resource capacities increased the reach of vaccines, leading to 76% of children being fully immunized in 2022. The coverage of Pentavalent vaccine 3 rose to 95% and measles-rubella vaccine to 94%. Polio surveillance capacity improved by increasing the number of Disease Surveillance Officers and including 60,000 community informers and 9,000 health facility focal persons in the surveillance network. Rolling out the Expanded Programme on Immunization's (EPI) Management Information System in all districts enabled real-time data reporting. Routine immunization became more accessible in high-risk and low-coverage areas as the UN refurbished 1,379 EPI centres. Based on a ring-fencing vaccination strategy, motorbike teams vaccinated nomadic children to mitigate the risk of poliovirus transmission. Providing US\$4 million for essential services and vector control prevented an estimated 30,000 deaths by enabling early diagnosis and treatment.

Women and children across Pakistan benefitted from UN support for reproductive, maternal, newborn child and adolescent health. For example, providing equipment to 145 basic maternity units, 20 comprehensive emergency obstetric care units, 14 neonatal intensive care units and 8 Kangaroo Mother Care Centres increased their capacity to provide quality services.



**0.15
MILLION**

people
screened
for tuberculosis



**4
MILLION**

more people now live in
open defecation-free
environments



**2.3
MILLION**

more people
gained access to
safe drinking water

Customized mobile maternity units provided access to delivery services in hard-to-reach areas. Supporting seven tertiary health facilities in Balochistan that cater to 1.5 million patients every year (30% refugees) improved gynaecological and neonatal services. Deploying trained professionals and equipment to 132 health facilities in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa bolstered emergency obstetric and newborn care – including 18,623 deliveries by skilled birth attendants, antenatal care for 57,895 women and postnatal care for 24,159. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan, 320 community-based saving groups plugged gaps in finance for birth preparedness. Setting up a Centre of Excellence for fistula repair addressed obstetric fistula, as did training for surgeons and fistula repair camps where 193 surgeries were performed. In refugee villages, 92,807 people accessed health services – including for maternal and child health – at 34 UN and donor-supported primary health care facilities. UN efforts expanded access to quality SRH and family planning, for instance by training 987 facility and community-based health care providers, supporting 26 Women-Friendly Health Spaces, and holding outreach camps for 9,000 women and girls in Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. With UN support, 705,666 people (77% women and girls) accessed services, including SRH services, while 13,511 women accessed protection, GBV, mental health and psychosocial services in emergencies. Scaling up telemedicine in Balochistan provided 1,759 people with SRH and GBV services. UN advocacy continued on family planning (FP), including through support for the Pakistan Parliamentary Forum on Population, the Civil Society Organizations’ Population Coalition, a public-private partnership initiative in Sindh, and the first FP2030 Working Group in Gilgit-Baltistan. Pakistan became the first country in Asia and the Pacific to share its FP2030 commitment. In Sindh and Gilgit-Baltistan, 130 UN-supported Adolescent and Youth-Friendly Spaces (AYFS) delivered sessions for 101,798 adolescents (60% girls), while life skills training empowered 100,140 adolescents nationwide. UN support for two FemTech solutions by young entrepreneurs – Chatbot Rajni in Sindh and Bridge the Gap App in South Punjab – expanded access to SRH information for young women, men and transgender persons in marginalized and rural communities. Nearly 16,000 health assessments of Afghan refugees and vulnerable Pakistani migrants were conducted at UN-backed clinics, alongside training for 300 workers on psychological first aid. The newly launched mhGAP will improve mental health care in low-resource settings.

UN support strengthened HIV and tuberculosis services at the national and provincial levels. During the floods, TB officers helped maintain services in Balochistan and Sindh, while tracking people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Over 90% of HIV-positive children in Larkana, Sindh, received ART with UN assistance. Capacity building on HIV, hepatitis and STI treatment boosted the quality of care at the health facility level. Collaboration with government departments led to HIV testing and counselling in prisons. Training honed the skills of health workers at 32 hospitals to address drug-resistant tuberculosis and prevent parent-to-child HIV transmission. In refugee villages in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 150,536 people were screened for tuberculosis and 1,112 were treated. Capacity building enhanced the skills of drug prevention experts and work began on the National Drug Use Survey 2022–24 to inform drug prevention, treatment and care.

Over 1.4 million more people (57% women and girls), including persons with disabilities, gained access to basic sanitation facilities following UN technical and financial support for the Government’s Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PATS) programme. Another 4 million people now live in open-defecation free (ODF) environments. Enhancing the capacities and spending efficiency of government departments secured 2.3 million people’s access to water services (50% women and 0.9% persons with disabilities), and enabled the Government to spearhead equitable, climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in communities, schools and health facilities. For instance, UN assistance for provincial Departments of Education led to 297,617 students (44% girls and 2.7% children with disabilities) benefitting from climate-resilient, gender-responsive and disability-inclusive WASH facilities. UN advocacy led to federal and provincial government commitments to legislate and budget for equitable gender-responsive WASH programming. Solar-powered water filtration plants installed at hospitals in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa catered to community needs, including the needs of refugees. Improvements in water quality are afoot, as the UN helped upgrade water testing laboratories and trained 176 professionals on water quality surveillance and WASH in health facilities. Revising the Pakistan Clean Air Programme and the health chapter of the National Climate Change Policy championed a healthier Pakistan, as did Green Building Guidelines for the 5 Million Housing Programme and support for Islamabad’s Healthy City Programme.



Photo: © IOM Pakistan/ Muhammad Zeeshan Siddiqui

MEHREEN’S STORY: GETTING BACK TO CLEAN WATER



©UNICEF Pakistan/Sami Malik

“There was water as far as my eyes could see. But we did not have any to drink,” recalls 12-year-old Mehreen. The huge floods of 2022 swallowed her entire village in Rajanpur, Punjab. Her family and nearly 450 more were left homeless, hungry and struggling to survive. The village’s only water hand pump was destroyed.

As soon as the roads were cleared, UNICEF started providing drinking water through water tankers. In partnership with the Government of Pakistan, the UN agency began rebuilding the damaged water supply system and hand pumps in the area.

“The new hand pump is only a few paces from my house. I can fetch water easily now,” Mehreen reports happily. “It is clean and sweet.”

The new water supply systems use solar energy to power water pumps – lifting a huge economic burden off communities who struggle to pay for electricity – and are built on elevated ground to protect them from future floods. Once the UN supported restoration work is complete, over 300,000 people in Rajanpur will have access to safe drinking water, just like Mehreen.





Photo: ©UNICEF Pakistan/Asad Zaidi

4

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

KEY RELATED SDGs

2 **ZERO HUNGER**

RABIA'S STORY: HEALTH WORKERS TACKLE MALNUTRITION



©UNICEF Pakistan/Sami Malik

"It gives me immense pleasure when the nutrition level of a child improves or when a mother tells me that she has started to feel better after treatment," says 22-year-old Rabia Khatoon, a Nutrition Assistant at a Basic Health Unit in the district of Jaffarabad, Balochistan.

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN redoubled support for essential services, including for preventing and treating malnutrition. A UNICEF project in Jaffarabad, with the financial support of the European Union's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), mobilized health workers like Rabia – alongside community elders, social mobilizers and religious leaders – to reach women and children in hard-to-reach areas. Since 2020, nearly 35,000 children under-5 have been screened for malnutrition and 30,000 mothers and caretakers engaged in awareness raising sessions.

"We need similar projects in every district of Balochistan to help improve nutrition status of children and mothers," says Rabia. "I am determined to continue to learn and work. I dream of the day when all girls will be educated, and no child or mother will suffer from undernutrition."

