UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTCOOPERATION FRAMEWORK

2023–2027
PAKISTAN

Results Framework

6 June 2022

Annex 3. Pakistan UNSCDF Results Framework 2023–2027

OUTCOME 1. BASIC AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Impact: Maternal mortality ratio; U5 mortality rate, HIV prevalence, contraceptive prevalence rate, UHC coverage index
SDGs and targets: 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production)

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
Outcome 1. By 2027, the people in Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and deprived, have increased equitable access to and utilization of quality, sustainable basic social services (BSS)	1.1. Universal health coverage index (SDG 3.8.1)	49.9 (2020)	61	UHC monitoring report	Pakistan's economy progresses without shocks from external factors (pandemics, natural disasters, geopolitical instability).
	1.2 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years old (SDG 2.2.1)	40.2% (2018)	32.2%	Pakistan National Nutrition Survey 2018	
	1.3. Proportion of the population using safely-managed drinking water services	36% (2020)	70%	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2019–2020	
	1.4. Proportion of the population using basic sanitation services	68.4% (2020)	80%	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP)	
	1.5. Net enrolment rate (NER) in education (primary, lower secondary, secondary), disaggregated by province	NER primary (6–10 years old): 64% • Balochistan: 83% • Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 71% • Punjab: 59% • Sindh: 62% NER middle (11–13 years old): 37% • Balochistan: 26% • Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 40% • Punjab: 41%	NER primary (6–10 years old): 70 %. • Balochistan: 86% • Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 74% • Punjab: 63% • Sindh: 65% NER middle (11–13 years old): 40% • Balochistan: 28% • Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 43%	Pakistan Education Statistics, National Educational Management Information System (NEMIS)	

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
		• Sindh: 32% NER secondary matric (14–15 years old): 27% • Balochistan: 14% • Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 27% • Punjab: 30% • Sindh: 22%	• Punjab: 44% • Sindh: 34% NER secondary matric (14–15 years old): 30% • Balochistan: 16% • Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 29% • Punjab: 32% • Sindh: 24%		
	1.6. Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-19 years old) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG 3.7.1)	49% (2017–2018)	70%	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey National Institute of Population Studies Pakistan Voluntary National Report	
Output 1.1. The health system in Pakistan becomes inclusive, resilient, equitable, gender-responsive and accountable for quality health services, including sexual and reproductive health, for all people especially the most vulnerable groups within the framework of universal health coverage, and in line with international health standards and regulations	1.1.1. Existence of national and sub-national laws, policies, regulations and strategies that guarantee full and equal access to women and men to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education as a part of national universal health coverage package	2 SRH Bills, National Population Narrative, Guidelines on Pre-marital Counselling (2021)	5 SRH Bills, Costed Action Plans and 1 Midwifery Strategy	Government notifications and reports	There is commitment to strengthening the health system and the prioritization of universal health coverage. There is ownership of transformation and reforms in the health sector. There is alignment and coordination among health partners to ensure access to health services in hard-to-reach areas and areas with security challenges. Communities trust, participate in and utilize health services. There is support, collaboration and buy-in by donors and partners, paired with adequate resources. The COVID-19 pandemic comes under control.
	1.1.2. Proportion of children aged 12–23 months old who have received all nationally recommended vaccines	75.4% (2021)	90%	UHC monitoring report Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Management Information System (MIS)	

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
	1.1.3. Number of districts implementing maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) interventions as per the Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS)	0 (2021)	12	Annual district progress reports	
	1.1.4. Percentage of adults and children receiving anti-retroviral (ARV) therapy	12% (2019)	≥ 90%	Global AIDS Monitoring Report	
	1.1.5. Tuberculosis (TB) treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence)	48% (2020)	73%	Pakistan profile WHO Global TB report / End TB Strategy monitoring indicator framework	
	1.1.6. Percentage of the population at risk in malaria-endemic regions with access to quality care services	52 (2020)	80 %	UHC monitoring report	
	1.1.7. Existence of national guidelines for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) (hypertension, diabetes and tobacco use)	0 (2021)	3	Government notifications and final copies of guidelines	
	1.1.8. Existence of an up-to-date joint external evaluation for the implementation of IHR capacities	1 (2021; expiring in 2022)	1	Government notifications Final copy of the joint external evaluation	
Output 1.2. Nutrition-related national systems (health, food, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and education) are strengthened to protect and promote diets, services and practices for optimal growth and development across the life course for all children, adolescents and women, focusing on the four key stages of	1.2.1. Number of provinces and regions that have introduced a 'nutrition tracker' under the Public Finances for Nutrition (PF4N) initiative	4	7	Progress reports	There is political stability and sustained commitment to nutrition. There is improved nutrition-responsiveness of the health, food, education and WASH systems, and willingness to adopt positive nutrition behaviours and practices. **Risks:** The release of public sector funds is delayed. There are competing priorities for funding.
	1.2.2. Number of provinces that have a costed nutrition plan with a road map for the implementation of a multi-sectoral nutrition programme	0	7	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination Government notification Implementation frameworks Roll out plans	
	1.2.3. Number of priority districts supported to implement *Ehsaas* programmes	15	131		
	1.2.4. Coverage of treatment services for children with acute malnutrition	7.8%	>50%		
	1.2.5. Number of districts that fully roll out key family care practices (KFCPs)	13	28		

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
life: early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence and motherhood, with special attention to the most vulnerable					Inequality and multi-dimensional deprivations increase.
Output 1.3. WASH systems in Pakistan have improved capacities to deliver safely managed, equitable and climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services, including liquid and solid waste management services, for all the people in Pakistan, especially the vulnerable and marginalized, including refugees	1.3.1. Number of people reached with at least basic WASH services through UN support	3,878,000 (2022)	10 Million	Annual joint sector review documents Progress reports by UN agencies	Federal and Provincial Governments demonstrate ownership of and commitment to the UNSDCF's programme targets and results. Coordination between federal and provincial governments and governance structures for the WASH sector continues to improve. Based on evidence and fundamental rights, provincial governments make budgetary allocations based on considerations of equity. Donors' commitment to supporting the WASH sector's enabling environment and UN agencies continues. Community participation and ownership is ensured for sustainable, safely managed services or facilities. The UN's role as a convening partner in the WASH sector continues. Communities will be receptive to behavioural change interventions and adopt sustained positive health-seeking behaviours.
	1.3.2. Number of institutions reached with basic WASH services through UN support	500 (2022)	2,000	Annual joint sector review documents Progress reports by UN agencies	
	1.3.3. Number of provinces with clear established institutional structures implementing an inclusive and equity -based WASH resource allocation strategy	0 national	4	WASH sector annual status reports Joint sector reviews	
	1.3.4. Number of people in humanitarian contexts provided with appropriate drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services	95,000	1.7 million	Humanitarian reports UNSDCF progress report	

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
Output 1.4. By 2027, the education system in Pakistan has improved capacities to deliver more inclusive, equitable, gender-responsive, quality education and skills development, including lifelong learning opportunities and transferable skills, to children and youth, particularly girls and those residing in disadvantaged areas, including during humanitarian and emergency situations	1.4.1. Number of Joint Education Sector Reviews (JSERs) undertaken proposing adjustments in provincial Education Sector Plans (ESPs)	Provinces: • Balochistan: 0 • Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 0 • Punjab: 0 • Sindh: 0	Provinces: • Balochistan: 4 • Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 4 • Punjab: 4 • Sindh: 4	JESR reports Updated ESPs Training reports	The Government is willing to allocate resources and approach education planning, budgeting and implementation from a learning perspective, with flexible and equitable child-centred learning pathways, including through different modalities. The Government is willing to collaborate with other stakeholders, especially the private sector, to scale up successful education models, including distance/digital education and skilling models. The Government, donors and development partners prioritize early childhood education (ECE) and early learning, focusing on foundational literacy and numeracy in poor learning environments, including multi-grade situations. Communities' and parental engagement are successful in providing learning support to students in and outside of schools. The Government, donors and development partners are willing to work on the mitigation of COVID-19's impacts on education and skills development. The Government is willing and able to invest in the expansion of its national education systems and commit to the greater inclusion of refugees. Major development partners will continue to support system reforms, the expansion of the education supply, and improved quality with the aim of including refugees.
	1.4.2. Number of teachers, education staff and administrators trained to provide education services and life skills education to marginalized children	865 (562 men and 303 women)	4,000 (2,600 men and 1,400 women)	Monitoring reports Training reports	
	1.4.3 Number of in school and out of school adolescents and youth provided education and skills training.	1,200	15,000	Monitoring reports	

