



**Sustainable
Development Goals**

Citizens' Voices on Voluntary National Review & Status of SDGs in Pakistan

March 2019



Working together
on Sustainable
Development
Goals (SDGs)



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Established in 2014, is an alliance of 83 national level NGOs/Networks working together on developmental and rights based approaches to address issues in governance and accountability across the country especially in the implementation of SDGs. The alliance is led by AwazCDS-Pakistan and is governed by elected national and provincial executive committees at national and provincial level. PDA is part of various national, regional and global alliances and forums including Asia Development Alliance(ADA), Asia CSOs Partnership for Sustainable Development (APSD), Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD), Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) and Transparency Accountability and Partnerships-TAP Network etc. For more information please visit: www.pda.net.pk

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About VSO:

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) International is the world's leading independent international development organisation that utilizes volunteers to deliver high impact development projects. VSO currently has 821 staff working in 23 countries across Africa, Asia and the Pacific and an operating budget of over £76 million. Since our founding in 1958, VSO volunteers of 94 nationalities have worked in over 90 countries. We recruit highly skilled and specialized international volunteer experts through our nine global recruitment hubs.

VSO has been working in Pakistan since 1987, during these three decades VSO has engaged the skills and expertise of 300 international volunteers and 1,222 national and community volunteers to support livelihood, education, participation and governance and youth initiatives. The volunteers engaged are sector specialists and VSO was able to place them with a diverse range of over 70 partner organisations across Pakistan. VSO works across 6 districts in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), the Sindh and Punjab provinces of Pakistan.

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Citizens' Led Mechanism for Voluntary National Review (VNR) of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Pakistan

Process & Findings of Stakeholders Consultations in 42 Districts across Pakistan
including Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Conducted by



Coordinated by



Supported by



Acronyms

AWAZCDS/PDA	Awaz-Centre for Development Services/Pakistan Development Allianc
ADP	Annual Development Plan
AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
AKRSP	Agha Khan Rural Support Program
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
BCCI	Balochistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BoS	Bureau of Statistics
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCIs	Chamber of Commerce and Industries
CPEC	China Pakistan Economic Corridor
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CG	Core Group
CRM	Child Rights Movement
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCs	District Commissioners
DDRCs	District Disaster Risk Reduction Committees
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DAEs	District Education Authorities
DEOs	District Education Officers
DHR	Directorate Human Rights
DIC	District Implementation Committee
DPI	Director Public Instructions
DPO	District Partner Organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EOBI	Employees Old Age Benefit Institute
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FC	Frontier Corps
FCU	Forman Christian University
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FIR	First Information Report
FPAP	Family Planning Association of Pakistan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GCU	Government College University
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GoKP	Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
GoS	Government of Sindh
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
HDI	Human Development Index
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
IEC	Information Education Communication
IG	Inspector General
INGOs	International Non-Government Organizations
IRI	International Resources Incorporated
ITU	Information Technology University
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KPCSW	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Commission On the Status of Women
LCAP	Local Council Association of Pakistan
LG	Local Government
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MLA	Member Legislative Assembly
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding



NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAVTEC	National Vocational & Technical Education Commission
NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
NCHR	National Commission for Human Rights
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEC	National Economic Council
NFC	National Finance Commission
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NOCs	Non Objection Certificates
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
NTS	National Testing Service
OP III	One Programme III
OGP	Open Government Partnership
PC-1	Project Cycle I
PCSW	Punjab Commission on the Status of Women
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PSDP	Public sector development plan
PMSDGP	Prime Minister Sustainable Development Goals Programme
PTM	Parent Teacher Meeting
PIC	Punjab Information Commission
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PHF	Pakistan Humanitarian forum
PCCI	Peshawar Chamber of Commerce & Industries
PIOs	Public Information Officers
PTC	Provincial Technical Committees
PTV	Pakistan Television
PIPS	Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Services
PATA	Provincially Administered Tribal Areas
P & D Department	Planning and Development Department
PC	Planning Commission
PCQE	Pakistan Coalition for Quality Education
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RTI	Right to Information
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDG UNIT	Sustainable Development Goals Unit
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SDU	Sustainable Development Unit
SECP	Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan
SEDA	Social & Economic Development Associates
SMCs	School Management Committees
SP	Superintend Police
SSD	Society for Sustainable Development
SSDs	Strategy for Sustainable Development
SCSW	Sindh Commission On the Status of Women
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solution Network
SME	Small Medium Enterprises
SW	Social Welfare
TAP NETWORK	Transparency Accountability Partnership Network
TGs	Trans Genders
TVETA	Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UCLG	United Council of Local Governments
UN	United Nations
UCLG	United Council of Local Governments
UN	United Nations
UNECOSOC	United Nation's Economic & Social Council
UNGA	United Nation's General Assembly
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UC	Union Council
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
UNAI	UN Academic Impact
UNHLPF	United Nations High Level Political Forum
VSO	Voluntary Services Overseas
VNR	Voluntary National Review
VAW	Violence Against Women
WCCIs	Women Chamber of Commerce & Industries
WD	Women Department
YP	Youth Parliament
ZTB	Zarai Taraqiati Bank



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Preface

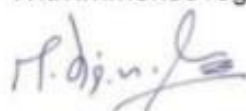
Pakistan is a country where democratic governance, culture, values and practices are still weak due to its geo-political situation and economic vulnerabilities. War against terrorism, subsequent natural calamities like earthquake in 2005 and country wide floods in 2010, 2012 and 2014 further provoked the socio-economic and political challenges. Therefore the attentions towards collective and inclusive decision making, increased transparency, rule of law and access to justice, protection of fundamental freedoms, empowering citizens & civic spaces, strengthening local governance, combating religious extremism, ensuring access to information and peaceful societies remained under stress despite continuous efforts of the subsequent governments. Consequently, combating inequalities, ending gender based violence, early child and forced marriages, child abuse, rising poverty and hunger, provision of basic social amenities and decent working environment and economic growth opportunities have further aggravated. Under such circumstances the new government that took over in August 2018 decided to present the Voluntary National Review of SDGs and initiated the participatory consultative process at national and provincial level in October 2019. However, the focus remained on figuring out the processes to achieve SDGs instead of measuring progress.

In the meanwhile, AwazCDS/Pakistan Development Alliance and Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) agreed to conduct stakeholders' consultations at district level to collect Citizens' Voices from the grassroots to contribute in the National VNR process and report. The voices collected by AwazCDS/ Pakistan Development Alliance member organizations from 42 districts were also shared with concerned government authorities. The government acknowledged our efforts in the national VNR report as well as in the official statement of Pakistan Resident Mission at UNESCAP regional forum held at Bangkok in March 2019. However, the real voices and key findings of this long, comprehensive, inclusive and meaningfully done exercise, require more attentions of all the concerned stakeholders. Therefore, we are sharing the findings and key recommendations of citizens' led monitoring carried out to review the progress made to achieve SDGs with you and all other related stakeholders on behalf of civil society of Pakistan.

It gives me immense pleasure to present you this comprehensive report titled Citizens' Voices on Voluntary National Review and Status of SDGs in Pakistan 2019. The report shares the diverse opinion of people and related stakeholders regarding progress on the implementation of SDGs. Some views are much critical that includes the lack of ownership by the governments, inefficiencies and the dominance of non-democratic forces over strategic level decisions making negatively affected the implementation of SDGs agenda. Furthermore, unreliable data used as baselines weakened the legitimacy of the proposed framework and SDGs implementation processes. The report is primarily limited to only six priority SDGs (4,8,10,13,16 & 17) as set forth by UNHLPF for the voluntary national review for the year 2019. Above than all, the report shares the real grassroots voices and results of first ever citizens' led monitoring mechanism to assess the status of SDGs, adopted by the CSOs independently under aegis of AwazCDS/ Pakistan Development Alliance. The process and findings of this report sets the way forward for more innovative actions in future for measuring the progress on SDG.

We really look forward to have your feedback and support in this respect. Please do not hesitate to contact us at info@awazcads.org.pk

With immense regards



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We also appreciate the time and guidance of **Mr. Ali Kemal**, Economic Policy Advisor SDG Support Unit at Planning Commission of Pakistan.

We also wholeheartedly appreciate **Mr. Abdulwahid**, Director Social Welfare Department, AJ & K and **Mr. Khalid Naeem**, Ex- Director General Special Education Department Islamabad for their time, efforts and facilitation in reaching out to stakeholders in the districts of Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

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Our all out appreciations are for executives and volunteers of provincial and district partner organizations (**Annexure-VII**) who have organized the provincial trainings and district level stakeholders' consultations.

We really appreciate **Mr. Ali Husnain Gillani** (SDG Unit AJ&K), **Ms. Najma Farman & Mr. Zaheer Abbas** (SDG Unit Gilgit Baltistan), **Mr. Mujeeb ur Rehman** (Planning & Development Department, Balochistan), **Mr. Ali Raza** (SDG Unit Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), **Mr. Ali Zafar** (SDG Unit Punjab) for their thoughtful reviews and feedback on this report.

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Our deepest appreciations are for those civil society leaders who have taken time to pen down their perspectives and recommendations for citizens' VNR report on behalf of their constituencies.



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Finally, all our appreciations are for VSO Pakistan and UK Aid as without their technical and financial support the whole intervention would not have been possible

Thanks and regards

On behalf of Pakistan Development Alliance

Zia ur Rehman

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Messages & Reviews

Mr. Hashim Bilal
Country Director,
Voluntary Service Overseas –VSO-Pakistan

The 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development Goal becomes the heart of VSO's work across the world. In Pakistan, Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) with intellectual and relational support of its partners AwazCDS, Pakistan Development Alliance (PDA) and volunteers are working closely with the Planning and Development Commission of Government of Pakistan to achieve the goal of sustainable peace, prosperity, social inclusion, and equality. Government in collaboration with participation of range of stakeholder had adopted SDGs in Pakistan and had developed implementation frame with localized target and indicators.



Government of Pakistan is committed to present its first ever Voluntary National Review (VNR) for SDGs process and implementation in June 2019. The purpose of this VNR is to observe the process by which countries take stock of initiatives taken by government as well as assess progress and shortcomings in implementation of SDGs targets and indicators. The government also announced that citizen's 'Voices report' of VNR process would also be welcome for a consolidated Pakistan VNR report. VSO with its volunteers through partnered with AwazCDS and Pakistan Development Alliance (PDA) supported the Planning Commission of Pakistan in conducting a Citizen-led Monitoring (CLM, which is a mechanism for the promotion of active citizenship amongst youth and other primary actors to support good governance and improved outcomes for the most marginalized peoples. It allows citizens to take control of their own evidence and information and use it to exert influence over institutions that affect their lives. It therefore is a demand driven process where citizens track and monitor aspects of state and institutional performance and use that evidence to claim rights and demand change).

As part of this process consultations were conducted by AwazCDS and Pakistan Development Alliance in 42 districts adopting VSO's social accountability framework and volunteering model to engage the range of volunteers of all provinces and regions of Pakistan. The process helped to expand the VNR at the local level and capture key findings which would not only add value to Pakistan's VNR report but set foundations for further engagement. This collaborative report will be presented to HLPF as a Citizens' Voices on National Volunteer Review and Status of SDGs in Pakistan.

Through our volunteering approach, the citizen lead monitoring (CLM) aimed to reach all segments of society including CSOs, women, youth and elderly people, socially excluded groups like Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), minorities and transgender communities at local level and gather inputs for VNR report to make it more inclusive and add voices from the districts. The consultative process adopted for VNR formulated recommendations around Awareness raising on SDGs and related themes, Law/policies for the implementation of SDGs, Institutional mechanisms for SDGs, Structure, role and responsibilities, Financial strategies for SDGs, Key interventions on SDGs i.e. model district, success models, best practices, Challenges in the implementation of SDGs & way forward and monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms for SDGs. This process has clarified the roles of CSOs and their partnerships for the implementation and review of SDGs.

The findings from the VNR specifically the district-level consultations present key action points not only for VSO but also for AwazCDS and Pakistan Development Alliance to build on their programs but will also act as guiding document for government to develop their plan of



action for implementation of SDGs. We at VSO together with our partner AwazCDS and volunteers have already started working on findings. We and our partner AwazCDS-Pakistan have started the process of awareness by translating SDG goals, associated targets and indicators in Urdu and an easy-to-use booklet to make it easy for people across the country to understand SDGs and commitment of Government of Pakistan. It gives me immense pleasure to write this message today as we have fulfilled our commitment to support government authorities to successfully conduct the VNR process in Pakistan. We aim to continue our efforts to provide support to Planning and Development Commission of Pakistan for achievement of SDGs in Pakistan.

VSO appreciates and recognize the efforts & support provided by Planning and Development Commission of Pakistan, AwazCDS, PDA and volunteers as without their consistent support, commitment and hard work the process of VNR could not be accomplished.



Syed Ali Husnain Gillani □
SDGs Coordinator
Planning & Development Department
Azad Jammu & Kashmir

Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K) has an area of 13,297 square kilometers and the population is 4.05 million; however, the population density of AJ&K is high i.e. 304 persons per square km. AJ&K lies on the Himalayan belt, with the northern districts having a mountainous terrain and the southern districts constituting plains. In AJ&K, 17.37 percent of the population lives in urban areas whereas 82.63 percent lives in rural areas, with a majority depending upon off-farm employment for income. The reason for low income generation through farming include small land holdings, scarcity of cultivatable land and low productivity of mountain ecosystems. AJ&K's economy is based on subsistence agriculture, livestock rearing, tourism, small/cottage industry and hydro power. Furthermore, remittances play a significant role in the economy of the State. The Government of AJ&K is committed to capitalizing on the viability of tourism, agriculture and small and medium industry sectors in the region, in light of the principles and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

AJ&K plays an important role in the geography and economy of Pakistan. As a source of three major rivers, Neelum, Jehlum and Poonch, and numerous other streams, it is critical for water resources and generation of hydropower in Pakistan. Moreover, AJ&K has abundant resources in the form of forests, mountains and freshwater ecosystems which have boosted tourism in the region and provided a direct or indirect source of employment to 22 percent of the population. Besides such natural resources, AJ&K also has high quality human resources in the form of an educated population with a literacy rate of 76.6 percent and emerging university and research centers. Furthermore, the peaceful law and order situation in major cities of AJ&K provides an opportunity for private investment, which can further contribute to the socioeconomic development of the State.

The Azad Government of the State of Jammu & Kashmir (GoAJ&K) approach to development is similar to that currently adopted in Pakistan; it aims to enhance economic growth while trying to improve human well-being through achievement of SDGs.

The current landscape, demographic strengths, environment and governance system of AJ&K provides an excellent opportunity for the implementation of SDGs. There has been an increase in development spending in recent years and new policies are being developed for multiple sectors to ensure coherence with the SDGs. Additionally, there is increased awareness about the importance of environment and sustainability amongst the public and demand for improved economic and social outlooks.

However, AJ&K does recognize the challenges that exist for SDGs implementation. In order to truly achieve the goals and targets set out by the SDGs, AJ&K would need to drastically increase cooperation between line departments, move towards institutionalized data collection, develop a strong monitoring and evaluation system and re-align finances keeping in view new challenges and development priorities. It would also need to collaborate with the private sector, civil society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), development partners and other international agencies to implement Agenda 2030, in order to ensure holistic development and avoid duplication

The AwazCDS report shares the opinion of some of representatives from CSOs, media, disables, NGOs, Youth, academia and Government departments from four districts in AJ&K regarding implementation of SDGs in AJ&K. It is agreed that in districts of AJ&K, people need more awareness on SDGs and Government of AJ&K has already working on SDGs awareness and advocacy at district level. AJ&K SDGs Framework is being developed with the consultation of all stakeholders which would cover the districts as well. The AwazCDS report is very important to know about the views of general public on SDGs and consider those by GoAJ&K for further necessary action.



Mujeeb Ur Rehman
Additional Secretary
Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan

Historically all great civilizations have struggled for resources in strive to develop the regions they controlled. That lead to conflicts of all sorts between regions and countries. But from pre-historic to current era, global understanding is emerging gradually that mutual dependence and support amongst nations against poverty and deprivation, economy and well being, education and research, sanitation and health, openness and equal opportunity and inclusive participation will lead to global peace, prosperity and saving planet from the destruction.

The world through the forum of United Nations, has agreed on global development agenda by the name of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – also called the development agenda of 2030. The SDGs are the follow up of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that had earlier been set and agreed by almost all the member countries of the UN. SDGs, having lessons learnt from MDGs, has set goals (17) and targets (259). Besides, it had also been agreed that each member country, including Pakistan, would present its performance review for achieved targets and peer learning in shape of Voluntary National Review (VNR) reports at a High Level Political Forum (HLPF). A report thus is being prepared for Pakistan including Balochistan through an extensive engagement process which is at the advance stages of finality.

The exercise carried out in this regard by AwazCDS / Pakistan Development Alliance and other partners for preparation of voluntary national review report from 42 districts across Pakistan has become very insightful and self evaluating critic for policy makers in term of issues facing effective implementation of SDGs and applying customized approaches to overcome issues. Besides, it will help understand as to what other factors and short comings are at play that can hamper or create enabling environment altogether for pushing the agenda of development ahead.

The exercise carried out in Balochistan in districts of Quetta, Gwadar, Dera Bugti, Sibi, Barkhan, Killa Abdullah and Loralai for specified targets of SDGs has revealed key challenges at micro level mostly and prospects of Balochistan. However, due the limitation of exercise, some other macro level implied factors, which are otherwise missed. Some other points for policy making are important to be discussed and highlighted. Therefore, based on the learnings from MDGs and keeping in view the peculiarities of the province, some additional areas are also being underscored underpinning the challenges and the thrust for enhanced commitment of the federal and provincial governments:

External Factors Affecting the Pace of Development in Province

Like other regions of the continent, Balochistan is no exception to external factors that is badly affecting the pace of human development and growth of economy. These factors are summarized as under:

- a) Global warming causing draughts and flash floods that has affected the mainstay of the economy of Balochistan which is agriculture and livestock. Besides, a public thrust was created for building of reservoirs and water retention structures that consumed much of resources of the government;
- b) Wave of terrorism from the last two decades has caused brain drain from province and restricted people mobility across districts. This in turn has hampered service delivery, fled of skilled force, reversing construction industry, shyness of local investment and growth of of economy;
- c) Coping of law & order and peace and security, consumed not only heavy resources of the government but also it struggled to maintain its writ in the far flung areas of the province. This struggle lead distortion of focus of government from growth of economy and development of institutional delivery;



Mismatch between Area and Availability of Resources

Balochistan as a province has always struggled with deficiency of resources in terms of the area which is half of Pakistan and availability of resources. After NFC award though situation has got better relatively, yet the need of infrastructure to develop, bring social indicators at par with that of national figures, develop human resource and develop growth sectors like mining, fishing and agriculture etc. requires huge funding on the part of the government. The situation over all has always challenged the improvement of human development and for that matter the indicators of MDGs and most likely the SDGs as well.

Regulatory Frameworks

Another area that can potentially cause the achievement of SDGs challenging, is the overall regulatory regime and framework. The government has to set its directions, focus its agenda, allocate resources and pursue. The priority of government is always reflected in its policies, strategies and action plans. For SDGs though a specialized unit in all provinces have been established, yet in spite of lapse of almost 4 years since our commitment for SDGs, the sector plans and other policies of the government are yet to witness any progress in this regard let alone resource allocation and implementation.

Diversity of Indicators of District Development and cultural context

Another unique feature of the province of Balochistan is its diversity of development and cultural context. The indicators of social and economic development are very diverse. Similarly, the cultural context for openness to growth and women participation is very different from district to district. This implies equitable treatment based on the backwardness, poverty, lack of infrastructure, social indicators and others. Provincial Finance Commission or similar arrangements is also missing which could bring at par the districts lagging behind. In the absence of such treatment the achievement of SDGs in most out of focus districts would remain a challenge.

Extreme Poverty

The multi-dimensional poverty index has revealed that 71% of population of Balochistan is under abject poverty. This strata of society unfortunately is not under any effective cover of social safety network or social protection programme. Benazir Income Support Programme too has very limited coverage. Thus, literally a major portion of the population which is struggling to keep their hands and mouth meet will not at all be able to participate in the march toward development. They are unable to educate their children, diversify their means of income or benefit from other social services that could help them move upward. In such state of affair achieving SDGs would remain a challenge.

Human Resource Development

Balochistan is also faced with the challenge of low literacy, out of school children, huge bulge of unemployed youth and lack of employment and livelihood opportunities. Low access to education has left unattended more than a million children out of school. In absence of accelerated literacy programme or non formal education, the traditional approach of schooling through public sector is not possible in many decades to come. Similarly, 1.4 million youth is reported to be unemployed due to lack of opportunities. Non existence of manufacturing, services or private sector make it very difficult for public sector to accommodate such a huge number of youth for jobs. On the contrary, the youth is not skilled for any trade of local or international labor market. So the ever increasing number of children and youth each will future stress the development agenda of the government as they are fed, shed and employed. This looming challenge will affect achieving SDG for sure.

Local Governments and its Unexploited Efficacy

Balochistan is a vast province. Where mobility and access of government machinery is under stress for obvious reasons. On the other many of the goals of the SDGs world wide falls under the services of the local government and are being dealt by it. Balohcistan too has focused local governments for many municipal services. But the kind fiscal space and financial responsibility that is required is still under question. Their many flaws pointed out in the act. Financial resources placed at the disposal of the local governments are not sufficient to create any impact.



Use of IT Solutions

The world has found a key in the delivery of many services in IT related solutions. The communication gap between the government and its subjects has lessened. Most of the services are now being delivered through cyber world along with its effective monitoring. But in case of Balochistan situation is totally reverse. Only half of the province is under energy cover. Only half of the province is literate, let alone IT literacy. Use of IT thus is again a distant possibility.

Localization of SDGs goals and targets with Incentivization

Another area that can help achieve targets of the SDGs is changing the context and pretext of the goals at micro-level. The targets may be contextualized or localized and de-bundled even further to small socially oriented achievable milestones to be achieved by the local government will greatly help generate synergy amongst various targets of the SDGs. The achievements could be further incentivized for achievements by the local governments with the commitments of more resources.

Political Instability and weak Coalition Governments

Another unique feature and peculiarity of Balochistan is the instable political government or weak coalitions. Due the geography and demography of the province it is almost impossible to have one party government. This scenario always leads to formulation of coalition government. In coalition governments it becomes difficult to take strong political decisions thus leading to weak governance. And lack of strong governance leads to weak service delivery and trust deficit between stated and citizen. In the near future the scenario is likely to prevail causing challenge for achievement of SDGs effectively.

Conclusion

Balochistan is a province which presents itself with challenges and prospects. The untapped resources and available human resource with limited population if dealt with proper planning can change the landscape of the country even. The change agents of the province have to materialize the modalities of best international practices and learning from countries in similar context if we are to proceed toward prosperity and development. The government is very keen to achieve SDGs as compared to MDGs — both considering it as important for the fulfillment of international commitment as well as for the human development of people of Balochistan.



Ms. Najma Farman
Director SDGs Unit
Planning & Development Board
Gilgit Baltistan

The Government of Gilgit-Baltistan has also adopted the 2030 agenda in its development frameworks including ADP and other sectoral plans and strategies. The Annual Development Plan of Gilgit-Baltistan has also been synchronized with SDGs to facilitate implementation on SDGs. Keeping in view the status of economic and social indicators, the sectoral budgets have been enhanced to address the specific needs. Given needs of social sector indicators like health and education, the fiscal allocations have been enhanced to social sectors. A Parliamentary Task Force (PTF) has been established with representation of one member from each district and with 30% women parliamentarian members to keep track of SDGs implementation in GB. The PTF is mandated to identify the legal issues in implementation of SDG related interventions and initiate legislation process in this regard. To address the financial challenges, GoGB has allocated 2.54 billion PKR in ADP 2018/19 for SDGs implementation in GB.

Keeping in view the critical role of the line departments, focal persons have been notified in each department. In the next phase, focal persons will be notified at district level for smooth coordination and implementation of SDGs in each district. To provide technical input on SDGs goals, thematic committees on various subjects are also in process. To align the budgetary allocations with the SDG, Mapping of financial resources including ADP 2018-19 and PSDP has been completed which will help better alignment of budget with SDGs.

A first ever National Voluntary Report (VNR) for GB was developed in consultation with line department, Civil Society Organizations, media and academia. Moreover, a citizen's led consultation for VNR by the leading civil society organizations was also arranged to get the view of grassroots communities on implementation status of SDG in GB. This consultation provided a platform to many stakeholders including the differently-abled person, youth and women groups as well. The report of AwazCDS is comprehensive covering wide ranges themes. The participation of various groups in stakeholders' consultations particularly women, youth and person with disabilities is also impressive.



Khyber Pakhtunkhwa SDG Unit
Planning & Development Department
Peshawar

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) spells out the development agenda till 2030 with a slogan of leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first while covering the dimensions of people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership for achieving the seventeen goals and 169 targets.

Following are few recommendations for attainment of such a broad based and ambitious agenda:

- Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has taken various steps including establishment of i) oversight and coordination mechanism at Provincial Assembly through notification of Task Force ii) SDGs Support Unit at Planning & Development Department iii) Focal Persons' Committees of Government Departments and Development Partners and iv) District level SDGs Advisory Committees. There is a need to build on these structures for effective implementation of programs/interventions to achieve SDGs indicators till 2030
- It requires the involvement of all stakeholders from national level to the lowest administrative Units i.e. Village/ Neighborhood Councils and from household level to individual level along with their associated awareness raising and capacity building
- Localization of SDGs at the provincial level i.e. embedding SDGs in provincial strategies, policies and planning processes along with directing resources towards SDGs targets is one of the most important area
- Improving reporting on SDGs indicators is a huge challenge and as such requires broadening the scope of existing data sets, analysis of the existing administrative data sets for better usage in terms of estimating and reporting on SDGs indicators and mobilizing other stakeholders having the potential of data collection/generation to fill the data gaps in reporting on SDGs
- Experience sharing/Knowledge exchange fora need to be established for various stakeholders including private sector and civil society organizations etc. need to be established for building synergies and increasing outreach



Mr. Ali Zafar
Punjab SDGs Support Unit
Planning & Development Department
Lahore

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by all Member States of the United Nations in September 2015, provide a visionary roadmap for all countries and stakeholders to strive for a world of sustainable prosperity, social inclusion and equality while at the same time preserving our planet and leaving no one behind. By no means is this an easy mission. We need to undertake this journey together if we are to succeed, learning from each other. Effective follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda through peer learning is essential for renewed action and progress in achieving the ambitious and interlinked SDGs. At the heart of this process are voluntary national reviews (VNRs), which have become a critical component of the review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

The process of carrying out the voluntary national review should not be seen as separate from implementation of the SDGs. Rather than an end in itself, the VNR is a process by which countries take stock of and assess progress – and shortcomings - in implementation of the goals and targets. And with the essence of Localizing the SDGs being one of the most important tenets of the implementation itself, the VNR conducted at the District Level by Pakistan Development Alliance and its technical partners is one of the best examples of taking ownership to localize the agenda of SDGs.

The VNR District report formulated and shared with relevant stakeholder acts as a treatise to look at the challenges of all the stakeholders from a citizen voices vantage point therefore enshrining the ethos of SDGs to its core. The report is an excellent example of “Leaving No One Behind” and will act as a guiding document at all levels of government.

However, in order to further strengthen the findings and assimilating them for best of its use following points may be incorporated:

1. This year’s priority goals for the VNR process have a very strongly interlinked with each other. Hence, using a Systems Thinking Approach of forming Inter-linkages within the targets of the SDGs can provide us with Leverage Points; these leverage points show that how achievement of one target can help in materialization of other target(s) and how investment made in these leverage points will not only speed up the process of SDGs implementation but will also be cost effective.
2. The targets of the SDGs when inspected closely reflect that they have a Service Delivery nature to them; hence it is no coincidence that around 70% of the SDGs’ targets fall under the mandate of Local Government. An analysis of the nexus of SDGs and Local Governance in the report will add girth to the overall analysis of the report provide the readers with clear understanding of how SDGs, Districts and Local Governments can act as the lynchpin to success of the agenda.
3. While the information and data gathered in the report is very informative, there still remains a need to conduct a triangulation exercise. The point made here entails that a wide stakeholder consultation can ensure the following:
 - a. Check the internal validity of the concerns and issues collected from the citizen’s voice feedback.
 - b. Include a broader picture of the institutional challenges that are faced at district level and how they can affect the SDGs implementation.
4. Inclusion of Best Practices used across the world which involve the SDGs Localization can serve highly. For instance, Berterlsmann Stiftung has launched an app through which the monitoring the efforts made by municipalities in the districts of Germany. A chapter or a section on these best practices will make the report stronger and more



policy oriented.

The efforts made by AwazCDS & Pakistan Development Alliance and their technical partners to reach out to 42 districts, engage the citizens and synthesize the findings of their endeavors through a report are a valuable contribution to the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support Program of SDGs in Pakistan.



Background:

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by all Member States of the United Nations in September 2015, provide a visionary roadmap for all countries and stakeholders to strive for a world of **sustainable prosperity, social inclusion and equality** while at the same time preserving our planet by **leaving no one behind**. Unlike MDGs, SDGs are supposed to be reviewed and followed up periodically. Effective follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda through peer learning is essential for renewed action and progress in achieving the ambitious and interlinked SDGs. At the heart of this process are Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), which have become a critical component of the review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Every country has to present the review of progress on SDGs implementation at least once in four years.

One hundred and eleven VNRs have been conducted (22 in 2016, 43 in 2017, and 46 in 2018) by 102 countries, with 8 countries having conducted more than one VNR. Their VNRs, and the main messages, are available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf> . Fifty-one countries are presenting their VNRs in July 2019. All other countries of South Asian region including India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal have already presented their VNRs during the last three High Level Political Forums (HLPFs). Pakistan has also committed to present first VNR in the forthcoming HLPF in July 2019. The process of carrying out the Voluntary National Review is not considered as a separate process from implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Rather than an end in itself, the VNR is a process by which countries take stock of initiatives taken as well as assess progress and shortcomings in implementation of SDGs targets and indicators. The HLPF also carries out thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs, including on cross-cutting issues. To facilitate an in-depth review of progress, the HLPF annually discusses a set of SDGs and their inter-linkages, subject to the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Goals. The 2019 HLPF under the auspices of United Nation's Economic & Social Council (UNECOSOC) will carry out an in-depth review of **SDGs 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17**.

According to the timelines of the UN HLPF, the main messages of VNR need to be delivered by countries well before May 17, 2019 and detailed VNR report may be submitted by June 25, 2019. Government of Pakistan had already commenced the VNR process in the country and a national level stakeholders' consultation was held under the auspices of Planning Commission of Pakistan in Islamabad on October 23rd 2018. The meeting resolved that a quick consultative process will be launched at provincial/ regional headquarters and federal level to ascertain the innovative approaches and processes being followed by several tiers of governments for the implementation of SDGs. The government intended to complete the process by mid of December 2018 to submit the draft VNR to the foreign office of Pakistan, which will then finalize the report that will be submitted to HLPF for review. The government had also announced its decision to prepare the progress in processes towards achieving SDGs rather than sharing the progress in achieving SDGs targets and indicators. The government had also announced that they will welcome alternate / shadow VNR reports of civil society organizations.

Looking at the opportunity of collaboration with the government regarding SDGs VNR process in the country, AwazCDS-Pakistan under the aegis of Pakistan Development Alliance (PDA), Social & Economic Development Associates (SEDA) and Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO) approached the SDGs Unit at Planning Commission of Pakistan and United Nation's Development Program (UNDP) office in Pakistan and presented their work regarding SDGs. AwazCDS-Pakistan and Pakistan Development Alliance had already carried out a



gaps/ accomplishments/challenges/opportunities assessment for the implementation of SDGs at federal and provincial levels in March 2018 with the support of VSO Pakistan under Volunteer for Development UK Aid grant. The report was published with title "Where Pakistan Stands on SDGs in 2018?"¹

In fact, SDG Unit, Planning Commission of Pakistan and UNDP, were expecting us to carry out the citizens' engagements for gathering inputs for Pakistan VNR by holding district level consultations with people from all segments of society including CSOs, women, youth and elderly people, socially excluded groups like Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), minorities and transgender communities. They also happily encouraged us to prepare an alternate report on behalf of civil society. In the meanwhile, SDG Unit Planning Commission of Pakistan had very kindly issued the facilitation letter to AwazCDS-Pakistan/PDA/SEDA/VSO-Pakistan with details including 42 priority districts and official guidelines/scope of VNR process under intimation to all provincial / regional focal points for smooth implementation of stakeholders' consultations at district level (**Annexure I**). The letter of facilitation from Planning Commission of Pakistan, was extremely helpful in mobilizing the interest and ensuring the participation of provincial, regional and district level government officials, academics, CSOs, private sector and other related stakeholders.