OUTCOME 4



NUTRITION



33.4 MILLION

children benefitted from vitamin A supplementation



0.3 MILLION

children treated for severe wasting



2.18 MILLION

mothers/caregivers sensitized to improve child feeding

Immediate nutrition interventions saved lives during the floods, thanks to an effective emergency response coordinated through national, provincial and divisional/hub nutrition cluster platforms and integrated UN guidance for emergency action, especially for malnourished children. For example, activating the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme reached 420,502 children and pregnant and lactating women by distributing 578 metric tonnes (MT) of supplementary food in flood-affected districts of Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan. New frameworks developed with UN assistance include a costed multi-sectoral National Nutrition Action Plan and provincial roadmap, an integrated action plan to address dietary risk factors and essential nutrition actions across the life cycle, Adolescent Nutrition Guidelines, guidelines on the commercialization of specialized nutritious food (SNF), an updated Food Safety Strategy, and a sub-national implementation plans for the Maternal and Adolescent Nutrition Strategy, among others. Developing a Social and Behaviour Change Communication Strategy for the Nashonuma Programme will help tackle stunting and improve maternal and child nutrition. Technical Working Groups set up with UN support provided a platform for multi-sectoral coordination on early childhood development (ECD). Technical and operational UN assistance strengthened national and provincial Food Fortification Alliances, as well as the Secretariats of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement at the national level and in Sindh.

With UN supply support, 33.4 million children received two doses of vitamin A supplementation – protecting them from vitamin A deficiency, the leading cause of child blindness. Multiple micronutrient supplementation benefitted 822,231 children (50% girls), as did iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for 1.79 million women and 522,000 adolescents. Support for the Government's Nashonuma Programme in 122 districts provided 326,704 people with specialized nutritious foods, while raising awareness of health, immunization, and social and behavioural change. The Government's Stunting Prevention Programme, integrated within Nashonuma, will be rolled out with UN assistance to benefit over 1 million women and children. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 55,487 people benefitted from UN support for the KP SPRING Programme, which distributed 426 MT of specialized nutritious food, and provided IFA supplements and deworming tablets to 36,000 adolescent girls. Food fortification initiatives prevented micronutrient deficiencies, successfully fortifying 92% of wheat flour through 50 chakki mills in five districts of Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Islamabad Capital Territory. With UN assistance, 323,032 children (55% girls) were treated for severe wasting. The UN-backed treatment of moderate wasting met the needs of 78,075 malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women in 14 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, its Newly Merged Districts, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Nationwide, 74 Nutrition Stabilization Centres (NSCs) – 100% of which were supported by the UN in Sindh and Balochistan, alongside four supported in Punjab and 14 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – treated 30,800 severely malnourished children with complications. UN capacity building strengthened nutrition services across Pakistan. For instance, training 400 hospital health workers enhanced the in-patient management of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), while training 270 health care providers boosted capacities on SAM case management and maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN). Over 2.18 million mothers and caregivers received messages on how to improve infant and young child feeding (IYCF) following capacity building for 9,071 health care providers. Strengthening the skills of 250 Lady Health Workers improved quality nutrition services at the community level. The implementation of a Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Surge costing model began in Tharparkar, Sindh, as did nutrition actions through a model of care approach in selected facilities in Islamabad and Charsadda, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. UN research provided evidence for further action, such as a scientific paper on stunting prevention, and an evaluation of essential nutrition actions in the context of primary health care, among others.



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

KEY RELATED SDGs **2** ZERO HUNGER

MUHAMMAD FAROOQ'S STORY: SOLUTIONS FOR SMALL-HOLDER FARMERS



©FAO Pakistan

Muhammad Farooq took up bee-keeping and small-scale vegetable production, but providing for his seven children and extended family was still a challenge. To keep farmers from turning to illicit poppy cultivation – a common practice in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's district of Mohmand – FAO provided Muhammad Farooq and other farmers with 24,000 imported gladiolus bulbs each, through a value chain development pilot supported by the United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (US-INL).

With UN guidance and support at every stage of the crop growing process, he learned new skills that helped him set up his own gladiolus farm. "It was a dream come true!" says Farooq of an exposure visit to Mansehra arranged by the project. "Some buyers from Peshawar even offered to buy standing crops." Joining a collective marketing group improved his prospects further. "Now that we were collectively bargaining, we were able to set a higher price for our flowers," he explains.

Farooq's income has risen ten-fold. Now, he can provide for his family and invest in his farm, such as by installing solar panels for his tubewell.

OUTCOME 5



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE



3.1 MILLION

flood-affected people benefitted from food and cash assistance



0.9 MILLION

people rebuilt their livelihoods thanks to food assistance for assets



27,433 FAMILIES

benefitted from livestock vaccinations

UN food and cash assistance was a lifeline for 3.1 million flood-affected people across Pakistan in 2022. The UN immediately mobilized available resources to provide 62,645 metric tonnes (MT) of food and US\$7.6 million in cash assistance to vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women. Hand in hand with the flood response, food assistance for assets (FFA) interventions helped disaster-stricken communities rebuild their lives and livelihoods. Over 902,000 people benefitted from 20,428 MT of food and US\$3.01 in cash assistance, alongside support for skills development, natural resource management, agricultural production and access to markets. FFA schemes in food-insecure districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan along the border with Afghanistan, and in Sindh and Azad Jammu and Kashmir, were implemented in close collaboration with government partners and the active involvement of communities, which ensured community ownership. New policies developed with UN support set the stage for progress on food security, such as Pakistan's Aquaculture Policy and Implementation Plan, water policies in Balochistan and Sindh, Balochistan's draft Integrated Water Resource Management Policy, and Sindh's Drought Anticipatory Action Plan, among others. Training, workshops and technical assistance bolstered capacities on issues ranging from desert locust control to antimicrobial resistance, forest restoration, water accounting, integrated pest management, crop inspection, and seed quality assurance, among others. Newly formed Early Warning Committees were trained to act before disasters strike, while 149 provincial and district officials (17% women) were sensitized on anticipatory action.

UN support revitalized agricultural livelihoods by providing quality inputs and building capacities. For instance, smallholder farmers resumed food production thanks to the distribution of 4,124 MT of wheat seed and 8,248 MT of fertilizer among flood-affected communities, as did 3,650 flood-affected farmers in Sindh (3% with disabilities) who received inputs and cash transfers for wheat and canola crop production. Another 12,156 (44% women-headed households) benefitted from agricultural inputs for the Rabi season, paired with disaster risk reduction (DRR) packages of animal fodder, fruit trees and grain storage silos. Distributing 40 MT of animal feed safeguarded the livelihoods of 1,999 flood-affected families (5.5% women), as did vaccinating 437,034 livestock animals for 27,433 households. Constructing irrigation channels in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was a boon to 264 households, as was the creation of fruit orchards with a high-efficiency drip irrigation system for 100 farmers. New Farmer Field Schools gave 3,405 farmers access to better crop production technologies. UN efforts advanced climate-resilient agriculture, for example by training 8,307 farmers (35% women) on climate-smart livestock and good agricultural practices. Moves towards more sustainable value chains are afoot, as the UN strengthened the capacities of value chain actors, farmer associations and government staff. For example, training prepared 80 officials in Sindh to provide advisory services to Producer Market Groups (PMGs), while 66 PMGs with 1,100 members benefitted from training on business plan development, paired with the provision of assets, equipment and cash assistance to kick-start their enterprises. Commercial opportunities opened up for 2,100 rural women in Balochistan provided with poultry birds, feed and water drinkers, for 4,233 women farmers provided with goats and food processing kits, and for 8,400 women home-based workers and entrepreneurs supplied with vegetable seeds. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, providing 3,300 sets of chilgoza (pine) cone collection and harvesting tools reduced crop damage by 25%. Land tenure and food security conditions in Sindh improved, as the UN facilitated 4,300 tenancy agreements. UN research provides evidence for further action. For example, a household-level food security and livelihood assessment (FSLA) of 28 vulnerable districts in Balochistan and Sindh offers information for monitoring food supplies, agricultural livelihoods and food security.



