



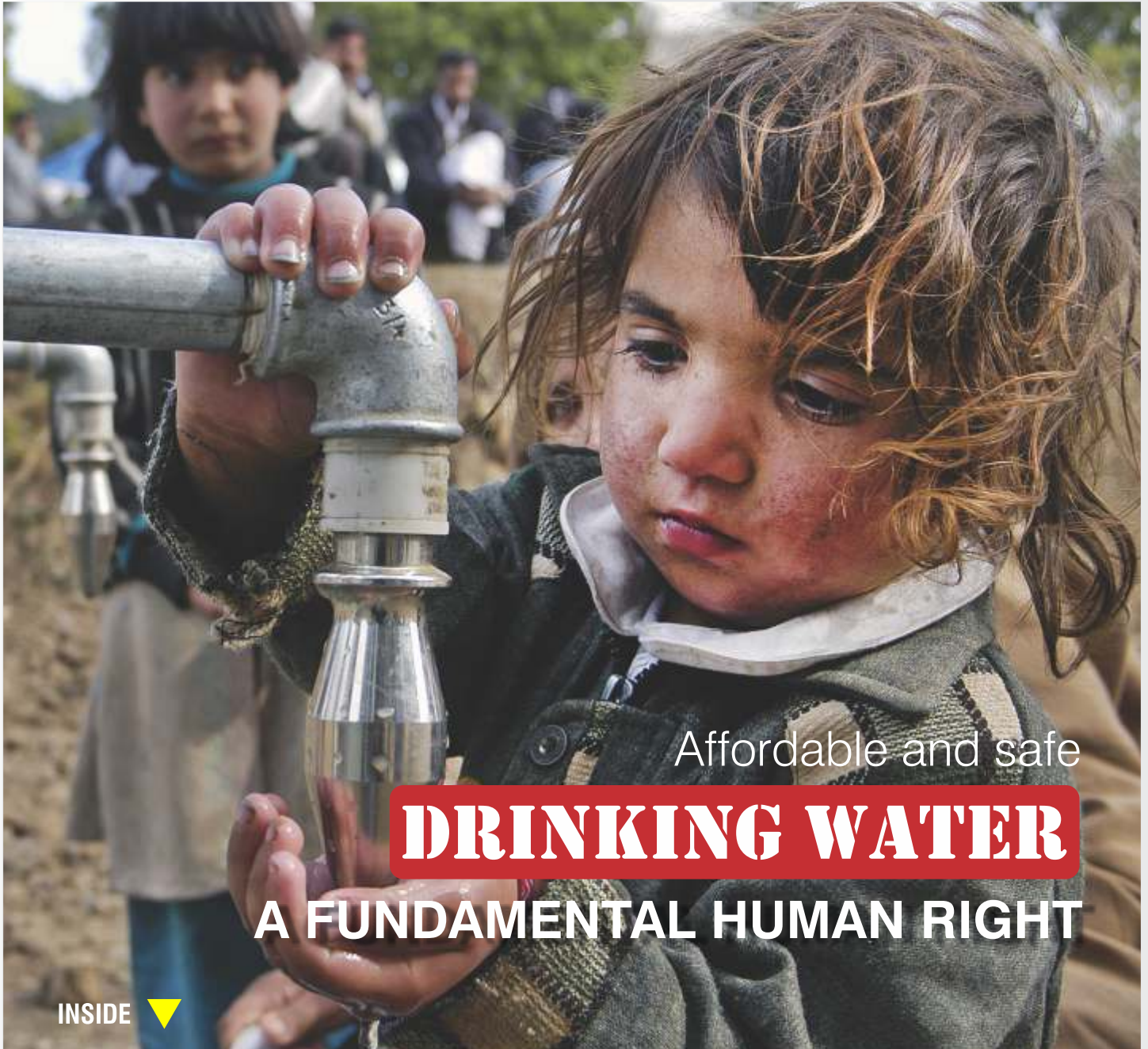
1<sup>st</sup> Parliament in the world to establish  
a Parliamentary SDGs Secretariat



# DevWatch

PARLIAMENTARY PURSUITS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Newsletter Apr-June 2018 | Issue 2



Affordable and safe

**DRINKING WATER**

**A FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT**

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# Inter-Parliamentary dialogue on Sustainable Development goals.

