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**Draft country programme document for Pakistan (2023-2027)**

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## I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Pakistan, the world's fifth most populous country<sup>1</sup> in 2021, is a lower-middle-income country aspiring to be among the 10 largest economies in the world by 2047.<sup>2</sup> A growing young population<sup>3</sup> underscores the potential for rapid economic growth to reap a rich demographic dividend and leverage the geo-strategic location of Pakistan as a future regional hub for trade and economic activity.

2. Pakistan has demonstrated an impressive policy, institutional and financial commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, embracing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and leaving no one behind by adopting the UNDP-supported Goals frameworks as part of its national development planning, 'Vision 2025'.

3. The development trajectory of Pakistan is incremental, experiencing a decline in the incidence of 'cost of basic needs' poverty from 24.3 per cent (2015-2016) to 21.9 per cent (2018-2019). While the COVID-19 pandemic aggravated socio-economic inequalities, increasing pressure on governance structures and the quality of public services,<sup>4</sup> the Government adopted a prudent policy response, while also protecting the most vulnerable, particularly women and youth.

4. Due to a disrupted growth trajectory<sup>5</sup> and increased debt burden, the fiscal space of the country for adequate development expenditure has decreased. Annual spending of 16 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) until 2030 is needed to achieve Goals.<sup>6</sup>

5. Income and multidimensional poverty vary across and within provinces. Rural-urban disparities persist; 54.6 per cent of Pakistanis in rural areas are multi-dimensionally poor, compared to 9.4 per cent in urban areas. One-third of human development achievements in Pakistan are lost due to inequality.<sup>7</sup>

6. More than a decade after the passage of the 18th constitutional amendment, in 2010, the provincial governments are picking up pace for devolved development. However, governance systems in Pakistan still face structural challenges, including procedural, legal and resource constraints and weak institutional and policymaking capacity.

7. Pakistan has experienced significant growth in information and communications technology, and there is increased policy demand to improve governance integrated with digitalization. Although access to digital services is improving, only 45 per cent of the population own mobile phones, and only 17 per cent have access to the internet.<sup>8</sup> In post-COVID-19 Pakistan, a new digital social contract is emerging to find solutions that reshape and improve traditional service delivery through technology, reaching millions. Aligned with its global digital strategy, 2022-2025,<sup>9</sup> UNDP is responding to the new development needs of Pakistan by curating an integrated policy and programme portfolio on digital transformation that addresses digital divides for inclusive development.

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<sup>1</sup> Population 225.2 million, according to the United Nations statistics <http://data.un.org/en/iso/pk.html>.

<sup>2</sup> Pakistan Vision 2025.

<sup>3</sup> Growing at an annual rate of 1.8 per cent <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/PK>.

<sup>4</sup> COVID-19-Pakistan Socio-economic Impact Assessment and Response Plan, May 2020.

<sup>5</sup> The World Bank, World Bank Country and Lending Groups

<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>

<sup>6</sup> International Monetary Fund estimate.

<sup>7</sup> United Nations, Pakistan common country analysis, 2020-2021. In 2018, the inequality-adjusted Human Development Index value stood at 0.384, representing a 31 per cent loss in its value.

<sup>8</sup> UNDP Pakistan, National Human Development Report, 2020, *The Three Ps of Inequality: Power, People, Policy*

<sup>9</sup> UNDP digital strategy, 2022-2025 <https://digitalstrategy.undp.org/>

8. Being one of the top ten countries of the world most exposed to climate change<sup>10</sup>, Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change and natural hazards affects all aspects of sustainable development, being linked to arid and semi-arid climatic conditions, rapid population growth associated with economic activity, weak public infrastructure, environmental degradation, water scarcity, and severe temperature and rainfall variations in a country that relies on monsoon rains and the glacier-fed Indus River Basin. Pakistan has adopted the UNDP-supported National Climate Change Policy and the Nationally Determined Contributions Framework, identifying high financial adaptation investment needs at \$7 billion-\$14 billion per year to curb the impact of climate change and decarbonize the economy. A whole-of-society approach is required to cope with environmental and climate emergencies. Integrated programming and development finance solutions are critical to enhancing climate resilience.