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
Output 1.5. Social protection systems and measures are strengthened to provide well-coordinated responses, in an inclusive and shock-responsive manner, to the most deprived and vulnerable populations	1.5.1. Proportion of the population covered by at least one social protection benefit, by sex (%) (SDG 1.3)	9.2% (2020)	19 %	Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance Social Security Inquiry ILOSTAT or https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database	The Government will welcome social protection reforms. National stakeholders have the capacity to implement a sustainable social protection system. Communities will accept new initiatives and register themselves for continued support. The Government is willing to work together with other stakeholders to scale up successful social safety net models, especially during shock responses in emergencies.
	1.5.2. Number of governments supported to adopt inclusive and sustainable social protection and/or food security-related policies, strategies and legal frameworks	2	8 (SP and/ or FS)	Government documents/websites	
	1.5.3. Number of governments provided with technical assistance to reduce protection concerns (e.g. child protection, child rights) as a result of CCTs	3	6	UN programme reports	
	1.5.4. Number of people who receive food security and livelihood-related assistance in vulnerable/disaster-affected or most food-insecure areas	0	2,268,500	UN reporting	

OUTCOME 2. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Impact:

National development priorities: National Gender Policy Framework

Regional frameworks: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Beijing Platform for Action, Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals

SDGs and targets: SDG 5

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements and risks
Outcome 2. By 2027, women, girls and transgender persons in Pakistan, especially	2.1. Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in the areas of: • public life (area 1) • violence against women (area 2)	• Area 1: 50% • Area 2: 75% • Area 3: 10% • Area 4: 54.6%	• Area 1: 60% • Area 2: 85% • Area 3: 20% • Area 4: 65%	Ministry of Law and Justice	The objective measurement of women's empowerment and gender equality is prioritized by organizations providing humanitarian aid.

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements and risks
those at greatest risk of being left behind, benefit from an enabling environment where they are empowered and reach their fullest potential, and their human, social, economic, cultural and political rights are fully protected and upheld **UN agencies:** UNESCO, UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNOPS, WFP, ILO, FAO	• employment and economic benefits (area 3) • Marriage and family (area 4) (SDG indicator 5.1.1)	(2018)		UN SDG indicator data ([link](#))	Risks/recommendations: While there have been some efforts to assess gender equality and women's empowerment in conflict-affected and other humanitarian settings, measurement has largely focused on violence and security issues. A more comprehensive framework for assessing gender equality and women's empowerment in these settings is needed.
	2.2. Active accounts held by women as a percentage of the adult female population	18% (2020)	33%	State Bank of Pakistan	
	2.3. Proportion of women and girls (aged 15 years and older) subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence (SDG indicator 5.2.1)	39% (2020)	30%	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey	
	2.4. Proportion of women in: • national parliaments • deliberative bodies of local government • managerial positions (SDG indicators 5.5.1 and 5.5.2)	• 20.2% (2019) • 16.9% (2018) • 4.9% (2018)	• 22% • 20% • 10%	World Bank Gender Data Portal ([link](#))	
	2.5. Labour force participation rate, female (% of the female population aged 15+)	20.6% (2020)	30%	World Bank country data	
Output 2.1. National and international commitments to gender equity and rights-based approaches that inform policy-making are realized through support to government institutions for monitoring the implementation of commitments, the production, analysis and use of sex/gender-disaggregated statistics, SDG data, and	2.1.1. Number of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data collection initiatives, including in emerging areas, conducted or analysed	Pakistan's reporting on SDG indicators: 50% (122 of 244 total indicators) Availability of SDG data by goal: • SDG 5: 78.6% • SDG 8: 82.4% • SDG 10: 40% • SDG 16: 27% (2018)	Pakistan's reporting on SDG indicators: 75% (183 of 244 indicators) Availability of SDG data by goal: • SDG 5: 80% • SDG 8: 85% • SDG 10: 50% • SDG 16: 40%	Pakistan Voluntary National Review (VNR) Planning Commission	Stakeholders are committed to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls, including women's full enjoyment of their fundamental rights. More national and local plans and budgets are gender-responsive. More and better quality data and statistics are available to promote and track the progress of gender equality and women's empowerment.
	2.1.2. Number of institutions that have increased capacities to design and implement institutional reforms/strategies/policies that promote gender equality and women's empowerment	CPIA Gender Equality Rating[1] for Pakistan: 2.5/6 (2019)	3.0/6	World Bank	

[1] The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) of Gender Equality assesses the extent to which the country has installed institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women in education, health, the economy, and protection under law.

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements and risks
knowledge advocacy and accountability **UN agencies:** UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, UNAIDS, WHO, UNOPS, UNAIDS, WFP	2.1.3. Existence of laws, regulations and policy frameworks aligned with international human rights standards that support the realization of the rights of women, girls and other vulnerable groups, and ensure protection from gender-based violence, violence against women and other harmful practices	Pro-women laws and policies exist, with limited implementation	At least four new laws and implementation frameworks of existing laws	CEDAW Concluding Observations Universal Periodic Review (UPR) National Assembly statistics	
Output 2.2. Empowerment of women, girls and transgender persons is promoted through gender-responsive policies, programmes, strategies and instruments through the provision of public and private financing, and institutional development and strengthening **UN agencies:** UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA	2.2.1. Existence of gender-responsive policies and strategies that facilitate the provision of public and private financing for women's empowerment	Banking on Equality Policy (State Bank of Pakistan) and Gender Bond Guidelines (Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan)	National policy for gender-responsive budgeting, planning and procurement that covers key sectors (i.e. multinationals, SMEs, the public sector and banking)	Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan Ministry of Finance Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA) State Bank of Pakistan	Specific mechanisms and institutional arrangements are established to promote the empowerment of women, with appropriate funding (public and private) to bring about sustainable solutions to crises. Stakeholders explore key challenges to achieving the established goals and commitments in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment.
	2.2.2. Number of initiatives supported to operationalize and implement existing gender-responsive policies through roadmaps and work plans	0	4 (national policy for gender-responsive budgeting, planning and procurement for multinationals, SMEs, public sector and banking)	Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan Ministry of Finance SMEDA State Bank of Pakistan	
Output 2.3. Vulnerable and marginalized women, girls and transgender persons actively contribute to resilient and empowered communities, and are able to operate in safe	2.3.1. Percentage of women receiving services and information from institutions responsible for safety, protection and redressal against harassment and violence against women (VAW)[2] within the stipulated procedures and timeframe	Data being sought from relevant departments	Data being sought from relevant departments	Police Shelters Ombudspersons' offices	More opportunities are available for women's leadership and active participation in different fields and roles. Equal employment opportunities are promoted.
	2.3.2. Percentage of programmes supporting the achievements of societal enablers, including to reduce/eliminate HIV-related	Global AIDS Monitoring Report data for Pakistan: 10% (2020)	50%	Programmatic data by the Ministry of National Health Services,	Investments in trade and economic sectors have a zero-tolerance approach to any form

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[2] This will fit into the outcome indicator and the proposed indicator is a composite indicator which will derive its data from a collection of sources.

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements and risks
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 **UN agencies:** UNODC, WHO, UNOPS, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNAIDS	stigma and discrimination, engaging in advocacy to promote enabling legal environment and to reduce/eliminate gender-based violence, to be delivered by community-led organizations			Regulations and Coordination Global AIDS Monitoring Report 2020 Pakistan	of harassment and violence against women and girls.
Output 2.4. Those in positions of power take action to support vulnerable and marginalized women, girls and transgender persons to be aware of and exercise their rights, so as to actively and meaningfully participate in communities, receive support and rise to leadership positions in both the public and private sectors **UN agencies:** UNFPA, UN Women, WFP	2.4.1. Number of strategies designed and implemented to increase gender parity and women's participation in decision-making and leadership positions	2 (quota system for parliament and quota system for the police)	4 (strategies for private sector and civil servants, in addition to the two identified in the baseline)	Establishment Division Securities and Exchange Commission SECP SMEDA	Individuals and stakeholders in power contribute to changing norms that perpetuate gender-based violence and the exploitation of women and girls. The Government and civil society are actively engaged in strengthening laws, legal systems and other response mechanisms to increase access to justice and improve service delivery.
Output 2.5. Women and girls, especially those most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from a rights-based, gender-responsive enabling environment	2.5.1. Percentage increase in the income of women working in: • agriculture • manufacturing • household activities as employers • undifferentiated goods and service producing activities	Average monthly wages for women working in: • agriculture: PKR 7,556 • manufacturing: PKR 7,839 • household activities of as employers: ?	Increase in monthly baseline wages: 20%	Labour Force Survey (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics)	Given investments in women's skill building – especially in the areas of entrepreneurship and high-income professions – women and girls benefit from an environment where they are economically empowered.

