April 2020

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

AN INTRODUCTION

AJK SDGs Support Unit,
Planning & Development
Department, GoAJK

What is Sustainable Development?

It requires development that meets present needs without compromising the needs of the future.

It requires concerted efforts to build an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future for people and the planet.

It requires harmonization of economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.
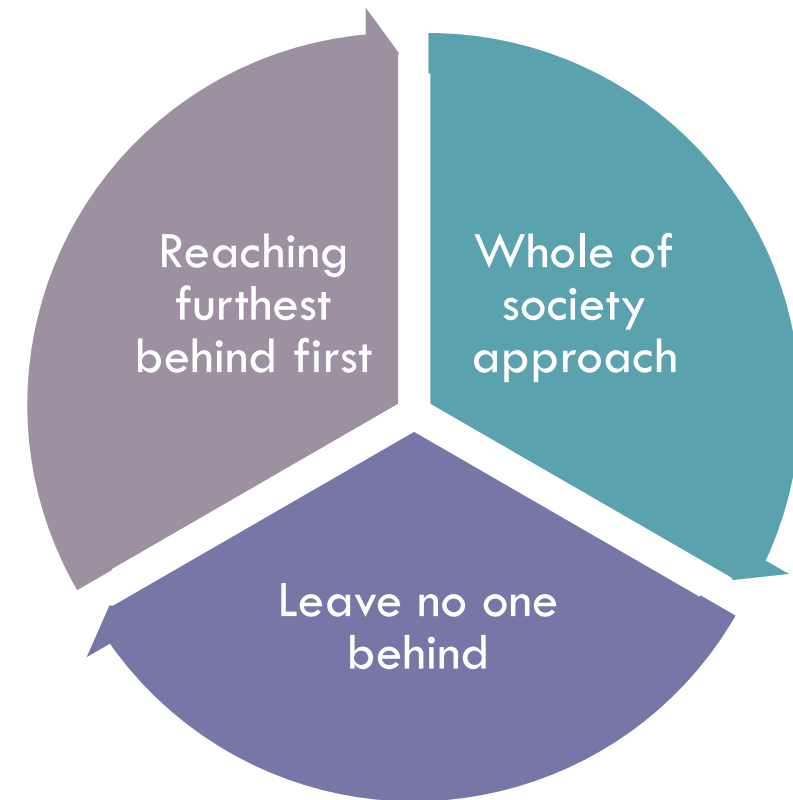
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- SDGs are a global development agenda negotiated over a two-year period at the United Nations.

- They were agreed by all 193 member states of the UN on 25th September 2015.

- The SDGs provide a framework to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure peace and prosperity through 2030.

- The framework consists of 17 goals, 169 targets and 244 indicators.

