

SDG 16+ Pakistan Monitoring Report -2021

CSOs perspective

By

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(February 28, 2021)

Acronyms & Abbreviations:

ADA	Asia Development Alliance
AGNA	Affinity Group of National Associations
A J & K	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
ANR	Afghan National Registration
APSD	Asia CSOs Partnership for Sustainable Development
A4SD	Action for Sustainable Development
AwazCDS	Awaz Centre for Development Services
BCG	Bacille Calmette-Guerin
BHUs	Basic Health Units
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CLFSA	Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihood Assessment
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRTI	Coalition of Right to Information
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CNICs	Computerized National Identity Cards
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease of 2019
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECC	Economic Coordination Committee
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
FIA	Federal Investigation Authority
FY	For Year
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GCAP	Global Call to Action against Poverty
GDP	Gross domestic product
HRCP	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
IHC	Islamabad High Court
IHR	International Health Regulations
ILO	International Labor Organization
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
KMDF	Kathmandu Democracy Forum
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MERS-CoV	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome-related Coronavirus
MoHR	Ministry of Human Rights
MoUs	Memorandum of Understanding
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
NAB	National Accountability Bureau
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority

NAP	National Action Plan
NCHR	National Commission for Human Rights
NCOC	National Command and Operation Center
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NJPMC	National Judicial Policy Making Committee
NMDs	Newly Merged Districts
NoCs	Non Objection Certificates
NSC	National Security Committee
OGP	Open Government Partnership
OPD	Out Patient Department
PBA	Pakistan Banks Association
PCHR	Parliamentarians Commission for Human Rights
PDA	Pakistan Development Alliance
PECA	Prevention of Electronic Crime Act
PHEIC	Public Health Emergency of International Concern
PKRs	Pakistani Rupees
PM	Prime Minister
PoEs	Privately owned Enterprises
PoR	Proof of Registration
PPEs	Personal Protection Equipment
PRG	Parliamentary Research Group
PWSN	Persons with Specific Needs
PWDs	Person With Disability
RHCs	Rural Health Centers
RTI	Right to Information
SARS-CoV	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEDA	Social & Economic Development Association
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SRH	Sexual & Reproductive Health
TAP	Transparency Accountability and Partnerships
TB	Tuberculosis
TGs	Transgenders
TV	Television
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UN	United Nation's
UN ECOSOC	United Nation's Economic & Social Council
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USD	United States Dollar
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WHO	World Health Organization

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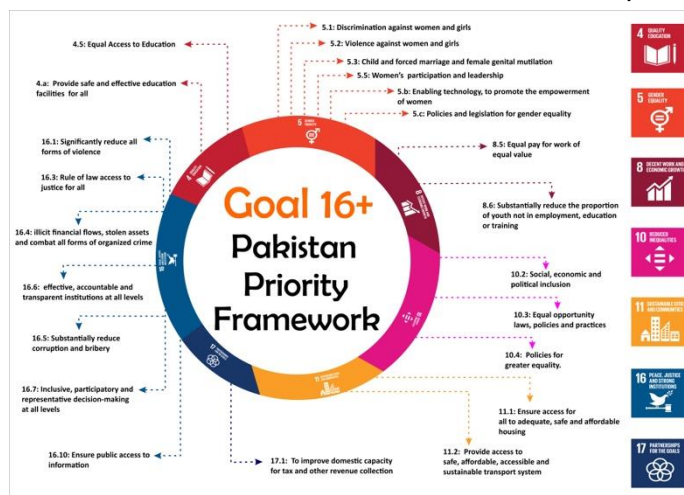
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Chapter I: SDGs and Goal 16+ in the Context of Pakistan

Goal 16+ is considered as catalyst for sustainable development and empowerment of citizens. It comprises of 8 goals out of 17 SDGs. Apart from goal 16, goal 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 17 are part of Goal 16+ integrated framework for the realization of 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. Other than 12 targets of goal 16, 24 targets of 7 SDGs (mentioned earlier) are part of Goal 16+, therefore all together these 36 targets and their aligned 53 indicators will be directly measuring the progress on various aspects of peace, inclusion and access to justice etc.

In the context of Pakistan goal 16+ is not in governmental debate at all, however it can fairly be defined while examining the national priority framework of SDGs¹. National priority framework divides 17 SDGs in to three priority categories and also selects some priority targets and indicators against each goal as mentioned in the picture (a). Goal 4 (quality education), goal 8 (decent work & economic growth) goal 16 (peace, justice & strong institutions) and goal 17 (partnerships for the goals) are placed in the category-I, that requires immediate policy intervention as desirable outcomes can be achieved in the short term. However time span for the short term is not defined in the national priority framework.

Goal 1 (no poverty), goal 5 (gender equality), goal 10 (reduced inequalities), goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities) are placed under category-II, that requires relatively longer timeframes and consistent policy support. Whereas no goal 16+ SDG is placed under category-III, that requires even longer gestation period and major institutional reforms to achieve desired outcomes.



Out of total 36 global targets under Goal 16+, Pakistan has chosen only 23 targets as national priority targets. Resultantly out of 53 global indicators of goal 16+, Pakistan has chosen only 32 indicators as national priority. Interestingly the baseline data is available against 13 indicators only as mentioned in the national priority framework diagram above. Further detail of goal 16+ related national priority targets, indicators and availability of baseline data is shared in the Annexure -1

¹ [http://pc.gov.pk/uploads/report/National SDGs Framework - NEC 2018.pdf](http://pc.gov.pk/uploads/report/National%20SDGs%20Framework%20-%20NEC%202018.pdf)

Historical Connection & Failures on Sustainable Agenda:

Pakistan lagged far behind in achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) due to war against terrorism since the year 2000, devastating earthquake in 2005, and countrywide floods in the year 2010, 2012 and 2014. This was estimated that only in ten years war against terrorism Pakistan's economy lost USD 100 billion. Moreover, Pakistan lost lives of more than 70000 innocent people in war against terrorism. The efforts of Pakistan on war against terrorism were never recognized by international community due to geo-political positioning and various other internal reasons including state sponsored militarization. Resultantly Pakistan were placed in to the gray list of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 2008. Since then, Pakistan has been struggling to be whitelisted until date. While remained in gray list of FATF for the last 13 years Pakistan has lost more than USD 38 billion. The Parliament of Pakistan devised the National Action Plan (NAP) in 2014² to combat terrorism as well as to counter violent extremism. The NAP-2014 was comprised of 20 targets (as mentioned in the picture) and almost all of them were in fact contributory towards the achievement of today's goal 16 + targets and indicators however the progress on some of the targets remained very slow, including ban on the glorification of terrorism and terrorist organizations through print and electronic media, taking effective measures against religious persecutions and choking financing for terrorism and terrorist organizations etc. The new government has taken many positive steps to fulfill the requirements of FATF and out 27 requirements of various nature, 24 have already been fulfilled and significant progress was recognized by FATF in its most recent online session during February 2021³. Rest of the three requirements are related to terror financing for which Pakistan has already taken many positive measures including legislation against terror financing. therefore there is a great hope that Pakistan would be able to get out of gray list in the coming session of FATF in June 2021.

The 20 Agenda Items of National Action Plan:

The 20 agenda items of National Action Plan 2014 are:

1. Implementation of death sentence of those convicted in cases of terrorism.
2. Special trial courts under the supervision of Army. The duration of these courts would be two years.
3. Militant outfits and armed gangs will not be allowed to operate in the country.
4. NACTA, the anti-terrorism institution will be strengthened.
5. Strict action against the literature, newspapers and magazines promoting hatred, extremism, sectarianism and intolerance.
6. Choking financing for terrorist and terrorist organizations.
7. Ensuring against re-emergence of proscribed organizations.
8. Establishing and deploying a dedicated counter-terrorism force.
9. Taking effective steps against religious persecution.
10. Registration and regulation of religious seminaries.
11. Ban on glorification of terrorists and terrorist organizations through print and electronic media.
12. Administrative and development reforms in FATA with immediate focus on repatriation of IDPs.
13. Communication network of terrorists will be dismantled completely.
14. Measures against abuse of internet and social media for terrorism.
15. Zero tolerance for militancy in Punjab.
16. Ongoing operation in Karachi will be taken to its logical end.
17. Balochistan government to be fully empowered for political reconciliation with complete ownership by all stakeholders.
18. Dealing firmly with sectarian terrorists.
19. Formulation of a comprehensive policy to deal with the issue of Afghan refugees, beginning with registration of all refugees.
20. Revamping and reforming the criminal justice system.

