



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

# **UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN PAKISTAN**

**ANNUAL REPORT 2018**



“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



UNDP Pakistan Annual Report 2018

Copyright © 2019 All rights reserved.  
All photographs are the property of UNDP Pakistan  
Design: Asfar Hussain Shah  
Published by: Communications Unit, UNDP Pakistan

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	02
INTRODUCTION	02
HIGHLIGHTS 2018	06
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE	08
RESILIENT COMMUNITIES	16
WHERE WE WORK	24
OUR WORK IN BALOCHISTAN	26
OUR WORK IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	28
ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE	30
DEVELOPMENT DIALOGUE	38
INNOVATION AND PARTNERSHIPS	44
RESOURCES	46

ACRONYMS

<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>ECP</b>	Election Commission of Pakistan	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>FATA</b>	Federally Administered Tribal Areas	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>GLOF</b>	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood	<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>MoU</b>	Memoranda of Understanding		
<b>NDMA</b>	National Disaster Management Authority		
<b>POP</b>	Persistent Organic Pollutants		
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal		
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom		



## FOREWORD



**Noor Ahmed**

Secretary,  
Economic Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan

The Government of Pakistan and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have been working together for socio-economic development in Pakistan. The partnership between the Government of Pakistan and UNDP that started in 1960 has flourished over the last many decades. The launch of UNDP Annual Report 2018 is a step in that direction. The Government of Pakistan deeply appreciates and acknowledges the role of UNDP in critical areas such as human development, multidimensional poverty, reducing inequality, combating climate change and strengthening governance amongst others. Particularly, the recent social sector interventions by UNDP are commendable as they augment the vision of policy direction of the Government of Pakistan, that is to build a happy, healthy and peaceful Pakistan.

I am pleased that UNDP and the Government of Pakistan are together on the journey to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. In order for this aspiration to be realized, it is critical that we continuously improve our understanding of social sector problems, design evidence-based policies which are aligned with national priorities, and fully leverage the resource potential for better service delivery and social sector outcomes. The Economic Affairs Division stands ready to provide necessary support and facilitation for implementation of UNDP's Country Programme (2018–2022).

## INTRODUCTION

In 2018 we celebrated many new beginnings.

The people of Pakistan participated in General Election 2018, 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 (former Federally Administered Tribal Areas, FATA), this year truly marked the start of a new era. In May 2018, parliament passed the Twenty-Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. This amendment merged FATA with adjoining Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 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 2021. 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; crisis 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 a fifth of the way through the SDG period. Pakistan has been a global trailblazer 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.

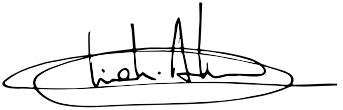
Similarly, while there is growing awareness of the need to preserve the natural environment, reduce carbon emissions, explore clean energy generation, and mitigate the effects of climate change, far more needs to be done to achieve human and economic development while safeguarding the environment. Pakistan 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 livelihoods and guardianship of the land.

In this country programme we have put a deliberate focus on equity: to ensure that Pakistani women play an equal part in their country's development and the directions 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 to oversee local infrastructure projects in some areas.

In 2019, we at UNDP 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







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



**TRANSGENDER PERSONS  
(PROTECTION OF RIGHTS)  
ACT, 2018**  
TRANSGENDER RIGHTS  
GUARANTEED THROUGH  
WORLD-LEADING  
LEGISLATION



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



**05**  
MILLION  
FATA CITIZENS RECEIVED  
FULL CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS  
FOLLOWING MERGER WITH  
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, WITH UNDP  
SUPPORT FOR MAINSTREAMING  
AND DEVELOPMENT



**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 KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA,  
PUNJAB AND SINDH, AND  
**3,900 HECTARES**  
OF PROTECTED LAND REFORESTED



**697**  
METRIC TONS  
OF HARMFUL  
PERSISTENT  
ORGANIC POLLUTANTS  
INVENTORIED FOR  
SAFE DISPOSAL



**NATIONAL  
STRATEGY AND  
PLAN OF ACTION**  
ON THE  
SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR  
**DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**  
PREPARED BY  
NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT  
AUTHORITY



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



**98,000**  
PEOPLE  
**HALF OF THEM WOMEN**  
BENEFITED FROM  
145 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  
473 REHABILITATED SCHOOLS



**4,250**  
YOUTH EMPLOYED  
IN THE  
GARMENT INDUSTRY  
BRINGING THE NUMBER OF  
JOBS CREATED FOR  
VULNERABLE KARACHI  
YOUTH TO 11,337



**NATIONAL  
SDG  
FRAMEWORK**  
APPROVED BY THE  
NATIONAL ECONOMIC  
COUNCIL



**SDG UNITS**  
EXIST IN  
ALL PROVINCES AS PART OF  
SDG COUNTRY SUPPORT  
PLATFORM PILOTED 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





# 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 realizing Elections Act, 2017 and its strategic plan was critical 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 850,000 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 right to choose their representatives. In the run-up to General Election 2018, we supported an 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 UK aid which helped enhance transparency and contributed to a substantial absolute increase in voter turnout.

