Awaz Foundation Pakistan
Awaz CDS
Centre for Development Services

pda For Governance & Accountability
Working together on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

GLOBAL WEEK OF ACTION 2021

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ON SDGs

VENUE: HOTEL CROWN PLAZA, ISLAMABAD

SEPTEMBER 23rd, 2021

REPORTED BY

AwazCDS- Pakistan: National Secretariat of Pakistan Development Alliance

ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Global Call to Action Against Poverty
People Rising to End Inequalities

THE PEOPLE'S VACCINE

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INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE EVENT

The United Nation's General Assembly (UNGA) takes place every year during the second half of September. This year UNGA 2021 was taken place virtually due to COVID-19 pandemic. In the sidelines of UNGA civil society from all across the world also mobilize masses to push heads of states to keep their promises on sustainable development agenda 2030. In this respect Global Peoples' Assembly was also taken place virtually during September 22-24th 2021. Awaz Foundation Pakistan, Pakistan Development Alliance and its member organizations from all across the country including AJK and Gilgit Baltistan also planned to join global voices in solidarity by coming together in person to attend **People's Assembly Held on Thursday, September 23rd,2021 in Islamabad**. Representatives of SDGs Champion CSOs from 45 districts was gathering to discuss challenges and opportunities towards the achievement of SDGs in Pakistan. In total there were 72 participants. Before the commencement of the conference, the registration of the participants was ensured.

The People's Assembly on SDGs was an inclusive event representing marginalized communities and socially excluded groups & constituencies from all across the country. The purpose of this Assembly was to discuss and influence the policies of national governments so that no one is left behind and the SDGs would be better implemented even in COVID19 crisis. Mr. Zia-ur-Rehman- Chief Executive of AwazCDS and National Coordinator of Pakistan Development Alliance formally welcomed the following speaker guests:

1- **Mr. Riaz Fatyana Member National Assembly & Convener-Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs**
2- **Dr. Hammad, Director Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR), Islamabad**
3- **Mr. Ali Kamal Chief SDG, Planning Commission of Pakistan**
4- **Mr. Shafique Chaudhry, Executive Director, Parliamentarians Commission for Human Rights**

After welcoming the guests and participants, Mr. Zia (CE) shared the objective of the event that included the update and progress on what Pakistan and the civil society has done so far on the implementation of SDGs in Pakistan. Later Mr. Zia requested participants to introduce themselves as they represent different constituency groups. After the introductory session, Mr. Zia (CE) stated that as we all knows there are 17 Goals,169 Targets and 247 Indicators on which AwazCDS-Pakistan/PDA also conducted many research studies, surveys and campaigns that have been shared with all partner. Since from last 6 years as SDGs has been adopted by 2030 agenda we are taking follow ups from our PDA partners at different platforms to check out how much development has been done in Pakistan. Furthermore, we presented by collecting people voice together, our **1st VNR 2019 to High Level Political Forum (HLPF)** and we are expecting to present **2nd VNR to**

HLPF in 2022. Some of our representatives attended UNGA forum where we did global and national advocacy

for mobilizing CSOs and people to sensitize them where we stand but unfortunately from last 3 years this UNGA is happening virtually due to covid19.

PRESENTATION OF PEOPLE'S SCORCARD

Last year in 2020 Mr. Zia (CE) with the support of PDA partner also introduced People's Scorecard to assess the progress of SDGs in the country. Mr. Zia (CE) said fortunately, today in the presences of Government representative we can discuss with them implementation of these SDGs as they are directly in contact with audience so they can better picturize the situation of SDGs in Pakistan. The question here is that if we still stuck in implementation and policies making of SDGs so how we can move forward. It had been also observed that no local government is functional in any province, and no grassroots government structure has been developed yet.

Furthermore, Mr. Zia (CE) said that 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 presentation 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 17 SDGs.

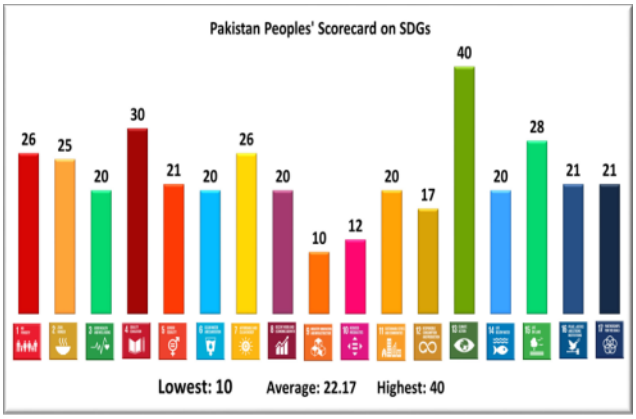
The Secretariat team of Pakistan Development Alliance at AwazCDS-Pakistan followed the guidelines shared by Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) regarding people's scorecard to measure progress against each goal at the scale from 1-5 considering 1 very low and 5 very high. Almost all the goals were assessed considering 10 areas related to policies, structures, practices, stakeholder engagements and people's participations.

Online survey was developed based on the aforementioned assessment tool and it was shared with email list serves of, PakNGos Group having membership of 17000 small, medium and large scale NGOs/CBOs, Pakistan Development Alliance having 114 active member organizations, 72 SUNCSOs' Alliance member organizations and 48 Ujala Network member organizations. All

together the online survey for the progress assessment of SDGs was shared with 17234 civil society and private entities however only 218 representatives of various organizations,

academics, students, human rights activists including 52 women responded to the online survey. According 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 selected 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.



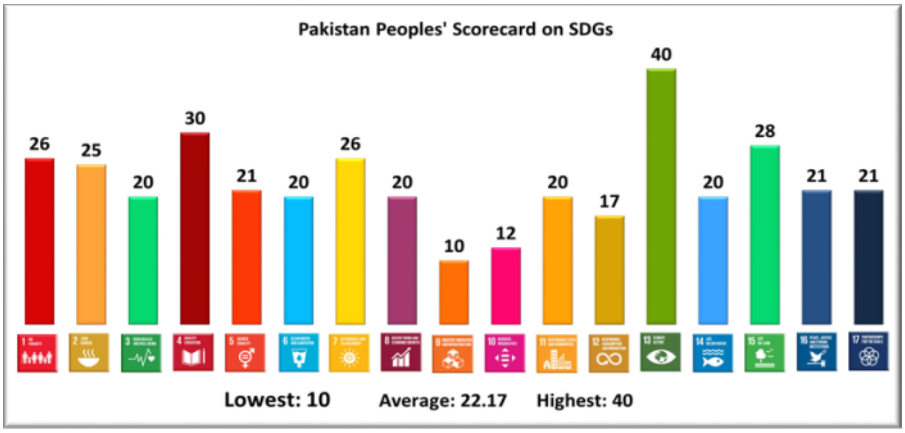
According to the graph 40.83% responses were related to goal 1. On the other hand less than 10% responses were related to goal 2,3,4 and 5 whereas less than 5% responses were related to goal 6, 8, 10, 13 ,14, 16 and 17. Goal 7,9, 12 and 15 were least responded. As far as 5 Ps are concerned, the graph 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.