Reaching furthest behind first

Whole of society approach

Leave no one behind

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

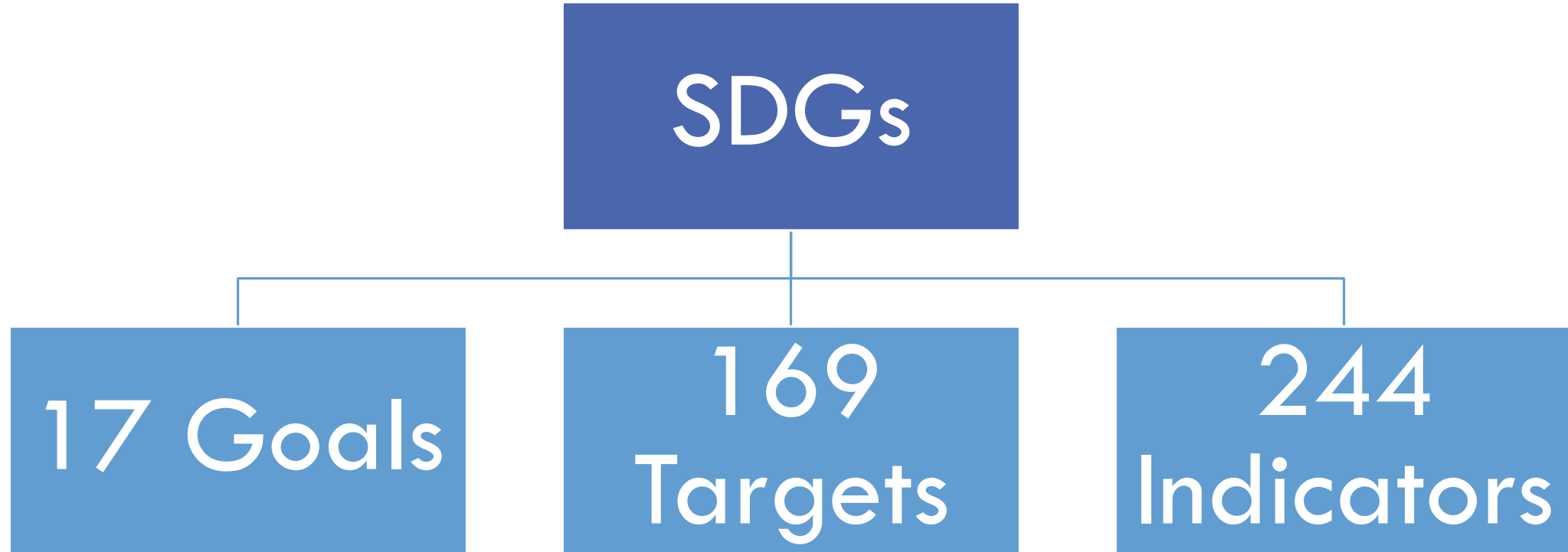| 1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDGs

17 Goals

169 Targets

244 Indicators

From MDGs to SDGs

The 8 Millennium Development Goals

1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER
2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION
3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN
4. REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY
5. IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH
6. COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES
7. ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
8. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were the development agenda from 2000-2015.

- They had 8 measurable targets ranging from halving extreme poverty and hunger to reducing child mortality and promoting gender equality.

- The progress made on the MDGs was uneven across countries and globally only the targets related to poverty were achieved.

- Pakistan's success under MDGs was also on reducing extreme poverty in the country.

- SDGs sought to apply lessons from MDGs to create a more dynamic and inclusive framework.

MDGs & SDGs: Evolution of Framework

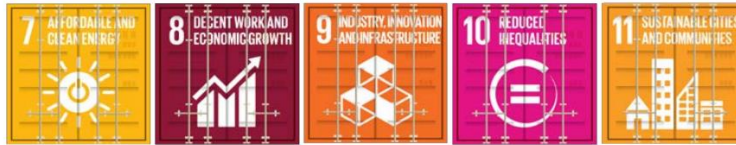| MDGs	SDGs
8 Goals	17 Goals
For developing countries only	Universal – applicable to all countries
Focus on social issues	Social, economic and environmental issues
Funding largely from foreign aid	Domestic investment, private sector and foreign aid
Official and administrative data for reporting	Big data, citizen generated data, geospatial data and open data included as well.

Pillars of SDGs

People

Planet

Prosperity

Peace

Partnerships

The SDGs are centered around 5 pillars:

- **People:** end poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality.

- **Planet:** protect out planet's natural resources and climate for future generations.

- **Prosperity:** ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature.

