"PREPARATION OF DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLANS OF FOURTEEN DISTRICT HEADQUARTER TOWNS OF HYDERABAD, MIRPURKHAS AND SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD DIVISIONS"

"DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN FOR ISLAMKOT"

Sustainable Development Goals SDGs Implementation Plan Report

PREPARATION OF DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN OF 14 DISTRICT HEADQUARTER TOWNS OF HYDERABAD, MIRPURKHAS AND SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD DIVISIONS:

"DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN FOR ISLAMKOT"

Sustainable Development Goals Implementation Plan Report -Islamkot

Table of Contents

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1.1. Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

➢ **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) National Framework**

Parliament of Pakistan adopted sustainable development goals (SDGs) as its own national development goals in February 2016. Ministry of Planning internalized SDGs in its development framework well before formally signing in September 2015 and it embedded SDGs in Pakistan Vision 2025. Accordingly, Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform established a coordination mechanism with the federating units. Federal SDG Unit in the Planning Commission is effectively coordinating progress with provincial SDG Units. All tiers of government need to establish horizontal and vertical partnerships for coordinated efforts to achieve meaningful progress on SDGs.

The rigorous process started with negotiations at the divisional level in all four provinces where districts in that particular division participated. A Local Government Summit held in Islamabad on March 09, 2017 and participated by many elected heads of district councils also provided a fruitful insight into localization of SDGs. The baseline for 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators was prepared and prioritized; and attempts were made to define what can yield better results in minimum possible time. The weighted targets with high, medium-high, medium-low and low rank were then mapped for the 17 SDGs. Goals with highest number of 'high weighted score targets' are grouped in Category-I, goals with medium-high priority in Category-II and remaining goals in Category-III depending on total weighted score of each target. The prioritization of SDGs is presented below:

➢ **Relative Priority of SDGs for Pakistan**

Category – I

The goals in category-1 require immediate policy intervention as desirable outcomes can be achieved in the short run.

- Food security through sustainable agriculture
- improved nutrition and healthy life
- equitable quality education
- improved drinking water and hygiene facilities
- affordable and clean energy and

- responsive institutions that ensure peace and security
- Access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy for all

Category – II

These goals requiring relatively longer timeframes and consistent policy support, include the following:

- Accelerating the rate of poverty reduction through coordinated interventions
- Empowerment of women and girls through institutional strengthening to reduce all forms of discriminations.
- Building resilient infrastructure and smart cities not only to the main urban centers but also in rural areas.

Category –III

The goals in this category have long gestation periods and will require major institutional reforms to achieve desired outcomes:

- Mitigating the impact of Climate Change
- Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources

1.2. Government of Sindh Vision

The Government of Sindh is spearheading efforts to develop a local framework to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the province. In 2016, as part of the national initiative on SDGs, the Government of Sindh signed on to the global Agenda 2030 and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals that instil a vision and direction for a better tomorrow. These focus on human prosperity, reduction in poverty, healthy eco-systems, a stable climate, and a clean environment. With a Poverty headcount of 87 percent, Tharparkar district has some of the lowest social and development indicators in Sindh province and across Pakistan. Over the past decade, high levels of deprivation have resulted in a steady increase in the multi-dimensional poverty headcount in Tharparkar district.

Fostering SDGs driven localization plans at the district level, the Government of Sindh has committed to making Islamkot, Tharparkar district, a model SDG administrative division to address socio-economic issues being faced by the local communities. The Government of Sindh signed a public-private partnership agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Thar foundation to find solutions to innovatively uplift the socio-economic status of the local population in the district, aiming to create a long-lasting impact at the grassroots.

1.3. SDGs Model for Islamkot Taluka

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. The SDGs which have been selected as priority areas are; "Zero Hunger", "Good Health and Well-Being", "Quality Education", "Clean

Water and Sanitation", "Affordable and Clean Energy" and "Decent Work and Economic Growth". The Urban Policy and Strategic Planning, P & D Department, Government of Sindh as well as Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company have desired that SDGs Implementation Plan should be prepared as part of the Master Plan for Islamkot. In this connection it is necessary to have a look at the planning proposals made in the Strategic Development Plan Report of Islamkot. Therefore, a summary of the Strategic Development Plan Report of Islamkot is presented in Chapter 2 of this report and Chapter 3 discusses in detail how the SDGs have been implemented in our Master Plan for Islamkot.

Building a better future for all in Sindh province requires addressing multiple high priority SDGs including; Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Zero Hunger, and Decent Work and Economic Growth — to ensure social, economic and environmental integration in all policies. This example of converting Islamkot into a model SDG administrative division by developing innovative synergies will help provide a platform to achieve Agenda 2030 in Sindh province.

2. SUMMARY OF THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF ISLAMKOT

2.1. Project Area Brief

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.

Islamkot was a remote and forgotten little town, but now with a huge potential for exploitation of coal reserves and production of electrical power, it is claiming a lime light as the focus of investment and urban growth and a game changer for the development of Sindh and Pakistan. The accelerated economic growth will bring challenges for spatial urban growth, which if not handled timely, may have negative consequences for development and human well-being. The Government of Sindh has therefore initiated Development Master Planning of Islamkot for the next twenty years to provide development guidelines to the local government to ensure the development of the Town in the orderly and planned manner. It has also been decided by the Government of Sindh that the planning of Islamkot will fulfil the objective of the first SDG compliant Taluka.

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. Impetus to the growth rate naturally came from the planned or committed development initiatives in the area.

The present town can be divided into three major zones: Core Urban Area, Southern Bypass Area and Northern New Expansion Area. Projected population of Islamkot TC is worked out with two assumptions as follows:

PROJECTED POPULATION OF ISLAMKOT						
Source	AGR	Census 2017	Projected 2022	Projected 2027	Projected 2032	Projected 2038
Census 2017	4.68%	24,880	31,273	39,309	49,409	65,011
On the basis SECMC Data	16.81%	24,880	54,096	117,618	194,647	260,846