9. The gender gap in Pakistan widened by 0.7 per cent in 2021, ranking very low – 153<sup>rd</sup> out of 156 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index, 2021.<sup>11</sup> Women constitute 48.7 per cent of the total population, yet are deprived of basic needs in health, education, financial and legal empowerment, and decision-making. Women's participation in the labour force is as low as 21.7 per cent, compared to 82 per cent for men.<sup>12</sup> The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates that women's empowerment can increase GDP by 30 per cent.<sup>13</sup> Yet Pakistan has closed only 31.6 per cent of the economic participation and opportunity gap, compared to 33.8 per cent in South Asia.<sup>14</sup>

10. During its previous country programme, UNDP pursued a strategic mix of: (a) strong partnerships with the Government and United Nations organizations to advance the national development agenda<sup>15</sup> and support state-building and greening Pakistan;<sup>16</sup> (b) thematic upstream policy work (national human development reports on youth (2018) and inequality (2020); the COVID-19 Socio-economic Assessment and Response Plan, 2020; and the Sustainable Development Goals Investments Report, 2021; (c) Institutional reforms and capacity-building in governance, electoral processes and access to justice mechanisms, and harmonization of fundamental rights mechanisms, including in violence-affected areas (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan); and (d) cross-cutting interventions for gender equality and innovation.

11. With its Goals integrator role and 'six signature solutions' (poverty and inequality; governance; resilience; environment; energy; and gender equality), nationwide geographic footprint and enduring partnerships with the Government, civil society, the private sector and academia as its comparative advantages, UNDP is strategically positioned to support structural transformation. UNDP will leverage its trusted relationships with national, provincial and local entities and development partners to implement a sharpened development agenda aligned with national development priorities; the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2023-2027; the Goals; and the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, by scaling up the gains achieved through change in three directions:<sup>17</sup> (a) structural transformation for green, inclusive and digital transitions; (b) leaving no one behind by centring human agency and development; and (c) building resilience to respond to systemic vulnerability and risk. Learning from the previous country programme and from new approaches applied during COVID-19, the signature solutions will be matched with evolving priorities by combining them with three powerful enablers: strategic innovation, digitalization, and development finance.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> German Watch, *Global Climate Risk Index 2021, Long-Term Climate Risk Index*.

<sup>11</sup> World Economic Forum. *Global Gender Gap Report*, 2021.

<sup>12</sup> World Bank Data, Pakistan, 2022.

<sup>13</sup> IMF. *Pursuing Women's Economic Empowerment*. Washington, DC. 2018.

<sup>14</sup> World Economic Forum. *Global Gender Gap Report*, 2021.

<sup>15</sup> Sustainable Development Goals and youth empowerment programmes.

<sup>16</sup> Support to a Clean and Green Pakistan initiative, and the 10 Billion Tree Tsunami programme.

<sup>17</sup> UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

12. The Accelerator Lab and Development Policy Unit of the country office are important platforms linking solutions to policy through a human-centred and gendered approach. As an effective partner for transformative change, UNDP will embed and mainstream these structural directions, signature solutions and enablers through innovation centred on systems thinking, portfolio logic, foresight and experimentation, and social innovation platforming to envision circular, green and inclusive futures. Flagship policy publications<sup>19</sup> will generate innovative policy discourse with data. An integrated communications strategy will advocate for the Goals and promote policy dialogue through regional and international thought leadership.

13. UNDP will work with the United Nations country team, the United Nations Resident Coordinator and development partners to promote policy data, dialogue, and action. It will scale up and diversify partnerships for programme co-creation, innovation, effectiveness and impact.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

14. This country programme document envisions that *all Pakistani people are educated and healthy, their well-being promoted and protected through economic opportunities, jobs and a climate-resilient future in a country where women and girls are safe and able to exercise their rights and to put their trust in and benefit from improved governance.*

15. This country programme document is based on wide-ranging national consultations between UNDP and federal and provincial stakeholders. It derives from and contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2023-2027. It is aligned to the national priorities outlined in Vision 2025 and to the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025. It contributes to four of the Framework outcome areas: governance; sustainable, inclusive and green economic transformation; climate change resilience and environment; and gender equality and women's empowerment. Supported by enablers, UNDP will apply a portfolio approach, triangulating structural transformation; leaving no one behind; and building resilience.

### **Governance transformation for a sustainable future (outcome 1)**

16. The theory of change underpinning UNDP interventions under this outcome is that *if* governance institutions become more agile, accountable, and future-ready, generating development finance to address complex developmental challenges such as inequality and climate change, and fostering women's participation; *if* digital transformation increases equitable access to services; and *if* the rule of law and justice systems are more accessible, efficient and affordable; *then* the Government will be better able to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized, and people's trust in governance, justice and the rule of law will be strengthened.

17. At the *structural transformation* level, UNDP will capitalize on previous achievements by: (a) supporting governance innovation, accountability and democratic processes for policy implementation and increased capacity to deliver inclusive services; (b) strengthening federal and provincial governance mechanisms for rights-based development, including in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa merged districts and in Balochistan, to foster Pakistan-Afghanistan cross-border trade, economic activity and community engagement; (c) accelerating achievement of the Goals by deepening the UNDP-supported horizontal coordination across sectors and public-private partnerships, and across federal and provincial governments; (d) strengthening the rule of law and justice institutions for increased access to justice and enhanced capacities, through infrastructural and digital investments; and (e) strengthening local governance and protection systems through coordinated leadership, structures and mechanisms.

