



Peoples Scorecard on SDGs

People's Scorecard (PSC) on National Delivery of the 2030 Agenda

Pakistan Report

July 2021

Executed & Compiled by

Pakistan Development Allianc

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Abbreviations & Acronyms

A4SD	Action for Sustainable Development
APSD	Partnership for Sustainable Development
ADPs	Annual Development Plans
ADA	Asia Development Alliance
CSC	Citizens' Scorecard
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
GCAP	Global Call to Action against Poverty
GONGOs	Government NGOs
GCAP	Global Call to Action against Poverty
HIES	Household Integrated Economic Survey
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MOPD&SI	Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
NCHR	National Commission for Human Rights
PSC	People's Scorecard
PSB	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic Health Survey
PSLM	Pakistan Social & Living Measurement
PCSWs	Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women
PMDA	Pakistan Media Development Authority
PSDPs	Public Sector Development Programs
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
UCLG	United Cities & Local Governments
UN ECOSOC	United Nation's Economic & Social Council
VNR	Voluntary National Review

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Preface

The first spell of five years has ended up last year in September 2020 since the adoption of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in September 2015. In the meanwhile Pakistan has taken some policy and structural measures to implement SDGs including adoption of SDGs as national development goals, establishment of Parliamentary Task Forces at federal and provincial level, establishment of SDG Units at federal and provincial level, setting priority frameworks for the realisation of SDGs. Pakistan has followed the rationale approach by cherry picking the 69 targets out of 169 global targets and subsequently only 96 indicators out of 245 global indicators in the national priority framework. However there is still a long way towards the achievement of promises made at national and global level. Efforts are being made to fill the data gaps for appropriate reporting, strategies and plan of actions are still under discussions and not finalized yet. In the meanwhile Pakistan had already presented its first VNR at HLPF 2019. The first VNR of Pakistan was not appreciated by the CSOs and independent forums. Pakistan Development Alliance, as member of Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) and as national coalition of Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) decided to engage with related stakeholders and society at large by taking part in Decade of Action and Accountability Campaigns. People's Scorecard to assess the progress on SDGs through informed citizens and national level stakeholders is one of the important initiative of A4SD.

Like other countries Pakistan also suffered a lot due to COVID-19 pandemic, subsequently the processes of implementation of SDGs were also overlooked by the authorities and other stakeholders. However we highly appreciate the participation of citizens of Pakistan including representatives of marginalized communities and socially excluded groups in People's Scorecard process during these difficult times.

We also acknowledge the role of member organizations of Pakistan Development Alliance, Ujala Network, members of Parliamentary Task Forces on SDGs, SDGs Units, academic institutes and other forums for their time and contributions in the process. We also extend our great appreciations to the Pakistan Development Alliance Secretariat team at AwazCDS-Pakistan including, Ms. Mariam Amjad Khan and Mr. Ishfaq Khalil for their coordination and technical support in this exercise.

We also take this opportunity to thank Mr. Oli Hennman from A4SD and Mr. Anselmo Lee from Asia CSOs Partnership for Sustainable Development (APSD) for their technical guidance on People's Scorecard execution and framing results. This document will be helpful to academics, CSOs, Parliamentarians, policy makers, UN agencies, human rights actors to highlight related issues to take appropriate actions to address policy and practice level challenges towards the realization of SDGs.

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National Convener
On Behalf of Central Executive Committee of
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July 9, 2021

1. Introduction:

People's scorecard (PSC) on SDGs was a unique idea conceived by Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) and launched across the world in various countries including Pakistan through national platforms of CSOs/NGOs working together with A4SD on SDGs decade of action and accountability. Usually scorecard is considered as an excellent tool to assess the progress and collect public voices towards the implementation and achievement of socio-economic and political commitments. The people's scorecard on SDGs considers a number of key categories and offers an overview of the level of delivery in each area. The scorecard report in hand is comprised of two parts. The first part provides overall qualitative assessment and delivery of the 2030 Agenda based on secondary information, including a consideration of policies and strategies for implementation, assessment of delivery and mechanisms for engagement; including with civil society, local governments, donors and wider stakeholders in realizing the SDGs. The second part gives detailed assessment & monitoring of progress around 10 areas on each of the 17 SDGs in turn through scores at the scale from 1 to 5 as explained in the section 3.

The purpose of the people's scorecard was to mobilize and engage with common masses and political leaders to sensitize them on SDGs and to remind them over their commitments on SDGs towards the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) held at UNHQ in July 2021.

Although Pakistan was not presenting its 2nd Voluntary National Review (VNR) report at HLPF 2021 however the A4SD secretariat decided to engage stakeholders and marginalized communities under the aegis of Pakistan Development Alliance for the People's Scorecard initiative in Pakistan.

Pakistan Development Alliance is a largest coalition of CSOs, NGOs, CBOs, INGOs and networks working together on SDGs with a special focus on better governance and accountability. PDA has 114 member organizations which includes organizations representing various constituency groups like women, youth, old people, PWDs, minorities and socially excluded groups. Many of the PDA members focus on specific SDGs like Pakistan Education Coalition focuses on education rights (SDG4), Ujala Network focuses on gender equality and young people's SRHR (SDG3, SDG4, SDG5, SDG10, SDG16), Home Net focuses on home based and agriculture workers' rights (SDG1, SDG2, SDG8, SDG10), Parliamentarians Commission on Human Rights focuses on peace justice and rule of law (SDG16) etc. In fact most of the coalition member organizations are focusing on one or more goals and targets of the SDGs. For details please visit www.pda.net.pk. Pakistan Development Alliance has already developed and launched the first ever Citizens Scorecard on SDGs and online SDGs Citizens Dashboard. The SDGs Citizens' Dashboard and Citizens' Scorecard (CSC) can be reviewed by following the link <https://sdgscitizenscorecard.pda.net.pk/>. This report will also share the comparative analysis of results of PSC and CSC as well as their status with global SDGs Index available @ <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/pakistan>

2. Overview of current implementation of the 2030 Agenda

2.1 Policy Framework or Action Plan

National Priority Framework on SDGs¹ was approved by the National Economic Council of Pakistan headed by Prime Minister of Pakistan in March 2018. The framework was prepared and announced by the previous government in haste as their term was expiring in July 2018. The incumbent government started the fresh and bottom up planning and asked the provinces to submit their priority frameworks. Provinces and regional planning boards/ departments decided to engage districts in the planning, which was again a wonderful initiative however the whole planning was delayed because of COVID19 pandemic and we are still waiting for the final drafts of the provincial priority frameworks. The revised national priority framework will be prepared afterwards.

The existing priority framework is not wholistic rather government has prioritized the goals in three different categories.

Category I: The goals in this category require immediate policy interventions as desirable outcomes can be achieved in the short run. This category includes goal 2,3, 4,6, 8, 9, 12, 16 & 17

Category II: The goals in this category require relatively longer timeframes and consistent policy support. This category includes goal 1, 5, 10 and 11

Category III: The goals in this category have longer gestation period and require major institutional reforms to achieve desired outcomes. This category includes goal 13 & 15

Furthermore Pakistan has not selected all the global targets and indicators as priority targets and indicators rather only 69 out of 169 targets and 96 out of 247 indicators have been choosan to achieve SDGs until the end of year 2030. Baseline data is available against 50 out of 96 slecetd indicators. No new / national inidcators are defined yet only global indicators are adopted and translated as national inidcators. However in the national priority framework on SDGs it is decided that 65 inidcators will be achieved through the active egangement of local bodies / governments, whereas local governments are non exisitent/ non functional in Pakistan for the last one decade. The prioity framework has been equally covering all the three including social, economic and environmental aspects. Although Parlaiment of Pakistan had adopted the SDGs as national development goals in March 2016 yet there is no formal / legal oversight body has yet been established to oversight the implementation of SDGs. However SDGs Secretariat² has been established

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)

² <http://sdgsecretariat.com/>

under aegis of Parliament House to oversight the implementation as well as facilitate law makers to align laws and policies with SDGs. Most of the provinces and federal government have already aligned the official program / project submission, approvals, implementation, monitoring and evaluation documents usually called PC1,2,3,4 & 5 with SDGs. Now the government funded programs / projects cannot be approved and executed until they are not contributing into the achievement of SDGs. Parliamentary Task Forces on SDGs are also established at federal, provincial and regional levels and currently 153 parliamentarians are part of 7 Parliamentary Task Forces. These Parliamentary Task Forces represents all parties of the house as well as also represent women, minorities and ethnicities in the country. 43% of the total members are women parliamentarians in the Parliamentary Task Forces on SDGs.

