

WHERE PAKISTAN stands on IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs 2018

Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development

Peace	16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS				
Partnership	17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS				
Planet	13. CLIMATE ACTION	14. LIFE BELOW WATER	15. LIFE ON LAND		
Prosperity	2. ZERO HUNGER	9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
People	10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES	5. GENDER EQUALITY	4. QUALITY EDUCATION	6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
					12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
					1. NO POVERTY



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.

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Where Pakistan Stands on Implementation of SDGs After Two & Half Years

Accomplishments, Opportunities Gaps, Challenges Recommendations & Way Forward

An Assessment Carried out by Zia ur Rehman on behalf of



Supported by



Acronyms

AWAZCDS/PDA	Awaz-Centre for Development Services/Pakistan Development Alliance
ADP	Annual Development Plan
AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
BCCI	Balochistan Chamber of Commerce & Industries
CCIs	Chamber of Commerce & Industries
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CG	Core Group
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCs	District Commissioners
DHR	Directorate of Human Rights
FCU	Forman Christian University
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GCU	Government College University
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GoKP	Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
GoS	Government of Sindh
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
INGOs	International Non Government Organizations
ITU	Information Technology University
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KPCSW	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Commission On the Status of Women
LG	Local Government
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
NCHR	National Commission for Human Rights
NEC	National Economic Council
NFC	National Finance Commission
NCHR	National Commission for Human Rights
OP III	One Programme III
OGP	Open Government Partnership
PC-1	Project Cycle-1
PCSW	Punjab Commission on the Status of Women
PSDP	Public Sector Development Plan
PMSDGP	Prime Minister Sustainable Development Goals Programme
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
PIPS	Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Services
PATA	Provincially Administered Tribal Areas
P&D Department	Planning and Development Department
PC	Planning Commission
RTI	Right to Information
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDG UNIT	Sustainable Development Goals Unit
SSDs	Strategy for Sustainable Development
SDU	Sustainable Development Unit
SCSW	Sindh Commission On the Status of Women
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solution Network
SME	Small Medium Enterprises
TAP NETWORK	Transparency Accountability Partnership Network
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations 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
WCCIs	Women Chamber of Commerce & Industries



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Preface

With the adoption of 2030 Agenda, on September 25th 2015 by the heads of states of 193 countries under the aegis of United Nation's General Assembly(UNGA), attention turned to the national level, where our governments at federal and provincial levels, working with a range of stakeholders, and struggling to establish a framework for implementation that identifies a realistic set of locally appropriate targets and indicators. In this context, it is much appreciative that government has already commenced the process of implementation of SDGs by approving National Framework for SDGs targets and indicators, notifying Parliamentary Task Forces on SDGs to oversight the implementation of national priority framework, establishing SDGs Units at Planning Commission of Pakistan and at P & D Departments at Provincial headquarters. However, most of the civil society, academics, private sector, local governments and other related stakeholders were unaware of these efforts. AwazCDS/Pakistan Development Alliance has carried out a quick mapping/ assessment on the current status of SDGs implementation at national and provincial level that identifies the accomplishments, opportunities, challenges and gaps to date. In order to highlight and share the key findings of the assessment, a series of policy to action forums were organized at national and provincial levels. Besides the criticism, the report shares equally strong voices of approval for the SDGs framework. SDGs framework is now considered an effective lobbying tool as it allowed the civil society to have their voices heard on issues relevant to their socio-economic development and political empowerment. The report acknowledges that SDGs have been useful in sensitizing governments, providing a platform, opportunity of collaboration, identifying gaps in social development. However this report also highlights the general limitations and poor ownership of governments at provincial and district levels, little involvement of grassroots communities and limited ability of state and civil society institutions including NGOs/ INGOs, political parties and privates sectors for integration of SDGs into country specific action plans.



The report shares the diverse opinion of people and related stakeholders regarding 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 process. The report also shares more philosophical nature of criticism of the people regarding the approach of the SDGs and termed them quite ambitious in nature. These critics argued that human development goals should have been determined in respect of basic inalienable human rights instead of current top-down development approach

To conclude, report in hand portrays accumulated efforts of assessment and policy to action forums that sets the way forward for the consideration and follow up of all related legislatures, decision makers, stakeholders and above than all the People of Pakistan, who are the real beneficiaries and custodian of commitments made under Agenda 2030 for social transformation and sustainable development. We really look forward to your kind feedback and support on our efforts at zia@awazcads.org.pk

With immense regards .

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The whole assignment of conducting national and provincial level assessments and policy to action forums, might not have been so successful without the leading role of Ms. Maryam Amjad Khan as National Focal Point of PDA for coordination and management of national and provincial level interventions. Finally, all our appreciations are for VSO Pakistan and UK Aid as without their generous financial support the whole intervention would not have been possible.

Thanks and regards

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Executive Summary

In order to connect and highlight the status of global commitment of our government on SDGs since September 2015 with what is happening at home right now; AwazCDS/ Pakistan Development Alliance teamed up to do a mapping/ assessment with title “where we stand on SDGs after two and a half years of their inception” with the support of VSO Pakistan & UK Aid. It was planned that mapping/ assessment shall be carried out at all the four provincial level and federal level separately.

A comprehensive Mapping/Assessment Framework was developed to get first-hand information from elected representatives, members of Parliamentary Task Forces on SDGs at provincial and national level, SDG Units at Planning Commission at national level and Planning & Development Departments at all the four Provinces. The framework was also discussed and questions on related themes were asked from the representatives of media, academics, private sector organizations, local governments, chamber of commerce and industries, legal fraternity and civil society organizations. Various sets of indicators were developed to ascertain the status of implementation of SDGs at national, provincial and local levels.

The mapping / assessment was then shared with government bodies, Parliamentarians and other related stakeholders through policy to action forums in order to generate a dialogue both at four provincial and national levels for greater accountability, better participation and increased financing for SDGs implementation and engagement of CSOs in the VNR processes at various levels.

In order to report the findings of the mapping / assessment on the current status of implementation of SDGs at provincial and federal level, the following framework was developed. Separate presentations were prepared to engage with relevant provincial governments and stakeholders by organizing policy to action forums. The current status of implementation of SDGs in general is being described below however detailed national and provincial findings are described separately.

(i) Alignment: assessing national/provincial/local priorities of SDGs

The National Economic Council (NEC) under the aegis of Planning Commission of Pakistan has set the National SDGs Framework that indicates national SDGs targets and indicators as well as required policy

support. The provincial and local governments have yet to ponder upon the requirements of setting their priorities. Almost all the participants and key contributors from the national / provincial level were unaware of any such National SDGs Framework except the representatives of Planning Commission of Pakistan. This is also interesting to learn that Pakistan was the first country where the government had not only adopted the SDGs but also established the SDGs Secretariat at Parliament House, notified Parliamentary Task Forces at federal and provincial levels and also established SDG Units at Planning Commission Islamabad as well as all the four Planning and Development Departments / Boards at provincial levels. SDG Units at Islamabad, Lahore and Quetta are sufficiently equipped, staffed and functional whereas the rest of the SDG Units at Peshawar and Sindh are still in process of getting pace. Furthermore, to tap into the local networks of CSOs, the Federal and Provincial / Regional Governments partnered with UNDP to jointly undertake a comprehensive consultative process across all provinces and regions. The findings revealed that at a national level, priority Goals for Pakistan are Goal 4 (Quality education), Goal 3 (Good health and well-being), Goal 1 (No poverty), Goal 8 (Decent work and economic growth), Goal 6 (Clean water and sanitation) and Goal 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions).

(ii) Defining Institutional Coordination Mechanism

Developing an institutional coordination mechanism is key to implement the SDGs successfully. However, it has been observed that this institutional coordination is extremely weak at every level though certain coordination committees, steering committees are already established at federal and provincial headquarter levels. The findings of the assessment revealed that there is no/less coordination among various ministries and departments at every level. Interestingly it was revealed that there is no coordination among SDGs Task Forces and SDG Units about the progress and challenges on the implementation of SDGs.

(iii) From Policy to Action: Prioritizing SDGs Accelerator

Translating policies in to actions would only bring the fruitful results however governments in Pakistan are very active in policy formulations particularly on the agendas which are required by regional or global bodies under certain treaties / accords or commitments, however, the situation becomes



disappointing when the question arises for the implementation of these policies. Government of Punjab have notified and added an annexure III of their PCI document to align the targets and indicators with that of related SDGs. The other provinces did not have this information.

(iv) Integrating SDGs into budgets and financing SDGs agenda

The federal government has been running Prime Minister SDGs Support Fund to provide matching grant to SDGs Units with the collaboration of UNDP however most of the members of SDGs Task Forces, representatives of NGOs/ INGOs were not aware of any such grant or fund. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has allocated 30% of its Annual Development Program resources to local governments and most of them are being used to achieve targets / indicators related to some of the SDGs. The other provinces have not yet allocated resources for their respective local governments. Punjab has been preparing open budget index and doing budget transparency reviews in connection with the utilization of allocated resources.

(v) Data, monitoring and reporting

There is no mechanism to track the progress of SDGs implementation due to lack of data availability at central level. Various ministries and departments, NGOs/INGOs and private sector organizations are collecting data for their own purposes however there is no mechanism for the collection of authentic data at central level particularly for the purpose of SDGs monitoring and reporting. Planning Commission of Pakistan had organized the Multi-Stakeholders Consultation on Data Gap Analysis on April 10, 2017. None of the participants were satisfied with the data availability and validity in Pakistan. Most of the participants were of the view that if we do not have fair results of our census how can we believe upon other data sources.

(vi) Advocacy, Resources and Partnerships

SDGs are still not known for many of the civil society organization, private sector and even the government officials. The major reasons are lack of information availability, no proper mechanisms for information sharing, lack of advocacy activities, resources and partnership opportunities. Punjab government / SDG Unit at P & D Department Punjab has engaged some of the CSOs / social / economic sector experts in their Advisory /Cluster/ Sector Committees established for strategizing SDGs implementation mechanisms whereas most of the participants were unaware of all

such engagements. SDGs sensitization seminars were organized at divisional level in Punjab however no such activity was organized at any of the three provinces. SDG Unit Punjab also claimed that SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committees have been established at every district level and Deputy Commissioner of the respective district is the head of such committee, however none of the CSOs and other government officials participated in the process, verified this. UNDP has translated goals and targets in Urdu and Sindhi languages for dissemination through SDG Units however indicators are yet to be translated in local languages which actually deprives a large majority of people for better understanding of SDGs. In short, there is a great vacuum for advocacy and partnerships on SDGs at every level and civil society sector need to fill in the spaces.

(vii) Private sector engagement and SDGs

Private sector remained one of the key stakeholders in the formulation of SDGs. Now they should also play their appropriate role in the implementation of SDGs by fulfilling their Corporate Social Responsibility. In Punjab, government has established a Public Private Partnership Cell at Planning & Development Department however the Cell has rare coordination with SDG Unit. None of the member of Chamber of Commerce & Industries from Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi could recognize the SDGs and even any engagement with SDG units or government / NGOs in relation with SDGs. This is most important sector as far as the technical and financial resources are concerned therefore both government and non government sector should approach private sector in order to achieve SDGs at their earliest. There is great level of willingness in the private sector to lend a hand for the common good. The government should also initiate the mechanism for the regularization and monitoring of private sector to make sure if they are really fulfilling their promises of decent working environment, appropriate wages and social protection and security.

(viii) Local Governments and SDGs

SDGs Unit / Planning Commission of Pakistan had organized a national level Local Government Summit on SDGs at Islamabad in March 2017 for the localization of SDGs in Pakistan in which representatives of various local governments from all the four provinces were present. The participants had promised that they could achieve SDGs if local governments are given ample resources. In the course of time government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has taken a step further and allocated 30% resources



of Annual Development Program to be utilized through local government however the local governments in other provinces are still waiting for the resources. Government of Punjab has selected Rajan Pur and Bhakkar as priority districts for the implementation of SDGs.

(ix) Goal 16 indicators and related initiatives

According to the survey conducted by Pakistan Development Alliance in December 2016 more than 70% people set Goal 16 as one of the priority goal for Pakistan. The current mapping shows that Punjab is ahead of all in having authentic database on violence against women as it publishes Gender Parity Report every year starting from January 2016 under the aegis of Punjab Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW). Though NCHR were established at national and provincial level however, none of them have any data on human rights violations in their respective provinces except some complaints lodged by government officials or NGOs. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has highly professional and equipped Right to Information Commission that has appointed more than 2500 RTI Officer in 17 districts of KP. RTI Commission's in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan are non functional. Open Government Partnership processes have already been initiated at federal and Punjab level whereas the same process has yet to be initiated in other provinces like KP, Balochistan and Sindh.

(x) CSOs engagement with government/ other stakeholders

Most of the CSOs/ NGOs / INGOs/ media organizations, forums of various civil societies who were engaged in the mapping and policy to action forums, were unaware of the efforts being made by the government for the implementation of SDGs. Most of the CSOs were even not aware of SDGs Task Forces and SDG Units at national and provincial levels. Most of the NGOs / CSOs / INGOs were unhappy upon the new regulations being imposed by the government. They also rejected the NOC requirements for the implementation of their socio-economic development and political empowerment programs at grassroots levels. They were of the view that government will not be able to achieve SDGs without the meaningful participation of people and engagement of CSOs/ NGOs.

This is important to mention here that most of the NGOs/ CSOs shared their incompetence in translating SDGs in their routine developmental interventions and programs. Most of the CSOs/ NGOs wanted to initiate joint efforts to hold governments and private sector accountable for the implementation of SDGs in timely fashion



Statements

MR. ZAFAR UL HASSAN

Chief SDG Section

Planning Commission of Pakistan

Pakistan was proactive in responding to the SDGs challenge, which is much broader in width and length than MDGs. The required improvement in SDGs or even reaching close to a respectable distance demands an extensive coordinated effort at all levels. Planning Commission has done efforts to put different bits and pieces together but 50 plus Ministries/ Divisions and around 500 agencies involved in achieving 230 indicators are the huge challenge. Ministry of Planning is fortunate to have backing of highest level for SDGs Agenda, however similar enthusiasm is lacking in counterparts in most of the departments.



Ministry of planning has a dedicated Section on SDGs whereas similar structures are not available in provincial counterparts. SDG Support Unit in the Planning Commission is mainstreamed and located inside P block just close enough to the power corridors whereas in the provincial set ups they are located far from P&Ds. The project mode in the government is not usually effective unless backed by a regular structure.

Until now Planning Commission has done good job by getting approved National Framework from NEC and mapping of the data. An effective monitoring and evaluation framework is being worked out. SDG Support Unit in Planning Commission is closely working with provincial support units but still it is not very effectively translating into results because of certain administrative arrangements. The linkage between PC and line ministries, provincial P&Ds and line departments is very weak primarily because of the fact that the SDGs are not penetrating into workings of the line ministries and departments.

In this backdrop this mapping from the non-government sector is very important. This is an appraisal of the existing institutional, regulatory and operationalization arrangement was the need of the hour. The relationship between the government and non-governments could not be strengthened or operationalized as of today. The report should have analyzed and mentioned the responsible factors. The lack of advocacy on the part of non-government sector is not properly highlighted in this report. There are obvious limitations both at ends of the government and AWAZCDS.

