

POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Not only population size but its characteristics also play a significant role in the development of a country. Thus, with regards to the growing population in terms of size and age, the capability of country for providing social protection, health care, education and other basic services like housing, sanitation, water, food etc. becomes a challenge. Pakistan is the fifth most populous country in the world. According to the National Institute of Population Studies the estimated population of Pakistan in 2019 is 211.17 million¹. Hence, population density stands at 265 per Km².

The population composition of the country is skewed towards working age population. The population falling in the age group of 15-64 years is 61.4 percent, while 12.1 percent of the population is between the ages of 0-4 years and 22.1 percent is between 5-14 years. If this demographic dividend is harnessed and skills are imparted to youth to meet domestic and international market requirements, it would increase industrial productivity at home and higher remittances from abroad. The Government is therefore focusing on employment generation through skill development.

Employment is considered as a key mechanism through which the benefits of the growth can be distributed to the poor segment of the society. Pakistan has the 9th largest labour force in the world with a population growth rate of 1.94 percent. However, with such growth rate a large number of young labour force is adding every year. According to the Labour Force Survey 2017-18 the total labour force was 65.5 million in Pakistan², while unemployment rate is 5.8 percent. According to the survey, the highest unemployment (11.56%) is among the age of 20-24 years, indicating youth unemployment. Cognizant of the fact, the Present Government has thus taken following initiatives to provide employment opportunities especially to the unemployed youth:

Prime Minister's Kamyab Jawan Programme

Prime Minister has launched Kamyab Jawan Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme (PMKJ-YES) in October, 2019. Under this scheme, Rs 100 billion will be disbursed to 140,000 youth entrepreneurs in 5 years, which will create around one million employment opportunities for the youth in Pakistan. Following are the 6 important schemes included in the programme:

- Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme (YES)
- Hunermand Pakistan Programme (Skills for all)

¹ Based on population projection done by NIPS in 2016. National Census was completed in 2017, according to which population was 207.77 million. Notification of Census results will be issued; after approval of the Cabinet and Council of Common Interest (CCI).

² Labour Force Survey 2018-19 has been conducted and is in the process of approval.

- Green Youth Movement
- Startup Pakistan
- National Internship
- Jawan Markaz

The Government has launched two of the components under Prime Minister's Kamyab Jawan Programme i.e. Youth Entrepreneurship Programme (YES) and Hunarmand Pakistan (Skills for All). However, the other four components are under process with concerned stakeholders to be launched soon.

Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme (YES)

The main objective of the Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme is to provide subsidized loans to unemployed youth aged 21 to 45 years for establishing a new business or extending existing business. The minimum age limit for IT/e-commerce related business is 18 years. This scheme has a greater focus on women entrepreneurs as 25 percent of loans are allocated for female entrepreneurs. The Government has disbursed Rs 465 million during December-March FY2020 to the youth for various businesses.

Hunarmand Pakistan Programme (Skills for all)

The Government has devised a comprehensive strategy for skill development in the country by identifying eight key areas of interventions to uplift Technical & Vocational Education & Training (TVET) sector in Pakistan as per the following;

- Improving governance to remove fragmentation/duplications leading to systemic wastages.
- Exploring multi-source funding to pursue a broad-based reform agenda.
- Capacity enhancement to create more and more training opportunities.
- Quality assurance to bring quality of skills at par with national and international requirements.
- Access and equity by providing equal opportunities to marginalized segments of society such as females, orphans, special people, youth from less developed areas etc.
- Industry ownership to enhance both relevance of training and youth employability.
- Skill development for international market for increasing foreign remittances.
- TVET communication plan to increase the image of skill sector.

The Hunarmand Jawan Programme has been launched in January, 2020 and it would facilitate youth through easy loans, professional capacity-building, start-ups and internships. The Government has allocated Rs 1516 million in 2019-20 for this project. This programme will include the following components:

- International accreditation of 50 Pakistani TVET institutes and initiation of Joint Degree Programmes in TVET.
- Extension of National Vocational Technical Training Commission (NAVTTTC)'s job

portal into National Employment Exchange Portal.