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 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.

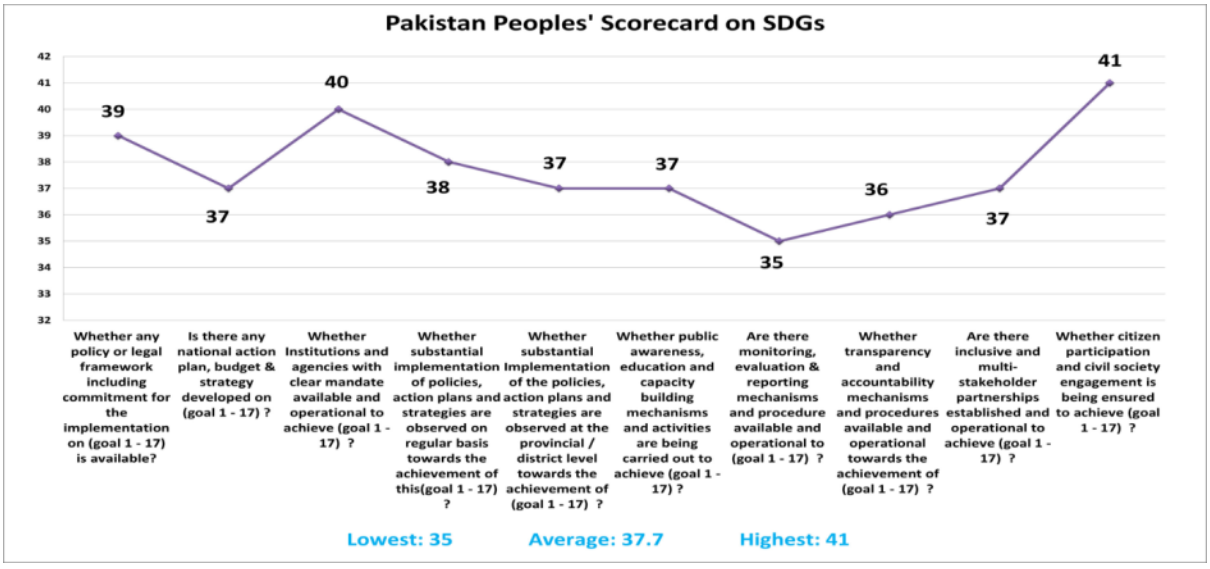
Summary of the SDGs Peoples Scorecard Pakistan

		SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG12	SDG13	SDG14	SDG15	SDG16	SDG17	Points	Percent
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) ?	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	37	43.52941
	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	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	37	43.52941
	Are there monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms and procedure available and operational to (goal 1 - 17) ?	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	3	2	2	36	41.17647
	Whether transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures available and operational towards the achievement of (goal 1 - 17) ?	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	36	42.35294
	Are there inclusive and multi-stakeholder partnerships established and operational 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
	Whether citizen participation and civil society engagement is being ensured to achieve (goal 1 - 17) ?	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	41	48.23529
	Points	26	25	20	30	21	20	26	20	10	12	20	17	40	20	28	21	21	377	41.35%
	Percent	52	50	40	60	42	40	52	40	20	24	40	34	80	40	56	42	42	41.35%	

Lowest Score =10, Average Score = 22.17 Highest Score 40



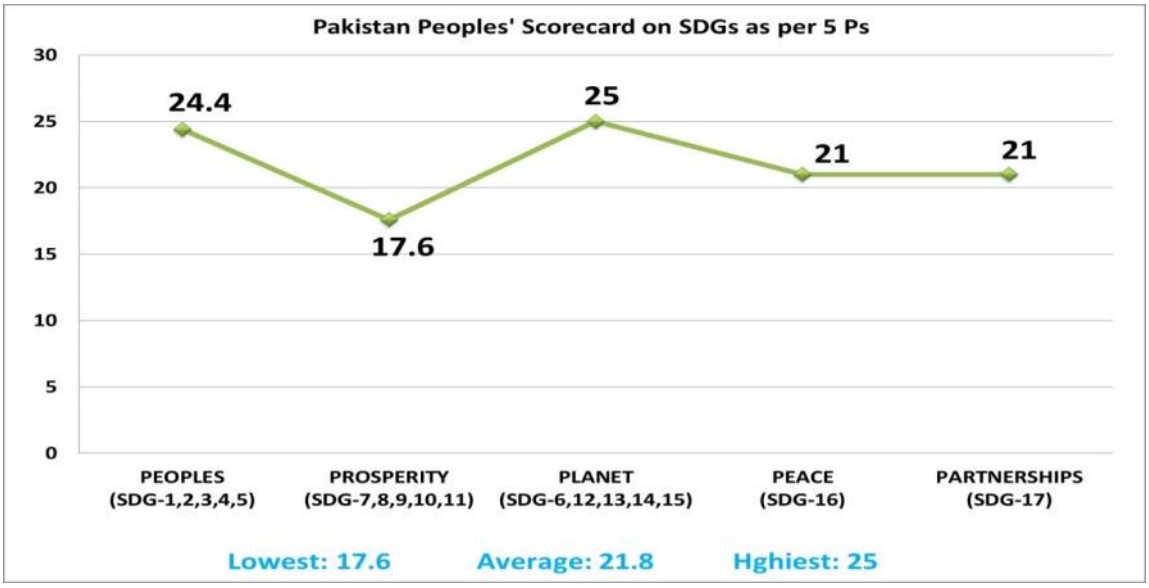
The efforts made by government and other stakeholders including CSOs on climate actions has been rightly recognized by UN and so as people of Pakistan by giving highest scores to SDG13. Furthermore, slightly high scores were given to SDG 4 (education), SDG15 (life on land), SDG 7 (affordable and clean 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 2020[1] 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 growth(SDG8)



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

The above graphical presentation shows that the respondents have given highest (41) scores to the citizen's 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. 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.



