Doubling down on Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals is our best bet to not only end extreme poverty, but to curb inequality and fast-track progress for the people who have been left furthest behind.

Achim Steiner
Administrator
United Nations Development Programme
In 2018 we celebrated many new beginnings. The people of Pakistan participated in the General Election, the second time in history that an elected government completed its term of office and handed over power to an elected successor. Prior to the election we supported the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) to inform voters, train polling officials and bring out the vote, especially among women and disadvantaged communities. This was an important contributor to ensuring peaceful and transparent polling, and a milestone on the long path to ensuring that all eligible voters, including women, transgenders, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups are registered and exercise this constitutional right.

For the people of the Newly Merged Districts (formerly Federally Administered Tribal Areas, FATA), this year truly marks the start of a new era. In May 2018, parliament passed the Twenty-Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. This amendment merged FATA with adjoining Chhyber Pachtuwa province and for the first time in history brought its people under the same constitutional arrangements and judicial oversight following many years of insecurity, displacement and marginalization. We at UNDP are proud of the role we have played in providing technical support, convening debate and supporting the government in this historic change. We commit to working closely with the people of the Newly Merged Districts, and with the government to realize the promise of this amendment, help build peace and a vibrant economic landscape and bring this region from the periphery into the heart of Pakistan.

Another great advancement celebrated around the world was the passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2018. It is among the most progressive such legislation globally. While its true impact will be realized with effective implementation, this law makes Pakistan a global trailblazer in protecting the rights of a historically marginalized community. In particular by recognizing and protecting self-perceived gender identity, UNDP’s role, in providing technical support and convening an inclusive debate to shape the bill, has been commended.

For UNDP, this year marked the start of new commitments. At the corporate level, we rolled out our new strategic plan, which will guide our support around the world from 2018 to 2022. This plan, which responds to the changing needs of a rapidly changing world, offers six “signature solutions,” six themes
around which we organize our support to countries. These are: keeping people out of poverty, governance for peaceful, just and inclusive societies, crime prevention and increased resilience, nature-based solutions for development, clean affordable energy, and women’s empowerment and gender equality. Together, these themes are a pathway to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In Pakistan too, UNDP has seen the start of a new commitment. This year we began implementing a new country programme. Drawing on our global experience, Pakistan’s international and national commitments and the lessons learned from the first few years of work to achieve the SDGs, the new country programme (2018–2022) is driven by efforts to accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs.

It acknowledges the challenges that Pakistan and the world face in achieving sustainable, equitable and transformational change, and underscores the need to expand partnerships and tap into non-traditional sources of financing to achieve sustainable development. We are now at a fifth of the way through the SDG period. Pakistan has been a global trustee in setting up the structures and systems needed to achieve the SDGs. In 2018 a national SDG framework was approved. SDG units are now operating in every province and at the centre, and collaborative work has improved data collection for monitoring progress. There are openings that promote innovation and the participation of young people and the private sector in achieving the goals. Moreover, we have seen greater parliamentary engagement, with a new SDG taskforce established in Balochistan. We must maintain this momentum and increase it if we are to achieve peace and prosperity for all people.

Similarly, while there is growing awareness of the need to preserve the natural environment, reduce carbon emissions, explore clean energy generation, and mitigate the effects of climate change, far more needs to be done to achieve human and economic development while safeguarding the environment. Pakistan is uniquely vulnerable to climate change. Its mountain villages risk sudden, devastating glacial lake outburst flooding (GLOF), while the plains experience both droughts and floods. Every Pakistani will have noted that episodes of extreme summer heat are becoming more frequent, or experienced the choking smog that blights many cities, particularly in winter. Taking evidence-based action is not just a matter of safeguarding the environment, it is a matter of protecting the health and economic future of Pakistan’s people.

On this note, I am proud to highlight the part UNDP is playing in contributing to the government’s 10 Billion Tree Tsunami initiative. By promoting reforestation and sustainable forest management in several areas of the country, we are helping to improve native forest cover, protect wildlife and their habitats and build local resilience and guardianship of the land.

In this country programme we have put a deliberate focus on equity, to ensure that Pakistan women play an equal part in their country’s development and the decisions it takes. As such, we are bringing a gender lens to bear in all our work, internally and externally, and considering the impacts on, and voices of women at every stage. This is a long process, but even in historically conservative parts of the newly merged districts we have seen some successes, with the formation of women’s community groups, the overseeing of local infrastructure projects in some areas.

In 2019, at UNDP we are reflecting on our experience in supporting the Government of Pakistan and all our partners. While we foresee significant challenges ahead, we are confident that the strong partnerships built over the years, and a commitment to succeed, seeking innovative approaches to come up with local solutions to address development challenges, will help us to reach our common goal: an equitable, prosperous, peaceful and resilient Pakistan.

Ignacio Artaza
Resident Representative a.i.
UNDP-Pakistan
HIGHLIGHTS 2018

105 MILLION
VOTERS INCLUDING
46.73 MILLION WOMEN
REACHED BY VOTER
INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

7.89 MILLION
PEOPLE
HALF OF THEM WOMEN
SERVED BY MOBILE POLICE STATIONS
WITH DEDICATED GENDER DESKS

05 MILLION
PARA CITIZENS RECEIVED
FULL CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
FOLLOWING MERGER WITH
KHUMBER PAKHTUNKHWA,
WITH UNDP SUPPORT FOR MAST TRAINING
AND DEVELOPMENT

151,000 HECTARES
OF LAND BROUGHT UNDER
MANAGEMENT BY FOREST DEPARTMENTS
IN KHUMBER PAKHTUNKHWA,
PUNJAB AND Sindh, AND
3,900 HECTARES
OF PROTECTED LAND RESTORED

