











VOLUNTARY SUB-NATIONAL REVIEW







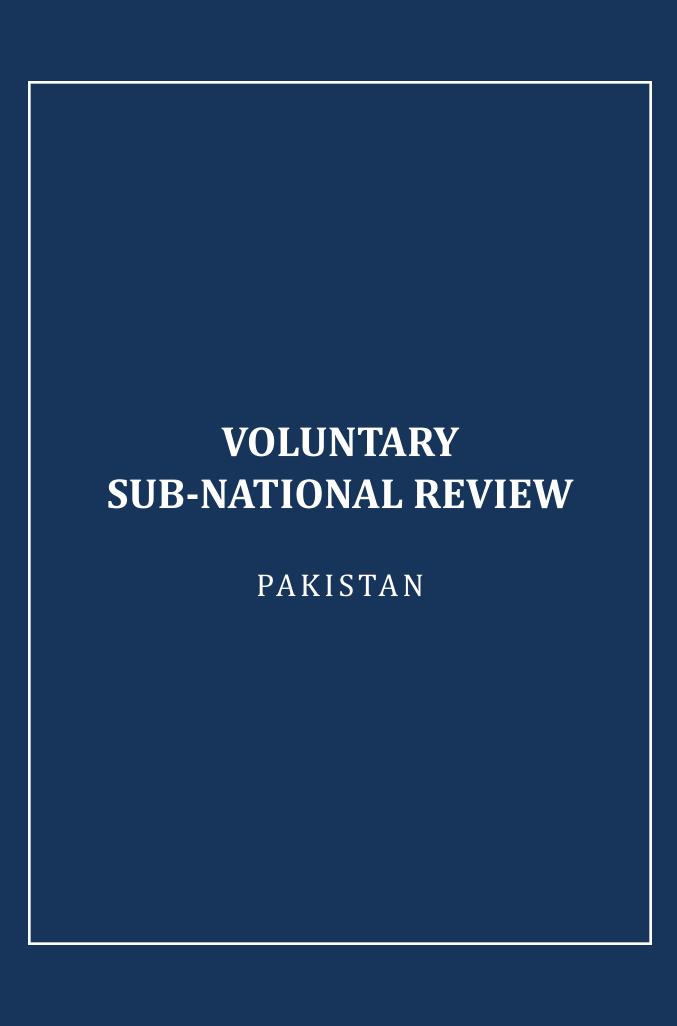












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Foreword

In February 2016, Government of Pakistan declared the SDGs as National Development Agenda. In March 2018, the National Economic Council (NEC) of Pakistan approved the National SDGs Framework. The Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives coordinates the SDGs implementation. Although the national governments organized in March 2017 a Local Government Summit and in August 2018 – a National level Conference on SDGs to create local ownership, SDGs awareness and knowledge of national VNR process at the local level is unsatisfactory.

Pakistan is a federation with 4 provinces, 679 local governments (including metropolitan and municipal corporations, districts councils and authorities, Tehsils) and 9143 unions and village councils at sub-municipal level. Local governments were recognized as the third tier of government in the 18th Amendment to the Constitution in 2010. At present all four provinces have different local governance systems in terms of devolution of administrative, financial and development powers. There are two sources of finances. The first is the transfer from the Provincial Governments as per the respective Provincial Finance Commission (PFC) Award. The second source is own-revenues generated from taxes, fees, and charges within the fiscal powers of local governments.

Whereas, the federal government at national level in Pakistan is spearheading SDGs implementation with a robust coordination system, the provincial governments have also partnered with their efforts for adopting and localizing SDGs with the aim of achieving policy coherence and implementation through involvement of all stakeholders. The formulation of the NEC subcommittee for SDGs at the federal level guarantees much needed political commitment and leadership from the highest level.

Nevertheless, lack of consistency in local government elections and their increased dependence on vertical transfers from the provincial and federal governments respectively with low capacity to generate their own source revenues are crucial challenges for effective localization, ownership and implementation of SDGs.

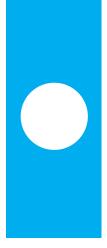
For local government to promote localization of the SDGs, import legal and institutional reforms are required. Implementing true spirit of Article 104 A of the constitution to enhance transfers of revenue to LRGs and strengthen local capacities to generate their own revenues;

improved planning approach, e.g. tehsil level development plans shall be fed into the provincial ADPs; capacity building initiatives to train local officials and elected authorities; enhanced support and multilevel coordination with the national government; creation of key constitutional institutions responsible for administrative and fiscal collaboration between the federation and the federating units; revise tendering process to encourage community-led project interventions, boost efforts to create awareness and to support participation of local stakeholders. The findings of VSR report will provide the stakeholders with insights for improving localization SDGs in the country.

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Our special thanks to Research Team involved in formulating VSR report, for undertaking quality research. We would like to acknowledge the dedicated efforts and hard work by the team to collect desk and field information and for providing a comprehensive analysis in this study. We are also thankful to Team Leader, LEAD for SDGs Programme and South and Southwest Coordinator UCLG ASPAC for their technical assistance.

We would also like to acknowledge the operational support provided by our field teams, RSPN, NRSP, Thardeep, WISE and SUCCESS program teams. And nonetheless, special thanks to all respondents, the representative and officials of provincial and local governments, private sector, academia, civil society organisations, who have provided their candid opinions and valuable information about localisation of SDGs situation. We hope that this VSR report for Pakistan shall support the local council associations and their members in understanding challenges and opportunities of SDGs localisation and to plan their actions, accordingly.

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GLOSSARY

CO Community Organization

EPI Expanded Program for Immunization

HIES Household Integrated Economic Survey

HLPF High-Level Political Forum

LFS Labour Force Survey

LRG Local / Regional Government

LSO Local Support Organization

MDG Millenium Development Goal

MoPD&SI Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives

NRSP National Rural Support Program

PDHS Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey

PSLM Pakistan Standards of Living Measurement

RSPN Rural Support Program Network

SDG Sustainable Development Goal

SUCCESS Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Programme

UCLG United Cities & Local Government

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

VNR Voluntary National Review

VO Volunteer Organization

WISE Water, Immunization, Sanitation & Education



Executive Summary



Executive Summary

Purpose of the Voluntary Sub-National Review is two-fold: first it is aimed at assessing the state of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) localization in Pakistan and tagging the role and effectiveness of local governments thereof; second, identification and mapping of those local governments that have made strides to integrate the SDGs in their plans and policies and how they have been able to do so.

Apart from desk research, the study used focus group discussions with relevant stakeholders and structured interviews with government officials in field survey of four provincial headquarters to gather desired information. To showcase best practices few case studies namely NRSP WISE Program – Tando Muhammad Khan and Hasilpur and SUCCESS Program – Tando Muhammad Khan, Islamkot SDGs model district and PMDFC were also studied.

Following findings were made:

- Although Pakistan has made significant strides towards improving performance on selected SDGs indicators especially related to Goal 1, Goal 3, Goal 4 and Goal 6 at the national and provincial levels, SDGs awareness and knowledge of national VNR process at the local level is unsatisfactory.
- High dependence of local and provincial governments on vertical transfers from the provincial and federal governments respectively with low capacity to generate their own source revenues both by the provincial and local governments.
- The local governments have limited or no powers to impose new taxes at the local level or to engage in borrowing. Inability of most of the provincial governments to promulgate and implement Provincial Finance Commission Awards for transferring financial empowerment down to the district level is hampering their efforts for aligning development plans and policies with local priorities.
- The issue of capacity in different tiers of local governments also extends to their ability to produce information regarding service delivery indicators at consistent frequency and with reliable methodologies that can be compared vertically and horizontally with other regions and thematic subjects, in order to develop and maintain effective monitoring of local development targets.
- Gaps in information sharing and data collection for development indicators at district level.

- 6) Local government representatives expressed concerns about:
 - ▶ lack of political will at the provincial and national levels for reforms and administrative and financial autonomy of local governments.
 - ▶ Insufficient financial and human resources at the disposal of local governments for implementing and localizing SDGs.
 - Limited coordination across all tiers of governments especially between local and provincial governments.
 - ▶ Local governments were recognized as third tier of government in 18th Amendment to the Constitution in 2010. However, local government elections have not been held regularly.
 - ▶ Local governments have remained under the administrative control of non-elected administrators for most of the time.
- If local governments are more involved in the localization of the SDGs, potential benefits expressed by respondents are:
 - Additional mobilization of financial resource (all respondents);
 - ► Increased local interests and awareness (Tando Muhammad Khan, Quetta, Peshawar, Karachi)
 - Required legal and institutional reforms at the local level (Karachi, Quetta)
 - ► Enhanced support and multilevel coordination with the national government (Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta)
 - participation of local stakeholders (Hasilpur, Tando Muhammad Khan)

Recommendations:

- Local body members, counsellors, and government officials underlined the importance of mass awareness of SDG goals and their benefits so that the local population could become partners in SDG implementation initiatives. Grass-root Awareness Units could be formed.
- 2) Efforts are required to strengthen the provincial capacities to generate their own revenues and institute PFC awards in letter and spirit.
- The tehsil level development plans shall be fed into the provincial annual development plan. Then the Provincial Government shall develop specific projects which serve the local as well as provincial needs.
- Provincial SDG Units shall organize periodic training and awareness sessions/plans for the local officials and elected members.

- Instead of following the tendering process, in certain contexts, making the local community responsible for a project intervention can result in positive outcomes. For example, on certain projects, the local communities were able to get the jobs done at prices far lower than the ones tendered for. WISE (NRSP) is an example of community-led project interventions.
- Debate needs to be initiated on what are the possible revenue receipts under the preview of provincial governments that can be transferred at the local level.
- The key constitutional institutions responsible for administrative and fiscal collaboration between the federation and the federating units needs to be leveraged.



Pakistan Country Profile

Pakistan Country Profile

Situated between the Karakoram mountain range, the Himalayas and China in the northeast, Afghanistan in the northwest, Iran in the southwest, the Arabian Sea in the south, and India in the east.

DAC	IC INFORMATION			
	IC INFORMATION			
Official Name	Islamic Republic of Pakistan			
Total Population (2022)	227 million			
Population Growth Rate (2022)	1.98%			
Area	796,095 km ²			
National Language	Urdu			
Other Languages	Punjabi, Sindhi, Dari, Balochi, Sraiki and Pashto			
Ports	Karachi and Gwadar			
Capital City	Islamabad			
Provinces	Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan			
Major Cities	Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Gujranwala, Hyderabad, Peshawar, and Quetta			
STATE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
GDP*	\$382 billion			
Sectoral Shares in GDP*				
- Agriculture	22.68%			
- Industry	19.11%			
- Services	58.20%			
GDP per Capita (USD)*	\$1,798			
Real GDP Growth*[1]	5.97%			
Poverty Headcount#	21.10%			
Unemployment rate**[2]	6.30%			
Labor Force Participation rate**	32.30%			
Total Investment as % of GDP*	15%			
Literacy rate	57%			
Out of School Children	32%			
Inequality – Gini Coefficient#[3]	0.303			

^{[1]*} figures for FY2021-22 – Source: National Account Estimates, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

^{[2]**}Labor Force Survey 2020-21

^{[3]#}Annual Plan 2021-22, Planning Commission of Pakistan

Within Pakistan's landscape, there is the flat fertile Indus plain in the east, nurtured by the Indus, the country's longest river and a key water resource. Pakistan's north is mountainous. The nation's highest mountains are the K2 in the Karakoram Range and the Nanga Parbat, the 'Naked Mountain,' in the Himalayas in Gilgit-Baltistan. Pakistan's largest and least populated province is Balochistan in the southwest; the region includes the Balochistan Plateau and the Sulaiman Mountains.

Introduction 1

1 Introduction

At the Sustainable Development Summit on 25th September 2015, UN Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is depicted in terms of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Agenda 2030 is expected to guide sustainable development efforts to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030. SDGs are the successor of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These 17 Goals build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable production and consumption, peace and justice, among others. The goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.

Pakistan's performance on MDGs remained less satisfactory as compared to other countries in the region. This was largely due to issues related to poor institutional setup, resource constraint, inadequate localization, lack of ownership & coordination, political instability and back to back natural disasters that hampered the development efforts. All in all, governance and weak institutional setup for MDGs played a major role in the non-achievement of MDGs in Pakistan.

Since the adoption of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, Pakistan has been following a pragmatic policy approach towards implementation of SDGs. The political commitment at highest level has backed major institutional arrangements and localization efforts that is core of SDGs implementation in Pakistan.

Pakistan was one of the first country to endorse SDGs globally in 2015. On 16th February 2016, the Parliament unanimously approved the SDGs as the national development agenda. It also formed the Parliamentary SDGs Secretariat at the National Assembly – one of the few countries to do so. This process of legislation was the first and crucial step in mainstreaming and localizing the SDGs.

Voluntary National Review (VNR) is part of the follow-up and review mechanism of SDGs at the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) of the United Nations. Pakistan presented its first VNR report to the HLPF in July, 2019⁴. The report whereas details the progress made by the country

⁴https://www.sdgpakistan.pk/uploads/pub/PakistanVNR2019.pdf

on SDGs it also elaborates the commitments and institutional arrangements made thereof. Following the first VNR, UNDESA acknowledged the progress made by Pakistan on SDGs and appreciated the institutional arrangements made thereof as a guide for other regional countries. Pakistan plans to present its second VNR report in July 2022.

The present report is organized in 8 sections. Section 2 covers the methodology adopted for the report. Section 3 summarize the policies and enabling environment for the localization of SDGs in Pakistan. It covers the national coordination mechanisms in place as well as the enabling institutional environments. Section 4 encapsulates the survey methodology used to identify best practices, means of implementation and the state of SDGs localization in Pakistan. It then mentions the key findings of the Survey as well as the prominent case studies that can be a guide for accelerating the pace of SDGs localization and implementation. Section 5 elaborates few examples of success stories for localization of SDGs, while Section 6 triangulates key survey findings in the target districts with the secondary data and explain the trends and state of SDGs indicators progress in comparison with their baseline in 2015. Section 7 explains the means of implementation for localization of SDGs. The exercise is an effort to enable the reader to have the knowledge of relative positioning of a given district in comparison with surveyed areas and how this positioning is reflected and substantiated through findings of the field Survey. Section 8 concludes the report by way of giving salient recommendations derived from this exercise.

Methodology for the Development of the Report

2

Methodology for the Development of the Report

Supported by a thorough desk review based on the analysis of the institutional context of local governments in Pakistan to support the localisation of the SDGs: decentralization trends, devolved and shared powers and responsibilities between local, provincial and national governments, fiscal decentralization, the study focuses on the identification and mapping of those local and provincial governments that have made strides to integrate the SDGs in their action, and how they have been able to do so. The study intends to survey and identify examples of local and provincial governments whose work is already more advanced as 'pilot case studies on the localization of the SDGs' and may be useful for the national government's VNR.

A detailed and robust methodology for conducting the proposed study was formulated. Three pronged methodology was employed:



1. The Desk Work:

Main aim of the desk work was to do stakeholder mapping, identification and collection of information; historical context and analyse the institutional context of SDGs, local governments in Pakistan to support the localisation of the SDGs, decentralization trends, devolved and shared powers. Evolution of local governments and their modus operandi in the historical context was also explored at this stage.

2. Field Survey:

The second stage was to carry out the field survey. A structured questionnaire with fourteen questions was adapted for the data collection. The sampling frame was identified as list of all local government members and officials. Convenience sampling was employed identify local government functionaries in the four provincial capitals of Pakistan and two special sites where specific SDG-related interventions have been done (Hasilpur and Tando Muhammad Khan). The study utilized focus group discussions, and interviews with government officials to gather basic understanding of the progress, issues, hurdles, and success vis-à-vis the implementation and awareness of the SDG framework at the local level. The population was logically divided into four sub-populations – one in each province.

3. Case Studies:

To showcase best practices two case studies namely NRSP WISE Program – Tando Muhammad Khan and Hasilpur and SUCCESS Program – Tando Muhammad Khan were studied.

Policies and Institutional Setup for SDGs Implementation in Pakistan

3



Policies and Institutional Setup for SDGs Implementation in Pakistan

Since the ratification of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, the government of Pakistan has adopted a coherent policy approach along with an elaborate institutional arrangement towards SDGs in Pakistan.

3.1. National Strategies for the implementation and localization of the SDGs

The first step in this regard was the unanimous parliamentary resolution in February 2016 in which SDGs was declared as National Development Agenda. That political will of the government gave impetus for localization of SDGs-thing that was missing during the MDGs.

Another strategic policy decision was the transformation of global goals as national development goals through identification of national priorities. The National Economic Council (NEC) of Pakistan, presided over by the Prime Minister of Pakistan approved the National SDGs Framework on 7th March 2018. This Framework sets baselines and targets for SDG indicators and feeds into the SDGs' Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Based on the National SDG framework all provinces have developed their own frameworks. These frameworks are a guiding tool that determine development priorities, based on local needs. Pakistan has transformed the global goals as national development goals through identification of national priorities. A National SDGs Framework prioritized SDGs targets as high, medium-high, medium-low, low on national priority. These targets are mapped into goals to get the short-run (category – 1), medium-run (category – 2) and long-run (category – 3).

Following are core pillars of the Government policy and the attendant institutional setup for SDGs implementation in Pakistan:

a) Awareness, Communication and Knowledge Creation

Creating awareness was the first step towards implementing the SDGs through achieving the required progress. The government developed a robust communication strategy⁵ to create mass awareness about SDGs implementation, ensure transparency and instigate accountability.

⁵https://www.sdgpakistan.pk/uploads/pub/National_Communication_Strategy.pdf

The underlying principles being used for communication are:

- Inclusivity-ensuring all voices are heard, acknowledged and their inputs are incorporated in the Unit's work.
- Bi-lingual approach-communication products are produced in both English and Urdu for the convenience of the entire population.
- Easy comprehension-simplified language will be used, which does not contain development sector jargon for the easy comprehension by the general public.

All the SDGs related activities are posted on the dedicated website of 'National Initiative for Sustainable Development Goals' that was launched in 2018. The website serving as a hub of information, knowledge management, progress updates, upcoming events, development in key areas and general facts about SDGs. This platform will be essential to advocate for the SDGs to the people throughout Pakistan.

The government is also focusing on diverse communication facets of sustainability for general people such as communication of sustainable development, communication about sustainable development, and communication for sustainable development. As the differences between the manner in which and by whom sustainable development is communicated, makes a significant difference in how it is perceived. Being able to better understand the ways in which sustainable development is currently communicated and moving towards more receptive forms of communication for sustainable development should have the potential to improve the overall efficacy and uptake of desired messages by diverse societal actors.

MoPD&SI in collaboration with UNDP, organized awareness sessions at the outset in all Divisional headquarters all over the country. A Local Government Summit⁶ was organized in Islamabad to create ownership at the grass-root level in March, 2017. A workshop to sensitize the journalists was also arranged in Islamabad. To further enhance awareness on SDGs, National level Conference on SDGs was arranged in August 2018⁷ to share the progress, partnerships and way forward, while stakeholders' consultations are periodically arranged to promote horizontal and vertical coordination.

b) Localization strategies

The localization of SDGs as 'policy' has three important elements. Firstly, it creates peoples' awareness about SDGs and advocate the identification of local development priorities. Secondly, localization of SDGs and its integration in policies and plans at all three levels i.e. federal, provincial and local. This process of SDGs localization in Pakistan has been more than just formal agreements with government partners. Thirdly, localization was an inclusive process relying on evidence-based solutions to transform abstract SDG aspirations into real and objective targets for all stakeholders, including local actors.

⁶https://www.sdgpakistan.pk/uploads/pub/Local_Government_Summit_Report_2017.pdf

⁷https://www.sdgpakistan.pk/uploads/pub/Final Conf. Final .pdf

Whereas plans, policies and development budgets are aligned with SDGs both at the federal and provincial levels, localization of SDGs is underway even in the most underdeveloped province of Pakistan.

Balochistan governments initiative in embedding SDGs into the cost centers in the budget of Government of Balochistan provides a comprehensive and accurate framework for mapping and tracking expenditure and contribution of the government to the SDGs. Mapping and tracking of government's expenditure and contribution to SDGs will lead to increased resource allocation for SDGs and provide means for stocktaking of the government's performance regarding its commitment toward SDGs. First phase (mapping) of the exercise with entries on SAP system have been completed.

To ensure successful embedding and implementation of SDGs at the district level, Planning & Development Department (P&DD) has constituted and notified District SDGs Committee (DSDGC) in each district of Balochistan and Deputy Commissioner being the Chairperson of the committee. The purpose of the DSDGC is to raise awareness about SDGs and create district ownership of SDGs. During the orientation session at districts level, SDG Unit ensures to provide advocacy material and knowledge support to the DSDGC.

However, as it is underlined in section 4.1. below (see also appendix 1), the level of awareness and involvement of local governments representatives in the SDGs process is still very low. This indicates that localization strategies have not been very successful in at local level.

c) Setting Baselines and Targets

Another major policy decision was identifying data gaps and setting up of baseline to monitor the progress. This detailed data gap analysis served as the initial point for the mainstreaming of the SDGs. The objective of this exercise was two-pronged. Firstly, it involved conducting a detailed analysis of Pakistan's data ecosystem vis-à-vis reporting needs and the second was to create baselines to be used by provincial and federal governments in their result-based management endeavors' for public sector plans. The report was about investigating actions leading to reducing the reporting gap that culminated into detailed results and summary sheets, which presented the status of data availability; the extent and type of efforts needed; responsible lead ministries, reporting agencies, UN agencies and multilateral organizations other than UN; institutional sources of data, and other sources of data including survey data.