OUTCOME 6



RESILIENCE



**0.97
MILLION**

flood-affected people
benefitted from direct
UN assistance



**82,480
FARMERS**

supported to resume
agriculture in the
critical kharif season



**135,911
TONNES**

of CO2 emissions will be
prevented per year with
a UN initiative in Karachi

The devastating floods of 2022 demonstrate why resilience matters more than ever. The UN was on the frontline of the flood response, while working with government, civil society, community and development partners to ensure that Pakistan recovers better to mitigate the impact of future disasters. UN agencies actively engaged in the multi-sectoral need assessment of the flood emergency through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and Inter-Sector Coordination Group. UN advocacy and donor coordination was vital for resource mobilization. For instance, US\$7 million were mobilized to meet the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and GBV response needs of 6 million people. Over 970,800 flood-affected people received direct UN assistance – running the gamut from cash aid to non-food item (NFI), winterization, WASH, dignity, and shelter repair kits. For example, the distribution of purifying sachets and installation of hand pumps secured 952,000 people’s access to clean water. With funding from the World Bank, the UN provided 27,100 tents and over 2.2 million mosquito nets to affected communities in Sindh. With UN support, 70 facilities provided improved emergency obstetric and newborn care, while tent hospitals, boat camps, mobile health units and Women-Friendly Health Spaces delivered essential health services in affected areas. Supporting the provision GBV, mental health and psychosocial support (MPHSS) services benefitted 13,511 women, while SRH information and services reached 205,076 people (75% women and girls). By strengthening referral pathways, 5,550 women and girls accessed specialized survivor-centred GBV services. Over 18,800 people reaped the benefits of multi-purpose cash assistance and livelihood support, including grants for businesses. Agricultural inputs enabled 82,480 smallholder farmers (4% women) to restart food production during the *kharif* planting season. Distributing 283 metric tonnes of animal feed safeguarded the livelihoods of 6,383 livestock farmers. Unconditional UN cash support reached out to Afghan Citizen Card holders and undocumented Afghans, providing PKR 14,520 (US\$65) each to 1,866 people (60% women).

UN support for policy progress continued to lay the groundwork for long-term resilience. With UN assistance, Pakistan updated its National Climate Change Policy and identified priority areas for resource mobilization to implement its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans and monsoon and winter contingency plans in Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, are being used to mitigate the risks of glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) and the impacts of climate change. Landscape management plans in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will protect natural resources and save lives. The Government of Sindh rolled-out the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) in eight priority districts. An MISP Readiness Assessment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa evaluated how to integrate reproductive health services in response plans, while Balochistan incorporated SRH, family planning and GBV services in contingency plans for preparedness and monsoon flood management. Punjab’s Community Resilience Strategy linked humanitarian and development approaches.

A new UN initiative will foster low-emission urban development in 91 *katchi abadis* (squatter settlements) in Karachi to reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions by 135,911 tonnes per year and improve the living conditions of marginalized communities. Another project enhanced urban resilience to water scarcity caused by climate change, drought and floods in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – installing 5,000 community-based water harvesting facilities and training 100 government officials. Efforts to ‘green’ brick kilns were piloted in Punjab, while capacity building sought to reduce the environmental footprint of the ready-made garment sector. Forestry and rangeland ecosystems were rehabilitated with UN support, advancing the sustainable management of ecosystems. In aid of the Government’s 10 Billion Tree project, the UN distributed 343,505 trees – benefitting 5,000 households – and assisted the creation of 48 Assisted Natural Regeneration sites. UN support helped Pakistan control transboundary livestock diseases. Vaccinating 5 million animals against foot and mouth disease benefitted 412,744 households in Punjab, while training 2,000 farmers was a boon for livestock management in Sindh.

6

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

KEY
RELATED
SDGs



ROZAN'S STORY: MEETING WOMEN'S NEEDS IN DISASTERS



“The destruction of infrastructure and the lack of global resources have made it extremely difficult [...] to reach far-flung areas, and the floods have jeopardized medical care systems and community support, which [leaves] women and girls at increased risk of violence,” explains Fouzia Yasmin, Senior Manager at Pakistani mental health organization, Rozan.

Rozan is one of the organizations working to turn the tide by putting gender-responsiveness at the heart of disaster response. With funding from the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, managed by UN Women on behalf of the UN system, Rozan runs a project in Sindh’s districts of Hyderabad and Sukkur to improve institutional support for women survivors of domestic violence.

In 2022, the UN Trust Fund’s support enabled Rozan to lead flood relief drives based on assessments of women’s and girls’ needs. It provided dignity kits and basic medical and survival supplies to communities settling in camps and temporary shelters. Rozan’s team of psychologists also provided emotional and psychosocial support to communities, helping to address the stress and shock of the floods.

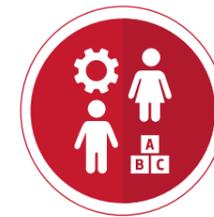




OUTCOME 7



EDUCATION AND LEARNING



**0.6
MILLION**

out-of-school children
& early learners
accessed education



**92,671
CHILDREN**

supported to
continue learning in
flood-affected districts



**55,409
CHILDREN**

benefitted from
refugee village
schools

In 2022, the UN helped education stakeholders respond to crises – from floods to learning losses caused by the COVID-19 pandemic – while continuing to expand access to quality education for all. Evidence-based policies developed with UN support improved access to early learning and basic education, while meeting the diverse learning needs of Pakistan’s most vulnerable children. These include Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Early Childhood Education Policy, Non-Formal Education Policies, an investment case for out-of-school children, a Monitoring and Evaluation Policy and Continuous Professional Development model in Sindh, and the Government of Pakistan’s Post-Disaster Needs Assessment and the Resilient Recovery, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Framework (4RF). UN assistance strengthened the capacities of federal and provincial governments to convene stakeholders from the public sector, private sector and civil society to co-create solutions for adolescents – especially girls – to transition to the world of work.

In flood-affected districts, the UN Education Sector Working Group’s technical and coordination assistance ensured the continuity of learning for 92,671 children (41% girls). Delivering 21,155 menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits to 1,630 schools enabled scores of adolescent girls to stay in school. With UN support, 296,804 out-of-school children and 306,467 early learners (48% girls) accessed quality formal or non-formal education. Training teachers and providing supplies strengthened 1,321 primary and post-primary Alternative Learning Programme (ALP) centres and 5,925 early childhood education (ECE) classrooms. The UN-supported Accelerated Learning Programme helped 1,185 over-aged and out-of-school girls to access quality education, while a transportation allowance for 2,818 girls enabled them to study at nearby government secondary schools. The Girls’ Right to Education Programme (GREP) improved enrolment, retention and the quality of girls’ primary education. Expanded to 19 districts with donor support, the programme helped 5,581 children to enrol in schools and Non-Formal Education (NFE) Centres, operationalized nine NFE centres, trained 666 teachers on activity-based learning and multi-grade teaching, oriented 42 District Education Officers on SDG 4 targets, and provided 117 schools with teaching and learning materials. Strengthening the capacities of 3,110 School Management Committees (SMCs) and 607 SMC Chairpersons (21% women) on community mobilization encouraged retention, completion and transition to post-primary education for girls, and enrolment in early childhood education for young children.