The report has dwelled upon issues like inclusion of SDGs in the PC-1 proforma and the reply from KP representative that it could not be done without the approval of the NEC. Factually this is not amendment in the PC-1 per se as it is only an addition into the budget call circular which required the demand for expenditure for a particular project must have a reference to relevant SDG goal and targets. Federal government and 2 provincial governments (Punjab and Sindh) has already done this. We are expecting similar changes in remaining 2 provincial governments budget call circulars. This is an executive order and does not need any approval from any forum.

The report also mentioned about ignorance of the parliamentarians about priorities of the government regarding SDGs. This is also not factually correct as PIPS has done seminars with parliamentarians regarding priorities of the SDGs. These are also embedded in the long-term plan of Vision 2025 where they are well spelled out. Now priorities are explicitly highlighted in the online available document of National Framework on SDGs. Sindh and Punjab has already done prioritization sessions. Planning Commission in collaboration with provincial P&Ds and UNDP has conducted extensive sensitization workshops in all divisional headquarters of Pakistan where participants were apprised of the government priorities and sought suggestions from them as well.

One suggestion of the report is worth consideration that SDGs are not translated into Urdu or other native languages. This is a good point and the government has to take it seriously. Provincial departments could facilitate the preparation and implementation framework on SDGs through popularizing this in local languages. The report has not elaborated the contribution of the private sector especially the corporate sector. The corporate sector has done an excellent event in Karachi to show its commitment and 2 programs were also held

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from telecom giants in Islamabad. The report could have pointed out other efforts being done in the private sector beyond the corporate sector. The government is struggling to mainstream the SME sector to internalize the SDGs in their business processes and an incentive structure has to be worked out to convince them to be part of the development process.

The role of the local government in all provinces has to be on the agenda of the provincial governments. Federal government has taken initiative but provincial governments are not fast enough to mobilize this very important instrument. The report has rightly flagged this issue.

Overall, the report tried to comprehend the activities on SDGs here and there. These kinds of efforts are the right instrument to appraise the efforts objectively and those stakeholders who are slow to react are motivated to move fast to catch up the activities.



MR. SHAKEEL AHMED

Assistant Country Director, UNDP

A retrospective review of the 15-year era of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), reveals several issues and challenges that hindered Pakistan's progress. While the attainment of MDGs was declared a national objective, they were not sufficiently embedded in the public policies and resource allocation processes. Less than desired localization of MDG agenda from government and political stakeholders, in addition to limited coordination between different tiers and sectors of government resulted in low awareness of MDGs and consequently, lack of effort.



However, with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) the trend has been reversed and many positive initiatives have been undertaken. From the very beginning, the Government of Pakistan has demonstrated strong commitment towards SDGs and has proactively endorsed the SDGs as National Development Goals through a unanimous National Assembly resolution. Both Federal and Provincial Governments have also demonstrated their willingness and commitment to SDGs by allocating public resources to establish SDG Support Platforms within the planning institutions - a joint initiative with UNDP.

At the Federal level, the National Economic Council has approved the National SDG Framework, as a guiding document to achieve SDGs through a localized approach reflecting high priority targets for Pakistan. The Provincial Governments have also initiated a consultative and research driven process to develop Provincial SDG Framework. These Frameworks demonstrate political ownership at the highest level and also serve as a strategy document to guide future development plans and policies.

As lack of coordination was a major challenge in the MDGs era, it has been addressed through a robust coordination mechanism that synchronizes efforts across diverse stakeholders. While the SDG Support Platforms are at the centre of this coordination mechanism with the primary responsibility to coordinate, thematically focused committees have also been established that bring together government, civil society, development agencies, academia and the private sector. With the provincial planning departments convening these meetings, it presents the willingness of public institutions to listen to diverse views and use a consultative approach to achieving SDGs.

Data availability, especially at district level, is also a big challenge for Pakistan that will impede progress reporting on the 244 SDG Indicators. 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 the only two surveys that carry the bulk weight of SDG indicators.

Another area of concern is having 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. Simultaneously, we 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.

Despite the impressive progress Pakistan has made in creating the enabling environment for SDGs, a lot more needs to be done. There is scope for far greater integration of the private sector given their leading role in achieving some of the most critical economic development Goals related to employment, environment protection, sustainable production and others. Similarly, the role and potential of engaging civil society organizations has not been sufficiently explored. They are a key stakeholder that can serve as a provider of citizen

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HASHIM BILAL

Country Director VSO Pakistan

There is a definite need to recognize the efforts of VSO's partner AwazCDS/PDA for organizing all provinces consultation process to evident the progress against SDGs agenda so far; it was obvious to understand and analyze the gaps/challenges currently faced by the provincially SDG task forces, which could translate into implementation strategy moving forward. The open and welcoming attitude by the provincial authorities, CSO, implementing partners and institutes has provided a fair reflection of SDGs action plan progress, of which, the findings were presented at Federal level to maximize the acceptance by all stakeholders to play a role for achieving SDGs goals and allow positive engagements.



To support and achieve SDGs in Pakistan, VSO stand firm with primary actors, engage with all stakeholders to develop stronger networks, partnership and provide technical support by promoting International, Diaspora, National and community volunteers to play a role- to bring a change we believe to work together and be united.

The outcomes/way forward of the consultation is intended to serve as VSO's commitments to the holistic development of the person, a multi-dimensional vision of Pakistan's society to promote quality and equality for all, including those who are disadvantaged through economic, social and physical factors. VSO appreciates the commitments of Government of Pakistan to take up Voluntary National Review "VNR" process in 2019, and therefore is committed to work closely with CSO and government authorities to successfully conduct VNR process in Pakistan.



XVIII



Introduction

Principles of Agenda 2030

UNIVERSALITY	INTEGRATION	LEAVE NO BEHIND
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors• Universality does not mean uniformity, it implies differentiation (What can each country contribute?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy integration means balancing all three SD dimensions: social, economic growth and environmental protection.• An integrated approach implies managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Principle of "no one left behind" advocates countries to do beyond averages.• The SDGs should benefit all - eradicating poverty inequalities.• Promotion and use of disaggregated data is key



Salient Feature of SDGs

- 17 Goals
- 169 Targets
- 244 Indicators

Signed & Adopted by 193 Countries at UNGA September 2015

Implementation Period: 15 years (2015-2030)

Voluntary National Review by UNHLPF in every Three Years



Last year on the eve of 2nd anniversary of SDGs at UNGA in September 2017, AwazCDS/PDA have done provincial and national level consultations with media and academia as well as with Parliamentarians including members of Parliamentary Task Forces on SDGs both at national and provincial levels however most of them were not even exposed to MDGs so what to talk on SDGs with them. Whereas the government has been claiming significant progress in terms of implementation of SDGs. CSOs or their representative networks like PDA and others are not being given ample opportunities to engage with national and provincial level interventions and processes for the implementation of SDGs.



Purpose & Outcomes

Purpose & Outcomes of The Assessment & Policy to Action Forums

The following were the main purpose of mapping/ assessment and policy to action forums

- Mapping of existing efforts of national/ provincial governments and other related stakeholders for the gap analysis in implementation of SDGs.
- Enhance understanding of related stakeholders about SDGs and on how SDGs are important for the lives of marginalized/ socially excluded groups.
- Increase participation of common citizens, marginalized groups, political & legal fraternity and private sector in the implementation and accountability processes of SDGs through their respective local and provincial, national governance systems
- Mobilize local / provincial and national governance structures to invest in the implementation of SDGs particularly related to social services like education, health, water and sanitation etc.

The following were the anticipated outcomes of the mapping/assessment & Policy to action forums

- Mapping and gap analysis report will be available for CSOs and related stakeholders for greater engagement with national/ provincial governments on SDG implementation processes.
- Gaps between governments, CSOs, media, academia and private sector on challenges of implementation of SDGs will be highlighted and minimized Governments, CSOs, academia, media and private sector organizations will have better coordination among each other on implementation of SDGs
- Academics, youth and other related stakeholders would have greater participation in the discourse related to SDGs especially Goal 16.
- The governments at national and provincial / districts level will invite CSOs/ alliances/ including AwazCDS/PDA and VSO, for the membership of forthcoming SDGs Implementation Council.
- CSOs and other concerned alliances including AwazCDS/PDA/VSO will be engaged in the Voluntary National Review Processes by the concerned governments in their respective provinces and at federal level.
- CSOs and other concerned alliances including AwazCDS/PDA/VSO will be engaged in the formulation processes of National Action Plan for the implementation of SDGs.



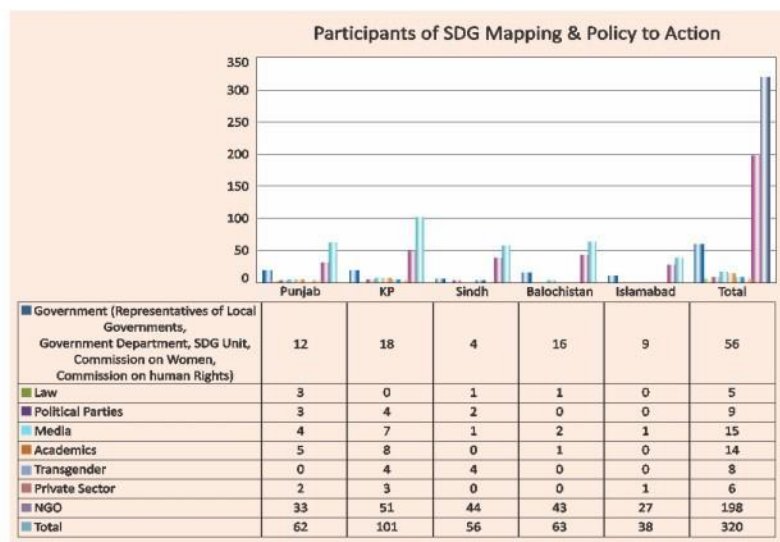
Process of The Mapping/Assessment & Policy to Action Forums

A comprehensive Mapping/Assessment Framework-Annexure II-was developed to get first hand information from elected representatives, members of Parliamentary Task Forces on SDGs at provincial and national level, SDG Units at Planning Commission at national level and Planning & Development Departments at all the four Provinces. The framework was also discussed and questions on related themes were asked from the representatives of media, academics, private sector organizations, local governments, chamber of commerce and industries, legal fraternity and civil society organizations. Various sets of indicators were developed to ascertain the status of implementation of SDGs at national, provincial and local levels under the following five sections.

- State of national/ provincial government's preparation for the implementation of SDGs
- CSOs national coalition building for the implementation of SDGs
- CSOs engagement with national/ provincial /local governments for the implementation of SDGs
- CSOs engagement with other national / regional/ global stakeholders for the implementation of SDGs
- State of national/ provincial government's preparation for the Voluntary National Review of SDGs
- State of major indicators under SDGs 16 especially on right to information, open government mechanisms and violations of human rights etc.

Based upon the information received through in depth interviews and focus group discussions with various stakeholders, analysis was done. Later the results and key finding on accomplishments, opportunities, gaps and challenges were shared with key stakeholders including representatives from government, private sector, academia, CSOs, NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies, Donor agencies and media by organizing policy to action forums at provincial and national level.

The following table shows the participation of various governments and other related stakeholders in the mapping and policy to dialogue events.



Frame work for the
Implementation of
SDGs and Key Findings

Framework for the Implementation of SDGs and Key Findings

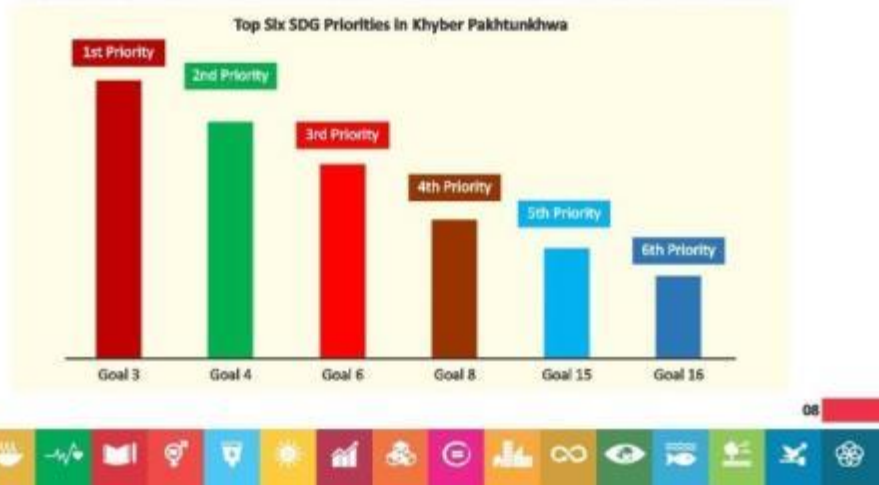
In order to report the findings of the mapping / assessment on the current status of implementation of SDGs at provincial and federal level, the following framework was developed. Separate presentations were prepared to engage with relevant provincial governments and stakeholders by organizing policy to action forums. The current status of implementation of SDGs in general is being described below however detailed national and provincial findings are described separately.

I Alignment: assessing national/provincial/ local priorities of SDGs

The first ever work that is required to be done by the government and other related stakeholders including CSOs and private sector is to jointly develop the national, provincial and local level priority agenda for the implementation of SDGs. Once the priorities are set then these priorities need to be aligned with related SDGs targets, indicators and goals with a clear indication of time. The National Economic Council (NEC) under the aegis of Planning Commission of Pakistan have set the National SDGs Framework that indicates national SDGs targets and indicators as well as required policy support. The whole document is available at http://pc.gov.pk/uploads/report/National_SDGs_Framework_-_NEC_2018.pdf however for the convenience we have also attached the framework as Annexure I.

The provincial and local governments have yet to ponder upon the requirements of setting their priorities. Almost all the participants and key contributors from the national / provincial level were unaware of any such National SDGs Framework except the representatives of Planning Commission of Pakistan. This is also interesting to learn that Pakistan was the first country where the government had not only adopted the SDGs but also established the SDGs Secretariat at Parliament House, notified Parliamentary Task Forces at federal and provincial levels and also established SDG Units at Planning Commission Islamabad as well as all the four Planning and Development Departments / Boards at provincial levels. SDG Units at Islamabad, Lahore and Quetta are sufficiently equipped, staffed and functional whereas the rest of the SDG Units at Peshawar and Sindh are still in process of getting pace.

Furthermore, to tap into the local networks of CSOs, the Federal and Provincial / Regional Governments partnered with UNDP to jointly undertake a comprehensive consultative process across all provinces and regions. The objective was to hear from the local communities and marginalized groups their most pressing development issues and address them accordingly in the framework for SDGs. The consultations undertaken in the form of workshops, focus group discussions and key informant interviews allowed mapping of priority Goals for each province and region. The findings revealed that at a national level, priority Goals for Pakistan are Goal 4



(Quality education), Goal 3 (Good health and well-being), Goal 1 (No poverty), Goal 8 (Decent work and economic growth), Goal 6 (Clean water and sanitation) and Goal 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions). Similar priorities also prevail at provincial and regional level. For more details please follow. www.pk.undp.org/SDGsPrioritizationCitizensPerspective

II. Defining Institutional Coordination Mechanism

Developing an institutional coordination mechanism is key to implement the SDGs successfully. However, it has been observed that this institutional coordination is extremely weak at every level though certain coordination committees, steering committees are already established at federal and provincial headquarter levels. The findings of the assessment revealed that there is no/less coordination among various ministries and departments at every level. Interestingly it was revealed that there is no coordination among SDGs Task Forces and SDG Units about the progress and challenges on the implementation of SDGs. Ms. Azma Bukhari, Head of SDGs Task Force Punjab and Ms. Rahila Hameed Durrani Head of the SDGs Task Force Balochistan were keen to seek the facilitation in having more coordination among government bodies and they also promised that they will help in building institutional coordination at least among Parliamentary Task Forces and SDG Units. This coordination need to be strengthened further.