2.2 National Implementation & Governance Mechanism

Planning Commission of Pakistan under Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives (MOPD&SI) is leading the domestic implementation of SDGs in Pakistan. Since Pakistan is the federation of 4 provinces and two regions therefore every province and region have their own planning and development boards / departments for implementation of SDGs. SDGs units are established at each of the national as well as provincial planning commissions / boards for the execution of government initiatives on SDGs implementation. No special plan to oversight the implementation on SDGs has yet been prepared because the new priority framework has yet to be announced. As mentioned above the project / program side of the agenda will be included in the official documents where as financial documents including budget lines and other audit reports do not include any mechanism to do oversight of financial commitments and ensure accountability and transparency. Very recently the Auditor General of Pakistan prepared the Special Audit Report on SDGs³ regarding the embezzlements in the Prime Minister's SDGs Support Fund of PKRs 24 billion for the realization of SDGs in Pakistan during the year 2016-2018. This report is extremely disappointing and shares the dismalling state of affairs regarding the implementation of SDGs in Pakistan. No further fund has yet been created by the current government. Only UNDP and government of Pakistan have been jointly funding the SDGs Units at federal and provincial/ regional level. Whereas European Union has funded 5 million Euros to United Cities & Local Governments (UCLG)⁴ in to empower local governments for implementation of SDGs however this is disappointing to mention here that local governments / bodies do not exist in Pakistan for the last ten years.

³ <https://www.agp.gov.pk/SiteImage/Policy/2.%20Special%20AR%20PM%20SDG%202016-18.pdf>

⁴ <https://uclg-aspac.org/en/>

2.3 Progress since last VNR

Pakistan had committed to present its second VNR in the HLPF2021 however in February 2021 government decided to back out from the commitment. While Pakistan has presented its first voluntary national review (VNR) report in July 2019⁵ 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.

Voluntary National Review – Pakistan 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. A parallel Citizens' Voices on VNR Process⁶ was led by Pakistan Development Alliance and findings were shared with all related stakeholders including UN Secretary General.

The follow up since the previous VNR has not yet started at the government level however the CSOs are pushing government to keep its promises regarding SDGs. Pakistan Development Alliance also conducted the assessment on SDGs progress **Where Pakistan Stands on SDGs?**⁷ Furthermore, the first ever **Citizens' Scorecard and Online Dashboard**⁸ on SDGs highlights the progress on selected 5 goals and 17 targets.

⁵

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/233812019_06_15_VNR_2019_Pakistan_latest_version.pdf

⁶ <http://awazcds.org.pk/citizens-voices-on-voluntary-national-review-status-of-sdgs-in-pakistan-2019>

⁷ <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/stakeholders-report-on-sdg-progress-and-challenges-in-pakistan/>

⁸ <https://sdgscitizenscorecard.pda.net.pk/>

2.4 Leaving no one behind

More than 40% of the total population in Pakistan lives below the poverty line of USD 2 per day. The government has been implementing [Ehsaas Cash Grants Program](#) for such 12 million families and each family receives USD 85 on quarterly basis. [Ehsaas Langar Program](#) a kind of food bank, feeds millions of homeless, poor travellers and daily wagers on daily basis through 112 food banks across the country. Panah Gahs (Shelter Homes) are also established in large cities to facilitate occasional travellers to the big cities to search for their livelihoods. [Kamyab Jawan Program](#) was launched to support entrepreneurs to run their own businesses. Such initiatives are contributing to achieve SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, and 16.

Although there is no national strategy on SDGs has yet been launched however the aforementioned national and provincial priority frameworks on SDGs would lead to develop national and provincial strategies. This is pertinent to mention here that government has been failed to engage the most marginalized communities while developing these frameworks however CSOs and private sector stakeholders were engaged while developing these priority frameworks. The below table shows the scale of most marginalized communities in Pakistan where 1 mentions the most marginalized, 2 is up to some extent.

Women & Girls	2
Children & young people	2
Indigenous peoples	1
Older persons	2
Persons with disabilities	2
People discriminated by caste, work and descent	1
People discriminated by geographic area: eg. urban slums/rural areas	2
People from the LGBTQI community	1
Small scale farmers	2
Ethnic & Religious minority groups	2
Migrants or undocumented persons	2

2.5 Planetary Boundaries

Ministry of Climate Change is very active in Pakistan and the country is winner of [Bonn Challenge Award 2017 for Climate Protection](#) as Billion Tree Tsunami was implemented in Pakistan after UNFCC [Paris Climate Summit 2015](#). The current government has been implementing 10 Billion Tree Tsunami Program now a days to make Pakistan environment friendly country. Furthermore government led [Clean Green Movement](#) is being applauded by global community. U.K's Prime Minister as well as Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince appreciated the Pakistani Prime Minister this year by saying that both countries would learn from this Billion Tree Tsunami experience. Pakistan is among one of the most climate and water scarcity countries. However there is a dire need to run the sensitization campaign among masses on use of water and keeping the environment cleaner. The on going effort of government would be fruitful if communities at large are engaged in planning and

implementation processes. As far as the commitment to cut the CO2 emissions Pakistan is the first country in the world that has already met SDG13⁹.

2.6 Interlinkages and mainstreaming of cross-cutting goals ('whole-of-SDGs' approach)

The government has established a coordination committee of 27 ministries at national level under the aegis of Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives however only one meeting was held since its inception in March 2018. Various studies and documents mentioned in the report also share that there is a lack of coordination both in horizontal and vertical hierarchies of the government system. It was decided that a dedicated website and data portal will be launched to have quick and authentic data and information regarding SDGs progress however no such effort has yet been witnessed. The provinces have revisited their priority frameworks and the federal government is failed to consolidate all of them to devise national priority framework as the federal government offices are working with 50% capacity since the first wave of COVID-19 in April 2019.

2.7 Public Awareness

The full text of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs is available in the national language (Urdu)¹⁰ and it was published by AwazCDS-Pakistan and Pakistan Development Alliance in March 2019. Pakistan is a diverse country where we have more than 9 different local languages. SDGs are not translated in to all of them but in one national language (Urdu) which is understandable for all. The translated version of SDGs along with national priority framework was disseminated among Parliamentarians, media, academics, private sector organizations and CSOs/ NGOs / INGOs and community based organizations. The agenda is not much known to common people. Most of the Parliamentarians and other so called informed community including academics do not have any knowledge and information about SDGs. However some of the academic institutes and CSOs are integrating SDGs in their usual work. 114 member organizations of Pakistan Development Alliance are very actively following the SDGs and organizing sensitization campaigns among masses, media and other related stakeholders including Parliamentarians.

2.8 Localizing the SDGs (sub-national level)

As mentioned earlier, provinces have already prepared their priority frameworks on SDGs with the engagements of CSOs and district level departments however these frameworks are not translated in to strategies. Since local governments do not exist in Pakistan for the last 10 years therefore efforts regarding local level priority framework has yet to be initiated. Pakistan Development Alliance's national secretariat at AwazCDS-Pakistan has secured resources to develop first ever local priority framework of SDGs and action plan for district Sukkur before the end of this year. Pakistan Development Alliance collected [citizens voices on VNR processes and progress on SDGs in Pakistan in 2019](#) well before the

⁹ <https://www.dandc.eu/en/article/pakistan-has-met-sdg-13-climate-action-must-continue-its-efforts>

¹⁰ http://awazcds.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Urdu-Booklet-Final_compressed.pdf

HLPF. Furthermore citizens scorecard on SDGs was also launched in 2020 and [online dashboard](#) is available that ensures the citizens' participation and engagement in progress reviews.

2.9 Multi-stakeholder partnerships and engagement

Multi-stakeholder partnerships and engagements are being done at provincial level where CSOs, private sector organizations and academics are being engaged in planning and strategy development however when it comes to the implementation phases the government hardly engage other stakeholders. No public private partnership as well as CSOs led initiative has yet been observed in any part of the country.

2.10 Data, monitoring and accountability mechanisms

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)¹¹ 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)¹², Pakistan Social & Living Measurement (PSLM)¹³, Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS)¹⁴, Labour Force Survey¹⁵ (LFS), Population Census¹⁶, Agriculture Census¹⁷, and Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES)¹⁸. 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.

