

Pakistan Legislative, Electoral, Digital Governance and Empowerment (PLEDGE)

B0424 - Pakistan - Islamabad

REPORTING PERIOD 2025- 2029

Narrative

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1. Executive Summary

2. Background

3. Key Results Achieved

- **Level of Reporting:**

Output level results

Project Outputs:

Institutional Capacity of the ECP Strengthened through Targeted Technical Support improve Electoral process and Public Perception. (GEN. 2)

Contributing Outcomes:

Outcome 1 By 2027, the people in Pakistan, especially women, children, the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased access to fundamental rights, gender equality and fundamental freedom through inclusive, accountable, effective and evidence-driven governance systems and rule-of-law institutions at all levels of government, contributing to good governance and stability

Contributing Outputs:

PAK_OUTPUT_1.1 Open, agile, accountable and future-ready governance institutions and systems in place to co-create and deliver solutions to accelerate transparent and equitable service delivery and SDG achievement

Progress Note:

UNDP's support for the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) in 2025 strengthened institutional capacity, digital readiness, gender mainstreaming, and operational effectiveness, advancing transparent, inclusive, and credible electoral processes. a) Digital Enhancement for Electoral Integrity Workshop: A two-day training engaged 21 ECP officers (16 men, 5 women) from the ECP's Media, Communication and Outreach (MCO) and IT wings, enhancing competencies in AI applications, digital security, fact-checking, counter-narrative development, media literacy, and social media strategy. Post-training assessments showed a 9.72% knowledge increase, reflecting improved capacity to address AI-driven disinformation, online harassment, and misinformation, and to apply citizen-centered communication approaches. Participants identified AI-driven monitoring, fact-checking, and digital safety as priority areas for future training.

b) Design of Implementation Plan for Gender Strategy: UNDP, in coordination with the ECP's Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) Wing, facilitated a two-day provincial consultation in KP, engaging 63 stakeholders, including parliamentarians, ECP officials, civil society, academia, and media. The consultation generated actionable recommendations across six thematic areas, covering institutional authority, legal enforcement, administrative coordination, polling infrastructure, voter education, and inclusion of women, persons with disabilities, and transgender persons. Findings will inform province-specific reform proposals and the phased rollout of the GMSIF, strengthening inclusive electoral participation and institutional accountability. c) Support to the ECP 5-Year Strategic Plan (2025–2029): UNDP provided targeted gender-specific technical inputs for the development of ECP's fourth five-year strategic plan. Through a prior BRIDGE workshop, the Strategic Planning Committee was equipped to apply SWOT and gap analysis tools. UNDP's gender expert continues to provide technical assistance to the GSI Wing to ensure gender and social inclusion priorities are embedded in the plan and its rollout. Overall, UNDP's interventions in 2025 enhanced ECP's digital and institutional capabilities, strengthened gender mainstreaming and social inclusion frameworks, and built a foundation for evidence-based, inclusive, and operationalized electoral governance across federal and provincial levels.

- **Level of Reporting:**

Output level results

Project Outputs:

Parliamentary Effectiveness and Oversight capacity Strengthened through Technical, Advisory and Capacity Building Support for Inclusive Legislative Processes. (GEN. 2)

Contributing Outcomes:

Outcome 1 By 2027, the people in Pakistan, especially women, children, the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased access to fundamental rights, gender equality and fundamental freedom through inclusive, accountable, effective and evidence-driven governance systems and rule-of-law institutions at all levels of government, contributing to good governance and stability

Contributing Outputs:

PAK_OUTPUT_1.1 Open, agile, accountable and future-ready governance institutions and systems in place to co-create and deliver solutions to accelerate transparent and equitable service delivery and SDG achievement

Progress Note:

a) UNDP-PLEDGE, jointly with UN Women and in collaboration with KP Assembly and PIPS, delivered targeted capacity-building interventions that enhanced MPs' understanding of legislative, oversight, and budgetary processes. Orientation sessions on Gender Responsive Budgeting (May 2025) reached 76 participants, including senior leadership (Speaker, Deputy Speaker, and Women Parliamentary Caucus Chair), 30