18. To *leave no one behind* and to *build resilience*, UNDP, in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN-Women, UNFPA and United Nations Volunteers (UNV), will build citizens' voice and participation – especially of children, women and youth – in local governance, through gender-responsive governance initiatives, social protection, and improved gender justice. It will focus on increased capacity and representation of women in the rule-of-law

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<sup>19</sup> UNDP Pakistan National Human Development Reports and *Development Advocate Pakistan* quarterly journal.

sector to deliver people-centred services and access to justice. UNDP will partner with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to support Pakistan in achieving the goals of its national ‘AIDS Strategy IV’.

19. At the *enablers* level, UNDP will endeavour to scale up its partnership with Government towards ‘Goals Plus’, further expanding in Balochistan, South Punjab, Gilgit-Baltistan, urban Sindh, and Pakistan-Administered Kashmir; and – at the national and provincial levels – supporting overarching Goals investments. Building on its digital programming pilots, UNDP will strengthen the emerging digital social contract of Pakistan by developing e-governance policy research and solutions; building capacities; and increasing access to connectivity for e-service delivery.

### **Sustainable, inclusive and green economic transformation (outcome 2)**

20. The UNDP theory of change contributing to this outcome is: *if* the enabling business environment and financing for development (including the technical and financial ecosystem) are enhanced for job-rich economic sectors, and regional connectivity and Pakistan-Afghanistan cross-border development; and *if* access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets and services is improved to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods, employability for youth, girls, women, and other vulnerable groups; *then* people will benefit from a sustained, inclusive and green economic transformation.

21. At the *structural transformation* level, UNDP will facilitate mobilization of private-sector financing for the Goals through a mix of instruments, including blended finance models, Goals investments, and the scaling up of private-sector partnerships. UNDP will encourage adoption of low-carbon, green, circular and inclusive practices while promoting business integrity and respect for fundamental rights, based on the UNDP-supported business and human rights framework of Pakistan. An enabling business environment, investment climate and financial ecosystem for job-rich economic sectors (industry, agribusiness, blue economy, tourism, creative and care economies) will be supported. With the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNDP will scale up its successful private-public partnership models for youth employment in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, supporting employability through digital skills development, e-commerce platforms, value-chain support, technical and vocational education, and support to entrepreneurship.

22. To *leave no one behind* and to *build resilience*, UNDP will deepen its pandemic response for green recovery to mitigate and reduce socio-economic inequalities – which increased during COVID-19 in urban and rural areas – by focusing on economic empowerment and skills-building of unemployed youth, women, vulnerable groups (especially otherwise-abled, ethnic, religious and gender minorities, migrants, and refugees) and low-income communities, to achieve inclusive and resilient green economic growth. With the transition of Pakistan from recovery to long-term development in its underserved areas bordering Afghanistan, UNDP will work with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to ensure that humanitarian and resilience programming in these regions contributes to increased livelihoods, cross-border trade and economic inclusion for regional stability.

23. At the *enablers* level, UNDP will ensure that green economic recovery and growth initiatives are aligned with the future of work predictions to support expanding the digital economy of Pakistan. UNDP will optimize its position as South-South development knowledge broker to ensure that Pakistan secures benefits from the exchange of innovative solutions, technologies and investment models. It will continue to promote the development impact of the China-Pakistan economic corridor, as well as enhance regional coordination on cross-border initiatives to support the recovery of border communities and businesses as hubs of regional connectivity between Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Central Asia.

### **Climate change resilience and environment (outcome 3)**

24. The UNDP theory of change underpinning interventions under this outcome area is that *if* national stakeholders apply sustainable practices under a nature-based, risk-informed and gender-responsive approach, especially in the Indus River Basin; *if* biodiversity policy frameworks for natural resource management, including for sustainable use of fresh marine and terrestrial ecosystems, are improved; *if* women are empowered as critical agents for climate action; and *if*

climate risk prevention, management systems, and climate financing instruments are enhanced; *then* people will be more resilient and enjoy environmental, social and economic prosperity.

25. At the *structural transformation* level, UNDP will support the Government in its ambition to achieve the nationally determined contribution targets by focusing on resilience at the core of the development pathways; green economic policy and climate finance approaches; institutional strengthening; and field interventions to help Pakistan reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. UNDP will continue to partner with the federal and provincial governments to establish a climate fund under the Climate Change Authority, and to mobilize partnerships with bilateral donors and international financial institutions. It will mobilize grass-roots organizations for environmental protection and conservation of natural resources through the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and bilateral assistance. With the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNDP will support efficient and sustainable use of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, including the Indus River Basin, for resilient communities through improved health, livelihoods, and restoration and protection of coastal areas to foster a green-and-blue economy and clean energy.