“ Building transparent, accountable and trusted institutions for Pakistan ”

“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 Regions 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 Zoll**

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 Viamo 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 468 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 filled a major gap by helping 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 700 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.

EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SERVICES, GRASSROOTS ENGAGEMENT

In 2018 we maintained our focus on strengthening existing structures and human resource, enabling swifter and more sustainable structural improvements. We also worked at the grassroot level to build resilience against extremism.

We collected policy recommendations from government departments and uploaded them to a government website for feedback from staff and civil society. With the Ministry of Planning Development and Reform we built the capacities of senior government officials on the use of data in **public policymaking** and provided technical support on performance contracting to 11 ministries to improve service delivery.

Our partnership with local organizations to build resilience and address the drivers of conflict and violent extremism in Swat (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Karachi (Sindh) was critical to achieving results as residents were highly receptive to interventions by local, trusted organizations. Three hundred youth councillors elected at the local level were trained as agents of change to improve planning, budgeting and delivery of basic services to vulnerable populations. One hundred women in these areas also received dedicated psychosocial support and **livelihood skills training**, rehabilitating them into society by securing jobs in the small-scale textile industry. Following this example, other women actively sought skills development from 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.



National and provincial capacity building training on reporting to international human rights mechanism.

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 **five-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.



Focus group discussion on the social exclusion, stigma and discrimination experienced 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 trailblazer in protecting the rights of this community. We supported the National Commission on Human Rights to draft 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.

“Partnership with UNDP has proven invaluable in INL's efforts to build capacity in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). The INL-funded, UNDP-constructed Joint Police Training Centre allows KP Police to meet the challenge of training more police in support of the KP-FATA merger, while conversion 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!”

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

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. Eight model 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** on crime scene investigation, community policing, gender-responsive policing and communication skills.







We supported access to **legal aid for 4,738** of the most marginalized people (2,149 women), 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 1,125 were referred for legal action. Only 1,291, 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 *rewaj* (customary law) and means of extending the formal justice system; and an analysis of the Levies gendarmerie force in Balochistan.

**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 fiscally. 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 2030 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 rolemodels 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 on women's behalf is critical.

**UP-CLOSE**



Life for Rukhsana Bibi 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.

Rukhsana 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 Rukhsana Bibi is now the custodian of her children.

Rukhsana 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



LOOKING  
AHEAD







# 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 Noshki and Qila Abdullah districts, **15,300 people benefited** from 40 UNDP-supported, community-led small-scale infrastructure schemes. The beneficiaries included over **7,800 women and 135 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 seminaries) 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.

“Helping communities mitigate shocks and build a peaceful, cohesive Pakistan”

Following the success of the Refugee Affected Hosting Areas programme, with our partnership and close coordination, the Government of Balochistan provided **US\$ 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





## RECOVERY IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA'S NEWLY MERGED DISTRICTS

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**, benefited from 145 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 145 formed to oversee and support community infrastructure initiatives.

In 2018, **473 government schools** were revived with our support, benefiting 76,100 school children 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 the latter's 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 FATA Economic Revitalization Programme will help transition from the recovery phase by setting the foundations of longer-term development as the Newly Merged Districts enter into the Pakistani mainstream. Thanks to USAID, **US\$ 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 alleviating the hardship faced by the people especially living in former FATA. 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 on **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 for job placements.

With Pakistan ranking 146<sup>th</sup> for women's economic participation and opportunity out of 149 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 Co:Lab. 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.



## UP-CLOSE



“Our school building was not in good condition. With cracked floors, damaged walls, faulty electrical wiring, peeled-off paint, and crumbling plaster, the building looked abandoned,” said Saqi Abbas (10), a Grade 4 student at the only school in Khundizar 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 woeful conditions for its 300 students and teachers.

