

SINDH – VNR 2022

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW REPORT

March 2022



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT** **GOALS**



SDGs Support Unit Sindh
Planning & Development Board
Government of Sindh



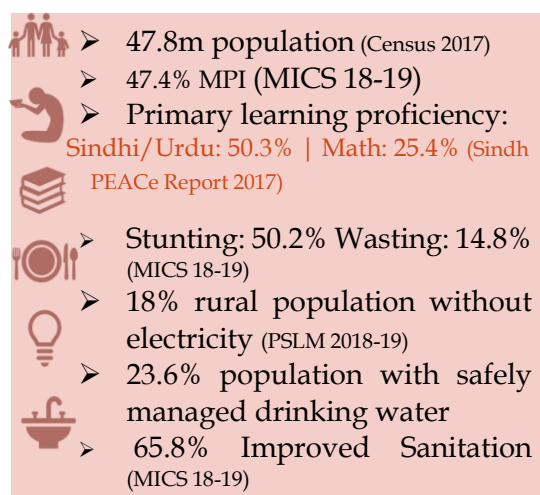
Government of Sindh's Commitment to Agenda 2030

Pakistan was one of the first few countries to express commitment to the Agenda 2030, at its launch in New York in 2015, setting forth onto a bold and transformative journey. In February 2016, under a unanimous resolution, the National Assembly of Pakistan endorsed the SDGs as Pakistan's National Development Goals. In line with the National Initiative on SDGs, the Government of Sindh (GoS) has also spearheaded efforts to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the province, supported through a technical assistance project for SDGs mainstreaming and localization in partnership with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with the aim to address soaring socio-economic challenges in the province and steer it in a progressive direction.

Under the project, an SDGs Support Unit has been established in Planning & Development Department (P&DD), GoS since May 2017, which works with GoS Departments, as well as UN Agencies, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector on integration of Agenda 2030 through Policies & Plans, Data Reporting, Alignment of Financing, and Innovation & Partnerships. In 2021, under a direction from National Economic Council, the P&DD, GoS has also notified a dedicated SDGs Section for coordination and implementation of SDGs interventions in Sindh in collaboration with relevant line departments, UNDP and other UN agencies, and other stakeholders.

Development Context in Sindh

Sindh, with its rapidly expanding population, is facing significant challenges in education, health, water, energy, and other sectors, with critical gender and rural-urban gaps that have warranted attention towards integrated multi-sectoral policymaking. Amid the socio-economic turbulence, the province has shown enormous potential for sustainable development. Given the right policies, with inherent attention given to opportunities for youth and women, improvements in health and education services, while tapping into abundant natural resources, and stimulating industrial activity, Sindh is striving to serve as Pakistan's center for economic growth. This is being driven through innovative structural changes, transformation in decision making processes, and focusing on partnerships and a whole of society approach to tackle various emerging challenges in sustainable development Agenda 2030.



- 47.8m population (Census 2017)
- 47.4% MPI (MICS 18-19)
- Primary learning proficiency:
Sindhi/Urdu: 50.3% | Math: 25.4% (Sindh
PEACe Report 2017)
- Stunting: 50.2% Wasting: 14.8%
(MICS 18-19)
- 18% rural population without
electricity (PSLM 2018-19)
- 23.6% population with safely
managed drinking water
- 65.8% Improved Sanitation
(MICS 18-19)

Sindh's Voluntary National Review 2022

Pakistan has committed to submit its Voluntary National Review (VNR) report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2022 at the United Nations (UN) High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). The VNR Report will highlight the country's advancements towards SDGs. During the VNR process, key initiatives, achievements, challenges, and lessons will be identified with a view to refine policies and programs. The VNR report will show-case political commitment, current endeavors, and the progress so far. The Ministry of Planning & Development and Special Initiatives (MoPDSI), Government of Pakistan is steering the process in collaboration with SDGs Support Units, provincial governments, and other stakeholders.

This also presented a good opportunity for Sindh province to review its progress on Agenda 2030, take note of successes, recognize gaps and most importantly, identify the key multipliers of growth in accelerating achievement of the SDGs. In this context, P&DD, GoS with the technical assistance and coordination support of SDGs Support Unit-Sindh compiled inputs from GoS Administrative Departments and other stakeholders and conducted a consultative process for consolidation of key information and data for provincial VNR for Sindh covering the last three years period, i.e., 2018 to 2021.

This report presents the key areas of focus under the VNR 2022 exercise and outputs of the consultative process with provincial stakeholders to prepare Sindh's Provincial VNR for consolidation at the national level for Pakistan's VNR 2022.

Agenda 2030 Localization in Policies & Plans

Localization of Agenda 2030 goals in Sindh policies and plans required active participation of multiple stakeholders, with key emphasis on stronger policy coherence, particularly among inter-linked sectors like health, education, nutrition, water & sanitation, etc., and establishing data protocols along with monitoring and reporting systems.

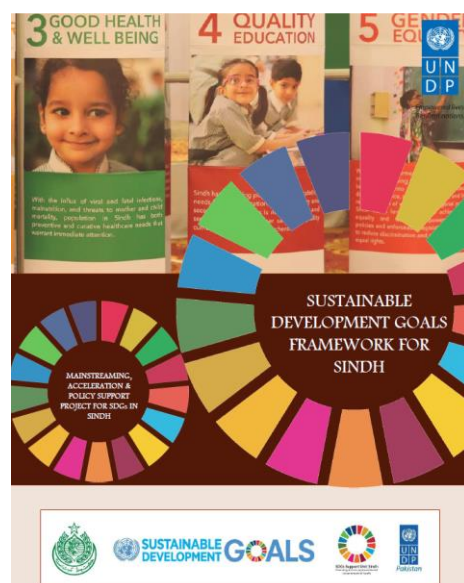
The first step towards mainstreaming and localizing SDGs in Sindh was to identify and set priorities and define achievable targets for the immediate, medium, and long term, considering severity of development issues and challenges, resource availability, multipliers, Sindh's economic and social endowments, value for money, and magnitude of impact. As immediate



priorities, SDG 4 Quality Education, SDG 3 Good Health and Well Being, SDG 6 Clean water, and Sanitation, SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 2 No Hunger and SDG 8 Decent work and Economic Growth, were prioritized along with SDG 1 No Poverty; SDG 5 Gender Equality, and SDG 13 Climate Action prioritized as cross-cutting SDGs.

As a critical priority since the last VNR exercise in 2018, the Planning and Development Department, GoS with technical assistance of SDGs Support Unit-Sindh has developed the Provincial SDGs Framework for Sindh, which is to serve as a roadmap for mainstreaming and localization of SDGs in the province; and to enable institutions and stakeholders to achieve the immediate, medium-term, and long-term prioritized SDGs approved by the GoS. The framework is also purposed to be a useful resource for provincial policymakers, development planners, civil society organizations, academia and other stakeholders involved in the implementation and monitoring of SDGs.

In 2021, the SDGs Framework has been further refined and updated with latest available provincial / national surveys and institutional datasets in collaboration with the Sindh Bureau of Statistics. The Framework represents the Agenda 2030 goal and target-level prioritization, methodological approach, review of provincial legislation and policies to guide strategic planning, policymaking, resource distribution and implementation by GoS Departments and other stakeholders involved in the social, economic, and environmental development landscape in Sindh.



Using the Provincial SDGs Framework for Sindh and the larger global Agenda 2030 as a guide, focused efforts have been made during the 2018-21 period by P&DD-GoS in collaboration with GoS Departments, UN agencies, civil society, sector expert and other involved stakeholders for alignment and tracking of progress and implementation of policies and plans, such as;

Peoples Poverty Reduction Program;

Sindh Education Sector Plan & Roadmap;

Sindh Poverty Reduction Strategy;

Sindh Agriculture Policy;

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) in Public Sector Schools Strategic Plan for Sindh;

Sindh Drinking Water Policy;

Sindh Sanitation Policy;

Social Protection Strategy Unit;

Sindh Labor Policy: A Framework of Industrial Relations, Social and Economic Well-Being of the People of Province;

Sindh Youth Policy;

Sindh Climate Change Policy, etc.

During the current VNR 2022 consultation exercise with wider stakeholders, provincial policies and plans aligned with and supportive of Agenda 2030 priorities has been consolidated to present a provincial overview of efforts, as well as taking note of policy impact at the implementation level.