- **Peace:** foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies

- **Partnerships:** implement the agenda through a solid global partnership.
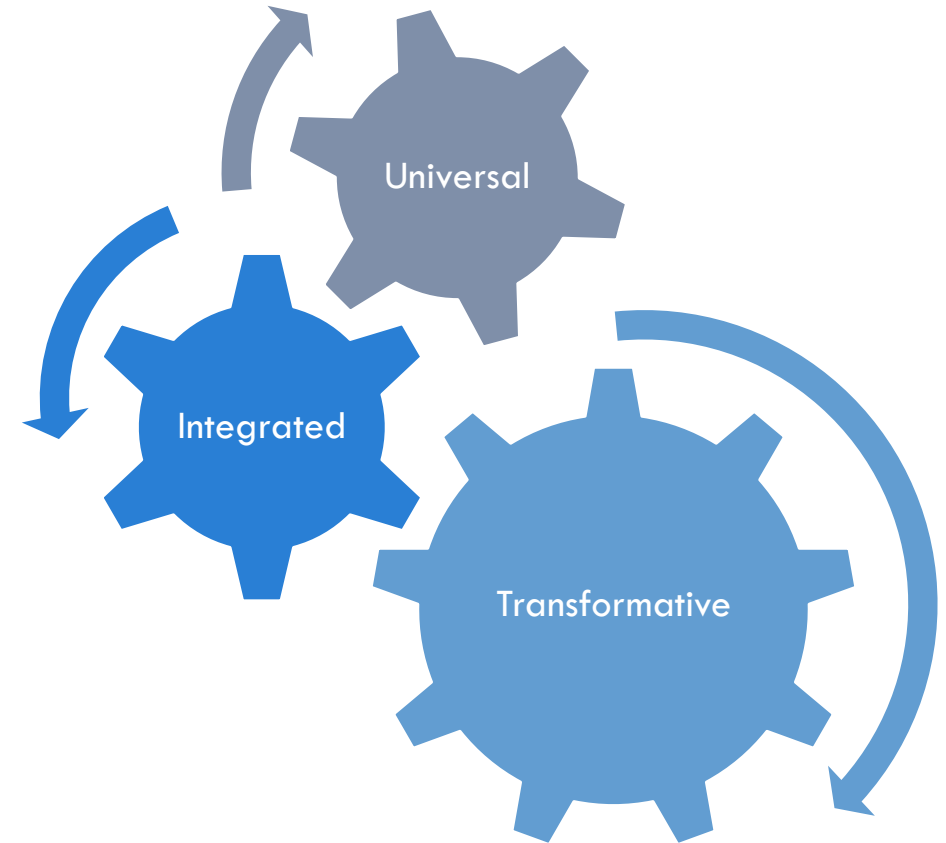
Understanding SDGs:17 Goals

- The 17 Goals are action oriented and reflective of national realities and priorities.

- They balance the three dimensions of sustainable development - economic, social and environmental.

- The MDG legacy is clear in Goals 1 to 6 as they call for action on social issues.

- SDGs are designed to have an integrated approach and universal applicability in order to promote a transformative agenda.

Universal

Integrated

Transformative

AUTHOR: NIHAN RAFIQUE

Understanding SDGs: 169 Targets

- The targets are specific, measurable, attainable and time-bound outcomes that contribute to the achievement of a goal.

- In order to ensure the achievement of SDGs, each goal is linked to a set of targets.

- For example, under Goal 4 which focuses on quality education, Target 4.5 asks countries to "eliminate all discrimination in education".

- Achieving Target 4.5 will contribute to the boarder result of improving education outcomes under Goal 4.