The SDGs indicators about identified lead federal ministries and departments were shared and Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) expect to receive the baseline of 2014-15 and target of 2030 of each indicator. The 2014-15 baseline with the tentative 2030 targets for indicators is already firmed up from national surveys (PSLM, LFS, PDHS, HIES). The 2030 targets will be endorsed by relevant federal ministries and provincial line departments.

The government is continuously working with the statistical institutions both at federal and provincial level for progress monitoring of SDGs. The Government has embarked upon a multipronged strategy to achieve the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. First is the analysis of data ecosystem for SDGs monitoring and reporting. The Data Reporting Gaps study was the first major output that formed the basis of reducing data gaps at statistical institutional as well as ministries/department levels.

d) Mainstreaming

Being cognizant of the importance of strengthening interlinkages between budgetary and planning frameworks to ensure effective mainstreaming of SDGs, analysis of Public-Sector Development Program (PSDP) was carried out. The analysis included the current expenditure priorities of the government vis-à-vis the previous year and commented on the allocations towards development projects and their relevance to the Goals. Being cognizant of the importance of strengthening linkages between budgetary and planning frameworks, current and development expenditures are mapped with SDGs. Federal Ministries have nominated focal persons on SDGs. Regular meetings are conducted with ministries to examine the progress on SDGs.

To align the Planning Commission –I Performa with SDGs a checklist of questions was prepared for subsequent inclusion in the existing form. The PC-1 performa is the project document submitted to Planning Commission as blue print of Development Projects. All PSDP funded projects are aligned with the SDGs. This integration made the tracking of PSDP projects easy with reference to alignment with SDGs, spending of budget on SDGs etc.

e) Leave no one behind

Inclusivity is one of the core policy option of the government that has reached out the most marginalized and disadvantage segment of the society. To raise awareness about SDGs among disenfranchised communities specially persons with disabilities (PWDs). The government has developed SDG information material in sign and braille languages. The WHO guideline on COVID-19 was also develop in braille.

A framework has been developed for engaging universities in research, sustainability education, reflection of sustainability in organizational structures and providing local leadership for achieving SDGs.

f) Fostering partnerships for Development

'Partnership for Development' is a major policy initiative of the government. MoPD&SI as the focal ministry of SDGs, organized a National Conference on SDGs in 2018. This national conference formed the basis of subsequent engagements with all stakeholders. This was the first of its kind in Pakistan representing all major stakeholders including federal ministries, line departments, provincial P&DDs, UN agencies, international development partners, civil society, private sector, media and academia for a broader knowledge sharing and consultation

on the National SDGs Framework. The overall objective of this conference was to share the progress on SDGs and draw a roadmap for the future.

3.2. National Coordination Mechanisms

Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives is the focal ministry of Pakistan on SDGs. Federal Secretary is the international Focal person on SDGs who corresponds with UN and other relevant organizations on all the activities related to SDGs. Ministry has designated SDGs section which is coordinating horizontally with all the pertinent ministries at federal level. Section has identified and notified focal person(s) in all the ministries who regularly give updates on the activities linked to SDGs in their departments.

Similar to Federal Ministry, Planning & Development (P&D) departments in each province and federally administered areas have designated SDGs Sections and identified focal persons in the relevant departments. In addition, horizontal coordination also involves coordination with other stakeholders such as Parliamentarians, Local Government representatives, academia and think tanks, civil society organizations, private sectors, international development partners and donors etc. Federal Ministry and P&D Departments are regularly updating SDGs related information from these stakeholders.

To strengthen the vertical and horizontal coordination, the policy of strong institutional coordination is pivotal. The government has adopted an innovative institutional mechanism by establishing designated 'SDGs Support Units' with the planning ministry/departments at federal, provincial and area government levels. The main role of these support units is to develop vertical and horizontal institutional collaboration on issues pertaining to SDGs and provide technical support to the stakeholders. Federal Minister for PD&R was declared as UNDP's Champion Minister from Asia Pacific region to promote SDGs in the region.

In Pakistan, the National Economic Council (NEC) is the highest economic decision-making forum with representation from all provinces and regional governments. For strategic guidance and stewardship, the government of Pakistan constituted NEC sub-committee on SDGs in August 2020. The Committee has been notified by the MoPD&SI on 6th Aug, 2020. In 2021 two meetings of the subcommittee were held in January and December, 2021. Major decisions regarding strengthening institutional coordination and revitalize the monitoring and reporting mechanisms for SDGs initiatives were undertaken

A Parliamentary SDGs Secretariat has been set up in the National Assembly of Pakistan while a *'National Initiative on SDGs'* in partnership with United Nations Development Program has been initiated in March 2017, under which Federal and Provincial SDGs Support Units have been set up in the MoPD&SI and P & D Departments in the provinces.

Pakistan has learned many lessons from MDGs dismal performance and most important element among them was absence of effective coordination mechanism. The institutional

arrangement for SDGs is focusing more on addressing governance bottlenecks through effective, integrated and coordinated mechanisms. After first VNR process in 2019, UNDESA applauded institutional arrangement for SDGs coordination in Pakistan and intended to present it as a case study of successful model of SDGs coordination.

Nevertheless, the survey collected among a sample of representatives of local governments (see below section 4.1. and appendix 1), concludes that *coordination mechanisms between local and provincial governments, as well as within various segments of a government department, is weak. In general, higher tiers of government (federal and provincial) exclude local governments from the planning process (on interventions targeted towards SDG implementation) and in the implementation phase. On the same vein, local governments representatives were not aware of the VNR process to report to the HLPF this year.*

3.3. Developing a Robust Data Eco System for Monitoring and Reporting

After 18th amendment, the provincial governments have greater responsibility to implement and monitor SDGs. The availability of district level data is essential for effective monitoring and reporting. Further, the horizontal coordination among the ministries/departments and vertical coordination with the provinces and federally administered areas is vital in building the synergies. Strengthening the capacities of key government statistical institutions such as PBS and provincial statistical bureaus.

The Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) is the focal ministry for SDGs planning, monitoring and reporting at the national level. In 2018, the entire data ecosystem of Pakistan was analyzed⁸ to ascertain the SDGs monitoring and reporting capacity. This detailed data gap analysis served as the initial point for the mainstreaming of the SDGs.

By using the subjective criteria of responsiveness, relevance, monitoring and achievability of indicators by federal ministries and provincial departments and efforts required to conducting/initiate new surveys, the decision of reporting and non-reporting was made. This selection of indicators is consistent with the high priority targets of the National SDGs Framework approved by the National Economic Council in 2018.

At present, 193 indicators have been selected for national reporting and 54 indicators selected for non-reporting out of 247 indicators. In the decade of action, Pakistan will monitor and report a total of 193 indicators, Currently, out of these 193 indicators, Pakistan can monitor and report 133 indicators from national and international sources, 68.91%. From national sources, Pakistan can monitor and report 49.2% of indicators. The data availability gap exists to have data on the remaining 60 indicators that is expected to be covered from various sources including the availability of administrative and data with the ministries and provincial government departments.

⁸https://www.sdgpakistan.pk/uploads/pub/Data_Reporting_Gaps_2018.pdf

Pakistan SDGs index is constructed with the national data sources that were collated from authentic and reliable sources. Pakistan's overall progress on SDGs index score increased from 53.18 in 2015 to 63.14 in 2020 i.e. 18.7% from the baseline of 2015. The Federal SDGs support unit conducted a study on classification of SDGs indicators on OECD methodology at the target level in 2019. In this classification study, the SDGs indicators were classified as an outcome, means of implementation, process and institutions and non-relevant to Pakistan. According to the classification, 66.8% of indicators were classified as an outcome, 29.5% indicators were means of implementation, 2.86% indicators were processes and institutions and only 0.84% of indicators were not relevant to Pakistan.

3.4. Enabling Institutional Environment for Local and Regional Governments in Pakistan

a) Historical context

After independence, during initial twelve years' formal local governments were not present in Pakistan and first experiment of local bodies was carried out in 1959 in the form of 'Basic Democracies Ordinance, 1959'. This hierarchical system was comprised of four linked tiers. The lowest tier i.e. Union Council comprised of members elected on the basis of adult franchise who, in turn, elected a chairman from amongst themselves. While the higher tiers were a sort of hybrid - some members elected indirectly by these directly elected members and some official members nominated by the Government and had these officials as Chairmen (Rizvi 1974, Siddiqui 1992). This local government system prevailed till 1969.

Second attempt to establish local government system was once again by a military government lead by General Zia ul Haq through his 'Local Government Ordinance 1979'. As a significantly different feature from BDO 1959, LGO 1979 stipulated that all members (including chairmen) of all tiers of local government were to be directly elected through adult franchise (Sections 12 and 13 of LGO 1979).

Cheema and Mohmand's (2003) comparison of LGO (1979) with BDO (1959) and the Municipal Administration Ordinance (MAO) (1960) shows that there was little change in the functions and financial powers assigned to local governments during the Zia and Ayub periods. Therefore, the increased importance of local governments as a means of political legitimacy did not translate into their substantive empowerment during either the Ayub or Zia periods. In fact, local governments continued to lack constitutional protection and their creation and maintenance remained at the whim of the provinces, which retained suspension powers.

⁹https://www.sdgpakistan.pk/uploads/pub/Classifying_SDGs_12-10-2020.pdf

The third significant contribution in local governance system was by General Pervez Musharraf through 'Local Government Ordinance 2001'. This system was characterized by devolution of administrative, financial and development powers to the elected representatives at grass root level. The devolution abandoned the Deputy Commissioners' rule, and their successors in office, the District Coordination Officers (DCOs), were subordinated to the District Nazims legally and administratively (Batool, 2014). For the first time, Musharraf also introduced the Provincial Finance Commission to provide an institutional framework to allocate resources between provinces and local governments.

Another distinctive feature of the LGOs 2001 was that it allocated 33 per cent reserved seats for women. This LG system empowered women for the first time in the history of local government in Pakistan. The LGO 2001 also introduced District Monitoring Committees to monitor the work of government departments, Citizens Community Boards to empower citizens to participate in designing and overseeing development projects, and Citizen Police Liaison Committees for promoting the rule of law and protection of civil rights (Hasnain 2008). This LG system remained in place till 2009.

Local governments remained there under different military regimes in different shapes but formally local governments were recognized as third tier of government for the first time in 18th Amendment to the Constitution (2010) by inclusion of Article 140A which states:

- Each Province shall, by law, establish a local government system and devolve political, administrative, and financial responsibility and authority to the elected representatives of local governments.
- Elections to the local governments shall be held by the Election Commission of Pakistan.

The incorporation of local governments by the passage of the 18th Amendment, with Article 140A, is the first attempt in a democratic system to recognize the need for and role of a legitimate third Government in a Federation with four Provincial Governments in Pakistan (Pasha 2021). All four provincial assemblies enacted their respective Local Government Acts after the approval of their assemblies. Balochistan was the first province to enact Local Government Act in 2010 followed by three provinces in 2013.

b) Current Scenario of Local Governance in Pakistan

Although initial attempts to establish local governments were steered by military rulers and were blamed of alienating mainstream political parties and using local governments to gain grass root support, yet the post devolution political arena could not empower LGs and either dissolved or made them irrelevant. However, local bodies in Cantonment Boards (Garrisons) kept on working uninterruptedly. The number of local units in based on structure in different provinces are given in Table 3.1.

Now all the four provinces have Local Government Acts in place and due to political and judicial pressures the election process in all four provinces is underway. Two provinces i.e. Punjab and Sindh have introduced amendments to their respective LG Acts to facilitate their

Table 3.1: Number of Local Units in Provinces

	Punjab	Sindh	КРК	Balochistan	Pakistan
District (U-MCs)	327	52	35	58	472
District Councils	36	30	35	33	134
Tehsils	73	-	-	-	73
Union Councils	4015	1497		635	6147
Village Councils	-	-	2996	-	2996
Total	4451	1579	3066	726	9822
C CI . C.I E	(0.004)				

Source: Charter of the Economy (2021)

political ambitions. However, in KPK and Balochistan provinces election process is being carried out under the same LG Acts. At present all four provinces have different local governance systems in terms of devolution of administrative, financial and development powers. The table 3.2 show a synopsis of the share of responsibilities between province and local administrations:

Table 3.2: Main responsibility sectors and sub-sectors

	Drawingial Level	Municipal Level
	Provincial Level	Municipal Level
1. General public services (administration)	Administrative service; Police; Revenue Administration/Excise/Taxation; Planning; Administration and operation of general services (not assigned to specific functions)	Civic registration (birth and death, marriages and divorces certificates, etc.)
2. Public order and safety	Police, Fire Service, Prison Administration, Administration of Public Order, Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation	Public safety
3. Economic affairs / transports	Provincial-level infrastructure and services (roads and buildings) Public Works Agriculture Cooperatives Energy Forestry, Wildlife, and fisheries Industries, Commerce and investment Labour Mines and minerals, Irrigation	Local-level infrastructure and services; Roads; Bus terminal/stand; Urban public transport; Licensing of local transport services; Urban traffic regulation of livestock and dairy development; Slaughterhouses; Fairs and local markets
4. Environment protection	Waste Management, Pollution Abetment, Environment Protection - Policies and regulations; Enforcement	Support in enforcement; Public parks and green areas; Street cleaning; Protection of local water supply sources; Sewerage; Waste management (collection and disposal)
5. Housing and community amenities	Low Income Housing, Urban housing, Regional spatial planning; Large scale water supply and sewerage schemes;	Building Control; Urban and land use planning; Zoning; Local/urban water supply schemes; Street lights
6. Health	Health Sector regulation; Sector planning; Secondary health services (such as tehsil and district hospitals); Tertiary health services and teaching hospitals and Public Health Services	Primary health services (such as basic health units); Mother & child health care centres
7. Culture & Recreation	Museums; Libraries; Arts and sports facilities; Religious affairs	Local museums; Libraries, Arts and sport facilities at the local level
8. Education	Sector regulation; Higher education, teacher education; Curriculum development; approval and provision of teaching material and equipment; Sector planning; Tertiary education, Policies and sector planning for non- formal and adult education	Primary and Secondary Education; Pre-School Education; Non-Formal and Adult Education
9. Social Welfare	Policy and regulation; Population issues; Women development; development	Social welfare services

Source: OECD/UCLG, World Observatory on Subnational Governments Finances and Investments, Pakistan Country Profiles, 2022

c) Financing of Local Governments

Article 140A clearly states that each Provincial Government must devolve financial authority and responsibility to local governments. As such, the latter should have access to sufficient funds to perform the functions listed earlier.

There are two sources of finances available for LGs. The first is the transfer from the Provincial Governments as per the respective Provincial Finance Commission (PFC) Awards. In Punjab, Sindh and KP, the Provincial Finance Commissions are constituted for this purpose whereas in Balochistan, the local government act provides for the establishment of a Local Council Grants Committee for awarding grants to local governments. The second source is own-revenues generated from taxes, fees, and charges within the fiscal powers of local governments.

A synopsis of financial powers with LGs to impose taxes under different LG Acts is given in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Financial Powers under Different LG Acts Since 1979

Tax to be levied	All Province		К-РК		Punjab's LG		Sindh LG's		Balochistan's LG	
Tax to be levieu	Urban	Rural	LG	LG	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Educational and health facilities fees	Х	Х	✓	✓	Х	Х	х	х	х	X
Local rate on lands assessable to land revenue	X	х	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	х	X
Toll on roads, bridges, ferries maintained by the LG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water, sanitation, drainage, lighting and conservancy rates etc	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Х
Property tax	х	х	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	х	х	Х
Fee on advertisement including hoarding and billboard	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fees for registration and certification of birth marriage and deaths	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Collection Charges for recovery of any tax on behalf of the Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	х	х	х	х	х	Х
Fees for slaughter of animals	✓	✓	х	х	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tax on profession trade calling and employment	✓	✓	х	х	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Tax on Produce of minerals tobacco fruit etc	Х	✓	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	X
Surface minerals fisheries tax	✓	х	X	X	х	х	✓	✓	✓	Х

Source: Pasha, H. (2021), "Charter of Economy"

The Provincial revenues are first retained to cover obligatory expenditures like salaries and allowances, pensions, operating costs, law and order, and charged expenditure at the Provincial level. The net amount represents the divisible pool. The PFC decides, first, on the vertical share between the Provincial Government and all local governments combined. Second, the formula for horizontal sharing among local governments is also decided by the PFC. Different criteria is prevailing in

different provinces for distribution of resources among local governments. Latest PFC in KP i.e. 2020-21 adopted population (60%), Poverty (20%) and lag in infrastructure (20%) as the criteria for horizontal sharing.

Although Article 140-A of the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan ensures that "Each province shall, by law, establish a local government system and devolve political, administrative and financial responsibilities and authority to the elected representative of the local governments. (2) Election to the local governments shall be held by the Election Commission of Pakistan", however, actually provinces in one way or the other have, encroached constitutional autonomy/authority of the local governments. For example, Punjab Local Governments Act 2013 is totally negating the true spirit of Article 140-A of Pakistan's constitutions as Punjab government curtailed administrative, financial and political powers of LGs. The residual functions and powers of LGs have also been taken back by establishing special purpose vehicles including Punjab Saaf Pani Company (PSPC), Punjab Cattle Market Management Company (PCMM) Punjab Health Facilities Management Company (PHFMC), Lahore Transport Company (LTC), Lahore Parking Company (LPC), and Solid Waste Management Companies (SWMC) etc. The Government of Punjab has also announced 'Interim Punjab Finance Commission Award (IPFCA) 2017' which allocated only 12.8% funds to LGs and 4% to Union Council (UCs)¹⁰.

In Sindh province, under Sindh Local Government Act (SLGA) 2013, Local governments can levy any tax, fee, rate, rent, toll, charge or surcharge only after the provincial government vets the tax proposal and approves it. Taxes include fire, conservancy, licenses, toll on roads, transfer of immovable property, entertainment tax on drama and theatrical shows, fees for registration and certification of births and marriages, services provided by various tiers, community tax, etc. Section 104(1) of the SLGA, 2013, mandates the provincial government to form dedicated local fund for each tier of the local government.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa local government has empowered local governments with the authority of imposing almost all local taxes and through PFC a sizeable amount is received for all tiers of local governments and based on specified criteria, it is distributed horizontally. The total share of local governments of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa in expenditure is almost 24 percent in 2020-21. It has been declining from almost 35 percent in 2018-19.

Balochistan Local Government Act (2010) Provides for establishment of a Local Councils Grants Committee, headed by Minister of Finance with Secretaries of the Finance, Local Government and Planning and Development Departments as members, for award of grant to the Local Councils. The law authorizes the LGs to raise revenue through levying taxes, fees, rent with the prior approval of the provincial government. Significantly, the local governments are not allowed to enter into agreements, seek loans or incur debt.

¹⁰Ahmed & Haq (2021), "Local Governments and Sustainable Urban Development; A case of Punjab"

In the nutshell, local governments are the crucial actors for achieving SDGs. However, the current level of awareness, capacities and capabilities to achieve SDGs, level of autonomy – both administrative and financial of local governments in Pakistan are not in a position to effectively localize SDGs. Frequent disruptions of political process at local level, encroachment of authority by provincial governments, lack of resources and lack of commitment are most important bottlenecks for achievement of sustainable goals and localization of SDGs in Pakistan. Proceedings of local government summit have exquisitely summarized the major challenges for localization of SDGs as below;

Despite the significant case in favor of localization of SDG implementation framework, there are challenges which have limited the process of localization. Some are listed below (United Nations Development Programme, 2014):

- There is a general lack of capability and institutions at the local level. Development of capability and institutions is often seen in term of short-run cost benefit analysis. Even the willing national governments, often, do not consider investing in capability and institution development due to higher upfront costs involved.
- The political and administrative powers are often centralized leaving the local governments as ineffective in monitoring, controlling, and planning the development interventions.
- The funds available at the local level are, often, inadequate for the level of interventions necessary.
- There are lesser administrative controls enacted at the local level making misappropriation and corruption more feasible.

d) Policy Coherence for Localization of SDGs

For SDGs localization and achieving greater policy coherence, involvement of all tiers of governments in the decision making process is essential. This multilevel governance has been described as the decision-making system to define and implement public policies produced by a collaborative relationship either vertical (between different levels of government, including national, federal, regional or local) or horizontal (within the same level, e.g., between ministries or between local governments) or both¹¹. The success of multilevel governance and coherent SDG implementation can be fostered by effectively integrating the SDGs into the mandates of institutions and promoting cross-sector collaboration at all levels.

Whereas, the federal government at national level in Pakistan is spearheading SDGs implementation with a robust coordination system, the provincial governments have also partnered with their efforts for adopting and localizing SDGs with the aim of achieving policy coherence and implementation through involvement of all stakeholders.

¹¹ P. Stephenson. 2013. Twenty years of multi-level governance: "Where Does It Come From? What Is It? Where Is It Going?" Journal of European Public Policy. 20 (6). pp. 817–837

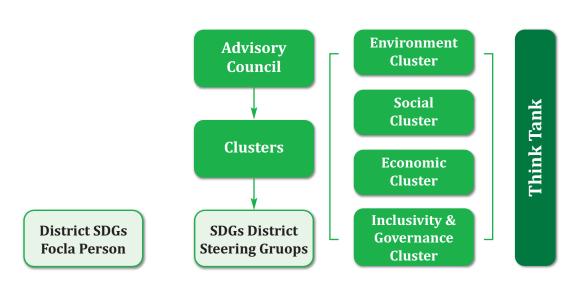
The formulation of the NEC subcommittee for SDGs at the federal level guarantees much needed political commitment and leadership from the highest level, effective institutional arrangements are also in place at the provincial level for navigating the process of localization down to the district and tehsil and village levels. Following is the brief description of provincial respective means of implementation for SDGs coordination and localization:

3.4.1 Punjab

The government of Punjab has formulated an SDGs Advisory Committee, which includes senior members from the government of Punjab and officials from civil society. Implementation of SDGs is steered through a Cluster approach that is a key driver for effective implementation of 2030 Agenda in Punjab. The institutional arrangement offers an opportunity to all stakeholders from Social, Economic, Environment and Governance sectors to coordinate and participate in the process of formulation of provincial SDGs framework and to ensure horizontal and vertical policy coherence.