697 METRIC TONS
OF FAIRMILE
PERSISTENT
ORGANIC POLLUTANTS
INVENTORIED FOR
SAFE DISPOSAL

15,300 PEOPLE
INCLUDING
7,800 WOMEN
BENEFITED FROM
UNDP-SUPPORTED COMMUNITY-LED
INFRASTRUCTURE IN BALSAGHATAN

98,000 PEOPLE
HALF OF THEM WOMEN
BENEFITED FROM 74 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE
SCHEMES AND 14 GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SERVICES
PROJECTS IN THE NEWLY MERGED DISTRICTS

76,100 CHILDREN
PEOPLE
29,300 GIRLS
RECEIVED ACCESS TO
IMPROVED EDUCATION IN THE NEWLY MERGED DISTRICTS
THROUGH 475 REHABILITATED SCHOOLS

4,250 YOUTH EMPLOYED
IN THE G A R D E N I N D U S T R Y
BRINGING THE NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED FOR
VULNERABLE KARACHI YOUTH TO 18,750

NATIONAL SDG FRAMEWORK
APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

SDG UNITS
EXIST IN ALL PROVINCES AS PART OF
SDG COUNTRY SUPPORT PLATFORM HOSTED IN PAKISTAN

EDUCATION
EMPLOYMENT ENGAGEMENT
NATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT
BROUGHT KEY YOUTH CONCERNS TO NATIONAL ATTENTION

ISLAMABAD URBAN PLATFORM
ESTABLISHED TO IDENTIFY AND
ACT ON CRITICAL CONCernS

ON THE NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
PREPARED BY NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

CREDIBLE ELECTIONS

In 2018, Pakistan’s second-ever democratic transition of power took place. UNDP support to the ECP in implementing and revising Elections Act, 2017 and its strategic plan was crucial in conducting an inclusive and credible general election.

Our support included the development and use of a Results Management System which enhanced transparency in results reporting, training for 85,000 election officials nationwide to improve accuracy and transparency in compiling election results and conducting a voter education and information campaign reaching 105 million voters (46.73 million women).

Far fewer women are registered to vote than men, limiting their democratic rights to choose their representatives. In the run-up to General Election 2018, we supported ECP-led women voter registration campaign. This enabled 4.3 million women to register for national identity cards, enabling them not only to vote but to access basic financial, education and legal services. This was supported with multilateral funding from USAID, Japan and UN Women, which helped enhance transparency and contributed to a substantial absolute increase in voter turnout.

“Germany and UNDP work in close partnership to improve local governance and promote SDGs in Pakistan. Jointly, Germany’s state-run implementing agency GIZ and UNDP have organized three inter-provincial conferences for enabling provinces to develop context-specific policy and institutional frameworks leading to improved governance of devolved subjects.

Germany (GIZ) and UNDP also supported the Executive Board Meeting of the United Cities Local Governance Asia-Pacific Region which included a high-profile international conference on localizing SDGs which was attended by experts from 14 different countries. They also collaborate on their support to the SDG units established at the Planning and Development Departments of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.”

Dr Jürgen Zell
Head of Development Cooperation
German Embassy Islamabad

“The European Union and UNDP share a deep commitment to Pakistan’s future. I am very pleased with our successful partnership to build peaceful societies governed by the rule of law in particular in the Newly Merged Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and in Balochistan.”

Jean-François Cautain
Ambassador of the European Union in Pakistan
Under UNDP’s new country programme for Pakistan, in 2018 we re-emphasized building partnerships to develop innovative solutions to development challenges. Thus, in General Election 2018, we partnered with Vima to reach out to voters through robocalls and text messaging.

As co-chair of the Gender and Disability Electoral Working Group, we facilitated constructive engagement between the ECP and stakeholders working on the rights of women, transgender and disabled persons. For instance, a transgender election conference drafted the first-ever charter of demands on political inclusion and electoral participation of this community.

**PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT**

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, UNDP supported 46 provincial parliamentarians to improve the effectiveness and accountability of legislation through training on rules of business, SDGs and climate change legislation.

After completing a legislative gap analysis in these two assemblies, we filed a major gap by help establish SDG taskforces to close the gap between legislation and SDG implementation in the coming years.

At the federal level, we enhanced the capacity of 720 senior government officials on evidence-based policy, planning, budgeting and implementation. We also created a platform for interprovincial coordination meetings to exchange best practices on improving service delivery by local governments.

**HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL INCLUSION**

With the devolution of rule of law and human rights to the sub-national level, UNDP focused interventions at provincial and local levels, supporting participatory decision-making and encouraging inclusion.

We supported the development of a conceptual and methodological framework and human rights digital system for data collection, analysis, monitoring and reporting. This was used to identify human rights priority indicators and data disaggregation needs for the SDGs.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, we supported the development of a 5-year strategic plan for the Peshawar High Court. The approval of a provincial human rights policy with associated capacity development for key officials and a Human Rights Information Management System laid the foundation for improved monitoring and reporting on national and international reporting obligations.

**RULE OF LAW**

In 2018, UNDP continued support for rule of law in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, focusing on access to justice, demand for legal and policing services, and building the capacity of service providers. Right to life police stations were established in five districts, and 62 dedicated gender desks set up, with trained women police officers, to facilitate women. A total of 7.89 million people, half of them women, are served by model police stations.

We trained 144 police officers in crime scene investigation, community policing, gender-responsive policing and communication skills.