- 75 Smart Tech Labs for distant learning.
- Establishment of 10 country specific facilitation centers in 10 major manpower exporting cities across Pakistan.
- Establishing 70 labs / workshop in Madrassa(s) to introduce skill development.
- The skill development programme for 50,000 youth belonging to less developed areas of the country.
- The skill development training of 50,000 youth in high-end technologies in reputed universities of Pakistan and TVET institutes.
- Apprenticeship training of 20,000 youth in industry under Apprenticeship.
- Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) of 50,000 youth to certify informally acquired skills inside the country and abroad.
- Establishing a National Accreditation Council.
- Accreditation of 2,000 TVET Institutes all across Pakistan.
- Transfer of Technology through collaboration with technologically advanced countries for bringing TVET system in Pakistan at par with international standards Master Training of 500 TVET Teachers in Tech. Advanced Countries and In-Country Training of 2,000 TVET Teachers.
- Establishment of 50 Business Incubation Centers to promote self-employment and entrepreneurship in skilled youth.

Some other prominent initiatives taken by Government are mentioned as under:

- Internationally recognized Competency based training (CBT) modules have been introduced in the country to replace the traditional mode of training.
- Three Sector Skill councils (SSCs) have been established in the Construction, Hospitality and Textile sectors. National Skill Council (NSC) has been established to bring all the stakeholders on board.
- Apprenticeship Bill, 1962 has been replaced with Apprenticeship Act, 2018. The new law has a broader scope and is in line with the latest best practices in the field of apprenticeship.
- The system Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) has been launched as a tool to recognize/certify the skills acquired through informal/unregulated means.
- National Skills Information System (NSIS) has been established with state of the art technologies.
- For the first time in Pakistan, a National Job Portal has been introduced to link skilled workers with employers. Skill profiles of more than 550,000 youth are available on the National Job Portal. Additionally, NAVTTC has also established Job Placement Centers

(JPCs) at Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore more than 100 Job Placement and Vocational Counseling Centers (JP&VCCs) across the country for the benefit of youth.

Employment Generation in China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) Programme

Nine Special Economic Zones will be established under CPEC portfolio, which will create tremendous job opportunities and technological transformation.

Priority will also be given to align technical institutions and training with CPEC related trades and demand of SEZ's. The early harvest projects under CPEC have created more than 85,000 direct jobs for Pakistanis.

Skill Development Initiatives

National Vocational Technical Training Commission (NAVTTTC) executed nation-wide targeted skill development programme which focused on preparing skilled workforce for the local and international labour market. More than 200,000 youth have been trained by targeted training programmes so far.

Interest Free Loan Programme: This is a major component of the Initiative being implemented by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund under the Ehsaas Programme through its 24 partner organizations. Under this Programme Rs 21.4 billion has been disbursed to the borrowers in July-March FY2020.

Overseas Employment

Pakistan is the 2nd largest manpower/labour exporting country of South Asia. Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&OE) has registered more than 11.11 million emigrants for employment abroad.

Table-12.1: Pakistani workers registered for overseas Employment

| Countries | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Saudi Arabia. | 522,750 | 462,598 | 143,363 | 100,910 | 332,713 |
| U.A.E. | 326,986 | 295,647 | 275,436 | 208,635 | 211,216 |
| Oman. | 47,788 | 45,085 | 42,362 | 27,202 | 28,391 |
| Qatar. | 12,741 | 9,706 | 11,592 | 20,993 | 19,327 |
| Bahrain. | 9,029 | 8,226 | 7,919 | 5,745 | 8,189 |
| Malaysia. | 20,216 | 10,625 | 7,174 | 9,881 | 11,323 |
| Total | 939,510 | 831,887 | 487,846 | 373,366 | 611,159 |

Source: Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment

During 2019, the Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment has registered 625,203 for overseas employment as compared to 382,439 emigrants in 2018 showing an increase of 242,764 people as compared to the last year. It is evident from the table 12.1 that Saudi Arabia (KSA) is the main destination country for Pakistani emigrants where more than 53 percent of emigrants proceeded, followed by UAE (33.78 percent), Oman (4.54 percent), Qatar (3.09 percent), Malaysia (1.81 percent) and Bahrain (1.31 percent). The increase in manpower export in 2019 was positive in terms of remittances which played a vital role to stabilize the economy and containing the current account deficit in the country.