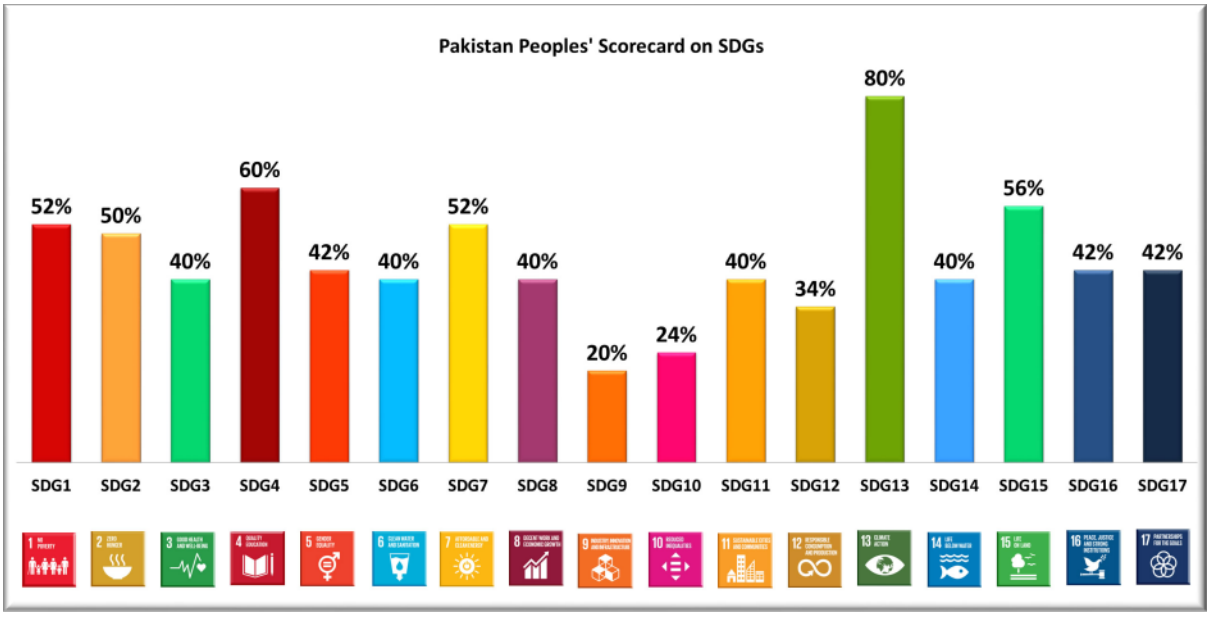
The above graphical image shows results of PSC through the lens of 5 pillars of SDGs i.e. *People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnerships* as introduced in the preamble of the Agenda 2030 for social transformation and sustainable development. The image also shows the categorization of 17 goals in to 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 Kambyab 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.

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.

SDGs Citizens' Scorecard and Online SDGs Dashboard[2] 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,

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. Similarly, 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.

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.

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.

SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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-progess-2021/

Global dashboard shows stagnating trend against SDG9 whereas PSC shows decreasing trend against SDG 9(industry, innovation and infrastructure). The reason could 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 nonfunctional 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 khanas*), 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.

While, **people's scorecard** was presented on SDGs to initiate the debate and eminent stakeholders including Parliamentarians as well as representatives of relevant government ministries and departments.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SESSION

After the presentation of People's scorecard, the open court session began and participants were allowed to ask questions, comments and give suggestions based upon the discussions. The questions, comments, observations, and suggestions given by the participants are mentioned below:

1) Mr. Aamir Sohail from SAHARA district D.I. Khan said that implementation of SDGs can only be see in capital city Islamabad, the reality on ground level is that people related to small district of D.I. Khan are deprived off basic facilities and the true picture compare to reality is totally different.
2) Ms. Hameeda Noor from SHADE Baluchistan highlighted issue related to SDGs legislation that rules of business are not properly developed for SDGs and are too old to implement. Furthermore, when we talk about the climate change, in report only KPK planting project has been mentioned, whereas other provinces information e.g. drought situation in district Chagi is fully neglected and no one is facilitating them. However, in the context to sustainability Prime Minister Imran Khan open the **LUNGER KHANA (food banks)** Is this considered as sustainability? what's the vision behind this?

3) Mr. Yaqub from Takhleeq Foundation Karachi, asked the question from government have they set up some gage to measure and compare the structure of SDGs and monitoring indicators for them through which we come to know where we stand in regards to SDGs? And further more we are still working on structural plans rather than execution plans for the last 6 years so how long it will take to work on execution plans then?

4) Mr. Zia Baloch from HARD Balochistan said that we have observed that there is a big gap between Parliamentarians and CSOs regarding SDGs achievement criteria as many Parliamentarian working on SDGs are not aware of this, there is urgent need to visit Balochistan for sitting together with local Parliamentarian and CSOs to come on one page.
5) Dr. Bilquis from Council for Participatory Development (CPD) Karachi, raised the question that, CSOs are not in contact with monitoring committees at provincial level established on SDGs in Sindh however ecosystem in Karachi has been vanished, we are contributing our best through the support of students but still we need lot of resources and support from government.

6) Mr. Raja Iftikhar from Area development organization (ADO), AJK raised the concern that Parliamentarians & government officials themselves do not have sufficient knowledge of

SDGs. Ministry of Human Rights must play a key role in raising the awareness of SDGs among the government officials; otherwise, the efforts to approach civil society will not be successful. Mr. Riaz Fatyana replied to Mr. Raja Iftikhar that new government has been elected in AJK state and they are conducting events in Islamabad in which all members of Parliament from AJK will join and I am also invited by them as a resources person so I will defiantly deliver this massage to them on your behalf.

7) Mr. Abdul Rab Farooqi from Jag welfare Punjab mentioned that dialogue delivered by government on media for women dress code may effect Goal 5 (gender equality) women empowerment, however on ground reality we need to work on gender equality by empowering women and should avoid giving this types of disgraceful statements.

8) One of participant addressed the issue that report shows higher score of Goal 13 in all provinces but condition related to drought in Balochistan is going to be worse in coming years so kindly pay attention on this situation. In response to this issue Mr. Riaz Fatyana said that our next target will be plantation of olive in Balochistan because its land is also cultivated for olive production furthermore now it's your responsibility to engage and mobilize people for this as it would be profitable for the province.