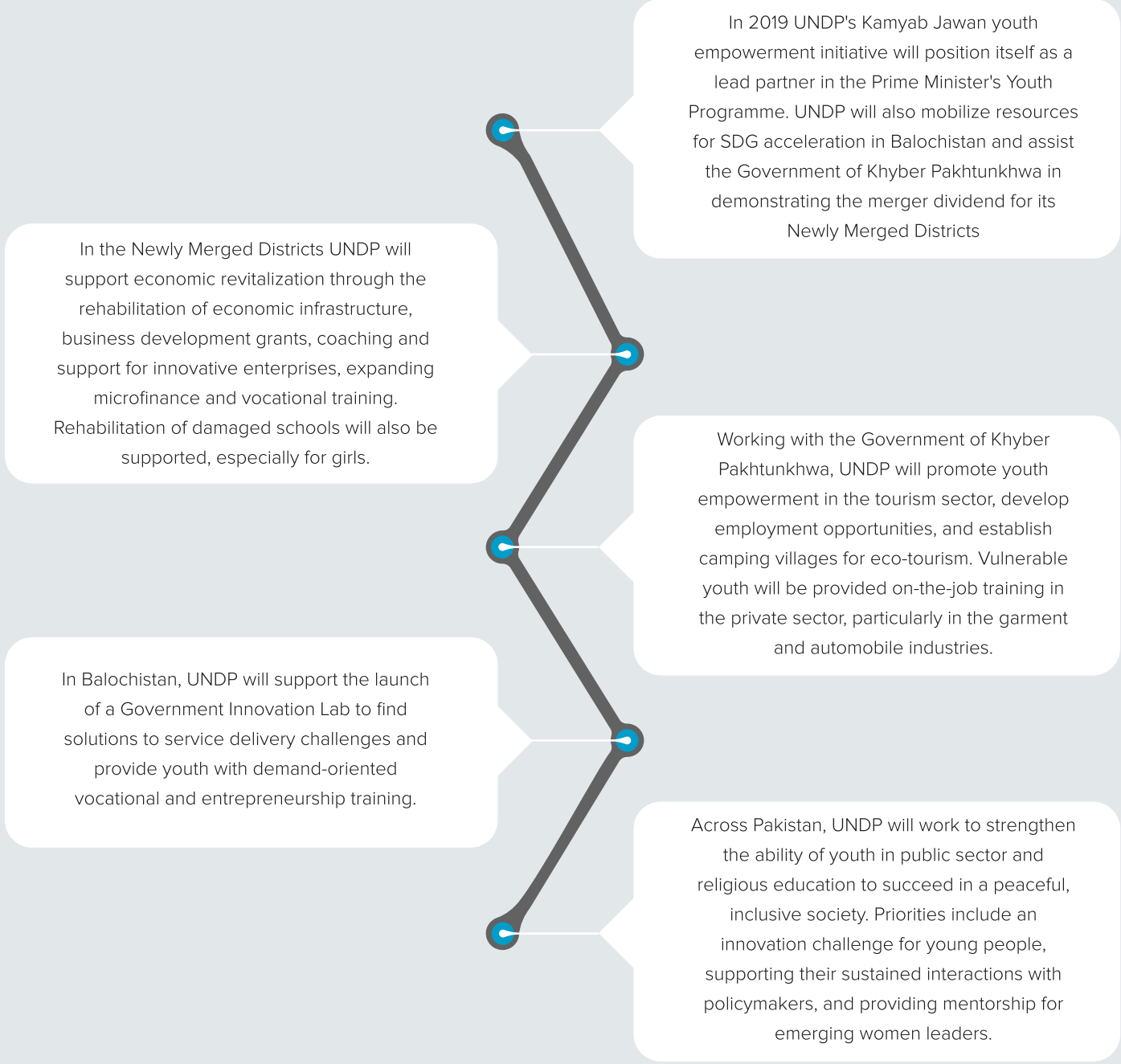
Government Middle School Ahmadzai is one of 91 schools rehabilitated by UNDP in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Newly Merged Districts with support from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund. Completed within four months, the work included rehabilitation of the main building, plinth protection, an improved roof and flooring, electric work, minor plastering and painting, the construction of a concrete pathway and flagpost, and new garbage bins and whiteboards. To provide easy access to classrooms, a ramp was constructed for persons with special needs.