UN efforts reached out to vulnerable children across Pakistan. With UN assistance, nearly 2,000 children whose parents work at brick kilns in Punjab and Sindh were enrolled in education. South Punjab’s Department of Education operationalized two schools for transgender students, while UN-supported refugee village schools benefitted 49,352 children of primary school age and 6,057 of secondary school age. All refugee village schools transitioned to the Pakistani curriculum up to the primary level – providing a pathway for students to progress to public schools. Continuous professional development for 1,195 teachers (32% women) helped them implement the Standard National Curriculum. Teachers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were trained on delivering blended learning on digital platforms, bolstered by the provision of LEDs and tablets. Some 14,914 students (15% refugees) benefitted from improvements in 40 public schools in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The DAFI scholarship programme supported 684 students (30% girls), with a record number of new scholarships awarded to Afghan refugee girls. The Government of Pakistan signed the Global School Meals Coalition Pledge, while UN support and advice contributed to the creation of a cross-sectoral, provincial-federal coordination mechanism for a School Meals Programme. A feasibility study in Balochistan will inform a localized, cost-effective school meals model to improve education, nutrition and health outcomes across the province.

7

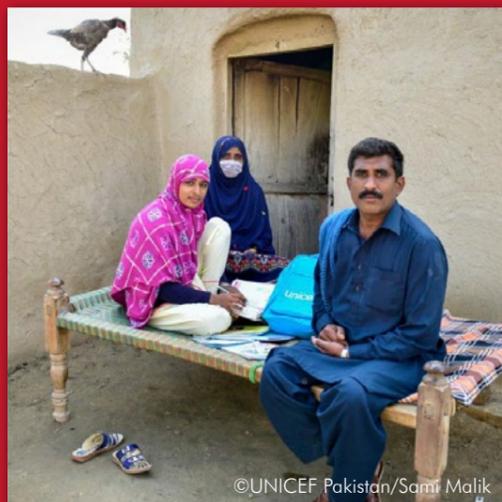
AGENCIES Outcome 7 is coordinated by **UNICEF**, bringing together the efforts of **UNESCO, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNV, WFP** and the **ILO**

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KEY
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**MALOOK’S STORY:
LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR GIRLS**



©UNICEF Pakistan/Sami Malik

“Education has given me the confidence to fulfil my dreams,” declares 16-year-old Malook Akram. Driven by her ambition to become a teacher, Malook is enthusiastically pursuing her education at the Accelerated Education Programme (AEP) Centre in Basti Jhabail, in the district of Bahawalpur, South Punjab. The centre was set up by Punjab’s Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education Department, with funding from the Norwegian National Committee for UNICEF and UNICEF Pakistan’s technical assistance.

Initially, her parents were reluctant to enrol their children. “[They] decided to send us to school only when teacher Razia visited our house,” explains Malook. Razia Latif is the teacher and lifeline behind Basti Jhabail’s AEP centre. “I took upon myself to approach and convince community members to enrol their girls,” says Razia. “Gradually, the community’s views on girls’ education started to change.”

Malook’s parents were among them. “My parents are now very supportive and involved in our education,” reports Malook. “My younger brother is also enrolled in the centre and, like my elder sister, we too intend to continue our studies after completing primary education.”





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8

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

KEY RELATED SDGs



OUTCOME 8



GENDER, EQUALITY AND DIGNITY



107 OFFICIALS

trained to prevent and combat gender-based violence



1,562 WOMEN

have enhanced capacities to build social cohesion



399 WOMEN

equipped with skills to curb violent extremism

By championing gender equality and inclusion, the UN delivered results for women, girls, minorities and vulnerable groups across Pakistan in 2022. The Gender Humanitarian Task Force – drawing together the UN, INGOs and the National Disaster Management Authority – provided technical aid and fostered partnerships to make the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment and the flood response truly gender-responsive. Master trainers taught by the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Case Management Capacity Building Initiative enhanced the capacities of 107 representatives of Social Welfare Departments, GBV service providers, and organizations working in flood-affected districts. The UN helped expand government helplines’ visibility and outreach, enabling more women and girls to access psychosocial support and GBV referrals. Economic empowerment initiatives expanded women’s access to services, resources and skills training – enhancing the employability and incomes of women home-based workers, entrepreneurs, small business owners and formal sector workers. Measures are increasingly encouraging women’s participation in the world of work, such as a new day care centre set up with UN assistance at Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Judicial Academy.

With UN support, provincial governments reviewed and ramped up the implementation of laws on child marriage, domestic violence, rape, workplace harassment, women’s property rights and probation. Drafting Rules of Business facilitated the enforcement of laws, such the Domestic Violence Acts of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and the Domestic Workers Act in Islamabad Capital Territory. Pakistan’s provinces aligned labour laws with ILO Conventions on non-discrimination and equal opportunities. Gender equality was integrated in the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, and Pakistan reported on gender equality commitments through its Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

UN assistance for institutional mechanisms sets the stage for further progress, such as a Multi-sectoral Coordination Mechanisms for GBV prevention and response in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh, among others. Supporting Commissions on the Status of Women improved governance and oversight on gender issues. Capacity building and consultations equipped government workers to advance women’s economic empowerment by implementing laws on home-based workers, maternity protection and the minimum wage in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Training 72 officials in Balochistan (19% women) bolstered their capacities to draft gender-inclusive laws and policies. A twin-track approach strengthened disability inclusion in GBV prevention and response, while sensitizing stakeholders will contribute to the implementation of Sindh’s Disabilities Act. With UN support, new databases made gender-disaggregated data available to inform planning and service delivery – including the National Gender Data Portal, a dashboard of the Gender Protection Unit, and databases at Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Reclamation and Probation Department and Punjab’s Ombudsperson on Protection against Harassment at the Workplace. UN initiatives strengthened the capacities of 1,562 displaced Afghan women, women peace activists, religious leaders and host community members to build social cohesion between Afghan and Pakistani host communities. Capacity building equipped 399 people (57% women) – including women’s peace networks – to respond to violent extremism, and enabled 343 displaced Afghan women peace activists to gain critical livelihood and peacebuilding skills. Research, consultations and focus groups shed light on gender parity in Punjab, women as agents of change for climate equity, and Afghan women’s and girls’ needs.

REEM’S STORY: THE JOURNEY TO AN INCLUSIVE SOCIETY



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“Honestly, the path of self-discovery is long and full of crossroads, but when you reach the end, you feel gratitude for having made the arduous journey. Today I proudly say that I am a transgender woman, but the search for these two words led to a journey of self-discovery that was more challenging each step of the way,” reflects Reem.

Today, Reem Sharif supports UNDP’s technical assistance for the Federal Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR) as a Transgender Persons Rights Expert. Drawing on her experience as an activist, anti-transphobia trainer and expert on gender inclusivity, Reem is helping the UN support Pakistan’s journey towards an inclusive society where transgender persons can live without stigma, discrimination, or fear of violence. As a Coordinator of the National Committee for the Implementation of Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2018, she led extensive consultations with stakeholders to sensitize them on gender inclusion and protecting the rights of transgender persons. She also lens her expertise to Pakistan’s first Transgender Protection Centre in Islamabad to ensure an accessible space for transgender communities.



OUTCOME 9



GOVERNANCE



2,870
OFFICIALS

trained on
gender-responsive
justice delivery



2,500
PEOPLE'S

people's legal awareness
improved by District
Citizens Networks



1,377
ELECTION

Commission officers
trained to improve
electoral management

UN support contributed towards more accountable, transparent, inclusive and responsive governance systems in Pakistan at the national and sub-national levels. For example, technical assistance for the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa focused on maximizing the impacts of development and improving citizen's living standards through high-impact pilots that will inform development expenditure. Training 854 local government representatives in Bajaur and Mohmand enhanced capacities of the Newly Merged Districts' first elected local officials. UN assistance fostered democratic space for free and fair elections in 2023 by building the capacities of electoral management bodies and engaging voters. Training 1,377 Election Commission officers (16% women) strengthened their electoral administration and management skills. Voter education sessions reached 3,238 young people at universities and colleges in Balochistan, Islamabad, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab (52% women), as well as 1,163 representatives of the media, communities and civil society in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Support for the Office of Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Government Effectiveness yielded a Strategic Roadmap to align and monitor the economic recovery agenda, with a focus on meeting Pakistan's energy needs. A Complaint Portal and Digital Dashboard for Pakistan Customs improved mechanisms for addressing public complaints.

