



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

**YEAR BOOK**  
**2022 – 23**

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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 2022-2023 is as under: -

1. Completed extension of two (02) Management Position Scales working in this Ministry i.e., Strategic Planning & M&E Specialist (MP-II) and Digital Content Management Expert Creative (MP-III) with the approval of the Prime Minister.
2. Successfully conducted DPCs for Promotion from Naib Qasid to LDC, Steno typist to Assistant Private Secretary, Assistant to Superintendent and Assistant Private Secretary to Private Secretary.
3. Issued Final Seniority List in respect of all cadres of this Ministry.
4. Completed successfully 160 cases of hiring of residential accommodation for officers/ officials of M/o PA&SS.
5. Completed 79 cases of medical claims in respect of in-service and retired employees of this Ministry.
6. Dealt with various cases of local/ foreign trainings
7. Completed 09 cases of retirement
8. Processed 25 cases of Educational Stipend/ Fee reimbursement and two cases of Marriage Grant with Federal Employees Benevolent and Group Insurance Funds, Establishment Division, Islamabad.
9. Dealt with various postings/ transfers of staff within M/o PA&SS.
10. Granted various kind of leaves to the officers/ officials of this Ministry.
11. Dealt with 03 cases of deputation.

### **B. ZAKAAT 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**

<b>Province/ Region</b>	<b>% Share</b>
Punjab	57.36% of 93%
Sindh	23.71% of 93%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	13.82% of 93%
Balochistan	05.11% of 93%
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. 103,159/-** was declared as ZAKAT Nisab for the year **1443-44AH (FY 2022-23)**, after approval of the Secretary/ Administrator General Zakat, Ministry of Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety.

**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 2022-23 the zakat fund was released to Provinces/ Federal Areas as per detail given in Table 2:

**Table 2: Zakat budget allocated during FY 2022-23**

<b>Province/ Federal Area</b>	<b>% Share</b>	<b>Allocated Budget (2022-23)</b>
Punjab	57.36% of 93%	5770.662
Sindh	23.71% of 93%	2385.328
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	13.82% of 93%	1390.351
Balochistan	05.11% of 93%	514.088
Islamabad Capital Territory	35.14% of 07%	266.093
Gilgit Baltistan	18.57% of 07%	140.619
FATA	46.29% of 07%	350.525
<b>Total</b>		<b>10817.666</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>2022-23</b>	06	DAC meeting on Audit & Inspection Report held on 03-01-2023
<b>2019--20</b>	01	DAC meeting on Audit Report held on 03-01-2023
<b>2018-19</b>	08	DAC meeting on Audit Report held on 04-01-2023 & 23-02-2023
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. 19</li><li>ii. 14</li><li>iii. 13</li><li>iv. 23</li><li>v. 35</li><li>vi. 23</li><li>vii. 11</li><li>viii. 08</li><li>ix. 01</li><li>x. 03</li><li>xi. 04</li><li>xii. 06</li></ul>	<p>Coordination with Zakat Collecting and Controlling Agencies for compliance of DAC recommendations in respect of following Audit Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. 2011-12,</li><li>ii. 2012-13,</li><li>iii. 2013-14,</li><li>iv. 2014-15,</li><li>v. 2015-16,</li><li>vi. 2016-17,</li><li>vii. 2017-18,</li><li>viii. 2018-19,</li><li>ix. 2019-20,</li><li>x. 2020-21,</li><li>xi. 2021-22, and</li><li>xii. 2022-23.</li></ul> <p>Updated the briefs for DAC and PAC.</p>

#### 5. Reconciliation of Zakat Fund:

Updated and maintained the complex software for Central Zakat Council and reconciliation system to fulfill the latest requirements of the Ministry, Bank and other stake holders including Auditor General of Pakistan. Reconciled the Central Zakat Collection of the 03 months to Rs. 669 million. The reconciliation of Zakat process involved State Bank of Pakistan and approximately 3400 Zakat paying Agencies/ Banks and got the result of reconciliation up to 99.5%.

#### 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.

**a) Budget and Expenditure During Financial Year 2022-23**

**Table 4:** Budget and Expenditure during FY 2022-23

**(Rs. in Million)**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Head of account</b>	<b>Budget Allocation 2022-23</b>	<b>Re-App (+)</b>	<b>Re-App (-)</b>	<b>Surrender</b>	<b>Final Budget</b>	<b>Exp.</b>
1.	A01. Employee Related Expenses	126.685	37.696	34.036	-	130.35	140.634
2.	A03. Operating Expenses	60.629	2.794	1.583	0.6485	61.191	61.068
3.	A04. Employee Retirement Benefits	7.300	-	0.414	.0138	6.872	6.787
4.	A05. Grants, Subsidies and Write of Loans/ Advances/ Others	3.100	-	3.059	-	0.041	0.0407
5.	A09. Expenditure on Acquiring of Physical Assets	0.934	-	0.912	.0208	0.0013	-
6.	A13. Repairs and Maintenance	2.865	0.394	0.880	0.1368	2.242	2.179
	<b>Total</b>	<b>201.513</b>	<b>40.884</b>	<b>40.884</b>	<b>0.8199</b>	<b>200.69</b>	<b>210.709</b>

**b) Submission of Contingency Bills during Financial Year 2022-23:**

- a. 692 bills were submitted to the AGPR.
- b. Reconciliation of expenditure with the AGPR was done on monthly basis.

**Table 5: Bills submitted to AGPR**

<b>S.#</b>	<b>Name of Cases</b>	<b>Number</b>
01.	House Building Advance (HBA)	12
02.	TA/DA bills	85
03.	General Provident Fund (GPF) advance granted to employees	17
04.	Contingency bills	578
	<b>Total</b>	<b>692</b>

**D. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION SECTION**

The Ministry with the support of the German Aid Agency (GIZ) drafted a National Policy Framework on Poverty Alleviation & Social Protection (**Framework**) in consultation with relevant stakeholders: provincial P&D departments/ social protection agencies, development partners, academia, and relevant federal ministries. The *Framework* has been drafted with the purpose of harmonizing the social protection and poverty alleviation efforts in the country. Its key objectives include creating a coordination mechanism among key stakeholders, establishing a platform for discussion on key issues including two-way data sharing, common definitions, setting of minimum standards, designing of new and innovative strategies, possibilities of joint initiatives and co-financing among provinces and federal government, and providing a national reporting mechanism for these initiatives. The draft has been submitted for approval.

Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety has taken the following steps during 2022 and 2023 to enhance international cooperation focusing on poverty alleviation.

1. The Ministry's engagement with the International Labour Organization (ILO) continued in 2023. ILO presented MoPASS with a summary of its Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions initiative which envisages the creation of a USD 600 million fund to help at-least 30 countries over four years to implement the aims of the initiative. The objectives of the initiative include development of integrated policies and strategies, mobilization of domestic and international financing and improved inter-institutional coordination. The Ministry has conveyed its willingness to assist the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resource Development and the ILO in implanting the initiative.

2. The Ministry became part of the Steering Committee of the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resource Development's Pakistan Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP-IV), which is the main platform for delivery of ILO support to Pakistan. The DWCP-IV's areas of focus include the promotion of decent work in Pakistan's economic recovery and response to climate and other disasters, promotion of social protection coverage for all, protection of workers' rights and promotion of safe, gender responsive and harassment free work space.
3. Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been engaged with Benazir Income Support Programme for a number of years through their *Social Protection Development Programme* (SPDP) and the *Integrated Social Protection Development Programme* (ISPDP). In mid of 2023, MoPASS also began its direct collaboration with ADB, wherein the ADB has agreed to provide technical assistance in helping the Ministry set-up the secretariat of a coordination council, gathering all social protection stakeholders of the country under one roof in order to improve collaboration amongst the federal entities and provinces as well as other practitioners on poverty alleviation and social safety initiatives and programmes across the country. This coordination will not only eliminate duplications but also improve efficiency and effectiveness of social protection interventions.
4. The Ministry approved a work plan with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) under which FAO has offered Technical Assistance to MoPASS involving capacity building & skills development through relevant FAO tools and manuals, with a special focus on the development of Village Social Enterprises/Joint Business models under the National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP). FAO has also proposed facilitating and assisting the Ministry in seeking additional donor support for the expansion of its National Poverty Graduation Programme
5. The Ministry began the consultative process with GIZ to become a part of their new Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) programme which aims at improving the institutional, financial and technical conditions for implementing adaptive and gender-transformative social protection in Pakistan.
6. The Terms of Reference of the Pakistan's proposed Special Working Group (SWG) on Poverty Alleviation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Member States were approved in July of 2023. Subsequently, under the permanent chair of Pakistan the 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the SWG on Poverty Alleviation under the theme "*Leveraging Digital Technologies to Enhance Social Safety Nets in SCO Member States*" was held in December 2023.

### III. ANCILLARY ORGANIZATIONS

#### A. BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAM (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. Unconditional and Conditional Cash Transfer Programme components, were 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 2022-23

During FY 2022-23, the standout achievement has been the successful transformation of NSER from a static stand-alone registry into the resilient, Dynamic NSER. This transformative change has elevated the registry to the status of a national asset, given that the data hosted by NSER carries profound implications for Pakistan's social protection interventions. By the end of the FY 2022–23, through Dynamic NSER socio-economic data of 40.5 million households was updated as well new households were also registered.

##### a) NSER Region Wise Door-to-Door Coverage FY 2022–23:

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

Province/ Region	Households
Punjab	17,942,363
Sindh	8,465,207
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	6,230,037
Balochistan	1,762,175
Islamabad Capital Territory	207,740
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	791,163
Gilgit Baltistan	247,165
Total	<b>35,645,850</b>

## b) Objectives of Dynamic Registry:

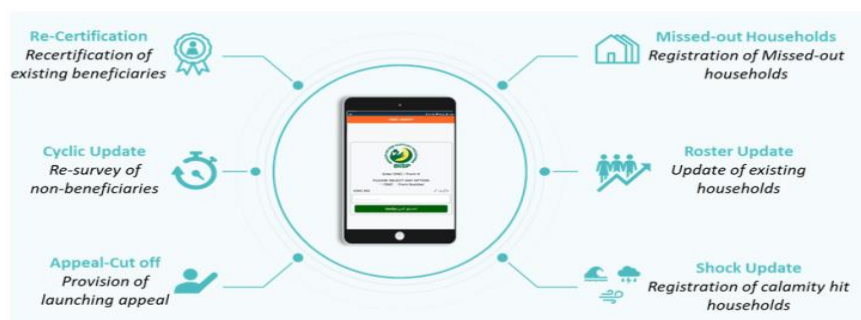
The transformation of the static NSER into Dynamic Registry is carried out to achieve the following objectives:

- i. **Regular Database Updates and Error Prevention:** To ensure the consistent update of database, thereby mitigating the risks associated with inclusion and exclusion errors.
- ii. **Up to date HH Socio-economic Status Tracking:** To maintain an accurate and up-to-date record of changes in the socio-economic statuses of already registered or are newly registered HHs.
- iii. **Shock Responsive:** To enable the registry to rapidly adapt and respond to various shocks or crises, such as natural disasters, economic downturns, or other emergencies.
- iv. **Operational Cost Reduction:** To minimize operational costs associated with data collection by transitioning from the labor-intensive door-to-door survey approach. Significant progress has been made on various fronts during this transition.

## c) Highlights of Dynamic Registry:

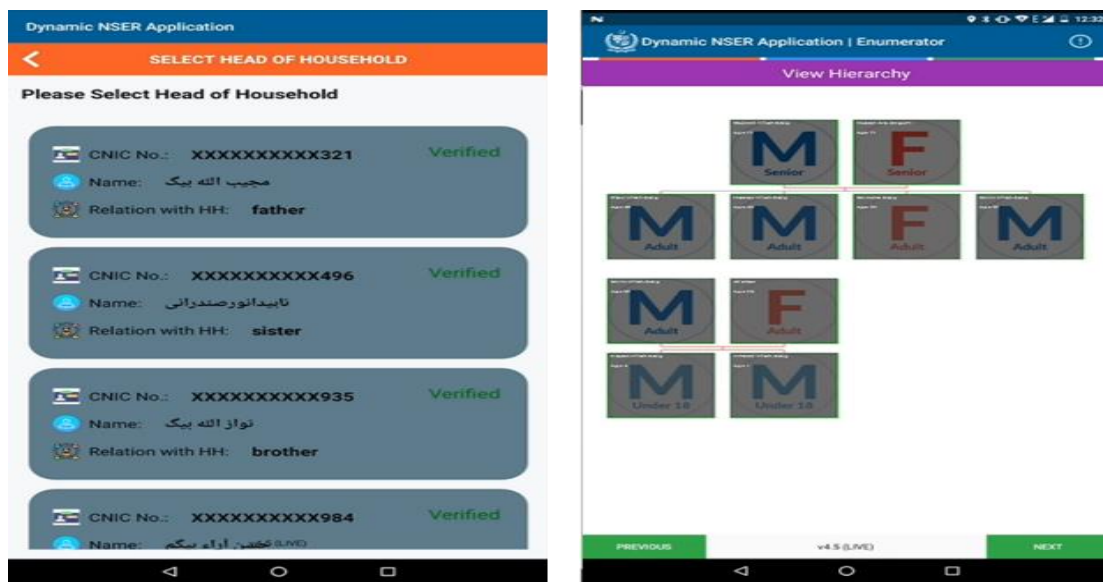
Some noteworthy developments accomplished during the FY 2022-23 are highlighted below:

- i. **Introduction of Six Registry Update Types:** To facilitate on-going updation of the NSER, six distinct features, known as the 'Six Types of Dynamic Updates,' were introduced and intricately integrated into the design (overall data collection framework) of the NSER.



