

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Statements of Commitment to the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty

General section

1. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan hereby voluntarily *joins the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty* and states its dedication to pursue the Alliance's mission, objectives and principles, as *expressed* in the Global Alliance's Terms of Reference and Governance Framework, and to collaborate with other members to achieve lasting solutions to poverty and hunger worldwide, as expressed below.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

2. *Recognizes* that hunger and malnutrition are the perverse manifestations of persistent, structural poverty and inequality, and recognizes the need to end poverty and hunger in all their forms and dimensions and to fully and effectively implement the 2030 Agenda.
3. *Acknowledges* the alarming growth in the number of people facing food insecurity and poverty in recent years, noting that, despite all significant past and current efforts, the world is not on track to meet SDG 1 and 2 targets, inequality is also on the rise (SDG 10), and a significant increase in collective ambition, as well as improvement in collective alignment and coordination for the fight against hunger and poverty, is urgently needed.
4. To that effect, *endorses* the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty and its mission to *support and accelerate efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty (SDGs 1 and 2) while reducing inequalities (SDG 10), contributing to revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development (SDG 17) and to the achievement of other interlinked SDGs, and championing sustainable, inclusive and just transitions.*
5. *Notes* that it is crucial for the world to unite behind large-scale, integrated approaches combining international, regional, national, and local levels, that recognize the interconnected nature of challenges and solutions to hunger and poverty and pair social protection with access to goods and services that can help the poor and vulnerable populations to overcome structural barriers and drive responsible investment in their productive capacity. These complementary services include but are not limited to interventions for poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, early childhood support, education and skills development, employment services, health and care services, as well as family farmers and smallholders' access to finance, extension services, research and/or agricultural inputs, in line with international commitments and obligations.
6. *Particularly recognizes* the high value and positive impact of quality implementation of national and local country-owned, inclusive policy instruments and programmes, focused on the poorest and most vulnerable, in the fields of poverty reduction, social protection, food security and nutrition, gender equality, decent work in the agri-food sector,

skills development, family farming and smallholder agriculture, food systems transformation, health and care services and resilience building.

7. Also *acknowledges* the Global Alliance’s reference basket of such policies as a collectively built, ongoing collection of examples with robust evidence to reduce hunger and poverty, and as a useful basis to guide joint action and increase alignment of the international community at country level. This acknowledgement is applicable to the policy basket approach as a general guide to action and does not imply endorsement of any specific policy instrument or programme contained in the basket.
8. Therefore, by joining the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, *commits* to do its best efforts, in its own field of action, and according to its own mandate, capacities, priorities, preferences, procedures, and legal arrangements and framework, to support the implementation of policy instruments and programmes at country level as appropriate, including by the promotion of shared learning and the mobilization of resources, public and private, at scale.

In particular:

Domestic policy implementation commitments

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan acknowledges its role in the national-level implementation of policies and programmes against hunger and poverty, as well as for providing guidance and support to sub-national level policies and programmes.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

Commits to make its best efforts to implement, improve, and/or scale-up the implementation of policy instruments and programmes from among those contained in the Global Alliance’s policy basket in our national context. These policy instruments and programme suggestions would be adapted to the specific conditions, realities and opportunities presented in our country.

In particular, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan commits to implement, improve, or scale-up the implementation of the following policy instruments or programmes, referenced in the Global Alliance’s reference basket:

Integrated Programmes (IP):

Under the URAAN Pakistan framework, the 5Es National Economic Transformation Plan (2024–2029) serves as a pivotal roadmap to uplift the quality of life for all Pakistanis, especially the poor and disadvantaged population, by translating ambition into implementable action across Equity, Energy, Environment, Exports, and E-Pakistan. The Plan embeds well-defined and evidence-based policy instruments that not only stimulate economic growth but also combat poverty and hunger aligning with SDGs 1 (No Poverty) and 2 (Zero Hunger).

By prioritizing Equity, the Plan supports the expansion of social protection coverage, strengthens the right to adequate food, and enhances access to essential services like health, education, WASH, and housing, particularly for smallholder farmers, women, and disadvantaged populations. Its Energy and Environment pillars

promote affordable and sustainable energy, and climate resilience, tackling challenges of water scarcity and food insecurity.

Moreover, URAAN's design ensures gender-responsive budgeting, integrated support for malnutrition prevention, and the development of adaptive infrastructure to mitigate shocks from floods, droughts, and other climate risks. Through digitally enabled governance under E-Pakistan, and Export-led recovery strategies, the Plan becomes a replicable, inclusive, and transformative model—rooted in social justice, operational feasibility, and national resilience.

Social Protection Programme:

Poverty Graduation of Extremely Poor and Flood Affected Households (PGEP) is a programme aimed at assisting the extremely poor in graduating out of poverty on a sustainable basis; simultaneously improving their overall food security, nutritional status, and resilience to climate change. The poverty graduation approach in the PGEP combines elements of two distinct approaches — livelihoods development and financial inclusion. Under the Programme, 160,866 households shall be provided with productive livelihood assets in 25 districts of Pakistan. Interest Free Loans shall also be provided to 55,539 assets beneficiaries.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is committed to the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP). Under the BISP, the Government is making unconditional cash transfers benefitting 10 million poor households annually.

Additionally, the Government is providing conditional nutrition support for 3 million mothers and newborns during the critical first 1000 days to prevent stunting and conditional education stipends for 11.6 million poor children up to Grade 12.

Commits to observe good practices throughout the implementation of such policy instruments and programmes, including maintaining effective governance, seeking avenues for domestic resource mobilization for funding such programs and providing for appropriate monitoring and evaluation, with adaptation and learning based on social involvement and consultation, local stakeholder engagement, minimizing negative impacts and seeking to adequately manage policy trade-offs.

Policy cooperation and support commitments

Commits to, within its capacities, share its own learnings and otherwise provide appropriate help and support, within its means, to other Global Alliance member countries to implement, improve, or scale-up the implementation of policies and programmes referenced in the Alliance's basket.

Knowledge support commitments

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

Commits to make its best efforts to co-create and provide technical assistance, capacity building and strengthening, training and/or knowledge-sharing on voluntary

and mutually agreed terms in response to requests by Global Alliance member countries that choose to implement policy instruments and programmes in the Alliance's policy basket that are compatible with its areas of expertise.

Commits to make its best efforts to improve the alignment of its actions, including through the Global Alliance's coordination mechanisms, leveraging, and partnering with other actors to better support large scale, country-owned implementation of policies and programmes in the reference basket by Global Alliance member countries, aiming at enhancing country-level outcomes.

Commits to collaborate with other Alliance members to develop innovative solutions and share good practices in learning and knowledge exchange and dissemination on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, data collection and analysis, including by leveraging existing local, national, and international knowledge networks, coalitions, communities and other fora related to aspects relevant to the fight against hunger and poverty.

General acknowledgments

Recognizes the possibility to, including through the mechanisms available to Global Alliance members, coordinate, partner with and/or seek support from the Global Alliance's other members, within their respective capacities, availability, and fields of activity, to carry out the present commitments with greater effectiveness.

While recognizing that the above commitments are voluntary and non-legally binding, being subject to and carried out under its own capacities, regulations, priorities, and modalities, as well as to the availability of appropriate resourcing, *strives* to seriously consider, as appropriate, and according to its own legal frameworks and governance process, to review its procedures and priorities as found necessary to better deliver on the present commitments, enhance synergies and joint efforts with other entities and initiatives, and improve outcomes on the collective fight against hunger and poverty.