26. To *leave no one behind* and *build resilience*, UNDP will target areas with high levels of poverty and climate change risks by creating livelihoods and green employment opportunities, strengthening resilience, promoting climate change adaptation, preparedness, and emergency response systems, and working towards sustainable natural resource management. It will support the implementation by Pakistan of the planned 'Living River Indus' initiative to benefit the poorest and most marginalized, particularly women.

27. At the *enablers* level, UNDP will develop integrated programming by mainstreaming development linkages between climate change and key areas such as gender transformation, health, and clean-energy transition from coal to hybrids of hydro, wind and solar power. It will expand state-of-the-art early warning and mitigation measures to cover almost 100 per cent of the glaciated areas. It will collaborate with the private sector to reduce plastic packaging, promote recycling to establish 'circular economy' approaches, and support implementation of the hazardous chemical waste policy.

#### **Gender equality (outcome 4)**

28. The UNDP theory of change supporting this outcome area is: *if* gender equality-responsive institutions and policies are strengthened and equitable access to services, information and inclusion in decision-making is ensured; *if* vulnerable and marginalized women, girls, and transgender persons actively contribute to resilient and empowered communities; and *if* safe spaces and harassment-free environments are created and protection from gender-based violence and other harmful practices is assured; *then* women and girls in Pakistan, especially those at greatest risk of being left behind, will be empowered and reach their fullest potential.

29. At the *structural transformation* level, UNDP will support the Government in realizing the national and international commitments of Pakistan to gender equality and fundamental rights through policy planning, governance processes, institutional sex/gender disaggregated data, advocacy and accountability, and gender mainstreaming across all the Goals. In partnership with UN-Women, UNDP will facilitate coordination and cooperation between the ministries of planning and human rights; the national commissions for status of women and human rights; provincial entities; and civil society, academia and the media. UNDP will scale up pilot initiatives for socio-political and economic empowerment of women and girls in the merged districts to access services, act as community role models, and contribute to regional development. UNDP will continue to adopt participatory approaches and digital tools to understand gender behaviours so as to design meaningful, transformative, and inclusive gender-equality programming in Pakistan.

30. To *leave no one behind* and *build resilience*, UNDP will target sectoral gaps and socio-economic vulnerabilities, which increased during the pandemic, especially for women, girls, and transgender and other marginalized groups. It will apply a gendered cross-cutting approach in the other thematic outcome areas to ensure that women, girls and trans people are not just beneficiaries but genuine agents and leaders of change at all levels.

31. At the *enablers* level, UNDP will build strategic linkages between women's empowerment and the future of work, especially in new skills emerging because of automation. It will scale up engagement with women-led social and digital enterprises, contributing to an enabling environment for women in technology and, more widely, women in business, by helping to train women in essential digital skills for the future of work. UNDP will build dedicated programming on gendered digital transformation; economic policy; green growth; entrepreneurship; and sectoral leadership and decision-making.

### III. Programme and risk management

32. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework.

33. The programme will be nationally executed in collaboration with the Government at all levels to ensure ownership and accountability for achieving development results, the Economic Affairs Division of the Ministry of Finance being the national coordinating authority. National execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to *force majeure*. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/32, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the concerned projects.

34. In line with the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, different implementation modalities (national, direct and/or non-governmental organizations) will be used. UNDP support services for national implementation may be provided as required to reduce project management risks. Implementing partners will be selected based on comparative as well as collaborative advantage and capacities, and with a view to building sustainable impact. The multi-stakeholder project review boards will continue to be used as oversight mechanisms. UNDP will increasingly deliver on-demand services to the Government to enhance development effectiveness in addressing development challenges.

35. Drawing on lessons learned from the previous country programme, UNDP will mitigate programming risks such as:

(a) *Policy shifts affecting the development agenda due to political transitions expected during the 2022-2023 elections*, which may lead to a change in the nature of demand for UNDP support. This will be mitigated by anchoring the programme in parliament-approved legislation, as well as deepening engagements at the provincial and district levels.

(b) *Insufficient funding*, which demands greater national responsibility for financing development using domestic resources. UNDP will continue to work with the Government towards integrated national financing frameworks that align public and private financing with the Goals, as well as integrating them into national budgetary and tax frameworks and private sector regulation.