¹ <http://awazcnds.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Where-Pakistan-Stands-on-SDGs-2018.pdf> and <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/stakeholders-report-on-sdg-progress-and-challenges-in-pakistan/>.



Scope of Stakeholders Consultations on SDGs-VNR:

Planning Commission of Pakistan had already set the following 7 scopes for stakeholders' consultations on SDGs during VNR process

- I. Awareness raising on SDGs and related themes
- II. Law/policies for the implementation of SDGs
- III. Institutional mechanisms for SDGs, Structure, role and responsibilities
- IV. Financial strategies to achieve SDGs (ADPs/PSDP, Donors, Private, Partnership, Others etc.)
- V. Key interventions on SDGs i.e. model district, success models, best practices
- VI. Challenges in the implementation of SDGs and way forward
- VII. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms for SDGs

It was advised by the SDGs Unit -Planning Commission of Pakistan that we should not go beyond the approved scopes. However, in order to make the logical connection and relationship between the UN guidelines and priority goals for VNR 2019



Priority Settings for Citizens Led Voluntary National Review of SDGs

AwazCDS-Pakistan developed a comprehensive questionnaire considering the national priority indicators as set by the National Economic Council of Pakistan². Only 6 priority goals i.e. 4,8,10,13,16,17 and their indicators were considered for developing the questionnaire. The questions of different goals and indicators were then placed under the related scopes for making a logical relationship among scopes, goals and indicators. Moreover, in order to gain the guidance and support of various stakeholders, experts and organizations in order to implement the Citizens'



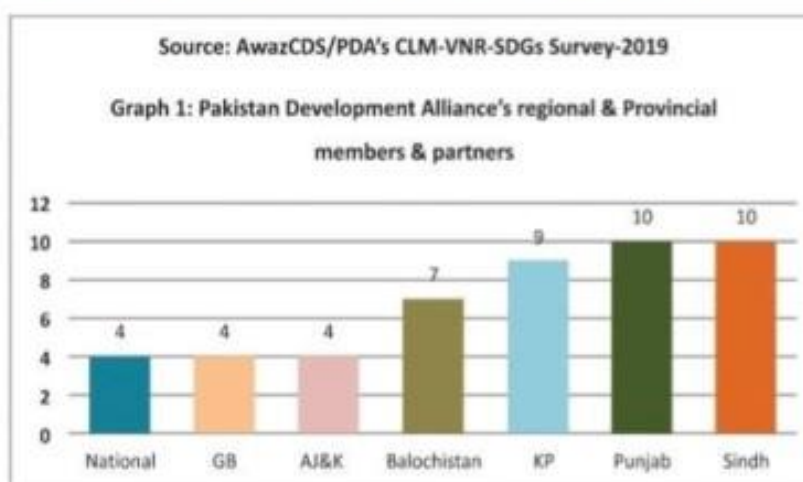
Led Mechanism for SDGs VNR ,AwazCDS-Pakistan established a national level working group comprised of representatives from SDGs Unit Planning Commission of Pakistan, National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR), INGOs like VSO-Pakistan, Sightsavers, UNDP, United Council of Local Governments (UCLG), Local Council Association of Pakistan (LCAP) and representatives of CSOs and alliances like Social and Economic Development Associates (SEDA), Society for Sustainable Development (SSD), Pakistan Coalition for Quality Education (PCQE), *Ujala* Network and Child Rights Movement (CRM). The provincial lead organizations of Pakistan Development Alliance i.e. Home Net (Punjab), Water, Environment & Sanitation Society (WESS), Balochistan, Blue Veins (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Takhleeq Foundation (Sindh) were also engaged in the working group. Most of the working group members attended the national level planning meeting organized by AwazCDS-Pakistan as national secretariat of Pakistan Development Alliance- PDA to finalize the questionnaire developed by AwazCDS-Pakistan's program team. SDG Unit-Planning Commission of Pakistan and UNDP also gave their invaluable inputs to improve questionnaire in the light of government perspective and scope. Sightsavers Pakistan and SEDA contributed in improving the questionnaire with the perspective and priorities of people living with disabilities. Blue Veins and *Ujala* Network gave their inputs with the perspective of transgender communities, violence against women and girls to improve goal 16 related questions. AwazCDS-Pakistan's *Umang* program champions and Pakistan Coalition of Quality Education (PCQE) gave their inputs regarding the girls right to quality secondary educations to improve goal 4 related questions, whereas Home Net improved the questionnaire with the lens of social protection and gender equality considering goal 8. UCLG and LCAP gave their inputs regarding local government engagements and roles in the SDGs implementation processes. VSO Pakistan stressed upon the youth empowerment and social inclusions while improving the guidelines questionnaire. In short, after thoughtful contributions by concerned members of Pakistan Development Alliance, a comprehensive questionnaire (**Annexure II**) was finalized as a guideline document for stakeholders' consultations at district level. This guideline document was then translated in *Urdu* (national language) for better understanding of common people and district level stakeholders. This questionnaire was purposefully developed for Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) during the stakeholders' consultations. However, in order to validate the contributions of participants of FGDs another one pager questionnaire was also developed for individuals to seek their opinion about the status of SDGs in their respective areas and districts. The individual questionnaire (**Annexure III**) was also translated in *Urdu* (national language) so as the respondents could easily understand and respond without influence. The identity of the individual was not asked in the questionnaire so as the respondent could respond without fear.

² http://pc.gov.pk/uploads/report/National_SDGs_Framework_-_NEC_2018.pdf



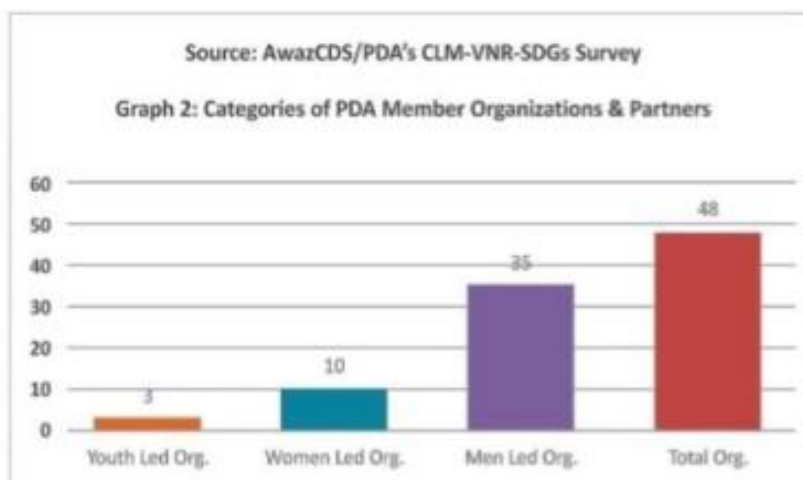
District Level Stakeholders Engagement and Participation Process:

In the planning meeting of national and provincial leads and concerned partners of AwazCDS/ Pakistan Development Alliance, it was decided that one District Partner Organization (DPO) will be selected by the regional/ provincial lead organization in each of the selected districts. Therefore, our regional leads i.e. SEDA and Alkhidmat Foundation from Azad Jammu & Kashmir



(AJ&K) and Gilgit Baltistan respectively, facilitated us in identifying 8 DPOs from these two regions. Whereas, our provincial leads i.e. Home Net, WESS, Blue Veins and Takhleeq Foundation based at Lahore (Punjab), Quetta (Balochistan), Peshawar (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Karachi (Sindh), facilitated us in identifying 42 DPOs from their respective districts and provinces as depicted in **Graph 1**.

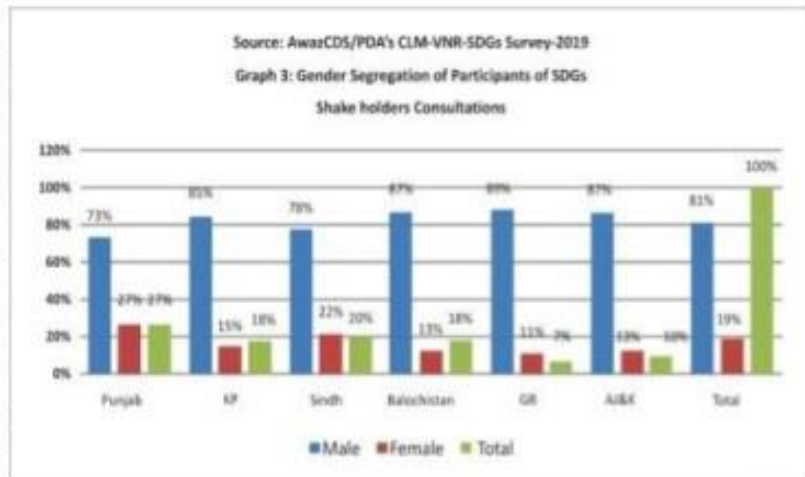
The **Graph 2** shares the various types of DPOs selected to lead the process in their respective districts as per the list of 42 districts provided by the Planning Commission of Pakistan (**Annexure I**). Most of these organizations usually work with minorities, PWDs, elderly people, transgender communities and socially excluded groups. List of national, provincial and district level partner organizations is



attached as **Annexure IV**. Two members (one male and one female) were selected from each of the District Partner Organization (DPO) and a day long capacity building training was provided at their respective provincial headquarter. Therefore 84 activists/ focal points (42 male activists & 42 female activists) of 42 DPOs were capacitated on how to put questions on complicated phenomenon of SDGs and their indicators. They were also equipped to record discussions and key findings against each of the 6 goals and 7 scopes. In this way they were expected to facilitate and record one and half hour FGD against each of the goal. The trained representatives of each DPO then conducted the district level stakeholders' consultations with great interest and enthusiasm. All together **1294** people participated in the stakeholders' consultations in all the four provinces and two regions of AJ&K and GB. The participants' provincial representation and their segregated data on the basis of gender, age, physical ability, faith and government/ non-government is depicted in the below graphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

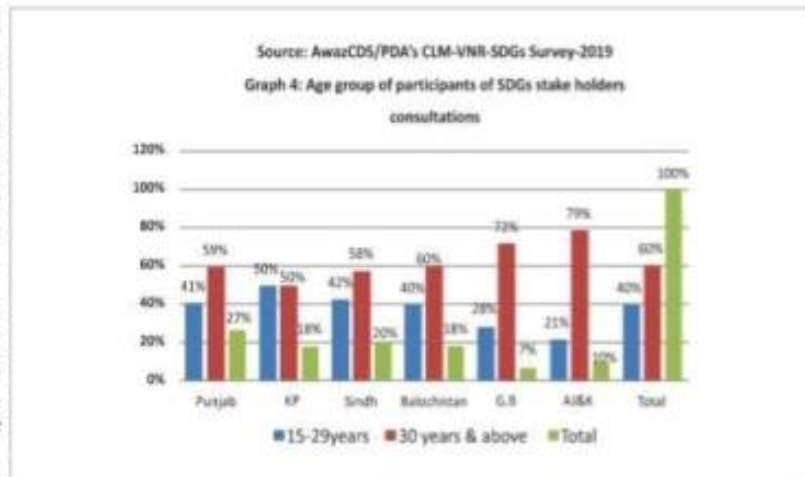


Graph 3 shows 81% men and 19% women participated in the consultations from all across Pakistan whereas more women i.e. 27% from Punjab attended the consultations followed by 22% from Sindh, 15% from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 13% from Balochistan and AJ&K. This is pertinent to mention that 11% women participated from Gilgit Baltistan despite violent weather conditions. Overall the

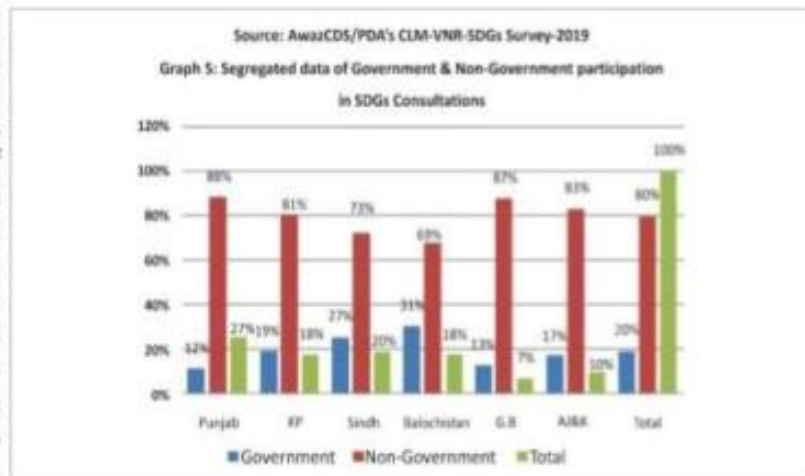


participation of stakeholders from Punjab was more than the other provinces and regions because there was a variance in number of districts selected for the consultations.

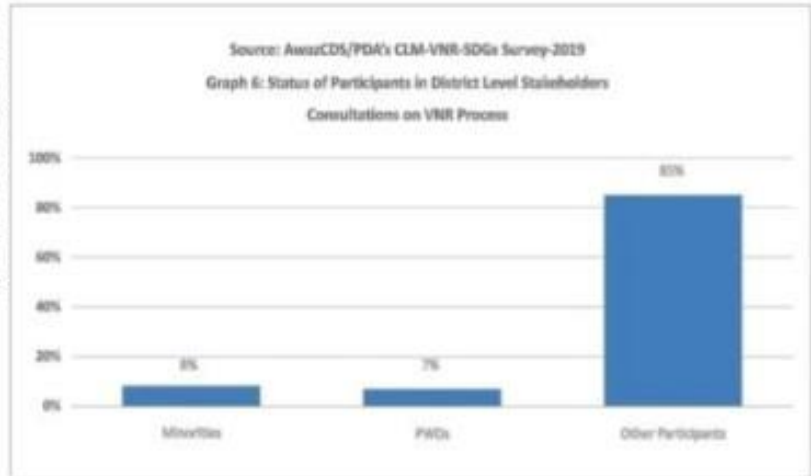
Graph 4 shows that overall 40% of the participants were young adults having age between 15-29 and 60% were adults of age 30 years and above. More young adults attended the consultations in KP i.e.50% followed by Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan i.e. 42%, 41% and 40% respectively. More adults as compared to young people attended the consultations of AJ&K and GB i.e. 79% and 72% respectively.



Graph 5 shares that overall 20% government officials and key decision makers attended the stakeholders' consultations whereas 80% participants of consultations were from INGOs, NGOs, CSOs, media, political and legal fraternity, representatives of minorities, transgender communities and socially excluded groups. 31% participants of Balochistan were government officials followed by 27% from Sindh, 19% from KP and only 12% from Punjab.



Graph 6 shares that 8% of the total participants were representing sexual and religious minorities and 7% of the total participants were representing people living with disabilities (PWDs). 85% of the total participants represented the majority population of Pakistan.



Challenges: (Time, Harsh Climatic Conditions, Financial Constraints & Capacity of Local Human Resource)

The following were the major challenges and limitations that might have obstructed the quality of our work: -

- Time constraints (one and a half month) to conduct 42 consultations with district level key stakeholders'.
- DPOs in AJ&K and GB were new partners of AwazCDS-Pakistan and new members of Pakistan Development Alliance therefore they were not very much aware about SDGs and lack capacity to conduct stakeholders' consultations. Hence, our national secretariat team members had to conduct the stakeholders' consultations at the selected districts of AJ&K and GB.
- The guiding questionnaire for FGDs during stakeholders' consultation was lengthy and comprehensive and hence required much time to complete. We might have planned it differently by engaging one extra volunteer / focal point per district, had we been able to mobilize more financial resources.
- This year the winter was quite harsh in northern areas of Pakistan. Communication, travels and flights were remained disturbed through out December 2018 and January 2019, therefore some of the interventions were delayed, rescheduled and cancelled particularly in the regions of AJ&K and GB.



Key Findings of Stakeholders' Responses on Individual Questions regarding SDGs Implementation and Challenges:

All the participants who attended the stakeholders' consultations held in 42 districts (Annexure I) and national conference on local governments held at Islamabad in January 2019, filled out the individual questionnaire (Annexure III) and responded on two key questions

- what steps have been taken in your district to achieve SDGs? and
- what are the challenges / difficulties to achieve SDGs in your district?

Both the questions were open ended and not fixed



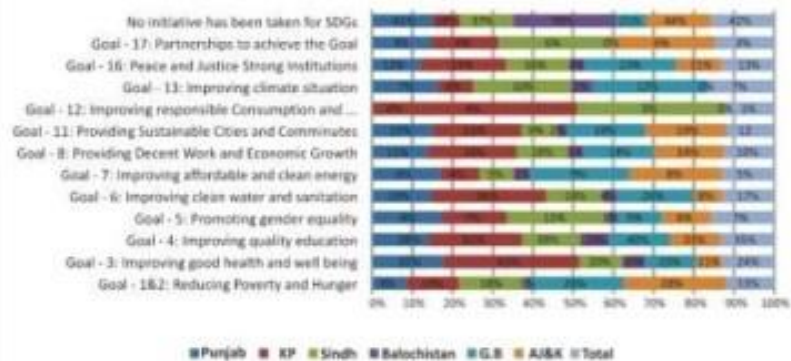
to 2019 VNR's priority goals, targets and indicators as set for district level stakeholders consultations. Please refer to Annexure II for details. After receiving their responses, we set the variables as described in the following Graphs against both of above mentioned open ended questions and connected them with SDGs.

Graph 7 & 8 show that on average most of the respondents i.e. 35% qualified the efforts of government for improving quality education (SDG4) in their districts followed by 24% hailed the initiatives related to good health & well being (SDG3). Only 17% respondents were satisfied for improvement in clean water and sanitation (SDG6), followed by only 13% were happy on the initiatives taken for peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG16). Whereas on average large majority of respondents i.e. 42% reacted that no initiative has been taken by the government regarding any of the SDGs. In addition to this more than 80% respondents were not happy with the efforts of government in providing opportunities for reducing poverty, hunger, gender inequality and in improving climate adaptations,

affordable and clean energy, responsible consumption and production patterns and partnerships to achieve SDGs. The responses of the participants of stakeholders' consultations on SDGs across Pakistan reverberated the responses of survey conducted by International Resources Incorporated (IRI) that was revealed on March 17, 2019 through which on average less than 20% people in Pakistan approved the efforts of government in reducing poverty and unemployment.

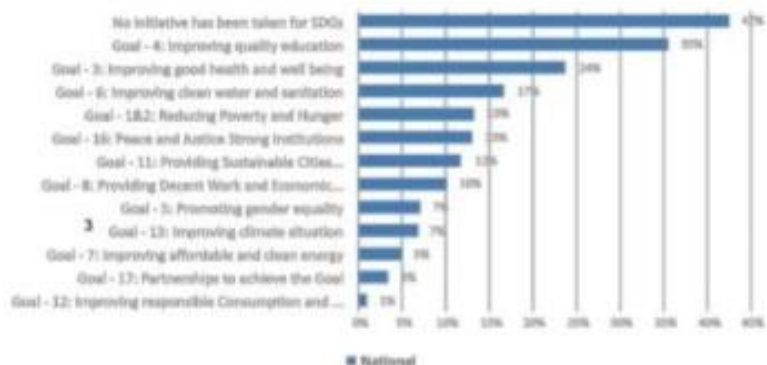
Source: AwasQD/PSA's QM-VNR-SDGs Survey 2019, The graph depicts the percentages of multiple responses of 1294 Participants of survey who attended the stakeholders' consultations on SDGs VNR process held in 42 districts across Pakistan

Graph 7: What steps have been taken in your district to achieve SDGs?



Source: AwasQD/PSA's QM-VNR-SDGs Survey 2019, The graph depicts the percentages of multiple responses of 1294 Participants of survey who attended the stakeholders' consultations on SDGs VNR process held in 42 districts across Pakistan

Graph 8: What steps have been taken in your district to achieve SDGs?

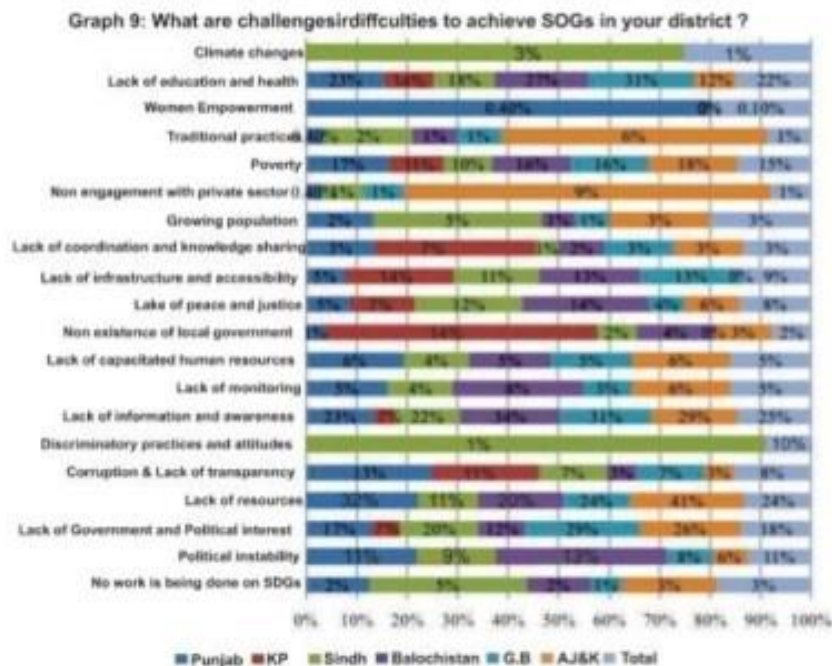


³ <https://www.dawn.com/news/1470150>

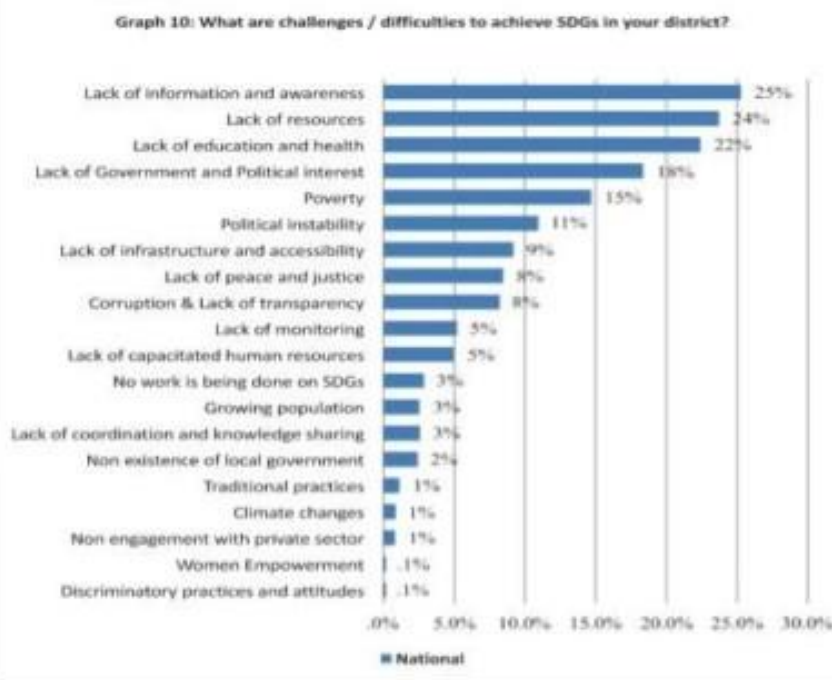


Graph 9 & 10 share multiple and chronic challenges for achieving SDGs at district levels as described by the respondents. On average 25% respondents consider lack of information and awareness as one of the major challenge to achieve SDGs. Whereas, 24% stakeholders said that lack of resources followed by 22% who consider lack of education and health as major challenges towards the achievement of SDGs in Pakistan. 18% of the stakeholders were of the view that lack of political interest is a major impediment in achieving SDGs in Pakistan. Interestingly, only 15% of the respondents think that poverty is one of the challenge in achieving SDGs followed by 11% who think political instability as a major challenge for achieving SDGs in Pakistan. Less than 10% said that lack of infrastructure & accessibility, rampant corruption and lack of transparency, poor peace and lack of justice, political influences and lack of monitoring are some other challenges to achieve SDGs at district level.

Source: Awaig.DS,PDA's CLMAIN114DGs Suivey-2019, The graph depicts the percentage-serf multiple responses at 1294partidpantscit stoveywho attended the consultations on SCiGs 'MP process held in 42 districts across Pakistan



Source: Awaig.DS,PDA's CLM-YVR-SDG: Suivey-2019, The graph depicts the percentages of multiple responses of 1294 participants of survey who attended the stakeholders' consultations on SDGs VBR process held in 42 districts across Pakistan



More over less than 5% respondents said that lack of skilled and technical human resources, lack of coordination and knowledge sharing, growing population, non existence and malfunctioning of local governments, climate changes, traditional and customary practices and non engagement with private sector as some other challenges in achieving SDGs in Pakistan.



National Level Findings

- National priority indicators framework on SDGs⁴ approved and provincial / regional priority indicators are still under preparations. However, localization of indicators at local government level has yet to be started. Moreover CSOs and other stakeholders were not engaged in preparation and finalization of national priority indicators.
- National SDGs Secretariat is established at the Parliament House under the aegis of Office of the Speaker of the National Assembly.
- SDGs Task Forces are already notified by the speakers of national, provincial and regional assemblies to oversight the implementation of SDGs. Annexure- ?
- SDGs Units established at national and provincial and regional levels with matching grant with UNDP
- Thematic and cluster groups established at national and provincial/ regional levels for preparation and implementation on national / provincial / regional priority frameworks of SDGs
- Dashboard to make sure the availability of authentic data and baselines against every national priority indicator is launched however official data is still missing against many indicators.
- Allocation of PKRs 24 Billion for SDGs and the amount will be spent through MNAs
- Private sector as well as CSOs engagement on SDGs is being encouraged at national / provincial / regional levels
- National Priority Framework on SDGs is approved by National Economic Council⁵ in March 2018, however the national priority indicators need to be critically analyzed as it is really difficult to rationalize and measure some of them.
- Only 69 indicators are selected under the National Priority Framework out of 244 global indicators agreed at global level and committed by our government too. Whereas the baselines data is available only against 50 out of 69 selected indicators.
- Parliamentary oversight is weak at national and provincial/ regional levels as members of the SDGs Task Forces do not have appropriate and necessary understanding about the agenda 2030 and SDG goals, targets and indicators. Even most of them are unaware about the national priority framework on SDGs.

⁴ http://pc.gov.pk/uploads/report/National_SDGs_Framework_NEC_2018.pdf

⁵ Ibid



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Pakistan need to invest more on Data availability:** especially at provincial and district level. Monitoring, reporting and evaluating progress is a key component of the SDG Framework and it is important that we strengthen the data ecosystem by generating sufficient data and having a robust mechanism to timely report progress for course correction. At the moment, the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) are two major surveys that carry the bulk weight of SDG indicators.
- **Pakistan need sufficient financial resources to achieve SDGs:** It is essential that the current processes and capacities to effectively invest public resources are reviewed and strengthened with regard to priority development issues of Pakistan.
- Address the lack of coordination among various departments, ministries and concerned stakeholders like private sector and CSOs
- **Need to invest on human resource:** as many of the government officials and departments, CSOs and private sector leaders and staff lack capacity and do not have understanding on how align their investments and programs with related indicators of SDGs.
- **Create an enabling environment and introduce CSOs friendly policy regime:** Shrinking civic spaces is a big challenge in the route to achieve SDGs in Pakistan. Creating the enabling environment for CSOs, a lot more needs to be done so as they can contribute their role with full potential to achieve SDGs. There is scope for far greater integration of the civil society and private sector given their leading role in achieving some of the most critical social and economic development SDGs related to employment, poverty alleviation, environment protection, sustainable production, women empowerment, peace building and others.
- **Devolution of administrative and financial powers to local governments:** Dis-functional local governments are another major challenge in course of achieving SDGs in Pakistan. Local governments need to be strengthened further and more resources need to be devolved at local level. Nearly 65 indicators are to be implanted by the local government however it requires administrative and financial powers.
- **Capacity building of members of Parliaments:** particularly SDG Task Force members who have the powers and role to oversight the implementation of SDGs need to be capacitated at greater length regarding the complexities of SDGs and their indicators so as they can review the reports, identify the bottlenecks and formulate the appropriate policies



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Alternate sources of funding:** Governments and stakeholders also need to explore alternative sources of financing that can support public funds. This includes the role of private sector and their pool of corporate resources that can be utilized to either improve business practices or invest in new development initiatives. Individual level philanthropic contributions can also play a role in investing in areas that can lead to long term sustainable results.
- **Prioritization of existing resources and investments:** on interventions that can yield multiple dividends like education, health, women & girls empowerment, renewable energy, climate change and accessible water & sanitation etc.
- **Affirmative actions:** are required on behalf of government to inspire cross-sectoral collaborations for sharing and adapting good experiences, practices and innovative solutions.
- **Redefine indicators for National Finance Commission Award:** and avoid using total population of the provinces and regions for allocation of resources rather efforts to control the population should be one of the major criterion for the allocation of resources. Currently the more the population the more resources are being allocated under NFC Award and this undermines the efforts being made for population control.
- **Provincial Finance Commissions:** should be made active in all the provinces and regions in order to ensure the availability of ample resources for SDGs at district level.
- **Follow Human Rights Based Approaches:** for the localisation of SDGs priority indicators, people centred policy formulations and reforms to ensure more inclusive and accountable governance structures and responses at all level.
- **Ensure timely disbursements for budgeted initiatives:** to achieve timely completion of developmental projects and to avoid hefty underspending under Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) and Annual Development Plans (ADPs) every year.
- **Revise National Priority Framework for SDGs:** and set poverty alleviation (goal 1), gender empowerment (goal 5), inequality reduction (goal 10), climate action (goal 13) and peace & human security (goal 16) as priority goals that require immediate policy reforms, structural improvement and better financing in order to address rising socio-economic, environmental and political inequalities and to ensure that no one is left behind. The national indicators need to be redefined as per the current socio-economic and environmental database.



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Aggressively lobby for better partnerships:** to take optimum benefits of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from developed nations to ensure ample resources to achieve SDGs in timely manner.
- **Create SDGs Support Fund:** to ensure focused funding for priority indicators and themes
- **Pursue integrated approaches and inter linkages:** for more inclusive results and outcomes
- **Mobilize and scale up commitments and investments:** to ensure more sustainable economic growth and opportunities for better FDIs.
- **Immediately share the action plan with Open Government Partnership (OGP):** for open, more inclusive governance, transparency and accountability.
- **Stringent laws need to be made and promulgated:** across the country to curb and restraint early, child and forced marriages, violence against women, children and other sexual minorities.



AJ&K AT A GLANCE

Population census 2017

Area: 13,297 sq.km

Division: 03

Districts: 10

Tehsils: 32

Population: 4.05Million

Population Urban: 17.37%

Population Rural: 82.63%

Population Growth Rate: 1.63%

Infant Morality Rate : 66/1000

MMR: 201/100,000

Literacy Rate: 76.60%

Human Development Index 2017: 0.734

Immunization rate: 86.7

Satisfaction with health facility: 66.3

Expected years of schooling: 12.2

Mean years of schooling: 4.8

Living standard: 80.0

Multidimensional Poverty Index 2015 (PMI): 0.115

Population in multidimensional poverty

Incidence-Headcount (H): 24.9

Intensity (A):46.3

Contribution of deprivation to overall poverty

Education: 36.3

Health: 24.6

Living standards: 39.1

AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR (AJ&K)



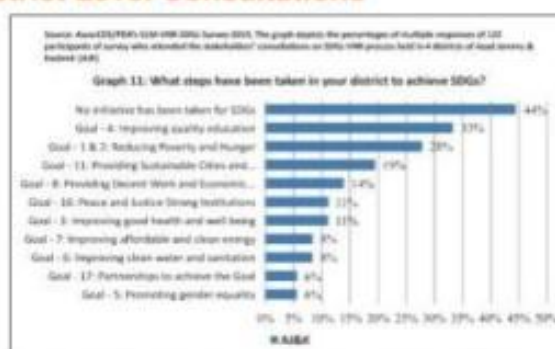
Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ&K)

In AJ&K, four districts namely Muzaffarabad, Bagh, Bhimber and Kotli were selected by SDG Unit-Planning Commission of Pakistan for stakeholders' consultations and engagements, therefore four different consultations were organized at their district headquarters with the support of local DPOs (**Annexure IV**) and their respective social welfare/special education departments and focal point of SDG unit at AJ&K. The consultations were attended by 122 participants including 87% men 13% women, 21% youth & 79% adults, 17% government & 83% non government representatives. In short, AJ&K was represented by 10% of the total participants (**see graph 3,4, & 6**). It also includes PWDs, minorities and representatives of media. Director Social Welfare AJ&K, Deputy Commissioner of Kotli and Focal Points of SDGs Unit AJ&K also attended the consultations.