Considering the importance of implementing SDGs at the grass root level, the provincial government has in place an institutional mechanism at the district level by formulating district SDGs committees in all 36 districts of Punjab with a mandate to support the provincial government for implementing SDGs at the district level under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of the respective district. The overall role of district SDGs committees is to ensure sensitization and awareness about SDGs at the district level and also lead the process of early adoption and location of SDGs at the district level.

The government of Punjab through this mechanism is engaged with LGs to provide technical support for identification of district level SDGs priorities and integrating those priorities into district development plans.



Source: Punjab SDGs Support Unit

3.4.2 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)

The present KP local government system, enacted under the LGA Act 2013, somehow distinguishes itself from those in-place in other provinces when it comes to representativeness, administrative and financial empowerment. Local Government Act 2013 (amended 2016) coupled with P&DD Guidelines for Devolved Tiers of Local Government provide the primary legislative framework for Local Government System in the province. Besides, role of businesses for each tier of the LG further add to the effectiveness of the system to strengthen inclusivity and participatory decision-making process. Besides, the Act and Guidelines also empower financially and administratively to plan and implement development activities. Thus the KP-LG system by default provides an ideal opportunity for practical localization of SDGs at district level and further down to village level through the district and Village/Neighborhood Councils systems.

Provincial government has also promulgated Provincial Finance Commission (PFC), established on the analogy of National Finance Commission. The PFC regulates and set disbursement of public funds among the districts of the province through an agreed formula. Presently, the funds are being disbursed on the formula, as mentioned below.



The local government system as well the PFC is viewed as one of the core means of implementation of SDGs especially in context of localization. No, doubt these legislations have been made in absence of SDGs, however, these are being viewed as a strong foundation to build upon the SDGs monument.

Lastly, multilayer M&E mechanisms are in place to ensure timely implementation and report on initiatives undertaken by the all tiers of government. These include:

- 1 Departmental monitoring systems
- 2 Directorate of M&E within the P&D Department
- Performance Management and Reform Unit
- (I) Citizen Feedback Model
- Fight to Public services
- 6 Right to Information

3.4.3 **Sindh**

Under the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPs) framework, Government of Sindh through its SDGs Support Unit is approaching localization of SDGs through four key activities:

- Laying the ground work through establishing a baseline, M&E Framework, and developing SDGs Framework which will serve as the roadmap for leading development efforts to achieve the SDGs
- Building ownership and commitment amongst stakeholders towards Agenda 203
- Institutionalization of SDGs with alignment of financial and technological resources with SDGs
- Enhanced capacities of policy makers, and implementers, and finally, promoting innovative action to accelerate progress towards SDGs, which includes forming synergies, public-private partnerships

3.4.4 Balochistan

For steering the agenda 2030 at the provincial level the government of Balochistan has established a provincial technical committee. The members of the provincial technical committee include senior provincial and district officials and representatives from the civil society and academia. Major aim of the provincial technical committee is to review and monitor the state of implementation and localization of SDGs in Balochistan.

In addition to the provincial technical committee government has also formulated a provincial parliamentary task force which consists of representatives from the provincial legislative assembly. Establishment of the provincial task force is meant for extending the necessary political commitment, ownership and legal support for implementation and localization of SDGs.

All of the Secretaries from their respective departments have been designated as SDGs focal persons. with the objective to acquiring clarity in decision making and steering calculated efforts towards localization of SDGs.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) through their grass-root level presence can serve as key players in connecting people to the government and integrating and coordinating the activities at local level to address development challenges in the spheres of poverty, environmental degradation, disaster, governance etc.



Local and Regional Actions to Localize the SDGs

4



Local and Regional Actions to Localize the SDGs

The key feature of the UN's Millennium Development Goals was that it was a top-down approach towards development (Commonwealth Local Government Forum, 2014). Critical challenge in early MDG adaption was the lack of grassroot consultation and support (United Nations Development Programme, 2015). There has been a growing awareness among policy experts and the global development community that the mobilization of the local government is very important for successful SDG implementation.

Recognizing this, the United Nations has initiated the "localization" of SDG program whereby they proposed the "Toolbox of Localizing the SDGs" aimed at aiding the local and regional governments become the agent of change vis-à-vis SDG implementation. SDGs were developed as global targets, but their effectiveness is dependent upon grassroot adaption, and this is where the local and regional governments are vital. Moreover, it is also important not to see local and regional governments as mere implementation agents. It is their local expertise and awareness that can provide a significant input into the policymaking and prioritization of objectives.

Moreover, by engaging and soliciting the buy in of the local and regional governments, the SDG framework will get grassroot acceptance and a greater community commitment towards facilitation and eventual implementation. This is because the local and regional governments are the closest to the masses of people and can help raise awareness about how SDGs are important and relevant to their local areas. This piece-by-piece buy-in and engagement of the local community is the best bet for SDG implementation.

The involvement of local/regional governments in SDG framework can potentially have the following benefits:

Localization of SDGs means developing tools, mechanisms, innovations, platforms, and processes to convert national development agenda into results at the grassroot level. It not only involves the local government machinery but also the civil society; local political, communal, and religious leadership; academia; private sector; and other (*United Nations Development Programme, 2014*).

Table 4.1: Benefits of SDGs Localization						
1	2	3	4			
Increased awareness at the level of local population	The local community can be convinced to play a more hands-on role in the adaption of SDGs in the local governance system	The local involvement will make the entire process bottom-up, resulting in cumulative policies at the national level which are of greater relevance and have a higher chance of success	The local community can provide in-depth inputs into the local implementation process and key learnings may be expanded to larger government units like provinces			
5	6	7	8			
The local government can adapt SDG goals in local development plans, thus, increasing the likelihood of their adaption and success	Improved monitoring of interventions and greater accountability	Community involvement may result in a lower cost of implementation	The community buy-in may convince the local and regional political leadership to align their election manifestos with individual SDG goals thereby increasing the chance of success			

4.1. LEAD for SDGs & Local Council Associations in Pakistan

As part of the efforts to support the localization process in Pakistan, the Local Empowerment Advocacy and Development (LEAD) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) localisation in Pakistan was launched in 2019. It is a 5-years programme, co-funded by the Delegation of European Union in Pakistan and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG ASPAC). The programme is supporting the Federal and two Provincial Governments i.e. Balochistan and Sindh to localise and achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 agenda. The programme is being implemented by United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC) in partnership with 3 member organisations, Association for Development of Local Governance (ADLG), the Local Council Associations of Balochistan (LCAB) and Sindh (LCAS).

"LEAD for SDGs Localisation" works with provincial and federal governments to foster an enabling environment for mainstreaming SDGs in local development processes. It provides support to effective leadership, policy advocacy, evidence-based research, capacity building, awareness-raising and knowledge building, improved coordination & public private partnership and piloting innovative approves for localisation of SDGs in Pakistan.

a) Policy Advocacy and Awareness Raising

The Programme has developed comprehensive advocacy strategy and overall plan by engaging LCAs and ADLG that provide a framework for advocacy at national and provincial levels to

support SDGs localisation through a strong and effective local government in Pakistan. LEAD's advocacy focuses on Policy Advocacy for creating an enabling environment supporting the localisation of SDGs in the local government development processes; and Awareness-raising on SDGs i.e. the importance of the SDGs localisation and realisation of local governments role in SDGs localisation.

The parliamentarians are engaged in LEAD's programme, not only as lawmakers, but also as elected representatives of their people for that the SDGs are effectively adopted, implemented and achieved in Pakistan. LEAD Programme has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National and Provincial "Parliamentary Taskforces on SDGs" of Balochistan and Sindh for mutual cooperation in the areas of awareness, capacity-building and research relevant to SDGs. A number of meetings and interventions are carried out to enhance parliamentarians' awareness on SDGs and capacity towards their constitutional responsibility of legislation for achievement of national and local indicators of SDGs, and specially with reference to strengthening local government institutions. In addition, the Programme is extending technical support to build Taskforces institutional and members' capacity that they could play a more effective role in oversight and legislation on SDGs localisation.

LEAD programme has developed immense relationship with high level decision makers at national and provincial level to support implementation, policy advocacy initiatives relevant to SDGs localisation and constitutional safeguard for a sustainable local government system in Pakistan. LCAs and ADLG and holding advocacy and lobbying meetings at regular bases including Ministry and Departments of Local Government and Rural Development in Balochistan and Department of Local Government in Sindh, Planning and Development Departments in Balochistan and Sindh, National and Provincial Parliamentary Taskforces on SDGs, Federal and Provincial SDGs secretariat and SDGs support Units, Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiative Pakistan and political parties' leadership.

b) Provincial and District Alliances on SDGs

Baseline of the programme found limited participation of private sector particularly business community during the process of drafting policy and schemes where the private sector could offer valuable insight and suggestions. A forum, to engage relevant pool of stakeholders and develop public private partnership on SDGs discourse at provincial level, was recommended to meet overall objective of the programme. Hence, LCAs has contributed through LEAD programme in formation of alliances on SDGs at provincial and district level for localisation of SDGs. Two provincial alliances on SDGs in Balochistan and Sindh and four district alliances on SDGs in Larkana and Noshero Feroz, Turbat and Quetta districts have been formed. Members of the alliance include representative of local government, line departments, Civil society organization, academia/research institutions, Bar Associations, Media, private sector and trade associations. These alliances provide forum for developing public private partnership and strengthening coordination between the different levels or orders of

government for localisation of SDGs. Scope of work of these alliances include fostering advocacy, raising awareness of public & relevant stakeholders, sharing progress, data and information on SDGs and its localisation as well as support the district government for Implementation as SDGs Pilot initiatives. The members are provided orientation sessions on Pakistan commitment of Agenda 2030, localisation of SDGs and provincial prioritised SDGs etc for effective implementation of the Alliances action plans.

c) Capacity Building of Local Governments on Mainstreaming SDGs

The programme conducted a robust need assessment survey with the elected representatives of local governments and officials in Balochistan and Sindh to assess their existing capacities and subsequently, articulate their needs in capacity building plan. It has also helped the programme in developing its capacity building modules, tailored to the needs and requirements of the local government members and officials. Trainer's Manual developed on SDGs Mainstreaming in Planning, Monitoring and Reporting for local governments on SDGs localisation to support LGs elected and appointed officials to develop SDGs aligned district plans. The manual objective is providing knowledge of SDGs and its targets, localisation of SDGs, role and responsibilities of LG for mainstreaming SDGs in district plan and tools/ skill to identify needs and priorities of their people, articulate the need/ priority in the district development plans and its alignment with SDGs targets/ indicators. To build capacity of district governments, a pool of master trainers has been trained to roll out the training to the elected leaders and government functionaries in 62 districts of Sindh and Balochistan provinces.

d) Innovative Approaches Adopted for SDGs Localisation

The programme has developed strong working relationship with Planning & Development Department and Local Government Department in Balochistan and Sindh for programme implementation and signed MoUs for collaboration on developing SDGs aligned district plans and public private partnership for joint initiative of SDGs pilot districts.

Four (4) pilot districts, Quetta and Turbat districts from Balochistan Province and Noushero Feroz and Larkana districts from Sindh Province are selected for SDGs mainstreamed innovative actions through a rigorous and comprehensive selection criterion taking into account political will, security, accessibility, synergies with other EU programmes, female leadership and LCAs ongoing contribution as key factors. LCAs has initiated the process of piloting SDGs districts by taking on board stakeholders including representatives of community organisation, civil society, private sector and district administration and raising their awareness on need based prioritised district plans. The pilot actions for implementation shall benefit at least 50,000 citizens in the four (4) districts (two districts each in Balochistan and Sindh).

e) Knowledge Hub on SDGs Localisation in Pakistan

The baseline of the programme highlighted that informed planning and implementation cannot be ensured in absence of reliable data and analysis. To overcome this challenge, LEAD focuses on developing improved knowledge and information tools on SDGs for awareness and support to the local government in planning and implementation of their development plans. A Digital Knowledge Hub (DKH) to facilitate accessing information and guidance related to SDGs is nearly at the completion phase, 'the Baseline Report on Sources, Material and Forums for Knowledge Hub' has been developed to chalk out criteria for content categories, sources of content, exploration of available knowledge portals, and consultations with relevant stakeholders to understand areas of collaboration and cooperation. The baseline report indicated the available options of placement and management of DKH while considering sustainability elements after the Programme and after consultations with stakeholders on the feasibility of DKH it was decided that DKH will be placed through link/APIs embedding on www.pc.gov.pk (Official Website of Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives).

The programme is conducting Action research to analyse SDGs related issues and to provide empirical evidence and solutions for informed decision making to the national and provincial governments. The programme partnered with the National Parliamentary Taskforce on SDGs to conduct a research study titled, "Analysis of Budgetary allocations for SDGs (Financial Year 2019-20 & -2020-21)" in 2021. The study provides evidence on how far the federal and provincial governments take into account SDGs while preparing their annual budgets. Furthermore, it also puts light on the change of government's priorities with regards to SDGs amid of Covid-19 Pandemic.

4.2. Local administrations awareness about SDGs

To analyse awareness on the SDGs among local authorities a field survey was implemented including focus groups and local government officials (see Box 1). When asked about the organization's familiarity with the Sustainable Development Goal framework, the majority of the respondents were not familiar with Agenda 2030. The level of awareness about SDGs were very poor in all cities except Quetta where some members had a vague idea of what was involved. The retailed results and brief discussion of each question are provided in Appendix 1.

Beyond their familiarity with the SDGs, participants were also requested to respond to other questions: if their organization has adopted formal commitments with the SDGs, if they created coordination mechanism for SDGs implementation at district levels, if they are involved in the VNR process in 2022 and in planning processes led by other levels of government to localize the SDGs.

The majority of the answers revealed absence of formal commitments on SDGs adopted by local governments (except in one city), weak coordination between local and provincial governments and within various segments of a government departments (although the majority of the official officer consider that a majority of local departments are concerned by the SDGs). All the participants ignored the VNR process and were not involved in it.

With regard their promotion or participation in activities to raise SDGs awareness, the participants answered that they didn't participated in activities targeted at raising awareness and dissemination of SDG knowledge among the general population or the local stakeholders (only one city mention intensive involvement). It appears that no focused people's awareness activities have ever been done in the majority of the areas surveyed.

Even more, local governments are not often included in planning process led by higher tiers of government (federal and provincial) on interventions targeted towards SDG implementation. From less than one third of the participants, consultation happens only at ad-hoc basis (for 30% of the local officers). Forty percent of local officers also reported no progress towards SDG integration in local plans, strategies, and policies, two cities recognized some integration.

Despite their low knowledge on SDGs, respondents did mention prioritization of several thematic areas related to: SDG 3 (health), SDG 4 (education), SDG 6 (water and sanitation), and SDG 9 (infrastructure). Only few also mentioned climate change (around 10%).

Among the main obstacles to localize the SDGs, participants advanced: insufficient financial and human resources, limited coordination across levels of government, limited information and support from national governments. Some of them also argued limited local interest and awareness (e.g. Lahore and Karachi). With regard to the expectations on positives returns if local governments are more involved in the localization of the SDGs, the main potential benefits mentioned are "additional financial resources" (all), followed by increased local interests and awareness (Tando Muhammad Khan, Quetta, Peshawar, Karachi), legal and institutional reforms (Karachi, Quetta), "enhanced support and multilevel coordination with the national government" (Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta) and "participation of local stakeholders" (Hasilpur, Tando Muhammad Khan.

Some participants opined that this lack of engagement of the local government is deliberate and that the provincial government is the biggest hurdle in stopping the devolution of power process. Other responded by mentioning that the provincial government does not want to involve them in the process of development. One Councilor even said, "if they include us in the planning and strategy process, how will they continue the current practice of 'granting us development projects as favors". Many suggested that the level of awareness might be more pronounced at more senior levels. The majority of the participants advanced that to contribute to more effective SDGs localization, it will be necessary to ensure regular local elections and

local government functions, better and direct financing to run day to day operations, decentralization of the tendering process, strengthening of local capacities.

Although level of awareness regarding SDGs is generally very low at local level, however, there are few districts and tehsils where coordinated efforts of local governments, civil society organization or LCAs have made some difference for implementation of SDGs and the same will be discussed as examples of progress in the next section.

Box 4.1: Methodology for the analysis of local administration awareness about SDGs

For the field survey a qualitative approach was adopted with structured questionnaire with fourteen questions. The sampling frame was identified as list of all local government members and officials. Convenience sampling was employed identifying local government functionaries in the four provincial capitals of Pakistan and two special sites where specific SDG-related interventions have been done (Hasilpur and Tando Muhammad Khan). The study utilized focus group discussions, and interviews with government officials to gather basic understanding of the progress, issues, hurdles, and success vis-à-vis the implementation and awareness of the SDG framework. The population was logically divided into four sub-populations - one in each province.

Sampling Information					
Location	Focus Group Participants	Local Government			
Balochistan (Quetta)	8	2			
KPK (Peshawar)	8	2			
Punjab (Lahore)	14	2			
Punjab (Hasilpur)	11	1			
Sindh (Karachi)	7	2			
Sindh (Tando Muhammad Khan)	8	1			
Total	56	10			
A list of participants in focus group discussions has been shared					

A list of participants in focus group discussions has been shared in Appendix to the report $\,$

The study was initiated with a meeting in Lahore with Local Council Association for establishing initial contacts with the target population. Representatives from the four provinces were present in the initial meeting at which individual data collection schedule was finalized. The first focus group exercise was held in Lahore in mid-January 2022. This was followed by data collection in Karachi (late January), Tando Muhammad Khan (late January), Peshawar (early February), Hasilpur (mid-February), and finally Quetta (late February).



Localizing the SDGs: Case Studies from Selected Districts

5

5

Localizing the SDGs: Case Studies from Selected Districts

In Pakistan local governments are weak in terms of localization of SDGs as elaborated in previous sections. However, in few districts due to the endeavors of local communities, development partners or private sector in the form of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) the socio-economic indicators have quite improved over time. Such districts/local governments can serve as a role model for other local governments for achievement of SDGs and socio-economic development.

Pakistan Standard of Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) is the largest source of district level data

compiled by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. This is official source for monitoring of progress on selected indicators of SDGs especially district level indicators. The comparison of two round of PSLM surveys can reveal progress on different indicators during inter-survey period.

5.1. NRSP WISE Program Tando Muhammad Khan and Hasilpur

Tando Muhammad Khan (TMK) is a backward district in Sindh province of Pakistan, While Bahawalpur is also a backward district of South Punjab. Comparative indicators of secondary data PSLM from these districts show very little performance on SDGs local level indicators during first five years of SDG era (See figure 5.1). The analysis indicates that during inter-survey period i.e. 2014-15 to 2019-20, the indicators pertaining to Education, Health and Sanitation have grossly deteriorated in TMK and Hasilpur tehsil of Bahawalpur district.

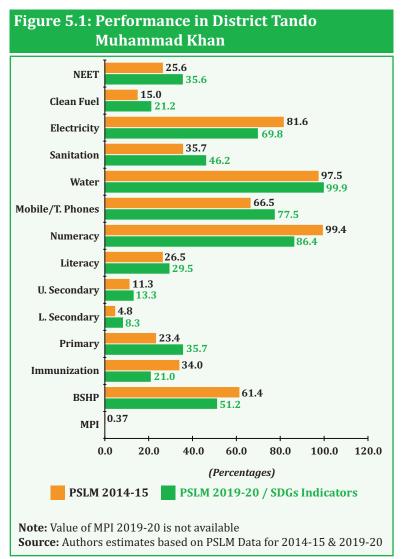
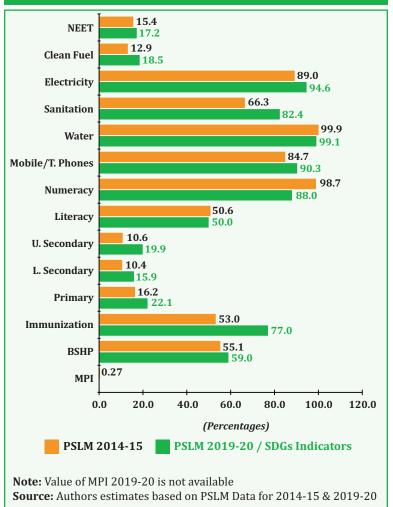


Figure 5.2: Performance in District Bahawalpur



Taking clue from dismal performance on local level SDGs in above mentioned districts, National Rural Support Program initiated a project with the name of WISE (Water, Immunization, Sanitation, and Education) and it aims to address sustainable development goals through efforts steered by organized communities. NRSP WISE has two such interventions - one in Tando Muhammad Khan in Sindh and Hasilpur (Tehsil of Bahawalpur district) in Punjab. Both the projects were selected as example, visited and studied for the purpose of a case study of successful localization of SDG initiatives.