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements and risks
that ensures their active participation in and ability to benefit from the economy **UN agencies:** FAO, UN Women, ILO, UNOPS, UNESCO		• undifferentiated goods and service producing activities: ?			A normal economic environment exists and there is no significant economic downturn or recession – global or local.
	2.5.2. Proportion of women employed in high-income professions	Proportion of women working in: • transportation and storage: 0.19% • information and communication technologies: 0.30% • professional, scientific and technical activities: 0.14%	Proportion of women working in: • transportation and storage: 0.25% • information and communication technologies: 0.40% • professional, scientific and technical activities: 0.20%	Labour Force Survey	

OUTCOME 3. CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Impact: Ecological restoration of the Indus River Basin provides a climate-resilient future

National development priorities: National Climate Change Policy, National Water Policy

Regional frameworks: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), SDGs, Paris Agreement

SDGs and targets: 2 (Zero Hunger), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life below Water), 15 (Life on Land)

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
Outcome 3. By 2027, people living in the Indus River Basin will have their lives positively impacted by improved water access, quality and utilization, economic development,	3.1. Existence of Nationally Determined Contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (SDG indicator 13.2.1)	National Climate Change Policy and Implementation Framework for the policy exist	Ecological restoration of the Indus Basin included in all of the policies at the national and provincial levels, and in the Climate Change Act	Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) records	The Government continues its commitment to mainstreaming the Indus Basin approach for climate change adaptation, as well as its willingness to invest in adaptation and transformation to address the effects of climate change and natural hazards, in both rural and urban areas.

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
livelihoods and climate-resilient settlements **UN agencies:** FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNESCO, UNOPS, UNIDO, WHO,	3.2. Degree of integrated water resource management implementation (SDG indicator 6.5.1)	56% (2020)	Up to 70%	https://www.sdg6data.org/country-or-area/Pakistan	Communication campaigns/strategy are strong and well-framed. The Indus Basin approach includes working on priority areas identified in Pakistan's National Climate Change Policy and Nationally Determined Contribution.
	3.3. Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (SDG indicator 6.3.2)	0 (2021)	10%	Ministry of Environment, National Standards for Drinking Water Quality (NSDWQ) ([link](#))	
	3.4. Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time (water basins in Pakistan experiencing rapid changes in the area covered by surface waters) (SDG indicator 6.6.1)	33% (2020)	45%		
Output 3.1. National and sub-national systems strengthened for the reduction of environmental degradation and improved climate action **UN agencies:** UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO, UN Habitat, UNEP, ILO, UNESCO, UNOPS, FAO,	3.1.1. Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (inclusive policies, plans, frameworks and guidelines developed) in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (SDGs indicator 13.1.3)	0 (2021)	4 provinces and 2 administrative regions (Gilgit-Baltistan, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir)	Provincial and local government records	Government departments ensure inclusive engagement and an overarching approach towards the development of the Indus Basin.
	3.1.2. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment (SDGs indicator 13.3.1)	02 (2021) Education South Punjab MOCC 0% mainstreamed (2021)	2 provinces 100% mainstreamed	Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training's records	The Government of Pakistan's continues its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Output 3.2. Natural habitats and ecosystems (forests, rangelands and watersheds) are protected, managed and conserved for the	3.2.1. Proportionate decrease in the deforestation rate	1,100 hectares/year (2022)	10%	Forestry Reference Emission level endorsed by the UNFCCC	Strong coordination exists between federal, provincial and local stakeholders. Donors and member states continue funding for conserving, protecting and restoring natural habitats and ecosystems.
	3.2.2. Number of towns/tourist sites supported to become free of pollution (solid waste and plastic) (SDG indicator 11.6.1)	19	25	Ministry of Climate Change's CGPM records	

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
protection of the Indus Basin's sources **UN agencies:** UNEP, UN Habitat, UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, WFP,	3.2.3. Progress towards sustainable forest management (SDG indicator 15.2.1)	0.5 million ha (2022)	50,000ha	National Afforestation & Eco Development Board (NAEB) Division	Natural habitats and ecosystem conservation will remain high priority of UN agencies and stakeholders'
	3.2.4. Proportion of land that is degraded over the total land area (SDG indicator 15.3.1)	200,000 ha (2020)	180,000 ha	Government statistics	
	3.2.5. Number of sites protected/level of protection improved at a number of protected sites	398 Protected areas, 2 UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, MAB sites	01 site	Management plans, reports, Government notifications	
Output 3.3. Clean, efficient and sustainable use of surface and groundwater and other resources of the Indus Basin increase the health and economy of basin (Urban/Rural) communities **UN agencies:** UNIDO, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, UN Women, UNOPS, UNEP, UNOPS	3.3.1. Number of sites supported on domestic and industrial water treatment (SDG indicator 6.3.1)	0 sites	10 sites	Pakistan council of Research in water resources	Water, as a politically sensitive subject, gains the provinces' support. The Indus Basin will encourage the interest of other prioritized areas' custodian government departments, such as forestry, land and housing departments, etc.
	3.3.2. Land under agricultural area under production and sustainable agriculture (SDG indicator 2.4.1)	0 (2020)	50,000 hectares	Agriculture Census Report	
	3.3.3. Proportion of the population using safely-managed drinking water services (SDG indicator 6.1.1)	• 0% safe sanitation • 68% basic sanitation • 80% basic hygiene	• 24% safe sanitation • 80% basic sanitation • 90% basic hygiene	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) PES MoF, Same	
	3.3.4. Proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (SDG indicator 11.1.1)	40.1% (2018)	35.5%	Asian Development Bank database ([link](#))	
	3.3.5. Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure for civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically (SDG indicator 11.3.2)	0 cities	10 cities	State of Pakistani Cities Report	
Output 3.4. Life in the Indus Basin is preserved, and marine ecosystems	3.4.1. Ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas are used (SDG indicator 14.2.1)	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) established	Implementation framework and good practices shared	Ministry of Maritime Affairs' records	The Government is willing to allocate resources for the protection of marine ecosystems and the Indus Delta.

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Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
and the Indus Delta are protected **UN agencies:** UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, WFP, UNIDO	3.4.2. Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (SDG Indicator 14.5.1)	1 (Astola Island)(2021)	1 protected area (PA) supported	Government statistics	
	3.4.3. Existence and implementation of a legal/regulatory/policy /institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (SDG indicator 14.b.1)	National Policy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Pakistan (2020), National Maritime Policy (draft), Deep Sea Fishing Policy	Marine environment management included in the National Climate Change Policy Implementation framework developed and good practices shared	Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR)	

OUTCOME 4. SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DECENT WORK

Impact:

National development priorities: Vision 2025 Pillar II (Achieving Sustained, Indigenous and Inclusive Growth) and Pillar V (Private Sector and Entrepreneurship-Led Growth), *Kamyab Jawan*, China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC); Digital; Industrial Policy; SME Policy 2021: Engaging Overseas Pakistanis and others

Regional frameworks: UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries (2021–2025)

SDGs and targets: 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production), 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
Outcome 4. 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	4.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (SDG indicator 8.1.1)	5.37% (2020–2021)	6%	Asian Development Bank data ([link](#))	Political stability allows economic growth. Relevant initiatives are undertaken to build institutional capacity for sustainable and inclusive economic growth in all sectors.
	4.2. Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex (SDG indicator 8.3.1)	• Total: 72.4% • Male: 72.7% • Female: 70.5% (Labour Force Survey 2018–2019)	• Total: 60% • Male: 60% • Female: 60%	Pakistan Economic Survey ([link](#)) Labour Force Survey ([link](#))	The law and order situation and political stability in the country allow continued local and foreign direct investment for the