9) Mr. Akber Khan from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa said that SDGs units exists at National level and provincial level but what about local level? There is no local government functional and they do not have that capacity as well. He further added district Lower Dir is tribal area and face lot of land settlement issues. In response to this question Mr. Riaz Fatyana appreciated him and humbly requested him to email me your quires I will defiantly discuss and raise this issue in Assembly.

10) Ms. Rashida Qureshi from Search for Justice Lahore said that for measurement of SDGs there is a long data list but when we talk about specifically VAW & VAC data we could not find any relevant source at government level what is the reason for that? In response to this question Mr. Riaz Fatyana said that data collected through scorecards statistics and from **EHSAAS** Programme will firstly go through counter check from **NADRA** and after that will be made available to all soon. Moreover, if we talk about Child bureau and social welfare department in Lahore so they are working hard but still If you are not satisfied I will forward your complaint in Assembly. And I must say that there should be concreate data collection method at government level so that it would be easy for CSOs to access it.

Discussions, Challenges and Recommendations

Moving towards answering the questions and suggestions raised by the participants, Mr.Riaz Fatyana said**,** I appreciate AwazCDS-Pakistan and PDA for their efforts to organize the event of people's assembly during the period of this pandemic. Unfortunately, we did not succeed in attainment of MDGs, later in 2016; SDGs were introduced which we rectified and adopted as Pakistan National Development Goals.

We really want that every province of Pakistan should progress. If we reflect on Goal 1 No poverty, we faced lot of challenges due to Covid 19 pandemic in the lockdown period. Education has been drastically affected, as many children dropped from schools, already 2.5 million children were not going to school which increases this ratio due to smart lock down in the country. The reason is that many parents enrolled their children into small business to earn money or they don't want them to rejoin school because its human psyche to adopt the circumstantial situation and they felt difficulties to come out from such circumstances. It is one of the difficult task for Government to overcome this situation. The other area which has been affected due to Covid19 was the labor sector who earn daily wages, but Government try hard to overcome this situation by implementing smart lock down and provided grant of PKR Rs:12000 each to every individual without any discrimination. The other support element was the **EHSAAS** Programme which was started with 250 billion rupees. The survey for beneficiary selection was conducted all over the Pakistan. The data will be approved and counter checked through **NADRA** in the end of October 2021, after verification 16% to 18% people, which means one third of every individual in Pakistan will be facilitated through **RASHAN** Cards (Subsidized food cards) by making sure its availability in utility stores to maximize the pressure of Covid19. Indeed, still hunger situation is worse in the country and lot of suicides have been recorded during this pandemic. The other big challenge which Government faced was related to Goal 3 (Good health) unfortunately our infrastructure is too weak to overcome this pandemic we only had three laboratories to conduct Covid tests at government level so this is fact that this sector has suffered a lot. But we tried our best to overcome this issue by facilitating free of cost Covid test and made available oxygen cylinders and ventilators. Other than that we had invested lot of time and money in health sector during Covid as compared to last year and today we have 157 labs all across Pakistan both in government and private sector.

If we talk about Goal 5 gender equality so it's has been effected by Covid as well. Increase in poverty has bad impact on the women ways to earn money but government took the initiatives through **EHSAAS** program to facilitate women by giving PKR Rs:12000 to women headed families. As government decided to handover this money to women's by considering women empowerment so they can spend it on their families and children's more wisely. This year 2021 we also have adopted the strategy by giving extra money of Rs:3000 per month to families having daughters and Rs:2000 per month to families having sons for their educational expenses.

Furthermore, if we talk about Goal 6 (clean water & sanitation) it has been also effected by Covid as most of the development funds has been transferred to overcome Covid-19 pandemic situation in the country but this year situation is much better than last year and things are under control.

On Goal 7 (Affordable and clean energy) Government are trying hard to safe energy and make it available to community.

Moreover, Social movement is required for Goal 10 (Reduce Inequality) to remove inequalities from societies by telling them that in religion prospect all are equal, through CSOs social reforms agenda need to be introduced to reduce inequalities.

If we talk about Goal 13(Climate Change) Pakistan try to achieve targets to overcome climate change challenges by planting more trees and we had crossed it by planting 1.5 billion trees. Further food industries and honey generation industries has been suffered as well due to Covid19.Tree plantation projects at railway tracks bypasses, motorways, highways have not achieved targets yet on which we supposed to do lot of work but still Pakistan progress is far better than other countries of the region.

Goal 16(Peace Justice & strong Institution) is very important as you have seen urbanization is started in urban areas there is no proper planning, only 3 % of land is using for agriculture purpose other land taken over by private housing societies which has given huge loses to agriculture land but government is doing counter check on it. Without strong institution, governance and justice, we cannot achieve desire targets in country.

PREPARARTION & ADOPTION OF PEOPLE'S CHARTER of DEMAND

Later the participants were divided in to four groups to prepare Peoples' Charter of Demands (PCD). Strong recommendations were presented by the participants of the groups and recoded by the provincial conveners of Pakistan Development Alliance. The drafting committee worked during the health break and shared the draft PCD. PCD was presented by the drafting committee members and the house adopted the PCD with certain amendments.
Please find Link to have detailed PCD.

https://www.pda.net.pk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Peoples-Charter-of-Demand-GWoA-UNGA.pdf

ADOPTION OF GREAT RECOVERY LETTER

Ms. Asma Shahid presented the content of the great recovery letter and participants fully endorsed the letter. The letter was finally adopted by the assembly and released to the media. Please follow the link below for great recovery letter.

https://www.pda.net.pk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Great-Recovery-letter-Pakistan.pdf

CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD

After the reflections, suggestions, challenges, and way forward given by the guest speaker Mr. Riaz Fatyana he further said that Government has categorized all these 17 goals and each goals have their specialist working on legislation and their implementation. Our constitution is strong document we should go through it carefully because its cover almost all aspects related to SDGs there is no need to introduce new legislation.

We made SDGs parliamentarian Task Force in witch 60 MNA's and Senators are working voluntarily from all the four Provinces. CSOs and media is like vital actors if we all CSOs, parliament, bureaucrat, government, judiciary, media come on one point Pakistan can become heaven we need more social responsibility and discipline to change society, culture and values. We can improve economic growth of our country by mobilizing youth and stakeholders through social movements. Coming towards the way forward I will also request to government to make easy legislation of CSOs and facilitate registration methods.