¹¹ <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/>

¹² <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3411>

¹³ <http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement-survey-2014-2015>

¹⁴ <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/pakistan-multiple-indicator-cluster-survey-2017-2018>

¹⁵

https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//Labour%20Force/publications/lfs2017_18/Annual%20Report%20of%20LFS%202017-18.pdf

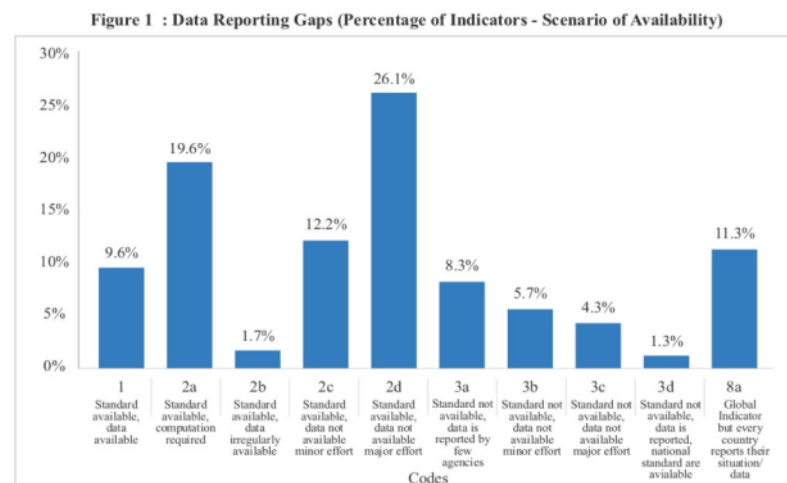
¹⁶ <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/block-wise-provisional-summary-results-6th-population-housing-census-2017-january-03-2018>

¹⁷ <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/agriculture-census-wing>

¹⁸ <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/household-integrated-economic-survey-hies-2018-19>

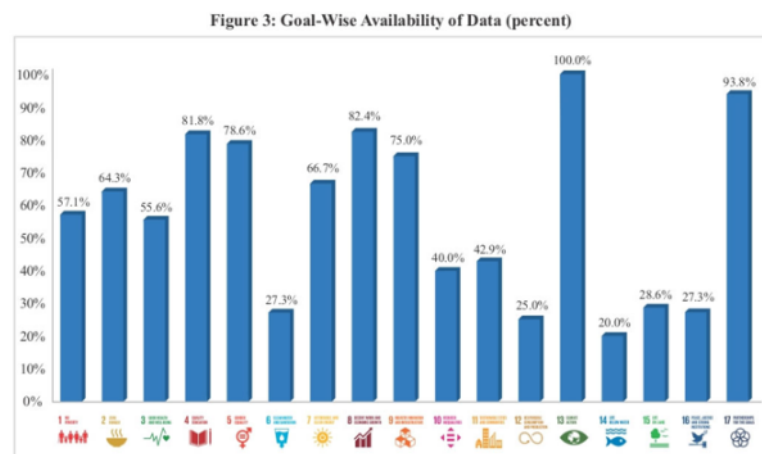
- As far as the data availability regarding the measurement of SDGs progress and reporting, Pakistan has carried out the data gap assessment and published Data Reporting Gaps 2018.¹⁹ The report shares complete state and dynamics of data availability against each goal including targets and indicators.

- Figure 1 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. Only computation is required to make sure the availability of more data. Minor efforts are required to get



- data against 12.2% of indicators whereas major efforts are required to get data against 26.1% of the indicators. Pakistan has been considering 11.3% of the total 244 indicators as global indicators therefore it may depend upon availability of situational data.

- Figure 3; shows the availability of data against each goal. 100% data is claimed to be available against goal 13 (climate action) followed by 93.8% against goal 17 (partnerships for the goals). Pakistan has already acclaimed achievement of goal 13²⁰, however civil society organizations have rejected this claim. On the other hand only 20% data is available against goal 14 (life below water) in spite of the fact that Pakistan has more than 1000 KMs of Arabian seashores having immense opportunities for Pakistan to explore and build on blue economy.



- 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.

¹⁹ https://www.sdgpakistan.pk/uploads/pub/Data_Reporting_Gaps_2018.pdf

²⁰ <https://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2020/the-ministry-of-climate-change-and-undp-celebrate-pakistans-achi.html>

- Moreover, Table 1, also shares the indicator wise summary of the data availability against each goal. 100% data is available against only 22 indicators whereas standards are available and computation is required to get the complete data from existing sources against 45 indicators. Minor efforts are required to be done to get data against 32 indicators and major efforts are required to be done for data against 133 indicators. 40 indicators are considered to 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.

Table 1 : Data Gap Analysis for Sustainable Development Goals Indicators - Summary by Goal

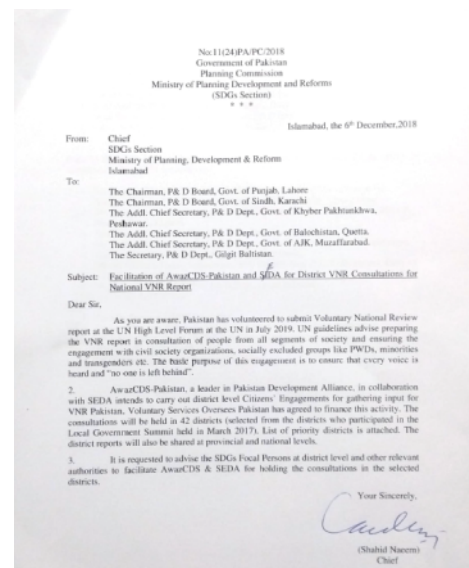
Goal	Number of Indicators by Level of Effort Required for Availability											Total	Percentage
	1	2a	2b	2c	2d	3a	3b	3c	3d	8a	8		
1 NO POVERTY	4	0	0	2	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	14	57.1
2 ZERO HUNGER	2	5	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	14	64.3
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4	7	0	4	8	3	0	1	0	0	0	27	55.6
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	1	4	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	81.8
5 GENDER EQUALITY	0	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	14	78.6
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	0	1	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	27.3
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	66.7
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	5	4	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	17	82.4
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	2	5	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	12	75.0
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	11	40.0
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	0	3	1	1	7	0	0	1	0	1	1	15	42.9
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	3	1	13	25.0
13 CLIMATE ACTION	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	7	100.0
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	0	0	0	1	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	10	20.0
15 LIFE ON LAND	0	1	0	1	8	1	0	1	0	2	0	14	28.6
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	0	1	1	3	12	0	1	3	0	1	1	23	27.3
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	9	25	93.8
TOTAL	22	45	4	28	60	19	13	10	3	26	14	244	55.65



- Despite regular knocking at the official doors CSOs and their representative bodies were never engaged in data related meetings. Only UNDP and government officials are taking part in all such efforts however no result has yet been observed. CSOs were not invited to become the part of official delegation in the last HLPF in 2019 when Pakistan was presenting whereas a large number of political leadership representing National Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs attended the HLPF. A delegation of CSOs representing Pakistan Development Alliance, National Commission for Human Rights, VSOs Pakistan and youth forums also attended the HLPF 2019 by mobilizing resources from other global forums like A4SD etc.

2.11 Civic space and engagement / citizen participation and CSOs

Pakistan Development Alliance remained in regular contact with Planning Commission of Pakistan prior to the adaption of the 2030 Agenda. Almost 60 consultations were organized by PDA in all across the country to ascertain [The Pakistan We Want Beyond 2015?](#) The report was submitted to the related officials at Planning Commission of Pakistan. The recommendations were added in the official communique. Looking at the efforts and capacity of AwazCDS-Pakistan/ Pakistan Development Alliance the Planning Commission of Pakistan invited us to facilitate them in reaching out to communities for collecting voices from stakeholders and citizens. The letter is attached for your kind perusal. Further the efforts of the report were also acknowledged in the official VNR.



Once the official VNR was published and came out the CSOs shared their disappointments as most of critical goals including SDGs 4, 5, 10, 13 and 16 were neglecting in the report. No official consultation was carried out afterwards however CSOs organized pre and post VNR consultations and shared their recommendations to the related authorities.

2.12 Delivery by the private sector/ business community

Private sector in Pakistan is not much aware about SDGs and their requirements. PDA had organized sensitization with various Chamber of Commerce & Industries however they do not spend money even on their own sensitization sessions and capacity building. It is really difficult to mobilize funds for the private sector engagement and sensitization on SDGs in Pakistan. CSOs try to engage them in their on going activities however they usually avoid being exploiters of labour force etc. Most of the private sector do not pay minimum wages and do not invest on social security of their employees. The government system and structures for the compliance of protection laws are weak or subservient to the private sector / corporates.

2.13 Delivery by CSOs

CSOs are actively pursuing the implementation of SDGs in their related sectors. Pakistan Development Alliance being the largest coalition of NGOs / CSOs working together on governance and accountability mechanism towards the implementation of SDGs in Pakistan providing inclusive space to almost 114 members organizations from all across the country. Most of the goals are being covered by them however very few are working on goal 9, 12, 14 and 17. Many large scale CSOs / NGOs are aligning their annual work plans as well as result chains with SDGs however medium and small scale organizations do not have the capacity to do so. The government is facilitative towards the service delivery agenda of the SDGs however as far as the rights based agenda of SDGs is concerned most of the CSOs / NGOs are facing challenges, restrictions like the requirements of No Objection Certificates and MOUs etc. Government and UN agencies usually engage GONGOs (government NGOs) in the delivery processes of SDGs. There are number of case studies available on the delivery of specific targets and achievement of indicators of different SDGs by different NGOs/ CBOs / CSOs like Home Net Pakistan is very actively pursuing targets of goal 8, Ujala Network is pursuing some targets of goal 3, 4, 5 and 16. Taraquee Foundation has been working on goal 13, Legal Rights Forum actively pursuing goal 16 targets etc.