Population, Labour Force and Employment

Table 12.2 : Workers Registered for Overseas Employment During the period 2015-2019 Province Wise

| Year | Federal | Punjab | Sindh | Khyber Paktun-khwa | Baloc-histan | Azad Kashmir | N/areas | Tribal area | Total |
|------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 2015 | 9,028 | 478,646 | 116,935 | 220,993 | 7,686 | 64,586 | 2,899 | 45,798 | 946,571 |
| 2016 | 8,472 | 446,566 | 85,326 | 206,929 | 6,378 | 43,093 | 2,961 | 39,628 | 839,353 |
| 2017 | 4,635 | 261,849 | 53,590 | 107,366 | 4,528 | 33,318 | 3,417 | 27,583 | 496,286 |
| 2018 | 2,471 | 185,902 | 41,551 | 88,361 | 2,930 | 33,028 | 2,760 | 25,436 | 382,439 |
| 2019 | 4,295 | 312,439 | 57,171 | 186,176 | 5,103 | 30,151 | 2,554 | 27,314 | 625,203 |

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment

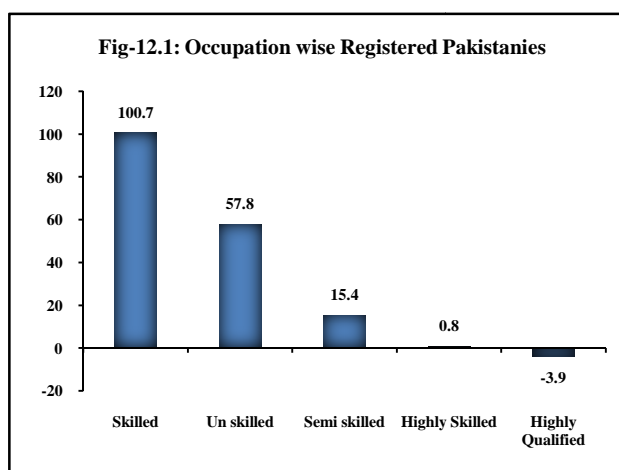
The comparison among provinces in Table 12.2 shows that during 2019, the highest number of workers went abroad was 312,439 from Punjab, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 186,176. From Sindh the number of registered workers increased from 41,551 in 2018 to 57,171 in 2019. In other provinces emigration trend is positive except AJK and Northern Areas where minor decline is observed in 2019 as compared to 2018.

During 2019, there has been an increasing trend in all occupational groups except a minor decline in highly qualified and highly skilled workers during 2019. The Number of skilled workers increased from 142,486 in 2018 to 285,932 (101 percent) in 2019. Similarly, there was also an increase of 15 percent in semi-skilled and 57 percent increase was observed in unskilled categories during 2019.

The increasing trend in 2019 was due to the stabilization of Gulf economies and opening up of job opportunities for Pakistani workers especially in Saudi Arabia after the recovery of oil prices and diplomatic efforts of the government.

The Government has also taken the following steps in order to boost the manpower export and to ensure safe emigration:

- Under the directives of Prime Minister of Pakistan, a Task Force has been established to enhance manpower export and facilitation of Overseas Pakistanis.
- In order to enhance the manpower export, Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resource Development has signed bilateral agreements/MOUs with Oman, UAE and Japan.
- In order to provide One-window facilitation services to intending emigrants, a project was deployed titled, “Registration of Intending Emigrants via Biometric Verification System linked with NADRA” through which protector registration procedure has been made in minimum possible time.
- Collection of a registration fee, welfare fund and insurance premium on a single deposit



slip and provide emigrants one window facility. The desks are operational at all Protector Offices.

- Qatar selected Pakistan as one of the eight countries for establishment of Qatar Residency Permits in Pakistan. The project covers procedures as finger printing, biometric data processing, medical examination and signing work contracts of expatriates in Pakistan and start job immediately after arrival in Qatar.
- Linkages have been created between Overseas Employment Corporation and NAVTTC for match making of available jobs at the Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment official website and data of the trained job seekers maintained by NAVTTC.
- Ministry of OP&HRD is actively working to explore job opportunities for Pakistani workers in non-traditional countries. In this regard, Japan, Germany, Canada, Denmark, Austria, Poland and Romania etc. are the potential countries where diplomatic efforts are underway in order to get the maximum share of jobs for Pakistani workforce.
- The campaign has been launched against illegal Overseas Job Advertisements in close coordination with newspapers, FIA, PTA and other relevant departments.
- Pursuing linkage of Registration Portal with Overseas Employers and Destination countries (Qatar, KSA and UAE).
- Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment started uploading foreign jobs on its website to facilitate intending emigrants.
- To retrieve the date of returnee migrants, Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment has entered into/signed an MOU with Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) for accessing the data on returning migrants from FIA database.
- Pursuing establishment of 04 New Protectorate Offices (D.G.Khan, Abbottabad, Sukkur, Sialkot)