² <https://nacta.gov.pk/nap-2014/>

³ <https://www.dawn.com/news/1609329>

Pakistan's First VNR and Goal 16+

Pakistan has presented its first voluntary national review (VNR) report in July 2019⁴ however no separate chapter was available on goal 16+ progress whereas reflections on goal 1, goal 5, goal 8 and goal 17 were given only by highlighting processes towards their implementation. Interestingly process and /or progress on any of the goal 16 targets or indicators, was also not even reflected in Pakistan's first official VNR 2019.

Moreover, the report shares the signed declaration by elected local government representatives at the front that shows the importance of local governments in the localization and implementation of SDGs. The declaration also signifies the repeated demand of local government representatives for more political including administrative and financial empowerment. However this is imperative to mention here that most of the local government officials, who signed this declaration were not having current / recent mandates as most of the local bodies / governments are non-functional since 2010.

Voluntary National Review – Pakistan 2019



Chapter II: SDGs & Data gaps

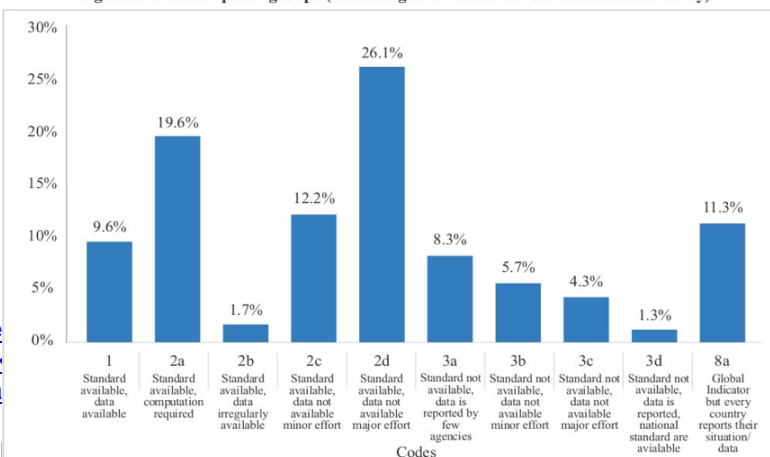
National data is very important in order to measure the progress of SDGs particularly goals, targets and indicators prioritized in the national framework as mentioned above. According to the national priority framework only 69 targets and 96 indicators have been chosen at the first place for the implementation of SDGs while categorizing them in three tiers i.e. short term, medium term and long term. Baseline data is available against 50 out of 96 indicators. On the other hand only 23 targets and 36 indicators are prioritized in the national framework whereas data is available against 13 indicators only.

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PSB)⁵ is the major source of official data collection and data analysis for various policy institutions. Furthermore there are 25 other sources of data provision including Pakistan Demographic Health Survey (PDHS)⁶, Pakistan Social & Living Measurement (PSLM)⁷, Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS)⁸, Labour Force Survey⁹ (LFS), Population Census¹⁰, Agriculture Census¹¹, and Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES)¹². Government also collects data through scorecard to measure poverty to provide cash grants to 120 million people under [Ehsaas Program](#). Some of these survey are being conducted every year and some are carried out on multiyear basis. Population census is carried out every ten years and HIES is carried out every year before the announcement of yearly budget.

As far as the data availability regarding the measurement of SDGs progress and reporting, Pakistan has carried out the data gap assessment and published Data Reporting Gaps 2018.¹³ The report shares complete state and dynamics of data availability against each goal including targets and indicators.

Figure1 shows that complete data is currently available against 9.6% of total 244 indicators whereas standard definition is available for data against 19.6% of the total indicators.

Figure 1 : Data Reporting Gaps (Percentage of Indicators - Scenario of Availability)



⁵ <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/>
⁶ <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/244>
⁷ <http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/pakistan-social-living-measurement-pslm>
⁸ <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/multiple-indicators-cluster-survey-mics>
⁹ <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/labour-force-survey-lfs>

<https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/2017-18/0of%20LFS%202017-18.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/block-wise-provisional-summary-results-6th-population-housing-census-2017-january-03-2018>

¹¹ <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/agriculture-census-wing>

¹² <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/household-integrated-economic-survey-hies-2018-19>

¹³ https://www.sdgpakistan.pk/uploads/pub/Data_Reporting_Gaps_2018.pdf

Figure 3, also shows that majority of the 8 goals which come under goal 16+ have more than 50% availability of data including 57.1% against goal 1, 81.8% against goal 4, 78.6% against goal 5, 82.4% against goal 8, 40% against goal 10, 42.9% against goal 11, 27.3% against goal 16 and 93.8% against goal 17.

¹⁴ <https://www.pk.undp.org/content/pa...>
climate-change-and-undp-celebrate-1



be related with global targets that will not be implemented at national level. As far as goal 16+ indicators are concerned data is readily available against 13 indicators only.

This is important to mention
that government of Pakistan
has also constituted a
national coordination committee comprised of 22
ministries/ federal
government institutions for
regular provision and review
of data against each
indicator of SDGs.

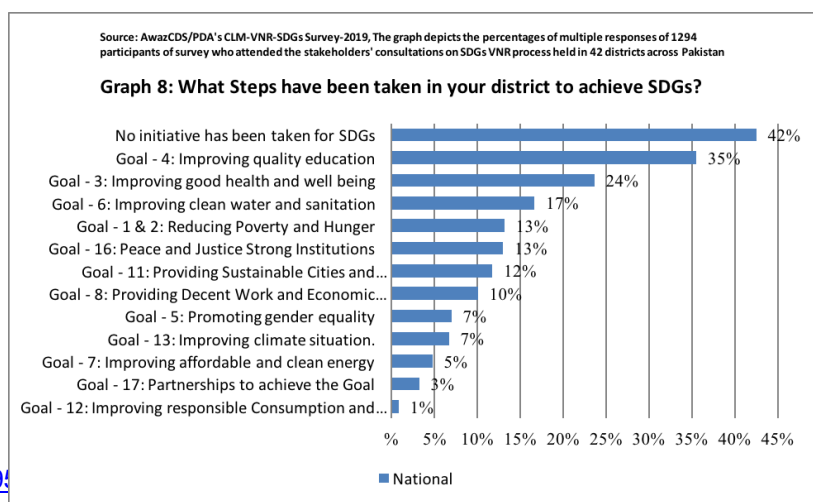
Interestingly Ministry of Climate Change will be held responsible against data collection on 50 indicators followed by Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination (36 indicators), Ministry of Finance (31 indicators), Ministry of Planning Development & Reforms (20 indicators) and Ministry of Food Security (14 indicators) etc. This is interesting to mention here that Ministry of Human Rights will be collecting data on only 8 indicators related to goal 5, 10 and 16 whereas Ministry of Interior will be collecting data on 10 indicators of goal 16. This means that this data will remain kept as secret and CSOs will have no / limited access to this data.

Chapter III: Role of Various Stakeholders to Monitor Progress on Goal 16+

Parliaments, CSOs, Judicial forums, media and academic institutions have important role to play in the proper and regular implementation of goal 16+ targets and indicators. However, they may be able to commence their role if their role is recognized and if they are engaged and heard appropriately. The following are the salient features regarding their roles and capacities.