A three day inter-parliamentary dialogue on the Sustainable Development Goals was held in Islamabad, organized by the Parliamentary SDGs Secretariat, National Assembly of Pakistan and Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Services in collaboration with Tabeer, Consolidating Democracy in Pakistan Programme, and in partnership with Subai and SDPI.

Islamabad, February 26-28, 2018: Provincial Taskforce members and staff were invited from Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), and Gilgit Baltistan (GB). The participants included Mr. Abdul Sattar Rajpar (MPA, Sindh), Mr. Shafi Jamoot (MPA, Sindh), Mr. Waqar Hussain Shah (MPA, Sindh), Dr. Seema Zia (MPA, Sindh), Nawab Taimoor Talpar (MPA, Sindh), Ms. Sumita Afzal (MPA, Sindh), Sheikh Jaffar Khan Mandokhail (MPA, Balochistan), Mr. Manzoor Khan Kakar (MPA, Minister Revenue, Balochistan), Zahoor Ahmed (Secretary to Speaker, Balochistan), Mir Baz Kakar (Senior Research Officer, Balochistan), Arif Yousaf (Advisor to Chief Minister, KPK), Zareen Zia (MPA, KPK), Amina Sardar (MPA, KPK), Shaid-e-Rabi (Reporting Officer, KPK), Mohammad Arif (Reporting Officer, KPK), Mr. Aziz-ur-Rehman (Senior Research Officer, KPK), Rizwan Ali (MLA, GB), Imran Nadeem (MLA, GB), Iqbal Hassan (MLA, Minister Information and Planning & Development Department, GB), Fida Khan (MLA, Minister Tourism Department, GB).

The dialogue aimed to discuss the role of provincial SDGs taskforces in the oversight of SDGs. Discussions highlighted how provinces actively work for these goals using contextual methodologies and prioritizing SDGs goals most relevant to their regions. It was noted that the level of 'designated power' and scope differed in each province showcasing separate case studies. Each province got the opportunity to learn from each other. They shared different frameworks on the oversight of the SDGs.

The honourable members benefited from the address of the Chief Guest for the first day, Senator Farhatullah Babar, who gave his 17-point agenda for the SDGs and stressed on the importance of recognizing provinces that will improve progress. Later, participants also visited the Senate, where they saw Jamhooriyat-e-Shuhada, Gali-e-Dastoor, and Senate Museum. They were also briefed about the role and working of the National SDGs Taskforce and the Parliamentary SDGs Secretariat,

National Assembly of Pakistan. The second day was chaired by the Honourable Member National Assembly and SDGs Taskforce, Malik Muhammad Uzair Khan. He emphasized on the importance of the role of Parliamentarians in shaping the narrative towards approaching SDGs. He suggested that a special budget should be allocated for the SDGs, and parliamentarians need to collectively deliberate with experts on making specific knowledge based interventions which would align national goals with the SDGs.

Mr. Shakeel Ahmad, Assistant Country Director and Chief Development Policy Unit, UNDP Pakistan gave his perspective on Pakistan and localization of SDGs. He also emphasized on the role of Parliamentarians in aligning the SDGs with the budget and 2030 agenda.

A detailed panel discussion on the SDGs five, eight, and sixteen was led by Dr. Vaqar Ahmed from SDPI. He moderated the discussion session with developmental experts including Dr. Aaliya H. Khan, Former Dean Quaid-i-Azam University, Ms. Shirin Gul, Independent Consultant, Dr. Sheharyar Khan, SDPI, Mr. Naveed Iftikhar, Public Policy Adviser and Research Fellow and Mr. Sarwar Khan, former federal secretary of law and justice. Participants were able to benefit from their key insights that deliberated on making data driven interventions with these three Sustainable Goals in mind. At the end, a group exercise was conducted which focused on the SDGs and way forward for focussed implementation.