TARGET 4·5
ELIMINATE ALL DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

TARGET 17·6
KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND COOPERATION FOR ACCESS TO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION
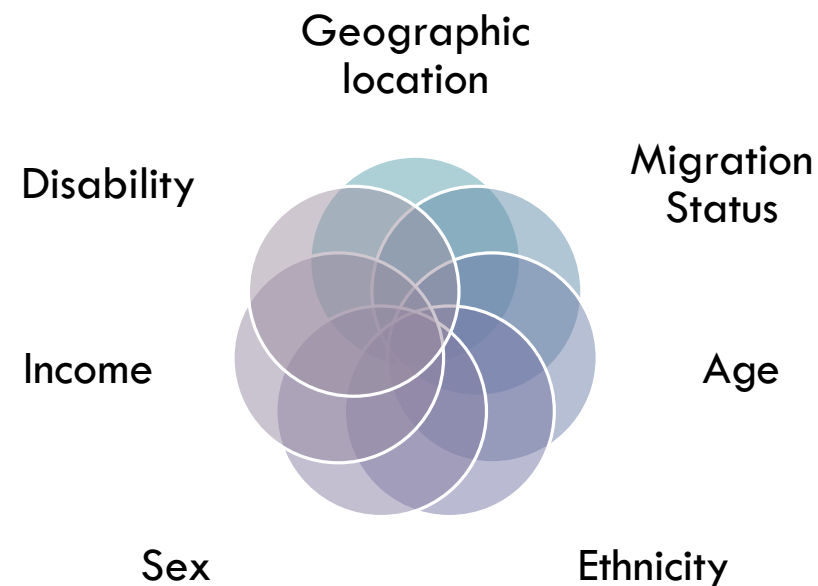
Understanding SDGs: 244 Indicators

- The indicators are the means to measure progress in achieving targets.

- The SDG framework has various indicators for measuring sub-national, national and international progress.

- Some indicators are specific – pertaining to the global economy, developed countries, least developed nations and small island states.

- The indicators have also been disaggregated by various demographics – such as sex and age - in order to provide a complete picture.

Geographic location

Migration Status

Disability

Income

Age

Sex

Ethnicity

SDGs in Pakistan

- The SDGs were launched as "Pakistan's Development Goals" in October 2015.

- Pakistan's Parliament was one of the first to adopt SDGs in February 2016.

- SDG Units have been set-up at the Federal and Provincial levels, including AJ&K and GB.

- SDGs localization is being done through UNDP approach of Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS).
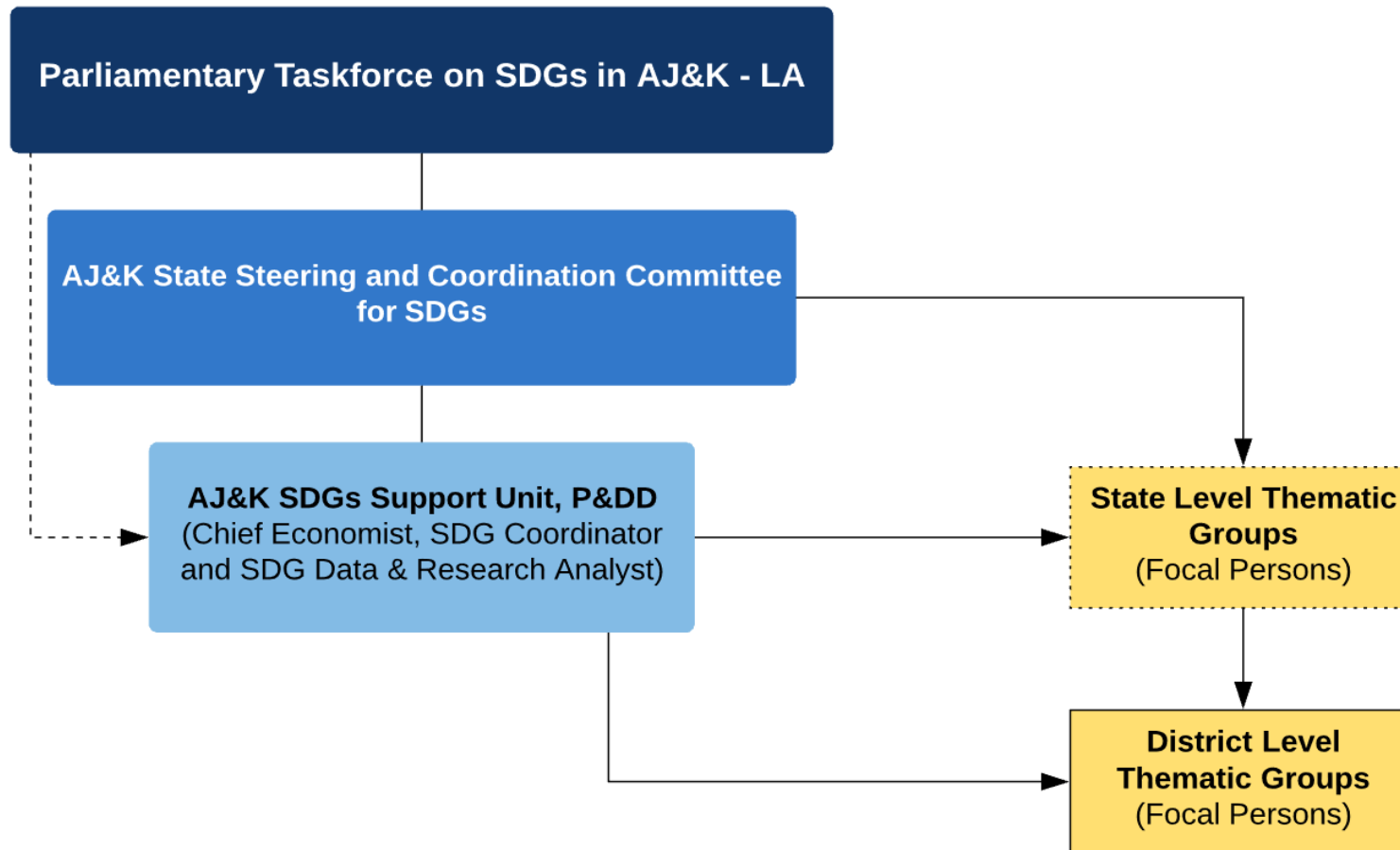
SDG Institutional Arrangement in AJ&K