Women Empowerment and Gender Development

Women constitute 48.4 percent of the country's population. Empowerment of women and gender equality is at the foremost agenda of the present government. The contribution of the women to the health and productivity of the whole family and community cannot be denied. The wellbeing and provision of enabling environment for equitable gender participation also ensure improved prospects for the next generation. The SDGs recognizing the importance of empowering women sets Goal 5 that is dedicated to "achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls". The targets of this goal are to end all forms of discrimination; eliminate violence against women and girls in all its manifestations ensure health and reproductive rights: and provide a conducive environment for political, social and economic participation of women.

Government Initiative for Women Empowerment

Following the adoption of the SDGs, the Government initiated dedicated efforts to achieve SDG -5. These efforts began with the collection and reporting of gender-disaggregated data, alongside quota setting for women's employment in the public sector, and the requirement that women must have at least 33 percent representation on the boards of statutory bodies and public sector organizations. A Gender Management Information System was launched

in Punjab, while Sindh developed a Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP). Funds were allocated by both provinces for the establishment of Day Care Centers at workplaces.

Federal and provincial governments have taken a strong stance by introducing gender parity such as the establishment of a toll-free BOLO helpline in Punjab, establishment of women-only police station in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, creation of training and rehabilitation centers in Sindh and across the country. National and Provincial Commission on the Status of Women have been at the forefront of efforts to promote gender equality and women empowerment. The Maternity Benefits Act has been amended at the national and provincial levels. In addition, Domestic Violence and Prevention Act and Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace Acts have also been promulgated. The federal and provincial governments including other civil society stakeholders and organizations remained engaged in promoting gender equality and women empowerment through awareness raising, seminars, workshops and allocation of resources under provincial Annual Development Programmes.

Following initiatives have been taken to empower the women under the Ehsaas Programme:

Kifalat: To achieve the supplementary objective of women empowerment, BISP provides support exclusively through women under Kifalat. Through this Program around 7 million women will get a bank account, under the Prime Minister's "One Woman One Bank Account" initiative, which will pave the way for their formal interaction and each woman will have a bank account linked to her mobile phone.

National Poverty Graduation Initiative (NPGI). This initiative is being rolled out in over 100 districts and will impact 16.28 million people with 50 percent women. The overarching goal of NPGI is to assist the ultra-poor including women in graduating out of poverty on a sustainable basis while improving their overall food security, nutritional status and resilience to climate change.

- **Undergraduate student scholarships:** Aimed at enhancing access to higher education by awarding 50,000 scholarships of Rs 20 billion to undergraduate students from underprivileged families and areas over the next four years and 50 percent of the scholarships are reserved for female students.
- **Support to the marginalized (Tahafuz Window integration):** Provision of safety nets for the vulnerable to protect against shocks by one-time financial assistance against catastrophic events such as assistance to poor widows and legal aid. The PC-I of the initiative has been approved and services are being put in place for the beneficiaries.
- **Women's centers:** Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) is managing 157 Women Empowerment Centers throughout the country for imparting training in various skills to women and to provide them opportunities for suitable employment to alleviate the population living below the poverty line in the country. An MOU has been signed between Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal and Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund for grant of soft loans to 13000 passed-out trainees of Centers enabling them to start their own small business and become independent under the umbrella of Ehsaas Programme.

The Government has taken legislative measures to ensure women's rights as a basic human

right and provision of opportunities for accomplishment of the commitments envisaged in the International Conventions / Commitments. Enforcement of Women’s Property Rights Act, 2020, Zainab Alert, Response & Recovery Act, 2020 and ICT Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2020 has been promulgated for the protection of the rights of women and their disabilities.

