

# PAKISTAN

## Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

*Presented at*

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***Interpreting SDGs for South Asia: In Search of a Regional Framework***

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**Social Policy and Development Centre**



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# **PAKISTAN**

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**Prof. Dr. Khalida Ghaus**



**Social Policy and Development Centre**



- Strong political commitment toward adoption and implementation of the 2030 Agenda
- First country to adopt SDGs as its national development agenda through a unanimous resolution of the national parliament in February 2016
- Parliamentary task force on SDGs
- SDGs Secretariat in the parliament



- **Pakistan Vision 2025** – a policy framework and roadmap for achieving inclusive growth and sustainable development (2014)
- Vision 2025 has been termed by the government as a launching pad for achieving the SDGs
- Draft National Framework on SDGs approved by NEC (March 2018)



- The Senate passed the Climate Change Act 2016
- The National Forest Policy 2015 approved – covers the environmental aspects of sustainable development
- The Federal Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination reached an agreement with the Provinces on a National Health Vision (launched Sep 2016)
- The provinces are in process of devising poverty reduction (social protection) policies and plans

# Institutional Structure/Mechanisms



- The Tier structure (Federal, Provincial and Local)
- After 18<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment (2010), provinces are mainly responsible for social service delivery (preparing relevant policies and plans on the devolved subjects)
- SDGs Unit established at the Planning Commission to serve as a national coordinating body; SDGs units also established at provincial level

# Institutional Structure/Mechanisms



- Core technical groups and thematic committees formed at provincial level
- Vertical linkages between provincial and local governments need to established



- Currently, the financing of SDGs implementation is mainly through domestic resources (e.g. regular budgetary allocations)
- Federal government established exclusive fund for SDGs
- Special development schemes in the Public Sector Development Program
- Partnership with UNDP to support SDGs units





- Official Development Assistance has declined over the last few years

<b>Year</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>ODA (US\$ Million)</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>3,748</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>40</b>

# Partnership and stakeholder participation



- The involvement of all relevant stakeholders has been a key element in the development of Pakistan Vision 2025 – a practice which is also being followed at the provincial level
- Advisory bodies for oversight and strategic guidance of provincial SDGs units include representatives from government, academia, development practitioners and civil society

# Partnership and stakeholder participation



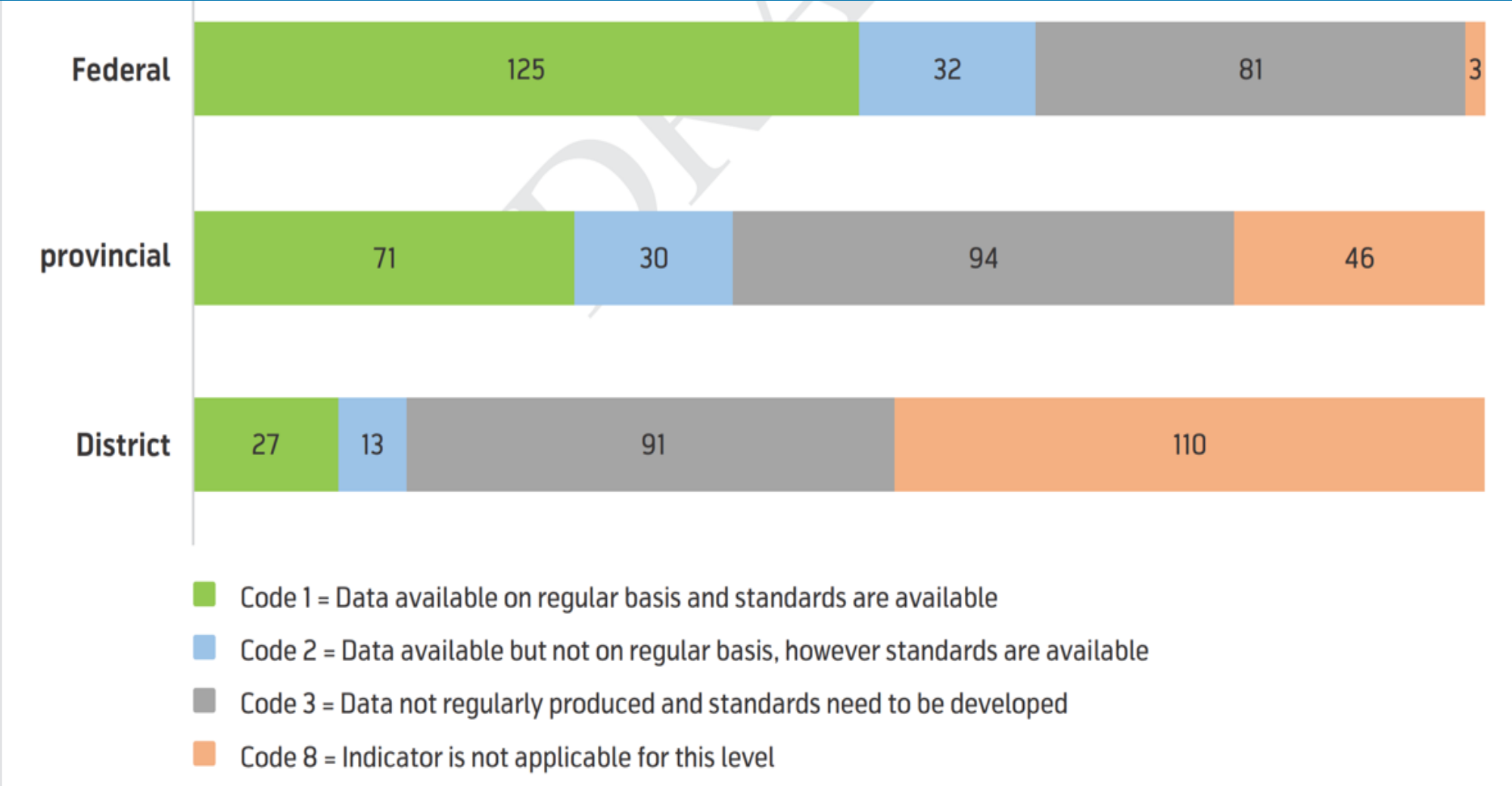
- Federal and provincial governments have also initiated consultations with the private sector – few projects initiated
- Aga Khan University's commitment of over \$85 million for the next decade (health of women, children and adolescents)

# Data deficit



- Federal and provincial governments are working to develop an integrated system of data generation and progress monitoring
- Planning Commission prepared a Data Gap report

# Data deficit





- Better and regular coordination is needed between federal and provincial statistical agencies
- Pakistan Bureau of Statistics needs to be made autonomous