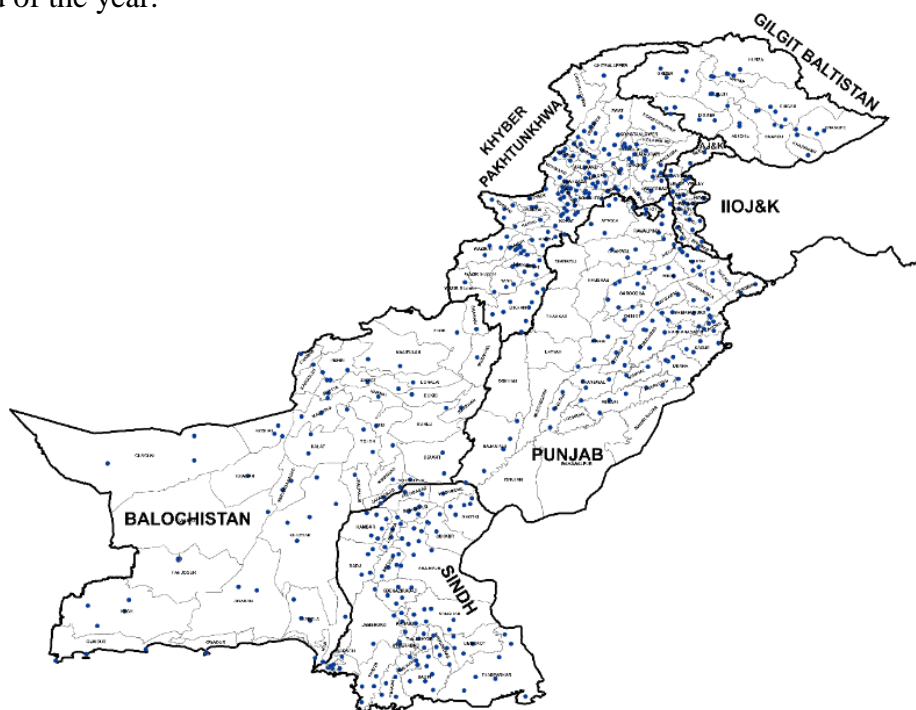
**Figure 1: Six Types of Dynamic Updates**

- ii. **Modifications and Development of the Survey and Allied Applications:** Significant back-end modifications, including enhanced interoperability with NADRA have been made to the NSER Survey application to align it with the new data collection mechanism requirements of Dynamic Registry. Additionally, a new application has been developed for improving queue management and for making the registration process faster and efficient. These developments made dynamic registry follow a transparent registration system where applicants are served on a first-come first served basis.



**Figure 2:** Dynamic NSER Application – NADRA Family Tree validation

- iii. **Establishment of Dynamic Registry Centers:** BISP successfully established 617 DRCs across the country, ensuring that each tehsil is equipped with at least one dedicated registration center. These centers serve as local hubs, facilitating public registration within their respective tehsils, thus enhancing the accessibility and efficiency of the registration process. Additionally, they play a vital role in addressing citizens’ concerns, including households that were inadvertently omitted during the initial door-to-door coverage or households necessitating additional information or updates due to identified discrepancies. As of June 2023, DRCs have been established in all tehsils within 167 districts, resulting in the registration of 2.4 million households by end of the year.



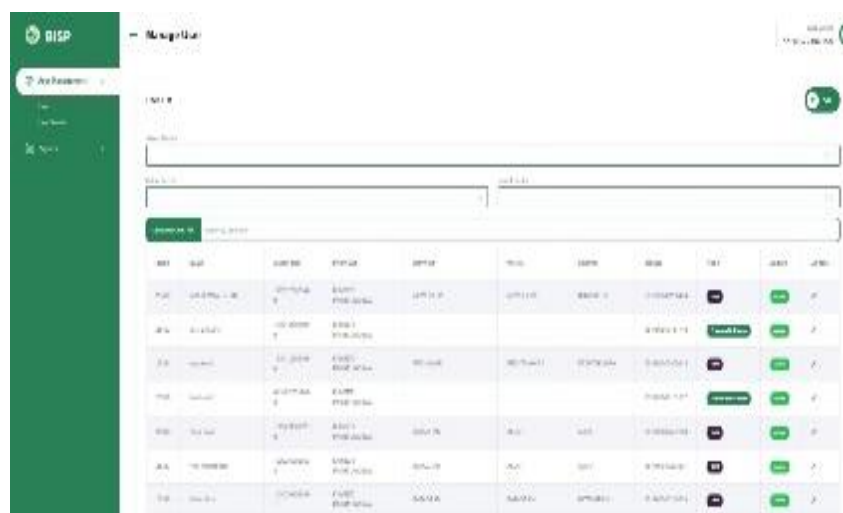
**Figure 3:** Dynamic Registry Centers across Pakistan

- iv. **Hiring of Supervisors and Ushers:** With the establishment of DRCs in every tehsil of Pakistan, it became imperative to increase the human resources to effectively facilitate and execute the newly established screening mechanism. With the support of GIZ, 625 females were hired for the role of Site Management Officers, and an additional 625 females were hired for the role of TSAs for their placement at each DRC.



**Figure 4:** Newly hired Supervisor & Usher performing their duties at a DRC

- v. **Information Management:** Two distinct systems have been implemented to monitor the daily progress of data collection and manage tablet devices. The first system, Multi-Entry Localized Access (MELA) dashboard, offers user and site management capabilities, along with preliminary reporting to facilitate informed decision-making. Ongoing developments are underway to enhance reporting capabilities, which currently involve acquiring data directly from the database for more in-depth analysis.



**Figure 5:** MELA Dashboard

- vi. **Procurement of Equipment for Dynamic Registry Centers:** BISP, in collaboration with GIZ, has procured furniture and fixture and other equipment for the dynamic registration sites. All sites are equipped with at least two counters for data entry

executives, one counter for supervisor who is mandated for overall site supervision and token issuance, printers for token printing, sitting chairs for the incoming visitors, fans, water coolers, power back-up are also arranged for these sites. Besides loudspeakers are arranged for the queue management, speakers for announcements and banners are prepared for the guidance of the incoming visitors.

- vii. **Procurement and Fabrication of Mobile Registration Vehicles:** To ensure maximum out-reach in far-flung areas and to facilitate demand driven registrations (for instance in wake natural disasters) to provide swift registration to the masses at their doorstep, BISP, with funding from a development partner has procured 25 Mobile Registration Vehicles (MRVs). Keeping in view the pre-requisites, NSER team designed the fabrication of the MRVs. These MRVs will travel to the far-off areas to register people with no access to DRCs.



**Figure 6:** NSER Mobile Registration Vans

- viii. **NSER Data Sharing through APIs:** BISP also contributes to the policy planning and design of public/private sector development programs by sharing aggregated statistical data with organizations that require such data or provide detailed Application Programming Interface (API) based data on selected variables for program implementation and targeting. The data sharing mechanism at BISP is governed by strict data-sharing protocols to ensure the confidentiality and security of the data. During the reporting period, BISP has shared 38 datasets with the following types of organizations (23):

**Table 7:** Type and Number of Organizations NSER data shared with

Organization	Number
Public	20
Educational Institute	1
Private (INGO) & Development Partner	2



To further strengthen this data sharing feature, BISP has recently integrated its NSER database with four public Sector Organizations for two-way data sharing via electronic interface. This approach has potential to strengthen the NSER database and will facilitate in impact/graduation assessment of social protection programs being implemented all over Pakistan. These organizations include Punjab Social Protection Authority (PSPA), Pakistan Baitul Mal (PBM), National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP) and Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). Alongside these organizations, BISP is also in the process of establishing APIs with Utility Stores Corporation (USC) and Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB).

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

The Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) also called “Kafaalat”, the core programme of BISP being managed by Cash Transfers (CT) Wing, was initiated in 2008. Since inception, the UCT/ Kafaalat initiative has grown to the extent that it is now the largest single cash transfer program in Pakistan's history. At the start of the Programme, the number of beneficiary families was around 2.2 million which has been increased gradually to 9 million.

#### **a) Objective of the Programme:**

The short term objective of the programme was to cushion the negative effects of slow economic growth, food crisis and inflation on the poor, particularly women. Its long term objectives include meeting the targets set by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to eradicate extreme and chronic poverty and empowerment of women.

#### **b) Selection/Identification of Beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries of UCT/Kafaalat Programme are identified/ selected through scientific mode of National Socio Economic (NSER) survey based on Proxy Means Test (PMT) that determines the welfare status of the household on a scale between 0-100. The PMT cut-off score for eligibility is decided on the basis of available fiscal space. At present, PMT cut-off score of 32 is being used as eligibility cut-off to identify vulnerable families. However, for families with disabled persons, the PMT cut-off score is set at 37. The recipients of cash assistance can only be ever-married women of the eligible families, with valid CNICs. However, in result of recent change in policy, trans-genders are also included under the Programme without any restriction of PMT score.

#### **c) Size of Cash Assistance under UCT/Kafaalat Programme**

Initially, the beneficiaries of the Programme were provided cash assistance @ Rs 3,000/- per quarter per beneficiary. The quarterly cash grant has been gradually enhanced over-time from Rs. 3,000/- per beneficiary to Rs. 8,750/- per beneficiary.

#### **d) Disbursements made under UCT/Kafaalat Programme**

BISP's annual budget allocation for UCT/Kafaalat Programme rose from Rs. 16,000 million in FY 2008-09 to Rs. 275,000 million for FY 2022-23. During the FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 274,000 million has been disbursed under the programme.

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

<b>(Rs. in Million)</b>	
<b>Province/Region</b>	<b>Amount Disbursed</b>
Punjab	131,470
Sindh	75,250
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	48,490
Balochistan	12,580
Islamabad Capital Territory	220
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	3,010
Gilgit Baltistan	2,770
<b>Total</b>	<b>273,790</b>

#### **e) Inclusion of Transgender in Kafaalat**

Previously, only ever-married women were eligible to receive cash assistance under BISP Kafaalat Programme. BISP Board has recently approved the policy to include transgender in Kafaalat Programme. As per approved Policy, transgender are required to obtain CNICs from NADRA wherein gender is mentioned as transgender. Survey is mandatory at Dynamic Registration Centers (DRCs) established at BISP Tehsil Offices. However, PMT cut-off restrictions are relaxed i.e. all transgender whose survey is conducted successfully, are eligible for inclusion in the Programme. After validation/verification of data by NADRA, transgender are declared as beneficiaries and they can start receiving cash assistance through BISP's partner banks.

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

In pursuance to fulfill the requirement under IMF's Extended Fund Facility Program, 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 has developed an institutional mechanism for periodic increase/update of Cash Transfers. The committee under institutional mechanism approved to increase the cash assistance under Kafaalat @ Rs. 583.33/- per quarter w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2023.

### **4. Shock Responsive Cash Transfers Emergency Programmes:**

#### **a) Flood Relief Programme:**

Unexpectedly high rain during the monsoon season in June-July 2022 caused unprecedented flooding in major parts of the country, covering almost entire province of Sindh. Hundreds of thousands of people were not only displaced from their homes but also suffered

loss of lives, cattle and crops. To mitigate the effects of this large-scale catastrophe, the Government adopted a multi-pronged approach to provide relief to the affected population. One of the most important emergency relief measure was the immediate provision of cash grant of Rs. 25,000/- per family in the flood affected districts notified by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The said cash relief assistance was provided through Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), wherein identification of eligible families was done through National Socio-economic Registry (NSER) and disbursement were made through BISP Payment system through its partner banks i.e. HBL and Bank-Alfalah. Special arrangements were made to disburse the cash relief assistance through campsites established in coordination with provincial governments. Around 2.8 million families were provided cash assistance @ Rs. 25,000/- per family for which federal Government allocated Rs. 70 billion.