The women empowerment through Human Rights initiatives continued during the year. Funds amounting to Rs 142.9 million allocated in PSDP- 2019-20³ to five development schemes of Ministry of Human Rights including Implementation of Action Plan for Human Rights in Pakistan, Institutional strengthening of Ministry of Human Rights, Strengthening of Regional Directorates of Human Rights at Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta, Establishment of Human Rights Information Management System and Human Rights Awareness Programme.

The Centre for Social Entrepreneurship is providing enhanced entrepreneurial opportunities to the unemployed youth; women led entrepreneurs, start-ups and passing out university students having innovative ideas leading to the solutions of the emerging social issues/problems. The seed money grant is being increased by 1 million for promotion of innovative ideas for job creation.

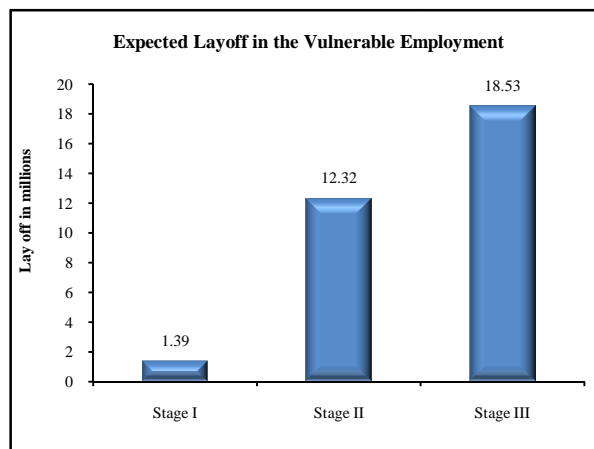
Box-1: Impact of COVID-19 on Labour and Employment

The outbreak of Coronavirus has its adverse socio-economic effects all over the world. The Pandemic is impacting not only the production of goods and services but also consumption and investment. Disruptions to production, initially in Asia, have now spread to supply chains across the world. All businesses, despite of size, are facing serious challenges, especially those in the aviation, tourism and industries, with a real threat of significant declines in revenue and job losses in specific sectors. Following travel bans, border closures and quarantine measures, many workers cannot move to their places of work or carry out their jobs, which have knock-on effects on incomes, particularly for workers employed in the informal sector. Consumers in many economies are unable or reluctant to purchase goods and services. Companies around the globe due to lockdown and low demand have been adopting layoffs/downsizing of their workers to cut their costs in this difficult time.

Initial ILO estimates indicate a rise in global unemployment between 5.3 million and 24.7 million. Likewise, an initial assessment by the World Trade and Tourism Council forecasts a decline in international arrivals of up to 25 percent in 2020, which would put millions of jobs at risk.

In the current scenario of global economic disruption, the possibility of laying off Pakistani workers by foreign employers can’t be overruled.

According to the preliminary estimates conducted by Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), the COVID-19 pandemic can have a negative impact on employment in the country in the last quarter of 2019-20. Initial estimates shows that in case of limited restrictions, about 1.4 million jobs will be lost, which are equal to 2.2% of the employed workforce. In monetary terms, the wage losses will translate into Rs 23.6 billion. Under



³ Public Sector Development Program 2019-20 – Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives, Government of Pakistan

moderate restrictions employment loss could be up to 12.3 million around 20% of the employed labour force and wage loss will be Rs 209.6 billion. In case of a complete shutdown, it is expected that 18.53 million people or 30% of the labour force will be unemployed with Rs 315.0 billion losses. The initial estimates are shown in the graph:

Strategy to tackle COVID-19 Pandemic impact on Labour and Employment

Prime Minister's Emergency Relief Package

The Federal Cabinet approved Rs 1.24 trillion Prime Minister economic relief package to deal with the Corona virus outbreak and its repercussions in Pakistan. The relief package is aimed at providing financial support to the different sectors of economy affected by the economic slowdown unleashed by the pandemic. The Government has allocated Rs 200 billion for the labour class that is severely hit by the pandemic. To support the industrial sector especially the export sector, it is decided to release tax refunds amounting to Rs 100 billion besides deferring interest payments to strengthen the liquidity position of the enterprises. For the small and medium industry and agriculture sector, another amount of Rs 100 billion is set aside with deferred interest payments. Concessional loans shall be extended to the farmers to bring down the input costs for the farmers.

