



**Government of Pakistan**  
**Ministry of Poverty Alleviation**  
**&**  
**Social Safety**

**YEAR BOOK**  
**2021 – 22**

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

In February 2019, the Poverty Alleviation Coordination Council (PACC) was formed with the task of developing a poverty alleviation strategy for the Government of Pakistan. Following this on March 27,2019, the Government of Pakistan launched its Social Safety Strategy, heralded as the country’s largest-ever poverty alleviation initiative. Subsequently, in April 2019, the Cabinet approved the creation of the Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety, signaling a significant step towards addressing socio-economic challenges and fostering a more inclusive society.

### **A. FUNCTIONS AS PER RULES OF BUSINESS, 1973:**

1. Policies regarding social protection with objective to provide basic necessities of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief, for all such citizens, as are permanently or temporarily unable to earn their livelihood on account of infirmity, sickness or unemployment.
2. Policies and strategies regarding poverty alleviation with the objective of improving the quality of life of the poorest segments of society; monitoring implementation of such policies and strategies.
3. Policies for mainstreaming the poverty alleviation and social protection concerns in the public sector expenditure.
4. Establishment of various innovation challenges to design initiatives for poverty alleviation.
5. Coordination with all relevant stakeholders including but not limited to concerned divisions and provincial governments for integration and synergizing of efforts and ensuring that all policies are made with a pro-poor focus.
6. Working with non-government sector to design and implement pro-poor initiatives.
7. Establishment of a time bound and output based Labour Advisory Council and implementation of the proposals thereof.
8. Collection of Zakat and Usher, disbursement of Zakat and Usher to the Provinces and other areas as per formula approved by Council of Common Interests.
9. Coordination with relevant ministries and provincial governments for poverty alleviation and social protection initiatives.
10. **Administration of:**
  - a. Benazir Income Support Programme.
  - b. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal.
11. **Administrative matters of:**
  - a. Trust for Voluntary Organizations.
  - b. Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund.
  - c. Centre for Social Entrepreneurship.

## II. ORGANIZATIONAL SETUP

The Ministry of Poverty Alleviation has delegated its responsibilities among the following sections:

### A. ADMINISTRATION SECTION

The Administration Section is looking after matters relating to Human Resource Management. Performance of Administration Section during 2021-2022 is as under: -

1. Successfully conducted DPCs for Promotion from Naib Qasid to LDC, Lower Division Clerk to Upper Division Clerk, Upper Division Clerk to Assistant, Steno typist to Assistant Private Secretary and Assistant Private Secretary to Private Secretary.
2. Issued Final Seniority List in respect of all cadres of this Ministry.
3. Completed successfully 100 cases of hiring of residential accommodation for officers/officials of M/o PA&SS.
4. Completed 50 cases of medical claims in respect of in-service and retired employees of this Ministry.
5. Dealt with various cases of local/ foreign trainings.
6. Completed 10 cases of retirement.
7. Processed 30 cases of Educational Stipend/ Fee reimbursement with Federal Employees Benevolent and Group Insurance Funds, Establishment Division, Islamabad.
8. Dealt with various postings/ transfers of staff within M/o PA&SS.
9. Granted various kind of leaves to the officers/ officials of this Ministry.
10. Completed extension of 02 cases of deputation.

### B. ZAKAT SECTION

The Zakat System in Pakistan is governed under Zakat & Ushr Ordinance 1980. After 18<sup>th</sup> amendment in the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, subject of Zakat has been devolved to Provinces and Federal Areas (ICT & GB). After 18<sup>th</sup> amendment, the Federal Government/ Ministry of Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety is now responsible for the collection and bulk distribution to the Provinces/ Federal Areas as per following formula (**Table 1**) approved by the Council of Common Interest (CCI):

**Table 1:** Zakat formula approved by CCI

Province/ Region	% Share
Punjab	57.36% of 93%
Sindh	23.71% of 93%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	13.82% of 93%
Balochistan	05.11% of 93%

<b>Province/ Region</b>	<b>% Share</b>
Islamabad Capital Territory	35.14% of 07%
Gilgit Baltistan	18.57% of 07%
FATA	46.29% of 07%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

### **1. Collection of Zakat:**

The zakat is collected on compulsory basis throughout the year on the assets mentioned in the First Schedule of Zakat & Ushr Ordinance, 1980, through banks/ financial institutions and is credited in the Account of Central Zakat Fund (CZ-08) maintained with the State Bank of Pakistan.

### **2. Declaration of Zakat Nisab:**

Each year, this Ministry declares the Nisab of Zakat in the last week of Hijri Month Sha'aban ul Muazim through State Bank of Pakistan, print and electronic media. An amount of **Rs. 88,927** was declared as ZAKAT Nisab for the year **1442-43AH (FY 2021-22)**, after approval of the Secretary/Administrator General Zakat, Ministry of Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety. Zakat budget allocated during FY 2021-22 is given in Table 2:

### **3. Disbursement of Zakat:**

Every year, the zakat fund is released to Provinces/ Federal Areas in bulk after the approval of Prime Minister of Pakistan. During the year 2021-22 the zakat fund was released to Provinces/ Federal Areas as per detail in Table 2:

**Table 2:** Zakat budget allocated during FY 2021-22

<b>Province/ Federal Area</b>	<b>% Share</b>	<b>Allocated Budget 2021-22 (Rs. in Million)</b>
Punjab	57.36% of 93%	3,302.241
Sindh	23.71% of 93%	1364.995
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	13.82% of 93%	795.623
Balochistan	05.11% of 93%	294.185
Islamabad Capital Territory	35.14% of 07%	152.271
Gilgit Baltistan	18.57% of 07%	80.469
FATA	46.29% of 07%	200.587
<b>Total</b>		<b>6190.370</b>

#### 4. Audit of Zakat:

**Table 3: Audit of Zakat**

<b>Audit Report/ Audit &amp; Inspection Report</b>	<b>No of Audit Paras</b>	<b>DAC held</b>
<b>ii. 2021-22</b>		
	i. 04	DAC meeting on Audit & Inspection Report held on 29-12-2021
	ii. 19	Coordination with Zakat Collecting and Controlling Agencies for compliance of DAC recommendations in respect of following Audit Reports
	iii. 14	
	iv. 13	
	v. 23	
	vi. 35	i. 2011-12,
	vii. 23	ii. 2012-13,
	viii. 08	iii. 2013-14,
	ix. 01	iv. 2014-15,
	x. 03	v. 2015-16,
	xi. 04	vi. 2016-17,
		vii. 2017-18,
		viii. 2018-19,
		ix. 2019-20,
		x. 2020-21,
		xi. 2021-22,
		Updated the briefs for DAC and PAC.

#### 5. Reconciliation of Zakat Fund:

Redesigned, developed, implemented, updated and maintained the complex software for Central Zakat Collection and reconciliation system for fulfilling the latest requirements of the Ministry, Banks and the other stake holders, including Auditor General of Pakistan.

#### C. BUDGET AND CASH SECTION/ DDO

The main functions of the Drawing, Disbursement and Budget section are as follows: -

1. Disposal of bills.
2. Reconciliation of expenditures.
3. Maintaining of appropriation account.
4. Preparation of Revised and Budget estimates.
5. Preparation of the PSDP budget of SPDU.
6. Releases of PSDP from the Ministry of Planning and Coordination with AGPR.
7. Coordination with the Finance Division.
8. Summaries for re-appropriation of funds.
9. Processing of cases for supplementary grants/technical supplementary grants.
10. Processing of the cases of grant of honorarium, TA/DA, Pensions etc.



## 1. Major Activities during FY 2021-22

### a) Budget and Expenditure during Financial Year 2021-22

**Table 4:** Budget and Expenditure during FY 2021-22

(Rs. in Million)

Sr. No.	Head of account	Budget Allocation 2020-21	Supplementary Grant	Re-App. (+)	Re-App. (-)	Final Budget	Exp.
1.	A01 Employee Related Expenses	84.725	29.652	4.155	1.065	117.467	121.445
2.	A03 Operating Expenses	58.660	9.796	5.778	9.129	65.105	63.942
3.	A04 Employee Retirement Benefits	4.600	1.913	-	0.500	6.013	5.994
4.	A05 Grants, Subsidies and Write off Loans/Advances /Others	3.100	6.200	-	0.294	9.006	9.005
5.	A09 Expenditure on Acquiring of Physical Assets	1.000	-	1.300	-	2.300	1.715
6.	A13 Repairs and Maintenance	2.915	-	0.050	0.295	2.670	2.519
<b>Total</b>		<b>155.000</b>	<b>47.561</b>	<b>11.283</b>	<b>11.283</b>	<b>202.561</b>	<b>204.62</b>

### b) Submission of Bills during Financial Year 2021-22:

- i. 682 bills were submitted to the AGPR.
- ii. Reconciliation of expenditure with the AGPR was done on monthly basis.

**Table 5:** Bills submitted to AGPR

S.#	Name of Cases	Number
1.	House Building Advance (HBA)	05
2.	TA/DA	87
3.	General Provident Fund (GPF) advance granted to employees	09
4.	Contingency Bills	581
	<b>Total</b>	<b>682</b>

## D. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION SECTION

Poverty has been recognized as a chronic transnational problem and thus its elimination been placed at the top of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. Holistic and concerted efforts are required at the global level to help the poor escape destitution; therefore, international cooperation is vital in this regard. The SDG indicator 1.(a) also advises the governments to “ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement Programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions”.

In this backdrop, the Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety has taken the following steps during 2021 and 2022 to enhance international cooperation focusing on poverty alleviation.

1. The Ministry initiated its collaboration with the International Labor Organization (ILO). The ILO Country Representative briefed the Secretary MoPASS on their new initiative, the *Global Accelerator on Jobs & Social Protection for Just Transitions* which aims to create 400 million decent jobs globally and to extend social protection coverage to the currently 4 billion excluded people. MoPASS has been invited to become a *Pathfinder Country* for the initiative.
2. Pakistan's proposal of establishing a Special Working Group (SWG) on Poverty Alleviation was accepted by the Heads of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Member States.
3. The Ministry and its Ancillary Organization participated in the GIZ-OPM short course on Social Protection Design and Delivery for Practitioners in Pakistan, pursuant to the *Letter of Understand* signed with the German Development Agency (GIZ) in 2021.

### III. ANCILLARY ORGANIZATIONS

#### A. BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)

##### 1. Introduction and Background

The Government of Pakistan launched Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) in July 2008, as the premier safety net institution in Pakistan. BISP originally came into being in the face of rapid food price inflation, which saw food grain and fuel prices reaching a 30-year high in 2008 and the global economic downturn in 2009 which further decreased the welfare of already vulnerable households.

The Programme was established through Act No. XVIII of 2010 of Parliament. BISP, with its targeted Unconditional and Conditional Cash Transfer Programme components, was implemented by focusing on poor women with an immediate objective of consumption smoothening and cushioning the negative effects of slow economic growth. The long-term objectives include meeting the targets of Sustainable Development Goals to eradicate extreme and chronic poverty and empowerment of women. The beneficiaries belong to the most under-privileged, excluded, marginalized and vulnerable sections of society, living in abject poverty. Economic deprivation, regardless of political affinity, racial identity, geographical location and religious beliefs, is the sole criterion for selection of BISP beneficiaries.

##### 2. National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) – FY 2021-22

NSER Update (2019 – 22) was the first-ever nationwide computer-aided door-to-door socio-economic survey designed to collect household socio-economic data. NSER Update was in the follow-up of the Quomi Khushaali Survey conducted during 2010-11. In contrast to its predecessor, NSER Update employed more efficient and scientific methods for data collection, validation, and poverty assessment.

As FY 2021–22 drew to a close, the NSER Update was reaching its conclusion and preparing to transition into the Dynamic NSER. By the end of FY 2021–22, the NSER Update successfully collected socio-economic data from 32.9 million households.

##### a) NSER Region Wise Door-to-Door Coverage FY 2021–22:

**Table 6:** Region wise door to door Coverage

Province/ Region	Households
Punjab	16,324,645
Sindh	7,933,684
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5,841,778
Islamabad Capital Territory	193,229
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	738,409
Gilgit Baltistan	215,665
Total	<b>32,932,428</b>

**b) Salient Features of the NSER Update are as follows:**

- i. **Data Collection Approach:** The data was collected using an android-based Electronic Registration Form (ERF) on tablet devices. NSER Updated marked the first instance of implementing the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) approach on a nationwide scale.
- ii. **Methodology:** A multi-faceted approach was employed to collect data during the NSER Update, with the majority gathered through door-to-door data collection by enumerators. In addition to this method, approximately 500 registration desks were set up to ensure maximum coverage at the Tehsil level in the entire country. These desks were established to redress citizens' grievances, including households who were missed out during the door-to-door coverage or households who are required to provide additional information/update existing data based on identified discrepancies. For efficient data collection, the country was divided into 8 clusters.
- iii. **Coverage:** The nationwide door-to-door survey encompassed all districts of Pakistan, aiming to reach every household in the country.
- iv. **Validation of CNIC:** Real-time NADRA based CNIC validation (of the head of household) was introduced for the first time during the NSER Update. Third party validation
- v. **GIS Based Household Information:** Through NSER Update, exact geo location of every enumerated household was also captured.
- vi. **Real-Time Monitoring:** A state-of-the-art real-time monitoring mechanism was implemented to track the performance of data collection teams and ensure the quality assurance of the gathered data.

**c) Contribution to Designing & Planning of Public Sector Development Programmes through Data Sharing Mechanism**

NSER update data is being used for targeting beneficiaries for various Ehsaas conditional and unconditional Programmes, which include BISP's unconditional cash transfer (Kafaalat), Taleemi Wazaif/Waseela-e-Taleem, Nashonuma, Tahaffuz (health initiative), Rashan Riayat, and Undergraduate Scholarship Programme. This data is used by various social-safety Programmes launched under PASS Division. Besides this, the data is also acquired by various public and private sector organizations for their various Programmes. 25 organizations have acquired NSER data against different variables of interest during FY 2021-22.

