

Pakistan's Post-2015 Development Framework Report

On

Consultative Process with CSOs, Experts and Marginalized People

Lead Agency in Pakistan

Awaz Foundation Pakistan



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Beyond2015

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ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
AwazCDS	Awaz Foundation Pakistan: Centre for Development Services
<i>BaitulMaal</i>	House of Money
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BKKRS	Bacha Khan KhaplRozgar Scheme
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure Program
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAL	Development Advocates and Lobbyists
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCAP	Global Call to Action Against Poverty
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GLAAS	UN-water global annual assessment of sanitation and drinking-water
HID	Human and Institutional Development
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection / Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
KPK	Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
LEP	Livelihood Enhancement & Protection
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NCSW	National Commission on Status of Women
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NSP	National Sanitation Policy
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
<i>Purdah</i>	Privacy
SEBCON	Socio-economic and Business Consultants
SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health and rights
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation

“Like slavery and apartheid, poverty is not natural. It is man-made and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings. And overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity. It is an act of justice. It is the protection of a fundamental human right, the right to dignity and a decent life. While poverty persists, there is no true freedom.”

- Nelson Mandela, 2005

FOREWORD

The report is a very thoughtful and comprehensively written document that expresses the voices of people from all walks of life from across Pakistan regarding MDGs status and post 2015 agenda. I have no hesitation in writing that this is the first ever report produced in Pakistan on post 2015 development framework. Pakistan exhibits cultural, economic and political divisions across sub-national levels, therefore it was important to follow inclusive process to encourage all to participate and share their thoughts freely. AWAZCDS-Pakistan led the process as lead agency on behalf of GCAP-Pakistan and Beyond 2015. UNDP-Pakistan also initiated the same process therefore both AWAZ and UNDP joined hands together to build the synergies and to ensure efficient utilization of available resources. The process was kicked off with a national consultation with knowledge bearers and thought leaders at Islamabad. Later, 5 provincial / sub-provincial level consultations with CSOs, academia, economist, government authorities, decision makers, and community influential were organized. 7 different thematic statements were collected from development experts individually. 60 community level consultations were organized in all the four provinces with the help of GCAP-Pakistan member organizations and alliances representing farmers, young people, trans-genders, women, children, older people, teachers, students, people with disabilities, laborers, union leaders and community activists etc. Online responses were also received through 24000 people.

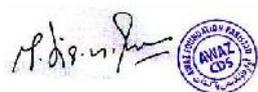
The report shares the diverse opinion of people regarding MDGs and Post 2015. Some views are much critical of the MDG framework that includes the lack of ownership by the governments, inefficiencies and the dominance of non-democratic forces over strategic level decisions making negatively affected the implementation of MDGs agenda. Furthermore, unreliable data used as baselines weakened the legitimacy of the framework

The report also shares more philosophical nature of criticism of the people regarding the approach of the MDGs and termed them devoid of human rights. 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. For instance, right to information and freedom of expression were not discussed in the framework. It was suggested that the framework should be rights based using a universality approach, and in Pakistan's context, it can benefit from legislations such as the Article 25-A of the constitution, which makes it obligatory for the government to provide free and compulsory education to all. The experts argued that MDGs did not appreciate the role and importance of governance (processes and systems) to achieve basic indicators of human development and produce impact at the grassroots.

Besides the criticism, the report shares equally strong voices of approval for the framework. MDGs framework has served as an effective lobbying tool as it allowed the civil society to have their voice heard on issues relevant to the social development. MDGs have been useful in sensitizing governments, providing a platform, opportunity of collaboration, identifying gaps in social development however its general limitation is poor ownership at government levels, little involvement of grassroots communities and limited ability of state and civil society institutions for integration of MDGs into country specific action plans.

To conclude, the report suggest the way forward for post 2015 agenda and recommends the consideration of issues related to peace & human security, poverty & inequality, climate changes, water & sanitation, education, gender and faith based discriminations, governance and accountability, sexual & reproductive health and rights of women and young people

We look forward to your feedback on our efforts



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1 BACKGROUND

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were signed and adopted¹ by 189 countries after the Millennium Declaration in September 2000.² The further agreement by member states taken place at the 2005 World Summit.³ These eight time-bound goals are both global and local, tailored by each country to suit specific development needs and provide concrete, numerical benchmarks for tackling extreme poverty in its many dimensions.

In the years up to 2015, the world needs to remain focused on achieving the MDGs. At the same time, discussions have already begun on the agenda that could build on and succeed the MDGs. Any new Post 2015 Development Framework needs to take start with an analysis of the MDGs agenda and what has worked and not worked. The new development agenda must also take into account how the context for development has changed since the MDGs were agreed. Climate change and environmental vulnerability, recent crises and volatility arising from economic globalization, the changing nature of global governance, inequalities between and within countries, as well as trends relating to technology, demography, urbanization, and migration are rapidly changing the world we live in.

The consultation process on the post 2015 development agenda includes face to face consultations on different themes and with diverse stakeholders, online thematic consultations and national consultations in more than 100 countries including Pakistan. These consultations are pertinent for refining and developing more goals.

One criticism on the MDGs had been that they were “top-down”, therefore, the objective was to get feedback from the communities, experts and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), who work with marginalized communities. There is a need to ensure that the post-2015 framework process is based on sound evidence, involve poor and vulnerable and create ownership of stakeholders at large. Therefore, it is critical to facilitate a “bottom-up” and inclusive approach defined by national and local priorities in a participatory and realistic framework.

1.1 Consultations in Pakistan

Since September 2012, Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP) and Beyond 2015 have been creating a global civil society position on a post-2015 framework. This is happening through a series of national, regional and community level civil society deliberations that are currently ongoing.

In Pakistan, Awaz Foundation Pakistan: Centre for Development Services (AwazCDS), a national CSO, is the lead agency for Beyond 2015, GCAP and International Forum of NGO Platform project entitled: ‘*Sustained national and regional civil society engagement on a post-2015 development framework*’. AwazCDS has started the post-2015 consultative process in collaboration with UNDP in December 2012.

AwazCDS/GCAP-Pakistan has also joined hands with Socio-economic and Business Consultants (SEBCON), a consultancy firm, to organize provincial consultation meetings with CSOs and government departments with the support of UNDP/Beyond 2015.

¹Pakistan is among the signatory of the Millennium Declaration and agreed for taking steps to achieve MDGs.

²<http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>

³Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/60/1>

About the Post-2015 Alliances and AWAZCDS

The Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP) is the World's largest alliance of civil society calling for an end to poverty and inequality. It brings together national coalitions and constituency groups such as women, youth and socially excluded peoples, as well as international organizations, working together in more than 130 countries. GCAP aims to challenge the institutions and processes that perpetuate poverty and inequality through mass mobilization of citizens, and targeted advocacy and campaigning actions at the national and global level.

GCAP-Pakistan (established in 2005), is a coalition of over 450 networks, including CSOs, NGOs, CBOs, groups of women, media, human rights, research and advocacy organizations and peasant / workers / laborers movements, etc.¹ GCAP-Pakistan is critical link between Global and Local campaigns against poverty and related issues. It ensures that global campaigns consider national and local concerns and that the campaigns are carried out in the context of larger global issues.

The World We Want 2015 is a global civil society process launched by GCAP in 2010. It aims to build grassroots participation, citizen led action and advocacy to accelerate efforts to secure a just world beyond 2015, when the MDGs are likely to expire with millions of men, women and children still living in poverty.

Beyond 2015 is an international campaign consisting of CSOs and academics around the world interested in accelerating the post- 2015 planning process. The initiative was launched in November 2010 and has now become the largest international campaign working to influence the creation of a global development agenda for post-2015. **Beyond 2015 brings together over 260 organizations in more than 60 countries** from all the corners of the world.

AWAZCDS strives for socio-economic and political empowerment of marginalized communities especially women and young people across Pakistan since 1995. AWAZ follows rights-based approach for sustainable development, poverty alleviation and achieving MDGs. AWAZCDS is the regional convener & national secretariat of GCAP-Pakistan and South Asia and also enjoys consultative status of UN-ECOSOC, HAP and leading consultation on post 2015 development framework process in Pakistan.

1.2 Purpose and the Process

The overall purpose of the consultative process was to produce a "Report on Pakistan Specific Priorities for the Post 2015 Development Agenda" to be submitted to the UN Development Group.

AwazCDS/GCAP-Pakistan used both primary and secondary sources and devised detailed work plans to finalize post-2015 development frame work .A multi-pronged approach was adopted to carry out various levels consultations across the country .However, the Pakistan consultation process has been designed primarily around three pillars :*Firstly*, an analysis of the existing knowledge base (situational analysis studies, government policy documents ,etc).*Secondly*, face to face consultative meetings in federal, provincial capitals, districts and grassroots levels.⁴ The meeting were organized involving people and representatives of different cross-sections of the society including CSOs, grassroots community, government representatives, legislators, experts, lawyers, politicians, socially excluded groups, farmers including landless farmers, skilled and unskilled laborers, print/electronic and social media, etc. Different formats were employed at various levels of consultations. In order to discuss with community groups, guiding questions were developed in close consultation with UNDP

⁴The Schedule of the meetings is attached as Annex-1.

.Thirdly, Pakistan specific online consultations -registration was done through an email notification from UNDP.⁵

In addition, in-depth interviews with individuals were also conducted .For the purpose ,AwazCDS/GCAP-Pakistan developed a questionnaire in consultation and cooperation with UNDP. The questionnaire was discussed and circulated widely through e-mail asking over 500 CSOs and social activists to send their views/comments on the Post 2015.⁶An overwhelming majority of CSOs and activists responded to the questionnaire. All these responses have been put in a database and analyzed accordingly. The responses are also included in this report.

Finally, inputs were also gathered from sector experts through eleven thematic consultations which are: Inequalities, Health, Water and sanitation ,Education, Growth and employment, Environmental sustainability, Governance, Conflict and fragility, Population dynamics, Hunger, food & nutrition security, Energy.

⁵ <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/pakistan2015>

⁶The Questionnaires are attached as Annex-2.

2 THE CONSULTATIONS: Methodology & Participants

Pakistan has a diversified culture, social, economic and political outlook and norms. AwazCDS/GCAP-Pakistan therefore planned over 60 mass consultation activities at various levels including grassroots level and social media campaigning across the country so that views of all segment of the society is recorded and proposed as part of the post 2015 development agenda. The provincial consultations were organized one each in Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, KPK, AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan and National level consultation at Islamabad.

All these consultations were highly successful and actively participated by representatives of Pakistani CSOs, communities, etc.⁷ AwazCDS tried to arrange gender balance groups in the process but in some (remote) areas due to cultural norms, it was quite difficult to ensure women participation.

The consultative meetings process was participatory, while different formats of consultations were employed for diverse groups. For consultations with CSOs at the national and provincial levels, *first* participants were introduced to the purpose of the entire consultation process, expectation from them and how the inputs will be used in the post 2015 development agenda. *Secondly*, participants were provided background on the emerging development challenges at the global level as well as the priorities for the post 2015 agenda followed by questions-answers session. *Thirdly*, the participants were divided in groups and requested to brainstorm and provide feedback on some of the fundamental questions surrounding the creation of a post 2015 development framework, including:

1. How useful has been the MDG framework in Pakistan and what factors account for its usefulness or otherwise?
2. What kind of post 2015 framework is needed to address the challenges Pakistan is now facing? What are the key issues it must address from Pakistan perspective?
3. How should the progress be measured?

In addition, following questions were asked to help the participants to frame their inputs rather more articulately.

1. Why public policies fall short of inclusiveness and universality in terms of their impact and outreach?
2. How effective have been the efforts to address problems of marginalized communities. Provide specific evidence.
3. What various stakeholders need to do differently to address the problems of inequality and marginalization in future?

The consultation format used for marginalized groups was different. The questions were jointly framed by Awaz and UNDP in such a way to know issues influencing (positively or negatively) the lives and livelihoods of common people. The objective was to get a sense of their key priorities for the future and current constraints. In this format, the consultations were in the form of individual interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs).

So far about 24,000 people from different walks life and professions (men, women, experts, students, youth, minority groups, civil society representatives, professional groups, lawyers, farmers including landless farmers, health workers/paramedics, journalists (print and electronic), Govt.

⁷The list of the participants in various consultative meeting is attached as Annex-3

servants, skilled and unskilled laborers, etc.) consulted through face to face meetings and online survey. This included 1,269 people who attended provincials meetings and FGDs at grassroots level with active **(27%) women participation**. However, the federal level consultation to conclude the findings of the events is being planned. Details of the consultation and participation at various levels are given in the table.⁸

Sr. #	Consultation	Participation		
		M	F	Total
1	Islamabad	25	12	37
2	Provincial-Lahore	33	10	43
3	Provincial-Peshawar	54	10	64
4	Provincial-Karachi	23	18	41
5	Provincial-Quetta	27	17	44
6	Provincial-Multan	35	23	58
7	Thematic Consultations	5	6	11
8	Community Consultations at Districts level	956	590	1,546
9	Social Media Participants	743	301	1,044
Total		1,901	987	2,888
Percentage		66%	44%	

In a review of the deliberations that have taken place around the country so far, AwazCDS/GCAP has received over 60 reports of community, provincial and national deliberations. This report is the synthesis of these outcomes.

⁸Detailed tables are annexed.

3 THE OUTCOME OF VARIOUS LEVELCONSULTATIONS

3.1 Purpose, Vision, Values, and Criteria

In the consultations, the people (participants) also considered the **purpose, vision, values, and criteria** for goal inclusion in a post 2015 framework. This communicates a strongly held, shared vision of the just, equitable society is possible where every person, regardless of age, race, gender, or ability, can access fundamental rights, enjoy a minimum level of social protection, and live peacefully, secured and sustainably within the existing boundaries.

Around the country, regardless of local context, there was an agreement in the deliberation outcomes about the **purpose** of the post 2015 framework, i.e., an ambitious framework that is *focused on peace, security, human rights, inequality, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability* could be a driver of change in government actions and decision making. There was not only a consensus on the purpose of a post 2015 framework, but also emerged a strongly **shared vision** for the future(See Box).

Vision

“We envision a society of peace, equality and sustainability, a future where people are secured, free of poverty, threats and inequality and all citizens are empowered to exercise their rights where socioeconomic development takes place within the carrying capacity of our natural environment.”

There was more diversity expressed about the **values and criteria** such a framework and its goals could have. However, the people in almost all level consultations recommended and expressed an underlying acknowledgement and importance of ***a corruption free society with good governance and strong accountability mechanisms.***

Many deliberations acknowledged that a just post 2015 framework can only be **effective** if it is created through **an open and participatory process** that includes people living in abject poverty and affected by terrorism and climate change. The community consultations have endeavored to do this, which makes the vision of a transformed society particularly important.

3.2 Key Issues & Themes

In the deliberations and online survey, AwazCDS/GCAP has received a wealth of information about both the successes and failures of the MDGs, as well as the possibility for a new framework. The communities and social groups engaged in the process discussed local challenges and came up with suggestions and process to be followed to implement locally and in the Pakistani context.

During the consultation meetings held at the grassroots level, it was transpired that in general, the community particularly, illiterate, women and those living in remote areas **don't know about the MDGs** at all. Being poor and least concerns with the issues confronting them on daily basis, some participants also had **no idea** what should be the future agenda that can help reduce their misery.

Key Messages

- MDG framework useful – but needs *focus on localization, availability, accessibility and reliability of data for reporting, political ownership and role for civil society,*
- MDGs framework weak specifically on *rights issues, human security, governance* with no roadmap for realization of targets.

In general, all participants of community, provincials and national levels deliberations however, put forward a **strong consensus on the rights of each person to live a life free from poverty** and echoing almost the same demands that the **new post 2015 development framework** should be **more inclusive and just**. The overall message was, a post 2015 framework must make explicit provisions of services, social protection and provide an opportunity for all to live in dignity, regardless of race, sex, sexual orientation, or any other reason.

Across the country, communities and civil society are more **concerned about swelling terrorism, insecurity, injustices and inequality**. People acknowledge that *social protection is decreasing, and those who already live in poverty are being further marginalized*. Even in times when economic growth is relatively robust, many people are not benefitting.

The participants of almost all consultative meetings were **worried about the growing threats of terrorism to the peace and security** and its socio-economic and political effects on their lives. The participants therefore suggested that the new framework should address such issues including internally displaced populations, economic migrants, and regional conflicts permanently to improve the lives of marginalized communities.