ACHIEVEMENTS 2018



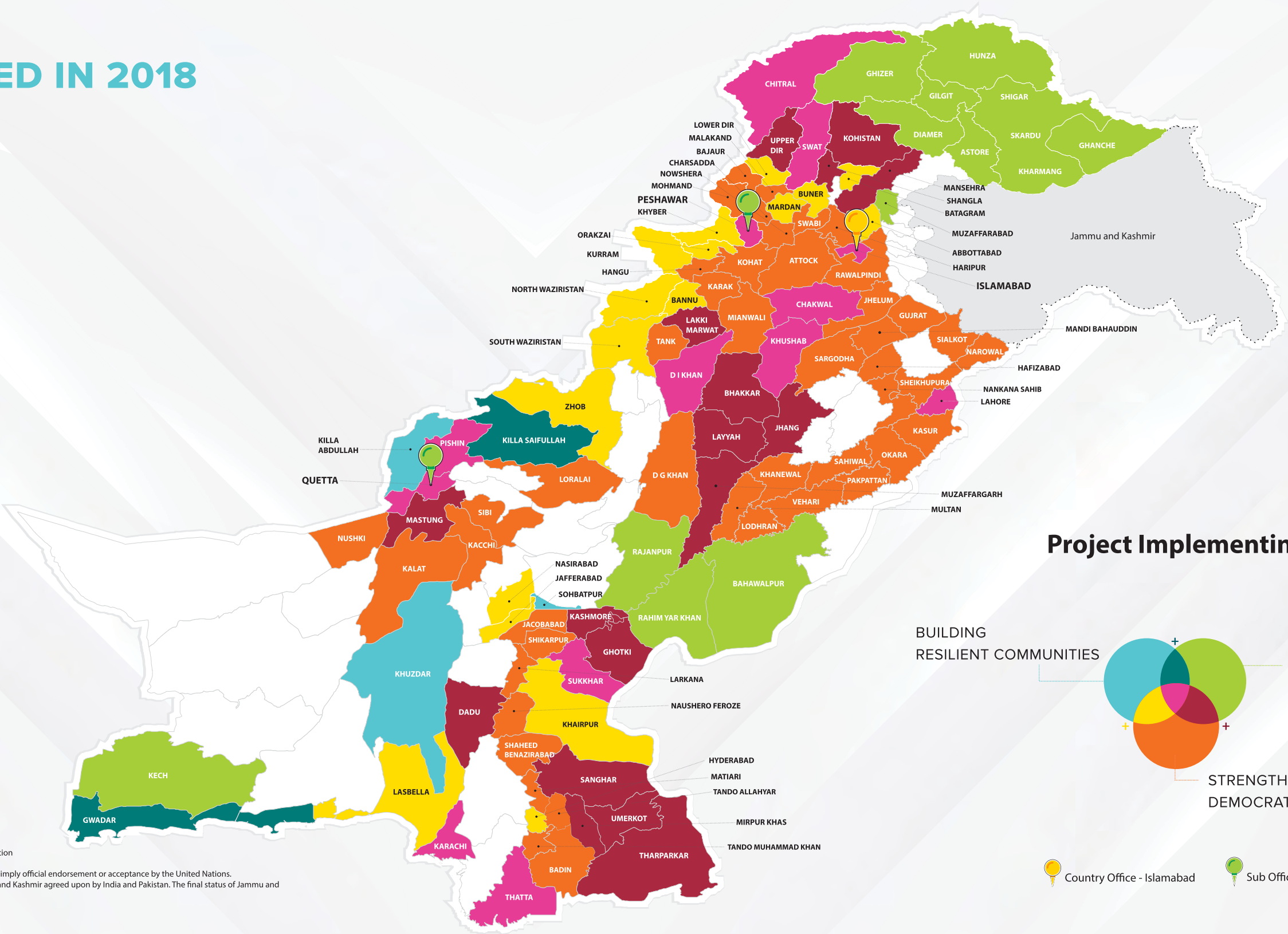
LOOKING AHEAD





# WHERE WE WORKED IN 2018

-  BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES
-  STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE
-  ACCELERATING ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE
-  FOSTERING DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIALOGUE

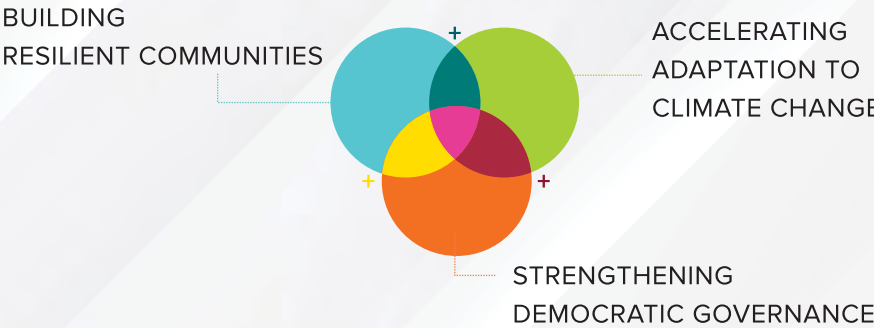


**DATA SOURCE:** Base data from Global Administrative Unit Layers and Pakistan Census Organization

**DISCLAIMER:** The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**JAMMU AND KASHMIR:** The grey area represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

## 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 partnerships 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 rule 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 gendarmerie 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 meagre 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 arid and semi-arid regions by promoting sustainable land management practices.