Parliamentary Taskforce on SDGs in AJ&K - LA

AJ&K State Steering and Coordination Committee for SDGs

AJ&K SDGs Support Unit, P&DD
(Chief Economist, SDG Coordinator and SDG Data & Research Analyst)

State Level Thematic Groups
(Focal Persons)

District Level Thematic Groups
(Focal Persons)

Stakeholders for SDGs In AJ&K

Key Achievements on SDGs in AJ&K until March 2020

1. Raising awareness on SDGs with government line departments, academia, civil society, NGOs and the private sector, including dissemination of advocacy material on SDGs and establishing a module on SDGs on the P&DD website.

2. Establishing the AJ&K Legislative Assembly Parliamentary SDGs Taskforce and the AJ&K SDGs State Steering and Coordination Committee.

3. Working with the AJ&KLA Taskforce – Taskforce engaged MLAs to allocate funds according to soon-to-be prioritized SDGs in AJ&K; and in line with National Parliament's resolution, AJ&KLA endorsed SDGs as 'State of AJ&K Development Agenda'.

4. Nominating SDG focal persons from line departments at both State-level and in the 10 districts of AJ&K.

5. Establishing four thematic working groups for SDGs including all relevant government and non-government stakeholders in each group.

6. Developing the AJ&K SDG Framework to understand local priorities of AJ&K in order to achieve targets by 2030. This included district level consultations with focal persons.

Key Achievements on SDGs in AJ&K until March 2020

7. Mapping the Annual Development Programmes (ADPs) from 2016-2020 in line with the SDGs and aligning the 12th Five Year Plan with SDGs. ADP mapping exercise for 2018-19 resulted in a revised allocation for the social sector in ADP 2019-20.

8. Analyzing the recurrent budget for AJ&K from 2015-2019 to highlight the broader picture of expenditures.

9. Gathering SDG baseline data for 85 indicators in AJ&K and setting targets for 2030 in consultation with government line departments. This included provided training to focal persons on computing SDG indicators and insight on target-setting processes.

10. Conducting research studies on SDGs including policy briefs on Goals 1-10, research on unemployment in AJ&K including policy recommendations, and undertaking of socioeconomic research on productive sectors in AJ&K.