The Growth rate up to 2027 has been determined at 16.81% after taking care of migration / Employment on new power plants/ Mining and after 10 years, growth rate will may decrease approx. 1% annually. The population projection should be reviewed every 5 years to estimate the growth rate.
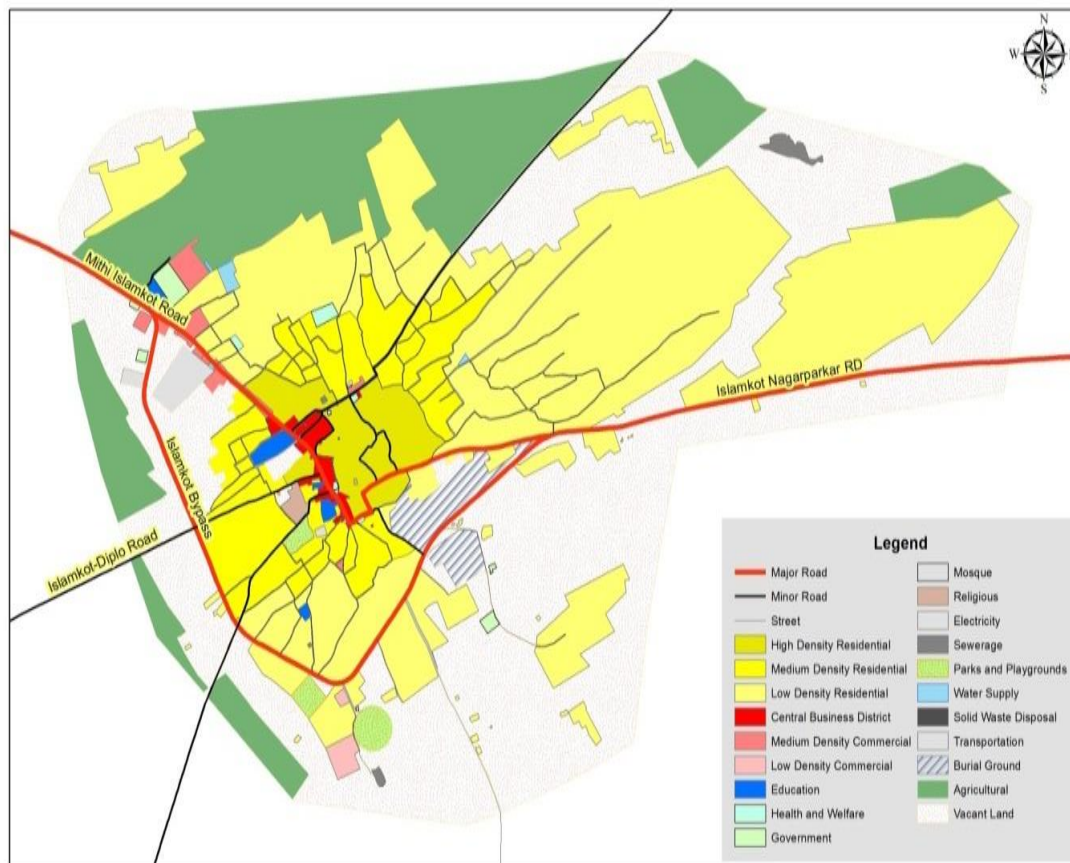
2.2. VISION 2038

Three vision formulating workshops were carried out with the main stakeholders on September 07, 2018, January 30th 2019 and April 16th, 2.019. Collation of opinions expressed produced the following vision;

The Stakeholders' vision emerging from several interactive conferences and free exchange of ideas indicates that the stakeholders are fully aware of the challenges and opportunities the future holds for Islamkot. They insisted the future town should be fully integrated with the existing town and offer housing, employment, health and utilities of the highest level. Just as a local trader put it 'they say Islamkot will become like Dubai; shall we also be effluent like shaikhs"

Strategies for Future Development

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.
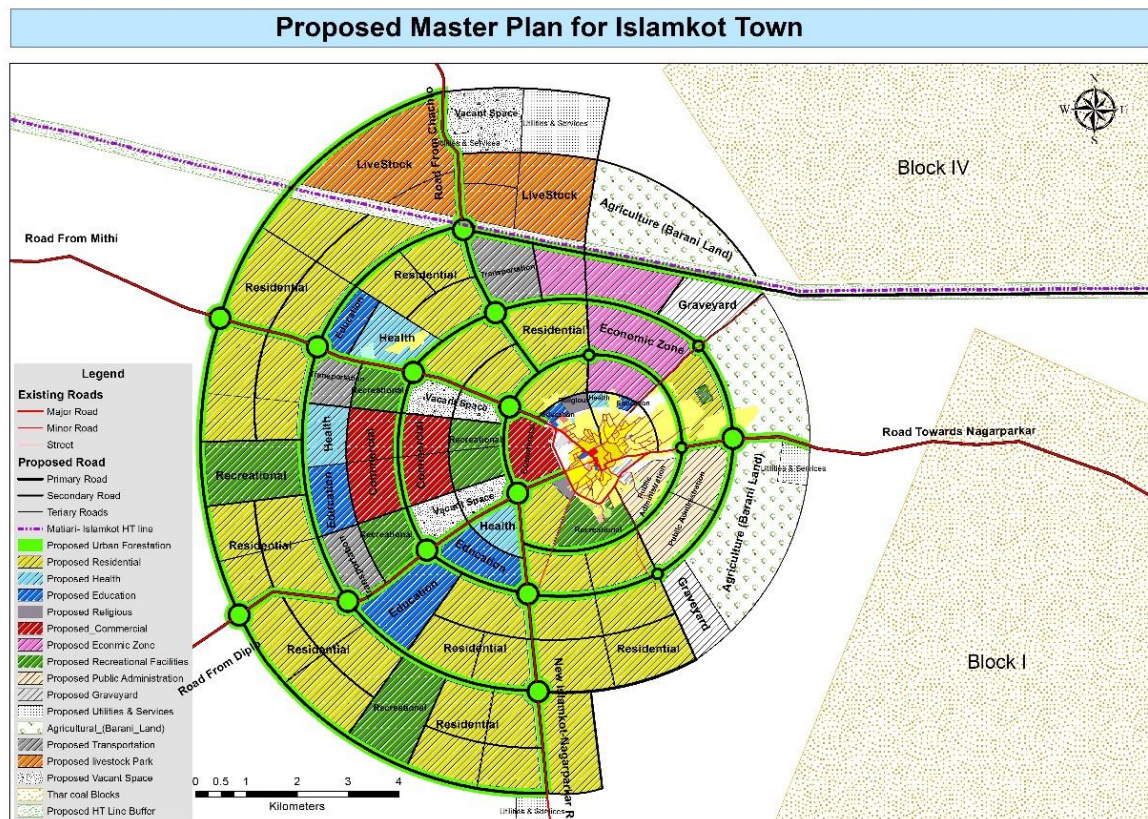
2.3. EXISTING LAND USE