# OUR WORK IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

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.

This 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 to 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 diverse voices on addressing FATA's 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 rehabilitating 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 restarting livelihoods in the short term, providing investment capital for small businesses in the medium term, and overhauling 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 UK Aid. 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 desks, 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 paralegals, 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 forests in Kaghan valley, and began scaling up community-led protections against GLOF in mountainous regions.





# ACCELERATING ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

“Protecting habitats and creating the foundation for a greener Pakistan”

## 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 striking component of working with UNDP is that its objectives are very well aligned with priorities of the Government of Pakistan including Clean and Green Pakistan, 10 Billion Tree Tsunami and Recharge Pakistan Programme.”

**Malik Amin Aslam**  
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 devising 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 polychlorinated biphenyls) stockpiles for storage and disposal. Safe disposal will begin in 2019. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir **697 metric tons of POPs** were inventoried.

## 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 **151,000 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 rehabilitated in Punjab (Chakwal and Kahuta), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Kaghan and Siran) and Sindh (Sukkur and Kot Dhingano), 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 avail of non-timber forest products. Sustainable land management in

“Italy’s long-standing friendship and partnership with Gilgit Baltistan predate 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 local environment, and bear testimony to the close relationship that both Italian and Pakistan mountain people share to their own territory.”

**Stefano Pontecorvo**

Italian Ambassador in Pakistan

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,







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 Deosai 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 (Rajanpur 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 **(455 members including 255 women)** to prepare for disasters and coordinate response. We also implemented 12 mitigation schemes, including protection wall/gabion structures, rehabilitated water supply schemes, water storage tanks for irrigation, and rehabilitated irrigation channels and culverts that directly benefited **13,667 people**.



### UP-CLOSE



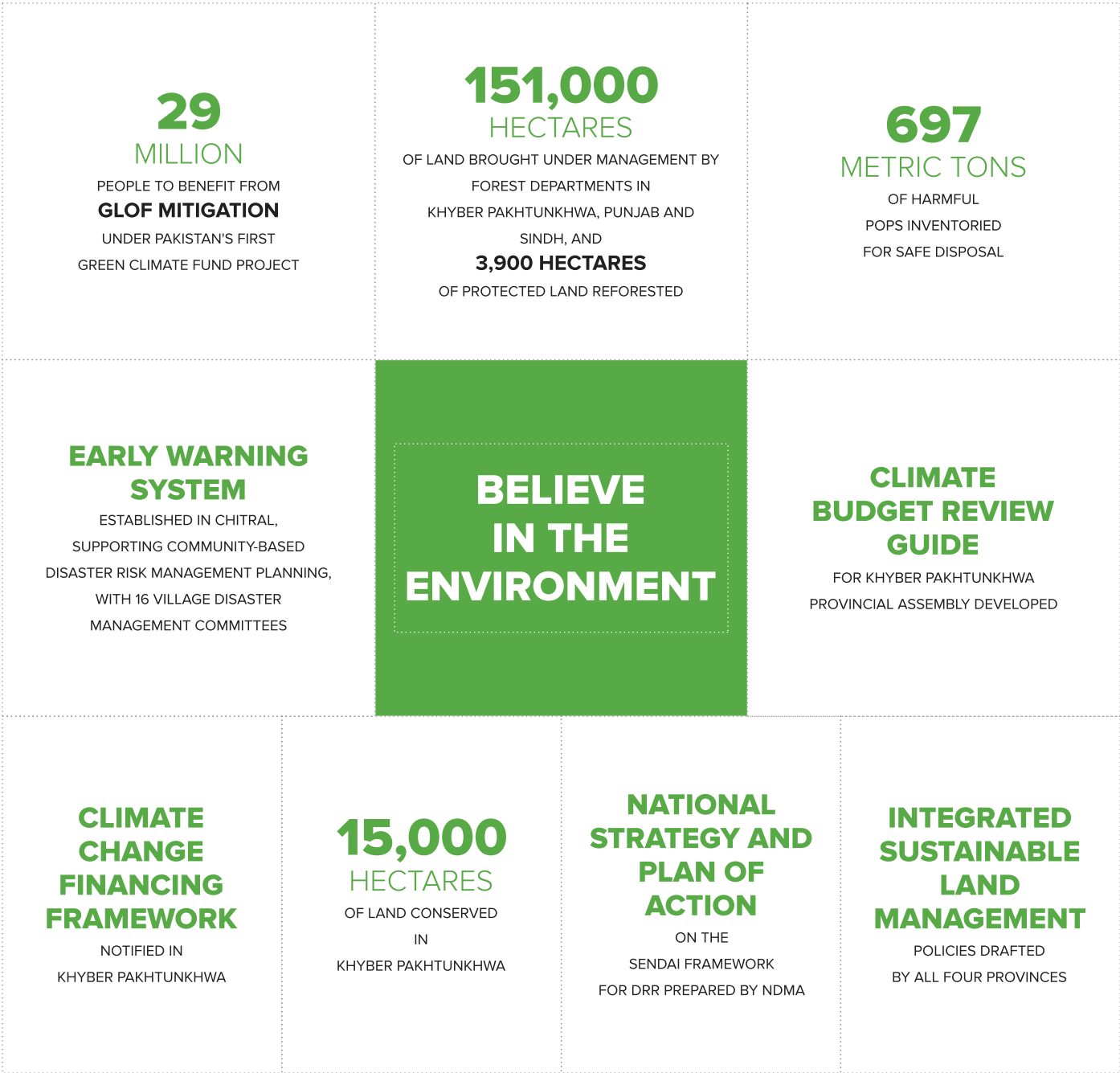
Having spent his life as a manual labourer to provide for his family, as Haji Asmatullah approached old age, he realized he needed a livelihood that would not burden his health. He enjoyed gardening in his spare time, and decided to establish a small nursery in Zangikhel village, an arid region of Lakki Marwat 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.