Legislation Supportive of Agenda 2030 in Sindh

Parliamentary engagement is one of the major pillars in mainstreaming the Agenda 2030, particularly at the provincial level. They are also uniquely positioned to act as an interface between the people and the state institutions, and to promote and adopt people-centered policies and legislation to ensure that no one is left behind. The Sindh Legislative Assembly has constituted a Parliamentary Task Force (PTFs) on SDGs. The PTF was first established in the Provincial Assembly in July 2016, with Mr. Pir Mujeeb-ul-Haq as the convener. After July 2018 elections, the PTF was again reconstituted in July 2019 having the same convener, and with representation of all political parties in the Sindh Legislative Assembly.

With a profound agenda and a clear focus on making SDGs a reality, the PTF-SDGs has actively participated in multiple policy level dialogues and consultation, thus enabling a buy-in of different political parties' representatives to advocate SDGs priorities, and within their political realms, sensitizing the political leadership and fellow parliamentarians on prioritized goals using various methods of engagement. A high-Level Policy Dialogue on SDGs was also held in 2019, led by Chief Minister Sindh and had participation from all political parties present in the provincial assembly of Sindh who pledged their support to work towards achievement of SDGs in the province.

The Legislative Assembly of Sindh has passed legislation in several major sectors since the 2018-2021 focusing on institutional development and/or reforms in various provincial priorities like education, health, women empowerment, local governance, environment, transparency, etc. These laws either directly support certain SDGs targets and/or serve as enablers for progress towards respective SDGs. Given below are examples of such laws passed which provide supportive legal frameworks for just one of the SDGs; for example, SDG-5 Gender Equality, by the legislative assembly of Sindh:

- The Sindh Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2018
- The Sindh Anti Street Harassment Bill, 2018
- The Sindh Maternity Benefits Act, 2018
- The Sindh Reproductive Healthcare Rights Act, 2019
- The Sindh Home-Based Workers Act, 2018
- The Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Amendment Act, 2018

- The Sindh Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 2018
- The Sindh Employees Social Security (Amendment) Act, 2018
- The Sindh COVID-19 Emergency Relief (Amendment) Act, 2020
- The Sindh Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 2018
- The Sindh Zakat and Ushr (Amendment) Act, 2021
- The Sindh Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2018
- The Sindh Terms of Employment (Amendment) Act, 2021
- The Sindh Child Protection Authority (Amendment) Act, 2021

During the VNR 2022 consultation exercise with wider stakeholders, a comprehensive review of key provincial legislation and policy efforts in 2018-2021 supportive of Agenda 2030 priorities have been mapped to present a provincial snapshot of efforts categorized under corresponding SDGs:

SDGs	Policies and Legislations for localization and adaptation of SDGs priorities
SDG 1: No Poverty	<p>In SDG 1: No Poverty target 1.3.1 which relates to social protection services for all, Government of Sindh has developed Sindh Child Protection Authority (SCPA) Act, 2011 (Amended in 2021) paved the way for legislation concerning the protection of children in the province. The government, through this Act, committed to providing care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education, rehabilitation, and reintegration of children at risk.</p> <p>As a major program to address SDG-1 targets, the GoS Peoples Poverty Reduction Program, after successful completion of the first phase, has been expanded in additional six districts of the Sindh Province; Khairpur, Sanghar, Umerkot, Mirpur Khas, Thatta and Badin with the total cost of Rs. 8.94 billion. The project will be completed in six years. The fourth phase of expansion of Peoples' Poverty Reduction Program in district Sukkur and Ghotki has been initiated in 2021 and will be implemented in 103 UCs with an estimated 5.9 billion Cost.</p> <p>The Program aims at achieving multiple SDGs (1/5/8) and linked social sector improvements by ameliorating multiple, with specific objectives to build up the capacity of the deprived population, living in the rural areas through social mobilization to empower the local communities, paying particular attention to empowering women both socially and economically, enabling them to improve their livelihoods and increase their incomes through Income Generating Grants and Community Investment Funds (CIF) i.e. interest-free loans. The project aims to support extremely poor families, providing employable / entrepreneurial skills preferably to women and also provide them shelter in the shape of low-cost housing. Expected outcomes include:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased economic and social services and community benefits from upgraded community infrastructures and productive assets operated and maintained with community involvement. An average sustainable increase of poor household incomes by 25 percent. Approximately 772,297 rural households in six districts mobilised and capacitated through people's own organisations (CO/VO/LSOs) of which at least 75 percent will continue to function effectively at the end of the project. 365 Enterprise Development Value Chain Products finalized and implemented in six districts.
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 2019 Based on consultation with Agriculture, Prices and Supply, Livestock and Fisheries Department as well WFP and FAO, Sindh Agriculture Policy (2018) was identified as holistic and multi-sectoral document which focuses on to increase the agricultural sector growth to 4-5% per annum which is a necessary condition to raising incomes and reducing poverty and food insecurity; providing decent employment, particularly to the large numbers of youth entering the labor market; and facilitating a greater attention to sustainability Complementary to Agriculture Policy, following are different Acts developed in 2017-2021 which link with SDGs: The Sindh Animal Health Act (2018) The Sindh Land Tax and Agricultural Income Tax 2017 The Sindh Animal Breeding Act (2017)
SDG 3: Good Health & Wellbeing	<p>Based on consultation with Health and Population welfare department as well as WHO and UNFPA, Government of Sindh has developed following supportive policies and legislations related to SDG 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sindh Tele-medicine and Tele-Health Act 2021 Sindh Act No. III of 2019 on The Sindh Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases ACT 2019 Sindh Act No. II of 2019 on The Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Institute of Trauma at Karachi ACT 2018 Sindh Act No. VII of 2019 The Sindh Institute of Child Health & Neonatology ACT 2019 Sindh Population Welfare Policy (2016) Sindh reproductive health care rights act (2019) Public Private Partnership Amendment Act (2018)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed amendment in Sindh Reproductive Rights Act (2019) regarding martial counselling and registration of Nikah, tele-health and self-care as well as prenatal death surveillance response • Sindh Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases Act, (2018) • Sindh Institute of Child Health and Neonatology Act, (2018) • Sindh Regulation of Aesthetic and Laser Treatment Act, (2018) • Regularization of Doctors Appointed on Contract or ADHOC Basis Act, 2018 • The Sindh COVID-19 Emergency Relief Act, 2020 • The Sindh Injured Persons Compulsory Medical Treatment (Amal Umer) Act, 2019 • • Sindh Maternity Benefits Act, (2018) •
SDG 4: Quality Education	<p>In SDG 4: Quality Education following supportive policies and legislations have been developed based on consultation carried out with Sindh Education and Literacy Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindh Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act Rules 2017 • Sindh Early Child Care Education (ECCE) Policy with curriculum standards. • School clustering policy for upgradation of schools and retention of enrollment • Regularization of Teachers Appointed on Contract Basis Act, (2018) • ECEE Policy along with ECCE Curriculum and Standards. • Physical Education and Life Skill Based Education Curriculums • Non-Formal Education Policy for Sindh
SDG 6: Clean water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh Local Government (Amendment) Act, 2021 <p>In SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation, several SDGs linked policies have been developed which include Sindh Water Policy (2017), Sindh Sanitation Policy (2018) and Water Policy (2018). In 2021, Sindh Solid Waste Management Act has been formulated.</p>
SDG 7: Clean and Affordable Energy	<p>In relation to SDG 7: Clean and Affordable Energy, Government of Sindh is implementing Alternative and Renewable Energy (ARE) Policy 2019. The policy envisages 25% renewable energy mix in national grid by 2025 and 30% by 2030</p>
SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindh Labour Policy (2018) developed in line with ILO conventions • Sindh Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 2018 • Sindh Differently able Persons Employment, rehabilitation, and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 2017 • The Sindh Shops and Commercial Establishment (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Terms of Employment (Standing Orders) (Amendment) Act, 2021