People believe that **inequality is one of the biggest challenges** facing our country today, and there is a need to have an equal obligation to create a just world. Acknowledging this, a post 2015 framework therefore needs to *focus on equality, through promoting gender justice, progressive redistribution, structural transformation and social and economic protection*.

There was a consensus in the deliberations that climate change, including growing water scarcity for both irrigation and domestic purposes, poses an eminent threat to Pakistani society, and its affects are already being felt by people living in poverty. A post 2015 framework therefore must take into account the interconnectedness between social and environmental consequences of the growth path. This opinion primarily came from community level meetings' participants who suffered or are vulnerable to disasters like droughts, earthquakes, floods including biblical flood 2010 and torrential rains occurred since 2000.

Finally, concern was raised in many deliberations about the **threat of corruption and poor governance** to achieving current and future goals. Therefore, it was suggested that accountability, universality, and good governance must underpin a new framework. Without clear delineations of responsibilities as well as rights, and without a mechanism for holding actors to their account for commitments, progress will not be made. A post 2015 framework should be underpinned by a comprehensive and inclusive accountability mechanism.

3.2.1 Most Important Socio-economic Challenges

Question: What are the most important socio-economic challenges that the citizens in this community face? Rural and Urban segments?Men and Women?Children and Youth?

FGDs and Individual Consultations

The participants of the FGDs and individual consultations identified several challenges the community face. However, their main focus remained at poverty, low technical skills, maternal and child health, hygiene, unemployment, economic opportunities, poor infrastructure, education - especially for girls, human rights violation, inequality, corruption and accountability.

The women participants largely voiced for lack of basic facilities for them such as education, mother and child health system, water and sanitations, discriminations, inequality, lack or limitations of economic opportunities and security. Women participants were also critical about the sexual and reproductive health and rights(**SRHR**) issue that was not addressed in the framework and see societal behavior and discrimination towards them (gender discrimination) and suppression as big challenge that need to be addressed in the new development framework. Women in some consultations asked to make law or a provision in the framework that helps the min exercising their due rights to vote independently – without any pressure.

In all consultations, the participants showed concern on the growing law and order situation, terrorism, peace and security issues and that the factors are affecting their social life and economic growth.

The participants of grassroots level community consultations from various areas such as KPK, Sindh and Southern Punjab who suffered from natural disasters like earthquake and biblical flood 2010 also listed challenges and issues of vulnerability to disasters including natural and manmade disasters. In KPK northern areas like Mansehra, the participants raised voice about the growing deforestation and thereby issues of climate and environment to the area. They emphasized on addressing issues like environmental hazards by having disaster preparedness and management program at grassroots level. The women also asked to engage them in such programs.

A majority of the participants however, consider the following socio-economic challenges/issues most important:

- Technical education (livelihoods) skills,
- Women and children vulnerability to health hazards and abuse,
- Contagious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C, malaria and tuberculosis;
- Corruption,
- Rural environment –deforestation,
- Vulnerability to environmental hazards ,disasters (natural and manmade),
- Sustainable energy,
- Governance and accountability mechanism,
- Ignoring marginalized community in decision making, planning and development by government,
- Inequality and Human Rights,
- Inflation,
- Law and order situation,
- Quality of education,
- Population growth,
- Poverty,
- Provision of basic amenities including health (with emphasis to child and maternal health, SRHR), safe drinking water and sanitation,
- Rule of law,
- Social and economic rights/opportunities and protection,
- Unemployment including of youth,
- Youth and Child labor issues.

Online Survey across Pakistan: Key Development Priorities

	Development Priority	Votes	Rank
1	Peace and Personal Security	16,624	1
2	Governance and Rule of Law	15,598	2
3	Inclusive Economic development	14,412	3
4	Inclusive Social development	14,032	4
5	Human rights and reducing inequalities	12,646	5
6	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment	11,452	6
7	Sustainable Energy	11,405	7
8	Food security and nutrition	10,981	8
9	Disaster preparedness and response	7,340	9

3.2.2 Knowledge about the MDG framework

Question: Do you know about the MDG framework? If yes, how useful has been the MDGs framework in Pakistan context and what factors account for its usefulness or otherwise?

In case of grassroots level consultation, generally the response to the question was NO and they had no idea at all about the MDGs or the framework. However, about 50% participants primarily from bigger provinces – Sindh and Punjab - who have been part or beneficiary of any local organization's program had the knowledge about MDGs but as such not the actual goals.

Emerging Key Messages

- Guiding principles for the structure / design of post 2015 framework.
- Clear implementation plan with roles and responsibilities at the grassroots, national and global level.
- Capacity development – especially that of statistical machineries.

Therefore, not many participants were in a position to give any views about the usefulness in the context of Pakistan and suggestions on the new post 2015 framework.

Some of the participants have strong views on both technical and apolitical aspects of the framework. For instance, in a meeting the participants viewed that Pakistan has constitution and laws and also a signatory of MDGs, therefore it is trying to achieve goals through continuous process but indeed it is a gradual process. The participants viewed that social sector is contributing well in achieving progress regarding the MDGs rather than government and some change might have happened but Pakistan needs more efforts to achieve the MDGs.

3.2.2.1 Usefulness of the MDGs for Pakistan

The participants of consultation with CSOs however have the following views about the usefulness (or otherwise) of the MDGs:

Strength and Advantages

- The framework is useful as it has facilitated in developing focus on social and human development challenges and provided measurable outcomes and specific targets through quantifiable indicators.
- It is understood that each country is at a different stage of development, nevertheless the MDGs have provided a point of convergence.
- With the help of MDGs, attention has been drawn towards women empowerment, sexual and reproductive rights and primary education.
- MDGs framework has served as an effective lobbying tool and has been successful as an anchor point for policy discussions at the government level. It allowed the civil society to have their voice heard on issues relevant to the framework.
- Theoretically, it works well for accountability, to judge the level of state engagement and in monitoring the progress on these indicators.
- The MDGs also help in prioritization which is critical for resource allocation including towards women empowerment, and in this case, formation of Punjab MDG Fund provides a relevant example.
- The framework encouraged synergies and coordination within the civil society and allowed for harmonization of goals and policies among government ministries and departments however none of these were sufficient to achieve the goals.
- The MDGs led to the process of reliable data collection by government and civil society/NGOs. Punjab in particular was able to generate the MDGs related data.
- The MDGs have been useful in sensitizing people, providing a platform, opportunity of collaboration, identifying gaps in social development however its general limitation is poor ownership at local level, little involvement of grassroots communities and limited ability of the MDGs for materialization into country specific action plans.
- To make the MDGs more useful in the Pakistani context, peace development as a 9th goal should be added.

Weakness and Disadvantages

- The accountability and rule of law were ignored in this framework which in the case of Pakistan, are very important. However, people's participation is required to achieve such targets, which was missing from the process.
- The MDG framework would have been made useful but, the incapacitate leadership and lack of or weak political will and ownership, awareness even within the political parties making the MDG irrelevant for the purpose of policy making that results in lack of progress. The participants suggested that these should be placed in the manifestos of political parties.
- The governments should declare and follow the agenda in greater welfare of community instead of blindly following dictates of the US or international agencies.
- Due to adominating army, which captures themajor share of resources, development frameworks are meaningless.
- The framework inability to focus on implementation mechanism is a key weakness.
- Children, adolescents and the youth have not been segregated or well defined. Each of these sections in the society is a vulnerable group with varying needs and should be treated as such and issues of their protection and rights have not been addressed.
- Aggregate data at national level do not provide disaggregated regional measurement and often misrepresent information. It also hides the impact of disparities within regions.
- Issues such as rapid urbanization, jobs creation for educated, and women rights have not been taken into consideration.
- The MDGs are universal and do not have flexibility to cater for country specific development planning. For example, in Pakistan through the 18th Constitutional Amendment and

devolution, various new issues have arisen and the MDGs do not cater to that such developments which may lead to divergence of progress at sub-national level.

- CSOs have not seen any commitment from the UN or the government to achieve the MDGs after setting the framework. Although donors have at times only funded projects specific to the MDGs, the lack of ownership by the UN and governments alike undermines the usefulness of the MDGs.
- The MDGs do not address challenges of a nascent democratic dispensation and weak governance, which significantly affect Pakistan.
- The MDGs seem very top-down, and do not define problems at the grassroots level.
- The MDGs do not address issues like gender equality, sexual and reproductive rights and affect certain vulnerable groups in Pakistan and need to be catered for. It also lacks critical human security goals, inequality and sustainability.
- In Pakistan, data validity and authenticity remains questionable this further complicates the process of tracing the progress on the MDGs.
- The MDGs are not country specific and do not account for critical issues that Pakistan encounters like terrorism, law and order and good governance.
- The MDGs mention universal primary enrolment, however in Pakistan education is not helping in getting jobs, thus the MDGs should incorporate vocational and skills based education.
- The MDGs are useful, but not traceable - for example in cases where there is no data present, it is not really feasible to make comparisons and set targets. An exact picture or a baseline should be known before setting targets or policies.
- The framework is too ambitious without insight about current situation.
- Right to information and freedom of expression were not discussed in the framework neither was there an aid component or a focus on governance.
- A fundamental problem of the framework is the absence of a rights based approach.
- The framework is also not binding. In addition, there has been a weak oversight by the UN and donors on compliance. This lack of accountability, and low coordination between national and international agencies made its oversight and implementation impossible.

3.2.2.2 Impact on Marginalized Communities

The participants also shared views about any impact of various safety nets on marginalized communities and the following are few deliberations:

- The cause of advocating women rights has received a tangible institutional support in the form of National Commission on Status of Women (NCSW).
- The joint electorate system has been helpful in mainstreaming the minorities with the broader political agenda.
- Safety nets such as Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and Bacha Khan *KhapalRozgar* Scheme (BKKRS) are in place to cater for the marginalized communities.
- Safety nets are good but they camouflage the problem instead of solving it and create dependencies.
- There is a growing network of micro-finance institutions and banks available to cater the marginalized communities.
- The victims of inter-religious and inter-cultural conflicts, as well as those of wars and violence do not receive any support at societal level.
- While revising the framework, input must come from the grassroots and this bottom-up approach will make the policies more inclusive and more sensitized to the problems of the marginalized communities.

- In the presence of deep ethnic, sectarian and racist divides, any effort to improve the level of human development at social level is bound to fail. However, access to marginalized people was not mentioned in the MDGs, and even otherwise it is not a priority.
- The current law and order situation signifies how much marginalized communities have been addressed. However, in the case of girls' primary schools – most of the schools were closed down due to terrorism and law and order situation in KPK.

3.2.3 Issues the post 2015 framework must address

Question: What are the issues the post 2015 framework must address from Pakistan perspective?

The participants of CSOs, community and FGDs and other consultations were generally most vocal about the immediate issues such as poverty, employment, education, health and sanitation and law and order situation. However, all of them have one common view – that it is the **prevailing Corruption in the society** at various levels that severely hampers progress and Pakistan cannot make any progress without addressing this issue therefore *an effective accountability system is needed to counter this. Issues of terrorism, peace and human security* also hampers progress and opportunities for the economic development of the communities which also need to be addressed in the new post 2015 framework. However, the **grassroots community consultations** highlighted following issues that must be considered in the post 2015 framework:

- Law and order situation,
- Poverty eradication,
- Terrorism, peace and human security,
- Social cohesiveness with vulnerable communities,
- Gender equality,
- Women participation in decision making at grassroots level, disaster preparedness initiatives, income generation activities,
- Technology for the utilization of local resources,
- Law that prohibits marriages in early ages,
- Protection against terrorism and street crimes,
- Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

As a matter of fact a number of **CSOs representatives** working with marginalized communities across Pakistan and attended the consultation meetings pointed out several issues that are confronted to the Pakistani communities. Therefore the discussions in almost all the consultations strongly focused on local issues. The key messages however, obtained under the discussions were:

3.2.3.1 Governance and Accountability

- The new framework must address good governance generally and particularly, in light of devolution and catering the regional disparities.
- When it comes to achieving the MDGs, there is a lack of ownership, responsibility and accountability in the government. Therefore, the government must own and address the issue of bad governance within the system.
- A (social) accountability and transparency system must be prioritized in implementation and monitoring.

- Prior to the implementation of the MDGs a strong M&E mechanism including social monitoring should be developed and communities at the grassroots level need to be engaged alongside government and UN for monitoring of the development projects on regular basis.
- The MDGs should be more flexible and allow for a monitoring framework to be followed by independent evaluators.
- The government and the UN need to give more responsibility and ownership to the civil society to achieve such goals. They need to actively implement an MDG framework making sure that CSOs are driving the change.
- Government can contribute towards attainment of the MDGs if the accountability mechanisms are functional and reliable. However, there is a need for integrating the MDGs with the national and sub-national level government planning.
- Projects should be designed in consultation with communities and accountability should be done by community.
- For better resource utilization, more network building and alliances are needed – e.g. between the civil and military establishments.
- The local government system needs to be enhanced as everyone cannot approach parliamentarians.
- The government does not undertake risk assessment before its projects, which should be incorporated in the planning templates and manuals.
- The provincial government should consider including the MDGs as part of the education curriculum.
- The UN should increase its resource allocation on a priority basis, strictly monitor (e.g. quarterly follow-ups) and supervise to ensure transparency and effectiveness.
- The corporate private sector can play an important role by investing in the 'Corporate Social Responsibility' (CSR) which can help in decreasing inequality and marginalization.
- The CSOs must invest more in engaging with the communities at the grassroots level for facilitating bottom-up monitoring of the progress on the MDGs.
- An effort must be carried out for sustainability of democracy.
- The new framework should focus on **redistribution of wealth** and not just a reduction in poverty. An efficient tax collection and spending system should be addressed within this issue.
- While addressing poverty, there should be effective mobilization of resources and equitable distribution of funds.
- For Pakistan, and other countries in similar political situation, the MDGs should highlight the importance of democratic foundations for building a culture of accountability.
- The MDGs should work towards a more stable economy, where the government has resources to allocate efficiently and adequate to development needs
- Funds must be allocated towards attainment of the MDGs. This can only happen if they are a component of national policy.
- There needs to be a paradigm shift in government allocation from a focus on defence establishment to social and human development.
- To make it binding, least developing countries and developing countries may be asked to commit their share of resources for the new post 2015 framework.
- A better system of governance and transparency should be aimed for. This is one of Pakistan's key failures as a state and must be highly prioritized.
- Develop public/CSOs partnerships, and focus on institutional capability building should be a key component.
- The MDGs were only goal oriented not process oriented, focusing just on measuring the results and not the impacts.

- The MDG framework was sector oriented and what is needed is a more integrated framework being aligned with the sustainable development framework.
- The framework must be integrated with different national goals and must be in sync with political priorities. A national plan must be developed based on this approach, after accounting for political priorities and realities.
- The new framework must have a sustainable approach towards production and consumption and also target the large agriculture sector and build on food security.
- It must be binding to make the government accountable. This is far more relevant for Pakistan where accountability is severely lacking.
- Implementation framework needs to be an integral part of Post 2015 framework. This will provide a guideline for the government to act on.

3.2.3.2 Peace, Human Security and Disaster

- The overall **law and order situation** must be addressed due to its effect on attainment of several social development goals.
- In view of current realities, the law and order situation and disaster management must be focused.
- Peace and human security should be given prominent place (as a theme) in the framework.
- Pakistan is a fragile state affected by disasters, conflicts and terrorism and these are the issues which were not taking into account in the current framework therefore need to be incorporated in future.
- Given Pakistan recent challenges, its governance with respect to the capability to cope with, the new framework must address goals on the capacity and preparedness of governments and its institutions to prevent and manage disasters.
- Personal security comes first, and if the governments are unable to guarantee personal security, then nothing can be achieved therefore issue of human and personal security should be made part of the framework.
- Human trafficking and drug smuggling need to be included in the framework.

3.2.3.3 Rights and Approach

- A rights-based approach should be adopted in determining the framework and targets.
- Harmony needs to be created between different sets of goals to have a holistic development framework.
- The new framework should have a greater focus on women rights and role of families especially regarding contraceptives and family planning.
- Gender equality and gender based violence (GBV) should be addressed.
- SRHR issues must be addressed in the framework.
- Child marriages need to be discouraged which in relation to population control must be focused.
- Due to the youth bulge – youth needs to be differentiated between adolescence and the youth, and child rights needs to be addressed holistically.
- Special programs for youth need to be designed to create leadership and engage youth in positive activities.
- The role and position of youth in respect to future governments must be addressed.
- The demographic change and emerging youth bulge must be understood and accounted for.