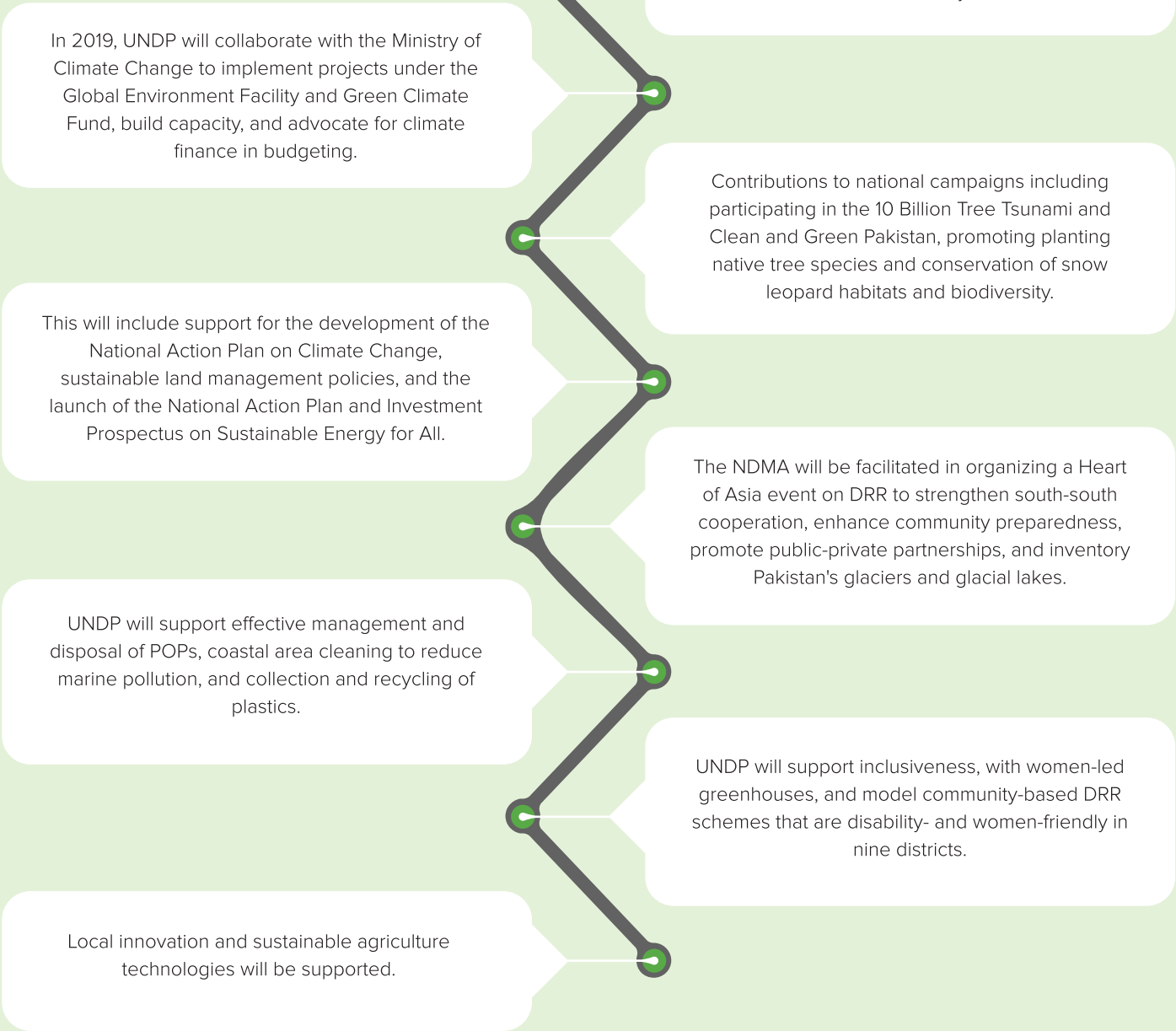
In 2016, UNDP supported Haji Asmatullah to revive his business through support for sustainable cultivation. The business began to thrive, and he soon added 40,000 plants to the nursery. Today, Haji Asmatullah is renowned in his area for selling high-quality native varieties of plants.