The built-up area of Islamkot Town comprises of around 1,074 acres as compared to expected urban sprawls over future urban area of 2,218 acres. Islamkot Town is mostly increasing in north-east and south-west direction but not in a planned way. There is main CBD which is called Shahi Bazaar and Lohana Paro Bazaar.
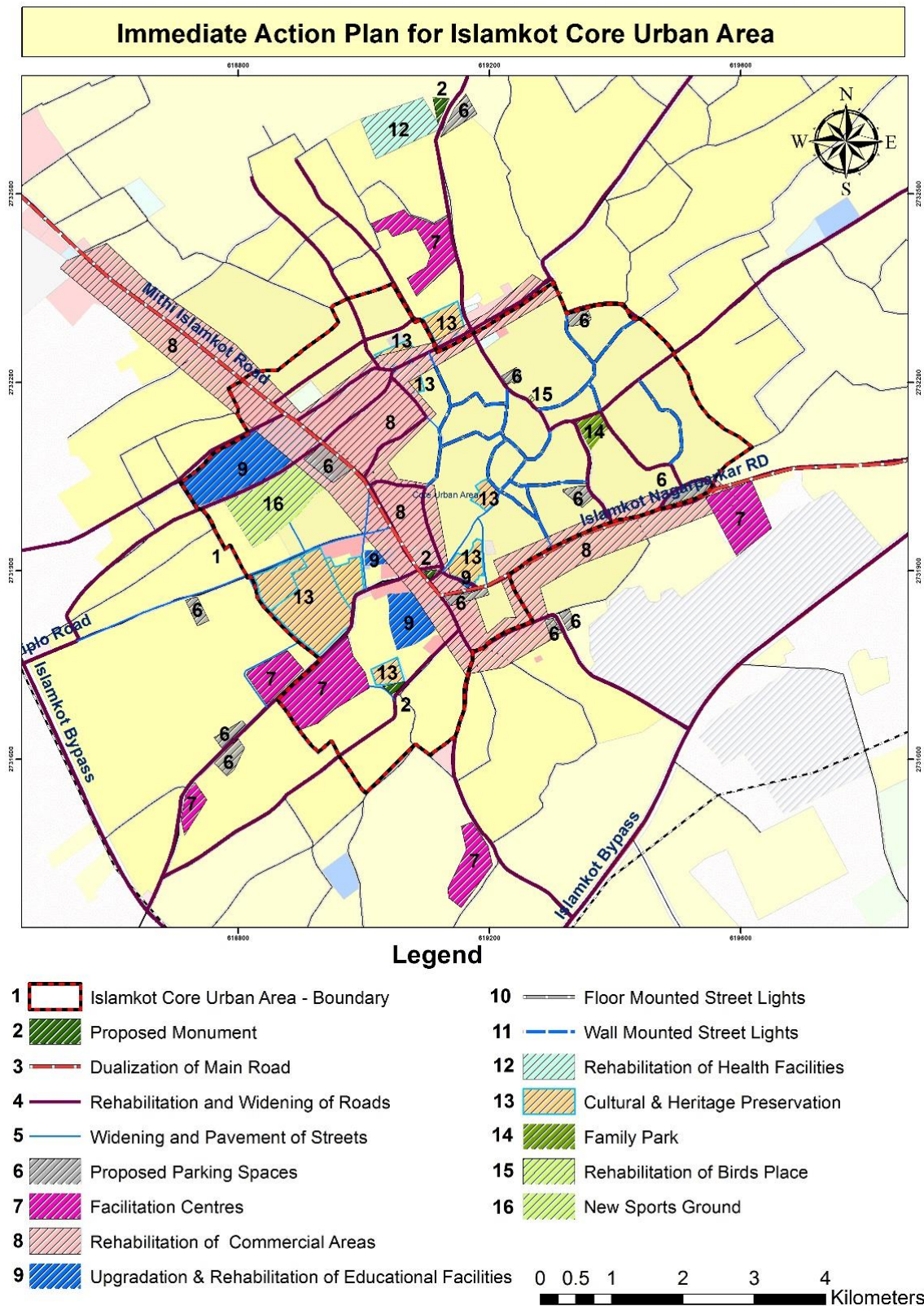
2.4. MASTER PLAN PROPOSALS

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. The concentric circles are indication of phases of development. It will be a flexible plan to develop according to need and requirement of the town. In this way town will grow in a compact manner instead of sprawling hazard.

Proposed Master Plan for Islamkot Town

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. In each phase of development which is represented by a ring will contain all required land uses. Thus the town will remain self-sufficient in housing and amenities at various sequential stages of development.

2.5. IMMEDIATE ACTION PLAN FOR CORE URBAN AREA

Immediate Action Plan for Islamkot Core Urban Area

Legend

1	Islamkot Core Urban Area - Boundary
2	Proposed Monument
3	Dualization of Main Road
4	Rehabilitation and Widening of Roads
5	Widening and Pavement of Streets
6	Proposed Parking Spaces
7	Facilitation Centres
8	Rehabilitation of Commercial Areas
9	Upgradation & Rehabilitation of Educational Facilities

10	Floor Mounted Street Lights
11	Wall Mounted Street Lights
12	Rehabilitation of Health Facilities
13	Cultural & Heritage Preservation
14	Family Park
15	Rehabilitation of Birds Place
16	New Sports Ground

2.6. SECTOR WISE ANALYSIS AND PROPOSAL

Based on the evaluation of primary and secondary data, the need assessment has been carried out for a projected population on the basis of 21 years growth projections. The need assessment is based on the Baseline Indicators, Stakeholders Views, and Demand Vs Need Analysis, NRM with professional judgment and Consultant's own experience and Standards used in other developing countries.

I. **HOUSING**

Housing in terms of sustainable/ affordable home with basic infrastructure and facilities is the basic human need. According to 2017 population census results, Islamkot TC had household size of 4.5 persons and a total housing stock of 5,495. The major issues include large number of households below poverty line, inadequate supply of developed land, poor land administration, and housing in dilapidated condition, poor water supply and sanitation facilitation, unchecked growth of squatter settlement and lack of skills to manage urban growth.

By 2038 the number of household have been estimated around 57,966on fixed household size of 4.5 persons out of which additional housing requirement will be 52,437. The distribution of households by income groups is different to assess at this moment however, around fifty presents will be in the low income group. In terms of housing development, the basic infrastructure i.e area major roads, water supply, sewerage and waste disposal, electricity and gas will be the public sector responsibility while the development of housing schemes will be the responsibility of privet sector. All schemes should be self-sufficient and cross subsidize to low income group.

The short term plan includes the increase in proportion of small size plots in housing schemes, establishment of housing funds, incremental housing schemes, and provision of incentives and formulation of green building bye laws. The long term plan focus on the initiation of low cost housing schemes for households below poverty line, development of cost effective approaches, research and development programmes for economic building, deconcentration of major centres shall be encouraged, improve quality of construction, identification and acquisition of land and affordable housing programme for low income group in different phases. The priority projects includes the construction of housing scheme for low income people, urban facade upgradation and improved allied services and facilities. The immediate action plan should focus on the identification of dangerous buildings, urban facade upgradation and improvement of allied services and facilities. The economic development plan involves to facilitate access to housing, Housing Schemes should be bound to provide piped water, sewerage, electricity and gas connection.
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2.7. SOCIAL AMENITIES

I. Education

4,824 children are enrolled in schools with 192 classrooms. Presently there is no shortage of classrooms on the basis of 30 students per classroom. The major issues are low enrolment level with gender disparity, lack of provision of basic facilities, poor condition of schools and colleges and lack of allied facilities.