- The framework should be rights-based using a universality approach, and in Pakistan's context, it can benefit from legislations such as the Article 25-A of the constitution, which makes it obligatory for the government to provide free and compulsory education to all. Rights of women, children, minorities, labour, and the vulnerable must be addressed.

3.2.3.4 Environment and Energy

- Water shortages/scarcity are not mentioned in the current framework and in the context of Pakistan being agriculture country, this issue must be addressed.
- Pakistan's growing and changing population and its impending food security challenges must be interlinked and addressed in the new framework.
- Environmental sustainability needs to be stressed in the framework. At present, our projects lack sustainable and viable designs which should be replaced with energy conservation and a focus on the renewable and alternative energy sources.
- As Pakistan faces significant shortfall of energy despite availability of abundant natural resources in the form of wind and sun light, the new framework should focus on identifying ways to exploit these resources in a sustainable manner.

3.2.3.5 Poverty and Economic Development

- The framework should aim for inclusive economic development. It must focus on enterprise development and micro-finance facilities.
- Poverty should be eradicated through technological promotion however, an infrastructure development is needed.
- There must be special government programs targeting extremely vulnerable individuals.
- There must be consistency in resource mobilization as well as its scale and improper resource utilization should be addressed.
- Economic indicators are the most important ones for the framework and an effort must be made to include goals on alleviation of poverty and managing inflation. Therefore the MDGs should advocate a stable economic regime.
- Given our current employment and livelihood insecurities, creating job opportunities should be a priority and emphasized in the framework.
- Expanded definition of poverty and inequality should be introduced in the new framework which needs to follow the Human Development Index (HDI) approach.
- At various points, more developed countries show interest in helping the least developed countries, but they lack concrete follow ups and investment or have tied conditionality's with foreign aid.

3.2.3.6 Health

- Health issues particularly including recent epidemic such as dengue need to be highlighted in the framework with a focus on ways to deal with such situations.
- Healthcare, in particular maternal and neo natal healthcare, as well as their accessibility in rural areas must be addressed.
- Policy documentation on abortion needs to be put into place.
- Universal education about preventive health must be taught.
- Universal access to health must be guaranteed and addressed as a rights approach.
- Water and Sanitation and Health (WASH) should be a separate entity with measurable and universal goals and a 100% access to every type of community should be promised. Clean and safe water for example is one the basic needs in Pakistan.

3.2.3.7 Education

- More focus should be given to education at the grassroots level and the education should also address GBV, women and human rights, and tolerance.
- The framework needs to promote access and quality of education as well as technical/vocational education/training with gender equality at every level. Vocational training can be very useful in the context of an expanded outreach micro finance programs in the country. This must include benefits and incentives for teachers including their training needs.
- The religious education system needs to be regularized in order to reduce the extremism. Education must be improved in the practical context developing job based skills for the youth, and should also be incorporated in the framework.
- Currently, the curriculum is male and Muslim centric and it needs drastic revisions to make it “secular” and gender friendly.
- Career and life skills based training and education promoting rights and tolerance should be incorporated into the curriculum.
- Early childhood education needs to be focused.

3.2.4 Main reasons for the socio-economic challenges

Question: What are the main reasons for the socio-economic challenges that the people in this community face? Rural and Urban segments? Men and Women? Children and Youth?

There were several reasons given for the socio-economic challenges that the people in communities face. However, a majority of the participants irrespective of gender and age group consider that the centuries old financial control over resources by a group of people – the feudal lords of the areas, bad governance, corruption, poor justice and absence of rule of law as major factors. Lack of community participation, awareness of basic rights, dedicated leadership and political will, legislations and policies in different sectors at government level to strengthen the community were other major factors that the communities highlighted. The communities consider these factors and poverty increase their marginalization and social exclusion. The reasons of the challenges and issues given by the participants included:

- Poverty,
- Cultural restrictions on movements,
- Disasters and terrorism,
- Gender inequality,
- Inflation,
- Lack of technical education,
- Less income generation activities and opportunities at grassroots level particularly for women and youth,
- Absence of rule of law,
- Population growth,
- Rural environment,
- Social status,
- Unemployment.

Some major reasons for the socio-economic challenges that emerged during the **provincial and federal levels consultative meetings** are:

- Bad governance, absence of rule of law and financial deficits are main factors which contribute towards exclusion and marginalization with respect to benefits of public policy.
- Pakistan's changing demography, e.g., youth bulge and urbanization, also contributes towards exclusion and marginalization as they become major constraints on resources.
- There is a need of not only increasing the allocation of funds but also of ensuring disbursement of allocated funds as well as transparency in expenditures.
- As recent events show, absence of peace and poor law and order situation become major obstacle in attainment of the MDGs.
- The pace at which Pakistan is progressing and trying to achieve these goals is very slow.
- There is a lack of awareness about such goals due to which policies are not made in accordance with the needs of the marginalized communities.
- Lack of coordination exists between the civil society and the government as well as within the NGOs community.
- Corruption severely hampers progress on the stated goals.
- Lack of education and illiteracy stall progress and the implementation of projects.
- There are immense issues of corruption in our society and Pakistan cannot make any progress without eradicating this. The accountability system is not effective to counter this.
- Social accountability is lacking and politicians work only to attract and gain votes, not for solving the problems. When social accountability is weak, public policy cannot be very effective.
- There was a severe lack of awareness regarding the MDGs. The government and parliamentarians should be informed, so that level of ownership can be improved.

3.2.5 The Gap

Question: Is the gap between those who live well and those who don't growing? What are the reasons?

The participants think that the gap between rich and poor is growing day by day. The rich people multiply their wealth by investing in profitable businesses. There is unequal distribution of wealth in the society which is another major factor of their poverty. The politics, local decision making and community care system is lead by rich which makes poor more vulnerable. In some consultations, the women expressed that absence of local bodies system has increased this gap even more and now poor community has to rely on linkages and power of the rich people. The poor communities suffer due to:

- Community is not empowered,
- Lack of education and information,
- Less opportunities to the middle class people,
- Frequent disasters,
- Hierarchy system: Class differences,
- Inherited positions (status) is used,
- Male dominant society,
- Public and government education system,
- Unawareness about the rights,
- Unemployment,
- Unequal distribution of wealth.

3.2.6 Inclusion of Marginalized People and Communities

Question: How can we ensure inclusion of marginalized people and communities in the Post 2015 framework and its implementation?

The consensus of the participants was that poor and marginalized communities should be engaged and focus of all planning and implementation. The local government system should be revitalized so that marginalized segments have access to leadership and resources.

- An accountability mechanism which can enhance transparency, merit and justify actual right and needs.
- Appropriate planning and setting-up a monitoring system and ensuring accountability by public participation in projects.
- Awareness raising programs need to be initiated.
- Bottom-up Approach.
- Community mobilization, organization and strengthening community institutions at grassroots level.
- By involving and encouraging/ensuring community/marginalized groups of the society participation in decision making, development and implementation of policies and accountability - community voice must be heard.
- Government should include elder (older) people and persons with disability in planning specially related to economic activities.
- Technical skills building programs and jobs in local area young people.
- Working through grassroots level organization can benefit more.

3.2.7 Important policies and/or projects

Question: What are the most important policies and/or projects being currently implemented for welfare of your community? Please provide examples.

The participants of almost all consultations at the grassroots and district levels provided the following examples:

- Child mortality project, HID, LEP, CPI, Health project, Livelihood projects were implemented by NGOs and INGOs and other stakeholders.
- Government also implemented projects like family planning and MCH programs, health and education and public health sector.
- Farmers were supported by giving loans and the young people were also supported through *Bacha Khan Rozagar* Scheme and *Khushal* Pakistan schemes.
- Women group expressed that NGOs/INGOs implemented community based projects after the post flood 2010 scenario. They shared that prior to the floods only *Zakawt* system, Pakistan *BaitulMaal* and Benazir Income Support Programs were being implemented but due to political involvement the real beneficiaries were deprived.
- Free books were provided up to secondary level school students and in some places free uniforms were also provided to poor students by the government.
- Street pavement were done, females CNICs were issued, free medical and eye treatment/operation camps were set-up, link roads were built and construction of college was done.

3.2.8 Stakeholders responsible to implement the agenda

Question: Which stakeholders (e.g. UN, other donors, Government, CSOs, outside world, and the private sector) are responsible to implement development agenda? Please elaborate roles.

The 60% participants of the consultation meetings viewed that government is responsible to implement development agenda and can play better role. However, 40% participants said that private sector is also responsible to implement the agenda whereas; only 10% participants opined that CSOs and donors are responsible to implement development agenda.

The government role is essential in implementation because government collects taxes and the UNO role is accepted by the state and then donor agencies and other humanitarian organizations. However, the participants have the opinion that it should be done with active consultation and participation of local community.

The participants also viewed that the UN and other countries of world have to endorse development agenda, its execution and it can assert pressure on governments to ensure implementation however, for effective implementation of the MDGs, strict monitoring and supervision are important.

3.2.9 Measuring Issues and Success

Question: How can we ensure collectively we know that we have or have not achieved our goals? Can you suggest indicators for measurement? Any timelines for Post 2015 agenda?

Following suggestions are based on the recommendations made during the **Community based and individual consultations**:

- The public and CSOs should participate in devising the assessment framework to increase the credibility of measurements.
- The indicators being used must be both qualitative and quantitative.
- There should be a policy towards monitoring and evaluation. Towards this, the reporting mechanism also needs to be customized where applicable.
- Regular updates, stories, and cases must be looked into. A periodic review through independent monitoring mechanisms must be organized.
- There should be an annual target setting, where the government develops yearly priorities.
- The MDGs should be broken into national and sub national goals.
- Disaggregated targets must also be available. These should account for disparities account for regions, ethnicities, gender etc.
- The results should measure outcomes instead of activities and outputs. The new framework should identify deliverables, not just goals. In addition, trends must be monitored and not just numbers. Presently, the impact factor aspect is missing which needs to be highlighted.
- National implementation roadmap must be established.
- The framework should gauge a sense of ownership for government and its policies. Citizens should be engaged with decision making, and this should be a participatory process for citizens who should own it.
- The framework should also measure sense of security amongst the citizens.
- Instead of a universal, one-size-fits-all framework, the measurement of progress should follow detailed needs-based analysis of challenges.
- Assessment framework should be incorporated in public policy framework through budgetary oversight mechanisms to ensure quantification of results and outcomes.

- The measurements should be scaled on the bases of economy and daily activities of people living standards, social and economic progress.
- 20 – 25 years should be the time line to see the results of the MDGs.
- Accountability process should be devised with measurable indicators and implemented and the progress on the MDGs should be presented in quarterly meetings.
- The government and civil society should share annual progress with the community through seminars and media.
- There should be strict monitoring and performance evaluation of all the targets. Public should be informed about the new development plan and framework at mass scale so that they can question the decision makers about their performance.
- Women suggested that the new development framework should be made compulsory and as a binding so that Government of Pakistan must follow it.

Following suggestions are based on the recommendations made during the **CSOs consultations**:

- There must be a yearly review by the government, UN, etc. which allow assessment of the current state and determination of objectives and priorities.
- Goals in terms of human rights framework such as women rights, gender equality etc. should adhere to *absolute standards instead of relative standards*.
- The indicators are fairly relevant however there is a need for greater awareness in the civil society, and formation of action plans pursuant to specific goals.
- Independent evaluators should be engaged for producing an unbiased progress report on goals every 2 years and the evaluators should have representation at policy making levels.
- Capacity building of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics should be made to collection of reliable data and help tracing the progress on the MDGs.
- Post 2015 process should be for short-term like five years to evaluate the process and modify, if necessary.
- Target beneficiaries should be involved in measuring success.
- Indicators should be reported on the basis of gender and should highlight the status of development for the most marginalized and vulnerable segments.
- Awareness raising programs are very important to ensure sustainability by participation and ownership of communities.
- The MDGs needs mass awareness at grassroots level and strong political will and commitment.
- Strong coordination among the stakeholders should be ensured.
- The suggestions of the vulnerable groups must be incorporated in post 2015 development framework.
- The state is responsible first to provide all basic rights to the PWDs citizen's and ensure of inclusive development for disabled persons.

4 THEMATIC CONSULTATIONS WITH KNOWLEDGE BEARERS

As outlined earlier, thematic consultations were also done with the knowledge bears/sector experts through **eleven thematic consultations**: Poverty & Inequalities, Health, Education, Growth and employment, Environmental sustainability, women economic empowerment, Sexual & Reproductive Health Rights Governance, Conflict and fragility, Population dynamics, Hunger, food & nutrition security, Energy, Water and sanitation. However, AwazCDS/GCAP-Pakistan has received written statements from 7 experts (out of selected 11) and their perspectives are being presented in this chapter.

4.1 Poverty and Inequality in Pakistan

By: Qazi Azmat Isa (Chief Executive Officer) Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)

“Each generation will reap what the former generation has sown” (Chinese proverb)

Global research, evaluations, and evidence from developed and developing nations points to one key factor when it comes to societies prospering – and that is the presence of **inclusive political institutions** within a country. The recently published book ‘Why Nations fail’ accurately charts the course of a country’s progress and concludes that *“... while economic institutions are critical for determining whether a country is poor or prosperous, it is politics and political institutions that determine what economic institutions a country has”*



(page 43). Sadly the situation in Pakistan speaks blatantly of an embedded extractive political system which exists to serve a small elite. This results in not only poverty in the country but poverty coexisting with rising inequality. This is a deathly combination as both trap a country in a vicious circle.

At the global level, evidence shows that income inequality is **worsening** (*average country-level income inequality increased by 20% over 1990-2005 – UN HDR 2011*). 1 % of the world population own 40 % of the global assets. The richest 2 % of the world’s population own more than 51 % of the global assets and the richest 10 % own 85 % of the global assets.⁹ Finally, a view of the Inequality-adjusted HDI reveals losses of 23% of HDI globally due to inequality.

Currently Pakistan is ranked 146th in the world on the Human Development Index (published by UNDP), which comes under the low human development category. With public expenditure on health at 0.8% of the GDP, and education at 2.4%, there is little doubt that these areas fare extremely poorly on the HDI. Maternal mortality rates are 260 per 100,000 live births, while under-five mortality is at 87 per 1000 live births. Similarly, disappointing figures are reflected by education indicators, where adult literacy stands at 54.9 % while dropout rate at primary school level was found to be 38%. To make matters worse, the gender inequality index revealed a figure of 0.57 on a scale of 1 (with 1 being highest inequality).

Reframing the MDGs to take into account some of the underlying causes of poverty and inequality would be the first step towards ensuring more inclusive and equal growth and development within Pakistan. Some new / revised versions of the MDGs have been shared by various civil society organizations – of these the following would potentially have the most impact if properly actioned in Pakistan:

⁹Wikipedia articles.

- Eradicate extreme poverty and reduce relative poverty through inclusive growth and decent work;
- Eradicate hunger, and ensure an end to stunting through improved nutrition for poorest and poor households;
- End preventable child and maternal mortality;
- Ensure children everywhere receive quality education and have good learning outcomes;
- Ensure that governance will be more just, open, accountable and inclusive, thereby reducing/eliminating conflict;
- Build disaster-resilient and environmentally healthy societies;
- Deliver sustainable energy to all

Organizations like PPAF aim to make social mobilization and inclusion a foundation of their approach. Inclusion means the active participation of vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, disabled and minorities in the national development process. We at PPAF believe that the organization's core values of social inclusion, good governance, transparency and sustainability, can not only bring about a difference in poverty levels but also reduce inequality. Ensuring that at least 40% of all community institution members in every priority Union Council are women, and that there is 50% household coverage at the Union Council level¹⁰ reflects PPAF's efforts in promoting inclusive social development which is a vital aspect of the post 2015 development agenda.

The British Council's 'Next Generation Report on Pakistan' published in 2010 states that there is a strong possibility of demographic disaster, or demographic dividend depending on how proactively the government caters to its youth. This 'window of opportunity', which opened in 1990, closes in 2045, giving the country nearly 33 years to change course and benefit from the economic and social potential of its booming workforce. The government along with civil society organizations must introduce policies which makes this increasing cohort productive by improving the quality of education at all levels and by giving vocational trainings to these young people. PPAF has introduced summer internship programs which aim to train the young people especially from neglected areas of FATA and Balochistan, in a month long in- house training followed by field attachments. Also, as part of their social mobilization campaign, PPAF aims to engage the youth at community, village and local support organization level by ensuring their participation as members.

Societies based on **equality** tend to perform better in development. Greater equity, including between men and women and among other groups, and between geographic regions is not only essential in itself, but also a powerful instrument for promoting development. This has profound policy implications, especially for a country such as Pakistan where urgent measures are needed to improve government policies/programmes and increase government capacity (especially at the provincial level) and expenditure on items such as health, education, skill development, employment and environment/climate change.