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh Factories (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Employees Social Security (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Employees Old-age Benefits (Amendment) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Employees Social Security (Amendment) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2018
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	The Sindh Child Protection Authority (SCPA) Act, 2011 was further amended in 2021 (Amendment Act 2021)
SDG 13: Climate in Action	Sindh Climate Change Policy (2018)
SDG 15: Life on Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindh Animal Health Act, 2018 • Sindh Forest Management Policy (2019)
SDG 16: Peace and Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh Co-operative Societies Act, 2020 • The Sindh Trusts Act, 2020 • The Sindh Waqf Properties Act, 2020 • The Establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman for the Province of Sindh (Amendment) Act, 2020 • The Sindh (Repeal of Police Act, 1861 and Revival of Police Order 2002) (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Child Protection Authority (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Protection of Journalists and Other Media Practitioners Act, 2021 • Law has been drafted by Sindh Police and passed by Sindh Assembly under the name "Repeal of the Police Act, 1861 and Revival of Police Order, 2002 Amendment Act 2019 • The Sindh Prisons and Corrections Services Act, 2019 • Anti-Terrorism Act (third amendment) 2020 developed in collaboration with UNODC • Sindh Anti Street Harassment Bill (2018) • The Sindh Local Government (Amendment) Act, 2019 • The Sindh Prisons and Corrections Services Act, 2019 • The Code of Criminal Procedure (Sindh Amendment) Act, 2017 • The Sindh Forensic Science Agency Act, 2017 • National Accountability Ordinance 1999 Sindh Repeal Act, 2017 <p>1. UNODC developed a policy guideline in collaboration with the Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) of Sindh to outline, in detail, the investigation</p>

	<p>under the Fair Trial Act (IFTA) 2013 and Anti-Terrorism Act (third amendment) 2020 processes. The guideline includes following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) • Identified hurdles and gaps • Recommendations for the operationalization of IFTA and the recently promulgated Section 19C of the ATA 2020 <p>UNODC in collaboration with Financial Monitoring Unit (FMU), State Bank of Pakistan, enhanced policy coherence as inter-agency coordination framework was further refined and institutionalized regarding Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Illicit Financial Flows (IFF) regime. UNODC also developed SOPs based upon the legislative framework provided for Police Prosecution cooperation and areas, modes, and level of cooperation between the two stakeholders (Police and Prosecution) of criminal justice system.</p>
SDG 17: Peace and Strong Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Private Partnership (PPP) (Amendment) Act, (2018) • The Sindh Public Finance Administration Act, 2020 • The Sindh Sales Tax on Services (Amendment) Act, (2018)

Institutions/Initiatives/Projects for achievement of SDGs Targets

Institutional Structures: To steer strategic forethought across multi-stakeholder groups for SDGs, multiple platforms have been developed which includes Parliamentary Task Force (PTF) which has representation of all political parties present in the legislative assembly of Sindh. Moreover, a Provincial Technical Committee with representation of GoS, Federal Government and UNDP has been established since June 2016 to oversee project's activities and work plans.

A Project Board established at the Federal Level, co-chaired by Country Director UNDP and Secretary, MoPD&SI provides the technical oversight to the project activities reviews annual plans for synergy across the country. More recently, a Sub-Committee of the National Economic Council (NEC) on Sustainable Development Goals has also been notified to take a holistic and periodic review of SDGs implementation; assess progress, achievements; identify gaps and areas where support is required at the national and provincial level. In line with sectoral focus and priorities, seven SDGs thematic sub committees have also been notified since March 2018 to support efforts in baseline validation and targeting for priority SDGs set by the GoS. In July 2021, P&DD, GoS has also notified a dedicated SDGs Section for coordination and implementation of SDGs interventions in Sindh in collaboration with relevant line departments, UNDP and other UN Agencies, and other stakeholders.

In terms of data availability from baselines in 2014-15; according to data status, 174 out of 247 SDGs indicators can be reported at the provincial level. Additionally, data for 62% of provincially applicable indicators is available whereas for remaining indicators, efforts are required by GoS Departments through technical support of UN agencies and development partners. The primary source of data for the Framework is MICS survey. With Issuance of MICS (2018-19), PSLM (2018-19) and other institutional data, baseline data availability has increased from 33% in 2014-15 to 62% in 2021-22. Two-point data for gauging progress is available for 43% of provincially applicable indicators. For provincially relevant indicators which have two-point data, 67% have depicted improved progress while 33% have shown a downward trend. Given below are some examples of improving or deteriorating trends against different SDGs indicators:

SDG 1: No Poverty
Deteriorating Trend In indicator 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions, multi-poverty increased from 43.1% (2014-15) to 47% (2018-19)
Upward Trend In indicator, 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection), Government spending increased from 51.2% (PRSP Budget Expenditure Statement, Finance Dept, Government of Pakistan (2014-15) to 63.2% (PRSP Budget Expenditure Statement, Finance Dept, Government of Pakistan (2020-21)
SDG 3: Good Health
Deteriorating Trend 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, tobacco use increased from 12.4% (PDHS 2012-13) to 19.4% (MICS 2018-19)
Upward trend In indicator, 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, baseline increased from 60.50% (PDHS 2012-13) to 74.80% (PDHS 2017-18)
SDG 4: Quality Education
Deteriorating Trend In indicator 4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education, data shows decrease from 49% (MICS 2014-15) to 45% (MICS 2018-19)
Upward trend In indicator 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex, baseline increased from 20% (MICS 2014-15) to 27.5% (MICS 2018-19)
SDG 5: Gender Equality
Deteriorating Trend In indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18, data shows increase in marriage rate before 18 years from 19% (MICS 2014-15) to 24% (MICS 2018-19)
Upward trend In 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, baseline increased from 36% (PSLM 2014-15) to 40% (2018-19)
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Deteriorating Trend

In indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities, unemployment rate increased from 4.66% (Labor force survey 2014-15) to 4.92% (labor force survey 2018-19)

Upward trend

In 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, baseline increased from 30% (PSLM 2014-15) to 32% (PSLM 2018-19)

Moreover, since 2018-2021 several sectoral programmes/initiatives/projects have been carried out in Sindh which are linked with different SDGs. During the current VNR 2022 consultation exercise with wider stakeholders including GoS Administrative Departments and UN Agencies, a comprehensive review of provincial and local projects / programs to support Agenda 2030 priorities has been consolidated to present a provincial snapshot of initiatives and innovation efforts. The below list of programmes and initiatives are mapped against different SDGs:

SDG 1: No Poverty

- Social Protection Strategy Unit (SPSU) for the preparation and implementation of a provincial social protection strategy has been established as an attached office to the Chief Minister's Secretariat Sindh. The functions of the SPSU include the design of Social Protection programmes under an overarching Social Protection Strategy
- Sindh Poverty Reduction Strategy (2018) has been developed through support of European Union which focuses on community driven local development, addressing urban poverty and creation of rural growth centers as hub of economic prosperity. The Peoples Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP) aims at achieving multiple SDGs (1/5/8) and linked social sector improvements by ameliorating multiple, with specific objectives to build up the capacity of the deprived population, living in the rural areas through social mobilization to empower the local communities, paying particular attention to empowering women both socially and economically, enabling them to improve their livelihoods and increase their incomes through Income Generating Grants and Community Investment Funds (CIF) i.e. interest-free loans. The program objectives are to support extremely poor families, providing employable / entrepreneurial skills preferably to women and also provide them shelter in the shape of low-cost housing. Expected outcomes include:
 - Increased economic and social services and community benefits from upgraded community infrastructures and productive assets operated and maintained with community involvement.
 - An average sustainable increase of poor household incomes by 25 percent.
 - Approximately 772,297 rural households in six districts mobilised and capacitated through people's own organisations (CO/VO/LSOs) of which at least 75 percent will continue to function effectively at the end of the project.
 - 365 Enterprise Development Value Chain Products finalized and implemented in six districts.

- Establishment of the council for the welfare of senior citizens and provision of Senior Citizen Card (Azadi card) through Social Welfare Department programme.
- Under PRS, the GoS is also developing towns through formulating a village development plan targeting larger settlements within a 30-kilometre radius of a Rural Growth Center (RGC). The first is being piloted in 'Chuhar Jamali town, District Sujawal. The development plan covers housing, walkways, drains, drinking water, and a kitchen garden. It has emerged as a consolidation of infrastructure and services around Chuhar Jamali town that would result in poverty alleviation and improvement of living standard of the people, with technical assistance being provided through Sindh Union Council Community and Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) program.
- The planned RGCs also include implementation of town-to-market infrastructure, improvement in quality of education, healthcare, water supply, and drainage. This would be supplemented by the construction of quality roads to facilitate access to the RGCs.