George Sullivan
Program Officer, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Pakistan

*Partnership with UNDP has proven invaluable in P&J’s efforts to build capacity in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). The INL-funded UNDP-conducted Joint Police Training Centre allows KP Police to meet the challenge of training more police in support of the KP-PFIA merger, while revision of Model Police Stations will enhance service delivery to the community, including its most vulnerable citizens. INL is pleased to enjoy this productive partnership with UNDP.*

Focus group discussion on the model exclusive, stigma and discrimination reduction by transgender persons in healthcare and social security safety net systems

In 2018, the Senate and National Assembly passed the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2018, making Pakistan a beacon for protecting the rights of the transgender community. We supported the National Commission on Human Rights to craft this bill based on inclusive nationwide consultations with the transgender community and other stakeholders, building consensus on social exclusion and self-identification, legal rights and access to justice, political participation, economic empowerment, and security threats. A major study on marginalized and vulnerable populations brought the perspectives of transgender persons on their social, cultural, economic, political and security environment to the fore, and mapped public perceptions of this largely invisible community.

National and provincial capacity building training on reporting to international human rights mechanisms.
We supported access to legal aid for 4,738 of the most marginalized people, enabling them to seek redress through the justice system. We continued strengthening informal mechanisms for dispute resolution, providing 124 members of dispute resolution councils with training on mediation and basic law, with evidence of substantial improvement in the performance of these councils. Of the 7,797 cases received in 2018, 5,381 were resolved and 1,223 were referred for legal action. Only 1291, representing less than a fifth of the total were still under process at the end of the year.

Participation in the women lawyers’ network increased to 103 in 2018, and its geographical focus was extended to all of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Through a collaboration with our UNDP counterparts in China, we created avenues for south-south cooperation between the Peshawar High Court in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Supreme Court of China, particularly in court automation, digitization and improved case management systems.

Thanks to our strong partnerships and longstanding and successful engagement with the rule of law sector, in 2018 we expanded these interventions to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Newly Merged Districts and Balochistan. In collaboration with UN Women and UNODC we implemented a joint project for strengthening rule of law and improving access to justice.

Two major studies underpinning future action were completed: in the Newly Merged Districts, a study of reform (customary law) and means of extending the formal justice system, and an analysis of the Levi’s gendered force in Balochistan.

With funding from the UNDP Innovation Facility, we applied “positive deviance” to study “outlier” women in deeply conservative areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Newly Merged Districts who have joined the workforce, gone to school or served their communities. The study found that local female role models play inspirational and influence roles; jobs supporting women such as issuing computerized national identity cards for women are more acceptable; and that winning over influential male family members and having them advocate for women’s behalf is critical.

Integrating Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Newly Merged Districts

With the historic passage of the Twenty-Fifth Amendment to the Constitution and the extension of constitutional rights to five million citizens in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Newly Merged Districts, we came forward to provide urgent support to the process of mainstreaming the region politically, administratively and financially. We provided technical support to key departments to deliver the letter and spirit of the merger in the Chief Minister’s Strategic Support Unit, finance and local government departments, and helped develop a US$ 10 billion economic integration plan that will underpin more development by 2020 than in the past seven decades. We entered into a two-year joint UN programme to strengthen resilience, improve access to services, make local governments more responsive and accountable, and develop a vibrant, inclusive economic environment.

With funding from the UNDP Innovation Facility, we applied “positive deviance” to study “outlier” women in deeply conservative areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Newly Merged Districts who have joined the workforce, gone to school or served their communities. The study found that local female role models play inspirational and influential roles; jobs supporting women such as issuing computerized national identity cards for women are more acceptable; and that winning over influential male family members and having them advocate for women’s behalf is critical.

For Ruhinsana Bibi, life has never been easy. She belongs to an area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province where women lack access to fundamental rights and where rights violations are common. She was forced to marry against her will and, despite her attempts at compromise, could not make the marriage work.

Ruhinsana Bibi had never been to a police station and did not know how to report her case. But determined to get custody of her children, she approached a paralegal and learned about women’s desks at police stations. She reached out to a woman police officer who helped her approach an alternate dispute resolution committee. “The conflict was settled and Ruhinsana Bibi is now the custodian of her children.”

Ruhinsana Bibi was pleased with the process. “The women police officers were friendly and paid all due attention to my case,” she said.

Trained by UNDP, paralegals across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are resolving family disputes, agricultural issues and cases of domestic violence, providing access to justice for marginalized individuals.
### Achievements 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>850,000</strong></th>
<th><strong>105 Million</strong></th>
<th><strong>4.3 Million</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Election Officials trained for Central Election 2018</td>
<td>Voters including 46.73 Million Women reached by Voter Information Campaign</td>
<td>Women registered for National Identity Cards, enabling them to vote</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Believe in Institutions

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<th><strong>468</strong></th>
<th><strong>11</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentarians in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan trained to improve effectiveness and accountability</td>
<td>Ministries technically supported to improve service delivery through performance contracts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Human Rights Policy

- **7.89 Million** People, half of them women served by mobile police stations with dedicated gender desks
- **4,738** Legal aid for the most marginalized people (2,149 women) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- **700** Senior government officials trained in evidence-based decision making
- **05 Million** Pata citizen registered full constitutional rights following merger with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with UNDP support for legal training and development

### Looking Ahead

Service delivery will be enhanced through local government reforms in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and youth will be helped to build resilience against violent extremism.

UNDP will build ECP capacity through training, including for polling staff, support the website, overseas voting platform and integration of results and management software; support women voter registration; engage youth volunteers for civic education; and build capacity in the Senate and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan Provincial Assemblies.

UNDP’s ongoing support for the integration of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Newly Merged Districts will continue, focusing on expanding public finance management and pension reforms, and the Provincial Commission on the Status of Women in this region.

Support will continue for performance contracts for 11 ministries, to conduct a baseline citizens’ satisfaction index, and reward public sector innovations. UNDP will train officials on evidence-based decision making.

In 2019, UNDP will provide digitization support to the Ministry of Human Rights and help adopt a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

Support will continue for performance contracts for 11 ministries, to conduct a baseline citizens’ satisfaction index, and reward public sector innovations. UNDP will train officials on evidence-based decision making.