The future target is to achieve 100% enrolment with 1:1 male female ratio for which the need is 1,373 additional classrooms by the end of plan period in 2038. The educational authorities should plan of gradually increasing the classrooms in existing schools in high density areas and new schools in low density areas. The spatial distribution of schools and other educational institutions should be that our schools, specially girl's schools are within easy walking distance. To achieve SDG-3 in Islamkot, the Education department to work with community and sector partners to: realign and prioritize policy goals and targets, identify and address suggestions for individual and joint planning processes, address suggestions for education coordination and management, address capacity gaps and meaningfully address implications related to finances and human resources. The short term plan includes selection of teachers on merit-based and construction of required educational institutions. The long term focus on improving quality of learning outcomes, improving accountability and establishing a system of educational professional development and enhancing the equity of resource allocation. The priority projects includes the rehabilitation and upgradation of schools, addition of classrooms with allied facilities and basic utilities, improvement in the quality of education, training programme for teachers and provision of vocational and skill training centres. The immediate action plan should focus on the upgradation and rehabilitation of all the four schools in the core urban area

II. Health

There is one Civil Hospital having 74 bed, three THQs having 90 beds, 96 Private Hospitals having 129 beds to serve the district population. The other health facilities are two RHCs having 20 beds, 10 TB Clinics, 40 BHUs having bed strength 93 and 307 dispensaries producing total number of 409 beds. A welfare hospital (Indus Hospital) by Thar Foundation is under construction with 200 number of beds and allied facilities. The issues include lack of facilities, training, diagnostic and equipment, difficulty in transferring serious patients from rural to urban area, vacant posts of doctors and shortage of nutrition. The NRM (National Reference Manual) recommends 2 bed per thousand as the medium term target. On this basis 2,890 beds will be required to provide gradually. According to WHO standards, doctor to population ratio is 1:1000 so taking that as a reference point, currently the short fall of doctors comes out to be 1,465. The shortage of medical staff is due to their reluctance to work in the remote areas. The health policy should provide doctors a handsome hard area allowance, free hostel accommodation and like oil companies, allow three weeks work followed by one week holiday.

On the basis of NRM recommendation 5,732 beds will be required to be provided gradually until 2038. According to WHO standards the future requirement of doctors comes out to be 2,885. The short term plan includes the improved access to healthcare facilities, availability of skilled workforce, expansion of immunization coverage, functionality of equipment and availability of quality medicines. The long term plan focus on the improved health hygiene practices, conduct co-ordination meetings with health department and private sector involvement. The priority projects should focus on the extension of THQ Hospital, provision of Mobile Health Unit, provision of a quick response ambulance service with all health facilities, and rehabilitation of RHC and Veterinary Hospital, research and development programmes, provision of diagnostic facilities and pharmacy in the hospitals. The immediate action plan includes the rehabilitation and upgradation of THQ and Veterinary Hospital and employment of doctors.

III. **Recreational**

The area is rich in cultural heritage which should be promoted through tourism. Nagarparkar has a wealth of tourism assets easily accessible but quite neglected. There is only one under-construction Park in the vicinity of Islamkot TC.

The short term plan includes the restoration and maintenance of open spaces, identification and creation of new open spaces, promote tourism through provision of support facilities, rehabilitation and construction of family parks and playground. The long term plan focus on the development and preservation of cultural heritage, improvement of cultural village and museum, protection of historical places, youth development programme, urban forestation and construction of recreational resort. The priority projects includes the rehabilitation and construction of parks, provision of missing facilities and green spaces with facilitation centres and rehabilitation of sports grounds. The immediate action plan includes the preservation of heritage and cultural sites in addition to priority projects. In addition to promote more tourism in Tharparkar following key area must be addressed.

- Tourism directorate
- Accommodation
- Travel Agencies
- Ads
- Tourist Transport

2.8. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

I. **Agriculture**

District Tharparkar, due to its desert-like lands, gives a dismal picture in agriculture .Some areas of Nagarparkar taluka are fertile and irrigated by tube well water producing crops such as wheat, onion, cotton and other vegetables. Bajra and Guar count as main agriculture product of Tharparkar district which covers almost 90% production of Sindh. The total geographical area of Tharparkar district is 2,017,000 hectares out of this cultivated area is up to 352,000 hectare. The major issues are high price of inputs, lack of agriculture credit facilities and research

centers, absence of tube well installation facilities, low price of crop production and poor farm to market road network.

The strategies need to focus on modernizing agriculture, improve food production, agriculture technology development and policy formulation. The priority projects will be centered on Islamkot as the market place for the mining blocks, installation of tube wells, and construction of farm to market roads. The projects for economic development plan includes food processing and storage facilities, Controlled Atmospheric Cold Storage (AEPZ), drip irrigation and E-Beam Irradiation Plant. Arid zone research institute or University would be developed to boost agriculture in Tharparkar District.

II.   Irrigation

Since the whole district is desert like, there is no regular irrigation system. In district Tharparkar, only 1.6% of total cultivated area is irrigated through canal in Diplo Taluka. However, the monsoon rains play important role in the irrigation of lands. Some of the areas in Nagarparkar and Mithi, where tube well irrigation is common, have green fields.

III.   Livestock and Fisheries

Livestock is the backbone of Thar's economy. Main by-products include milk, dairy products, hides and meat. District has 2,218,000 Goats, 1,185,000 Sheep and 752,000 cattle. The livestock is served by 08 veterinary hospitals and 151 centers. Some of the livestock products are milk, meat, beef, mutton, poultry and eggs. The issues of livestock include landlessness, subsistence farming, limited facilities, secondary source of income, reduced area for natural grazing and climate change. The annual fish production is about six metric tons. There is need to develop broad-based fisheries policy to modernize the fisheries sector.

The short term plan focus on improving production performance of livestock, provision and enhancement of veterinary services, extension of services in private sector, local publicity and awareness. The long term plan includes the enhancement of livestock breading, production, establishment of model livestock, new cattle and dairy farms, establishment of cattle markets training through schools. The proposed projects for economic development plan includes halal meat park, shrimp aquaculture farms and dairy, cattle and poultry farms.

IV.   Mining

Islamkot has Coal deposits of approximately 175 billion M Tons. Granite rock is found in Nagarparkar region famous as Karoonjhar Mountain. It is estimated that 3.6 million tons granite is available. Lack of communication facilities that and se is resulting in limited quarrying capacity. However, apart from coal, mineral exploitation is a low key affair and sanctity of water needs consolidated programme for the economic exploitation of all minerals.

V.   Industries

Thar Coal Deposits of 175 billion M Tons are potential source for mining and can be used for electricity generation up to approx. 0.1 Million MW. Heavy Coal and Granite deposits are identified providing a base for large scale industrial development in future.

The strategies for industrial development includes the sufficient market infrastructure, development of Industrial Estate, micro-financing, heritage saving, provision of vocational training and support industrial development. The priority projects should focus on the capacity utilization of present units, establishing new industrial units and establishment of Small Industrial Estate is required to provide incentives for Cottage Industry and Red Chilies processing and Packing Plants. The immediate action plan involves the provision of infrastructure for the establishment of new industries, enhancement of colonization, modernize the service sector and development of efficient marketing infrastructure. The projects for economic development includes the setting up of Industrial Estate for large manufacturing industries, incentives to private investor and training should be provided to local workers.