After the completion of Mr. Riaz Fatyana speech Mr. Zia on Behalf of CSOs shares **Peoples' Charter of Demands** to Mr. Riaz Fatyana for further discussing it with Parliamentarian Task Force. In which he mentioned that we demand generally what we had discussed and in writing what people said in regards to scorecard, on basis of all this most important demand is that local government should be reinstated immediately. He emphasized that financing to SDGs should be done in our budget as its mention that it had been aligned in different categories, but physically when we observe no such record has been justified by the Provinces.

Mr. Ali Kamal Chief SDG, Planning Commission of Pakistan said that I really appreciate PDA partner's contribution in people scorecard for me activism is too tough and difficult job. I can relate many issues in the data presented by Mr. Zia. If we talk about data related to Goal 5 (Gender Equality), however I agree with the opinion of majority that its only relevant for Islamabad but not for other provinces of Pakistan because other provinces are facing lot of issues. We have to understand system if CSOs and government and other departments will work hard in their field and show honesty with their departments the picture can be alter easily. Regarding data, I would like to add here that there is data related to VAW but no data is available for VAC because we didn't demand before for this to our Parliamentarians. There are 385 legislations which are actually mapped with the SDGs as reported in VNR whereas its situation was totally different on ground. Reality is worst.

Further if we watch scorecard its marvelous work done by PDA and if we talk about data collection process we can connect each PDA representative of provinces who may be entitled to update their data time to time, and whenever needed they provide us that data on dully signed sheet by authorized persons that is how we can have credible data.

There are two methods of data collection one is survey source and other is administrative data. The data collected through survey source can reach out to TEHSIL / UNION COUNCIL level. They usually apply sampling framework from where they collect data, but here I want to let you know that we don't have data of 21 district at district level, because indicators are not available the only source available for data collection is Pakistan Standard Living Measurements (PSLM) Services which is being conducted by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) which actually had statistic related to Pakistan. Now we had 21 variables at district level. Government had identified focal persons in each province at district level if we need data Deputy Commissioners are contacted if we talk about implementation we again contact them because they have to report back to us that's how we get the response. There is always possibility of statistic error in data.

Dr. Hammad Director Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR), Concluded the debate by sharing his experience working with Ministry of Human Rights since 2020. He said that my first meeting in MOHR was on SDGs Goal 5,8,10,11 and 16 along with their 17 indicators which has been initially prioritized. Indeed, there is lack of knowledge regarding SDGs which obviously effects data collection mechanisms. We have to invest and focus on which type of data is required rather investing time and money off the track by doing so we can address other indicators easily. The other thing is that strong coordination is required between departments so that we can overcome the problems of SDGs rather than discussing which departments/company has collected data more accurate. This may also create disputes among departments.

MOHR itself is not an organization which collects data, they depend on different data collection departments. MOHR has initiated two projects one is national mechanism of reporting and follow up and other is HRMIS (Human Rights Management Information System) on which we are in coordination with four provinces and their related stakeholders and recently we are also working on National Action Plan for SDGs to create coherences between various federal and provincial departments so that we can have effective data which we can use at international reporting as well as in domestic policies.

Further he added that this is unfair to say that no work is going on data collection processes as Mr. Zia (CE) mentioned in his report that Government of Pakistan was the first country who adopted SDGs and nationalized them through assembly resolution, so it's important to encourage everyone efforts and avoid manipulation. The rest is that Peoples' Scorecard presented over here and we will defiantly go through its results and its outcomes. This is what the purpose of being coherent being coordinated and encouraging for each other work to develop better and effective society of Pakistan.

While thanking the speakers and participants towards the end, Mr. Zia (CE) added that Pakistan is going to present its **Second VNR in July 2022,** so my kind request to both MOHR and Planning Commission of Pakistan is to join hands together with PDA. Being one of the largest coalition of CSOs on SDGs in Pakistan If you engage maximum 48 district, we can help you to become your voices from different district to add or contribute peoples' concerns in next VNR. Furthermore, on behalf of PDA partners, allied members and stakeholders we extend our support to the government so that we can present successfully a best VNR at UNHLPF forum in 2022.

TWITTER COMPAIGN ON SDGs AND CANDLE LIGHT VIGIL

In the meanwhile, Twitter sheet (annexed) was shared with all participant to successfully launch twitter campaign on SDGs for Global Week of Action 2021.

In the end of event Mr. Zia ur Rehman (CE-AwazCDS-Pakistan) thanked all the guest speakers, participants and organizations who participated in the event and shared their valuable suggestions and recommendations later Candle light vigil for solidarity of people who succumbed in times of COVID19 crisis was organized in which some of the global participants also joined virtually. The candle light vigil was witnessed by the participants of global virtual march across the world.

ANNEXURE

ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Global Call to Action Against Poverty
People Rising to End Inequalities

THE PEOPLE'S VACCINE

a. AGENDA OF THE EVENT

Date: 23rd September, 2021 **Venue: Hotel Crown Plaza**

Sr. #	Description of activity	Time	Responsibility
1.	Registration of Participants	4:00 -- 4:15 pm	Awaz Team
2.	Welcoming Notes	4:15 – 4:10 pm	Mr. Riaz Fatyana Member National Assembly & Convener-Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs
3.	Presentation on SDGs progress and peoples scorecard	4:30 – 5:15 pm	Mr. Zia ur Rehman CE-AwazCDS-Pakistan
4.	Expert opinion on results of Peoples' scorecard and way forward	5:15 – 06:00 pm	Dr. Hammad, Director MOHR, Islamabad Mr. Ali Kamal Chief SDG, Planning Commission of Pakistan
5.	Articulation of Peoples Charter of Demand on SDGs	06:00 – 6:30 pm	All participants
6.	Launch of twitter campaigns on SDGs Anniversary #TurnItAround for a #GreatRecovery	6:30 – 6:45 pm	All participants
7.	Concluding Remarks	6:45 – 07:00 pm	Dr. Hammad, Director MOHR, Islamabad

8.	Candle light vigil for solidarity of masses in time of COVID19 crisis	7:00 pm	All participants
Networking & Dinner			

b. TWITTER SHEET

GLOBAL WEEK OF ACTION (GWOA) 23rd September 2021

(Health, Social Protection, Climate Justice)

#TurnItAround#GreatRecovery

1- Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank (WB) have estimated that Pakistan is facing up to $3.8 billion in annual economic loss due to climate change #SavetheClimate #Act4SDG13

2- -We demand every woman must have rights and freedom to learn and decide for her. #TurnItAround#ACT4SDG5

3- Plant for Pakistan is a five-year project to plant 10 billion trees across Pakistan from 2018 to 2023 #SavetheClimate #Act4SDG13