ACHIEVEMENTS 2018



LOOKING AHEAD







# 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-Baltistan 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

“ Helping map Pakistan's journey towards sustainable development ”

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, Thar Foundation, and Sindh Engro 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 to bear 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. The National Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs is leading the integration of the SDGs in legislative processes, monitoring and oversight.”

**Riaz Fatyana**

Convener National Parliamentary Taskforce on SDGs  
Chairman National Assembly Standing Committee on Law  
and Justice



We also supported the preparation of a **Balochistan Comprehensive Development and Growth Strategy 2019–2025** and research on the cost of climate inaction in Sindh.

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 impetus 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 bureaux were initiated, focusing on SDG reporting, to pave the way for analytical data management systems.



To facilitate the use of technology to enhance accessibility, visibility and usage of data, as well as to enable reporting on indicators where data is missing, we supported the establishment of the **SDG TechLab** through an MoU with the Information Technology University to identify how technology can be leveraged to accelerate progress and improve reporting.

We supported the development of an **SDG dashboard** which provides policymakers with an up-to-date snapshot of Pakistan's progress against the SDGs.

“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 Platform on Human Rights in close collaboration with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa authorities. This Virtual Platform on human rights is now being used by all provinces in Pakistan and by the Ministry of Human Rights at national level. There is even a project in preparation to use this platform as an innovation to strengthen the data system on Human Rights on a global level. Switzerland is also supporting the UNDP to elaborate the third Human Development Report for Pakistan, which will have a focus on inequalities. It will be the first time ever that inequalities will be comprehensively assessed and policy measures discussed among researchers, politicians and representatives of civil society.”

**Daniel Valenghi**  
Head of International Cooperation, Embassy of Switzerland

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,

**Development Advocate Pakistan**, on the themes of leveraging technology for development, inclusive growth, development priorities, and sustainable urbanization. A special edition on the development needs of Balochistan was also published. These provided analysis of key development issues and their implications and proposed policy options. We engaged under-represented groups such as youth and women and solicited their contributions through op-eds and interviews. Our policy publications also highlight issues related to women, and we 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 to developed 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 partnership 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 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2016 and 2017, we expanded to establish an **Urban Platform for Islamabad** in collaboration with the city's metropolitan corporation. This created 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 “nudge” 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.

UP-CLOSE

A man with a beard and a blue cap, wearing a red jacket, stands with his arms crossed next to a grey water recycling machine. The machine has several buttons and a red emergency stop button. The background shows some blue pipes and equipment.

Estimates suggest that at the current rate, Pakistan may run out of water by 2025. The capital, Islamabad, water shortages have risen to crisis level over the past five years, reaching 106 million gallons daily. Extensive and unregulated water use for household and commercial purposes is a major problem. Alongside growing water usage, water availability has decreased due to reduced supply from reservoirs and groundwater depletion.

UNDP is collaborating with the Metropolitan Corporation of Islamabad to promote water conservation at the household level and various economic sectors. Surveys show that carwashes use 19,000 litres of water per day and an important initiative has been to develop a prototype for water recycling in carwashes to promote conservation and reuse of large volumes of water.