MPs (5 women and 25 men), and 44 assembly staff. Participants demonstrated improved understanding of pre-budget processes, annual development planning, and gender-responsive budgeting, enabling informed engagement in budget formulation, allocation, implementation, and oversight. b) A two-day orientation programme (September 2025) for 22 newly inducted women and minority MPs from KP significantly enhanced procedural knowledge, confidence, and capacity for inclusive lawmaking and oversight. Pre- and post-assessments showed a 20.76% increase in knowledge scores, with participants achieving 100% accuracy on key legislative procedures and 94% understanding of committees' oversight powers. Participants improved their ability to apply gender lenses in legislation (76% to 88%) and translate procedural knowledge into practical parliamentary engagement (57% to 75%). c) A two-day workshop (December 2025) on "Advancing Gender-Responsive Legislative Reforms through Inter-Provincial Parliamentary Collaboration" brought together 24 women parliamentarians and staff from federal and provincial assemblies. The workshop facilitated peer learning for the finalization of the Balochistan Assembly Gender Audit, identified gaps in provincial pro-women laws, and prioritized reforms. Comparative exchanges strengthened the institutional architecture and capacities of Women's Parliamentary Caucuses (WPCs) across Sindh, Balochistan, and the Federal Parliament, reinforcing harmonized and sustainable legislative action on gender equality and women's empowerment. d) A one-day workshop (December 2025) for 35 representatives from the Federal WPC, parliamentary staff, and technical experts strengthened strategic and technical capacities to engage in drafting, negotiating, and scrutinizing gender-responsive legislation. The workshop emphasized evidence-based legislative analysis, rights-based law drafting, committee oversight, and cross-party consensus-building aligned with constitutional and international commitments, including CEDAW and SDG 5. Participants developed practical skills through mock legislative clauses and critical review of existing bills, strengthening legislative effectiveness and the WPC's strategic role in advancing women's rights.

- **Level of Reporting:**

Output level results

Project Outputs:

Enhanced Digital Information Security and Inclusiveness in Political Processes and Social Environment to Ensure safe and responsible digital practices. (GEN. 2)

Contributing Outcomes:

Outcome 1 By 2027, the people in Pakistan, especially women, children, the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased access to fundamental rights, gender equality and fundamental freedom through inclusive, accountable, effective and evidence-driven governance systems and rule-of-law institutions at all levels of government, contributing to good governance and stability

Contributing Outputs:

PAK_OUTPUT_1.1 Open, agile, accountable and future-ready governance institutions and systems in place to co-create and deliver solutions to accelerate transparent and equitable service delivery and SDG achievement

Progress Note:

UNDP support in 2025 contributed to the following results: a) Through iVerify Pakistan, UNDP supported verification of 260 misinformation cases, identifying 205 false and 55 misleading narratives, particularly during politically and geopolitically sensitive periods. iVerify played a critical crisis-response role in countering AI-generated, conflict-sensitive, and politically motivated disinformation, using high-impact short-form digital content. Strategic media partnerships, including with DAWN, amplified verified information and strengthened public trust in fact-based reporting. iVerify expanded its digital footprint, generating approximately 10 million views, reaching over 1 million users, recording 76,900 interactions, and gaining 3,200+ followers, with Instagram emerging as the strongest platform. WhatsApp and other channels improved real-time access to verified content. b) The eMonitor+ system produced 24 bi-weekly and 12 thematic reports, analyzing 538+ social media posts to track politically and religiously motivated extremism and gender-based violence. c) Three Advisory Council meetings convened government, media, civil society, and legal experts to guide digital governance, legislative reform (PECA, Digital Nation Act), and responses to online harms. d) High-level bilateral engagements with the National Assembly, MOIB, PTA, PID, NCCIA, Meta, and provincial assemblies strengthened coordination on digital safety and misinformation countermeasures. e) Provincial digital governance workshops and consultations engaged 74 parliamentarians (22 women) and 131 officials and experts (28 women). Pre- and post-assessments showed substantial learning gains, with “extreme awareness” of misinformation verification rising from 10.8% to 27.3%, and 78.8% reporting improved understanding of TFGBV. Cross-party consensus emerged on legal reform, ethical digital conduct, and integration of digital literacy into political training. f) Targeted workshops also strengthened digital communications and ethics capacity of 63 mid-career civil servants (20 women). g) Trained 45 journalists in Sindh (10 women), resulting in a 5.8% increase in knowledge scores and commitments to ethical, gender-sensitive reporting. h) Five university sensitization sessions on digital safety and TFGBV engaged 355 students (292 women, 63 men), with 67% expressing interest in advocacy roles and nearly 50% willing to serve as digital safety ambassadors, creating pathways for youth-led sustainability and peer learning. i) UNDP also expanded digital literacy and online safety programming through parliamentary intern orientations, engaging 132 interns (47 women) from PIPs, Senate and National Assembly. j) UNDP supported PIPS in developing a dedicated e-learning module on Safe Digital Environments, to be hosted on its upcoming Learning Management System, embedding digital literacy within parliamentary training structures. k) Following stakeholder consultations, a Training of Trainers (ToT) on Media and Information Literacy was conducted for 15 faculty members from 11 universities, equipping them to deliver a specialized academic course on countering disinformation. l) Grassroots capacity was strengthened through trainings for 50 Aawaz II community facilitators and staff, including women and religious minorities, in partnership with the British Council and CARE Pakistan, enhancing GBV-sensitive digital safety programming. m) Public awareness and campaigns cumulatively reached 156.3 million people including: • The Digital Harmony influencer campaign reached 2.63 million people with 4.4 million views and 266,739 engagements. • The Unboxing

Pakistan podcast reached 2.7 million people with 1.9 million views. • A targeted TFGBV podcast and video campaign reached 468,900 users, while National Cybersecurity Awareness Week reached over 150 million mobile users via telecom amplification.

- **Level of Reporting:**

Output level results

Project Outputs:

Enhanced Inclusiveness through Stakeholder Engagement, dialogue Capacity Development, Civic and Voter Education and Registration for Participative and Effective Decision-Making Processes. (GEN. 3)

Contributing Outcomes:

Outcome 1 By 2027, the people in Pakistan, especially women, children, the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased access to fundamental rights, gender equality and fundamental freedom through inclusive, accountable, effective and evidence-driven governance systems and rule-of-law institutions at all levels of government, contributing to good governance and stability

Contributing Outputs:

PAK_OUTPUT_1.1 Open, agile, accountable and future-ready governance institutions and systems in place to co-create and deliver solutions to accelerate transparent and equitable service delivery and SDG achievement

Progress Note:

a) UNDP supported the ECP to operationalize large-scale Civic and Voter Education (CVE) and NIC registration initiatives, establishing coordinated implementation mechanisms across 15 priority districts in Sindh, KP, Balochistan, and ICT, with a strong focus on women and marginalized groups. b) Institutional coordination for inclusive voter registration was strengthened through formal engagement with NADRA, approval from the ECP to identify unregistered women voters, and meeting of the Gender and Disability Electoral Working Group (GDWEG), reinforcing inter-agency commitment to gender- and disability-responsive electoral processes. c) Field-level readiness for NIC registration and CVE delivery was achieved through capacity building of civil society partners, including training of social mobilizers, standardized reporting systems, and data-driven targeting using gender-gap and census data, laying foundations for large-scale outreach in 2026. d) Outreach strategy was developed for a nationwide, data-driven digital CVE outreach campaign was designed in partnership with telecom providers, leveraging SMS, robocalls, and ringtones to amplify voter awareness and complement community-based interventions. e) Youth civic engagement was strengthened by training 98 university students (76% women) across two public universities, resulting in a 15.76% increase in knowledge on democratic participation, digital safety, and voter education, and fostering youth commitment to act as civic and digital literacy multipliers. f) Capacities of 54 local government