#### **b) Targeted Petroleum Subsidy:**

In order to protect the poor and the vulnerable families from the effects of rising fuel prices, Federal Government in May 2022 decided to disburse an additional cash subsidy of Rs. 2,000/- to existing regular BISP beneficiaries as well as additional beneficiaries by raising the existing Poverty Means Test (PMT) score covering third socio-economic status. **During FY 2022-23, around Rs. 16 billion have been disbursed to around 8 million beneficiaries.**

#### **c) Sindh Wheat Seed Subsidy Programme:**

In the wake of unprecedented floods across the country in June-July 2022, Government of Sindh (GoS) approached Federal Government to provide wheat seed subsidy to wheat growing farmers of Sindh affected by the floods. As per decision of Federal Cabinet, it was decided to disburse cash assistance @ Rs. 5,000/- per acre to the farmers identified by GoS, through BISP. An amount of Rs. 8.39 billion was provided to BISP by GoS for disbursements under the programme. First phase of the programme was started in March, 2023 under which farmers up to 12.5 acre of total land holding were disbursed cash assistance. The second phase was initiated in May, 2023 under which cash assistance was disbursed to farmers with total land holding up to 25 acres.

#### **d) Sindh Wheat Flour Subsidy Programme (2022-23)**

To cushion the masses against increase in wheat flour prices in the holy month of Ramadan, Government of Sindh (GoS) decided to provide cash assistance @ Rs. 2,000/- per beneficiary to families of Sindh falling under bottom three quintiles, instead of distributing free wheat flour. GoS approached BISP with the request to provide said assistance through BISP payment channel. GoS has provided approx. 13.8 billion to BISP for disbursement of cash assistance to around 6.9 million families of Sindh under the programme. The disbursement started in March, 2023.

### **5. Benazir Taleemi Wazaif**

The Benazir Income Support Programme serves as Pakistan's flagship and South Asia's largest social safety net initiative. Established in 2008, it aims to address poverty, promote

food security, increase school enrollments, and empower women through its Conditional and Un-Conditional Cash Transfer initiatives. BISP has gained international recognition for its achievements. However, recognizing the significance of education at all levels, BISP has since expanded the Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Program to encompass secondary and higher secondary education across all districts of Pakistan.

As part of this initiative, BISP has so far disbursed over Rs. 80 billion to support the educational expenses of its beneficiary children. To qualify for this financial assistance, the children must fulfill co-responsibilities of school admission and maintaining a quarterly attendance of at least 70% Benazir Taleemi Wazaif – Program Cycle. The Benazir Taleemi Wazaif program cycle encompasses eight key steps. To ensure coverage, precision, transparency and efficiency, each of the processing steps are fully digitized, incorporating multiple layers of verifications and cross-checks. This approach guarantees the utmost accuracy in targeting beneficiaries, validating family-tree information, and ensuring compliance with admission and attendance requirements.



#### **a) Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Target Screening**

The potential beneficiaries for the Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Program undergo screening from the pool of Benazir Kafaalat beneficiary households using the Dynamic NSER data. The Dynamic NSER data comprises socio-economic information from over 36 million households across the country. Analysis is conducted on the NSER data, applying specific criteria-based filters to identify potential Benazir Taleemi Wazaif beneficiaries nationwide. During this screening process, multiple factors are taken into consideration, including the total number of potential beneficiaries in a particular district and tehsil, the number of potential beneficiary children per household, and the availability of schools in the Taleemi Wazaif implementation process:

#### **b) Enrollment Target Allocation**

After the finalization of potential beneficiary target numbers, the Benazir Taleemi Wazaif program allocates specific targets to field teams operating across different regions in Pakistan. To facilitate this process, the Headquarter-based Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Enrollment team assigns region-wise enrollment targets onto the customized tablets of field teams through a secure web-based network.

The assigned target data contains information of BISP beneficiaries, such as names, their contact details, and addresses. The data serves as a valuable resource for the field teams, enabling them to establish communication with potential beneficiaries and sensitize them about the program.

### **c) Mobilization**

After the region-wise target allocation, potential beneficiaries are mobilized in the field through BISP tehsil office field staff, who conduct awareness campaigns in communities throughout Pakistan. These campaigns aim to inform beneficiaries about the objectives and requirements of the Benazir Taleemi Wazaif program. Mobilization activities are regularly conducted to ensure the widespread dissemination of information in the target areas.

As part of the mobilization campaign, awareness sessions are also provided to officials and teachers from the provincial and district education departments. During these sessions, guidelines are shared with teachers regarding the coordination mechanism and record-keeping/sharing of information about Benazir Taleemi Wazaif enrolled students with CMs. This collaborative effort ensures effective implementation of the program and promotes better coordination among all stakeholders involved.

### **d) Registration & Enrollments**

The process of enrolling potential beneficiary children into the Benazir Taleemi Wazaif program is facilitated through the registration & enrollment process, which is conducted by field teams across Pakistan using the enrollment application installed on tablets. To make this process accessible, BISP establishes registration desks at convenient locations.

When a child is registered, he/she becomes part of the program's database as a registered child. However, it's important to note that a registered child cannot be considered enrolled until they provide proof of school admission. Once a child provides proof of school admission, they are enrolled with the program through the enrollment application.

During the enrollment process, the child's B-Form, Date of Birth, and family tree, undergoes real-time verification from NADRA. Once the information is successfully verified, the child is officially enrolled in the Benazir Taleemi Wazaif program. Registration and enrollment activities are conducted throughout the year, ensuring a continuous effort to reach and enroll eligible beneficiaries.

### **e) Attendance Compliance Monitoring**

After a child is enrolled, their information is automatically synchronized and stored in the Benazir Taleemi Wazaif enrolled children database. This database contains vital details, including the type, addresses, and level of schools where the children are enrolled. Subsequently, the data is loaded into the ACM application, a purpose-built system for collecting attendance compliance data for all enrolled children across Pakistan.

The responsibility of quarterly data collection falls on the Compliance Monitors, who have a primary objective of monitoring the co-responsibility compliance of Benazir Taleemi Wazaif children, ensuring a minimum attendance of 70%. Attendance compliance is a prerequisite for eligible enrolled children to receive the stipend amounts. To ensure efficient management of the ACM process, region-wise targets are assigned to a team of HQ-based CCs who oversee the coordination and assignment of ACM targets at the tehsil level to field based Compliance Monitors located throughout Pakistan.

#### **f) Objectives of the monitoring and compliance process**

Identifying beneficiary children who have diligently fulfilled the defined co-responsibilities regarding admission and attendance, thereby ensuring they are entitled to receive the stipend. Identifying Benazir Taleemi Wazaif beneficiary children who have not complied with the co-responsibilities, promptly triggering alerts in such cases, and applying appropriate consequences for non-compliance. In cases where beneficiary children fail to comply with the attendance co-responsibility for three consecutive compliance quarters, they are suspended from the program. This careful monitoring and verification of admission and attendance compliance aim to ensure that beneficiaries fulfill their responsibilities and receive the support they are entitled to under the Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Program.

#### **g) Disbursements**

The Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Program disburses stipend amounts to children who have fulfilled the pre-requisites set by the program. The compliance status, whether complied or non-complied, is determined by the MIS of the CCT Wing. This determination is based on the information collected and reported by CMs through the customized ACM android application. The disbursed amount is released in tranches during different quarters. The stipends are distributed in three categories:

- i. Admission Compliance Cash Transfer:** Stipends are provided to children who have met the admission requirements and are duly enrolled in the program.
- ii. Attendance Compliance Cash Transfer:** Stipends are given to children who have maintained a minimum attendance of 70% quarterly.
- iii. Graduation Bonus for Girls Completing Primary Education:** An additional bonus is awarded to girls who successfully complete their primary education, incentivizing their educational achievement. The compliance status and subsequent disbursement of stipends play a crucial role in promoting educational participation and retention among beneficiaries under the Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Program. The goal is to guarantee that deserving children receive the essential assistance to sustain their educational pursuits, thereby fostering a positive incentive for other families to enroll their children in schools.

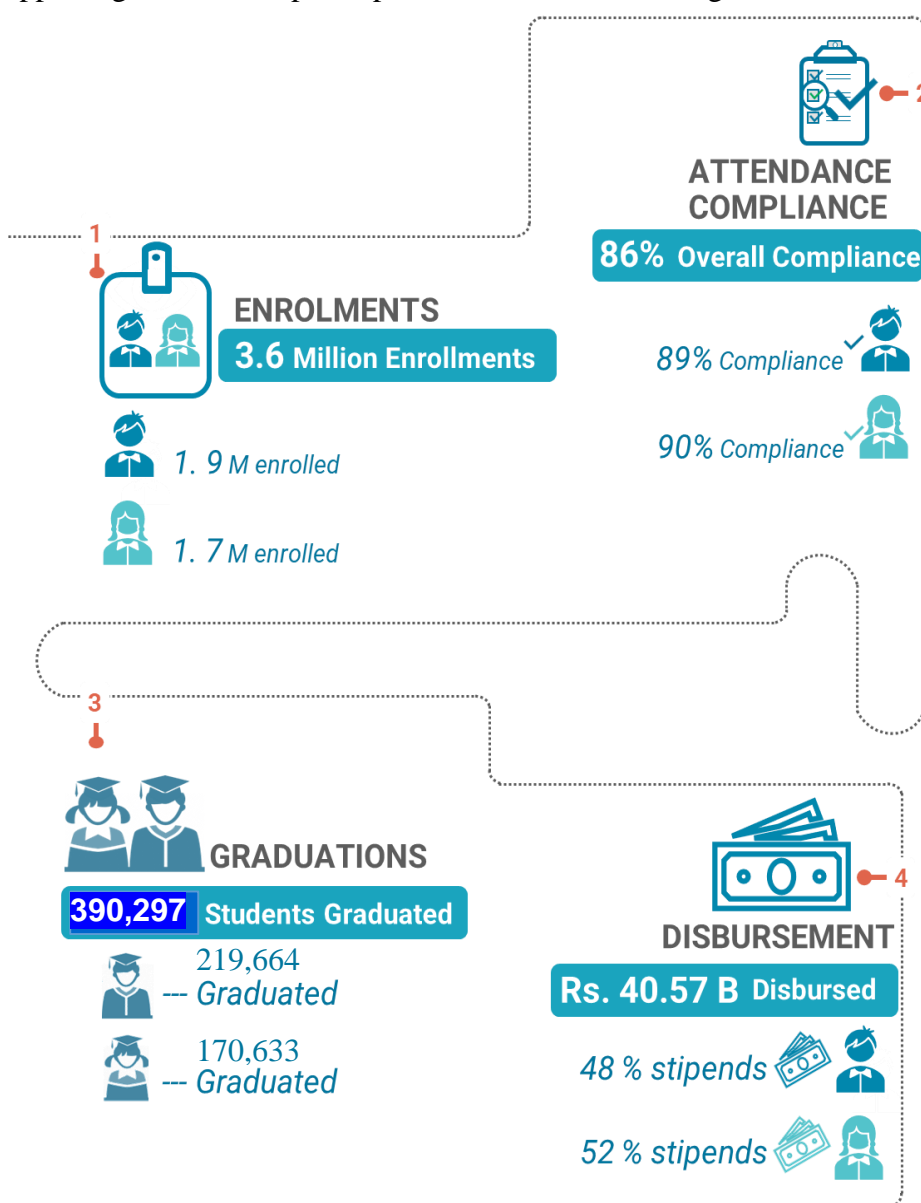
#### **h) Case Management**

Case Management is a crucial and continuous process that starts alongside registration in the Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Program. Throughout the program, beneficiaries have the option to lodge various types of complaints through field offices. The primary objectives of the Case Management process are as follows:

- i. Receive and Process Updates of Beneficiary:** The system efficiently handles the receipt and processing of updates related to beneficiary information. This ensures that the database remains up-to-date and accurate, reflecting any changes or developments in the beneficiaries' circumstances. The Case Management process acts as a platform

for receiving grievances raised by beneficiaries against stakeholders involved in the program's service provision. By addressing these concerns, the program aims to enhance service delivery and ensure beneficiary satisfaction.

- ii. **Receive and Resolve Claims of Beneficiaries:** In situations where beneficiaries make claims, the case management process takes prompt action to receive and appropriately resolve these claims. This safeguard ensures that beneficiaries' rights are protected, and they receive the support they are entitled to under the program.
- iii. **Follow Up on Specific Cases Identified through Alerts:** The system generates alerts for specific cases that require special attention. The Case Management process actively follows up on these cases, ensuring timely and suitable resolutions. Case Management ensures that the program remains accountable and effective in achieving its objectives of supporting educational participation and retention among enrolled children.



**Figure 7: Year in a Glimpse**

## **i) Enrollments – Overview**

### **i. Punjab**

With more than 2 million enrollments across Pakistan, Punjab's contribution remained 59 % of the over-all enrollments in the country under Benazir Taleemi Wazaif programme. Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Rahim Yar Khan and Multan are among the districts with highest number of enrollments, while Chakwal, Gujrat and Jhelum remained the lowest in terms of enrollments. Over-all in Punjab 1,507,262 at primary, 519,334 at secondary & 55,461 at higher secondary enrollments were carried-out.