In addition to above, significant resources and programming have been deployed by Government of Sindh under COVID-19 response and recovery efforts including Social Protection & Economic Sustainability Initiatives, Sindh Peoples Support Programme (Cash transfers to individuals affected by Covid-19), Soft Loan Programme for SMEs, Health & Hygiene, COVID-19 Vaccination, Hiring of medics/paramedics, PCR kits, etc.)

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

To address food security challenges and addressing issues of stunting and malnutrition, following initiatives and programmes are being carried out in Sindh

- Sindh Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition (AAP) is leading initiative of GoS to end malnutrition through Nutrition Sensitive and Agriculture focused approach. This is a multi-sectoral program involving eight sectors i.e.; Health, Education, Livestock, Fisheries, Agriculture, Local Government (WASH), Population Welfare and Social Welfare (Social Protection Unit). Through these interventions, AAP aims at reducing a rate of stunting from 48 percent to 30 percent over the period of 5 years AAP is supported by World Bank, European Union, UNICEF, and other development partners working in Sindh.
- Sindh Agricultural Growth Project (SAGP) which aims to improve the productivity and competitiveness of small and medium producers in selected commodity value chains.
- WFP Country Strategic Plan – 2018-2022 in Sindh Province signed with Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh with component addressing dietary feeding and care practices of children, adolescent girls, pregnant/lactating women, resulting in order to improved nutritional status by reduce stunting and other forms of undernutrition
- Sindh Irrigated Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project (SIAPEP) – (focuses on improving irrigation water management at tertiary and field levels in Sindh Pakistan.)

- Nutrition Assistance for Children and Women through Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition - CMAM in collaboration with WFP
- Establishment of Nutrition Stabilization Centers (NSC) in Sindh through support of WHO
- Under a GoS-World Food Program collaboration, around 1.5 million population by providing the PKR 1,149 million cash and 4,167 MT of Food as assistance in Sindh under various projects and subprojects including Relief and Recovery Operations have been implemented to support the population affected by various disasters in province; Shock Responsive Social Safety Net Project; and GoS-WFP efforts to Improve the Nutritional Status of the Most Vulnerable Groups.
- Key measures have been taken to ensure communities in disaster prone districts have more resilient food systems and development gains are better protected by disaster risk management systems at all levels by end of 2022, involving institutional support initiatives and supply chain improvements.
- To mitigate food security issues caused by COVID-19 crisis, measures were taken under GoS-WFP collaboration for joint long- term programming, complementarities with each other; such as:
 - Multiyear funding and programming and tools/modalities established with agencies/partners to respond quickly to immediate need, like swift cash-based and food distribution to affected population.
 - Web-based application for PDMA Sindh developed and launched
 - DRR-School Safety, Education in Emergencies
 - Warehouse Management Trainings for the officials of Food Department, GoS
 - Standardized Monitoring and Assessment for Relief and Transition
 - Supply Chain Assessment- Nutrition (DoH Sindh) 2021 completed

SDG 3: Good Health & Wellbeing

In Sindh different healthcare programmes contributing towards SDG 3 have been rolled out in 2018-2021, which includes:

- SDG 3 Localization plan with support of WHO
- Early Essential Newborn Care (help to reduce Neonatal Mortality)
- Capacity Building of Health work force in malnutrition and childcare through support of WHO
- Maternal Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response
- Breast feeding hospital initiative

For COVID-19 pandemic, an enormous effort has been made for controlling spread of the virus, tackling the emergency need for essential healthcare services including specialized human resource, equipment, and services across the province. Significant efforts and investments have also been made to facilitate vaccination of the population on COVID-19. Further efforts were

made for expansion and improvement of 17 DHQ/THQ Hospitals and construction of 41 emergency cum trauma centers in Sindh along with provision of telehealth services for COVID-19. Awareness, prevention, and guidance for public efforts were also made, also including establishment of a helpline providing counselling and psychosocial support services for general public. Moreover, essential supplies and PPEs were provided to District administrations for establishment of isolation centers throughout the province. Mobile Hospitals with the help of state-of-the-art hospital tents were also established as a backup in case of the rising numbers of patients coming in for isolation. PDMA Sindh also ensured supplies to various hospitals of the province to protect and save doctors and paramedical staff from the virus. In this regard, a large quantity of masks, PPE's (including gloves, Tyvek suits, safety goggles, shoe covers etc.) were supplied to hospitals throughout the province. PDMA Sindh also supplied other medical equipment including ventilators, COVID testing kits, ICU Bed, mobile X-Ray units etc. for installation at various hospitals throughout the province.

In addition, People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI) Sindh is a continuing long-term programme that is providing universal health coverage for all. Moreover, Universal Health Benefit Package (UHC BF) for Sindh Province has been endorsed. The PPHI is currently active in 22 districts of Sindh with 1,174 health facilities, serving the underprivileged communities, saving lives, and improving health conditions.

In context of family planning, family welfare centers have been functionalized and through various programmes and initiatives target of Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) has been set at 47% in 2025 and 57% by 2030

SDG 4: Quality Education

In context of SDG 4, a comprehensive Sindh Education Sector Plan (SESP) and Roadmap 2019-2024 was developed, which is an over-arching document developed in collaboration with UNICEF which covers SDG 4 aligned educational priorities of Government of Sindh. Towards implementation of SESP, district educational plans have been developed. Other initiatives include, among others:

- Capacity building of teachers on gender sensitivity, flexible pedagogy, teaching through story telling
- Adaptation of curriculums on life skills and physical education and development of school development plans.
- In donor funded programmes such as Sindh Reading Project, Sindh Capacity Development Plan and Sindh Community Mobilization Programme enrollment drives, and training initiatives have been carried out
- ECE Curriculum/ workbook and Non formal education (package A, B &C)
- Key messages on nutrition, developed by White Ribbon Alliance added to textbooks
- 13, 187 teachers trained in collaboration with IHN, CH I-SPHP program, and UNICEF

- 203,031 students and parents sensitized in collaboration with IRD-IHN, CHI-SPHP, Rupani Foundation
- Chapters on nutrition for grade IX & X has been developed and incorporated in textbooks by EU-PINS.
- LSBE curriculum framework developed in collaboration with UNFPA.
- 30,500 teachers trained in collaboration with PITE, UNICEF and CIDA

In Early Childhood Education (ECE), holistic modules and social mobilization methods have been integrated in 70 Government Schools through School Management Committees (SMCs). Health and Hygiene and WASH components have been integral towards GoS programmes on Education. The components have involved trainings of LHWs, engagement sessions with parents and teachers as well as technical support on WASH aspects in Education to other departments as well as parliamentarians

In COVID 19 situation, mitigation and basic preparedness programme was implemented in public sector schools under Government of Sindh's "Framework of Action" to prevent the spread of COVID-19/Coronavirus and minimize its impact by protecting the core functions of the education system from the worst effects of the pandemic. GoS partnered with UN Agencies, including a collaboration with WFP for 22 schools of Ghotki and Kashmore, and other development partners and civil society organizations including:

- ECE component strengthened in 70 selected Government Schools
- ECE Holistic Modules and Social Mobilization Methods
- Health and Hygiene and Physical Development
- SELD schools Homework, Assessment and Daily Support through WhatsApp & SMS prompts
- Community Engagement, training teachers- mothers on safe & parental play-based learning
- Distance Learning Teacher Trainings and Capacity Building
- Enrolment & Back to Safe School Campaigns with SOPs
- Digital Online Distance Initiative (57,000 Direct Beneficiaries and 172000 indirect (Students & Teachers)
- Safe Internet (SISOP): 50,000 Direct Beneficiaries and 126,000 Indirect Beneficiaries
- Teacher Trainings and Capacity building through Online Platform

SDG 5: Gender Equality

To address, needs of rural women, Government initiated poverty reduction program from two districts and expanded to 12 districts. Through this program government has reached out to 1 million women households. In addition, other initiatives such as Sindh Home Based Workers Strengthening Programme, Sindh Legal Advisory Call Centre, establishment of

Women Complaint Centers in all Districts and Working Women Hostels in all Districts further supported gender mainstreaming and women empowerment efforts around SDG 5.