III. From Policy to Action: prioritizing SDGs accelerator

Translating policies in to actions would only bring the fruitful results however governments in Pakistan are very active in policy formulations particularly on the agendas which are required by regional or global bodies under certain treaties / accords or commitments, however, the situation becomes disappointing when the question arises for the implementation of these policies. Government of Punjab have notified and added an annexure III of their PC1 document to align the targets and indicators with that of related SDGs. The other provinces did not have this information. Mr. Ali Raza Director General SDG Unit, Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was surprised to have this information that PC1 document was amended by Government of Punjab. To him such document could only be amended through NEC. This means agreed level of coordination is required between all the units and related departments in order learn best practices of each other. The officials sitting in the Planning Commission and SDG units have clear understanding on prioritization and setting SDGs accelerators and leverage points however practical steps are far behind the realization towards actions. A lot more is required to be done at every level in this respect.

IV. Integrating SDGs into budgets and financing SDGs agenda

One of the major reasons of failure of Pakistan in achieving MDGs was poor budgeting towards the provision of social amenities. The same situation is being observed now towards the implementation of SDGs. What to talk of increased financing for SDGs when ample allocation made for basic health, education, water and sanitation etc. are not being used fully and more than 50% of the allocated budget remained unspent whereas the rest is not utilized properly. The federal government has been running Prime Minister SDGs Support Fund to provide matching grant to SDGs Units with the collaboration of UNDP however most of the members of SDGs Task Forces, representatives of NGOs/ INGOs were not aware of any such grant or fund. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has allocated 30% of its Annual Development Program resources to local governments and most of them are being used to achieve targets / indicators related to some of the SDGs. The other provinces have not yet allocated resources for their respective local governments. Punjab has been preparing open budget index and doing budget transparency reviews in connection with the utilization of allocated resources. Pakistan required to allocate 10% of its GDP every year till 2030 for the realization of SDGs otherwise it will again be a failure for all of us.

V. Data, monitoring and reporting

There is no mechanism to track the progress of SDGs implementation due to lack of data availability at central level. Various ministries and departments, NGOs/INGOs and private sector organizations are collecting data for their own purposes however there is no mechanism for the collection of authentic data at central level particularly for the purpose of SDGs monitoring and reporting. Planning Commission of Pakistan had organized the Multi-Stakeholders Consultation on Data Gap Analysis on April 10, 2017. Please follow the link for detailed report. [2017-10-04-Multi-StakeholderConsultationonDataGapAnalysisReport_ActivityReport.pdf](#)



This is also learnt, that a separate portal for data is also going to be launched by SDGs Unit/ Planning Commission at Islamabad soon. It will provide links of all authentic data sources for clear monitoring and reporting of SDGs. None of the participants were satisfied with the data availability and validity in Pakistan. Most of the participants were of the view that if we do not have fair results of our census how can we believe upon other data sources.

VI. Advocacy, Resources and Partnerships

SDGs are still not known for many of the civil society organizations, private sector and even the government officials, the major reasons are lack of information availability, no proper mechanisms for information sharing, lack of advocacy activities, resources and partnership opportunities. Punjab government / SDG Unit at P & D Department Punjab has engaged some of the CSOs / social / economic sector experts in their Advisory /Cluster/ Sector Committees established for strategizing SDGs implementation mechanisms whereas most of the participants were unaware of all such engagements. SDGs sensitization seminars were organized at divisional level in Punjab however no such activity was organized at any other other three provinces. SDG Unit Punjab also claimed that SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committees have been established at every district level and Deputy Commissioner of the respective district is the head of such committee, however none of the CSOs and other government officials participated in the process verified this. UNDP has translated goals and targets in Urdu and Sindhi languages for dissemination through SDG Units however indicators are yet to be translated in local languages which actually deprives a large majority of people for better understanding of SDGs. In short, there is a great vacuum for advocacy and partnerships on SDGs at every level and civil society sector need to fill in the spaces.

VII. Private sector engagement and SDGs

Private sector remained one of the key stakeholders in the formulation of SDGs. Now they should also play their appropriate role in the implementation of SDGs by fulfilling their Corporate Social Responsibility. In Punjab, government has established a Public Private Partnership Cell at Planning & Development Department however the Cell has rare coordination with SDG Unit. None of the member of Chamber of Commerce & Industries from Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi could recognize the SDGs and even any engagement with SDG units or government / NGOs in relation with SDGs. This is most important sector as far as the technical and financial resources are concerned therefore both government and non government sector should approach private sector in order to achieve SDGs at their earliest. There is great level of willingness in the private sector to lend a hand for the common good. The government should also initiate the mechanism for the regularization and monitoring of private sector to make sure if they are really fulfilling their promises of decent working environment, appropriate wages and social protection and security.

VIII. Local Governments and SDGs

SDGs Unit / Planning Commission of Pakistan had organized a national level Local Government Summit on SDGs at Islamabad in March 2017 for the localization of SDGs in Pakistan in which representatives of various local governments from all the four provinces were present. The participants had promised that they could achieve SDGs if local governments are given ample resources. Please follow the link to have more information regarding the Summit. <http://pc.gov.pk/uploads/report/Report%20on%20SDGs%20Local%20Govt%20Summit%20March%202017%20Version%207.pdf>

In the course of time government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has taken a step further and allocated 30% resources of Annual Development Program to be utilized through local government however the local governments in other provinces are still waiting for the resources. Government of Punjab has selected Rajan Pur and Bhakkar as priority districts for the implementation of SDGs.

IX. Goal 16 Indicators and related Initiatives

According to the survey conducted by Pakistan Development Alliance in December 2016 more than 70% people set Goal 16 as one of the priority goal for Pakistan. Later on UNDP also had the similar results while prioritizing the goals. The current mapping shows that Punjab is ahead of all in having authentic database on violence against women as it publishes Gender Parity Report every year starting from January 2016 under the aegis of Punjab Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW). The other provinces are lagging much behind though Commissions on the status of women are also notified and somehow functional at KP and Sindh whereas in



Balochistan such Commission has yet to be announced. This was interesting to learn that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has also established a provincial level directorate for human rights apart from the regional office of the NCHR, whereas the other provinces have regional offices of NCHR only. However, none of the agency have any data on human rights violations in their respective provinces except some complaints lodged by government officials or NGOs. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has highly professional and equipped Right to Information Commission that has appointed more than 2500 RTI Officer in 17 districts of KP. They have comprehensive system to address the complaints and to make sure the information is provided on right time. RTI Commission's in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan are non functional. Open Government Partnership processes have already been initiated at federal and Punjab level whereas the same process has yet to be initiated in other provinces like KP, Balochistan and Sindh.

X. CSOs engagement with government/ other stakeholders

Most of the CSOs/ NGOs/ INGOs/ media organizations, forums of various civil societies who were engaged in the mapping and policy to action forums, were unaware of the efforts being made by the government for the implementation of SDGs. Few cases of CSOs engagement were noticed in Punjab and at federal level where as some of the leading organizations like LEAD Pakistan and PILDAT were engaged in the advisory councils, cluster and sector committees. Most of the CSOs were even not aware of SDGs Task Forces and SDG Units at national and provincial levels. Most of the NGOs/ CSOs/ INGOs were unhappy upon the new regulations being imposed by the government. They also rejected the NOC requirements for the implementation of their socio-economic development and political empowerment programs at grassroots levels. They were of the view that government will not be able to achieve SDGs without the meaningful participation of people and engagement of CSOs / NGOs. This is important to mention here that most of the NGOs/ CSOs shared their incompetence in translating SDGs in their routine developmental interventions and programs. Most of the CSOs/ NGOs wanted to initiate joint efforts to hold governments and private sector accountable for the implementation of SDGs in timely fashion.



Where Balochistan Stands on SDGs

Where Balochistan Stands on SDGs Today?

I. Alignment: assessing provincial priorities of SDGs

Accomplishments/Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Government of Balochistan and UNDP have jointly set up SDG Unit at Provincial Level with an initial fund worth of PKRs 500 Million	Provincial priorities and SDGs targets have yet to be set up
P & D and UNDP have jointly initiated a project aiming to mainstream existing policies, targets for advocacy and implementation, monitoring and reporting	Alignment of SDGs with PSDP and ADP has yet to be initiated by P & D /GoB
Parliamentarian Task Force on SDGs is also set up at Provincial level	Most of the representatives of CSOs, academics, media, parliamentarians and local governments are unaware of the efforts of provincial government's priorities on SDGs

II. Defining an institutional coordination mechanism

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
P & D department has reasonably good hold on SDGs whereas other ministries and departments are to raise awareness of related SDGs and Targets	Institutional/ inter-departmental and intra-departmental coordination mechanisms on SDGs are weak and require immediate attention. P&D/SGD unit has to play key role
SDGs and their targets are translated and published in Urdu language for better understanding, sensitization and coordination	Indicators are yet to be translated, published and disseminated in Urdu to have more better understanding and coordination on SDGs
PC-1 has been developed and project is already approved by P & D. Furthermore P & D & UNDP have their own OP-3 mechanism for communication and coordination	Most of the stakeholders, government authorities and parliamentarians held P & D Department as the only responsible entity for the compliance and implementation of SDGs

III. From Policy to Action: prioritizing SDGs accelerator

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
There is a strong political will of GoB on SDGs therefore the process of policy level reforms has already been initiated	Most of the SDGs Task Force members have some understanding of the SDGs whereas other parliamentarians do lack awareness of the SDGs implementation mechanism and government's initiatives regarding SDGs
Seminars for the promotion of specific SDGs have been conducted by GoB and UNDP for the sensitization of related stakeholders	P & D Department and SDG Unit is working in silos as no other provincial level steering committee / cluster on priority SDG is notified yet
P & D/ SDG Unit reps and other provincial leadership have attended SDGs localization meetings at national level	Balochistan specific targets and indicators are yet to be developed



IV: Integrating SDGs into budgets and financing SDGs agenda

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Balochistan gets ample resources under NFC award as well as under national PSDP	Government does not publish comprehensive, timely, accessible, and open data on their SDG-related budget and expenditures
More emphasize is given to the SDGs that are related to infrastructural development and industrialization in province	No/less financing for SDGs and targets on basic education, health, water, sanitation and energy sectors
Annual Development Plans ADPs are being reviewed in the light of SDGs and related targets for the allocation of appropriate resources	Information about original budget vs expenditures is not available. CSOs and other stakeholders are not engaged in budget making processes. More wider participation of relevant stakeholders need to be ensured.

V: Data, monitoring and reporting

Accomplishments/Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Data is available at various departmental level and some CSOs also collect data regarding related SDGs	No centralized provincial level data is available. Provincial level targets cannot be set up unless we have availability of true data
Various ministries and departments do have their internal monitoring mechanisms and processes of redressals	Handful of functionaries know about Voluntary National Review-VNR and reporting requirements and processes at the level of HLPF. No monitoring and reporting mechanism is set up yet.
Hiring of consultants for review and reporting is in process	No CSO/ other related stakeholders are engaged in any VNR related process

VI: Advocacy, resources and partnerships

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
GoB and UNDP have established successful partnership, created a pool fund for joint ventures and doing advocacy on SDGs	Most of the CSOs and other stakeholders in the province are unaware on all these efforts and have no/ less engagement
Open Government Partnership process has already been initiated at Federal Government level	None of the provincial leadership/ CSOs and authorities and other stakeholders, is aware of OGP processes. Civic spaces and donor funding is shrinking Partnership are being discouraged due to new regulations
Women Parliamentary Caucus, Minority Caucus and other such platforms are doing advocacy on related SDGs and targets	No/ less collaborations between these Caucuses and SDGs Unit, SDG Task Force and CSOs



VII: Private sector engagement and SDGs

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Private sector is focusing on Goal1, 8 and Goal 11 i.e. poverty, good jobs & economic growth. Sustainable cities & communities are their priorities	No engagement/ collaboration of BCCI and other private sector stakeholders with SDG Unit / P & D on SDGs prioritization and implementation
Private sector has funds under CSR and willingness to contribute but the resources need to be targeted towards implementation of SDGs	None/ less number of government organizations / CSOs collaborate with them for resource hunting and joint ventures for public development and SDGs implementation
Public private partnerships is one of the major priorities under SDGs	Corporate Social Responsibility resources are still unregulated and not accounted for

VIII: Local Governments and SDGs

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Local governments are engaged under ADP and PSDP	Lack of funds and delay in release of local government funds is a big challenge
P & D and local government have well developed coordination mechanism . Engaged in national level SDGs events	No proper policy/ plan is developed for the engagement of local governments in the implementation and alignment of SDGs at local level
Local government's own projects which are somehow aligned with SDGs and are being properly monitored by Mayor, Deputy Mayor, other technical experts etc.	Large majority of local government officials/ elected reps are not aware about the SDGs though they are contributing in basic amenities

IX: Goal 16 Indicators and related Initiatives

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Freedom of Information Act was passed in 2005 / model RTI bill was prepared in 2015	Implementation of RTI is extremely weak and even the public departments do not have capacity to address the queries under RTI
Regional Chapter of National Commission on Human Rights is already established	No gender de-segregated data is available on violations of human rights
Women Development Department collects data on violence against women	Implementation of domestic violence laws is extremely weak. No implementation mechanism exists



X: CSOs engagement with government/ other stakeholders

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
CSOs are active from the platform of Balochistan Development Network , Civil Society Climate Change Coalition and Pakistan Development Alliance	Large majority of CSOs are unaware of initiatives taken by SDG Unit / SDGs Task Force and UNDP regarding the SDGs implementation
CSOs have attended sensitization seminars on SDGs at provincial and national level	CSOs have difficulties to align their own developmental interventions / projects with SDGs targets and indicators
CSOs have mandate to collaborate with governments and private sector for the achievement of SDGs	Majority of CSOs in Balochistan are rarely engaged in joint ventures / forums / coalitions to do sensitization / advocacy on SDGs implementation



Where KP Stands on SDGs Today?

I. Alignment: assessing provincial priorities of SDGs

Accomplishments/Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Government of KP and UNDP have jointly set up SDG Unit at Provincial Level with an initial fund worth of PKRs 600 Million (300GoKP +300UNDP) in July 2017 P & D has already transferred PKRs 50 Million	Provincial priorities and SDGs targets have yet to be set up
P & D and UNDP have jointly initiated a project aiming to mainstream existing policies, targets for advocacy and implementation, monitoring and reporting	Alignment of SDGs with PSDP and ADP has yet to be initiated by P & D /GoKP /SDG Unit
Parliamentarian Task Force on SDGs is also set up at Provincial level Multidimensional Poverty Index conducted Innovation Fund created at P & D department 30% of the ADP is allocated for local governments to realize the targets of SDGs at local level	Most of the representatives of CSOs, academics, media, parliamentarians and local governments are unaware of the efforts of provincial government's priorities on SDGs No steering committee / core group on SDGs has yet been notified.