**3. Benazir Kafaalat Programme–Unconditional Cash Transfer Programme**

Following are the major Initiatives/Programmes being managed by Cash Transfers (CT) Wing of BISP;

**a) Expansion of Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT)**

BISP has disbursed payments to around 7.76 million regular beneficiaries under its Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) Programme. The amount disbursed during the reporting period under UCT was Rs. 167,970 million. Region/Province wise UCT disbursement details are as follow;

**Table 7: Province/ Region wise disbursement details (UCT)**

**(Rs. in Million)**

<b>Province/Region</b>	<b>Amount Disbursed</b>
Punjab	71,770
Sindh	46,090
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	37,460
Balochistan	8,980
Islamabad Capital Territory	90
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	1,980
Gilgit Baltistan	1,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>167,970</b>

**b) Emergency Cash Assistance Programme Phase-II**

Keeping in view the increase in economic hardships due to the 3<sup>rd</sup> wave of Covid-19, second phase of Emergency Cash Assistance Programme (ECAP-II) had been launched in June, 2021. As of 30-06-2022, an amount of Rs. 30,285 million was disbursed under ECAP-II to around 2.52 million additional beneficiaries (other than UCT beneficiaries) @ Rs. 12,000/- per beneficiary. Recipients of cash assistance under ECAP-II can only be ever-married women of the eligible families, with valid CNICs. Province/ Region wise disbursement details (Table 5) are as follow;

**Table 8: Province/ Region wise disbursement details (ECA)**

<b>Province/ Region</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>		<b>Amount (Rs. in million)</b>
	<b>Enrolled</b>	<b>Served</b>	
Punjab	1,402,217	1,191,404	14,297
Sindh	662,918	605,363	7,264
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	615,994	561,957	6,744
Balochistan	130,260	112,440	1,349
Islamabad Capital Territory	5,889	4,344	52.128
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	34,215	31,952	383.424
Gilgit Baltistan	17,099	16,302	195.624
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,868,592</b>	<b>2,523,762</b>	<b>30,285</b>

### **c) Emergency Relief Assistance to AJ&K Line of Control Affectees**

As approved by BISP Board as well as Federal Cabinet, families living along the Line of Control (LOC) are being provided cash assistance by BISP under Special Relief Package launched in June, 2020. Under the cited Programme, additional beneficiaries (other than UCT beneficiaries) were provided emergency cash assistance @ Rs. 24,000/- in two installments of Rs. 12,000/- each. Till 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2022 around 20,938 beneficiary families were provided 1<sup>st</sup> installment of Rs. 12,000/- each (Rs. 251.26 million disbursed).

### **d) Harnai Earthquake Relief Programme**

BISP Board in its 53<sup>rd</sup> meeting held in October, 2021 decided to provide one-time cash assistance of Rs. 12,000/- each, to families belonging to District Harnai (BALOCHISTAN), to mitigate the effects of recent earthquake. All families belonging to District Harnai and appearing in the database of new NSER survey (excluding UCT beneficiaries) were provided one-time emergency cash of Rs. 12,000/- per beneficiary family, irrespective of their PMT score. Till 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2022, approx. Rs. 151.88 million disbursed to around 12,657 beneficiary families.

### **e) Emergency Relief Package for Tirah Valley, Khyber District, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

BISP Board approved the proposal to provide one-time cash assistance of Rs. 20,000/- per family to temporary displaced families of Tirah Valley, Khyber District, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA. These families were displaced due to increased militancy/unrest and subsequent operations by Pakistan Army against the terrorists. Under this relief package approx. Rs. 86.86 million was disbursed to around 4,343 beneficiary families rehabilitated again in Tirah Valley.

### **f) Indexation of Cash Transfer**

In pursuance to fulfill the requirement under IMF's Extended Fund Facility Programme, 2019-20 as well as World Bank's Second Securing Human Investments to Foster Transformation (SHIFT II) Policy Reform Framework, BISP in coordination with Finance Division and World Bank developed an institutional mechanism for periodic increase/update of Cash Transfers. The institutional mechanism as well as proposed to increase the cash assistance under UCT @ Rs. 166.33/- per month or Rs. 500/- per quarter w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> Jan, 2022.

## **4. Benazir Taleemi Wazaif**

### **a) Introduction – Benazir Taleemi Wazaif**

Investing in human capital is one of the governments' core poverty reduction strategies as part of its global commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). International empirical evidence suggests that expenditure on primary education tends to be pro-poor as number of children is generally larger in lower-income households which are more prone to chronic poverty shocks. Moreover, linking cash transfers with behavioral conditions can help

in enabling poor households to attain the education and health facilities as well as breaking vicious cycle of poverty transmitted over generations. Such investment in human capital has also proven to bring about long-term positive impacts in socioeconomic development of the country at macro level.

#### Highlights of The Year 2021-22

- 4.2 Million New Students Enrolled
- 1.9 Million Girls Enrolled
- 2.3 Million Boys Enrolled
- 669,908 Students graduated
- Self-enrollment App introduced
- Rs. 20,480 million disbursed

According to UNICEF, 22.8 million children in Pakistan aged 5-16 are reported to be out-of-school, which includes 12.16 million girls. The reasons for children to be out of school vary, but majority of the reasons stem from poverty. 21.9% of the Pakistan's population lives below the national poverty-line which further contributes to the dismal situation of out of

school children (OOSC) in the country. Families living in poverty often have to choose between sending their child to school or providing other basic needs. Even if families do not have to pay tuition fees, school comes with an added costs of uniforms, books, supplies, and/or exam fees; and in most of the cases; *time* of the child, which could be utilized for earning purposes (labor, domestic chores etc.).

#### Programme Objectives

- Increased School Enrollments
- Improve School Attendance
- Reduce School Drop-Outs

To improve the dwindling situation of out of school children in Pakistan, BISP through its Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Programme provides conditional cash incentives (stipends) to children from Primary to Higher Secondary Grade with an aim to; *increase the enrollments, reduce the dropout rates and subsequently to address the generational poverty*. The Programme also contributes towards three of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 1, 4 & 5).

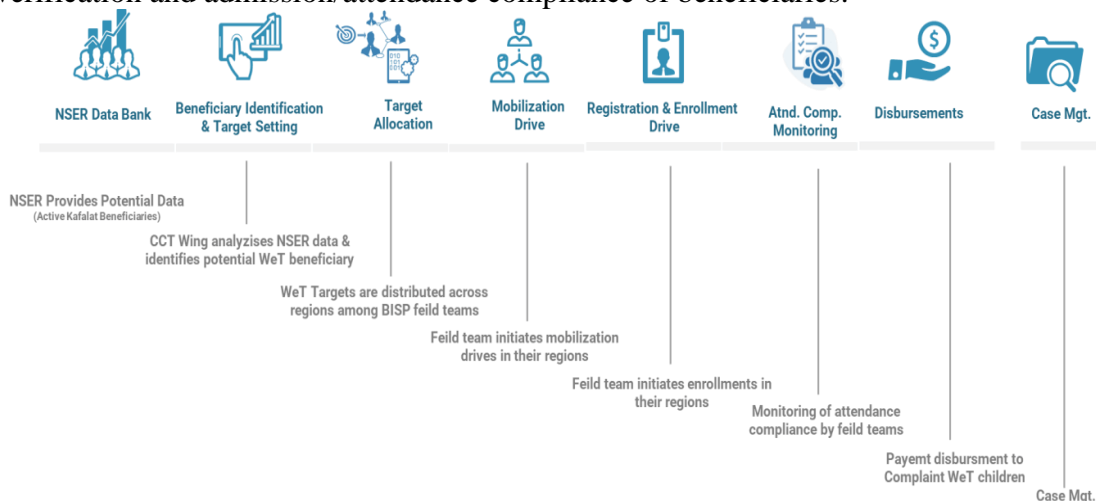
#### Programme's Achievements

- **8.8 million** children have been enrolled since inception
- **9 million** additional children to be enrolled by 2025
- **Rs. 40,000 million** have been disbursed so far
- **Rs. 35,000 million** allocated for next financial year



**b) Programme Cycle – Benazir Taleemi Wazaif**

Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Programme cycle consists of eight major steps; from target identification to the stipend disbursement, each processing step is end-to-end digitized with multiple layers of verifications and cross-checks to ensure targeting accuracy, family-tree verification and admission/attendance compliance of beneficiaries.





Following are the key design components of Benazir Taleemi Wazaif:

#### **i Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Target Screening**

Like all the other social protection Programmes of BISP, Benazir Taleemi Wazaif also draws its preliminary potential beneficiary data from the NSER dynamic registry for quarterly target setting. Analysis is carried-out on the NSER data which comprises socio-economic data of over 34 million households of the country. Filters based on specific criteria are applied on this data to identify potential Benazir Taleemi Wazaif beneficiaries across Pakistan. Multiple factors are considered during this screening process, such as total number of potential beneficiaries (in a particular district and tehsil), number of potential beneficiary children per household, availability of schools in the region, availability of BISP human resource in the region and so forth.

#### **ii Enrollment Target Allocation**

Once the potential beneficiary target numbers are finalized; targets are assigned to respective field teams across Pakistan. Headquarter based Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Enrollment team load region wise enrollment targets into the *enrollment application* installed on the tablets through a secured web-based network. Target data contains names of BISP beneficiary, contact information, address etc. This data is primarily used by BISP field teams to contact the potential beneficiaries to sensitize them about the Programme and for subsequently enrolling their children with the Programme.

#### **iii Mobilization**

Following region wise target allocation, potential beneficiaries are mobilized (in field through BISP tehsil office field staff) by carrying out awareness campaigns in communities across Pakistan. During these campaigns beneficiaries are informed about the objectives and prerequisites of the Programme. Mobilization activities are held, time and again to ensure maximum dissemination of information in the target area. As part of the mobilization campaign officials and teachers of provincial and district education department are also provided awareness sessions. Guidelines to teachers are shared regarding coordination mechanism and record keeping/sharing of Benazir Taleemi Wazaif enrolled students with Compliance Monitors.

#### **iv Registration & Enrollments**

Intake of Benazir Taleemi Wazaif potential beneficiary children into the Programme is administered through the registration & enrollment process which is carried out by field teams across Pakistan using enrollment application installed on the tablets. BISP establishes registration desks at convenient locations for this purpose. By registering a child, he/she becomes part of the database as a registered child - however registered child cannot be considered as an enrolled child until the child provides proof that he/she is admitted in a school. Furthermore, when a child is enrolled through the enrollment application after provision of school admission proof – the provided information (B-Form, Date of Birth, family tree) gets

verified in real time from NADRA. Once the information is verified, the child gets enrolled in the Programme. Registration and enrollment activity is carried-out throughout the year.

#### **v Attendance Compliance Monitoring**

Once a child is enrolled during the registration and enrollment process – his/her data is automatically synchronized and becomes part of the Benazir Taleemi Wazaif enrolled children database. This database also contains information about the type, addresses and level of schooling of the enrolled children. This information is loaded into the ACM application by MIS wing, which is used to collect attendance compliance data of every enrolled child across Pakistan. The ACM data is collected by Compliance Monitors on quarterly basis. The primary objective of ACM is to monitor Benazir Taleemi Wazaif children’s co-responsibility compliance (70% attendance) for entitling eligible enrolled children to receive the stipend amounts. ACM region wise targets are assigned to a team of HQ based Compliance Coordinators who are responsible to coordinate and further assign ACM tehsil wise targets to field-based Compliance Monitors across Pakistan.

Following are the objectives of the monitoring admission verification and attendance compliance:

- (a) Identify beneficiary children who have complied with the defined co-responsibilities with respect to admission and attendance and entitle them for cash transfers.
- (b) Identify Benazir Taleemi Wazaif beneficiary children who have not complied with the co responsibilities, trigger alerts in such cases, and apply the consequences of non-compliance accordingly.
- (c) Suspend the beneficiary children from the Programme who have not complied with the attendance co-responsibility for three consecutive compliance quarters.

#### **vi Case Management**

Case Management is a continuous process beginning alongside registration, beneficiaries lodge different type of complaints through field offices. The objectives of Case Management process are to:

- (a) Receive and process updates of beneficiary information. Receive grievances against stakeholders in order to improve service provision.
- (b) Receive and resolve claims of beneficiaries.
- (c) Follow up on specific cases identified through alerts generated by the system.

#### **vii Disbursements**

Stipend amounts are disbursed to children who have complied with the pre-requisites, determined by the Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Programme. The status of being complied or non-complied is determined by Management Information System (MIS) of CCT Wing based on the information collected and reported by CMs through the customized ACM android application.

Disbursed amount is released in tranches during different quarters. Stipends are disbursed in these categories:

- Admission compliance cash transfer & attendance compliance cash transfer
- Graduation bonus for girls completing primary education

### **c) Region Wise Enrollments by Age Group & Level of Schooling**

#### **i Punjab**

With more than 2 million enrollments across Pakistan, Punjab's contribution remained 61% of the over-all enrollments in the country under Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Programme. Total enrollments were reported to be 2,574,451. Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Rahim Yar Khan, Multan and Khanewal are among the districts with highest number of enrollments, while Rawalpindi, Hafizabad and Mandi Bahauddin remained the lowest in terms of enrollments. Over-all in Punjab 1,882,668 at primary, 635,257 at secondary & 56,526 at higher secondary enrollments were carried-out.