¹⁰ Refer to the Results based framework of PPAF at: <http://www.ppaf.org.pk/doc/RBF.pdf>

4.2 Need for Depoliticizing Education

By: *Sadiqa Salahuddin(Chief Executive-Indus Resource Centre)*



The more things change, the more they stay the same, has been the story of education reforms in Pakistan. Although the education policies in Pakistan have as long a history as of the country itself, the momentum for improving educational situation picked up in the last twenty years. In 1993, Social Action Program (SAP) was launched promising increased access to primary schools particularly for rural girls. Since then the series of reforms, mega projects, and policies are continuing including the two recent Acts for Free and Compulsory Education and Prohibition of Corporal Punishment. Despite all this, the number of illiterates in Pakistan is increasing every day. According to UNESCO sources, in 1951 the number of illiterates in the country was 18.64 million that grew to 42.9 million 30 years later and 55.24 million after another 30 years i.e. in 2011.

Underneath widespread mass illiteracy, there lies the entire world of educational chaos and crisis in all colors and shades. The issues of access, quality, and equity are becoming more and more complicated at both supply and demand side of the educational delivery. According to Global Monitoring Report 2012 of UNESCO, 5.1 million children are out of school in Pakistan, 63 percent of them are girls. Although girls' enrollment has increased substantially in the last few years, the gender disparity is still an issue. Partly it is because the access to middle and high level schooling is limited but mainly it is the environment of schools that is not girl friendly. Basic essential facilities are missing, teacher absenteeism is common, female teachers are rare in rural mixed middle schools, the relevance of syllabus is questionable, and the pedagogy has much to be desired. Plenty of evidence is available that girls' enrollment and retention increases manifold if the female teachers are hired but the system lacks the needed flexibility to accommodate local female teachers.

Even for those who are going to schools, the situation is not perfect. Pakistan Education Statistics 2010-11, an official document reveals that 70 % children drop out from class I to class X for various reasons. Access to continuous education is limited as for a total of 154.6 thousand primary schools in the country, there are only 42.6 thousand middle and 25.8 thousand high schools (Pakistan Economic Survey 2011-12). In regular budgets, there are hardly any programs and allocations for those who have missed their first chance in getting into schools or dropped out in early years. Mechanisms have not been developed to mainstream such children in the education system at a later stage.

Delivery of educational services is problematic although the communities are accused of not taking interest in their children's education. Apart from supply and demand side issues, the extremists in some parts of Pakistan are making girls education difficult. Assassination attempt on MalalaYusufzai, a 14 year old education activist shook the entire country a few months ago. These incidents are unfortunately emerging in other parts of the country also. Before talking about the future direction, let us examine what happened to the various reforms.

SAP came under criticism on many accounts such as inappropriate locations of schools, sub-standard construction, inadequate non-salary budgets for maintenance and teaching aids, poor monitoring and supervision system and many more, all signifying politicization of hiring and procurement decisions without any fear of accountability. According to the Government of Pakistan, 13,356 schools were built against the target of 15,487 under SAP but an evaluation report of SAP states that

'the net rural primary enrollment rate declined during the SAP years from 50 percent to 43 percent for boys and 31 percent to 30 percent for girls'. The budgetary allocations for education as a percentage of GDP also did not show a steady rise. In fact after increasing from 2.2 % to 2.4 % for two years in 1995-96 and 1996-97, it again declined to 2.2 % towards the end of SAP. Apart from these weaknesses, it was also pointed out that many poor children were either not attending or dropping out so a more pro-active approach was needed to completely waive tuition fee with provision of books and uniforms.

This led to the Education Policy 1998-2010 and the following Education Sector Reforms (ESR) of 2001-6 framed in the context of Education for All (EFA). It promised free education up to Matriculation, provision of free textbooks, grant of scholarships and incentives to girl students, provision of missing facilities in schools, and increased budgetary allocations for education.

These reforms coincided with decentralization under Devolution Plan in 2001 that took a lot of time in readjustment to the new structure. Since improvement of service delivery was not the prime objective of Devolution of Power Plan, so it did little to decentralize authority and power to lower tiers of government functionaries. The powers transferred from the provincial level to the district but centralized at the District Office. Capacity gaps of the District Officials were also highlighted as major constraints in Devolution.

The democratic set up in 2008, accused SAP and Devolution for all the ills in education and claimed that more than 12000 'ghosts' or 'non-functional' schools are because of the unplanned growth of schools under SAP. The government took major steps in consolidation of schools particularly primary, elementary and high to ensure access to higher classes. The 18th Constitutional amendment and resultant devolution of education and other sectors to provincial level increased the responsibility and scope of work of the provincial governments. Influenced by the European Union, US-AID, the World Bank and other major international donors, several reforms have been made to improve pre-service and in-service teachers' training, schools' budgeting, recruitment of teachers for particularly schools, public private partnership etc. to give a boost to educational development. It is too early to comment on the impact of such steps.

Briefly speaking, the measures in the past had made a little headway and could not turn around the situation. It seems that the reforms or policies did not confront governance issues that lie at the core of all the mess. A culture of decision making on the basis of political loyalties and affiliations rather than any objective criteria was taken for granted and hence remained unquestioned. Decisions about location of schools, recruitment of teachers, transfers and postings of teachers and managers, selection of contractors and vendors were hardly need or merit based. Political patronage played an important role and such decisions are taken without any fear of accountability.

The MDGs document perhaps presumed good governance in member countries or considered it as an internal matter. The document avoided mentioning governance crisis as one of the major reasons for dismal situation. It did not frame any Governance Goal or recommended good practices or principles as pre-requisite for achieving all other Goals, hence, there had been no monitoring of this essential aspect. Absence of qualitative aspects is another noticeable gap in MDGs.

Now when we are reaching 2015 with a disturbing record, it is the time to look at the missing elements. State is responsible for Free and Compulsory Education and it should be accountable for that. The government needs to realize that failing of public sector education system in fulfilling citizen's expectations and children's needs is contributing to the growth of alternate systems that are breeding radicalism among children and youth. So rather than only counting children in school, a fair assessment of curriculum needs to be added.

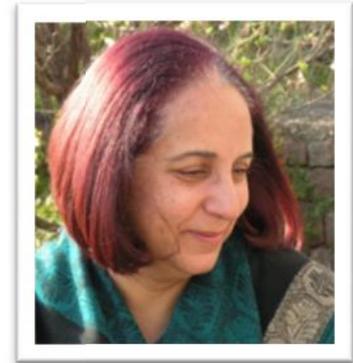
For Post 2015 era, the targets may be set for improvement of educational governance and accountability. Merit-based transparent decision-making and adherence to the principles of social justice is badly required in the system. Involvement of non-governmental actors, both for profit and not-for profit is needed at every level. Promotion of public private partnership in the true sense can improve the governance and accountability of the system and the performance of national governments may also be judged on their inclusivity and their efforts of mainstreaming the marginalized and left out.

Recently approved package from the World Bank points towards improving sector governance and accountability. The second generation of reforms has promised to focus on introducing key governance and accountability measures to improve education outcomes. But will it be able to counter politicization of education?

4.3 Gender Discrimination in Pakistan - Post 2015

By: Rukhsana Rashid, Gender & Women Empowerment Expert

The Government of Pakistan's report to the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 stated that "it is increasingly evident that women and girls in poor households bear a disproportionately high share of the burden of poverty" as well as suffering from "oppressive patriarchal structures, rigid orthodox norms and stifling socio-cultural customs and traditions". After eighteen years little has changed.



Given the increasing political instability, violence, ethnic strife, encroachment on women's rights and the continuing economic crisis, women at the household level are severely affected by reduced mobility and lack of access to basic human needs, as they strive to feed their large families with diminishing resources. As conflict and fear of violence spreads across many areas of Pakistan the mobility of women and girls is the first to be affected, confining them to their homes and immediate surrounding areas even more than before. Patriarchy, the continuation of traditional practices and customs coupled with increasingly conservative attitudes and values towards women and girls continue to be the major challenges faced by those working on and for the achievement of women's rights.

The predicament of women and girls remains especially acute with rape, domestic violence, trafficking and honour killings continuing. Religious persecution with violence against religious minorities and inter-sectarian violence is escalating with little recourse before the law. Lengthy trial delays, corruption in the legal system and the lack of judicial independence contribute to human rights violations by allowing and encouraging a culture of impunity. In terms of both access to and relief from the justice system for abused women, the ineffective implementation of policies made by the Government – for instance the establishment of family courts at the district level - remains an insurmountable problem.

Discrimination against women and girls in social practices and legislation puts them at a disadvantage in relation to health care, basic education, livelihood options and participation in family and political decisions that shape their lives.

Violence against women is a major human rights issue that has been central to the women's movement in Pakistan since the 1980s. Women's organisations have drawn attention to the many crimes against women committed in the name of religion, custom and honour. They have sought to repeal the discriminatory legislation that made it almost impossible for women to prove rape allegations and put them at risk of adultery charges when alleging rape (a charge that carried the death penalty). The adoption of the 2006 Women's Protection Act was an important though still partial step. Continued gaps in the law as well as biases among the judiciary and law enforcement agencies need to be addressed to secure women's basic rights to personal security and equal citizenship.¹¹

Despite numerous Government policies and plans there is weak implementation, there are no monitoring or evaluation mechanisms built in, no benchmarks and no review plans to gauge how the Government is progressing.

¹¹ADB (2008), p. 41, Report for CIDA by Rabia Khan (2009), "A Situational Analysis and Mapping of Women's Human Rights in Pakistan," p. 22.

Several developments under the civilian government in place since 2008 demonstrate a continued commitment to address gender equality these include approval of the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill, for which the federal role in implementation will be completed by provincial role in establishing local protection committees to advise aggrieved women of their rights and assist in filing their cases; strengthened measures to address sexual harassment, through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill and Sexual Harassment in the Workplace; and development of Policies on Home Based Workers (HBW) at the federal and provincial levels in collaboration with civil society organizations, which aim to bring laws and regulations for HBWs in line with those for other workers. Of particular significance is the legislation passed by the Parliament, namely the Anti Women Practices Bill and the Acid Crime Prevention Bill. Consistent advocacy by Pakistani civil society and gender advocates must be recognized in bringing about this important legislation. Equally of value is the role of Parliamentarians, particularly the women legislators in both Houses of Parliament, for their significant contribution to promoting the cause of women's rights.

However, despite numerous gains that Pakistani women and girls have made over the last few decades, including the recent legislation, there still remain wide gaps in gender inequality and social indicators for women and girls remain very low. The government statistics show that there is minimal improvement and women continue to lag behind men¹². Pakistan's Human Development Index rose by 1.30 percent from 1980 to 2007 ranking it 141 from a total of 182 countries.¹³

While these developments are very positive, implementation processes remain weak and there is limited monitoring or assessment of the progress and impact of new legislation and other gender equality reforms. There are few effective laws in place and where they do exist they lack implementation. There is also a lack of empirical data on violence against women and girls thus emphasising the critical need for disaggregated data that is based on authentic and credible research.

There have been many initiatives, projects and programmes that have contributed to the reform of discriminatory legislation, increased access to justice, and increased awareness and respect for women's rights - results achieved include increasing access to free legal aid; assistance for sufferers of gender-based violence; establishment of grassroots legal aid centres; a government-backed national action plan to address trafficking; and formation of networks to eliminate violence against women and girls. However well-intentioned these collective efforts may have been they have not reached the necessary scale that is required and outreach remains limited. If any agency or government wants to sincerely address these issues there needs to be a massive undertaking of political commitment and resources from a variety of stakeholders in both the public and private sector.

The increasing feminization of poverty in Pakistan directly impacts on women's physical and mental health. Research has shown that increased poverty also leads to violence, particularly sexual abuse against girls and boys which further exacerbates the low status of women and girls. If one is barely surviving and has to live off the streets then "practical needs" take priority over any "strategic interests", this is the case in Pakistan.

Around the world discussions and consultations on the Post 2015 Development Agenda that will build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is underway – Pakistan is no different it is one of the 100 countries selected for undertaking consultations with multiple stakeholders to provide input for the Post 2015 Development Agenda. The Pakistan country wide consultation process that

¹² Federal Bureau of Statistics, Gender Compendium and Census, 1998

¹³ UNDP fact sheets Pakistan http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_PAK.html

has included diverse stakeholders began in October 2012 and will be completed by March 2013. In Pakistan peace and personal security were ranked as the number one goal in a survey that was conducted online during the consultation process. As also expected Pakistan will not be able to meet most of its MDG targets by 2015. Progress has been particularly slow on gender equality and women's empowerment, especially when it comes to the Gender Parity Index for youth literacy, secondary and primary education. A fundamental problem of the framework has been the absence of a rights-based approach in addition there has been a weak oversight by the UN and donors on compliance. The lack of accountability and coordination between national and international agencies has made oversight and implementation almost impossible.

In the context of Pakistan the Post 2015 Development Agenda must be rights based using a universality approach, and benefitting from legislations such as Article 25-A of the Constitution, which makes it obligatory for the Government to provide free and compulsory education to all. The rights of women, children, minorities, labour, and the vulnerable must be addressed to ensure this the new framework must be integrated with different national and provincial goals. A national plan must be developed based on this approach, after accounting for political priorities and realities and must be binding to make the Government accountable. There must also be a paradigm shift in Government allocation from a focus on defense to social and human development.

Pakistani women experience some of the cruelest forms of violence and abuse and with limited access to the justice system they are left in the hands of village leaders that often wield more power than the police. A report by an advocacy group, known as Free and Fair Election Network, cites that 29 cases of honour killings were reported across Pakistan in just the month of October 2011. Violence against women and girls continues in numerous forms, incidents related to forced marriage, rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, acid throwing, burn cases and honour killings are frequently reported in the media and in most cases the perpetrators go free due to out of court settlements or the non-registering of cases.

A new pilot study titled "Honour Killing in Pakistan and Compliance of Law" reveals that honour killing perpetrators in Pakistan were acquitted in 77 percent of the registered cases in the country. The Government of Pakistan needs to examine the hurdles in the implementation of the law against honour killing, which was passed in 2004, and ensure stringent implementation of all laws pertaining to women's rights.

The informal, parallel system of justice through *Panchayats* or *Jirgas*, in which male village leaders settle disputes involving women through imposing forced marriages and other punishments, is extremely exploitative. The courts need to send a strong message against these parallel justice systems, which Pakistani gender advocates and civil society organizations have been struggling to change for many years. Pakistan's Constitution bans violent abuse of women, but social pressure, political influence and family honour are in most cases stronger than the law.

Policies also need to address the exclusion of women from the workforce and the need for a more conducive and enabling working environment for women. A favorable policy environment with specific interventions will increase economic opportunities, provide social protection and a voice for working women, in both the formal and informal sectors of the economy.

The media, remarkably free for the past decade and a half, is increasingly reporting on crimes committed against women and girls and echoing a demand for justice in these cases. However a stringent code of ethics needs to be implemented to protect women and girls facing different forms of abuse and from sensationalizing of the issues, particularly the electronic media.

The discrepancy between constitutional provisions, international commitments and obligations on the one hand, and stifling cultural traditions on the other, continue to co-exist. Contradictions exist between the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and Pakistani laws, most notably, the discriminatory Citizenship Law, the Hadood Ordinance 1979, the Law of Evidence 1984 and the *Qisas and Diyat* Ordinance 1991.

To deal proactively with violence against the women and girls of Pakistan strong government commitment and support is needed from all tiers of authority. The GOP has to honor its obligations under international law to protect women's human rights. Post devolution several Bills have been tabled at the provincial level and it is expected that if passed and effectively implemented the laws could act as a deterrent.

What Pakistan needs is a free, just and equal society for women and girls where they can enjoy their fundamental human rights without any sex based discrimination. The structural issues and non responsive state institutions relevant to gender based discrimination need to be effectively challenged at all levels. Effective lobbying and critical engagement with the Government for a more responsive state structure and protection mechanisms for women and girls is the need of the hour.

In practical terms substantial increases in resource allocation by government and donors is needed to: i) work towards the eradication of anti-women and discriminatory laws and policies; ii) removal of discriminatory and suppressive laws, policies and traditional practices; iii) campaign and lobby against all kinds of violence against women and girls for a zero tolerance policy; iv) effective implementation of laws, policies, systems and mechanisms to curb violence against women and girls

In conclusion, let us acknowledge and appreciate the achievements of all Pakistani citizens and in particular the brave, courageous and hard working women and girls of this country.