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
MSME sector to drive progress, create adequate decent jobs for youth, adolescent girls, women, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable segments of society, as well as promotes innovative and responsible micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) will be developed where gender barriers are addressed and all workers, including the most vulnerable and marginalized will be protected from all forms of exploitation.	4.3. Labour force participation, unemployment by rural/urban and by age/sex, gender wage gap, and informal economy	• Total: 6.9% • Male: 5.9% • Female: 10% • Rural: 6.4% • Urban: 7.9% (Labour Force Survey 2018–2019)	• Total: 4% • Male: 4% • Female: 6% • Rural: 4% • Urban: 4%	National reports by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (provincial and national) Agricultural Census (whenever conducted) State Bank of Pakistan (link) Agricultural Department of Punjab (link) World Bank data, female labour force participation rate (link)	growth of business and for enhancing employment opportunities.
	4.4. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita (SDG indicator 9.2.1)	12.79 % (2020–2021)	18%		
	4.5. Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (SDG indicator 9.3.1)	15.6 % (2020–2021)	12%		
	4.6. Prevalence of undernourishment (SDG indicator 2.1.1)	20.3%	10%		
	4.7. Proportion of agricultural area used for productive and sustainable agriculture (cropped) (SDG indicator 2.4.1)	41.%	50%		
Output 4.1. Gender-responsive macroeconomic strategies are implemented in close collaboration with the Government, private sector, trade unions/producers' organizations, women and youth to support job-rich, sustainable and green economic growth and decent work, including the promotion of regional connectivity initiatives	4.1.1. Number of provincial governments supported to collect and analyse data on macroeconomics and economic growth, with a view to exploring further growth and employment opportunities	3	15	Government data/administration reports Department of Labour reports Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (MoOP&HRD) reports	The Government of Pakistan remains committed to the policy framework and pledges made with development partners on advancing the national gender development agenda.
	4.1.2. Number of governments supported to transform economic growth into strategic gender-responsive employment and decent work opportunities	0	2	Government data/administrative reports Department of Labour reports MoOP&HRD reports	

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
				Medium-term budget frameworks MOF	
	4.1.3. Number of analytical works that explore economic growth potential for regional connectivity, trade, knowledge sharing and south-south cooperation	0	2	Government data/administrative reports Department of Labour reports MoOP&HRD reports Board of Investment (federal and provincial)	
	4.1.4. Number of government/public sector institutions and/or social partners supported to use gender-responsive planning tools	0	4	Government data/administrative reports Department of Labour reports MoOP&HRD reports Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives/provincial Planning and Development Departments	
Output 4.2. National and provincial stakeholders are supported to adopt employment policies and implement	4.2.1 Number of governments supported to adopt and implement gender- responsive employment policies and/or strategies, that focuses on stimulating employment opportunities for youth, women and other vulnerable groups	0	5	Government data based on the National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) and other departments	The political and security situation remains stable. Labour market policies and programmes are prioritized for the creation of income

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
programmes to create adequate decent employment and income generating empowerment opportunities for youth, women and other vulnerable groups, including food-insecure communities, to enhance their resilience and livelihoods, and to facilitate effective labour market transitions				Ministry of Labour and Human Resources Department	generation, employment and decent work opportunities for youth and women.
	4.2.2. Number of initiatives that addresses youth employment and reduces the proportion of NEET among youth, in particular young women	0	9	Government data/administrative reports Department of Labour reports MoOP&HRD reports IFAD project reports	
	4.2.3. Number of gender-responsive programmes and strategies/interventions supported that aim to enhance the livelihoods (including alternative livelihoods and food-producing livelihoods) of poor and marginalized communities	3	12	UN agencies based on the Planning Commission and/or Ministry of Human Rights Ministry of Youth Affairs MTBFs MoF Asian Development Bank (ADB) IFAD project reports	
	4.2.4. Number of governments and social partners supported to design and implement programmes and strategies that address climate change adaptation, resilience-building through green work and climate-resilient infrastructure, and that also support employment and decent work	10	26	Strategic Results 3 Working Group Ministry of Environment and Climate Change IFAD project reports	
	4.2.5. Number of governments supported to adopt and implement strategies to enhance food production and generate decent employment opportunities and livelihoods	5	7	FAO and IFAD project report	
	4.2.6. Number of government institutions and social partners supported to adopt and implement gender-responsive labour migration policies, strategies and/or interventions that promote fair recruitment, safe and orderly migration and that reintegrate migrant workers upon their return	0	1	Government data/administrative reports Department of Labour reports MoOP&HRD reports	

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
Output 4.3. Stakeholders supported to create an enabling business environment (including a technical and financial ecosystem) for job-rich economic sectors (e.g. industry, agri-business/food production, the creative economy, and the care economy) for the promotion of sustainable enterprises, including MSMEs	4.3.1 Number of sectoral, pro-poor economic growth strategies supported for development and adoption;	0	2	Government data/administrative reports Departments of Labour and MoOP&HRD reports	The government is committed to the development of basic infrastructure for the promotion of business opportunities, human resource development, supporting innovation and technological development; There is a strong interest by the Government and other partners to continue strengthening the (M)SME sector, particularly in areas where the sector is not developed. The rule of law and freedom of expression are promoted for an enabling environment. There is a strong commitment by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to develop eco-tourism and they continue to invest resources.
	4.3.2. Number of initiative by governments, social partners and/or civil society organizations supported to promote the establishment or improvement of MSMEs	1	2	Government data/administrative reports Departments of Labour and MoOP&HRD reports Board of Investments (national and provincial)/SMEDA	
	4.3.3. Number of initiatives for alternative livelihoods supported, with a particular focus on water-scarce areas	More than 1,000 *karezes* in Balochistan surveyed and local communities identified	One *karez* and its local community supported	Government Reports; Project progress report	
	4.3.4. Number of governments and/or social partners supported to introduce or enhance businesses on green economies, circular economies, resource-efficient technologies, tourism and heritage safeguarding, skills for green jobs and other environmentally-sustainable business models	5	17	Government data/administrative reports Departments of Labour and MoOP&HRD reports Punjab Tourism for Economic Growth (PTEG) Project/Communication and Works Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Culture and Tourism Authority of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Project progress reports	

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
	4.3.5. Number of business service providers supported to deliver new or enhanced services to MSMEs	120	305	Government data/administrative reports Departments of Labour and MoOP&HRD reports	
	4.3.6. Number of initiatives supported to stimulate environmentally-sustainable food production	20	30	FAO and IFAD project reports	
Output 4.4. Capacities and competencies of human resources are built through the provision of technical education, skills and entrepreneurship development including for MSMEs, and the productivity and employability of youth, girls/women and other vulnerable groups is enhanced	4.4.1. Number of governments supported to establish or enhance a system for skills needs' anticipation in consultation with social partners	8	15	Government data/administrative reports Departments of Labour and MoOP&HRD reports	Inclusive and equitable policies protect and promote the participation of vulnerable groups in MSMEs and socio-economic development. The Government is willing to work with the UN, social partners and the private sector to enhance demand-based skills needs systems. The public and private sectors are motivated to strengthen relationships and contribute to the sustainability of efforts. The security situation in intervention areas remains stable. Resources/funds continue to be available.
	4.4.2. Number of initiatives supported to enhance the quality and quantity of technical and vocational educational and training (TVET) systems (improved curriculum, teacher training, competency standards, regular assessment, inclusion of business training)	2	12	Government data/administrative reports Departments of Labour and MoOP&HRD reports	
	4.4.3. Number of initiatives supported to enhance the employability of youth, women and other vulnerable groups	3	10	Government data/administrative reports Departments of Labour and MoOP&HRD reports TEVTAs' data/UN agencies' data/reports	
Output 4.5. Inequalities and disparities in the world of work are reduced by promoting and facilitating women's economic empowerment, by strengthening the capacities of national	4.5.1. Number of analytical studies on inequalities and disparities in different economic sectors/world of work	0	5	Government data/administrative reports Departments of Labour and MoOP&HRD reports	Policies to reduce inequalities and all forms of discrimination are made available and acted upon.
	4.5.2. Number of interventions by governments, social partners and/or civil society organizations supported to enhance	0	10	Government data/administrative reports	