With the technical assistance and support of civil society partners, the GoS also launched Sexual Violence Response Framework (SVRF) 2020-2024. The SVRF's objective is two-fold. First, it provides a detailed breakdown of actions and interventions necessary for successful implementation of the recent legislation and judgments. Second, it expands the scope of work of government functionaries beyond the law to initiate primary and tertiary prevention and response measures to work towards the ultimate goal of elimination of violence against women, particularly sexual violence.

In addition to above, the Women Development Department, GoS has launched several initiatives for socio-economic uplift of women and enhance legal rights and status of women in the province, which include:

- Committees have been established in government offices under Protection Against Harassment at Workplace Act, to process complaints of harassment.
- 1094 – Helpline has been established in Sindh as a one window operation for GBV victims to provide necessary medical help, security, and legal aid.
- In addition to the already functional Darul-Amans providing necessary shelter, awareness of rights and vocational training to affected women, more shelter facilities in the shape of safe houses have been established in 22 districts of Sindh.
- 15 additional Women Complaint Cells have been established and made functional to assist in resolving domestic violence issues and provide psychological counsel.
- More than 5,000 women have been training by WDD, GoS in various vocational skills to earn a respectable livelihood in three districts of Sindh. Further 8,000 women in Karachi have benefited under similar program collaboration with JICA.
- A program to establish Day-Care facilities to working women has been launched.
- Awareness raising seminars, exhibitions, festivals have been conducted across Sindh by WDD, GoS and its partners from civil society for awareness of women on law, women rights, GBV support institutions, economic empowerment, etc. to ensure that women of the province can lead a safer and prosperous life.
- Under a small loans project, WDD, GoS also provided interest free loans to 150 women to facilitate in launching their small businesses.

SDG 6: Water and Sanitation

In context of SDG 6, Wash Program & Saaf Suthro Sindh Project are being carried out to make Rural Areas of Sindh open defecation free through social mobilization and behavior change covering 600 villages in 23 Districts. Furthermore, Karachi Water & Sewerage Services Improvement Project (KWSSIP) is being implemented which focuses on improving access to safe water services in Karachi and to increase KWSB's financial and operational performance.

SDG 7: Clean and Affordable Energy

Energy Department, Government of Sindh supported measures undertaken by National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (NEECA) in the energy efficiency and conservation sector. Energy department through its provincial designated agencies will contribute towards NEECA Strategic Plan (2020-2025). Following ADP schemes are in progress or planned in relation to alternative energy component:

- 1) Electrification of Primary Health Facility through solar PV technology in which 352 PV solar technology will be installed in 348 primary health facilities
- 2) Directorate of Energy Department (DAI) has initiated, IPP based Wind and Solar Power Projects, equivalent to 4035 MW in Sindh. (Emphasis on utility scale solar, distributive solar, solar home assistance and capacity building)
- 3) Directorate of Energy Department (DAI)- ADP approved schemes 2018-2023 which include 400 MW utility scale solar, 20 MW distributed solar (roof-top solar), 200,000 solar systems in low access areas of Sindh

SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth

To encourage community driven economic activities, focusing on supporting home-based businesses, small and medium enterprises, a social protection, and economic sustainability package of Rs.34.7 billion was provided by Government of Sindh in CFY 2020-21. In addition, following ongoing and planned initiatives will promote employment opportunities and economic growth in Sindh:

- Sindh Enterprise Development Fund (SEDF) – (focuses on both on-farm and off-farm activities and endeavors to facilitate efficient production, processing, and market linkages for wider economic gains in the sector)
- Youth Education, Employment and Empowerment Project (YEEEP) Sindh – 3 years (2020-2023). Project aims to train and employ 15,000 across Sindh. Contribution to SDGs (1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 17)
- Green Jobs (2021-2022) promoting green skills, green technologies, private sector partnerships, gender mainstreaming leading towards green jobs/green economy- SDGs- (1,5,6,7,8,9,12, and 13)

SDG 10: Reduced Inequality

In efforts to promote inclusivity and reduce inequality gaps, following initiatives and programmes are carried out in Sindh. This includes establishment of training centers for transgender by Social Welfare Department, GoS. The Department is also running Women Welfare Centre across Sindh for providing employable training skills to women. Other initiatives include Maintenance and establishment of transit shelter/ shelter facilities for the need/orphan/unaccompanied children; Implementation of various Development Schemes of Minorities in 20 districts of Sindh, etc.

A Child Protection Helpline 1121 has been established in all districts of Sindh, and Child Protection Units were established across all the districts of Sindh and the Child Protection Officers assigned the task to work for the prevention and response to the issues of child protection issues. Furthermore, a tailored Child Protection Case Management and Referral System (CP-CMRS) has been set in place. The Social Welfare Department already runs 3 residential care facilities for children in Karachi, Hyderabad, and Sukkur. Another project is under construction to provide shelter facilities to the unaccompanied and separated children.

The Sindh Child Protection Authority (SCPA) Act, 2011 was further amended in 2021 (Amendment Act 2021) which paved the way for legislation concerning the protection of children in the province. The government, through this Act, committed to providing care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education, rehabilitation, and reintegration of children at risk. The amendment was made in the existing laws and the draft of Rules to clear the confusion around roles of various stakeholders and improve coordination with stakeholders for better service delivery.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

To promote urban development, following programmes/initiatives are being implemented in Sindh:

- 1) Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project (KNIP)
- 2) Development of Master Plans of 17 District Headquarter Towns completed by the Directorate of Urban Policy & Strategic Planning, P&DD-GoS; and 12 more are being developed for which acquisition of consultancy services is under process.
- 3) Competitive and Livable City of Karachi (CLICK)
- 4) Capacity building initiatives in collaboration with UNESCO on sustainable protection and management of Makli world heritage site.
- 5) Extensive technical, preparatory, and consultative work is being carried out to develop the new Masterplan for Karachi. UNDP is also providing technical support to GoS for the preparatory work for Karachi's Masterplan, including support for reviewing past master planning exercises, development of ToRs for new masterplan and conducting a series of consultative sessions with stakeholders of Karachi.
- 6) Islamkot Model SDGs Taluka Initiative – details in partnerships section

Another initiative in line with SDG-11 is GoS Rural Growth Centers (RGCs). The first one is being piloted in Chuhar Jamali town, and further planned in Thatta, Badin and Tharparkar, as mentioned above under SDG-1 (No Poverty) as well. The principles of rural growth centers focus on creating hubs to enable concentration of economic services to support the rural villages, which will likely generate agglomeration economies and bring about balanced socioeconomic development in the entire area. It will also extend a higher level of services to village populations and enhance quality of life – for example enabling larger and higher quality schools and higher service level health centers. As implementation matures and proceeds past

the pilot developments, the policy of consolidation of public services can be progressed through all line departments for planning and implementation of their developmental activities

SDG 13: Climate In Action

To combat threats of climate change and ensure disaster preparedness, following initiatives and programmes are being implemented in Sindh:

- Sindh Resilience Project (SRP) focuses on improving institutional capacities, performance, and preparedness at key agencies responsible for managing disaster risk in Sindh. In addition, the Project will further contribute towards enhancing resilience to hydro-meteorological disasters including floods and drought through physical infrastructure investments
- Development & Upgradation of Environmental Profile of Sindh through Environmental Information System
- UNESCAP Regional Project on Tsunami Early Warning implemented in coastal areas of Sindh
- Besides these, several major initiatives have been taken for Urban Greening and parks restoration in major cities of Sindh.