4- As per the Global Climate Risk Index 2021, Pakistan is the fifth-most vulnerable country to climate change. #SavetheClimate #Act4SDG13

5- "WHO applauds Pakistan's achievement of effectively scaling-up its Covid19 vaccination campaign across the country #GreatRecovery #SDG3

6- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government surpassed its 348,400 hectare commitment to the Bonn Challenge. This aims to restore 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested land worldwide by 2020, and 350 million hectares by 2030. #SavetheClimate #Act4SDG13

7- The World Bank (WB) has estimated that poverty in Pakistan has increased from 4.4 per cent to 5.4 per cent in 2020. #TurnitAround #EndPoverty

8- In 2020, the unemployment rate in Pakistan was at approximately 4.45 percent, a slight increase from 4.65 percent the previous year by Aaron O'Neill Jul 29, 2021. #TurnitAround #EndPoverty

9- Warning of an increase of up to 2.5 degrees Celsius in temperature over the next two decades, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank (WB) have estimated that Pakistan is facing up to $3.8 billion in annual economic loss due to climate change. SavetheClimate #Act4SDG13

10- Through vaccine control the covid-19 pandemic and make the history. #TurnItAround#GreatRecovery

11- WE demand every mother must have safe, free and quality birth delivery. #TurnItAround#Act4SDG2

12- We demand No mother should die while delivering a child due to poor or unaffordable health system. #TurnItAround#Act4SDG2

13- We demand every new born must get free and quality health service to survive and taste the world. #TurnItAround#GreatRecovery

14- We demand everyone must have safe, peaceful and lawful environment to live and grow. #TurnItAround#ACT4SDG10

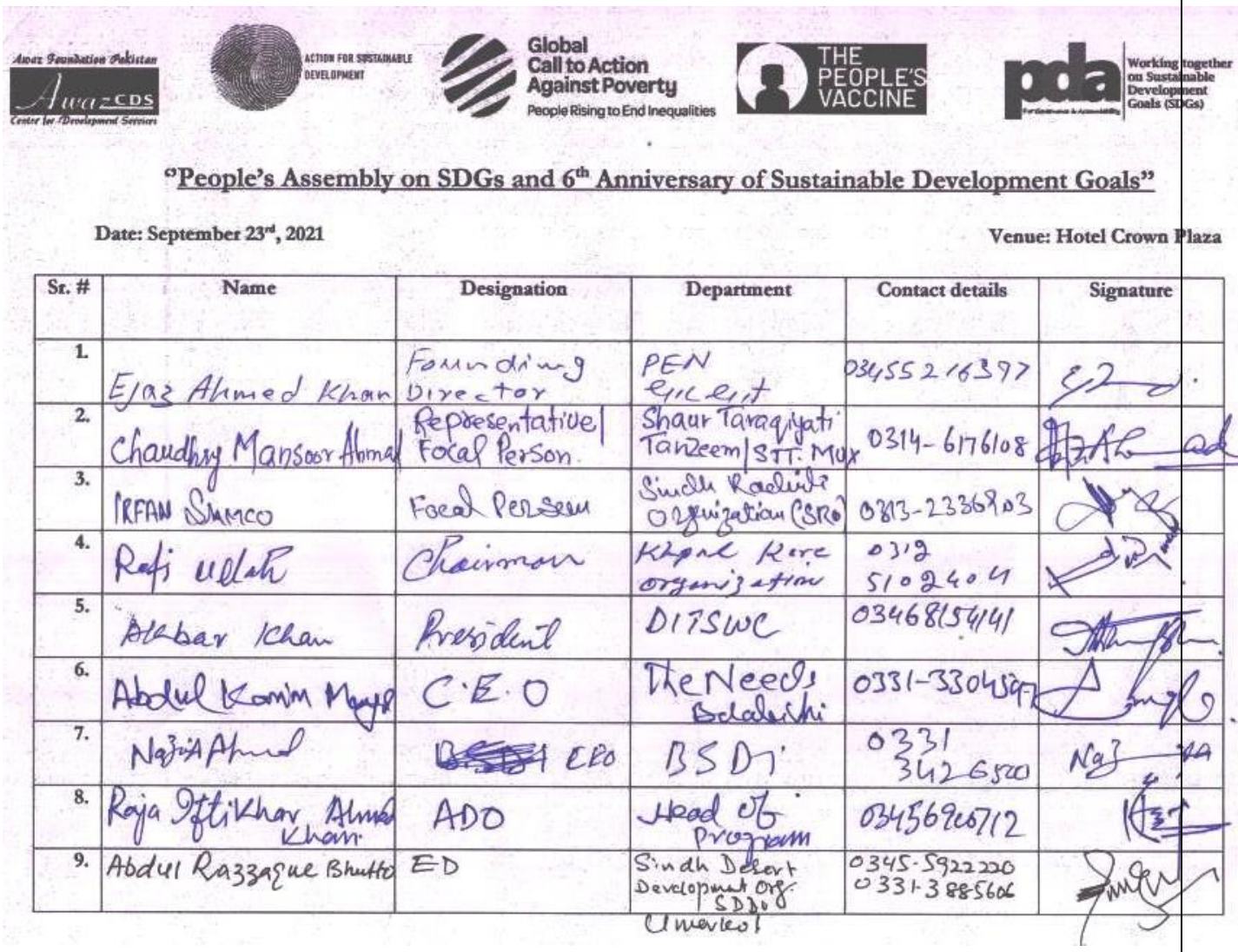
15- According to inform Risk Index ‘’Pakistan faced the highest disaster risk levels in the world, ranked 18 out of 191 countries by the 2020. #SavetheClimate #Act4SDG13

16- We demand NO ONE must die because of food/hunger. #TurnItAround#GreatRecovery

17- We demand everyone must have access to safe, clean drinking water. #TurnItAround#ACT4SDG6