(c) *The length of time strategic engagements require* will be managed by ensuring a strong field presence with co-location and regular communication at all levels to leverage policy dialogue. UNDP will apply its rights-based and social and environmental screening standards and principles to identify and manage the risks.

(d) *Vulnerability to climate hazards*, which UNDP will address through early warning and risk management arrangements, will focus resilience and community engagement in managing natural resources.

36. The estimated resource envelope of the country programme is \$273 million, of which \$8 million comes from regular resources and \$86.3 million from cost-sharing. The remaining \$179 million will be mobilized from national and international development partners and other resources, such as government, third-party, South-South cooperation and thematic trust funds.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

37. The country programme monitoring and evaluation framework is integral to the results of the Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. To facilitate data collection and analysis, UNDP will support efforts to strengthen federal and provincial statistical systems and reinforce results-based processes and performance monitoring mechanisms. Aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan and digital strategy, 2022-2025, the country office will strive to become a data-driven organization with greater capabilities of staff and partners to use digital technologies, tools and platforms for better performance and services.

38. UNDP will use innovative real-time data collection and analysis and monitoring methods, including collective intelligence, micro-narratives, and user-generated feedback, to identify and better target those left behind; monitor progress towards development outcomes of the portfolio approach; and capture transformational results. The Sustainable Development Goals dashboard will be further developed and filled with reliable, robust, disaggregated data to support accelerated progress towards the Goals.

39. UNDP will strengthen monitoring and evaluation practices to generate disaggregated data through: (a) periodic reviews and midterm and final evaluations; (b) earmarking at least 5 per cent of each project budget to data collection, monitoring and evaluation; (c) reviewing the results of portfolio outcomes; (d) expanding the use of third-party monitoring and evaluation – especially in areas of limited access – to ensure results and accountability; and (e) maximizing capacities to generate and use national data systems. UNDP will adopt a gender-responsive and whole-of-office approach, ensuring that at least 25 per cent of the budget is invested in gender transformation.



## Annex. Results and resources framework for Pakistan (2023-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Vision 2025, Pillar 3. Governance, institutional reforms and modernization of the public sector; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5, 10, and 16				
UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (UNSDCF) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP No. 1. By 2027, the people in Pakistan, especially women, children, the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased access to fundamental rights, gender equality and fundamental freedom through inclusive, accountable, effective and evidence-driven governance systems and rule-of-law institutions at all levels of government, contributing to good governance and stability				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions. Signature solutions 2, 3 and 6				
Cooperation framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source, frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners / partnerships / frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome, (\$)
<p><b>UNSDCF indicators:</b></p> <p>5.1. Government effectiveness, rule of law, political stability and accountability</p> <p>Baseline (2020): Government effectiveness: -0.5 Political stability: -1.85 Rule of law: -0.7 Voice and accountability: -0.88</p> <p>Target (2027): Government effectiveness: -0.3 Political stability: -1.00 Rule of law: -0.5 Voice and accountability: -0.5</p> <p>5.2. Proportion of total government spending on essential services, including health and education</p> <p>Baseline (2021): 1.1% of GDP on health 2.3% of GDP on education</p> <p>Target(2027): Increase by 4%</p>	<p><a href="https://databank.worldbank.org/source/worldwide-governance-indicators/preview/on">https://databank.worldbank.org/source/worldwide-governance-indicators/preview/on</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.theglobeconomy.com/Pakistan/wb_voice_accountability/">https://www.theglobeconomy.com/Pakistan/wb_voice_accountability/</a></p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MPD/SI) <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Prime Minister's Office, Establishment Division (PMO) <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p> <p>Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Election Commission <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1. Open, agile, accountable and future-ready governance institutions and systems in place to co-create and deliver solutions to accelerate transparent and equitable service delivery and SDG achievement.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.1 (Integrated Results and Resources Framework – IRRF 2.3.1).</b> Number of national institutions with strengthened public administration and core government functions for: (a) Improved service delivery <b>Baseline (2022):</b> 10 <b>Target (2027):</b> 21</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.2 (IRRF 2.1.3).</b> Number of multi-stakeholder mechanisms to strengthen public sector agility, collaboration, and the co-design, public and private financing and delivery of solutions for sustainable development at: <b>Baseline (2022):</b> (a) National level: 3 (b) Subnational level: 1 <b>Target (2027):</b> (a) National level: 3 (b) Subnational level: 1</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.3 (IRRF 2.4.1).</b> Number of: (a) Electoral management bodies with strengthened capacity to conduct inclusive, peaceful and credible elections (b) Parliaments with improved capacities to undertake inclusive, effective, and accountable law-making, oversight and representation <b>Baseline (2022):</b> (a) 1 = Work started (b) 2 = Work in progress <b>Target (2027):</b> (a) 3 = Work almost complete (b) 3 = Work almost complete</p>	<p><b>United Nations country team:</b> UN-Women; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); UNICEF; World Food Programme (WFP); ILO; UNHCR; UNV; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p> <p>Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MPD/SI)</p> <p>WB, IMF, ADB, IsDB, IFC, UN ESCAP, UN DESA</p> <p>PMO</p> <p>PBS</p> <p>Federal Board of Revenue</p>	<p><b>Regular 1,455,000</b></p>
				<p><b>Other 116,807,072</b></p>