Marginalized women and men have greater access to justice following UN support for results-based legislative, policy, governance and regulatory reforms. UN assistance contributed to revising Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Prison Act and Rules, developing the first Gender Strategy of its Anti-Narcotics Force, and enhancing the prosecution system, alongside Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanisms and court-annexed mediation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Gender justice mechanisms were institutionalized in Balochistan, as the UN strengthened social welfare, women's development and social protection officials' abilities to provide impactful, targeted assistance to vulnerable women. Assistance for Rule of Law Roadmaps involved the creation of delivery units to aid implementation in Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Newly Merged Districts.

UN support bolstered the technical and operational capacities of the criminal justice system. A Police Prosecution Framework and Forensic Collection Units were set up in Balochistan, and the Prison Management Information System (PMIS) was replicated in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Training 1,400 law enforcement, prosecution and prison department personnel (6% women) improved core competencies on crime scene management, investigation, addressing gender-based violence (GBV), community policing, drafting legislation, police-prosecutor cooperation, and gathering forensic evidence. Capacity building for 2,870 justice and law enforcement officers (20% women) equipped them to advance gender-responsive justice delivery. Upgrading a Database Management Information System in Balochistan and a database for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Reclamation and Probation Directorate enabled data analysis to inform evidence-based decisions.

District Citizens Networks improved 2,500 people's legal awareness in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while consultations on pro-women laws like the Anti-Rape Act 2021, elicited commitments to strengthen their implementation. Two gender desks set up in Balochistan provided psychosocial and legal aid to women and marginalized groups during the floods. To further strengthen gender-responsiveness, the UN supported the establishment of a one-stop Women and Juvenile Facilitation Centre in Gujranwala, Punjab, and women's hostels at police training colleges in Sindh, career counselling for 218 women police officers in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the creation, and a new day-care facility at Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Judicial Academy.

9

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

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KEY
RELATED
SDGs



**MAIMOONA'S STORY:
ENSURING EQUITABLE ACCESS TO JUSTICE**



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"Women have the same number of unmet justice needs as men, but the nature of these needs reflects women's experience of disadvantage, exclusion, discrimination, and violence," reflects Maimoona Karim. "For an equitable society, access to justice needs to go hand in hand with gender justice for the future of our women and girls."

As a Legal Expert with UNDP and SEHER, Maimoona is at the forefront of making the legal system more accessible to women and girls. She heads the Access to Justice Section of the Gender Desk in Balochistan, operated by the UN in partnership with Balochistan's Women Development Department. With a designated lawyer, psychosocial expert and 24 hour helpline (1089), the desk provides services to displaced communities in need, confidentially and without discrimination.

"As lawyers, it is our foremost duty to make sure that the rights of the most vulnerable and marginalized are protected," says Maimoona. "I am glad to be working in a position so close to the community, where I am working closely and helping some of the most vulnerable groups and persons in Balochistan."





40,406
PEOPLE

benefitted from legal assistance through ALACs



5.5
MILLION

children's births registered following UN support



200
PEOPLE

engaged on freedom of expression and journalists' safety

Following sustained UN advocacy, consultations and technical assistance, Pakistan ratified the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Protocol of the Convention on Transnational Organized Crime – a major leap forward to prevent and combat trafficking, especially in women and children. With UN support, the Federal Investigation Agency devised Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on service delivery for survivors of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Improving knowledge of gaps within labour dispute resolution mechanisms bolstered judicial capacities to address issues of access, affordability and the timely dispensation of cases, while training the judiciary on International Labour Standards will contribute to improved decisions on labour cases.

Improved data governance and the administrative data system are set to enhance evidence-based policy-making and planning. Assistance for the 2022–2023 Census included a study tour to learn from Egypt's experience of conducting a digital census. Creating an Expenditure Tracking System allowed the Government to track the alignment of current expenditure with SDG-related spending. The UN assisted the preparation of Pakistan's Voluntary National Review, which upheld commitments on SDG reporting. Policy briefs, Sindh's first Population Situation Analysis and a Longitudinal Panel Study in Punjab generated a wealth of data to guide population and development planning. With UN support, population projections until 2050 were completed through Population Research Centres at the national, provincial/regional, district and tehsil levels, and a training module improved civil servants' capacities on population planning.

The Government of Pakistan's large-scale Document Renewal and Verification Exercise (DRIVE) resulted in the verification of 1.28 million registered Afghan refugees (Proof of Registration (PoR) card holders) and the issuance of smart identity cards for 22,500 more PoR card holders – enabling them to access essential services. Following years of UN advocacy, the Government resumed issuing birth certificates for PoR card holders' children, 7,400 of whom were registered in 2022. Eleven PoR Card Modification Centres catered to refugees, as did nine UN-supported Advice and Legal Aid Centres (ALAC). These provided legal assistance to 40,406 people, alongside legal counselling, helplines, legal camps/shura meetings with 10,939 people, and training on refugee protection for 1,742 law enforcement officers, members of the judiciary and prosecutors. To support Pakistani migrants, the UN assisted the digitization of readmission processing and the use of the Readmission Case Management System (RCMS).

With UN support, birth registration was integrated in civil registration and vital statistics (CVRS) services in 140 districts, and the births of 5.5 million children (47% girls) were registered nationwide in 2022. CRVS Monitoring Units ensured data quality across 1,115 union councils in Punjab and 1,866 village/neighbourhood councils in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Training 3,841 local government staff members enhanced registration capacities across the country, as did the operationalization of birth registration counters in health facilities. The child protection case management and referral system (CPCMRMS) was successfully operationalized in Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan. As the CPCMRMS' operationalization was already in advanced stages in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa when flooding began, the UN rapidly supported the Government of Pakistan to adapt the system for the emergency flood response.

The UN continued to contribute to civic engagement, such as by engaging youth, community leaders, academia, journalists and civil society to counter violent extremist narratives in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by promoting religious tolerance, critical thinking and conflict resolution. Over 100 women and girls were trained on community cohesion and peacebuilding in the Newly Merged District of Orakzai. With UN support, District Committees on the Status of Women designed and implemented resilience-focused social action projects. Engaging citizens also contributed to urban resilience by leveraging the Social Innovation Platform Approach in informal communities in Karachi. Events with 200 youths, civil society actors and duty bearers raised awareness of freedom of expression, access to information and journalists' safety. Training honed the capacities of 60 women journalists on online safety and digital rights, while roundtables sensitized duty bearers on challenges facing the media.



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MUHAMMAD SHOAIB'S STORY: THE BENEFITS OF BIRTH REGISTRATION



©UNICEF Pakistan/Sami Malik

"When I started working on birth registration, people were not interested as they did not realize its importance," recalls Muhammad Shoaib. "It took me a while to make them understand the long-term benefits of birth registration and how easy and efficient it has been made through the innovative method of registration through smartphones."

Shoaib is one of the 1,444 Nikah (marriage) Registrars trained by UNICEF to register births using smartphones in the district of Bahawalpur, in collaboration with Punjab's Local Government & Community Development Department, with funding from Telenor. Shoaib visits families and logs the details of each newborn into his phone. Thanks to community workers like him, Punjab's digital birth registration system is going from strength to strength.

"Timely birth registration is a 'passport for protection' for a child," explains Sidra Mehboob, Secretary of Community Development in Union Council 73, to whom Shoaib sends the data he records for verification. "From school enrolment to issuance of an NIC card, to obtaining a passport or finding employment, it serves as the child's official identity every step of the way."





Photo: © WFP Pakistan/Shehzad Noorani

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



ZAHIDA'S STORY: THE URGENT NEED FOR PROTECTION



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"We don't hold any identity cards, so we are not eligible for many food relief packages or other kinds of support," laments Zahida, an Afghan refugee living in Quetta, Balochistan, immediately after the devastating floods of 2022. "Our children are exposed to direct sun, flies, and dangerous diseases."