2.14 Capacity development

Pakistan Development Alliance, United Cities & Local Governments (UCLG) and UNDP are facilitating CSOs/NGOs through capacity building programs however the scope of such initiatives is very limited and not reaching to all of them. UCLG and UNDP are not focusing on rights based agenda whereas PDA is mainly focusing on capacity building of NGOs/ CSOs with a great focus on rights based approaches. There is still a huge gap in building the capacity of NGOs/ CSOs so as they are able to align their existing programs with SDGs targets and indicators. Due to COVID-19 the work of whole NGOs sector in Pakistan has been badly affected and remained on halt during the last two years. Now things are opening up and hopefully opportunities to commence new initiatives would start soon.

3. Review of the 17 Goals through People's Scorecard (PSC)

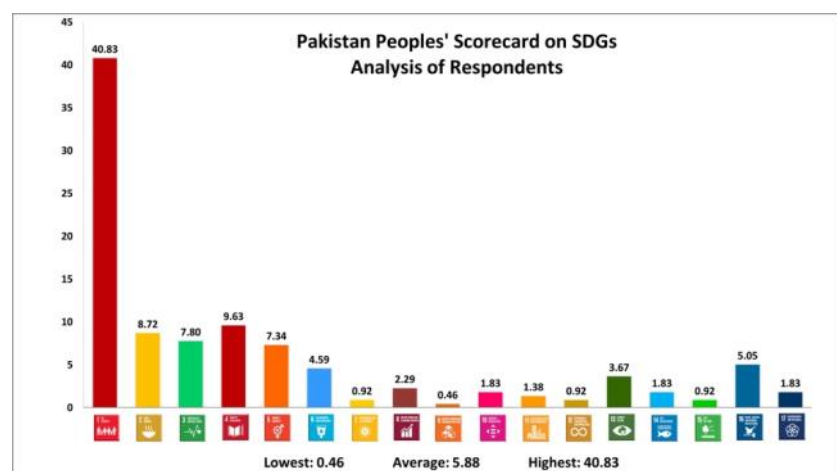
The Secretariat team of Pakistan Development Allinace at AwazCDS-Pakistan followed the guidelines shared by Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) regarding peoples scorecard to measure progress against each goal at the sacel from 1-5 considering 1 very low and 5 very high. Almoat all the goals were assessed considering 10 areas related to policies, structures, practices, stakeholder engagements and peoples participations. The detailed template of assessment / people's scorecard is available as Annexre-1

3.1 Process & methodology:

Online survey was developed based on the aforementioned assessment tool and it was shared with email listserve of, PakNGOs Group having membership of 17000 small, medium and large scale NGOs/CBOs, Pakistan Development Alliance having 114 active member organizations, 72 SUNCOS' Alliance member organizations and 48 Ujala Network member orgnizations. All together the online survey for the progress assessment of SDGs was shared with 17234 civil society and private entities however only 218 represnetatives of various organizations, academics, students, human rights activists including 52 women responded to the online survey. Accoridng to the survey format one respondent had to respond 170 fields and the expected / average time for complete responses was calculated as 45 minutes. This may be the biggest limitation therefore all the respondents did not respond to all the questions. Secondly not all the respondents were expected to be well informed about all the goals and related questions therefore people responded to sleected goals/ field for which they might have been confident. Therefore we received 5512 responses out of total 37060 from all respondents.

Averagely 25 responses were received per respondent.

According to the graph 40.83% responses were related to goal 1. On the other hand less than 10% responses were related to goal



2,3,4 and 5 whereas less than 5% responses were related to goal 6, 8, 10, 13 ,14, 16 and 17. Goal 7,9, 12 and 15 were least responded.

As far as 5 Ps are concerned, the graph also depicts that most of the respondents were unaware of the goals related to prosperity, planet and partnerships and more responses were received on the goals related to people and peace.

3.2 Findings of the Peoples' Scorecard:

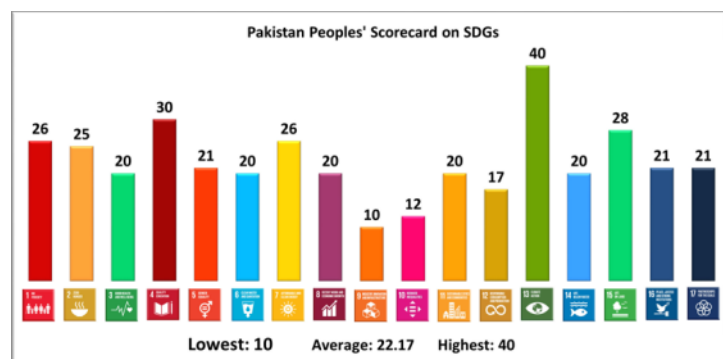
3.2.1 Overall Summary

The summary table below shares that total score against all the 17 SDGs remained only 377 out of 850 total scores and therefore the progress measured in total remained at

		Summary of the SDGs Peoples Scorecard Pakistan																	Points	Percent
		SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG12	SDG13	SDG14	SDG15	SDG16	SDG17		
Categories	Whether any policy or legal framework including commitment for the implementation on (goal 1 - 17) is available?	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	39	45.88235
	Is there any national action plan, budget & strategy developed on (goal 1 - 17) ?	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	3	3	2	37	43.52941
	Whether institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational to achieve (goal 1 - 17) ?	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	40	47.05882
	Whether substantial implementation of policies, action plans and strategies are observed on regular basis towards the achievement of this(goal 1 - 17) ?	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	38	44.70588
	Whether substantial implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies are observed at the provincial / district level towards the achievement of (goal 1 - 17) ?																			
	Whether public awareness, education and capacity building mechanisms and activities are being carried out to achieve (goal 1 - 17) ?	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	37	43.52941
	Are there monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational to (goal 1 - 17) ?	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	37	43.52941
	Whether transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational towards the achievement of (goal 1 - 17) ?	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	3	2	2	36	41.17647
	Are there inclusive and multi-stakeholder partnerships established and operational to achieve (goal 1 - 17) ?	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	38	42.35294
	Whether citizen participation and civil society engagement is being ensured to achieve (goal 1 - 17) ?	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	3	2	2	37	43.52941
Points		28	25	20	30	21	20	28	20	10	12	20	17	40	20	28	21	21	415	48.73529
Percent		80	69	56	83	57	55	77	55	28	34	56	47	112	56	78	58	58	377	41.39%
		Lowest Score =10, Average Score = 22.17 Highest Score 40																		

41.35 in percentage points. The highest score remained 40 against SDG13, whereas the lowest score is 10 against SDG9 whereas the average score remained 22.17. The graph depicts more clear scores against each of the 17 SDGs.

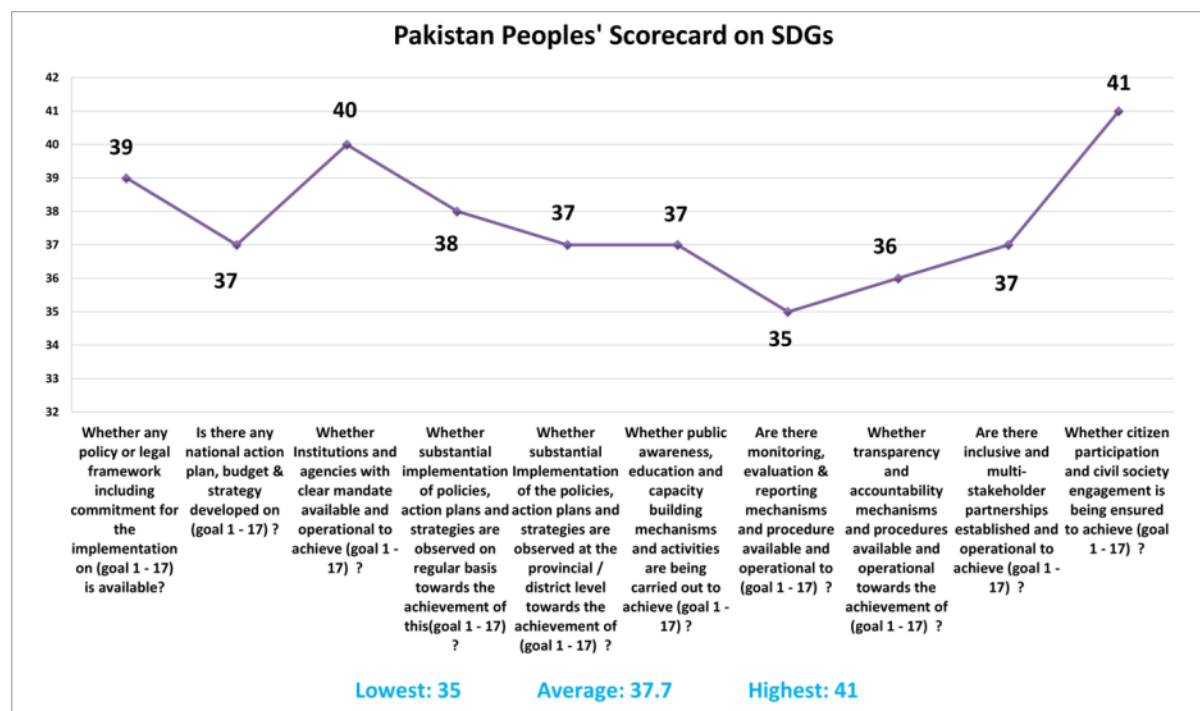
The efforts made by government and other stakeholders including CSOs on climate actions has been rightly recognized by UN and so as people of Pakistan by giving highest scores to SDG13. Furthermore slightly high scores were given to SDG 4 (education), SDG15 (life on land), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) SDG 1 (no poverty) as compared to lowest SDG9(industry, innovation & infrastructure) remained at the lowest end with 10 scores and SDG10 (reduced inequality) with 12 scores. Other regional and national reports also confirm that inequality is rising in Pakistan as mentioned in the National Human Development Report 2020²¹ released by UNDP in April 2021. The low score of 21 against SDG16 (peaceful, just & inclusive society) depicts the dismalling situation of state and societal affairs in Pakistan. Moreover health (SDG3), water & sanitation (SDG6), decent work & sustainable