	<p><b>Data source:</b> Provincial High Court <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> MPD/SI <b>Frequency:</b> biannual</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p>	<p><b>Output 1.2. Justice system is more accessible, efficient and affordable.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.1 (IRRF 2.2.3).</b> Number and proportion of people supported who have access to justice <b>Baseline (2022):</b> Women: 6,000 Men: 18,000 Persons with disabilities: 100 <b>Target (2027):</b> Women: 17,500 Men: 30,000 Persons with disabilities: 600</p> <p><b>Output 1.3 (IRRF E.3). Public and private financing and investment mechanisms mobilized for climate solutions and achievement of the SDGs</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.1 (IRRF E.3.2).</b> Number of policies and regulatory and institutional frameworks developed and adopted by public and private actors to align private and public finance with SDGs <b>Baseline (2022):</b> (a) Policies: 1 (b) Regulatory frameworks: 1 (c) Institutional frameworks: 1 <b>Target (2027):</b> (a) Policies: 2 (b) Regulatory frameworks: 2 (c) Institutional frameworks: 2</p> <p><b>Output 1.4 (IRRF E.1). People and institutions equipped with strengthened digital capabilities and opportunities to contribute to and benefit from inclusive digital societies</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.6 (IRRF E.1.3).</b> Number of people using digital technologies and services in ways that improve their lives <b>Baseline (2022):</b> Women: 15,000 Men: 15,000 Youth: 21,000 Persons with disabilities: 0 <b>Target (2027):</b> Women: 35,000 Men: 35,000 Youth: 50,000 Persons with disabilities: 2,000</p>	<p>Economic Affairs Department (EAD)</p> <p>Ministry of Finance (MOF)</p> <p>Provincial Finance Departments (PFD)</p> <p>Ministry of Climate Change (MCC)</p> <p>National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)</p> <p>Provincial government</p> <p>National and provincial assemblies</p> <p>National and provincial SDG parliamentary task forces</p> <p>Electoral Commission</p> <p>Provincial social welfare departments</p> <p>Provincial planning and development departments</p> <p>Education departments</p> <p>Health departments</p> <p>Local government</p> <p>Civil society organizations (CSOs)</p> <p>NADRA</p> <p>Ministry of Human Rights (MHR)</p> <p>Supreme Court</p> <p>High courts</p> <p>Prosecutor General's Office</p> <p>Attorney General Office</p>	
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<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Vision 2025, pillar II. Achieving sustained, indigenous and inclusive growth, and pillar V. Private sector and entrepreneurship-led growth; SDGs 1, 5, and 8				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP No. 2.</b> By 2027, people in Pakistan, especially those most marginalized and at risk of being left behind, will benefit from sustained, inclusive and green economic growth, through catalysing the medium, small and micro-enterprise (MSME) sector, which drives progress, creates adequate decent jobs for youth, adolescent girls and women, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable segments of society; promotes innovative and responsible MSMEs where gender barriers are addressed; and protects workers, including vulnerable and marginalized workers, from all forms of exploitation.				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions. Signature solutions 1, 4, and 6.				
<p><b>UNSDCF indicators:</b></p> <p>4.2. Proportion of informal non-agriculture employment, by sex (SDG 8.3.1)</p> <p>Baseline: Total 72.4% Men 72.7% Women 70.5% (Labour Force Survey, 2018-2019)</p> <p>Target (2027): Total 60% Men 60% Women 60%</p> <p>4.5. Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (SDG 9.3.1)</p> <p>Baseline (2020-2021): 15.6% Target (2027): 12%</p>	<p>International Labour Organization database (ILOSTAT) <a href="https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/#">https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/#</a></p> <p>Global SDG indicators database <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.pbs.gov.pk/labour-force-publications">https://www.pbs.gov.pk/labour-force-publications</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_21/Overview.pdf">https://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_21/Overview.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Data source:</b> MPD/SI <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> MPD/SI <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1. Enabling business environment and financing for development (including technical and financial ecosystem) for job-rich economic and regional connectivity and cross-border development</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.1 (IRRF 1.3.1).</b> Number of people accessing basic services <b>Baseline (2022):</b> Total beneficiaries: 157,181 - Women: 67,881 - Men: 89,300 - Poor (income measure): 157,181 - Youth: 103,179 - Persons with disabilities: 754 <b>Target (2027):</b> Total beneficiaries: 386,681 - Women: 189,474 - Men: 197,207 - Poor (income measure): 386,681 - Youth: 255,209 (66% of total beneficiaries) - Persons with disabilities: 1856 (0.48% of total beneficiaries)</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.2 (IRRF 2.1.3).</b> Number of multi-stakeholder mechanisms to strengthen public sector agility, collaboration, and the co-design, public and private financing and delivery of solutions for sustainable development at: <b>Baseline (2022):</b> (a) National level: 2 (Direct Aid Programme – DAP – and National Human Development Report – NHDR) (b) Subnational level: 3 (Urban Resilience &amp; Development for 3 Cities - (Karachi, Rawalpindi, Faisalabad) <b>Target (2027):</b> (a) National level : 3 (DAP, NHDR, SDG Project Development Facility) (b) Subnational level: 7</p> <p><b>Output 2.2. Access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets and services improved to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods, jobs employability for youth, girls/women, and other vulnerable groups</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.1 (IRRF 3.3.2).</b> Number of people benefiting from improved infrastructure for recovery in crisis or post-crisis settings:</p>	<p><b>UNCT:</b> ILO, UNHCR, UN-Women, UNV, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOPS, ITU, WFP, IOM</p> <p>WB, IMF, ADB, IsDB, IFC, UN ESCAP, UN DESA</p> <p>MPD/SI</p> <p>Planning and Development Department</p> <p>EAD</p> <p>MOF</p> <p>PFD</p> <p>Ministry of Climate Change (MCC)</p> <p>NDMA</p> <p>National Disaster Risk Management Fund</p> <p>Provincial governments</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund – China</p>	<p><b>Regular: 5,084,000</b></p> <p><b>Other: 37,770,639</b></p>