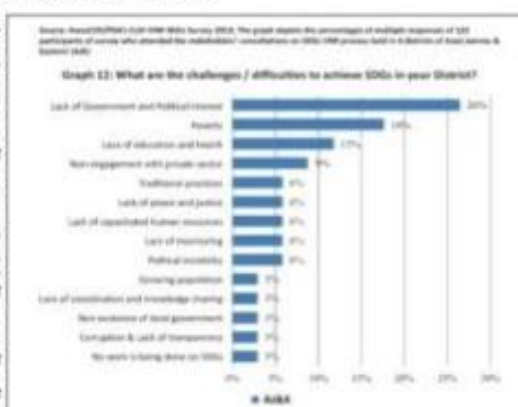
Key Findings of Individual Responses and District Level Consultations

Graph 11 shares 33% of the respondents were of the view that some sort of steps have been taken for improvements in delivery of quality education. This is also validated by the latest District Education Ranking report 2018 that sets Bagh, Muzaffarabad and Kotli among the top 10 districts of Pakistan in terms of quality education. 28% of the respondents appreciated the efforts of government in reducing poverty and hunger in districts of AJ&K. The same narrative was



validated by the participants of district level consultations. 44% respondents were of the view that no considerable initiative has been taken for the implementation of SDGs in AJ&K whereas most the participants in stakeholders' consultations confirmed that they have not heard about SDGs before this consultation. They were also of the view that we were never consulted while making policies and initiating developmental interventions in our region. The Human Development Index of AJ&K is 0.734⁶ that places this region at high human development level. This is also pertinent to mention here that AJ&K region is better of in whole of Pakistan where Multidimensional Poverty Index is lowest i.e. 24.9%⁸

As depicted in **Graph 12**, 26% of the respondents and participants of stakeholders' consultations consider that their government and political leadership lacks interest in achieving SDGs. 18% respondents were of the view that poverty is one of the major challenge followed by 12% who considered lack of education and health as major challenge. Less than 10% of the respondents held non engagement with private sector, traditional practices, lack of peace & justice, lack of monitoring, lack of skilled human resource, political instability, non existence of local governance and growing population as some of the major challenges that require immediate attentions.



⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_District_Education_Rankings

⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_districts_of_Pakistan_by_Human_Development_Index

⁸ https://www.reddit.com/r/pakistan/comments/4u4fao/tl_that_AJ&K_has_the_lowest_levels_of_poverty_mpi/



The following are some other key findings based on the qualitative discussions and scopes of stakeholders' consultations in AJ&K,

Government of AJ&K with the support of AKHUWAT has plans to disburse interest free loans of PKRs. 750 million among 132,000 families in the next 5 years under "Interest Free Loan Scheme for Azad Jammu & Kashmir. This would help in reducing unemployment and poverty in AJ&K.

Sensitization and advocacy campaigns are being ran by CSOs on quality education, enrolment of PWDs children, disaster risk reductions and mitigation issues. SDGs Unit P&DD is also spreading awareness and advocacy amongst masses in AJ&K and has also distributed the SDGs awareness materials in all districts. However very participants were aware about the SDGs

Participants of the district level stakeholders' consultations were not aware about the structure, functions, coordination mechanisms, monitoring & reporting processes of SDGs Unit under the aegis of Planning & Development Department in AJ&K.

The participants also did not have any information regarding existence and functions of Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs in AJ&K. However the notification of the Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs in the Legislative Assembly of Azad Jammu & Kashmir was notified in April 2019.

There is a State Steering and Coordination Committee on SDGs in AJ&K. Additional Chief Secretary (Development), GoAJ&K is the chairperson of this committee and all Secretaries (Development) are the members of this committee, representatives from MoPDR, Academia, Civil Society and Private Businesses are also the representatives of this committee.

PWDs and minorities job quotas are not adhered as per the participants however the the representatives from the government departments were of the view that minorities and PWD quotas were fully adhered. Minorities can also choose competitive subject as per their faith. People demanded special job quotas for women to provide them better opportunities. Though Public Service Commission of AJ&K provides equal opportunities to both men & women yet it discriminates with transgender community. Most of the jobs in health and education sector are only for women.

People also demanded that AJ&K's legislative should adopt article 25-A to ensure that every child in AJ&K region is enrolled

Violence against women and harassment at workplace cases are very few and strictly dealt with by police if occurred in AJ&K.

Next Annual Development Plan –ADP 2019-2020 will have priority SDGs indicators as shared by SDG Unit AJ&K

Most of the participants demanded revision of the curriculum and establishment of libraries at tehsil and district levels to ensure quality education.

Most of the participants appreciated the abolishment of Kashmir Council under 13th Amendment in AJ&K Constitution. Kashmir Council was considered as a major obstacle in AJ&Ks development. The 13th Amendment in AJ&K interim constitution 1972 was a meaningful step towards empowering the state of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, especially the Legislative Assembly and the Executives, headed by the Prime Minister. The crux of the amendment is that it has rectified existence of two parallel administrative and financial authorities – the AJK government and the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Council. This



amendment is an evolutionary process in constitutional reforms and does not compromise the strong bond between Pakistan and Kashmir. Despite the amendment's passage being widely applauded in Azad Kashmir, some critics, including legislatives and opposition parties, have raised questions and made suggestions for further improvements however, dissent is always good in democracies and should be welcomed.

National Action Plan(NAP) was a good initiative and it had helped in maintaining law and order situation in AJ&K. NAP interventions were helpful in achieving indicators of goal 16. Moreover, only 11% of the participants were satisfied with the prevailing law and order / peace & justice situation in AJ&K

Most of the laws and policies regarding foreign direct investments (FDI) in AJ&K region are discriminatory like foreign investments and donors are not allowed to invest. Such policies may hamper in achieving targets and indicators of SDGs. 9% of the respondents also validated the non engagement of AJ&K government with private sector.

SDGs Unit at AJ&K is in the process of prioritization of SDGs targets and indicators however, data availability is a big issue as Bureau of Statistics (BoS) is almost not functional and need serious considerations for system strengthening at departmental level

People in AJ&K are paying double taxes due to Octri tax and Kashmir Cell tax. People demanded that these taxes need to be abolished

Load shedding is one of the major issue in AJ&K. As per the participants of consultations Mangla Dam produces 3500 megawatts whereas the whole of AJ&K requires only 350 mega watts to meet its electricity needs. They consider shortage of electricity as one of the main challenge for industrialization and decent work environment in AJ&K.

AJ&K is severely effected by climatic changes and disasters and thus it requires special attentions.

Participants of the consultations stressed upon meaningful participation and engagements for planning and implementation of large scale projects in AJ&K.

AJ&K SDGs M&E framework will be developed once National SDGs M&E Framework will be finalized.

Whereas, no formal monitoring on SDGs indicators is being done however departmental monitoring process is being carried out on annual basis.



BALUCHISTAN AT A GLANCE

Population census 2017

Area: 347,190 km²

Divisions: 06

Districts: 32

Tehsils: 134

Population: 12.34 million

Population urban: 27.55%

Population rural: 72.45%

Population growth rate: 3.37%

Infant Mortality Rate: 97/1000

MMR: 785 per 100,000

Literacy rate: 26.6%

Human Development Index 2017: 0.421

Immunization rate: 51.0

Satisfaction with health facility: 65.8

Expected years of schooling: 7.4

Mean years of schooling: 2.6

Living standard: 33.9

Multidimensional Poverty Index 2015

(PMI):0.394

Population in multidimensional poverty:

Incidence-Headcount (H):71.2

Intensity (A):55.3

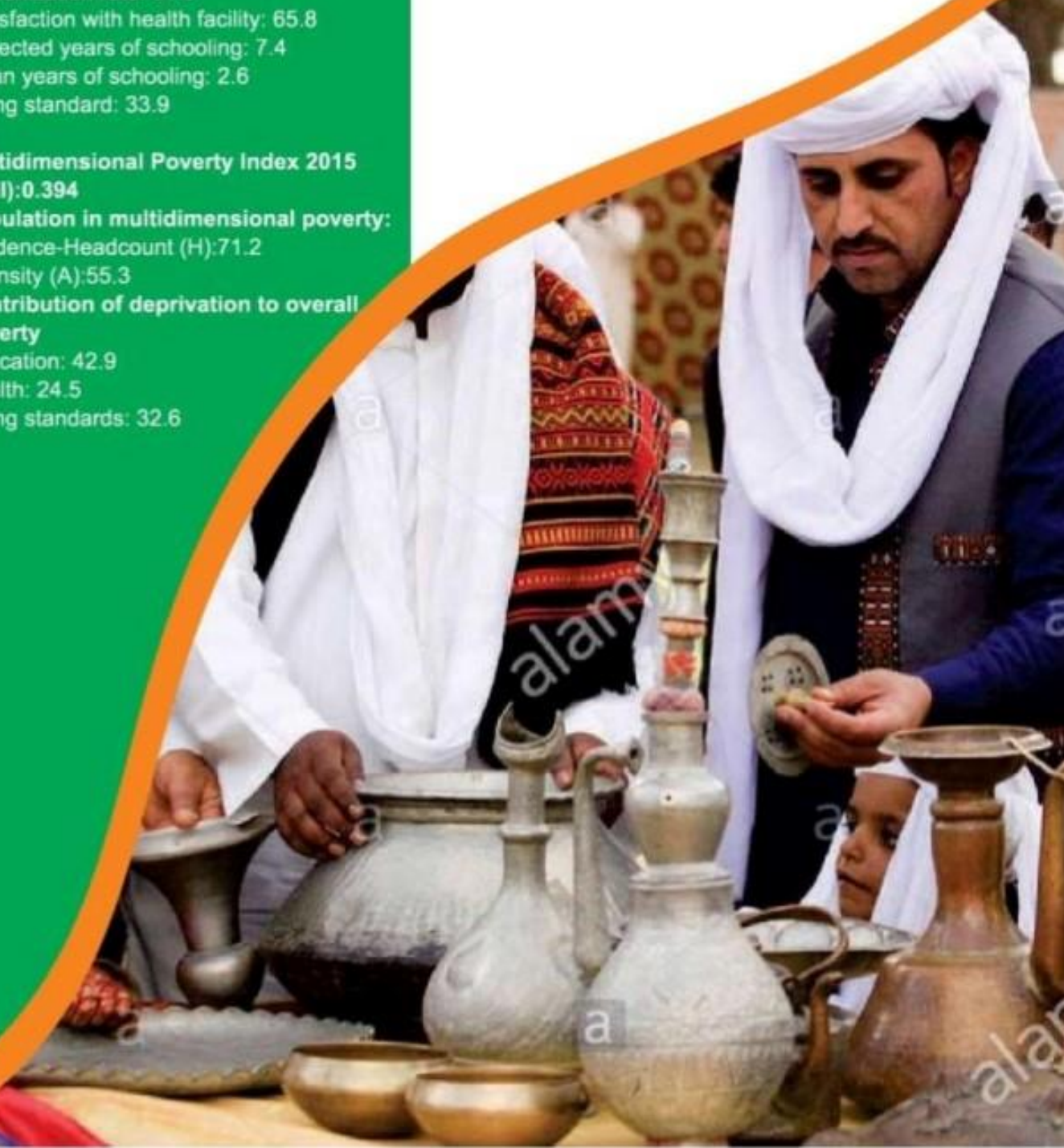
Contribution of deprivation to overall poverty

Education: 42.9

Health: 24.5

Living standards: 32.6

BALUCHISTAN



Balochistan

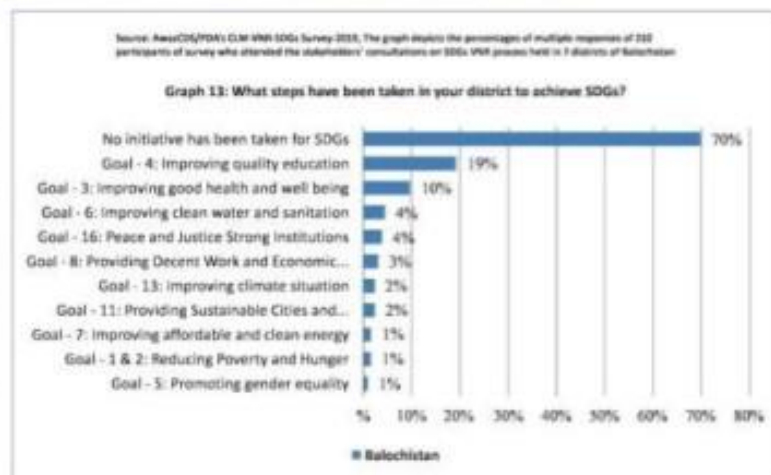
In Balochistan 7 (seven) district level stakeholders' consultations were held at their respective district headquarters namely Quetta, Gawadar, Killa Abdullah, Barkhan, Dera Bugti, Sibi and Loralai (**Annexure I**). The consultations were facilitated by with the support of WESS (Provincial lead partner of PDA at Balochistan) and SDGs unit of Planning & Development Department, Quetta Balochistan. The consultations were conducted by 7 District Partner Organizations



of PDA (**Annexure IV**) and attended by 232 participants including 13% women & 87% men, 40% youth & 60% adults, 31% government & 69% non government representatives. In short, Balochistan was represented by 18% of the total participants (**see graph 3,4,5 &6**). It also includes PWDs, minorities, media and representatives of SDGs unit Balochistan.

Key Findings of Individual Responses and District Level Consultations:

Graph 13, shows that 70% of respondents from Balochistan said that no initiative has been taken by the government and other non government agencies to achieve SDGs. However, only 19% of the respondents said that some initiatives have been taken by the government to improve quality education i.e. goal3 in the province followed by only 10% were positive about improvements in health and well being services i.e. goal4.



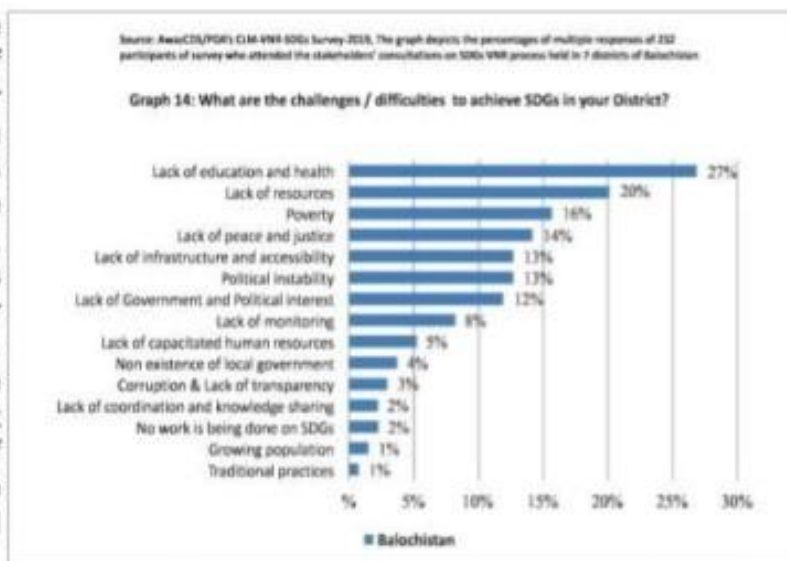
Moreover, the graph 12 also shows alarming situation regarding other SDGs which are primarily related to poverty & hunger, water & sanitation, decent work and economic growth, gender equality, effects of climate changes, affordable & clean energy, sustainable cities & communities, peace and strong institutions. This also shows that government is giving no or least attention towards most basic amenities of people in Balochistan province of Pakistan and this is why Balochistan, is considered as the most neglected part of the country. The facts and figures of other studies and government reports on similar issues also validate the responses of the participants of our consultations. For example, the latest Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) published in Economic Survey of Pakistan (2015-16) by Planning Commission of Pakistan, reveals that 71% of people in Balochistan live in multi-dimensional poverty. The average Human Development Index of Balochistan is 0.421 and the districts of Balochistan are placed at the bottom of all in this respect

⁹ <http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/06/20/pakistan-s-new-poverty-index-reveals-that-4-out-of-10-pakistanis-live-in-multidimensional-poverty.html>

¹⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_districts_of_Pakistan_by_Human_Development_Index



Graph 14 shows that 27% of the respondents said that lack of education and health are major challenges of Balochistan in achieving SDGs, where as 20% of the respondents were of the view that lack of resources, followed by 16% of respondents declared poverty as major challenges to achieve SDGs. Less than 15% to 12% of the stakeholders responded that lack of peace and justice, lack of political interest of the government and political instability in Balochistan are



some of the major impediments towards the achievement of SDGs. Whereas less than 10% of the respondents were of the view that lack of monitoring, lack of skilled human resource, non existence of local governments, rampant corruption and lack of transparency, coordination and knowledge sharing, growing population and discriminatory customary practices are some other challenges in achieving SDGs in Balochistan.

The following are some other key findings based on the qualitative discussions and scopes of stakeholders' consultations in Balochistan:

- Awareness campaigns on SDGs were observed in all the districts by the government and civil society on education for all, enrolment of PWDs, quality education and teachers' absenteeism with title *Har Bacha School Main: Har Teacher Class Main* (Every child in schools: Every teacher in class). The campaign was launched in all the local languages namely *Urdu, Balochi, Brahavi and Pashto*. Reliable data on education is available through Education Management Information System (EMIS) however basic facilities are missing in most of the schools in Balochistan. There was a high demand from participants to raise education sector budget and ensure the recruitment on vacant positions of teachers.
- Participants of the district level stakeholders' consultations were not aware about the structure, functions, coordination mechanisms, monitoring & reporting processes of SDGs Unit under the aegis of Planning & Development Department in Balochistan. The participants also did not have any information regarding existence and functions of Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs as well as existence of Prime Minister's SDGs Support Fund in Balochistan. The same finding was witnessed in previous assessment report "Where Pakistan Stands on SDGs in 2018 ?" which was carried out by AwazCDS-Pakistan in March 2018
- Local governments in Balochistan are almost non functional and lack capacity and budgets. Localization of SDGs has not done in any of the targeted districts in Balochistan. Districts are not involved in any kind of budget preparations and funds are being directly used from provincial headquarter.
- Never heard about Provincial Finance Commission (PFC), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and remittances, however every body talks about China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Most of the participants were of the view that Balochistan contributes more in the national exchequer through fish

¹¹ <http://awazcdfs.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Where-Pakistan-Stands-on-SDGs-2018.pdf>



exports, and border trades with Iran and Afghanistan and exports through Gawadar Port.

- Fisheries need to be given status of industry otherwise fisher folks will become history soon.
- Climate changes are effecting most parts of Balochistan, no emergency warning systems are in place for tsunami, earthquakes, floods, degrading eco system and drought as DDMA and PDMA are almost non functional and lack capacity and funds.
- New irrigation system *Kachi* is being introduced in Dera Bugti which is appreciable.
- Multinational gas and power companies are not adhering environmental laws and policies particularly in Dera Bugti.
- Laws and policies on protection of women, children, transgender community and PWDs from gender based violence and sexual abuses are available however the implementation is extremely weak and there are many women rights violations in all the districts of Balochistan.
- Laws and policies does exist to reduce inequalities however most of the departments are not adhering job quotas allocated on the basis of sex, disabilities and minorities etc. Adherence of minimum wages is also a challenge in Balochistan.
- Peace and human security is one of the major issues of Balochistan however, law enforcement agencies, are doing efforts to ensure peace and general public appreciated their efforts.
- Right to information is a highly sensitive issue in whole of Balochistan.
- Private sector has more potential and opportunities for investment in Balochistan however the private sector is almost non existent. Private sector may be mobilized for joint ventures to achieve SDGs.
- No reliable data is available regarding poverty, inequalities, discriminations and human rights violations. Therefore, implementation of SDG 16 indicators would remain a challenge in Balochistan.
- Most of the government departments and staff lacks capacity and resources and monitoring is hardly done by higher authorities in any of the districts of Balochistan except in some departments in Quetta.
- No innovative practices and models are being implemented in Balochistan for achieving SDGs.
- Need to make viable financial strategies and need to create special funds for the realization SDGs.



GILGIT BALTISTAN AT A GLANCE

Populations census 2017

Area: 72,971 km²

Divisions: 03

Districts: 10

Tehsils: 23

Population: .9 million

Population urban: 37.9 %

Population rural: 63.1 %

Population growth rate: TBA

Infant Mortality Rate: TBA

MMR: TBA

Literacy rate: 72 %

Human Development Index 2017: 0.523

Immunization rate: 73.1

Satisfaction with health facility: 51.4

Expected years of schooling: 10.5

Mean years of schooling: 3.4

Living standard: 44.2

Multidimensional Poverty Index 2015 (PMI): 0.209

Population in multidimensional poverty

Incidence-Headcount (H): 43.4

Intensity (A):48.3

Contribution of deprivation to overall poverty

Education: 46.7

Health: 17.7

Living standards: 35.6

GILGIT BALTISTAN (GB)



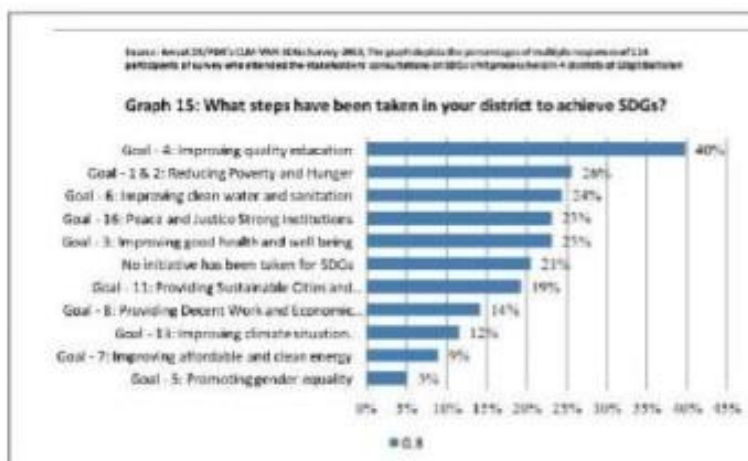
Gilgit Baltistan (GB)

In Gilgit Baltistan 4 (four) district level stakeholders' consultations were held at their respective district headquarters namely Gilgit, Hunza, Astore and Skardu (**Annexure I**). The consultations were facilitated by with the support of Alkhidmat Foundation GB (Provincial lead partner of PDA at Gilgit Baltistan) and SDGs unit of Planning & Development Department, Gilgit Baltistan. The consultations were conducted by 4 District Partner Organizations of PDA (**Annexure IV**) and attended by 114 participants including



11% women & 89% men, 28% youth & 72% adults, 13% government & 87% non government representatives. In short Gilgit Baltistan was represented by 7% of the total participants (see **graph 3, 4, 5 & 6**). It also includes PWDs, minorities, media and representatives of SDGs unit Gilgit Baltistan.

Graph 15, shows that 40% of the respondents from Gilgit Baltistan were happy with the improved education facilities whereas 26% of the respondents also acknowledged that efforts are being done to reduce poverty and hunger from the region. The same perception is also recognized by Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) of Pakistan that sets Gilgit Baltistan at 43¹². 24% of the respondents said that efforts are



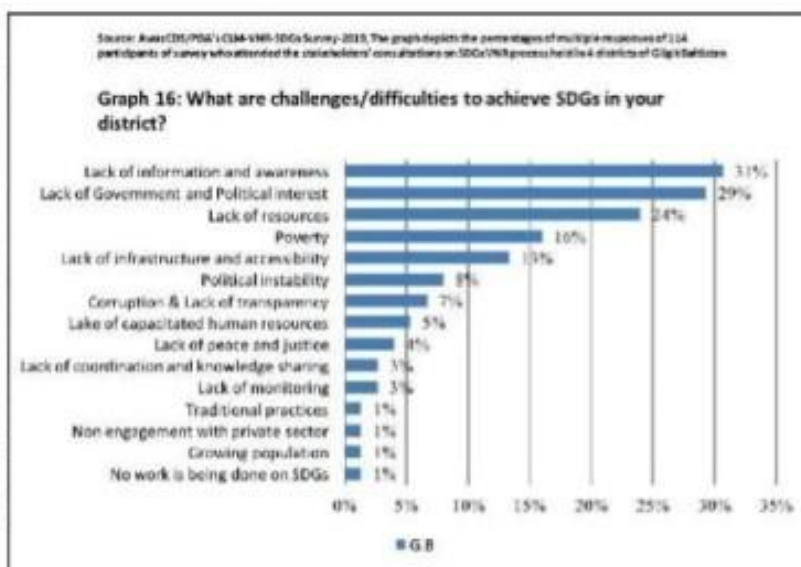
being done for improving clean water & sanitation, whereas 23% were happy with the efforts being made for peace, justice and strong institutions and improving good health and well being. Furthermore 21% of the respondents were of the view that no initiative has been taken for SDGs whereas less than 20% respondents were satisfied with the efforts of government on sustainable cities and communities, decent work and economic growth, climate and disaster risk reductions. Less than 10% respondents are satisfied for improvements in affordable & clean energy and efforts for promotion of gender equality. UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI) also sets the status of GB region at 0.523¹³ which is as lower as Balochistan.

¹² <http://www.pk.undp.org/content/dam/pakistan/docs/MPI/Multidimensional%20Poverty%20in%20Pakistan.pdf>

¹³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_districts_of_Pakistan_by_Human_Development_Index



Graph 16 shares that 31% of the respondents consider that lack of information and awareness of masses on SDGs is one the biggest challenge in achieving them where as 29% of the respondents said that the lack of interest by the government and their political fraternity are other major impediments in achieving SDGs. 24% of the respondents termed lack of resources, 16% said poverty and 13% said that lack of infrastructure and accessibility



in the region as one of the key challenges to achieve SDGs. Further more less than 8% of the respondents consider political instability, corruption and lack of transparency are some other key challenges. Less than 5% respondents consider that lack of peace & justice, lack of coordination and knowledge sharing among institutions, lack of monitoring, customary practices, non engagement with private sector and growing population are some other challenges to achieve SDGs in timely fashion. Only 1% respondents were of the view that no work is being done to achieve SDGs in the region.

The following are some other key findings based on the qualitative discussions and scopes of stakeholders' consultations in Gilgit Baltistan:

- Most of the participants of district level consultations were of the view that no campaigns were observed in the areas of Gilgit Baltistan regarding SDGs except some campaigns on interfaith harmony, curbing hate speech were run by the government departments and NGOs. National Action Plan was implemented by the government in GB region. Ismailia Regional Council is one of the most respected council for Ismailia community dispute resolutions.
- No campaigns on right to education were observed in GB region, most of the participants in the consultations were of the view that Article 25-A of the Constitution of Pakistan is not applicable at GB region because GB's constitutional and legal status with Pakistan is still in limbo.
- Participants of the district level stakeholders' consultations were not aware about the structure, functions, coordination mechanisms, monitoring & reporting processes of SDGs Unit under the aegis of Planning & Development Department. The participants also did not have any information regarding existence and functions of Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs in GB region.
- There is no central data collection authority except NADRA as Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) is almost non functional in the region. This is also pertinent to mention that the data collected by PBS (PSLM/LFS/HIES) is not publicly available in the context of GB. However authentic data is available under MICS, NNS, DHIS and Benazir Income Support Program(BISP). Data is also available with some NGOs. They also collect data on gender based violence, transgender community and PWDs.



- There are only one private and two government special education schools for people living with disabilities (PWDs) at Gilgit city level only. PWDs living in rest of whole region are deprived of schooling facilities.
- Laws related to gender based violence are not being implemented in letter & spirit and no proper data on GBV is available. Anti sexual harassment committees are not formed at departmental level in GB region. Unlike the other provinces of Pakistan a single department carries out the functions of social welfare, women development, population welfare and human rights in GB region. Special quotas for women, PWDs and minorities are not being adhered properly and even there is no awareness in general masses on such opportunities.
- No regional labour policy exists in GB, there is a dire need to formulate labour policy for the region however Industrial relation Act 2008, Factories Act 1934, Compensation Act 1936, Mines Act 1923 are extended to this region. Whereas GB's minimum wage Bill 2018, GB's Bill on Prohibition on child labour 2018 and GB's bounded labour prohibition Bill 2018 is under consideration of Cabinet and Law Department.
- GB is the most effected region by climate changes, harsh weathers and disasters. Climate Action Plan 2018 is devised however resources are not available for the implementation of such plans. District level Conservation Committees are formed but they have no information and awareness regarding SDGs and particularly on SDGs 13.
- National Accountability Bureau of Pakistan is very active for ensuring transparency and accountability in the region. Although the corruption is rampant in every department and sector.
- Most of the respondents were not aware about the terms GDP, FDI and remittances. However, they were of the view that they are not getting due share from the national exchequer though this area shares a lot in terms of revenue generation from tourism, water resources, power generation and exports of other minerals and products like Buck wheat, stones, fruits and fish.
- GB can generate more than 70,000 mega watts of hydro power, however no proper research and investment is being done on smaller running water dams. If efforts are carried out it will help achieve multiple indicators of SDGs under goal 7 (affordable & clean energy), goal 8 (decent work & economic growth) goal 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and goal 12 (responsible consumption & production).
- No local government system exists in Gilgit Baltistan and therefore SDGs localization is not possible. District governments are being run through Deputy Commissioners and they have no say in budget formulations and prioritization of development agendas, community engagements and participations as suggested in SDGs.
- Special financial strategies need to be developed and SDGs Fund for the implementation of SDGs need to be created with the support of government, private sector and global funds.
- Special committees need to be established for regular monitoring and evaluation of indicators under SDGs



KPK AT A GLANCE

Populations census 2017

Area: 101,741 km²

Divisions: 07

Districts: 25

Tehsils: 71

Population: 30.5 million

Population urban: 5.7 million

Population rural: 24.7

Population growth rate: 2.4

Infant Mortality Rate: 58/1000

MMR: 275/100,000

Literacy rate: 53 %

Human Development Index 2017: 0.628

Immunization rate: 78.0

Satisfaction with health facility: 72.7

Expected years of schooling: 9.7

Mean years of schooling: 3.3

Living standard: 67.1

Multidimensional Poverty Index 2015(PMI): 0.250

Population in multidimensional poverty:

Incidence-Headcount (H):49.2

Intensity (A):50.7

Contribution of deprivation to overall poverty

Education: 41.5

Health: 28.2

Living standards: 30.3

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP)

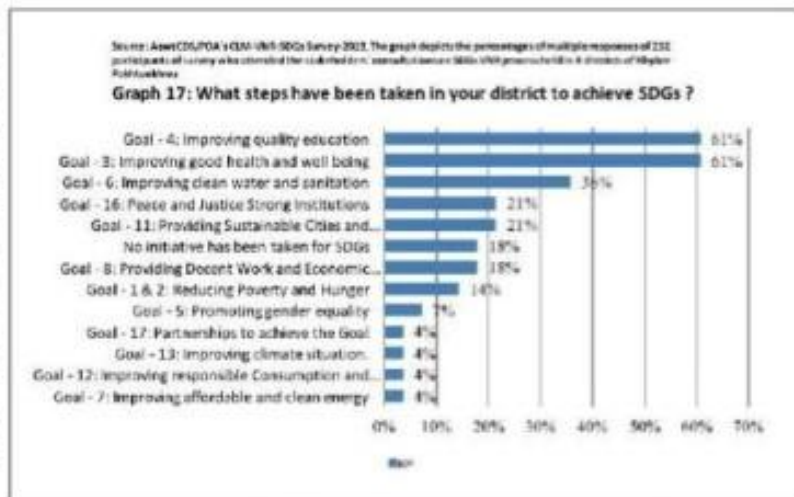


Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 8 (eight) district level stakeholders' consultations were held at their respective district headquarters namely Abbotabad, Battagram, Charsadda, Chitral, Dir (Lower), Hari Pur, Mardan, and Sawabi (**Annexure I**). This is pertinent to mention here that these districts were selected by the Planning Commission of Pakistan however the provincial stakeholders felt that southern districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are ignored in this process. The consultations were facilitated by with the support of BlueVeins (Provincial lead partner of PDA at Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), SDGs unit of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and district governments of selected districts. The consultations were conducted by 8 District Partner Organizations of PDA (**Annexure IV**) and attended by 232 participants including 15% women & 85% men, 50% youth & 50% adults, 19% government & 81% non government representatives. In short Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was represented by 18% of the total participants (see graph 3, 4, 5 & 6). It also includes PWDs, minorities, media and representatives of SDGs unit and district governments from KP.