The rule of law programme will be expanded across Pakistan and a training evaluation system launched at the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Judicial Academy. UNDP will support a joint police training centre and work with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bar Council on legal aid.

Support will also be provided for the inclusion of the Newly Merged Districts in the Provincial Finance Commission, with technical assistance to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on the National Financial Commission Award.
BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE

In 2018, UNDP supported vulnerable communities to build resilience through small-scale infrastructure development, and to lay the foundation for peace and tolerance in future generations.

In Balochistan’s Noorki and Qila Abdullah districts, 15,300 people benefited from 40 UNDP-supported, community-led small-scale infrastructure schemes. The beneficiaries included over 7,000 women and 1,350 children with disabilities. These low-cost high-impact schemes were identified and monitored by community groups and included building roads for improved access to services.

We engaged with madrassahs (religious seminars) at the policy level to develop a collectively-owned engagement strategy to inculcate values of peace, tolerance and inclusiveness among madrassah students. This sensitive initiative was carefully designed and implemented in close consultation with government counterparts.

Following the success of the Refugee Affected Hosting Areas programme, with our partnership and close coordination, the Government of Balochistan provided $1 million to replicate community-level support in three districts.

“UNDP is a proven and trustworthy partner of USAID in Pakistan. Over the last year, UNDP has effectively delivered critical assistance to conflict-affected communities in an extremely challenging environment. Together, we have restored livelihoods of families and rehabilitated priority infrastructure in support of, and in partnership with, the Government of Pakistan’s efforts to integrate the Newly Merged Districts. The work being done is crucial to achieving a more stable, peaceful, and prosperous Pakistan.”

Timothy Donnay
USAID Acting Mission Director in Pakistan
As most families returned to pacified areas within Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Newly Merged Districts, UNDP support continued to improve access to social and economic services and through community mobilization and infrastructure schemes. Over 98,000 people, half of them women, benefitted from 146 community infrastructure schemes and 14 government social services projects. These included link roads, small dams and irrigation channels constructed or improved with community participation and oversight, as well as schools and health facilities.

In this highly conservative environment, women’s inclusion and empowerment through a gender-sensitive approach which respects local customs remained a central focus. The formation of community organizations for women remained a challenge, but sustained efforts and engagement with community elders led to the formation of 10 women’s community organizations out of the 365 formed to oversee and support community infrastructure initiatives.

In 2018, 473 government schools were revived with our support, benefiting 76,300 schoolchildren with access to improved educational services. About 38 percent of schools rehabilitated in areas of return were girls’ schools, benefiting 29,300 girls. Under the EU-funded Education and Peacebuilding Programme a partnership with UNICEF leveraged its expertise in the technical components of education support, including teacher training, school kits, advocacy and enrolment, while UNDP focused on rehabilitating damaged infrastructure.

We supported livelihoods training and grants to 746 people in the Newly Merged Districts. Of these, 63 percent were women, a testament to how our approach to gender sensitivity helped create good relations with local communities.

The RATA Economic Revitalization Programme will help transition from the recovery phase by setting the foundations of long-term development as the Newly Merged Districts enter into the Pakistan’s mainstream. Thanks to USAID, USD 15 million were allocated to support this transition and will be leveraged to mobilize additional resources in 2019.

“Japan and UNDP have worked together to improve the livelihoods of people of Pakistan. In recent years, UNDP’s projects that are implemented in partnership with Japan have focused on developing the leadership faced by the people, especially young people. In addition, Japan is supporting several UNDP on-going projects such as youth empowerment in Sindh and KP, electoral assistance and strengthening disaster preparedness in the coastal areas. We thank the UNDP team for making tremendous efforts to deliver results. We hope that the UNDP-Japan partnership will bring the people of Pakistan a brighter future.”

Kuninori Matsuda
Ambassador of Japan in Pakistan
YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

2018 was a pivotal year for UNDP youth programming. New partnerships with Japan and Norway (over US$ 6 million) will help address challenges faced by youth and focus on education, employment and engagement. The three pillars identified as critical for youth empowerment by the National Human Development Report.

Taking the opportunity of General Election 2018, we organized a federal dialogue to encourage mainstream political parties to include youth development in their election manifestos.

To promote youth employment and economic inclusion, we identified 8,000 micro-entrepreneurs who will be trained and mentored in business management skills, helping them start new businesses and expand existing enterprises. This will not only help these young people prosper and employ others, it will reduce vulnerability to involvement in violence and conflict by providing opportunities for meaningful social and economic engagement.

In Karachi, 4,250 vulnerable youth from crisis-affected communities were employed in the garment industry, bringing the total number of jobs created to 11,337, with at least 40 percent women securing employment. Sectoral studies were conducted in the automotive, logistics and retail sectors to expand the scope of job placements.

With Pakistan ranking 146 for women’s economic participation and opportunity out of 159 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index for 2018, gender is mainstreamed in all our youth empowerment activities. Even in areas where the local context discourages working with women, over 30 percent of beneficiaries were female, and we expanded outreach to them using mobile and social media. We also developed a partnership focusing on women’s leadership development and mentorship under the youth empowerment programme. These measures contributed towards empowering women as peacebuilders, decision-makers and economic actors.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, we organized the Youth Innovation Challenge, which selected 150 young people to pitch innovative approaches to achieving the SDGs. An SDG bootcamp was also tested and scaled up as a national initiative funded by the Youth CoLab. This incubation exercise helped entrepreneurs refine their approaches and target larger markets and audiences. A total of 47 young people (13 women) with promising and scalable ideas were given grants of PKR 70,000 to implement their grassroots community development projects.