representatives in Sindh (69% women) were strengthened through targeted leadership and governance trainings, resulting in a 10.25% knowledge increase and enhanced understanding of budgeting, development planning, statutory roles, and gender-responsive local governance. Women’s leadership at the local level was advanced through high participation of women councillors and the integration of gender-responsive governance practices into training curricula and practical exercises. g) Political party engagement on gender and social inclusion was advanced through completion of party-specific GESI assessments by the implementing partner, covering eight major political parties, generating evidence-based entry points for reform and development of a Gender and Social Inclusion Code of Conduct. h) Provincial-level electoral reform was catalyzed through the first consultation on reviewing Election Rules and operationalizing the GMSIF in KP, producing concrete, cycle-wide recommendations to prevent violence and enhance inclusion of women, PWDs, and transgender persons. i) A scalable, evidence-based model for provincial electoral consultations was established, providing actionable inputs for strengthening enforcement of electoral laws, accessibility standards, voter education, and institutional coordination nationwide. j) A comprehensive baseline study on enabling conditions for women’s and marginalized groups’ political participation was completed, providing a strong evidence base to guide legal reforms, party practices, economic and digital empowerment, and inclusive electoral programming under the Pakistan Women Leaders project.

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4. Key Challenges Encountered

- **Level of Reporting:**

Project level results

Contributing Outcomes:

Contributing Outputs:

Progress Note:

Project implementation in 2025 was shaped by a complex political, operational, and socio-economic environment. Ongoing political transitions and shifting parliamentary dynamics affected policy continuity, stakeholder engagement, and decision-making. Frequent changes in ministerial portfolios and committee memberships delayed the formalization of institutional partnerships. To mitigate these risks, the project adopted

flexible engagement approaches, broadened outreach across multiple institutional levels, and maintained consistent follow-up during leadership transitions. The evolving information disorder landscape posed a persistent challenge. Rising digital polarization and the spread of manipulated and misleading content continued to undermine public trust and disproportionately targeted political actors and marginalized groups. At the same time, rapid technological advancements, including AI-generated content, deepfakes, and synthetic media, outpaced institutional response capacities. While platforms such as iVerify and eMonitor+ provided strong analytical support, government counterparts faced technical and resource constraints in integrating these tools into routine workflows. Internationally, shifting global priorities and ongoing conflicts increased uncertainty around development financing, as attention increasingly shifted toward security-focused interventions. At the national level, economic pressures and localized security developments constrained stakeholder availability and delayed engagement on emerging policy areas such as digital safety and online regulation. Virtual engagement modalities and existing institutional partnerships were leveraged to sustain momentum. Operational challenges also affected field-level delivery. Civic and Voter Education and NIC registration initiatives experienced start-up delays due to protracted approval processes required for formal agreements with the Ministry of Interior and NADRA, including securing a dedicated database tab for UNDP-supported beneficiaries. These approvals were critical for mobile registration van deployment and data-sharing. In parallel, robust procurement and compliance requirements extended partner onboarding and delayed activity rollout in some locations. While capacity-building interventions demonstrated measurable learning gains among political representatives, journalists, civil servants, and youth, sustaining these gains remains a challenge. High turnover among elected representatives necessitates repeated orientations, journalists require continuous skills upgrading to respond to evolving disinformation tactics, and translating student awareness into sustained civic action requires structured follow-up and mentorship. Despite these constraints, several strategic opportunities were effectively leveraged. Strong institutional buy-in from the Election Commission of Pakistan, alignment with its Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Framework and Strategic Plan, and the convening of the Gender and Disability Electoral Working Group strengthened sustainability prospects. Provincial consultations, innovative civic outreach combining grassroots mobilization with digital campaigns, and emerging networks of women councillors, journalists, and youth created scalable pathways for sustained impact. Foundational analytical work and strengthened UNDP–UN Women collaboration further positioned the project to drive longer-term policy and institutional transformation.

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5. Project Risks and Issues

1. Insufficient technical and human resource capacity within the ECP and NADRA, combined with limited citizen awareness of electoral rights, may slow progress under Outputs 1 and 3.