VI.   **Trading, Imports and Exports**
It is envisaged that the coal extracted will not only be used in power plants installed in Tharparkar but also be transported to other parts of country as well to be as exported. For above purpose, efficient transportation of imported goods would be required. It will be important to provide necessary facilities and pre-empt the infrastructure requirement.

The priority projects include the rehabilitation of slaughter house and provision of parking for existing commercial areas. The immediate action need to focus on the rehabilitation of commercial areas, provision of commercial corridors and conversion of bazaars into strip malls. An important step towards economic development will be encouragement of financial services in Islamkot.

VII.   **Role Of Welfare Organizations/NGOS And Micro-Finance**
Thar Foundation has been set up in collaboration with SECMC and companies involved in Thar coal projects, together with the Government of Sindh. Their vision is to support local Thari youth in developing their skills in various technical and non-technical fields. The strategies need to focus on that the activities of welfare organizations should continue with assistance from provincial government, proper monitoring in the economic and social areas, Small Enterprise Development, vocational training and skill development, establishing handicrafts and cottage industries.

2.9. BASIC UTILITIES

I.   **Water supply**
Water for Islamkot is very scarce and expensive to transmit. There are three water sources i.e. Water from Naukot branch is supplied to Sehri Minor. Water from Sehri Minor is distributed to Mithi & Islamkot through 12" dia meter pipe & chlorinated before supply. The quantity of 10 Million Gallon fresh water is pumped every 10th day from Naukot for both Islamkot & Mithi, 5 Million Gallon for Mithi, 3 Million Gallon for Islamkot & remaining 2 Million Gallon for surrounding villages, located along main supply line.
There are six underground water reservoirs in the Islamkot Town, from which water is distributed through three pumping stations. Cumulative capacity of underground reservoirs of

canal water is about 0.522 million gallons. There is a huge difference between supply of canal water and storage capacity of existing infrastructure, that's why town is not having uninterrupted supply of sweet water.

Reserves Osmosis Plant: There is one RO Plant present in Islamkot with the capacity of 1.5 MGD, due to lack of funding, efficiency of RO plant is decreased by 0.15 MGD.

Estimated water daily demand at 30gcd by PHED would be approximately 7.83 mgd by 2038. The short term plan need to focus on ensuring access to safe drinking water, promotion of health and hygiene practices, priority given to un-served areas and where there is shortage of sweet water, promote effective rehabilitation and efficiency improvements in existing water supply. The water supply programme to link with regional planning, participation of private sector, usage of PPP mode and focus on the role of Government. The priority projects includes the improvement of water intake works, rehabilitation of existing and installation of new water supply network, repair, maintenance and installation of RO Plants. These projects are also the part of immediate action plan.

II. Sewerage and Drainage

Presently, 0.52 mgd sewage is generated against the water supply of 0.75 mgd. The issues include improper operation and maintenance of sewerage facilities, informal settlements, poor condition of sewerage system, no WWTP and untreated sewage disposed of in open depression.

By 2038, 5.48 mgd sewage will be generated against the estimated water supply of 7.83 mgd. The short term plan needs to focus on the provision of improved drainage and sewerage services, need based interventions and sewage should be treated before discharging. The long term plan includes the provision of improved services, priority given to un-served areas, development of overall sanitation plan, all other sanitation related agencies will develop their plan in accordance with the overall plan and proper sewage treatment plants leading up to recycling of treated affluent for landscaping. The priority projects includes the construction and rehabilitation of drains and Sewage Treatment Plant, surface water reused for landscaping and combine system of sewers and drains. The immediate action plan should focus on the combine system of sewers and drains and surface water reused for landscaping.

III. Solid Waste Management

The total solid waste load arising in the municipality is approx. 11 tons per day. The major issues are that no proper waste collection system, no separate medical waste management, absence of composting plant and landfill site and negligible involvement of private sector. The future waste generation will be 117 tons per day. The short term plan includes the daily sweeping of streets and roads, daily removal of all garbage, zero direct human contact with waste and all commercial centres should contribute towards waste management cost. The long term plan focus on effective and efficient collection system, the collection and disposing of waste is the responsibility of Islamkot TC and segregation practice for bio-medical waste collection system. The priority projects includes the feasibility study for the setting up of composting plant, primary and secondary collection system and recycling and procurement for land acquisition

process for landfill site. The immediate action plan involves the improvement in mechanism of SWM and introduction of 4Rs for better environment.

2.10. INFRASTRUCTURE

I.   **Energy and Gas Supply**
     There is no power generation facility in Islamkot TC at present therefor, the supply is through HESCO-WAPDA transmission system. Currently, natural gas is not available in Tharparkar District therefor, the population uses alternate sources. The issues include that there is little awareness about fuel; conservation measures, and scarcity of alternate fuel sources.

     The strategies include the upgradation of transmission system, distribution processes and streetlight network. The priority projects should focus on the usage of Arial Bundle Cable wires and installation of solar streetlights. These projects are also part of immediate action plan. The proposals for economic development plan includes coal mining, washing and bracketing plants, solar power projects and Solar Energy Production.

II. **Transportation**
     District Tharparkar has 743 kilometers good quality roads which are inadequate for the area and its population. Recently Islamkot Mai Bakhtawar Airport has been inaugurated. There is one local bus stand in the town. The major issues are poor physical condition of road network, encroachments on footpath, illegal parking, open drains, traffic congestion, lack of enforcement of traffic rules and absence of street furniture and traffic signals.

     The strategies for short term plan includes improve road designs, declaring private vehicles free zones, reduce traffic growth and prevent encroachments. The priority projects include construction and rehabilitation of roads, dualization of Mithi-Nagarparkar Road, pedestrian friendly streets, monuments at intersections, designated parking spaces, provision of footpath and street furniture.

III. **Communication**
     The survey result shows that none of the household use PTCL land line. At present the internet usage is limited to educated families, and it is increasing with time by decline of illiteracy rate. The PTCL office is located at Mithi-Islamkot Road, Islamkot. The development I.T and digital Communications are rapidly shirking the distances in the global business. It is important that the local offices of global companies are round the clock in touch with their corporate leaders and rapid decisions in real time. The ease and speed of communications is very important specially in-case of Islamkot, where mega projects are striving to get a piece of revival of coal reduction. I.T. services will have to keep pace and fourth and fifth generation (4-G and 5-G) IT services should be in place soon. The investment authority with need to facilitate this. The silicon valley type infrastructure should be created with conscious efforts to increase local component in both hardware manure factoring and software development.