“Our school building was not in good condition. With cracked floors, damaged walls, faulty electrical wiring, peeling-off paint, and crumbling plaster, the building looked abandoned,” said Sayy Abbass (13), a Grade 4 student at the only school in Khunduraz village, Kurram. Established as a primary school, Government Middle School Ahmadzai was later upgraded to include the middle grades. However, the passage of time, lack of maintenance and the harsh climate severely damaged the building, creating worst conditions for its 150 students and teachers.

Government Middle School Ahmadzai is one of 95 schools rehabilitated by UNDP in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Newly Merged Districts with support from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund. Completed within four months, the works included rehabilitation of the main building, pitch protection, an improved roof and flooring, electric work, minor plastering and painting, the construction of a concrete pathway and flagstaff, and new garbage bins and whiteboards. To provide easy access to classrooms, a ramp was constructed for persons with special needs.
**Achievements 2018**

- **15,300 People**
  - Including 7,800 women
  - Benefited from UNDP-supported community-level infrastructure in Balochistan

- **98,000 People**
  - Half of them women
  - Benefited from 56 community infrastructure schemes and 16 government social services projects in the newly merged districts

- **76,100 Children**
  - 29,300 girls
  - Received access to improved education in the newly merged districts through 473 rehabilitated schools

**Believe in Communities**

- **746 People**
  - 63% women
  - In the newly merged districts received skills training and livelihood grants

**Looking Ahead**

- In 2019, UNDP’s Kamyab Jawan youth empowerment initiative will position itself as a lead partner in the Prime Minister’s Youth Programme. UNDP will also mobilize resources for SDG acceleration in Balochistan and assist the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in demonstrating the merger dividend for its newly merged districts.

- Working with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, UNDP will promote youth empowerment in the tourism sector, develop employment opportunities, and establish camping villages for eco-tourism. Vulnerable youth will be provided on-the-job training in the private sector, particularly in the garment and automobile industries.

- In Balochistan, UNDP will support the launch of a Government Innovation Lab to find solutions to service delivery challenges and provide youth with demand-oriented vocational and entrepreneurship training.

- Across Pakistan, UNDP will work to strengthen the ability of youth in public sector and religious education to succeed in a peaceful, inclusive society. Priorities include an innovation challenge for young people, supporting their sustained interactions with policymakers, and providing mentorship for emerging women leaders.
WHERE WE WORKED IN 2018

BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

ACCELERATING ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

FOSTERING DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIALOGUE

Project Implementing Districts 2018

Country Office - Islamabad
Sub Offices - Peshawar and Quetta
OUR WORK IN BALOCHISTAN

In Balochistan, geography, sparse population, poverty and weak capacity pose severe challenges to achieving economic and human development. Recognizing this, UNDP extends tailored support to the province through its Quetta sub-office, which oversees and manages the crucial partnership with government, civil society and communities that underpin our work.

Our support to the ECP in conducting free and fair elections in 2018 included training for polling staff in the province, contributing to a smooth and transparent process. Following General Election 2018, we worked with incoming members of the provincial assembly, providing training on rules of business and key development issues. As we turned towards strengthening parliamentary oversight mechanisms, in 2018 we established an SDG taskforce to align legislation and SDG achievement over the term of this parliament.

After the successful implementation of a role of law programme in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in 2018 we extended this programme to Balochistan with the development of a five-year rule of law roadmap for the province, which was approved by the Cabinet. This was underpinned by research on the Levies which provided clear recommendations on the way forward for this paramilitary force.

A south-south partnership with China concluding in 2018 provided support to three districts where flooding had caused severe damage to schools. In areas where the key infrastructure and services were strained by the burden of hosting Afghan refugees, community-led infrastructure projects improved access to services for 15,300 people.

Prior research in Balochistan had revealed the risks of a long-running drought on nutrition and well-being. In late 2018, the provincial government declared a nutritional emergency in the province. Recognizing that long-term solutions are needed, we enhanced food and water security in and around areas by promoting sustainable land management practices.
OUR WORK IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWAA

UNDP's long-standing partnership with the government and people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Newly Merged Districts extends from policy to direct support. Our sub-office in Peshawar oversees and strengthens this partnership and provides an integrated package of support tailored to locally-specific needs.

The aims to create robust, trusted governance and service provision; and a sustainable, integrated and vibrant economic landscape that offers opportunities for young people to learn, earn and participate, avoid triggers of extremism, and remain productive and peaceful citizens.

As a long-running period of insecurity and displacement In FATA came to an end, we worked to resume education and economic activity, and to ensure long-term stability and growth. We supported the development and implementation of the Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy and provided a platform for research and evidence on addressing FATA anomalous constitutional position.

In 2018, this process culminated in the historic Twenty-Fifth Amendment to the Constitution which merged FATA with neighbouring Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. We work closely with government partners in the Newly Merged Districts, improving governance and building connectivity in a region that had long been outside the Pakistani mainstream. This includes support for strengthened democratic governance through rule of law reform, an elected local governance system, and socioeconomic planning.

Under the FATA Transition and Recovery Programme, we invest in rehabilitation of basic infrastructure, restarting and renewing education services, skills development and livelihoods creation, and institution-building.

With funding from donors, we are working towards economic revitalization in North and South Waziristan and Khyber. This includes restoring livelihoods in the short term, providing investment capital for small businesses in the medium term, and developing the region’s business environment in the long term.

By investing in skills training and peace building activities, and providing avenues for young people to engage with their communities, broader society and each other, we help build a more integrated, secure and peaceful society. We focus particularly on women, respecting local norms while advocating for their inclusion in education, employment and community engagement.

At the end of 2018 we began a major One UN programme in the Newly Merged Districts in the areas of resilience and livelihoods development, access to services, accountable governance, and inclusive economic growth, with the cooperation of UN Agencies. We also mobilized funding for continued governance reform, an indicator of our ongoing commitment to the region.