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
and provincial institutions, employers' and workers' organizations, and by preventing violence and harassment at work	women's economic empowerment (formal, informal and rural economies)			Departments of Labour and MoOP&HRD reports	
Output 4.6. Fundamental principles and rights at work (FPRW) are applied to prevent all forms of exploitation of workers and others in the world of work, including small-holder farmers, fishers and self-employed workers	4.6.1. Number of government entities that are supported to develop evidence-based policies, strategies and legal frameworks (based on data and analytical work)	0	7	Government data/administrative reports DOL and MoOP&HRD reports Poverty Alleviation and Social Security (PASS) Division (poverty graduation strategy) Government of Balochistan (community-led development) Government of Gilgit-Baltistan (land, water and road master plans/policies) Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (farm services centre, farmers' markets and cooperative laws reformed)	Better quality data and statistics are available to promote and track progress on the fundamental principles and rights at work.
	4.6.2. Number of governments and/or social partners supported to eradicate forced labour and human trafficking, and to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour	0	3	Government data/administrative reports Departments of Labour and MoOP&HRD reports	

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
	4.6.3. Number of cases for which ILO supervisory bodies or other international bodies notice progress in the implementation of fundamental principles and rights at work	0	5	Government data/administrative reports Departments of Labour and MoOP&HRD reports	
	4.6.4. Number of initiatives taken by governments and/or social partners to promote decent work in the rural economy or the informal economy	0	2	Government data/administrative reports Departments of Labour and MoOP&HRD reports	

OUTCOME 5. GOVERNANCE

Impact:

National development priorities: Vision 2025 Pillar 3 (Governance, Institutional Reform and Modernization of the Public Sector)

SDGs and targets: 5 (Gender Equality), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
Outcome 5. By 2027, the people in Pakistan, especially women, children, the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased access to fundamental rights, gender equality and fundamental freedoms through inclusive, accountable, effective and evidence-driven governance systems and rule of law institutions at	5.1. Government effectiveness, the rule of law, political stability and accountability, as measured by the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators	World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators' estimates for Pakistan (2020) • Government effectiveness: -0.5 • Political stability: -1.85 • Rule of law: - 0.7 • Voice and accountability: -0.88	World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators' estimates for Pakistan (2027) • Government effectiveness: -0.3 • Political stability: -1.00 • Rule of law: -0.5 • Voice and accountability: -0.5	World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (link) The Global Economy – Pakistan: Voice and accountability (link)	There are no significant political upheavals or shifts in key government positions that impact policy and the continuity of programming at the strategic level. Political leadership remains willing and able to work on improving policy, systems and structures to improve governance mechanisms. There is a consistent donor appetite to fund electoral reforms, the strengthening and capacity building of key government agencies, and digital solutions during the programme cycle.
	5.2. Proportion of total government spending on essential services, including health and education	1.1% of GDP on health	Increase by 4%	Economic Survey of Pakistan	

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
all levels of government, contributing to good governance and stability **UN agencies:** UNFPA, ILO, UNODC, UNDP, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UN Women, UNICEF, IOM, UNOPS, UNESCO		2.3% of GDP on education (2021)		Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Annual Poverty Reduction Strategies Paper (PRSP) Expenditure reports by the Ministry of Finance to indicate resource allocations and spending	The security situation remains largely predictable, and key rule of law agencies willingly engage with the UN system to improve the rule of law. There are no significant policy roadblocks for work around expanding civic space, citizens' engagement and fundamental rights, which would also impact donor funding.
Output 5.1. Democratic governance institutions and systems – including legislative bodies, local governments and electoral management bodies – are strengthened, effective and responsive to people's needs, for transparent and equitable service delivery, with a focus on data governance systems and digital solutions **UN agencies:** UNFPA, UNDP, UNOPS, UN Women, UNODC, UN Habitat, IOM	5.1.1. Extent to which national institutions are strengthened through support for data governance systems and core government functions, leading to improved service delivery and capacity to be gender-responsive	World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators estimates for Pakistan (2020) • Limited capacity and functionality of government institutions to adapt technological solutions, data governance systems and implement core processes for improved service delivery	World Bank worldwide Governance Indicators estimates for Pakistan (2027) • Enhanced capacity and functionality of government institutions to adapt technological solutions, data governance systems and implement core processes for improved service delivery	World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (link)	There are no significant political upheavals or shifts in key government positions that impact policy and the continuity of programming at the strategic level. Political leadership remains willing and able to work on improving policy, systems (including data governance systems) and structures (including digital solutions) to improve governance mechanisms. The security situation remains largely predictable, and key rule of law agencies willingly engage with the UN system to improve the rule of law.
	5.1. Extent to which the capacity of targeted systems is strengthened to: • address discrimination • expand civic space • be gender-responsive	World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators' estimates for Pakistan (2020) • Limited capacity of government systems to address discrimination, expand civic space	World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators' estimates for Pakistan (2027) • Enhanced capacity of government systems to address discrimination,	The Global Economy – Pakistan: Voice and accountability (link)	There are no significant political upheavals or shocks to derail democratic processes. There is a consistent donor appetite to fund electoral reforms, the strengthening and capacity building of key government agencies, and digital solutions during the programme cycle.

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
		and/or be gender-responsive	expand civic space and/or be gender-responsive		
Output 5.2. Justice systems are more accessible, efficient and affordable **UN agencies:** UNDP, UNOPS, UNODC, IOM, UNHCR, UN Women, ILO, UNICEF	5.2.1. Number and proportion of people supported, who have improved, easy and low-cost access to justice, disaggregated by: • Female • Male • Sex-disaggregated data unavailable • Persons with disabilities • Displaced populations • Ethnic minorities	World Justice Project (2020) • Access to and affordability of justice: 0.39	World Justice Project (2027) • Access to and affordability of justice: 0.6	World Justice Project Rule of Law Index (link) Pakistan's SDG tracking dashboard (link)	There is a consistent donor appetite to fund justice sector reforms, the capacity building of key justice sector and law enforcement agencies, and digital solutions during the programme cycle. The security situation remains largely predictable, and key rule of law agencies willingly engage with the UN system to improve the rule of law.
	5.2.2. Institutions and systems are strengthened to support the fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations on: • the rule of law and justice • human rights	Human Rights and Rule of Law Index (2021) • Pakistan index ranking: 7.30	Human Rights and Rule of Law Index (2027) • Pakistan index ranking: 5.8	The Global Economy – Pakistan: Human Rights and Rule of Law Index (link)	
Output 5.3. People are aware of, and increasingly able to demand and obtain, their rights **UN agencies:** UNESCO, UNDP, UN Women, UNODC, UNOPS, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM	5.3.1. Initiatives supported for increased awareness of fundamental rights, especially of vulnerable populations, including women and children, to promote social protection and access to essential services	World Justice Project: Fundamental Rights for Pakistan (2020) • Limited mechanisms for awareness of fundamental rights are in place, and people have limited access to information and redressal mechanisms	World Justice Project: Fundamental Rights for Pakistan (2027) • Increased initiatives are supported to enhance awareness of fundamental rights and people have greater access to information and redressal mechanisms	World Justice Project: Fundamental Rights for Pakistan (link)	There are no significant political upheavals or shifts in key government positions that impact policy and the continuity of programming at the strategic level. There are no significant policy roadblocks for work around expanding civic space, citizens' engagement and fundamental rights, which would also impact donor funding.
	5.3.2. Extent to which oversight and redressal mechanisms have the capacity for the protection and promotion of women's, youth's and marginalized groups' rights	World Justice Project: Fundamental Rights for Pakistan (2020) • Due process of the law and rights of the accused: 0.31	World Justice Project: Fundamental Rights for Pakistan (2027) • Due process of the law and rights of the accused: 0.4	https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/country/2020/Pakistan/Fundamental%20Rights/	

Results	Performance indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target 2027	Data sources/method of verification	Assumption statements
	5.3.3. Extent to which electoral management bodies have strengthened capacity to conduct inclusive, peaceful and credible elections, and parliament and legislative bodies have improved capacities to undertake inclusive, effective and accountable law-making, oversight and representation	Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) Democracy Index (2020) • Pakistan score: 4.49	Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) Democracy Index (2027) • Pakistan score: 6	https://www.eiu.com/n/ campaigns/democracy-index-2020-download-success	