The last day of the event concentrated on the role of executive and government on SDGs in reflection. Mr. Shoaib Siddiqui, Federal Secretary for Planning, Development, and Reforms gave an overview of the department, its functions, and its key role in the pursuit for SDGs.







Mr. Shamoon Hashmi, Joint Secretary of the National Assembly proposed that SDGs taskforce should work on the model of Women's Parliamentarians Caucus, which has been considerably successful in its tasks. He recommended that more budget is needed to be allocated towards attainment of these SDGs and Members need to draft a strategic plan for this.

Ms. Marriyum Aurangzeb, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting and chairperson of the SDGs Secretariat said that the provinces

have a bigger role to play in achieving these goals. She highlighted the role of parliaments in the oversight of the SDGs. She said that Parliamentarians need to concentrate on their role of oversight; hence, the budget review is an essential activity for the parliamentarians. She extended her support on behalf of the Federal Government and the SDGs Secretariat to the provincial assembly members in providing assistance which could strengthen their role in the oversight of the SDGs.

Mr. Zafar ullah Khan, Executive

Director PIPS, spoke about the research work that has been done by his institution on the SDGs. He said that he was aware of the facilities that are being provided to the parliamentarians; hence his institution is ready to help them in every possible way in research and development on SDGs and other public policy subjects. The event concluded with all Members of the respective Assemblies committing to pass a resolution on SDGs in their respective Assemblies on returning and working towards achieving tangible results.

# South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN)



South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) is a government led biennial convention held on a rotational basis in each SACOSAN member country - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. SACOSAN has been instrumental in generating a political will towards better sanitation in the region over a decade with the following broader objectives;

- Accelerate the progress in

sanitation and hygiene promotion in South Asia;

- Reiterate political commitment in each country of the region for furthering the sanitation agenda;
- Share experiences and lessons learnt in sanitation and hygiene promotion;

Since inception, 7 SACOSANs have been successfully hosted followed by a conference declaration that is pledged by each member country.

After SACOSAN II in 2006 Pakistan was the host country once again for SACOSAN VII held in Islamabad on April 10-14, 2018 with a theme "Safe sanitation in South Asia-Plan 2030".

The delegates from SACOSAN member countries, representatives of development and public sector, people from civil society and other stakeholders participated in the event.

### The Inauguration



April 11, 2018 - The inaugural ceremony was graced by The Honorable President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Mr. Mamnoon Hussain as the Chief Guest. The Honorable Federal Minister for Climate Change, Government of Pakistan, Mushahid Ullah Khan formally opened the session with his welcome remarks. He stated that SACOSAN serves as a platform for all the South Asian countries to carry out collaboration for determining and resolving the sanitation related challenges. He highlighted Pakistan's efforts towards improving WASH status across its urban and rural areas that enabled Pakistan to achieve MDG targets. He said that Pakistan would utilize the SACOSAN

platform to devise its safe sanitation strategy for 2030.

The Honorable President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Mr. Mamnoon Hussain, greeted and thanked the participants and organizers for making SACOSAN-VII a successful regional event. He termed SACOSAN a regional platform for collaboration, learning and coordination for achieving improved sanitation coverage in the region. He further said that since its inception, SACOSAN has produced fruitful results in WASH sector across the region. He reiterated the Government of Pakistan's commitment towards 'Open Defecation Free' Pakistan. He appreciated the contribution of

Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) and Provincial Governments, in the development of institutional and legal frameworks that have enabled the stakeholders to provide improved sanitation services to a good proportion of the country's population. He also emphasized the need for learning from each other's experiences to develop strategies for achieving SDG targets by 2030.

After the formal inauguration of SACOSAN-VII by the Honorable President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the delegates of member countries addressed the conference and presented their respective country status reports.