Across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa capacity-building strengthened local governments while at provincial level, we supported the passage of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Human Rights Policy, approved by government in 2018 and

accompanied by an innovative information management system. We also supported the establishment of an SDG taskforce.

Since 2011 our rule of law programme in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has improved policing through training in policing and investigation, the establishment of model police stations with gender docks, and the establishment of a police training school and forensics laboratory in Swat. It has supported the first women lawyers to be called to the bar training for judges and para-legals, the provision of legal aid, and policy development to enhance judicial independence. From 2018, this initiative began to be expanded to the Newly Merged Districts as they are incorporated into mainstream judicial systems.

To protect fragile environments and mitigate disaster risks, we worked with communities and government to manage mountain ecosystems and threats. In Kaghan valley, and began scaling up community-led protections against GLOF in mountainous regions.
ACCELERATING ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

With the start of UNDP’s new country programme, institutional capacity strengthening remained integral to policy support. We continued efforts to align public financial management to a climate perspective, supporting government efforts to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. At the federal level, we supported the Ministries of Water Resources and National Food Security and Research to strengthen budgeting frameworks.

We supported the Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors in developing multilingual handbooks for journalists on climate-smart reporting.

To promote sustainable energy, we partnered with the Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform to develop the National Action Plan on Sustainable Energy for All. Including a commitment to doubling the share of renewables and energy efficiency.

At provincial level, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa notified a Climate Change Financing Framework, committing to mainstreaming climate change within public financial management. A climate change budget coding and expenditure tracking system was designed for the province similar to that at federal level, intended to enhance transparency in fiscal operations and assist in tracking climate relevant expenditure.

In 2018, we launched Pakistan’s first Green Climate Fund project in partnership with the government, to mitigate the potentially catastrophic effects of GLOF in Pakistan’s mountainous north, potentially affecting 29 million people. These funds scale up to 15 districts in Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

“The Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan and UNDP work collaboratively on all environmental fronts including combating desertification, natural resource management, biodiversity conservation in the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation. The partnership has made a significant impact on conservation and development in Pakistan. The strong component of working with UNDP is that its objectives are very well aligned with priorities of the Government of Pakistan including C40 cities and Green Pakistan, 10 Billion Tree Tsunami and Recharge Pakistan Programme."

Malik Amin Aalam
Federal Minister and Adviser to Prime Minister of Pakistan for Climate Change.
Reducing Pollutants and Emissions

UNDP has been instrumental in improving awareness of the health hazards of certain chemicals, and taking precautionary measures for workers and their families.

An ongoing area of support has been assisting the government in developing legal and regulatory frameworks for eliminating persistent organic pollutants (POPs) under the Stockholm Convention. We supported a gap analysis to determine which rules will be amended in national legislation on POPs. Implementing comprehensive legislation will help reduce exposure to highly toxic and long-lasting chemicals.

We supported provincial environmental protection departments in monitoring POPs (pesticides and phytotoxic biocides) stocks, and for storage and disposal. Safe disposal will begin in 2019 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. 697 restrictions of POPs were invented.

Sustainable Land Use and Preserving Biodiversity

UNDP seeks to improve management of natural resources and preserve biodiversity through policy frameworks and forest conservation. In 2018, we supported all four provincial governments to draft integrated sustainable land management policies. With our support, the Government of Sindh also drafted the Sindh Forest Policy and Sindh Wildlife Policy. These policies and plans emphasize gender sensitivity and include tailored measures for women in the forestry sector, providing them with equal opportunities as custodians of the land.

Restoration efforts involved networking with government institutions and establishing boundary pillars clearly demarcating areas for protection. A total of 1,51,000 hectares in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab were brought under the ownership and improved management of provincial forest departments and were mapped by the Survey of Pakistan. Additionally, 3,900 hectares of forest land were restored and rehived in Punjab (Chawal and Kahotab), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Kaghan and Siran) and Sindh (Sukkur and Kot Dihangar), helping to sequester carbon in the future. The government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa conserved 15,000 hectares of land jointly with communities in Kaghan and Siran, protecting biodiversity with UNDP support.

To equip local communities to use resources sustainably and equitably, we supported the establishment of biogas plants in forest landscapes in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, reducing the burden on women who would otherwise collect fuelwood from forests.

Forest rehabilitation not only improved protection and conservation, it benefited local communities who could avoid non-timber forest products. Sustainable land management in arid and semi-arid areas also increased livelihood opportunities and ensured food and water security.

We also helped provide basic services, e.g., safe drinking water to local communities, reaching a total of 30,410 people in Gilgit-Baltistan, Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

“Italy’s long-standing friendship and partnership with Gilgit-Baltistan predates Partition and we are proud to uphold them after more than a century through initiatives that are designed for the benefit of local people and their environment, and bear testimony to the close relationship that both Italian and Pakistani mountain people share to their own land.”

Stefano Pontecorvo
Italian Ambassador in Pakistan
reducing health hazards from contaminated water while conserving water resources. Clean drinking water collection points in Gilgit-Baltistan and Punjab saved women time, energy and resources utilized in fetching water while also reducing health hazards.

In 2018, we initiated a partnership with the Global Environment Facility and the Snow Leopard Foundation, to protect endangered snow leopards in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit- Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The Government of Italy also partnered with us for the conservation of Dassail and Central Karakoram National Parks in Gilgit-Baltistan through conservation planning and livelihoods improvement. Consultations were initiated and baselines prepared to establish the first ecological connectivity corridor between these protected areas. In 2018, more than 10,000 people benefited from these interventions.

**PREPARING FOR DISASTERS**

In 2018, UNDP continued support for disaster risk reduction (DRR) at two levels: enhancing government capacity to reduce disaster risks at every level, and building community resilience.