The NRSP WISE sought commitment from and involvement of entire communities by equipping them with the information, means, and resources to improve on all four fronts – water, immunization, sanitation, and education. Successful implementation would result in progress towards attainment of SDGs 3 (Good Health & Wellbeing), 4 (Quality

Education), and 6 (Clean Water & Sanitation). The program used a two-pronged approach of (1) ensuring demand (creating and ensuring that demand for the four indicators is universal in each union council), (2) ensuring supply (using community accountability and coordination with line departments to ensure that the public sector consistently provides necessary services).

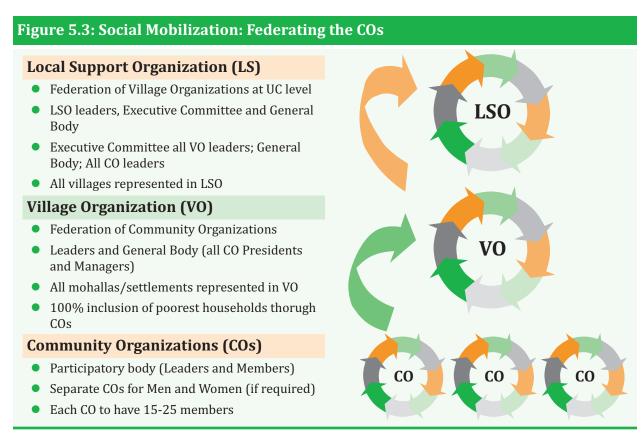
Objectives

WISE program has the following objectives:

- Increasing access of households to safe drinking water sources or adopt water treatment methods at HH level.
- 2 Improving the coverage of immunization for children less than two years of age and women of reproductive age in the target areas and developing a sustainable system to maintain it.
- 3 Ensuring households become habitual of proper disposal of Solid Waste and improve Sanitation conditions and a system of ensuring the disposal is developed and sustained.
- Increasing the enrolment of out of school children of 4-12 years of age in primary schools.

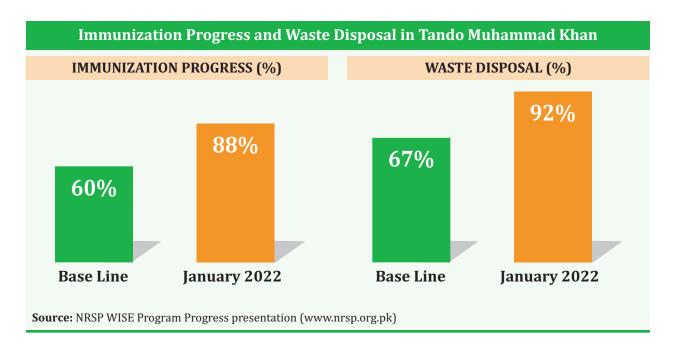
Strategy

NRSP has a well-established 3-tier institutional mechanism managed by the communities. Currently this includes 895 LSO, 8487 VO, and 252 CO working on local priorities, community driven work plans, fund generation, and collective bargaining for public services. The programme was piloted in union councils having three tier structure with an idea to engage these organized communities in initiatives to improve social indicators in post project period.



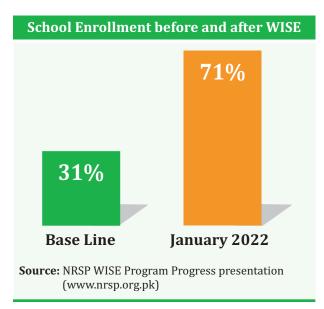
Success of the WISE Program at Tando Muhammad Khan and Hasilpur SDG 3: Good Health & Wellbeing

- 1. Four vaccinators were dedicated to the Tando Muhammad Khan Area and nineteen at Hasilpur for administering vaccines to the local community.
- 2. Community was educated on vaccination, benefits of vaccination, and dangers of not getting vaccinated through Community Representative Persons and members of the LSO.
- 3. Areas not covered by the Lady Health Workers network were given vaccine access. These included areas that were physically hard to reach.
- 4. Local government departments like EPI were engaged and consulted in the implementation process.
- 5. In areas where there was resistance against vaccination, WISE representatives intervened and tried to convince the local population in favor of vaccination.
- 6. As a side activity, the Program also provided family planning services through family planning camps.



SDG 4: Education

- 1. Over twenty thousand households in Tando Muhammad Khan and fifty-five thousand in Hasilpur were touched to convince the families to get their school-age children enrolled in schools.
- 2. Follow up was done on out of school children.
- 3. 38 schools in Tando Muhammad Khan and 44 schools in Hasilpur were supported with grants of furniture and clean drinking water facilities.
- 4. Poor children were provided with school bags.
- 5. Twenty-three thousand out of school children were successfully enrolled in schools in Tando Muhammad Khan, seventeen thousand in Hasilpur.



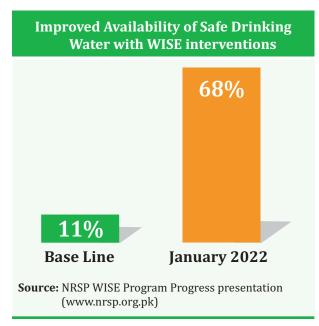


SDG 5: Gender Equality

- 1. While SDG 5 was not a target of the WISE initiative, by including women in the Executive Committees of CO, WISE was able to make progress on this front as well.
- 2. Moreover, the enrollment of girls in schools due to targeted enrollment activities for SDG 4 would help improve the performance on SDG 5 as well.

SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation

- 1. 874 water sources were tested for cleanliness, 67% were found to contain safe consumable water.
- 2. Over 20 thousand households were educated about importance of clean water, dangers of consuming unsafe water, methods of purification, and motivation towards adopting safe sanitation practices.
- 3. Labeling safe water sources as "green" and unsafe as "red".
- 4. Solid waste management facilities were provided in 348 villages in Tando Muhammad Khan and 111 villages in Hasilpur.
- 5. Over twenty thousand in Tando Muhammad Khan and fifty five thousand households in Hasilpur were educated on the importance of solid waste management.
- 6. Over two thousand dust bins were installed in Tando Muhammad Khan and 559 in Hasilpur.
- 7. VO were provided with toolkits for aiding the cleaners.
- 8. Around fifteen thousand latrines were constructed in Tando Muhammad Khan and fourteen thousand in Hasilpur.
- 9. Sanitation campaigns were run in various villages using heavy machinery and land levelling.



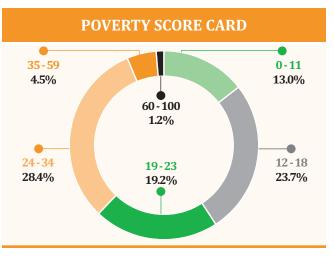


Other Projects in Hasilpur

- 1. AAWAZ II Project has been working in KPK and Punjab to promote rights of women, children, and other marginalized communities.
- 2. Under the banner of AAWAZ II, Hasilpur has seen various interventions like: citizen engagement, VF action plan, community dialogue, referral directory, IEC dissemination, and EWS.
- 3. Moreover, the following interventions have also been done:
 - a Enterprise development training of women activists.
- b Capacity building of women beneficiaries to set up enterprises based on market assessment and previous experience.
- Adapting life skills manuals and training women, men, boys, and girls of legal working age on life skills.

5.2. Case Study: SUCCESS Program - Tando Muhammad Khan

T.M KHAN PROFILE				
Number of Tehsils	3			
Number of UCs	28			
Revenue Villages	152			
Settlements	1687			
Households	72939			
Population	480998			



Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme is funded by the European Union and complements the Sindh's Poverty Reduction Strategy. SUCCESS is a community-driven initiative build around the core value that the poor have the capacity to help themselves. The program provides social guidance, technical and financial assistance to the poor with focus on empowering them to force sustainable change in their communities.

Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) is a seven-year long (2015-2023) programme funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) in eight districts of Sindh, namely: Kambar Shahdadkot, Larkana, Dadu, Jamshoro, Matiari, Sujawal, Tando Allahyar and Tando Muhammad Khan.

Objectives and Components

- 1. Social Mobilization through CO, VO, and LSO.
- 2. Capital grant fund called Community Investment Fund to provide financial and institutional sustainability of the community institutions.
- 3. Income Generating Grants to aid of the poorest community members.
- 4. Micro Health Insurance Scheme to shield poor households from health shocks.
- 5. Technical & Vocational Training to help increase income generation opportunities for the community.
- 6. Community Physical Infrastructure to improve basic community level infrastructure and productive assets.
- 7. Adult Literacy and Numeracy Skills to enable women achieve long-term social and economic empowerment.

Progress of the SUCCESS Program at Tando Muhammad Khan

SDG 1: No Poverty

- 1. 28 LSO were provided with sub grants amounting to 123 million rupees and 247 million to the beneficiaries with an average loan size of 21 thousand rupees.
- 2. This has benefitted over 6700 households.
- 3. 3323 Income Generating Grants totalling 45 million rupees have been provided to the poorest community members.

SDG 3: Good Health & Wellbeing

- 1. Over ten thousand households have been provided with micro health insurance.
- 2. Premiums of thirty-one million have been paid so far.
- 3. Over eight hundred cases/claims have been processed.

SDG 4: Quality Education

- 1. Extensive program was run to train the community members with training imparted on over five thousand individuals.
- 2. Over five hundred VO' office bearers were given management and leadership training.
- 3. 57 LSO office bearers were trained on management, advocacy, and leadership.
- 4. 72 activist workshops were conducted.
- 5. 56 office bearers of LSO were trained on communication and presentation skills, and understanding of government systems.
- 6. 112 adult literacy centers have been established benefitting 2700 individuals.
- 7. Vocational training has been provided to over three thousand individuals including twenty-five hundred women.

SDG 10: Reduced Inequality

- 1. Over twenty-eight hundred CO were formed to facilitate with social mobilization and program outreach.
- 2. Over fifty-two thousand households were organized.
- 3. 285 Village Organizations and 28 LSO were formed.

The progress shown above and the on ground inspection of the situation indicates that due to the interventions of WISE and SUCCESS programs, local level SDG indicators have significantly improved. Moreover, community participation will endow the factor of sustainability to these initiatives. Participation and endorsement of local government representatives is another positive dimension for the sustainability of the progress.

5.3. Case Study: Islamkot - Model District for SDGs Implementation

Islamkot is Taluka Headquarter town of Tharparkar District of Mirpurkhas Division. According to 1998 census, population of District Tharparkar was 914,291 with 55% male population and 45% female population with household size of 5.6. Presently, the district Tharparkar comprises of seven talukas with 44 UCs. It has 743 kilometers of good quality roads. A Highway connects Tharparkar with other major cities of the province. The Tharparkar District is mostly desert and consist of barren tracts of sand dunes covered with thorny bushes. According to latest census of 2017, population of Islamkot TC is 24,880 with AGR of 4.68% which is almost twice the growth rate observed in the last census of 1998.

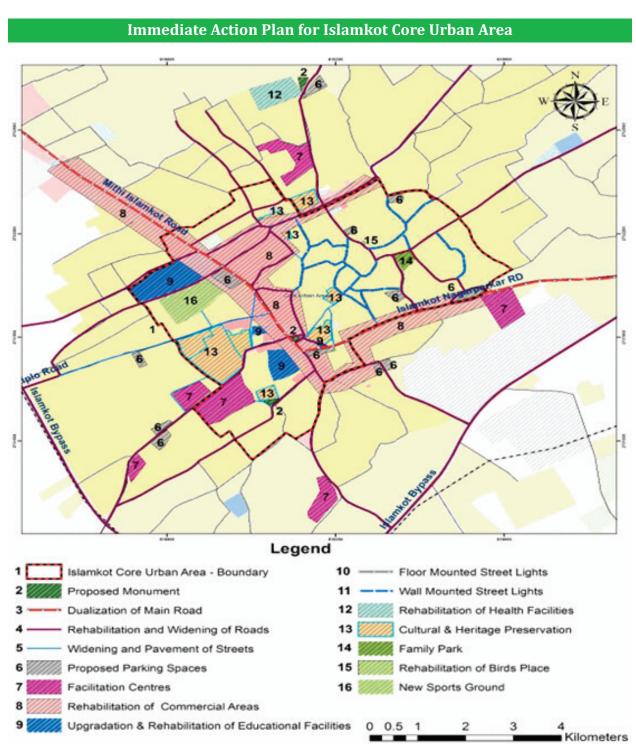
The Government of Sindh has declared and notified Taluka Islamkot as "SDGs Model Taluka" in Sindh, in line with the agreement with UN's global agenda 2030. SDGs target will be planned and achieved at Islamkot through multi-sectoral methodology using innovative Public Private Partnership mode. The following SDGs have been selected as priority areas; a. Goal No.2 Zero Hunger b. Goal No.3 Good Health and well-Being c. Goal No.4 Quality Education d. Goal No.6 Clean Water and Sanitation e. Goal No.7 Affordable and clean energy f. Goal No.8 Decent work and economic growth Later, the DUP&SP decided to add Goal No 11 as the seventh SDG for managing and monitoring the Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable¹².

Master Plan for Islamkot

The existing town would be the physical nucleus of future town and the future development will radiate from it in all directions in concentric circles. The regional roads connect Islamkot with other cities, all converging on the town nucleus which are: Road to Mithi, Road to Nagarparkar, Road to Diplo and Road to Chachro. Interconnections of these radiating roads with the concentric major roads give natural circular pattern. All major roads of the proposed master plan are converging to core urban area. It will be a flexible plan to develop according

¹²Development Master Plan for Islamkot, Nov. 2019; www.sindhsdgs.gov.pk

to need and requirement of the town. In this way town will grow in a compact manner instead of sprawling hazard. The area included in the master plan is approx. 30,000 acres, exclusive of the airport area. The hallmark of the plan is that it is compact without being congested.



Source: Final Strategic Development Plan Report (Islamkot), P&D Department, GoS

The strategies focus on revitalization of the affordable housing, provision of basic facilities, efficient transportation and communication, energy efficient technology, active service sector, implementation of pro-active governance, develop human resources, facilitate social infrastructure, reinforce the local governance institutions, modernize administration, preservation of heritage, sustainable environment, develop tourism, involve community participation and implementing Public-Private Partnership.

Government of Sindh, Thar Foundation, Local government and different CSOs have coordinated to implement SDGs and convert Islamkot into a model district for implementation of SDGs, so that it may serve as a role model for other districts of Sindh and Pakistan.

5.4. Case Study: Punjab Municipal Development Fund Company (PMDFC) and Empowerment of

Punjab Municipal Development Fund Company (PMDFC) is a body corporate that may seek technical and financial resources from any bilateral and multilateral donor organization. The General Body and the Board of Directors (BoDs), predominantly comprising the civil society, are the main steering and policy making authorities. Planning & Development (P&D), Finance and Local Government & Community Development (LG & CD) Departments have representation in BoDs of PMDFC. PMDFC management is headed by a Managing Director and the organization has Institutional Development, Engineering, Finance & Administration, Procurement & Environment and Internal Audit sections¹³.

PMDFC is actively seeking improvements in local governments and delivery of municipal services to promote its goal "Help Build Healthy Cities". Improvement of Municipal Services, Elimination of Ponds Project, Dengue Monitoring Cell for Data Ganj Baksh Town Lahore, and Rural Solid Waste Management Project constitute major activities of PMDFC. Successful implementation of an award-winning project i.e. Punjab Municipal Services Improvement Project (PMSIP) completed with the assistance of the World Bank stands as a hallmark of PMDFC achievement.

Improvement of municipal services is being sought with the continuous monitoring of interventions like Performance Management System (PMS), Complaint Tracking System (CTS), and Computerized Financial Management System (CFMS) along with LG's Website Development. Support to the planning offices of LGs is provided through development of Geographical Information System (GIS) based service delivery maps.

The idea behind PMDFC is to maximize the potential of the cities of Punjab as engine of growth with a prime objective to support the local governments of the province in order to improve the quality of municipal service delivery. All the initiatives under PMDFC are enabling LGs for localization of SDGs and improved service delivery.

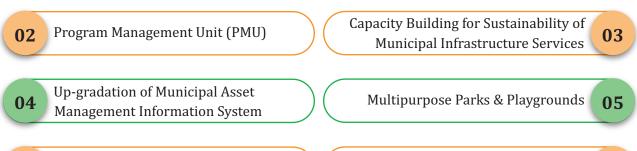
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¹³https://pmdfc.punjab.gov.pk/

PMDFC has completed number of projects for improving municipal services and localization of SDGs in Punjab. The list of completed and ongoing projects is given below:

Completed Projects

04	Facilitation of occupational safety and health education for the frontline staff & sanitary
01	workers of the MCs (Muridke & Gojra) as a part of COVID -19 response







10	Punjab Municipal Services	Elimination of Ponds from Major	11
10	Improvement Project (PMSIP)	Villages (Phase-I)	11

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12	Renovation of Local Government Lala	17	Situation Analysis of Integrated Solid	12
14	Musa Academy	ノし	Waste Management System of 105 TMAs	19

Ongoing Projects

01	Punjab Cities Program (PCP	engthening provision of Municipal to the citizens through improved local governments in Punjab	02
03	IT Based Monitoring System for all LGs in Punjab	Local Governnment Dashbord	04



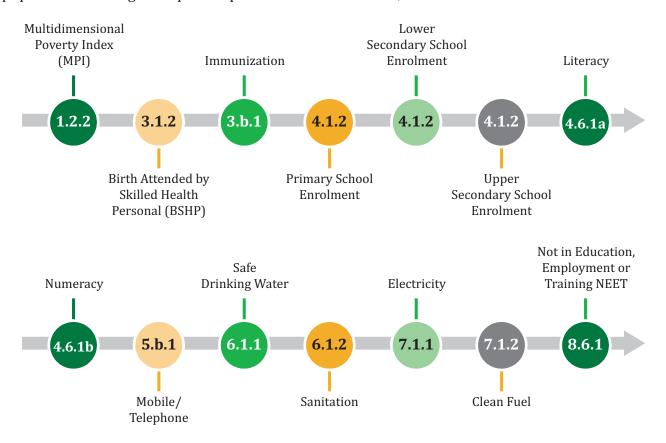
State of SDGs and the Comparative Analysis of Targeted Districts based on National Surveys

6



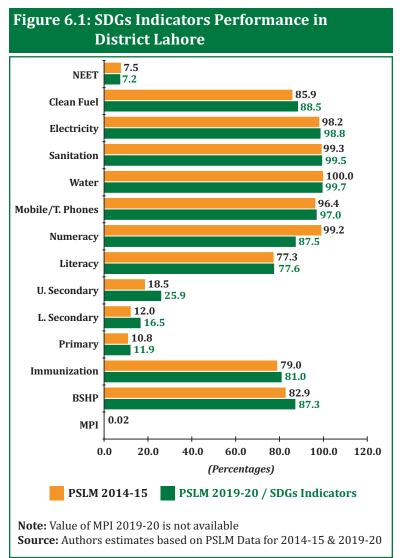
State of SDGs and the Comparative Analysis of Targeted Districts based on National Surveys

It is common understanding that data availability at district level is highly constrained and the same was experienced by the field teams as mentioned in previous section. In order to bridge this gap and to cross validate whatever data was gathered from field; this study includes comparative analysis of progress on district-level SDG indicators reported by Pakistan Standard of Living Measurement (PSLM) survey for targeted districts. PSLM survey is nation-wide survey conducted by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and is representative at district level. This survey was designed for monitoring of MDGs and is subsequently tailored for reporting of SDG indicators and is the official data source for district level indicators. The PSLM survey was carried out in 2014-15; when SDGs were being rolled out and the latest version of the PSLM is carried out in 2019-20. Therefore, comparison of the two surveys will give us progress on SDGs during inter-survey period i.e. five years. For the purpose of this study 14 district/local level indicators from PSLM have been analysed for two latest waves of PSLM and results are reported for provincial headquarters – which represent significant part of the population residing in respective provinces. These include;



The analysis has been done for all districts of Pakistan to measure the performance over the period of five years on district level SDGs and reported at Annex-4, while the performance of four provincial headquarters is discussed in detail below:

6.1. Performance of Lahore District in Local Level SDGs



Lahore is the capital of Punjab the largest province of Pakistan by population. It is hub of culture and festivity. During 2014-15 to 2019-20 the progress on local level SDGs captured by PSLM survey is given in chart below. The results show that in almost 92 percent of the selected indicators, improvement overtime has been observed. Only indicator on which performance is deteriorated overtime is 'Numeracy'-which has dropped from 99.2 to 87.5 percent. The major reason for this outcome is mainly change in definition of the two survey questionnaires. The information on district level Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has not yet been released by the government for 2019-20.

6.2. Performance of Karachi City in Local Level SDGs

Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan and economic hub of the country. It is capital of Sindh province. Karachi city comprises of seven districts – Karachi East, West, North, South, Central, Korangi and Malir. For the purpose of this analysis, the information of all seven districts of Karachi city has been aggregated and the results have been reported in chart below. The results indicate that performance in four out of 14 selected local level indicators deteriorated during inter-survey period, while in remaining indicators it is almost same or improved. The worrisome findings of data analysis indicate that immunization during inter-survey period

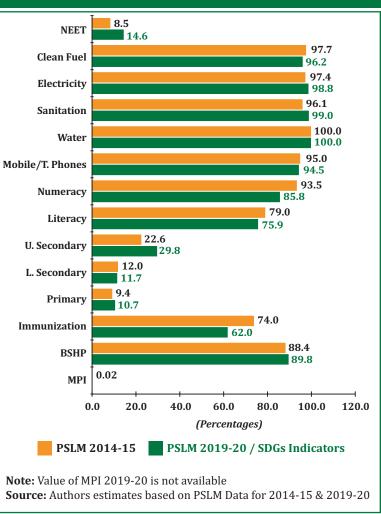
has decreased by 12 percent in Karachi city. Moreover, NEET has increased by 6 percent and literacy and numeracy has also dropped significantly.