4.4 Gender Mainstreaming in Sexual and Reproductive Health Programs

By: Dr. Yasmeen Sabeeh Qazi- Senior Country Advisor, Population Program, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation - Pakistan



The distinct roles and behaviors of men and women in a given culture, dictated by that culture's gender norms and values, give rise to *gender differences*. Not all such differences between men and women imply inequity but they do give rise to *gender inequalities* – that is, difference between men and women which systemically empower one group to the detriment of the other. The fact that, throughout the world, women on average have lower cash incomes than men is such an example.

Both gender differences and gender inequalities can give rise to inequities between men and women in health status and access to health care. For example; a woman cannot receive needed health services because norms in her community prevent her from traveling alone to a clinic *or* a married woman contracts HIV because societal standards encourage her husband's promiscuity while simultaneously preventing her from insisting on condom use. In each of these cases, gender norms and values, and resulting behaviors, are negatively affecting health. In fact, the gender picture in a given time and place can be one of the major obstacles- sometime the single most important obstacle – standing between men and women and the achievement of wellbeing.

Women in Pakistan have fewer choices and opportunities and live very different lives from men. Gender inequities affect many areas of their lives and they are forced to live under different circumstances from men from the beginning of their lives. They bear multiple responsibilities, have fewer choices and opportunities and little personal liberty and autonomy to make decisions. The consequences of this are reflected in the indicators of poor health status, very low literacy rates, exclusion from ranks of economically productive population, increasing incidence of physical and sexual abuse and declining legal and social status.

These poor indicators are most tallying in Maternal and Neonatal Health scenario where Pakistan has one of the worst maternal mortality ratios in the region. Nearly 30,000 women die each year in Pakistan due to pregnancy related causes; in most of these cases the deaths are preventable. It is estimated that nearly 50 mothers die each day from pregnancy and child birth in Pakistan accounting to a death at every minute. This is a "silent emergency" – silent because it is happening outside the public eye and outside the policy maker's field of vision.

Maternal mortality is often considered responsible for the "missing women" in Pakistan's population statistics. Adolescents' females, aged 15 to 19 are twice as likely to die as women in their 20s. Out of total number, 78,000 women die due to the result of unsafe or self-induced abortion. Abortion is illegal in Pakistan except to save the life of mother yet so many mothers die as a result of unsafe abortion. A study on *Induced Abortion Incidence* by Population Council has revealed that nearly 900,000 abortions take place annually in Pakistan. This was a wakeup call for everyone, for both Health/Population departments and private health sector.

The nutritional status of the population, especially of pregnant women, is highly unsatisfactory. The Pakistan National Nutritional Survey 2011 shows that 11.5% mothers and 15.1% of lactating mothers are malnourished. Iron deficiency was found in 47.1% mothers. Clinically, anemia was present in 26.2% mothers, 2% being severely anemic. It is believed that poor nutritional status of women is due to the discriminatory attitude that infant girls receive in a household of less resources. Anemia is the leading cause of post partum hemorrhage, which is the number one reason of maternal deaths.

The other reasons are the denial of girl's right to education by an early marriage. Though the mean age of marriage has increased in Pakistan to 22 years but it is still low in rural areas. The low practice of contraceptives is another reason for *"too many pregnancies, too frequently"*. The percentage of "unmet need" in family planning programs remains high with little attention from policy makers.

Low utilization of health services by the women is another important factor: According to PDHS 2006-07, only 61.0% of pregnant women availed of antenatal care services from skilled provider; this figure increased from 27.6% in 1998 – 99 (PIHS); the majority of deliveries, viz. 65% take place in homes; 61% of these are conducted by unskilled personnel comprising of dais and family birth attendants. The tradition of home deliveries continues due to limited mobility of women, lack of health care facilities and skilled service providers (birth attendants) in the rural areas. Only 54% of rural population lives less than 6km from the BHU- Basic Health Unit.

In the past, several health policies have been outlined, and strategies prepared to address the needs of women in the maternity cycle. They have not been comprehensive or focused on Safe Motherhood. Maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity continue to remain high, and need to be addressed as a priority. It is recommended in this situation that the reasons for "three delays" in Emergency Obstetrical Care needs to be comprehensively addressed through advocacy, educating the couples & families, availability of transportation and fully equipped health facilities.

The dilemma continues in many forms and poses several challenges for Reproductive Health activists and supporters. Tradition and culture seems more restrictive for women as they are expected to suffer in silence. The cultural factors such as low status and lack of decision making power, poor nutritional status, limited husband's involvement in parenthood, keeping pregnancies within four walls of the household and home deliveries by unskilled service providers are major determinants of women's vulnerability for falling prey to maternal mortality.

Women dying needlessly during child birth want our attention and together we can save them. Programs focusing on women's health issues needs to be formulated along with gender sensitive policies to bridge the gap of gender inequities. Birth spacing needs to be positioned strongly to improve CPR and to reduce IMR and MMR (MDGs 4&5). Policies should be supportive of sending girls to school and retaining them in secondary classes for delaying the age of marriage and providing them opportunities for higher education and employment. (MDGs 2&3). These solution levers are pressure tested, having ample evidence to be adopted in policy frameworks and reinforce into global agendas.

4.5 SRHR Education and Post 2015 Development Agenda

By: Qadeer Baig, Country Representative Rutgers WPF, Pakistan

The Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) essentially entail the choices that people make to control their reproductive functions and to access quality reproductive healthcare and education. SRHR are in fact the fundamental constituents of basic human rights enshrined in the UDHR Charter. It is a fact that poverty is intrinsically linked with Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and until there is universal access to the same (MDG5b), the dream of eradicating widespread poverty cannot be achieved.



The discussions around Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE), child and maternal health, abortion, contraception, HIV/AIDS, violence against women and sexuality, are all linked to the larger theme of SRHR. The 'elements' of SRHR are interlinked or dependent on each other. For instance, a woman in an abusive relationship is unlikely to be able to negotiate protective and safe sex. Accordingly, better SRHR indicators are also likely to improve other development outcomes. A simple example would be of educated couple who are in a better and more informed position to decide the number, spacing and timing of their children.

Thus, discrimination on the ground of reproductive health choices or ones sexuality or gender identity can violate the rights guaranteed by the UDHR and other related international human rights conventions. These violations may range from civil and political rights, such as the right to education, right to life, right to health, right to freedom from torture and inhuman and degrading treatment or freedom of assembly, association or expression, as well as economic, social and cultural rights.

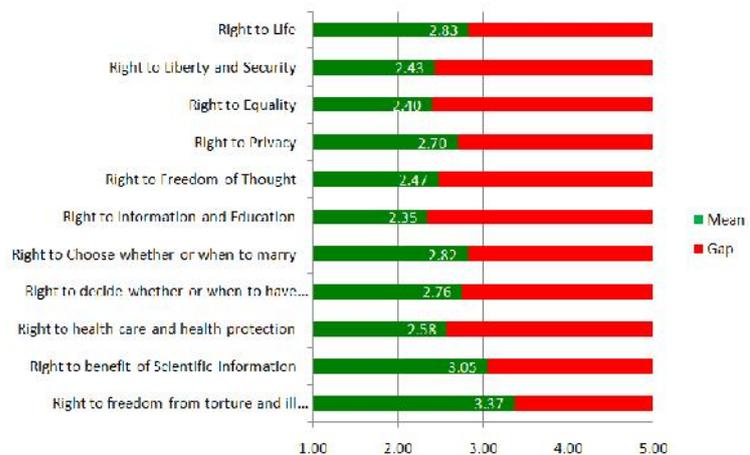
In Pakistan, human sexuality is the subject of strong ideology and moral views and traditions, often rightly or wrongly presented as part of religion. There is little known about the Sexual and Reproductive practices and behaviors of young people. The assumption that boys and girls under 18 are "too young" to need SRH information and services ignores the realities and environmental factors and denies young people from acquiring practical knowledge and skills they need to protect themselves and their partners from Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), pregnancy, unsafe abortion, and sexual abuse or violence. Let's now focus more on the Right to Information and Education which is one of the most un-realized right in Pakistan.

The 'Right to Information and Education (Article 8 of the IPPF Charter) ensures that all persons, without discrimination, have the right to education and information generally and to comprehensive sexuality education and information necessary and useful to exercise full citizenship and equality in the private, public and political domains. The Article 26 (clauses 1 and 2) of UDHR mentioned that *'Everyone has the right to education and it shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms'*.

Accordingly, the right to education is enshrined in Article 37 (b and c) of the Constitution of Pakistan as 'The State shall remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within the minimum possible period; make technical and professional education generally available and higher education equally accessible to all on the basis of merit'. While nowhere in the constitution of Pakistan is comprehensive sexuality education mentioned, it is worth highlighting here that Pakistan is one of the 164 signatories of the Dakar Education for All (EFA) declaration, which very clearly identifies and states "Life Skills" as a basic learning need for all young people.

Advocacy efforts over the last decade or so, mostly geared by civil society organizations have been propagating young people’s right to receive comprehensive information, education, health services, and other social and legal support regarding their Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights. However, lack of empirical evidence has always been a major hurdle in influencing comprehensive change at the policy level. The need to make policy level amendments is all the more pressing in view of the fact that Pakistan is currently undergoing demographic dividend and with over 64% of its population consisting of young people, it is important to design interventions to meet the unique needs of this group.

In 2010, The Rutgers WPF, Pakistan conducted a study: ‘Situational Analysis of SRHR for Young People in Pakistan’ with the aim to acquire a clear picture of SRH Rights’ situation of young people in Pakistan. The purpose of this research was to get a vivid image of the current situation on one hand and on the other hand to use the findings of the research to influence positive change through programmatic interventions and policy advocacy initiatives. Both quantitative and qualitative methods of research were used for the analysis of prevailing situation. The findings of this research manifest limited realization of young people’s SRH Rights; extreme discrimination against marginalized communities and



Status of SRHR in Pakistan

Source: Research study on Status of SRHR of young people in Pakistan; Rutgers WPF 2010

highlights an acute need of providing comprehensive sexuality education to young people and to sensitize healthcare providers in both the private and public sector to ensure non-judgmental Youth friendly SRHR Services to young people.

Thus, today SRH Rights are increasingly being recognized as commanding integral importance vis-à-vis human health and wellbeing. It is for this reason that 3 out of the 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) focus directly or indirectly on issues related to Sexual and Reproductive Health. While MDGs 3, 4 and 5 (focusing on gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS and child and maternal health) are directly linked to achieving better Sexual and Reproductive Health. Other MDGs are also subtly tied to the same subject. For instance, achievement of MDG 1 (universal primary education) would mean that the children are more empowered, has better prospects to make informed decisions about their future, is less likely to be married off at an early age and become teenage parents.

Recognizing this fact the international community has begun to move away from merely assessing the development made towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), and is now heading towards chalking out definite strategies and national plans for actually meeting the goals. Accordingly, during 2012 alone, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and Commission on Population and Development (2012) adopted several important resolutions that reaffirm the ICPD Plan of Action, the Beijing Platform for Action, MDGs and outcomes of many review conferences. It is imperative that any discussion on post-2015 development framework should include the SRHR framework based on ICPD, CPD and MDGs achievement so far to ensure that our future is protected from the burden of avoidable diseases, infections and unplanned pregnancies. This will require an inclusive approach that engages young people, women, civil society, media and governments.

The Right to Information and Education

The philosophy behind the Right to Information and Education encompasses access to information and education on sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. It invokes the right for all people to have access to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights information and education; provision of SRHR information and education programmes that are gender sensitive, free from stereotypes, and presented in an objective, critical and pluralistic manner as well as programmes that allow service users to make all decisions on the basis of full, free and informed consent.

However, when specifically talking about SRHR education, this right consists of paragraphs from the ICPD Programme of Action and the FWCW Platform for Action. This right emphasizes the need for education, specifically Sexual and Reproductive Health information and education; education for young people; and the need to remove unnecessary barriers preventing access to information and education.

Donor and international development organizations have over the years made an effort to introduce sexuality education programs. The philosophy of comprehensive sexuality education is to acquaint young people with human sexual anatomy, sexual reproduction, sexual intercourse, and other aspects of human sexual behavior. There is also evidence to suggest that many young people participate in risky sexual activities including early onset of sexual activity, having multiple sexual partners and low or inconsistent use of condoms – all these behaviors put them at greater risk of early pregnancies or acquiring STIs including HIV AIDS. Thus, sexuality education during adolescence is likely to produce positive attitudes and healthy behaviors in adult years.

On the other hand, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan have no coordinated sexuality education programmes but Life Skill Based Education (LSBE). In last one decade as a result of UNICEF, Rutgers WPF and other CSOs, the LSBE is part of National Education Policy 2009 and efforts are being made to integrate LSBE contents into provincial scheme of curricula for secondary schools.

4.6 Peace and Human Security and post 2015 Agenda

By: Irfan Mufti (Peace Activist and Campaigner)

South Asian region has population of approximately 7 billion. The region has the highest incidence of poverty not only in terms of absolute numbers but also as a percentage of the population, compared to any other regional group of countries in the world. Thus, in South Asia, as much as 43 percent of the population lives in absolute poverty, compared to 14 percent in East Asia (excluding China), 24 percent in Latin America and 39 percent in sub-Saharan Africa. That places the number of poor, according to these estimates, between 480 million to 645 million, more likely on the higher side. If it is taken at the 40%, then nearly 525 million poor would have been living in the rural areas and 120 million in the urban areas. Urban poverty is, to a considerable extent is a spillover of the rural poverty.



Simultaneously, establishing lasting peace, a conducive security environment and imparting permanence to political stability in this rapidly democratizing region has proven to be a serious challenge. The task is compounded by the processes of modernization and democratization, which are contested by fractious forces. This has been an apparent phenomenon in South Asia as the post-colonial history of the region has been heavily loaded with an immensely combusive scenario of conflicts. The countries of South Asia are undergoing the process of democratization and to a considerable extent, democratization and peace are inversely related to each other. Democratizing societies tend to be fiercely unstable places because numerous groups are entangled in mutual contestations, largely in pursuance of acquiring greater space for exerting their influence upon the society. Hence, violence in their region of location becomes a quotidian phenomenon. The devious impact of the process of democratization on peace is not limited to the internal space of polities; rather it permeates society, destabilizing the regional security architecture. Thus, democratization involves the complex intercourse between internal peace and external peace in relation to the democratizing polities, with both feeding upon each other in a vicious cycle. In South Asia the manifestations of this phenomenon are diverse and are expressed in the ethno-political conflicts, communal tensions, terrorism, regional and linguistic chauvinism, that persist despite the polities of the region being engaged in processes of modernization and democratization.

While there have been some social gains over the past two decades, mortality rates - infant mortality, under-5 mortality and maternal mortality - remain unacceptably high. Large numbers of people continue to suffer from malnutrition. About 125 million children of school age are not in primary or secondary schools. Of the adults, 485 million are illiterate. The average mean years of schooling of people over 25 years is estimated to be only 3.5 years which indicates that the large majority have had only a few years of elementary education. About 435 million people do not have access to safe drinking water. Of the 1500 million people in South Asia, only 150 million (10%) have access to sanitation. The lack of access to basic needs is because rural areas have lagged far behind in the provision of necessary social and physical infrastructure.

Nevertheless, the problem of poverty has been further aggravated by various other social deprivations and discriminations from which the poor suffer as well as by the spatial inaccessibility of outlying, remote and distant terrains which prevent the delivery of free social services. Structural adjustment policies, which currently accompany the open economy – industrialization strategy, are likely to put further strains on the poor unless a concerted strategy for poverty alleviation is put into immediate action.

The Cost of Militarisation

Governments in South Asia have primarily pursued national security through increasingly destructive military apparatuses, rather than seeking citizens' security through actualizing their creative potential. South Asia currently spends US\$22.5 billion annually on the military.

The human opportunity cost of this expenditure can be judged by the fact that half the annual military expenditure of South Asia could have provided primary school education to 210 million children for one year, safe drinking water for two years to about 280 million people and essential medicines for two years to 145 million people who have currently no access to any health facility.

Behind claims of shining economies and society, we still find increasing numbers of people suffering from hunger, illiteracy and preventable diseases. Children who embody the future are in a far worse condition. We are witnessing a massacre of the innocents. The fact that South Asian governments are directing increasing resources to the production of weapons of mass destruction, raises the issue of governance.

There are three aspects of economic deprivation that have important implications for the quality of South Asia's 'human capital' and growth policy.