2.11. ENVIRONMENT, DISASTER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

I. Environment

For centuries, Tharparkar District of which Islamkot is a part, has been a remote desert area with sprinkle of small chawrah villages. The population is engaged in very basic primary activities with agriculture, when the area received rains and cattle raising as a second economic activity, which also depended on rains for fodder production, remittances from Tharis employed or self-employed abroad (like doctors) are the third main source of income. The environmental quality was pristine as there were pollutant for air and water. However this is all about to change now with mega projects for coal mining and power production, and resultant urban revolution in the area of which Islamkot is destined to be the financial, economical capital. The Coal authority had carried out initial environment estimate and is aware of several risks major among them is the source of sustainable water supply by required quantity of acceptable quality is not found for Industrial, agriculture and human use, the growth of Islamkot will be greatly constrained. All sources of water surface (canal), sub-surface and RO plants should be studied and options should locked.

The Authority is advised to put mitigation and environmental management is place and start execution before the excavation and power production starts.

II. Disaster Risk Management

Some of the major issues are low level of risk awareness and knowledge, development not "risk conscious, insufficient DRR capacity and negligible involvement of private sector.

The strategies need to focus on the provision of right timely emergency care, identify and monitor vulnerability and hazard trends, strengthening an integrated hazard preparedness, promoting development planning, provide support to the implementation of DRM policies, strengthening Local Level Risk Reduction capacity and strengthening the resilience of key infrastructure. The priority projects includes the identification and declaration of "disaster affected" area, clear assessments of disaster risks and creation of an integrated multi-hazard damage loss data-base. The long term plan includes the identification of highly vulnerable districts, risk assessments, involvement of local level actors, need to have arrangements that allow the system to switch into emergency mode and need to clarify mutual roles and responsibilities.

2.12. SDGs IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH MASTER PLAN FOR ISLAMKOT

As discussed in Chapter 1, the Sustainable Development Goals were developed in 2015 as part of the Agenda 2030 of the United Nations. Today, the Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) provides substantive support and capacity building for the SDGs and their related thematic issues, including water, energy, climate, oceans, urbanization, transport, science and technology, the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), partnerships and Small Island

Developing States. DSDG plays a key role in the evaluation of UN system wide implementation of the 2030 Agenda and on advocacy and outreach activities relating to the SDGs. In order to make the 2030 Agenda a reality, broad ownership of the SDGs must translate into a strong commitment by all stakeholders to implement the global goals. DSDG aims to help facilitate this engagement. Although the 17 SDGs have to be implemented by all stakeholders at national, provincial and local levels, the role of local governments is substantially ahead of all other stakeholders. Therefore, the Master Plan for Islamkot must endeavor to implement most of the SDGs.

3. ISLAMKOT TALUKA - SDGS MODEL TALUKA

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 sustainable.

The development initiatives are appearing so fast that if the immediate action is not taken to control the development and channelize the urban growth through a proper plan, the ground situation will change and un-controlled land uses will appear everywhere.

Our Strategic Development Plan or Final Master Plan for Islamkot makes a contribution towards implementation of the SDGs as described in the following paragraphs:

Disclaimer: Baseline data was used in this report has been taken from available sources by prioritizing the local data, subject to availability.

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
**Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security, and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**				
I.	Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	• Baseline survey yet to be determined / N/A At provincial level in Sindh, FAO is computing data for this indicator based on Food Security Analysis (FSA) Survey	• Strategic Food Storage Godowns • Discourage less dietary post season preserved food • Provision of subsidize fodder for livestock traders	• Creating a better quality of life for the citizens of the district by encouraging private sector to invest in the district. • Improving infrastructure and key services necessary for economic uplift. • Providing un-interrupted power supply. • Special attention of government to promote the sector (Handicraft and ornaments). • Modernize and revitalize agriculture.
II.	Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls,	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of WHO Child Growth Standards among children under 5 years of age 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height	Baseline survey yet to be determined / N/A Overall rate in Sindh: 45.5%[1]	• Discourage Child-age Marriages	

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[1] National Nutrition Survey (2018)

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
	pregnant and lactating women and older persons.	>+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Baseline survey yet to be determined / N/A Overall rate of wasting in Sindh: 23.3%[2]		• Establishment arid zone university or research center Improved food production to reduce hunger including emergencies and disasters that require agricultural support. • Agricultural technology development, dissemination and adoption.
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages					
III.	Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Present maternal mortality ratio is 5.37[3]	• Provision of Mother & Child Healthcare centre with modern equipment	**Sindh Vision 2030 (Health Policy)[4]** • Regulate protection from disease and the quality of

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[2] Ibid
[3] National Baseline Survey
[4] Sindh Vision 2030

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
IV.	Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	under 5 Child mortality 4.14[5]	• Provision of Neonatal (NICU) in RHC • Network of efficient ambulance service to secondary / tertiary Health care units.	healthcare across the province. In this context the Health Department will regularly survey and analyze healthcare statistics, particularly on women, children and the elderly
		3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Neonatal mortality rate @ 4.12[6]	• Provision of Mother & Child Healthcare centre with modern equipment	• Enhance and improve existing emergency care facilities and trauma centers, including ambulatory services and paramedic forces.
V.	Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Non-Communicable Diseases @ 0.38 [7]	Provision of NCU, laboratory, blood bank, additional beds, pharmacy, ambulance service, 24/7 service with specialized doctors and paramedic staff at THQ Hospital	

[5] National Baseline Survey
[6] National Baseline Survey
[7] National Baseline Survey

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
VI.	Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Current Death rate due to road traffic injuries is 1.0[8]	• Provision of road Improvement projects to reduce traffic accidents.	• Assess the impact of past campaigns to arrest malnutrition, improve maternal and child healthcare and on preventing extraneous causes of fatalities caused by road accidents, poor sanitation, etc.
VII.	Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) 3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance	Neonatal mortality rate @ 4.12[9] **At Town Level Population Served by[10]**	Provision of Mother & Child Healthcare centre with modern equipment • Stocking of life saving drugs and vaccines.	

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[8] National Baseline Survey
[9] National Baseline Survey
[10] Islamkot Town Base Line

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S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
		or a public health system per 1,000 population	• Per bed 1,244 • Per doctor 1,382 • [11]Standard for population served is • Per Bed 500 • Per Doctor 1,000	• Provision of Additional Beds, Doctors & Paramedic Staff	
VIII.	Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	**Population Served by[12]** • Per bed 1,244 • Per doctor 1,382	• extension of THQ Hospital • Provision of Mobile Health Unit & ambulance service with all health facilities. • Rehabilitation of RHC centre & provision of diagnostic facilities and pharmacy in the hospitals. • Provision of Additional 7 doctors.	