Provincial Relief Packages

The provincial governments have also announced their respective relief packages to mitigate the adverse impact of the pandemic. The Government of Punjab has announced Rs 10 billion relief package for financial support of 2.5 million families of daily-wage earners. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa approved Rs 32 billion stimulus economic package to provide relief to the masses and the business community. It includes Rs 11.4 billion, benefiting 1.9 million deserving families and Rs 5 billion exemptions from taxes for business community. The Sindh Government has announced Corona Emergency Ration Package for which Rs 20 million has been allocated for each district of the province to distribute the food items to the daily wagers.

Package for the Construction Industry

The Government has announced Rs 100 billion package for the construction industry to keep the country afloat amid the Corona virus pandemic. The Construction industry considered the backbone of any economy as it provides enormous employment opportunities to skilled and unskilled workers. The Construction sector also provides stimulus to its allied industries and the economy as a whole. Hence Government in collaboration with provinces is making all efforts to generate economic activity in the country by adopting a strategy of smart lockdown with established SOPs

Council of Common Interests (CCI) Recommendations with regard to Population:

Pakistan is subjected to multiple challenges like many other developing countries. The unplanned and uncontrolled Population is also realized as one of the major problems of this country. According to NIPS's projections the estimated population growth and fertility rate are 1.94 per annum and 3.3 children per woman, respectively. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is 34.2 percent and unmet need for family planning is 17 percent. In Pakistan Maternal Mortality 178/100,000 live births, Infant Mortality rate is 59.5/1000 and Under Five Mortality rate is 82/1000. It is very challenging for Pakistan to ensure resource mobilization in an effective manner to control population growth. The population is now a cross-cutting issue and needs to be dealt with a consolidated strategy encompassing social as well as economic factors.

Pakistan sets an ambitious agenda to ensure universal access to family planning services and to increase the contraceptive prevalence rate to 50 percent by FY2025. The Government is fully committed to accomplish Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by reducing Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR). Efforts have also been made to ensure universal access to reproductive

healthcare services across the country. The CCI has made following recommendations to achieve SDGs related to population and health:

- Establish National & Provincial Task Forces for steering, providing oversight and taking critical decisions to increase the contraceptive prevalence rate, lower fertility rate and reduce population growth rate.
- Ensure universal access to family planning & reproductive healthcare services.
- Federal Government to create a five-year non-lapsable special fund for reducing population growth rate with an annual allocation of Rs 10 billion. The fund shall be set up exclusively from federal resources without any cut from provincial funds.
- Introduce and implement legislation for population growth control.
- Advocate and communicate a national narrative of reducing population growth rate and achieve socio-economic wellbeing for all.
- Introduce curriculum on health, hygiene and population control in the primary, secondary schools, college and universities. Training to be provided to all public & private health care providers on all modern contraceptive methods.
- Ensure Contraceptives Commodity Security.
- Seek support of Ulema.

The recommendations of CCI have been translated into a Draft Action Plan (2019-24) approved by the Federal Task Force under the chair of the President of Pakistan. The action plan helps to evaluate the extent of progress towards international commitments to achieve SDGs related to population and health. The plan for implementation of CCI recommendations aims to:-