²¹ <file:///Users/zia-ur-rehman/Downloads/NHDR%2520Inequality%25202020%2520-%2520Overview%2520Low%2520Res.pdf>

growth(SDG8) and sustainable cities & communities (SDG11) also scored as low as 20 each.

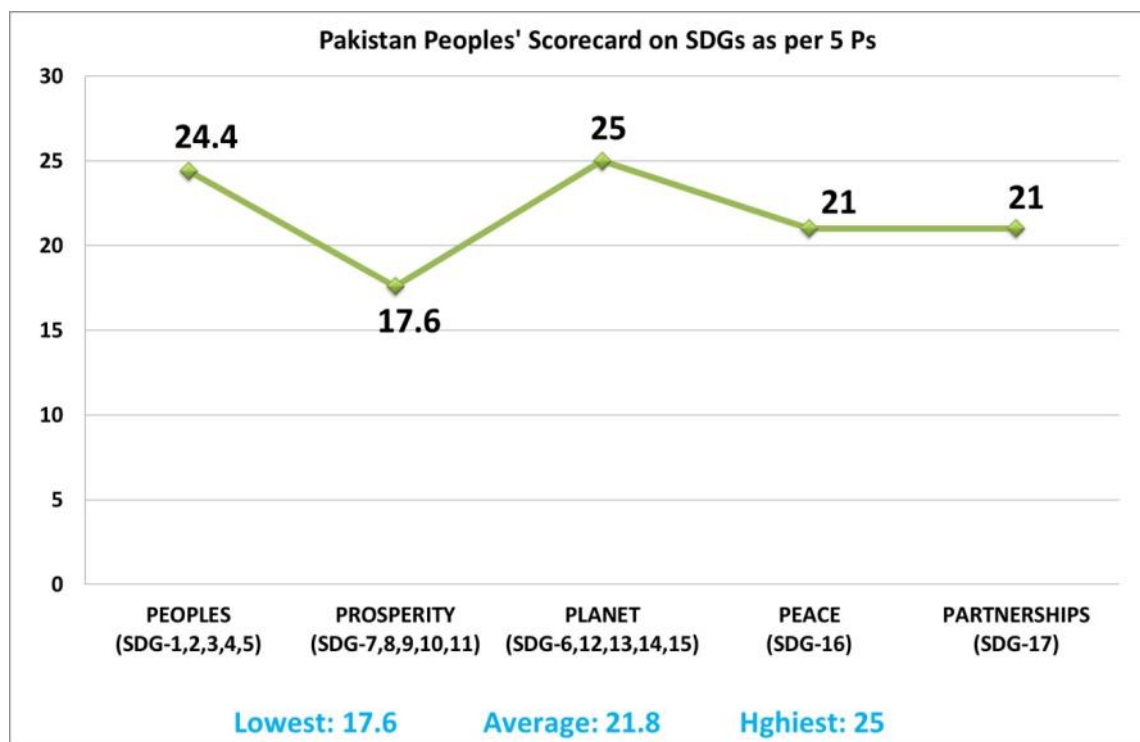
3.2.2 Score as per Categories:



The above graphical presentation shows that the respondents have given highest (41) scores to the citizens participation and CSOs engagement towards the achievement of SDGs whereas lowest (35) scores were given to monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms available for reporting purposes. In reality no such reporting mechanism exists to collect information from the local governments to the provincial governments. However there is a slightly vague mechanism is available to collect information from provincial governments at the time of reporting. Reporting solely is the responsibility of federal government and usually Planning Commission of Pakistan takes lead in reporting against all global commitments including VNR's on SDGs. CSOs and other stakeholders showed their dissatisfaction upon the previous report submitted by government of Pakistan during HLPF 2019. Furthermore the above graph also shows lower score (36) against the availability of transparency and accountability mechanism in achieving SDGs. A slightly better score (37) than the lowest (35) was given against availability of national plan of action as well as inclusive engagement and partnerships of all related stakeholders. However significant challenges are observed at national as well as local level due to the lack of coordination among various agencies and government departments. There are duplication of efforts with no clear mandate and lack of integrated policies and procedures towards the implementation of SDGs. Local institutions do not have appropriate knowledge, capacity as well as finances as local governments are non functional for the last one decade. Therefore majority of the SDGs and their targets are

unattended by the local authorities. Public awareness campaigns are hardly observed at local level however national stakeholders do have slightly low level information regarding policy level commitments on SDGs.