II. Defining an institutional coordination mechanism

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
P & D department has reasonably good hold on SDGs whereas other ministries and departments are to raise awareness of related SDGs and Targets	Institutional/ Inter-departmental and Intra-departmental coordination mechanisms on SDGs are weak and require immediate attention. P&D/SDG unit has to play key role. RTI, KPCSW, DHR are not engaged
SDGs and their targets are translated and published in Urdu language for better understanding, sensitization and coordination by UNDP	Indicators are yet to be translated, published and disseminated in Urdu and Sindhi to have more better understanding and coordination on SDGs
PC-1 has been developed and project is already approved by P & D. Furthermore P & D & UNDP have their own OP-3 mechanism for communication and coordination	Most of the stakeholders, government authorities and parliamentarians held P & D Department as the only responsible entity for the compliance and implementation of SDGs

III. From Policy to Action: prioritizing SDGs accelerator

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
There is a strong political will of GoKP on SDGs therefore the SDG Unit is created at P & D and SDGs Parliamentary Task Force already notified. Health and education is already prioritized and focused upon with more resources	Most of the SDGs Task Force members have some understanding of the SDGs whereas other parliamentarians do lack awareness of the SDGs implementation mechanism and government's initiatives regarding SDGs
Seminars for the promotion of specific SDGs have been conducted by GoKP and UNDP for the sensitization of related govt. officials	P & D Department and SDG Unit is working in silos as no other provincial level stakeholders are engaged except government officials.
P & D/ SDG Unit reps and other provincial leadership have attended SDGs localization and data gap analysis meetings at national level	KP specific targets and indicators are yet to be developed



IV: Integrating SDGs into budgets and financing SDGs agenda

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
KP gets ample resources under NFC award as well as under national PSDP and PMSDGP	Government does not publish comprehensive, timely, accessible, and open data on their SDG-related budget and expenditures
Emphasize is given to the SDGs 3, 4 and 6 i.e. on health, education and water & sanitation	More financing is required for SDGs and targets on basic infrastructure, health, water, sanitation and energy sectors
Annual Development Plans ADPs are being reviewed in the light of SDGs and related targets for the allocation of appropriate resources	Information about original budget vs expenditures is not available for all departments & programs. CSOs and other stakeholders are not engaged in budget making processes. More wider participation of relevant stakeholders need to be ensured.

V: Data, monitoring and reporting

Accomplishments/Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Data is available at various departmental level and some CSOs also collect data regarding related SDGs	No centralized provincial level data is available. Provincial level targets cannot be set up unless we have availability of true data
Various ministries and departments do have their internal monitoring mechanisms and processes of redressals	Handful of functionaries know about Voluntary National Review-VNR and reporting requirements and processes at the level of HLPF. No monitoring and reporting mechanism is set up yet.
	No CSO/ other related stakeholders are engaged in any VNR related process as well as in SSDS Data gap analysis need to be done

VI: Advocacy, resources and partnerships

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
GoKP and UNDP have established successful partnership, created a pool fund for joint ventures and doing advocacy on SDGs	Most of the CSOs and other stakeholders in the province are unaware on all these efforts and have no/ less engagement
Open Government Partnership process has already been initiated at Federal Government level	None of the provincial leadership/ CSOs and authorities and other stakeholders, is aware of OGP processes. Civic spaces and donor funding is shrinking Partnership are being discouraged due to new regulations
	No/ less collaborations between these Caucuses and SDGs Unit, SDG Task Force and CSOs



VII: Private sector engagement and SDGs

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Private sector is focusing on Goal 1, 8 and Goal 11 i.e. poverty, good jobs & economic growth. Sustainable cities & communities are their priorities	No engagement/ collaboration of PCCI and other private sector stakeholders with SDG Unit / P & D on SDGs prioritization and implementation
Private sector has funds under CSR and willingness to contribute but the resources need to be targeted towards implementation of SDGs	None/ less number of government organizations / CSOs collaborate with them for resource hunting and joint ventures for public development and SDGs implementation
Public private partnerships is one of the major priorities under SDGs	Corporate Social Responsibility resources are still un-regulated and not accounted for

VIII: Local Governments and SDGs

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Local governments are engaged under ADP and PSDP. Billions have been allocated for developmental schemes at local level through village/ward councils.	Local governments have less capacity to fully utilize the available funds in a timely manner
P & D and local government have well developed coordination mechanism. Engaged in national level SDGs events	No proper policy/ plan is developed for the engagement of local governments in the implementation and alignment of SDGs at local level
Local government's own projects which are somehow aligned with SDGs and are being properly monitored by Mayor, Deputy Mayor, other technical experts etc.	Large majority of local government officials/ elected reps are not aware about the SDGs though they are contributing in basic amenities

IX: Goal 16 Indicators and related Initiatives

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Right to Information Commission is fully functional in 17 Districts of KP PIO are notified in all the departments, 44000 Secretaries of LG are notified as PIOs at UC level	Implementation of RTI is required to be implemented in remaining districts of KP. The capacity of public departments to address the queries under RTI need to be enhanced.
Directorate of Human Rights is established KPCSW is also established Better laws and policies for transgender community in province	No gender de-segregated data is available on violations of human rights Laws on domestic violence /early age marriage restraints is still pending
KP Ittehad Commission is fully functional	Implementation of laws like anti sexual harassment at work place, is extremely weak.



X: CSOs engagement with government/ other stakeholders

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
CSOs are active from various platforms including Pakistan Development Alliance	Large majority of CSOs are unaware of initiatives taken by SDG Unit / SDGs Task Force and UNDP regarding the SDGs Implementation
CSOs have attended sensitization seminars on SDGs at provincial and national level	CSOs have difficulties to align their own developmental interventions / projects with SDGs targets and indicators
CSOs have mandate to collaborate with governments and private sector for the achievement of SDGs	Majority of CSOs, private sector, academics, media, PCCI/WCCI in KP are rarely engaged in joint ventures / forums / coalitions to do sensitization / advocacy on SDGs implementation by P & D /SDU



Where Punjab Stands on SDGs

Where Punjab Stands on SDGs Today?

I. Alignment: assessing provincial priorities of SDGs

Accomplishments/Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Government of Punjab and UNDP have jointly set up SDG Unit at Provincial Level at P & D Department in September 2016	Provincial priorities and SDGs targets have yet to be set up
P & D and UNDP have jointly initiated a project aiming to mainstream existing policies, targets for advocacy and implementation, monitoring and reporting- PC1-Annex III added to align with SDGs	Alignment of SDGs with PSDP and ADP has yet to be initiated by P & D /GoP /SDG Unit
Provincial Advisory Council/ Sector/ Cluster /Technical Committees on SDG are already notified	Most of the representatives of CSOs, academics, media, parliamentarians and local governments are unaware of the efforts of provincial government's priorities on SDGs
Parliamentarian Task Force on SDGs is also functional	Sector / Cluster Committees do not include reps from CSOs, media, religious and sexual minorities etc.

II. Defining an institutional coordination mechanism

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
P & D department has reasonably good hold on SDGs whereas other ministries and departments are to raise awareness of related SDGs and Targets	Institutional/ inter-departmental and intra-departmental coordination mechanisms on SDGs are weak and require immediate attention. P&D/SGD unit has to play key role
SDGs and their targets are translated and published in Urdu language for better understanding, sensitization and coordination	Indicators are yet to be translated, published and disseminated in Urdu to have more better understanding and coordination on SDGs
Focal persons for SDGs have been nominated in every Department in Punjab, District SDG Committees have been established headed by the DCs Dedicated Website is being launched soon	Most of the stakeholders, government authorities and parliamentarians held P & D Department as the only responsible entity for the compliance and implementation of SDGs

III. From Policy to Action: prioritizing SDGs accelerator

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
There is a strong political will of GoP on SDGs therefore the process of policy level reforms has already been initiated. All ministries and departments have been asked to align their programs/ developmental schemes with SDGs –Annex III of PC-1 is one such example	Most of the SDGs Task Force members have some understanding of the SDGs whereas other parliamentarians do lack awareness of the SDGs implementation mechanism and government's initiatives regarding SDGs
Provincial govt. dept. priorities vs SDGs priorities is an important initiative	P & D Department and SDG Unit is working in silos as no other provincial level stakeholders are engaged except government officials.
P & D/ SDG Unit reps and other provincial leadership have attended SDGs localization and data gap analysis meetings at national level	Punjab specific targets and indicators are yet to be developed



IV: Integrating SDGs into budgets and financing SDGs agenda

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Punjab gets ample resources under NFC award as well as under national PSDP and PMSDGP	Government does not publish comprehensive, timely, accessible, and open data on their SDG-related budget and expenditures
More emphasize is given to the SDGs 3,4,5, 6,8 and 10-	No/less financing for SDGs and targets on basic infrastructure, health, water, sanitation at grassroots level
Annual Development Plans ADPs are being reviewed in the light of SDGs and related targets for the allocation of appropriate resources	Information about original budget vs expenditures is not available. CSOs and other stakeholders are not engaged in budget making processes. More wider participation of relevant stakeholders need to be ensured.

V: Data, monitoring and reporting

Accomplishments/Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Data is available at various departmental level and some CSOs also collect data regarding related SDGs	No centralized provincial level data is available. Provincial level targets cannot be set up unless we have availability of true data
Various departments do have their internal monitoring mechanisms and processes of redressals	Handful of functionaries know about Voluntary National Review-VNR and reporting requirements and processes at the level of HLPF. No monitoring and reporting mechanism is set up yet.
Data gap analysis exercise has been carried out.	No CSO/ other related stakeholders are engaged in any VNR related process

VI: Advocacy, resources and partnerships

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
GoP and UNDP have established successful partnership academics, think tanks and CSOs. created a pool fund for joint ventures and doing advocacy on SDGs	Most of the CSOs and other stakeholders in the province are unaware on all these efforts and have no/ less engagement
Open Government Partnership process has already been initiated at Federal Government level as well as Punjab level – Open Budget Index is being prepared – Budget Transparency Review is also underway	None of the provincial leadership/ CSOs and authorities and other stakeholders, is aware of OGP processes. Civic spaces and donor funding is shrinking Partnership are being discouraged due to new regulations
Women Parliamentary Caucus, PCSW, PIC, NCHR regional office, Youth Caucus and other such platforms are available	No/ less awareness / collaborations between these Caucuses and SDGs Unit, SDG Task Force and CSOs



VII: Private sector engagement and SDGs

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Private sector is focusing on Goal1, 8 and Goal 11 i.e. poverty, good jobs & economic growth. Sustainable cities & communities are their priorities	No engagement/ collaboration of LCCI / WCCI and other private sector stakeholders with SDG Unit / P & D on SDGs prioritization and implementation
Private sector has funds under CSR and willingness to contribute but the resources need to be targeted towards implementation of SDGs	None/ less number of government organizations / CSOs collaborate with them for resource hunting and joint ventures for public development and SDGs implementation
Public private partnerships Cell is established at P & D Department	Corporate Social Responsibility resources are still unregulated and not accounted for

VIII: Local Governments and SDGs

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Local governments are engaged under ADP and PSDP. Bhakkar and Rajan Pur Distts are selected as model districts for the implementation of SDGs	Delay in release of local government funds is a big challenge
P & D and local government have well developed coordination mechanism . Engaged in national / provincial level SDGs events	No proper policy/ plan is developed for the engagement of local governments in the implementation and alignment of SDGs at local level
Local government's own projects which are somehow aligned with SDGs and are being properly monitored by Mayor, Deputy Mayor, other technical experts etc.	Large majority of local government officials/ elected reps are not aware about the SDGs though they are contributing in basic amenities

IX: Goal 16 Indicators and related Initiatives

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Punjab Information Commission is established since 2013.	Implementation of RTI is extremely weak and even the public departments do not have capacity to address the queries under RTI
Regional Office of NCHR is functional at Lahore	No gender de-segregated data is available on violations of human rights
PCSW & Women Development Department collects data on violence against women	Implementation of laws like protection of women against violence, anti sexual harassment at work place act, is extremely weak.



X: CSOs engagement with government/ other stakeholders

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
CSOs are active from various platforms including Pakistan Development Alliance	Large majority of CSOs are unaware of initiatives taken by SDG Unit / SDGs Task Force and UNDP regarding the SDGs implementation
Various Universities like FCU, GCU, ITU are engaged to initiate SDGs research courses and Internships	CSOs have difficulties to align their own developmental interventions / projects with SDGs targets and Indicators
CSOs have mandate to collaborate with governments and private sector for the achievement of SDGs	Majority of CSOs in Punjab are rarely engaged in joint ventures / forums / coalitions to do sensitization / advocacy on SDGs implementation



Where Sindh Stands on SDGs

Where Sindh Stands on SDGs Today?

I. Alignment: assessing provincial priorities of SDGs

Accomplishments/Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Government of Sindh and UNDP have jointly set up SDG Unit at Provincial Level with an initial fund worth of PKRs 594 Million in May 2017	Provincial priorities and SDGs targets have yet to be set up
P & D and UNDP have jointly initiated a project aiming to mainstream existing policies, targets for advocacy and Implementation, monitoring and reporting	Alignment of SDGs with PSDP and ADP has yet to be initiated by P & D /GoS/SDG Unit
Provincial Technical Committee on SDG notified on June 10, 2016 Parliamentarian Task Force on SDGs is also set up at Provincial level on July 22, 2016 Core Group on SDGs notified on April 12, 2017	Most of the representatives of CSOs, academics, media, parliamentarians and local governments are unaware of the efforts of provincial government's priorities on SDGs PTC and CGS do not include reps from CSOs and private sector, academics, media and minorities etc.

II. Defining an institutional coordination mechanism

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
P & D department has reasonably good hold on SDGs whereas other ministries and departments are to raise awareness of related SDGs and Targets	Institutional/ inter-departmental and intra-departmental coordination mechanisms on SDGs are weak and require immediate attention. P&D/SGD unit has to play key role
SDGs and their targets are translated and published in Urdu and Sindhi language for better understanding, sensitization and coordination	Indicators are yet to be translated, published and disseminated in Urdu and Sindhi to have more better understanding and coordination on SDGs
PC-1 has been developed and project is already approved by P & D. Furthermore P & D & UNDP have their own OP-3 mechanism for communication and coordination	Most of the stakeholders, government authorities and parliamentarians held P & D Department as the only responsible entity for the compliance and implementation of SDGs

III. From Policy to Action: prioritizing SDGs accelerator

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
There is a strong political will of GoS on SDGs therefore the process of policy level reforms has already been initiated. All ministries and departments have been asked to align their programs/ developmental schemes with SDGs	Most of the SDGs Task Force members have some understanding of the SDGs whereas other parliamentarians do lack awareness of the SDGs Implementation mechanism and government's initiatives regarding SDGs
6 divisional seminars for the promotion of specific SDGs have been conducted by GoS and UNDP for the sensitization of related govt. officials	P & D Department and SDG Unit is working in silos as no other provincial level stakeholders are engaged except government officials.
P & D/ SDG Unit reps and other provincial leadership have attended SDGs localization and data gap analysis meetings at national level	Sindh specific targets and indicators are yet to be developed



IV: Integrating SDGs into budgets and financing SDGs agenda

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Sindh gets ample resources under NFC award as well as under national PSDP and PMSDGP	Government does not publish comprehensive, timely, accessible, and open data on their SDG-related budget and expenditures
More emphasize is given to the SDGs 4 i.e. on education	No/less financing for SDGs and targets on basic infrastructure, health, water, sanitation and energy sectors
Annual Development Plans ADPs are being reviewed in the light of SDGs and related targets for the allocation of appropriate resources	Information about original budget vs expenditures is not available. CSOs and other stakeholders are not engaged in budget making processes. More wider participation of relevant stakeholders need to be ensured.