- One, the incidence of malnourishment among children is much greater in South Asian countries than the incidence of poverty amongst the general population (53 % vs. 35 %).
- Two, the percentage of South Asian children who quit school before grade 5 is much higher than in developing countries (41% vs. 31%).
- Three, a large percentage of South Asians are deprived of basic services like access to safe drinking water, healthcare and sanitation.

Human Security

Providing security to its citizens is one of the primary duties of a state. Recently, though, there is a paradigm shift in the understanding of security. The traditional meaning of security -- identified with strategic affairs -- is being replaced by wider concept of human security. In contemporary world politics, a state's security will not be regarded as complete without incorporating concerns of individuals.

Seven components are basic to human security, according to the 1994 United Nations Development Report: economic security, food security, health security, environment security, personal security, community security and political security.

Chronic poverty coupled with unemployment is in complete contradiction with economic security. Unemployment in the region has grown by 3 to 4 percent over the past decade and in some countries by as much as 7 to 8 percent.

Education, a measure of human capital and a critical determinant of economic progress, has not crossed the figure of 50 percent of the population in many South Asian countries.

Health security in South Asia has a dismal record and many lives are lost as people lack access to health centers. For example, 25 percent of people in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, India cannot access health care because of locational problems, according to the World Health Organisation. In Nepal, 15 percent of life's equivalent healthy years are lost due to disease, again often because of the lack of access to healthcare in rural and mountainous areas. In Pakistan, inadequate funding along with poverty in provinces like Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan are a major worry. And

war-ravaged Afghanistan has one of the worst infant and maternal mortality rates in the world, while 70 percent of the total population lives in health vulnerability.

On the front of environment security, the picture is unsatisfactory, South Asia has 15 percent of the known biological wealth of the world, but no country has stringent regulations to preserve it. Climate change is also a disturbing phenomenon, but most South Asian governments are insensitive to it.

Community and personal security in the region is also under threat, due to the growth of fundamentalist forces and terrorist organizations as well as ethnic conflicts.

Coming to political security, South Asia has little to its credit. No country in the region has a complete democracy, according to the Democracy Index of The Economist's Economy Intelligence Unit. Political systems are flawed or authoritarian.

The problem rests with government attitudes which focus on the traditional idea of security by securing national boundaries and amassing military power. While elites in the corridors of power celebrate missile tests and military hardware purchases, little serious thought seems to be given to human development. Except Sri Lanka, no South Asian country ranks in the top hundred countries in the UNDP's Human Development Index. Not even once, has it come to public notice that governments in South Asia are ashamed of their position in this index and that steps are being taken to address it. Human life is less valuable in these nations; improvement needs to start from the top.

To start, South Asian leaders must accept the value of human security. They need to make it a priority on government agendas and divert spending from strategic affairs to the social sector. The sooner that governments realize the worth of human security, the better for everyone.

Assessing Human Development and Post-2015 Priorities

Significant disparities exist across the region and within countries. Despite rapid growth and poverty reduction, the number of poor people in South Asia has risen. As we assess the state of the region's human development, consider the following:

- Under-five mortality is off track in all countries in the region except for Bangladesh, Nepal and Maldives
- Every country in the region, except Sri Lanka, is seriously off-track on maternal mortality
- Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka have made rapid progress on primary education and gender equality.
- The MDG goal to halt the spread of major communicable diseases appears to be within the reach of most countries, with only Afghanistan and Pakistan off track.

In addition to recurrent natural and man-made disasters and adverse initial conditions, the central challenges faced in speeding up achievement of the Millennium Development Goals are:

- i. Low job-creation (despite high output growth). Plus, most workers are in vulnerable jobs.
- ii. Poor delivery quality of health, education and infrastructure services, especially to lower income groups.
- iii. Little fiscal space – particularly in the wake of the global economic crisis and inadequate budgets - to scale up programs that address the MDGs.

As we move towards a Post-2015 development agenda, South Asia's regional priority shall be to sustain rapid economic growth, while providing a greater focus on inclusion. While governments may have policy differences, each country needs to focus on:

- scaling-up successful projects in health, education, water and sanitation
- stimulating private investment by connecting people to markets, promoting competition, simplifying business regulations and expanding the provision of physical infrastructure.

For the first time, all countries in the region have democratically-elected governments. An expansion of accountability needs to follow as governments manage national resources, focus on delivering results to people and foster conditions for sustained inclusive growth.

4.7 Issues of Sanitation in Pakistan and Post 2015 Agenda

By: Rana Riaz Saeed- Development Advocates and Lobbyists (DAL)

Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion is amongst the most challenging development sectors to work with. This is partly because effective sanitation requires development of public policy in an arena that is intensely private and where results are only achieved when the household makes appropriate choices. Provision of safe water supply and sanitation directly serves the objectives of public health by curtailing the spread of vector diseases.



According to the WHO/UNICEF reports, at the dawn of the 21st Century, over 2.4 billion people on the planet were without adequate sanitation. However, by the end of 2011, there were 2.5 billion people who lacked access to an improved sanitation facility. Of these, 761 million use public or shared sanitation facilities and another 693 million use facilities that do not meet minimum standards of hygiene. The remaining 1 billion (15% of the world population) still practice open defecation. The majority (71%) of those without sanitation live in rural areas, where 90% of all open defecation takes place.¹⁴ With respect to region, over one billion people in South Asia lack improved sanitation and 700 million face the indignity of practicing open defecation.

Pakistan has a population over 190 million (estimated) making it the world's sixth most-populous country while 63% population lives in rural areas. However, the single and most important challenge in public health sector of Pakistan is to end the sanitation & hygiene crisis and promote dignified lives, reduce preventable deaths, improve gender equality, contribute to the disposable income of the poor and safeguard the environment. Pakistan has made considerable progress over the last decade¹⁵ but substantial challenge remains as:

94 million (52%) people in Pakistan do not have access to improved sanitation facilities and out of the 94 million people 75 million live in rural areas. **Nearly 40 million (23%) people practice open defecation** and of these, the vast majority 37 million, live in rural areas thus open defecation can be categorized as a rural phenomenon in Pakistan. Only 5 per cent households have access to a municipal garbage collection system.

It has 3.7% of the world's children aged 0-5, but accounts for 11% of the under 5 mortality owing to diarrhea and dysentery - the highest under 5 mortality rate (72 per 1000 live births) in South Asia.¹⁶ The huge disease burden is related to poor sanitation and hygiene practices in the country that kills and sickens thousands of children every day, and leads to impoverishment and diminished opportunities for thousands more. This is a manifestation of the ineffectiveness of the sector in providing sustainable and equitable sanitation and hygiene services in Pakistan, where diarrhoea, caused by dirty water and poor sanitation, is the leading killer of children under five (67,241 per year).¹⁷

In addition to children deaths, there is also a major **economic cost and impact** to the country. A recent study on economics of sanitation by World Bank's Water and Sanitation Programme reveals

¹⁴ Progress on sanitation and drinking-water - 2013 update, Report of World Health Organization and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation 2013

¹⁵ Among the countries where open defecation rates declined 25 percentage points or more since 1990.

¹⁶ Level and Trends in Child Mortality, Report 2012 Estimates Developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

¹⁷ 2012 CHERG data (2010 estimates) used unless more recent information available

that the economic impact of inadequate sanitation costs Pakistan 343.7 Billion PKR (US\$5.7 Billion), i.e. equivalent to 3.94 percent of the GDP. Wherein 87% of the impact is on health, 5% on increased costs of water supply and 8% are other impacts. The main health impacts are premature mortality and productivity losses, followed by treatment costs. Other costs include the cost of increased time for open defecation and the use of shared toilets, and a relatively small cost of lost tourism revenues. Many intangible costs were not included in the estimate, such as the lack of privacy, security, status and dignity. The cost of environmental conditions stemming from poor sanitation was also not included in the estimate.

Poor sanitation and hygiene have many other serious repercussions: Children – and particularly girls – are denied their right to education because their schools lack private and decent sanitation facilities. Women and girls are forced to stay at home albeit waiting to defecate before dawn and after the sunset due to lack of sanitation facilities and customs of privacy (*purdah*) thus vulnerable not only to various diseases but, especially vulnerable to violence whilst looking for a safe place to defecate.

Poor farmers and wage earners are less productive due to illness. Health systems are overwhelmed and national economies suffer. The development of sanitation facilities has linkages with economic growth, like construction of planned housing. The sanitation programs (i) absorb raw labor and unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled workers; (ii) permit community participation, especially women, and (iii) activates many small-scale mostly self-employed industries of building materials. Indirectly, such programs reduce the spending on health care. Therefore, without sanitation and hygiene sustainable development is impossible.

The **National Sanitation Policy (NSP)** 2006 objectives included: safe disposal of excreta through the use of latrines, the creation of an "open defecation free environment", safe disposal of liquid and solid waste and the promotion of health and hygiene practices. The NSP also aims to meet the MDGs concerning sanitation by 2015 and to reach universal access by 2025. However, with regard to the MDG commitment, in 2006 the UNDP estimated that concerning urban sanitation targets will be achieved prematurely, whereas rural sanitation progress was classified to be "on track". According to the 2010 figures of the JMP, however, the sanitation target did not look as if it was going to be reached. The JMP report¹⁸ reveals that the poorest barely benefit from the gains in sanitation use because it is a **structural problem** in South Asia where several types of exclusions prevail that prevent the poor and most marginalized to benefit from public sector programs.

Sanitation and hygiene also suffers from a lack of **public sector finance** in comparison to other social sectors when it is a matter of achieving the MDGs and universal coverage. According to Pakistan Sector Status Report (2012), in 2010-11 the total sector financing was about Rs. 28 billion with **3:1 water to sanitation expenditure ratio**. This constitutes about 0.16% of the 2010 GDP.

The GLAAS 2012 report indicates that funding levels, especially for sanitation are insufficient. Although most of the countries did not report hygiene expenditure, for those that did, it was only 2% of total WASH expenditure.¹⁹ Resultant sanitary conditions are appalling. The report estimates that there is an annual resource gap of Rs. 22 billion to achieve the water and sanitation related MDGs.

Moreover, there are several **challenges in monitoring sanitation and hygiene finance**. Pakistan, like most of the countries in South Asia, also does not have separate sanitation and hygiene budget lines. The **rural-urban disparity** indicates that investments are highly biased to urban areas and resources are not reaching where the needs are greatest. A recent study showed that spread of water and

¹⁸ WHO and UNICEF 2012

¹⁹ UN-water global annual assessment of sanitation and drinking-water (*GLAAS*) 2012 report

sanitation allocations to the districts in Punjab as inequitable distribution of resources.²⁰ The major districts, i.e. Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, and Multan got bigger share of funds. Among the medium sized districts, Sahiwal got only a million rupee whereas Toba Tek Singh got Rs. 234 million. The annual allocations of (under ADP) shows inequity in funds distribution as districts in Central Punjab 77.21%, Rawalpindi region got 14.5% and South Punjab got 8.20% of the funds. On the contrary, majority of the **worst performing districts** (% of households with no toilet) such as Rajanpur and Muzaffargarh are from South Punjab.²²

Generally, **engagement of civil society** in budget and social policy processes is not welcomed. Obtaining information and knowledge on budget and its spending by the government remained a key issue of the civil society because very little is allowed to become part of public discourse. Few organizations' individuals are engaged in personal capacity in the process of budget planning, monitoring and performance review. This causes a gap in demand side that has never been properly mobilized or converted into a collective voice.

Suffice to say that the people, who are the direct victims of such lopsided planning and resource allocation, are totally unaware and disengaged from the process. Providing sustainable sanitation and water services requires **strong government leadership**, and **partnerships with a multitude of stakeholders** (citizens to policy makers to the private sector and donors) at country, regional and global levels are only effective, if partners concerned meet their commitments.

WASH is a driver of development and a key determinant in many aspects of social, economic and environmental development therefore must be a Post 2015 development agenda priority. Addressing inequality by the delivery of context-specific equitable and inclusive sanitation and hygiene programs having a better identification mechanism of the poorest and most marginalized groups, increased active participation of women and transparent targeting of financing is essential. However, budget tracking, pro-poor budgeting and gender responsive budget planning processes need to be further linked to post 2015 development efforts of the civil society. Finally, there is a need to accelerate efforts for universal access to decent and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services in the post-2015 development agenda as a fundamental Human Right.

²⁰Imdad Hussain (2012). Thirsty Cities: Analyzing Punjab Drinking Water Policy

²² PSLM 2008-09

4.8 Status of the Child Rights and Post 2015 Agenda

*By Saeed-ur-Rehman- Senior Manager Strategy and Donor Relations
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Pakistan has a population of 180 million²¹, making it the sixth most populous country in the world. Children constitute over 48% of the population of the country.²² The country has suffered from a decade of geo-political conflicts and several major natural and man-made disasters, which have only insufficient progress towards most of its MDGs targets²³, badly affecting the health, education, nutrition and child protection sectors as well as overall development. With the 2010 devolution (18th constitutional amendment), there is a window of opportunity to influence provincial policy and programming for the rights of children to survival, protection and development, however many barriers remain as such.

By various estimates, 24% to 44% of the population live below the poverty line. Recent economic shocks, large-scale emergencies and inflation have made access to food increasingly difficult for the poorest households. Poverty stricken children are the most affected segment of the society and their plight is accentuated by disasters. There has been an alarming increase in the child labour since the earthquake in 2005 and floods in 2010-11 that killed and displaced many children and their families. There are 3.3 million children involved in labour²⁴: in the absence of state protection mechanisms, many do menial jobs for 12-15 hours a day where they are often exposed to hazardous forms of labour, homelessness, child prostitution, trafficking, sexual abuse and conflict with the law.

At the policy front, the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act (BLSAA) 1992 has not been able to root out the menace, originating from the feudal system. In June 2011, Pakistan ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; however it did not pass the Criminal Laws (Child Protection) Amendment Bill 2009, which provides relevant preventive and protective measures. Currently, the minimum age of criminal responsibility is seven years of age under Section 82 of the Pakistan Penal Code. This is very low and has resulted in the arrest and detention of children less than 10 years of age. The low level of investment in children violates many of their rights. Provisions as per the legal framework for the children, coming in contact with the law in the country, are almost non-existent. Additionally, death penalty, life imprisonment and corporal punishment are still legalized in one form or the other. The Corporal Punishment is rampant in all settings across the country, but the government is not willing to pass the Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Bill. There has been a surge in street children but little has been done to counter this. The National Commission for Child Welfare and Development (NCCWD), located in the Ministry of Human Rights, was established through an executive order to manage all child-related issues prevailing in the country and document legal framework/policies for Child Protection, but unfortunately it has no legal standing and very limited human and financial resources.

In health, with an evident epidemiological shift towards non-communicable diseases in the wake of urbanization, recent climatic changes and life styles are also pushing the country under increased burden of disease. The country's healthcare delivery system is also plagued with chronic systemic bottlenecks such as ill-distributed human resources, limited skills of health provider and/or lack of

²¹ www.census.gov.pk

²² Based on 1998 estimates of the proportion of children under 18 years of age.

²³ <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx>

²⁴ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (2011). *State of Human Rights 2010*. p.221

basic supplies and equipment. A thorough analysis identifies weak institutional capacity and management as common reasons for poor performance in health service delivery. Responding to the HIV epidemic, Government of Pakistan developed strategic framework documents I & II (2001-06 and 2007-11) to guide policy and planning, however, the achievements were limited due to delayed implementation; low technical capacities and politicized decisions. The under-five mortality rate in Pakistan is 94 per thousand live births, and the neonatal mortality rate is 54 per thousand live births.²⁵ The National Nutrition Survey (2011) found that 15.1% of children under 5 were suffering from acute malnutrition and 43.6% of children were stunted.

In education, while dropouts in the higher grades are usually influenced by demand side factors, research indicates that dropouts in early primary years are affected by supply side factors, including schools' physical environment, facilities and resources, and the quality of education. Similarly, education receives little in public spending, sharing only 2.3% of the GDP. Pakistan's Education Task Force reports that one of every ten school children in the world lives in Pakistan. There are 7.3 million out-of-school children in the country, the second highest number in the world.

On the food security front, during last few years, Pakistan's two chief food staples, rice and wheat, have observed abrupt rise in prices costing 30 to 50% more than they did before the global food crisis, thus posed an exorbitant economic burden on the people. A huge gap in the mean coverage index has been observed among rich and the poor over the last few years.²⁶ Despite high levels of environmental risks, until 2006, Pakistan focused its disaster management on post-disaster rescue and relief efforts only. In December 2006, the National Disaster Management Ordinance (NDMO) was promulgated, followed by the creation of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to undertake pre, during and post-disaster activities at the national, provincial and district level. Now, a National Disaster Risk Management Framework (2007) is in place to guide the entire Disaster Risk Management (DRM) system for five years.