3.2.3 Peoples' Scorecard as per 5 Pillars of SDGs

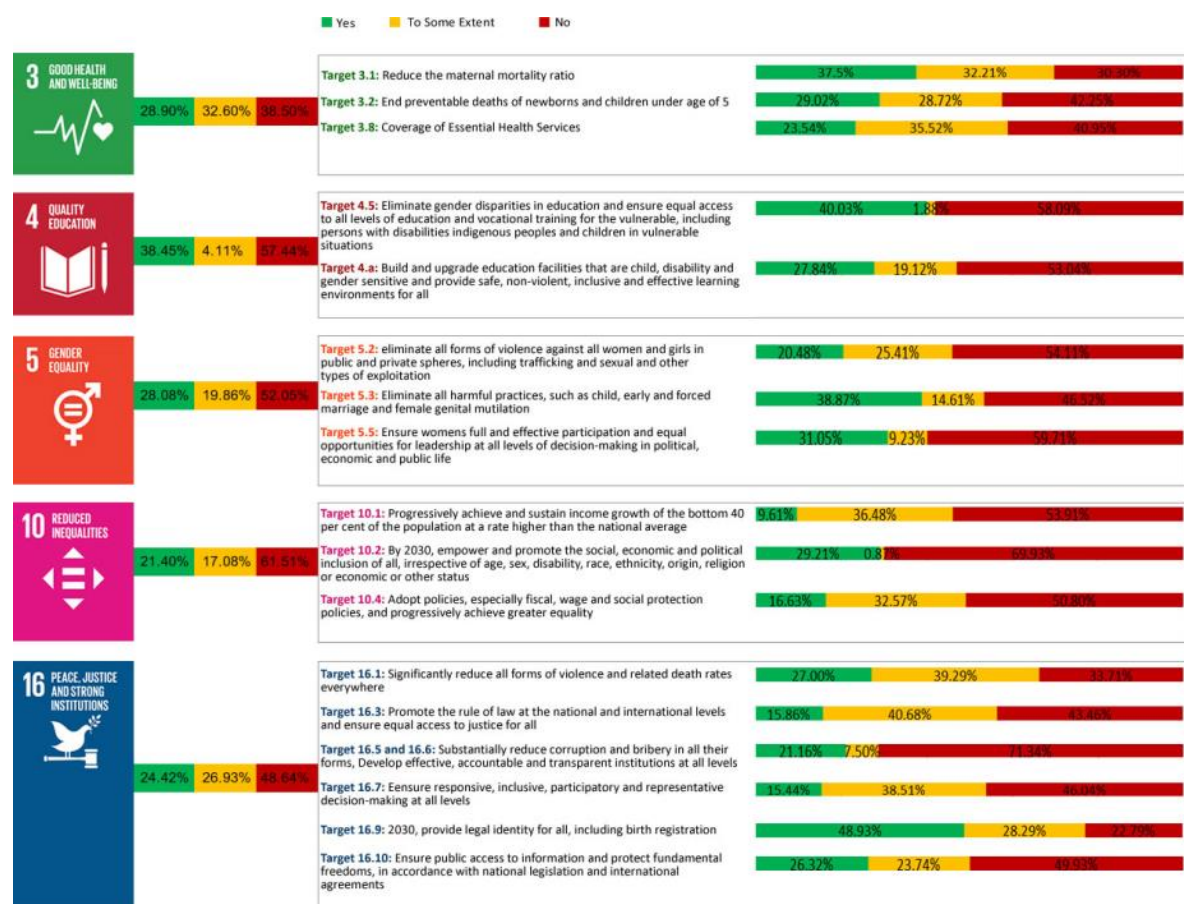


The above graphical image shows results of PSC through the lens of 5 pillars of SDGs i.e. *People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnerships* as introduced in the preamble of the Agenda 2030 for social transformation and sustainable development. The image also shows the categorisation of 17 goals into 5 pillars and shares the average score against each. Slightly high scores (25) and (24.4) were given to planet and people respectively. The score under planet and people is better because slightly better and more integrated programs are being run by the government and CSOs to achieve SDGs including 1,2,3,4,5,6 and 13. Ehsaas Program, Clean & Green Pakistan Program and Kamyab Naujawan Program are some important initiatives of the current government which are contributing towards the betterment of people and planet. Whereas equal score (21) goes to peace and partnerships that primarily focuses on critical and political engagements. Subsequent governments lack political will, transparency and accountability for a more inclusive, just, peaceful societies and strong institutions at all level. Pakistan remained under dictatorships or hybrid democratic regimes since its inception and therefore people face severe challenges towards their freedom of expressions and assembly. Hence, the respondents have rightly scored low against goals and targets under peace and partnerships. On the other hand prosperity gets significantly lowest score (17.6) as the socio-economic policies of the government as well as practices at large in the society, are rarely addressing the challenges aroused after the COVID-19 pandemic. Almost 20 million people in Pakistan have lost their livelihood opportunities. More than 50% of the total 220 million people in Pakistan are

facing multiple crisis in their lives and livelihoods. Inflation rate has gone up to 20%, all time highest in the history of Pakistan.

3.2.4 Results of Peoples' Scorecard vs Citizens' Scorecard

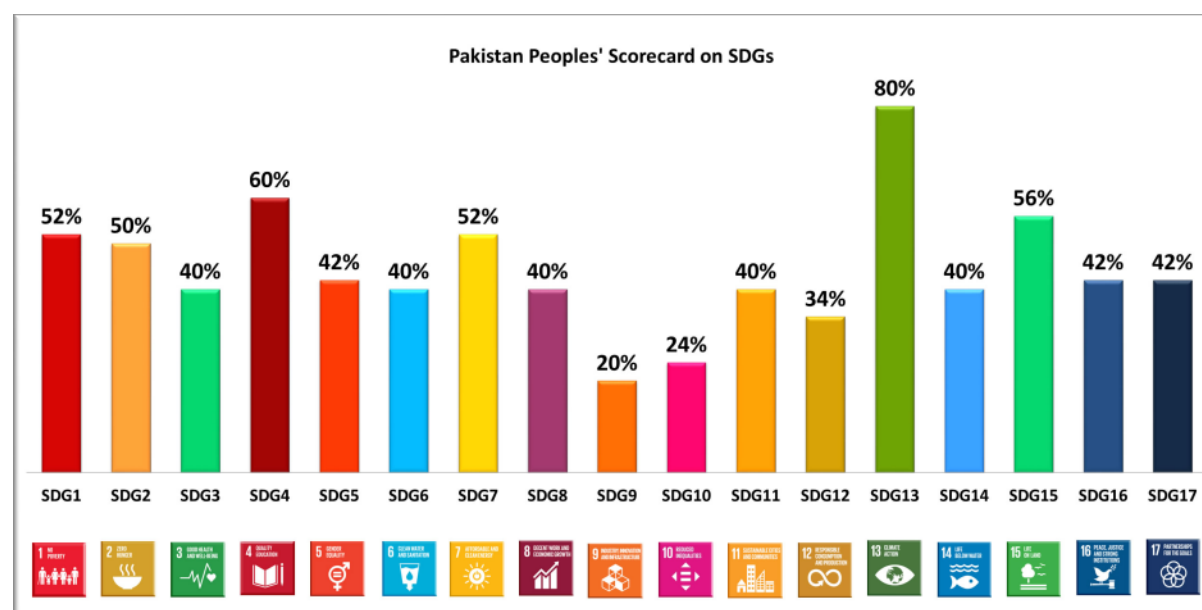
Pakistan Development Alliance's national secretariat at AwazCDS-Pakistan has been producing producing quality knowledge towards the achievement of SDGs in Pakistan ensuring the engagement of marginalized communities and other related stakeholders including governments. Pakistan Development Alliance has been providing capacity building opportunities to Parliamentary Task Force members, government functionaries and CSOs towards the achievement of SDGs. One of the key initiatives of PDA was to assess progress on SDGs and to hold CSOs, private sector and state functionaries/ departments accountable through various social audit tools. SDGs Citizens' Scorecard and Online SDGs Dashboard²² was launched in 2019 directly at grassroots level and perception of marginalized communities in selected 14 districts across Pakistan were received to calculate the score against 17 national priority targets of SDG 3,4,5,10 and 16. The image below shares the results of these targets in terms of percentage points elaborated through traffic lights



On the other hand Peoples' Scorecard (PSC) was launched in 2021 among the informed communities including academia, parliamentarians, students, government functionaries,

²² <https://sdgscitizenscorecard.pda.net.pk/>

CSOs and private sector organizations as shared in detail earlier in the methodology part of this report. In order to compare the results of both PSC and CSC, we have developed the following graph to depict scores in percentages.



Interestingly the results are not much different. In case of the progress on SDG 3 only 28.90% citizens were satisfied in CSC and a slightly above i.e. 40% are satisfied in PSC. Similar 38.45% CSC respondents were satisfied on the progress of SDG4 whereas the almost 60% of PSC respondents were satisfied on the progress of SDG4. For SDG5 CSC is 28.08% and PSC is 42%, for SDG 10 CSC is 21.04% and PSC is 24% and for SDG16 CSC is 24.42% and PSC is 42%. The below table also shows the comparison of both scorecard results.

Results	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG10	SDG16
Peoples' Scorecard 2021	40%	60%	42%	24%	42%
Citizens' Scorecard 2019	28.90%	38.45%	28.08%	21.04%	24.42%

CSC results are more conservative and show less progress against key SDGs related to several socio-economic, political and gender related challenges of our society whereas the PSC results depict more progress towards the achievement of SDGs. The reasons of difference amongst the results of PSC and CSC were actually due to the fact that, methodology of assessment, time period of assessment, socio-economic status, knowledge and capacity of respondents was entirely different. One may also consider not compare results of both scorecards with each other however both are quality evidences to ascertain the progress on SDGs in Pakistan and as a result it can be said safely that the efforts of progress on SDGs are being comprised in Pakistan due to lack of coordination, monitoring, policy cohesion, accountability and adequate financing.

3.2.5 Global Dashboard vs Peoples Scorecard Trends on SDGs in Pakistan

The below table shares interesting trends and analysis of the comparison between global SDG Index with that of Peoples' Scorecard. The results of global SDG Index are based on the secondary data available at national and global level whereas the results of the PSC are based on the peoples' perception. Trends of progress on SDGs 1, 11, 13,14,16 and 17 are same in both the scales whereas trends of progress on SDG 2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10,12 and 15 are either slightly or significantly different. This shows that trends are being rightly depicted at the global dashboard as some results are also endorsed through PSC.

SDGs	1 PEOPLE	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Global Dashboard and Trends on SDGs as per SDG Index ★	↗	→	↗	→	→	↗	→	↗	→	••	→	••	↑	→	↓	↗	↗
Peoples Scorecard and Trends on SDGs ★★	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	→	↗	→	↓	→	→	→	↑	→	↗	↗	↗

Trends: ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing
•• Trend information unavailable

★ <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/pakistan>

★★ <https://www.pda.net.pk/pakistan-peoples-scorecard-on-sdgs-progress-2021/>

Only SDG13 (climate actions) is on track and maintaining SDGs achievement. SDG 1,16 and 17 are moderately improving and SDGs 11 is stagnating. No information is available against SDG 10 and 12 at global dashboard however the PSC shows stagnating trend for both. Furthermore major difference of trends is found among SDG 9 and 15. Global dashboard shows stagnating trend against SDG9 whereas PSC shows decreasing trend against SDG 9(industry, innovation and infrastructure). The reason could be the rise in sufferings of people due to COVID-19 as many people lost their jobs due to the closure of industry etc. Furthermore although national motorways network is being built and most of the major cities are already connected through high quality modern motorways yet the intra-cities and farm to market roads are pathetic. Local governments are non functional therefore investments on the community level basic infrastructure has been fairly decreased for the last one decade.