[11] National Reference Manual
[12] Islamkot Town Base Line

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
				Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
IX.	Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary	a & b Primary School 32% [13] c. Middle 17% [14]	• The long term plan target is to achieve 100% enrolment with 1:1 male female ratio by 2038; therefore 1,373 additional classrooms will be required to accommodate upcoming generation for next twenty years. This need could be fulfilled either by addition in existing buildings or more new schools and colleges will be needed to be constructed in future to serve projected population of 260,846 at TC level. The master plan has worked out the numbers of class rooms (and teachers) to get 100% enrolment by 2038.	**Policy Guidelines[15]** • impart Basic Education (free), • Provide Vocational & applied education centers within rural, peri-urban and industrial areas; • Introduce farmer field trainings in rural schools to ensure that the next generation of farmers is already tuned to market intelligence and opportunities. • Maintenance of existing depilated schools and

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[13] Consultant Socio economic survey 2017
[14] Consultant Socio economic survey 2017
[15] Sindh Vision 2030

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MMP MM Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd.

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
X.	Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	0.076% (M:0.084 F:0.065) ratio of total enrolment of grade ECE-12 (Age Group 4-16 years) [16]	• Skill development institutions for male and female to meet the requirement of Coal and Power sector propped.	buildings should be given top priority. • Islamkot is a flood prone district. The schools selected to act as shelter should be given top priority in repairs and utilities.

XI.	Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Actual ratio of female to male aged from 5 years to 14 years is 0.81.	• All calculations have been done on gender equality (1:1) upto school level
				• Education deficit to make special effort with awareness programmes to achieve soft targets.
				  Class room
				  Teacher
					• For girl's literacy and women education, informal system of homeschool may be encouraged.

XII.	Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials	**Available Facilities in School Buildings** a. Primary 42%, Middle 63%, Secondary 83% & Higher Secondary 95%[17]	• Various proposals proposed to enhance the capacity of existing educational infrastructure. • Provision of well-equipped computer labs with internet	

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[16] Pakistan Education Statistics 2017-18
[17] Pakistan Education Statistics 2017-18

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
		for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	b. 5% of total private Schools & 1% of total public schools c. Primary 20%, Middle 5%, Secondary 48% & Higher Secondary 27%[18] d. Nil e. Primary 55%, Middle 71%, Secondary 91% & Higher Secondary 97%[19] f. Male: 62% & Female: 68%[20] • Toilets Facility = 93% • Parks & playgrounds facility = 5% • Library Facility = 5% • Laboratory facility = 13%	facility within school buildings.	

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[18] SEMIS
[19] Pakistan Education Statistics 2017-18
[20] Pakistan Education Statistics 2017-18

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
XIII.	Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.	Public sector data only[21] (a) Pre-Primary No data (b) Primary Male: 97% Female: 96% (c) Lower Secondary Education Male: 96% Female:97% (d) Secondary Education Male: 98% Female: 99% (e) H. Secondary Education Male: 99% Female: 99%	• Provision capacity building programs to enhance their academic and non-academics capacities • Provision of vocational centre & provision of teachers training institute	

[21] Pakistan Education Statistics 2017-18

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all					
XIV.	Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Data reveals that, Present supply of sweet water i.e. 0.30 mgd is sufficient for only 41% of total population @ 30 gallons per capita per day.	• Increase the present supply of filtered water from 41% (2018- 2023) to 100% • "The Master plan proposes different proposals to improve water supply network, Improvement of water intake, Procurement for additional land for water works, Rehabilitation of existing Water Supply Network, construction & rehabilitation of reservoirs & Installation of new Water Supply Network upto plan period.	**Sindh Drinking Water Policy 2017**[22] • Population should be using an improved drinking water source which is accessible i.e. located on premises, available when needed and safe that is free of faecal and priority chemical contamination. • Access to safely managed drinking water is a fundamental right of every citizen and that it is the responsibility of the Government to ensure its provision to all citizens. • Water allocation for drinking purposes shall be given priority over other uses.
XV.	Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and	6.2.1 Proportion of population (a)using safely managed sanitation services, (b)	a) Socio economic survey results reveal that, 97% of total sample size is	• "The Master plan proposes different proposals for Construction / rehabilitation of primary	• In order to ensure equitable access, special attention

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[22] Sindh Water and Sanitation Policy 2017

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
	hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	facilitated with drainage services i.e. Municipal system (Nali System) & manual cleaning (Septic Tank)[24]	and secondary drains, Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant, Combine System of Sewers and Drains with Surface Water Reuse for Landscaping	shall be given to removing the existing disparities in coverage of safe drinking and for addressing the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. **Sindh Drinking Water Policy 2017[23]** • The Policy aligns itself with the goals and targets of the SDGs for sanitation, which require sanitation services to be safely managed, have a private improved facility where faecal wastes are safely disposed on site or transported and treated off-site; plus a hand washing facility with soap and water. • Safely managed sanitation services is a fundamental
XVI.	Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Currently 0% waste water is treated in Islamkot	• Establishment of Sewage Treatment Plant.	

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[24] Consultants Primary survey results 2017
[23] Sindh Water and Sanitation Policy 2017

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
	and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally				right for all persons in Sindh province, and should be ensured through enhanced access to marginalized and low resource areas with equitable distribution of resources. Recognition of inequities and rights based programming will be given key emphasis during the planning, execution and monitoring of sanitation programmes. • The policy shall promote the community led approaches to strengthen the demand for safely managed improved sanitary conditions that emerges from local communities. The multi stakeholder partnerships and collaborations comprising of citizens, governments, civil society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
					donors, academia, media, etc. be encouraged to maximize the synergies in designing and implementation of interventions. • The component sharing model as envisaged in the National Sanitation Policy will be • Institutionalized gradually in which the community is responsible to construct lane and • Neighborhood level sewers (internal development) on self-help basis and the government focuses on trunks, disposal and treatment unit (external development).

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
**Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**					
XVII.	Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	• 91% of sample size is facilitated with electricity • 28% of the total sample size is using gas cylinders for cooking purpose • 14% of household use solar power as alternative energy	• Upgrade Transmission and Distribution Process: • Upgrading the existing 66 KV to 132 KV	
**Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**					
XVIII.	Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Clerk 1%,Doctor 1%, Labor 24%, Business 23%, Private Employee 16%,Teacher 7% Technician 4%, Shopkeeper 7% Blacksmith4%[25]	• Skill development programs & training centers with new technologies;	

[25] Consultants sample survey results 2017

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
	formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services			• Provision of subsidized loans for small entrepreneurs	
XIX.	Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Total=5.79%, Male=3.92%, Female= 1.86%[26]		
XX.	Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1: Proportion of Youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment and training	➢ Proportion of youth • Total Youth (17.81%) • Total Male Youth (20.71%) • Total Female Youth (14.29%) ➢ Proportion of youth not in employment • Unemployed (18.18%)	Provision of various educational zones in master plan to accommodate youth in educational activities. Provision of various Commercial & industrial zones are proposed in SDP Islamkot to engage youth in employment.	