- There are more than 153 members of 7 Parliamentary Task Forces at national and provincial levels. The role of Task Force members is to oversight the implementation of SDGs. However most of the members of task forces are unaware about the SDGs. These members also sit in the various standing committees of the Parliament including standing committee on gender mainstreaming, education, law & justice, local government, women economic empowerment etc. However their information on SDGs is zero or extremely insufficient therefore they lack capacity to participate meaningfully in such meetings and hold the executives accountable. The Standing Committees of the House plays an important role in oversight & monitoring the working of the relevant Ministries of the Govt. In the parliamentary democracies, the Committees are regarded as 'eyes, ears, hands and even brain of the Parliament. There is a great capacity deficit in Parliamentarians that requires huge investments

- Very recently the Auditor General of Pakistan submitted the audit report on SDGs¹⁵ at the Public Accounts Committee. The report shares embezzlements in 24 billion rupees fund allocated for the implementation of SDGs in September 2017. None of the Parliamentarians neither from treasury nor from the opposition raised any query on this mismanagement because they do not understand the nature of utilization of these funds. Most of the Parliamentarians do not given any interest in SDGs because they consider SDGs as foreign agenda.
- Budgetary indicators demonstrate a glaring lack of consideration when it comes to SDGs in Pakistan. An analysis of budgetary allocations conducted by UNICEF indicates that the total allocation for Human Development programs has remained around 0.74% of the total public expenditure of the Federal government in 2013-14 and less than 1% of GDP during the last four years. This makes it imperative for programs, interventions, and policies to champion the rights of the people effectively. Since investment in public is demonstrated through the state budget- the budget should be Human-friendly/sensitive. It is a first step in examining the resources government is allocating to programs that benefit the general public, and whether these programs adequately reflect the needs of the citizens.
- Pakistan Development Alliance carried out country wide assessment on SDGs implementation and published stakeholders report on SDGs progress and challenges in Pakistan¹⁶
- Pakistan Development Alliance also conducted countrywide assessment to collect citizen voices on progress of SDGs. Planning Commission of Pakistan which is the apex body for progress and reporting on SDGs in the country assigned this task to Pakistan Development Alliance apropos to the Voluntary National Review reporting in 2019. The citizens voices were collected from 42 districts representing all the provinces and regions of Pakistan. The report shares the reflections of more than 1294 people engaged in the process to understand their thoughts on steps taken for the implementation of SDGs in their districts as well as the challenges they are facing. According to the Citizens' Voices Report 2019¹⁷, 42% of the respondents say that no initiative has yet been taken in their respective districts regarding SDGs. 35%



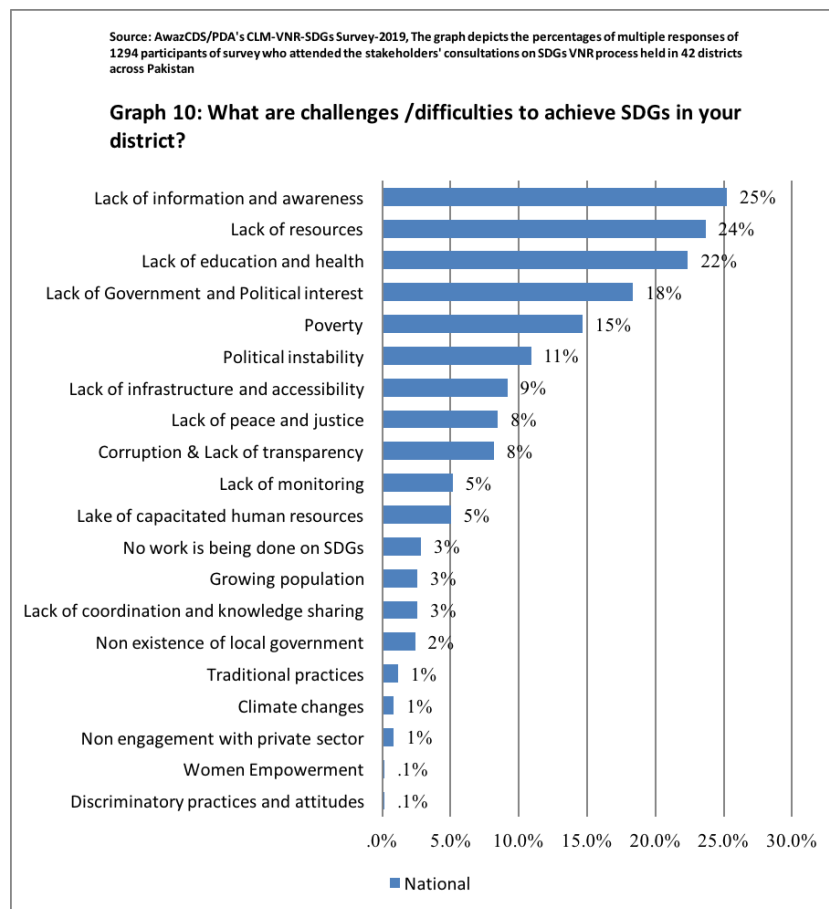
¹⁵ <https://tribune.com.pk/story/226099>

¹⁶ <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/stakeholders-report-on-sdg-progress-and-challenges-in-pakistan/>

¹⁷ <https://gcap.global/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Pakistan-Citizens-Voices-Report-2019.pdf>

recognize an improvement in education (goal4) and 24% admit improvements in health and well being (goal3). However as far as goal 16+ are concerned only 13% are happy with government initiatives on poverty eradication (1.b), 7% on gender equality (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.c). 10% on providing decent work and opportunities for economic growth (8.5, 8.7, 8.8), 12% on inclusive urbanization, safe public spaces and work places (11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.7), 13% on peace justice and strong institutions (16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.9 and 16.b), whereas only 3% recognized the efforts of governments for improving partnerships to achieve SDGs. None of the respondents recognized any progress on reducing inequalities (goal 10).

- The below table share multiple and chronic challenges for achieving SDGs at district levels as described by the respondents. On average 25% respondents consider lack of information and awareness as one of the major challenge to achieve SDGs. Whereas, 24% stakeholders said that lack of resources followed by 22% who consider lack of education and health as major challenges towards the achievement of SDGs in Pakistan. 18% of the stakeholders were of the view that lack of political interest is a major impediment in achieving SDGs in Pakistan. Interestingly, only 15% of the respondents think that poverty is one of the challenge in achieving SDGs followed by 11% who think political instability as a major challenge for achieving SDGs in Pakistan. Less than 10% said that lack of infrastructure & accessibility, rampant corruption and lack of transparency, poor peace and lack of justice, political influences and lack of monitoring are some other challenges to achieve SDGs at district level. More over less than 5% respondents said that lack of skilled and technical human resources, lack of coordination and knowledge sharing, growing population, non-existence and malfunctioning of local governments, climate changes, traditional and customary practices and non-engagement with private sector as some other challenges in achieving SDGs in Pakistan.



Chapter IV: SDGs 16 + & Fundamental Freedoms:

Pakistan is signatory of almost all major global commitments including CEDAW, CRPD, CRC, ICCPR etc. and has very recently adopted agenda 2030 for social transformation in September 2015. Pakistan has already presented its VNR report on SDGs during HLPF2019 and had committed for second VNR report in the forthcoming HLPF 2021 however the decision was taken back in January 2021. Pakistan has presented last UPR in 2017 however its progress on follow up of recommendations is very slow.