V: Data, monitoring and reporting

Accomplishments/Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Data is available at various departmental level and some CSOs also collect data regarding related SDGs	No centralized provincial level data is available. Provincial level targets cannot be set up unless we have availability of true data
Various ministries and departments do have their internal monitoring mechanisms and processes of redressals	Handful of functionaries know about Voluntary National Review-VNR and reporting requirements and processes at the level of HLPF. No monitoring and reporting mechanism is set up yet.
Data gap analysis exercise has been carried out and Sindh Sustainable Development Strategy is underway.	No CSO/ other related stakeholders are engaged in any VNR related process as well as in SSDS

VI: Advocacy, resources and partnerships

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
GoS and UNDP have established successful partnership, created a pool fund for joint ventures and doing advocacy on SDGs	Most of the CSOs and other stakeholders in the province are unaware on all these efforts and have no/ less engagement
Open Government Partnership process has already been initiated at Federal Government level	None of the provincial leadership/ CSOs and authorities and other stakeholders, is aware of OGP processes. Civic spaces and donor funding is shrinking Partnership are being discouraged due to new regulations
Women Parliamentary Caucus, SCSW, Minority Caucus and other such platforms are doing advocacy on related SDGs and targets	No/ less collaborations between these Caucuses and SDGs Unit, SDG Task Force and CSOs



VII: Private sector engagement and SDGs

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Private sector is focusing on Goal 1, 8 and Goal 11 i.e. poverty, good jobs & economic growth. Sustainable cities & communities are their priorities	No engagement/ collaboration of KCCI and other private sector stakeholders with SDG Unit / P & D on SDGs prioritization and Implementation
Private sector has funds under CSR and willingness to contribute but the resources need to be targeted towards implementation of SDGs	None/ less number of government organizations / CSOs collaborate with them for resource hunting and joint ventures for public development and SDGs implementation
Public private partnerships is one of the major priorities under SDGs	Corporate Social Responsibility resources are still unregulated and not accounted for

VIII: Local Governments and SDGs

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Local governments are engaged under ADP and PSDP. PKRs 132.92 Billion were allocated for 1912 schemes at local level. Whereas PKRs 164.721 Billion have been allocated for 2013 developmental schemes at local level.	Delay in release of local government funds is a big challenge
P & D and local government have well developed coordination mechanism. Engaged in national level SDGs events	No proper policy/ plan is developed for the engagement of local governments in the implementation and alignment of SDGs at local level
Local government's own projects which are somehow aligned with SDGs and are being properly monitored by Mayor, Deputy Mayor, other technical experts etc.	Large majority of local government officials/ elected reps are not aware about the SDGs though they are contributing in basic amenities

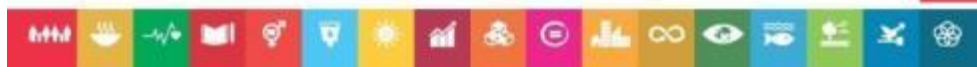
IX: Goal 16 Indicators and related Initiatives

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Sindh Transparency & Right to Information Act was passed on March 14, 2017.	Implementation of RTI is extremely weak and even the public departments do not have capacity to address the queries under RTI
Sindh Commission on Human Rights established in 2011. Sindh Minority Rights Commission Act passed in 2016. Regional Chapter of National Commission on Human Rights is already established	No gender de-segregated data is available on violations of human rights
Women Development Department collects data on violence against women	Implementation of laws like early age marriage restraint act, anti sexual harassment at work place act, is extremely weak.



X: CSOs engagement with government/ other stakeholders

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
CSOs are active from various platforms including Pakistan Development Alliance	Large majority of CSOs are unaware of initiatives taken by SDG Unit / SDGs Task Force and UNDP regarding the SDGs implementation
CSOs have attended sensitization seminars on SDGs at provincial and national level	CSOs have difficulties to align their own developmental interventions / projects with SDGs targets and indicators
CSOs have mandate to collaborate with governments and private sector for the achievement of SDGs	Majority of CSOs in Sindh are rarely engaged in joint ventures / forums / coalitions to do sensitization / advocacy on SDGs implementation



Where Pakistan Stands
on SDGs
(National)

Where Pakistan Stands on SDGs Today?

I. Alignment: assessing Pakistan priorities of SDGs

Accomplishments/Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
SDGs Parliamentary Task Force Secretariat established at Parliament House Government has established SDG Units at National and Provincial levels NEC has approved the National SDGs Priority Framework in March 2018	Provincial and local priorities and SDGs targets have yet to be prepared
Govt. and UNDP have jointly initiated a project aiming to mainstream existing policies, targets for advocacy and implementation, monitoring and reporting- Punjab has added Annex III in the PC1 to align with SDGs	Alignment of SDGs with PSDP and ADPS has yet to be initiated by PC/ P & Ds/SDG Units
Parliamentarian Task Forces on SDGs are also functional at National & Provincial levels Steering committees are notified at National and Punjab levels	Most of the representatives of CSOs, academics, media, parliamentarians and local governments are unaware of the efforts of national and provincial governments priorities on SDGs Sector / Cluster Committees do not include reps from CSOs, media, religious and sexual minorities etc.

II. Defining an Institutional coordination mechanism

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
PC/ P & D / SDG Units reps have reasonably good hold on SDGs whereas other ministries and departments are to raise awareness of related SDGs and Targets	Institutional/ inter-departmental and intra-departmental coordination mechanisms on SDGs are weak and require immediate attention. PC/ P&D/SGD unit has to play key role
SDGs and their targets are translated and published in Urdu language for better understanding, sensitization and coordination	Indicators are yet to be translated, published and disseminated in Urdu to have more better understanding and coordination on SDGs
Focal persons for SDGs have been nominated in every Department in Punjab, District SDG Committees have been established headed by the DCs Dedicated website is being launched soon in Punjab	Most of the stakeholders, government authorities and parliamentarians held PC/ P & D Department as the only responsible entity for the compliance and implementation of SDGs

III. From Policy to Action: prioritizing SDGs accelerator

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
There is a strong political will of Govts on SDGs therefore the process of policy level reforms has already been initiated. All ministries and departments have been asked to align their programs/ developmental schemes with SDGs	Most of the SDGs Task Force members have some understanding of the SDGs whereas other parliamentarians do lack awareness of the SDGs implementation mechanism and government's initiatives regarding SDGs
National Steering Committee is notified comprised of reps from 27 Ministries. Provincial Advisory Council/ Sector/ Cluster /Technical / Thematic Committees on SDG are already notified in Punjab	P & D Departments and SDG Units are working in silos as no other provincial level stakeholders are engaged except government officials.
Data gap analysis have been carried out already.	Pakistan /provincial / local government specific targets and indicators are yet to be developed



IV: Integrating SDGs into budgets and financing SDGs agenda

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Provincial govts get ample resources under NFC award as well as under national PSDP and PMSDGP	Governments do not publish comprehensive, timely, accessible, and open data on their SDG-related budgets and expenditures
Priority areas of SDGs for Pakistan have been selected including poverty eradication & equity, education, health & population dynamics, gender equality, energy, water & sanitation, resilient infrastructure and human settlements	No/less financing for SDGs and targets on basic infrastructure, health, water, sanitation at grassroots level
Annual Development Plans ADPs are being reviewed in the light of SDGs and related targets for the allocation of appropriate resources	Information about original budget vs expenditures is not available. CSOs and other stakeholders are not engaged in budget making processes. More wider participation of stakeholders need to be ensured.

V: Data, monitoring and reporting

Accomplishments/Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Data is available at various departmental level and some CSOs also collect data regarding related SDGs	No centralized national /provincial level data is available. National/ Provincial level targets cannot be set up unless we have availability of true data
Various departments do have their internal monitoring mechanisms and processes of redressals	Handful of functionaries know about Voluntary National Review-VNR and reporting requirements and processes at the level of HLPF. No monitoring and reporting mechanism is set up yet.
Data gap analysis exercise has been carried out.	No CSO/ other related stakeholders are engaged in any VNR related process

VI: Advocacy, resources and partnerships

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
GoP and UNDP have established successful partnerships with academics, think tanks and CSOs. Created a pool fund for joint ventures and doing advocacy on SDGs	Most of the CSOs and other stakeholders at the national/provincial level are unaware on all these efforts and have no/ less engagement
Open Government Partnership process has already been initiated at Federal Government level as well as Punjab level – Open Budget Index is being prepared – Budget Transparency Review is also underway	Most of the provincial leadership/ CSOs and authorities and other stakeholders, is aware of OGP processes. Civic spaces and donor funding is shrinking Partnership are being discouraged due to new regulations
Women Parliamentary Caucus, PCSW, PIC, NCHR, Youth Caucus and other such platforms are available	No/ less awareness / collaborations between these Commission, Caucuses and SDGs Units, SDG Task Forces and CSOs



VII: Private sector engagement and SDGs

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Private sector is focusing on Goal1, 8 and Goal 11 i.e. poverty, good jobs & economic growth. Sustainable cities & communities are their priorities	No engagement/ collaboration of CCIs / WCCIs and other private sector stakeholders with SDG Units/ P & Ds on SDGs prioritization and implementation
Private sector has funds under CSR and willingness to contribute but the resources need to be targeted towards implementation of SDGs	None/ less number of government organizations / CSOs collaborate with them for resource hunting and joint ventures for public development and SDGs implementation
Public private partnerships Cell is established at P & D Department in Punjab only	Corporate Social Responsibility resources are still unregulated and not accounted for

VIII: Local Governments and SDGs

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
Local governments are engaged under ADP and PSDP. Bhakkar and Rajan Pur Distts are selected as model districts for the implementation of SDGs in Punjab	Delay in release of local government funds is a big challenge in Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan
More funds are available/ provided for SDGs related targets to village/ ward/ union councils in KP	No proper policy/ plan is developed for the engagement of local governments in the implementation and alignment of SDGs at local level
Local government's own projects which are somehow aligned with SDGs and are being properly monitored by Mayor, Deputy Mayor, other technical experts etc.	Large majority of local government officials/ elected reps are not aware about the SDGs though they are contributing in basic amenities

IX: Goal 16 Indicators and related Initiatives

Accomplishments/ Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
RTI Commission is very strong and functional in KP with 3300 PIOs whereas PIC is almost non functional and there is no RTI Commissions in Balochistan & Sindh	Implementation of RTI is extremely weak and even the public departments do not have capacity to address the queries under RTI in Punjab, Balochistan and Sindh
Regional Office offices of NCHR are functional at provincial levels but with less resources. Directorate of Human rights is established in KP	No gender de-segregated data is available on violations of human rights
PCSW & Women Development Department collects data on violence against women in Punjab CSW's in KP, Sindh and Balochistan are weak and have less/ no resources	Implementation of laws like protection of women against violence, anti sexual harassment at work place act, is extremely weak.



X: CSOs engagement with government/ other stakeholders

Accomplishments / Opportunities	Challenges / Gaps
CSOs are active from various platforms including Pakistan Development Alliance, PHF's Working Group on SDGs,	Large majority of CSOs are unaware of initiatives taken by SDG Unit / SDGs Task Force and UNDP regarding the SDGs Implementation
Various Universities like FCU, GCU, ITU are engaged to initiate SDGs research courses and internships	CSOs have difficulties to align their own developmental interventions / projects with SDGs targets and indicators
CSOs have mandate to collaborate with governments and private sector for the achievement of SDGs	Majority of CSOs are rarely engaged in joint ventures / forums / coalitions to do sensitization / advocacy on SDGs implementation



Recommendations & Way Forward

Recommendations & Way Forward:



Responses of Stakeholders
during Policy to
Action Forums on SDGs



Justice (Rtd) Ali Nawaz Chowhan, Chairperson-NCHR –The way forward on how to address SDGs Implementation gaps with rights based approaches:

Chairman NCHR Justice Ali Nawaz Chowhan said that SDG's Agenda is an all-encompassing and that is all what mankind needs. I am happy to know that at least people are talking about the issues like strong institutions, justice and rule of Law. Clean drinking water and education is very important. AwazCDS has taken the debate forward and it is good to know the gaps and challenges are identified and this is the time to address them. NCHR is every available to support the efforts of civil society at every levels. We will try our level best to engage with relevant ministries and departments to consider the rights based agenda at priority level. SDGs is the agenda of people and people of the country should come forward to safeguard their rights.

Mr. Ali Kamal, Policy Advisor -SDGs Unit, Planning Commission of Pakistan:

Government of Pakistan is the first to establish Secretariat at Parliament House for Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs. These Task Forces are notified at all the four provincial as well as at AJK and GB levels. SDGs Units are working in collaboration with Planning and Development Departments however the



coordination with other provincial departments and CSOs is little bit weak and require improvements. He said that government of Pakistan has already created Prime Minister SDGs Program that is providing matching grants to provinces for the implementation of SDGs. He said the data available is a biggest challenge however a data gap analysis has already been done at federal level and provinces are also following the path for doing data gap analysis.

A centralized data base is being created at national level. SDG Unit will launch its dedicated website for a complete information on the compliance and implementation processes of SDGs. He also said that Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission of Pakistan Mr. Sartaj Aziz has already got approval for the national priority framework on SDGs during the last meeting of National Economic Committee on March 7th 2018. The NEC was attended by the Chief Ministers of the provinces. The framework is available at the website of NEC.

Mr. Ali Raza Director General – SDGs Unit Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-Peshawar:

He appreciated the efforts of AwazCDS/PDA for doing this assessment and also said that it has come in to his knowledge for the first time that Punjab has added annexure III in the PC1 for the compliance and alignment with SDGs. He said that KP government will also take up the similar action soon. He said that KP has done a lot for the inculcation of SDGs at Local Government level and more resources are being provided at the grassroots level through village and ward councils. Right to Information –RTI Commission is very active in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and we provide information to everybody as and when desired. He said KP government has provided ample resources to the SDG Unit and now we are in the process of recruitment. We are working closely with Planning Commission at Islamabad and we will perform under their guidance. He said, KP has multiple challenges regarding FATA and extremism however we are right on track in education, health and water & sanitation sector in rest of our areas.

Ms. Ajeeba Aslam, CD- HelpAge International, Representative –PHF Working Group on SDGs:

She was asked what she thinks about the role of INGOs in the implementation of SDGs in Pakistan. She said that both local and INGOs have much role in the implementation of SDGs in Pakistan however the policy environment and regulations of NGOs are main hurdles in holding the governments and private sector accountable. She said her INGO HelpAge



focuses on the rights of elderly people who have been left behind in Pakistan. We work on social protections whereas in Pakistan only 2% of the elderly people get financial support in the form of pensions. She said, PDA is playing marvelous role by sensitizing us on the gaps in the implementation of SDGs, it will help us revisit our strategies and take appropriate measures in future.