Global trend for SDG 15(life on land) shows decreasing trend whereas PSC qualifies the said goal for moderately improving trend. The reason may be that the present government has been investing a lot on conservation of nature and addressing challenges of deforestation as well as degradation of land. Interestingly global dashboard shows stagnant trend against SDG 2 (zero hunger) whereas PSC shows moderately improving trend and this is because of food bank programs (*langar khana*s), ehsaas program and Panahgah(temporary shelter home) programs of the government. The global dashboard shows moderately improving trend against SDG3 (good health) but PSC shows stagnant trend. This is because the health system remained over stretched during the COVID-19 pandemic and the perception of the people might have been based on the current situation at the ground. Similarly global dashboard shows stagnant trends against SDG 4(quality education), 5(gender equality) and 7(affordable & clean energy) whereas PSC shows moderately improving trends against them. Furthermore global dashboard shows moderately improving trends against goal 6(clean water & sanitation) and goal 8(decent work & economic growth) whereas PSC shows stagnating trends against both.

4. Recommendations and Peoples' Chartre of Demands on SDGs

Peoples' Scorecard was presented in the Peoples' Assembly held at Islamabad on September 23, 2021 apropose to Global Peoples' Assembly on eve of UNGA 2021. The following Charter of Demands was adopted duiring the Peoples' Assembly at Islmabad

People's Charter of Demand adopted by participants of Pakistan Peoples' Assembly held at Islamabad dated September 23,2021 apropos to Global Week of Action & Global Peoples' Assembly

Every year, during the second half of September, United Nation's General Assembly meets to review success, challenges to the world and sets future directions for more peaceful and sustainable development in the world. CSOs from all across the globe also mobilize masses and organize weeks of action to highlight the challenges and suggest solutions for the attentions of heads of states gather at the forum of UNGA. Like previous years, Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP), Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) and many other global forums joined hands together to organize national, regional and global Peoples' Assemblies for mass sensitization, mobilization and demand creation on pro-people agendas. As national coalition of GCAP and A4SD, Pakistan Development Alliance also joined the global movement in solidarity and organized the Pakistan's People Assembly at Islamabad on September 23, 2021. The Peoples' Charter of Demand was adopted by 72 representatives of CSOs from all across Pakistan including members of Pakistan Development Alliance, Ujala Network, Parliamentarians and private sector organizations to re-affirm their strong commitments towards the achievement of a more democratic, peaceful and inclusive society.

We Assert our identity as CSOs, NGOs, CBOs, private entities and public representatives as well as women & human rights defender organizations / platforms from all across Pakistan including Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

We Further Assert our indispensable role in the promotion & protection of women / human rights, addressing SGBV and demanding rightful spaces and choices of all life for all that are built on the foundations of Constitution of Pakistan and other universal/ global human rights instruments signed and ratified by government of Pakistan.

We acknowledge the historic struggles of the political parties for the promotion and protection of democratic values and culture in the country

We also acknowledge the commitments made by the political fraternity and their parties in their respective manifestoes regarding the freedom of expression, assembly and civic rights

We expect from all political parties to utilize all their energies in future to safeguard the life, freedoms, property and dignity of the people and to improve the standard of their lives.

We appreciate that the national and provincial governments have taken appropriate policy and structural initiatives towards the implementation of SDGs

We are Alarmed by the rapid increase in human rights violations as well as sexual & gender based violence instances against most vulnerable communities including women and children, transgenders, minorities and even people living with disabilities in Pakistan

We are Concerned over the delays at the end of government towards timely legislations and policy interventions to address violent extremism, rising inequality, increasing poverty, restricted civic spaces, SGBV against women & children including Domestic Violence Bill, Early Marriage Restraint Acts and to ensure SRHR for all in Pakistan

We are also Concerned over the dysfunctionality of National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) and Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women (PCSWs) for the last three years

We are deeply Concerned over the non-compliance of the orders of Supreme Court for holding local government elections in all the 136 districts of Pakistan which are actually non-functional for the last one decade.

We Stand in Solidarity with victims of SGBV and their families and **Appreciate** their firm stand against culprits and perpetrators

We Condemn victim blaming and releasing misogynistic statements on women / girls physical appear especially dresses

We also condemn cramping legislations against media/ social media and CSOs in the recent times including charity commissions and draconian Pakistan Media Development Authority (PMDA)

We Note that pandemic has exacerbated the extent and dynamics of VAW&C both at domestic & societal level

We also Note that many people have lost their livelihoods due to COVID-19 pandemic and now poverty and inequality has been increased with god speed in the country.

We Further Note with Concerns that pro-women and girls legislation especially the latest bill on ending domestic violence is being delayed.

We remind the government and ministries that nothing is being asked beyond the commitments made by them at Global and National level through various human rights treaties, accords, especially under UDHR, ICPD, CEDAW and most recently SDGs.

We Further Reminded to all political parties and their legislatures including federal and provincial governments that nothing is being asked beyond their commitments made by them in their respective political party manifestoes as well as by the Parliament. SDGs were adopted as National Development Goals by Parliament of Pakistan in March 2016.

Therefore, We Call for

1. Immediate and effective legislation to End Domestic and Spousal Violence that include provisions regarding prevention of violence against women, protection and support for the complainant/survivor, and prosecution and strict punishment of the perpetrator.
2. Implementation mechanisms to end gender based violence such **as enhanced budgetary support on SDGs3,4,5,10 and 16 related targets & indicators**, the creation of **specific centralized institutional mechanisms to monitor implementation and for the collection of comprehensive & sex-disaggregated statistical data of Rape and Violence against Women and Children cases**.
3. Gender sensitive budgeting including other all allocated resources be matched with the requirements of national policies to end violence against women & SRHR for all.
4. Legislation with minimum age of 18 for marriage across Pakistan.
5. Parliamentarians and Commissions to use their oversight powers to monitor violence against women.
6. Parliamentarians and Commissions to speak up, explain the laws, and call the media, civil society organizations, the private sector and others to join in public education programmes.
7. Parliamentarians and Commissions to ensure that information and updates on VAW & SRHR related laws are easily accessible and translated into local languages.
8. Parliamentarians to show strong political will in order to address Domestic Violence, Rape and Early Age Marriage issues as a matter of priority.
9. National strategies to mainstream gender should be developed and supported to secure a coordinated approach and response to violence against women and to achieve SDG5.
10. Parliamentarians and Commissions to hold public hearings on VAW&C issues.

We also call for;

11. Strengthening advocacy and oversight efforts within National Parliament/ provincial and regional legislative assemblies to further discuss and sensitize the Parliamentarians / Legislatures on SDGs agenda and therefore urge the National Parliament/ provincial and regional legislative assemblies to hold exclusive parliamentary sessions for setting priority development agendas dedicated to 17 SDGs.
12. Ensuring greater partnership, meaningful participation and inclusion of all tiers of government, SDGs Task Forces, international organizations (I) NGOs, CSOs and other stakeholders to develop and implement National/ Provincial/ Regional/ District level priority framework on SDGs.
13. Ensuring inclusion of SDGs targets and indicators as mandatory in Public Sector Development Programs (PSDPs) and Annual Development Plans (ADPs).
14. Increased budgetary allocations for the realization of SDGs in upcoming financial years to advance effectively towards the achievement of agenda 2030.

15. Review National Development Framework on SDGs and identify priority areas on basis of provincial and regional priority frameworks.
16. Formulate Rules of Business and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and plan of action related to SDGs for the parliamentary SDGs Task Force in order to streamline and synergize overall efforts for development.
17. Commence monitoring and evaluations of initiatives under SDGs at all levels to track progress.
18. Ensure availability of reliable data for all particularly on national, provincial and regional priority targets and indicators of SDGs for appropriate tracking of progress and reporting.
19. Ensure accessibility of CSOs on reliable data sources and public reports for the purpose of advocacy & lobbying initiatives, mass sensitization, citizens' engagement and greater social accountability measures.
20. Functional and empowered Local Government System at district/ sub-districts level to ensure localization and implementation of SDGs with extended outreach.
21. Enabling environment for CSOs for the implementation of SDGs ensuring inclusion of Women, PWDs, minorities, human rights defenders, et.
22. Adherence of Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) to ensure social engagement norms and allocate 10 % air time to sensitize masses on SDGs.
23. Formulation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy at national level to align CSR Funds with the SDGs agenda and making sure the utilization of CSR funds in a transparent and accountable manner.
24. Institutionalization of the role of civil society in planning of national, provincial and regional development frameworks and ensuring adequate representation of civil society at all public development forums/ commissions and departments.
25. Establishing a National Commission/ Council on SDGs to review existing and proposed legislation in relation to SDGs agenda; carry out research and advise on policy matters pertaining to national development frameworks; contribute to awareness raising and advocacy initiatives regarding SDGs in the country, and review and report on the national/provincial/regional Task Forces' performance and monitoring of the progress on SDGs in the country.
26. Strengthening the SDGs Task Force Committee on Child Rights to adopt uniform legislation on child marriages across the country and its implementation in letter and spirit.
27. Revamp education system in Pakistan while keeping the life skills based education system central to the curriculum to ensure sustainability of 2030 agenda in long run.
28. Legislative reforms on domestic violence and child abuse, and provision of inclusive youth friendly health policies and services across the country on emergency basis.
29. Put cash into the hands of people who need it the most, including excluded and marginalized communities, women headed families, minorities, transgender community and those unable to work and individuals who face gender discrimination.
30. Allocate the resources needed to strengthen existing entitlement programmes like Ehsaas and fund a social protection floor for all. The most efficient way to realize people's rights may be paying a Universal Basic Income Support for all poor in the country.