11. Partnering with AJ&K Bureau of Statistics to improve data gathering and reporting on SDGs including the MICS6 survey, reporting of SDGs in the Annual Statistical Yearbook and identifying avenues for gathering of missing data.

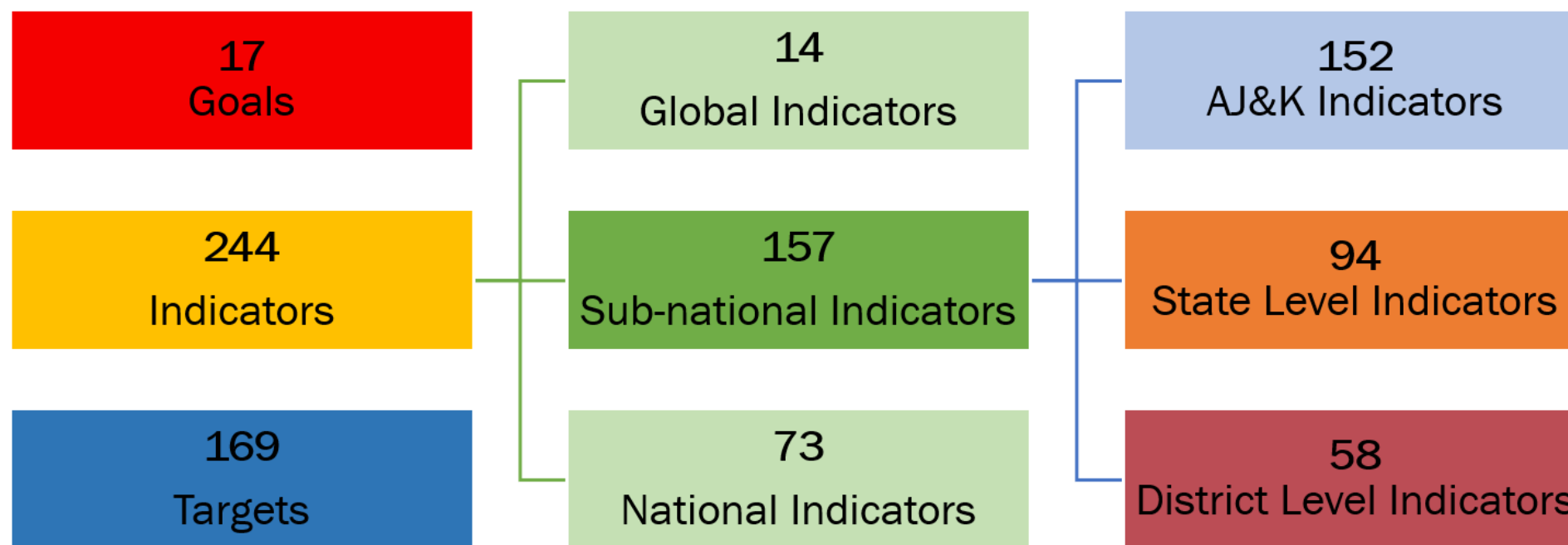# Key Achievements on SDGs in AJ&K until March 2020

12. Engaging with the private sector on water testing in Muzaffarabad, partnering with private schools to raise awareness on nutrition, engaging with private banks on CSR and working with private businesses to replace plastic bags.

13. Supporting various GoAJ&K line departments in policy making including the Social Welfare Department on formulation of Social Protection Policy and inputs on tourism, trade, agriculture and livestock policies as well as the education sector plan.

14. Collaborating with the Police Department to establish a Human Rights Cell in the Central Police Office, and with LG&RDD to include relevant SDG indicators for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) programme.

15. Working with P&DD to develop an MIS for reporting statistics including SDG indicators, and mapping the ADP 2019-20 with SDGs via software.