#### **ii Sindh**

In Sindh, over-all 352,637 students at primary, 237,295 at secondary & 44,234 at higher secondary were enrolled. The achieved enrollment rate against the set target remained 65% which is 10% greater than the last years' achieved target. The highest number of enrollments were recorded in district Khairpur, Badin, Naushahro Feroze, Tharparkar & Sanghar while Jamshoro, Kashmore, Hyderabad and Jacobabad remained at the lower side.

#### **iii Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

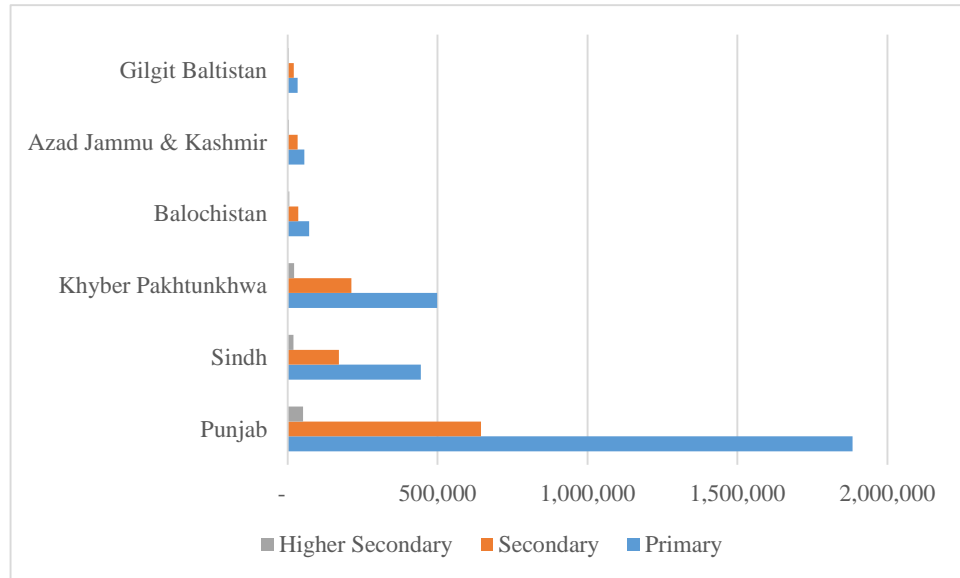
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is among the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest contributors of the Programme in terms of overall enrollment across Programme. Significant improvement has been observed in the targeted vs achieved enrollments in this financial year with an increase of 27% as noted from the last year numbers. Total achieved target remained 92% with 498,059 at primary, 216,562 at secondary level, and 18,947 at higher secondary level.

#### **iv Azad Kashmir**

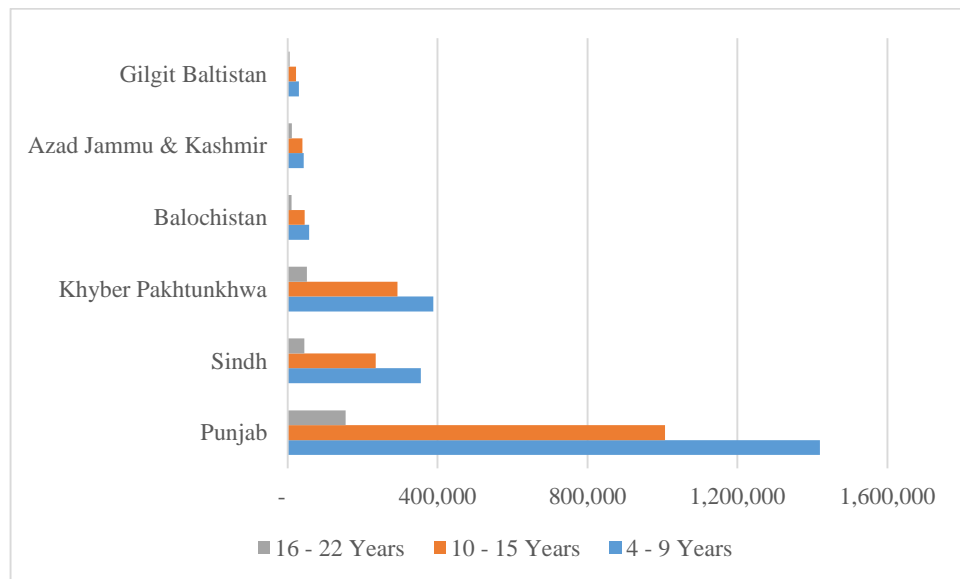
In AJK, 55,744 students at primary level, 33,281 at secondary level 4,692 at higher secondary level were enrolled. The top ranking districts (in terms of enrollment) included Muzaffarabad, Neelum and Hattian Bala.

#### **v Balochistan**

Balochistan has always remained challenging due to its geographic aspects which poses difficulties in reaching out to the community and further access of the community to schools due to long traversing distances. The over-all achievement target for BALOCHISTAN remained 79% which is seen as an improvement from the last year 47%. 72,462 students at primary, 34,939 at Secondary & 5,549 at higher secondary level were enrolled.



**Figure 1: Enrollments by level of Schooling**



**Figure 2: Enrollments by Age Group**

**d) Attendance Compliance Monitoring**

The annual work plan of Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Programme comprises of three main activities spanning over the four quarters of the financial year. These activities include Enrollments & Registrations, Schooling Period, Compliance Monitoring and Financial Disbursements. Compliance Monitoring (CoM) is the most important and on-going process of Benazir Taleemi Wazaif. The primary objective of CoM is to monitor Programme beneficiary children’s co-responsibility compliance for entitling their respective Benazir Taleemi Wazaif families to receive cash transfers.<sup>7</sup>

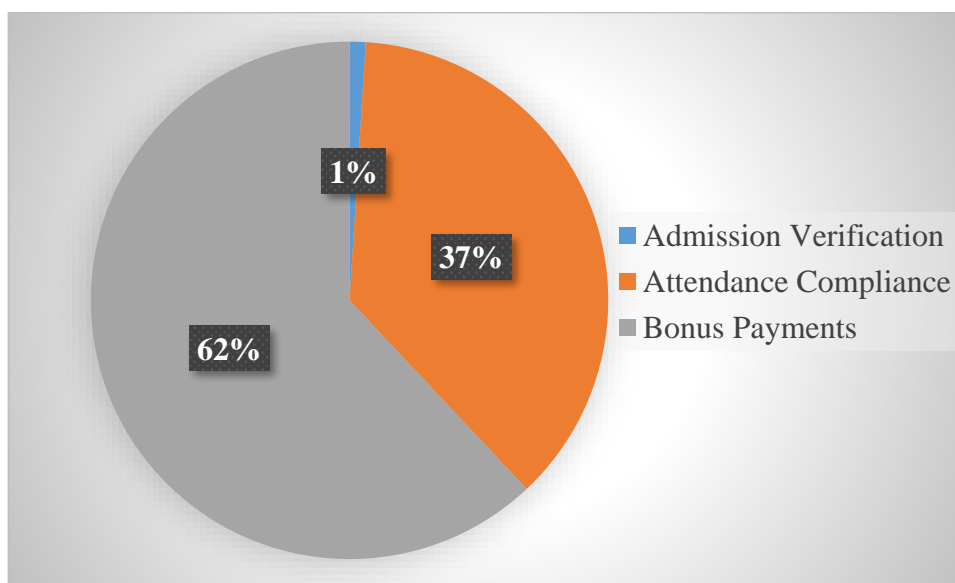
**i Highlights**

93% compliance reported in the FY 2021-22.

- (a) Aggregate Admission Verification rate is **94%**.
- (b) Graduation bonus on completion of primary education has been disbursed to **89,829** female children.
- (c) **Overall progress since inception of Programme**

<b>9.6 Million</b> Total Enrolments	<b>Rs. 39,860 Million</b> Disbursed to Students
<b>5.1 Million</b> Boys Enrolled	<b>4.5 Million</b> Girls Enrolled
<b>7.9 Million</b> Enrolled at Primary Level	<b>1.6 Million</b> Enrolled at Secondary Level
<b>0.14 Million</b> Enrolled at Higher Secondary Level	

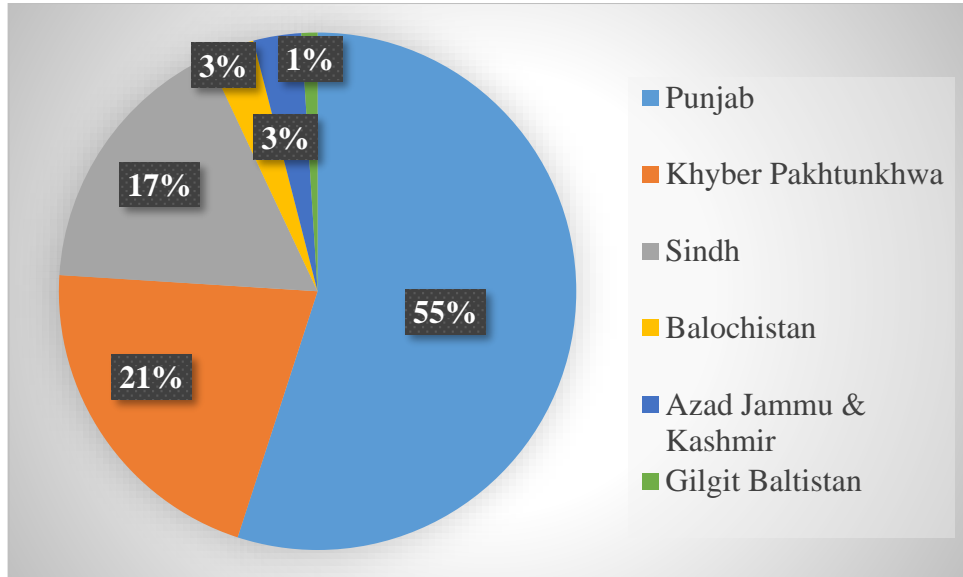
**e) Disbursement**



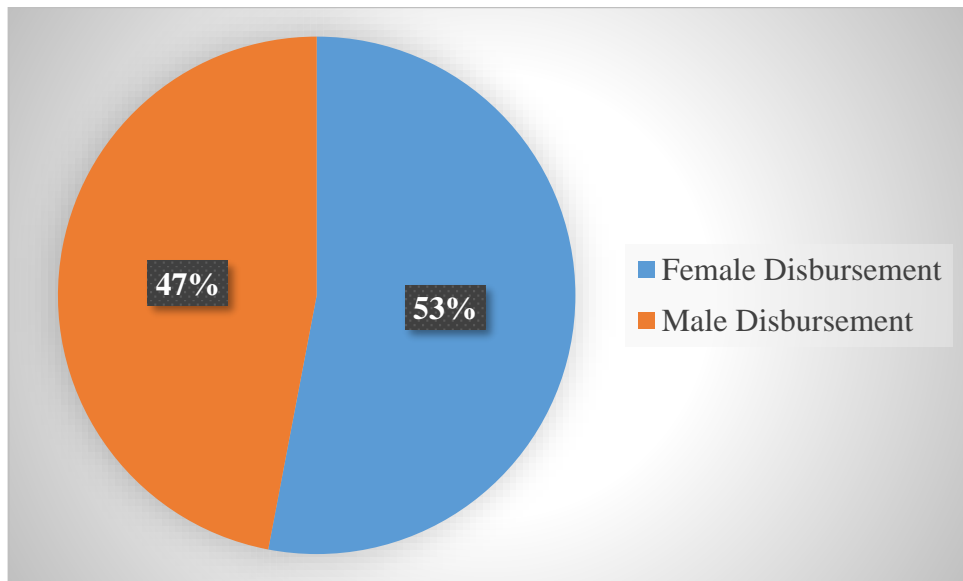
**Figure 3:** Disbursement by Type (Rs. 20,480 million)

**Overview**

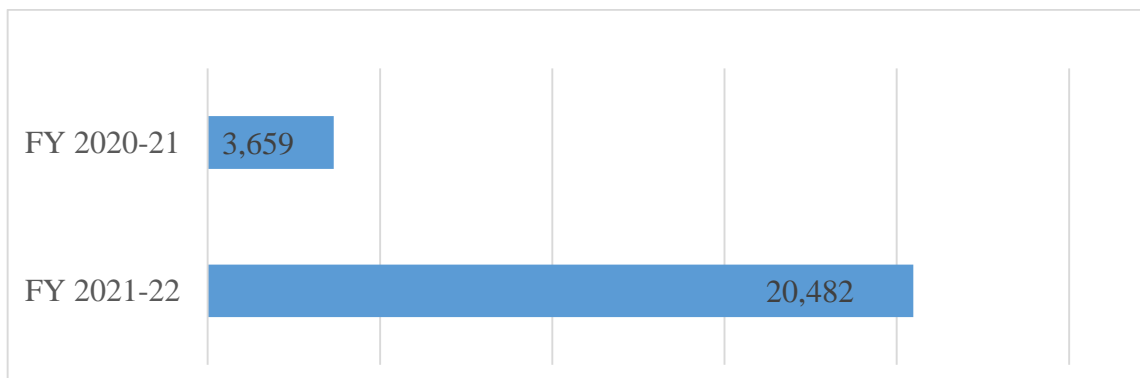
- Rs. 10,700 million disbursed to female students
- Rs. 9600 million disbursed to male students
- Rs. 7500 million disbursed in lieu of Admission Verifications
- Rs. 12,700 million disbursed in lieu of Admission Compliance Verifications
- Rs. 175 million as bonus disbursements