	<p><b>Data source:</b> MPD/SI <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p>	<p><b>Baseline (2022):</b> Total beneficiaries: 458,208 - Women: 224,522 - Men: 233,686 - Poor (income measure): 458,208 - Youth: 302,417 - Persons with disabilities: 2,199</p> <p><b>Target (2027):</b> Total beneficiaries: 678,780 - Women: 332,657 - Men: 346,141 - Poor (income measure): 678,708 - Youth: 447,947 (66% of total beneficiaries) - Persons with disabilities: 3,258 (0.48% of total)</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.2 (IRRF 3.3.1).</b> Number of people benefiting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings:</p> <p><b>Baseline (2022):</b> Total beneficiaries: 564,940 - Women: 276,821 - Men: 288,119 - Poor (income measure): 564,940 - Youth: 372,860 - Persons with disabilities: 2,712</p> <p><b>Target (2027):</b> Total beneficiaries: 734,621 - Female: 367,310 - Male: 367,311 - Poor (income measure): 870,940 - Youth: 870,940 - Persons with disabilities: 4,181</p>		
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Vision 2025, pillar IV. Energy, water and food security. SDGs 5, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 17				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP No. 3.</b> By 2027, people living in the Indus River Basin, particularly the most vulnerable, including women, girls, boys, persons with special needs and senior citizens, will have their lives positively impacted by improved water access and utilization, economic development, livelihoods, climate-resilient settlements, and prosperity.				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1.</b> Building resilience to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk. Signature solutions 1, 3, 4, and 6.				
<p><b>UNSDCF indicators:</b></p> <p>3.1. Existence of nationally determined contributions; long-term strategies; national adaptation plans; and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the</p>	MCC	<p><b>Output 3.1. In line with international conventions and national policy frameworks, implementation mechanisms are strengthened to promote, manage and conserve natural resources</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.1 (IRRF 4.1.2).</b> Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit-sharing regime: (a) Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created, or under improved management practices (hectares)</p> <p><b>Baseline (2022):</b></p>	<p><b>UNCT:</b> FAO, WFP, UNW, UNV, UNESCO, UN-Habitat</p> <p>MCC</p> <p>Forestry, Environment and Wildlife departments</p>	<p><b>Regular 1,400,000</b></p> <p><b>Other 56,659,438</b></p>