According to the UNDP's Human Development Index 2020 Pakistan is ranked 154th where 40% population lives below poverty line (@ USD1 per day), 22.80 million children are out of schools. Pakistan is among two countries of the world which are not polio free yet including Nigeria. Local government system is non-functional therefore the citizens' participation is very low and Pakistan is rated **Partly Free** in the recent Global Freedom House Report 2020¹⁸ whereas it is **INACTIVE** member of the Open Government Partnership¹⁹ due to non-compliance. Pakistan is also placed in the **grey list** of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) for the last thirteen years. Civic spaces are shrinking and CIVICUS Monitor²⁰ has ranked Pakistan in **REPRESSED** countries whereas Civil Society Index 2019²¹ ranked Pakistan in **EVOLVING** category. Freedom of expression and speech, right to information are constitutional rights under Article 19 and 19A respectively but laws and policies of state authorities related to these constitutional rights are derogatory.

The table²² attached shows the five years situation related to human development, educational, employment, economic, democratic and civic rights. Since the adoption of SDGs various governments have frequently made tall claims towards the implementation of global and national commitments

S. no	Indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.	Human Development Index	145	147	150	152	154
2.	Poverty rate	24.3%	28.4%	31.3%	40%	40%
3.	Enrolment Rate	60%	64%	67%	82%	Couldn't find
4.	Gender parity index	143	112	148	152	151
5.	Employment Rate	5.8%	5.7%	5.50%	4.1%	4%
6.	Economic equality (Gini Coefficient / year)	32.1	37.60	36.20	No latest data found	No latest data found
7.	Democracy Rank	100	104	108	112	108/167
8.	Civic space Rank	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
9.	Transparency Rank	116	117	124	120	124/180
10.	Rank of Judiciary	NA	NA	98	117	120

¹⁸ <https://freedomhouse.org/>

¹⁹ <https://www.opengovpartr>

²⁰ <https://monitor.civicus.org>

²¹ <https://www.fhi360.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/resource-csosi-2018-report-asia.pdf>

²² References of the figures in the table are attached as Annexure

regarding listed indicators. If we analyze the situation considering the goal 16+ targets and indicators, we see there is 15.7% rise in poverty so efforts towards the achievement of poverty eradication (1.b) need to be enhanced. Although the enrolment rate has been increased from 60% in 2016 to 82% in 2019 yet more than 50% of the enrolled students leave schools before completing their primary level grades. There is a huge gap in the education facilities for both genders therefore the equal access for education for all (4.5), education facilities (4.a), quality education for peaceful global citizenship (4.7) is still a dream. Gender inequalities are continuously rising as the situation of gender equality (5.c) was better in 2016 & 2017 than in 2020 as the gender parity index rated Pakistan at 143 in 2016 and 151 in 2020 out of 153 countries. Employment rate has gone down from 50.8% in 2016 to 4% in 2020 and this may be due to the effects of COVID-19 on our economy. As per Gini Index²³ the income inequality has also increased 4.1 points i.e. 32.1 in 2016 and 36.2 in 2018. Therefore the country's policies for greater equality (10.4) and opportunities for inclusive social and political participation (10.2) are failing and not fruitful.

Pakistan is placed under controlled and hybrid regimes in the global democracy index.. Pakistan was better in democratic governance (16.8) and inclusive and participatory decision making (16.7) in 2016 as it was ranked as 100 and it went down at 112 in 2019 and gone up a bit at 108 in 2020.

Civic spaces are extremely repressed since 2016 till date due to new derogatory regulatory policy environment towards civil societies, political participations and human rights voices. Unless better policy environment for effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all level (16.6) are not introduced civic spaces will remain limited in Pakistan. Illicit financial flows, organized crimes (16.4), corruption and bribery (16.5) have gone much beyond control as every year the Corruption Perception Index of Transparency International reports us deteriorating figures and shares 8 points increase in corruption and bribery i.e. 116 in 2016 and 124 in 2020. When it comes to rule of law & access to justice (16.3), the role of judiciary is pivotal however the lower upper judiciary is non performing and highly political. The recent report of World Law & Justice Project²⁴ share the rule of law index and ranked Pakistan's judiciary at 120 that shows the dismalling status of rule of law and access to justice for all.

Pakistan does have right to information Act 2017 in place however the enactment of this law is extremely poor especially when any information is required by the CSOs or researchers for studies and/or advocacy purposes. Very recently on January 25, 2021, an amendment was moved in right to information Act 2017, by some treasury members of the Senate of Pakistan to exclude upper and lower house of the Parliament for the provision of any type of information if asked by any citizen of Pakistan. The statement of object of the amendment says " The secretariats of the Senate and the National Assembly of Pakistan are constitutional bodies. Work of the Parliament is not only extremely significant but also highly sensitive. In view of the

²³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gini_coefficient

²⁴ https://worldjusticeproject.org/sites/default/files/documents/WJP-ROLI-2020-Online_0.pdf

constitutional sanctity provided to the secretariats of the Parliament, Senate and the National Assembly do not fall under the definition of public bodies, similar to the Supreme Court of Pakistan, which is not included in the definition of the public bodies in the said Act. The sanctity granted to the Parliament and its procedures in Article 69 of the Constitution of Pakistan also needs to be taken in account in the matter. Moreover decision on information related to Senate and National Assembly is strictly the prerogative of the Chairman and Speaker respectively. This amendment in the Act is proposed to ensure observance of above said sanctity and privacy of the institution to perform its Constitutional and fiduciary duty to the State and its people". Under such circumstances where upper and lower houses of the Parliament are not being considered as public bodies and prohibiting the information and data under the umbrella of laws and Constitution, this will be really difficult to get appropriate and valid data and information regarding the efforts of various stakeholders including Parliamentarians towards the achievement of SDGs especially 16.10 that demands public access to information at all levels. Since no **Data Protection Law** exists in the country therefore validity and efficacy of the data may also be questioned.

Chapter V: Goal 16+ Progress Measurement

1- System Strengthening for Progress Measurement:

There is no official mechanism set to measure the progress on most of the goal 16+ targets and indicators yet. In fact the national priority framework developed and approved by the previous government on March 2018 to strategize implementation on SDGs was questioned by the provinces declaring the framework as ambitious and non-participatory. Therefore the new government decided to commence the preparation of national priority framework again with the support of provinces. The Planning Commission of Pakistan as an apex body in the country to measure the progress on SDGs invited the provinces to prepare and submit their priority frameworks and implementation strategies as early as possible. There was no deadline set for the purpose therefore the provinces has yet to complete this job. The main purpose of engaging provinces in this whole exercise was to have inputs from the grassroots for finalization of national SDGs framework and implementation strategies. Most of the SDG Units at their respective provincial headquarters have already prepared their priority frameworks and implementation strategies, however none of the framework has been approved by their provincial governments. Once the provincial governments approve their SDGs priority frameworks, the federal government will then be consolidating them and will announce national priority framework. The baseline figures for the measurement of progress on all selected goals, targets and indicators is also being revised. Five years have been passed since the adoption of SDGs by the national Parliament as national development goals however the work is still in progress at policy and structural levels.