Annex 4. Detailed outcome level theories of change

OUTCOME 1. BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

Impact	Outcome	Output areas	Main intervention strategies
People are healthy, educated, have access to safe water and are protected from shocks	By 2027, people in Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and deprived have increased equitable access to and utilization of quality, gender-responsive and sustainable basic social services	Health system in Pakistan becomes inclusive, resilient, equitable, gender-responsive and accountable for quality health services for all people especially the most vulnerable groups within the framework of Universal Health Coverage, and in line with international health standards and regulations	Strengthening health systems Facilitating improved essential immunization Supporting polio eradication Strengthening the HIV/AIDS response Facilitating the prevention of vectorborne diseases (VBD) and neglected tropical diseases (NTD) Supporting integrated patient care and the prevention of tuberculosis Strengthening sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services Facilitating equitable and quality maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (MNCAH) services Preventing and controlling non-communicable diseases (NCDs) Building capacities for the early detection of, and response to, health emergencies
		Nutrition related national systems (health, food, WASH and education) in Pakistan are strengthened to protect and promote diets, services and practices for optimal, growth and development across the life course for all children adolescents and women, focusing on the four key stages of life: early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence and motherhood, with special attention to the most vulnerable and deprived	Strengthening quality nutrition services, including policy and legal frameworks Strengthening governmental and non-governmental capacity to take quality nutrition services to scale Driving demand for nutrition services by empowering civil society and communities Enhancing capacities for emergency preparedness and response
		WASH system has improved capacities to deliver safely managed, equitable, inclusive, gender-responsive and climate-resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene services, including liquid and solid waste management services, for the people in Pakistan, especially vulnerable and marginalized, including refugees	Strengthening policy, governance, coordination and legal frameworks, and increasing investments and financing for WASH Strengthening implementation capacities and partnerships for WASH delivery (water treatment solutions, public-private partnerships for water supply systems, climate-resilient WASH facilities, and gender-responsive services) Supporting the WASH pillars of the Clean Green Pakistan programme Empowering civil society and awareness raising of social and behaviour change (SBC) Facilitating stronger emergency preparedness and response for humanitarian disasters, natural disasters and the potential influx of refugees

Impact	Outcome	Output areas	Main intervention strategies
		Education system in Pakistan has improved capacities to deliver more inclusive, equitable, gender-responsive, quality education and skills development, including lifelong learning opportunities, transferable skills, to children and youth, particularly girls and those residing in disadvantaged areas, including during humanitarian and emergency situations	Strengthening policy and legal frameworks Promoting equitable, sustainable and quality education and skills training, including flexible pathways for basic education, national meal policies and assessments on SDG 4 (Quality Education) Building the capacity of the Government and non-governmental entities at the federal and provincial levels to deliver education and skills training at scale Building the capacity of civil society and communities to demand education and skills training Supporting education for children in emergencies, including humanitarian emergencies
		Social Protection systems and measures are strengthened to provide well-coordinated responses in an inclusive and shock-responsive manner to the most deprived and vulnerable population	Supporting the development of evidence-based social protection policy, governance and legal frameworks Supporting the analysis of social protection policies and programmes Promoting universal health care, insurance schemes, birth registration, Computerized National Identity Cards (CNICs) and cash transfers Fostering innovative solutions for the delivery of existing social protection schemes Promoting integrated approaches, including social protection floors, health insurance, social security and protection against violence Providing food assistance and cash support to vulnerable and marginalized people Facilitating livestock protection and management interventions

OUTCOME 2. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Impact	Outcome	Outputs	Main intervention strategies
Women and girls are safe, exercise their rights and benefit from economic opportunity	By 2027, women and girls in Pakistan, especially those at greatest risk of being left behind, will benefit from an enabling environment where they are empowered and reach their full potential; and their human, social, economic, cultural and political rights are fully protected and upheld	National and international commitments to gender equity and rights-based approaches that inform policy-making are realized, through support to government institutions in monitoring implementation of commitments, the production, analysis and use of sex/gender disaggregated statistics, SDG data and knowledge advocacy and accountability	Facilitating the development of national and sub-national policies on gender equality that are aligned with the SDGs Supporting stakeholders to monitor and report on Pakistan's progress on implementing key treaties and international commitments[3] Strengthening institutions and advocating for strengthened pro-women and gender equality-related legislation Supporting the Government of Pakistan, and the public and private sectors, to develop national and provincial gender and human rights frameworks that are aligned with the SDGs Supporting the mainstreaming of gender perspectives in SDG-related data production, analysis and utilization, including sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics at all levels (federal, provincial, local), as well as in civil registration and vital statistics, and Health Management Information Systems (HMIS) Promoting governance and accountability frameworks in the public and private sectors to enhance women's participation in the labour force Strengthening inclusive human resources, financial capacity and coordination within and between oversight institutions (the National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW), provincial Commissions on the Status of Women (CSWs), ombudspersons (OMB), and the National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR), as well as other relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations (CSOs) Linking oversight institutions such as the NCSW with the CSO consortium Supporting watchdog entities at the local level Improving food security and nutrition-sensitive analysis that focuses on gender equality outcomes
		Empowerment of women, girls and transgender persons is promoted through gender-responsive policies, programmes, strategies and instruments through the provision of public and private financing and institutional development and strengthening	Identifying priority areas with low financial allocations to support the most marginalized and excluded groups Introducing a new evidence-based policy action framework to bridge existing gender gaps and to translate existing policies into action Establishing gender-responsive programming, finance, planning systems and budgetary frameworks at the federal and provincial levels to track gender equality-related results Engaging the private sector and promoting gender-responsive procurement in the private sector Building regional collaboration for knowledge exchange on national gender-responsive budget formulation Supporting the introduction and use of innovative gender-responsive financial tools Promoting access to finance and resources for women and marginalized groups, including microfinance products/plans/frameworks

[3] Including Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), SDG 5 and SDGs 8, 10 and 16, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT), the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), Universal Period Reviews (UPRs) and the Beijing Platform for Action, among others.

Impact	Outcome	Outputs	Main intervention strategies
			Facilitating women's, girls and transgender people's access to technological solutions and the creative industries
			Applying a gender lens to all public and private sector climate financing and SDG investment solutions
		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 and violence against women and other harmful practices and have equitable access to services and information	Supporting reforms to align with international standards and commitments, and the full implementation of laws on sexual violence, sexual harassment, workplace harassment, domestic violence, early marriage, rape, inheritance and the family
			Building the capacity of the justice sector and service providers for gender-responsive justice and services to bridge the gap between laws and implementation
			Supporting women's and marginalized groups' access to justice
			Strengthening coordination between justice sector institutions for the provision of services and the consolidation of efforts, including in the context of emergency helpline services
			Supporting psychosocial support and the integration of mental health in service delivery
			Strengthening gender-responsive multi-sectoral partnerships, programming and the capacities of service providers for essential services and systems to address gender-based violence – including health care, education, social services, law, justice, and rehabilitation – including in humanitarian crises
			Supporting services for survivors of gender-based violence, including access to shelters and essential services
			Strengthening evidence-based advocacy that addresses harmful social norms and attitudes in workplaces, public spaces and transportation, including through engagement with men and boys
			Implementing social and behaviour change strategies to address harmful social norms related to child marriage
			Engaging the formal education sector, men and boys to change social norms and attitudes
			Supporting women's access to safe public spaces and transport systems to increase their mobility
			Bridging the gap between existing laws and their implementation
			Advocating for the inclusion and mainstreaming of disability issues into social development programmes
			Strengthening service delivery mechanisms
			Supporting case management and the institutionalization of the prevention of, and response to, gender-based violence
			Promoting gender-related awareness, including on breastfeeding, family-friendly workplace policies and better adolescent nutrition and dietary practices
		Those in positions of power take action to support vulnerable and marginalized women, girls and transgender persons to be aware of and exercise their rights, so as to	Promoting awareness of existing pro-women and gender equality-related legislation, policies and services
			Strengthening women's parliamentary caucuses
			Supporting women-led organizations and women's leadership, especially in economic and financial sectors