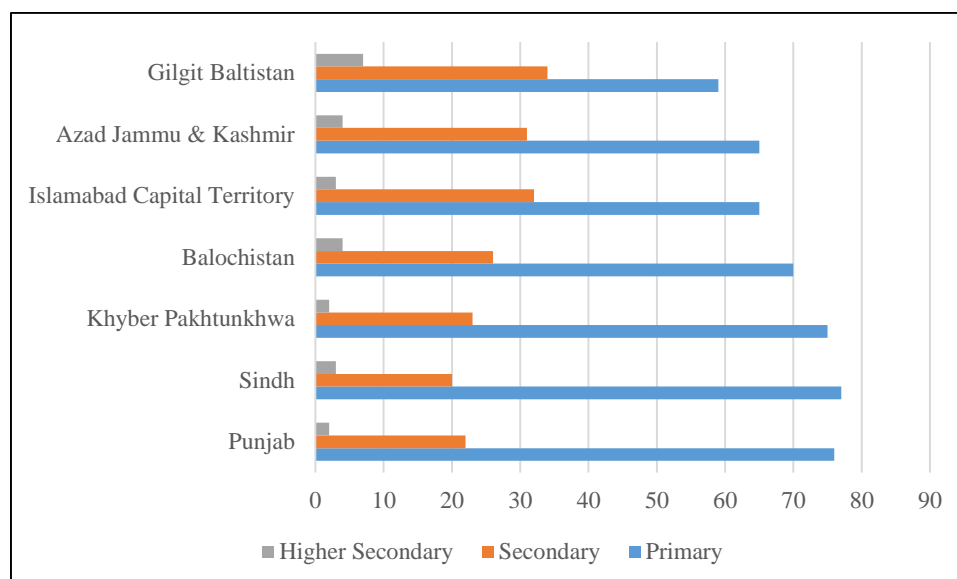
**Figure 4: Region Wise Disbursement**



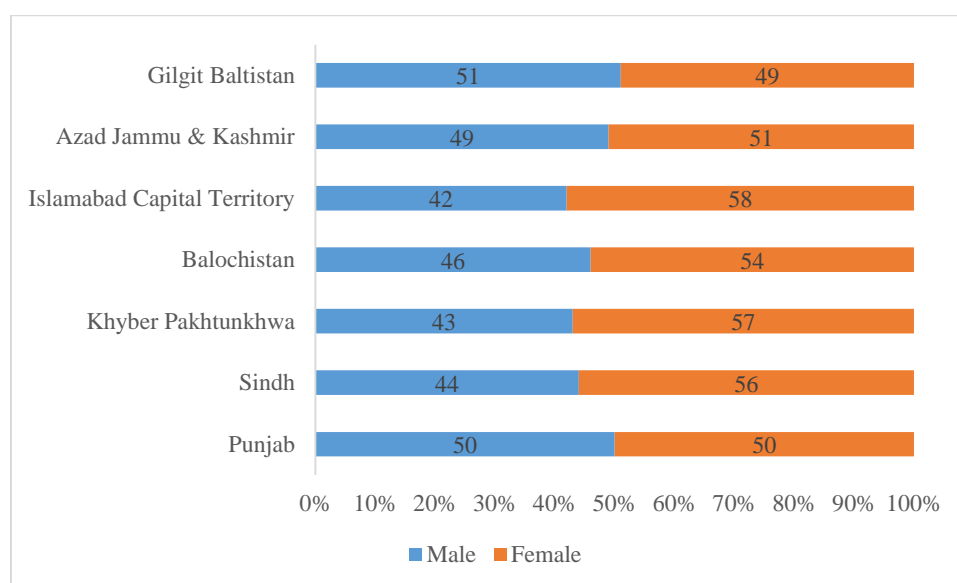
**Figure 5: Disbursement by Gender**



**Figure 6: Disbursement Comparison (Rs. in Million)**



**Figure 7: Region Wise Disbursements - by School Level (%)**



**Figure 8: Disbursement Type - Gender Wise**

## 5. Benazir Nashonuma Programme

### a) Background and Objective

Pakistan's high rates of malnutrition (40.2% stunting, 28.9% underweight, and 17.7% wasting)<sup>2</sup> are indicative of an on-going child nutrition crisis. Such levels of malnutrition rank Pakistan the second-highest burden country in the region. The first 1,000 days of a child's life are a window of opportunity to lay a strong foundation for later achievements. This timeframe is a period of enormous change characterized by a high degree of plasticity in the child's neurological development. Investments in the early years of life are the foundation of human capital, and human capital is a key driver of economic development in the modern economy.

Benazir Income Support Programme, Government of Pakistan is implementing flagship Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) based Stunting Prevention Programme “Nashonuma”, initiated in 14 districts across Pakistan and ICT in August 2020 and later expanded to all districts in December 2022. The Programme focuses upon 1000 days’ window of opportunity to prevent malnutrition in Pregnant & Lactating Women (PLW) and Children under two years of age within the BISP Kafalat Programme households. The comprehensive package of interventions is being implemented through “Facilitation Centers” established within premises of Tehsil/Taluka/District level government health facilities.

The primary objectives of the intervention are:

- a. To prevent stunting in children under two years of age
- b. Improved weight gains of pregnant women during pregnancy
- c. Reduce anemia and micronutrient deficiencies
- d. Improved awareness of maternal and early child health and nutrition
- e. Reduced disease burden through improved uptake of available health and nutrition services
- f. Prevent low birth weight

#### **b) Link with SDGs**

According to the Copenhagen Consensus, ensuring good nutrition is the single most important, cost-effective means of advancing human well-being and advancing on the Millennium Development Goals now the sustainable development goals (SDGs)<sup>1</sup>

#### **c) Design Parameters**

The Programme aims to address stunting among Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and their children less than 2 years of age through the provision of additional cash of Rs. 2,000/- per quarter per PLW and boy child and Rs. 2,500/- per quarter per girl child of BISP beneficiary families. In return, mothers must commit to attending regular antenatal health checks and awareness sessions during pregnancy, consuming Specialized Nutritious Food (SNF), and taking their children for immunization and regular health checks.

SNF for PLWs, 75g of Maamta sachets are provided while for 6-23 months old children the ration is 50g of Wawamum per sachet per day. Health service delivery during antenatal visits for PLW & their children includes nutrition screening/ IFAS/ Vaccination/ Vitamin A Supplementation/ Nutrition Counselling & Growth Monitoring).

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1. <sup>1</sup>Copenhagen Consensus, Hunger and Malnutrition, Challenge Paper, 2008.

2. Pakistan Nutrition Humanitarian Overview 2022



#### **d) Project Area**

Initially, the Programme was piloted in 15 districts of the country. After successful implementation of pilot phase, BISP Board approved expansion of the Programme throughout the country in October 2021. Presently, Nashonuma Programme is operationalized in 158 districts of the country through 517 Facilitation Centers.

**Table 9:** Enrollment and disbursement detail - Nashonuma

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>PW Enrolled</b>	<b>Child Enrolled</b>	<b>Payment Disbursed (Rs. in million)</b>
July 21- Jun 22	60415	71915	614.663

#### **6. Human Resource Management**

The aim / objective of HR Wing is to establish a suitable structure for BISP to manage official business of the Programme smoothly and efficiently by providing effective human resources to other wings of the Programme. The HR Wing of BISP performs following functions to achieve the goals and objectives:

- a. Postings/transfers/appointments and all service matters relating to officers/officials of BISP.
- b. Allocation of subjects to various Sections /Wings.
- c. Processing of Performance Evaluation Reports of officers/ officials of BISP.
- d. Matter relating to Prime Minister's Assistance Package (PMAP) to families of BISP employees who die during service and appointment of the widow or one child under the Package.
- e. Issuance of NOCs for Arm Licenses, Passport, visits abroad and for appearing against various posts in other Government Departments.
- f. Grant of honorarium to the employees of BISP.
- g. Speedy disposal of disciplinary proceedings.
- h. Timely submission / disposal of appeals, preferred under Rule 6 of the Civil Servants Appeal Rules, 1977, to the appellate authorities.
- i. Preparation of Working Papers for the meeting of HR Committee and BISP Board on the matters related to HR.
- j. Formulations of Policies and Regulations on subject pertaining to HR.

##### **a) Major Achievements and Performance for the year 2021-22:**

- i. In order to meet the immediate HR requirements, 72 Officers (33 BISP Head Office and 39 Field Office) 6 Officials (BISP Head Office) have been appointed on deputation basis by following the competitive process.

- ii. Appointed **71** Compliance Monitors to ensure proper implementation of Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Programme.
- iii. Appointed 03 official on contract basis under Prime Minister’s Assistance Package (PMAP) to provide relief to the family of deceased employees.
- iv. Promoted 51 Assistant Directors (SPS-17) as Deputy Directors (SPS-18).
- v. In order to provide relief to the general public, 132-**PCP** complaints were resolved. **45 Complaints** were examined and dropped keeping in view the PMDU guidelines.

## 7. Procurement

- a) **Monetary figures of procurement of goods and services during the reporting year (FY 2021-22) with numbers, values, fund basis etc.**

**Table 10:** Procurement of Goods and Services

<b>Category of Regulated Procurement</b>	<b>Number of Regulated Procurement</b>	<b>Value of Regulated Procurement (Rs. in million)</b>	<b>Financing Base</b>
Goods and Non-Consulting Services	16	1,441.60	GOP Funds
Consultant and Consulting Services	4	9.00	ADB TA
Consultant and Consulting Services	27	254.43	WB TA
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,705.03</b>	

## 8. Board Coordination

The objective of Board Coordination Wing is to assist the BISP Board and Management on Board and allied matters. The Wing is responsible to ensure that the BISP Board is facilitated in performance of its functions under the relevant law with maximum efficiency and effectiveness. Board Coordination Wing convening the BISP Board’s meetings and also assist in convening its Committees meetings. The Board Coordination Wing of BISP performed the following functions to achieve the main objectives and goals during the FY 2021-22:

- a) Conducted quarterly BISP Board meetings. Prepared and issued agendas, working papers, presentations and Minutes of the meetings. Made all necessary arrangements for convening the Board meetings including logistic support to the Board. The Wing put its all efforts to get the approvals of the BISP Board on the following matters: -
- b) Approval of re-constitution of Board of the Benazir Income Support Programme.
- c) Approval of re-constitution of Board Committees the Benazir Income Support Programme.

- d) Approval of proposed amendments in the Board of Benazir Income Support Programme (Conduct of Processing) Regulations, 2015.
- e) Ensured the implementation/compliance from concerned Wings on the decisions/directions passed by the Board during FY 2021-22.
- f) Coordinated to convene all Committees meetings of the BISP Board i.e. HR Committee, Finance Committee, Audit Committee, Technical Design Committee, Risk Management & Assurance Committee, Payment Mechanism Committee and Research Committee.
- g) Agendas/resolutions approved from Board through the process of Circulation.
- h) Maintained the Governance Roaster Calendar (Year-Wise) and successfully achieved monthly / quarterly targets sets under Prime Minister Strategic Road Map and Secretary, Ministry of PA&SS Work Plane.

## 9. Media Communication & Outreach

### a) Overview

The ultimate goal of Media, Communications and Outreach Wing (MCO) is to promote and project various initiatives of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) by creating awareness among the masses, BISP beneficiaries and all other relevant stakeholders including federal and provincial Government departments, donors, partner banks etc. The media employed by the MCO wing includes print and electronic media as well as all the digital platforms like, Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.

### b) Media Campaigns

Media plays an important role to increase public awareness and collect views, feedback and information towards a certain issue. Similarly, Mass Media campaigns play an effective role in affecting the behavior of people, especially, when the campaigns convey an informational or instructional message. In the said fiscal year, MCO Wing has initiated eleven (11) media awareness campaigns, as tabulated below:

**Table 11: Media Awareness Campaigns**

Sr. No	Name of Awareness Campaign	Medium
1.	Taleemi Wazaif	Print, TVC, Radio
2.	8171	Radio
3.	Rashan Riayat Programme	Print
4.	Emergency Cash Relief for Harnai Earth Quake affectees	Print
5.	Undergraduate Scholarships	Print
6.	Women Empowerment on Human Rights Day	Print

7.	Taleemi Wazaif Application	Print
8.	Taleemi Wazaif 2nd Tranche	TVC, Radio
9.	Kafaalat Tranche	Print
10.	BISP Initiatives	Print, TVC, Radio
11.	Fuel Subsidy Programme	Print, TVC, Radio

**c) Media Coverage:**

Media Coverage is the most vital and regular activity of MCO Wing. It includes engagement of print and electronic media, online media platforms, social media and digital media nationally and internationally. During the said year, the wing had covered over 85 media events including press conferences, media talks, meetings with foreign dignitaries, foreign/field visits and launching ceremonies of different initiatives of BISP. Moreover, around 110 Press Releases in English and Urdu languages were released along with relevant pictures and videos to Electronic and Print Media through beat reporters for wider dissemination. Summary detail of media coverage is given in below table:

**Table 12:** Summary detail of Media Coverage

Sr. No	Media Coverage	Content	Media Events	Frequency of Appearance per Event
1.	Print Media	Eng/Urdu Handouts	Press Conferences, Media Talks, Meetings with foreign dignitaries, foreign/field visits, launching ceremonies of different initiatives of BISP etc.	6-7 National English & Urdu Newspapers
2.	Online Media	Eng/Urdu Handouts		5-7 Online Channels
3.	Social Media	Videos/Static Posts		On all BISP official SM platforms
4.	Electronic Media	Video footage/ Urdu Tickers		10-15 News Channels

Now a days, Social Media is considered as one the most effective tools for publicity and communication. Platforms such as Twitter, Facebook and YouTube are not only used for brand promotion and advertisement of new proposals but are also effective for improving client service and effective complaint resolution.