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[26] Economic Survey of Pakistan, Ministry of Finance Source (Labor Force Survey, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics 2017-18) Pakistan's Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
			➢ Proportion of youth in employment • Employed (1.93%)[27]		
	Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	[28]14% of the urban town population lives in katcha houses	**Proposed Strategies** - Increase in proportion of small size plots (Plot size will be depend on land value) could be made for low income groups in all new housing schemes. • Low-income Housing Funds would be established to provide sufficient and affordable credit for housing to meet the needs of shelter less poor. -	**Sindh Katchi Abadis, Squatter Settlements & Slums Policy** - Regulation and Controls - The process of regularization and up-gradation of the pre-1985 katchi abadis shall continue as per current policy. However, katchi abadis, which are hazardous by virtue of being close to railways tracks or located under high tension power lines, or are on or close to the riverbeds, or on lands needed for operational /security

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[27] Consultants sample survey results 2017
[28] Sample Socio-economic Survey

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S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
					purposes, need to be relocated at appropriate places by LOAs.
					- Formation of new katchi abadis shall not be allowed and shall be discouraged by exercising strict development controls in all urban areas.
					- Formation of Resettlement Plans
					- Resettlement plans shall be prepared by the concerned Land Owning Agencies (LOAs) in consultation with affected communities for shifting of katchi abadis dwellers who fall within hazardous or security/operational zones. These plans shall primarily be on a self-financing basis.
					- The internal infrastructure and services shall be provided on incremental basis depending on the needs and priorities of the residents to make them affordable and cost effective. Trunk infrastructure and services shall be provided by

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
					public sector organizations and the cost shall be met from Government exchequer
	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		- Develop and implement modern route permit renewal and issuance system for public transport services. - Satisfy mobility needs via integration of existing and planned routes, services and Infrastructure. - Enhance institutional efficiency to improve service delivery - Improve road design to make safer roads. - Prevent encroachments on footpaths through litigation. -	

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically		- Activities of Welfare organizations and NGOs should continue with assistance from provincial government and mining companies. - Proper monitoring by regulatory body in the economic and social areas which would ultimately improve the standard of living of the people. - Issues for the development of towns have been tackled by linking with "Urban Income Enhancement Program" which emphasizes in establishment of "Urban Economic Cluster" focusing on: o Small Enterprise Development	

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
				o Vocational training & skill development and o Encouraging Women Force for establishing handicrafts and cottage industry	
	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	No data for this indicator is currently available and its methodology is still under development[29]	• Development and preservation of cultural heritage • Development and Improvement of Cultural Village and Museum in the District may promote tourism. • Protection of historical places and cultural heritage • The Karoonjhar area may be declared as National Park	

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[29] https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=11&Target=

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 population	Sindh Data [30] **No of deaths** (1988-2013) = 241 **No of People effected** (1988-2013) =24,096,173 Deaths per 100,000 population = 0.2491 Affected people per 100,000 population = 241	• The DSM, PPHI shall also be responsible for providing medical cover to the IDPs in the catchment area of BHUs assigned to them particularly, and will perform their due role in supplementing the overall medical cover provided by the District Health Department. • National risk assessment would identify highly vulnerable districts and be complemented by higher resolution work at local level to diagnose the underlying causes of risk, explore concrete risk reduction options and inform development planning and prioritization exercises and/ or disaster preparedness planning.	**National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2013** • Provide training and awareness courses to district, municipal and local authority personals dealing with management of hazard prone areas • Develop public awareness materials (e.g. posters, brochures, booklets, videos). • Update media about its role in disaster risk management process and how awareness through media can be broadcasted to local community • Arrange and conduct need assessments of damages / losses. • Ensure application of proper mechanism for evacuation and relocation of affected community to safer places.

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[30] PDMA (2017)

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
				• Arrange medical teams for providing medical cover to the IDPs settled in any relief camp. • Fumigate the affected areas and areas at risks of spread of any of epidemic disease. • Ensure that all ambulances are in working order and road worthy conditions. • Ensure vacant possession of all schools buildings at the time of emergency for setting up relief camps. • Ensure sanitation and cleanliness as well as clean drinking water facilities wherever possible at all school buildings declared as relief camps through by binding down their concerned Headmasters. • The creation of an integrated multi-hazard damage loss data-base is	• Establish Relief Camps with necessary arrangements. • Initiate relief and rescue activities in their respective areas with the help of all stakeholders which also include provision of shelter, food, medicines etc. to the affected communities as well as to IDPs who are settled in makeshift Relief camps • Arrange coordination meetings with health units

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
				therefore a prerequisite for systematic vulnerability and risk monitoring	
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	[31]Present Total solid waste generation in Islamkot is 11 tons. Regular collection by municipal is about 70-85%	**SDP Strategies** - The collection and disposing of solid waste is the responsibility of the Islamkot TC. The mechanism for solid waste management is not available in Islamkot so therefore a detailed feasibility is proposed to develop an efficient solid waste management in Islamkot town. - The collection system needs to be made more effective and efficient.	**Solid Waste Management Policy for Sindh[32]** Implement integrated solid waste management with 100% coverage in urban areas and 60% in rural areas of Sindh by 2025

[31] Town Committee Islamkot
[32] Solid Waste Management Policy for Sindh ,Sindh Water and Sanitation Policy 2017

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
				- Town Committee has already initiated some work on biomedical-waste management. It should immediately start segregation practice for biomedical waste collection system.	
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Only 1% park area is available in Islamkot Town	• Existing open spaces in core urban area should be restored and maintained. New open spaces should be identified and created. • The old houses marked for demolition by Town Committee due to danger may be purchased by TC or Local CBO. They may purchase these old houses which have out lived its age and these houses can be converted into small parks & eating places. • Promote tourism through provision of support facilities	

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
				• Rehabilitation and construction of family parks and playground near residential areas • Establishment of synthetic grounds, playing turf (for hockey, football) and indoor gym facility.	
	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city		• **Primary Roads:** All ring roads and radial roads are considered as Primary Roads. These roads will have a right of way of 200 feet (min) with initially a four-lane divided road, service road, median, parking, and cycle/pedestrian track and neem tree plantation on both sides. In addition to the 200 feet ROW, urban forestation of 200 feet on both side are also proposed, to avoid direct / upfront development along	

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
				primary roads. All primary roads crossings will be initially roundabouts with enough space for grade separated junctions in the future	
	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a 11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies		National risk assessment would identify highly vulnerable districts and be complemented by higher resolution work at local level to diagnose the underlying causes of risk, explore concrete risk reduction options and inform development planning and prioritization exercises and/ or disaster preparedness planning. • Arrange medical teams for providing medical cover to the IDPs settled in any relief camp. • Fumigate the affected areas and areas at risks of	

S. No	SDG Target	Indicators	Baseline Survey	SDP Islamkot Compliance with SDG Targets & Indicators / Proposed Strategy to Support SDG	Policies
				spread of any of epidemic disease. • Ensure that all ambulances are in working order and road worthy conditions. • Ensure vacant possession of all schools buildings at the time of emergency for setting up relief camps.	
	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials		• Support the local material for building construction to promote the culture and utilize local resource	