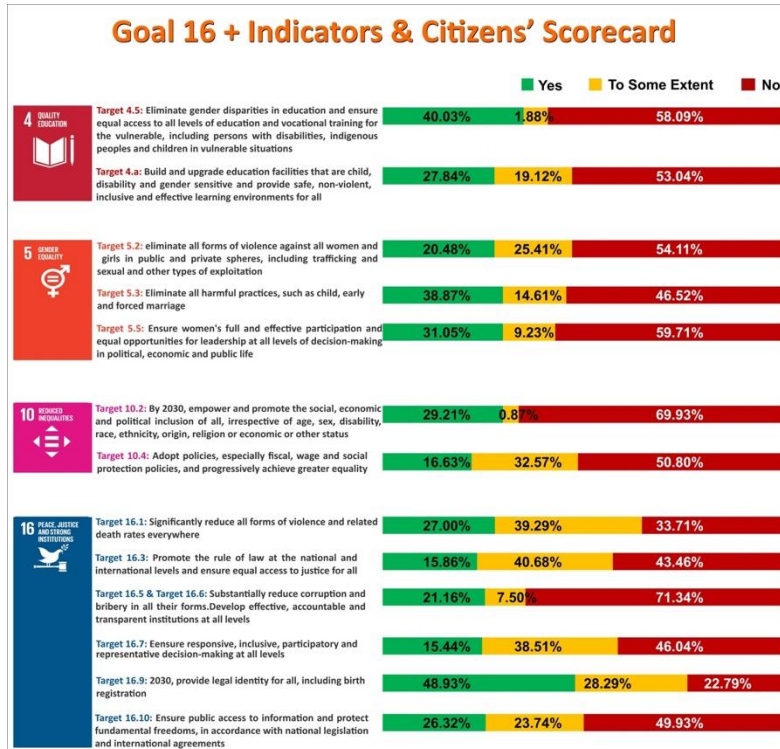
In the meanwhile in 2019 & 2020 two provinces namely Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa respectively have revisited their planning tool called PC-1 (project cycle-1, mandatory for planning and execution of any developmental project in the government system) to align results and outcomes of developmental projects / interventions with that of SDGs targets and indicators. The other provinces and regions of Pakistan are also following this best practice. This best practice of integrating the project results with SDGs has not only strengthened the system but also institutionalized the SDGs agenda at national, provincial and local levels. This will help measure the progress of each and every project for how it is contributing to achieve SDG targets and indicators. This best practice may be recommended to other countries also.

2- SDGs Citizens' Scorecard and Citizens' Dashboard:

The SDGs Citizens' Scorecard is a beneficiary centric tool to track and measure the progress and challenges in achieving SDGs. Government and CSOs in Pakistan are already well aware regarding the importance of Citizens' Scorecard and its impacts on policy reforms, strategy formulation, identifying priorities & missing links as well as opportunities, tracking progress & operational gaps, performance measurements, creating healthy competitions etc. The Citizens' Scorecard also encourages good governance and better management as well as accountability policies, processes and practices through citizen led data, qualitative stories of success and failures. Pakistan Poverty Scorecard is being used for the identification of beneficiaries under **Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)** and **Ehsaas Emergency Cash Grants**. However, no Scorecard for other socio-economic and political perceptions of masses has ever been introduced. **AwazCDS-Pakistan** and **Pakistan Development Alliance** and its partners across the country has launched the **first ever Citizens' Scorecard on SDGs**. Initially we have selected five goals i.e. health (SDG3), education (SDG4), gender equality (SDG5), reduce inequality (SDG10) and peace Justice & strong institutions (SDG16). All together 18 targets are selected considering aforementioned 5 goals. Most of the targets are selected considering the government's priority targets and indicators as mentioned in their national and provincial priority frameworks. A survey tool comprised of 128 questions, was developed by a group of national experts comprised of representatives from National Human Rights Institutions, Parliamentary Task Forces, SDGs Units as well as INGOs and CSOs. The scope of the Scorecard was defined around different dimensions of related targets and indicators considering the factors regarding accessibility, affordability, quantity and quality of services. Further details are available at first ever **SDGs Citizens' Dashboard**

Only 13 targets of goal 16+ were covered under citizen scorecard including 4.5, 4.a (quality education), 5.2, 5.3, 5.5 (gender equality), 10.2, 10.4 (economic inequality), 16.1,16.3,16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7,16.9 and 16.10 (peaceful, just and inclusive societies). The response of citizens' are reflected by following the traffic light approach as mentioned below.

The highest score (48.93%) was on provision of legal identity for all, including birth registration (16.9) and the lowest score (15.44) was on responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making (16.). Furthermore the reduction in corruption (16.5 & 6) scores (-71.34) extremely negative. The result of the scorecard also syncs with the corruption index of transparency international that has ranked Pakistan at 124 out



of 180 countries in the most recent [Corruption Perception Index 2020](#). Target 10.2, to empower & promote social, economic and political inclusion of all secured highly negative score (-69.93). This shows the high rate of polarization of our society on the basis of religion, ethnicity, gender, income, age, disability and origin.

Chapter VI: Role of Parliamentarians & CSOs

1: Engagement & Role of Parliamentarians in National SDGs Mechanisms & Review Processes:

After the adoption of 2030 Agenda for social transformation by UNGA in September 2015, the national Parliament of Pakistan was the first amongst the world to adopt the SDGs as National Development Goals (NDGs) in March 2016. SDGs Secretariat²⁵ was established at the Parliament House and [National Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs](#) was also formed for the oversight on the implementation of SDGs in 2017. The national task force is comprised of 50 (30 female and 20 male) Parliamentarians representing all provinces and regions as well as all parties. Afterwards provincial and regional Parliamentary Task Forces on SDGs were also notified in the four provinces including [Balochistan](#), [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](#), [Punjab](#), [Sindh](#) and regions including [Azad Jammu & Kashmir](#) and [Gilgit Baltistan](#). Three SDGs task force committees/ sub groups are also

²⁵ <http://sdgsecretariat.com/>


















functional on quality education (goal 4), gender equality (goal 5), decent work & economic growth (goal 8) and child rights (goal 16), however there is no special committee/ sub group on any of the goal 16+ targets and indicators related to goal 1, 10, 11, 16 and 17. SDGs Secretariat was instrumental in bringing 10 bill, 22 resolutions, 37 call attention notices, 7 motions and 7 questions during [the house in business](#) since its inception in 2016 including the transgender persons (protection & rights) Act 2017, the prevention and control of human trafficking (amendment act) 2017, and national commission on status of women amendment Act 2016. A resolution on freedom of expression and rights of journalist was also passed on December 10, 2018.

One of the major achievement of SDGs Secretariat at Parliament House is the [SDGs Legislative Mapping](#) considering all the 17 goals that also includes 20 new or amendment laws at national, provincial and regional levels related to the goal 16+ targets. All together 41 new laws/ acts and amendments were introduced. Most of the legislation is done regarding goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15 and 16, however the progress on implementation of these laws is missing. Contextualization of SDGs at local level and synchronization with existing policies, plan and legislation is a big gap that need to be addressed in order to have a context specific holistic plan to deal and address national, subnational issues as well as international pledges made by government of Pakistan for sustainable development backed with clear plan of action with short, medium and long term costed strategies. Strangely the table is silent about the legislation passed in Punjab, Balochistan, Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and Sindh around article 25A, of the constitution on free and compulsory education for all up to the age of 16. This is important to mention here that right to education (article 25A) is not implemented yet any province in true letter and spirit. Mapping of existing laws and policies have already been carried out and the mapping shows that comprehensive policies and frameworks are available in the country to comply with the goal 16+ targets and indicators however the challenge is lack of political will and pro-people governance structures.

Mapping of SDGs with Post 2015 Legislations

Goals	Legislation	Region
	The Punjab Charities Act 2018 The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Lissaal-e-Wal Mahroom Foundation (Amendment) Act, 2016 The Balochistan Senior Citizens Act 2017	Punjab Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Balochistan
	The Sindh Animal Breeding Act, 2017 The Sindh Livestock Breeding Act, 2016 The Food Act	Sindh Sindh Gilgit-Balistan
	The Punjab Hepatitis Act 2018 The Sindh Safe Blood Transfusion Act 2017 The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Mental Health Act 2017 The Balochistan Prohibition of Smoking in Cinema Houses (Balochistan Repeal) Act No. 4 of 2018	Punjab Sindh Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Balochistan
	The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Free Compulsory Primary and Secondary Education Act, 2017 The Waboh Balochistan Khyber Education Academic of Research and Training Act	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Waboh Balochistan