**d) Social Media**

MCO Wing's Social/Digital Media team manages and updates BISP's social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook and Youtube) on daily basis. In addition to the content specifically developed and designed for social media, all content disseminated to the print media and electronic media is also uploaded on social media platform. The purpose of these

Social and Digital Media platforms is to promote awareness among BISP beneficiaries on various initiatives. Social Media is also an effective complaint resolution tool, where enquiries of the public are instantly responded to and issues are resolved. Further, Social/Digital Media team effectively utilizes these platforms to create awareness among the masses about the fraudulent elements who remain in search to swindle the beneficiary's meagre amount. These platforms are also helpful in countering negative or adverse news floating in the media.

During the said year, the Social Media team has produced valuable content in the shape of Instructional/Informational videos, static posts, flyers, testimonials, short documentaries, field visits, Chairperson's appearances in media, Minister's video messages and BISP Khabarnama. The videos/static posts on Benazir Kafaalat, Taleemi Wazaif, Undergraduate Scholarships, Roshan Riayat, 8171 etc are being shared and re-tweeted frequently on the social media platforms for awareness of the masses. Detail of number of such videos/static posts is given in the table below:

**Table 13: Detail of Videos/ Static Posts**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
<b>1.</b>	Static Posts	250
<b>2.</b>	Testimonials	35
<b>3.</b>	Field Visit/Event Videos	30
<b>4.</b>	Internal Meetings	55
<b>5.</b>	Media Appearances	140
<b>6.</b>	Minister Video Messages	11
<b>7.</b>	Khabarnama	03
<b>8.</b>	Twitter Queries Responded	1.8k (Approx.)

#### **e) E-Katcheris**

As per the directions of the Prime Minister's Office, the Public Office holders are required to hold E-Katcheris so as to address the grievances of the masses. In compliance with the directives of the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Director Generals and Divisional Directors of BISP hold E-Katcheris on regular basis through Facebook live to address the grievances of BISP beneficiaries.

In this regard, MCO Wing has conducted the live streaming of seven (07) E-Katcheris from BISP regional offices in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Azad Jammu Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan on official Facebook account of BISP during 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022.

#### **10. Internal Audit (IA) Wing**

BISP is operating as an autonomous body under the Ministry of PA&SS. The role of internal audit is stipulated in section 15(2) of the BISP Act 2010, shaping the organization legislative framework. To achieve its objectives, BISP has established its governing

documents, the Internal Audit Charter, and the Internal Audit Manual. These documents provide a structured and disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of BISP’s risk management, internal controls, and governance processes.

To ensure the objectivity and independence of the internal audit function, Director General of Internal Audit (IA) Wing reports functionally to the BISP’s Board and administratively to the Secretary of BISP. The IA Wing strategically develops a Risk-Based Annual Audit Plan which after seeking approval from Audit Committee of BISP Board, guides the execution of audit engagements.

The observations raised in the audit engagements of different formations i.e. HQ Wings, Regional Offices, District Offices, Tehsil Offices during the FY 2021-22 were addressed through a three-tier process. These observations were initially discussed and resolved at the Departmental Accounts Committee (DAC) level. Further deliberations occurred at the Pre-Audit Committee, and finally at the Audit Committee of BISP Board.

Throughout the financial year 2021-22, the IA Wing has made remarkable progress in attaining its objectives particularly in successful completion of the approved annual audit plan and had earned praise from the Audit Committee. To further enhance the control measures within BISP, the IA Wing has embarked on the practice of escalating the concerns related to key controls through the process of Evaluation of Internal Controls (EICs). This proactive approach has notably contributed in facilitating the organization’s implementation of robust internal controls. In alignment with the targets defined by the MoPASS, the IA wing has effectively executed the convening of quarterly meetings of BISP Board Audit committee, while simultaneously ensuring the reporting of its compliance through the Governance Observatory Dash Board.

During the financial year 2021-22, the IA Wing conducted thirty (30) internal audit engagements, encompassing various BISP wings and field offices. Effective follow-up made for the compliance of audit observations thus contributed in the improvement in control environment of BISP.

**Table 14: Internal Audit Engagements**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Tasks</b>
1	Dynamic NSER
2	ISO 27001 (Information Security Management System)
3	Integrated MIS
4	Grievance Management System
5	Payment Systems (UCT & CCT)
6	RAAST Integration
7	National Data Exchange Portal
8	BISP Tracking
9	Integration of Financial Institutions
10	ICT Infrastructure Upgradation

11	Hybrid Social Protection
12	Mobilization through SMS
13	Application Portal for UCT, Taleemi Wazaif & Nashunuma
14	BISP Dashboards
15	Call Center Establishment

## **11. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an integral part of designing, development, implementation and reporting of attributable evidence in Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). During the reporting period, Evidence, Monitoring & Evaluation and Risk Management(EME&RM) Wing provides inputs for designing and development, implementation, monitoring, evidence, risk evaluation and reporting of all services currently offered by BISP. During FY 2021-22, EME&RM Wing performed the responsibilities as summarized below:

- i. Performance, Process and Compliance Monitoring
- ii. Beneficiary Feedback Surveys
- iii. Risk Management and Assurance
- iv. Prime Minister Performance Agreement
- v. Six Monthly Work Plan
- vi. Fact Finding Studies
- vii. Review and Technical Feedback on third party reports

### **a) Internal Monitoring:**

#### **i Unconditional Cash Transfers(UCT) Payment Monitoring**

EME&RM Wing developed and implemented a monitoring plan and regularly undertaken desk and field monitoring of the payment disbursement of the unconditional cash transfer Programme. Real time data was collected through spot checks and beneficiary feedback interviews using designed questionnaires along with data gathered from Management Information System(MIS) to enrich the analysis. Payment Monitoring Reports of July-December, 2021 & January-June, 2022 tranches were prepared and shared with the user wing for course correction.

#### **ii Monitoring of Emergency Cash Assistance**

The Government provided one-time emergency cash to the vulnerable families during the pandemic Covid-19. A payment monitoring mechanism was implemented to keep on track Emergency Cash Assistance Programme (Phase-II). BISP field teams regularly monitored the payment process and shared data online through devised digital forms. Based on the data from

field teams, a detailed payment monitoring report (June-October 2021) was prepared and shared with the user wing.

### **iii Monitoring of Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Programme**

EME&RM Wing conducted field monitoring of Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Programme for verification of attendance compliance in January, 2022. During the monitoring, EME&RM Wing's team conducted both spot checks and attendance compliance in primary schools, admission verifications in Secondary/Higher secondary schools for second and third quarter of 2021. The report comprised key findings/recommendations for improvement of the Programme was shared with the user wing.

### **iv Risk Management and Assurance**

EME&RM Wing prepared a risk register after detailed input from all concerned wings and highlighted key risk areas. The Risk Register covered all major activities of different BISP Wings. The Risk Register mapped risks and proposed mitigation strategies around critical areas related to essential aspects involved in BISP operations. It helped in identifying the risks and to adopt course correction measures. The course correction measures were then added in the work plan. After updating of Risk Register of all Wings, EME&RM wing conducted biannual meeting of Risk Management and Assurance Committee (RM&AC) of BISP Board chaired by the Chairperson. During the reporting period, three meetings of RM&AC of the BISP Board were conducted. The Committee reviewed progress made under previous Risk Register and deliberated on the updated Risk Register.

### **v Prime Minister's Performance Agreement**

The Wing also served as a focal point to coordinate with Social Protection Delivery Unit, Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division to collect, compile and share updated information of the relevant Wings at BISP Headquarters regarding Prime Minister's Performance Agreement for review.

### **vi Six Monthly Work Plan**

During the reporting report, the Wing also continued monitoring activities of Work Plan which covered all major activities of different Wings. Work Plan played an essential role highlighting the pre-determined milestones established by different wings which was then executed and taken measures for completion of the allocated targets.

### **vii Evaluation of Benazir Registration Centers (BRCs)**

EME&RM Wing developed a comprehensive strategy to evaluate the Benazir Registration Centers (BRCs) under NSER. M&E team at BISP HQ visited field to monitor the BRCs across the country and evaluated the performance during (7<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2021). Data was gathered on different indicators through an android application, the same had been evaluated and report was prepared.



### viii NSER Survey

EME&RM Wing supported the NSER Wing in execution of Teacher Model Survey (TMS) which was implemented in KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, AJK and GB. The Wing also provided trainings and technical support to the user wing.

### ix Fact Finding Studies

The Wing was also involved in conducting sampled based fact finding studies on the directions of Departmental Accounts Committee (DAC) related to external audit paras. Sample based fact finding of the external audit para: 61 was conducted during the period.

#### b) External M&E

##### i Review and Technical Feedback on third party reports

Technical comments on deliverables of HR Consulting Firm related to the proposed Organizational Restructuring and Performance Management System in light with TORs were furnished by Evidence, M&E and Risk Management Wing during the reporting period.

**Table 15: Financial Assurance**

Sr. No.	Programme	(Rs. in million)	
		2021-22	
		Final Budget	Expenditure
1	Benazir Kafaalat-Unconditional Cash Transfers	168,436	168,246
2	Fuel Subsidy Scheme	16760	16752
3	BISP Emergency Cash Transfers	8740	8740
4	Emergency Flood Relief Cash Assistance	0	0
5	Wheat Seed Subsidy (Government of Sindh)	0	0
6	Benazir Taleemi Wazaif (CCT) Payments	20485	20483
7	Benazir Nashonuma - Nutritional Programme	4,870	4,870
8	Benazir Undergraduate Scholarship Programme	7,350	7,347
9	NSER Project	2,194	2,158
10	Direct Cost of Cash Transfers/Other Programmes	3,316	3,087
11	Administrative & General Expenses	3,475	3,443
<b>Total</b>		<b>235,626</b>	<b>235,126</b>

## **B. PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION FUND (PPAF)**

### **1. Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress (GRASP)**

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is working with the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to implement the Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress (GRASP) project. GRASP was initiated by ITC in 2019, PPAF was on boarded as an implementing partner after an MoU signing in March 2021. The project is funded by the European Union (EU) to strengthen micro, small, and medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in rural areas for poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth in Pakistan.

The project is supporting gender inclusive income and employment generation opportunities in the livestock and horticulture sectors for 22 districts in Sindh and Balochistan by making improvements at all levels of the value chain. This includes identifying beneficiaries and business intermediary organizations in rural communities and providing them with technical trainings and opportunities to develop business linkages. The project is also facilitating access to credit for medium, small, and micro rural enterprises through linkages with financial institutions and relevant market actors in the ecosystem.

Under the project, the GRASP Baseline Report to map and identify the potential beneficiaries in the field has been completed. The project has so far evaluated 4,522 matching grants applications and linked 179 Small and Medium Enterprises with FAO and ITC for technical and capacity building trainings.



Donor: European Union, Budget 14.8 million USD,

Duration: 2019-2024

Partners: BRSP, GSF, RDF, SAFWCO, TRDP, TF and SPO

Coverage: (Sindh) Karachi, Hyderabad, Thatta, Tando Muhammad Khan, Sujawal, Shaheed Benazirabad, Khairpur, Sanghar, Tharparker, Tando Allah Yar, Matiari, Mirpur Khas; (Balochistan) Quetta, Pishin, Nushki, Kharan, Khuzdar, Lasbela, Panjgur, Kech, Zhob, Musakhel

### **2. Interest Free Loan Programme (IFL)**

PPAF is implementing the phase-II of the Government of Pakistan's Interest Free Loan Programme (IFL) since 2019 to support productive microenterprise activities of the poor, vulnerable and marginalized households in Pakistan. As many as 3.8 million interest free loans will be provided over 4 years to 2.28 million households for income diversification and business expansion.

This Programme feeds into PPAF’s overall approach for poverty graduation. Under the Programme, loan centers have also been developed to offer business advisory services to strengthen the entrepreneurship ecosystem. The centers also give exposure and create linkages to input suppliers, markets, and skill training institutions. In 2022, a total of 1,937,628 interest free loans were disbursed out of which 50% were women recipients.

Donor: Govt of Pakistan,

Budget: 17.7 Billion (Rs.),

Duration: 2019-2023

Partners: ADO, EPS, SMC, SSF, SERVE, CEIP, BRSP, FDO, FFOSP, GBTI, NRSP, OPRCTP, PRSP, SRSO, TRDP, AIM, RCDP, AP, AMRDO, BLCC, HHRD, KF, HANDS, MFO

VERAGE: Punjab,



**Table 16:** IFL Cumulative Progress – June 2022

No. of loan centers/branches established	736
No. of loans disbursed to borrowers	1,937,628 (50% loans to women)
Average loan size (Rs.)	36,244

### 3. Programme for Poverty Reduction (PPR)

The Programme for Poverty Reduction (PPR) was financed by the Government of Italy (GoI) through the Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS) and managed by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS). This integrated Programme has created sustainable conditions of social and economic development, including increase in income and productive capacity in the 14 districts of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the Newly Merged Districts (NMDs) in Pakistan. The multi-sectoral and integrated Programme contributed to enhancing livelihoods through enabling access to health and education and improved productive infrastructure in Pakistan’s hard-to-reach areas.

The Programme’s final evaluation results have indicated that 72% of the beneficiaries who received productive assets are contributing to household income, and that 42% of the target beneficiaries receiving assets have their income increased by 32%.

The Programme also created a pathway for sustainable livelihoods by introducing olive culture. This innovative component of the Programme introducing and strengthening the vertical horizontal linkages for the olive value chain in both provinces will help farmers and related market actors benefit from diversified sources of income in the years to come. The

exchange of knowledge, expertise, mentorship, and guidance facilitated by AICS through Italy’s technical experts and institutes was a critical success factor in achieving this.

Findings of the Evaluation also show that all PPR infrastructure schemes were gender sensitive and PWD friendly. As a holistic Programme, another important aspect of PPR was the investments it made in engaging youth as agents of change in community development and nurturing indigenous culture in the Kalasha Valley in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for supporting its women artisans’ crafts production and marketing.