To mitigate this risk, the project provides targeted technical, advisory, and human resource support to ECP, including assistance for its five-year strategic plan, communications strategy, and specialized wings. In parallel, women, youth, and marginalized groups are empowered through gender-responsive civic and voter education, inter-agency coordination on voter registration, focused support in low-registration districts, and institutional mainstreaming of inclusion within ECP systems. 2. Deep-rooted gender inequalities and risks of gender-based violence (GBV) may constrain women's participation and voice in electoral processes. To mitigate this, the project supports ECP's GSI Wing through staff capacity development, integration of gender-responsive measures, collaboration with women parliamentary caucuses, and specialized training on preventing electoral violence, hate speech, and GBV. 3. Socio-cultural norms and limited inclusive platforms may marginalize women, youth, transgender persons, and persons with disabilities, undermining inclusive participation under Output 2. The project mitigates this risk by facilitating structured linkages between representative forums and ECP, advocating institutional reforms, strengthening staff capacity, and promoting inclusive electoral management practices at federal and provincial levels. 4. Political unrest, administrative changes, and shifting government priorities may delay implementation. Mitigation measures include maintaining a non-partisan stance, engaging a wide range of political and institutional actors, and applying contingency planning to adapt sequencing and delivery modalities. 5. Limited consensus among political parties and institutions may hinder reforms. Early and continuous multi-stakeholder engagement, institutionally owned consultations, advocacy, and awareness-building are used to foster buy-in and reduce resistance. 6. Economic instability and reduced donor funding may affect sustained implementation. The project mitigates this risk through donor diversification, efficiency measures, and rigorous planning, monitoring, and prioritization of high-impact interventions. 7. UNDSS security restrictions and localized security threats, particularly in KP, Sindh, and Balochistan, may delay field activities. Regular security assessments, coordination with authorities, and adaptive delivery modalities are applied to mitigate disruptions. 8. Limited digital access and skills among institutions and citizens may constrain progress under Output 4. Targeted digital literacy trainings, provision of tools, and ongoing technical support are used to ensure inclusive access to digital platforms and information integrity initiatives. 9. Escalating online abuse and technology-facilitated gender-based violence may discourage participation and affect Outputs. The project addresses this through TFGBV awareness campaigns, digital safety training, engagement with technology platforms and regulators, and advocacy for stronger legal and policy protections. 10. Policy or legislative changes related to hate speech and disinformation may conflict with project objectives and restrict civic space. The project mitigates this risk through continuous political and regulatory engagement, Advisory Council guidance, and a non-confrontational, capacity-focused approach. 11. Biased or malicious use of fact-checking tools such as iVerify could undermine credibility. Mitigation measures include ethical guidelines, trained fact-checkers, refresher sessions, oversight meetings, audits, and independent implementation through CEJ-IBA. 12. Security deterioration and internet disruptions may affect digital outreach. Flexible delivery models, virtual or physical as context permits, are used to ensure continuity.

6. Lessons Learned

- Flexibility and adaptability remain critical for programme success in a fluid political environment. The project's ability to pivot between federal and provincial engagement