ACHIEVEMENTS 2018



LOOKING  
AHEAD







## 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

**Telenor:** reaching entrepreneurs outside cities with training.

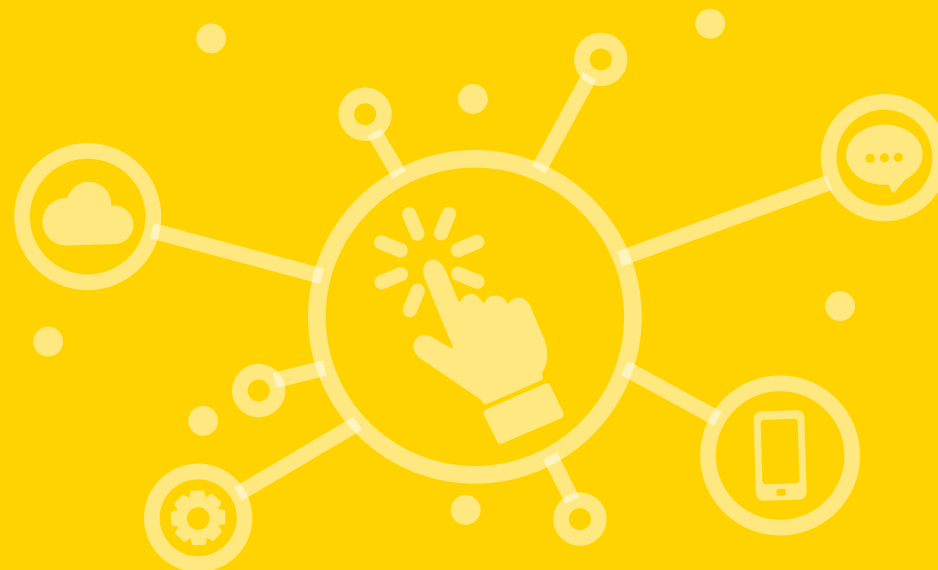
**PepsiCo:** developing skills amongst young people.

**ForiMazdoori:** digital employment forum for blue collar workers.

**World Bank:** Digital Youth Summit to build IT skills.

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

**Ministry of IT:** launching the Ignite Fund.



## INNOVATION AND EQUITY

**GSMA and Viamo:** mobile solutions to development challenges.

**Jazz and Code for Pakistan:** SDG Hackathon 2018.

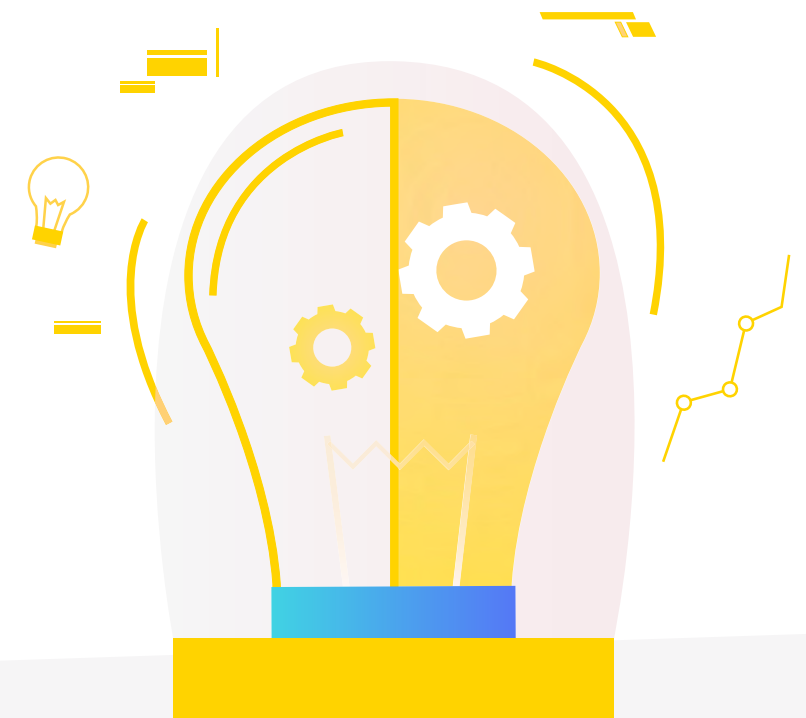
**UNICEF, Citi Foundation and Hashoo Foundation:** SDG Bootcamp, focus on women.

**Accountability Lab:** Integrity Idol, celebrating honest government officials.

**DEMO:** TedXIslamabad for women.

**Ministry of Planning:** establishing Centre for Social Entrepreneurship.












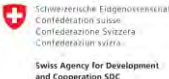







**Tencent:** inviting innovative solutions to urban challenges from entrepreneurs.





# RESOURCES

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

 11,547,834	 6,023,997	 5,272,712	 3,005,165	 3,367,044
 5,269,273	 From the People of Japan 4,799,662	 Federal and Provincial Governments Pakistan 4,683,618	 2,009,819	 1,874,544
 1,041,278	 800,065	 700,429	 467,752	 Norway 449,818
 441,865	 256,508	 236,335	 122,486	 1,649,643
Others: 362,396 ➡ TOTAL: 54,382,243				









“

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

”



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS**

**United Nations Development Programme Pakistan**

4th floor, Serena Business Complex  
Khayaban-e-Suharwardy, G-5/1, Islamabad, Pakistan