This deterioration in local level indicators can be attributed to below par performance of the local governments. Therefore, it warrants need for significant improvement in local level service delivery and localization of SDGs in the districts of Karachi city.

6.3. Performance of Quetta District in Local Level SDGs

Quetta is capital of Balochistan – the largest province of Pakistan by area. The performance of Quetta district during the intersurvey period has been impressive and 12 out of 14 indicators have shown improvement. However, immunization and NEET indicators have

Figure 6.2: SDGs Indicators Performance in District Karachi



deteriorated since the inception of SDGs. The performance of Birth attended by Skilled Health professionals (BSHP) and Clean Fuel have recorded impressive increase.

6.4. Performance of Peshawar District in Local Level SDGs

Peshawar is the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) province. The performance of Peshawar district on local level indicators as captured by PSLM surveys indicate that health, enrolment, water and sanitation related indicators have improved during inter-survey period. However, electricity, clean fuel, literacy and numeracy levels have decreased substantially. Moreover, proportion of population not in education, employment or training has decreased, which indicates that positive engagement has increased.

Figure 6.3: SDGs Indicators Performance in District Quetta

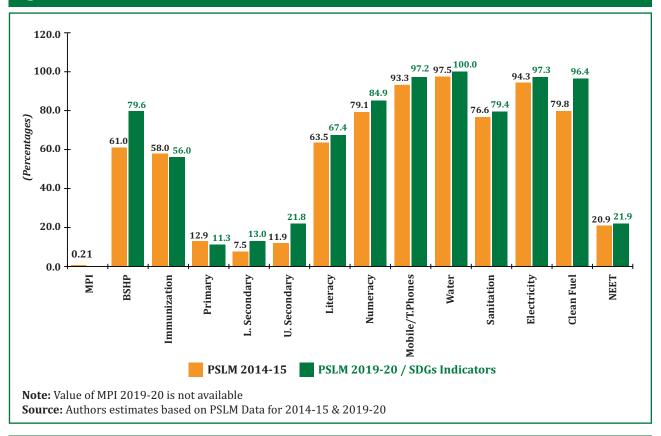
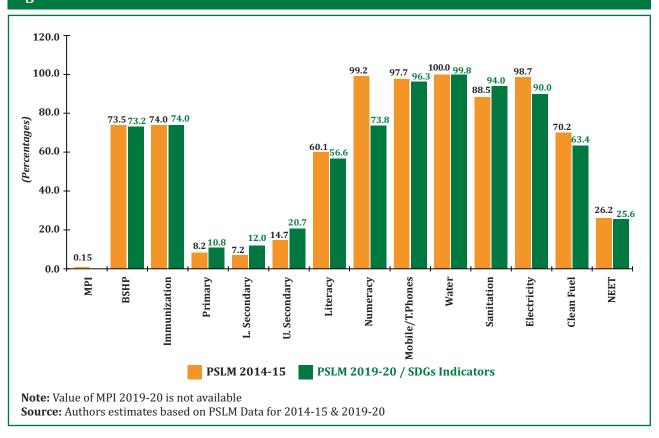


Figure 6.4: SDGs Indicators Performance in District Peshawar



Means of Implementation

7

7

Means of Implementation

With implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the concept of policy support and coherence as crosscutting means of implementation has become increasingly important. For this purpose, the OECD identified eight key building blocks for policy coherence that are subject to means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda:

Figure 7.1: Agenda for 2030 Policy commitment and leadership Monitoring and Integrated approaches reporting to implementation Agenda Stakeholder Intergenerational 2030 participation time frame Local and regional Analyses & assessments involvement of potential policy effects Policy and institutional coordination Source: Development Master Plan for Islamkot, Nov. 2019; www.sindhsdgs.gov.pk

7.1. Anatomy of Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations: Key Driver for SDGs Localization

Being a federal parliamentary republic with four federating units, the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan is the bedrock of major state organs functioning and distribution of power amongst them. The intergovernmental fiscal relations are also delineated in the Constitution and have undergone major transformation with back-to-back devolutions in 2001 (transfer of functions, administrative authority and fiscal resources from provinces to district or local governments) and 2010 (abolition of concurrent list and transfer of functions, administrative authority and increased fiscal resources from federation to provinces through 18th Constitutional Amendment).

The 18th amendment of the Constitution carried out major redistribution of functions between the federal and provincial governments and made it mandatory for the provinces to establish a local government system (Article 140 A). Together with Article 32, this amendment provided constitutional protection for local governments. It also gave responsibility for holding local elections to the Election Commission of Pakistan. However, local government elections have not been held regularly in Pakistan and local governments have remained under the administrative control of non-elected administrators for most of the time. Again, despite legislative redistribution of functions and fiscal resources (2010), the problems in intergovernmental relations continues.

Because of inadequate fiscal autonomy vested with the local governments and mismatch between tax bases and expenditure assignments, the intergovernmental transfers are necessitated to correct vertical and horizontal imbalances. The key factors in designing the intergovernmental transfers are: *the distributive pool, distribution formula and conditionality, if any*. Divisible pool can be determined on the bases of predefined taxes, spending plans of subnational governments, or annual budget decisions. The distribution of divisible pool across sub-national governments can be on derivation basis (counter equalizing), objectively defined formula, matching basis, and ad-hoc transfers.

The National Finance Commission, comprising federal and provincial finance ministers and four non-official members one from each province, constituted every five years under Article 160 is entrusted with the mandate of devising the revenue sharing arrangements between the federal government and the provinces and among the provinces. The Commission follows the "Unanimity Rule"—the federal and provincial governments must agree on its recommendations before the President of Pakistan approve the Order (NFC Award). 18th Constitutional Amendment has provided additional safeguards that (i) "the share of the provinces in each Award of National Finance Commission shall not be less than the share given to the Provinces in the previous Award" and (ii) the Federal and Provincial Finance Ministers shall monitor the implementation of the Award and lay such report before the Parliament. The fiscal relations between the provinces and local governments are regulated through the Local Government Act on the recommendations of Provincial Finance Commission constituted in each province¹⁴.

¹⁴ For detailed review of the state of intergovernmental fiscal transfers please see (*Rana, A. W. National Finance Commission Award Analysis of Inter-Governmental Transfers in Pakistan. Prime Policy Paper*).

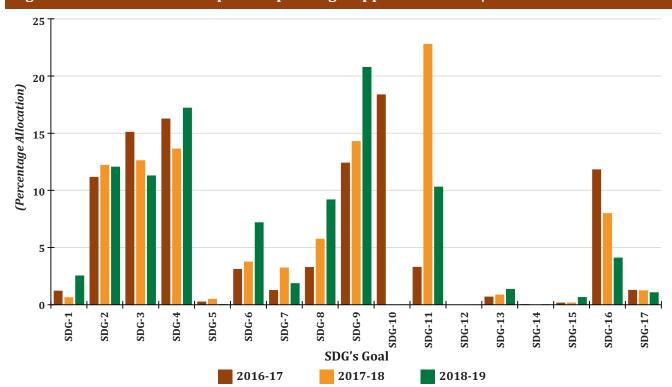


Figure 7.2: Trends in Development Spending Mapped with SDGs | 2016-19

Because of inadequate fiscal autonomy vested with the local governments, the intergovernmental fiscal transfers and the federal and provincial governments sectoral capital allocations are major guarantor of development down at the local level. The federal and the provincial governments incur development expenditures and make investments in key sectors of economy. While the federal government incurs capital expenditure through its Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP), the provincial governments make these capital investments through their respective Annual Development Programmes (ADP).

In FY 2020, the cumulative development expenditure at the national level stood at PKR 1155.2 billion which included a provincial development expenditure amounting to PKR 622 billion. Again at the national level development allocations are largely clustered around the first nine SDGs with SDG 9 Industry innovation and infrastructure witnessing a steady rise in the allocations from 13% in 2016 to 21% in 2019. Zero hunger, good health and wellbeing and quality education earmarked somewhat stable proportions of resources between 2016 and 2019.

This is also evident from the federal and provincial break up of SDGs mapped development allocations that shows that in 2018 the Goals 2, 3 and 4 were consistent in terms of having development allocation in all provinces. Sindh earmarked its largest share of allocations, i.e. 31% to Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation; Federal government and KPK with 30% and 40% of development allocations to Goal 9, Balochistan earmarking almost half of the development budget to economic growth while Punjab prioritizing Goals 2, 3 and 11 with almost 20% of development spending earmarking to each of these goals in 2019 (See figures above).

Governments | 2018-19 60 Punjab Sindh KPK Balochistan **50** (Percentage Allocation) 10 SDG-7 SDG-10 SDG-12 SDG-13 DG-15 9-5QS 5DG-11 SDG's Goal

Figure 7.3: Percentage of Development Allocations by Federal and Provincial

Potential Control Knobs for SDGs Localization

Intergovernmental fiscal relations in Pakistan are complex because of smaller number of provinces of which one is larger in terms of population, second is larger in terms of area, third is relatively backward, and fourth has high economic and business activities. The existing intergovernmental transfer system does not provide any mechanism to ensure fiscal discipline and compliance of national priorities and objectives by the lower levels of governments. Consequently, intergovernmental fiscal transfers in Pakistan have been characterized by large vertical imbalances, first in favor of the Federation and now tilted towards provinces.

Vertical imbalances, lack of fiscal empowerment of the local governments to mobilize their own source revenue and the structure of provincial and local governments' revenues indicate an increasing dependency of the lower level of governments on transfers from higher level of government with weak political will to mobilize local resources. All have direct bearing on subnational and local governments' ability to localize SDGs.

Below are some of the possible vehicles that can be the potential control knobs to achieve sustainable localization of SDGs:

- 1
- There is no doubt that provincial governments are still highly dependent upon their share in federal tax revenue. The federal transfers to provincial governments constitute 86% of the total provincial tax revenue and 60% of the total provincial revenue from all sources. Nevertheless, provinces are constitutionally empowered to collect own taxes. These taxes include Agriculture Income Tax, General Sales Tax on Services, Urban Immovable Property Tax, Capital Gains Taxes on property, Motor Vehicle Tax, Excise Duty on alcohol/liquor/narcotics and other duties and fees. In addition, the most buoyant provincial tax is General Sales Tax on Services. The provinces have created provincial revenue authorities to collect and facilitate payment of the General Sales Tax on Services. Efforts are required to further strengthen the provincial capacities to generate their own revenues and institute PFC awards in letter and spirit.
- 2
- The National Finance Commissions (NFC-empowered to distribute revenues between the Federation and Provinces and among provinces) and Provincial Finance Commission (PFC responsible for distribution of provincial resources between province and local governments and amongst local governments) offer an opportunity for the realization of one of the principle objectives to remove regional disparities and to promote harmony and trust among the provinces and between the Federation and the provinces and between provinces and the local governments.
- 3
- The local governments generally have limited or no powers to impose new taxes at the local level or to engage in borrowing. These are only empowered to collect certain minor taxes entrusted by provincial governments. This makes these local governments financially dependent upon respective provincial governments. Debate needs to initiated on what are the possible revenue receipts under the preview of provincial governemts that can be transferred at the local level. Like provincial governments are authorized to levy tariffs, fees and other such charges which form part of the provincial "Non-tax receipts". These include inter alia road tolls, that can potentially by transferred at the local level.
- 4
- The key constitutional institutions responsible for administrative and fiscal collaboration between the federation and the federating units needs to be leveraged. These are: Council of Common Interest which administers all matters enlisted in Part-II of the Federal Legislative List and the National Economic Council that is mandated to formulate plans in respect of financial, commercial, social and economic policies; and in formulating such plans it is, amongst other factors, required to ensure balanced development and regional equity and is guided by the Principles of Policy.

7.3. Challenges in Means of Implementation

Despite some robust means of implementation are put in place at the provincial level for SDGs localization, there exist critical issues regarding capacities of local governments, issues of organizational and governance structures and lack of resources to deliver services at the local level. Some of the crucial issues are summarized below:

- Devolution and tradition of local governance is not yet fully evolved. One of the major gaps highlighted by the process of devolution is the effect of inefficiencies in flow of communication and coordination between regions and departments. Since the local government representatives have the potential to be more responsive, accessible, and accountable and advocate for improved social services to the citizenry they can help make the distribution of social services more equitable which can in turn mitigate the discrepancies in resource allocation and asymmetrical development.
- Inability of most of the provincial governments to promulgate and implement PFC award for transferring financial empowerment down to the district level is hampering their efforts for aligning development plans and policies with local priorities and effective implementation.
- The capacity of local governments to deliver is contingent upon empowerment of local government structures, which requires strong political will towards reforms at local level. Until a political commitment to empower local governments is taken, these local government bodies will continue to struggle to fulfil their required duties.
- While there exists a need to further improve planning, budgeting and resource allocation of public resources for development targets, the level of investment needed to achieve SDG targets requires phenomenal influx of resources, which cannot be solely provided through public sector investments.
- The issue of capacity in different tiers of local governments also extends to their ability to produce information regarding service delivery indicators at consistent frequency and with reliable methodologies that can be compared vertically and horizontally with other regions and thematic subjects, in order to maintain effective monitoring of local, provincial and national development targets.
- Gaps in information sharing and data collection for development indicators at district level.

Conclusions and Key Recommendations

8

8

Conclusions and Key Recommendations

Voluntary National Review of SDGs localization was started with the objective to focus on the identification and mapping of those local and provincial governments that have made strides to integrate the SDGs in their action, and how they have been able to do so. The study intended to survey and identify examples of local and provincial governments whose work is already more advanced as 'pilot case studies on the localization of the SDGs' and may be useful for the national government's VNR.

The desk work and the field survey of selected districts indicated that although development work to improve socio-economic conditions of the people is underway, however, awareness at local levels regarding SDGs is very small. General public, local representatives and local government officials are not much aware of the spirit of SDGs and the VNR process being carried out by the Federal Government.

Local government autonomy in terms of development decision making, budgeting, financing and implementation is limited. In all four provinces, different local government Acts are promulgated and local government elections are not the regular feature. Provincial governments encroach the autonomy and authority of local governments and refrain to hold regular elections. Devolution of financial and administrative authority was quoted as the main impediment for strengthening of the local government system in different provinces.

Implementation and localization is primarily linked to the devolution of financial, budgeting and administrative devolution to the local level. District government system in the KPK province was reported as better in terms of transition of power to the local government level by other provinces as well.

VSR process has served the purpose of providing orientation on SDGS to the local level. It was demanded and recommended by the local authorities that such orientation and capacity building initiatives should be regular feature for localization of SDGs. Community participation was also witnessed as a successful tool for implementation of SDGs at sustainable basis. Key recommendations based on field and desk survey are highlited in the next section.

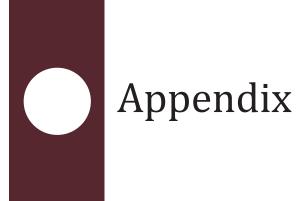
8.1. Key Recommendations

- 1. Holding local elections on time will enable local politicians to focus more on pressing issues like localization of the SDG framework to the domestic context. Since local election dates are unpredictable, local politicians cannot focus on a lot of pressing issues that are core of SDGs at local level like education, health, provision of clean drinking water, sanitation, waste disposal.
- 2. Many local governments staffs and elected officials are generally unaware of the SDG framework. The knowledge and capacity to create deliverables and implementation plans is lacking. What is required to focus capacity building campaigns for the local government staff and elected local government officials all over the country.
- 3. The transfer of funds from provincial government is not direct which creates delays in implementation plans and interventions. It was suggested that funds are transferred directly from the provincial government to the Chairman of the Union Council.
- 4. In most third world development initiatives, lack of adequate funding is a common constraint towards progress. The Local Government officials emphasized that the funds made available for development are neither release on time nor are sufficient to cater development needs. There is a significant need to increase local government funding.
- 5. Local body members also complained about the lack of authority (financial and administrative) and asked for greater autonomy and empowerment.
- 6. The conception, planning, and execution of local schemes or adaption of regional schemes to a locale shall be contextualized in the local context. Sometimes the development interventions proposed by regional schemes or local schemes (conceived and planned elsewhere) are not suitable/feasible for the domestic environment.
- 7. Special committees shall be formed at local level to identify potential project interventions. These committees will ensure that the local context is represented in the planning and execution stages. These committees must have a representation of the community and elected members. This would facilitate community ownership resulting in a participatory approach towards SDG interventions.
- 8. The proposed committee could also be made responsible for developing monitoring mechanisms and setting project priorities.
- 9. The procurement and tendering process need to be transparent. The elected officials are often not involved in the award finalization process. It was emphasized that elected officials should have participation in the decision making of procurement and tendering.
- Participants recalled that the local body system during President Musharraf regime was more suitable for grassroot level development initiatives. They pledged for restoring the Local Governments Act 2001.

- 11. Local body members, counsellors, and government officials underlined the importance of mass awareness of SDG goals and their benefits so that the local population could become partners in SDG implementation initiatives. Grassroot Awareness Units could be formed taking the message to each household.
- 12. While training of and increasing awareness among the local government functionaries is vital, it was suggested that an SDG Specialist is assigned to each local body or a group of adjoining local bodies. This Specialist could help monitor progress, impart knowledge, and help plan implementation plans over subsequent years for a sustained impact.
- 13. When designing interventions, local context must be considered for minimum implementation friction.
- 14. Development plans shall first be developed at the village level. Subsequently, development plans for each constituent village shall be evaluated in aggregation and a tehsil development plan may be developed. This bottom-up approach is more likely to have an impact.
- 15. The tehsil level development plans shall be fed into the provincial annual development plan. Then the Provincial Government shall develop specific projects which serve the local as well as provincial needs.
- 16. Provincial SDG Units shall organize periodic training and awareness sessions/plans for the local officials and elected members.
- 17. Instead of following the tendering process, in certain contexts, making the local community responsible for a project intervention can result in positive outcomes. For example, on certain projects, the local communities were able to get the jobs done at prices far lower than the ones tendered for. WISE (NRSP) and Orangi Pilot Project are examples of community-led project interventions. It was emphasized that such initiatives are studied, and similar mechanism designed for economical SDG implementation.







A.1. DETAILED RESULTS OF THE QUALITATIVE FIELD SURVEY

a) Familiarity with SDGs

The respondents were asked about how familiar their organizations were with SDGs. The same question was addressed to all participants in the focus group discussions. The answers must be interpreted because SDG awareness, itself, was very limited among the participants. Hence, their capacity to answer questions must be moderated as a precaution. The table A-1 below summarizes the responses to question 1 at all the six focus group locations.

Table A-1: Familiarity with SDGs [Responses]

Response	T.M. Khan	Hasilpur	Quetta	Peshawar	Lahore	Karachi
Very few individuals are familiar with the SDGs	75	73	75	75	86	86
Many have heard about the SDGs but are not aware about their relevance	25	18	25	13	7	0
The majority of our staff is aware and makes references to the SDGs, but it is not high in our work priorities	0	0	0	0	0	0
The SDGs are well know in our organization and used as an important reference in our strategies	0	0	0	0	0	0
I don't know	0	9	0	13	7	14

AGGREGATE

KARACHI					
Option	Responses				
Very few individuals are familiar with the SDGs	84%				
I don't know	14%				

Option	Responses
Very few individuals are familiar with the SDGs	86%
Many have heard about the SDGs but are not aware about their relevance	7%
I don't know	7%

LAHORE

PESHAWAR					
Option	Responses				
Very few individuals are familiar with the SDGs	75%				
Many have heard about the SDGs but are not aware about their relevance	13%				
I don't know	12%				
HASILPUR					
Very few individuals are familiar with the SDGs	73%				
Many have heard about the SDGs but are not aware about their relevance	18%				
I don't know	9%				

QUEITA						
Option	Responses					
Very few individuals are familiar with the SDGs	75%					
Many have heard about the SDGs but are not aware about their relevance	25%					
TANDO MUHAMMAD	KHAN					
Very few individuals are familiar with the SDGs	75%					
Many have heard about the SDGs but are not aware about their relevance	25%					
I don't know	14%					

OHETTA

b) Organization's Adaption or Development of Formal Commitment, Policy Resolution or Strategy on 2030 Agenda

The respondents were asked if their organization has adapted or developed a formal commitment, policy resolution or strategy on the 2030 agenda and/or on the implementation of the SDGs. Since the respondents were generally unaware of the SDG framework and since most organizations represented by the respondents have generally been low state of awareness about SDGs as well (Q1), the responses received were not surprising. Even if the organizations had made a formal commitment to the goals, due to lack of awareness of the context, most respondents were not expected to know about any such commitment. Since, the focus group was done in a structured manner, the same question was posed to each respondent. Response summary is provided in table A-2.