helped sustain institutional traction despite administrative and leadership transitions. Engagement with senior political leadership, including the Speaker of the Punjab Assembly and the Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting, demonstrated that high-level policy ownership significantly strengthens institutional commitment, visibility, and momentum for digital safety and counter-misinformation initiatives. While technical tools are essential, long-term sustainability depends on embedding digital literacy and information integrity within institutional systems and human capacity. Partnerships with PIPS, MOIB, and related entities underscore the importance of integrating these themes into official training structures rather than relying on ad hoc interventions. Increasing cross-agency collaboration, including plans for a Special House Committee on Countering Misinformation, reflects growing recognition that disinformation requires a coordinated, whole-of-government response supported by evidence-based communication and timely fact-checking. Early integration of provincial and multi-stakeholder consultations is vital for grounding national reforms in local realities. The Peshawar consultation demonstrated that structured dialogue with administrators, legislators, civil society, and marginalized groups generates consensus-driven, actionable recommendations for operationalizing frameworks such as the GMSIF. Recruiting senior experts and facilitators from target regions further enhances trust, relevance, and depth of engagement, as seen in journalist and youth trainings in Khairpur. Combining grassroots mobilization with large-scale digital outreach, such as SMS, robocalls, and social media, offers an effective dual strategy to maximize reach while maintaining contextual relevance. This blended model, prepared for CVE and NIC initiatives, is particularly effective for reaching women, youth, and hard-to-access communities. Capacity-building efforts should also prioritize the creation of peer networks and “champions” rather than focusing solely on individual knowledge gains. Journalists, students, and councillors consistently expressed willingness to cascade learning within their institutions and communities, extending impact beyond direct beneficiaries. Training design must reflect participant realities. Feedback indicates that concise, half-day formats are more effective for journalists with active field assignments, while longer sessions may reduce engagement. Delivering trainings and materials in local languages, such as Sindhi, significantly improves comprehension, usability, and retention, particularly among non-urban and diverse literacy groups. Finally, diagnostic findings from baseline studies and consultations should directly inform technical assistance and field interventions, ensuring a clear evidence-to-action pathway. Formal coordination meetings with CSO partners at the inception phase help standardize reporting tools and protocols, improving efficiency and coherence. Capacity-building is most effective when paired with practical, scenario-based exercises and structured follow-up mechanisms, such as peer groups, refresher sessions, and mentorship, transforming one-off trainings into sustained learning processes.

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7. Conclusions and Way Forward

In 2025, UNDP/PLEDGE's support to the ECP and electoral stakeholders significantly strengthened institutional capacity, digital readiness, gender mainstreaming, and operational effectiveness, contributing to transparent, inclusive, and credible electoral processes in alignment with UNSDCF/CPD outcomes. The project enhanced ECP's operational and digital capabilities by training 21 officers (16 men, 5 women) from MCO and IT wings on AI applications, digital security, fact-checking, counter-narratives, media literacy, and social media strategy, achieving a 9.72% knowledge gain. Provincial consultations in KP engaged 63 stakeholders, producing actionable recommendations to operationalize the Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Framework (GMSIF) across six thematic areas. Capacity-building for 98 university students (76% women) and 54 local government representatives (69% women) enhanced civic literacy, leadership, and gender-responsive governance. Political party engagement through GESI assessments and the development of a Gender and Social Inclusion Code of Conduct, combined with provincial consultations on electoral reforms, established evidence-based, scalable models for inclusive participation and legal reform. A baseline study further provided critical data to inform future programming and empowerment initiatives. UNDP-PLEDGE, in collaboration with UN Women and KP Assembly, delivered targeted capacity-building for parliamentarians and staff. Orientation sessions reached 76 participants, including senior assembly leadership, 30 MPs, and 44 staff, enhancing understanding of legislative, oversight, and gender-responsive budgeting processes. Workshops for women and minority MPs improved procedural knowledge (20.76% average increase) and ability to apply gender lenses in legislation. Inter-provincial workshops facilitated harmonized approaches to pro-women laws, gender audits, and evidence-based legislative drafting, strengthening Women's Parliamentary Caucuses and institutionalizing gender-responsive lawmaking. iVerify Pakistan verified 260 cases, identifying 205 false and 55 misleading narratives, while eMonitor+ produced 36 reports tracking 538+ social media posts on extremism and gender-based violence. Digital literacy interventions trained 355 students (292 women), 63 civil servants (20 women), 45 journalists (10 women), and 132 parliamentary interns (47 women), improving knowledge, critical thinking, and fact-checking capacity. Advisory Council consultations and high-level bilateral engagements guided legislative and regulatory responses to online harms. PIPS developed an e-learning module on safe digital environments, and university faculty were trained to deliver counter-disinformation courses. Community facilitators were trained to embed GBV-sensitive digital safety programming. UNDP's campaigns reached over 156.3 million citizens, including 2.63 million through the Digital Harmony influencer campaign, 2.7 million via the Unboxing Pakistan podcast, and 468,900 users through targeted TFGBV content. National Cybersecurity Awareness Week reached 150 million mobile users. These efforts, combined with strategic partnerships with Google, Meta, TikTok, PTA, PEMRA, and NACTA, strengthened public trust, promoted fact-based reporting, and enhanced digital governance coordination. Way Forward: Building on 2025 achievements, UNDP/PLEDGE will continue to enhance ECP's digital and institutional readiness, operationalize the GMSIF nationwide, and scale civic and voter education, particularly for women and marginalized groups. Priority actions include: expanding digital literacy; strengthening evidence-based, gender-responsive legislative practices; institutionalizing inclusive electoral reforms; sustaining multi-stakeholder coordination; and leveraging partnerships to reinforce public trust, counter misinformation, and advance an inclusive democratic environment.