Mapping of SDGs with National Plans and Policies

	• Human Resource Development/Employment Generation Policy • Smeas Development Policy for Employment Generation • National TFVT Policy • Creation of Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety Division
	• Multi Sectoral National Nutrition Policy
	• National Health Vision 2016-2025
	• National Education Policy Framework
	• National Women Entrepreneurship Promotion Policy • Framework/National Policy for Empowerment of Rural Women Entrepreneurship Promotion Policy
	• National Water Policy and Comprehensive Regulatory Framework
	• National Energy Conservation Policy • National Action Plan on Sustainable Energy for All • Power Generation Policy
	• Investment Policy • Industrial Transformation Policy • Tourism Policies • Youth Engagement Strategy
	• Digital Pakistan Policy • National Transport Policy • Revamping Special Economic Zones Under A New Industrial Policy
	• Comprehensive New National & Provincial Mineral Policies • National Policy Framework for Differently Aabled Persons
	• UN-Habitat Pakistan is also Launching its Habitat Country Program (HCP), Pakistan 2018-2022 which lays down the roadmap for achieving this and other crosscutting SDGs. • Comprehensive Master Plan of All Potential Cities under Cpec • Housing Policy of the Present Government • National Human Settlement Policy
	• Pakistan National Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production
	• National Forest Policy • National Policy on Safe Management of Radioactive Waste • National Nuclear Safety Policy • Policy for Less Carbon-Footprint Products
	• National Policy and Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture Development • A Marine Science-policy Interface Platform in Gwadar
	• Pakistan National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
	• National Internal Security Policy • National Judicial Policy National Action Plan and National Security Policy • Legislative/Policy Measures Including Anti-terrorism Act, Protection of Pakistan Act, 2014 • Tax Revenue Mobilization Plan (STRMP) 2014-19
	• Digital Pakistan Policy Encourages International Collaboration • Infrastructure Development Goals 9 & 11 • Research & Innovation and Freelancing in it • E-Governance Goals 6, 8, 12 & 16

2: Role of CSOs in Implementation, Progress , Monitoring and Review of Goal 16+

Civil society in Pakistan is very active in sensitization of masses and holding governments accountable towards the achievement of SDGs in Pakistan. Unlike MDGs, the response of CSOs including political & legal fraternity, academics, NGOs, community based organizations and private sector organizations on SDGs is extremely benefiting and integrated in their socio-economic, educational and political interventions. Despite the coercive regulatory environment towards the civic spaces, freedom of speech & expressions, right to information etc. the CSOs are being engaged by the governments for policy level interventions and encouraged to sensitize masses on SDGs. Pakistan has already presented its first Voluntary National Review Report at UNHLPF 2019. CSOs in Pakistan played their role while engaging citizens and collecting their voices on the process and progress of SDGs in Pakistan. Although the official VNR 2019 does not reflect on goal 16+ targets however the citizens' voices report on review & progress in implementation of SDGs in Pakistan²⁶ published by [Pakistan Development Alliance](http://pda.net.pk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Citizens-Voices-Report-2019.pdf)²⁷ Moreover, SDGs Citizens' Watch Pakistan Program launched the first ever SDGs Citizens Scorecard and reflected the results through [SDGs Citizens' Dashboard](http://pda.net.pk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/SDGs-Citizens-Watch-Pakistan-Program-Dossier.pdf)²⁸. Many other organizations have taken up the SDGs agenda including goal 16+ targets while integrating the services related targets in their developmental interventions, however very few voices are there to hold the governments accountable. Citizens Scorecards are the best way to collect citizens voices and to influence the policy makers for better reforms and developments. No separate forum is yet available on goal 16+ in Pakistan.

Chapter VII: Concrete Recommendations:

National / Government of Pakistan:

- [National Commission for Human Rights](http://pda.net.pk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Citizens-Voices-Report-2019.pdf) is non-functional since June, 2018. Government of Pakistan should immediately appoint new commissioners and chairperson of the Commission. Furthermore the government should adopt all legislative, policy and institutional measures necessary to ensure that the NCHR is able to carry out its mandate fully and in an effective and independent manner, and in full conformity with

²⁶ <http://pda.net.pk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Citizens-Voices-Report-2019.pdf>

²⁷ Pakistan Development Alliance is the largest coalition of NGOs and CSOs in the country, working together for better governance & accountability towards the achievement of SDGs. PDA has 114 member organizations from all across the country representing youth, PLWDs, women, transgender community, elderly people and religious minorities etc.

²⁸ <http://pda.net.pk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/SDGs-Citizens-Watch-Pakistan-Program-Dossier.pdf>

the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights as per the Paris Principles.

- [National Commission on the Status of Women in Pakistan](#) is also non-functional since 2018 as the chairperson of the commission has yet to be appointed. The government is urged to appoint the chairperson as early as possible. The government should also strengthen its efforts to provide the Commission with sufficient financial and human resources to carry out activities throughout the country.
- According to the [Law & Justice Commission of Pakistan](#) there are more than 120 laws which are discriminatory in nature. Therefore the government should take all necessary measures, including the adoption of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, to ensure that its legal framework provides full and effective protection against discrimination in all spheres, including the private sphere, and prohibits direct, indirect and multiple discrimination on the basis of religion, political opinion, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity or any other reason that does not provide rightful space and choices of life to the citizens of Pakistan.
- Government should expedite the legislation relating to violence against women at the federal and provincial levels particularly on early, child and force marriage restraints, and curbing domestic violence. The government should ensure that the laws comply with international human rights standards. Furthermore, the government should effectively enforce the anti-honour killings and anti-rape laws and other relevant laws criminalizing violence against women and domestic violence, and monitor their enforcement on regular basis.
- Government should public the Commission of Inquiry Report on enforced disappearances and initiate legislation for the criminalization of enforced disappearance and put an end to the practice of enforced disappearance and secret detention.
- Government should review the coercive policies and regulatory frameworks towards NGOs and create rightful spaces for them to ensure freedom of expression and association
- Government should immediately announce local government elections and form local governments all across the country as per the directions of the supreme court of Pakistan. Goal 16+ targets may not be achievable without functional and financially empowered local governments

Regional Institutions:

- Regional Forums on goal 16+ need to be created for more collaborative actions to influence governments towards peaceful, inclusive and just societies
- Multi-stakeholders engagement processes need to be initiated under the umbrella of UN for regional peace, trade & development, enhanced civic spaces and freedom of expression and association
- Regularize the annual sessions of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) to combat poverty, inequality, climate changes, terrorism and violent extremism

- Global funding agencies and bilateral donors should invest on local civil society organizations for more sustainable, inclusive and participatory solutions for addressing chronic issues related to freedom of expression and association, civic spaces and liberalization of conservative societies
- G20 should provide financing for SDGs especially goal 16+ to ensure more peaceful, inclusive and just societies
- Official Development Assistance (ODA) for developing nations should be linked with progress on goal 16+ targets.

National Priority Indicators to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals for the 2030 Agenda

Category - I










The goals in Category-I require immediate policy intervention as desirable outcomes can be achieved in the short run