16. Piloting the statistical section of Health Department to report on SDG indicators on a yearly basis.

Data Landscape for AJ&K

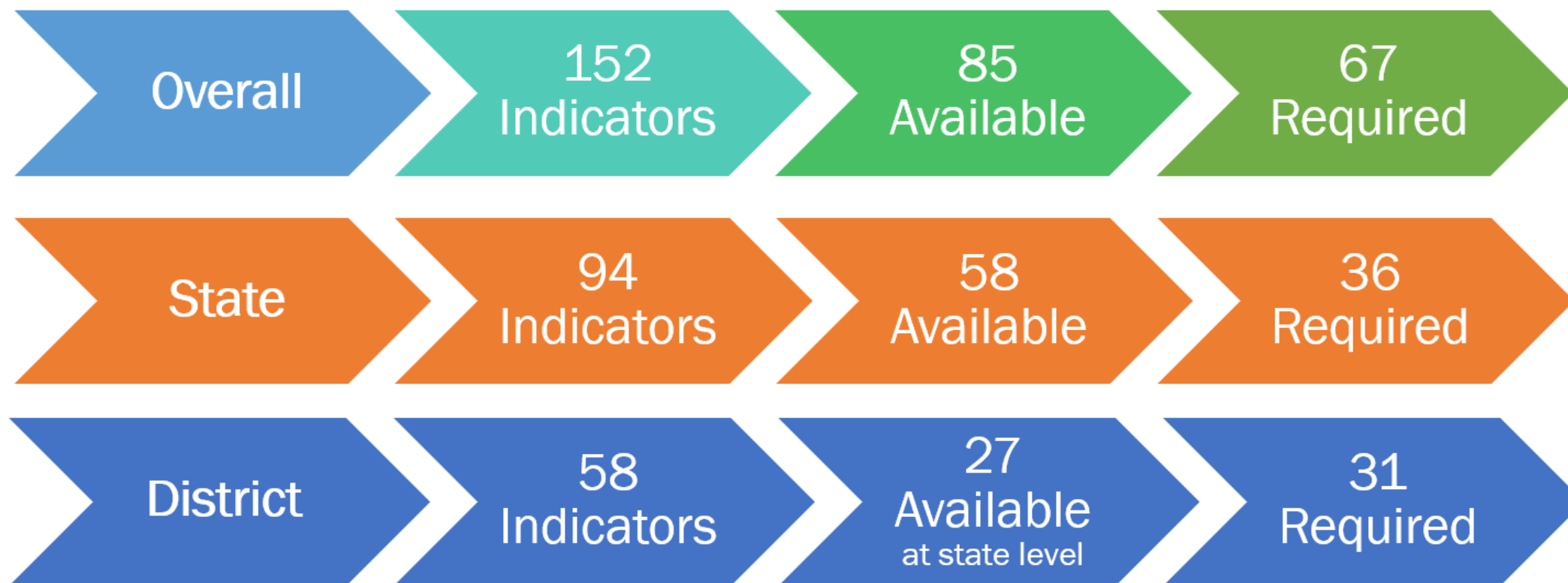|		
17 Goals	**14** Global Indicators	**152** AJ&K Indicators
244 Indicators	**157** Sub-national Indicators	**94** State Level Indicators
169 Targets	**73** National Indicators	**58** District Level Indicators

Six indicators from the provincial level have been excluded for AJ&K and one has been added to it, bringing the total number of indicators for AJ&K from 157 to 152. The excluded indicators are on female genital mutilation (5.3.2), transboundary water cooperation agreements (6.5.2), national compliance on labour rights (8.8.2), ODA on infrastructure (9.a.1), overall resource flow (10.b.1) and coastal eutrophication (14.1.1). The additional indicator is on local regions with DRR plans (11.b.1).

