

GENDER MONITORING MATRIX

Activities	Indicators / Targets	Responsibilities	Timeframe
Outcome: Adverse socio-economic effects of the crisis mitigated, and resilience of poor, and vulnerable groups enhanced.	a. By June 2024, number of female heads of poor families that have received unconditional cash transfers have increased by 15%. (June 2022 baseline: 7.8 million) (OP1.1, 1.1.3, 2.5)	MOF, BISP	June 2024
Output Area 1: Increased social protection measures implemented			
1.1 Additional income support for women	1.1 By June 2023, unconditional cash transfers are provided to an additional 1 million female heads of poor families, with total female beneficiaries reaching 9 million. ^a (June 2022 baseline: total beneficiaries: 7.8 million households) (OP1.1, 1.1.3, 2.5.4, 3.2)	MOF, BISP	June 2023
1.2 Additional scholarships to support women's higher education	1.2 By June 2023, an additional 10,000 students are provided BISP undergraduate scholarships, of which at least 50% students are female. (June 2022 baseline: NA) OP 1.1, 1.1.3, 2.5.4)	BISP, HEC	
1.3 Extended nutritional support for pregnant and lactating women and children under 2 years	1.3 By June 2023, conditional cash transfer for health and nutrition are extended to 159 districts nationwide for pregnant and lactating mothers and children under two years of age. (June 2022 baseline: coverage restricted to 14 districts) (OP 1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 2.5.4)	BISP	
Output Area 3: Enhanced support for business implemented			
3.1 Support to women-owned SMEs	3.1 By June 2023, commercial banks disburse loans worth PRs45 billion under the government's employment and entrepreneurship schemes to companies, of which at least 15% are led by women ^b (March 2022 baseline: PRs25 billion, 11.6% companies led by women) (OP 2.1.3)	SBP	June 2023

BISP = Benazir Income Support Programme, HEC = Higher Education Commission, MOF = Ministry of Finance, NA = not applicable, OP = operational priority, PRs = Pakistan rupees, SBP = State Bank of Pakistan, SME = small and medium-sized enterprise.

^a Poor households are identified through the National Socio-Economic Registry, that is, a household is defined as "people living and dining together." Hence, a single household may comprise multiple families (nuclear families). But BISP defines "family" as having an "ever-married woman" in the household, i.e., a married woman with or without children, or a widow or divorcée with or without children. Hence, while eligibility is based on households, benefits are paid to all ever-married women in the identified poor households.

^b Women-led companies are defined as companies with a female founder and/or at least one female co-founder and/or a female Chief Executive Office.

Source: Asian Development Bank.