### **ii. Sindh**

Sindh ranked second in overall enrollments with 581,603 students at the primary level, 155,945 at the secondary level, and 20,238 at the higher secondary level. Khairpur, Naushahro Feroze, and Sanghar districts had the highest number of enrollments, while Sajawal, Karachi Central, and South reported lower enrollments.



### **iii. Balochistan**

In Balochistan, a total of 81,134 students at primary, 28,689 at Secondary & 3,746 at higher secondary level were enrolled. Jaffar abad, Lasbella and Quetta shown the highest enrollment while Musakhel, washuk and Sherani reported the lowest enrollment in region.



### **iv. Azad Kashmir**

At the primary level, 36,646 students were enrolled with the program, while at the secondary level, 13,230 students and 1753 students were enrolled at the higher secondary level. Notably Muzaffarabad, Neelum and Hattian bala had the highest enrollments among the districts. On the other hand, Bhimber, Haveli (Kahuta), and Mirpur reported lower enrollment numbers.

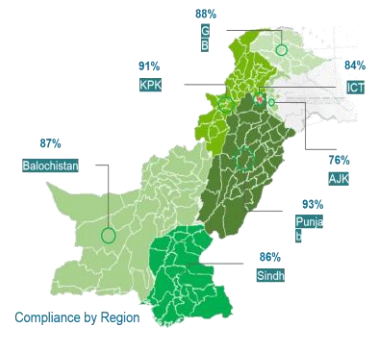
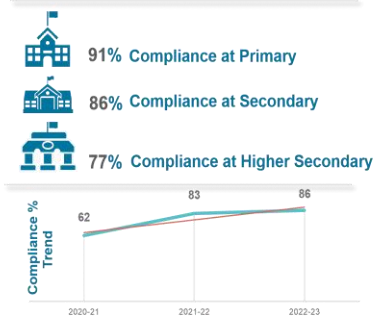
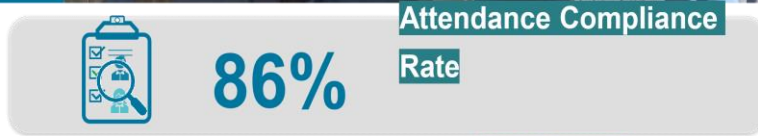


### **v. Gilgit Baltistan**

In Gilgit Baltistan, a total of 25,205 students at primary, 10,332 at Secondary & 1,807 at higher secondary level were enrolled. Skardu and Diamer shown the highest enrollment while Nagar, Astore and Ghanche reported the lowest enrollment in region.







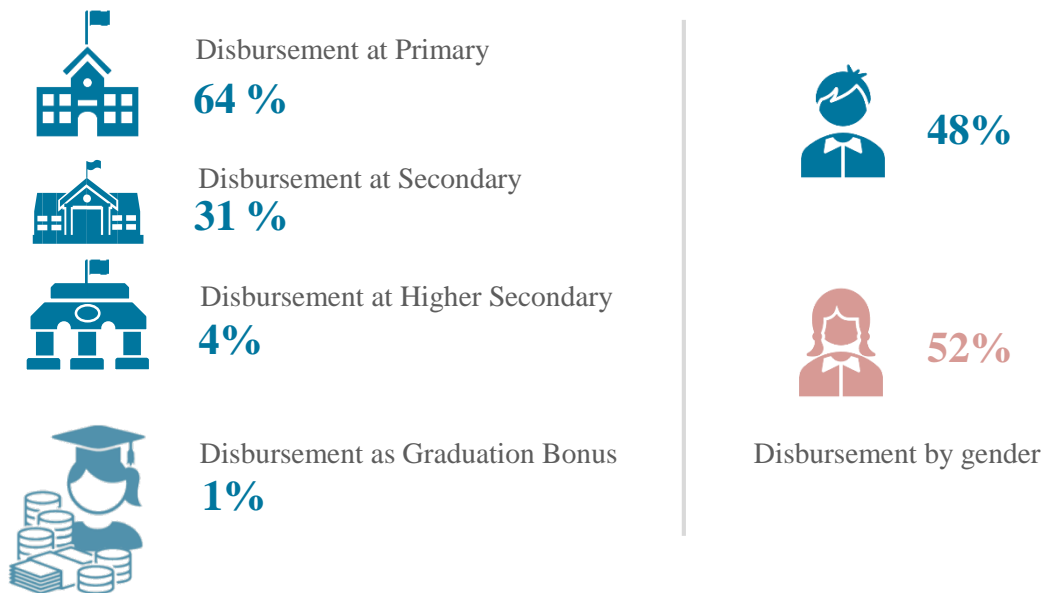
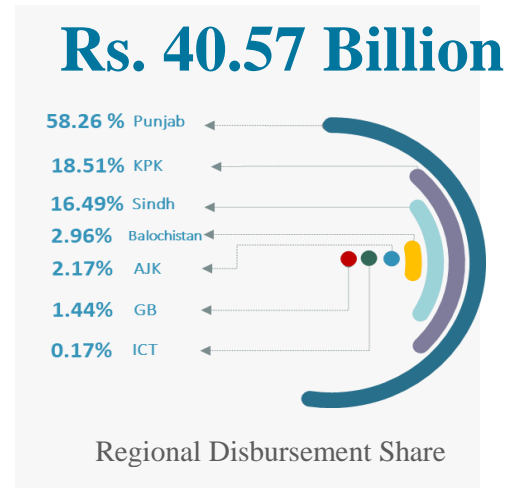
**Figure 8: Attendance Compliance Monitoring**

**i. Disbursements- Overview**

Stipend amounts are disbursed to students who meet the program's co-conditionalities for school admission and attendance requirements. Moreover, female students who successfully complete primary education are eligible for an additional bonus stipend.

The disbursements are made to the mothers (through BVM) of children enrolled in the program, provided they fulfill all program requirements.

During the reporting period, the majority of stipends were provided at the primary level, followed by the secondary and higher secondary levels. In terms of gender, the stipend for girls remained higher than that for boys.



**Figure 9: Disbursement Overview – Benazir Taleemi Wazaif**

**i. By Level of Schooling – Region Wise**

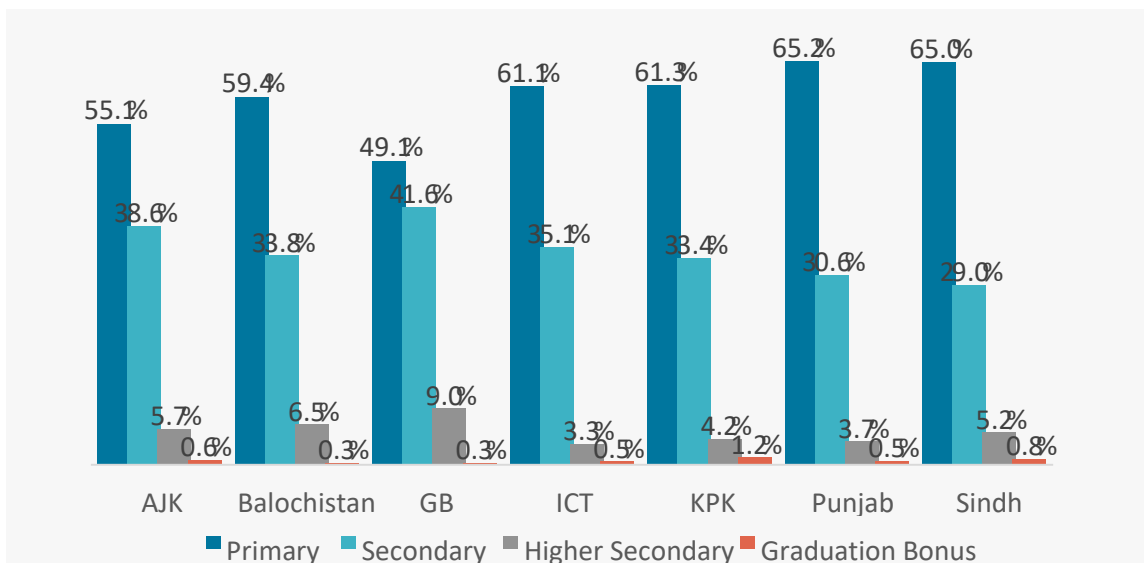
The students enrolled in primary education received a notably higher share of stipend disbursements compared to secondary and higher secondary education students. This is due to the program's enrollment of a larger number of students in primary education, Overall, Punjab

has the highest stipend disbursement share at 58%, followed by KPK at 18% and Sindh at 16%.

**Table 9: Stipends disbursement by school level**

(Rupees)

Province/ Region	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduation Bonus	Total
Punjab	15,406,220,000	7,236,360,500	877,147,000	121,002,000	23,640,729,500
Sindh	4,351,377,500	1,939,161,500	346,433,000	53,595,000	6,690,567,000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4,606,520,500	2,505,847,500	313,318,000	86,451,000	7,512,137,000
Balochistan	713,819,500	405,672,500	77,762,000	3,609,000	1,200,863,000
Islamabad Capital Territory	41,273,500	23,736,000	2,204,500	321,000	67,535,000
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	484,806,500	339,564,000	50,090,500	5,661,000	880,122,000
Gilgit Baltistan	286,101,000	242,474,500	52,592,500	1,626,000	582,794,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,890,118,500</b>	<b>12,692,816,500</b>	<b>1,719,547,500</b>	<b>272,265,000</b>	<b>40,574,747,500</b>



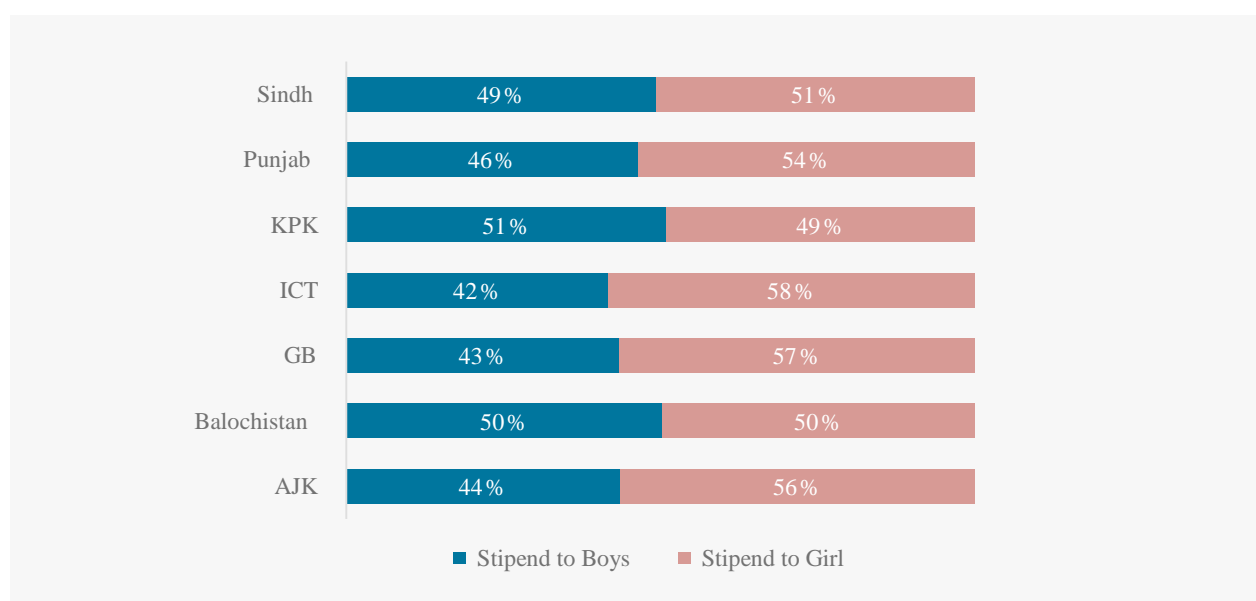
**Figure 10: Region Wise Disbursements %**

## ii. By Gender – Region Wise

Overall girls received a higher share of stipends in five out of seven regions: Punjab, Sindh, ICT, AJK, and GB. In Punjab and Sindh, girls receive 54% and 51% of the stipends, respectively. In KPK and Balochistan, boys received slightly higher percentages of the stipends.

**Table 10:** Stipends disbursement by gender

Province/ Region	Stipend to Boys	Stipend to Girl	Total
Punjab	10,967,242,500	12,673,487,000	<b>23,640,729,500</b>
Sindh	3,295,876,000	3,394,691,000	<b>6,690,567,000</b>
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3,829,463,000	3,682,674,000	<b>7,512,137,000</b>
Balochistan	603,423,000	597,440,000	<b>1,200,863,000</b>
Islamabad Capital Territory	28,192,000	39,343,000	<b>67,535,000</b>
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	382,952,000	497,170,000	<b>880,122,000</b>
Gilgit Baltistan	253,343,000	329,451,000	<b>582,794,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,360,491,500</b>	<b>21,214,256,000</b>	<b>40,574,747,500</b>



**Figure 11:** Gender Wise Disbursements %

### iii. By Category – Region Wise

The majority of disbursements were made under the category "Attendance Compliance Monitoring," which is the primary category of stipends. All provinces showed relatively high rates, ranging from 79.05% in Sindh to 88.22% in AJK.