Table A-2: Organization's Adaption or Development of Formal Commitment, Policy Resolution or Strategy on 2030 Agenda [Responses]

Response	T.M. Khan	Hasilpur	Quetta	Peshawar	Lahore	Karachi
None	38	73	50	63	57	71
Political statements or declaration adapted by the mayor, the president, or the council (general statement)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strategy, policy paper, action plan, or roadmap adopted by the mayor or the council (concrete commitment)	0	0	0	0	0	0
I don't know	63	27	50	38	43	29
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0

KARACHI		LAHORE	
Option	Responses	Option	Responses
None	71%	None	57%
I don't know	29%	I don't know	43%
PESHAWAR		QUETTA	
None	62.5%	None	50%
I don't know	37.5%	I don't know	50%
HASILPUR		TANDO MUHAMM	AD KHAN
None	73%	None	37.5%
I don't know	27%	I don't know	62.5%

c) Coordination of SDG-related Work

The respondents were asked about the institution commitment towards SDG and whether anyone is in-charge of the coordination of the SDG-related work. In light of the responses to the first two questions, the concept of SDGs was clarified to all the participants and were asked to respond to Q3 onwards based on the newly provided input. The moderator outlined the activities linked with the SDG goals so that respondents could provide answers. This was useful as the respondents were more capable of responding in terms that they understood. It was found that while, there are development efforts been done by governments in all provinces, the participation and involvement of the local governments are very limited. Lack of coordination between local and provincial governments, within various segments of a government department and alienation from the key stakeholders were all visible. Responses are summarized in table A-3.

Table A-3: Coordination of SDG-related Work	[Responses]	ı
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Response	T.M. Khan	Hasilpur	Quetta	Peshawar	Lahore	Karachi
A specific department or area (e.g. the international department, the environment department etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Several or all departments deal with the SDGs in a scattered and non-coordinated way	75	82	75	88	79	86
A coordinated inter-departmental SDG team, working group or taskforce or a coordinating office is incharge of coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0
I don't know	25	18	25	13	21	14
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0

KARACHI		LAHORE		
Option	Responses	Option	Responses	
Several or all departments deal with the SDGs in a scattered and non-coordinated way	86%	Several or all departments deal with the SDGs in a scattered and non-coordinated way	79%	
I don't know	14%	I don't know	21%	
PESHAWAR		QUETTA		
Several or all departments deal with the SDGs in a scattered and non- coordinated way	87.5%	Several or all departments deal with the SDGs in a scattered and non-coordinated way	75%	
I don't know	12.5%	I don't know	25%	
HASILPUR		TANDO MUHAMMAD	KHAN	
Several or all departments deal with the SDGs in a scattered and non- coordinated way	81%	Several or all departments deal with the SDGs in a scattered and non-coordinated way	75%	
I don't know	19%	I don't know	25%	

d) Involvement in the Reporting Process in 2022

Pakistan is reporting to the High-Level Political Forum through a voluntary national review in 2022. Respondents were asked about the reporting process and how they contribute towards the process. The respondents pledged ignorance towards any involvement in the VNR process. They were also unaware of the term itself. The moderator tried to probe this line of query further but the respondents were totally blank about the reporting mechanism or even its existence. The summary of responses is provided in the table A-4.

Table A-4:	Involvement in	the Reporting	Process in 2022	? [Responses]
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Response	T.M. Khan	Hasilpur	Quetta	Peshawar	Lahore	Karachi
No participation at all	86	91	75	88	86	100
By being invited to the presentation of the VNR once this was finalized	0	0	0	0 0	0	0
By participating in occasional meetings, with limited room to contribute to the actual report	0	0	0	0	0	0
By answering a survey or questionnaire	0	0	0	0	0	0
By attending bilateral meetings with the SDGs unit (incharge of the reporting) to discuss the report (e.g. between your organization, local elected officials and the SDGs unit)	0	0	0	0	0	0
By presenting your own contribution to the report (e.g. about what local and regional governments are doing to implement the SDGs, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
I don't know	13	9	25	13	14	0
Other, please specify	0	0	0	0	0	0

KARACHI		LAHOR	Е
Option	Responses	Option	Responses
No participation at all	100%	No participation at all	86%
		I don't know	14%
PESHAWAF	R	QUETT	A
No participation at all	87.5%	No participation at all	75%
I don't know	12.5%	I don't know	25%
HASILPUR		TANDO MUHAMN	MAD KHAN
No participation at all	91%	No participation at all	87.5%
I don't know	9%	I don't know	12.5%
		·	·

e) Evolution of Involvement in the Reporting Process Compared to 2018-19 VNR

When asked about how the participants' organizations had participated in the VNR reporting, the answer was obvious. Since the respondents had already mentioned that they had no participation in the reporting process, this question was a formality. Some confusion was visible among the respondents since they had little idea on how to respond about the VNR. When the VNR process was explained to them, they chose either responding as no involvement or chose to answer their ignorance on the reporting status. However, the answers have been listed below for record. Responses are summarized in table A-5.

Table A-5: Evolution of involvement in the 2021-22 VNR compared to 2018-19 VNR process [Responses]

Response	T.M. Khan	Hasilpur	Quetta	Peshawar	Lahore	Karachi
Contributing with the same tasks as previous years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Was not involved/ consulted during last VNR	88	82	100	88	79	86
Stronger involvement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaker involvement	0	0	0	0	0	0
I don't know	13	18	0	13	21	14

KARACHI		LAHORE				
Option	Responses	Option	Responses			
Was not involved/consulted during last VNR	86%	Was not involved/consulted during last VNR	79%			
I don't know	14%	I don't know	21%			
PESHAWAR		QUETTA				
Was not involved/consulted during last VNR	87.5%	Was not involved/consulted during last VNR	100%			
I don't know	12.5%					
HASILPUR		TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN				
Was not involved/consulted during last VNR	82%	Was not involved/consulted during last VNR	87.5%			
I don't know	18%	I don't know	12.5%			

f) Involvement in National Government' Institutional Mechanism for Coordination of SDG Implementation

The respondents were asked if their organization or any representation of LRGs been involved in the institutional mechanisms put in place by the national government to coordinate SDG implementation. The question was rephrased to adjust for the lack of awareness about SDGs, since the respondents had reported ignorance with the framework. The unanimous response on the question of representation and involvement was that the higher tiers of government (federal and provincial) not only exclude them from the planning process (on interventions targeted towards SDG implementation) but also take no input from them in the execution phase. One respondent from Lahore specially mentioned a case where a gas line was to be laid down. Even if any consultation is involved, it is on an ad-hoc basis. When the local contractor was informally consulted, the project was priced at Rupees one hundred and fifty thousand. However, when the tender was granted, it was awarded at Rupees five hundred and fifty thousand. The respondents were of the opinion that if contracting is handled locally, like in Iran, not only the cost of project would significantly decrease but also the impact of the project would be more profound due to local ownership. The respondents highlighted projects like the Orangi Pilot Project as examples of localized development. Responses are summarized in table A-6.

Table A-6: Involvement in National Government' Institutional Mechanism for Coordination of SDG Implementation [Responses]

Response	T.M. Khan	Hasilpur	Quetta	Peshawar	Lahore	Karachi
No involvement at all	63	73	38	66	71	57
Through ad-hoc consultations, in few or punctual meetings, but not as a permanent member	13	18	38	13	21	29
Regular participation, but at consultative level (no decision-making power)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular participation in the decision-making process as an equal partner (right to vote, for instance)	0	0	0	0	0	0
I don't know	25	9	25	25	7	14

KARACHI		LAHORE	
Option	Responses	Option	Responses
No involvement at all	57%	No involvement at all	71%
Through ad-hoc consultations, in few or punctual meetings, but not as a permanent member	29%	Through ad-hoc consultations, in few or punctual meetings, but not as a permanent member	31%
I don't know	14%	I don't know	8%
PESHAWAR		QUETTA	
No involvement at all	37.5%	No involvement at all	73%
Through ad-hoc consultations, in few or punctual meetings, but not as a permanent member	37.5%	Through ad-hoc consultations, in few or punctual meetings, but not as a permanent member	18%
I don't know	25%	I don't know	9%
HASILPUR		TANDO MUHAMMAD	KHAN
No involvement at all	72.5%	No involvement at all	62.5%
Through ad-hoc consultations, in few or punctual meetings, but not as a permanent member	18%	Through ad-hoc consultations, in few or punctual meetings, but not as a permanent member	12.5%
I don't know	9.5%	I don't know	25%

g) Change in Organization's Involvement in National Coordination Mechanisms for Implementation & Follow-up of SDGs

The respondents were asked if the involvement of their organizations changed in the national coordination mechanisms for the implementation and follow up of the SDGs. The question was indirectly asked by replacing "SDGs" with "projects targeted at SDGs". Since the respondents had reported no involvement, the most frequent answer was "we have never participated in the national coordination mechanism". However, some respondents took a more cautious approach and chose to answer in "I don't know". Responses are summarized in table A-7.

Table A-7: Change in Organization's Involvement in National Coordination Mechanisms for Implementation & Follow-up of SDGs [Responses]

Response	T.M. Khan	Hasilpur	Quetta	Peshawar	Lahore	Karachi
We have never partcipated in the national coordination mechanisms	88	82	75	88	93	71
No evolution experienced, the involvement has not changed during the past years	0	0	0	0	0	0
We have been more involved	0	0	0	0	0	0
We have been less involved	0	0	0	0	0	0
I don't know	13	18	25	13	7	29

AGGREGATE

KARACHI		LAHORE		
Option	Responses	Option	Responses	
We have never participated in the national coordination mechanism	71%	We have never participated in the national coordination mechanism	93%	
I don't know 29%		I don't know	7%	
PESHAWAR		QUETTA		
We have never participated in the national coordination mechanism	87.5%	We have never participated in the national coordination mechanism	75%	
I don't know 12.5%		I don't know	25%	
HASILPUR		TANDO MUHAMMAD	KHAN	
We have never participated in the national coordination mechanism	82%	We have never participated in the national coordination mechanism	87.5%	
I don't know	18%	I don't know	12.5%	

h) Organization's Promotion or Participation in Concrete Activities to Raise SDG Awareness

The respondents were asked if their organizations had promoted or actively participated in concrete activities to raise awareness and dissemination of the SDGs among population and local stakeholders. Again, the answer was predictable. There was no promotion or participation of any type in any activity targeted at raising awareness and dissemination of SDG knowledge among the general population or the local stakeholders. Some participants opined that this lack of engagement of the local government is deliberate and that the provincial government is the biggest hurdle in stopping the devolution of power process. It was mentioned that development projects (whether SDG focused or otherwise) are "granted" by the federal and provincial governments as "favors" rather than a right. There was significant resentment among the respondents about the treatment that the higher tiers of government show towards local governments. They fondly recalled the Local Government System of 2001 which, according to them, was more geared towards inclusive development that the SDG framework desires. It appears that no focused mass awareness activities have ever been done in the areas surveyed.

Table A-8: Organization's Promotion or Participation in Concrete Activities to Raise SDG Awareness [Responses]

Response	T.M. Khan	Hasilpur	Quetta	Peshawar	Lahore	Karachi
We have not promoted or participated in such activites at all	75	91	88	75	79	86
Limited actions: e.g. we organized or participated in punctual public communication activities, conferences or events aimed at mobilizing the population and/or local stakeholders - and in case you are an LGA, your LRG members (one or two events durin the visit)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increased mobilization in partnerships: e.g. we participated in public outreach activities organized byother stakeholders in the framework of different partnerships, e.g. supported communication calling for action, signed national declarations or charters	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strong and intensive actions to mobilize the inhabitants and local stakeholders and in case you are an LGA, your LRG members: e.g. we organized and led several awareness raising actions (e.g. awareness-raising cambpaigns, broad partnerships, awards, promo	0	0	0	0	0	0
I don't know	25	9	13	25	21	14

KARACHI		LAHORE		
Option	Responses	Option	Responses	
We have not promoted or participated in such activities at all	86%	We have not promoted or participated in such activities at all	79%	
I don't know	14%	I don't know	21%	
PESHAWAR		QUETTA		
We have not promoted or participated in such activities at all	75%	We have not promoted or participated in such activities at all	87.5%	
I don't know	25%	I don't know	12.5%	
HASILPUR		TANDO MUHAMMAD	KHAN	
We have not promoted or participated in such activities at all	91%	We have not promoted or participated in such activities at all	75%	
I don't know	9%	I don't know	25%	

i) Progress of LRG in Integration of SDGs in Local Plans, Strategies, and Policies

The respondents were asked on the progress of LRG in the integration of SDGs in local development plans, strategies, and policies. With the series of answers to the preceding questions, it was obvious that the respondents reported no progress towards SDG integration in local plans, strategies, and policies. Some more cautious respondents did take the safer route and pleaded ignorance on the issue but the moderator suspects that they might also have wanted to respond in negative.

Table A-9: Progress of LRG in Integration of SDGs in Local Plans, Strategies, and Policies [Responses]

Response	T.M. Khan	Hasilpur	Quetta	Peshawar	Lahore	Karachi
No progress at all	88	82	75	88	93	86
Prioritization: SDGs were analysed and compared withlocal plans and policies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Planning and policy alignment: some (or all) SDGs and targets have been integrated in local plans and policies with concrete results to be achieved	0	0	0	0	0	0
Budget alikgnment: some (or all) SDGs and targets have been integrated in local budgets, with concrete allocation of resources for implementation	0	0	0	0	0	0
There are concrete programs and projects defined and currently implemented to move toward the achievement of the SDGs. If you tick this point please complete Annex 1.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Some general public awareness campaigns	0	0	0	0	0	0
I don't know	13	18	25	13	7	14

KARACHI						
Option	Responses					
No progress at all	86%					
I don't know	14%					
PESHAWAR						
No progress at all	87.5%					
I don't know	12.5%					
HASILPUR						
No progress at all	82%					
I don't know	18%					

LAHORE						
Option	Responses					
No progress at all	93%					
I don't know	7%					
QUETTA						
No progress at all	75%					
I don't know	25%					
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN						
No progress at all	87.5%					
I don't know	12.5%					

j) Prioritization of SDG Targets

Respondents were asked if they have prioritized certain specific SDGs in their areas. They were asked to selecte three such focus areas. Respondents did mention prioritization of SDG 3 (health), SDG 6 (water and sanitation), and SDG 9 (infrastructure). This is despite their ignorance on issues concerned with SDG framework. The moderator was able to solicit some answers based on questioning on the individual SDG goals separately. For example, they were asked if health has been prioritized, or if infrastructure has been prioritized etc. Many SDG goals were not in the purview of the local government and hence were deemphasized. The responses are presented in Table A-10.

Table A-10: Prioritization of SDG Targets [Responses]*

Response	T.M. Khan	Hasilpur	Quetta	Peshawar	Lahore	Karachi
Health	37.5	54.5	50.0	62.5	50.0	57.1
Water and Sanitation	37.5	27.2	50.0	50.0	64.2	71.4
Infrastructure	50.0	45.4	37.5	50.0	35.7	57.1
Climate Change	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	7.1	14.2
Education	62.5	54.5	52.5	50.0	50.0	57.1

^{*}This was a question where the respondents could choose more than one answer. Hence, the sum of percentages can be greater than 100%

KARACHI		LAHORE			
Option	Responses	Option	Responses		
Health	57%	Health	50%		
Water and Sanitation	71%	Water and Sanitation	64%		
Infrastructure	57%	Infrastructure	38%		
Climate Change	14%	Climate Change	7%		
Education	57%	Education	50%		
PESHAWAI	₹	QUETT	'A		
Health	62.5%	Health	50%		
Water and Sanitation	50%	Water and Sanitation	50%		
Infrastructure	50%	Infrastructure	37.5%		
Climate Change	0%	Climate Change	12.5%		
Education	50%	Education	62.5%		
HASILPUR		TANDO MUHAM	MAD KHAN		
Health	54%	Health	37.5%		
Water and Sanitation	27%	Water and Sanitation	37.5%		
Infrastructure	45%	Infrastructure	50%		
Climate Change	0%	Climate Change	12.5%		
Education	54%	Education	62.5%		

k) Development of Progress Monitoring Indicators/Mechanisms

The respondents were asked to report how the level of monitoring and urgency among their bodies $\emph{vis-\`a-vis}$ SDG implementation. The assumption was that those organizations that were serious or concerned about the implementation of SDGs would develop measurement indicators and mechanisms to monitor progress or lack thereof. While the respondents were generally not aware of the SDGs, per se, they responded based on the introduction of SDGs provided by the moderator. The responses are presented in Table A-11.

Table A-11: Development of Progress Monitoring Indicators/Mechanisms [Responses]

Table A-11: Development of						
Response	T.M. Khan	Hasilpur	Quetta	Peshawar	Lahore	Karachi
Not at all	62.5	45.4	37.5	25.0	50.0	28.5
We are using our regularmechanisms and/or previously available indicators for follow-up and assessment (e.g. budgetimplementation, objectives included in the local plan) -there is no or just few changes or adaptation for the moment	25.0	36.3	50.0	75.0	35.7	57.1
We have worked (or are working) with the national or regional statistics office to adapt local indicators to the national monitoring system	0	0	0	0	0	0
We have revised (or are revising) the indicators to adapt to the local level specific SDG related indicators based on the official set of SDG indicators (independent from the national monitoring system)	0	0	0	0	0	0
We are using an existing set of indicators, such as the UN Global Urban Monitoring Framework, UN-Habitat's City Prosperity Index, the OECD's 'A territorial approach to Sustainable Development Goals' or the European Commission's JRC Handbook for Voluntary Level.	0	0	0	0	0	0
We are collaborating wiwth other institutions (cademia, CSOs, think tanks, international peers) in the development of localized indicators for SDG achievement and/or mechanism/dashboard to monitor achievements and make them more visible	0	0	0	0	0	0
I don't know	12.5	18.1	12.5	0	14.2	14.2

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KARACHI		LAHORE				
Option	Responses	Option	Responses			
Not at all	29%	Not at all	50%			
We are using our regular mechanisms and/or previously available indicators for follow-up and assessment (e.g. budget implementation, objectives included in the local plan) – there is no or just few changes or adaptation for the moment	57%	We are using our regular mechanisms and/or previously available indicators for follow-up and assessment (e.g. budget implementation, objectives included in the local plan) – there is no or just few changes or adaptation for the moment	36%			
I don't know	14%	I don't know	14%			
PESHAWAR		QUETTA				
Not at all	25%	Not at all	37.5%			
We are using our regular mechanisms and/or previously available indicators for follow-up and assessment (e.g. budget implementation, objectives included in the local plan) – there is no or just few changes or adaptation for the moment	75%	We are using our regular mechanisms and/or previously available indicators for follow-up and assessment (e.g. budget implementation, objectives included in the local plan) – there is no or just few changes or adaptation for the moment	50%			
I don't know	0	I don't know	12.5%			
HASILPUR		TANDO MUHAMMAD	KHAN			
Not at all	45%	Not at all	62.5%			
We are using our regular mechanisms and/or previously available indicators for follow-up and assessment (e.g. budget implementation, objectives included in the local plan) – there is no or just few changes or adaptation for the moment	36%	We are using our regular mechanisms and/or previously available indicators for follow-up and assessment (e.g. budget implementation, objectives included in the local plan) – there is no or just few changes or adaptation for the moment	25%			
I don't know	19%	I don't know	12.5%			

1) Main Challenges in working towards the achievement of the SDGs

Respondents were asked to list major challenges that LRGs faced in SDG implementation. At the onset most respondents initially started talking about how badly COVID-19 pandemic has affected the development efforts. While the pandemic has impacted many programs, the moderator feels that the affect has been overstated. The health sector has received more attention in the pandemic response efforts. In all, lack of funds and limited coordination were cited as the main challenges faced by the LRGs. The responses are presented in Table A-12.

Table A-12: Main Challenges in working towards the achievement of the SDGs [Responses]*

Table A-12. Main Chanenges	o III WOI KIII	g towards t	inc acmev	cincin of the	, spus [ite	sponses
Response	T.M. Khan	Hasilpur	Quetta	Peshawar	Lahore	Karachi
Limited access to information	25	0	13	0	36	29
Limited support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building human resources)	63	64	63	75	50	0
Limited coordination across levels of governmetns (e.g. overlapping of responsibilities, difficult coordination between national and local plans, etc.)	38	73	50	50	64	100
Limited local interest and/or awareness (e.g. local governments do not understand the SDGs or do not find them relevant, or they perceive the SDGs to be a new burden, not well adapted to the local priorities)	50	36	25	38	86	86
Inadequate human resources or weak capacities (e.g. for planning, data collection and management, project design, etc.)	50	73	63	38	0	71
Insufficient financial resources (other than national subsidies) in general	75	55	75	75	36	57
Limited participation of local non- governmental stakeholders	36	27	25	25	29	14
Difficulties to develop an SDG monitoring system due to lack of available local data or capacities	36	27	38	25	29	43
SDGs overshadowed by COVID-19 crisis recovery	63	45	50	38	36	57
I don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

^{*}This was a question where the respondents could choose more than one answer. Hence, the sum of percentages can be greater than 100%.