<p>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (SDG indicator 13.2.) Baseline: National climate change policy and its implementation framework</p> <p>Target (2027): Ecological restoration of Indus Basin included in all the policies at national and provincial levels and in the Climate Change Act</p> <p>3.2. Degree of integrated water resources management implementation. (SDG indicator 6.5.1) Baseline (2020): 56% Target (2027): Up to 70%</p>	<p><a href="https://www.sdg6data.org/country-or-area/Pakistan">https://www.sdg6data.org/country-or-area/Pakistan</a></p> <p><b>Data source:</b> MCC <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p>	<p>(a) 1,648,579 Ha of protected areas under improved management <b>Target (2027):</b> (b) 1,749,321 Ha of protected areas under improved management</p> <p><b>Output 3.2. Efficient and sustainable use of fresh marine and terrestrial ecosystems, including the Indus Basin, for resilient communities through interventions for improved health, livelihoods, green economy and clean energy</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.1 (IRRF 4.1.1).</b> Number of people directly benefiting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources <b>Baseline (2022):</b> Women (40%): 21,328 Men (60%): 31,992 <b>Target (2027):</b> Women: (21,328+1,000) = 22,328 Men: (31,992+1,000) = 32,992</p>	<p>Meteorological Department</p> <p>Provincial Planning and Development Departments</p> <p>MOF</p>	
<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Vision 2025, pillar I. People first: developing social and human capital and empowering women; SDGs 3, 5, and 16</p>				
<p><b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP No. 4. Gender equality and women's empowerment: By 2027, more women and girls at greatest risk of being left behind are able to benefit from and contribute to an environment in which they are empowered to exercise their fundamental rights, agency and decision-making power over all aspects, towards lives free from all forms of discrimination, violence and harmful practices.</b></p>				
<p><b>STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1.</b> No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development. Signature solutions 2 and 6</p>				
<p>Strategic Plan/SDG 5.1.1. Percentage of achievement of legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex in the areas of: (a) Public life (b) Violence against women (c) Employment and economic benefits (d) Marriage and family (UNSDCF indicator 2.1)</p> <p>Baseline (2018): (a) 50% (b) 75% (c) 10% (d) 54.6%</p>	<p>Global SDG indicators database at: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database</a> – UN-Women</p> <p>Ministry of Law and Justice/ United Nations-SDG indicator data</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> National Commission for Status of Women, Ministry of Human Rights <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p>	<p><b>Output 4.1. Empowerment of women, girls, transgender persons and vulnerable and institutional leadership is promoted through gender-responsive policies, programmes, strategies and instruments through the provision of public and private financing and institutional development and strengthening.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 4.1.1 (IRRF 6.2.1).</b> Number of measures to advance women's leadership and equal participation in decision-making in: (a) Public institutions (b) Elected positions, including parliaments (c) Judiciary <b>Baseline (2022):</b> (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1 <b>Target (2027):</b> (a) 10 (b) 10 (c) 3</p>	<p><b>United Nations country team:</b> UN-Women, UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO, FAO, WFP, UNESCO, UNHCR, IOM, ITU, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNODC, UNV</p> <p>National Commission for Status of Women (CSW)</p> <p>Provincial CSWs</p> <p>MHR</p> <p>MOP/SI</p>	<p><b>Regular: 0</b></p> <p><b>Other: 54,363,172</b></p>

<p>Target (2027):  (a): 60%  (b): 85%  (c): 20%  (d): 65%</p>	<p><b>Data source:</b> Ministry of Health  <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> UNDP/UN-Women,  <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> National Commission for Status of Women, UN-Women,  <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p>	<p><b>Output 4.2. Vulnerable and marginalized women, girls, and transgender persons actively contribute to resilient and empowered communities, and are able to operate in safe spaces and harassment-free environments, protected from gender-based violence, violence against women and other harmful practices, and have equitable access to services and information.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.1 (IRRF 1.4.1).</b> Number of people who have access to HIV and related services:  (a) Behavioural change communication (BCM)  Number of women reached  Number of men reached  (b) Antiretroviral treatment (ART)  Number of women reached  Number of men reached</p> <p><b>Baseline (2022):</b>  BCM: women: 24,259; men: 42,641  ART: women reached: 8,321; men reached: 14,625</p> <p><b>Target (2027):</b>  BCM: women: 50,700; men: 100,200  ART: women reached: 17,219; men reached: 34,030</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.2 (IRRF 6.2.2).</b> Number of partnerships with women-led civil society organizations and other bodies and networks to advance gender equality and women's leadership and participation  <b>Baseline (2022):</b> 0  <b>Target (2027):</b> 2</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.3 (IRRF 6.3.3).</b> Number of entities with strengthened capacities to implement legislation, policies, action plans and initiatives to prevent gender-based violence  <b>Baseline (2022):</b>  (a) National entities: 3  (b) Subnational entities: 0  <b>Target (2027):</b>  (a) National entities: 4  (b) Subnational entities: 12</p>	<p>Provincial planning and development departments</p> <p>National and provincial SDG parliamentary task forces</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Provincial AIDS-control programmes</p> <p>Community-based organizations</p>	
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