Donors: Govt of Italy, Budget: 40 million Euro, Duration: 2013-2021

Partners: AKRSP, KK, SRSP, CERD, EPS, LASOONA, NIDA.Pakistan, BRSP, BRDRS, PIDS, TF, HDF, NRSP, BRAC (until October 2019), AF, YO, SEHER

Coverage: (Balochistan) Zhob, Killa Saifullah, Killa Abdullah, Pishin,

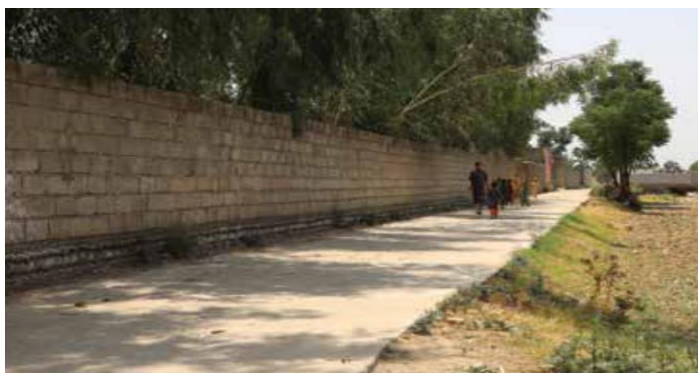
Gwadar, Lasbela, Awaran, Panjgur, Kech; (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Chitral, Swat, Bajaur

**Table 17: PPR Cumulative Progress – June 2022**

Capacity building for livelihoods	34,373 (32% women)
Assets distributed	9,377 (44% women)
Community infrastructure built	1,615
Health centers constructed or rehabilitated	133
Schools constructed or rehabilitated	824

#### **4. Livelihood Support and Promotion of Small Community Infrastructure Programme (LACIP)**

The Livelihood Support and Promotion of Small Community Infrastructure Project (LACIP), financed through GoP by KfW funding, is an integrated poverty reduction Programme implemented to improve the living conditions and quality of life of the poor in 8 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Programme, designed to invest in physical infrastructure, livelihoods and social mobilization of the poor, was completed in August this year.



Donors: Govt of Pakistan with KFW funding, Budget: 1.41 million Euro, Duration: 2018-2021

Partners: Khwendo Khor

Coverage: (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Abbottabad, Buner, Charsadda, Chitral, D.I.Khan, Haripur, Nowshera, Upper Dir, Swabi

**Table 18:** LACIP-I Extension Cumulative Progress – June 2022

Water and Infrastructure projects completed	2,024
Productive assets distributed	8,759 (44% women)
Schools supported	152
Total Enrolment	32,033 (56% Girls)
Community Organizations formed	4,952

Following the satisfactory performance under LACIP-I, the second phase, LACIP-II, commenced with the overall objective of contributing to the betterment of the living conditions of poor people and stabilization of under-served areas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Programme targets on institutional development, community physical infrastructure and livelihood and enterprise development were successfully achieved in June 2021. To utilize some unspent funds, LACIP-II extension is being implemented for Integrated Area Upgradation Projects (IAUPs) in district Lakki Marwat.

Donors: Govt of Pakistan with KFW funding, Budget: 10 million Euro, Duration: 2018-2021

Partners: NRSP, SRSP, SABAWON

Coverage: (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Buner, Shangla, Lakki Marwat



**Table 19:** LACIP-II Extension Cumulative Progress – June 2022

Assets distributed	1,389 (55% women)
Technical & vocational skills imparted	1,228 (50% women)
Community Infrastructure built	74
Community Institutions formed	1,126

## 5. Development of Hydropower & Renewable Energy (HRE)

The Hydropower and Renewable Energy (HRE) Project financed by the Federal Republic of Germany through KfW aims to improve the general living conditions and quality of life of the poor in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through mini/micro hydropower projects and solar mini grid systems. After the completion of Phase 1, activities commenced under the second phase, these included Operations & Maintenance (O&M) trainings, identification and construction of solar drinking water supply schemes, additional household connections and trees plantation mainly relate to sustainability of schemes.

This year the provision of electricity to the off-grid communities continued through the mini and macro hydropower plants and Solar Lighting Systems (SLSs). With new households gaining access to the renewable electricity, the project has benefitted 1,977 families by June 2022.

Furthermore, onsite trainings were organized for the powerhouse operators for capacity building of the community to enhance their technical skills required for operation and maintenance of installed systems. O&M and Management Manuals in Urdu language on mini/micro hydropower projects have also been prepared to provide them with extended guidance.

Donors: Federal Republic of Germany through KfW funding, Budget: 11 million Euro, Duration: 2013-2021

Partners: AKRSP, NRSP, SRSP, CMDO, SABAWON

Coverage: (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Lakki Marwat, Swabi, Buner, Upper Dir, Chitral, Karak



**Table 20:** HRE Cumulative Progress – June 2022

Hydropower plants completed	05
Solar mini grid systems completed	68
Solar Drinking Water projects completed	03
Community Institutions formed	58
Individuals benefited	16,814 (52% women)

## 6. Poverty Graduation Programme (PGP) for Afghan Refugees

### Phase-II

The Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are jointly taking forward the poverty graduation approach to assist Afghan refugees and host families in Mansehra, Peshawar, and Chaghi to graduate out of poverty on a sustainable basis while simultaneously improving their skills and increase their self-reliance.

The project targeted over 2,700 households in 5 refugee villages and camps, namely Lejay Carez Camp, refugee villages in Chaghi, Ichrian and Khaki, refugee villages in Mansehra, and Khazana and Kababian Camps in Peshawar. The diverse assets distributed include livestock, poultry, plumbing and carpentry kits and specialized assets for paramedics. This support has enabled the asset recipients to start small businesses for generating income and pursuing sustainable livelihoods.



Donors: UNHCR, Budget: 320 million Rs, Duration: 2020-2021

Partners: IDEA, TF

Coverage: (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Peshawar, Mansehra; (Balochistan) Chaghi

**Table 21:** PGP Cumulative Progress – June 2022

Formation and training of Community Interest Groups	13
Productive Assets distributed	2,766 (37% women)

### Phase-III

Following the successful implementation of the phase-II of the PGP, PPAF is now implementing the third phase of this Programme. Initiated in January 2022, this Programme aims to assist the ultra-poor and very poor Afghan refugee households in graduating out of poverty through provision of productive assets and innovative schemes.



Donors: UNHCR, Budget: 320 million Rs, Duration: Jan 2022- Dec 2022

Partners: IDEA, TF

Coverage: (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Lower Dir (Balochistan) Loralai

## 7. National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP)

The National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP) is supported by the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and the Government of Pakistan (GoP). This Programme, initiated in all provinces, aims to assist the poor and ultra-poor in graduating out of poverty on a sustainable basis while simultaneously improving their overall food security, nutritional status, and resilience to climate change. The approach combines three distinct elements: social mobilization, livelihoods development, and financial inclusion.

Under the Programme implemented by PPAF, over 76,000 assets were transferred to the target households, out of which 93% beneficiaries were women. The variety of assets transferred included livestock, Agri-inputs, enterprise development capital and vocational trainings.

After PPAF successfully established this project on ground with robust outreach and monitoring, the management and implementation of the Programme transitioned to the MoPASS (since March 2022) to scale up this poverty graduation model exponentially to benefit the poorest communities in remote, rural areas as the need is immense.

Donors: IFAD & Govt of Pakistan,  
Budget: 150 million USD, Duration: 2017-2023

Partners: NRSP, SRSO, TRDP, BRSP, SABAWON, LASOONA

Coverage: (Punjab) Dera Ghazi Khan, Jhang, Layyah;

(Sindh) Badin, Kashmore, Shikarpur, Thatta, Sujawal, Tharparkar, Umerkot;  
(Balochistan) Zhob, Gwadar, Lasbela;

(Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Kohistan Upper, Kohistan Lower, Palas Kolai, Torghar, Battagram, Shangla, Dera Ismail Khan, Tank



**Table 22:** NPGP Cumulative Progress – June 2022

Village organizations formed/revitalized	3,219
Productive Assets distributed	76,507 (93% women)
Individuals received skills/entrepreneurial training	26,655 (77% women)
Loans disbursed	64,103



## 8. Building Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change (BRDCC)

PPAF is implementing the BRDCC project co-financed by the National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) in eight districts in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Gilgit-Baltistan. The project is designed to strengthen readiness of the communities through establishing an institutional framework to mobilize and organize communities, understand their specific vulnerabilities to natural hazards, and design structural and non-structural measures to reduce and protect against potential disasters. PPAF entered into partnership with the National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) in November 2019 for building resilience to disasters and climate change (BRDCC) of communities in 8 districts in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Gilgit-Baltistan. The activities under the Project include formation of village organizations, preparation of village disaster management plans (VDMPs), implementation of flood protection structures and community training on Operation & Maintenance of completed infrastructure.

By June 2022, 36 sub-projects (structural measures for flood-protection will include gabions, concrete and stone-masonry walls, and earthen embankments) were finalized for execution. The VOs have developed 100 VDMPs in line with the sub- projects proposed by the POs. Furthermore, the POs have initiated trainings in O&M, to build capacities of the participants to play their role in project completion, maintenance, and sustainability.

Donors: PPAF & NDRMF

Budget: RS. 823.98 Million (30% PPAF share)

Duration: 2020-2022

Partners: BRDS, MGPO, EPS, GBTI, FDO, TRDP, HANDS, SAFWCO

Coverage: (Balochistan) Nasirabad; (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Shangla, Swabi; (Sindh) Dadu, Jamshoro, Naushero Feroze; (Punjab) Multan; (Gilgit- Baltistan) Skardu



**Table 23:** BRDCC Cumulative Progress – June 2022

Village Organizations formed	101
Households Organized	3,769 (93% women)

## 9. Dairy Development Programme (DDP)

PPAF is implementing the Engro Foundation funded Dairy Development Programme (DDP) to assist the poor and ultra-poor households in graduating out of poverty on sustainable basis by integrating them into dairy value chain in the target district UCs of Toba Tek Singh in Punjab. The Programme is working to establish micro entrepreneurs/business service providers and livestock extension workers in dairy value chain through diary hub approach, increasing employability and entrepreneurial opportunities of smallholder woman farmers' households. The project will improve milk production efficiency and profitability of smallholder dairy farmers through capacity development in good animal husbandry practices by strengthening the existing dairy value chain and improving milk production capacity. This year, over 2770 farmers were trained on animal husbandry and nutrition, with 50% of beneficiaries being women.



Donors: Engro Foundation

Budget: RS. 70 million, Duration: 2021-2023

Partner: FDO

Coverage: (Punjab) Toba Tek Singh

**Table 24:** DDP Cumulative Progress – June 2022

Extension workers trained	25
Farmer training on animal husbandry and nutrition for milking animals	2,774 (50% women)
Asset transfer (livestock & animal feed)	25

## 10. Revitalizing Youth Enterprise (RYE)

After successfully completing the first phase of the Revitalizing Youth Enterprise (RYE) Project in Balochistan where 300 youth received technical and vocational training to increase their employability and entrepreneurship capacity, PPAF and the Citi Foundation have continued this partnership to extend this support in Sindh and Punjab. In this second phase, 200 youth (aged 16-24 years) will be trained in high demand skills such as digital marketing, graphic designing, social media management.

The grant is part of a global initiative by Citi Foundation called Pathways to Progress which is a job skills-building initiative that addresses the persistent issue of youth unemployment. Pathways to Progress aims to address the prevalent skills mismatch and equip young people, particularly those from underserved communities, with the skills and networks needed to succeed in today's rapidly changing economy.



Donor: Citi Foundation, Budget: USD 200,000, Duration: 2021-2023

Partner: NRSP

Coverage: (Sindh) Malir, Sukkur; (Punjab) Multan and Bahawalpur

### 11. Dera Bugti Project

To address systemic poverty issues in the remote and underserved district of Dera Bugti in Balochistan province, PPAF initiated a holistic project to improve infrastructure, health and education services there. Social mobilization formed the basis of the project as households were organized into community institutions for owning the socioeconomic development of their area. Under the project, PPAF also initiated a response to the Cholera outbreak in the district through holding several awareness sessions and providing drinking water tanks to the affected poor communities



Donor: PPAF, Budget: 327 million RS., Duration: 2015-2021. Partner: BRDS, BRSP, PIDS

Coverage: (Balochistan) Dera Bugti

**Table 25:** DBP Cumulative Progress – June 2022

Water and Infrastructure schemes completed	155
Community Organizations formed & strengthened	322
HH beneficiaries (infrastructure)	7,063
Asset distribution (18% women)	752
Livelihood trainings imparted (16% women)	1,270
Government School Supported	08
Health centers renovated and/or equipped	02
Drinking water tanker provided	20

## 12. Enhancing Food Security through Strategic Interventions in Agriculture

PPAF launched a project for enhancing food security in districts Swabi and Torghar. The project aims to develop skills and knowledge of farmers about modern agricultural practices and facilitate setting up agriculture value chains for improving the livelihoods of small farmers. Through institutional development, capacity building of farmers and innovative interventions in agriculture, the project aims at expanding livelihood opportunities for small farmers, diversifying cropping patterns and increasing farm income. Under the project, 43 agricultural schemes have been completed and 56 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) have been established to innovate agricultural interventions and practices.



Donor: PPAF, Budget: 200 million RS., Duration: 2020-2021. Partner: CERD and IDEA

Coverage: (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Sawabi, Torghar

## 13. Tabeer-o-Tameer Fund (TTF)

The purpose of the Tabeer-o-Tameer Fund (TTF) is to strengthen third tier community institutions in high priority districts across Pakistan through consistent financial and technical support in order to facilitate their initiatives for sustainable development in their communities. PPAF has set up this fund to nurture the Union Council Based Organizations (UCBOs) and make them move from dependency to self-reliance. These institutions were formed under Social Mobilization Project and Third Poverty Alleviation Fund Project (PPAF-III) from FY 2007-FY2016 and exist in PPAF's high priority regions, i.e., the poorest areas of the country.