31. Ensure access to social protection to all citizens and residents, including vulnerable groups and refugees, by removing bureaucratic hurdles and prioritizing ground-up practices.
32. Education is often the best way to break the poverty cycle. Ensure internet connectivity for low-income families and marginalized communities, particularly as COVID-19 necessitates home-based education, and provide scholarships for individuals who face discrimination based on work and descent.
33. Overall enhancement in coordination and networking among all the stakeholders on SDGs.
34. Create storage system for agricultural produce along with a system to curb hoarders and make sure the availability of food items and required medicines, sanitizers and other necessary items
35. There are various issues on which struggles are going on in different parts of the country. The government need to address all protestors and give an assurance to each and every one of them that it will keep all continuous issues out till the Corona Virus emergency is over. The government should also keep aside all decisions that might create fear or antagonism in the minds of the people for now. The entire government machinery of the people should work to keep the people of the country together.

Endorsed by:



Annexure 1:

Grade	1	2	3	4		5				
Scale	Very low	Low	Medium	High		Very high				
	Very low level of commitment / achievement	Low level of commitment / achievement	Medium level of commitment / achievement	High level of commitment / achievement		Very high level of commitment / achievement		No Info Available		
Areas for monitoring and assessment				1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available including commitment to the international agreements										
2. National implementation mechanisms, action plans and strategies ('whole-of-government' approach)										
3. Progress since the last VNR										
4. Leaving no one behind ('whole-of-society' approach)										
5. Planetary boundaries										
6. Inter-linkages and mainstreaming of cross-cutting goals ('whole-of-SDGs' approach)										
7. Public awareness and education										
8. Localizing SDGs (sub-national)										
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships										
10. Data, Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure										
11. Civic space, citizen participation and civil society engagement										
12. Delivery by the private sector / business community										
13. Delivery by CSOs										
14. Capacity development										
Total										

Annexure 2:

Goal 1 End Poverty in all its forms everywhere							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available			3				
2. National action plan, budget & strategy			3				
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational			3				
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis			3				
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>		2					
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational		2					
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational		2					
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational		2					
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available			3				
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement			3				
Overall progress on the Goal 1 (score max. 50)	26/ 50						
Goal 2 End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available			3				
2. National action plan, budget & strategy		2					
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational			3				
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis			3				
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>			3				
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational			3				
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational		2					
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational		2					
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships		2					
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement		2					
Overall progress on the Goal 2 (score max. 50)	25 / 50						

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available		2					
2. National action plan, budget & strategy		2					
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate		2					
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis		2					
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>		2					
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational		2					
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational		2					
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational		2					
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships		2					
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement		2					
Overall progress on the Goal 3 (score max. 50)	20 / 50						
Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available			3				
2. National action plan, budget & strategy			3				
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate			3				
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis			3				
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>			3				
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational			3				
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational			3				
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational			3				
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships			3				
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement available			3				
Overall progress on the Goal 4(score max. 50)	30 / 50						

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available		2					
2. National action plan, budget & strategy		2					
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational		2					
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis		2					
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>		2					
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational		2					
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational		2					
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational		2					
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available		2					
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement			3				
Overall progress on the Goal 5(score max. 50)	21 / 50						

Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available		2					
2. National action plan, budget & strategy		2					
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational		2					
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis		2					
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>		2					
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational		2					
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational		2					
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational		2					
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships		2					
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement		2					
Overall progress on the Goal 6(score max. 50)	20 / 50						

Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available			3				
2. National action plan, budget & strategy			3				
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational			3				
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis			3				
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>			3				
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational		2					
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational		2					
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational	1						
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available			3				
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement			3				
Overall progress on the Goal 7 (score max. 50)	26 / 50						
Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available		2					
2. National action plan, budget & strategy		2					
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational		2					
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis		2					
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>		2					
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational		2					
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational		2					
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational		2					
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships		2					
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement		2					
Overall progress on the Goal 8(score max. 50)	20 / 50						

Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available	1						
2. National action plan, budget & strategy	1						
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational	1						
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis	1						
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>	1						
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational	1						
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational	1						
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational	1						
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available	1						
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement	1						
Overall progress on the Goal 9(score max. 50)	10 / 50						
Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available	1						
2. National action plan, budget & strategy	1						
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational		2					
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis	1						
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>	1						
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational	1						
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational	1						
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational	1						
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	1						
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement		2					
Overall progress on the Goal 10(score max. 50)	12 / 50						

Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available		2					
2. National action plan, budget & strategy		2					
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational		2					
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis		2					
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>		2					
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational		2					
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational		2					
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational		2					
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available		2					
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement		2					
Overall progress on the Goal 11(score max. 50)	20 / 50						

Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available		2					
2. National action plan, budget & strategy	1						
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational		2					
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis		2					
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>		2					
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational		2					
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational	1						
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational		2					
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	1						
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement		2					
Overall progress on the Goal 12(score max. 50)	17 / 50						

Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available				4			
2. National action plan, budget & strategy				4			
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational				4			
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis				4			
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>				4			
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational				4			
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational				4			
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational				4			
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available				4			
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement				4			
Overall progress on the Goal 13(score max. 50)	40 / 50						
Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available		2					
2. National action plan, budget & strategy	1						
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational		2					
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis		2					
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>		2					
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational		2					
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational		2					
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational			3				
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships		2					
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement		2					
Overall progress on the Goal 14(score max. 50)	20 / 50						

Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available			3				
2. National action plan, budget & strategy			3				
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational			3				
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis		2					
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>		2					
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational			3				
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational			3				
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational			3				
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available			3				
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement			3				
Overall progress on the Goal 15(score max. 50)	28 / 50						

Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available		2					
2. National action plan, budget & strategy			3				
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational		2					
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis		2					
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>		2					
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational		2					
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational		2					
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational		2					
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships		2					
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement		2					
Overall progress on the Goal 16(score max. 50)	21 / 50						

Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development							
Areas for Assessments	1	2	3	4	5		Comments
1. Legal/policy framework available		2					
2. National action plan, budget & strategy		2					
3. Institutions and agencies with clear mandate available and operational		2					
4. Implementation of policies, action plans and strategies on regular basis		2					
5. Implementation of the policies, action plans and strategies at the <i>sub-national / local level</i>		2					
6. Public awareness and capacity building activities available and operational		2					
7. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational		2					
8. Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational		2					
9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships available		2					
10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement			3				
Overall progress on the Goal 17(score max. 50)	21 / 50						

Annexure 3:

Score Goal	1-10 Decreasing	11-20 Stagnant	21-30 Moderately Improving	31-40 Achieved	41-50 Achieved & sustained	No data available	Comments
1.			26				Challenges regarding policies, structures and practices are there. Data gaps are also there
2.			25				Challenges regarding policies, structures and practices are there. Data gaps are also there
3.		20					Significant challenges are there regarding policies, structures and practices are there. Data gaps are also there
4.			30				Challenges regarding policies, structures and practices

							are there. Data gaps are also there
5.			21				Significant challenges regarding policies, structurs and prcatcies are there. Huge data gaps are also there
6.		20					Challenges regarding policies, structurs and prcatcies are there. Data gaps are also there
7.			26				Challenges regarding policies, structurs and prcatcies are there. Data gaps are also there
8.		20					Significant challenges regarding policies, structurs and prcatcies are there. Data gaps are also

							there
9.	10						Challenges regarding policies, structures and practices are there. Data gaps are also there
10.		12					Challenges regarding policies, structures and practices are there. Data gaps are also there
11.		20					Significant challenges regarding policies, structures and practices are there. Data gaps are also there
12.		17					Significant challenges regarding policies, structures and practices are there. Data gaps are also there
13.				40			SDG partially

							achieved
14.		20					Significant challenges regarding policies, structures and practices are there. Data gaps are also there
15.			28				Challenges regarding policies, structures and practices are there. Data gaps are also there
16.			21				Challenges regarding policies, structures and practices are there. Data gaps are also there
17.			21				Challenges regarding policies, structures and practices are there. Data gaps are also there
Total	377 / 850 (17 goals x 50)						

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