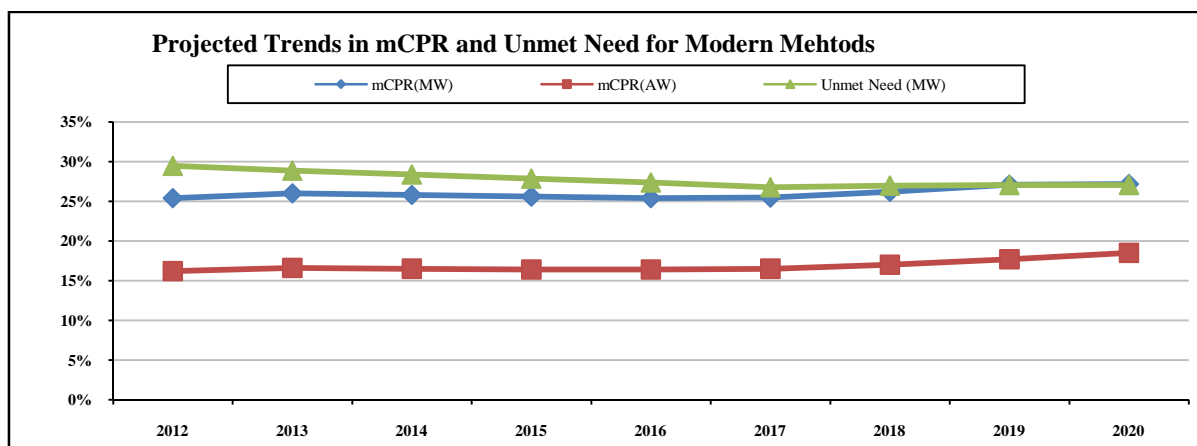
- i) Increase the present Contraceptive Prevalence Rate of 34% to 50% by 2025 and 60% by 2030.
- ii) Reduce the present Total Fertility Rate 3.3 births per woman to 2.8 births by 2025 and 2.2 births per woman by 2030.
- iii) Lower the present Average Population Growth Rate of 2.4% to 1.5% by 2025, and 1.1% by 2030.

Contraceptive Trends in Pakistan

The table shows that there is an increasing trend in adoption of modern contraceptive methods, which will be helpful in controlling the population growth in future. The following increasing trend in projection is shown upto 2020:-

| | Current Estimate for 2019 | Projection to 2020 |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| ● Additional Users of Modern Contraception | 2,115,000 | 2,748,000 |
| ● Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR AW) | 17.7% | 18.5% |
| ● Unmet Need for Modern Contraception (MW) | 27.1% | 27.1% |
| ● Demand Satisfied for Modern Contraception (MW) | 50.0% | 51.0% |

Population, Labour Force and Employment



Contraceptives Commodity Security Working Group (CCSWG)

Contraceptives Commodities Security Working Group (CCSWG) has been established to ensure contraceptives availability, timely procurement, pooled distribution, stock assessment, data availability and lending and borrowing of contraceptive commodities.

PSDP Allocation for Population Welfare Programme

The federal Government has allocated Rs 438.60 million for population welfare Programme for GB and AJK and for population resource centre.

| Sr. No. | Project | PSDP Allocation FY2020 (Rs Million) |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Population Welfare Programme, AJK | 145.758 |
| 2 | Population Welfare Programme, GB | 272.843 |
| 3 | Population Resource Centre | 20.000 |

Source: Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives

Revision and Updating of Curriculum for RTIs

Regional Training Institutes (RTIs) all over Pakistan are responsible for capacity building and training of the health personnel for providing family planning /reproductive health services to the communities. The Training Curriculum used by the RTIs has been revised and updated with technical assistance from the World Health Organization (WHO).

Revision and Updating of Training Package for Facility-based Providers

Health care providers play a vital role in delivering high-quality family planning services with respect and dignity to the people in need. Family planning services require the availability of a range of family planning modern methods, existence of logistics system to ensure a sustainable supply of Family Planning commodities, method-specific counseling and trained providers with necessary technical skills to deliver FP service. Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination with WHO technical support has updated Training Package on family planning to strengthen the family planning services.

Manual of Standards on Population Welfare

The Government has planned to set baseline minimum level criteria for establishment of Family Welfare Centers (FWCs), Reproductive Health Centers (RHS), Mobile Service Units

(MSU), ToR's for Lady Health Workers and Village based Family Planning Workers and other regulatory mechanism on population. This mechanism will ensure standardization of basic facilities, so that population welfare facilities may be uniformly extended to potential clients.

Population Resource Center

Population Resource Centre for analysis of demographic data and for facilitating evidence guided policy making has been envisioned by the Planning Commission. The centre is proposed to be working in collaboration with concerned stakeholders including Provincial population and health departments, National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS), Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) and other development partners etc.

Way Forward

Pakistan has been blessed with unprecedented youth human resources. This young population has tremendous energy and talent and the present Government is making sincere efforts to provide them proper avenues for the positive utilization of their energies. Most importantly, Kamyab Jawan Programme launched by the Government is helping the youth to enhance their skills which will play a pivotal role in the socio-economic reconstruction of the society. Besides these, the Government is urged to invest in youth empowerment and education for the development of the country.