SDG 15: Life on Land

To promote biodiversity and ensure sustainable land management, following initiatives and programmes are being carried out in Sindh:

- Green Pakistan Program-Revival of Forestry and Wildlife Resources in Pakistan
- Satellite Based Mapping of Forest Areas and Follow-up Satellite Service for Implementation of Sindh Sustainable Forest Management Policy 2019

SDG 16: Peace & Justice

To strengthen strong institutions and promote peace and justice following initiatives and programmes are being carried out in Sindh:

- Pakistan's Action to Counter Terrorism (PACT) with special reference to Sindh (2020-2022)
- Capacity building of Financial Monitoring Unit (FMU) to guide the competent authorities on the implementation of Anti-Money Laundering Legal Regime in line with international norms and standards (2018-2021)
- Prison Management Information System (PMIS) in Sindh (2017-2021)
- SOPs developed based upon the legislative framework provided for Police Prosecution cooperation and areas, modes, and level of cooperation between the two stakeholders (Police and Prosecution) of criminal justice system
- Implementation of Action Plan for Human Right
- Strengthening of Public Grievance Redress Mechanisms (SPGRM) Project through Provincial Ombudsman, Sindh
- Establishment of Children's Complaints Office in Provincial Ombudsman, Sindh in collaboration with UNICEF

- Establishment of Sindh Child Protection Authority (SCPA), under the Sindh Child Protection Act 2011
- Functionalization of Sindh Child Helpline 1121

Some other planned programs/projects targeted on SDGs priorities include:

Project Title	Sector	Cost	Location	SDGs (Goal)	SDG Target
Waste to Energy Power Plant Project ID: 167	Fuel and Energy. Sub-Sector: Alternative Energy Sources	181 Million USD (Estimated)	Multiple locations of Sindh	SDG 7: Clean and Affordable Energy	Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States
				SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
				SDG 13: Climate in Action	Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant - TP-1 Project ID: 203	Water and Water Plants Sub-Sector: Water Treatment and Utilities	177 Million USD (Estimated)	KARACHI (East, West, South, Central, Malir, Korangi), Sindh.	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
				SDG 13: Climate in Action	Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
				SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 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
Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant - TP-4 Project ID: 208	Water and Water Plants Sub-Sector – Water Treatment and Utilities	378 Million USD (Estimated)	Karachi	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
				SDG 13: Climate in Action	Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
				SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 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
30 MGD Water Supply Project Project ID: 209	Water and Water Plants Sub-Sector: Water Treatment and Utilities	100 million USD (Estimated)	KARACHI (East, West, South, Central, Malir, Korangi), Sindh.	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
				SDG 13: Climate in Action	Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
				SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 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
Upgradation/Revamping Of	Water and Water Plants	70 million USD	Karachi	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Project Title	Sector	Cost	Location	SDGs (Goal)	SDG Target
KWSB Hub Water Supply System Project ID: 210	Sub-Sector: Water Treatment and Utilities	(Estimated)		SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
				SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
Non-Formal Education (NFE) Project Project ID: 212	Educational Institution Sub-Sector: Education other.	19 Million USD (estimated)	Multiple locations of Sindh	SDG 4: Quality Education	Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university
				SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Hyderabad - Sukkur Motorway M-6 Project ID: 131	Communication Sub-Sector: Road Infrastructure	1282 Million USD (estimated)	Multiple locations of Sindh	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
				SDG 9: Industries, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
				SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 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.
KPT-Pipri Dedicated Freight Corridor & Model Rail Terminal Project ID: 114	Railways	566 Million USD (Estimated)	Karachi East, West, South, Central, Malir, Korangi), Sindh	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
				SDG 9: Industries, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
				SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 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.
Link Road for Korangi - Urban	Transport Sub-Sector:	76 million USD	KARACHI (East, West, South,	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Project Title	Sector	Cost	Location	SDGs (Goal)	SDG Target
Roads Initiatives in Karachi Project ID: 200	Road Infrastructure	(Estimated)	Central, Malir, Korangi), Sindh	SDG 9: Industries, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
				SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 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.
Mauripur Expressway and Interchange at ICI Bridge - Urban Roads Initiatives in Karachi Project ID: 190	Transport Sub-Sector: Road Infrastructure	51 million USD (Estimated)	KARACHI (East, West, South, Central, Malir, Korangi), Sindh	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
				SDG 9: Industries, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
				SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 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.
Construction of Lyari Elevated Freight Corridor Project ID: 139	Communication Sub-Sector: Road and Bridge Infrastructure	409 million USD (estimated)	KARACHI (East, West, South, Central, Malir, Korangi), Sindh	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
				SDG 9: Industries, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
				SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 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.
Scalable Energy Storage Power Stations Project ID: 168	Fuel and Energy Sub-Sector: Alternative Energy Sources.	1685 Million USD (Estimated)	Multiple locations of Sindh	SDG 7: Clean and Affordable Energy	Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States
				SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
				SDG 13: Climate in Action	Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning

Project Title	Sector	Cost	Location	SDGs (Goal)	SDG Target
Develop KCR – a Modern Urban Rail Based Mass Transit System Project ID: 111	Railways Sub-Sector: Railways	566 Million USD (Estimated)	KARACHI (East, West, South, Central, Malir, Korangi), Sindh	SDG 9: Industries, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
				SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Target 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.
Technology Park at NED University Karachi Project ID: 207	Information and Communication Technology Sub-Sector: IT Infrastructure	207 million USD (Estimated)	Karachi, Sindh	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labor-intensive sectors.
				SDG 9: Industries, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.
				SDG 4: Quality Education	Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship

Leveraging On Partnerships For Localization/ Adaptation And Innovations

There is strong recognition by Government of Sindh of the fact that, amidst a growing industrial landscape, a vast pool of natural resources, and a ‘youth budge’ in its population, the province of Sindh will not be able to meet its development needs with only the public sector finances and institutional resources, especially in the areas of Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Zero Hunger, and Decent Work and Economic Growth.

For businesses, SDGs also represent a major opportunity to shape, steer, communicate and report their strategies, goals, and activities, allowing them to capitalize on a range of benefits. There are a number of compelling reasons for businesses to pursue social impact and engage with the SDGs. Beyond the need to heed society’s call for greater transparency and accountability, blending purpose with profit can generate a unique competitive advantage to meet the expectations of discerning consumers, investors, and employees.

The GoS has therefore made concerted efforts in developing and strengthening its legal and technical frameworks and institutions to support public-private partnerships (PPPs) that can help to promote and spur innovation, leveraging finances and technology, that can then be scaled up or replicated for wider socio-economic impact, tied with the high priority SDGs.

Sindh's PPPs institutions have been recognized by international development partners and international finance institutions as most advanced in the country in terms of capacity and delivery in a variety of sectors and in promoting private sector participation, expertise, and efficiencies, as well as attracting private finance for public sector service delivery and infrastructure. Some examples of such innovative Public-Private Partnerships in implementation phase include;

- Children Hospital North Karachi
- Dhabeji Special Economic Zone
- Education Management Organizations - EMOs
- Teachers Training Institute - Hussainabad - TTIC
- M9-N5 Link Road Project
- PPPs for operating 111 health facilities in 21 districts of Sindh
- Sir Aga Khan Jhirk Mullah Katiyar Bridge Project
- Indus Wind Energy Farm
- Nabisar to Wajihar Water Supply Project
- 5 million Gallon/Day Desalination Project
- Ghotki-Kandhkot Bridge Project
- Karachi Hub Water Canal Project
- Malir Expressway Project - MEW
- Sukkur solar plant project
- Thar Block-I Coal-Fired Power Plant
- Metro Wind Thatta District Onshore Wind Farm
- Sindh Education Foundation's Portfolio of PPPs in Education Sector



Targeting SDG-17 (Partnerships) directly, GoS is collaborating with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to expand and improve PPPs in Sindh and develop a more financially sustainable and fiscally responsible PPP project portfolio. The project is also supported by Department for International Development, UK (DFID) through grant. A Public Private Partnership Support Facility (PSF) has been established as a Company incorporated under section 42 of The Companies Act, 2017 to achieve the aforementioned project objectives. Its aim is to manage the new Viability Gap Fund (VGF), thereby enhancing corporate governance, transparency, to improve the delivery of public infrastructure and social services by achieving better value and improving risk management of the VGF.

In the province of Sindh, the most significant example of a successful PPP initiative which is demonstrating a direct contribution towards achievement of SDGs at the local level, with a whole of society approach, is Islamkot Model SDGs Taluka, located in Tharparkar. An SDGs Implementation Plan for achievement of priority SDGs (SDG 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8) as part of the Development Masterplan of Islamkot has also been developed. The plan also conforms to targets and indicators of SDG-11: Sustainable Cities & Communities. Under the project, Thar Foundation has recently conducted a comprehensive baseline of the entire Islamkot Taluka to establish baseline figures for all locally applicable SDGs indicators through conducting surveys of each household of the Taluka as well as institutional surveys to prepare a local development plan for accelerating programme interventions in accordance with SDGs.