Graph 17 shows that 61% of the respondents were of the view that considerable steps have been taken to improve quality education (goal4). The overwhelming response of participants on progress of goal 4 was also ratified by Pakistan District Education Ranking 2018 that places Hari Pur at the top of all 25 Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 158 Districts of Pakistan, with highest (81.62) education score,



(89.31) learning score, (55.36) retention score and (91.19) gender parity score followed by Charsadda and Swabi. At the same time 61% respondents appreciated the efforts of government in improving good health and well being of people (goal 3). This progress on the indicators of goal 3 was also approved by the results of Public Perception Survey conducted by The *Herald* that says "healthcare provision in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is way better than the national average". 26% of the survey participants termed the healthcare services in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa above than average or excellent whereas 54% of the respondents termed the provision of healthcare services at average.

36% respondents appreciated the efforts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government in provision of clean water and sanitation (goal 6) facilities, whereas 21% respondents acknowledge the efforts made by KP government for sustainable cities and communities. Strong local governments and devolved resources at

¹⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_District_Education_Rankings

¹⁵ <http://www.pbscensus.gov.pk/content/distribution--districts-phases>

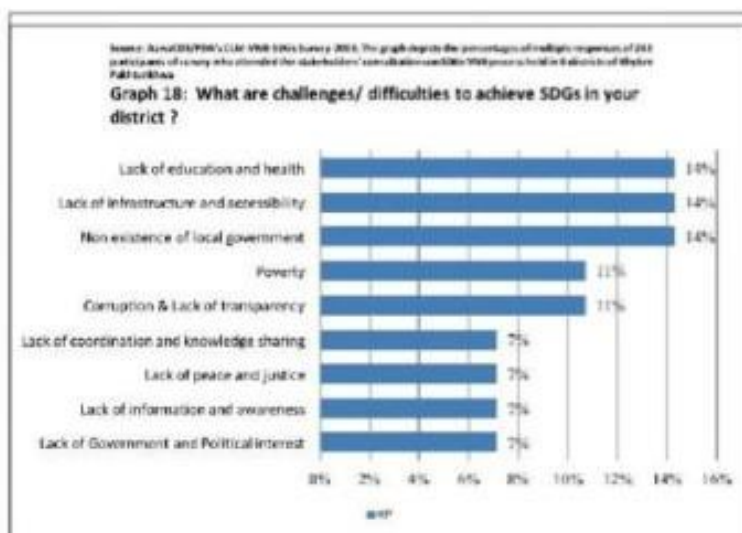
¹⁶ <https://herald.dawn.com/news/1398560>



the village council level played an important role in improving community level basic infrastructures as per the indicators under goal 6 & 11. 21% of the respondents were of the view that government is doing efforts for peace, human security and building strong institutions for rule of law and justice in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The other indicators of goal 16 including right to information, birth & death registration, registration of First Information Report (FIR), strengthening local governance, empowerment of law enforcement agencies like police department are much more stronger in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as compared to other province¹⁷

However, this is also interesting to mention that 18% of the respondents said that no initiative has been taken for the implementation of SDGs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa whereas, 14% of the respondents said that some steps have been taken to address poverty and hunger (goal 1 & 2). Less than 10% of the respondents were of the view that government has taken some initiatives to improve gender equality, responsible consumption patterns, climatic conservation and in building partnerships to achieve SDGs. 4% respondents appreciated the efforts of government in Billion Tree Tsunami, Clean & Green Pakistan for environmental conservation and climate adaptations.

Graph 18 shows that only 14% of the participants said that lack of education & health, lack of infrastructure and accessibility and poor performance of local governments are main challenges in achieving SDGs in districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Whereas only 11% see poverty, corruption and lack of transparency as major impediments in achieving SDGs. Only 7% of the respondents were of the view that lack of coordination and knowledge sharing, lack of peace and justice, lack of information and awareness and lack of political interest are some other barriers in achieving



information and awareness and lack of political interest are some other barriers in achieving SDGs in the districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

The following are some other key findings based on the qualitative discussions and scopes of stakeholders' consultations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: -

- Right to information law has been implemented at Districts level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province RTI officers are notified and available in every department at district level. This can be shared with other provinces as best practice.
- Local government system is functional, well resourced at district, tehsil and village level. Local elected bodies are responsible to facilitate common masses in reaching out the basic facilities like health, education, water and sanitation, social security and protection. Funds for development and improvements in community level / district level infrastructure are devolved and being utilized. However appropriate localization of SDGs is still a challenge for provincial local government department and elected bodies at district levels.
- Dispute resolution committees, *Masalehati* (mediation) Councils and police departments are working well and generally common people appreciated the efforts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government. These efforts can also be shared as best practices with other provinces.

¹⁷ <http://awazcds.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Where-Pakistan-Stands-on-SDGs-2018.pdf>



- Merger of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was generally welcomed by the people. They also demanded that allocations of special quotas to FATA region should continue until FATA region achieves appropriate & equivalent, social, economic and political status as that of other parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Participants of the district level stakeholders' consultations were not aware about the structure, functions, coordination mechanisms, monitoring & reporting processes of SDGs Unit under the aegis of Planning & Development Department in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The participants also did not have any information regarding existence and functions of Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs as well as existence of Prime Minister's SDGs Support Fund in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The same finding was witnessed in previous assessment report "Where Pakistan Stands on SDGs in 2018"¹⁸ which was carried out by AwazCDS-Pakistan in March 2018.
- Provincial Finance Commission in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been notified and local government representatives from District and Tehsil Councils are also included in the commission as members. This may also be considered as best practice and other provinces should follow the same.
- Data reliability is also a big challenge. There is a facility for ensuring enrolment of out of school children, children doing labour, children of nomads, street children, orphans, children in prison etc.) however data is again not available. *Chalo Barho Parho* (Let read and lead) campaign was much effective.
- Most of the selected districts for VNR do not have any school for special children and no other normal schools are equipped with teachers who have specialized teaching skills such as sign languages and nor these schools are equipped with technology/ support mechanisms like planks for wheelchairs, walkways etc.
- Campaigns on education, safe drinking water, climate changes, law and order, police reforms and right to information were executed in the province to create sensitization of masses
- Not all secondary and higher secondary schools equipped with computer labs, science labs, libraries, audio-video aid etc. at district level. Use of latest and digital pedagogical techniques need to be introduced for quality education. Very few schools are completely equipped. However, these schools are much better than the private sector chains.
- KPCSW – KP Commission on Status Women was established however the commission lacks resources and powers to function appropriately.
- Planning and Development Departments need to be strengthened further for better planning at provincial and district level for the localization and implementation of SDGs.
- District Level Advisory Committees at each district has been notified and mandated with the purpose to report, monitor and implement SDGs at district. However, these advisory committees need to be capacitated and equipped for monitoring and reporting.
- "Before this consultation on SDGs-VNR by AwazCDS/PDA, we had only heard about SDGs and now after participation in this consultation we are able to understand SDGs", A participant of Charsadda Districts Consultation said.
- Terrorism has affected Khyber Pakhtunkhwa deeply therefore strict compliance and implementation of actions related to rule of law, better governance and peaceful environment were demanded by the participants of consultations. They were of the

¹⁸ <http://awazcde.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Where-Pakistan-Stands-on-SDGs-2018.pdf>



view that without peace SDGs may not be fully achieved in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

- Due share in National Finance Commission (NFC) award was demanded after the merger of FATA in KP. Participants were of the view that population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has increased by 10 million after the merger of FATA in KP.
- Youth Policy in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is under preparation since long. However, Youth Innovation Fund is being given to innovative models of young people in energy and information technology sector. This may also be considered as a best practice for other provinces of Pakistan and abroad.
- There have been very few initiatives taken by the government/NGO to reduce instances such as physical, psychological or sexual violence against transgender community, young people, women girls and people living with disabilities. However, the Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) in Peshawar has appropriate facilities for PWDs.
- Most of the participants of the consultations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were not aware about the the terms GDP, FDI and ODA etc.



PUNJAB AT A GLANCE

Population census 2017

Area: 205,344 km²

Divisions: 08

Districts: 36

Tehsils: 145

Population: 110 Million

Population urban: 40 million

Population rural: 70 million

Population growth rate: 2.13

Infant Mortality Rate: 77/1000

MMR: 300/100,000

Literacy rate: 58 %

Human Development Index 2017:0.732

Immunization rate: 89.0

Satisfaction with health facility: 78.3

Expected years of schooling: 10.1

Mean years of schooling: 4.6

Living standard: 83.0

Multidimensional Poverty Index 2015

(PMI):0.152

Population in multidimensional poverty:

Incidence-Headcount (H):31.4

Intensity (A):48.4

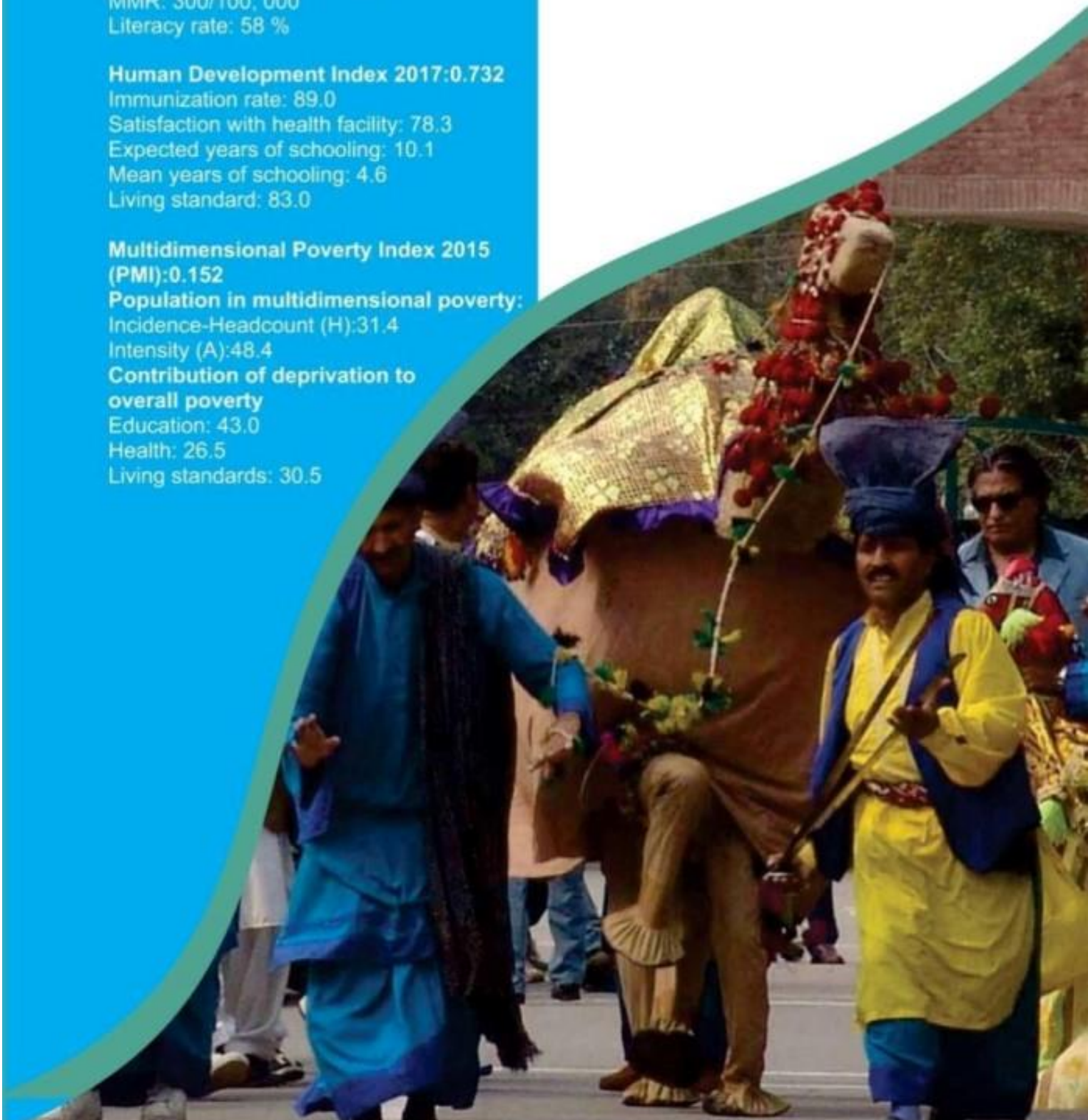
Contribution of deprivation to overall poverty

Education: 43.0

Health: 26.5

Living standards: 30.5

PUNJAB



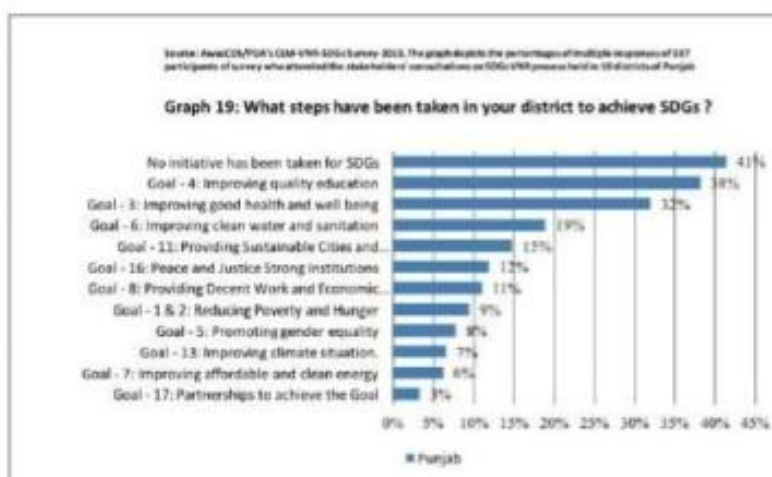
Punjab

In Punjab, 10 (ten) district level stakeholders' consultations were held at their respective district headquarters namely Bhakkar, Bahawalpur, Chakwal, Chiniot, Dera Ghazi Khan, Hafizabad, Gujranwala, Lahore, Narowal and Rajan Pur (**Annexure I**). The consultations were facilitated by with the support of Home Net (Provincial lead partner of PDA at Punjab), SDGs unit of Punjab and district governments of selected districts. The consultations were conducted by 10



District Partner Organizations of PDA (**Annexure IV**) and attended by 337 participants including 27% women & 73% men, 41% youth & 59% adults, 12% government & 88% non government representatives. In short Punjab was represented by 27% of the total participants (**see graph 3, 4, 5 & 6**). It also includes PWDs, minorities, media and representatives of SDGs unit and district governments from Punjab.

Graph 19 shows that 41% of the participants of stakeholders' consultations on SDGs VNR from ten selected districts of Punjab have said that no initiative has been taken for the realization of the 2030 agenda on sustainable development goals. Whereas 38% of the respondents are happy with the interventions of government for improvements in quality education (goal 4).



The percentage also echo's with the results of recent Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2018 that shares that Punjab is better in delivering quality education as compared to other provinces of Pakistan but lags much behind from other three regions of Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ&K), Gilgit Baltistan (GB) and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). Furthermore the districts in south of Punjab feature prominently at the bottom of lists for various indicators devised to gauge various performance indicators²⁰

32% respondents recognized the improvements in indicators related to good health and well being (goal 3), the response is similar to that of survey conducted by The Herald, that approves our finding as 30% of their respondents termed the health services in the province above average or excellent.²¹

¹⁹ http://asERPakistan.org/document/asERP/2018/reports/national/ASER_National_2018.pdf

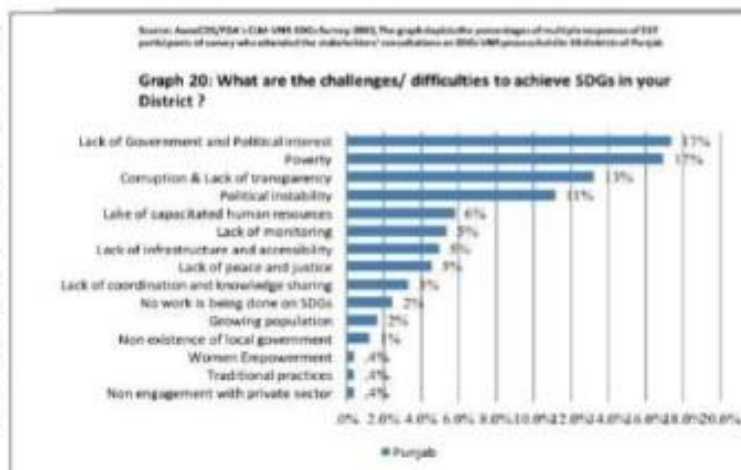
²⁰ <https://academiamag.com/south-punjab-districts-education-parameters/>

²¹ <https://herald.dawn.com/news/1398560>



Only 19% of the respondents of stakeholders' consultations hailed the provision of clean water and sanitation (goal 6) facilities followed by 15% respondents who were happy on the efforts of government on sustainable cities and communities (goal 11). Only 12% respondents appreciated the efforts of government on peace building, provision of justice and strong institutions (goal 16) followed by only 11% respondents who agreed with the decent work environment and viable economic growth patterns (goal 8) in the province. Less than 10% of the respondents recognized the efforts of government on reducing poverty & hunger (goal 1 & 2), promoting gender equality (goal 5), combating climate changes (goal 13), improving affordable and clean energy (goal 7) and building partnerships with private sector and other stakeholders (goal 17).

Graph 20, shares that almost 17% of the respondents of district level stakeholders' consultations in Punjab held poverty and lack of political interest of the government as major impediments in achieving SDGs in Punjab province. Whereas 13% respondents termed corruptions and lack of transparency and 11% termed political instability and 6% respondents said lack of skilled human resource as some other



obstacles in achieving SDGs. Less than 5% of the respondents considered, poor monitoring, poor infrastructure and accessibility, lack of peace and justice, lack of coordination and knowledge sharing, growing population and non existence / non functional local governments, traditional practices and non engagement with private sector as some other obstacles in the realization of SDGs in Punjab province.

The following are some other key findings based on the qualitative discussions and scopes of stakeholders' consultations in Punjab: -

- *Parho Punjab Barho Punjab* (read and excel Punjab) and *Ilm Sab Kay Liay* (education for all) Campaigns were executed in media and some CSOs were also engaged across Punjab for mass sensitization for enrolment enhancement at primary in primary schools. However, no proper campaigns are launched for addressing issues related to girls right to secondary education, addressing drop outs and retention of those who are enrolled in public schools. Though Article 25-A of the Constitution is also adopted by the provincial assembly of Punjab since 2014 however the rules of business for ensuring the right to education for all has yet to be formed.
- There is no system in education department for having data base that indicates female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile (poor and rich) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected school going population? The expenditures data on the basis of gender segregated investments on schools is neither available at provincial nor at district level.
- Lack of facilities for enrolment of out of children doing child labour, children of nomads, street children, orphans and children in prisons etc. 5 schools are established in District Bhakkar for orphans /children who are out of school and serving labourers. Facilities for special children including technology, wheelchair, ramps, water and sanitation are available in their schools and teachers are also



trained completely. In some high and higher secondary schools of districts, we have facilities like computer, science labs, audio visual aids etc.

- District Education Authorities (DEAs) do not have financial powers as the drawing and disbursement of funds are being done by the Deputy Commissioner at district level.
- People don't have any information on policy plans, mechanism to oversee the budget allocations, need assessment of schools on regular basis for budgetary allocation based on the needs and demands, inclusive of needs of children with disabilities' access and inclusion during annual development plans.
- Right to Information law and policy is not being adhered in letter & spirit as it is being implemented at district and tehsil levels in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- There is need of skill development training institutions for PWDs, TGs and socially excluded groups
- PC-1 of all the projects and programs in Punjab cannot be approved unless annexure-III ensuring the contributions of the project / program to one or more SDGs indicator (s).
- Provincial Finance Commission Award is not announced and district government representatives and authorities do not have appropriate information on share of district in the annual development plans / public sector development plans.
- The non formal labour force in the agriculture and non agriculture sector in the province have no formal social protection and security.
- Local governance in Punjab is weak and require political, administrative and financial authority and powers. Most of the local government representatives were not aware about SDGs.
- Though government of Punjab has already notified the deputy commissioner of the district as focal point and head of SDGs committee at district level yet none of the participants in the district level stakeholders consultations recognized the establishment of SDGs Committees at district level.
- Minimum wages in Punjab is PKRs 16000/ month which is equivalent to USD 115 and it means less than USD 4 / day whereas in the informal and even in formal sector organizations / institutions in Punjab minimum wages act is not being implemented in letter and spirit. However most of the participants of stakeholders' consultations at district level demanded hundred percent increase in the minimum wages and equal wages for all
 - A study to look at how to localize SDGs at district level was commissioned by UNDP Pakistan and the consultants selected Bhakkar and Rajanpur for that purpose. This was and is still an internal document to guide the organizations planning activities.
 - In efforts to localize SDGs the Planning and Development Department, Government of Punjab has notified Deputy Director Development as Focal Persons for SDGs in their respective districts.
- Reliable data of women working in informal sector / domestic worker in Punjab is not available
- Many laws and policies on women / girls economic and political empowerment of women already exist in the Province, however challenge is there meaningful implementations.
- Government and private sector has yet to plan and prepare a financial strategy to invest on SDGs in the province.
- District level budgets allocations is not being done on the basis of Multi Poverty Index.
- No information is available for measuring the GDP share by labour force and volume of foreign direct investment at district level in Punjab.



- District Committees to support Punjab Commission on Status of Women were formed but most of them are non functional however Gender Crime Cells are functional in some of the district in the office of District Police Officer (DPO).
- Khidmat Markaz Centre are also established in the offices of DPOs to facilitate people for the registration of First Information Report (FIR) at district level.
- Right to Information Officer at not notified in most of the district level departments whereas anti sexual harassment committees are either not notified or non functional. In these committees most of the members are male and hardly a woman is considered therefore it is structurally made difficult for female employees to report against male colleagues in case of any complaint / harassment.
- District Disaster Risk Reduction Committees (DDRCs) are established considering various district departments however, other stakeholders like CSOs and private sector representatives are not invited in such committees. The committees also do not have comprehensive strategy and planning to address the chronic issues related to disasters. The budgets for disaster management and risk reductions are centralized and are available at Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) on the basis of need.
- Green Pakistan Clean Pakistan campaign was observed across the province in all the districts to sensitize masses to combat climate and environment related challenges.



SINDH AT A GLANCE

Population census 2017

Area: 140,914 km²

Divisions: 06

Districts: 29

Tehsils: 138

Population: 47.89 million

Population urban: 52.02%

Population rural: 47.98%

Population growth rate: 2.41%

Infant Mortality Rate: NA

MMR: NA

Literacy rate: 55 %

Human Development Index 2017: 0.640

Immunization rate: 73.0

Satisfaction with health facility: 73.2

Expected years of schooling: 8.3

Mean years of schooling: 5.1

Living standard: 67.6

Multidimensional Poverty Index 2015(PMI):0.231

Population in multidimensional poverty:

Incidence-Headcount (H):43.1

Intensity (A):53.5

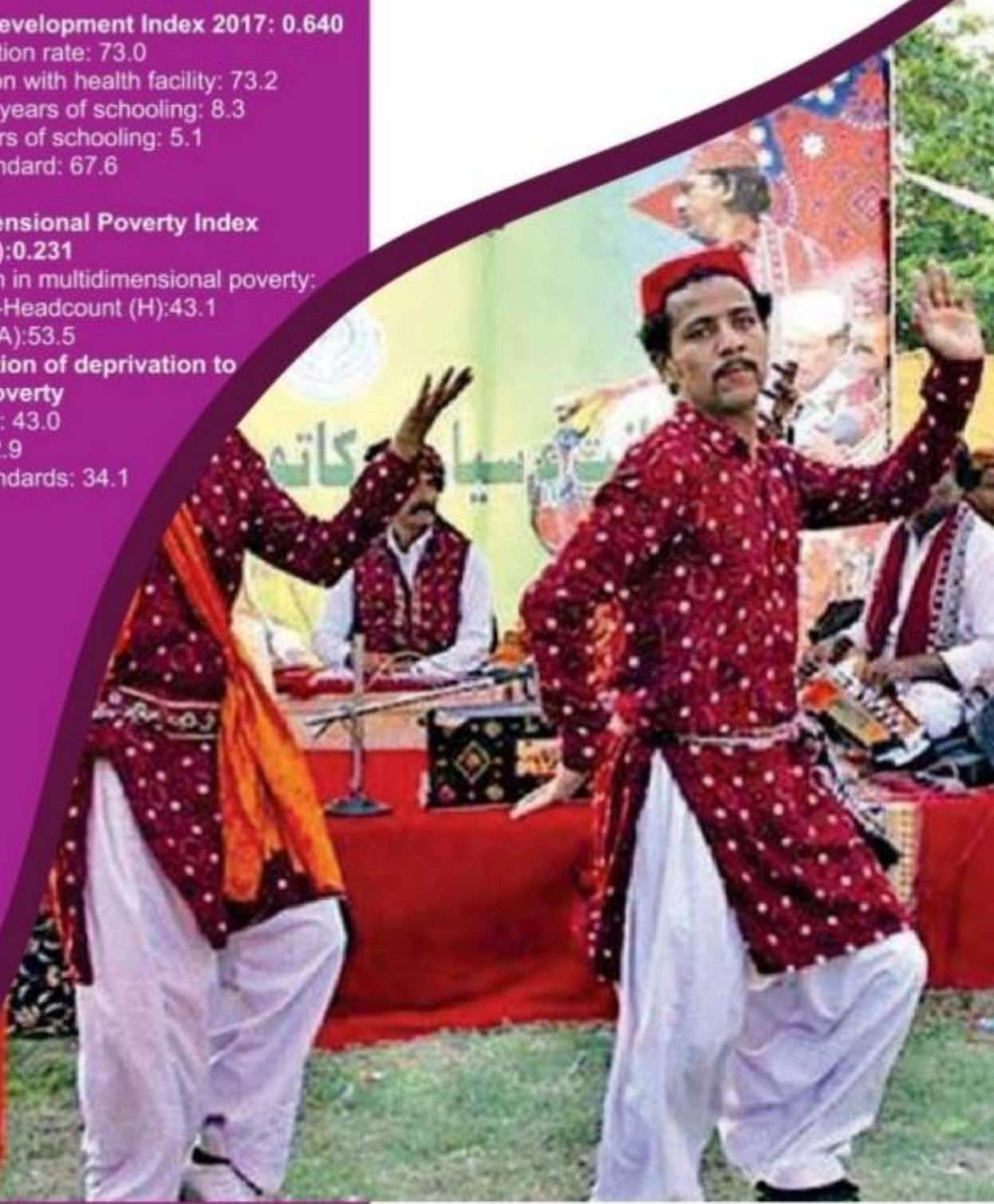
Contribution of deprivation to overall poverty

Education: 43.0

Health: 22.9

Living standards: 34.1

SINDH



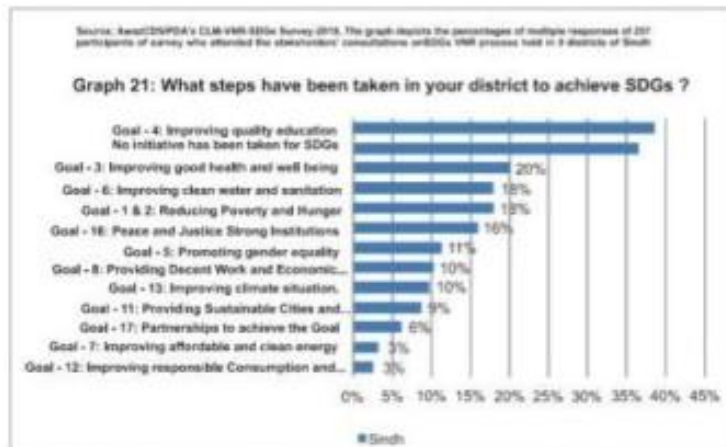
Sindh

In Sindh, 9 (Nine) district level stakeholders' consultations were held at their respective district headquarters namely Ghotki, Hyderabad, Khair Pur, Mitiari, Shaheed Benazirabad, Sukkur, Tando Allah Yar, Tharparkar and Qambar Shehdad Kot (**Annexure I**). The consultations were facilitated by with the support of Takhleeque Foundation, Karachi (Provincial lead partner of PDA at Sindh), SDGs unit of Sindh and district governments of selected districts. The consultations were conducted by 9 District z



Partner Organizations of PDA (**Annexure IV**) and attended by 257 participants including 22% women & 78% men, 42% youth & 58% adults, 27% government & 73% non government representatives. In short Sindh was represented by 20% of the total participants (see graph 3, 4, 5 & 6). It also includes PWDs, minorities, media and representatives of SDGs unit and district governments

Graph 21 shares that only 39% of the participants of stakeholders' consultations from the 9 districts of Sindh appreciated the efforts of government for improvements in the delivery of quality education (goal 4), whereas the large majority of the respondents were not satisfied with the quality of education in Sindh. The same is observed in the Annual Status of Education Report - ASER 2018 that also places most of the



districts of Sindh below the average in quality delivery of education, whereas the situation of girls education is even more pathetic as compare to other provinces. More than 6.4 million children in Sindh are out of schools and more than half of them are girls whereas 4.8 million children are missing out on middle and secondary school education in Sindh.²² Though Sindh's Education Sector Plan (ESP) commits to improve equity and access, quality, accountability and financing, the speed of reforms is lacking. While the total education budget in Sindh increased by 39% between 2014-15 and 2017-18,²⁴ there has been no accompanying large increase in school enrolment numbers. A lack of secondary schools means dropout rates remain high. Only 20% of the respondents were appreciative of improvements in health facilities (goal 3), the percentage resonates with the national baseline average of 23% people who think health services in the province of Sindh are above average or excellent²⁵ however key health related issues identified by the respondents were rampant corruption in health facilities, long distances and lack of accessibility, lack of medicines and supplies/ absenteeism of medical staff. Only 18% of the respondents were satisfied with the efforts of government for provision of clean water & sanitation (goal 6) and eradication of poverty and hunger (goal 1&

²² http://aserpakistan.org/document/aser/2018/reports/national/ASER_National_2018.pdf

²³ Pakistan Education Statistics 2016-17

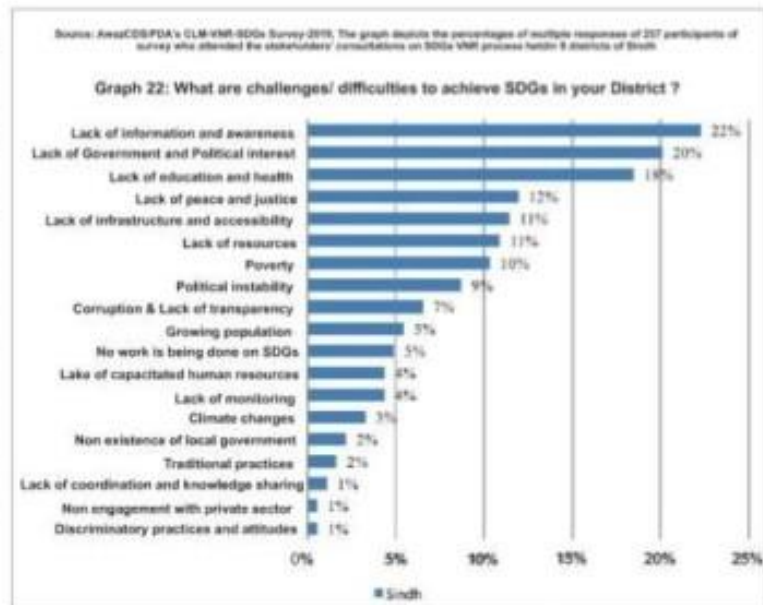
²⁴ Alif Ailaan 2018. 2013-2018 Five Years of Education Reforms. Wins, Losses and challenges for 2018-2023. Islamabad: Alif Ailaan. vi-42 pp

²⁵ <https://herald.dawn.com/news/1398560>



2). Only 11% respondent were happy with the efforts being done by the government for promotion of gender equality and only 10% of the respondents were satisfied by the efforts of government for provision of decent working environment and growth facilities (goal 8). A similar number of percentage (10%) qualified the efforts of government in Sindh to combat climate change issues (goal 13). Less than 10% participants / respondents were somehow agreed that efforts are being done towards creating sustainable cities and communities (goal 11), building partnerships to achieve goals (goal 17) provision of affordable & clean energy (goal 7) and promotion of responsible consumption and production patterns (goal 12). A large majority of the participants i.e. 37% were not satisfied with the efforts of government in achievement of SDGs.