We facilitated the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in drafting a National Strategy and Plan of Action on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR and at the local level supported the development of district disaster management plans in Punjab (Ghotki and Kashmore districts) and Punjab (Rajapur and Muzaffargarh districts). Similarly, our technical support to provincial disaster management authorities in Punjab and Sindh underpinned DRR policy, enabling them to develop private sector engagement strategies.

Strengthened partnerships with fellow UN agencies (World Food Programme and Food and Agriculture Organization), civil society (Pakistan Red Crescent Society), and government (NDMA) led to the establishment of an early warning system for communities, thus reducing the risk of loss of lives in the disaster-prone area of Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The district government and local communities were also assisted in formulating community-based disaster risk management plans for their respective villages. We assisted 32 villages to form 16 village disaster management committees (485 members including 285 women) to provide for disasters and coordinate response. We also implemented 12 mitigation schemes, including protection wall/gobin structures, rehabilitated water supply schemes, water storage tanks for irrigation, and rehabilitated irrigation channels and culverts that directly benefited 13,667 people.

Having spent his life as a manual labourer to provide for his family, as Haji Asmatullah approached old age, he realized he needed a livelihood that would not burden his health. He enjoyed gardening in his spare time, and decided to establish a small nursery in Zangkheel village, an arid region of Jako Mandi which suffers from severe land degradation.

At first Haji Asmatullah expected to sell plants at a profit. What he did not realize was the effect that his lack of funds and professional expertise had on his small business. He began to incur losses and the business came to the brink of closing down.

In 2018, UNDP supported Haji Asmatullah to revive his business through support for sustainable cultivation. The business began to thrive, and he soon added 40,000 plants to the nursery. Today, Haji Asmatullah is renowned in his area for selling high-quality native varieties of plants.
29 MILLION
PEOPLE TO BENEFIT FROM
GLOF MITIGATION
UNDER PAKISTAN'S FIRST
GREEN CLIMATE FUND PROJECT

151,000
HECTARES
OF LAND Brought UNDER MANAGEMENT BY
FOREST DEPARTMENTS IN
GILGIT BALTISTAN AND PUNJAB;
AND 3,900 HECTARES
OF PROTECTED LAND RESTORED.

697
METRIC TONS
OF HARMFUL POP, INVENTORIZED FOR SAFE DISPOSAL.

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM
EASTABLISHED IN Gilgit-Baltistan,
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY-BASED
DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLANNING,
WITH 36 VILLAGE DISASTER
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES.

BELIEVE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

CLIMATE BUDGET REVIEW GUIDE
FOR Gilgit-Baltistan.

CLIMATE CHANGE FINANCING FRAMEWORK
NOTIFIED IN Gilgit-Baltistan.

15,000
HECTARES
OF LAND CONSERVED IN
10 WATERSHEDS.

NATIONAL STRATEGY AND PLAN OF ACTION
ON THE SECURITY FRAMEWORK
FOR DRR PREPARED BY NDMA.

INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT
POLICIES DRAFTED BY ALL FOUR PROVINCES.

LOOKING AHEAD

In 2015, UNDP will collaborate with the Ministry of Climate Change to implement projects under the Global Environment Facility and Green Climate Fund, build capacity, and advocate for climate finance in budgeting.

Contributions to national campaigns including participating in the "10 Billion Tree Tsunami" and Clean and Green Pakistan, promoting planting native tree species and conservation of snow leopard habitats and biodiversity.

This will include support for the development of the National Action Plan on Climate Change, sustainable land management policies, and the launch of the National Action Plan and Investment Prospectus on Sustainable Energy for All.

The NDMA will be facilitated in organizing a "Heart of Asia" event on DRR to strengthen south-south cooperation, enhance community preparedness, promote public-private partnerships, and inventory Pakistan's glaciers and glacial lakes.

UNDP will support effective management and disposal of POPs, coastal area cleaning to reduce marine pollution, and collection and recycling of plastics.

UNDP will support inclusiveness, with well-equipped greenhouses, and model community-based DRR schemes that are disability- and gender-friendly in nine districts.

Lock innovation and sustainable agriculture technologies will be supported.
FOSTERING DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIALOGUE

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In 2018 UNDP advanced its partnership with the federal and provincial governments towards achieving the SDGs in Pakistan. With the new administration in the centre and several provinces, together we identified priorities, strengthened monitoring and reporting, and facilitated engagement by stakeholders.

The national SDG framework, developed in 2017 with our support, was approved by the National Economic Council in 2018. This provides a crucial roadmap for the years ahead, setting baselines, targets and priorities to localize the SDGs. The provincial governments have begun developing their own frameworks, which will be completed during 2019. This work has helped establish a strong institutional system, with thematic groups comprising diverse stakeholders to monitor progress towards achieving the SDGs.

SDG units were established in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit- Biskistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir, joining existing units in Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan and the Federal SDG Support Unit as part of the SDG Country Support Platform piloted in Pakistan. The platform seeks to mainstream the SDGs in legislation, policies and budgets, generate reliable monitoring data, align public finances to SDGs, support coordination and collaboration, and promote innovation.

In 2018, the SDG units supported planning institutions in mainstreaming the SDGs in policymaking. A national SDG framework was finalized and approved by the National Economic Council, identifying priorities, establishing baselines and setting targets, and provinces and regions began preparing their own frameworks. A range of stakeholders from public and private sectors were engaged with the SDG agenda in Sindh, a unique public-private partnership with the Government of Sindh, Thr Foundation, and Sindh Energy Coal Mining Company began to transform Islamkot, which has some of the lowest human development indicators in the country, into a model administrative unit targeting multiple SDGs.

To bring the technology and innovative thinking to development, we signed memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with the Information Technology University and Forman Christian College, Punjab.