TTF is targeting the Union Councils Based Organizations (UCBOs) to strengthen and equip them to take and implement development/self-help initiatives. PPAF has maintained a database of Community Institutions in high priority districts and a total 100 Third Tier Organizations (TTOs) have been taken on board in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab, and GB.

As of June 2022, close to 2,195 sessions on SDGs 3, 4, 5 and 16 have been held through the on-ground partner organizations. These forums which were attended by 41,000 community members aimed at creating awareness of communities with these community institutions, so that they innovate and take forward the global goals, and achieve social, economic, and

environmental outcomes. So far overall, 96 UCBOs have got themselves registered with the local authorities and 94 have functional bank accounts.

Donor: PPAF, Budget: 152.6 million RS., Duration: 2018-2022.

Partner: TRDP, AGAHE, PIDS, YO, SERVE, CMDO, SABAWON, CUP, BB, AKRSP

Coverage: (Sindh) Tharparkar; (Punjab) Rajanpur; (Balochistan) Loralai, Kech; (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Shangla, Kohistan, Bannu, Lakki Marwat, South Waziristan; (Gilgit-Baltistan) Astore, Ghanche, Ghizar, Skardu



#### **14. Disability Inclusion Programmes**

PPAF's is implementing two Programmes in line with the organization's Disability Inclusion Strategy aimed at social and technological inclusion for differently abled people, especially in the more remote and inaccessible areas of Pakistan.

#### **15. Empowering the Deaf Community**

Committed to the spirit of inclusion and financial independence for the differently abled, PPAF is working with the Family Educational Services Foundation (FESF) to provide scholarships to 400 deaf students and develop over 1,000 Pakistan Sign Language (PSL) words to encourage employment opportunities for the deaf community. The overall project aims to empower the deaf students to ultimately reach their full potential and become contributing members of society.

Donor: PPAF, Budget: 34.5 million RS., Duration: Jan 2021- Dec2021

Partner: FESF

Coverage: (Sindh) Hyderabad, Shaheed Benazirabad, Rashidabad; (Balochistan)

Scholarships: 240 (Girls 96, Boys 144)

Skill Trainees: 192

Teachers Trained: 4



## **16. Rehabilitation of Physically Challenged Persons**

TRAINEES: 192

PPAF has engaged the Chal Foundation to implement the Rehabilitation of Physically Challenged Persons Programme aiming to identify and rehabilitate persons with a disability in Quetta, Balochistan. The project has provided 500 assistive devices (modular prostheses and orthoses), out of which 30% beneficiaries are women, and conducted 15 motivational seminars in Quetta to promote the independence and participation of Person with Disabilities (PWDs).



Donor: PPAF, Budget: 15.5 million RS.,  
Duration: 2020- 2021

Partner: Chal Foundation

Coverage: Balochistan

## **17. Enabling Formal Access to Education**

### **Chamalang Balochistan Education Programme Phase II**

Through the Chamalang Education Project, PPAF is providing scholarship to out of school children of coal miners from Loralai and Kohlu of Balochistan. This Programme is being implemented in collaboration with Pakistan Army and has improved enrolment tremendously in this lagging region. PPAF has supported more than 3,000 students under this project, with most of the students being enrolled in secondary schools. Under the phase II of the Programme, continuous scholarships support is being provided to 1,210 students, out of which 30% of beneficiaries are girls.

Donor: PPAF, Budget: 50.7 million RS., Duration: 2021- 2023 Partner: PIDS Coverage: (Balochistan) Loralai, Kohlu.

## 18. Education Project Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan

With the purpose of improving the quality of education, PPAF carried out two school improvement projects in the poverty-stricken rural areas of Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan. The project benefitted more than 9,000 children, out of which 49% are girls. These children are attending 35 community-based schools and 9 public schools. For each



school, a management committee was formed to engage parents and the community in school activities. Under the second phase of the Programme, PPAF is supporting over 7,800 students from 40 educational facilities.

The project improved the capacities of teachers through exposure visits, pedagogy skills, and teaching aids. Computer and science labs have been set up. Other support included furniture provision, paying for school utilities, and maintenance.

Donor: PPAF, Budget: 59.5 million RS., Duration: 2019- 2021 Partner: IRC, BB, BRDS, MIED

Coverage: (Gilgit- Baltistan) Ghizer; (Sindh) Badin, Tharparker, Malir, Jamshoro, Dadu, Khairpur

Schools Supported: 44 Students benefitted: 9,246 (49% girls)

## 19. Balochistan Education Initiative

PPAF is supporting the government of Balochistan to improve the physical learning environment and raise the quality of primary and secondary schools, to improve the standard of education in the province, and contribute towards SDG 4. This is being achieved by providing better educational opportunities to students in middle and high school and linking education with capacity-building skill development in 4 marginalized districts of Balochistan. The purpose of the Programme is to improve the educational facilities at schools through improvement in existing infrastructure and also through capacity building of the students in various themes like leadership skills, health & hygiene, environment protection, menstruation health management, and vocational skill to provide them chance to improve their livelihood opportunities. A total of 22 schools with an enrolment of 8,938 students, including 65% of girls are being supported under the project.



## **20. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction AJK Project**

PPAF initiated the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (R&R) AJK project to improve the living condition of the targeted earthquake effected communities through interventions including Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) and Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP). The project aims at reconstruction and rehabilitation of two model villages in district Mirpur and Bhimber of AJK. Under the project, over 100 assets have been transferred, over 20,000 plants have been planted and 80 youth vocational trainings have been conducted.

## **21. Promoting Community Based Tourism in Neelam Valley**

The project is being implemented in Neelam Valley with an overall objective to empower poor households with an increased income through introducing them to econ-tourism. So far, mobilisation phase in the field has been completed for 669 households belonging to 36 Community Organizations (COs) and 21 rooms have been successfully renovated.

## **22. Plantation Campaign in District Kharan**

The goal of the project was to alleviate poverty through provision of fruit trees serving as subsistence ‘safety nets’/low income ‘gap fillers’ and increasing assets and services around plantation in district Kharan. Through this project, 3,950 trees were distributed to the communities which were planted on time.





## C. PAKISTAN BAIT UL MAL (PBM)

### 1. Project/ Scheme Wise Amount Disbursement (FY 2021-22)

**Table 26:** PBM's Disbursement during FY 2021-22

(Rs. in Million)

Projects/Schemes	Disbursement
Medical Financial Assistance of poor and deserving patients	1,959.077
Cochlear Implant	57.800
General Financial Assistance and Disabled (Special Friends)	291.295
Financial Assistance of poor and deserving students	169.629
Schools for Rehabilitation of Child Labour (SRCLs)	996.719
Women Empowerment Centres (WEC)	697.971
Pakistan Sweet Homes (PSHs)	722.783
PBM Old Homes (for shelter less senior citizen)	9.507
PBM Shelter Homes	469.064
PBM Roti Sab Ke Leay	19.115
Orphans & Widows Support Programme (OWSP)	3.048
Institutional Rehabilitation for NGOs	36.520

## **IV. PROJECTS UNDER THE MINISTRY**

### **A. NATIONAL POVERTY GRADUATION PROGRAMME (NPGP)**

#### **1. Introduction**

National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP) is funded by International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and Government of Pakistan. The Programme is being implemented through a Project Management Unit under Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety as a Lead Programme Agency, and its eight partner organizations in 23 districts of four provinces of Pakistan.

The **total Programme budget** as per the financing agreement signed between GoP and IFAD is **USD 132.6 million** out of which **USD 82.6 million are financed by IFAD** and **USD 50 million** is co-financing from Government of Pakistan for Interest Free Loan Component which is already deployed in the field.

The Programme has two major components; 1) **Poverty Graduation**; and 2) **Social Mobilization (SM) and Programme Management**. The first component mainly focuses on productive Assets Creation (or Transfer), Interest-Free Loans (IFLs), and Training of Assets and IFL Beneficiaries. The second component entails SM, formation, and training of Community Resource Persons (CRPs), capacity building of Community Institutions (CIs), research studies, conferences, and policy briefs.

#### **2. Aim & Development objectives**

##### **a) Programme Goal:**

To assist the ultra-poor and very poor in graduating out of poverty on a sustainable basis while simultaneously improving their overall food security, nutritional status, and resilience to climate change.

##### **b) Development Objective:**

To enable the rural poor and especially women and youth to realize their development potential and attain a higher level of social and economic wellbeing through a proven, flexible, and responsive menu of assistance.

#### **3. Start & End date:**

**Start Date: 14<sup>th</sup> November 2017**

**Implementation Completion Date: 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025**

#### **4. Target Population:**

BISP beneficiaries with Poverty Score Card (PSC) 0-23 (**158,294 households**) eligible for asset transfer with asset management trainings)

**226,605** Interest Free Loans (IFL)- PSC 0-40

## 5. Key Achievements

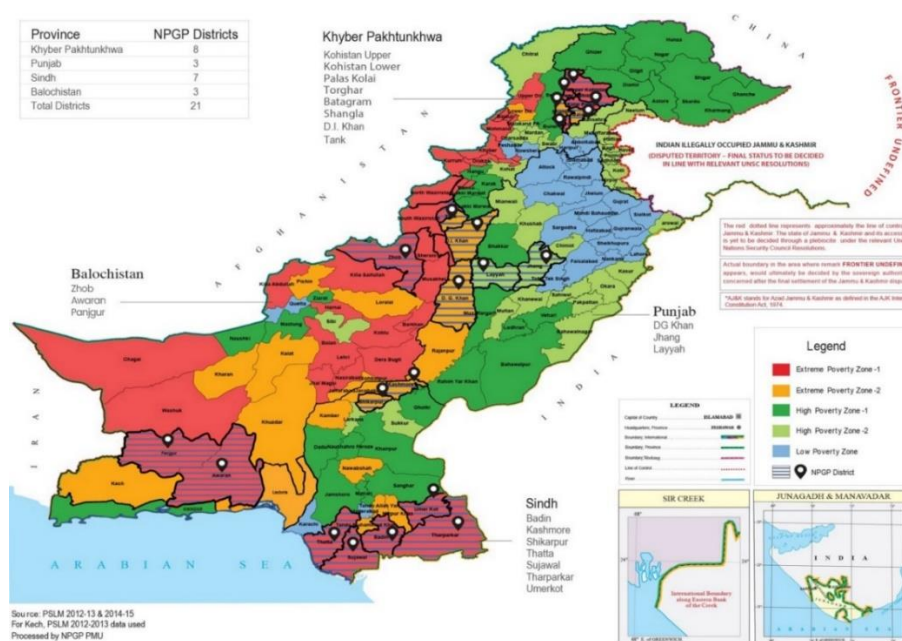
### a) Programme Outputs Achieved

- i. 138,642 Households received livelihood assets and technical training.
- ii. 159,992 Households received Interest Free Loans (amounting to Rs. 8.798 billion) were disbursed to target households.
- iii. 173,965 Households received livelihood training (Enterprise Development, Financial Literacy & Asset Management).
- iv. 3,461 of Community Resource Persons trained (2,220 Male 1,241 Female)
- v. 530,377 community members (420,777 female & 109,600 male) attended capacity building sessions on Health & Nutrition, Climate Resilience/DRR, Gender and Environment.

### b) Programme Outcomes Achieved (As reported in Third Party Outcome Survey):

- i. 80% of women have reported increased role in household decision making.
- ii. 63% of households report adoption of new / improved production inputs, technologies, and practices.
- iii. 74.4% households who received assets and IFL graduated out of extreme poverty (PMT 16.17)
- iv. 77.4% households reported 30% increase in their income against their baseline income.

## 6. Geographical Outreach (Map) of NPGP



## 7. Name of Partner Organizations and Districts

**Table 27:** NPGP Partner Organizations

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Partner Organization</b>	<b>Province Name</b>	<b>Districts Name</b>
1	National Rural Support Programme-Sindh	Sindh	Badin, Sujjawal and Thatta
2	Sindh Rural Support Organization	Sindh	Kashmore and Shikarpur
3	Thardeep Rural Support Organization	Sindh	Umerkot and Tharparker
4	National Rural Support Programme-Punjab	Punjab	Jhang, Layyah & Dera Ghazi Khan
5	LASOONA	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Torghar, Batagram, Kolia Palis, Upper Kohistan, Lower Kohistan & Shangla
6	SABAWON	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Dera Ismail Khan & Tank
7	Balochistan Rural Support Programme	Balochistan	Zhob
8	National Rural Support Programme-Balochistan	Balochistan	Gawadar, Lasbella, Awaran & Panjgoor

## 8. Financial Progress (Against IFAD Funding)

**Table 28:** Financial Progress against IFAD funding

<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (USD Million)</b>
Total Financing Approved by IFAD	82.6
Amount Disbursed by IFAD	71.304
Amount Utilized	65.176

## 9. Component Wise Physical and Financial Progress of NPGP

**Table 29:** Physical and Financial Progress of NPGP

Component/ Activity	Physical Progress			Financial Progress (USD in Million)		
	Overall Targets	Overall Achievements	% of Achievements	Overall Targets	Overall Achievements	% of Achievements
<b>Component-I Poverty Graduation</b>						
Livelihood Assets	158,294	138,642	88%	62.4	54.04	87%
Interest Free Loans	226,605	209,473	92%	50	44.36	89%
Livelihood Trainings (EDT, Financial Literacy, Asset Mgt.)	227,280	173,965	77%	3.17	1.62	51%

## 10. Physical Progress Against Annual Work Plan and Budget FY 2021-22

**Table 30:** Physical Progress against Work plan

Activity Name	Over all Targets	Achievements	%age	Total Progress for FY 2021-22		
				Targets	Achievements	%age
Assets	158,294	138,642	88%	50,000	25,637	51%
Interest Free Loans	226,605	209,473	92%	91,829	79,701	87%
Livelihood Trainings (EDT, Financial Literacy, Asset Mgt.)	227,280	173,965	77%	122,888	26,093	21%

## 11. Visibility and Communications

The National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP) made significant efforts to engage with its beneficiaries and share their inspiring stories with the wider public. Through various media and communication products, such as video packages and radio shows, the NPGP has been able to regularly update the public on its progress and impact. These products, along with beneficiaries' stories, are readily available on the NPGP webpage, ensuring transparency in the Programme's operations.