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Impact	Outcome	Outputs	Main intervention strategies
		actively and meaningfully participate in communities, receive support and rise to leadership positions in both public and private sectors	Advancing women's political participation at all levels
			Improving gender inclusion and gender parity in public and private entities
			Facilitating awareness raising and capacity building for youth using the arts and culture as a means of changing social attitudes
			Facilitating access to civil registration, including the provision of Computerized National Identity Cards for women in all their diversity, with a special focus on hard-to-reach areas
			Advancing social cohesion by engaging women and girls, and increasing their roles in peace and security
			Supporting the participation of trans-led organizations' participation in legal dialogues and policy-making
			Promoting resilience and equality among communities
			Promoting improved care practices for children throughout the life course, including nutrition for girls and boys, shifting prevalent beliefs and expectations around harsh or violent parenting practices, and working towards gender-equal caregiving roles
			Advocating for the inclusion of gender equality and empowerment priorities in the development and humanitarian nexus
			Building new and strengthening existing networks with civil society partners
		Women and girls, especially those most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from a rights-based, gender-responsive enabling environment that ensures their active participation in and benefit from the economy.	Addressing the issue of women's disproportionate burden of unpaid care work through enhanced awareness, especially in rural communities, and advocacy for the recognition of unpaid care work
			Facilitating the formalization of women-owned business, especially micro-enterprises and cottage industries, that currently operate as unregistered, informal entities
			Supporting women in agriculture through the provision of skills, resources and rural finance
			Supporting women's increased role in and coordination with agriculture support services and departments
			Advancing the implementation of relevant laws, including, but not limited, laws on home-based workers and harassment in the workplace
			Catalysing the growth of women-owned businesses through access to finance, skills and entrepreneurship trainings, as well as by facilitating linkages with local and regional supply chains
			Leveraging information technology to provide women with non-traditional sources of income, such as freelancing and web development, which provide women with flexibility in terms of time and office space
			Addressing stereotypes to increase women's and girls' representation in science, technology, mathematics and engineering (STEM)-related fields

OUTCOME 3. CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Impact	Outcome	Outputs	Main interventions
Ecological restoration of the Indus River Basin provides the people a climate-resilient future	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 settlement and prosperity.	National and sub-national systems are strengthened for reduction of environmental degradation and improved climate action.	Supporting the development of the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), provincial policies and regulatory frameworks
			Establishing public-private partnerships for climate change adaptation
			Supporting the achievement of Pakistan's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
			Supporting the development of the climate and disaster risk financing frameworks
			Strengthening health surveillance early warning systems and forecast-based financing
			Facilitating awareness among communities about climate change, mitigation and adaptation
			Strengthening the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies, including by strengthening community resilience
			Promoting research and efforts to inventory the indigenous knowledge of communities, traditional techniques and practices that contribute to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation
			Facilitating the availability of sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics to support socio-culturally appropriate programming results
			Conducting research, including to understand gender dynamics related to climate change, such as specific gender-based inequities that contribute to women's and girls' vulnerability
		Natural habitats and ecosystems (forests, rangelands, watersheds) are protected, managed and conserved for protection of the Indus Basin source.	Promoting the sustainable development of new and existing protected areas (including zero-carbon areas)
			Promoting the conservation of mountain ecosystems
			Facilitating the end of deforestation and the restoration of degraded forests
			Supporting nature-based interventions for resilience against glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) in valleys that are not covered by the GLOF II initiative
			Supporting financing and incentivizing sustainable water, land and forest management
			Advocating for the protection of biodiversity and natural habitats
			Advancing eco-tourism by promoting national parks and cultural heritage sites across the Indus Basin
			Supporting the conservation and restoration of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems
			Promoting the sustainable management of natural and cultural heritage and landscapes
			Protecting and improving the quality of water at the source of the Indus Basin
			Enhancing the management of solid waste, particularly plastic waste management, in urban areas and protected areas

		Clean, efficient and sustainable use of surface and groundwater and other resources of the Indus Basin to increase the health, economy of communities and cities within the basin.	Contributing to strengthening the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers
			Promoting sustainable food production, and resilient agricultural and livestock practices
			Promoting the sustainable use of groundwater resources for multiple needs
			Facilitating institutional planning and management of regulated and controlled urbanization, and enhancing government capacity to deliver such urbanization
			Helping to secure financial resources to conserve ecosystems and biodiversity, and to sustainably use natural resources
			Supporting integrated water resource management and addressing water scarcity
			Promoting watershed management, water harvesting, and conservation infrastructure and technology
			Developing sustainable and equitable groundwater-based natural infrastructure solutions for areas with critically notified groundwater levels
			Developing climate-resilient water safety plans
			Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters
			Strengthening emergency response infrastructure to enhance local governments' and communities' rapid response abilities in the event of sudden disasters
			Developing urban forests in cities along the Indus River Basin
			Advocating for climate risk financing, including rural financing and micro-insurance support
			Promoting climate-resilient livelihoods
			Exploring the feminine principle in relation to nature, and determining gender divisions in natural resource management with regard to roles traditionally played by women
			Promoting ecohydrology for wastewater management and reuse
		Life in the Indus Basin is preserved, and marine ecosystems and the Indus Delta are protected	Promoting the reduction of marine pollution, including zero-plastic cities, and effluent treatment for industries and municipalities before they dump waste in Indus waters
			Supporting the conservation and restoration of coastal and marine areas
			Facilitating the increased economic benefits of the sustainable use of marine resources
			Promoting increased scientific knowledge, research and technology to improve ocean health
			Supporting small scale fishers
			Supporting the protection, rehabilitation and management of mangrove ecosystems and the increased resilience of communities in the Indus Delta

OUTCOME 4. SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DECENT WORK

Impact	Outcome	Outputs	Main intervention strategies
People have economic opportunities and jobs	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 MSME's sector including small businesses that drives progress, creates adequate decent jobs for youth, adolescent girls & women, people with disabilities,	Gender-responsive strategies adopted and programmes implemented in close collaboration with government, private sector, trade unions/producers' organizations, women and youth to support job-rich, sustainable and green economic growth and decent work including promotion of regional connectivity initiatives.	Supporting a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies, including the promotion green works and green jobs

Supporting economic policy review and technical advice combining demand and supply side dimensions

Supporting inclusive strategies for economic growth in disadvantaged geographic areas

Exploring economic growth potential in terms of regional connectivity, trade, knowledge-sharing and south-south cooperation

Supporting institutional coordination mechanisms to ensure an integrated approach for gender-responsive economic growth

Facilitating effective sectoral partnership between the private sector and service providers for gender-responsive economic growth

Integrating poor, vulnerable and marginalized segments into market systems through a targeted approach

Supporting the food production sector to improve food security, while stimulating employment/livelihood opportunities and decent work

Facilitating and accelerating investment in rural infrastructure, both public and private

Promoting economic growth and employment through environmental rehabilitation involving nature-based solutions, including afforestation

Supporting rainwater harvesting and conservation

Promoting climate-smart food production |
| | | Supported national stakeholders to adopt employment policy and implement programmes to create adequate decent employment opportunities for youth, women, and other vulnerable groups including food-insecure communities and facilitate effective labour market transitions | Identifying disparities in employment with a focus on marginalized groups, such as food-insecure communities, including by integrating sex-disaggregated data collection systems to identify gender disparities

Strengthening gender-responsive labour market programmes and employment services for transitions to decent work over the life course, with a focus on young women workers, both women and men

Increasing capacities to design and implement strategies, measures and provisions to promote youth employment

Supporting tripartite coordination mechanisms to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth and employment, including enhanced coordination with the private sector for promoting employment for marginalized groups

Supporting the development of provincial employment strategies that adopt targeted approach for marginalized groups. including women and youth