In the "Admission Verification" disbursement category, which aims to incentivize newly enrolled students, the highest rate is seen in Sindh at 20.15%, while the lowest rate is in AJK at 11.5%.

The "Graduation Bonus" is exclusively granted to girls who pass the primary level, with percentages ranging from 0.28% in GB to 1.15% in KPK.

**Table 11: Stipends Disbursement by Category**

Province	ACM Stipend	Adm. Ver. Stipend	Graduation Bonus	Total
Punjab	19,961,727,000	3,558,000,500	121,002,000	23,640,729,500
Sindh	5,288,706,000	1,348,266,000	53,595,000	6,690,567,000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	6,316,151,500	1,109,534,500	86,451,000	7,512,137,000
Balochistan	988,858,000	208,396,000	3,609,000	1,200,863,000
Islamabad Capital Territory	53,627,500	13,586,500	321,000	67,535,000
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	776,461,000	98,000,000	5,661,000	880,122,000
Gilgit Baltistan	507,684,500	73,483,500	1,626,000	582,794,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,893,215,500</b>	<b>6,409,267,000</b>	<b>272,265,000</b>	<b>40,574,747,500</b>

**Table 12: Overall Progress: Since Inception of Benazir Taleemi Wazaif (till 30th June 2023)**

<b>11.45 Million</b> Ever Received Stipend (at least once)	<b>Rs. 80 Billion</b> Disbursed to Students
<b>6.71 Million</b> Boys Ever Enrolled	<b>6.03 Million</b> Girls Ever Enrolled
<b>9 %</b> Boys Graduated	<b>8 %</b> Girls Graduated

## **6. Benazir Nashonuma Program**

### **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 Kafaalat Program 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:

- i. To prevent stunting in children under two years of age
- ii. Improved weight gains of pregnant women during pregnancy
- iii. Reduce anemia and micronutrient deficiencies
- iv. Improved awareness of maternal and early child health and nutrition
- v. Reduced disease burden through improved uptake of available health and nutrition services
- vi. 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 PKR

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

2. Pakistan Nutrition Humanitarian Overview 2022

2,000/- per quarter per PLW and boy child and PKR 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).

**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.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>PW Enrolled (No.)</b>	<b>Child Enrolled (No.)</b>	<b>Payment Disbursed (Rs.)</b>
July 22- Jun 23	305790	286518	3,163,670,500

**e) Raised PMT from 32 to 60 for Balochistan and from 32 to 37 for Flood Affected Districts:**

BISP is currently covering bottom 40% population using its National Socio Economic Registry (NSER). PMT score 32 is determined as the eligibility cut-off for providing both unconditional and conditional cash transfer. The eligibility cut-off is determined purely on the basis of available financial resources and not indicating any poverty line. Many poorest of the poor families are still out of the programme due to lack of financial resources and in order to cover all poorest of the poor the eligibility cut-of is being increased to PMT 37.

Since health and nutrition indicators were severely affected due to unprecedented floods in Pakistan, with the support of ECO, additional 20% population of the flood affected districts have been included in Health & Nutrition CCT from April 2023. Eligibility Cut-off increased from PMT 32 to 37 for the flood affected districts and all PLWs and children under 2 years are being provided with specialized nutritious food and conditional cash transfer for preventing them from stunting.

In order to ensure maximum coverage, PMT increased from universally 32 to 60 in Balochistan. Province wise details are as follows.

**Table 13:** Extended PMT 32-37 in Flood Affected Districts (Apr 23-June 23)

<b>Province/ Region</b>	<b>Child PAID</b>	<b>PW PAID</b>	<b>Total PAID</b>
Punjab	138	94	232
Sindh	4697	9507	14204
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1782	1221	3003
Balochistan	799	839	1638
Islamabad Capital Territory	4	0	4
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	34	2	36
Gilgit Baltistan	197	78	275
<b>Total</b>	<b>7651</b>	<b>11741</b>	<b>19392</b>

## 7. BISP Scholarships for Undergraduates

BISP Scholarships for Undergraduates was formally launched in September 2019 with the aim to eliminate source of unequal higher education access. The Project envisages providing merit and needs-based scholarships over 4-5 years of under-graduate education, including tuition fees and stipend to cover living expenses, to the qualified undergraduate students from low-income families to study in HEC recognized 135 public sector Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) of all regions of Pakistan, including Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan. Up to fifty percent (50%) of the scholarships are reserved for female students, and up to two percent (2%) for students with special needs. HEC is the executing agency for the project. The implementation of project is overseen by a Project Steering Committee (PSC) established under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed between the two organizations on 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2019 and amended in March 2022. The PSC meetings are co-chaired by Chairperson BISP and Chairman, HEC.

**Table 14:** Progress in FY 2022-23 – BISP Scholarship for Undergraduates

<b>Scholarships awarded since inception (No.)</b>	<b>Total Completed (No.)</b>	<b>New Scholarships Awarded</b>
102,003	44,303	10,000



**Table 15: Province/ Region Wise Scholarship Funds Disbursement****(Rs. in Million)**

Province/ Region	Ongoing			Disbursement
	Batch-I	Batch-II	Batch-III	
Punjab	10,542	17,228	3971	3,735.7
Sindh	2,146	3,937	1,837	1,151.9
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3,460	6,785	1512	1,275.8
Balochistan	1,004	1,445	462	217.8
Islamabad Capital Territory	1,594	3,700	1824	1,724.2
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	1,014	2,099	280	346.5
Gilgit-Baltistan	594	1,204	78	162.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,354</b>	<b>36,398</b>	<b>9,964</b>	<b>8,614.3</b>

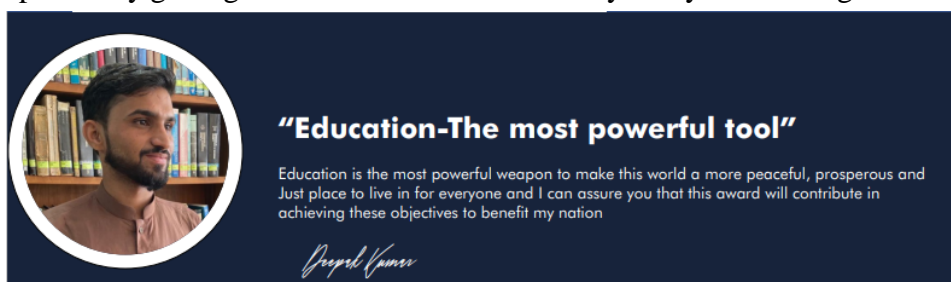
**a) Success Stories:**

- i. **Javeria Fareed:** “My name is Javeria Fareed and I am student of BS Bio Informatics at International Islamic University Islamabad. I have six siblings and live in Taxila. My journey of education is similar to many girls who due to financial constraints face challenges to continue education. My father is a rickshaw driver but when he got injured in a severe accident, he was unable to go on work. Therefore, we managed our expenses by taking loans. Life was very difficult for us as we didn’t have enough resources and higher education was a far-fetched dream for me. I was always ambitious and wanted to complete my education but circumstances of our household didn’t allow me to do so. I got good grades in my intermediate and secured admission in International Islamic University, Islamabad but couldn’t continue my education further because we were unable to pay tuition fee. In 2019, Government announced undergraduate scholarships for financially deserving students. I immediately applied for it. After lengthy scrutiny and interview process, the university’s committee recommended me for a scholarship. When I informed my parents about the news, they were delighted as my dream to study in a university was attainable and all financial worries are gone now. I just want to say it doesn’t matter whether your parents are



rich or poor, everyone wants best education for their children. For parents with limited or no financial resources, higher education is a privilege. But when State takes responsibility of its youth and invest in them especially girls, it changes lives at individual as well as community level. I am happy that undergraduate scholarship project supports thousands of students like me.”

- ii. **Deepak Kumar:** “My name is Deepak Kumar and I spent better part of my life in a remote village at Ghotki, Sindh. We are seven family members and my father runs a small grocery shop in our ancestor's village Dad Laghari. My father is the sole breadwinner of the family. Although we can't make both ends meet from his income but he managed to fulfill our educational expenses by getting loans from friends and family every now and again. Currently,



I am pursuing my Bachelor of Science (BS) in Mathematics from Quaid-e-Azam University (QAU) after getting BISP undergraduate scholarship. I am the first person in my family to graduate high school, thus the first to attend university. I finished my high school majoring pre-engineering with good grades in 2017 from a local college located in Ghotki. After that, I scored high marks in several entry tests of different universities including National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Islamabad. Unfortunately, I could not join the university due to financial constraints and unavailability of scholarships opportunities there. Therefore, I lost two years in this struggle but alongside I was also doing some blue collar jobs to support my family. In year 2019, my father got loan from one of his friend and paid the first semester fee of my BS at QAU. I still remember that we were going through such a worst financial crisis that we even slept empty stomach for a few days. Sometimes, I felt so guilty, being responsible for this bad time my family was going through. Then once, I asked my father that I won't continue my BS and will run a small business to support you and family. Moreover, our relatives were also discouraging my father not to invest in on my higher studies besides suggesting me to help my father.

While doing my BS, I was giving evening home tuition to secondary school students to meet my basic expenses. It was badly affecting my own studies as I could not spend enough time on it. There's a great saying, “For every dark night there is a brighter day”. Hence, one day one of my friend at QAU informed me about BISP undergraduate scholarship. I immediately applied for this opportunity and followed the online application procedure. Finally, I was awarded the scholarship and words cannot express how thankful I am to have been chosen as a scholarship recipient. Now I could fully concentrate on my studies that adequately improved my grades. This is the best national scholarship, I have ever heard of as it covers all the fees including tuition, admission, library, transport, science lab, computer lab, examination fees, reimbursement of field work etc. After getting this scholarship all of my

semester fees were paid back hence, my father returned the loan and now he is well managing all the educational expenditure of my siblings' along-side fulfilling other basic necessities of life”.

**iii. Maria Bibi:** EUSP’s Awardee from Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences

“My name is Maria and I am student of BS Environmental Sciences program at Lasbela University of Agriculture Water and Marine Science (LUAWMS), Uthal Balochistan. I am a resident of a village Jhando Khoso, Taluka and District Hyderabad, which is approximately 320 km from my university. My father is a farmer whereas, my mother is a retired primary school teacher. Me and my father are both handicap. As our household income was limited, continuation of higher education after completion of my intermediate education in 2016 was a far- fetched dream for me. Without any financial support, I could not pursue my studies any further. Seeing my enthusiasm, my mother encouraged me to apply in various universities with hope to get some scholarship. When I got admission in LUAWMS, with little savings in hand, my mother paid my admission fee. My only worry was in future, how I would continue my education. Luckily, BISP Undergraduate Scholarship program was launched in 2019 which has encouraged students from limited income backgrounds to apply, with special preference to females and students with different abilities. My happiness knew no bounds when I was selected for the scholarship. I am extremely thankful to HEC and my university for selecting students like me who have no other source of income to support their higher education. I want this scholarship program to continue so that many females like me who due to physical disability stay at home are also encouraged to come forward and continue their studies”.



## **8. Human Resource Management (HRM)**

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

- i.** Postings/transfers/appointments and all service matters relating to officers/officials of BISP.
- ii.** Allocation of subjects to various Sections /Wings.
- iii.** Processing of Performance Evaluation Reports of officers/ officials of BISP.

- iv. 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.
- v. Issuance of NOCs for Arm Licenses, Passport, visits abroad and for appearing against various posts in other Government Departments.
- vi. Grant of honorarium to the employees of BISP.
- vii. Speedy disposal of disciplinary proceedings.
- viii. Timely submission / disposal of appeals, preferred under Rule 6 of the Civil Servants Appeal Rules, 1977, to the appellate authorities.
- ix. Preparation of Working Papers for the meeting of HR Committee and BISP Board on the matters related to HR.
- x. Formulations of Policies and Regulations on subject pertaining to HR.

**a) Major Achievements and Performance for the year 2022-23:**

- i. In order to meet the immediate HR requirements, 123 Officers and 124 Officials have been appointed on deputation basis by following the prescribed process.
- ii. Appointed **142** Compliance Monitors to ensure proper implementation of Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Program. The first phase i.e written test against the 27 vacant posts of Compliance Monitors across the country has been conducted and result have been announced accordingly.
- iii. Appointed 01 official on contract basis under Prime Minister's Assistance Package (PMAP) to provide relief to the family of deceased employees.
- iv. Promoted **02 Directors** (SPS-19) as Director Generals (SPS-20).
- v. Promoted **01** Deputy Director (SPS-18) as Director (SPS-19).
- vi. Promoted **24** Assistant Directors (SPS-17) as Deputy Directors (SPS-18).
- vii. Promoted **03** Assistant Private Secretaries (SPS-16) as Private Secretaries (SPS-17).
- viii. Promoted **08** Upper Division Clerks (SPS-11) as Assistants (SPS-15).
- ix. In order to provide relief to the general public, **29-PCP** complaints were resolved. **26-Complaints** were examined and dropped keeping in view the PMDU guidelines. **14-reopened** PCP complaints from PM Office on the basis of citizen's feedback were re-examined and disposed of / resolved as per PMDU guidelines.
- x. Introduced the following components of Prime Minister's assistance Package for families of BISP Employees who die in service.
- xi. Appointment of widow or child on 05-years contract basis instead of two.
- xii. Payment of lump sum grant in lieu of plot
- xiii. Payment of House Rent Allowance
- xiv. Introduced Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) & Registration with FEB & GIF for Regular BISP Employees first time in the history of BISP.