For the period 2018-21, multiple partnerships with firms / organizations have been pursued under the Islamkot Model SDGs Taluka initiative. These partners include The Citizen Foundation, IBA SUKKUR University, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Sindh Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA), Agha Khan University Hospital – Community Health Services Department, The Indus Hospital and Health Network, The Health Foundation, Sindh Mental Health Authority, Health Department Govt of Sindh, Karachi University, Pakistan Agricultural research council, Hashoo Foundation, HANDS, Shahid Afridi Foundation, SMEDA, Dawood Foundation, Engro Foundation. These partnerships have brought essential as well as advance expertise and excellence for implementation, operational and sustaining the SDG activities and projects.

During 2018-21, focused projects have been initiated to address SDGs targets under SDG-6, SDG-11, SDG-13, SDG-15, SDG-3, SDG-4, SDG-8, and SDG-2. Some examples of interventions to address SDGs priorities are given below:

SDGs	Interventions
SDG-3: Good Health and Well- being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother and Child Clinics; 250-Bed Hospital; Mobile Medical Bus; Screening and Vaccination Facilities; Tele-help for mental health; etc. • Over 150,000 people have benefited from 2018-2021 including 52% women. All services are free including, medical Consultation, Path Laboratory service, radiology, ultrasound, medicines, EPI, Vaccination, Family planning & reproductive health and Nutrition support. • Under outreach program, 15,000+ people are screened and vaccinated for Hep B & C, 5000+ for Tuberculosis, 100% EPI and Polio vaccination. Nutrition support provided to 5000+ children under the age of 5 years. 154 people provided with artificial limbs, 105 cataracts surgeries • Primary health care services to 50,000 people including 47% of women • EPI Vaccination Program implemented with 100% population vaccination achievement • Provided Malaria and Dengue testing and treatment to 1431 persons

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arranged Renal checkup clinics and provided treatment • Screening and Vaccination of over 10,000 population for Hepatitis B & C and ensured treatment of all positive patients • Over 100 sessions conducted in communities for awareness on reproductive health and family planning. 300 couple were provided family planning services at Thar Foundation health centers
SDG-4: Quality Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thar Foundation has setup and running 27 school units with enrolment of 4500+ students. Accelerated Learning Program. • Mother Tongue Based Multi-Lingual Education. • 4951 Birth Registration certificates for students. • 31 merit-based Scholarships for Higher Education in China; etc • Enrolment of over 4,500 students (Male & Female) in Pre-primary Primary and secondary • School Health Program for EPI, Hepatitis, Eye, TB and other Screening, vaccination, and treatment for 100% students • Upgraded Govt Poly-technic Institute Mithi including all resources (laboratory equipment, capacity building of faculty, modernization of curriculum etc). There are 140+ students are studying three-year diploma (DAE) in civil and mechanical technologies.
SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 RO plants installed and providing safe drinking water to communities. Around 50,000 people are benefiting from the services
SDG-7: Clean and Affordable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 84 smokeless stoves constructed and handed over to communities and installation of solar lights in villages
SDG-8: Decent Work & Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational Skills Training and vocational training programme benefiting 2055 beneficiaries from 2018-2021 including youth and disabled groups income generating grants for 57 beneficiaries; 60 Women trained as Dump Truck Drivers; Women RO Plants Operators; etc. • Khushal Nari Programme for training of in tailoring and embroidery. Under the programme, 150 trained women are earning up to 15,000-25,000 rupees per month. In addition, through women entrepreneurship programme women income generating grants have been provided which has allowed women to earn respectable monthly income.

SDG-2: Zero Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on bio-saline agriculture with 16 species of crops grown successfully. Moreover, highly saline ground water drawn from the depth of 120-180 meters is being used to grow fodder and crops. Nutrient support to over 5,000 children under the age of 5 years in Provincial Nutrition Support Programme. • 20 local farmers were also trained on bio-saline agriculture. 16 Species of Crops Successfully grown. like Guar (Cluster Beans), Bajra (Millet), Fruit of Gidro (Melon) and Moong (Lentil) Pea sunflower, moong, Toriyo, Janmho, lady fingers and other crops. • Fisheries developed in Gorano Pond with over 300,000 fishes currently
SDG-11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with Sindh Government's Directorate of Urban Policy & Strategic Planning, the Thar Foundation facilitated development of a Master Plan for Islamkot Town to Optimize future industrial growth, Plan of residential and commercial areas and guide urban, economic and infrastructure development • Local villages are being improved to provide quality life to neighboring communities. The village communities in Block-II are now living in a well-developed place with all civic and social sector facilities including Drinking water projects – RO plants; Street solar light system; Family and children park; Pit latrines for every household; Smokeless stove for every household; Solid waste management system. • Bashir Ansari Green Park established to promote recreational activities for children and adults alike on 65 acres area. More than 80,000 saplings are planted. Domesticated Birds conservation is also being done at the park with species like ducks, deers, peacocks etc.
SDG -13: Climate Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, a million-tree plantation project initiated for Green Thar. Plantation till-date made is over 1.0 million. The survival Rate of plants is 75%. • Under the initiative, Sindh's largest private sector nursery has been established which provides saplings to local communities and organisations free of cost to make Thar a green area.
SDG -14: Life below Water	Development of Gorano Pond with over 300,000 fishes currently available
SDG-15: Life on Land	Establishment of Bashir Ansari Green Park in Islamkot to promote recreational activities for children and adults alike on 65 acres area. More than 80,000

	saplings are planted. Domesticated Birds conservation is also being done at the park with species like ducks, deers, peacocks etc.
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Moreover, in order to promote innovative practices to achieve Agenda 2030 localization, the SDGs Support Unit also continuously engages with private sector entities for aligning their social investments and responsible business practices with SDGs. In this respect, the Unit has held several one-to-one and group sessions with business conglomerates / corporate sector entities.

During consultation with Private Sectors stakeholders from Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) briefed that 50-60 big companies essentially report on sustainability, out of total 99 eligible companies meeting the pre-requisites for the PSX Top 25 Companies Awards 2020.

With the assistance of the UNDP and SDGs Support Units, the minimum reporting framework was structured and, by the beginning of 2020, PSX rolled out the minimum reporting framework through nation-wide workshops. From the overall 17 Goals and 169 targets, a minimum of 6 Goals and 32 Indicators were included in the minimum reporting framework for reporting by listed companies on PSX. These SDGs are: Gender Equality; Clean Water & Sanitation; Affordable & Clean Energy; Decent Work & Economic Growth; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; and Responsible Consumption & Production.

As a frontline regulator, Pakistan Stock Exchange, on a voluntary basis, promotes the cause of reporting on SDGs by the listed companies through various mediums as well as awareness sessions at the minimum. Pakistan Stock Exchange has held various educational and awareness sessions since 2020 through in-person and webinars with third party experts on Sustainability. The objective of the webinars was to create awareness, provide encouragement and facilitation amongst listed companies on achieving and reporting the SDGs and reporting on Agenda 2030 indicators. The importance of SDGs reporting as a viable business case was highlighted to the participants of the workshops. Country wide consultations were also carried out and private sector reporting template was prepared, and companies were asked to report on 6 Goals and 32 indicators in SDGs.

As means of incentivize reporting, SDGs focused weightage was included in Top 25 companies award, weightage. During the first round in 2021, 99 companies were assessed and 68% reported on SDGs. Several companies reported on all goals and some on one or two. Most companies so far have reported on SDG 8 and SDG 9.