The representatives from WHO and UNICEF also shed light on the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) and highlighted significant gap in sanitation awareness mechanisms available in most of the rural areas in the South Asian region. They also discussed urban-rural disparities in terms of sanitation services level. The delegates and speakers further illustrated the roles and responsibilities of the institutions in promoting WASH agendas in the region. They also committed to extend full support in terms of financing and investments in WASH services in South Asian countries.







## Closing Ceremony

The SACOSAN-VII deliberated extensively on safe sanitation and shared experiences that have been achieved so far. The SACOSAN-VII brought together Government delegates and development sector partners to develop shared agenda towards achieving safe sanitation in the region. The conference comprised eight technical sessions and nine side events regarding various themes of sanitation, giving an insight to develop different perspectives and look for solutions for safe sanitation. Mr. Shakeel Malik (MoCC, Pakistan) presented 10-point declaration at the end of SACOSAN-VII. The "Islamabad Declaration", acknowledges the prevailing conditions of the region and provides a road map for member countries through collective national commitments and priorities to ensure safe and sustainable sanitation for everyone in the region.



## Islamabad Declaration

We, the Heads of Delegations from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka participating in the 7th South Asian Conference on Sanitation, (SACOSAN-VII) in Islamabad, Pakistan in April 2018:

- 1 Realizing that safely managed drinking water and sanitation services are basic rights of every person; and poor access to safely managed sanitation services and hygiene is a leading cause of preventable diseases and stunting.
- 2 Appreciating SACOSAN member states for integrating sustainable development goals (SDGs) into national development agendas.
- 3 Recognizing that significant progress has been made towards reducing open defecation in the region, and growing attention is being given towards building sustainable and safely managed sanitation systems and hygiene behaviours.
- 4 Understanding that South Asia is home to many of the world's most rapidly urbanizing areas presenting challenges in service provision but also real economies of scale in serving densely inhabited areas.





5

Reaffirming all SACOSAN commitments made between 2003 and 2016 and reiterating our call for joint actions and learning through SACOSAN being a non-partisan forum, so that all South Asians may enjoy safe and adequate sanitation

## SACOSAN VII unanimously resolves and commits to:

1

Establish baselines and WASH targets for SDG-6.1 & 6.2 including the elimination of open defecation and progress towards universal basic and safely managed sanitation services and hygiene. All countries in the region should review and align their national and sub national policies/strategies with safely managed sanitation services and hygiene as outlined in SDGs.

2

Streamline and align the data collection tools, processes and approaches of key national and sub national surveys so that they track progress on WASH related SDGs.

3

To ensure no one is left behind by; generating evidence to understand inequalities in access to WASH especially around geographical areas, vulnerable groups and income levels; improved targeting of those least served; strengthening participation and accountability in collaboration with sector partners.

4

Conduct structured human resource capacity assessment followed by a roadmap for human resource development for public sector, civil society, service providers and other stakeholders engaged in WASH.

5

Introduce essential sectoral reforms based on comprehensive legislative reviews with a specific focus on regulatory frameworks and institutional arrangements including enhanced inter-ministerial coordination for quality sanitation and hygiene services.

6

Develop effective financial planning and reporting on sanitation and hygiene related investments to achieve SDG related targets by strengthening the tracking and monitoring processes.

7

Develop national and sub national advocacy plans, strategies and campaigns that promote use and sustainability of sanitation services as social norms with the active engagement of all.

8

Prioritize WASH in institutional settings especially accessible WASH in schools, health care facilities and public places including sensitization and provision for menstrual hygiene management.

9

Collaborate to strengthen knowledge management and learning on sanitation and hygiene at regional, national and sub-national levels through training centers and networks.