The floods exposed the challenges facing vulnerable groups in Pakistan, including refugees. Most live on the margins, without recourse to social safety nets and with limited access to services and protection mechanisms.

To support families like Zahida's, UNDP urgently rehabilitated 25 schools and hospital buildings in Balochistan. Elsewhere, IOM provided multi-purpose cash assistance to Afghans in Pakistan, like 33-year-old Jumma Gula, whose home on the outskirts of Karachi, Sindh, was destroyed by the floods. A UN pilot enabled communities to share their concerns about climate change with local elected representatives, an approach to environmental justice that is more important than ever. In both the short and long-term, the UN is helping people to rebuild their lives, become more resilient in order to withstand future crises, and access the social protection support they need.

OUTCOME 10



SOCIAL PROTECTION



US\$ 1.6 BILLION

was identified to cover social protection needs after the floods



0.4 MILLION

domestic workers will benefit from a pilot endowment fund in Punjab



80 AGENCIES

included in the SDG 1.3.1 database to facilitate policy analysis

Crises like the 2022 floods and COVID-19 demonstrate how urgently Pakistan needs effective social protection systems. The social protection response to the floods, developed with UN support as part of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, included initiatives to address vulnerabilities and devise shock-responsive social protection policies and programmes to mitigate the impact of future disasters. The Government provided PKR 25,000 each to 1 million people, and with UN assistance the Benazir Income Support Programme monitored the response and enhanced communication systems to provide communities with information on available services. Supporting the Government to develop its Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF) identified the need for US\$1.6 billion for social protection. Policy initiatives, endowments funds to create fiscal space, awareness raising, registration campaigns, financial inclusion and training are some of the ways in which the UN pushed forward the social protection agenda in Pakistan. Following UN advocacy, stakeholders from the government, employers' and workers' organizations pledged to develop a coherent social protection policy framework, linked to other areas of sustainable development to amplify results. A Social Protection Implementation Plan was devised, as was a Digital Integrated Poverty Estimating and Graduation Platform. With UN support, the Government set up a Social Security Coordination Forum to advance the aims of the Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection.

Efforts continued to extend social protection to excluded groups by reforming legislation, revisiting existing expansion schemes, designing a mix of contributory and non-contributory schemes, and reviewing gaps in coverage across the life cycle. With UN support, the Governments of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, and Punjab developed inclusive social protection policies. Home-based workers and domestic workers were brought under the remit of labour laws in Punjab, Islamabad Capital Territory and Balochistan. Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and Islamabad Capital Territory promulgated Domestic Worker Acts. Sindh moved towards universal social protection by expanding the definition of workers in its labour laws – to include all workers in the formal and informal economy. An innovative pilot in Punjab set up an endowment fund and extended a menu of services (health and cash benefits) to domestic workers in Lahore. Plans are afoot to scale up these services to the rest of the province, which would benefit over 400,000 domestic workers. Campaigns registered domestic and home-based workers across Punjab, street vendors in Islamabad, and brick kiln workers – giving them access to social security for the first time.

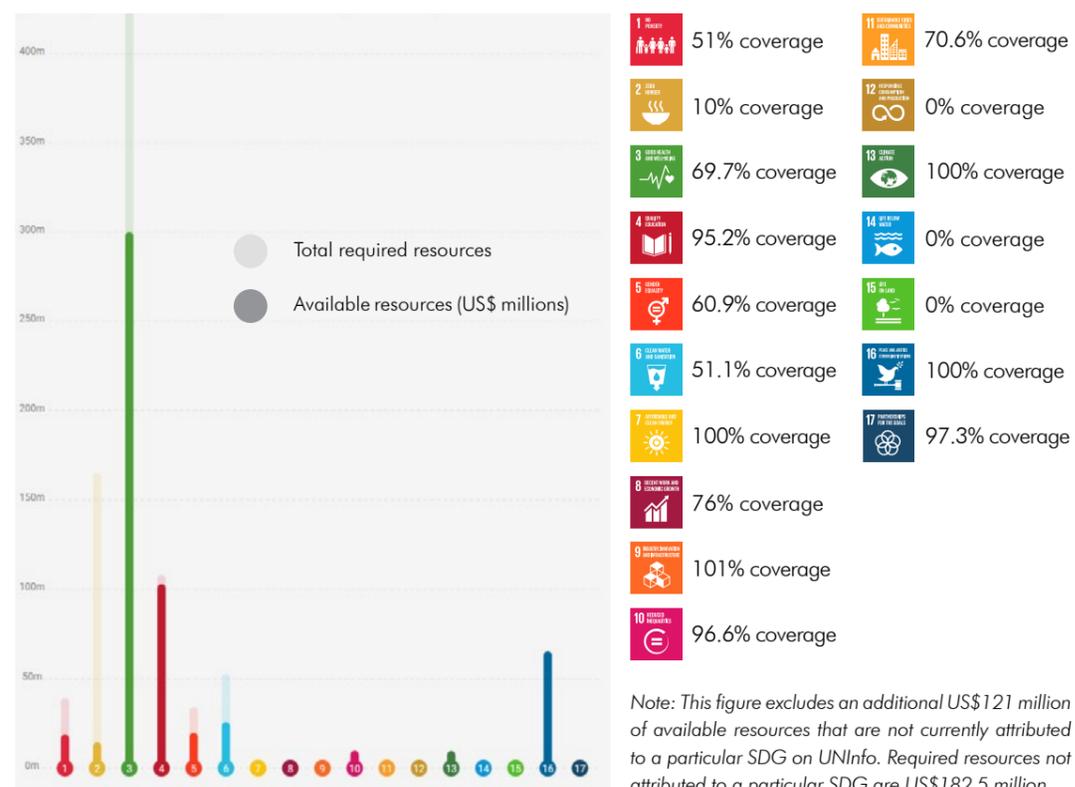
With UN assistance, an SDG 1.3.1 database was operationalized at the Federal SDG Unit, including data on more than 80 agencies – the first platform to provide data for policy analysis to social protection agencies. Pakistan's first digital poverty estimation tool was piloted in Azad Jammu and Kashmir to measure deprivation among adults and children. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, an integrated Management Information System (MIS) on social protection sets the scene for needs-based social protection. One-window service centres were set up to support vulnerable groups and existing social protection beneficiaries. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Employees' Social Security Institution began digitizing social security – thereby simplifying registration, the collection of dues and the disbursement of benefits. UN research provided evidence to inform action on social protection, such studies exploring options for a registry of workers and enterprises, unemployment insurance, social security coverage for the dependants of trans-provincial workers, and Punjab's education cash stipend programme.

SUPPORT FOR PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

In 2022, the UN strengthened partnerships in Pakistan and beyond to achieve the SDGs, including by mobilizing financing in aid of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UN advocacy and donor coordination prompted vital resource mobilization for the flood response across the humanitarian-development nexus. For instance, US\$7 million was mobilized for SRH and GBV services in 2022 and 2023. By securing funding from the World Bank's Emergency Procurement Support for the Pakistan Flood Humanitarian Assistance Programme, the UN provided 27,100 tents and over 2.2 million mosquito nets to affected areas communities with Sindh's Provincial Disaster Management Authority. In collaboration with the Adaptation Fund, a new UN project enhanced long-term community and national-level urban resilience to water scarcity caused by climate change, drought and floods. In Nowshera, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Rawalpindi, Punjab, the project installed 5,000 community-based water harvesting facilities and rainwater harvesting facilities in 50 public sector buildings. Over 100 government officials were trained on construction, operations and maintenance to enable the initiative's replication and sustainability.