Graph 22 shares that 22% of the participants termed lack of information and awareness as one of the major impediment towards the achievement of SDGs followed by the 20% of the respondents who termed that lack of political will is one of the major obstacle in achieving SDGs. 18% of the respondents said lack of basic health and education is contributing in challenges to achieve SDGs whereas 12% of the respondents termed lack of peace and justice as other contributory factors in challenges to achieve SDGs in Sindh province of Pakistan.



Only 11% of the respondents think that lack of infrastructure, accessibility and resources are some of the challenges in achieving SDGs whereas only 10% respondents held poverty as an impediment in achieving SDGs. Less 10% of the respondents termed political instability, corruption, lack of transparency, growing population, climate changes, traditional & discriminatory practices, lack of coordination among various sectors of society and government departments, non functional local governments and non engagement with private sector are some other challenges to achieve SDGs.

The following are some other key findings based on the qualitative discussions and scopes of stakeholders' consultations in Sindh: -

- Most of the district stakeholders and district administration official are not aware about education and youth policies and economic growth strategy already approved by Govt. of Sindh.
- The education management information system is non functional therefore reliable data is not available against enrolment in schools and missing facilities. Teachers absenteeism is high and there are lacking in monitoring and performance of teacher therefore the quality suffers a lot.
- Campaigns for sensitization of masses are hardly seen but if there were some of them were observed in urban areas instead of rural areas.
- There have been some government and non-government partnerships like PITE and Benazir Girls for the promotion of girls' enrolment in province.



- Unlike Punjab, the District Education Officer utilizes, draws and disburses the education budgets however the budget allocation for education is mostly covers salaries and recurring expenditures only. Development funds for improvements in education and health sectors are not allocated.
- There have been some special measures to provide incentives, salary raise, transportation, protection against harassment at work place etc.
- Merit is not observed for various types of recruitment in the province whereas the quotas for women, minorities and PWDs are often violated in both public and private organizations.
- Local governments are almost non functional and funds are not available for local governments. Hardly few local government officials and elected representatives know about SDGs.
- Provincial Priority Indicators Framework on SDGs is still awaited. The stakeholders called for an inclusive process for the formation of framework.
- SDGs Task Force in Sindh need to be strengthen further with clear ToRs for overseeing the SDGs implementation in the Province
- PC-1 Document in Sindh is yet to be improved considering SDGs indicators as annexure –III
- District level Disaster Risk Reduction Committees are non functional and lack resources. District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) do not have emergency disaster management, early recovery and rehabilitation strategic documents at hand.
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and new knowledge, innovative solutions to combat natural disasters need to be included in the education curriculum.



**Perspectives & Recommendations of
other Civil Society Platforms &
Constituency Groups on SDGs
regarding VNR**

Disability Focused Recommendations for the Implementation of SDGs By Ms. Munazza Gillani – Country Director, SightSavers –Pakistan

Goal 4: Quality Education

1. Revise education policies, sector strategies and plans to incorporate a cross-cutting disability inclusion component.
2. Develop Rules of Business for the Free and Compulsory Education Acts in consultation with persons with disabilities and organisations working for them.
3. Increase the federal and provincial sectoral budget allocations to at least 7% of the annual school education budgets to cater for the inclusive educational needs.
4. Improve the readiness and responsiveness of the school education system for inclusion in education.
5. Conduct disability audits of schools and institute a phased programme to improve physical infrastructure related accessibility for school children who are disabled.
6. Establish a formal disability and educational needs assessment process for children with disability at sub-district, district, provincial and federal levels.
7. Incorporate mandatory reporting of school children with disability by amending the existing Education Management Information Systems (EMIS).

Goal 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth

1. Assess the current status and upgrade technical capacities of technical training programmes for Persons with Disabilities in state institutions as to their appropriateness to emerging market needs.
2. Develop an inclusive and accessible environment at technical and vocational training centres and ensure that the enrolment quota for candidates with disabilities is adhered to.
3. Establish a high-level platform under the relevant state authority for human resource planning and employment to develop a strategic roadmap for the economic empowerment of Persons with Disabilities.
4. Create 'reasonable accommodation' for job placement of Persons with Disabilities in the public sector job market ensuring equal opportunities for women with disability.
5. Incorporate as a mandatory requirement the employment status of Persons with Disabilities by category of disability and sex in labour force statistics.
6. Enhance the employability of persons with disabilities by adopting measures that ensure systematic follow up on 2% job quota and penalty to those establishments that fail to comply with this regulation, creation of accessible job recruitment platforms, and sharing of best practice examples of employers with higher rate of employment of persons with disabilities (e.g. yearly employer awards)

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

1. Prioritise enactment and promulgation of the Pakistan and Provincial Disability Acts and develop their Rules of Business.
2. Reinforce adherence to the Disability Acts by revising relevant sector policies, strategies and plans to ensure that disability inclusion is incorporated in these.
3. Create a better understanding amongst parliamentarians, government decision makers and duty bearers, judiciary, disabled persons organisations, development partners, organisations involved in humanitarian response, civil society and media about the implications of the Disability Acts through a formal Disability Inclusion Awareness Plan.
4. Establish a Disability Rights Commission under the Ministry of Human Rights to oversee the implementation of UNCRPD in Pakistan.



Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

1. Conduct a comprehensive audit of laws, policies and administrative arrangements that address legal capacity in order to identify lacunas and inconsistencies that adversely impact on persons with disabilities and to amend or nullify these accordingly.
2. Undertake a comprehensive assessment into the incidence, forms and circumstances of exploitation, violence and abuse of people with a disability in the community including addressing the gender and age-related dimensions of exploitation, violence and abuse and the particular situation of women and children with disability.
3. Formulate specific legislation about freedom from discrimination, exploitation, violence and abuse.
4. Ensure provision of necessary legal documents in Braille for persons with vision impairment and sign language interpreters for persons with hearing impairment.
5. Integrate standard and compulsory training modules on working with people with disability into training programmes for police, prison officers, lawyers, judicial officers and court staff.
6. Develop comprehensive, gender and culture specific social support programmes and systems to identify and prevent the circumstances that contribute to children and young people with disability coming into contact or entering the juvenile justice system.
7. Waive duties and tariffs on the GATE standard list of assistive devices and include its coverage under the national health insurance and social protection schemes.
8. Develop accessible communication portals/media/helplines for government related information and awareness for persons with disabilities.

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

1. Constitute a Disability Task Force under the auspices of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms.
2. Incorporate a mandatory 'Disability Component' section, supported by disability guidelines, in the new SDG compliant government project development templates.
3. Track expenditure/investment in disability inclusion through dedicated financial codes.
4. Incorporate an SDG-related disability section in the monitoring and evaluation framework for the SDGs.
5. Issue a Directive/Advisory to ensure that all new development projects (own-funded or through bilateral or multilateral aid) and humanitarian response activities are disability inclusive.
6. Include a mandatory disability component in government information pathways and data collection systems planned and administered by the Pakistan and provincial Bureaus of Statistics, National Institute of Population Studies and Election Commission of Pakistan. Such surveys should incorporate/adapt the Washington Group Short Set of questions for disability as appropriate.



SDGs & Farmers by Mr. Wali Haider - Roots for Equity

Pakistan is a country of almost 200 million people, where 62% of population lives in rural areas while the rest are part of urban society (Ahmed, 2018). Pakistan Labor Force Survey, 2018 shows that 42.3% of the country's labor forces are part of agriculture sector (Bureau of Statistics, 2019). The agriculture sector accounts for 24% of the national GDP (Bureau of Statistics, 2011). These statistics show that the society is still agrarian; however, further facts also clearly show that it's skewed in favor of the elite. According to the Pakistan Agriculture Census 2010, only 11% families own 45% of agricultural land, whereas 89% small farmers own 55% of the land. It needs to be further highlighted that of these small farmers, 64% owns less than 5 acres of land.

The above data already points to the acute concentration of wealth in the hand of a few elite families. According to data sources, Pakistan is also one of the biggest producer of various agriculture products such as being 4th, 5th, 9th in world production for cotton, milk and wheat, respectively. (Business Recorder, 2011)

However this magnanimous output does is not reflected in the quality of life of a vast number of the country's masses, where poverty, deprivation and marginalization are the norm.

Hunger

Based on the Global Hunger Index 2018, Pakistan ranks 106th out of 119 qualifying countries (Global Hunger Index, 2018). With a score of 32.6, Pakistan suffers from a level of hunger that is rated as serious. The last National Nutrition Survey was carried out in 2011 and no current data on malnutrition is available. A compilation of data from various sources on malnutrition provides the following figures (Asim and Nawaz, 2018):

"Pakistan has been reported to have one of the highest levels of prevalence of child malnutrition compared to other developing countries. According to the National Nutrition Survey, 33% of all children were underweight, nearly 44% were stunted, 15% are wasted, 50% were anemic, and 33% were anemic (iron deficiency). In the last two decades, there has been a little reduction in the prevalence of child malnutrition in Pakistan compared to other developing countries."

According to the World Food Program (WFP) of the total 113 countries in the Global Food Security Index of 2016, Pakistan ranked 78th, with 43% of Pakistan's population faces food insecurity (Borgen Project, 2018). Of this number, 18% of people in Pakistan severely lack access to food. WFP has also pointed out to the fact that Pakistan houses some of the most malnourished and poorest regions in the world; in Sindh, 50 percent of children below 5 years old are stunted and 19 percent are severely malnourished (Talpur, 2016).

USAID's Food Assistance Fact Sheet from March 2019, gives further very disturbing data on hunger and malnutrition; approximately 60% of the population is facing food insecurity, 44% of Pakistani children younger than 5 years of age are stunted and 15% suffer from acute malnutrition (USAID, 2019). These facts have been time to time also been stated by senior government officials. For instance, Health Secretary, Balochistan Saleh Muhammad Nasar has said, "unfortunately some 44 per cent of the province's children were found stunted, too short for their age and more than half of all households were found either hungry or faced threat of hunger." (Tribune, 2018).

Reasons for hunger and poverty

The extremely tragic situation of poverty, deprivation and hunger laid bare above is based on the internal and external economic and social policies that have been pursued by the countries elite hand in hand with imperialist countries. The founding stone for the extreme poverty and inequality in the nation is the failure of land reforms. Only 11% families in the country control not only bulk of the land but also then allow feudal policies to control socio-economic development (Bureau of Statistics, 2010). The landed elite benefit from the industrial agriculture as it allows higher production, and are able to keep the sharecroppers and the landless under their political and economic control; this no doubt is the most critical reason for the horrendous hunger faced by a vast Pakistani population.

Another critical reason for high rates of micronutrient deficiency is rooted in the Green



Revolution. The consistent use of chemical fertilizers and hybrid seeds have resulted in food production lacking the essential micronutrients, and is now a major reason for malnutrition. Instead of genuine locally solutions to overcoming hunger, industrialized countries and their aid agencies are aggressively implementing policies that have made food fortification the norm for fighting malnutrition. Billions of dollars worth of profit is earned promoting hybrid seeds and mechanization in Pakistan; the same technology has led to extreme conditions of hunger, and the hungry are being used for earning super profits through food fortification policies.

A country, which is still suffering from a lack of genuine land reforms, now faces further oppression and exploitation based on land grabbing policies that are being implemented in the country. In 2015, Pakistan leased 2,000 acres of its land in Gwadar, Balochistan as a part of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) to China for 43 years, despite the poverty and hunger faced by the local people (The News, 2015). There are further plans under CPEC to develop nine special economic zones (SEZ) in the country, all of which is based on acquiring land. We are not only losing scarce land but also extremely scarce water resources in the name of a so-called development agenda, which is meant to bring prosperity and well being to the people.

It is critical to point the collaboration of the World Bank, the IMF and the World Trade Organization in creating a global system of implementing neoliberal policies of deregulation, privatization and trade liberalization. IMF in the past decade has 'micro managed' Pakistan's budget and our government has strict instructions to reduce and cut down government spending in services that provide relief to the poor.

Factors that are also playing a major role in fanning poverty and hunger across Pakistan are climate change and environmental degradation. It is a fact that Pakistan has been in the list of top ten countries suffering from the impact of climate change. A very destitute population has to carry the harsh burden of climate change, SMART agriculture is presented as a panacea. The use of hybrid and genetically modified seeds, further mechanization and digitalization are offered as means of increasing production to feed the hungry. Pakistan has had surplus wheat for a number of years wasting away in its warehouses. These stocks were not given free to highly malnourished populations; they were not even given at subsidized rates. If this is the case, then how is additional production going to drive away hunger? The country is one of the highest producers in many food crops, including milk and meats. But the fact is that the most needy are unable to access these protein rich diets in spite of the fact that they are responsible for growing them.

Key Demands for Food Sovereignty

- Right to nutritious, balanced, chemical-free, locally grown foods for all, especially for the most marginalized segments of society, with women and children from rural and urban poor areas a priority.
- Provide an enabling policy environment for inclusion of small producers including small farmers in participation in policy-making and policy coherence at the national and international levels.
- Genuine agrarian reform, including access to productive resources including seeds, waters, forests, and pastures among others, and a moratorium on genetically modified seeds.
- Assert and protect public control over natural resources and prioritize cultivation of nutritious food for local consumption.
- Right to decent livelihood for all especially peasants, fisher-folk, agricultural workers among others.
- Promotion of agro-ecology in agriculture and food production, a method, which is considered both as scientific as well as a social movement for overcoming hunger and poverty.
- Strengthen and promote agro-ecology through appropriate laws, policy and programs. Protect local, indigenous and traditional knowledge in agriculture and create markets for traditional and heirloom produce. Subsidies, incentives and development aid should be re-targeted away from industrial agriculture, towards agro-ecological solutions and



small-scale, local production.

- Promotion and implementation of participatory and community action researches on issues surrounding sustainable consumption and production so that they can provide evidence-based solutions
- Advance good governance with increased accountability and transparency, removing all anti-people policies to protect natural resources.
- Mainstream biodiversity protection and enhancement across sectors and engage local communities and indigenous people and ensure the protection of their rights to land, resources, establish accountability mechanism to ensure compliance to human rights, social and environmental safeguards.
- Active participation in the intergovernmental working group on the elaboration of legally-binding treaty on TNCs and other businesses with respect to human rights.
- Provide mechanisms for equitable, effective and inclusive participation of civil society based on recognition of existing inequalities and the need to level the playing field.

SDGs and Education - Ms. Zehra Arshad-Pakistan Coalition for Quality Education (PCQE)

Pakistan is among the first few countries who adopted SDGs 2030 agenda through a unanimous resolution of Parliament in February 2016 making it a National Development Agenda. Some follow-up institutional and administrative mechanisms include Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs at federal and provincial levels, Prime Minister's SDG Fund, SDG-support units at federal and provincial level and National framework for SDGs (March 2018) were also put in place through extensive consultation with provincial and local government.

Vision 2025 aims to achieve the SDG targets and the Government of Pakistan has shown its political commitment to the SDGs by declaring them a 'national development agenda'.

The PTI-led government launched the National Education Policy Framework 2018, identifying four key focus areas that the authorities will work on reforming. These areas of focus will be improvement in the quality of education, improving enrolment of out-of-school children, introducing a uniform education system, and helping youth develop skills.¹

Challenges remain in data availability, data disaggregation, data usage for evidence-based decision making, as well as cross-sectoral coordination and monitoring – all impediments to monitoring and making progress on the agenda. These gaps will require further resources, partnerships, and commitment. A recent survey showed that Pakistan's literacy rate, currently standing at 58 percent, is on the decline. UNESCO's Global Education Monitoring Report underlines some reasons for this decline. The report notes that out of 93 percent children enrolled in primary schools, only 61 percent complete their education. Similarly, out of 45 percent children enrolled in secondary education, merely 20 percent complete it. The main reasons for poor rate of primary and secondary education in Pakistan are maltreatment of children, outdated teaching methods, and lack of basic educational infrastructure. The facts and figures presented by UNESCO clearly indicate that there is something seriously wrong with our education system requiring necessary surgery both at the policy and implementation levels.²

Some of the gaps in alignment of SDGs are; All provincial Education Sector Plans (ESPs) take as their primary focuses, access, quality and governance, with varying degrees of emphasis within these. Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan ESPs are generally well-aligned with SDG-4, including strategies related to areas such as access, quality and governance. GB, FATA and ICT ESPs show a fair degree of alignment. Generally provincial ESPs cover basic education, though some also include NFE and literacy. Furthermore, ESPs only cover public schooling, despite the significant proportion of Pakistani children in private education (37 per cent).¹⁹ Education sub-sectors that are included in SDG-4, such as ECE and TVET, may be guided by separate provincial policies and plans, but are not typically included in ESPs.

¹ Govt Unveils National Education Policy Framework 2018, November 28, 2018

² Education, governance and growth, The Daily Times. JANUARY 17, 2019



Inclusive education is another clear gap. Although its importance is acknowledged, the concept is rarely examined in any detail or understood to encompass more than children with disabilities. The lack of disaggregated data along various dimensions of vulnerability lies at the heart of this gap.

SDGs 10: Inequality and Transgender Population in Pakistan- Ms. Uzma Yaqub- Forum for Dignity Initiative

Pakistan is an Islamic republic and its constitutions is mainly influenced by the code of shria law. It overall cover non-discrimination for all on the bases of gender, however the term "gender" in the constitution mainly reeferes to male and female and it do not mention "transgender" inclusive protection of rights. According to national census of Pakistan undertaken in 2017, it has 10,418 transgender persons in the country, this number is rejected by the transgender community saying that transgender population is undercounted. Transgender persons, culturally known as "Khawja Sra" persons too have a long history in the sub-continent and it continues till date in Pakistan. Transgender persons were socially accepted only as marginalized group but were never invited to be part of mainstream society and social life, culture or economic activity.

Pakistan do not recognize LGB but it only recognize Transgender persons and intersex.

Milestones Achieved-

- i. Transgender persons were recognized for the first time in the country back in 2012 by landmark ruling of Supreme Court of Pakistan
- ii. Pakistan's Election Act 2017 recognized transgender persons right to vote under section 48
- iii. In the year 2017 KP one of the 4 provinces issues "Health Insaf Cards" to transgender persons covering \$5000 primary health care annually
- iv. On March 7, 2018 Pakistan passes "transgender protection of rights act"
- v. During Pakistan general election 2018, 05 transgender candidates contested the election (none of them could make it to win though)
- vi. Transgender protection of rights act implementation committees are formed one by Federal Ministry of Human Rights-MOHR, there are total 05 committees one for each of 4 provinces and one at federal level. Transgender persons are members of these committees to ensure effective implementation with the community ownership
- vii. Transgender protection of rights policies are being developed by each of 4 provinces
- viii. Transgender protection of rights act 2018 is one of the highly progressive legislation concerning and protecting transgender rights, it covers right to self-identification without any medical screening, right to inheritance, education, health, employment, holding public office, right to vote.
- ix. Transgender are now part of country's largest and significant survey for economic and social empowerment under the Benazir Income Support Program-BISP

Challenges

- i. Deep rooted stigma and discrimination against transgender community leads to severe sexual and physical violence and only in one province KP at least 62 transgender persons are killed over past 3 years
- ii. Overall gender parity index in Pakistan is not very encouraging ranking 126 out of 145 countries in the world referring to cisgender female population and in such a situation transgender being marginalized and small in number face more challenges
- iii. Child and forced marriages are never recognized as an issue of transgender population and it affects majority of transgender persons on daily bases, it further declines when it comes to female to male trans persons, who are treated as biological females and are forced for early marriages



- iv. The health care covered by "Health Insaf Card" does cover transition related health including hormone replacement therapy or sexual reassignment surgery
- v. Transgender person's rights to found a family or family planning is not discussed in the act neither provided any protection by the state. The traditional concept of family only recognized between cisgender, heterosexual male and female
- vi. The colonial draconian law known as section 377 still exists and it is a major barrier in recognizing transgender people sexual rights
- vii. Transgender persons with disabilities and also from religious minorities are not discussed in the act and there is no protection available
- viii. No plan/policy is drafted as yet to mainstream transgender population for quality education in mainstream educational institutions (both formal and informal). Transgender protection of Rights Act under its article 8 guarantees transgender persons right to education without any stigma and discrimination. This article guarantees to abolish any kind of gender inequalities for transgender persons.
- ix. Transgender protection of rights act under article 9 clearly mentions about right to employment for transgender persons without any stigma and discrimination but it needs a formal mechanism to bound employers both private and public sector to be more inclusive for transgender person in recruitment process

Way Forward

- i. Regional and international accountability mechanism shall include transgender persons development and protection in reviewing the country reports and human rights status
- ii. Sustainable development goals need to bring transgender population's rights, protection and equality along with other marginalized population
- iii. Gender equality index and accountability mechanism shall expand its mandate to transgender population too



Sustainable Development Goals and Local Governments

Sabeena Gul- Coordinator South-SouthWest Sub-region Asia-United Cities & Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC)

Local Governments play an important role in the implementation of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is globally acknowledged that more than 65% of SDGs targets concern implementation at the local levels. So far, local governments in Pakistan are not empowered enough to plan and implement these targets, mainly due to lack of sufficient powers and authority as well as the requisite capacities, knowledge, information, and resources.

United Cities and Local Governments – Asia Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC), the largest regional section of UCLG, has been advocating the importance of localizing the SDGs as a process that is based on the empowerment of the local governments, and not merely implementing global agenda through the local institutions/actors. The term **“Localization of SDGs”** refers to the process of taking into account the sub-national/local context in the achievement of Agenda 2030, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor the progress.

Pakistan has a volatile history of local governance experienced from its various local government systems (1959-71, 1979-81, 2001-09, 2010). The constitution of Pakistan defines three-tier governance structures. Federation, the first tier, has defined roles and powers as provided through federal legislative list in Schedule 4³ of the constitution. Provinces, the second tier, are empowered with all residual subjects that are not in the federal list. The constitution recognizes the elected local governments as third tier (briefly defined in Article 140-A). According to the constitution, provinces are responsible for ensuring the political, fiscal and administrative devolution to the local governments. However, this vital tier, where most of the citizens actually transact with governance had been missing for decades. In 2010, the Article 140-A was inserted in the constitution that requires provincial governments to devolve political, administrative and financial powers to the local governments. Unfortunately, this has not effectively been implemented so far. In the present governance structure, the decision-making follows a top-bottom approach. Since the devolution in 2010, provincial governments remained reluctant to further devolve administrative and financial powers to the local governments, with an excuse of lack of capacities, systems, transparency, and accountability at the local levels. This problem is identified and highlighted by the Government of Pakistan in their SDGs Framework report to the National Economic Council which states, as follows:

“Another problem at the grass root level is the absence of administrative and financial powers of the district governments, despite devolution from federal government to provincial governments. An even greater challenge is how to create awareness and knowledge about SDGs, how critical the SDG goals are to uplifting the lives of the people and how to make the process sustainable.”

Pakistan has displayed commendable commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as it was one of the first countries to endorse it globally in 2015. On 16th February 2016, the Parliament unanimously approved the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the national development agenda. It also formed the Parliamentary SDGs Secretariat based at the National Assembly – one of the few countries to do so. This process of legislation was the first and crucial step in mainstreaming and localizing the SDGs. Pakistan is amongst the first countries to adopt SDGs 2030 Agenda through a unanimous resolution of the parliament. The Government of Pakistan adopted SDGs as its own national development goals in February 2016. The Ministry of Planning internalised SDGs in its development framework well before formally signing it in September 2015 and the Ministry embedded SDGs in Pakistan Vision 2025. Accordingly, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform established a coordination mechanism with the federating units. The seven pillars of Vision-2025 (Pakistan's long-term development strategy) are fully aligned with the SDGs, providing a comprehensive long-term strategy for achieving inclusive

³<http://www.pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/schedules/schedule4.html>

⁴https://www.pc.gov.pk/uploads/report/National_SDGs_Framework_-_NEC_2018.pdf



growth and sustainable development.

The SDGs have been declared as the 'national development agenda' instead of as global development goals. The federal and provincial assemblies have also recognized the critical role that SDGs can play in transforming lives, particularly those of the most marginalized and disadvantaged. This localization of the SDGs is key, since a lack of national ownership was one of the biggest reasons why the previous global development mandate, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), failed dismally in the country. While achieving the SDGs certainly requires a unified vision and consensus among the higher tiers of government, many of the goals and associated targets pertain to functions that can be best served by local governments, and are directly or indirectly linked to their daily work. This includes improved management of schools, better access to quality health facilities, provision of clean water, streets and sanitation services, and local security, among others. Local governments cannot be seen as mere implementers of the agenda – they can be the catalysts of change, and the level of government best placed to link these global goals with local communities. Unlike other tiers of elected governments, local representatives live in the same communities that they are elected to serve and are therefore in the best position to identify local development needs as well as tailor effective ways to respond to them.

Realizing the pivotal role of local governments in the achievement of goals and targets of the SDGs, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform convened a "Local Government Summit on SDGs" in March 2017 with the theme of "Development for All". The primary objective of this Summit was to initiate a dialogue on the prospects of the SDGs at the local level and to develop coordination and support mechanisms for the SDGs among all three tiers of government.⁵ The "Declaration" issued by the Local Government Representatives at the Summit presents a comprehensive commitment and position of the Pakistani local governments. They listed four main impediments to development, which not only affected planning but also prevented the local governments from achieving key targets. These include financing through a proper resource allocation formula, governance that includes institutional capacity, access to opportunities and lack of skilled human capital available, which are in line with the UCLGASPAC assessment as outline above.

In December 2018, while designing an SDGs Localisation Project for Pakistan, UCLG ASPAC consulted a range of local governance stakeholders who identified major challenges to the SDGs Localisation processes, including: 1) lack of awareness and recognition of the importance of the LG's role for achieving the SDGs, 2) weak and unclear local governance policy, functional, and fiscal frameworks, 3) lack of capacities at local levels, 4) limited resources for SDGs implementation at local levels, 5) lack of awareness and dearth of SDGs information/analysis, 6) absence of local governments inputs to policy dialogue on SDGs and in VNR reporting;

The year 2019 is an important one for the international community working on the SDGs: it not only marks the "minus one" year deadline for achieving the 2020 targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but it is also characterized by various high-level intergovernmental meetings that should keep the momentum going on the 2030 Agenda's implementation, including the submission by Pakistan of its SDGs VNR.

It is a globally acknowledged and established fact that the SDGs will only be implemented effectively if they are embedded into national and local processes and actions. National and local ownership and commitment will thus determine their success. Furthermore, during the 6th Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development in March 2019, the need to institutionalize vertical coherence between national and local governments was emphasized.⁶ Therefore, the success in implementing the SDGs relies on entrenching them in national and sub-national (provincial) strategies, plans and policies and ensuring bottom-up processes for

⁵<https://www.pc.gov.pk/uploads/report/Report%20on%20SDGs%20Local%20Govt%20Summit%20March%202017%20Version%207.pdf>

⁶https://www.unescap.org/apfsd/6/document/APFSD6_3E.pdf



implementation. Derived from the Local and Regional Governments' Report "Toward the Localisation of SDGs" to the 2018 United Nation's High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development that was facilitated by UCLG, the following may be recommended for Pakistan, which is indeed not conclusive and comprehensive:

- Further strengthen **devolution/decentralization** to create an 'enabling environment' for the provincial and local governments for the achievements of the SDGs. The creation of a truly 'enabling environment' for the localization of the SDGs requires stronger commitment from the national level.
- Strengthen **policy, institutional and fiscal frameworks** to empower provincial and local governments that shall ensure provincial and local tiers of governments with adequate resources to fulfil their tasks and responsibilities. Local revenue generation, fiscal transfers, access to long-term finance for local governments should likewise be enhanced.
- **Institutional mechanisms** for implementation and coordination of the SDGs at the national level are largely established, but there are relatively few examples of formal processes and mechanisms that have been put in place to allow for more widespread and regular engagement with stakeholders.
- Facilitate **bottom-up monitoring** supported by disaggregated data. National and provincial governments should explore how local governments could contribute to the collection of data and indicators, and let them take part in the monitoring process.
- Strengthen local leadership by supporting international **knowledge exchange** and peer-to-peer learning.
- Give local governments and their associations **a seat at the "policy" as well as the "reporting" table**. Support the proactive involvement of local governments and their associations in the process of the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).
- Agenda 2030 requires the **development of partnerships** at all levels of government. The level of coordination and support is key to these partnerships. In Pakistan, local development needs have increased with the continuous neglect by respective provincial governments, and the absence of vibrant and functional local governance institutions.
- Generate and sustain regular **debates** both at national, provincial and local levels;
- Support action research for understanding the underlying dynamics of the SDGs process in the local context.
- Develop further partnerships with civil society and other stakeholders to ensure the achievement of the global goals.
- Promote international cooperation in partnership with provincial and local governments for SDGs localization.
- Create a platform for local governments and various local stakeholders to have consultations and dialogues. For the successful implementation of the SDGs agenda there is a need to hold regular dialogues between the government, development partners, media and civil society since the SDGs agenda is diverse and far-reaching.

⁷The High-level Political Forum is the United Nations central platform for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals



SDGs and Child Rights Perspective-

Sajjad Ahmed Cheema- SPARC & Child Rights Movement (CRM)

The state of child rights is being monitored by the civil society of Pakistan very aggressively. The organizations focused on the protection and promotion of child rights are working independently and jointly from the platform of Child Rights Movement (CRM). CRM is a nationwide advocacy alliance of the civil society organizations focused on child rights. CRM has 8 chapters with above 400 member organization.

CRM is actively engaged in advocacy at local, regional and global level. CRM contributed to the CRC and UPR processes by submitting alternative report under CRC and providing stakeholders report under UPR. CRM use to follow the recommendations coming out of CRC and UPR processes, through generating demand for the legislative development in accordance with the recommendations.

Pakistan has failed to comply with its commitments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), specifically those related to eradicating child poverty, achieving universal primary education, reducing mortality rates and improving maternal health. Pakistan's social indicators have consistently failed to match its economic progress. The funding allocated for children welfare is less than 0.5% of GDP and generally less than 2% of the national budget. Now the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been adopted and still there is no specific plans of action in place to put the country on the right track to achieving the SDGs targets across the country keeping in mind that following the 18th Constitutional Amendment, mostly it will be the Provincial governments who will be responsible for the implementation of the SDGs targets. Similarly, there is no involvement of the CSOs in the process of monitoring SDGs progress.

GoP should increase the budget for education to 4% of the GDP and for health to 2% of the GDP and for all SDGs targets, and devise action plans with resource allocations to get on track for its SDGs targets. Provincial governments should also be supported technically/financially to come up with their respective plans of action for the implementation of SDGs. CSOs should be involved in the SDGs progress monitoring forums. Implementation of International Human Rights Obligations

In spite of legislation the situation of child rights is not changed and children are deprived of their rights because available laws and policies are not being implemented properly. The state is not allocating appropriate resources to ensure access of children to education, health and protection. We are still lacking laws for the recognition of some rights defined in the UNCRC.

With a child rights perspective following recommendation are proposed under relevant goals.

Goal 3, Good Health and Wellbeing

Malnutrition is contributing to 35% of all under-5 deaths in Pakistan. According to UNICEF, 32% of infants have low birth-weight. According to the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2012-13, the new-born mortality rate was 55/1000 live births, infant mortality rate was 70/1000 and under 5 mortality rate was 87/1000. As a result, Pakistan has failed its MDGs targets on maternal and child health. The National Nutrition Survey identified 15.1% under 5 children wasted, 43.7% stunted and 31.5% underweight. Child anemia is recorded at 62.5% and maternal anemia at 51%.

Around 650 children died in Tharparkar, Sindh, in 2014 due to malnutrition, pneumonia or diarrhea brought about as a result of drought, poverty and poor health infrastructure in the area. Even though the Sindh Chief Minister announced a nutrition programme for children in Tharparkar, the children continue to suffer and die.

It will be difficult to adequately address the low rates of immunization and the high rates of malnutrition without increasing the responsibilities of Lady Health Workers (LHWs) and increasing their numbers as presently it's covering only 60% of the population, with many of the poorest and most vulnerable without any access at all.