AGGREGATE

KARACHI Option Responses Limited access to information 29% Limited coordination across levels of governments (e.g. overlapping of responsibilities, difficult 100% coordination between national and local plans, etc.) Limited local interest and/or awareness (e.g. local governments do not understand the SDGs or do 86% not find them relevant, or they perceive the SDGs to be a new burden, not well adapted to the local priorities) Inadequate human resources or weak capacities (e.g. for planning, data collection and management, 71% project design, etc.) Insufficient financial resources (other than national subsidies) in general 57% Limited participation of local non-governmental stakeholders 14% Difficulties to develop an SDG monitoring system due to lack of available local data or capacities 43% SDGs overshadowed by COVID-19 crisis recovery 57% LAHORE Limited access to information 36% Limited support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, 50% capacity building, human resources...) Limited coordination across levels of governments (e.g. overlapping of responsibilities, difficult 64% coordination between national and local plans, etc.) Limited local interest and/or awareness (e.g. local governments do not understand the SDGs or do 86% not find them relevant, or they perceive the SDGs to be a new burden, not well adapted to the local priorities) Insufficient financial resources (other than national subsidies) in general 36% Limited participation of local non-governmental stakeholders 29% SDGs overshadowed by COVID-19 crisis recovery 36% PESHAWAR Limited support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, 75% capacity building, human resources...) Limited coordination across levels of governments (e.g. overlapping of responsibilities, difficult 50% coordination between national and local plans, etc.) Limited local interest and/or awareness (e.g. local governments do not understand the SDGs or do 37.5% not find them relevant, or they perceive the SDGs to be a new burden, not well adapted to the local priorities) Inadequate human resources or weak capacities (e.g. for planning, data collection and management, 37.5% project design, etc.). Insufficient financial resources (other than national subsidies) in general 75% Limited participation of local non-governmental stakeholders 25% Difficulties to develop an SDG monitoring system due to lack of available local data or capacities 25%

SDGs overshadowed by COVID-19 crisis recovery

37.5%

AGGREGATE	
QUETTA	
Option	Responses
Limited access to information	12.5%
Limited support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building, human resources)	62.5%
Limited coordination across levels of governments (e.g. overlapping of responsibilities, difficult coordination between national and local plans, etc.)	50%
Limited local interest and/or awareness (e.g. local governments do not understand the SDGs or do not find them relevant, or they perceive the SDGs to be a new burden, not well adapted to the local priorities)	25%
Inadequate human resources or weak capacities (e.g. for planning, data collection and management, project design, etc.)	62.5%
Insufficient financial resources (other than national subsidies) in general	75%
Limited participation of local non-governmental stakeholders	25%
Difficulties to develop an SDG monitoring system due to lack of available local data or capacities	37.5%
SDGs overshadowed by COVID-19 crisis recovery	50%
HASILPUR	
Limited support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building, human resources)	64%
Limited coordination across levels of governments (e.g. overlapping of responsibilities, difficult coordination between national and local plans, etc.)	73%
Limited local interest and/or awareness (e.g. local governments do not understand the SDGs or do not find them relevant, or they perceive the SDGs to be a new burden, not well adapted to the local priorities)	26%
Inadequate human resources or weak capacities (e.g. for planning, data collection and management, project design, etc.)	73%
Insufficient financial resources (other than national subsidies) in general	55%
Limited participation of local non-governmental stakeholders	27%
Difficulties to develop an SDG monitoring system due to lack of available local data or capacities	27%
SDGs overshadowed by COVID-19 crisis recovery	45%
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN	
Limited support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building, human resources)	62.5%
Limited coordination across levels of governments (e.g. overlapping of responsibilities, difficult coordination between national and local plans, etc.)	37.5%
Limited local interest and/or awareness (e.g. local governments do not understand the SDGs or do not find them relevant, or they perceive the SDGs to be a new burden, not well adapted to the local priorities)	50%
Inadequate human resources or weak capacities (e.g. for planning, data collection and management, project design, etc.)	50%
Insufficient financial resources (other than national subsidies) in general	75%
Limited participation of local non-governmental stakeholders	37.5%
Difficulties to develop an SDG monitoring system due to lack of available local data or capacities	37.5%
SDGs overshadowed by COVID-19 crisis recovery	62.5%

m) Main Benefits for LRGs emerging from SDG Achievement

The respondents were asked about the potential and real benefits that LRGs would reap from the implementation of the SDGs. This question turned out to be a fairly theoretical one since the respondents had little insights into the SDG framework and its implementation process. However, these were seasoned individuals with significant exposure to local government and were able to "guesstimate" the potential benefits of an effective SDG implementation. The responses are presented in Table A-13.

Table A-13: Main Benefits for LRGs emerging from SDG Achieve [Responses]

		** 11	•			
Response	T.M. Khan	Hasilpur	Quetta	Peshawar	Lahore	Karachi
I don't know	0	0	0	0	7	0
Increased visibility of local actions	12.5	18.18	12.5	0	21.4	14.2
Improved SDG monitoring systems and/or reporting mechanisms thanks to available data etc.	12.5	18.18	12.5	12.5	14.2	0
Enhanced participation of local non-governmental stakeholders	37.5	36.3	12.5	12.5	21.4	14.2
Improved planning mechanisms at local level to integrate the SDGs and promote recovery	12.5	27.2	25	25	14.2	14.2
Legal and institutional reforms to empower local and regional governments (e.g. the localization of the SDGs)	12.5	27.2	37.5	25	21.4	57.1
Additional financial resources (e.g. to support investment in basic services and local development)	75	54.5	50	62.5	64.2	71.4
More human resources or better capacities	12.5	18.1	25	25	14.2	28.5
Increased local interest and/or awareness e.g. local governments better understand the SDGs or find them	37.5	9	37.5	37.5	14.2	42.8
Enhanced involment of national / central government in SDG coordination	12.5	18.18	50	37.5	28.5	14.2
Enhanced multi-level coordination	12.5	18.18	12.5	25	21.4	28.5
Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity)	25	27.2	12.5	12.5	35.7	28.5
Wider Access to information	25	27.2	12.5	25	21.4	28.5

AGGREGATE KARACHI Option Responses Wider access to information 28% Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial 28% support, capacity building, human resources ...) Enhanced multi-level coordination 28% Enhanced involvement of national / central government in SDG coordination 14% Increased local interest and/or awareness e.g. local governments better understand the SDGs or 43% find them (more) relevant they do not perceive the SDGs as a burden (anymore), SDGs are adapted to the local priorities More human resources or better capacities 29% Additional financial resources (e.g. to support investment in basic services and local development) 71% Legal and institutional reforms to empower local and regional governments (e.g. for the localization 57% of the SDGs and the recovery from the pandemic) Improved planning mechanisms at local level to integrate the SDGs and promote recovery 14% Enhanced participation of local non-governmental stakeholders 14% Increase visibility of local actions 14% LAHORE **Option** Responses 21% Wider access to information Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial 36% support, capacity building, human resources ...) Enhanced multi-level coordination 21% Enhanced involvement of national / central government in SDG coordination 28% Increased local interest and/or awareness e.g. local governments better understand the SDGs or 14% find them (more) relevant they do not perceive the SDGs as a burden (anymore), SDGs are adapted to the local priorities More human resources or better capacities 14% Additional financial resources (e.g. to support investment in basic services and local development) 64% Legal and institutional reforms to empower local and regional governments (e.g. for the localization 21% of the SDGs and the recovery from the pandemic) Improved planning mechanisms at local level to integrate the SDGs and promote recovery 14% Enhanced participation of local non-governmental stakeholders 21% Improved SDG monitoring systems and/or reporting mechanisms thanks to available data, etc. 14% Increase visibility of local actions 21%

7%

I don't know

AGGREGATE	
PESHAWAR	
Option	Responses
Wider access to information	25%
Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building, human resources)	12.5%
Enhanced multi-level coordination	25%
Enhanced involvement of national / central government in SDG coordination	37.5%
Increased local interest and/or awareness e.g. local governments better understand the SDGs or find them <i>(more)</i> relevant they do not perceive the SDGs as a burden <i>(anymore)</i> , SDGs are adapted to the local priorities	37.5%
More human resources or better capacities	25%
Additional financial resources (e.g. to support investment in basic services and local development)	62.5%
Legal and institutional reforms to empower local and regional governments (e.g. for the localization of the SDGs and the recovery from the pandemic)	25%
Improved planning mechanisms at local level to integrate the SDGs and promote recovery	25%
Enhanced participation of local non-governmental stakeholders	12.5%
Improved SDG monitoring systems and/or reporting mechanisms thanks to available data, etc.	12.5%
QUETTA	
	
Option	Responses
	Responses 12.5%
Option	_
Option Wider access to information Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial	12.5%
Option Wider access to information Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building, human resources)	12.5% 12.5%
Option Wider access to information Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building, human resources) Enhanced multi-level coordination	12.5% 12.5% 12.5%
Wider access to information Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building, human resources) Enhanced multi-level coordination Enhanced involvement of national / central government in SDG coordination Increased local interest and/or awareness e.g. local governments better understand the SDGs or find them (more) relevant they do not perceive the SDGs as a burden (anymore), SDGs are adapted	12.5% 12.5% 12.5% 50%
Wider access to information Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building, human resources) Enhanced multi-level coordination Enhanced involvement of national / central government in SDG coordination Increased local interest and/or awareness e.g. local governments better understand the SDGs or find them (more) relevant they do not perceive the SDGs as a burden (anymore), SDGs are adapted to the local priorities	12.5% 12.5% 12.5% 50% 37.5%
Wider access to information Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building, human resources) Enhanced multi-level coordination Enhanced involvement of national / central government in SDG coordination Increased local interest and/or awareness e.g. local governments better understand the SDGs or find them (more) relevant they do not perceive the SDGs as a burden (anymore), SDGs are adapted to the local priorities More human resources or better capacities	12.5% 12.5% 12.5% 50% 37.5%
Wider access to information Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building, human resources) Enhanced multi-level coordination Enhanced involvement of national / central government in SDG coordination Increased local interest and/or awareness e.g. local governments better understand the SDGs or find them (more) relevant they do not perceive the SDGs as a burden (anymore), SDGs are adapted to the local priorities More human resources or better capacities Additional financial resources (e.g. to support investment in basic services and local development) Legal and institutional reforms to empower local and regional governments (e.g. for the localization)	12.5% 12.5% 12.5% 50% 37.5%
Wider access to information Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building, human resources) Enhanced multi-level coordination Enhanced involvement of national / central government in SDG coordination Increased local interest and/or awareness e.g. local governments better understand the SDGs or find them (more) relevant they do not perceive the SDGs as a burden (anymore), SDGs are adapted to the local priorities More human resources or better capacities Additional financial resources (e.g. to support investment in basic services and local development) Legal and institutional reforms to empower local and regional governments (e.g. for the localization of the SDGs and the recovery from the pandemic)	12.5% 12.5% 12.5% 50% 37.5% 25% 50% 37.5%
Wider access to information Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building, human resources) Enhanced multi-level coordination Enhanced involvement of national / central government in SDG coordination Increased local interest and/or awareness e.g. local governments better understand the SDGs or find them (more) relevant they do not perceive the SDGs as a burden (anymore), SDGs are adapted to the local priorities More human resources or better capacities Additional financial resources (e.g. to support investment in basic services and local development) Legal and institutional reforms to empower local and regional governments (e.g. for the localization of the SDGs and the recovery from the pandemic) Improved planning mechanisms at local level to integrate the SDGs and promote recovery	12.5% 12.5% 12.5% 50% 37.5% 25% 50% 37.5%

AGGREGATE	
HASILPUR	
Option	Responses
Wider access to information	27%
Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building, human resources)	27%
Enhanced multi-level coordination	18%
Enhanced involvement of national / central government in SDG coordination	18%
Increased local interest and/or awareness e.g. local governments better understand the SDGs or find them <i>(more)</i> relevant they do not perceive the SDGs as a burden <i>(anymore)</i> , SDGs are adapted to the local priorities	9%
More human resources or better capacities	18%
Additional financial resources (e.g. to support investment in basic services and local development)	54%
Legal and institutional reforms to empower local and regional governments (e.g. for the localization of the SDGs and the recovery from the pandemic)	27%
Improved planning mechanisms at local level to integrate the SDGs and promote recovery	27%
Enhanced participation of local non-governmental stakeholders	36%
Improved SDG monitoring systems and/or reporting mechanisms thanks to available data, etc.	18%
Increase visibility of local actions	18%
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN	
Option	Responses
Wider access to information	25%
Mobilizing additional support from national governments (in terms of administrative and financial support, capacity building, human resources)	25%
Enhanced multi-level coordination	12.5%
Enhanced involvement of national / central government in SDG coordination	12.5%
Increased local interest and/or awareness e.g. local governments better understand the SDGs or find them <i>(more)</i> relevant they do not perceive the SDGs as a burden <i>(anymore)</i> , SDGs are adapted to the local priorities	37.5
More human resources or better capacities	12.5
Additional financial resources (e.g. to support investment in basic services and local development)	75%
Legal and institutional reforms to empower local and regional governments (e.g. for the localization of the SDGs and the recovery from the pandemic)	12.5%
Improved planning mechanisms at local level to integrate the SDGs and promote recovery	25%
Enhanced participation of local non-governmental stakeholders	37.5%
Improved SDG monitoring systems and/or reporting mechanisms thanks to available data, etc.	12.5%
Increase visibility of local actions	12.5%

n) Steps for Enhancing LRG Role and Improvement of Service Delivery

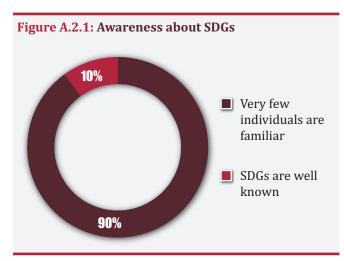
We finally asked the respondents to propose on how to improve the local government's role in SDG implementation. A follow-up question was about improving service delivery. Since both questions were on the same them, their answers have been merged into one. These were open-ended questions, and a summary of key responses is provided in table A-14.

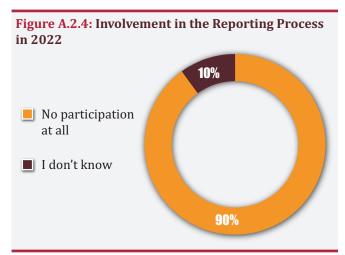
Table A-14: Steps for Enhancing LRG Role and Improvement of Service Delivery [Responses]

Option	Responses
Holding regular elections to ensure a local government function that will be effective in implementing SDGs and other developmental interventions. Regularly functioning government will have more incentive to build capacity and mechanisms aimed at development work.	71%
Lack of funds provided to the local government are inadequate to even run day-to-day operations and leave behind no scope for developmental work	66%
The government's system of awarding tenders is inefficient and not only delays the projects but makes them much more expensive. A simpler locally-based system with authority devolved to the grass roots will prove more efficient in development work.	64%
The development funds from the federal government shall be transferred directly to the local government	57%
Building local capacity to improve service delivery would greatly help	50%

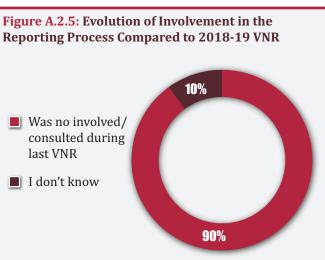
A.2. RESULTS FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS' INTERVIEWS

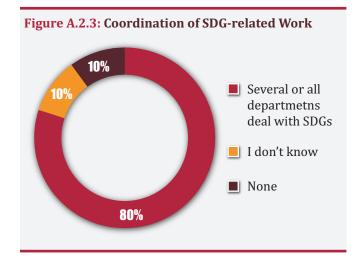
A total of ten local government officials were administered the same questionnaire as reported above. Two officials each were surveyed in Karachi, Lahore, Quetta, and Peshawar. One official was interviewed in Hasilpur and Tando Muhammad Khan. The responses are presented in figure A.2.1 to figure A.2.14.











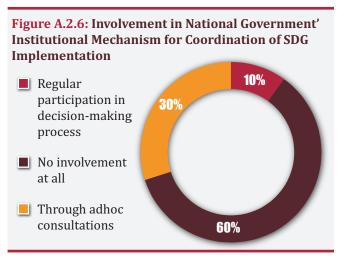


Figure A.2.7: Change in Organization's Involvement in National Coordination Mechanisms for Implementation & Follow-up of SDGs

No evolution experienced

Never

participated

Figure A.2.9: Progress of LRG in Integration of SDGs in Local Plans, Strategies, and Policies

Planning & policy alignment (some integration)

No progress at all

Budget alignment

Figure A.2.8: Organization's Promotion or Participation in Concrete Activities to Raise SDG Awareness

80%

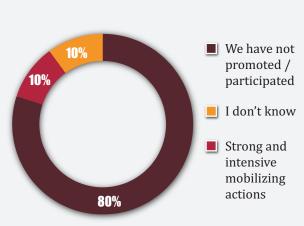


Figure A.2.10: Prioritization of SDGs Targets [No response received]

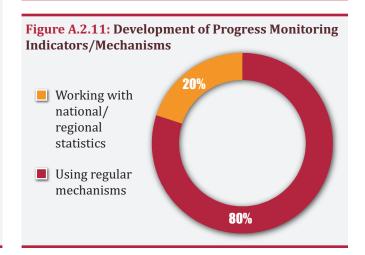


Figure A.2.12: Main Benefits for LRGs emerging from SDG Achievement

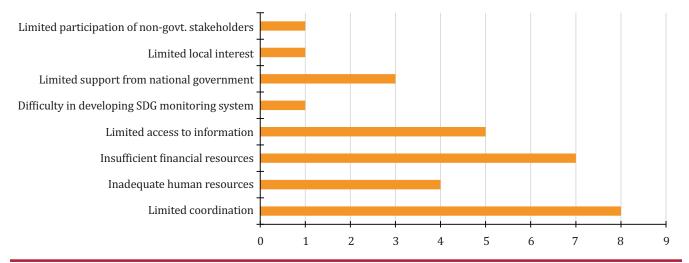


Figure A.2.13: Steps for Enhancing LRG Role

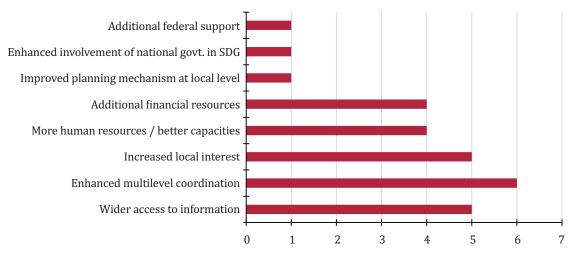
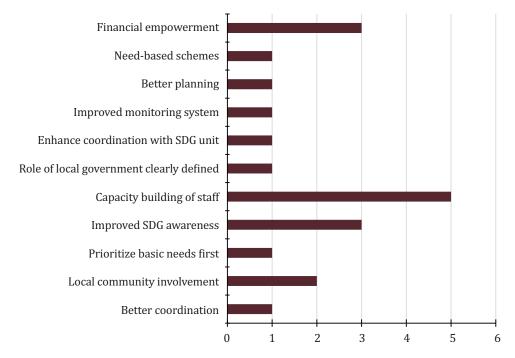


Figure A.2.14: Improvement of Service Delivery



A.3. LIST OF RESPONDENTS (FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION)

a) Lahore

Venue: Councillor's Office UC 207 Model Town

Participants: Session 1: Col. Shahid Kardar (Chairman UC 207), Mr. Tauseef Ahmed Qureshi (Councillor), Mr. Imtiaz Sabri (Councillor), Ms. Bushra Taj (Councillor), Mr. Shaukat Nadeem (Labor Councillor), Mr. Tariq Bajwa (Town Nazim). Session 2: Mr. Shahid (Councillor), Mr. Raees (Councillor), Mr. Imran Ali (Councillor), Mr. Akram Nawab (Councillor), Mr. Saleem (Councillor), Mr. Rafaqat (Councillor), Mr. Muhammad Imran Raju (Vice Chairman UC 204), and Dr. Zakaullah (Chairman UC 204).

b) Karachi

Venue: UC 36, Al-Karam Square, Ittehad Town

Participants: Mr. Muhammad Rafiq Khan (Chairman UC 36), Mr. Haji Siddique (Vice Chairman UC 36), Mr. Abdul Razzaq (Councillor), Mr. Abdul Rahim Khan (Councillor), Mr. Muhammad Farman (Councillor), Mr. Nawab Ali (Activist), and Mr. Raheem Bacha (Councillor).

c) Peshawar

Venue: Office of SUFFER Welfare Organization, Deen Trade Center

Participants: Ms. Naseem Riaz (Councillor), Ms. Farhat Arif (Councillor), Ms. Nasreen Emanuel (Councillor), Mr. Khan Jan (Ex Nazim), Mr. Ajmal Khan (Councillor), Ms. Shele Bibi (Councillor), Mr. Shahzad Nabi (UC Chairman), and Mr. Fazal Masih (Councillor).

d) Quetta*

Venue: LCA Office, Rustam Building, Quarry Road, Quetta

Participants: Mr. Javed Ahmed Khan (Ex Nazim), Mr. Muhammad Raza Wakeel (Councillor), Mir Aslam Rind (Ex Nazim), Mr. Shams-ul-Haq (AFO LCA), Malik Usman (Chairman), Mr. Fida Dushti (Chairman), Ms. Nighat Naz (City Member, QMCA), and Mr. Arbab Shaukat (Ex Nazim).

e) Hasilpur

Venue: Sukh Chain Housing Scheme, Hasilpure

Participants: Mr. Muhammad Afzal Gill (MPA), Mr. Ahmed Raza Khan (UC Chairman), Mr. Saeed Anjum (Councillor), Mr. Dilshad Abbasi (Councillor), Mr. Muhammad Nasir (Councillor), Mr. Zulfiqar Ali (Councillor), Ms. Shabana Kousah (Member District Council), Mr. Muhammad Ameen (Councillor), Mr. Muhammad Shaheen (Councillor), Mr. Muhammad Bota Theem (Councillor), and Mr. Muhammad Nadeem Tahir (Councillor).

^{*}Due to heavy rain, some participants were unable to join in person and were interviewed online

f) Tando Muhammad Khan

Venue: Office of Additional Secretary Local Government, Tando Muhammad Khan

Participants: Mr. Khudabukh Magsi (Chairman), Mr. Rana Zafar Iqbal (Councillor), Mr. Abid Rasheed (Councillor), Mr. Noor Hasan (Councillor), Mr. Ayaz Ali Jawar (Councillor), Mr. Ali Muhammad Chandio (Councillor), Mr. Azam Ali Katiyar (Councillor), and Mr. Abdul Ghani Nizamani (Councillor).