Building the capacity of service providers and the private sector to implement employment strategies for all marginalized groups, including women and youth |

and other vulnerable segments of society, as well as promotes innovative and responsible micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) where gender barriers are addressed and protects workers including vulnerable and marginalized workers, from all forms of exploitation		Supporting fair labour migration, including fair recruitment and a gender-responsive, ethical migration system
		Supporting the design and implementation of programmes and strategies to promote job creation for excluded groups in order to move towards gender parity
		Supporting the design and implementation of programmes and strategies to enhance livelihoods by promoting income and employment generation
		Supporting income generation activities that enable self-reliance through livelihood diversification and off-farm income
		Providing training to improve post-harvest handling practices, food processing and conservation
		Supporting local communities' resilience against climate change in protected areas through green work and climate-resilient infrastructure
	Supported national stakeholders to create enabling business environment and financing for development (including technical and financial ecosystem) for job-rich economic sectors (e.g., industry, agri-business/food-production, , care economy, blue and creative economy, regional inter-connectivity, and cross border development) for promotion of sustainable enterprises including MSMEs	Developing sectoral, pro-poor economic growth strategies in close consultation with sector leads
		Facilitating streamlined strategies and interventions for the economic inclusion of women and disadvantaged groups, as well as integrating and strengthening women's economic empowerment initiatives at all levels
		Supporting the development, piloting and scaling up of alternative livelihoods in water-scarce areas
		Engaging and incentivizing the private sector to expand investments in new and diversified sectors, including the rural economy and food production sector, other marginalized sectors, and the textile export sector and agri-businesses to substitute imports and explore export potential
		Promoting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), including in marginalized areas and those headed by women and other disadvantaged groups, through technical assistance and capacity building on alternative livelihoods, new technologies (clean, green and resource-efficient technology) and approaches (digitalization and the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR))
		Supporting the circular economy to advance community development, and clean, green productivity solutions for small businesses, as well as the development of Special Economic Zones (SEZ), eco-industrial parks, cluster development initiatives, value chain enhancement, sustainable livelihoods, resource efficiency, and enhanced productivity among SMEs and MSMEs
		Building the capacity of service providers and the private sector to promote responsible entrepreneurship
		Facilitating fair ecosystems in the market in terms of financing and innovative financing windows
		Strengthening women's, youths' (adults) and marginalized groups access to affordable financing for livelihoods and economic activities, including to address food insecurity
		Introducing special financial technology (fintech) solutions to promote MSMEs' and start-ups' access to finance
		Facilitating the formation of rural economic clusters in the rural economy and food production sector, and incentivizing rural business development sectors in marginalized areas in terms of both traditional businesses and new value chains, using a circular economy methodology
		Promoting employment and livelihoods that stimulate eco-tourism, cultural and religious tourism, and the sustainable management of heritage sites and intangible heritage
		Supporting government institutions and local communities to safeguarding the karez water system in Balochistan to advance sustainable livelihoods

		To build capacities and competencies of human resources, technical education, skills, and entrepreneurship opportunities including for MSMEs, are enhanced and productivity and employability enhanced for youth, girls/women, and other vulnerable groups	Promoting a 'skills needs anticipation system' to enhance industry-institute linkages
			Facilitating gender-responsive planning tools to bridge gender gaps in the delivery of skills training and technical and vocational education and training (TVET), as well as to address stereotypes in skill building and training initiatives
			Improving the quality of TVET – in terms of curricula, teacher training, competency standards and regular assessment – and facilitating access to TVET for women, youth and people from marginalized areas
			Mainstreaming entrepreneurship/business education in TVET, as well as in the cultural and creative industries
			Supporting efforts to link TVET with the labour market – through career counselling, vocational guidance and job placements – and enhance women's and youths' job market readiness and employability
		Inequalities and disparities in the World of Work are reduced by promoting and facilitating women's economic empowerment; strengthening capacities of national and provincial institutions, employers' and workers' organizations, and preventing violence and harassment at work	Undertaking analytical studies on inequalities and disparities in different economic sectors
			Facilitating women's economic empowerment by promoting access to training, business and entrepreneurship, finance and markets, as well as membership in business groups and networking, with a focus on women in rural areas, urban slums and other marginalized areas
			Promoting women's economic empowerment to advance social cohesion and resilience-building
			Advancing accountability frameworks in the public and private sectors to increase women's participation and empowerment in the labour force – including the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs), and Business and Human Rights (BHR) principles, among other frameworks
			Supporting the full implementation of laws on home-based workers, strengthening the capacities of women in the informal economy, and creating linkages with supply chains, including for microenterprises
			Developing and piloting strategies to reduce disparities and inequalities in economic sectors, and supporting service providers to implement these strategies
			Enhancing the of capacities of, and promoting effective coordination between stakeholders – governments, employers, workers and their representative organizations, civil society, women, youth and academia – on women's empowerment and reducing inequality
			Promoting the implementation of anti-harassment laws and enforcement mechanisms in all public and private entities
			Stimulating a culture of prevention in terms of violence and harassment in the world of work
		Decent Work, including Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW) are promoted to prevent all forms of exploitation of workers and other in the World of Work, including small-holder farmers and fishers, self-employed	Strengthening data and analysis to support evidence-based policies, strategies and interventions on decent work and fundamental principles and rights at work (FPRW), with a focus on women, youth, the working poor and other marginalized groups
			Reducing exploitative forms of work, including forced labour and human trafficking, as well as the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour and, by 2025, ending child labour in all its forms
			Supporting the implementation of International Labour Standards and national laws on child labour, forced labour, non-discrimination, freedom of association and collective bargaining, minimum wages, occupational safety and health for workers and others engaged in all economic sectors, in line with the recommendations of the ILO's supervisory bodies
			Supporting the ratification of additional International Labour Standards in line with the ILO's Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP)

			Reducing other forms of exploitative work and exclusion from labour laws
			Supporting the formalization of the informal economy and the rural economy
			Promoting and strengthened social dialogue to improve labour market governance and administration for all economic sectors
			Advocating for the adoption of women-friendly policies for safer work spaces
			Supporting the implementation of laws on home-based workers, supporting women in the informal economy and creating linkages with supply chains, including for microenterprises

OUTCOME 5. GOVERNANCE

Impact	Outcome	Output	Main intervention strategies
People have trust in and benefit from open, agile, accountable, future ready and effective governance and justice systems able to deliver solutions for achieving the SDGs	By 2027, the people of Pakistan, especially women, children, the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased access to fundamental rights, gender equality and fundamental freedom through inclusive, accountable and effective and evidence driven governance	Democratic governance of state institutions and systems, including, legislative bodies, local governments and electoral management bodies, strengthened to be effective and responsive to people's needs, for transparent and equitable service delivery, with a focus on data governance systems and digital solutions.	Increasing the capacity of service delivery institutions, and coordination between them, to develop and deliver inclusive, rights-based and gender-responsive policies and services, including by providing technical expertise and technological solutions
			Supporting policy makers to increasingly use evidence-based approaches and technological solutions to take timely, informed decisions consistent with population changes and other mega trends
			Engaging and strengthening the capacity of stakeholders mandated to draft and vet legislation – including legislators, parliamentary committees, commissions and law departments – to improve legislative reform, oversight for policy implementation and the protection of fundamental freedoms
			Supporting Increased coordination and cooperation between institutions to improve service delivery, including government departments, criminal justice institutions, the judiciary, civil society and the media
			Supporting public financing, financial management, budget tracking (including on gender indicators) and improvements of the taxation system
			Strengthening the supply-side local governance and protection system through coordinated leadership, structures and mechanisms, while enhancing demand-side elements, including citizens' voice and participation, especially of women, youth and children
			Strengthening governance systems and rights-based, responsive mechanisms in the Newly Merged Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as well as in other marginalized regions
		Justice systems are more accessible, efficient and affordable	Supporting women's Increased capacity and representation in the justice system, in order to improve the delivery of people-centred services and increasing access to justice, especially for women, children and other marginalized groups
			Building the capacity of criminal justice institutions and law enforcement agencies to apply gender-responsive approaches, particularly for victims/survivors of gender-based violence and child protection violations
			Improving access to the justice system for women and other vulnerable groups through supply side interventions, including gender-responsive infrastructure

systems and rule of law institutions at all levels of government, contributing to good governance and stability		Facilitating the accessibility of free legal aid and increased legal representation for women, children and marginalized groups, including refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons Supporting the review and revision of legal frameworks to align them with international norms and practices, including gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches
	People are aware of and increasingly able to demand and obtain their rights	Supporting government institutions to establish baselines to track progress on relevant rights-based and inclusive responses, coupled with regular stock-taking to assess progress and make informed decisions Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders – government mechanisms, the justice chain, civil society and the media – to ensure that protection mechanisms enable people to claim their rights, especially vulnerable groups like women, children, those deprived of liberty, and people at risk from violence Facilitating social and behavioural change communication strategies to increase public awareness – especially of vulnerable groups, including women and children – of human rights, while promoting the protection of these rights and access to essential services Promoting increased civil space and economic opportunities, especially for women and youth