Data Landscape for AJ&K

Overall	152 Indicators	85 Available	67 Required
State	94 Indicators	58 Available	36 Required
District	58 Indicators	27 Available at state level	31 Required

Data Landscape for AJ&K

Status of SDGs Baseline Indicators in Pakistan (2019)

National: 109

Punjab: 64

Sindh: 58

Balochistan: 28

KP: 85

AJ&K: 85

SDG Baseline Data for AJ&K

SDG Indicator	National	AJ&K
Multidimensional Poverty	39%	25%
Food Insecurity	58%	57%
Stunting	44%	32%
Access to Electricity	94%	97%
Forest Cover	5%	13%
Net Enrollment Rate (Primary)	67%	83%
Drinking Water in Primary Schools	67%	21%
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	10.3%
Budget Through Taxes	56%	24%
Population Growth Rate	2.4%	1.63%

Source: MPI Report 2015, NNS 2011, PDHS 2015, PES 2016-17, LFS 2014-15, PSLM 2014-15, Forest Department, AJK At A Glance 2018
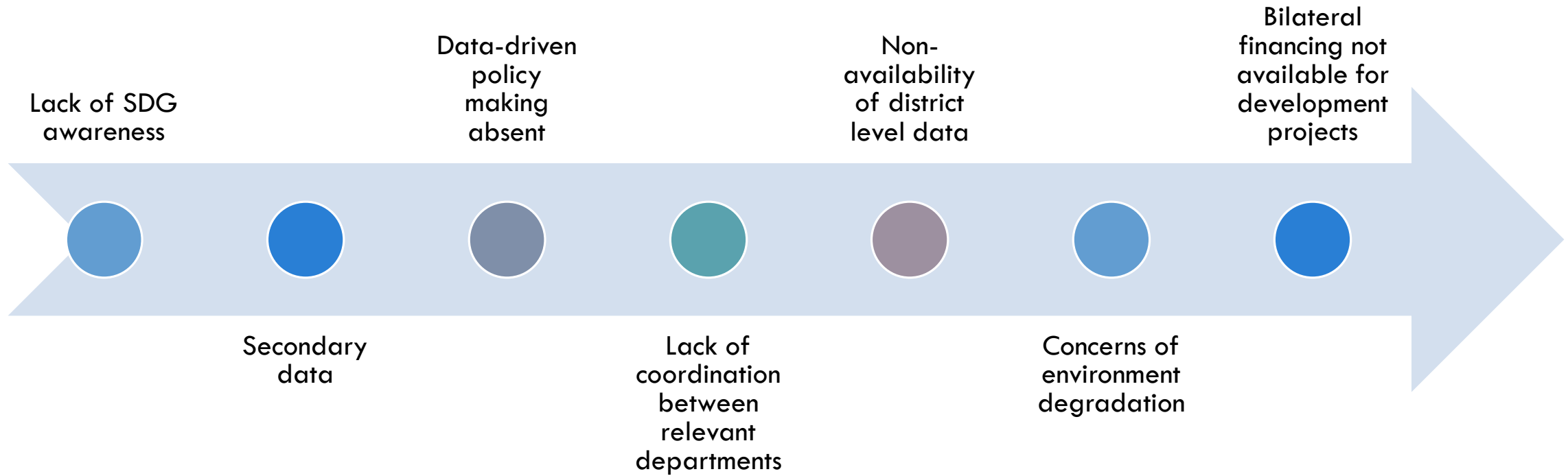
Progress on Key Indicators 2015 vs. 2019

Sr#	Indicator	2015	2019
01	Literacy	76.6%	76.8%
02	Unemployment	11.2%	10.3%
03	Population Growth	2.72%	1.64%
04	Total Farm Area	634,277 hectares	641,170 hectares
05	Population Per Doctor	4500	3893
06	Domestic Electricity Connections	486,777	649,876
07	Road Density	0.66	0.78

Source: AJ&K Statistical Yearbook 2015 and 2019

Challenges in Implementing SDGs

Lack of SDG awareness

Secondary data

Data-driven policy making absent

Lack of coordination between relevant departments

Non-availability of district level data

Concerns of environment degradation

Bilateral financing not available for development projects

Questions or Comments

If you have questions or comments, please contact:

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Thank you for your time and attention.