8. Other Reporting Requirements

- **Reporting Requirements**

Gender-related reporting requirements

In 2025, UNDP/PLEDGE's support for the ECP and electoral stakeholders advanced gender equality, women's empowerment, and inclusion of marginalized groups across electoral and parliamentary processes. Digital and institutional interventions strengthened ECP's capacity to mainstream gender and social inclusion, operationalize the GMSIF, and embed inclusive practices across federal and provincial levels. Under Output 1, UNDP-PLEDGE coordinated a two-day provincial consultation in KP with 63 stakeholders, including parliamentarians, civil society, academia, media, and ECP officials, to design the Implementation Plan for the Gender Strategy, producing actionable recommendations across institutional authority, legal enforcement, polling infrastructure, voter education, and inclusion of women, persons with disabilities, and transgender persons. These findings will inform province-specific reforms and the phased GMSIF rollout. Support for ECP's 5-Year Strategic Plan embedded gender and social inclusion priorities into strategic planning and operational frameworks. Under Output 2, PLEDGE project operationalized large-scale CVE and NIC registration initiatives in 15 priority districts across Sindh, KP, Balochistan, and ICT, targeting women and marginalized groups. Institutional coordination with NADRA and Gender and Disability Electoral Working Group (GDWEG) meetings strengthened inclusive voter registration. Capacity-building for 98 university students (76% women) and 54 local government representatives (69% women) enhanced knowledge of democratic participation, digital safety, leadership, budgeting, and gender-responsive governance. Political party engagement through GESI assessments and development of a Gender and Social Inclusion Code of Conduct generated evidence-based entry points for reform. A comprehensive baseline study provided a strong evidence base for future programming under the Pakistan Women Leaders project. Output 3 interventions strengthened parliamentary capacities, particularly of women and minority MPs, enhancing procedural knowledge, confidence, and ability to apply gender lenses in legislation. Orientation sessions on Gender Responsive Budgeting and workshops for 22 newly inducted MPs resulted in a measurable increase in knowledge. Inter-provincial workshops engaged 24 women parliamentarians to finalize the Balochistan Gender Audit, identify gaps in pro-women laws, and prioritize reforms. A separate workshop for 35 Federal WPC representatives strengthened skills in evidence-based law drafting, oversight, and cross-party consensus-building, institutionalizing gender-responsive legislative practices in KP and at the federal level. Under Output 4, UNDP's digital interventions promoted safe online participation for women and marginalized groups. iVerify Pakistan verified 260 misinformation cases (205 false, 55 misleading), reaching over 1 million users and generating 10 million views. eMonitor+ analyzed 538+ posts on extremism and GBV. Digital literacy and online safety workshops engaged 355 students (292 women), 63 mid-career civil servants (20 women), 45 journalists (10 women), and 132 parliamentary interns (47 women), enhancing awareness of misinformation, TFGBV, and ethical reporting. PIPS developed an e-learning module on Safe Digital Environments, and faculty ToTs trained 15 instructors to deliver counter-disinformation courses. Public campaigns, including Digital Harmony, Unboxing Pakistan, TFGBV content, and National Cybersecurity Awareness Week, reached over 156.3 million people, amplifying gender-sensitive civic and digital literacy outreach.

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