- xv. Developed BISP's indigenous Promotion Policy.
- xvi. Introduced Performance Management System (PMS) in BISP w.e.f 01.01.2023.
- xvii. Created **05** Large District Offices at Balochistan province in Lasbela, Kech, Awaran, Jaffarabad and Zhob.
- xviii. Introduction of Transfer Grant Policy for BISP.
- xix. Introduced Internship Policy in BISP
- xx. Prepared suitable amendments in the BISP (Employees' Service) Regulations 2018 as per requirements of the program, which were approved by HR Committee.
- xxi. Separation of Procurement & Cyber Security Section functions from Admin and IT Wings in order avoid conflict of interest.
- xxii. Initiated hiring process of **08 Consultants** crucial positions to improve efficiency in BISP
- xxiii. Up gradation of UDCs and LDCs on the analogy of Federal Government.
- xxiv. Effective Management of Zonal Offices at Azad Jammu & Kashmir by abolishing one zone and establishing a district office to provide better services to beneficiaries.

## 9. Procurement

- a) **Monetary figures of procurement of goods and services during the reporting year (FY 2022-23) with numbers, values, fund basis etc.**

**Table 16: 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	12	4,078.27	GOP Funds
Goods and Non-Consulting Services	1	185	GIZ Grant
Consultant and Consulting Services	4	33.43	ADB TA
Consultant and Consulting Services	38	123.01	WB TA
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4,419.71</b>	

## 10. 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.

- i. The Board Coordination Wing of BISP performed the following functions to achieve the main objectives and goals during the FY 2022-23:
- ii. 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: -
- iii. Approval of re-constitution of Board of the Benazir Income Support Programme.
- iv. Approval of re-constitution of Board Committees the Benazir Income Support Programme.
- v. Approval of proposed amendments in the Board of Benazir Income Support Programme (Conduct of Processing) Regulations, 2015.
- vi. Ensured the implementation/ compliance from concerned Wings on the decisions/directions passed by the Board during FY 2022-23.
- vii. 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.
- viii. Agendas/resolutions approved from Board through the process of Circulation.
- ix. 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.

## **11. 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, YouTube, Instagram and Tik-Tok.

### **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 three (03) Media Campaigns, namely:

- i. Empowering Trans genders through Benazir Kafaalat

ii. Enhancement of Benazir Kafaalat Tranche (Rs.7000/- to Rs. 8750/-)

iii. Benazir Kafaalat Tranche

**i. Empowering Trans genders through Benazir Kafaalat**

The print media campaign on Empowering Trans genders through Benazir Kafaalat was initiated on 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2023. Its print advertisement was published in 11 national and regional newspapers which included Dawn, Nation, Jang, Express, Ausaf, Sahafat, Mashriq, Aaj, Kashmir Link, Yadgar, Kawaish. The campaign costed approximately Rs.3 million.

**ii. Enhancement of Benazir Kafaalat Tranche**

Radio and print media campaign was initiated on 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 to create awareness among the beneficiaries of the Benazir Kafaalat Tranche for Jan-Mar 2023 & Apr-June 2023 so that beneficiaries could receive their full amount. Estimated cost of this campaign was around Rs. 5 million.

**Radio Spot:** 138 radio spots of 60 seconds each were broadcasted countrywide on various FM stations of Radio Pakistan and Shalimar Radio 94.6 FM.

**Print Media:** Print media advertisement was published in 18 newspapers including Dawn, Express Tribune, Business Recorder, Jang, Nawa-e-waqt, Dunya, Asas, NaiBaat, 92 News, Khabrain, Kawish, Bade-i-Shamal, Jamu& Kashmir, Aaj, Aein, and Daily Lead Pakistan.

**iii. Benazir Kafaalat Tranche**

MCO Wing initiated TV, Radio and Print media campaign on Benazir Kafaalat Tranche on 16th June, 2023. Approximate cost of the campaign was Rs. 15 million.

**TV Channels:** The advertisement was aired on 13 leading news channels across the country which included PTV News, Geo News, Samaa News, Hum News, Dunya News, Dawn News, Express News, Aaj News, KTN News, Sindh TV, Rohi TV and Khyber News.

**A Radio Spot:** The campaign was also broadcasted through Radio Pakistan, FM 101 and FM 93 across the country.

**Print Media:** The campaign advertisement was widely published in 25 national and regional newspapers, i.e. Dawn, Jang, Dunya, 92 News, Khabrain, Sobh, K-2, Jinnah, Balochistan, Jamu & Kashmir, Business Recorder, Pakistan Observer, Nawa-e-waqt, Ausaf, Express, Pakistan Today, Aaen, Mashriq, Kawish, Awami Awaz, Ummat, Bad-e-Shumal, Kashmir Express, Ihsas and Nai Baat.

**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 last one year, the wing had covered over 100 media events including press conferences, media talks, meetings with foreign dignitaries, foreign/field visits and launching ceremonies of different initiatives of BISP. Moreover, around

150 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 17:** Detail of Media Coverage

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Media Coverage</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Media Events</b>	<b>Frequency of Appearance per Event</b>
<b>1.</b>	Print Media	English/ 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
<b>2.</b>	Online Media	English/ Urdu Handouts		5-7 Online Channels
<b>3.</b>	Social Media	Videos/ Static Posts		On all BISP official SM platforms
<b>4.</b>	Electronic Media	Video footage/ Urdu Tickers		10-15 News Channels

**d) Social media**

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

MCO Wing's Social/Digital Media team manages and updates BISP's social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Youtube, Instagram, TikTok) 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 last 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 Tranche Release, NSER Dynamic Registry, Non-BVS Payment mechanism, NSER Registration Process, Withdrawal of money from HBL



ATM, 8171 messages in different languages, Registration of Trans genders, Scam Calls 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 below:

**Table 18:** Detail of Videos/ Static Posts

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
<b>1.</b>	Static Posts	<b>600</b>
<b>2.</b>	Testimonials	<b>188</b>
<b>3.</b>	Short Documentaries	<b>04</b>
<b>4.</b>	Instructional Videos	<b>40</b>
<b>5.</b>	Field Visit/Event Videos	<b>30</b>
<b>6.</b>	Internal Meetings	<b>37</b>
<b>7.</b>	Media Appearances	<b>160</b>
<b>8.</b>	Minister Video Messages	<b>32</b>
<b>9.</b>	Khabarnama	<b>04</b>
<b>10.</b>	Twitter Queries Responded	<b>2.5k (Approx)</b>

**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 twenty-five (25) 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 2022 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023. Summary information is given below;

**Table 19:** Detail of E-Katcheris

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>BISP Regional Offices</b>	<b>No. of E-Katcheris held</b>
1	Punjab	09
2	Sindh	02
3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	02
4	Balochistan	05
5	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	07
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>

## **12. 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 FY 2022-23 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 FY 2022-23, 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 PASS Division, 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.

#### **a) Financial Year 2022-23**

During the financial year 2022-23, the IA Wing conducted twenty-five (25) internal audit engagements, encompassing various BISP wings and field offices. These included Special Audit of universities under BISP Scholarships for Undergraduates for the financial period 2019-20 to 2021-22. The IA Wing has sought approval from the BISP Audit Committee for the implementation of emerging audit techniques, specifically Agile Auditing and Concurrent Audit. As part of this initiative, Agile Auditing training has been organized for the BISP employees. The adaptation of agile audit technique has been commenced through a pilot project, and its results will be shared with the Board for further direction. Further, concurrent audit of BISP HQ Wings has also been conducted and this technique will be a regular feature of Internal Audit activities.

Prioritizing technological advancement and digitization, the IA Wing is resolute in enhancing the skill set and proficiency of its staff. Training sessions have been conducted on the Audit Command Language (ACL)-Data Analytic Tool for HQ Wings employees. The IA Wing maintains a balanced blend of Knowledge, Skills and Expertise (KSE), enabling to execute a variety of audit engagements. However, audit staff is actively encouraged to pursue international certifications and education, such as the Certified Internal Auditor-CIA (IIA), Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE), Certified Information System Auditor (CISA), ACL, Cyber security and related fields.

The Internal Audit Wing of the BISP has been functioning for more than ten years and therefore possesses the capacity to assist the federal ministries in establishing their Internal Audit Department in line with the PFM Act 2019 and its subsequent regulations.

### **13. 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 2022-23, 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 program. 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 Program (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 Program**

EME&RM Wing conducted field monitoring of Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Program 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 program 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 KPK, 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.

**ii. Financial Assurances**

**Table 20: Financial Detail**

Sr. No.	Programme	2022-23	
		Final Budget	Expenditure
1	Benazir Kafaalat-Unconditional Cash Transfers	274,096	274,096
2	Fuel Subsidy Scheme	0	0
3	BISP Emergency Cash Transfers	0	0
4	Emergency Flood Relief Cash Assistance	50,419	50,419
5	Wheat Seed Subsidy (Government of Sindh)	8,390	8,390
6	Benazir Taleemi Wazaif (CCT) Payments	40,575	40,575
7	Benazir Nashonuma - Nutritional Program	1,651	1,651
8	Benazir Undergraduate Scholarship Program	8,615	8,615
9	NSER Project	20,661	20,661
10	Direct Cost of Cash Transfers/Other Programs	4,183	4,148
11	Administrative & General Expenses	3,743	3,718
<b>Total</b>		<b>412,333</b>	<b>412,273</b>

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

Amid the 2022-23 challenging landscape, marked by socio-politico-economic volatility in Pakistan, PPAF successfully navigated through political unrest, economic strains, and social tensions. PPAF showcased resilience and strategic responses to multifaceted issues, achieving set milestones in alignment with its strategic objectives. A critical focus for PPAF in 2022-23 was emergency flood intervention, responding to the devastations caused by the monsoon floods that inundated nearly one-third of Pakistan. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reports over 33 million people, around 15% of the total population, were affected resulting in significant damage to houses and livelihoods causing forced relocations.

The organization's commitment to core values and strategic approaches has contributed to transformative impacts among the impoverished communities. In addition to emergency programming interventions, PPAF pursued timely execution of its various projects as stipulated in the PPAF Strategy 2021-25. A core thrust of PPAF's success in 2022-2023 has been its focus toward a broad thematic spectrum of programming adaptable to social determinants, and national priorities of the state. In accordance with its 2021-25 Strategy, PPAF accelerated towards achievement of the following strategic goals:

**Goal 1.** Foster institutions of and for the poor to reduce inequalities, promote inclusive governance and development.

**Goal 2.** Enhance sustainable and resilient livelihood opportunities to support households to graduate out of poverty.

**Goal 3.** Address systemic deprivations that exacerbate poverty through local infrastructure development and community wellbeing initiatives.

**Goal 4.** Strengthen organizational effectiveness by aligning resource mobilization, people capabilities and partnerships to transform into a more agile, responsive, and effective institution.

### **1. Strategic Focus Areas of PPAF: Elevating Lives Through Empowerment**

Highlighted below are the pivotal concentration areas for PPAF, underscoring the impactful endeavors in advancing poverty alleviation across the country through a diverse range of multi-sectoral interventions<sup>2</sup>:

#### **a) Social Mobilization and Local Governance**

The core of the PPAF's transformative strategy is a non-prescriptive approach to poverty alleviation, centering around the organization of communities into empowered, value-laden, democratic, inclusive, and functional institutions. These institutions, driven by the people they serve, are equipped to articulate their needs and propel their self-directed development with voice and agency. PPAF collaborates closely with civil society

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<sup>2</sup> The sources of impact and reported outcomes in this section have been detailed in the main body of the report.

organizations, serving as institutions for the people, investing in supporting their capacity for social mobilization. This collaborative effort instills values of inclusion, participation, accountability, transparency, and stewardship. PPAF has laid a robust foundation, fostering national, provincial, and local civil society organizations, along with community institutions (CIs). Under this initiative, PPAF has successfully established 165,775 Community Institutions, boasting 2.55 million members at the grassroots level, with a significant 63% being women. During the reporting period, 3,396 households were organized encompassing formation/revitalization of 158 CIs. Is this all? This appears to be at the low count.