18- We demand our government to provide equal opportunities / no discrimination because of gender, race, religion, caste, ethnicity, - WE must be treated equally and or on merit. #TurnItAround#ACT4SDG10,16

c. ATTANDANCE SHEET OF PARTICIPANTS



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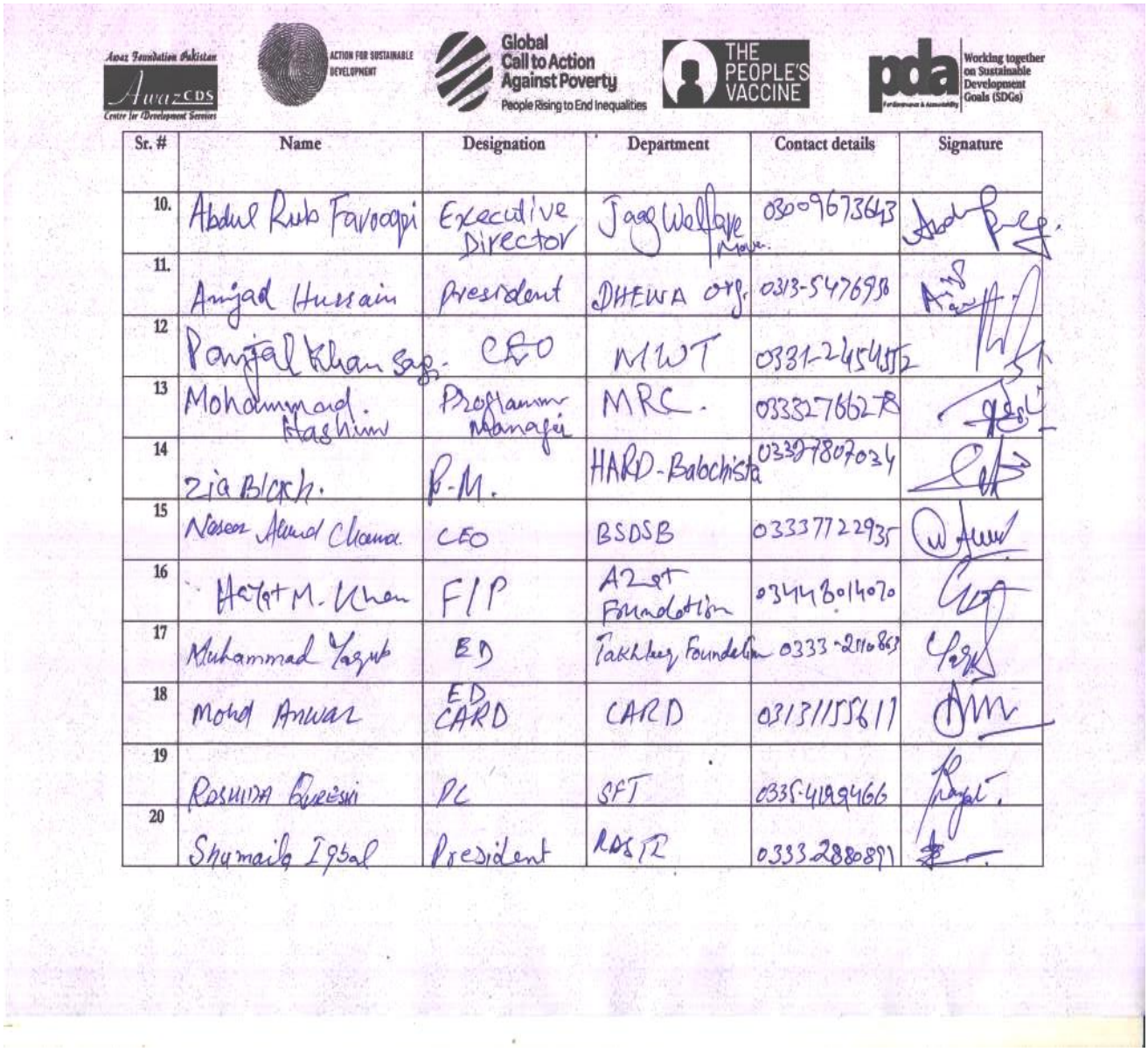
"People's Assembly on SDGs and 6th Anniversary of Sustainable Development Goals"

Date: September 23rd, 2021 **Venue: Hotel Crown Plaza**

Sr. #	Name	Designation	Department	Contact details	Signature
1.	Ejaz Ahmed Khan	Founding Director	PEN Gilgit	03455216397	[signature]
2.	Chaudhry Mansoor Ahmad	Representative/ Focal Person	Shaur Taraqiyati Tanzeem/STT. Mux	0314-6176108	[signature]
3.	IRFAN SHAMCO	Focal Person	Sindh Rachita Organization (SRO)	0313-2336903	[signature]
4.	Rafi Ullah	Chairman	Khpal Kore organization	0312 5102404	[signature]
5.	Akbar Khan	President	DITSWC	03468154141	[signature]
6.	Abdul Karim Mayar	C.E.O	The Needs Balochi	0331-3304597	[signature]
7.	Najia Ahmad	~~BSDI~~ CEO	BSDI	0331 3426500	[signature]
8.	Raja Iftikhar Ahmad Khan	ADO	Head of Program	03456900712	[signature]
9.	Abdul Razzaque Bhutto	ED	Sindh Desert Development Org. SDDO Umerkot	0345-5922220 0331-3885606	[signature]



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ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Global Call to Action Against Poverty — People Rising to End Inequalities
THE PEOPLE'S VACCINE
pda — Working together on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Sr. #	Name	Designation	Department	Contact details	Signature
10.	Abdul Rub Farooqi	Executive Director	Jaag Welfare Move.	0300 9673643	
11.	Amjad Hussain	President	DHEWA Org.	0313-5476938	
12	Panjal Khan Sag.	CEO	MWT	0331-2454552	
13	Mohammad Hashim	Programme Manager	MRC.	03332766278	
14	Zia Baloch.	P-M.	HARD-Balochista	03397807034	
15	Nasser Ahmed Channa.	CEO	BSDSB	03337722935	
16	Hayat M. Khan	FIP	Azat Foundation	03443014070	
17	Muhammad Yaqub	ED	Takkhar Foundation	0333-2116863	
18	Mohd Anwar	ED CARD	CARD	03131155611	
19	Roshida Qureshi	PC	SFT	0335-4199466	
20	Shumaila Iqbal	President	RDSTI	0333-2880891	

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Sr. #	Name	Designation	Department	Contact details	Signature
	ANWAR ALI MAHAR	Executive Director	National Advocacy for Rights of Innocent - NAFI	03337124816	[signature]
21	Tarique Hussain	C.E.O	NDF	0334-2825520	[signature]
22	Mashooque Birhmani	C.E.O	S.S.O	03003024563	[signature]
23	Dr. Bilquis Rehman	CEO	CPD	03009278073	[signature]
24	Hameeda Noor	CEO	SHABE	03332287840	[signature]
25	Fizza Kanwal	Focal Person	Womenshade Pakistan	03311379069	[signature]
26	Mianar Pe.				[signature]
27	Shahzad Malik	ED	ARTS Foundation	03332957457	[signature]
28	Noor Muhammad Baladi	Focal Person	Aakash welfare Society	03337702238	[signature]
29	Ziaur Rehman	Awaz/PDA	National Coverner	03006301215	[signature]
30	Maaz Asghar	Program Manager	Neelab Rajanpur	0334-6702588	[signature]
31	Muneeb Hussain	CEO	Equality for ALL	03008698990	[signature]