Additionally, two officials were interviewed at each provincial capital with one each at the model districts.

For the abovementioned data collection exercises, a uniform structured questionnaire was used. This questionnaire was used as a guideline in all discussions and notes were taken against each question. Qualitative analysis was done based on the learnings from the focus group discussion, expert interview, and interview with government officials.

		1. NO P	1. NO POVERTY 3. GO		3. GOOD	HEALTH		4. QUALITY EDUCATION		
Serial No.	Name of District	SDGs	1.2.2	SDGs	SDGs 3.1.2		3.b.1	SDGs	4.6.1a	
140.		2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	
1	Abbottabad	0.15		65.56	73.21	94.46	99.52	69.28	74.19	
2	Attock	0.04		71.08	77.11	98.45	98.75	66.58	28.16	
3	Awaran	0.42		31.52	35.76	97.16	99.65	50.07	54.10	
4	Badin	0.43		55.34	42.18	98.26	98.65	36.73	43.25	
5	Bahawalnagar	0.24		59.83	61.56	94.49	96.93	50.64	42.38	
6	Bannu	0.29		56.21	64.33	97.64	92.67	54.40	42.19	
7	Barkhan	0.63		45.75	74.25	83.58	99.09	27.49	43.31	
8	Batagram	0.42		46.06	61.68	97.88	93.41	32.57	71.39	
9	Bhakhar	0.26		57.03	76.50	96.20	97.62	52.41	70.79	
10	Bunair	0.37		51.73	74.40	98.56	98.94	38.09	46.88	
11	Chakwal	0.06		80.98	79.67	98.75	97.44	73.03	52.30	
12	Charsada	0.21		65.76	79.22	98.61	98.14	48.51	27.91	
13	Chiniot	0.20		50.19	78.15	95.64	96.90	45.45	40.70	
14	Chitral	0.19		41.67	66.06	96.55	99.73	62.31	55.67	
15	Dera Ghazi Khan	0.35		20.13	26.16	98.55	93.50	42.78	58.68	
16	Dera Ismail Khan	0.36		38.16	31.96	96.79	93.38	44.02	62.54	
17	Dadu	0.25		52.63	64.94	87.60	97.13	60.25	64.58	
18	Dera bugti	0.50		14.43	22.92	98.94	93.35	21.70	55.13	
19	Faisalabad	0.09		62.56	81.93	95.40	96.48	67.41	42.43	
20	Ghotki	0.29		32.38	70.79	98.95	98.36	40.20	56.45	
21	Gujranwala	0.36		72.01	89.08	98.48	98.12	69.70	44.05	
22	Ggujrat	0.06		76.34	90.51	98.86	98.37	73.69	56.62	
23	Gwadar	0.08		55.33	35.29	100.00	99.05	56.47	35.41	
24	Hafizabad	0.15		56.87	78.44	98.64	97.64	58.56	37.61	
25	Hangu	0.27		64.81	82.63	95.33	99.86	43.71	56.44	
26	Haripur	0.11		63.72	78.76	98.75	99.36	67.83	54.79	
27	Harnai	0.63		25.20	52.50	87.17	91.38	37.49	40.95	
28	Hyderabad	0.13		73.33	77.65	99.69	97.61	54.00	33.58	
29	Islamabad	0.01		90.09	92.13	95.66	98.18	83.99	43.33	
30	Jacobabad	0.39		34.93	83.94	98.53	97.06	34.26	70.74	
31	Jaffarabad	0.40		21.20	32.28	98.50	92.66	37.97	53.77	
32	Jamshoro	0.30		50.92	61.54	95.83	99.49	44.78	49.96	
33	Jehlum	0.04		77.25	91.18	98.67	98.53	77.92	54.27	
34	Jhang	0.20		63.08	83.31	96.83	97.15	54.95	76.53	
35	Kachhi/ bolan	0.41		53.01	79.31	96.96	97.32	32.30	51.17	
36	Kalat	0.28		23.19	56.80	92.17	96.08	50.60	55.35	
37	Karak	0.25		64.93	77.32	98.19	82.27	64.25	78.55	
38	Kashmore	0.43		31.56	84.40	98.59	98.24	33.99	61.80	
39	Kasur	0.10		50.00	76.33	99.23	94.53	57.22	61.81	
40	Khairpur	0.26		35.83	61.50	99.35	97.71	47.52	62.16	

Serial No.	Name of District		Y EDUCA- Gs 4.6.1b		EQUALITY: 5.b.1		VATER AND V: SDGs 6.2.1			
		2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	
1	Abbottabad	92.72	90.44	94.01	97.02	88.03	96.23	0.09	0.05	
2	Attock	98.60	53.87	93.31	97.51	90.40	45.20	0.11	0.47	
3	Awaran	99.93	82.11	47.92	96.43	0.83	77.30	0.14	0.29	
4	Badin	99.33	77.59	77.57	94.31	46.09	77.76	0.27	0.28	
5	Bahawalnagar	86.70	65.01	83.62	95.85	70.02	64.62	0.17	0.39	
6	Bannu	98.89	75.46	94.26	85.87	94.67	80.43	0.31	0.36	
7	Barkhan	31.63	69.76	52.54	95.51	38.77	94.24	0.40	0.39	
8	Batagram	71.43	88.45	93.22	95.36	70.88	94.35	0.37	0.08	
9	Bhakhar	76.00	84.73	89.67	88.44	44.66	91.33	0.24	0.24	
10	Bunair	99.39	87.39	94.46	97.25	76.97	66.33	0.46	0.40	
11	Chakwal	98.73	73.14	91.15	95.88	88.72	89.11	0.07	0.31	
12	Charsada	99.77	63.62	95.93	86.79	83.10	47.42	0.32	0.30	
13	Chiniot	99.35	69.87	88.95	83.99	50.13	68.16	0.25	0.40	
14	Chitral	84.53	81.91	91.81	95.52	89.01	86.07	0.11	0.30	
15	Dera Ghazi Khan	43.81	71.68	88.55	98.51	59.73	86.14	0.19	0.22	
16	Dera Ismail Khan	49.29	68.19	90.22	97.09	63.12	93.35	0.34	0.18	
17	Dadu	97.38	87.28	88.02	97.31	41.83	91.44	0.15	0.16	
18	Dera bugti	99.58	75.51	15.35	96.58	65.79	90.42	0.52	0.22	
19	Faisalabad	99.30	87.96	94.09	95.42	90.44	54.50	0.12	0.43	
20	Ghotki	99.25	77.03	88.69	94.32	91.49	92.62	0.33	0.23	
21	Gujranwala	95.88	77.97	93.82	93.95	95.92	80.93	0.10	0.40	
22	Ggujrat	96.62	73.77	97.42	96.73	93.47	94.04	0.07	0.26	
23	Gwadar	74.81	98.11	89.72	99.16	44.68	72.18	0.23	0.45	
24	Hafizabad	92.41	67.29	92.15	84.04	76.25	49.17	0.16	0.35	
25	Hangu	98.39	67.94	92.72	96.96	91.55	94.37	0.42	0.24	
26	Haripur	89.40	69.93	94.18	98.72	87.72	87.72	0.10	0.23	
27	Harnai	72.72	83.30	68.11	93.78	34.05	79.11	0.35	0.32	
28	Hyderabad	99.44	62.81	91.25	93.36	70.82	67.28	0.19	0.40	
29	Islamabad	99.13	45.42	96.49	97.96	98.24	87.96	0.04	0.36	
30	Jacobabad	99.22	74.28	84.95	97.58	88.59	97.11	0.32	0.09	
31	Jaffarabad	99.54	50.44	91.14	91.45	64.79	75.85	0.35	0.19	
32	Jamshoro	98.65	87.96	88.39	89.99	51.37	82.43	0.28	0.17	
33	Jehlum	99.24	77.80	95.27	92.58	88.36	59.96	0.07	0.19	
34	Jhang	98.86	82.68	85.25	97.13	57.94	97.74	0.13	0.06	
35	Kachhi/ bolan	50.69	80.02	85.26	86.31	13.16	65.52	0.40	0.24	
36	Kalat	83.36	64.34	76.69	94.62	4.05	74.73	0.10	0.24	
37	Karak	99.17	84.28	95.15	97.17	94.27	96.25	0.19	0.05	
38	Kashmore	99.69	70.86	90.63	91.23	95.27	71.99	0.30	0.11	
39	Kasur	99.17	77.02	86.67	92.94	89.01	96.71	0.13	0.12	
40	Khairpur	99.44	89.17	86.48	94.52	89.10	82.57	0.29	0.18	

		1. NO P	OVERTY		3. GOOD		4. QUALITY EDUCATION			
Serial No.	Name of District	SDGs	SDGs 1.2.2 SDGs 3.1.2 SDGs 3.b.1		SDGs 1.2.2		SDGs 3.1.2 SDGs 3.b.1		SDGs	4.6.1a
		2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	
41	Khanewal	0.19		59.93	67.49	98.43	93.37	56.93	77.58	
42	Kharan	0.45		29.93	60.49	99.57	98.22	40.45	67.55	
43	Khushab	0.20		61.37	79.67	94.96	98.71	56.47	53.04	
44	Khuzdar	0.29		19.66	4.22	93.14	98.89	42.14	70.38	
46	Kohat	0.24		69.48	75.10	98.42	98.67	51.61	64.25	
47	Kohistan	0.58		17.19	28.05	96.29	96.91	24.59	48.92	
48	Kohlu	0.50		7.45	31.58	97.91	96.55	36.09	66.47	
49	Lakki marwat	0.32		46.97	56.84	97.79	90.58	53.68	48.78	
50	Larkana	0.19		59.21	78.38	98.14	97.23	56.38	43.30	
51	Lasbela	0.40		34.07	62.92	78.75	94.70	36.17	82.66	
52	Layyah	0.21		41.70	49.20	99.29	99.59	62.38	61.39	
53	Lodhran	0.23		52.33	68.77	98.95	97.95	52.05	67.64	
54	Loralai	0.32		16.48	81.60	98.99	90.84	41.33	66.46	
55	Lower dir	0.19		65.98	75.21	98.20	97.25	55.12	80.10	
56	Malakand	0.17		65.49	84.62	98.17	100.00	62.93	68.65	
57	Mandi bahauddin	0.15		56.33	84.40	98.69	97.75	65.69	53.72	
58	Mansehra	0.20		55.29	62.50	90.57	99.62	65.42	33.02	
59	Mardan	0.15		69.29	81.55	99.39	99.10	51.62	59.77	
60	Mastung	0.30		18.67	26.95	97.51	88.06	53.58	38.79	
61	Matiari	0.32		67.80	73.81	100.00	98.59	45.09	67.34	
62	Mianwali	0.24		68.66	75.84	96.89	98.34	58.58	40.34	
63	Mir pur khas	0.40		50.00	66.74	98.93	98.26	46.11	47.21	
64	Multan	0.17		69.00	73.66	98.82	97.58	59.10	82.23	
65	Muzaffar garh	0.34		40.60	49.49	98.79	97.71	44.54	66.18	
66	Nankana sahib	0.11		71.24	80.77	98.38	98.40	65.14	75.53	
67	Narowal	0.12		54.78	37.80	98.13	99.43	68.37	68.35	
68	Nasirabad/tamboo	0.41		18.39	63.49	99.29	98.37	31.68	31.54	
69	Nowshera	0.17		56.58	80.25	98.97	99.10	54.03	85.06	
70	Nowshero feroze	0.21		72.00	42.67	96.64	98.95	65.16	54.83	
71	Nushki	0.32		40.80	78.41	95.56	98.64	45.18	48.33	
72	Okara	0.19		39.36	84.49	98.09	98.90	51.33	43.40	
73	Pakpattan	0.19		36.26	86.13	97.85	98.59	49.14	46.26	
74	Pishin	0.45		34.21	41.59	98.49	96.11	49.95	49.71	
75	Qilla abdullah	0.64		42.35	49.21	95.69	83.11	36.98	41.03	
76	Qilla saifullah	0.39		20.44	46.22	95.37	96.09	39.20	30.84	
77	Rahim yar khan	0.29		43.11	52.64	97.75	97.41	43.93	39.73	
78	Rajanpur	0.36		9.77	27.44	99.26	97.41	35.82	29.50	
79	Rawalpindi	0.03		86.55	82.44	97.80	98.95	81.70	28.89	
80	Sahiwal	0.14		51.50	80.47	98.06	99.50	59.28	32.99	
81	Sanghar	0.39		46.12	72.04	97.17	97.62	49.09	39.15	

Serial No.	Name of District				EQUALITY: 5.b.1	6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION: SDGs 6.2.1		4. QUALITY EDUCA- TION: SDGs 8.6.1	
1101		2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20
41	Khanewal	96.66	87.47	89.42	97.06	67.28	99.52	0.14	0.07
42	Kharan	58.73	75.46	81.63	98.18	57.14	83.61	0.34	0.08
43	Khushab	77.51	71.31	89.71	87.46	74.31	91.52	0.21	0.20
44	Khuzdar	93.16	81.87	64.02	96.86	10.06	92.11	0.13	0.07
46	Kohat	98.32	72.15	96.07	91.04	73.67	91.32	0.32	0.18
47	Kohistan	56.78	65.35	85.05	84.27	27.05	75.20	0.38	0.29
48	Kohlu	39.11	88.31	92.20	94.77	38.07	98.89	0.16	0.14
49	Lakki marwat	99.82	51.49	93.43	92.86	84.09	79.40	0.33	0.19
50	Larkana	94.88	58.16	86.81	96.06	99.00	68.84	0.22	0.27
51	Lasbela	65.86	86.50	49.84	97.40	48.55	97.62	0.39	0.05
52	Layyah	65.46	66.00	93.79	94.09	81.66	94.29	0.09	0.16
53	Lodhran	96.05	87.64	87.84	94.66	46.46	86.53	0.14	0.13
54	Loralai	42.95	77.16	95.88	95.06	39.12	99.28	0.26	0.11
55	Lower dir	74.67	97.46	95.99	95.66	81.76	99.16	0.22	0.03
56	Malakand	86.17	78.74	95.20	94.76	88.86	90.80	0.15	0.06
57	Mandi bahauddin	85.21	52.67	95.15	91.84	83.98	80.06	0.09	0.22
58	Mansehra	92.36	90.71	93.26	73.78	86.52	38.81	0.13	0.36
59	Mardan	99.34	65.67	97.77	71.88	89.06	74.68	0.32	0.31
60	Mastung	97.47	99.00	87.82	88.41	11.86	62.85	0.14	0.28
61	Matiari	99.02	92.20	81.49	90.45	45.22	90.65	0.24	0.15
62	Mianwali	73.85	59.99	90.72	89.06	79.01	88.77	0.21	0.23
63	Mir pur khas	98.68	92.40	79.36	89.13	63.28	71.82	0.12	0.28
64	Multan	96.48	86.74	90.58	97.30	74.90	99.87	0.14	0.11
65	Muzaffar garh	89.66	78.76	82.21	95.82	55.99	96.69	0.24	0.24
66	Nankana sahib	98.87	89.90	90.04	98.12	85.59	99.94	0.12	0.11
67	Narowal	98.91	79.55	92.88	98.24	76.70	99.21	0.08	0.16
68	Nasirabad/ tamboo	98.22	30.45	93.13	96.00	54.10	72.93	0.26	0.20
69	Nowshera	98.71	92.74	96.09	98.53	91.95	100.00	0.26	0.07
70	Nowshero feroze	97.67	95.27	90.57	93.12	62.08	75.87	0.14	0.32
71	Nushki	70.60	91.29	88.34	79.60	35.34	60.88	0.35	0.26
72	Okara	53.70	69.98	90.74	89.11	76.03	50.48	0.17	0.27
73	Pakpattan	54.94	84.05	90.04	85.64	65.15	53.70	0.15	0.26
74	Pishin	89.09	85.70	89.66	83.20	61.13	59.82	0.30	0.29
75	Qilla abdullah	82.19	97.57	86.11	88.98	43.06	59.22	0.45	0.29
76	Qilla saifullah	99.87	83.95	95.65	81.03	75.54	34.32	0.54	0.41
77	Rahim yar khan	98.90	96.23	87.24	77.82	63.76	59.37	0.20	0.31
78	Rajanpur	37.45	86.43	88.96	75.83	46.27	46.23	0.14	0.36
79	Rawalpindi	98.70	54.83	95.56	92.31	92.80	20.65	0.05	0.45
80	Sahiwal	62.15	69.23	90.94	86.56	77.43	50.35	0.13	0.47
81	Sanghar	99.19	80.41	88.91	89.73	54.20	34.27	0.23	0.30

	Name of District	1. NO POVERTY SDGs 1.2.2		3. GOOD HEALTH				4. QUALITY EDUCATION	
Serial No.				SDGs 3.1.2		SDGs 3.b.1		SDGs 4.6.1a	
		2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20
82	Sargodha	0.17		69.34	81.64	97.38	98.46	61.38	29.54
83	S. banazir abad	0.31		35.05	66.47	99.52	98.20	49.17	15.57
84	Shangla	0.44		29.86	45.64	98.71	98.99	36.85	53.13
85	Sheikhupura	0.09		69.93	89.65	46.53	98.67	37.60	51.55
86	Sherani	0.53		2.13	79.82	97.80	69.70	65.39	31.44
87	Shikarpur	0.32		46.94	71.89	97.48	98.17	44.99	41.11
88	Sialkot	0.06		73.14	50.98	98.61	98.72	75.84	33.26
89	Sibbi	0.32		37.96	70.17	96.57	99.73	39.04	47.95
90	Sujawal	0.45		44.12	51.92	96.97	94.07	34.53	56.80
91	Sukkur	0.20		51.92	68.60	99.45	93.09	57.00	42.37
92	Swabi	0.21		48.00	76.96	95.81	99.53	46.88	48.19
93	Swat	0.27		66.36	77.85	96.84	99.00	46.98	52.28
94	Toba Tek Singh	0.11		67.33	83.64	98.68	99.13	64.40	33.21
95	Tando Allah Yar	0.37		62.39	65.88	100.00	95.88	39.73	60.15
96	Tank	0.39		35.82	8.70	97.55	94.33	42.15	42.69
97	Tharparkar	0.48		15.29	25.00	96.93	99.56	36.45	48.06
98	Thatta	0.44		47.06	67.56	98.20	96.64	37.32	67.42
99	Tor garh	0.57		21.85	35.29	91.14	87.63	24.61	12.69
100	Umer kot	0.50		34.69	54.81	99.39	98.14	36.39	21.13
101	Upper dir	0.44		35.37	70.12	96.52	96.73	43.11	39.57
102	Vehari	0.20		51.13	76.09	97.36	99.56	46.80	38.37
103	Washuk	0.47		39.58	41.05	96.46	87.37	37.02	43.31
104	Ziarat	0.58		40.91	46.08	98.08	97.71	43.52	45.18

Serial No.	Name of District	4. QUALITY EDUCA- TION: SDGs 4.6.1b		5. GENDER EQUALITY: SDGs 5.b.1		6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION: SDGs 6.2.1		4. QUALITY EDUCA- TION: SDGs 8.6.1	
		2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20
82	Sargodha	83.33	90.18	89.66	87.47	80.14	2.67	0.16	0.47
83	S. banazir abad	99.22	31.56	85.03	78.95	63.77	16.14	0.28	0.14
84	Shangla	67.36	84.48	95.02	88.89	73.22	42.42	0.39	0.22
85	Sheikhupura	99.38	98.40	66.55	93.29	13.68	61.30	0.44	0.46
86	Sherani	99.34	81.58	92.31	80.97	94.72	68.80	0.10	0.29
87	Shikarpur	98.33	61.78	81.16	90.30	93.55	11.03	0.24	0.34
88	Sialkot	99.19	79.35	94.57	80.91	94.73	1.67	0.06	0.38
89	Sibbi	59.21	92.85	78.72	92.99	55.41	19.92	0.31	0.27
90	Sujawal	66.03	81.36	70.67	98.22	42.63	95.86	0.43	0.31
91	Sukkur	98.95	64.05	89.67	96.88	93.76	73.94	0.23	0.32
92	Swabi	98.87	62.62	96.58	95.23	89.73	70.46	0.28	0.35
93	Swat	95.99	83.58	95.13	94.14	86.95	21.68	0.32	0.26
94	Toba Tek Singh	99.03	60.63	89.30	90.12	84.80	77.81	0.11	0.34
95	Tando Allah Yar	99.66	96.37	77.68	98.38	56.33	11.57	0.24	0.19
96	Tank	47.65	62.70	89.47	96.57	59.57	35.51	0.38	0.47
97	Tharparkar	85.68	50.68	77.30	99.02	32.18	12.97	0.28	0.34
98	Thatta	76.42	84.95	67.06	97.51	58.13	79.41	0.39	0.22
99	Tor garh	68.99	93.94	89.08	78.62	45.52	3.95	0.42	0.45
100	Umer kot	99.49	71.43	79.82	92.86	26.57	37.62	0.17	0.72
101	Upper dir	46.82	76.24	78.36	89.76	81.72	19.84	0.21	0.29
102	Vehari	47.88	86.49	82.00	91.83	64.48	39.42	0.15	0.05
103	Washuk	92.79	68.13	54.09	80.72	7.20	10.99	0.11	0.30
104	Ziarat	82.64	94.48	77.19	98.17	39.69	21.41	0.38	0.35



A.5. PHTOGRAPHS OF FOCUS GROUPS DISCUSSION AND FIELD VISITS













A.5. PHTOGRAPHS OF FOCUS GROUPS DISCUSSION AND FIELD VISITS













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