Category - II

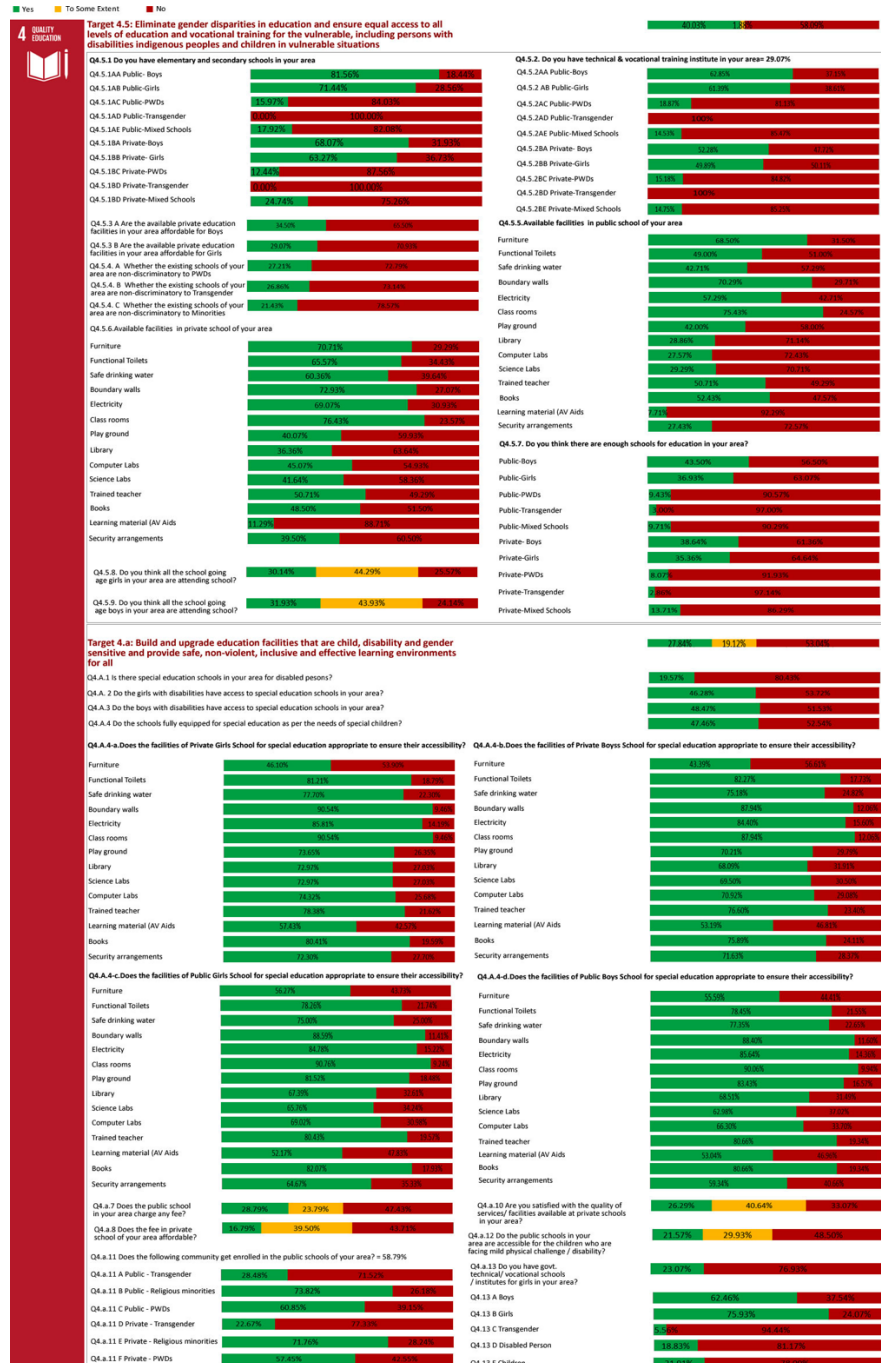
The goals requiring relatively longer timeframes and consistent policy support

Category - III

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

Category - I	Category - II	Category - III
3. Maternal mortality ratio  <p>3.1. Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) per 100,000 live births</p> <p>3.2. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR) per 1,000 live births</p> <p>3.3. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) per 1,000 live births</p>	1. Poverty  <p>1.1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</p> <p>1.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all dimensions according to national definitions</p> <p>1.3. Proportion of population covered by social protection (pensions, disability allowances, social security, workers' wage-related and the poor and vulnerable)</p>	13. Climate Action  <p>13.1. Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>13.2. Number of countries that have developed or updated their integrated policy strategy plan which incorporates climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in a manner that does not increase food production (including a national adaptation plan, national disaster preparedness, national communication, disaster update report or other)</p>
4. Quality Education  <p>4.1. Proportion of children and young people in grades 2 to 10 at the end of primary, and (ii) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by age 10</p> <p>4.2. Proportion of population aged 15 and above who are literate</p>	17. Partnerships for the Goals  <p>17.1. Total government revenue (as a percentage of GDP)</p> <p>17.2. Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes</p> <p>17.3. Foreign direct investments (as a proportion of total domestic budget)</p>	15. Life Below Water  <p>15.1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>15.2. Index of coastal vulnerability and flooding plastic debris density</p>
5. Gender Equality  <p>5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments</p> <p>5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions</p> <p>5.3. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone by sex</p>	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth  <p>8.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</p> <p>8.2. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment</p> <p>8.3. Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added</p>	14. Life Below Water  <p>14.1. Index of coastal vulnerability and flooding plastic debris density</p> <p>14.2. Proportion of population living in coastal areas</p>
6. Clean Water and Sanitation  <p>6.1. Proportion of population with access to improved drinking water services</p> <p>6.2. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services</p> <p>6.3. Proportion of population with access to improved water supply and sanitation services</p>	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  <p>9.1. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</p> <p>9.2. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment</p> <p>9.3. Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added</p>	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  <p>16.1. Proportion of population living in areas of high vulnerability to natural disasters</p> <p>16.2. Proportion of population living in areas of high vulnerability to natural disasters</p> <p>16.3. Proportion of population living in areas of high vulnerability to natural disasters</p>
7. Affordable and Clean Energy  <p>7.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity</p> <p>7.2. Proportion of population with access to electricity</p> <p>7.3. Proportion of population with access to electricity</p>	10. Reduced Inequalities  <p>10.1. Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita</p> <p>10.2. Proportion of population living in areas of high vulnerability to natural disasters</p> <p>10.3. Proportion of population living in areas of high vulnerability to natural disasters</p>	17. Partnerships for the Goals  <p>17.1. Total government revenue (as a percentage of GDP)</p> <p>17.2. Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes</p> <p>17.3. Foreign direct investments (as a proportion of total domestic budget)</p>

Annexure 2: Results of Local Indicators (questions) for Citizens' Scorecard on Selected Targets of Goal 16+



■ Yes ■ To Some Extent ■ No

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Target 5.2: eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Q5.2.1 A Do you think women in your area face any form of violence at Public Sphere?	25.57%	74.43%	
Q5.2.1 B Do you think women in your area face any form of violence at Private sphere?	36.57%	63.43%	
Q5.2.2 Do you think women in your area get inheritance?	20.79%	39.57%	39.64%
Q5.2.3. Do you think women in your area caste vote by their own choice?	36.64%	36.14%	27.21%
Q5.2.4. Do you think women in your area have equal employment opportunities?	19.50%	34.64%	45.86%
Q5.2.5. Do you or people in your area trust on police to report cases on violence against women / girls?	11.86%	36.36%	51.79%
Q5.2.6. Do Women have access to police/law enforcement agencies in case of following?	21.00%	35.14%	43.86%
Q5.2.6 A Physical violence	12.07%	31.50%	56.43%
Q5.2.6 B Sexual violence	10.43%	27.79%	61.79%
Q5.2.6 C Psychological violence	8.86%	25.00%	66.14%
Q5.2.7 A Physical violence	23.29%	8.86%	75.86%
Q5.2.7 B Sexual violence	21.07%	8.86%	78.07%
Q5.2.7 C Psychological violence	15.93%	7.99%	83.29%
Q5.2.8. Do woman have access to medical & legal assistance in case of physical violence?	17.36%	34.43%	48.21%
Q5.2.9. Do woman have access to medical & legal assistance in case of sexual violence?	15.64%	37.43%	46.93%
Q5.2.10. Do woman have access to medical & legal assistance in case of psychological violence?	14.29%	29.79%	55.93%
Q5.2.11. Is there any cost incurs for filing and pursuing a complaint in police station regarding any instance of violence against woman/girl?	43.57%	27.36%	29.07%
Q5.2.12. Are you satisfied with the quality of services/ response provided by police/law enforcement agencies in cases related to physical, sexual or psychological violence against women, in your area?	11.29%	34.50%	54.21%
Q5.2.13. Do the law enforcement agencies have appropriate knowledge / capacity to deal with the cases of physical, sexual and psychological violence?	16.50%	44.21%	39.29%
Q5.2.14. Are there women police officers available in police station of your area?	27.43%	31.79%	40.79%

Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Q5.3.1 A Do you have Child Marriages problems in your area	41.21%	2.21%	58.57%
Q5.3.1 B Do you have Early Marriages problems in your area	42.14%	2.21%	57.64%
Q5.3.1 C Do you have Forced Marriages problems in your area	41.64%	1.14%	58.21%
Q5.3.2. Do you know that child marriage is a crime?	79.43%	13.07%	7.50%
Q5.3.3. Do you think forced marriage is illegal?	81.86%	10.50%	7.64%
Q5.3.4. Do you know minimum legal age for marriage of a girl?	71.00%	12.71%	16.29%
Q5.3.5. Do you know minimum legal age for marriage of a boy?	69.36%	13.07%	17.57%
Q5.3.6. Do you know if people report against child early/ forced marriage in your area?	16.79%	20.86%	62.36%
Q5.3.7. Do the police respond satisfactorily when child marriage complaint is filed?	14.50%	27.43%	58.07%
Q5.3.8. Do you consider yourself safe in case of registering a complaint of child marriage?	15.50%	24.71%	59.79%
Q5.3.9. Do you have any child protection unit/ bureau / cell in your area?	10.29%	13.86%	75.86%
Q5.3.10. Are you satisfied with the quality of services provided by child protection units/ cells/ bureau?	9.14%	21.93%	68.93%
Q5.3.11. Are you satisfied with the quality of services provided by police in cases of violence against children?	12.43%	31.21%	56.36%

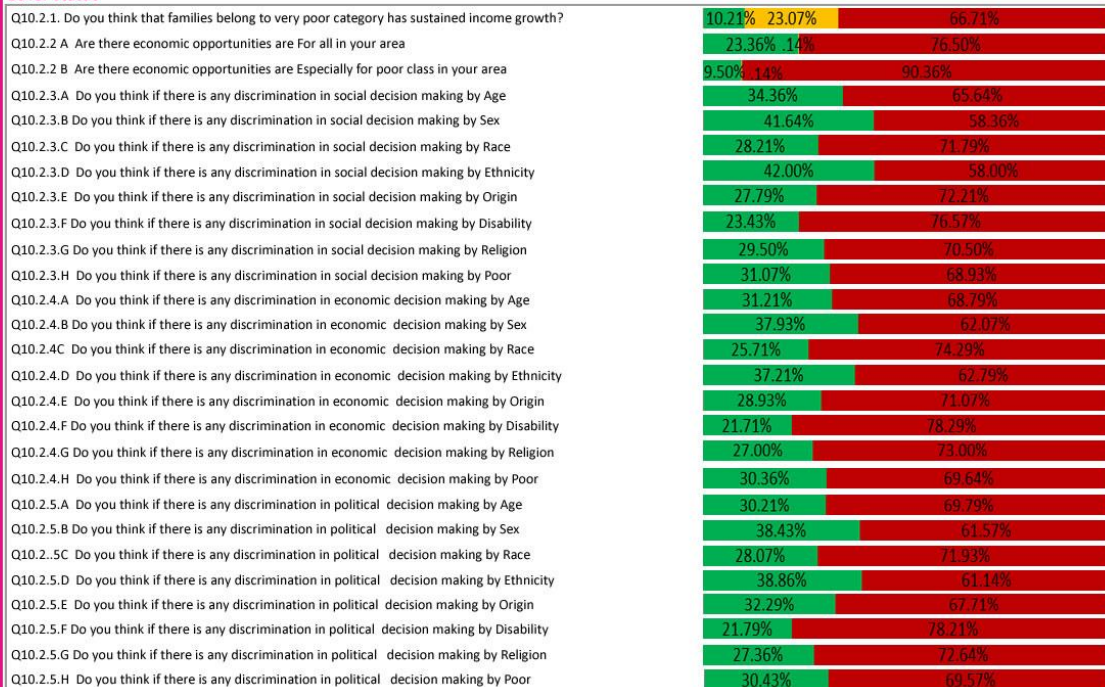
Target 5.5: Ensure womens full and effective participation and equal pportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Q5.5.1. In your area does women have full and effective participation in	31.05%	9.23%	59.71%
Q5.5.1 A Political activities (Do women vote by their choice?)	28.00%	36.57%	35.43%
Q5.5.1 B Economic opportunities (Do women have equal opportunities for government Jobs)	40.93%	0.7%	59.00%
Q5.5.1 C Social life (Do the women have mobility rights as per their choice)	28.07%	0.7%	71.86%
	27.21%	2.21%	72.57%

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES




Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status



Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere		27.00%	39.29%	33.71%
	Q16.1 .1. Do you think that in your area violence related incidents have reduced for the last 4 years?		25.00%	41.29%	33.71%
	Q16.1.2. Do you think that in your area violence related deaths have reduced in the last 4 years		29.00%	37.29%	33.71%
	Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all		15.86%	40.68%	43.46%
	Q16.3.1. Do you think that rule of law is improved in your area for the last four years?		18.14%	40.64%	41.21%
	Q16.3.2. Do you think in your area access to justice is improved for all?		13.57%	40.71%	45.71%
	Target 16.5 and 16.6: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms, Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels		21.16%	7.50%	71.34%
	Q16.6.1. Do you think corruption has decreased in your area		11.79%	30.00%	58.21%
	Q16.6.2 A Do you think that Institutions are now more Accountable		35.14%		64.86%
	Q16.6.2 B Do you think that Institutions are now more Transparent		14.14%		85.86%
	Q16.6.2 C Do you think that Institutions are now more Effective		23.57%		76.43%
	Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels		15.44%	38.51%	46.04%
	Q16.7. 1. Do you think you/ your community is being engaged in decision making processes at local level?		22.93%	47.71%	29.36%
	Q16.7. 2. Do you think that you are being heard by the government as a citizen?		16.36%	35.79%	47.86%
	Q16.7. 3. Do you think women, people living with disabilities and transgender community / religious minorities are equally engaged in any kind of decision making process for community development?		6.79%	30.36%	62.86%
	Q16.7. 4. Do you think that women are adequately represented in Parliament / government departments / local government departments / institutions etc.?		19.79%	38.07%	42.14%
	Q16.7. 5. Do you think that government is adequately responding to or addressing the issues being faced by people in your community?		11.36%	40.64%	48.00%
	Target 16.9: 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration		48.93%	28.29%	22.78%
	Q16.9. 1. Do the people in your community know where to get their child birth registered?		53.43%	27.21%	19.36%
	Q16.9. 2. Do the people in your community know which organization provides birth registration facility?		44.43%	29.36%	26.21%
	Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		26.32%	23.74%	49.93%
	Q16.10.1. Do people of your community know they have Right to Access Information from any govt. department?		35.50%	36.14%	28.36%
	Q16.10. 2. Do people of your community have access to information from any govt. department?		14.79%	38.50%	46.71%
	Q16.10.3. Do people of your community think exercising right to information from any govt. department is affordable to them?		12.71%	41.50%	45.79%
	Q16.10. 4. Have people in your community ever exercised their right to information with any govt. department?		15.50%	38.93%	45.57%
	Q16.10. 5. Were people of your community satisfied with the response they received after they exercised their right to information with any govt. department?		10.79%	34.79%	54.43%
	Q16.10.6. Do you think crime rate in your community i.e. kidnapping, homicide, violent incidents etc. have decreased?		21.07%	37.21%	41.71%
	Q16.10. 7. Do you think people in your community express their feelings and thoughts freely:		31.86%	34.14%	34.00%
	Q16.10.7 A Politically		40.50%		59.50%
	Q16.10.7 B Religiously		33.00%		67.00%
	Q16.10.7 C Socially		36.71%		63.29%
	Q16.10.7 D Economically		37.14%		62.86%

Annexure 3: References for table in chapter V:

1. [| Human Development Reports \(undp.org\)](https://undp.org/)
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