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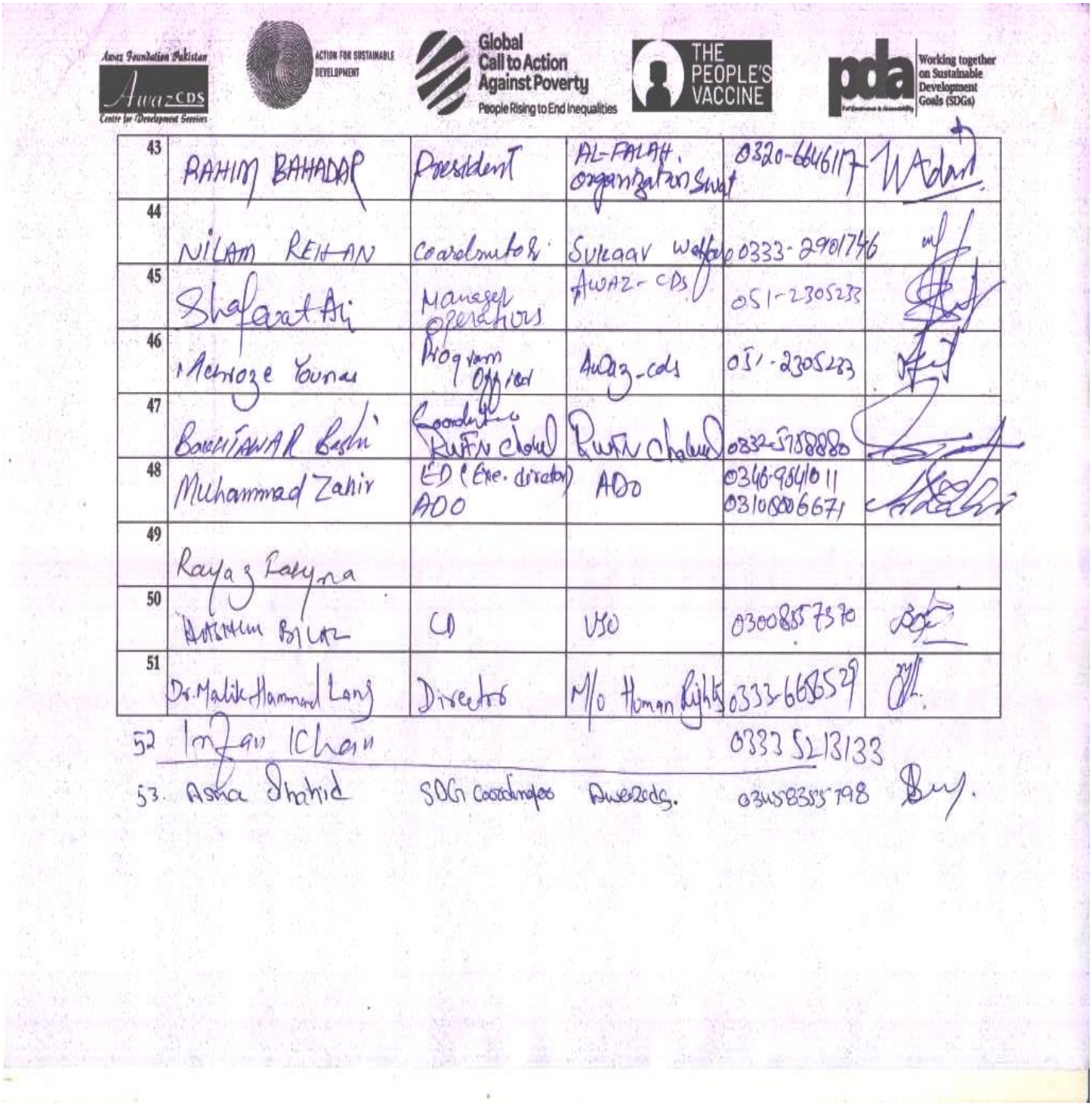
Sr. #	Name	Designation	Department	Contact details	Signature
32	Sonia Patras	Programme Coordinator	AWAM	0340-2019097 041-8554335	[signature]
33	Aamir Sohail Saddozai	President	SAHARA D.I.Khan	0300-5790822	[signature]
34	AZIZUR REHMAN	Chairman	AL DUA	03339733545	[signature]
35	Aamir Pervez Khokhar	Chairman	ELOHIM CHURCH	03119044455	[signature]
36	M. Ali Kemal	Chief	SDGs M/O PDAST	03215333578	[signature]
37	ZAHRA KHALID	Advocacy and Comms	SDPI	03365223369	[signature]
38	Qamar Naseem	Manger	Blue Veins	03339114448	[signature]
39	Zeshan Assim	Vice President	Aika welfare Foundation	0301-4037297	[signature]
40	Dr Adnan	Director	Climate Chem	0333-0621790	[signature]
41	Benish Ibrahim	Coordinator Programs	Programs PODA	03355472227	[signature]
42	Irshad Safdar	CEO	IF	0321-6573180	[signature]



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43	RAHIM BAHADAR	President	AL-FALAH organization Swat	0320-6646117	[signature]
44	NILAM REHAN	Coordinator	Sukaav welfare	0333-2901746	[signature]
45	Shafaat Ali	Manager operations	AWAZ-CDS	051-2305233	[signature]
46	Mehroze Younas	Program Officer	Awaz-cds	051-2305233	[signature]
47	BAKHTAWAR Bashir	Coordinator RWFN Chakwal	RWFN Chakwal	0332-5758880	[signature]
48	Muhammad Zahir	ED (Exe. director) ADO	ADO	0346-9541011 0310800 6671	[signature]
49	Rayaz Fatyna				
50	HASHIM BILAL	CD	USO	03008557370	[signature]
51	Dr. Malik Hammad Lang	Director	M/o Human Rights	0333-6656529	[signature]
52	Imran Khan			0333 5213133	
53.	Asha Shahid	SDG Coordinator	Awazcds.	03458355798	[signature]

d. PICTURES OF THE EVENT

THE PEOPLE'S VACCINE
#Peoples

CROWN
Candle Light Vigil
In