Mr. Mahmood Butt Advisor –Chairperson Higher Education Commission – SDGs Inclusion in the mainstream curriculum:

Higher Education Commission (HEC) was never given ample FINANCIAL support yet we are providing technical expertise to 188 universities in the country. Our universities are doing a lot of research and thesis on SDGs. We have organized many sensitization seminars on SDGs for youth and our faculties. We also intend to inculcate SDGs in the curriculum but it requires more resources and time. Curriculum in our country required to be changed in the contemporary context. We will extend all our support to PDA for the sensitization of youth on SDGs.

Dr. Zafar ul Hassan, Chief Poverty Section/ Head of SDGs Unit Planning Commission of Pakistan:

Zafar ul Hassan while sharing the progress on the agenda of SDGs said that government is planning for all the goals. SDGs agenda has been seriously taken up by the Planning Commission of Pakistan and Sartaj Aziz and all the top hierarchy is directly involved in making the agenda work. There is a need for integrated effort and problems like lack of coordination and communication should be resolved. He said that NEC has already approved that national priority framework for SDGs which is available at the website of NEC. We will invite the stakeholders for another series of consultation on setting the prioritization. He said that Goal 16 is at our priority however our approach is not cherry picking but to prioritize the targets/indicators on the basis of need



and multiplier impact. We will identify the leverage points under one goal/ target / indicator to build space for other. We really appreciate that AwazCDS/PDA has taken up this initiative and we really look forward to work together soon. We also invite all the related stakeholders to join hands to implement this agenda. Pakistan has already requested the UN through its Permanent Mission at New York for Voluntary National Review submission in 2019. We will soon initiate the consultative process for VNR in the country.

Mr Rehmat Ullah Javed – Chairman Lahore Chamber of Commerce & Industries:

He expressed that it is very important to engage and strengthen every stakeholder because we need strong networking and this is challenge for us to ensure it. Mr. Zia shared that P&D is doing much work with support of SDG support unit but no one of us had its idea and same alike Lahore Chamber of Commerce is doing so much for social cause through corporate social responsibility but no one knows. This is because CSR is not being accounted and regulated system actually. No system in this world is flawless but we need to transfer power to public. For achieving the United Nations sustainable development goals (SDGs), countries will need to establish close collaboration and strong partnerships between the public and private sectors. There is a need to leverage local innovation and insights for public-private partnerships. He also extended his support at Federal and Provincial level.

Mr. Khalid- Provincial Coordinator- National Commission for Human Rights:

From the analysis of the SDGs it is evident that human rights are essential to achieve sustainable development goals. The human rights principles and standards are strongly reflected in the SDG framework. But unfortunately we are not involved in any of the Government process of SDGs in Pakistan and we are not involved in any of the 4 clusters of 17 goals. It is a universal framework and is applicable everywhere. It is transformative in the sense that it is an agenda for "people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership", the 2030 Agenda offers a paradigm shift from the traditional model of development. It provides a transformative vision for people and planet-centered, human rights-based, and gender-sensitive sustainable development. We can monitor implementation of the SDGs through providing a source of accurate data. NCHR can also make use of their bridging role, by bringing together government and civil society – essential to ensure the success of the SDGs.



Ms. Azma Bukharal- Member Provincial Assembly and SDG task force:

She appreciated PDA for doing mapping exercise in Punjab and sharing opportunities under SDGs. She said, during MDGs there was no political ownership and parliamentarians were came to know in 2014 when task forces were formed. She said it was heartening to note that Punjab was the first province to have the SDGs Support Unit operational which showed Punjab government's ownership of the SDGs. PIPS supported us in building our capacities in SDGs as parliamentarian and P&D also shared that we have to prioritize areas and goals in our contextual need. P&D also sits as observer during SDG task force meetings. We had census in our country after 17 years which is also sadden and unfortunate. In census we tried not only to calculate population but also their source of income, level of income, education, and health to get more understanding. We have made education, immunization and health more digitalized; we do not have any ghost school in Punjab. We have also made complaint cell and it is being dealt on daily basis. We cannot say that we do not have challenges in our local bodies system but when this bill was passed so we tried that no tier should left behind. There is no authority, autonomous, semi-autonomous committee or board in which there is no representation of local bodies. Data collection is a challenge in our country and I suggested that reports of bureaucrats should be re-checked through any mechanism and this is parliamentarian's responsibility to monitor progress. We communicated to district officers that in developing ADPs, you need to share that in which SDG and Indicator you contributed. We have also sent information to all departments that before sending budgets, your budgets should be SDGs sensitized. She also requested PDA to share recommendation of this mapping with me so I may put forward this agenda in SDGs task force and parliament.

Dr. Nosheen Hamid- Member Provincial Assembly:

She said for SDGs to succeed, legal implementation on the national level is required. Parliaments are expected to promote the SDGs, since the SDGs reflect the needs and aspirations of the people. Parliamentarians can do so by drafting laws and overseeing the government's execution of these laws, national policies and strategic plans. In turn, the government is expected to report back to Parliament. She shared, but unfortunately we are not empowered and have no powers to question and monitor SDGs. We still do not have rule of business of article 25-A. we get rules of business of breast feeding after 6 years. So

we need to be empowered so we should exercise our powers for betterment. Budgets and their utilization should be discussed openly Parliament needs to proceed in adopting the main principles in legislation, or – where possible or necessary – in the constitution. Most of the SDGs are about basic human rights, so enshrining them in the constitution reflects the commitment of the country to protect human rights.

Mr. Zulfiqar Durrani (Head of UNDP office-Quetta-Balochistan):

He gave his gratitude and appreciated effort for doing this mapping exercise in Balochistan. He expressed that we need to build clarity on SDGs across board along with keeping lesson learnt of MDGs. SDGs are unfinished agenda of MDGs and it is needed to make our governance more stronger and accountable. He further shared that UNDP Balochistan and P&D are putting efforts to collect data, as we have to report globally and nationally against SDG indicators. Moreover, SDGs are being aligned with Public Sector Development Plans and Annual Development Plans and this greater plan of development will be achieved by joining hands together at every level.

Mr. Arif Hussain Shah- Chief of Section (MICS/Federal Projects) Planning & Development Department-Balochistan:

He valued this effort to sit together and discuss that what has been done till date and how we can overcome challenges. He shared that it is very important to localize this agenda. He stated, National Economic Council is the forum of planning at federal level and they have developed National Development Frame after doing baseline to set the target for coming years until 2030. National steering committee, planning and development committee and SDG planning board are three governance board at National level. He also shared that we need to build our capacities because for fulfilling international commitments, we would need to move as per international pace. Before ending, he shared it is a good opportunity that we all should move forward positively by engaging all stakeholders.

Mr. Mujeeb ur Rehman- Chief Foreign AID-Planning & Development Department-Balochistan:

He appreciated the efforts of PDA for highlighting the gaps in the implementation of SDGs. He said Balochistan is the least developed province that requires immediate attention of Government as well as international development agencies to join hands to coop with the challenges for smooth implementation of SDGs. He also said, the gaps



Identified by PDA would help us strategise our priorities in the course of implementation of SDGs. We are waiting for the National goals to be announced by the Planning Commission that will also help us setting our provincial priorities.

Mr. Atif-Vice President- Chamber of Commerce-Peshawar:

He appreciated the effort of this meeting for SDGs and shared that unavailability of data is a challenge. We are still in transition phase and in transition no one could be on same page. We need to prepare concrete action plan and role of academia and media is very important in it. It is very important to do advocacy of entrepreneurship, our curriculum do not give this opportunity and insight to do your own business rather to just get employment. He further shared that we don't have all businesses registered here. There is a dire need to be open to accept this change and working on all 17 goals are equally important. These are indeed human rights and its synchronization is very imperative. He shared as far as CSR is concerned, we have trust deficit and he extended his support to come to chamber of commerce and aware our traders on SDGs as it is every one's business.

Mr. Jameel-Secretary Peshawar press Club:

He shared, we try to report progress of government on daily basis but challenges are more. We feel lack of coordination prevails within departments of government. Public used to pay taxes but they never demand their rights and reason of it is unawareness. He further shared, this is our fear that if we still lack in coordination so this agenda of 2030 would never be achieved. I belong to FATA and I know that people of FATA are completely unaware of this international commitment and there is no dialogue on it. It is important to include FATA as well in this campaign so they may also demand their rights and hold government accountable.

Mr. Azmat Hanif: Commissioner Right to Information Act KP:

He appreciated PDA for starting this discussion on SDGs in KP because still people do not know about them. SDGs are extension of MDGs and particularly Goal # 16 talks about inclusive government, rule of law, access to justice and participation in government systems. Few times ago, it was only business of bureaucrats to form policies but now process is changing and citizen integration is being added now. RTI Ordinance was introduced in KP in 2002 but this Government has made framework for good governance that includes RTI and whistle blower

protection. If public is aware from RTI so they can support in making SDGs commitment fulfilled. RTI also comes under Goal 16. In 2013, KP assembly was first to pass this law of RTI and later on, it was passed in Punjab and at Federal level. But Sindh and Balochistan still lack it. In KP, this law is enforced in 17 districts other than Malakand division because Malakand comes under PATA. Under this law, we have received 11000 applications from citizens and out of them, 7000 have got their information and rest 4000 came as complainant for not being provided that information. We have also built capacities of Public Information Officers on its process to facilitate public. He also extended his support for PDA. He further shared as we know budgets get prepared in these months so it is important to align budgets with SDGs. He also requested PDA to build capacities of 44,000 representatives of local government on SDGs because it is also their mandate.

Mr. Noor Saleem (Member Provincial Assembly and Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs):

He appreciated and said we can understand that people are taking interest and knowing about SDGs. Task force was notified in 2014 during MDGs and unfortunately we could not perform on 15 years the agenda of MDGs and after that this agenda extended in the form of SDGs. We also had no information about MDGs commitment but now we are on board. Speaker KP assembly gave special attention to this agenda and now coordination gap is minimizing. During MDGs, we were 10 members in task force that was established in 2014 but now we are 30 members in SDGs task force. These 17 goals are divided into 4 clusters and I am convener of economic cluster. We have effective laws but implementation is poor. We need to decide SDGs indicator as per our ground realities and needs so people would accept this agenda. He further shared that Pakistan and specifically Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province is bestowed with enormous hydro power potential which, if used in a systematic, planned and transparent manner, can ensure our energy security in long term basis in a sustainable manner.

Ms. Mussarat Jabeen (Director-Women Development Department Sindh and member of core committee on SDGs):

She expressed that it is very important to strengthen local governments, as enormous part of SDGs needs to be done through local governments. UNDP and planning & development have established 4 core groups and 6 committees for governance and planning. She further shared that Sindh is the first



province that has prepared priority list of SDG which needs to be done first and which needs to come next-decided in meeting a day ago. We need to allocate budgets well before PC-1 and UNDP should do gap analysis for better planning and implementation.

Dr. Ramesh Kumar- Member National Assembly:

He appreciated the efforts of PDA and shared these events are very important and continuous dialogue is required because representatives of governments, parliamentarians and common masses still not have enough information on SDGs. We usually sign commitments but fulfilling them is important for good standing in global world. Furthermore, he extended his support to help PDA for arranging meeting with chief secretary in all four provinces. He said, parliamentarians have an opportunity, and a

constitutional responsibility, to play a significant role in supporting and monitoring implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Agenda 2030 Declaration acknowledges the "essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets, and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments." Members of parliament are uniquely positioned to act as an interface between the people and state institutions, and to promote and adopt people-centered policies and legislation to ensure that no one is left behind.



Annexures

Annexure -I National Framework on SDGs Implementation
Approved by National Economic Council:

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN



SUMMARY FOR THE
NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL (NEC)
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)
NATIONAL FRAMEWORK
PLANNING COMMISSION
MINISTRY OF PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT & REFORM

MARCH, 2018

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Government of Pakistan Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform Planning Commission

Summary For The National Economic Council

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) National Framework

1. Parliament of Pakistan adopted sustainable development goals (SDGs) as its own national development goals in February 2016. Ministry of Planning internalized SDGs in its development framework well before formally signing in September 2015 and it embedded SDGs in Pakistan Vision 2025. Accordingly, Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform established a coordination mechanism with the federating units.
2. Federal SDG Unit in the Planning Commission is effectively coordinating progress with provincial SDG Units. All tiers of government need to establish horizontal and vertical partnerships for coordinated efforts to achieve meaningful progress on SDGs.
3. To achieve success on SDGs agenda a strong partnership between public and private sector and civil society is needed. In recent years, the private sector has also come up with many social impact funds, venture philanthropy initiatives and shown interest in balancing investor return with social responsibilities to help the cause of social uplift of the communities. The government could provide an enabling environment to enable the private sector to internalize SDGs into their business processes and re-engineer some of their business practices for greater good of the society.
4. Planning Commission after extensive analysis of data and deliberations with provincial and local governments has evolved with a national framework for the SDGs. The proposed Framework has been evolved through the following mechanism:
 - i. Data Gap Analysis Report by mapping SDG indicators which was helpful in setting baselines against national indicators
 - ii. National community based survey across Pakistan to gather inputs from people regarding their priorities for SDGs.
 - iii. Multi-criteria based prioritization method taking into account developing processes, a set of targets and indicators have been identified as national priorities through an evidence based model.
5. The proposed National Framework and prioritized goals for Pakistan with targets for 2030 are presented in the Appendix. These are tentative targets and will be firmed up in consultation with the Provincial Governments. Simultaneously an effective Monitoring system will be devised to generate annual reports for submission to the NEC.
6. In formulating these goals, resources and institutional constraints have been kept in view and hence some of the National Goals and Targets are lower than the Global Targets. Even these lower goals would have to be realized with strong political, policy and institutional support. The specific policy support required for each goal has been indicated. It will also require effective collaboration with non-government sector and partnerships with community organizations and private sector. An enabling environment needs to be developed by all tiers of the government.



Recommendations

7. The National Economic Council (NEC) is requested to:
 - a. Approve SDGs National Framework and provisional Sustainable Development Goals and Targets as recommended in the Appendix.
 - b. Direct Provincial Governments and Federal Ministries/ Organizations to align their policies / plans and allocate required resources in line with this national framework.
 - c. Direct Planning Commission to submit periodical progress and monitoring reports to the NEC.
8. The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission have seen and authorized submission of this summary to the National Economic Council (NEC).

SHOAIB AHMAD SIDDIQUI

Secretary

Islamabad, the ____ February 2018



Appendix

Proposed National Framework And Targets For SDGs

1. An important step for operationalizing SDG's is to evolve national prioritized goals and determine their relative priority. The Planning Commission after extensive deliberations and cooperation from provincial and local governments has evolved a national framework for SDGs. The rigorous process started with negotiations at the divisional level in all four provinces where districts in that particular division participated. A Local Government Summit held in Islamabad on March 09, 2017 and participated by many elected heads of district councils also provided a fruitful insight into localization of SDGs. The baseline for 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators was prepared and prioritized; and attempts were made to define what can yield better results in minimum possible time.