“Pakistan’s National Assembly adopted the UN Sustainable Development Goals as National Goals in February 2016 through a unanimous resolution. This underlines the importance that Pakistan assigns to the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda.”

Riaz Fatyana
Convener National Parliamentary Taskforce on SDGs
Chairman National Assembly Standing Committee on Law and Justice
DATA FOR PLANNING

To strengthen government capacity to monitor and report on progress made in achieving the SDGs, UNDP facilitated a review of the statistical landscape in Pakistan. This provided evidence and insights that enabled the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics to align major national surveys with SDG reporting. As a result, Pakistan is now reporting on progress made against 51 SDG indicators through standard national surveys. A needs assessment of statistical bodies, including provincial bureaus, were initiated, focusing on SDG reporting, to pave the way for analytical data management systems.

COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE AND DISCUSSION

In 2018, UNDP’s long standing commitment to supporting high-quality data and analysis for policymaking resulted in the publication of the National Human Development Report which brought issues related to Pakistan’s large youth population to the fore and advocated for investment in their education, employment, and engagement. The analysis, along with the National Youth Development Index, is guiding youth policies such as a youth engagement strategy document under preparation by the Prime Minister’s Youth Programme.

In 2018, we published four issues of our quarterly magazine, "Switzerland through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation is collaborating with UNDP on many projects in Pakistan, especially on Governance, Human Rights and Rule of Law. One of the most striking achievements so far has been the development and the implementation of the Virtual Human Rights Platform in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Rights. This platform is now being used by all provinces in Pakistan and is regularly produced gender-specific issues.

We initiated development of a Strategic Framework for Private Sector Engagement in 2017. In 2018, we identified significant private sector interest in developing bankable projects related to urban housing and agriculture markets and will be working with private sector partners to initiate these projects.

Committed to innovation and exploring new partnerships avenues, we established thematic committees and communities of practice for broad-based consultations to identify issues and solutions. Following the success of a Community of Practice on sustainable urbanization in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad in 2016 and 2017, we expanded to establish an Urban Platform for Islamabad in collaboration with the city’s metropolitan corporation. This created a dialogue and developed feasible long-term solutions for pressing challenges including water management, revenue generation for city government, improved city environment and exploring the role of cities as engines of economic growth. We began development of a prototype for water recycling at car washes and piloted "rudge" behavioural insight techniques to influence household water usage.

Cooperation among countries in the Global South was enhanced in 2018, especially through programmatic and financial partnerships under the China-Pakistan Economic corridor (CPEC). We undertook joint research including a skills gap analysis, ways of leveraging CPEC for socioeconomic development, greening CPEC, and improving regulatory environment for CPEC special economic zones.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACHIEVEMENTS 2018</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONAL SDG FRAMEWORK</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved by the National Economic Council</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SDG UNITS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exist in all provinces as part of SDG Country Support Platform piloted in Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>51 SDG INDICATORS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Now reported following alignment of national surveys with SDGs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SDG TECHLAb</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Established at the Information Technology University, Peshawar</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>BELIEVE IN THE DEVELOPMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BALOCHISTAN COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH STRATEGY 2019–2025</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>EDUCATION EMPLOYMENT ENGAGEMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Human Development Report brought key youth concerns to national attention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ISLAMABAD URBAN PLATFORM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Established to identify and act on critical concerns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated to establish model SDG administration in Islamabad, Sindh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CPEC RESEARCH CONDUCTED</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Skills Gap Analysis, leveraging CPEC for socioeconomic development, strengthening regulatory environment, greening CPEC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOOKING AHEAD**

UNDP will help enhance the economic, social and environmental impacts of CPEC projects in skills development, policy strengthening and regulatory environment of special economic zones, enhancing social impact, and greening CPEC.

This includes exploring opportunities and supporting the development of an Impact Investment Fund, and expanding the SDG Technology Lab to help accelerate progress on the SDGs.

An online platform will be created for solution providers to engage with the Metropolitan Corporation of Islamabad to offer ideas and proposals to resolve urban challenges, and the Urban Platform initiative will be expanded to Quetta, Lahore and Karachi.

To enhance evidence-based policymaking four issues of Development Advocate Pakistan will be published and the National Human Development Report on inequality will be prepared.

UNDPeace will advocate for and raise awareness of water conservation, and scale up water conservation and recycling pilots across Pakistan.
INNOVATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships with the private sector, civil society, social enterprises, governments and other organizations bring new ideas, innovations and resources, benefiting all Pakistanis.

UNDP Innovations supports all programmes and projects to explore new approaches and develop non-traditional partnerships to develop solutions for social impact.

SKILLS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Telecom: reaching entrepreneurs outside cities with training.

PepsiCo: developing skills amongst young people.

FoilMazdoor: digital employment forum for blue collar workers.

World Bank: Digital Youth Summit to build IT skills.

Government of KP: Dushhri digital innovation labs providing entrepreneurship skills at the doorstep.

Ministry of IT: launching the Ignite Fund.

INNOVATION AND EQUITY

GSMA and Viamobile solutions to development challenges.


UNICEF, Citi Foundation and Hasheev Foundation: SDG Bootcamp, focus on women.

Accountability Lab: Integrity Idol, celebrating honest government officials.

DEMO: To overcome gender.

Ministry of Planning: establishing Centre for Social Entrepreneurship.

Tencent: inviting innovative solutions to urban challenges from entrepreneurs.
# RESOURCES

## 2018 EXPENDITURE BY SOURCE OF FUNDS (IN US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>11,547,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gef</td>
<td>5,269,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERF</td>
<td>1,041,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>441,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>362,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>54,382,243</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Sources

- USAID
- gef
- CERF
- UNFPA
- Others
To help countries to achieve sustainable development by eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development and building resilience to crises and shocks.

UNDP’s vision for its Strategic Plan, 2018–2021