Worth noting are the key impacts and outcomes of this sector wherein a remarkable 86% of beneficiaries, with half of them being women, have expressed satisfaction with PPAF supported interventions. Furthermore, PPAF has achieved an impressive 68% sustainability rate of COs and VOs. Local Support Organizations (LSOs)/UC Based Organizations (UCBOs) displayed even greater confidence, with an outstanding 92% likelihood of sustainability.

### **b) Climate Change**

In accordance with the Global Climate Risk Index 2023, Pakistan ranks the 8<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable country globally. In recent years, the nation has confronted recurring and substantial environmental, natural, and man-made crises, including floods, earthquakes, droughts, deforestation, wildfires, urbanization, deteriorating air quality, heatwaves, glacial melts, forced migrations, conflicts, biodiversity losses, declining agriculture, food insecurity, water scarcity, and pandemics. These challenges have imposed regressive impacts on socio-economic development, the environment, livelihoods, and resources, resulting in significant losses in terms of lives, property, and natural assets. Crucially, these adversities present formidable barriers to the initiatives of PPAF aimed at poverty reduction.

Aligned with its 2021-25 Strategy, PPAF remains committed to champion innovative solutions for climate change resilience and environmental sustainability. It actively seeks to contribute to the formulation of inclusive and harmonized policies, ensuring the allocation of resources that directly benefit impoverished communities for the realization of sustainable infrastructure (are we only talking about infrastructure projects?) projects. This strategic direction underscores PPAF's dedication to addressing the multifaceted challenges posed by climate change and environmental degradation, thereby fostering resilience and sustainability for vulnerable populations. Overall, 1,296 flood protection works were completed, 14,728 individuals trained through Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) training events, and 38 Drought Mitigation and Preparedness Programs (DMPP) successfully implemented. Moreover, 122,000 seismically safe housing units were constructed under the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation project following the 2005 earthquake. To date, approximately 1.5 million households, encompassing 11.3 million individuals, have benefited from disaster response efforts.



Furthermore, during the year, as part of its Emergency Flood Response 2022, PPAF undertook a comprehensive relief program. This initiative reached a total of 80,957 households through the distribution of 60,402 food packs, 59,362 non-food items, and hygiene kits.

It is worth noting the key impacts and outcomes of this sector wherein 90% of beneficiary households have reported improved access to shelter, food, and non-food items. Similarly, 89% of assisted households have expressed satisfaction with the project support.

### **c) Livelihoods and Value Chains**

PPAF is dedicated to enhancing sustainable and resilient livelihoods of the low-income households to graduate them out of poverty. Employing a comprehensive “Graduation” approach, PPAF provides productive assets, technical and vocational skills training, access to finance, and establishes value chain linkages catalyzing enterprise development. This package empowers ultra and vulnerable poor households, reducing their susceptibility to economic shocks and fortifying their business operations. PPAF's poverty graduation model includes sequential steps like consumption support, skills enhancement, productive asset transfer, savings mobilization, and microfinance, all working towards sustainable livelihoods. These interventions not only lift households out of poverty but also contribute to reducing strain on public resources, as beneficiaries exit governmental social safety net/protection programs. PPAF's persistent commitment to gender-inclusive income, employment opportunities, and SME profitability aligns with its strategic plan. Within this initiative, 200,096 productive assets, with 64% allocated to women, have been transferred to ultra-poor and vulnerable households. Additionally, 476,499 individuals (48% women) underwent training for income and productivity enhancement. In this year, 3,105 productive assets (47% assets to women) have been transferred to ultra and vulnerable poor households, while 6,443 individuals (51% women) provided with livelihood skills training.

The key outcomes of this sector are notable wherein 42% of the beneficiaries earn 32% more income, and 57% trained beneficiaries are self-employed (76% women), while 16% are employed with others (29% women).

### **d) Financial Inclusion:**

Access to finance is a key element of the poverty graduation approach and PPAF, through the Government of Pakistan funded Interest-Free Loan Programme (IFL) is the sector leader. This program is aimed at bolstering productive microenterprise activities among impoverished, vulnerable, and marginalized households across the country. IFL initiative aligns with the PPAF's overarching strategy for poverty graduation. Beyond monetary support, the program has established loan centers to provide invaluable business advisory services, fortifying the entrepreneurship ecosystem. Impressively, overall, 2,940,529 interest-free loans amounting to Rs. 102.84 billion have been disbursed, with a noteworthy 55% being extended to women entrepreneurs. This year, PPAF disbursed 464,859 loans (62% extended to women), amounting to Rs. 19.28 billion.

It is important to highlight the key impacts and outcomes of this sector wherein 74.6% beneficiaries graduated to higher score on the Poverty Scorecard. Furthermore, another achievement for the program has been that 97.4% of beneficiaries successfully completed their loan repayments.

**e) Water and Infrastructure (W&I):**

Under PPAF's integrated development approach, investing in local infrastructure emerges as a catalyst for economic growth, local development, improved service delivery, and, hence, to poverty reduction. Cumulatively, 35,177 physical infrastructure sub-projects have been completed, benefitting 16.82 million individuals, including 51% women. During the reporting period, a total of 40,584 people, 49% of whom were women directly benefitted from 26 sub-projects.

It is pertinent to note that the key impacts and outcomes of this sector wherein 61% of communities gained increased access to drinking water, with 28% reporting an improvement in sanitation services. Additionally, 76% infrastructure schemes directly benefitted the poor.

**f) Renewable Energy (RE):**

The imperative of green, reliable, affordable, and inclusive energy transition to enhance the quality of life in unelectrified villages in Pakistan is paramount. This entails strategic investments in renewable energy, hydropower, mini grids, energy efficiency promotion, and active community engagement. PPAF has been committed to improving energy accessibility in rural areas. Over the past two decades, the organization has been steadfastly dedicated to augmenting energy accessibility for rural communities in Pakistan. To date, 1,407 renewable energy projects have been completed, benefitting 536,819 individuals (55% women).

Noteworthy impacts in the sector include 100% utilization and maintenance of renewable projects, complete elimination of fossil fuel consumption for lighting, and a 30% reduction in 46% households' expenditures.

**g) Education:**

As per PPAF strategic goals, the core objective of the education component is to improve access to quality education for the poor communities. PPAF has achieved this by supporting the rehabilitation and/or strengthening of public and community schools. To date, 2,804 educational facilities have been supported, with 401,968 students (45% girls) enrolled in primary/secondary schools. During this the reporting year, PPAF supported 53 schools that resulted in increased enrollment by 10,334 students (45% of which were girls).

It is noteworthy that the key impacts and outcomes of this sector wherein PPAF 25% of out-of-school children are now enrolled in PPAF supported schools. Notably, there is a 30% increase in overall enrolment, with 49% being girls.

#### **h) Health and Nutrition:**

The health component aims to enhance access to primary healthcare services and provide better health and nutrition services to the targeted poor communities. So far PPAF has supported 954 community health centers and government health facilities, resulting in 15.35 million consultations by patients, including 56% women and girls.

It is crucial to highlight the key impacts and outcomes of this sector wherein PPAF recorded a remarkable 212% increase in women's use of Antenatal Care/Postnatal Care (ANC/PNC) services. Impressively, 94% of women visiting PPAF supported health centers reported full satisfaction.

### **2. PPAF Financial Snapshot 2022-2023**

#### **a) Funds Deployment - Rs. in million:**

In the fiscal year 2022-2023, PPAF's strategic resource allocation demonstrated a purposeful approach towards achieving its mission. A substantial Rs. 17,448 million were dedicated to microcredit initiatives, emphasizing PPAF's commitment to community empowerment through financial inclusion as an important component of the Poverty Graduation approach. This included significant loans receivable from POs (gross) at Rs. 812 million, a Rs. 5,647 million loans to PMIC, and a Rs. 4,167 million equity investment in PMIC. Notably, Rs. 2,587 million was allocated for grant initiatives, with Rs. 1,808 million being donor-financed, and Rs. 779 million allocated for Relief & Reconstruction Operations. This robust deployment of funds, totaling Rs. 20,035 million, underscores PPAF's strategic focus on both microcredit and grant-based interventions to address diverse community needs.

## C. PAKISTAN BAIT UL MAL (PBM)

### 1. Project/ Scheme Wise Amount Disbursement FY 2022-23

**Table 21: PBM Amount Disbursement 2022-23**

**(Rs. in Million)**

<b>Projects/ Schemes</b>	<b>Disbursement</b>
Medical Financial Assistance of poor and deserving patients	1,366.739
Cochlear Implant	38.000
General Financial Assistance and Disabled (Special Friends)	250.760
Financial Assistance of poor and deserving students	152.663
Schools for Rehabilitation of Child Labour (SRCLs)	1,138.057
Women Empowerment Centers (WEC)	634.748
Pakistan Sweet Homes (PSHs)	885.197
PBM Old Homes (for shelter less senior citizen)	14.007
PBM Shelter Homes	337.942
PBM Roti Sab Ke Leay	61.797
Orphans & Widows Support Program (OWSP)	46.938
Institutional Rehabilitation for NGOs	84.948

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

### **A. NATIONAL POVERTY GRADUATION PROGRAM (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:** **14th November 2017**

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

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

- a) BISP beneficiaries with Poverty Score Card (PSC) 0-23 (**158,294 households**) eligible for asset transfer with asset management trainings)
- b) **226,605** Interest Free Loans (IFL)- PSC 0-40

## 5. Key Achievements

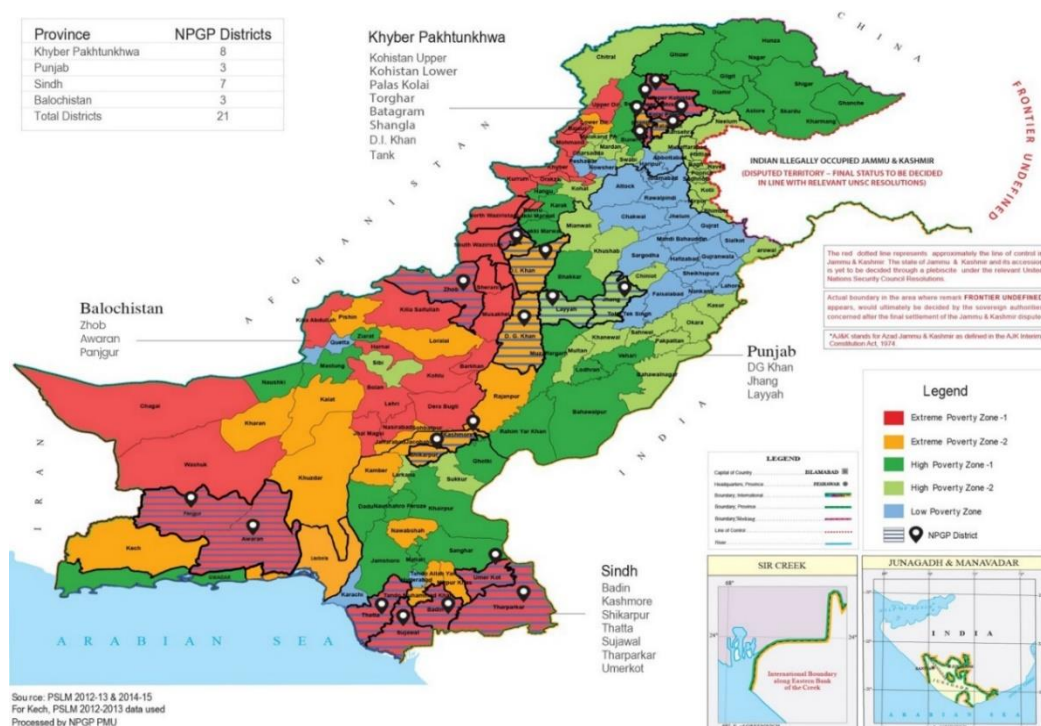
### a) Programme Outcomes Achieved

- 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 22: Partner Organizations**

Sr. No.	Partner Organization	Province	Districts
1	National Rural Support Programme-Punjab	Punjab	Jhang, Layyah & Dera Ghazi Khan
2	National Rural Support Programme-Sindh	Sindh	Badin, Sujjawal and Thatta
3	Sindh Rural Support Organization	Sindh	Kashmore and Shikarpur
4	Thardeep Rural Support Organization	Sindh	Umerkot and Tharparker
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 Financing)

**Table 23: Financial Progress against IFAD Financing**

**(USD Million)**

Description	Amount
Total Financing Approved by IFAD	82.6
Amount Disbursed by IFAD	71.304
Amount Utilized	65.176
Remaining Amount to be Disbursed (2023-2024)	11.296

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

**Table 24:** Physical and Financial Progress of NPGP – Component Wise

Component/ Activity	Physical Progress			Financial Progress (USD in Millions)		
	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 Management)	227,280	173,965	77%	3.17	1.62	51%