2. The basic objectives of this framework are:

- A growing economy which meets basic needs of all.
- A human resource development policy that can sustain the growth momentum,
- Infusion of knowledge and technology into business processes, ensuring water, food and energy security to the citizens,
- A peaceful and secure environment where people can nurture their optimum potential to contribute to national development.
- A society free from all kinds of discrimination so that those who are marginalized can be provided with a minimum level of social protection and healthcare.
- A conservation policy that leaves a better resource base of land, water and forests for the next generation.

3. In this framework, existence of strong inter linkages between various socio-economic policies are duly acknowledged. In the SDGs Framework all areas, the access, infrastructure, functionality, quality and attitudes are included as they are likely to affect all outcomes.

4. On the face of it, this framework may appear ambitious since the current pace of social transformation is very slow and basic ingredients of social capital are deteriorating at a fast pace. The community infrastructure and institutions are eroding and the massive challenge of climate change alone needs substantial community mobilization efforts. The interlinkages among social sector demand a holistic view of the social sector. For example, the dumping of industrial and human sewage into fresh water channels is leading to substantial deterioration of quality of water which puts additional burden on demand for healthcare, worsens nutritional outcomes, impacts cognitive abilities which distort educational outcomes and erodes agricultural productivity. Lack of education hampers awareness about healthy life and bad health impacts education outcomes.

5. But the proposed national framework for SDGs is a minimum imperative for sustained development. For Pakistan some SDG goals and targets are more important than others. In this context, a prioritization exercise has been undertaken to transform international development goals into national goals and targets. The prioritization of national SD goals and targets was a complex and multi-layered task that required review of existing policies, exploring the theoretical underpinning of each policy, analyzing empirical findings of different policies and statistics presenting current state of socio-economic development.

6. A comparative criteria model was developed to rank the criterion according to its numeric score. The model applied 7 core comparative criterions that were selected on the basis of data gap analysis, current state of target/indicator, its significance in the national development context and adherence to sustainability question. The seven prioritization criteria are:

- Width (how many people are affected);
- Depth (how badly they are affected);
- Multiplier (how many other targets it contributes to);



- Level of urgency (status of target/indicator is poor);
- Low resource requirement (is there value for money);
- Less structural change (institutional change required can be managed) and relevance for all provinces (easily achieved in each province).

7. For each SDG target, a numeric value from 0 to 10 was assigned to each criterion that subsequently aggregated to get total weighted score. These targets were ranked as high, medium-high, medium-low and low by considering total weighted score of each target.

8. The weighted targets with high, medium-high, medium-low and low rank were then mapped for the 17 SDGs. Goals with highest number of 'high weighted score targets' are grouped in Category-I, goals with medium-high priority in Category-II and remaining goals in Category-III depending on total weighted score of each target. The prioritization of SDGs is presented below:

Relative Priority of SDGs for Pakistan

Category – I

The goals in category-1 require immediate policy intervention as desirable outcomes can be achieved in the short run.

- Accelerating the rate of poverty reduction through coordinated interventions.
- Food security through sustainable agriculture.
- Improved nutrition and healthy life
- Equitable quality education
- Improved drinking water and hygiene facilities
- Affordable and clean energy and Responsive institutions that ensure peace and security.
- Access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy for all.

Category – II

These goals requiring relatively longer timeframes and consistent policy support, include the following:
Empowerment of women and girls through institutional strengthening to reduce all forms of discriminations.
Building resilient infrastructure and smart cities not only to the main urban centers but also in rural areas.

Category – III

The goals in this category have long gestation periods and will require major institutional reforms to achieve desired outcomes:

Mitigating the impact of Climate Change

Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources

9. For many SDGs, the increasing role of provincial governments will be critical. These include food security, nutrition, quality education, improved health facilities, clean drinking water, improve access to sanitation and sustainable agriculture. The institutional and human resource capacity of the provincial governments to implement the multifaceted objectives of SDGs is varied and needs to be upgraded. The 'business-as-usual' model will not work in the implementation of SDGs given the severity and intensity of the problems at the grass-root level. Innovative solutions, use of technology, building partnership, creating synergies and engagement of larger stakeholders are some of the options available with provincial governments. The framework also reiterates importance of localization of SDGs which will provide an opportunity to local governments to ensure inclusivity and sustainability for the achievement of SDGs.



10. The data gap analysis for national and provincial indicators presents a relatively satisfactory performance on economic related indicators whereas social and environmental indicators present a very bleak picture. This is despite the fact that financial flows to the social sector has increased considerably in last few years which raises serious questions on the returns on investment and allocative efficiency in the social sectors. If federal and provincial governments continue to invest in the social sectors without a result based framework, it could jeopardize final outcome in the social sectors.

11. Different tiers of government need to enhance efficiency of investment by adapting different approaches prevalent in the world. Current mode of investment in the social sectors would also impact the long-term growth prospects of the economy. Education sector is a classic example of high investment and low returns in Pakistan and it has spillover effect on other sectors such as family nutrition, health and hygiene, water and livelihood that is central to household well-being. That is why greater attention is needed for policy and institutional factors.

12. The proposed prioritized National SD Goals, with targets for 2030 for each goal are presented in the Annex. These are tentative targets and will be firmed up in consultation with Provincial Governments. Simultaneously an effective Monitoring system will be devised to generate annual reports for submission to the NEC.

Obstacles and Constraints

13. Efforts to achieve SDGs could be hindered by number of internal and external obstacles like ever increasing population and consequent pressures on resources affecting economic growth of the country. War on terror and socio-political disturbances have also extracted their toll on human development. Cooperation from global community has largely been inadequate and impacts of global economic recession have also slowed down the pace of progress on SDGs.

14. While SDGs are widely regarded as the best vehicle to address poverty alleviation in Pakistan, the country has a long way to go on the path of sustainable development. A major challenge in monitoring actual performance is availability of data to monitor progress. It was noted that of the 230 indicators, reliable data was not available on at least one fourth. Data on 45 percent indicators was available in scattered form but was not being analyzed or computed.



15. 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.


16. In formulating these prioritized SDGs, resources and institutional constraints have been kept in view. That is why, some of the Nationally adopted Goals and Targets are lower than the Global Goals and Targets. Even these lower goals will be realized only with strong political, policy and institutional support. The specific policy support required for each goal has been indicated in the Annex. It will also require effective collaboration with non-government sector and partnerships with community organizations and private sector to achieve these targets. An enabling environment has to be developed by all tiers of government.





Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	Required Policy Support
 1 NO POVERTY	Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	29.50%	9.00%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Higher, sustained and inclusive growth• Higher rates of social protection• Targeted social protection to assist 70% of below poverty line population• Balanced regional development• Increase access to credit for livelihood sources
	Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030, achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	38.80%	19.00%	
	Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	29.90%	70.00%	
 Goal 1: End poverty in all its form everywhere	Target 1.1: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure			
	Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	42.20%	43.50%	
			18.10%	25.30%	

Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	Required Policy Support		
			National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	
2 ZERO HUNGER  Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	20%	5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge yield gap through innovation and quality agricultural practices; • Improve food value chains including production, supply and affordability; • Greater care for first 1,000 days of child; • Provision of supplements and food fortification to eliminate nutritional disorders; • School feeding program at primary level
	Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >2 or <2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Moderate= 21.8%, Severe=21.9%	Moderate= 10.0%, Severe=11.9%	
			Stunting=43.7% Wasting=15.1% Underweight=31.5%	Stunting=21.9% Wasting=7.5% Underweight=10.0%	
	Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/ forestry enterprise size 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status			



Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	Required Policy Support
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	276	179	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double public allocations for health by 2030; • Broaden the scope of PM health insurance program and provincial healthcare system; • Health education program at school level; • Hygiene awareness program at community level; • Improve health monitoring system at district level; • Training and capacity building of staff on Health Management Information System
	Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	89 55	40 25	
	Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries			
	Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	47% 44%	70.50% Half the present value	
	Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) 3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population			


Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDC Indicator	National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	Required Policy Support
4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) achieving at least a lower secondary schooling at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Total=57% Girls=53.0% Boys=60.0%	Total=100% Girls=100.0% Boys=100.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory enrolment of all children; • Improvement of quality of education at all levels by establishing stringent quality assurance at all levels of education; • Provision of infrastructure for female enrolment at all levels; • Food voucher scheme for out of school children; • Improve school infrastructure at all levels; • Introduction of technology for classroom instruction; • Establish school monitoring committees at district level to monitor the quality of education for more inclusive learning environment that includes children with special needs, cultural sensitive policy for girls, etc.
	Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict affected, as data become available) for educational indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	GPI Primary=0.87	GPI Primary=1.0	
	Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Total = 60.0% Female=49.0% Male=70.0%	Total = 80.0% Female=69.0% Male=90.0%	
	Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are safe, inclusive and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) internet; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH Indicator definitions)	Primary School Infrastructure: Electricity = 53.0%; Drinking Water = 67.0% Sanitation = 67.0%	Primary School Infrastructure: Electricity = 53.0%; Drinking Water = 67.0%; Sanitation = 67.0%	
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 	Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who are certified at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country			




Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	National Timeline 2014-15	Target 2030	Required Policy Support
5 GENDER EQUALITY 	Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor women's equality and discrimination on the basis of sex			
	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the home, in the community, and including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older who experienced physical and/or psychological violence in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age			
		5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence			
	Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18			
	Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and equal participation in decision-making at all levels of economic and public life.	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	Management-1.5%; Parliament-19.7%	Management-5.0 %; Parliament-30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and administrative actions to enforce women protection law • Gender equality training to the government and non-government sector • Provision of basic services to facilitate women's participation in socio-economic spheres • Enforcement of women protection laws and regulations • Elimination of violence against women close to zero
	Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in the Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care			
		5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education			
	Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (e.g. constitution, customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/ or control			
	Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	69.87%	85%	
	Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment			


Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	Required Policy Support		
			National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	36.0%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water usage and waste water policy; • Water conservation and building storage capacity; • Development of sanitation and hygiene protocols for waste water disposal; • Betterment of sanitation infrastructure to enhance access to quality sanitation facilities; • National campaign for water conservation
	Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	73%	100%	
	Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation			
	Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time			


Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	Target 2030		Required Policy Support
			National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY  Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	93.50%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve governance issues; • Build capacity to reduce the losses
		7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	41.30%	65%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore new avenues of clean fuel technology
	Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	11%	25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review existing energy mix and devise incentives for cleaner technologies.
	Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy Intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	2.69	Less than 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced technical efficiency to reduce reliance on energy; • Energy efficient technologies need to be encouraged; • Technical losses in energy and inefficient use need to be discouraged; • Framework for energy markets be developed

Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	Required Policy Support		
			National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	Target 8.1: 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	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	1.00%	5.00%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies to support higher level of productivity through diversification, technological upgradation and innovation
	Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors.	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	1.90%	3.50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support rural entrepreneurship and livelihood opportunities
	Target 8.3: 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	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Total: 73.6% Male: 73.7% Female: 73.0%	Total: 55% Male: 55% Female: 55%	
	Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Total=77.97 p/h, Male=82.73 p/h, Female= 50.83 p/h Total=5.9% Male=4.9% Female=8.9%	The average hourly earning will be increased by 5 times. Wage differential is targeted as zero. Total=3.5% Male=2.5% Female=4.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the skill of labour by establishing new training centers and equip with new technologies; • Increase the demand for local produced goods in international markets; • Legal framework is needed which ensures same wage offers to male and female doing the same job with similar qualifications.
	Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training			




Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	Required Policy Support		
			National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	MVA as % GDP= 13.56% & Per Capita=18,489	MVA as % GDP= 16.00% & Per Capita=96,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give incentives to inclusive manufacturing; Link upstream industries with downstream industries and connect them with Special Economic Zones
	Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Total= 15.33% Male= 12.06% Female=3.27%	Total= 16.0% Male= 13.0% Female=5.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical trainings are required to enhance the skills required in the modern manufacturing sector.
	Target 9.4: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	8.40%	16%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepreneurship should be encouraged; Markets should be able to absorb and provide opportunities for growth to entrepreneurs
	Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micro and small credit loan scheme needs to be formulated at minimum possible transaction cost or service charges which does not require huge collateral.
		9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	0.2% of GDP	2.0% of GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase investment in idea generation and knowledge spillover; Provide incentives for innovation such as ensuring patents etc.
		9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants		Increase baseline value by 5 times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offering good environment to new researchers; Establish institutions according to the need of research and demand of the researcher; Develop the link between academia and industry at the institution level.


Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	Required Policy Support
			10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	National Average: Increase by 1.5 times; bottom 40% - increase by 2.5 times	
			10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	Decrease the proportion by 40% of present value	
			10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law		
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	National average: 9.26% Bottom 40 % - 7.41		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uplift schemes for backward areas and create opportunities for deprived segments of the society; • Use fiscal, wage and social protection policies for achieving greater equality
	Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	16.60%		
	Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			
	Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers			

Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	Required Policy Support		
			National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	
 <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> <p>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>	Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	45.50%	22.00%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management; Affordable housing and transport; An integrated plan for housing and basic services at district level
	Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities			


Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	Required Policy Support
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	Target 12.1: Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national and sub-national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national and provincial policies.	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national and sub-national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national and provincial policies	Pakistan has a National Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production	Create sub-national action plans on SCP and upgrade national action plan, as required. The aim will be to substantially reduce consumption and production loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory framework for reduction of waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse; Administrative action against overexploitation of natural resources
	Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated by type of treatment			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install treatment plants; Provide support and incentives to establish treatment plants.
	Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide awareness on 3R principle; reuse, reduce and recycle; Implement 3R principle in cities and towns by providing training and basic facilities.




Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	Required Policy Support
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	Pakistan has disaster risk reduction plans at national and sub-national levels	Effective implementation of DRR plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning; Address climate change impact through policy and institutional support; Review the cropping pattern for more efficient use of water in agriculture sector; Raising human and institutional capability on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning; Implementation of Pakistan Climate Change Act 2017; Awareness about climate change
	Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/ strategy/ plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	National climate change policy 2012 spells out strategies and plans that increase climate resilience and enhance adaptive capacity	Ensure implementation of National policy and its updation at national and sub-national level as required	
	Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula 13.3.2 Strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions			


Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	Required Policy Support
14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density		Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing law	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protection of rights of small fishers to marine resources and markets but at the same time educate them for sustainable use of marine resources• Conserve at least 10% of coastal areas• Prohibit overcapacity and overfishing through elimination of subsidies
	Target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches			
	Target 14.b: Provide access for small scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/ regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries			



Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	Required Policy Support		
			National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	
15 LIFE ON LAND  Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	5.70%	12.00%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by 50% by 2030 • Integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies
	Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type			
	Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management			
		15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area			

Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	Required Policy Support
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age 16.1.2 Conflicts-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live in 16.1.5 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their experience to the police or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	7.9% 1.9% 32.4%	3.0% 1.0% 16.0%	• Significantly reduce all forms of violence, crime, drug trafficking etc by making law enforcement stringent; • Increasing access to justice by improving legal aid services by • Improving judicial practices and removal of bottlenecks which are creating hurdles in the system; • Strict application of anti-corruption measures
	Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live in 16.3.2 Unsettled detainees as a proportion of overall prison population 16.3.3 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their experience to the police or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms			
	Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) 16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, and destroyed 16.4.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months			
	Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons and businesses who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official to obtain a business license or other benefit, during the previous 12 months 16.5.2 Proportion of persons and businesses who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official to obtain a business license or other benefit, during the previous 12 months			
	Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with the quality of public services 16.6.3 Proportion of population that are persons with disabilities and population in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions by sex, age, disability and population group			
	Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportion of population that are persons with disabilities and population in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions by sex, age, disability and population group			
	Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, rights and human rights advocates, by sex, age, disability and population group			



Sustainable Development Goals	National Priority Targets	National Priority SDG Indicator	National Baseline 2014-15	Target 2030	Required Policy Support
17 Partnerships for the Goals  Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue (by source) as a percentage of GDP	11.0%	18.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the tax-to-GDP ratio to 18% and national savings to 20% for making available financing for development. Increase tax base by (i) decrease in tax rates (ii) increase efforts to include informal sector into govt. regulations (iii) increase tax compliance (iv) reduce exemption by including exempted sector in the tax net. • Increase exports in non-traditional areas and product and regional diversification will be used. • Long-term debt sustainability will be ensured by only contracting loans on favourable terms as well as through lesser leverage and by using the loan in productive ventures, i.e., capital investment. • Inclusive and sustainable growth through consistent and continuous policies.
	Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI) as a proportion of total domestic budget	56.0%	80.0%	
	Target 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	1.7%	6.0%	
		17.4.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	7.0%	10.0%	
	Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	45.2%	20.0%	

Annexure -II Mapping Framework for Identification of Accomplishments & Gaps

Set of Indicators for Mapping at National and Provincial Level to understand the Status of SDGs after December 2017.	
A: State of national / provincial government's preparation for the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are your government's positions and policy focuses or priorities for the implementation of SDGs 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which ministry is now leading or in charge of the planning for the implementation of the SDGs at National/ Provincial level? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does your government have a publicized document on the SDGs implementation? What kinds of SDGs implementation mechanisms – local, national and international are being set up now? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the full translation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs available in your local language(s)? Which language(s)? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How is your government's leading agency / ministry/ department for planning & development responding to the UN/ related compliance departments for the implementation of the SDGs? 	
For Voluntary National Review at the High Level Political Forum	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which minister and department in your national/ provincial governments are in charge of preparation for the voluntary national review to present at the HLPF 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any invitation to public consultation on the voluntary national review 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who are key persons at national/ provincial SDGs Units / ministries / departments? Please share the names with email if possible. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there any CSO provincial / national platform or network engaged in the voluntary national review at the HLPF 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, please share contact details of responsible persons. 	



B. CSO national coalition-building for the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs	
• Is your government/ organization has established/initiated any coalition/ Network/ alliance at provincial /national, regional/ global level for the implementation of SDGs.	
• Is your organization / department have developed any monitoring mechanism for the implementation of SDGs?	
• Is your department is associated or affiliated with any national/ international CSO /networks engaged in SDGs implementation? If so, please specify.	
• Is there any broad-based NGO national coalition or network in your country / province to cover the whole of 17 SDGs including climate change (Goal 13)? If yes, name and website please.	
• If not, what is the name of CSO national / provincial platform engaged in SDGs?	
• Does a national CSO national platform engaged in SDGs include civil society actors in the UN Major Groups such as women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, farmers and NGO?	
• Is there any CSO national platform or network focusing on specific clusters (5 Ps - people, prosperity, planet, peace and partnership)?	
• Is there any CSO national platform or network focusing on specific goal or targets? (e.g. Target 4.7 (global citizenship education), Goal 16, Goal 17, etc.)	
• Are there any CSOs or their networks engaged in campaign on climate change as the SDG 13? If yes, please name it with their website address.	
• Are there any CSOs or their networks engaged in campaign on Goal 10 on inequality? Please name and website please.	



C. CSO engagement with other stakeholders [e.g. Major Groups, etc.] in the Implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there any national/ provincial association of the private sector or corporations actively engaged in 2030 Agenda / SDGs at national / provincial level? E.g. member of World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) http://www.wbcsd.org/home.aspx 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, how are you engaged with the UN GC at national/ provincial level regarding the Implementation of SDGs? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any CSOs or their networks engaged in campaign on climate change as the SDG 13? If yes, please name it with their website address. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any CSOs or their networks engaged in campaign on Goal 10 on inequality? Please name and website please. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there any network among 9 Major Groups in your country/ province ? https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/majorgroups Major (Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, Farmers, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), Local Authorities, Workers and Trade Unions, Business and Industry, Scientific and Technological Community) 	
C. CSO engagement with the government in the Implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have you had a regular policy dialogue with relevant government ministers/ department heads during the Post-2015 development agenda setting? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is your parliament / national /provincial assembly actively engaged in 2030 Agenda / SDGs? If so, how? What kinds of mechanisms in place? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you have any regular and institutionalized engagement mechanisms with national assembly/ respective provincial assembly? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are local governments in your countries actively engaged in 2030 Agenda / SDGs? If so, how? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you have any regular and institutionalized engagement mechanisms with local governments at local, provincial and national level? 	

CSO engagement with other stakeholders (e.g. Major Groups, etc.) in the Implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there any national/ provincial association of the private sector or corporations actively engaged in 2030 Agenda / SDGs at national / provincial level? E.g. member of World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) http://www.wbcsd.org/home.aspx 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, how are you engaged with the UN GC at national/ provincial level regarding the implementation of SDGs? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the UN Global Compact (UNGC) active at national/ provincial level? UN Global Compact https://www.unglobalcompact.org/ 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, how are you engaged with the UN GC at national/ provincial level regarding the implementation of SDGs? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the Sustainable Development Solution Network (SDSN) active in your country? http://unsdsn.org/ 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, how are you engaged with the SDSN at national/ provincial level regarding the implementation of SDGs? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the UN Academic Impact (UNAI) active in your country? https://academicimpact.un.org/ If yes, how are you engaged with the UNAI in your country regarding the implementation of SDGs? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the ICLEI (Local governments for sustainability) active in your country? http://www.iclei.org/ If yes, how are you engaged with the UNAI in your country regarding the implementation of SDGs? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is Open Government process is already initiated in your country at national/ provincial If yes please share the current status? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is your government/ department is engaged with TAP-Network to work on Goal 16. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please share how more your projects are aligned with SDGs. Please specify that which project is contributing in which SDG indicator. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have you ever participated in any Seminar, Training etc. on SDGs? If yes, please share who did that?? And what Were the main topics? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have you ever participated in any Seminar, Training etc. on SDGs? If yes, please share who did that?? And what Were the main topics? 	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there any data available of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities? Which department is collecting this data and what is their mechanism? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which department is taking evidence and experience based measures to control bribe in public institutions e.g. working on anti-corruption campaign? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you have information about original budget versus expenditures in your province? Does Government involve CSOs and general public with full information and opportunities to engage throughout the budget process? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does your provincial government publish comprehensive, timely, accessible, and open data on their SDG-related budget and expenditures? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there any department who ensures presence of diversity by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups for inclusivity and responsiveness of decision-making in public institutions compared to national/provincial distribution? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you know which department is responsible for reporting birth registration and legal identity from a legal and management perspective? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there any implementation mechanisms in place for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government efforts to publicly promote the right to information. The capacity of public bodies to provide information upon request by the public. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you have Provincial commission on Human Rights? If yes, does it proposes amendments to law from human rights perspective? 	

Thanks to Asia Development Alliance (ADA) for developing this framework initially

Annexure-III

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34.	Talal Ameer	Secours islamique France	Program Officer	3359241355
35.	Farrukh Marvin Parvez	Community World Service	Regional Representative	3008264558
36.	Waqas Ahmed	Pakistan Mission	Meal Coordinator	3235308726
37.	Mario Pitt	Welt Hunger Hilfe	Expert Program Support	3006501330
38.	Ghazal Khan	International Medical Corps	Meal Manager	3320226673





More than 60 percent people claim to be marginalised due to poor electricity facilities. 82 percent people have no idea about sustainable development goals and other commitments made by government at regional and global level.

Working with the Rio de Janeiro National Congress (CNPq), he said on the one hand, "the basic purpose of this office is to engage all relevant stakeholders at the municipal level. This will help in developing a procedure to engage with people claim to be electricity facilities. 82 idea about sustainable other commitments made onal and global level

The author is a social and political activist based in Jakarta. She has done her Masters and MPhil in Communication Studies. She can be reached at rahmahsiti000@gmail.com.



PDA addressing issues in governance, accountability

QUETTA: Pakistan Development Alliance (PDA) is an alliance of national level NGOs/networks working together on developmental and rights based approaches to address issues in governance and accountability across the country. PDA has stepped up to ensure the gaps in implementation of SDGs across Pakistan.

Addressing the participants, M. Ziaur Rehman (National Coordinator- Pakistan Development Alliance) said that there is a lot need to be done for the SDGs implementation in Balochistan whereas an extensive engagement of CSOs and private sector is still required. Provincial priorities for SDGs need to be set immediately before it is too late, he demanded. Pakistan has to present Voluntary National Review at High Level Political Forum of United Nation in 2019, however we have not yet initiated any process for monitoring and report despite the fact that fact that now and a half years have already passed, he lamented. There is no data for reporting and follow at any level, for which government of Balochistan need to take special measures. He appreciated the establishment of SDG Unit under the auspices of Planning and Development Department. He also appreciated allocation of seed funding worth of PKRs 500 million to begin with the functions of SDGs unit.

Zulfiqar Durrani (head of UNDP office-Quetta) expressed that we need to build clarity on SDGs across board along with hanging house issue of SDGs. SDGs are unfinished agenda of MDGs and it is needed to make our governance more transparent and accountable, shared by Mr. Durrani. He further shared that UNDP Balochistan and PDA are joining efforts to collect data, as we have to report globally and nationally against SDG indicators. Moreover, SDGs are being aligned with Public Sector Development Plans and Annual development plans and this greater plan of development will be achieved by joining hands together at every level. Asif Hussain Shah-Chief of Section (SDG3/Political Projects)-Secretariat, Planning & Development Department Balochistan shared that it is very important to launch this report. He noted, National Economic Council is the forum of planning at federal level and they have developed National Development Plans after doing baseline in set the target for coming years until 2030. National steering committee, planning and development committee and SDG planning board are there. Government board at National level- expressed by him. He also stated that we need to build our reputation because for fulfilling international commitments-PP.

decisions cause issues in country," he said.

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State media notes NE from









پاکستان ترقی کے اہداف اور سماجی ترقی کا چیلنج

پاکستان کی ترقی کے لیے سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ ہمیں اپنی ترقی کے اہداف کو سمجھنا چاہیے۔ پاکستان کی ترقی کے لیے سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ ہمیں اپنی ترقی کے اہداف کو سمجھنا چاہیے۔ پاکستان کی ترقی کے لیے سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ ہمیں اپنی ترقی کے اہداف کو سمجھنا چاہیے۔ پاکستان کی ترقی کے لیے سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ ہمیں اپنی ترقی کے اہداف کو سمجھنا چاہیے۔



مکالمہ

مکالمہ

پاکستان کی ترقی کے لیے سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ ہمیں اپنی ترقی کے اہداف کو سمجھنا چاہیے۔ پاکستان کی ترقی کے لیے سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ ہمیں اپنی ترقی کے اہداف کو سمجھنا چاہیے۔ پاکستان کی ترقی کے لیے سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ ہمیں اپنی ترقی کے اہداف کو سمجھنا چاہیے۔ پاکستان کی ترقی کے لیے سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ ہمیں اپنی ترقی کے اہداف کو سمجھنا چاہیے۔



Annexure –V Other related efforts of AwazCDS/Pakistan Development Alliance on SDGs

AwazCDS-Pakistan is a national level developmental organization striving for the socio-economic development and political empowerment of marginalized communities in Pakistan since 1995. AwazCDS is certified from Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP) as well as IMCP of USAID. AwazCDS also enjoys consultative status with UNECOSOC. AwazCDS has led the post 2015 development consultations in Pakistan on behalf of Beyond 2015 and in collaboration with UNDP-Pakistan. Please follow the link to download full report <http://awazcbs.org.pk/the-pakistan-we-want-beyond-2015/>. Later AwazCDS also shared the finding of the consultation at various levels from national to regional and global events through the following documentary based presentation <http://awazcbs.org.pk/pakistan-mdg-post-2015/>. This is pertinent to mention that VSO-Pakistan was the technical and funding partner for the development of this documentary.

AwazCDS had also led Leave No One Behind Campaign to mobilize government and private sector to invest more on the MDGs to achieve the targets in remaining 1000 days. The campaign was designed after the UNSG report in response of HLP report. Mobilization song was also prepared and it was released at national and regional level to create awareness among masses in South Asian region regarding the then status of MDGs. Kindly follow the link of Leave No One Behind Campaign song <http://awazcbs.org.pk/alsa-kol-pal-lnob-song-awazcbs/>. Our Leave No One Behind Campaign was nominated and short listed for UNSDG Action Award 2018 from among the finalists out of 700 actions across the world by UN SDG Action Campaign. Please follow the link for more information <http://sdgactioncampaign.org/sdg-action-awards-2018-finalists/leave-no-one-behind-campaign/>. Further to this AwazCDS has been leading Global Call to Action against Poverty –GCAP in Pakistan and South Asia. Please visit www.whiteband.org for details of our endeavours related to MDGs status / post 2015 processes and SDGs sensitization campaigns.

AwazCDS has been leading Pakistan Development Alliance www.pda.net.pk since its beginning in 2012 with the support of Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) and UN SDGs Action Campaign. PDA strives for the implementation of SDGs with a special focus on governance and accountability in Pakistan. PDA encourages its individual champions and member organizations to strategize its activities considering Goal 16/ SDGs. Therefore, AwazCDS/PDA encourages its members and related stakeholders for advocacy at national level around better governance, people led accountability for peaceful, just and inclusive society.

Collaborating Partners

PDA works with many National, Regional & International CSO's/Forums as member or partner which includes,

NATIONAL

The Punjab Commission on Status of Women (PCSW)

www.pcsw.punjab.gov.pk

Inter-University Consortium for the Promotion of Social Science (IUCPSS)

www.iucpss.wordpress.com

REGIONAL

Asia Development Alliance

<http://ads2030.org>

Asia Democracy Network

www.adn210.asia

Asian Forum for Human Rights & Development (Forum-Asia)

www.forum-asia.org

Asia Pacific Regional CSO co-ordination Engagement Mechanism (AP-RCM)

www.asiapacificrcm.org

GLOBAL

Action for Sustainable Development

www.action4sd.org

Action/2015

www.action2015.org

Beyond 2015

www.beyond2015.org

CIVICUS

www.civicas.org

Global Call to take Action against Poverty (GCAP)

www.whiteband.org

Global Health Strategies

www.globalhealthstrategies.org

Transparency Accountability Partnership

www.taapnetwork2030.org

UNSDG Action Campaign

www.sdgactioncampaign.org

Please Further Visit

<http://www.pda.net.pk>





Working together
on Sustainable
Development
Goals (SDGs)

Pakistan Development Alliance

National Secretariat

Awaz Foundation Pakistan: Centre for Development Services

Awaz Foundation Pakistan



Centre for Development Services

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Takhleeq Foundation
Creating with people - Acting with logic

Provincial Secretariat Sindh

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Provincial Secretariat Balochistan

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pervaz@wess.org.pk**



Provincial Secretariat Sindh

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lallaazharali@gmail.com**



Provincial Secretariat Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

**<http://www.blueveins.org/>
qamar@blueveins.org**