- a) A two-pager monthly progress report was developed and made available on the website under the Programme progress section. This report provides a comprehensive overview of the NPGP's activities, achievements, and challenges, giving the public a deeper understanding of the Programme's impact on poverty reduction.

- b) A set of 100 visually appealing social media cards have been designed to highlight the Programme's impact stories and other activities. These posts have been widely shared on various social media channels, including Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram, and IFAD Asia Page, making them the most engaging posts on PPAF's social media.
- c) Fazil Muhammad, SGM of the Graduation Group, appeared on a popular TV show, 'Taraqi Ki Baatain' (Development Talks), to discuss the NPGP's efforts in ensuring social and economic inclusion of the poor in Pakistan. This 20-minute segment, which originally aired on July 31, 2021, highlighted how the NPGP is helping the poor graduate out of poverty.
- d) Appearing on FM 100's popular radio show - Incredible Pakistan, Ms. Munazza Ali, General Manager of Livelihoods, spoke about the strides being taken to combat poverty and the advancements being made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Pakistan on the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty.
- e) 17 human interest stories were developed and branded as 'Tale of Change,' featuring beneficiaries. These stories, available on the NPGP website, highlight the transformative impact of the Programme on individuals and their communities.
- f) To further enhance the impact of these stories, the NPGP also finalized a short video, 'Tale of Change - Dani Bhagwan from Tharparkar.' This video showcased how a rural woman in the far-reaching Thar desert, under the NPGP, has been able to transform her family's life through livestock trade. This uplifting story serves as a testament to the NPGP's efforts in empowering women and lifting them out of poverty.
- g) The production of a video on 'Transforming Agriculture in the Mountainous Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa' was completed. It highlights the positive impact of introducing two-wheel hand tractors as valuable resources in the Kohistan region, which has greatly improved the livelihoods of small-scale farmers.
- h) Produced a baseline documentary Weaving Hope - Creating Pathways Out of Poverty on the socio-economic conditions of targeted districts under the NPGP.
- i) Acquired a new domain name for the Programme website from PKNIC and reactivated the website at <http://www.npgp.gov.pk>. Revised branding was applied.
- j) NPGP POs participated in Lahooti Melo held in Karachi and showcased how NPGP is empowering 90,000 indigenous families through assets and skills. Our supported entrepreneurs attracted visitors to their traditional handicrafts stall.
- k) Facilitation is provided to the Programme's PO for IFAD Supervision Mission and visibility is ensured on the ground and through social media.

- l) Organised an online consultative workshop: Bridging Rural-Urban Divide – Mainstreaming Rural Youth in Ecommerce for Sustainable Poverty Graduation.
- m) A video package Our planet, our health is developed on World Health Day.
- n) NPGP corporate brochure was developed, and printed copies are provided to Minister’s office for further sharing with parliamentarians, ambassadors, and representatives of development sector stakeholders.

Mobilized POs for celebration on the occasion of the following international days/weeks comprising of different advocacy and campaigning activities which were held at the community level: World Breastfeeding Week (August 1-7, 2021) ,Pakistan Resolution Day (23 Mach 2022), World Water Day (22 March 2022) ,International Day of Forests (20 March 2022) , International Women Day (8 March 2022), ) Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Day (27 June), International Widow’s Day (23 June) ,World Environment Day (5 June) ,World Milk Day (1 June) , International Day of Living Together in Peace (21 May), International Day of Plant Health (12 May) 6) World Immunization Week (April 24 – 30), World Mother’s Day (9 May) ,World Labour Day (1 May) 9) Earth Day (22 April) , Innovation Day (20 April) ,World Health Day (7 April) ,International Sports Day (6 April).

Awareness-raising activities were conducted on the ground with Programme beneficiaries and communities. Additionally, generated digital content with relevance to contributing to SDGs and leading to achieving NPGP’s goal.

## **12. Event Highlights FY 2021-2022**

### **a) Third Project Steering Committee Meeting**

September 16, 2021-The third project steering committee meeting was held at the PPAF office Islamabad. The agenda of the meeting was overall progress review of the project including progress against mission recommendations.

### **b) Zero Carbon Footprint Structure Workshop**

October 27 to 29, 2021- Workshop on “Zero Carbon Footprint Structure” was organized by Heritage Foundation at Makli, Thatta. Two Programme field officers from NPGP-PMU along with 6 staff members from NPGP POs participated in the workshop for further cascading the learning at community level.

### **c) Report Launch**

December 1, 2021, the first research study launch event of NPGP Research on “Assessing Impacts of Macroeconomic shift on Micro economy of Pakistan’s Poor & Ultra-Poor Households” was held.

#### **d) IFAD Workshop**

December 1-6, 2021- IFAD scheduled a workshop which was attended by NPGP-PMU staff, NPGP POs staff and one member each from Economic Affairs Division (EAD) and PASSD.

#### **e) Fourth Project Steering Committee Meeting**

December 8, 2021, the fourth Project Steering Committee meeting was held at PASSD. The meeting focused on the recommendations of IFAD MTR mission and functioning of NPGP PMU. The PSC decided to change the LPA from PPAF to PASS Division.

#### **f) Conference on Climate Action & Adaptation**

December 29, 2021-NPGP Climate Change and Adaptation Specialist attended the National Conference on Climate Action & Adaptation, a Way Forward for an Ecologically Sustainable Pakistan. The said workshop was organized by SPO.

#### **g) Fifth Project Steering Committee**

2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2022- The fifth Project Steering Committee was held to discuss transfer of PMU from PPAF to PASSD.

#### **h) Sixth Project Steering Committee**

February 28, 2022- The sixth Project Steering Committee meeting was held at PASS Division. The meeting focused mainly on NPGP PMU transition issues including update on key actions related to NPGP PMU transition from PPAF to Ministry of PASS.

#### **i) Visit of UN Coordinator**

April 11 to 15, 2022, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Pakistan, Mr. Julian Harneis along with his team visited projects funded by UN agencies in Sindh. As part of this visit, the UN delegation visited NPGP areas in Badin and Sujawal to gauge potential areas for furthering UN collaboration with beneficiaries, NGOs, and other development stakeholders. The meetings included those with NPGP Village Organizations and Asset Beneficiaries.





## **B. SOCIAL PROTECTION DELIVERY UNIT (SPDU)**

### **1. Introduction**

Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (MoPASS) is mandated for formulating and strategizing pro-poor focused social protection policies, strategies, and implementation of poverty alleviation Programmes, while monitoring and assessing the performance through well-coordinated, integrated, and synergized efforts with the relevant stakeholders to improve outcomes.

Social Protection Delivery Unit, a PSDP funded project of Government of Pakistan sponsored and executed by Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (MoPASS) since July 2020, for effective implementation of its *Rules of Business 1973*. The unit provides technical and advisory support for monitoring and evaluating the social protection Programmes through a coordinated effort with the federal ministries and federating units. Besides providing strategic policy formulation support for priority initiatives, the unit is also providing well-coordinated communication support to relevant stakeholders, including ministries, beneficiaries, and public at large. The total project cost (through revised PC-I) is Rs. 329 million for a period of five years (July 2020 to June 2025).

### **2. Key Functions:**

The Unit is aligned with MoPASS' s *Rules of Business 1973* and designed to serve following key functions:

- a) Devising a National Policy Framework for Poverty Alleviation and Social Protection.
- b) Activation of Consultative Group for Poverty Alleviation and Social Protection for coordination improvement.
- c) Monitoring and reporting of Social Protection Programmes under Prime Minister's Strategic Roadmap.
- d) Devising Evaluation mechanism for evidence-based policy research on the social protection Programmes.
- e) Communications and Stakeholder Engagement for poverty alleviation and social protection.
- f) Social Protection Capacity Development of Stakeholders to improve design and delivery of social protection Programmes.

### **3. Key Achievements of the Delivery Unit During 2021-22**

- a) Monitoring and regular stocktaking of different Initiatives for successful implementation of strategy
- b) Successful completion of Performance Agreement 2020-2021.
- c) Collection of Milestones for Performance Agreement 2021-23.
- d) Monitoring and regular stocktaking of Performance Agreement 2021-23 and ensuring successful implementation of all initiatives under Performance Agreement 2021-23.

- e) The Prime Minister’s performance agreement targets achieved with cumulative score of 94% resulting in securing third position among 34 ministries.
- f) Close Liaison with all ancillary organizations, i.e. BISP, PPAF, TVO and PBM for timely achievements of targets under social protection strategy
- g) Manages and updates PMDU portal for Strategy Initiatives.
- h) Conducts evidence building research and evaluation studies
- i) Revitalization of Strategy.
- j) Mechanism developed for effective coordination with Federal Governments and ancillary organizations to harmonize Poverty Alleviation efforts & eliminate duplication.
- k) Collaboration with Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) for incorporation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) objectives including disability assessment checklist as mandatory sections in PC-I, and pro- poor goals for every ministry.
- l) Implementation of Governance reforms through monitoring and evaluation tool “governance observatory” including systems, frameworks, and matrices to promote efficiency, transparency and accountability in governance, financial control, risk and compliance, business operations, and human resource for results and regulatory and operational compliance with rules.
- m) Approval of Policy of Private Sector Engagement / Corporate Social Responsibility
- n) Implementation of Private Sector Engagement Policy.
- o) Strategic support to establishment of Langars.
- p) Strategic support to establishment of new Panahgahs.
- q) Strategic support to launch of Koi Bhooka na Soye.
- r) Developed Pakistan’s Informal Economy Workers’ Social Protection report and launched on labour day in 2021.
- s) Established Informal Economy Workers Unit at MoPASS.
- t) Planning, leading, executing, and overseeing all communications and stakeholder engagement including Press Releases and Strategic Communications.
- u) Coordination with ancillary organizations for Hub Content / Testimonials/ Content.
- v) Designing and production of FAQs Brochures, handouts & production of Audio/Video of different initiatives in national and regional languages.
- w) Public awareness on Initiatives through latest digital tools.
- x) Ensured conceptualization, formulation, and successful implementation of National Targeted Commodity Subsidy Programme (TCSP). Effectively managed the financial and operational coordination with prompt reporting with stakeholders, i.e., Finance Division, AGPR, NBP, and FBR.

## C. SEHAT TAHAFUZ PROGRAMME (STP)

### 1. Introduction

Sehat Tahafuz is a social protection PSDP Programme of Ministry of Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety, designed to protect the poor from catastrophic health expenditures and falling into extreme poverty. Pakistan is a developing country where poverty is a significant challenge, and many people lack access to basic healthcare facilities. This lack of access to healthcare services leads to a high mortality rate, decreased life expectancy, and low productivity, which further perpetuate poverty. Tahafuz is providing access to quality healthcare services to poorest of the poor and promoting well-being for all at all ages, which helps in reducing the financial burden of healthcare costs and poverty.

The total budget allocated to Programme is Rs 1.9 billion, which needs to be utilized in the period of 3 years (2021-2024). Currently, Programme partners with public sector hospitals and covers “out of pocket expenditure”. Under the basic eligibility criteria Programme is providing health facilities to patients, who fall under certain poverty level (based on BISP PMT score) and unable to receive treatment from Sehat Sahulat Card. Programme is currently covers ~900 treatments packages across 21 medical departments.

Tahafuz operations are executed through a state-of-the-art automated IT system which was earlier provided by Bill & Malinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) as an in-kind technology support. Later on, a similar indigenous software through National Information Technology Board (NITB) got developed which is functional since November, 2022 and patients’ requests are being processed through this automated system. The patient journey process is as under:



**2. List of Sehat Tahafuz Programme Service Providers empaneled during (FY 2021-22):**

**Table 31: STP Service Providers**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
1	Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holy Family Hospital (HFH), Rawalpindi</li> <li>• Nishtar Medical University &amp; Hospital Multan</li> <li>• Children Hospital &amp; Institute of Child Health Multan</li> </ul>
2	Sindh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jilani Institute of Medical Sciences (PAQSJM), Gambat</li> </ul>
3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lady Reading Hospital (LRH), Peshawar</li> <li>• Khyber Teaching Hospital (KTH), Peshawar</li> <li>• Hayatabad Medical Complex (HMC), Peshawar</li> <li>• DHQ Hospital D.I Khan</li> </ul>
4	Balochistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Hospital (SHKBZ), Quetta</li> <li>• Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Hospital (MSSB)l, Quetta</li> </ul>
5	Islamabad Capital Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capital Hospital (CDA), Islamabad</li> </ul>
6	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abbas Institute of Medical Science, Muzaffarabad</li> </ul>
7	Gilgit- Baltistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provincial Headquarter Hospital, Gilgit</li> <li>• Regional Headquarter Hospital, Gilgit</li> </ul>

**3. Sehat Tahafuz Case Statistics during FY 2021-22:**

**Table 32: STP Case Statistics**

<b>Total Processed Requests</b>	<b>Total Approved Patients</b>
11921	7436

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