## 10. Physical Progress against Annual Work Plan and Budget FY 2022-23

**Table 25:** Physical Progress against Annual Work Plan

Activity Name	Overall Targets	Achievements	%age	Total Progress for FY 2022-23		
				Targets	Achievements	%age
Assets	158,294	138,642	88%	<b>42,639</b>	36,517	86%
Interest Free Loans	226,605	209,473	92%	<b>76,465</b>	70,740	93%
Livelihood Trainings (EDT, Financial Literacy, Asset Management)	227,280	173,965	77%	<b>138,115</b>	92,241	67%

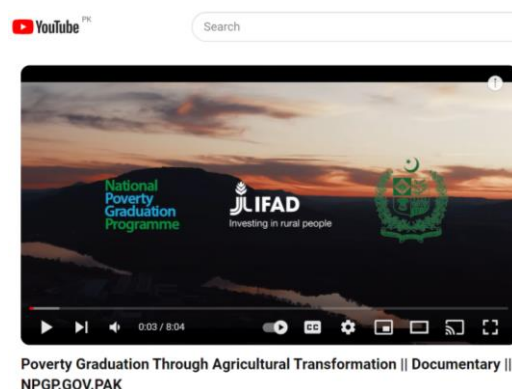
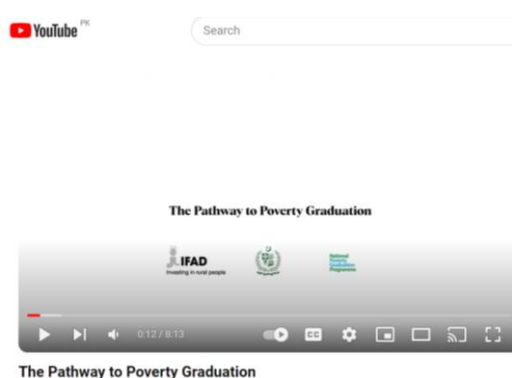


## 11. Visibility and Communications

The NPGP has effectively utilized Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram to showcase their programme activities. These platforms have a combined audience of millions of users, providing a great opportunity for the NPGP to reach out to a diverse audience. Many of the social media posts were also re-shared on IFAD ASIA's social media handles, further increasing the Programme's visibility and reach. The NPGP has successfully reached a wider audience and depicted meaningful impact of their initiatives such as asset distribution, skill training, and organizational events, meetings, field activities and celebration of international /national days.

The NPGP has also provided facilitation to their Programme Organizers (POs) to ensure the visibility of the Government of Pakistan and IFAD on the ground and through social media. This has allowed the POs to effectively communicate the objectives and impact of the programme to the local communities and stakeholders. The POs have also been mobilized to participate in various international and national days/weeks, where they have conducted advocacy and campaigning activities at the community level. These activities have created awareness about the NPGP but also highlighted the importance of poverty graduation and agricultural transformation in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Three video documentaries were also developed, one showcasing the overall achievements of the NPGP and the other focusing on the theme of poverty graduation through agricultural transformation. These videos have been shared on social media and have been well-received by the audience.



In addition to two documentaries, there were also 5 short videos that were shared, featuring interviews with beneficiaries, training, and success stories. These videos provided a more personal and in-depth look at the impact of the program.

Throughout FY 2022-2023, a variety of international/national days were celebrated, and important advocacy campaigns were carried out, e.g. International Education Day (January 24), International Women's Day (March 8), World Water Day (March 22), International Day of Sports (6<sup>th</sup> April), World Environment Day (5<sup>th</sup> June), World Food Day (16<sup>th</sup> October), International Day of Disabled Persons (December 23rd).

## 12. Event Highlights FY 2022-2023

### a) IFAD Supervision Mission

19<sup>th</sup> July, 2022 - IFAD Supervision Mission visited Sindh, a progress review meeting was held to evaluate the progress of the National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP) in the districts of Shikarpur and Kashmore. The meeting was attended by representatives from the Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO), as well as officials from IFAD and NPGP. The SRSO presented a detailed report on the progress made in these two districts under the NPGP, highlighting the achievements and challenges faced during the implementation of the programme.



21 July, 2022- IFAD supervision mission visited Layyah and participated in an interactive dialogue with NPGP supported beneficiaries and CRPs in UC Mandi Town.

22 July, 2022- IFAD Supervision Mission participated in an interactive dialogue with NPGP supported beneficiaries & CRPs in UC Kech, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



### b) NPGP & PIDE MOU Signing



25 August, 2022- The MoU signing ceremony between Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) and National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP) was held to conduct a research study on the Assessing Poverty Graduation Model in Pakistan.

### c) Planning and Progress Review Meeting

18<sup>th</sup> October, 2022- Country Director IFAD, Mr. Hubert Boirard and Fida Muhammad Country Programme Officer had a planning and progress review meeting with NPGP PMU.



### d) Meeting with Minister of PASS

22 December, 2022- Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety, Shazia Atta Marri had meeting with Mr. Hubert Boirard, Country Director International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). During the meeting, the progress of NPGP was discussed and appreciated by both the Honorable Minister and CD IFAD.



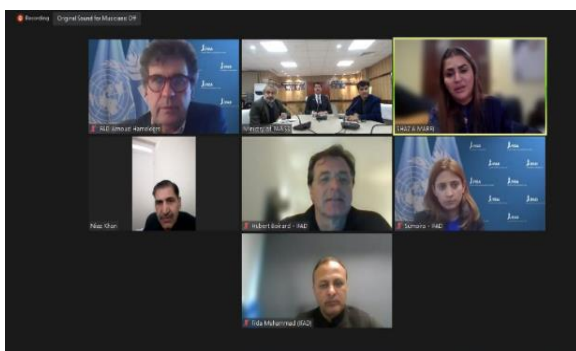
### e) Portfolio Review & Partnership Program Workshop

17<sup>th</sup> December, 2022- A 03 day IFAD funded Projects Portfolio Review and Partnership Program workshop was held, the Programme Director Fazil Muhammad presented the progress, status and future plans of the National Poverty Graduation Program NPGP.



### f) IFAD & Government of Pakistan Meeting

19th December, 2022 an online meeting was held between International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Government of Pakistan to strengthen the partnership in supporting the vulnerable rural poor. The honorable Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety, Shazia Atta Marri chaired the meeting. The meeting was also attended by the SAPM on Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety, Mr. Faisal Kareem Kundi.



### **g) Certificate of Appreciation**

20 December, 2022- Certificate of Appreciation was presented to NPGP.



### **h) Social Protection Course**



18th January, 2023- Programme Director Muhammad Fazal delivered a session on Poverty Graduation approach and learnings from National Poverty Graduation Programme to the participants of “Social Protection Course” organized by Oxford Policy Management and GIZ Pakistan.

### **i) CD IFAD & Secretary MOPASS Meeting**

3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2023 - Mr. Arnoud Hameleers, Country Director International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) met with the Secretary- Mr. Ghufuran Memon, Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety and the [NPGP](#) Project Management Unit (PMU) to discuss planning and progress.



### **j) Supervision Mission's & Progress Review Meeting**

3<sup>rd</sup> May 2023, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Supervision



Mission held progress Review meeting with NPGP POs in Karachi. The mission is led by Dr. Arnoud, Country Director IFAD. The Secretary Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety also attended the progress review meeting.

4<sup>th</sup> May, 2023, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) implementation support mission lead by Dr. Arnoud Hameleers- Country Director visited the field to review progress of NPGP and receive valuable feedback from the team and community.



**k) JICA Pakistan delegation**

9<sup>th</sup> June, 2023 - JICA Pakistan delegation, comprising Ms. Harumi Tasukahara, Ms.



Shoko, and Dr. Asif Khattak, paid a visit to National Poverty Graduation Programme to learn about our successful Poverty Graduation approach in Pakistan.

**l) IFAD Portfolio Review and Partnership Workshop**

19<sup>th</sup> June, 2023 - IFAD Portfolio Review and Partnership Workshop was held at Khaplu, Skardu. The workshop was attended by the management of all IFAD funded projects in Pakistan.

**13. Research Reports**

Two research reports were launched highlighting the impact of National Poverty Graduation Programme:

**a) Core Outcome Indicator Survey (COI)**

The Outcome Indicators Measurement Survey evaluated programme performance and identified ways to improve it. The study surveyed 77,377 households in four provinces and 1381 beneficiaries to assess outcome and log-frame indicators. The report concluded that the programme was well-received by beneficiaries and stakeholders.

**b) Empowering the Ultra-poor: Evaluating the Impact of National Poverty Graduation Programme-PIDE**

This report presents findings on the impact of NPGP in Punjab, Pakistan. The results show that asset transfers have positively affected beneficiaries' economic well-being, income diversification, food consumption and overall poverty scores.

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

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 programs, 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 programs 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).

### **1. 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 programs under Prime Minister's Strategic Roadmap.
- d) Devising Evaluation mechanism for evidence-based policy research on the social protection programs.
- 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 programs.

### **2. Key Achievements of the Delivery Unit During 2022-23**

- a) Monitoring and regular stocktaking of different Initiatives for successful implementation of Social Protection strategy 2019-2023
- b) Regular follow up with ancillary organizations, i.e. BISP, PPAF, TVO and PBM on operational framework and PM strategic roadmap for timely achievements of targets
- c) Collection of Milestones for PM's Strategic Roadmap 2022-23 and bi-annual operational framework.
- d) Monthly, quarterly, bi annual and annual monitoring reports of social protection

programmes/Strategic Roadmap 2022-23 prepared through continued coordination with the focal persons of ancillary organizations (BISP, PPAF, PBM, and TVO) for compliance of timelines.

- e) Support to Ministry in preparation of different documents. i.e. briefs, presentations, speeches, progress reports, concept papers, senate questions etc.
- f) Application of Governance Observatory in ancillary organizations. Regular follow up on different governance metrics. i.e. Minutes of board meetings, risk registers, audit and financial plans etc.
- g) Implementation of Private Sector Engagement Policy (2020) under corporate social responsibility.
- h) Finalization of terms of engagement between Zong and PBM for strengthening Women Empowerment Centers
- i) Finalization of e-commerce based women empowerment project between Pakistan Telecommunication Limited (PTCL) and PPAF for financial inclusion and digital literacy amounting to Rs 5.9 Million and
- j) Engagement of Master card foundation as an enabler for fund raising while connecting 1billion Global Master card holder community for donation for PBM and PPAF through donation.
- k) A briefing was arranged on Informal Workers for ILO Country Director, Pakistan and ILO Senior Technical Specialist Ms. Mariko Ouchi.
- l) Technical backstopping (support and coordination) provided for convening two meetings of Special Working Group on Poverty Reduction with SCO member states.
- m) Coordination with Chinese and Russian interpreters before and during the SCO meetings.
- n) Under the co-leadership of the World Bank and the International Labor Organization, USP2030 partners work together to increase the number of countries that provide universal social protection, supporting countries to design and implement universal and sustainable social protection systems, in line with the 2030 agenda for sustainable development goals. Pakistan has joined USP 2030 as a member in the meeting of USP 2030 Social protection and food security working group.
- o) Report drafted on ‘Principles of Policy’ through aligning Social Protection initiatives under MoPASS with the concerned articles under Constitution of Pakistan.
- p) Report on “Performance of the Government” developed for Minister of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety.
- q) Reports prepared on “Material for Annual Plan for MoPD&SI” and “Material for Pakistan Economic Survey”.
- r) Planning, leading, executing, and overseeing all communications and stakeholder

engagement including Press Releases and Strategic Communications.

- s) Prepared testimonials and content for strategic communication, and ensured robust print and electronic media coverage and surveillance of social protection programmes.
- t) Convened stakeholder engagement sessions with ancillary organizations to create awareness about MoPASS's social protection programmes; Interest Free Loan and Assets Transfer. Through these sessions, the capacity building of partner organizations on outreach, communication tools, development of Information, education, and communication (IEC) material, adherence of SOPs and community engagement tools was ensured.
- u) Coordinated with BISP beneficiaries and regional ADs to ensure capturing of videos, static success stories and dissemination through social media channels in Urdu, Sindhi and English languages.
- v) Weekly radio program (Hotline) and participation in Raabta. Coordination with PID, PTV, APP and private channels for robust media coverage.
- w) Media Coverage of Minister on Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety and SAPM on Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety



### C. SEHAT TAHAFUZ PROGRAM (STP)

Sehat Tahafuz is a social protection PSDP program 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 program is Rs 1.9 billion, which needs to be utilized in the period of 3 years (2021-2024). Currently, program partners with public sector hospitals and covers “out of pocket expenditure”. Under the basic eligibility criteria program 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. Program 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:

**Figure 12: Automated Treatment Process - STP**



**1. List of Sehat Tahafuz Program Service Providers empaneled during (FY 2022-23) outlined in table below:**

**Table 26: 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), Quetta</li> </ul>
5	Islamabad Capital Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capital Hospital (CDA), Islamabad</li> </ul>
6	Azad Jammu & 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>

**2. Sehat Tahafuz case statistics for fiscal year 2022 to 2023**

**Table 27: STP Case Statistics**

<b>Total Processed Requests</b>	<b>Total Approved Patients</b>
11499	8838

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