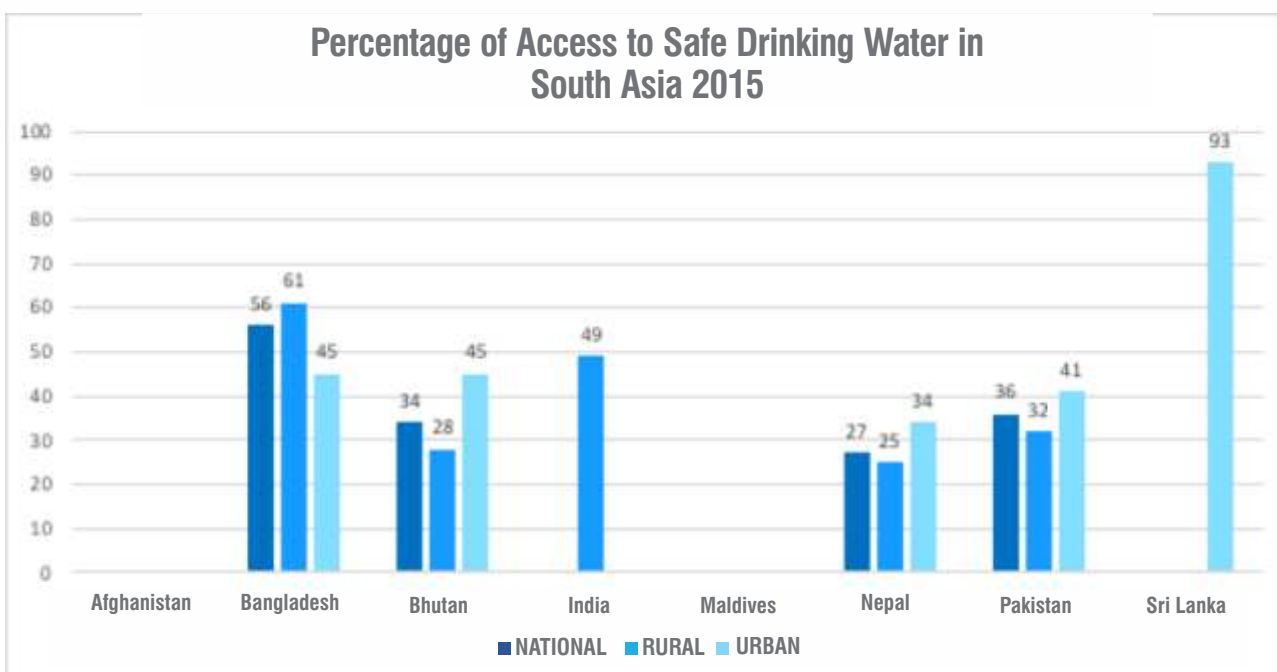
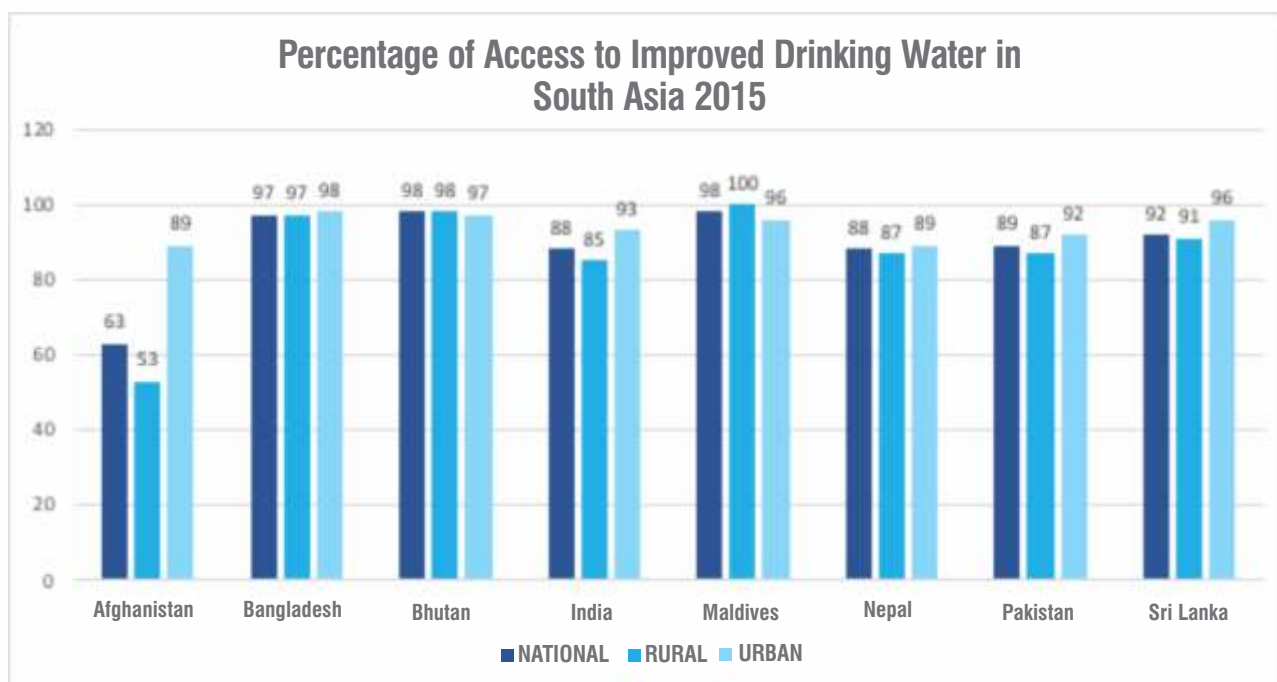
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Support climate change adaptation and explore financing to promote climate resilient sanitation and hygiene technologies in and behaviors in general and in at-risk communities in particular.