Following are key recommendations that should be considered in the post 2015 agenda.

- There is need to have an education emergency in the country to save the future of millions of out of school children. Immediate steps are required to improve the status of female education in the country. Moreover, budgetary allocations for education must be consistently and substantially increased each year to meet the target of 7 percent as committed in the National Education Policy.
- There is need to immediately amend the ECA and bring it in conformity with the ILO conventions related to minimum age, worst forms of child labor and the recent domestic workers convention. Child labor under 16 years of age should be banned.
- The government should improve and expand a social security system throughout the country and families must be provided adequate support so that they can withdraw their children from labor and provide them their basic right to education and health.
- The government must ensure implementation of the minimum wage policy in all sectors of the economy, both formal and informal, so that child labor could be reduced;
- The state needs to live up to its commitment to increase the annual allocations for the health sector by 16 % and to enhance the share allocated to preventive health;
- The government should also take immediate action to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality rates by accelerating the recruitment, training and deployment of Lady Health Workers, Community Midwives and improving access to basic emergency obstetric and newborn care

²⁵Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2006-2007

²⁶Countdown 2015 decade report-p/32

5 SYNTHESIS OF THE CONSULTATION: Priorities for Post 2015 Development Framework

Following is the synthesis of the consultation that has been done with CSOs, Communities, experts and individuals.

5.1 Peace, Human Rights and Human Security

The fulfillment of rights and freedoms is a foundation or prerequisite for the attainment of human development outcomes. Rights-based indicators should thus be developed and integrated in all endeavors for development, peace and human security.

Until this point, global frameworks have generally focused on macroeconomics, with elements of national accountability, aggregate economic growth, and overall service provision. To their credit, the MDGs moved us closer to a human rights approach than most global development frameworks. With targets on maternal health, for example, we were one step away from explicitly talking about all pregnant women having the right to a skilled birth attendant. This rights-based focus is important, because it means nobody is excluded.

In the MDGs' focus on halving poverty, an aggregate approach at the national level was taken, as opposed to a human rights approach. As a result, many communities found that social exclusion is making many people slip through the cracks such as children with disabilities. With inequality growing, a message that came out very strongly is that for a new framework to be effective, data needs to be reliable and disaggregated.

A post 2015 framework should be explicitly rights-based by seeking to operationalize the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In many deliberations, the participants observed that people are being left out of the MDGs framework. Young people were particularly frequently mentioned, as were people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups. This highlights the limitations of the MDGs in integrating a human rights based approach. A post 2015 framework needs to respond to the needs of the poorest and most marginalized. It needs to explicitly provide for a minimum level of social protection that all people have a right to enjoy.

The participants also observed that since last two decades, Pakistan is a fragile state affected by disasters, conflicts and terrorism and these are the issues which were not taking into account in the current framework. Peace and human security is therefore a fundamental prerequisite for people to claim their rights thus should be given prominent place (as a theme) in the framework. For a new framework to be truly grounded in human rights, it should deal strongly with peace and human security, both at a global level (one of the factors that Pakistan is not on track to meet the MDGs - not a single country experiencing conflict is on track to meet the MDGs), and also at a local level (violence against women is also emerging as a critical issue in Pakistani contexts). Therefore the participants deliberated that due to conflict foreign direct investment (FDI) has decreased significantly. However, given recent challenges, Pakistan's governance with respect to the capability to cope with, the new framework must address goals on the capacity and preparedness of governments and its institutions to prevent and manage disasters.

Recommendations:

- The framework should be explicitly linked to the UDHR, and the International Covenant on Social, Economic, and Cultural Rights.
- The framework should acknowledge the fundamental rights of all people to live free from poverty, and enjoy a minimum level of social protection.
- The framework should, where needed provide explicit definitions and benchmarks for the progressive realization of rights.

5.2 Equality and Justice

Equality emerged in virtually all consultation reports as a crucial pillar of a post 2015 framework, and this was connected to the issues of just governance, and social inclusion. This came through in a number of different ways based on different cultural, social and local contexts. On one hand, a failing of the MDGs was its inability to address governance issues in a meaningful way. So, inequality was many times framed as a societal or global issue. At the same time, localized inequality was one of the strongest civil society critiques on the MDG achievement in nearly every deliberation. It was a refrain throughout the reports that nationally aggregated data do not tell the whole story. Young people, tribal communities, women, and many other groups facing discrimination continue to be marginalized in the MDGs framework.

The discussions in the consultation also focused a shift from public health challenges of communicable diseases like HIV/AIDs and TB to non-communicable diseases like diabetes and heart disease emphasize the extent to which lifestyles are reflecting global, systemic inequalities in both society and the way people relate to the planet.

Food sovereignty came through in deliberations as a tool for strengthening equality. Social accountability and governance also came through as an essential element in tackling equality, with unfair terms of trade and agricultural subsidies all feeding into the current context of inequality.

The need for just governance was articulated in many deliberations. The democratic deficit at the local level was expressed as a factor for growing inequality, and at the same time, there was a call from deliberations, particularly in Sindh, KPK and Punjab, for equitable measures of progress and accountability across the country. The MDGs only meaningfully addressed the development obligations of developing countries. To be just, a post 2015 framework must be sufficiently holistic to recognize that all countries in the world have an equal investment in eradicating poverty, and flexible enough to take into account the differing responsibilities of different countries in contributing to the effort. The framework must be sufficiently universal to include the needs of each individual national situation.

Recommendations

- The framework should be universal. It should incorporate the responsibilities of both northern and southern governments and other stakeholders.
- The framework should aim to combat extreme inequality by addressing discrimination, corruption and bad governance and accountability mechanism
- The framework should employ a principal of common but differentiated responsibility to allow for a universal framework that can be adapted to specific national contexts.

5.3 Poverty Eradication

Participants of the consultation meeting have raised strong voices that the poverty continues to exist in our society because of unequal access to resources and services such as land, education, health and opportunities such as employment, and participation in decision-making.

Poverty eradication emerged from the national and community deliberations as central to a post 2015 framework. While the MDGs endeavored to halve extreme poverty, this was clearly considered inadequate by those taking part in the deliberations. The persistence of hunger and extreme poverty remains widespread in certain communities, which is both a clear violation of the rights of those concerned, as well unnecessary, given that the resources, technology, and knowledge exist to end poverty now.

Concern was expressed from several national deliberations that poverty alleviation is seen as a technical issue, when in fact, it is clearly and profoundly political. Connections were drawn between poverty eradication and gender-based discrimination, given the feminization of poverty we have seen over the past decade. From the deliberations, it emerged strongly that civil society, even at a very local level, has a wealth of knowledge and understanding of the causes of poverty, and also the solutions. What is needed is the political will, courageous leadership, and an enabling framework for action to be taken.

Participation of people living in poverty was seen as key to poverty eradication, thus making crucial the foundational elements of deepening democracy, strengthening civil society, and promoting social inclusion.

To eradicate poverty, the deliberations pointed to a range of systemic issues that require action, and are addressed elsewhere in this synthesis. For example, the democratic deficit at the global level which results in unfair terms of trade and the deepening global inequality resultant from climate change. It emerged from the deliberations that a holistic approach will be required to eradicate poverty.

Finally, many deliberations called for stronger social protection mechanisms. As part of a human-rights based framework, these social protection mechanisms should be universal and guaranteed, regardless of nationality or any other factor.

Recommendations

- The framework should acknowledge both the imperative and the possibility to eradicate poverty
- The framework should require a minimum level of universal social protection
- The framework should explicitly acknowledge gender justice as an essential element in eradicating poverty
- The framework should explicitly acknowledge exclusion as a driving force in perpetuating extreme poverty

5.4 Environmental Sustainability

“Recognizing that climate change is an increasingly important reality affecting rural communities and having a direct impact on their livelihoods and means of survival, therefore, sustainable development functions must consider the need to put in place enablers that shield local populations from the harmful effects of climate change.”

It is clear that civil society and communities are speaking with one voice about the need for an approach to development that is for both people and the planet. The current system of extractive economic growth is unsustainable; the planet is being destroyed. Another refrain across many areas’ contexts is that people living in poverty are becoming more and more vulnerable to climate shocks and extreme weather. This is particularly true of communities, and people living in coastal, mountainous or rural areas who are often dependent on the land for their survival.

The deliberations strongly condemned a lack of action on climate change, and acknowledged that people living in poverty are left increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters and other affects of climate change. Already impoverished rural communities have been unable to cope with the added affects of climate change.

There is a risk that the climate change discussion will remain in the realm of technical discussions on carbon emissions, without linking meaningfully to the more political issues of corporate growth and trade imbalances. While cutting emissions, and providing financial and technical assistance to

countries to curb the worsening of climate change, this is only part of the story. From the national deliberations, it was transpired how issues like food sovereignty should be seen a critical element of the climate justice discussion. Energy, agriculture, and poverty are all intertwined, and a post 2015 framework needs to encompass them equally.

Land ownership is unequal in many communities, and relates not only to gender justice, but also to other localized situations, ranging from land grabbing to social exclusion. Lack of access to land has implications for equality, hunger, and a range of related issues.

Recommendations

- The post 2015 framework should acknowledge existing commitments on emissions reductions and climate financing
- In considering development targets, the framework should be explicit about the planetary boundaries with which in activities must take place.
- Provide for a mitigation of the effects of climate change on the most vulnerable people.
- The post-2015 framework should be a unified framework which links the poverty eradication and environmental sustainability agendas.

5.5 Just Governance and Accountability

Just governance must form the foundation of a post 2015 framework. It should be acknowledged from the outset that without a strong accountability mechanism in place, action will not be taken to meet commitments. From its design, a post 2015 framework should clearly spell out who is responsible for doing what to ensure that goals are achieved, and rights are accessed.

Financing should be an integral element of a post 2015 framework, and not seen as a charitable add on. As part of the goals overarching interest in justice, financing should be integrated into the framework's design. There was an overwhelming agreement that resourcing should be seen as central to a future framework, and not as a charitable add-on. There was a strong sense of indignation about the effects of the global financial crisis on the MDG achievement. At the same time, there was an acknowledgement that financing for development has moved beyond aid, and that discussions need to include tax reform at national level.

The national deliberations called for a post 2015 framework that has strong links between the global development framework and national and local planning processes. Without harmonization with local planning processes, global development commitments are not tied to budgeting processes, participatory democratic processes, and other elements that are essential for accountability. For a new development framework to be effective, it must be adopted and implemented at all levels. Not only that, but it must be integrated with other regional and global commitments. Neglecting to do this undermines accountability, because it has implications for the budgeting capacity, reporting requirements, and other elements of transparency and good governance.

Recommendations

- The framework should be underpinned by a strong accountability mechanism
- The framework should incorporate targets on the reform and democratization of institutions.
- The framework should be harmonized with existing international agreements, such as the UDHR, and should furthermore be localized at the national level.
- The framework should be underpinned by a financing mechanism that goes beyond aid.

6 CONCLUSION

The representatives of CSOs seem to have developed consensus that while the MDGs remain useful as a framework for the purpose of measuring relative performance on social development, they are not sensitive to the effects of variations in the quality of governance across both international and sub-national levels. This calls for developing a new framework which should not only allow country specific goal setting but also encourage periodic and independent assessment of the progress on these goals.

The participants have also identified several Pakistan specific issues which they believe can help in customizing the post 2015 framework. These issues can inform the key messages report as well as create harmony between goals of international community and priorities of domestic governments. The participants believe that we have a unique opportunity to transform the current global social, economic, and environmental system into one that is more just and inclusive. It is clear from the national, local and community deliberations that have taken place that the knowledge exists within civil society to eradicate poverty, uphold human rights, respect the planet, and build a more just future. As the MDGs come to an end, civil society and the communities has provided a roadmap for a framework that is holistic and inclusive in ensuring a more just world.

As more deliberations are completed, this will remain a living document that will serve as a basis for a wider discussion in civil society about how to develop a post 2015 framework that will encourage government to build a more just and sustainable world. We hope to continue to engage with the process of developing a post 2015 framework that will address the root causes of poverty, inequality, terrorism, human security and environmental degradation. By ensuring widespread, meaningful participation from a community level, we can collectively set an agenda that will be responsive to the needs of people living in poverty and affected by climate change.

The post-2015 Framework should:

1. Be explicitly linked to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and the International Covenant on Social, Economic, and Cultural Rights;
2. Where needed, provide explicit definitions, benchmarks, and resourcing on the progressive realization of rights;
3. Be universal. It should incorporate the responsibilities of both northern and southern governments and other stakeholders;
4. Aim to combat extreme inequality by addressing terrorism, human security, unfair terms of trade, agricultural subsidies, and corporate accountability;
5. Employ a principal of common but differentiated responsibility to allow for both a universal framework, and one that is adaptive to specific national contexts;
6. Acknowledge existing commitments on emissions reductions and climate financing;
7. In considering development targets, the framework should be explicit about the local boundaries within which activities must take place;
8. Provide for a mitigation of the effects of climate change on the most vulnerable people;
9. Be a unified framework which links the poverty eradication and environmental sustainability agendas and acknowledge both the imperative and the possibility to eradicate poverty;
10. Require a minimum level of universal social protection;
11. Explicitly acknowledge gender justice as an essential element in eradicating poverty;
12. Explicitly acknowledge exclusion as a driving force in perpetuating extreme poverty
13. Include a strong accountability mechanism in the architecture of the framework
14. Incorporate targets on the reform and democratization of the institutions.
15. Be harmonized with existing international agreements, such as the UDHR, and furthermore be localized at the national level.
16. Be an integral element of the framework that have a financing mechanism that goes beyond aid.

7 ANNEXURE

Annexure- A: Guiding Questionnaires

Guiding Questions For Discussions with Community Groups

Community Group (farmers, ethnic minority, migrants etc) -----

Location (urban, rural) ----- Group size ----- Men -----women -----

age range ----- Literacy level range -----

What

1. What are the most important socio-economic challenges that the citizens in this community face? Rural and Urban segments? Men and Women? Children and Youth?
2. Do you know about the MDG framework? If yes, how useful has been the MDGs framework in Pakistan context and what factors account for its usefulness or otherwise?
3. What are the issues the post 2015 framework must address from Pakistan perspective?

Why

1. What are the main reasons for the socio-economic challenges that the people in this community face? Rural and Urban segments? Men and Women? Children and Youth?
2. Is the gap between those who live well and those who don't growing? What are the reasons?

How

1. How can we ensure inclusion of marginalized people and communities in the Post 2015 framework and its implementation?
2. What are the most important policies and/or projects being currently implemented for welfare of your community? Please provide examples.

Who

1. Which stakeholders (e.g. UN, other donors, Government, CSOs, outside world, and the private sector) are responsible to implement development agenda? Please elaborate roles.

When

1. How can we ensure collectively we know that we have or have not achieved our goals? Can you suggest indicators for measurement? Any timelines for Post 2015 agenda?

Guiding Questions for In-depth Interviews with Individuals

Respondent Name ----- Gender (M/W) ----- Location (urban/rural)

Age ----- Education ----- Occupation -----

Community group (minority, youth, sexual identity, labor etc) -----

What

1. What are three most important livelihood challenges for you and your family? Has your socio-economic conditions changed since 2000 changed?

Why

1. Given reasons for positive / negative changes in your socio-economic conditions. Do you think inequalities are increasing and why?
2. Have you heard about MDG framework or know what was it? If yes, how useful has been the MDGs framework in Pakistan context and what factors account for its usefulness or otherwise?

How

1. What kind of post 2015 framework is needed to address your needs and priorities? What are the issues the post 2015 framework must address from your individual and Pakistan perspective?
2. What should be done to achieve the post 2015 development agenda?

Who

1. Which stakeholders (e.g. UN, other donors, Government, CSOs, and the private sector) are responsible to implement development agenda? Please elaborate roles.

When

1. How should progress (regarding change in your living conditions) be measured What should be the timeline for the post 2015 framework and for measuring progress and how often (every 2 years, 4 years, 5 years etc), (2000-2015)?