Government expenditures are being realigned to advance progress on the SDGs, bolstered by UN advocacy and technical assistance. For example, advocacy with Local Government Departments in all four provinces resulted in the allocation of US\$2.2 million for civil registration and vital statistics, while strategic advocacy led to provincial government allocations of US\$3.6 million for the first nationwide Child Labour Survey in more than two decades. Budget allocations for social protection rose by 45% in 2022 compared to 2021. Support for the National Institute of Population Studies enabled planning and resource mobilization for the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2023 (PDHS). The Government of Punjab allocated more funds for procuring ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) to tackle malnutrition, while the Government of Sindh allocated funding for the Accelerated Action Plan of the Stunting Reduction Programme. WASH programming improved as a result of sustained, high level UN advocacy and engagement through joint sector reviews. Results include an 18% increase in public sector budgetary allocations for the 2022-23 (FY) fiscal year and increased spending capacity (85%) of public sector funds allocated in FY 2021-22. To further enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditure, the UN supported the development of an Expenditure Tracking System to track the alignment of current expenditure with SDG spending. With UN technical assistance, reviews of public financial allocations were institutionalized for annual development plans through the SUN platform, and this growing knowledge was used to systematically advocate for increased investments in nutrition-sensitive interventions. The UN provided advice and assistance to the Government on financing for development and nature capital solutions through a joint SDG Investment Report 2021, the launch of the SDG Investments and Climate Financing Facility to develop high-impact SDG-aligned value propositions for private sector investment. Countrywide consultations on disaster risk financing solutions created buy-in from the Governments of Balochistan and Sindh to develop provincial insurance and risk financing solutions.

UN FUNDING GAP BY SDG: HOW MUCH WE HAVE VS. HOW MUCH WE NEED IN 2022



Strong partnerships also helped to institutionalize capacity development within government departments. For example, working with the Centre for Professional Development of Punjab's Prosecution Department of Punjab led to the institutionalization of a resource pack on GBV for public prosecutors within the department's existing curriculum, enhancing capacities to investigate gender-based crimes. The UN successfully advocated with the Federal Ministry of Education and Professional Training for the development of a disability-inclusive, age-appropriate and gender-sensitive life skills-based education curriculum.

UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY: THE RESULTS OF WORKING BETTER TOGETHER

UN agencies worked together as one to deliver tangible results for the people of Pakistan. Embodying the spirit of UN development system reform, the UN in Pakistan streamlined interventions, improved joint programming at the country level, reduced transaction costs, enhanced accountability, fostered coherence and worked to increase national ownership. For example, the reformed Resident Coordinator's independent, empowered coordination function enabled an integrated journey from humanitarian to development response after the floods in 2022. By pulling in the strengths of the UN system at levels and bringing key players together, the UN was able to provide more timely, effective and relevant support to the Government for the transition from emergency aid to recovery and reconstruction. This included using UNDP's global integrator role for the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, the Resilient Recovery, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Framework (4RF) and the International Conference on a Climate-Resilient Pakistan. With an empowered role through UN reform, the Resident Coordinator became the single point of contact for the Government on the flood response, representing the UN system and humanitarian partners. This reduced the Government's coordination burden and bridged gaps in state systems by helping information flow between provincial and national response structures. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs especially welcomed how the Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) helped organize the first Flash Appeal for the floods – walking them through the process so that they were fully consulted, thereby ensuring national ownership and inclusivity. As part of UN reform, the UN Information Centre (UNIC) supported the UN Country Team's and Humanitarian Country Team's communication needs, especially on the floods. UNRCO further strengthened joint communication capacities by hiring a Media Spokesperson through the Special Purpose Trust Fund (SPTF). This helped the UN speak with one voice, amplifying the collective power of UN advocacy and contributing to sustained global and national media coverage of the floods.

Joint programming gained pace in 2022, enabling allowing UN agencies to efficiently combine their know-how, resources and partnerships in a common cause. For example, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO developed a joint operational plan to better support the Government on maternal, child, adolescent and sexual and reproductive health in 34 flood-affected districts. UNOPS human resource support for WHO was instrumental for efforts to eradicate polio in Pakistan. Other examples that demonstrate the benefits of agencies working together include joint efforts between UNHCR and UNFPA to support health and protection activities in refugee settings, and collaboration between WFP, WHO and UNICEF to tackle malnutrition and improve integrated health services. The reformed Resident Coordinator-led system also enabled resident and non-resident UN agencies to collaborate more effectively, ensuring complementarities. For instance, working with UNDESA before the floods raised awareness of the Living Indus Initiative among senior civil servants. Collaborating with UNEP on the initiative's implementation prompted the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to fast-track a grant of US\$25 million for the Living Indus to address Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change. Joint programmes are also in the pipeline on disaster preparedness, land management and climate resilience.

Throughout 2022, the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) 2.0 enabled joint business operations that eliminated duplication, leveraged the UN's bargaining power and maximized economies of scale. High-impact activities like common administration services, and information and communication technology (ICT) service lines resulted in significant cost savings of nearly US\$0.8 million. The Operations Management Team (OMT) piloted sustainable procurement policies in common Long-term Agreements (LTAs) which contributed to environmentally sustainable and socially responsible practices, as did quality assurance evaluations of external venues and accommodation facilities.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM A CHALLENGING YEAR

2022 was a difficult year, with disastrous floods compounding the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and economic challenges. The UN intensified efforts to respond to needs on the ground by working with partners to identify where assistance was most needed, and what technical support we are best placed to provide. The benefits of UN reform were evident – enabling UN agencies to work in a more collaborative manner under the coordinated leadership of the Resident Coordinator, and to rethink and re-adapt our approach based on rapidly evolving local contexts. Community-based approaches amplified results. For instance, working through community leaders and influencers proved an effective approach for promoting social and behaviour change, especially on preventing violent extremism and gender-based violence. Involving local women and men in decision-making and beneficiary selection for food assistance for assets (FFA) boosted community ownership, making initiatives more effective and their impact more sustainable.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW 2022