The PSX website carries a dedicated webpage to guide the listed companies on SDG reporting with particular focus on the minimum SDGs. This also includes link to the Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives, for guidance to the listed companies

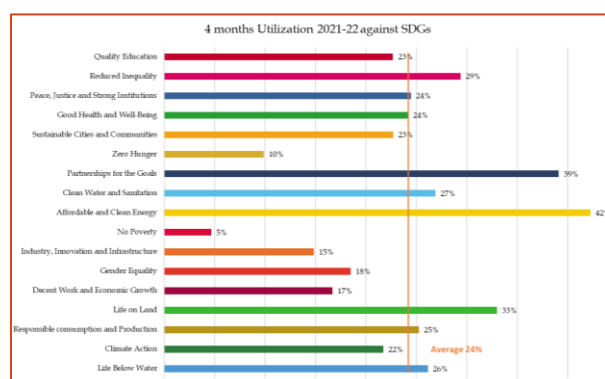
<https://www.psx.com.pk/psx/resources-and-tools/sustainable-development-goal>

Regular awareness and sensitization sessions are conducted by PSX with corporate sector entities to: Reporting on SDGs helps the listed companies on advantages of SDGs reporting, including

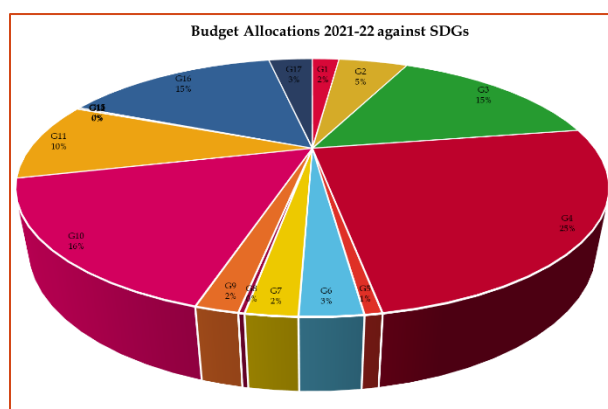
- Bolstering the company's financial performance; access to new capital; and establishing new business opportunities and markets
- Aligning with the priorities of the national and provincial governments of Pakistan
- Mitigating business risks by addressing empirical risks
- Attracting new customers by building brand image and Increasing loyalty base of its customers due to better brand reputation
- Competing for the PSX Top 25 Companies Awards

Moreover, SDGs Support Unit has also held engagements with the Center of Excellent in Responsible Business (CERB) of the Pakistan Business Council. CERB has been running The SDG Leadership Programme which recognizes nine (09) industry leaders that are championing SDGs which are relevant to their businesses. Through various events held over last three years, such as webinars, workshops, and awareness events CERM has shared best practices, and trained companies on how they can contribute and report on SDG targets for their social impact and responsible business practices.

In terms of alignment of financing flows with 2030 Agenda, the P&DD, GoS with technical assistance of SDGs Support Unit has worked closely with the Public Finance Management (PFM) team of Finance Department, GoS on embedding SDGs targets and indicators within the budgetary framework of the Government.



The recurrent provincial budgets of FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 has been mapped with SDGs at the target and indicator level to



Department, GoS.

develop a budget tracking system for allocation, releases, and expenditure of financial resources as per the SDGs at various stages of the fiscal cycle. The development schemes cost centers (FY 2021-22) in the IFMIS have also been mapped with corresponding SDGs targets and indicators. Further actions for system improvement including SDGs target level tagging of development projects are planned jointly with the PFM-2 program of Finance

During the current VNR 2022 consultation exercise with wider stakeholders, a comprehensive review of provincial innovative practices and more examples of partnerships to support Agenda 2030 priorities has consolidated. Various departments are working with development partners and UN agencies on different innovative initiatives on leveraging partnerships, some of which are highlighted below:

- 1) Partnership between Government of Sindh, UNDP, and Thar Foundation towards making Islamkot model SDGs Taluka by 2025. In this regard, Thar foundation has leveraged partnerships with several stakeholders such as IBA, Sukkur, SMEDA, Mehran University, HANDS, Indus Hospital, Pakistan Agricultural research council, Hashoo Foundation towards development interventions focused on prioritized SDGs.
- 2) Establishment of SDG 4- Cell in Sindh Education & Literacy department in collaboration with UNICEF and IDRA Taleem-o-Aghai
- 3) Development of SDGs aligned Sindh Education Sector Plan (2019-2024) by Sindh Education & Literacy Department in collaboration with UNICEF
- 4) Development of SDG 3- Localization Plan by WHO in collaboration with Health and Population Welfare Department
- 5) Developing of Technical Package of Case Management and Referral System for child protection by Social Welfare Department in Collaboration with UNICEF
- 6) Upscaling COVID-19 project providing telehealth services for COVID-19 by Health Department in collaboration with WHO
- 7) Provision of technical support to PDMA Sindh by WFP in the design and development of a Web-based system for coordination, progress sharing, monitoring, and mapping of NGOs working in Sindh
- 8) Establishment of a knowledge management resource center within the Asian Ombudsman Association (AOA) through ADB financing with primary objective to support the operations of member institutions through effective knowledge management, dissemination, and capacity development
- 9) Partnerships between Sindh Vocational and Education Training Authority (STVETA), UNDP YEEP and Private sector in Sindh for generating employment for the youth

Outlining challenges and barriers in SDGs implementation

During the current VNR 2022 consultation exercise with wider stakeholders, different institutional, programmatic, and financial challenges were highlighted by GoS Administrative Departments and other stakeholders.

Policy and legislation gap:

In Sindh there is exhaustive list of policy and legislative frameworks in different sectors which both directly and indirectly support different SDGs. Moreover, specifically after initiation of

SDGs agenda several policies such as Sindh Agriculture Policy (2018), Sindh Climate Change Policy (2018) as well as Water Policy (2018), Sindh Sanitation Policy (2018) and Sindh Drinking Water Policy (2017) have been aligned with SDGs. However, there are several Goals such as SDG-9: Industries, innovation and infrastructure and SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production where policies and legislations related to different indicators do not exist. As the language of SDGs focuses on renewed approach to development, policy and legislative framework need to further be aligned and made coherent with SDGs.

Institutional coordination and support:

Comprehensive institutional mechanism exists across federal and provincial Government for achievement of SDGs; however, coordination gaps exist for localization of Agenda 2030 at district level in synergizing planning and reporting efforts that are done at provincial level. GoS Administrative Departments highlighted that coordination gaps exist particularly in light of COVID 19 circumstances where there were delays in synergizing planning and implementation process. This also included collaboration and partnership establishment challenges due to lengthy approval processes of at multiple platforms.

Absence of monitoring framework:

Since initiation of SDGs agenda in 2015, data related challenges have hindered SDGs implementation. As language of SDGs indicators was a new phenomenon, existing national and provincial surveys as well as institutional data repositories were not initially aligned with reporting as per meta-data definitions of SDGs. Hence it took some time to integrate SDGs language within data ecosystem and increase baseline and two-point data reporting on SDGs indicators. As a result, monitoring framework for SDGs was not effectively developed. However, with development of Sindh SDGs frameworks, data can now be monitored and reported for up-to 61% of provincially applicable indicators.

During the consultation process, stakeholders highlighted monitoring gaps which led to difficulties tracking progress on development and SDGs indicators. For example, in several SDGs indicators two-point sources were not available until release of MICS (2018-19) which affected functionality and operationalization of plans such as SDG 3 localization Plan and Sindh Education Sector Plan (2019-2024) in context of SDGs.

Low budgets:

SDGs require substantial financial commitment which would require joint efforts from Government as well as development partners, donors, and private sector. According to SDGs 6: Localization Study Report carried out in Sindh, annual cost of PKR 114 billion is required to achieve 83% coverage of Water and 64% coverage of Sanitation by 2030 in the province. The key message of these figures and building on recent reports and costing models on SDGs financing is that the financing requirements to achieve SDGs is far beyond the capacities of domestic fiscal

revenues and would require innovation in financing methods. Bold reforms in the domestic resource mobilization would be essential, apart from international cooperation and private sector financing.

During the consultation process, Insufficient budget portfolios to meet provincial and SDGs targets were amongst one of the major challenges highlighted by GoS departments. For instances, sectors like livestock and fisheries provide significant value-added productivity to the economy, however due to limited scope and portfolio of departments, opportunities for growth are not leveraged properly.

Key Lessons

- Continued engagement with line Departments during policy and planning process leads to integration of SDGs in sectoral plans and policies e.g. Sindh Education Sectoral Plan (2019-2023)
- Close interaction with statistical institutions such as Bureau of Statistics leads to better data availability and alignment viz a viz SDGs e.g., MICS (2018-19)
- Sectoral interlinkages across line departments needs to be enhanced under leadership of P&D Department
- Coordinated guidance and technical assistance when provided to critical stakeholders, particularly government administrative departments, yields an enhanced level of policy coherence in implementing the 2030 Agenda.
- Sustained engagement with Sindh Parliamentary Task Force on SDG for improvement in Knowledge around SDGs in political realm
- Collaboration of P&D Department and Finance Department enhances integration of SDGs in Budgetary process
- Collaboration between GoS Administrative Departments and UN Agencies leads to leveraging partnerships and innovative solutions to support progress on SDGs.
- Acting as technical assistance partner to engage the private sector in sustainable investments and market-oriented business models like partnership for Islamkot Model maximizes development impact on multiple SDGs.

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