Annexure –B : Detail of Community Level Consultations

Community Level Consultations					
	Location	Category	M	F	Total
1	Mansehra PDO office	CSOs, youth, communities and business group	21		21
2	Tehsil Oghi	CSOs, youth, communities and business group	27		27
3	Batal-Ahaal	CSOs, youth, communities and business group	20	4	24
4	Batagram (agriculture office)	CSOs, youth, communities and business group	22		22
5	Balakot local LSOs and Cos	CSOs, youth, communities and business group	25	7	32
6	Nowshera (KurviKhas)	Village women		27	27
7	HariPur (Hattar)	Village women		22	22
8	HariPur(Hattar)	Village community	23		23
9	HariPur(Hattar)	Village Community	24		24
10	Buner (Ghazi Banda) Tangora	Village Community	22		22
11	PIDS - Baluchistan	Farmers	25		25
12	Baluchistan	Minorities	25		25
13	Baluchistan	Rickshaw Drivers	25		25
14	Baluchistan	Journalists	25		25
15	Baluchistan	Labors	25		25
16	BDI – Baluchistan	Farmers, tenants, teachers, community elders	26		26
17	Baluchistan	Women groups		14	14
18	Baluchistan	Women groups		16	16
19	Baluchistan	Christian Community	12		12
20	Baluchistan	Farmers	22	3	25
21	Huwaily District Huwaily – AJK	Community	31	6	37
22	Dhirkot District Bagh – AJK	Teachers	26	9	35
23	Chakar District Haitian – AJK	Farmers	27	13	40
24	Komikot District Muzaffarabad - AJK	Youth	18	11	29
25	Katkair District Muzaffarabad – AJK	Youth & Teachers Consultations	26		26
26	Mandai, FR Peshawar	Community Consultations (males)	27		27
27	Mandai, FR Peshawar	Community Consultations (Women)		12	12
28	Khyber Agency	Community Consultations with IDP Camp	21		21
29	Shahkas-Khyber Agency	Community Consultations with women		14	14
30	Mohmand Agency	Community Consultations with men	19		19
31	Consultations with Society for Special Persons Multan	PWDS	11	15	26
32	Consultations with MAKHOTEY Multan	Youth Group (MAKHOTEY)	8	12	20
33	Consultations with Minorities Multan	Women minorities group		50	50
34	Consultations with Mothers & Teachers Multan	Women group		25	25
35	Neelab Children and Women Development Council Jampur, District Rajunpur	LHVs /LHWs	3	30	33
36	PARC Network PRB church Vehari	Ethnic Minority	23	11	34
37	Indus Relief and Development Organization Layyah	Minorities	9	11	20
38	Indus Relief and Development Organization Layyah	Farmers	18	14	32
39	PARC Bahawalnagar	Social workers, journalists and community leaders	21	13	34

40	PARC Bahawalnagar	Labors	25	12	37
41	AWAZ PARC Network Yazman Bahawalpur	civil society members	27		27
42	Al-Asar Development Organization DG Khan	Community CSO's & Media	20	15	35
43	PARC DehiTaraqeeeyati Project ShujabadGardeizPur	Farmers community	28		28
44	PARC DehiTaraqeeeyati Project ShujabadGardeizPur	Women tenants	Nil	30	30
45	Community tenants	Tenants Rural Sindh	15	23	38
46	Community Minorities Sindh	Ethnic Groups Sindh	20	15	35
47	Community Special Persons Sindh	PWDs Sindh	17	18	35
48	Fisher folk society Interior Sindh	Fisher folk community Sindh	25	Nil	25
49	Community LHW's/LHV's & Midwives Rural Sindh	Midwives Sindh	Nil	20	20
50	Community teachers	Teachers Sindh	15	20	35
51	Homebased workers Urban Sindh	Home based workers Sindh	10	17	27
52	Community Labors Sindh	Men labors	25	11	36
53	Community Drivers Sindh	Men Drivers	20	Nil	20
54	Agriculture Labor women group – Badin Rural	Interior & Rural Sindh	3	37	40
55	Chiniot Welfare Society Punjab	Teachers	35	15	50
			956	590	1546

Annexure –C: Detail of Activities

Organizations Name SINDH	No. of Activities	Contact Person /Gender	Place/Date	Contact Details
Health & Nutrition Development Society (HANDS)	5	M Anis Danish Civil Society Sustainable Initiatives – CSSI (An initiative of Legal Rights Forum) Male	Karachi 9-28 Feb 2013	0213-5865501-2 03343278910 m.anis.danish@gmail.com
CSSPD & FACE	5		Interior Sindh 22 Feb-13 March 2013	CSSPD & FACE
KPK Peace and development organization.	5	Babar Khan/Male	Community and civil society consultation at Mansehra with Civil societies and local communities Community and civil society consultation at Tehsil Oghi With Maloga Youth Welfare Organization and community Community and civil society consultation at Batal- Ahaal With KhawandoKor and Communities Community and civil society consultation at Batagram With agriculture department, local NGOs and Communities Community and civil society consultation at Balakot with Balakot with local LSOs and communities Total: 130 F: 15 M: 115 Time Duration: 5-14 Feb 2013	0345-9482221 ceo@pdopak.org

Rural Development Project (RDP)	5	Mr.Ahsan Khan/Male	RDP Community Consultations: 05 1. Nowshera (KurviKhas) with Village women 2. Hari Pur(Hattar) with Village women 3. Hari Pur(Hattar) with Village community 4. Hari Pur(Hattar) with Village Community 5. Buner (Ghazi Banda) with Tangora with Village Community Total:125 F:70 M: 55 Time Duration: 2 nd - 25 Feb 2013	0301-8567066 ahsan.khan@rdp.org.pk
Baluchistan Balochistan development Initiative (BDI)	5	Mr.AaghaJalil/Male	Baluchistan Development Initiative (BDI):05 Community Consultations at District Ziyarat 1. Tenants 2. Women groups 3. Teachers Community Consultations at Pashin 1. Christians 2. Farmers Total:158 M: 116 F: 42 Time duration 14-28 Feb 2013	0333-7816023 Bdipak.secretariat@gmail.com Bdiqta@yahoo.com
PIDS Participatory Integrated Development Society(PIDS) Balochistan	5	Mr. Babar Shah/Male	Consultation Meeting with Farmers Quetta Consultation Meeting with Minorities Quetta Consultation Meeting with Rikshaw Drivers Quetta Consultation Meeting with Journalists Quetta Consultation Meeting with Labors Quetta Total: 125 F:0 M:125 Time duration: 6 th -21 st Feb 2013	+92-81-2863587/2863588 +92-300-384156 cepids@hotmail.com
FATA TDN (tribal development network)/DEWAH	5	Mr. MirajAfridi/Male	No. of activities:05 1-Community Consultations with	0300-8117654/0345-8581001

			<p>marginalized men at Mandai, FR Peshawar</p> <p>2-Community Consultations with rural Women Mandai, FR Peshawar</p> <p>3-Community Consultations with IDP Camp Khyber Agency</p> <p>4-Community Consultations with women Shahkas-Khyber Agency</p> <p>5-Community Consultations with men Mohmand Agency</p> <p>Total :93 (M: 67; F: 26)</p> <p>Time Duration: 5th-27th Feb 2013</p>	dewah.fata@gmail.com
AJK KOHASAR WELFARE AND EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY (KWES)	5	Raja Muhammad AbidAshrif President /Male	<p>1- Huwaily District Huwaily Azad Jammu &Kashmir Community Consultations</p> <p>2-Dhirkot District Bagh Azad Jammu &Kashmir Teachers Consultations</p> <p>3-Chakar District Haitian Azad Jammu &Kashmir Farmers Consultations</p> <p>4-Komikot District Muzaffarabad Azad Jammu &Kashmir Youth Consultations</p> <p>5- Katkair District Muzaffarabad Azad Jammu &Kashmir Youth & Teachers Consultations</p> <p>Total: 140 F:82 M:58</p> <p>Time duration: 11th to 10th March 2013</p>	<p>Website: www.kohsar.org</p> <p>Email: kosherngo@gmail.com</p> <p>0321-6023449</p>
AJK KOHASAR WELFARE AND EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY (KWES)	5	Raja Muhammad Abid Ashrif President /Male	<p>1- Huwaily District Huwaily Azad Jammu &Kashmir Community Consultations</p> <p>2-Dhirkot District Bagh Azad Jammu &Kashmir Teachers Consultations</p> <p>3-Chakar District Haitian Azad Jammu &Kashmir Farmers Consultations</p> <p>4-Komikot District Muzaffarabad Azad</p>	<p>Website: www.kohsar.org</p> <p>Email: kosherngo@gmail.com</p> <p>0321-6023449</p>

			Jammu & Kashmir Youth Consultations 5- Katkair District Muzaffarabad Azad Jammu & Kashmir Youth & Teachers Consultations Total: 140 F:82 M:58 Time duration: 11 th to 10 th March 2013	
Multan Awaz Foundation Pakistan: Centre for Development Services Multan	6 With local CSO's	Mr. Zia UR Rehman CE AWAZ Foundation Pakistan /M	Multan 11 th -28feb 2013	009261-4585471-2 info@awazcds.org.pk
Minorities	1	Ms. Shakuntla Devi (F) Women Minorities leader Multan 1th Feb 2013		0301-3815003
Makhotey Youth Group	1	Ahsan Wagha (M) Executive Director Makotey 11 th Feb 2013 Multan		0333-6680909 makhotay@gmail.com
Society for Special Persons Multan	1	Ms. Zahida Hameed (F) Chairperson		0321-6315160 zahida.ssp@gmail.com
Teachers & mothers Consultation	1	Mr. Mudassar(M) Focal Person		0308-7305262 mudassar.javed@awazcds.org.pk
	2	Mr.Rana Riaz		

DehiTarqiyati Project Shujabad Multan		Noon(M) Chief Executive		dtp.pakistan@gmail.com Ph:0345-7282920
Indus Relief and Development Organization Layyah	2	Mr.TauqirShazad (M) Manager Community Support Unit	Layyah 14-28 th Feb 2013	0606-410134 0345-6765434 irdolayyah@gmail.com
PARC Bahawalnagar	2	Mr. Ayoub Alam (M) Coordinator PARC	Press Club Bahawalnagar 11 th Feb-1 st March 2013	03067685162, 03007925165 alamayoub@yahoo.com
PARC Bahawalpur	1	Mr. Abdul Salam(M) Coordinator	Tehsil Yazman 11 th Feb 2013	0300-6844968 mrwobwp@gmail.com
Neelab Women & Children Welfare Development Organization Rajanpur	1	Mr. AftaabMastoi (M) Director	Rajanpur 8 th Feb 2013	0333-6476588 aftabmastoi@gmail.com neelabrajanpur@gmail.com
Al-Asar Development Organization DG Khan	1	Mr. Sajjad Hussain (M) President	DG Khan Office 17 th Feb 2013	0641-465683,0333 6464683 annasardo@hotmail.com
Chaman Welfare Chinnoit	1	Mr.AamirUmerChaman (M) Director	Chioint 7 th Feb 2013	03007703800 047-6333700 chaman267@yahoo.com

Provincial level Consultations

Name of Organization	No. of meeting	Contact Person	Place/Date	Contact Details
Shirkat Gah Lahore	1	Fozia Viqar (F)	Shirkat gah Lahore 7 th January 2013	Tel: (042) 5836554, 5832448, 5838815, Fax: (042) 5860185 03214119018 fauzia.viqar@sgah.org.pk
PIDS & BDI Quetta	1	Mr. Babar Shah & Mr. Agha Jalil (M)	Monday, 14 th January, 2013 at Lourdes Hotel, Staff	+92-81- 2863587/2863588

			College Road, Quetta.	+92-300-384156 cepids@hotmail.com 0333-7816023 Bdipak.secretariat@gmail.com Bdiqta@yahoo.com
RDP & PDO Peshawar	1	Mr. Babar Khan & Mr. Ahsan Khan (M)	23 rd January, 2013 in SS Club Hotel, House No 530, New Town, Opposite Gul Haji Plaza, Adjacent Shiraz Hotel, University Road, Peshawar	0345-9482221 ceo@pdopak.org 0301-8567066 ahsan.khan@rdp.org.pk
AWAZ Foundation Pakistan	1	Mr. Zia UR Rehman (M)	24 Feb 2013, Hotel Sheza Inn Multan	0300 6301215 zia@awazcds.org.pk

PICTORIAL HIGHLIGHTS OF POST 2015 CONSULTATIONS

PUNJAB:



AZAD Jammu & Kashmir



FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas (Pakistan))



BALUCHISTAN



Khyber Pakhton Khan



Sindh



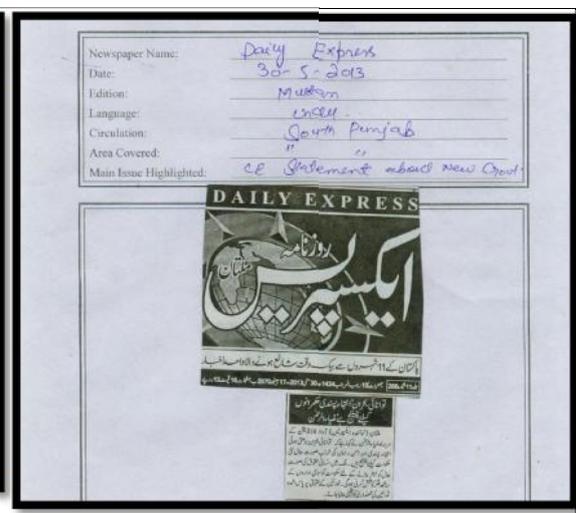
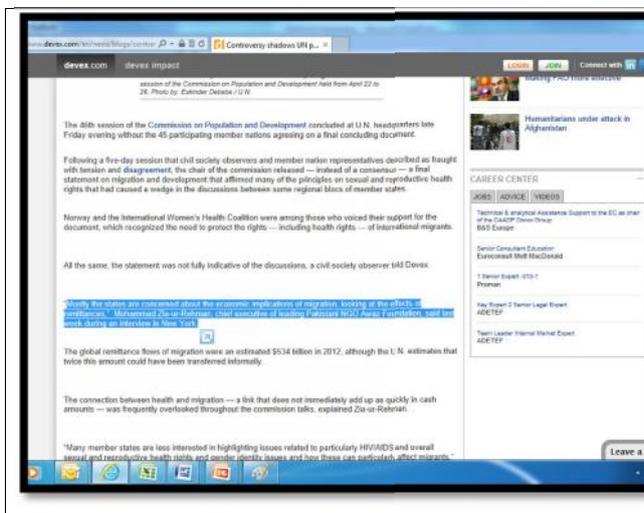
Media Highlights

The 46th session of the Commission on **Population and Development** concluded at United Nations headquarters, Chief Executive AWAZ Mr. Mohammad Zia UR Rehman participated as a right activist and shared his invaluable views to a reputed news paper website The Development Newswire.(Devex.com)

<https://www.devex.com/en/news/blogs/controversy-shadows-un-population-meeting>

The future we want

<http://x.dawn.com/2013/03/12/the-future-we-want/>





AwazCDS

AwazCDS Pakistan: News Clipping Record

Newspaper Name:	Daily Pakistan
Date:	24-02-2013
Edition:	Multan
Language:	Urdu
Circulation:	Multan
Area Covered:	Southern Punjab
Main Issue Highlighted:	Post 2015 Forum

Communication & Database Officer

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AwazCDS

AwazCDS Pakistan: News Clipping Record

Newspaper Name:	Daily Khabrain
Date:	24-02-2013
Edition:	Multan
Language:	Urdu
Circulation:	Multan
Area Covered:	Southern Punjab
Main Issue Highlighted:	OSAD- Post 2015 Forum

Communication & Database Officer

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AWAZCDS strives for socio-economic and political empowerment of marginalized communities especially women and young people across Pakistan since 1995. AWAZ follows rights-based approach for sustainable development, poverty alleviation and achieving MDGs. AWAZCDS is the regional convener & national secretariat of GCAP-Pakistan and South Asia and also enjoys consultative status of UN-ECOSOC, HAP and leading consultation on post 2015 development framework process in Pakistan; URL: <http://www.awazcbs.org.pk>



The Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP) is the World's largest alliance of civil society calling for an end to poverty and inequality. It brings together national coalitions and constituency groups such as women, youth and socially excluded peoples, as well as international organizations, working together in more than 130 countries. GCAP aims to challenge the institutions and processes that perpetuate poverty and inequality through mass mobilization of citizens, and targeted advocacy and campaigning actions at the national and global level; URL: <http://www.gcappakistan.net>

Beyond2015

Beyond 2015 is an international campaign consisting of CSOs and academics around the world interested in accelerating the post- 2015 planning process. The initiative was launched in November 2010 and has now become the largest international campaign working to influence the creation of a global development agenda for post-2015. Beyond 2015 brings together over **260 organizations in more than 60 countries** from all the corners of the world. URL: <http://www.beyond2015.org>