Recommendation:

1. The Provincial Multi Sectoral Nutrition Strategies should be implemented and budgetary allocation should be increase for nutrition. Nutrition should be integrated into existing health services;



2. Legislation should be adopted at the federal and provincial levels to make immunization compulsory;

3. The federal and provincial governments should prioritize policies and programmes, on nutrition, vaccination and health workers to reduce mother, newborn and child mortality and make sufficient budgetary allocations;

4. The provincial governments must provide more vaccinators and expand the responsibilities of LHWs so that they can also administer vaccines. Tribal areas, Balochistan, TDPs and refugees camps must be given priority.

Goal 4, Quality Education

Pakistan ranks second among countries with the most out of school children in the world. According to National Education Information Management System (NEMIS), around 22.5% of children in the primary school age category are out of school; approximately 5.1 million children out of 22.6 million.

The goal of Universal Primary Education was to ensure that by 2015 all children, boys and girls, should be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Pakistan failed to achieve the education targets and still approximately 22.6 million children of the school going age are out schools.

Pakistan has some of the largest gender disparities in education. According to the Global Gender Gap report 2015, Pakistan ranks second to last (144) in terms gender equality worldwide, narrowly beating out Yemen .

There is a dire need to review and revise the curriculum taught at public sector educational institutions especially in madrassas and remove substance that is promoting hate and intolerance.

The federal as well as provincial governments failed to increase the size of education budget compared with GDP, which stands at 2.1% in the country, the lowest in South Asia. The Prime Minister while speaking at the Oslo Education Summit, held on July 6-7, 2015, reiterated his government's commitment to allocate 4% of GDP to education before the end of his term in 2018, but no concrete measure were taken to achieve this target.

Madrassa plainly defined is an institution where students are taught Islamic Theology and religious law along with memorizing of the Holy Quran. In Pakistan, madrassa education remained in the shadows post-independence, however, after the Afghan war in the 1980s, the number of madrassas increased exponentially and continue to grow till this day. According to government statistics, there are nearly 35,337 registered madrassas in the country that are providing religious education to approximately 3.5 million children. Similarly, there are 8, 249 unregistered madrassas.

Recommendations:

1. The Government should increase budgetary allocation for education to at least 4% of the GDP specially for ECCD, primary and girls' education;

2. School curricula should be revised and updated in accordance with Education for Global Citizenship and Sustainable Development together with teacher's trainings;

3. Government should establish concrete mechanisms to ensure that all children have basic competency levels, are equipped with life skills and are enrolled in accelerated learning programmes in case of drop-outs and establish an effective and tested tracking system for monitoring retention, drop out and learning outcomes of children;

4. Government must ensure in strict legislative provisions that educational institutions must not be used for any other purpose except education and should provide security to educational institutions and teachers to ensure their safety;

5. Pakistan must take efforts to regularize and mainstream madrasahs and include them into the education system by implementing the Madrasah Registration & Regulation Ordinance (2002) & Madrasah reforms and establishing adequate monitoring mechanisms and allocating resources for it. The syllabus of madrasahs should be made consistent and uniform with the national curriculum guidelines and be approved by the government.

Goal 5, Gender Equality

Pakistan ranks 145 out of 187 countries on the Gender Development Index and second to last in gender equality (global gender report) related to health care, education and work. Girls and



women continue facing systemic gender based discrimination in the household, community and public sphere irrespective of status, age, and region.

Child marriages are widely prevalent in Pakistan with a large number of cases being reported from remote rural areas. According to a study by UNICEF in 2015, 3% of girls are married by/before the age of 15 and 21% girls are married by/before the age of 18 in Pakistan.

Under Pakistani laws marriageable age for boys is 18 and for girls it is 16 years. Only in the province of Sindh a progressive law is enacted, that law has address the gender discrimination by declaring marriageable age as 18 for both, boys and girls.

Recommendations:

1. The federal and provincial governments should take policy and awareness raising initiatives to improve the gender equality situation in Pakistan;
2. GoP should amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, raise the age of marriage for girls up to 18 years.

Goal 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth

In 2011, the ILO adopted Convention 189 Domestic Workers Convention, which provides protection to children working inside homes. In 2004, the ILO estimated that more than 264,000 children were working as child domestic workers in Pakistan in hazardous and deplorable conditions. From January 2010 to the latest Tayyaba case in Islamabad (a 10 year old child domestic worker severely tortured by her employers), approximately 50 cases of severe torture and abuse of child domestic workers have been reported in the media. From the total, approximately 30 children have died as a direct result of violence inflicted on them by their employers. The absence of recognition of child domestic labour as a worst form of child labour makes it very difficult to produce a precise estimate of the scale and impact of child domestic labour in Pakistan.

There are no official national statistics on underage employment in Pakistan as the last (and only) National Child Labour Survey was conducted in 1996 which estimated that there were 3.3 million child workers in the country. Since then, various sources have projected a significantly larger number of child workers in Pakistan; 12 million (ILO), 10 million (UNICEF) and 9.86 million (Child Rights Movement).

Recommendations:

1. In order to comply with Article 25-A (the Right to Education), the Government should introduce a law to ban child labour for children under 16 years of age in all occupations;
2. Child Labour Survey should be undertaken to assess the magnitude of underage employment in the country;
3. The Government should ensure training to all labour inspectors and appoint child labour inspectors with specific knowledge of child labour issues and laws.
4. Pakistan should ratify the ILO Convention 189 and enact the long awaited Domestic Workers Bill;
5. GoP should declare child domestic labour (CDL) a worst form of child labour and ban it under the Employment of Children Act 1991 the respective Provincial Prevention of Child Labour laws;
6. GoP should come up with a comprehensive strategy to deal with the issue of CDL including legislation to ban employing children in school going age as domestic workers, rehabilitation and reintegration of all child domestic workers and linking their families with social safety nets and ensuring effective implementation of the compulsory education laws.

Goal 16, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

There is no harmonization of legislation regarding the definition of the child. In particular, the issue of age only arises in case of marriage and zina allegation on the person. The Child Marriage Restraint Amendment Bill couldn't be passed despite repeated recommendations by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

We welcome the enactment of the Criminal Laws (Second Amendment) Act 2016 whereby the minimum age of criminal responsibility has been increased from seven years to 10 years under Section 82 of the Pakistan Penal Code and from 12 years to 14 years under Section 83 of the PPC.



Recommendations:

1. An amendment is required in the Zina and Haddood Ordinances (1979), as well as the Child Marriages Restraint Act (1929) and the Punjab Child Marriages Restraint (Amendment) Act 2015 in order to align the age of marriage of boys and girls by raising the minimum age of marriage for girls to 18 years along with stricter penalties.

Juvenile Justice

GoP enacted Juvenile Justice System Act in 2018 by repealing the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (JJSO) 2000. The new law is to remove lacunas of previous law. This law offers protection to juvenile prisons throughout the country; however, the law is poorly implemented, a situation which is further compounded by the fact that law enforcers and lower judiciary lack basic knowledge of the law. The juvenile justice system of the country continue to face problems because of inadequate infrastructure and resources; overcrowded prisons; and lack of political will towards reforming the system. Under JJSA 2018 every child in contact with the law is entitled to free legal aid at State's expense however, no practical steps have been taken to ensure provision of free legal aid to all children in contact with the law.

Recommendations

1. The Government should incorporate human rights education, with focus on children's rights into the curricula of law institutes, judicial academies, police training colleges/academies, national/provincial management institutes for bureaucrats, teacher training institutes, schools, colleges and universities;
2. The JJSA-2018 should be implemented in letter and spirit and in accordance with its provisions Exclusive Juvenile Courts should be established, the panel of lawyers constituted under the JJSA-2018 should be activated with allocation of funds for extending free legal aid to children in contact with the law, Probation System should be strengthened particularly for women and children and Borstal Institutions should be established so that juveniles can be kept separately from adults. All detention centers for children should be operated according to the JJSA-2018. Rules of JJSA-2018 should be notified.

Children in prisons with their mothers

In Pakistan there are around 1150 women prisoners in the different prisons and about 160 children living with their mothers in prisons. This number is just reflecting the population at a time, the actual number of children visited prisons in a year will be much higher as prisoners are being admitted to jails on daily basis. There are some children who were born in the prison and could not have any exposure to the world outside the prison. As per Prison Rules mothers can keep the children with them in the prison till the age of 6 years.

Recommendations:

1. GoP should take appropriate measures by allocating funds to ensure quality health and education services for children in prisons with their mothers.
2. A mechanism should be adopted to give an opportunity to these children to interact with the children out of jail. Children with imprisoned mothers should get admission in the ordinary schools out of prison. Children should be involved in recreational activities out of prison.

120 days detention without a trial

On 23rd June 2011, the president signed the Action (in Aid for Civil Power) Regulations (AACPRs) for Federally Administrated Tribal Areas and Provincially Administrated Tribal Areas. Regulations give extensive power to the Armed Forces to act to counter any threat to the solidarity and integrity of Pakistan but also allow for the confinement of an individual whether a child or adult for 120 days without the authority of the magistrate. As well, the Regulations state that for 120 days, there will be no legal representation or trial; a death sentence is allowed; a single statement by an official from the Armed Force is sufficient to prove a child guilty of an offence and awarded death sentence, which cannot be challenged any other legal forum; and a child can be considered guilty before the due process of the trial.

Recommendation:

1. The AACPRs must be abolished immediately and proper administrative and judicial system should be placed to execute the Constitution of Pakistan.



Climate Action and Pakistan - Mr. Amjad Rasheed, Chairperson Pakistan National Committee of the IUCN Members

It gives me immense pleasure to note that Awaz Foundation (Centre for Development Services (CDS) – an IUCN member organization and the Pakistan Development Alliance (PDA) are facilitating government of Pakistan in conducting stakeholders engagement process in 42 districts across Pakistan on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The SDG 13 entails "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts...", towards this end Awaz Foundation and Pakistan Development Alliance have very able prepared an alternate report on behalf of CSOs of Pakistan to share their understanding on the status of SDGs in Pakistan.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes climate change as one of the greatest challenges of the present time and expresses its concerns on how the adverse impacts of climate change can undermine the ability of all countries to achieve cherished goal of sustainable development. In this connection the challenges of climate change and its adverse impact undermine the ability to achieve Vision 2025 — Pakistan's development blueprint. Adverse climate impacts are reflected through increased floods, prolonged droughts, changing temperatures and extreme weather events — heat-waves, glacial melting, changing monsoons and cropping cycles. The challenges are huge and need to be addressed through joint efforts of both the national government and the international community by moving towards a low-carbon economy.

Though, Pakistan ranks amongst the top of those nations where vulnerability index due to climate change is very high. In Pakistan various significant measures have been taken to combat climate change and its impacts. I am happy to see Pakistan as the first South Asian country to develop the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), followed by the Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2014-2030). The latter, complete with 735 suggested actions, including what are termed as 242 priority actions and 380 short-term actions, 108 medium-term and five long-term actions. However much remains to be done in implementing the Framework.

A three-pronged approach is needed to meet the targets set forth in the SDG 13, which is: a) Investment in resilience: Prioritizing investments in local social and physical infrastructure to reduce climate vulnerabilities. b) Investment in low carbon development: With projections showing that 70pc of the population will live in seven big cities in coming decades, investment in low carbon, (or carbon neutral) mass transit systems and energy-efficient building codes, including the housing sector, is imperative, and c) Investments in national and provincial capabilities: This will lead to accessing international climate finance to meet targets. Presently, the country is not able to attract international or private sector climate finance and is not accredited to the Adaptation Fund, nor has it secured accreditation to the much larger Green Climate Fund. It will need to draw and spend about \$1 billion annually until 2020 from these sources to mitigate climate risks.

Some measures worth reporting include: a) project titled: *Natural resource-based conservation management and community livelihood: Possible role of mangroves in curbing sea intrusion in the Indus Delta* by the Sindh Government and IUCN is being implemented since 2012 which aimed at replanting mangroves, was designed in response to the Government of Sindh's desire to combat land degradation caused by sea intrusion in the coastal areas of Sindh. b) The Billion Tree Afforestation Project that has made a huge contribution to the UN SDG 13 which will immensely help in combating climate change.

After a successful plantation of Billion Tree Tsunami Project (BITP) by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government, the federal government has launched a 10 Billion Tree Plantation initiative in the country which would be a huge task with expected outcome on world's climate.



The present government approved the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) network system for Karachi as Pakistan's first ever zero-emission public transport system, powered by cow manure after processing in biogas plants for conversion into fuel will help in reduction of emission of millions of tonnes of carbon dioxide into air over the next 30 years. Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF)-II project has been initiated in collaboration with Ministry of Climate Change and UNDP which is focusing building the resilience of vulnerable communities across the region to protect lives, properties and natural resources through various interventions.

Furthermore, a number of other projects have been aligned to the National Development Agenda i.e. Vision 2025, Sustainable Development Goals and Aichi Biodiversity targets. These projects included: Reducing Disaster Risks through Bio Engineering and Forestry Techniques, Environmental Profiling of Glaciers along KKH, Production, sustainable harvesting and Marketing of Non-timber Forest products in GB, promotion of social forestry through establishment of forest Nurseries, participatory Management of Central Karakorum National Park Phase-II and Management and revitalization of Forest resources and Watershed Management in Skardu.

Pakistan continues on a development path to achieve the goals articulated in the Planning Commission's Vision 2030 document, and support global efforts for reduction in GHG emissions and prepare itself for adaptation to climate change.

I am confident with the efforts being made at the federal and provincial by the Government of Pakistan and other entities will significantly contribute towards the global efforts in combating climate change and its impacts in Pakistan.

I am also wishing all the best to AwazCDS and the Pakistan Development Alliance for volunteering their services for documenting Pakistan's efforts towards SDGs especially the SDG 13.



Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, The Pakistani Context By: Ms. Ume Laila Azhar- HomeNet Pakistan

Over the past 25 years the number of workers living in extreme poverty has declined dramatically, despite the lasting impact of the 2008 economic crisis and global recession. In developing countries, the middle class now makes up more than 34 percent of total employment – a number that has almost tripled between 1991 and 2015 onwards.

However, as the global economy continues to recover we are seeing slower growth, widening inequalities, and not enough jobs to keep up with a growing labour force. According to the International Labour Organization, more than 204 million people were unemployed in 2015 world wide and the ration seems to be increasing ever since. In Pakistan we see a huge gap between the planning and execution of policies intended to address the increasing unemployment and to adjust the youth influx in the market on yearly basis.

The SDGs promote sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. With these targets in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030.

Pakistan secured a score of 55.6 under SDGs' global index against a far better regional average of 63.3 and is even lower than regional peers Bangladesh's 56.2 and India's 58.1.

As a result, the country ranked 122 on the SDG index of 157 nations compared to Bangladesh's 120 and India's 116 position, according to July 2017 results.

The good news, however, is that its preparedness to deliver on 2030 targets is among some of the top in the world, raising hopes that it would not be repeating its dismal performance of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) when it missed almost all targets. Pakistan's performance would be assessed in about 230 unique indicators on 17 goals set under UN commitments.

To begin with, parliament has adopted the SDGs as a national development agenda unlike the MDGs that were generally considered a UN-driven initiative only to be complied with by four-yearly progress reports. These reports were prepared by consultants, without any implementation mechanism in place to actually deliver.

Special SDG units have already been established at the Planning Commission and provinces — as committed early last year by the country's planning ministers — to mainstream SDG objectives by creating synergies among various federal and provincial organisations and agencies.

Talking specifically of Goal 8 where the UN has defined 12 *Targets* and 17 *Indicators* for SDG 8. Pakistan in order to achieve sustainable economic growth government has introduced growth strategies but the links with SGDs are missing and some what the policies are gender blinds .

The indicator 8.1.1 of Goal 8 is annual growth rate of real GDP per capita. This is measured as the annual percentage growth in gross domestic product (GDP) per capita based on constant local currency. The goal is to Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries through 2030. However the figures on the Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries like Pakistan would be covered by the Economic surveys and available data bank at the national level. Moreover, it is observed that the data gap to report on the inclusive economic growth is still inadequate. Unfortunately, the GDP growth rate of Pakistan since 2016 in 2.01% and is stagnant with very evident fact that it would further remain so due to the economic emergency within the country.

To achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through focus on high-value added and labour intensive



sectors government in collaboration with different industries are introducing diversified , innovate upgraded economic frameworks , all benefitting the employers and widening the gaps between the workers class and the management . Workers friendly Programmes ensuring protection of labours and their growth are missing.

Though much has been said on the policies to promote and support job creation and enterprise development, yet linking it up vertically and horizontally with schools , colleges and from rural to urban , no ground work incorporated in the framework is in place. The multi dimensional approach to Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services linked with urban development are not in place to support new entrants from the small cities within the district. Thus we see influx in the few cities where the only opportunities and growth is concentrated .Again this is all linked with improved resource efficiency in consumption and production . So in order to improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, within Pakistan is missing in reality.

Another huge challenge to ensure employment and decent work with Equal pay by 2030 in line to achieve full productive employment and decent work for all women and women including youth and persons with disabilities to ensure equal pay for equal for equal work, seems a challenge especially when provinces have their own priorities. This is also linked with promoting employment to youth by ensuring education and training by substantially increasing the vocational basis skills education which would thus engage and reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

The indicator 8.3.1 which talks about Informal employment and Indicator 8.3.1 is the proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex.

This is measured as employment in the informal economy as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment. This includes all jobs in unregistered and/or small-scale private unincorporated enterprises that produce goods or services meant for sale or barter.

And the goal is to Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation by 2030 Employment in the informal economy as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment. It basically includes all jobs in unregistered and/or small-scale private unincorporated enterprises that produce goods or services meant for sale or barter. Self-employed street vendors, taxi drivers and home-base workers, regardless of size, are all considered enterprises. However, agricultural and related activities, households producing goods exclusively for their own use (e.g. subsistence farming, domestic housework, care work, and employment of paid domestic workers), and volunteer services rendered to the community are excluded. In Pakistan 71.23 % of total nonagricultural employment recorded in 2015-17 by the SDG tracker.

Around the world, the participation of women in labor markets has increased in the last decades. In the majority of countries, across all income levels the participation of women in labor markets is today higher than three decades ago. In Pakistan since 1980 till 2016 where the female labour force participation was 7.04% in 1980 has risen to 24.22% in 2015. In context of female labour force participation rates,the female-to-male ratio of labor force participation rates is calculated by dividing the labor force participation rate among women, by the corresponding rate for men. The labor force participation rate is defined as the proportion of the population ages 15+ that is economically active is 30.14 as ILO estimates in 2017.

Female labor force participation rate, defined as the proportion of the female population ages 15+ that is economically active. Pakistan is 24.22%. Men tend to participate in labor markets more frequently than women. Despite recent growth in female participation rates, men still tend to participate in labor markets more frequently than women.



As we can see, the numbers tend to be well below 100%, for Pakistan FLFP where Pakistan stands at the lowest tier under 20 %, which means the participation for women tends to be lower than participation for men. This situation tends to be further alarming in context of the differences within provinces where the policies , practices to increase the FLFP varies at a very outstanding level with no serious planning to include women , girls in the labour force as an active labour force participant. In the share of male vs female employment in service eventually the trend has increased The services sector consists of retail trade, restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services. And during past years in 2017 it was estimated at 40 % in Pakistan

In order to address the issues of modern slavery , eradicate forced labour , increasing child labour , protection of labour rights and promotion of safe working environments; a multi-pronged strategy that responds to the needs of all affected constituencies, including bonded labourers, contract workers, home worker domestic workers, as well as other informal economy workers is necessary in order to achieve SDG 8.7. The current targets and indicators which are yet to be localized for program implementation for the realization of Goal 8 is needs a holistic and multi prolonged and robust approach from bottom to up wards stream. As observed from the data gap analysis the for goal 8 national level data is available on regular basis with standards available .Whereas for provincial level the data range is somewhat lower than the national with regard to the availability of the data and standards. For some data is available but for not on regular basis and for few the data is not regularly available and standards needs to be developed. In the contrast the situation is totally reversed in the local context. Very few data and standards are available which itself suggest the lack of connectivity with local ground realities. It further highlights the need for development of standards for collecting data around goal 8 .

There is zero to negligible information about the outcome of the spending made through parliamentarians mostly belonging to the ruling party. There are concerns because this amount is normally spent outside the normal financial regulation mechanism.

A step forward, the mission for SDG implementation has been taken to the grass roots level via the local government (LG) system — for bottom up engagement and implementation of targets as majority coverage areas stand devolved to the provinces — and onwards to the district level. Representatives of the LGs at the district level have been engaged at national and provincial levels to their priorities. Most referred to education, health, water and unemployment as top issues. It also emerged that absence of bathrooms and transport facilities was impacting female education.

A major challenge for the planning commission appears to be the data gap reporting analysis. It was noted that of the 230 indicators, reporting of data on 14 overlapped to where either data was not being reported at all or was being reported on the sidelines. Reporting on around 45 per cent variables was available but was not being computed.

Recent the Data Reporting Gap analysis highlighted that the availability of precise data is a prerequisite for measuring development outcomes. Most of the projects/initiatives in developing countries like Pakistan have failed or discontinued owing to the absence of timely and accurate information about tangible and intangible benefits. This has also hampered the development process as the unavailability of data has resulted in the misallocation of valuable public resources. Therefore, collection and timely dissemination of information could vastly improve the decision-making and measureable outcomes of government initiatives. In Pakistan major data is available with PBS, education, MICS on health and nutrient and gender equality, PSLM and LFS.

Under Poverty, Labour and Employment, there has been a lot of detailed reporting on poverty, labour and employment related SDGs in Pakistan. While majority of the indicators are available, the rest will be available with the next PSLM survey. Major gaps included the mismatch in regional coverage by PSLM district level and PSLM provincial level surveys. This is due to the unavailability of the district wise data collection mechanism .However, PBS has



decided to restart HIES providing coverage at district level. This will allow computation and comparison of different poverty measurements at the district level, which bodes well with decentralization and demand driven policy and planning. In order to generate authentic information on social protection and transfers, mapping of BISP surveys is a feasible option.

Labour Force Survey, on the other hand, is a useful instrument to obtain data on labor force participation, skills, use of ICT, unpaid work and employment information. However duplication between PSLM and LFS can be reduced by increasing coverage of LFS from provincial level to district level. So far to generate information on care and undocumented economy, which is absolutely essential for female unpaid work, any concrete efforts are missing. However this can be done by simply adding the fields of "major chores" LFS or in household survey. It is indeed essential to carry out a time use survey after regular intervals to capture information on care and invisible chores etc. Also with regard to the data collection, lack of coordination among the departments seems to be another impediment. Industries department has its own data collection mechanism which provides information of the industries sector wise. However the analysis and synergies is missing that us why for economic analysis and planning the source is always missing.

Internationally Pakistan has played a key role in shaping the SDGs and ensuring balance among its three pillars — economic, social and environmental. Internally, it has launched many programmes to make progress towards these goals . But Pakistan would work towards ensuring a greater flow of finances and technology from developed countries to developing and least developed nations, in alignment with their explicit commitment in the context of the 2030 Agenda.

The policy makers believe that with combined and sustained efforts at the national and international level it would be possible to eradicate poverty and ensure a prosperous decent world for all. But in reality it seems difficulty with increasing population, decreasing resources , mal functioning systems and in absence of infra structures , low level capacity of the existing government departments , the challenge is high . And reporting on goal 8 would eventually be challenge. In a situation where industries and employers are not ready to given leverage to workers, ensure implementation of minimum wages , faulty contract systems , lack of social protection, OSH provisions to show growth and impact becomes a serious challenge. Further issues like modern slavery and forced , presence of home workers in the global and lack supply chains, unpaid work , lack of availability of sector wise authentic data and increasing inflation , ineffective implementation mechanism of labour laws ,further aggravates the situation to be in line with SDGs

Pakistan rating on goal 8 tracker is below in several instances and in order to climb up further in the middle level country group, there are certain important things that need to be initiated now in order to yield result by 2030.

The first and the foremost is to have a centralized holistic data bank mechanism with an effective data gather units at district level. The need is to review the labour force surveys for inclusion of informal economy sector wise primarily data. Secondly it's important to have a market based need assessment across sectors including blue collar jobs, to identify the job /employment requirements for next three to five years. And based on this a comprehensive need based vocational and training opportunity for all at district /city level. As Pakistan is developing country, focus should be on skill base education along with career counselling. Thirdly, the child survey should be conducted on regular bases in order to assess the situation around child labour and devise robust action plans to address this menace and increase employability in decent work. Fourthly, it's important to bring the informal sector in the legal framework and regularize them. Fifthly, ensure social protection for all workers across sectors. Sixthly, ensure possible job creation, job facilitation for women and every province should develop their yearly plans and targets to bring women in the decent employment. And lastly the industries and service sector should develop a fact based holistic action plan to increase the employment opportunities based on market driven trends.



SDGs 16 & Cyber Security in Pakistan:

By: Haroon Baloch, Bytes For All

Pakistan has comprehensive legal framework in place vis-à-vis cyber security, covering almost all kinds of technologically driven crimes, except data protection of citizens.

Pakistan enacted Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act in August 2016, which enables protections from threats including unauthorised access to information related to critical infrastructure, copying and/or damaging such information; glorification of an offence, cyber-terrorism; online hate speech; recruitment, funding and planning of terrorism; electronic forgery and fraud; making, obtaining and supplying of devices for use in offence, unauthorised issuance of SIM cards, unauthorised interception by technical means; real-time collection and recording of information; and cooperation with international governments, foreign agencies and international organizations. Besides, it also covers crimes such as cyber-stalking, bullying, child pornography, etc.

However, there is a huge criticism on the law for several reasons, which include but are not limited to granting overbroad powers to the authorised law enforcement agency FIA (federal investigation agency) and IT regulator PTA (Pakistan Telecommunications Authority); heightened punishments such as up to three years imprisonment for online defamation (section 20), seven years for online hate speech (section 11) and facilitation for terrorism (section 12), 14 years for cyber-terrorism (section 10), etc.

For overbroad powers granted to authorities under this law, section 31 titles 'expedited preservation and acquisition of data' empowers the authorised agency's officers to confiscate data stored in any information system without seeking any prior permission/warrants from the court. Any provision making it cognizable for the agency and/or authorized officer when comes to forfeiture of certain information stored in an information system or data raises questions of fairness, privacy and due process. This provision should be struck down.

Section 32 makes it binding for all internet companies in Pakistan to retain users' traffic data for a minimum period of one-year which is highly inconsistent with international human rights law. This provision raises question of 'necessity and proportionality' for such actions. By aligning this provision with international human rights standards and practices, the apprehensions with regard to misuse of traffic data of citizens would be removed.

Sections 11, 20, 32, 37 and 42 are main concern of the civil society and journalist community of the country because the authorities have been found in misusing these three sections quite frequently to harass, intimidate and clampdown legit online speech and political dissent. Although 20 section is a non-cognizable and requires for the designated agency to seek permission from court before taking any action, however, it has been witnessed in examination of cases registered against journalists, political activists, bloggers, etc. that FIA also includes provisions from Pakistan Penal Code and Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 in first information reports, and takes actions without seeking prior permission from the court. Same happened in the cases of Raziuddin Rizwan, Shahzaib Jillani, Hayat Preghal, and a group of non-believers (identities not to be disclosed here) for their political expression on Facebook, Twitter, etc.

Regarding unlawful expression online, PTA has frequently been blocking content from Pakistani cyberspace itself using powers granted under section 37, and also by sending content takedown requests to Facebook, Twitter and Youtube.

Section 37 is a copy paste of the Constitution's Article 19 and provides for several restrictions that are already inconsistent with ICCPR guidelines and Human Rights Committee's Comment 14. The interpretation of the Constitution is the jurisdiction of courts, however, under the problematic section this power is granted to PTA, which is an administrative body. In three years, PTA has misused its powers arbitrarily to block websites of Khabristan Times and Awami Workers Party without providing reasons to websites' administrators. Although parliamentary oversight to prevent the misuse of this provision is built in the law, however, PTA never submitted its quarterly reports to the parliament for review.

Breach on citizens' digital data has also emerged as another dark side of digital age, which potentially at times becomes identity theft issue as well. However, the existing legal framework does not fully covers for the protection needs of citizens since the country lacks in having a



comprehensive and effective data protection law. Privacy commission(s) also do not exist. In recent years, serious data breaches on the citizens' private data stored with state institutions including National Database Regulatory Authority and corporates such as Careem, private banks, mobile companies, etc. have been reported. In October 2018, \$6 million were stolen from six thousand accounts of Bank Islami because their database came under cyberattack. Similarly, in April 2018, Careem compromised on sensitive financial information of its over 14 million customers (riders) and captains (drivers). These include Pakistani users' credit card numbers, passwords, phone numbers, locations, etc. Several other data breaches have also been reported, however, due to absence of data protection laws, the consumers couldn't seek remedies.

Recommendations:

1. Improve language of section 9 (glorification of an offense) by clearly defining what glorification of an offense means;
2. Improve language of section 11 (hate speech) by narrowing down the scope of hate speech as the current language suggests for probability of criminalizing legitimate political speech and crushing on dissenting views. Moreover, integrating criteria in the law of judging and/or making distinction for a certain speech as hate speech or legitimate speech, would make the law more transparent;
3. Strike down the existing section 31 of PECA to abolish powers granted to federal investigation agency for arbitrary confiscation of data and digital devices without seeking prior permission from court;
4. Align section 32 of PECA with globally accepted best practices regarding data retention by reducing duration of data retention for a minimum one-year to 90 days only;
5. Strike down section 37 of the Act as it encroaches on the constitutional powers of the apex court, and through this law provides unlimited powers to an executive body (PTA) for interpreting article 19 of the constitution;
6. Clearly mention the criteria of carrying out real-time monitoring and/or surveillance (section 41; international cooperation) as it involves privacy related issues. Make sure the law also provides for prior permissions from the higher courts before carrying out real-time monitoring on citizens' communications and digital data;
7. Introduce data privacy laws immediately to avoid misuse of citizens' data in possession of the state institutions and corporates; and
8. Establish and independent and effective privacy commission at the federal level.



Annexures

Annexure-I. Letter of facilitation and List of preferred districts for stakeholders' engagements and district level consultations on SDGs-VNR process by SDGs Unit- Planning Commission of Pakistan

No:11(24)PA/PC/2018
Government of Pakistan
Planning Commission
Ministry of Planning Development and Reforms
(SDGs Section)
* * *

Islamabad, the 6th December, 2018

From: Chief
SDGs Section
Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform
Islamabad

To: The Chairman, P& D Board, Govt. of Punjab, Lahore
The Chairman, P& D Board, Govt. of Sindh, Karachi
The Addl. Chief Secretary, P& D Dept., Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa,
Peshawar.
The Addl. Chief Secretary, P& D Dept., Govt. of Balochistan, Quetta.
The Addl. Chief Secretary, P& D Dept., Govt. of AJK, Muzaffarahad.
The Secretary, P& D Dept., Gilgit Baltistan.

Subject: Facilitation of AwazCDS-Pakistan and SIDA for District VNR Consultations for National VNR Report

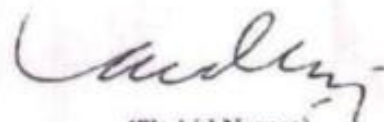
Dear Sir,

As you are aware, Pakistan has volunteered to submit Voluntary National Review report at the UN High Level Forum at the UN in July 2019. UN guidelines advise preparing the VNR report in consultation of people from all segments of society and ensuring the engagement with civil society organizations, socially excluded groups like PWDs, minorities and transgenders etc. The basic purpose of this engagement is to ensure that every voice is heard and "no one is left behind".

2. AwazCDS-Pakistan, a leader in Pakistan Development Alliance, in collaboration with SEDA intends to carry out district level Citizens' Engagements for gathering input for VNR Pakistan. Voluntary Services Oversees Pakistan has agreed to finance this activity. The consultations will be held in 42 districts (selected from the districts who participated in the Local Government Summit held in March 2017). List of priority districts is attached. The district reports will also be shared at provincial and national levels.

3. It is requested to advise the SDGs Focal Persons at district level and other relevant authorities to facilitate AwazCDS & SEDA for holding the consultations in the selected districts.

Your Sincerely,



(Shahid Naeem)
Chief



Copy for information and necessary action to Provincial SDGs Focal Persons.