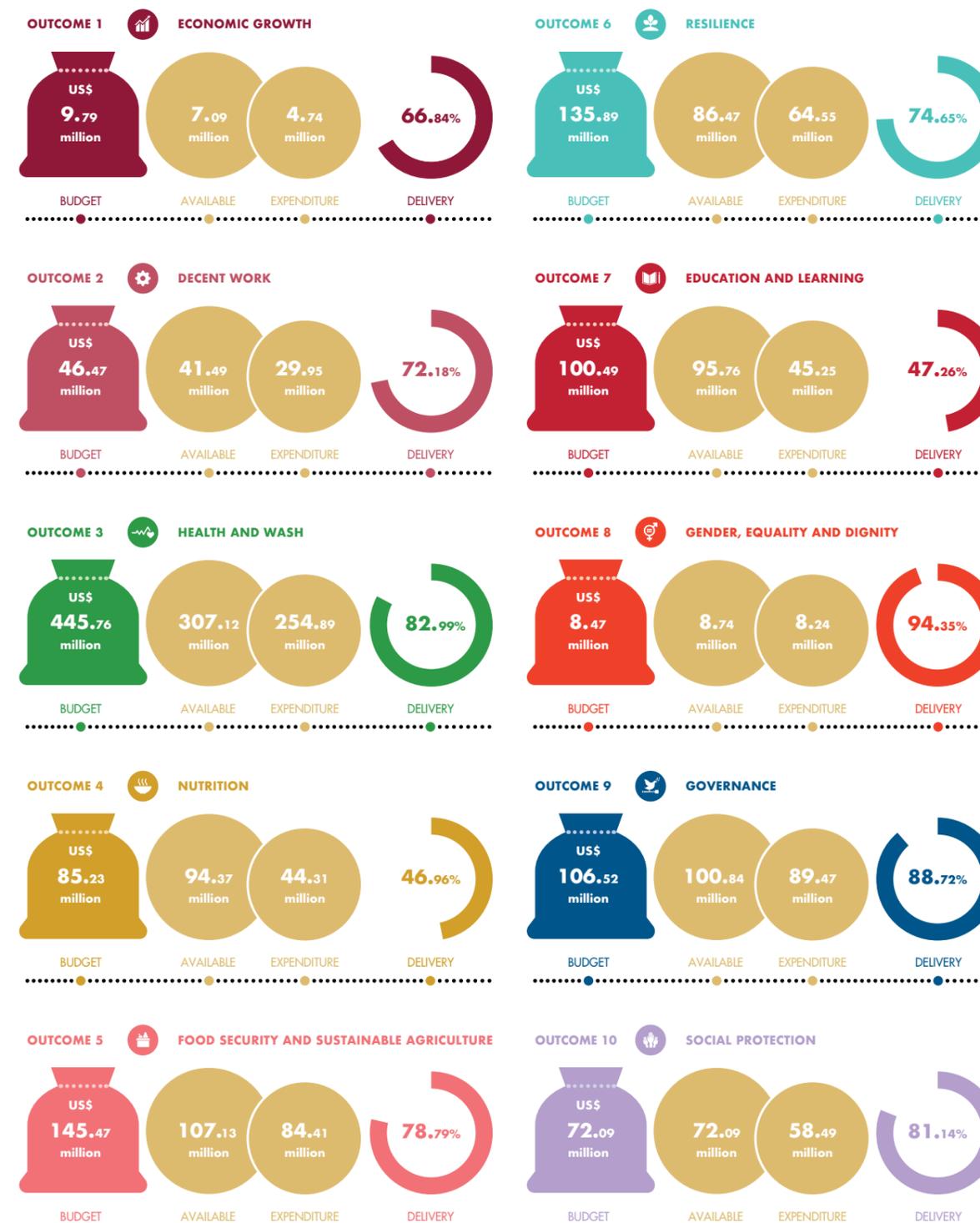


In 2022, the final year of the One UN Programme III's implementation in Pakistan, the UN's required budget was US\$1.156 billion. Available resources of US\$921.10 million were obtained, and expenditure totalled US\$684.29 million, reflecting a delivery rate of 74.29% across the OP III's 10 outcome areas. In addition, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) managed a separate humanitarian budget from different funding streams, whose funds were disbursed to UN agencies and NGOs for humanitarian action in 2022.

One UN Programme III outcome	Required resources/ budget (US\$)	Available resources (US\$) [a]	Expenditure (US\$) [e]	% delivery [100 * e/a]
1. Economic Growth	9,787,000	7,087,525	4,737,399	66.84%
2. Decent Work	46,471,979	41,489,014	29,945,698	72.18%
3. Health and WASH	445,759,145	307,124,234	254,878,554	82.99%
4. Nutrition	85,232,908	94,368,924	44,311,488	46.96%
5. Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture	145,466,473	107,126,150	84,407,203	78.79%
6. Resilience	135,893,780	86,472,924	64,553,398	74.65%
7. Education and Learning	100,486,411	95,761,864	45,253,366	47.26%
8. Gender, Equality and Dignity	8,465,247	8,738,387	8,244,989	94.35%
9. Governance	106,523,519	100,842,934	89,472,662	88.72%
10. Social Protection	72,087,238	72,088,849	58,492,293	81.14%
Total	1,156,173,700	921,100,805	684,297,050	74.29%

UN agency in Pakistan	Required resources (US\$)	Available resources (US\$)	Expenditure (US\$)
FAO	\$27,444,792	\$27,444,786	\$26,901,426
ILO	\$6,328,030	\$3,386,065	\$3,386,065
IOM	\$112,169,266	\$63,674,106	\$43,273,327
UNAIDS	\$15,000	\$2,000	\$-
UNDP	\$71,249,420	\$71,249,420	\$71,249,420
UNESCO	\$5,875,017	\$5,207,044	\$5,206,370
UNFPA	\$10,056,789	\$15,464,331	\$14,289,431
UN Habitat	\$5,917,478	\$5,888,736	\$3,776,771
UNHCR	\$149,394,621	\$149,394,621	\$92,493,759
UNICEF	\$263,345,000	\$249,052,985	\$179,824,082
UNIDO	\$5,037,000	\$5,114,598	\$3,292,399
UNODC	\$16,814,316	\$9,191,204	\$5,360,856
UNOPS	\$43,278,155	\$35,675,812	\$28,238,645
UN Women	\$4,528,792	\$4,528,792	\$4,039,234
WFP	\$206,028,024	\$186,479,687	\$114,128,647
WHO	\$228,692,000	\$89,346,618	\$88,836,618

ONE UN PROGRAMME III FINANCIAL OVERVIEW BY OUTCOME IN 2022





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UNCT FOCUS FOR 2023

2022 was the final year of the One UN Programme III's implementation. In the past five years, the UN's approach has evolved to become more streamlined and participatory, more committed to bridging the nexus between humanitarian and development assistance. Heeding the call of the UN Secretary-General, the UN in Pakistan focused more on delivery and less on processes, more on people and less on bureaucracy. We turn to 2023 with hope, and with renewed resolve – resolve to take forward the UN's partnership with the Government and people of Pakistan through a new framework for Cooperation, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2027.

Developed in consultation with federal, provincial and regional government officials, parliamentarians, civil society, academia and groups of youth, women, persons with disabilities and communities nationwide, the UNSDCF focuses on five priority areas. These are areas where the UN can do most to advance sustainable development by responding to devising long-term solutions for achieving the SDGs in diverse local contexts. In 2023 and beyond, the UN will support basic social services, gender equality and women's empowerment, action on climate change and the environment, sustainable inclusive economic growth and decent work, and accountable responsive governance.

Our new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2023–2027 will focus on five strategic areas:



For example, the Living Indus Initiative is at the heart of the UNSDCF. The devastating floods of 2022 demonstrate why resilience matters more than ever. Unless we anticipate risks, prepare for emergencies, manage disasters, and mitigate and adapt to climate change by building resilience, the consequences are catastrophic. This is where the Living Indus comes in – an umbrella initiative that will consolidate new and existing programmes to spearhead climate adaptation, climate-resilient growth and the environmental restoration of the vitally important Indus Basin. In 2022, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Pakistan's Cabinet approved the initiative, embracing the Living Indus as its own. The UN will be by its side to take the Living Indus forward, matching the scale of climate challenges that Pakistan faces with equally decisive climate action.

Hand in hand with a more concerted focus on climate change, the UN will revitalize efforts on challenges that we have been working on for decades – from poverty to gender-based violence, from gaps in the rule of law to malnutrition. For instance, the UN will work with the Government to roll-out a landmark Stunting Prevention Programme, integrated within its social protection programme (BISP Nashonuma). The programme will improve nutrition outcomes for over 1 million pregnant and lactating women and children under 2 years old, while operationalizing 488 facilitation centres in health care facilities across Pakistan. The UN will focus more than ever on areas that are at risk of being left behind – from South Punjab to Balochistan and the Newly Merged Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

With the new UNSDCF, the UN will redouble efforts to deliver better results for all people in Pakistan. We will continue to apply the highest levels of innovation, technical expertise, people-centred approaches and flexibility to respond to Pakistan's development and humanitarian priorities. Above all, our aim remains unchanged: to leave no one behind, and to reach those furthest behind first.

ACRONYMS

4RF	Resilient Recovery, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Framework
ALAC	Advice and Legal Aid Centre
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
DRR/DRM	Disaster risk reduction/disaster risk management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GBV	Gender-based violence
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Infection prevention and control
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OP III	One United Nations Programme III 2018–2022 (also known as the UNSDF)
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
RC/HC	United Nations Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator
RCCE	Risk communication and community engagement
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator’s Office
UNSDF	United Nations Sustainable Development Framework for Pakistan 2018–2022 (also known as the OP III)
UNSDCF	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023–2027
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
US\$	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization





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PAKISTAN

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