1. Dr. M. Amanullah, Chief Economist, P& D Board, Govt. of Punjab, Lahore.
2. Dr. A. D. Sanjrani, Member, P& D Board, Govt. of Sindh, Karachi.
3. Mr. Ali Raza, DG, P& D Dept., Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.
4. Syed Arif Ali Shah, Chief SDGs, P& D Dept., Govt. of Balochistan, Quetta.
5. Syed Shamoan Hashmi, Chief Economist, P& D Dept., Govt. of AJK, Muzaffarabad.
6. Chief, SDG Unit, P& D Dept., Gilgit Baltistan.

Copy to the SDG Support Units with a request to facilitate the AwazCDS & CEDA in conducting district VNR consultations.

1. Mr. Shahzad Khalil, M & E Officer, SDGs Support Unit, Office of Bureau of Statistics, Govt. of Punjab, Trade Centre, Ayub Chowk, Johar Town Lahore.
2. Mr. Naveed A. Shaikh, Project Manager, SDG Support Unit, 50-D PECHS, Block 6, Shara-e-Faisal, Karachi.
3. Syed Sabir Ali Durrani, SDG Unit, P&D Department, Peshawar.
4. Mr. Zulfiqar Durrani, Provincial Coordinator, SDG Support Unit, P&D Department, Govt. of Balochistan, Block 6, Shara-e-Zargoan, Quetta.
5. Mr. Ali Geelani, Project Coordinator, SDG Support Unit, P & D Department, Govt. of AJK, Muzaffarabad.
6. Mr. Zaheer Abbas, SDG Unit, P& D Dept., Gilgit Baltistan.

CC:

1. Country Director, UNDP, Islamabad.
2. Country Director, Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO) Pakistan, Islamabad.
3. Chief Executive, AwazCDS-Pakistan, House # 147 (Basement) Street 11, E-11/4, Phone # 051-2222642, Islamabad.
4. Mr. Khalid Naeem, CEO SEDA, Islamabad.



List of Districts for VNR (Citizen Voices)

Balochistan			
Sr. No.	District	Sr. No.	District
1	Gwader	5	Sibbi
2	Killa Abdullah	6	Barkhan
3	Quetta	7	Dera Bugti
4	Loralai		

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			
Sr. No.	District	Sr. No.	District
1	Abbottabad	5	Mardan
2	Chitral	6	Battagram
3	Dir Lower	7	Haripur
4	Charsadda	8	Swabi

Sindh			
Sr. No.	District	Sr. No.	District
1	Hyderabad	6	Ghotki
2	Tharparker	7	Mitiari
3	Tando Allahyar	8	Shaheed Benazirabad
4	Sukkur	9	Qambar Shahdadkot
5	Khairpur		

Punjab			
Sr. No.	District	Sr. No.	District
1	Bahawalnagar	6	Narowal
2	D.G. Khan	7	Gujranwala
3	Lahore	8	Hafizabad
4	Chiniot	9	Rajanpur
5	Chakwal	10	Bhakkar

AJ&K			
Sr. No.	District	Sr. No.	District
1	Muzaffarabad	3	Kotli
2	Bhimber	4	Bagh

Gilgit Baltistan			
Sr. No.	District	Sr. No.	District
1	Gilgit	3	Hunza
2	Astore	4	Skardu



Annexure-II. VNR – national priority goals, indicators and key questions for the stakeholders' consultations



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گول نمبر 4

معیاری تعلیم۔ سب کی شمولیت اور برابری پر مبنی معیاری تعلیم کو یقینی بنانا اور سب کے لیے زندگی بھر سیکھنے کے مواقع کو فروغ دینا

Goal 4.

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Questions	Scope	سوالات	سکوپ
<p>1- Do you know if Government/ private sector/NGO has started any mobilization campaign to secure quality of education particularly in reading and math's for both genders including TGA's?</p> <p>2- Have you come across any information shared by Government/ private sector/NGO in the form of advertisements, wall chalking, radio shows, banners etc. in your local communities particularly schools which highlight importance of education quality of education particularly in reading and math's?"</p> <p>3-What was the language and method of that campaign?</p> <p>4- What was the time period for any such campaign?</p> <p>5-Was the state channels involved in the publicity of the campaign?</p> <p>6- Do you feel that campaign had any effect on you and your community?</p> <p>7- Have there been any concentrated effort / campaign for addressing educational needs of children with disabilities?</p>	<p>Is there any Awareness rising on SDGs?</p>	<p>1- کیا آپ کا علم ہے کہ Government/پرائیویٹ سیکٹر/این جی او نے تعلیم کی کوئی مہم چلانے کے لیے خاص طور پر پڑھنے اور ریاضی کے حوالے سے کوئی آگاہی کمپینیں شروع کر رکھی ہیں اور خود سرائے کے لیے چلائی ہیں؟</p> <p>2- تعلیم کی کوئی مہم چلانے اور خاص طور پر پڑھنے اور ریاضی کی تعلیم کو اہمیت دینے کے لیے آگے چلنے میں حکومت اور نجی سیکٹر نے کونسا ایجنسی کی طرف سے نئے پوسٹرز، بیلڈز یا وال پوائنٹس، اشتہاری کم کے بارے میں آپ نے سنا ہے؟</p> <p>3- کیا مہم کس زبان میں چلائی گئی اور اس کا طریقہ کار کیا تھا؟</p> <p>4- اس مہم کو راجیو کیا تھا؟</p> <p>5- کیا ریڈیو، ٹیلی ویژن یا دیگر میڈیا میں مہم کو پھیلانے میں شامل تھی؟</p> <p>6- کیا آپ جانتے ہیں کہ اس مہم کا آپ یا آپ کے علاقے کے لوگوں پر کوئی اثر تھا؟</p> <p>7- معذوری کا 45% بچوں کی تعلیمی ضرورت کو پورا کرنے کو لیے کوئی ایسی مہم چلائی گئی؟</p>	<p>1- SDGs کے لیے کیا شعوری مہم چلائی گئی ہے۔</p>
<p>1- Do you have any information about the existing policies/ legal bindings that ensure optimum facilities at school level?</p> <p>2- Is any Parents Teachers Councils (PTC/SMC) involved in budget utilization?</p>	<p>Is there any legal system for SDGs i.e Law, Policies, Rules & regulations?</p>	<p>1- کیا آپ کو کھولنے کی کوئی معلومات ہیں کہ موجودہ اسکولوں کے لیے موجودہ پالیسیوں اور قوانین کے بارے میں آگاہی ہے؟</p> <p>2- آئیے اس وقت تک کہ SDGs کے بارے میں کوئی معلومات کے لئے اس وقت تک کہ کوئی ایسی مہم چلائی گئی ہے؟</p>	<p>2- کیا SDGs کے لیے کوئی قانونی نظام ہے جیسا کہ قوانین، پالیسیاں اور ضوابط</p>





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گول نمبر 8

اچھا روزگار اور معاشی ترقی۔

سب کے لیے دیر پا اور سب کی شمولیت پر مبنی معاشی انفراسٹرکچر، مکمل اور شہ آراء روزگار اور شاکٹھ کام کو فروغ دینا۔

Goal 8.

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Questions	Scope	سوالات	سکوپ
<p>1-Is the budget information publicly available at website or through other sources?</p> <p>2-Do you know what is the definition of poverty in your context ?</p> <p>3-Are you aware of the proposition of the informally employed workers at your district level?</p> <p>4-Do you have any information of existing laws for informal employment that provides social protection?</p> <p>5-Do you have any information of existing laws for formal/informal employment that defines your wages against services?</p> <p>6-Have you ever heard if government/ private sector/ NGO run any campaign in providing awareness regarding existing laws/policies for their protection?</p>	<p>1-Is there any Awareness raising on SDGs</p>	<p>1- کیا بجٹ کے بارے میں معلومات ویب سائٹ یا کسی اور ذرائع سے عام عام کے لیے سہا کی جا رہی ہیں؟</p> <p>2- کیا آپ کو اپنے حالات کے مطابق غربت کی تعریف معلوم ہے؟</p> <p>3- کیا آپ جانتے ہیں کہ آپ کے ضلع میں غیر رسمی سطح پر پارہنگار افراد کی تعداد کتنی ہے؟ ان کا تناسب کیا ہے؟</p> <p>4- کیا آپ کے پاس غیر رسمی شعبوں میں پارہنگار افراد کے لیے کئے گئے سماجی تحفظ کے اقدامات کے حوالے سے کوئی اطلاع موجود ہے؟</p> <p>5- کیا آپ کو کسی غیر رسمی شعبوں میں روزگار کے حوالے سے ان قوانین کا علم ہے جن کی ہدایت آپ کی خدمات کے پیش نظر کوٹھنے کی جاتی ہے؟</p> <p>6- کیا آپ نے کبھی سنا ہے کہ حکومت اساتذہ تعلیمی کو کسی اور ادارے نے سماجی تحفظ کے لیے کوئی ایسی کام چلائی ہے؟</p>	<p>1- SDGs کے لیے کیا شعوری کام چلائی گئی ہے۔</p>
<p>1-Does the Provincial level Economic growth strategies being translated into the district level planning?</p> <p>2-Are you aware that your province has a Provincial Economic growth strategy?</p> <p>3-Is there any youth policy existing for the province?</p> <p>4-Are there any SDGs target defined for local governments, if yes so what are the targets ?</p>	<p>Is there any legal system for SDGs i.e Law, Polices, Rules & regulations?</p>	<p>1- کیا آپ کا معلوم ہے کہ آپ کے صوبے میں صوبائی سطح پر رائج معاشی ترقی موجود ہے؟</p> <p>2- کیا صوبائی سطح پر معاشی ترقی کی حکمت عملی کو ضلعی سطح پر معاشی ترقی کی حکمت عملی میں تبدیل کیا جا سکتا ہے؟</p> <p>3- کیا صوبے میں کوئی نوجوانوں کے حوالے سے ایسی موجود ہے؟</p> <p>4- آئیے مزید SDGs کے حوالے سے مقامی حکومتوں کے لئے اہداف مقرر کیئے گئے ہیں یا نہیں، اگر ہاں تو وہ کیا ہیں؟</p>	<p>2- کیا SDGs کوئی قانونی حکم ہے جس کے ذریعے ایسی نوجوانوں کو</p>



<p>1-Apart from labor force survey, is there any district base data available that how much population of your district is under / near to poverty line?</p> <p>2-Which department is responsible for collecting this data?</p> <p>3-Does district government use this data for new projects, innovative interventions as per need of District?yes, please give any example/ success model case.</p> <p>4-Do you know what proportion of women are home based workers in your district?</p> <p>5-Are you aware of the mechanism /structures available for determining minimum wages?</p> <p>6-Any discrimination noted , or any petition filed against the discrimination in wages for women , TG and PWD?</p> <p>7-Which department is responsible for providing this information and ensuring compliance.What sort of system prevails for avoiding violation?</p> <p>8-How does department ensure sex, PWD, minorities segregated quota in district?</p> <p>9-Is there any sex, age, PWD segregated data available that how much population of your district is unemployed?</p> <p>10-if yes, what does government, private sector do to minimize the rate of unemployment in your district?</p> <p>11-What is the population of young people (of age 15-24) in you district? Which department is responsible to gather this information?</p> <p>12-Which organizations (public/private sector) are responsible for training of youth in various trades</p>	<p>What is the Institutional Mechanisms? Please briefly explain its Structure, roles and responsibilities</p>	<p>3-SDGs کے حصول کے لیے ادارہ جاتی طریقہ کار کیا ہے۔ مختصر طور پر اس کی ساخت، کردار اور ذمہ داریوں کی وضاحت کریں۔</p> <p>1- بارڈر گارڈز اور پولیس (LFS) کے علاوہ آپ کے ضلع میں کوئی اور ضلعی سطح کے ادارہ موجود ہیں جو یہ بتانے کے لیے آپ کے ضلع کی آٹمی آبادی غربت کی گہرائی سے بچھڑتی ہے؟</p> <p>2- غربت سے تعلق کون سا محکمہ ادارہ جاتی رکھتا ہے؟</p> <p>3- کیا ان ادارہ جاتی کے ضلعی سطح کی ترقیاتی منصوبہ سازی میں استعمال کیا جاتا ہے؟ اگر ہاں تو مثال دیں۔</p> <p>4- کیا آپ جانتے ہیں کہ آپ کے ضلع میں گریجویٹوں میں کام کرنے والی خواتین کتنے فیصد ہیں؟</p> <p>5- کیا آپ کو کم از کم گھنٹے کرنے کے طریقہ کار اور مطالعے سے متعلق معلومات ہیں؟</p> <p>6- کیا آپ نے اس ضلع میں کسی انتہائی زیادہ یا کم لوگوں کو کیا ہے۔ کیا قوانین میں نوپور اور مندرجہ ذیل کو انہوں میں امتیاز دیا جاتا ہے؟ کیا اس ضلع میں کبھی کوئی عدالت لگی گیا ہے۔</p> <p>7- کونسا ادارہ اس ضلع میں معلومات دینے اور حلقہ پالیسیوں پر عمل درآمد کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے کام کر رہا ہے۔</p> <p>8- آپ کے ضلع میں مختلف سطحوں اور تہوں کے کوئی بھی ایسا ادارہ موجود ہے اور کیا مختلف شعبوں میں عمل درآمد کر رہے ہیں؟</p> <p>9- آپ کے ضلع میں جنس، عمر اور مندرجہ ذیل کی بنیاد پر بے روزگاری کی آبادی کے لحاظ سے کتنی تعداد ہے؟ کیا اس ضلع میں کوئی ایسا ادارہ موجود ہے؟</p> <p>10- کیا حکومت اور نجی شعبہ جات اور سرکاری تنظیمیں ان خواتین کی بے روزگاری کے خاتمے کے لیے اقدامات کریں ہیں؟</p> <p>11- آپ کے ضلع میں 15-24 سال کے عمر کے نوجوانوں سے متعلق ایسا ادارہ کتنے کرنے کے لیے کوئی ادارہ ہے؟</p> <p>12- مختلف شعبوں میں نوجوانوں کی تربیت کے لیے کون کون سے ادارے ذمہ دار ہیں؟</p>
<p>1-Do you have any idea that how much % of GDP is given to your district?</p> <p>2-Does Government do consultations before allocating budget?</p> <p>3-Do you know the budget cycle and budget preparation mechanism, time line etc.?</p> <p>4-What indicators/criteria are adopted during allocation of given ADP% to districts?</p>	<p>what financial Strategies are adopted to implement SDGs (i.e ADP, PSDP, Donors, Pvt Partnership etc)</p>	<p>4-SDGs پر عمل درآمد کرنے کے لیے کیا پالیسی اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں (ADPs, PSDP, Donors, Pvt Partnership)؟</p> <p>1- کیا آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ آپ کے ضلع میں مجموعی قومی پیداوار (GDP) کا کتنا فیصد خرچ کیا جاتا ہے؟</p> <p>2- کیا حکومت بجٹ بنانے سے پہلے کوئی مشاورت کرتا ہے؟</p> <p>3- کیا آپ کو بجٹ بنانے کا طریقہ، دورانیہ اور اجازت کا پتہ ہے؟</p> <p>4- سالانہ ترقیاتی منصوبہ (ADP) میں آپ کے ضلع میں کتنے فیصد وسائل مختص کیے جاتے ہیں اور اس کا طریقہ کار کیا ہے؟</p>
<p>1-Any special program, scheme for women, TGs and PWD?</p> <p>2-What the Provincial government has done so far for the non-agricultural workforce?</p> <p>3-Any scheme exists for the social protection of the workers in informality?</p> <p>4-Is there any data available which identifies the %age of youth not in education, employed or in training?</p>	<p>What measures are taken to achieve SDGs, since 2016? Model District, Success Model, Best Practices.</p>	<p>5-SDGs کو مکمل کرنے کے لیے 2016 سے لے کر اب تک کیا اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں؟</p> <p>1- کیا قوانین، نوپور اور مندرجہ ذیل اور مندرجہ ذیل کے لیے کوئی خاص پروگرام شروع کیا گیا ہے؟</p> <p>2- کیا کوئی ایسی حکومت نے ذراعت کے علاوہ دیگر شعبوں میں روزگار کی فراہمی کے لیے کوئی اقدامات کیے ہیں۔</p> <p>3- کیا کارکنوں کے حلقہ کے لیے غیر زرعی روزگار کے شعبوں میں کوئی ایسی تھکن کی سیم موجود ہے؟</p> <p>4- کیا ایسا کوئی نوجوانوں کی تعداد کا پتہ ہے جو وقت کے شعبے ادارے میں آئے ہوں اور نہ ہی کسی ترقیاتی محکمہ یا بارڈر گارڈز کے ادارے میں؟</p>
<p>1-What are the Challenges to achieve & implement SDGs at local level? what do you suggest as way forward?</p>	<p>What are the Challenges to achieve & implement SDGs at local level? what do you suggest as way forward?</p>	<p>6-SDGs کو تکمیل تک پہنچانے اور ان کو عمل میں لانے کے لیے کیا اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں۔</p> <p>1-SDGs کو تکمیل تک پہنچانے اور ان کو عمل میں لانے کے لیے کیا اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں۔</p>
<p>1-Who monitors the allocations if they are being spent/ utilized relevant department?</p>	<p>What Process is adopted to monitor, evaluate & report SDGs?</p>	<p>7-SDGs کی ڈیٹا گریب اور رپورٹنگ کا طریقہ کار کیا ہے۔</p> <p>1- ان ترقیاتی منصوبوں کو کون سا ادارہ جانچتا ہے کہ ان پر درست طریقے سے عمل درآمد کیا جا رہا ہے؟</p>





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کول نمبر 10

عالمی خوشحالی۔ ممالک کے اندر اور ان کے درمیان عدم مساوات میں کمی لانا۔

Goal 10.

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Questions	Scope	سوالات	سکوپ
1- Have you ever heard about any awareness campaign regarding harassment and discrimination against a group of people on the bases of sex, race, religion, poor, gender etc. (formal/ informal setting)?	Is there any Awareness rising on SDGs?	1- کیا آپ نے کسی ایسی شعوری کم کے بارے میں سنا ہے جس میں جنس، نسل، مذہب، فریٹ کی بنیاد پر برائیاں کرنے اور ان کی روک تھام کے بارے میں معلومات فراہم کی گئی ہیں۔	1- SDG کے لیے کیا شعوری کم چلائی گئی ہے۔
1- Do you have any information on existing policies/ laws for ending discrimination and harassment? 2- What laws of anti-harassment exist at workplace for women? 3- Is there any committee formed Or any Govt department with special instructions to listen to the deprived/ discriminated people to address such complaints/reports? 4- Do you know its structure, accessibility and function?	Is there any legal system for SDGs i.e Law, Polices, Rules & regulations?	1- کیا آپ کو انتہائی سطح اور برائیاں کرنے کے خاتمے کے لیے موجود قوانینوں/ قوانین پر معلومات حاصل ہیں؟ 2- محرومیت کے خاتمے کے کام کی جگہ پر برائیاں نہ کرنے کے کیا قوانین موجود ہیں؟ کیا ایسی کمیٹیاں تشکیل دی گئی ہیں جو کہ ان کی شکایات کے ازالے کے لیے اقدامات کریں۔ 3- کیا آپ ایسی کمیٹیوں کی ساخت اور ان کے کام کے بارے میں جانتے ہیں؟ 4- آپ کے آگے سڑک میں SDG کے ازالے سے متعلق حکومتوں کے لیے اہداف مقرر کیے گئے ہیں یا نہیں اگر ہاں تو وہ کیا ہیں؟	2- کیا SDG کوئی قانونی کام ہے جیسا کہ قوانین، پالیسی، قواعد و ضوابط



<p>1-Is the data on average per capita income per household among 40%bottom growth population in your district available? Who and how often it is collected?</p> <p>2-What is the frequency of data collection? Is it updated regularly?</p> <p>3-Does district government have age, sex and person with disability segregated data whose per capita income is below 50%.</p> <p>4-Which department is responsible for this DATA? If data is not available so what processes has been adopted for future?</p> <p>5-Which department is responsible for gathering data regarding cases on discrimination and harassments?</p> <p>6-What is the method of data collection & analysis?</p>	<p>What is the Institutional Mechanisms? Please briefly explain its Structure, roles and responsibilities</p>	<p>1- کیا آپ کے ضلع کی آبادی کے ایسے حصے کا اچھا سرا ہے جن کی آمدنی اسٹیل 40 کی شرح سے کم ہے؟ یا پھر اس شرح سے شرح کیا جاتا ہے اور کونسا طریقہ کیا کرتا ہے؟</p> <p>2- اسی آبادی کوئی گھرانوں کی آمدنی کی سالانہ شرح بتا سکتی ہے یا نہیں؟</p> <p>3- کیا آپ کے ضلع کی حکومت کے پاس 50% سے کم آمدنی والی آبادی کا عمر جنس اور مفرد افراد کا گنگا ڈیٹا موجود ہے؟</p> <p>4- اس اعداد کو جمع کرنے کے لیے کونسا ڈیپارٹمنٹ ذمہ دار ہے؟ اگر اعداد دستیاب نہیں ہے تو مستقبل کے لیے کونسا عمل طے کیا گیا ہے؟</p> <p>5- انتظامی سطح اور برائیاں کرنے کے معاملات کے بارے میں اعداد جمع کرنے کے لیے کونسا ڈیپارٹمنٹ ذمہ دار ہے؟</p> <p>6- اعداد جمع کرنے اور اس کا تجزیہ کرنے کا طریقہ کیا ہے؟</p>	<p>3-SDGs کے حصول کے لیے ادارہ جاتی طریقہ کار کیا ہے۔ خصوصاً برائیاں کی رسالت، کردار اور ذمہ داریوں کی وضاحت کریں۔</p>
<p>1-Had government allocated any budget to your district in reducing all kind of inequalities? If yes, give any reference.</p> <p>2-Has Govt allocated more budget to your district because of the human poverty index of ur district?</p>	<p>What financial Strategies are adopted to implement SDGs ?(i-e ADP, PSOP, Donors, Pvt Partnership etc)</p>	<p>1- کیا حکومت نے جو رقم کے حصے مساوات کو کم کرنے کے لیے ضلع کی سطح پر بجٹ کو تقسیم کیا ہے؟ اگر نہیں، کوئی بھی حوالہ دیں۔</p> <p>2- کیا حکومت نے اپنے ضلع کو غربت انڈیکس کو مددگار بنانے کے لیے بجٹ فراہم کیا ہے۔</p>	<p>4-SDGs پر مبنی طور پر کم کرنے کے لیے کیا جاتی اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں (ADP, PSOP, Donors, Pvt Partnership etc)</p>
<p>1-What processes and measures have been taken by Government, private sector to improve their per capita growth rate in your district? any example of success model ?</p> <p>2-Is there any record available for the above?</p> <p>3-Does district government have age, sex and person with disability segregated data whose per capita income is below 50%.</p> <p>4-What is the mechanism for measuring the GDP share by labor force at district level?</p> <p>5-Is there any distinct measure that has been taken by government since 2016 to improve GDP share by labor and to ensure their social protection?</p> <p>6-How these measures were implemented at the district level and whether these were effective?</p> <p>7-What processes and measures have been taken by Government, private sector to improve their per capita growth rate in your district? any example of success model ?</p>	<p>What measures are taken to achieve SDGs, since 2016? i-e Model District, Success Model,Best Practices.</p>	<p>1- آپ کے ضلع میں حکومت اور نجی شعبے کی طرف سے فی کس آمدنی کی شرح کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے کیا عملی اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں؟</p> <p>2- کیا صحت جی ڈا کے لیے کوئی پلانڈ اسٹیبلشمنٹ ہے؟</p> <p>3- صحت اور نجی شعبے کی طرف سے 50% سے کم فی کس آمدنی والے افراد کی آمدنی کو بہتر کرنے کے لیے کیا اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں؟</p> <p>4- ضلع کی سطح پر فی کس آمدنی کی طرف سے GDP میں شامل ہونے والے حصے کی شرح کے لیے کیا طریقہ کار ہے؟</p> <p>5- کیا 2016 سے اب تک حکومت کی طرف سے کسی بھی قسموں پر جانے پر حوروں کی GDP میں شراکت کو بہتر بنانے اور ان کے سماجی تحفظ کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے واضح اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں۔</p> <p>6- ضلع کی سطح پر یہ اقدامات کس طرح اور کیسے جاتے ہیں اور کیا یہ اقدامات موثر ثابت ہوئے ہیں؟</p> <p>7- حکومت اور نجی شعبے کی طرف سے آپ کے ضلع کی فی کس آمدنی کی شرح کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے کیا عملی اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں؟ کیا کامیابی کے مثال کی کوئی مثال ہے؟</p>	<p>5-SDGs کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے 2016 سے لے کر اب تک کیا اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں اور طریقہ کار، ضلع میں شراکت کو بہتر بنانے والے اقدامات کی مثالیں فراہم کریں۔</p>
<p>1-What are the Challenges to achieve & implement SDGs at local level? what do you suggest as way forward?</p>	<p>What are the Challenges to achieve & implement SDGs at local level? what do you suggest as way forward?</p>	<p>1-SDGs کو مقامی سطح پر حاصل کرنے میں کیا چیلنجز ہیں اور آپ ان کا کیا حل فراہم کرتے ہیں۔</p>	<p>6-SDGs کو مقامی سطح پر حاصل کرنے کے لیے کیا چیلنجز ہیں اور آپ ان کا کیا حل فراہم کرتے ہیں۔</p>
<p>1-What Process is adopted to mintonr, evaluate & report SDGs?</p>	<p>What Process is adopted to mintonr, evaluate & report SDGs?</p>	<p>1-SDGs کی ڈیٹا گنگا کو جمع کرنے کا طریقہ کار کیا ہے۔</p>	<p>7-SDGs کی ڈیٹا گنگا کو جمع کرنے کا طریقہ کار کیا ہے۔</p>





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گول نمبر 13

تھمکا ارض۔ آپ دہا میں تبدیلی اور اس کے اثرات سے ٹھنکنے کے لیے فوری اقدام کرنا

Goal 13.

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Questions	Scope	سوالات	سکوپ
<p>1-Awareness for pre-preparation for disaster risk management in your area</p> <p>2-Does the department has special schemes and provisions for women and PWD? any awareness campaigns for risk preparedness by Govt. , NGOs others ?</p> <p>3-Have you heard about any awareness campaign on climate change (such as droughts, flooding, degrading ecosystem and earthquake)?</p> <p>4-Does government, private sector and NGO shared any information material related to mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning on climate change?</p>	<p>Is there any Awareness rising on SDGs?</p>	<p>1- کیا حکومت اور سرکاری تنظیمیں آپ کے علاقے میں آفت کے خطرے کے انتظام کے لیے راجت تیار کے بارے میں آگاہ کرتا ہے؟</p> <p>2- کیا آپ نے آب دہا کی تبدیلی پر کسی ایسی شعوری کم کے بارے میں سنا ہے (جیسے نلک مائی ایجنٹ یا ماحولیاتی نظام کی تباہی اور زلزلہ وغیرہ)؟</p> <p>3- کیا حکومت اہل شعبے اور این جی او نے آب دہا کی تبدیلی پر کسی موانعت اثرات اور ابتدائی انتہہ کے متعلق مطربی مواد تقسیم کیا ہے؟</p> <p>4- کیا حکومت اہل شعبے اور این جی او مطربہ افراد کے لئے کوئی نام نہن منصوبہ موجود ہے۔ کیا حکومت اور غیر سرکاری تنظیموں کی طرف سے خطرے کی تیار کے لئے کوئی ایسا ہی کم چلائی گئی ہے؟</p>	<p>1- SDGs کے لیے کیا شعوری کم چلائی گئی ہے۔</p>
<p>1-Do you have information on types of policies/ laws regarding climate safety?</p> <p>2-Are there any SDGs target defined for local governments, if yes so what are the targets ?</p>	<p>Is there any legal system for SDGs i-e Law, Polices, Rules & regulations?</p>	<p>1- کیا آپ آب دہا کی حفاظت کے بارے میں پاکستان میں آئین کی انقسام پر مطربہات رکھتے ہیں؟</p> <p>2- آئیے اس وقت SDGs کے حوالے سے مقامی حکومتوں کے لئے اہامی مطربہات کیے گئے ہیں یا نہیں اگر ہاں تو وہ کیا ہیں؟</p>	<p>2- کیا SDGs کی کوئی قانونی کام ہے جو اس کے قوانین یا اس قانون مطربہات</p>





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گول نمبر 16

امن وانصاف۔ دیرپا ترقی لے لیے پر امن اور سب کی شمولیت پر مبنی معاشروں کو فروغ دینا، سب کا انصاف تک رسائی فراہم کرنا اور ہر سطح پر موثر، قابلِ احتساب اور سب کی شمولیت پر مبنی ادارے تعمیر کرنا۔

Goal 16.

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Questions	Scope	سوالات	سکوپ
<p>1-Does district department/ NGO give awareness on tolerance and conflict resolution in your district?</p> <p>2-Have you ever heard about any awareness campaign on prohibiting physical, psychological or sexual violence?</p> <p>3-Have you ever heard about such awareness campaign that secures the safety protocols for reducing the cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance of media, trade unions and human rights activists?</p>	<p>Is there any Awareness rising on SOGs?</p>	<p>1- کیا آپ کے ضلع میں ضلعی سطح پر امن برکاری تنظیمیں تازمات کے عمل اور رواداری کے فروغ کے لیے شعوری کم چلائی ہیں۔</p> <p>2- کیا آپ نے کسی ایسی شعوری کم کے بارے میں سنا ہے جس میں جسمی، نفسی، جسمانی اور نفسیاتی تشدد کی روک تھام کی بات کی گئی ہو۔</p> <p>3- کیا آپ نے کسی ایسی شعوری کم کے بارے میں سنا ہے جس میں ایذا کارکن، لڑخو، عین اور انسانی حقوق کے کارکنان، جیسے، انوکھ، زبردستی لاپتہ ہونے کے واقعات کو کم کرنے کے حوالے سے اقدامات پر بات کی گئی ہو۔</p>	<p>1- SOGs کے لیے کیا شعوری کم چلائی گئی ہے۔</p>
<p>1-Whether the laws and policies to address violence against women/ transgender/children are being implemented appropriately in your district?</p> <p>2-Do we have any policy/legislation to provide protection and safety to media, trade unions and human rights activists?</p> <p>3- Are there any SOGs target defined for local governments, if yes so what are the targets ?</p>	<p>Is there any legal system for SOGs i-e Law, Polices, Rules & regulations?</p>	<p>1- کیا آپ کے ضلع میں قوانین، نوٹس، سربراہ اور ایجنوں پر ہونے والے تشدد کی روک تھام کی تدارک کے لیے پالیسی، قواعد، اصول اور آئینہ لکھا گیا ہے۔</p> <p>2- کیا ایسی پالیسی، لڑخو، عین اور انسانی حقوق کے کارکنان کو تحفظ فراہم کرنے کے لیے کوئی پالیسی یا قانون موجود ہے۔</p> <p>3- کیا SOGs کے حوالے سے مقامی حکومتوں کے لیے اہداف مقرر کیے گئے ہیں یا نہیں اور ہاں تو وہ کیا ہیں؟</p>	<p>2- SOG کی کوئی قانونی حکم ہے یا اس کے قوانین یا پالیسی لکھی گئی ہیں۔</p>



<p>1-Which department is responsible for collecting and reporting incidences like murder/physical/psychological/sexual violence? Who does have sex, age, year and homicide/cause wise data in your district?</p> <p>2-Do law enforcing agencies respond to such cases on priority basis?</p> <p>3-Is District Committee on Status of Women active in your district?</p> <p>4-Do law enforcement agencies has reliable data of un-sentenced detainees?</p> <p>5-What is the structure of Counter Terrorism Departments and do these departments exist at District level?</p> <p>6-Is there any data available of reported cases against bribe demanded from public official? And what is its mechanism?</p> <p>7-Do you think the quota system is being followed/ practice according to policy? if not what is the penalty for employers?</p> <p>8-Is there any legal support available for PWDs in this regard?</p> <p>9-What is structure of decision making authorities at district level? Do you think it is inclusive and no sector is left behind during decision making?</p> <p>10-Which department is responsible for this data and how and where this data is further used?</p> <p>11-Is there any right to information system/focal point available in various departments/organization in your district?</p> <p>12-Is local government functional and have sufficient resources to deliver SDGs?</p>	<p>What is the Institutional Mechanisms? Please briefly explain its Structure, roles and responsibilities</p>	<p>1- قتل جنسی، جسمانی و نفسیاتی تشدد کے واقعات کو رپورٹ کرنے اور ان کا ریکارڈ رکھنا کون سے محکمے کی ذمہ داری ہے۔</p> <p>2- کیا قانون نافذ کرنے والے ادارے ترجیحی بنیادوں پر ایسے واقعات پر قانونی کارروائی کرتے ہیں۔</p> <p>3- کیا آپ کے ضلع میں خواتین کو ایجنڈہ فراہم کرنے کے لیے</p> <p>4- کیا قانون نافذ کرنے والے اداروں کے پاس فیڈ بیک سائیکل کے ذریعے کارکنوں کا ریکارڈ موجود ہے؟</p> <p>5- کیا سرکاری افسران کی طرف سے رشوت کرنے کے واقعات کا کوئی ریکارڈ موجود ہے؟ اور اس ریکارڈ کو رپورٹ کرنے کا کیا طریقہ کار ہے؟</p> <p>6- آپ کے ضلع میں جنس، عمر، سال اور قتل کی وجہ پر مشتمل مختلف ایجنڈے موجود ہیں۔</p> <p>7- کیا آپ کے ضلع میں عازمت سے متعلق کوڈ سسٹم پر پالیسی کے مطابق عمل درآمد ہو رہا ہے۔ اگر نہیں تو تعارف وادی کرنے والے ادارے کے لیے کیا سہولتیں کی گئی ہیں۔</p> <p>8- کیا اس ملک میں مذہب، نسل اور مذہب کی سہولت کے لیے کوئی قانونی حمایت موجود ہے۔</p> <p>9- ضلعی سطح پر فیڈ بیک سائیکل کے اختیار کیا جا چکا ہے۔ آپ کے ضلع میں فیڈ بیک سائیکل کی تمام اداروں کی شمولیت کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے۔</p> <p>10- کونسا محکمہ یا ادارہ اس کے لیے ذمہ دار ہے اور یہ ریکارڈ مزید کیسے اور کہاں استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔</p> <p>11- کیا آپ کے ضلع میں عازمت کا حق فراہم کرنے کے لیے مختلف محکموں اور تنظیموں میں کوئی سسٹم یا مرکز قائم ہے۔</p> <p>12- کیا آپ کے ضلع میں SDGs پر عمل درآمد کے لیے مقامی حکومت فعال ہے اور اس کے پاس کافی حد تک مالی ذرائع موجود ہیں۔</p>	<p>3- SDGs کے حصول کے لیے ادارہ جاتی طریقہ کار کیا ہے۔ مختصر طور پر اس کی ساخت، کردار اور ذمہ داریوں کی وضاحت کریں۔</p>
<p>1-Does department has sufficient budget for development actions?</p> <p>2-Do we have financial accountability mechanism in your district?</p> <p>3-Does district government receive disbursements of total approved budgets without re-appropriations?</p> <p>4-Do we have yearly analysis of allocated vs utilized budget at district level and who manages that?</p> <p>5-How much budget being distributed to your district under Provincial finance commission?</p>	<p>What Financial Strategies are adopted to implement SDGs? (i.e ADP, PSOP, Donors, Pvt Partnership etc)</p>	<p>1- کیا آپ کے ڈسٹرکٹ میں اس طرح کے کیسز کو ٹریک کرنے کے لیے اور عوامی اقدامات اٹھانے کے لیے مناسب بجٹ موجود ہے</p> <p>2- کیا آپ کے ڈسٹرکٹ میں مالی اقسامی کا کوئی انتظام موجود ہے</p> <p>3- کیا ضلعی گورنمنٹ کا مینجنگ کے بغیر عمل منظور شدہ بجٹ فراہم کیا جاتا ہے؟</p> <p>4- کیا ڈسٹرکٹ گورنمنٹ کو اس منظور شدہ بجٹ کے ساتھ ساتھ باقی ماندہ بجٹ کا تجربہ موجود ہے اور یہ تجربہ کیوں کرتا ہے؟</p> <p>5- صوبائی مالیاتی کمیشن (Provincial Finance Commission) کے تحت آپ کے ڈسٹرکٹ کو کتنا بجٹ دیا جاتا ہے؟ وضاحت کریں۔</p>	<p>4- SDGs پر فنڈنگ کرنے کے لیے بنیاد پائی اقدامات کیسے ہیں (ADPs, PSOP, Donors, Pvt پارٹنرشپ)</p>
<p>1-What sort of initiatives government/NGO has taken to reduce instances such as physical, psychological or sexual violence?</p> <p>2-What safety measures have been taken by district government to ensure safety and security in your district?</p>	<p>What measures are taken to achieve SOGs, since 2016? (e.g Model District, Success Model, Best Practices.</p>	<p>1- جسمانی و نفسیاتی اور جنسی تشدد جیسے واقعات کو کم کرنے کے لیے آپ کے علاقے میں گورنمنٹ یا نصابی ادارے کی جانب سے کیا نصابی اقدامات کیے ہیں؟</p> <p>2- آپ کے ڈسٹرکٹ میں باسٹریٹ گورنمنٹ نے کیا اور کیا کوئی ایجنسی یا ادارے کے لیے کیا حفاظتی اقدامات کیے ہیں؟</p>	<p>5- SDGs کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے 2016 سے لے کر اب تک کیا اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں اور یہ طریقہ کار کیا ہیں؟ ضلع میں یا گورنمنٹ یا اداروں کی جانب سے کیا اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں۔</p>



<p>1-What are the challenges faced to your district to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and what are the suggestions to improve it?</p>	<p>What are the Challenges to achieve & implement SDGs at local level;? what do you suggest as way forward?</p>	<p>۱۔ آئیے اس سڑک میں پائیدار ترقی اور پرامن معاشرے کو فروغ دینے میں کیا چیلنجز موجود ہیں اور آئیے نظر میں آنے والے کام کیا ہے؟</p>	<p>SDGs- 8 کو ترقی بخانا پہاڑے اور ان پر عمل پیرا مطعمہ ڈھرنے کے لیے کیا تلاشیں درپیش ہیں اور آپ ان کا کیا حل تجویز کرتے ہیں۔</p>
<p>1-Is there any monitoring body to provide safety and security and prohibiting physical, psychological and sexual violence cases at district level? 2-What do we have monitoring system in place at district level to check the satisfactory level of beneficiaries from public officials/departments from all public sectors?</p>	<p>What Process is adopted to monitor, evaluate & report SDGs?</p>	<p>۱۔ آئیے اس سڑک کی تعمیر مکمل فرمائی جائے اور مسابقتی بنائی جائے اور جسمی تشدد کے کیسز کی رپورٹنگ کے لیے کوئی نظام موجود ہے؟ ۲۔ اس سڑک کی تعمیر پر سرکاری اہلکاروں کی ملازمت کی خدمت سے متعلق لوگوں کی اطمینانی سطح جاننے کے لیے کوئی مانیٹرنگ نظام موجود ہے؟</p>	<p>SDGs- 7 مانیٹرنگ، رپورٹنگ اور تشدد کی رپورٹنگ کا نظام کیا ہے۔</p>





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مکمل نمبر 17

مستقبل کے لیے شراکت۔ دہریا ترقی کے لیے عالمی اشتراک عمل پر عملدرآمد اور اسے نئی قوت دینے کے طریقوں کو محکم بنانا۔

Goal 17.

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Questions	Scope	سوالات	سکوپ
<p>1-What are the major exports of goods and services in your district?</p> <p>2-Is there knowledge on what other countries have been doing to implement the SDGs? Any reference or case</p> <p>3-Do you know about the commitments made by Pakistan on sustainable development at global level? If yes can you mention/elaborate?</p> <p>4-Do you know about foreign development investment?</p> <p>5-Do you know about development investment?</p> <p>6-Do you know about remittance?</p> <p>7-Do you know about GDP?</p>	<p>1-Is there any Awareness rising on SDGs?</p>	<p>1- آپ کے ضلع میں ایشیا ماہر نہایت کی صورت میں برآمدات کیا ہیں؟</p> <p>2- کیا آپ عالمی سطح پر پائیدار ترقی کے اہداف کے حوالے سے پاکستان کی جانب سے کئے گئے وعدوں کے بارے میں جانتے ہیں؟ اگر ہاں کیا آپ اس بارے میں تفصیل سے بیان کر سکتے ہیں؟</p> <p>3- دہریا ترقی کے اہداف کو نافذ کرنے کے لئے دوسرے ممالک کیا کر رہے ہیں؟ کیا آپ کو ان کے بارے میں علم ہے؟ کوئی حوالہ دیکھیں۔</p> <p>4- کیا آپ بیرونی سرکاری امداد سے واقف ہیں۔</p> <p>5- کیا آپ بیرونی ترقیاتی سرمایہ کاری سے واقف ہیں۔</p> <p>6- کیا آپ ترقیاتی ترسیل سے واقف ہیں۔</p> <p>7- کیا آپ GDP سے واقف ہیں۔</p>	<p>1- SDGs کے لیے کیا شعوری کم چھائی گئی ہے۔</p>
<p>1-How much your district contributes in generating revenue and what are the sources?</p> <p>2-What kind of local taxes are applied and being collected at district level?</p> <p>3-Is the information about tax generated made public?</p> <p>4-Is there any mechanism for the distribution of Foreign Direct investments (FDI) and official development assistance at district level?</p> <p>5-Do we have reliable data base of remittances at district level?</p> <p>6-How much % of remittance of your district contributes in total GDP?</p> <p>7-What policies and processes have been adopted by the government to ensure implementation of sustainable development at district level?</p> <p>8-Are there any SDGs target defined for local governments, if yes so what are the targets ?</p>	<p>Is there any legal system for SDGs i.e Law, Policies, Rules & regulations?</p>	<p>1- محکم آمدنی پیدا کرنے میں آپ کے ضلع کا کیا کردار ہے اور اس کے ذرائع کیا ہیں؟</p> <p>2- کیا آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ کتنی قسم کی مقامی ٹیکس لگائے گئے ہیں اور ضلع کی سطح پر ٹیکس اور دیگر محصولات کی آمد میں کتنا حصہ لگتا ہے؟</p> <p>3- کیا ٹیکس سے حاصل شدہ محصولات عوام کو بھیجے دستیاب ہے؟</p> <p>4- بیرونی ترقیاتی سرمایہ کاری (FDI) کے استعمال کے لیے ضلع کی سطح پر کوئی طریقہ کار موجود ہے۔</p> <p>5- کیا ہمارے پاس ضلع کی سطح پر ترقیاتی ترسیل کا قابل اعتماد ڈیٹا بیس ہے؟</p> <p>6- آپ کے ضلع میں ترسیل کردہ ترقیاتی مجموعی قومی آمدنی کا کتنے فیصد ہے؟</p> <p>7- ضلع کی سطح پر پائیدار ترقی کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے حکومت کی طرف سے کوئی پالیسی اور سخت مہم لگائی گئی ہے؟ کیا آپ حکومت کی فیصلہ گیر سرکاری تنظیموں کی طرف سے چھائی گئی شعوری آگاہی کی ہم سے واقف ہیں۔</p> <p>8- آئیے اشتراک شدہ SDGs کے حوالے سے مقامی حکومتوں کے لئے اہداف مقرر کیے گئے ہیں یا نہیں؟ اگر ہاں تو وہ کیا ہیں؟</p>	<p>2- کیا SDGs کوئی قانونی کام ہے جیسا کہ قوانین پاکستان فراہم کر رہا ہے؟</p>



Annexure-III. SDGs perception survey questionnaire for individuals



SDGs Perception Survey Questionnaire for Individuals

Sustainable Development Goals are as follows



Q 1: What Steps have been taken in your District to achieve SDGs ?

Q 2: What are the challenges/difficulties to achieve SDGs in your district ?



Annexure-IV. List of National, Provincial, Regional and District Partner Organizations and focal points

Sr. #	Name of the Organization	Focal Points	Status (Partner / Member / Associate)	Status	Region/Province / District
Azad Jammu & Kashmir					
1.	Social & Economic Development Associates	Mr. Khalid Naeem	Regional Partner PDA	Men led	Muzaffarabad
2.	Baghbaan Trust	Mr. Naseer	Associate Member	Men led	Bagh
3.	Naqashbandi Welfare Foundation	Mr. Fazal UI Haq	Regional Partner PDA	Men led	Kotli
4.	Naqashbandi Welfare Foundation	Mr. Fazal UI Haq	Associate Member	Men led	Bhimber
Balochistan					
5.	Water Environment Sanitation Society	Mr. Pervez Iqbal	Provincial Partner PDA	Men led	Quetta
6.	Bright Star Development Society Balochistan	Mr. Naseer Ahmed	District Partner Organization/District Member	Men led	Sibbi
7.	Voice of Young Welfare and Development Society	Mr. Akhtar Jan	Associate Member	Youth led	Barkhan
8.	SALAAR Foundation	Mr. Kamran Khan	Associate Member	Youth led	Loralai
9.	Mechanism for Rational Change	Ms. Sumera Mehboob	District Partner Organization/District Member	Women Led	Dera Bughti
10.	Society for Health and Educational Development (SHED)	Mr. Sami Ullah	Associate Member	Youth led	Killa Abdullah
11.	Rural Community Development Council	Mr. Abdullah	Associate Member	Men Led	Gawadar
Gilgit Baltistan					
12.	Al Khidmat Foundation	Mr. Tahir Rana	Regional Partner PDA	Men Led	Gilgit
13.	KADO Karakorum Area Development Organization	Mr. Ashraf Karim	Associate Member	Men led	Hunza
14.	Baltistan Culture and Development Foundation	Wazir Ejaz	Associate Member	Men Led	Skardu
15.	Karakorum Rural Support Program	Mr. Kafayat	Associate Member	Men Led	Astore
Khayber Pakhtunkhwa					
16.	Blue Veins	Mr. Qamar Naseem	Provincial Partner PDA	Men Led	Peshawar
17.	Sohni Dharti Development Foundation	Mr. Malik Saeed Akhtar	Associate Member	Men led	Abbotabad



18.	Rural Community Development Program	Mr. Taimur Shah	Associate Member	Men Led	Chitral
19.	DITSWC	Mr. Akbar Khan	District Partner Organization/District Member	Men Led	Dir Lower
20.	Brilliant Community Development Organization	Mr. Mushraf Jan	Associate Member	Men led	Charsada
21.	Khapal Kor	Mr. Hazrat Ali	District Partner Organization/District Member	Men led	Mardan
22.	Allia Development Organization	Mr. Muhammad Zahir	Associate Member	Men led	Mansehra
23.	IDEALS	Mr. Kausar Naqvi	Associate Member	Men led	Haripur
24.	Community Development Organization	Mr. Aamir Sohail	Associate Member	Men led	Swabi
National					
25.	Volunteer Service Overseas (VSO)	Mr. Hashim Bilal	National Partner Organization	Men led	International NGO
26.	Sightsavers	Munazza Gillani	National Partner Organization	Women led	International NGO
27.	United Cities & Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC)	Ms. Sabeena Gul	National Partner Platform	Women led	International Platform
28.	Local Council Association of Pakistan	Mr. Muhammad Anwar	National Partner Platform	Men led	National Platform
PDA Partners Punjab					
29.	HomeNet Pakistan	Ms. Ume Laila Azhar	Provincial Partner PDA	Women led	Lahore
30.	Al Asar development Organization	Mr. Syed Sajid Naqvi	Associate Member	Men led	D. G. Khan
31.	Society for Democracy and Human Development - SDHD	Mr. Wajahat	Associate Member	Men led	Bahawalnagar
32.	Jinnah Welfare Council	Mr. Measum Abbas	Associate Member	Men led	Bhakkar
33.	Community Aid	Mr. Naeem Ahmad Jaskani	Associate Member	Women led	Rajanpur
34.	Mojaz foundation	Mr. Abdul Samad	Associate Member	Women Led	Narowal
35.	Parwarish foundation	Dr. Ehsan Ullah Khan	Associate Member	Women led	Gujranwala
36.	DHEWA	Mr. Amjad Hussain	District Partner Organization/District Member	Men led	Chakwal
37.	Parwarish	Dr. Ehsan Ullah	Associate Member	Women	Hafizabad



	foundation	Khan		led	
38.	Falahi Welfare Council	Mr. Pirzada Iqbal Hussain	Associate Member	Men Led	Chiniot
Sindh					
39.	Takhleeq Foundation	Mr. Yaqub	Provincial Partner PDA	Men led	Karachi
40.	Sindh Development Society	Mr. Manzoor Ali Mugheri Baloch	Associate Member	Men led	Hyderabad
41.	DDAT	Mr. Krishan Lal Sharma	Associate Member	Men Led	Tharparkar
42.	Arts Foundation	Mr. Shahzad Malik	District Partner Organization/District Member	Men Led	Tando Allahyar
43.	NARI Foundation	Mr. Anwar Ali	District Partner Organization/District Member	Men Led	Sukkur
44.	NARI Foundation	Mr. Anwar Ali	District Partner Organization/District Member	Men Led	Ghotki
45.	Marvi Rural Development Organization	Mr. Salman Ali	Associate Member	Women Led	Khairpur
46.	Youth Development Forum (YDF)	Mr. Muhammad Sajid Saddar	Associate Member	Men Led	Matiari
47.	National Disability Forum	Mr. Abid Lashari	District Partner Organization/District Member	Men Led	Shaheed Benazirabad
48.	Pirbhat	Murad Pindhrani	Associate Member	Women led	Qambar ShadadKot



Annexure-V. List of SDGs Task Force Members

SDGs Taskforce Members (National)	
Name	Designation
Mr. Riaz Fatyana NA - 113	Convener
Mr. Sajid Hussain Turi - NA 46	Member
Mr. Muhammad Akhtar Mengal NA-269	Member
Nawabzada ShahZain Bugti - NA 259	Member
Ms. Kishwer Zehra RSW-Sindh-13	Member
Ms. Marriyum Aurangzeb RSW-Punjab	Member
Ms. Rubina IrfanRSW- Balochistan-02	Member
Syed Javed Ali Shah Jilani NA-210	Member
Mr. Ali Wazir NA-50	Member
Captain(Ret) Jamil Ahmed Khan NA-237	Member
Ms. Nafeesa Inayatullah Khan Khattak RS Woman KPK	Member
Mr. HussainElahi NA-68	Member
Ms. Kanwal Shauzab RSW Punjab 22	Member
Mr. Ali Khan Jadoon NA-16	Member
Ms. Mehnaz Akber Aziz NA-77	Member
Ms. Javaria Zafar Aheer RSW Punjab 21	Member
Ms. Shandana Gulzar Khan RSW KPK 4	Member
Dr. Nausheen Hamid RSW Punjab 25	Member
Ms. Sajida Begum RSW KPK 2	Member
Mr. Asad Mehmood NA-37	Member
Mr. Faiz Ullah NA-109	Member
Mr. Junaid Akbar NA-8	Member
Ms. Wajiha Akram RSW Punjab 31	Member
Mr. Ramesh Lal Non-Muslim 8	Member
Ms. Andleeb Abbas RSW Punjab 18	Member
Dr. Shazia Sobia Aslam RSW Sindh 7	Member
Syed Murtaza Mahmud NA-180	Member
Dr. Nafisa Shah NA-208	Member
Ms.Romina Khurshid Alam RSW Punjab 9	Member
Mr. Ali Pervaiz NA-127	Member
Mr. Ali Zahid NA-74	Member
Dr. Aisha Ghous Pasha RSW Punjab 6	Member
Mr. Murtaza Javed Abbasi NA-15	Member
Mr. Sher Ali ArbabNA-30	Member
Mr. Shaukat Ali NA-31	Member
Ms. Ghazala Saifi RSW Sindh 10	Member
Mr. Mahar Arshad Ahmad Khan Siyal NA-182	Member
Ms. Maleeka Ali Bokhari RSW Punjab 27	Member
Ms. Uzma Riaz RSW KPK 5	Member
Agha Hassan Baloch NA 266 Quetta 3	Member
Ms. Sobia Kamal Khan RSW Punjab 24	Member
Dr. Mahreen Razzaq Bhutto RSW-Sindh-6	Member



SDGs Taskforce Members AJ & K	
Dr. Muhammad Najeed Naqi Khan Minister for Health	Convener
Sarda Amir Altaf Khan Deputy Speaker Legislative Assembly	Member
Mr. Waqar Ahmed Noor Minister for Higher Education	Member
Mr. Muhammad Sagheer Khan Member Legislative Assembly	Member
Mr. Asad Aleem Shah Member Legislative Assembly	Member
Mrs. Naseema Khatoon Memebr Legislative Assembly	Member
Mr. Hassan Ibrahim Khan Memebr Legislative Assembly	Member
Mr. Amjed Latf Abbasi Additional Secretary	Member
SDGs Taskforce Members Balochistan	
Mir Abdul Qudus Bizenjo	Convener
Nawabzada Tariq Magsi	Member
Nawab Muhammad Aslam Riasani	Member
Nawab Sanaullah Khan Zehri	Member
Malik Sikandar Khan Advocate	Member
Sardar Yar Muhammad Rind	Member
Malik Naseer Ahmed Khan	Member
Mr. Asghar Khan Achakzi	Member
Mr. Nasrullah Khan Zaray	Member
Mr. Ghulam Bugti	Member
Mr. Abdul Khaliq Hazara	Member
Mr. Danesh Kumar	Member
Mrs. Bushra Rind	Member
Mrs. Laila Tareen	Member
SDGs Taskforce Member GB	
Mr. Fida Muhammad Nashad	Convener
Dr. Mohammad Iqbal	Member
Mr. Fida Khan	Member
Mr. Haider Khan	Member
Mr. Iqbal Hassan	Member
Mr. Barakat Jamil	Member
Mr. Ghulam Hussain Advocate	Member
Mrs. Rani Atiqa Ghazanfar	Member
Mr. Rizwan Ali	Member
Mr. Imran Nadeem	Member
Tabarak Hussain	Member
SDGs Taskforce Members KP	
Mr. Muhammad Arif	Convener
Mr. Hisham Inamullah Khan	Member
Mr. Amjad Ali	Member
Syed Muhammad Istiaq	Member
Mr. Kamran Khan Bangash	Member
Mr. Zia Ullah Bangash	Member
Mr. Sultan Muhammad Khan	Member



Mr. Shoukat Yousafzai	Member
Mr. Khaliq ur Rehman	Member
Mr. Babar Saleem Swati	Member
Mr. Muhammad Zahoor	Member
Mr. Arbab Muhammad Waseem	Member
Mr. Fazal Elahi	Member
Mr. Rangez Ahmed	Member
Mr. Nazir Ahmad Abbasi	Member
Syed Fakhar Jehan	Member
Ms. Ayesha Naeem	Member
Ms. Sumaira Shams	Member
Ms. Somia Malik	Member
Ms. Asiya Asad	Member
Mr. Wazir Zada	Member
Mian Zia ur Rehman	Member
Ms. Sobia Shahid	Member
Mr. Faisal Zeb	Member
Ms. Shagufta Malik	Member
Mr. Hidayat ur Rehman	Member
Mr. Zafar Azam	Member
Mr. Humaira Khaton	Member
Sahibzada Sanaullah	Member
Mr. Ahmad Kundi	Member
SDGs Taskforce Provincial Assembly of the Punjab	
Mian Shafi Muhammad	Convener
Mr. Sajid Ahmed Khan	Member
Mr. Ghazanfar Abbas	Member
Chaudhary Bilal Asghar	Member
Mr. Rais Nabeel Ahmed	Member
Mr. Muhammad Sabtain Raza	Member
Mr. Muhammad Raza Hussain	Member
Mr. Muhammad Aown Hameed	Member
Mr. Muhammad Ashraf Khan	Member
Syed Uzma Qadri	Member
Ms. Khadija Umer	Member
Mr. Amer Habib	Member
SDGs Taskforce Provincial Assembly of Sindh	
Pir Mujeeb Ul Haque	Convener
Mr. Khawaja Izhar ul Hassan	Member
Syed Abdul Rasheed	Member
Mr. Muhammad Shabbir	Member
Mr. Ghanwer Ali Khan Isran	Member
Dr. Sohrab Khan Sarki	Member
Mr. Nand Kumar Goklani	Member
Ms. Nida Khuhro	Member



Mr.Muhammad Saleem	Member
Mr.Muhammad Ali Malkani	Member
Ms. Farhat Seemen	Member
Ms. Sarwat Fatima	Member



Annexure-VI. List of National Working group

Sr.#	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Mr. Zia Ur Rehman	CE	AwazCDS Pakistan
2.	Ms. Marium Amjad Khan	Campaign Manager	AwazCDS Pakistan
3.	Ms. Huma Aziz	Manager MEAL	AwazCDS Pakistan
4.	Mr. Chaudhry Shafique	Member Commissioner	NCHR
5.	Mr. Faisal Shuaib	Program Manager	Society for Sustainable Development
6.	Mr. Pervez Iqbal	CE	Water Environment Sanitation Society
7.	Ms. Sabeena Gul	Coordinator South West	UCLG -ASPAC
8.	Mr. Muhammad Yaqub	Executive Director	Takhleeq Foundation
9.	Mr. Khalid Naeem	CEO	Social and Economic Development Associates
10.	Ms. Munazza Gillani	Country Director	Sightsavers
11.	Ms. Asia Arif Khan	Manager Program Development	SPARC
12.	Mr. Muhammad Ullah	MER Coordinator	VSO
13.	Mr. Asif Chishti	CFM	VSO
14.	Ms. Ume Laila	Executive Director	HomeNet Pakistan
15.	Ms. Zehra Arshad	National Coordinator	Pakistan Coalition for Education



Annexure-VII. Training of District Partner Organizations

Sr.#	Name	Designation	Organization
Staff of partner organizations trained from Azad Jamu & Kashmir			
1.	Mr. Raja Iftikhar	Program Manager	Area Development Organization
2.	Mr. M. Naseer	President	Baghbaan Trust
3.	Mr. Raja Afaq Ahmad	CEO	MPAP
4.	Mr. M. Fazal ul Haq Naqashbandi	Chairman	Naqashbandia Welfare Foundation
5.	Mr. M. Ashraf Abbasi	Field Officer	Charagh e Manzil
6.	Ms. Nasreen Aziz	Chairperson	Charagh e Manzil
Staff of partner organizations trained from Balochistan			
7.	Ms. Sumera Mehboob	Manager Director	Mechanism for Rational Change
8.	Mr. Naseer Ahmed Channa	Chief Executive	Bright Star Development Society Balochistan
9.	Mr. Kamran Khan	Volunteer	Salar Foundation
10.	Mr. Fazal Rahim	Volunteer	Salar Foundation
11.	Mr. Syed Samiullah	Project Coordinator	Society for Health & Educational Development
12.	Mr. Abdul Manan	Coordinator	Society for Health & Educational Development
13.	Mr. M. Fahad Khan	IT Officer	Water Environment Sanitation Society
14.	Mr. Aman Ullah	Manager M & E	Water Environment Sanitation Society
15.	Mr. Naqeeb Ullah	Social Organizer	Water Environment Sanitation Society
16.	Mr. Naseer Ullah	Program Officer	Water Environment Sanitation Society
17.	Mr. Akhtar Jan	Volunteer	Voice of Youth and Welfare Organization
18.	Mr. Muhammad Akram	Volunteer	Voice of Youth and Welfare Organization
19.	Ms. Mariyam Suleman	Member	RCDC
20.	Mr. Abdullah		RCDC
Staff of partner organizations trained from Gilgit Baltistan			
21.	Mr. Kifayat Din	Manager	Kohisar Rural Support Program
22.	Ms. Beenish Arif	Coordinator Women Livelihood	Karakram Area Development Organization
23.	Mr. Ashraf Karim	Program Manager	Karakram Area Development Organization
24.	Mr. A. Rehman Saqib	Chief Executive Officer	CBE



25.	Mr. Wazir Ijaz	CEO	Baltistan Culture and Development Foundation
Staff of partner organizations trained from Khayber Pakhtunkhwa			
26.	Mr. Qamar Naseem	Program Coordinator	Blue Veins
27.	Ms. Sana Ahmed	Program Officer	Blue Veins
28.	Ms. Irum	Volunteer	Blue Veins
29.	Mr. M. Ayub Khan	Liaising Officer	Blue Veins
30.	Ms. Asma Manal Shah	Education Officer	RCDP
31.	Mr. Taimour Shah	Program Coordinator	RCDP
32.	Mr. Taimur Kamal	Coordinator	PJYO
33.	Mr. Muhammad Zahir	Program Coordinator	Allai Development Organization
34.	Mr. Hazrat Ali	Executive Director	Khapal Kore Organization
35.	Mr. Musharaf Jan	Program Coordinator	BCDO
36.	Ms. Nosheen	Member	BCDO
37.	Ms. Tahira Naz	Member	KKO
38.	Ms. Rukhsana	Member	CDO
39.	Ms. Noreen	Member	CDO
40.	Ms. Brekhna	Member	Dehi Ijtimai Taraqiyati Social Welfare Council
41.	Mr. Akbar Khan	President	Dehi Ijtimai Taraqiyati Social Welfare Council
42.	Mr. Malik Saeed Akhtar	Director Program	Sohni Dharti Development Foundation
43.	Mr. Naheed Khan	Social Organizer	Sohni Dharti Development Foundation
44.	Ms. Fahmida Nasreen	Social Organizer	Integrated Development, Empowerment & Advocacy for Livelihood Support (IDEALS)
45.	Mr. Kosar Naqvi	Executive Director	Integrated Development, Empowerment & Advocacy for Livelihood Support (IDEALS)
Staff of partner organizations trained from Punjab			
46.	Ms. Ume Laila	Executive Director	HomeNet Pakistan
47.	Mr. Agha Haider	Admin Incharge	HomeNet Pakistan
48.	Mr. Abdul Samad	MERC	Mojaz Foundation
49.	Ms. Reena Jerald	Social Organizer	Mojaz Foundation
50.	Mr. Ehsan Khan	Executive Director	Parwarish
51.	Mr. Zain Ali	Supervisor	Parwarish
52.	Mr. Salman Ahmed Khan	Coordinator	Parwarish
53.	Mr. Liaqat Bashir	Coordinator	Parwarish
54.	Mr. Sajjad Hussain Naqvi	CEO	Al Asar Development Organization
55.	Dr. Meesam Abbas	District Coordinator	Jinnah Welfare Council



56.	Ms. Nazia Saleem	Member	Jinnah Welfare Council
57.	Mr. Syed Wajahat Ali	Secretary General	Society for Democracy and Human Development
58.	Mr. Pirzada Iqbal Hussain	Coordinator	Homenet
59.	Mr. Amjad Hussain	President	DHEWA
60.	Ms. Humaira Naseem	Mobilizer	DHEWA
61.	Mr. Naeem Akbar Jaskani	President	Community Aid
62.	Ms. Farkhanda Hamid	Social Organizer	Community Aid
Staff of partner organizations trained from Sindh			
63.	Mr. Murad Pandrani	Advocacy Officer	Pirbhat WDS
64.	Mr. Attaullah Pandrani	Social Mobilizer	Pirbhat WDS
65.	Mr. Shahzado Malik	Executive Director	ARTS Foundation
66.	Ms. Yasmeen Mumtaz	Executive Officer	ARTS Foundation
67.	Ms. Shumaila Imtiaz	Advocacy Officer	Sindh Development Society
68.	Mr. Manzoor Ali	M & E Officer	Sindh Development Society
69.	Mr. Karishna Sharma	Executive Director	District Development Association Tharparkar
70.	Mr. Teerath Kumar	General Manager	District Development Association Tharparkar
71.	Mr. M. Sajid Saddar	Executive Director	Youth Development Forum
72.	Mr. Aziz Ahmed	Program Officer	Youth Development Forum
73.	Mr. Salman Ali	Program Manager	Marvi Rural Development Organization
74.	Ms. Sara Ali	Manager MEAL	Marvi Rural Development Organization
75.	Mr. Abid Lashari	CEO	National Disability Forum
76.	Ms. Saira Lashari	Program Manager	National Disability Forum
77.	Mr. Anwar Ali	Executive Director	NARI Foundation
78.	Ms. Shakeela Kanwal	Vice Chairperson	NARI Foundation
79.	Ms. Anum Asghar Ali	Director Coordinator	Disabled Welfare Association
80.	Ms. Shahina	Office Assistant	HANDS ILC
81.	Mr. Muhammad Yaqub	Executive Director	Takhleeq Foundation
82.	Mr. Zia Ul Haq	District Coordinator	Takhleeq Foundation



Pakistan Development Alliance



National Secretariat



Azad Jammu & Kashmir



Balochistan



Gilgit Baltistan



Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Punjab



Sindh



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