We express our profound appreciation to the government and People of Pakistan for their excellent hosting of this event and for their generosity and hospitality.

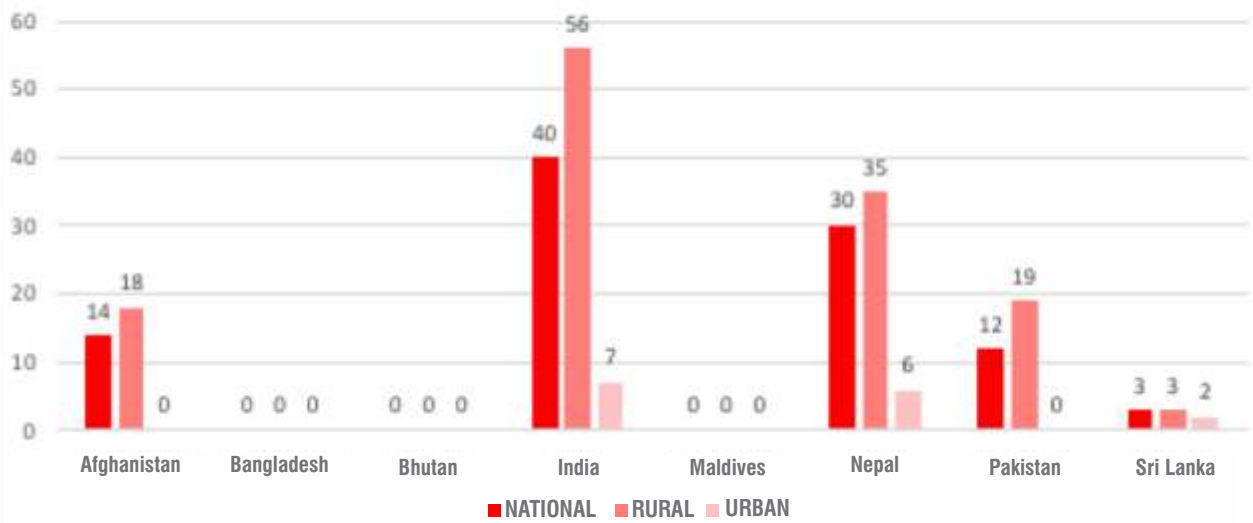
Islamabad, Pakistan, 13th April, 2018

### Region at Glance:

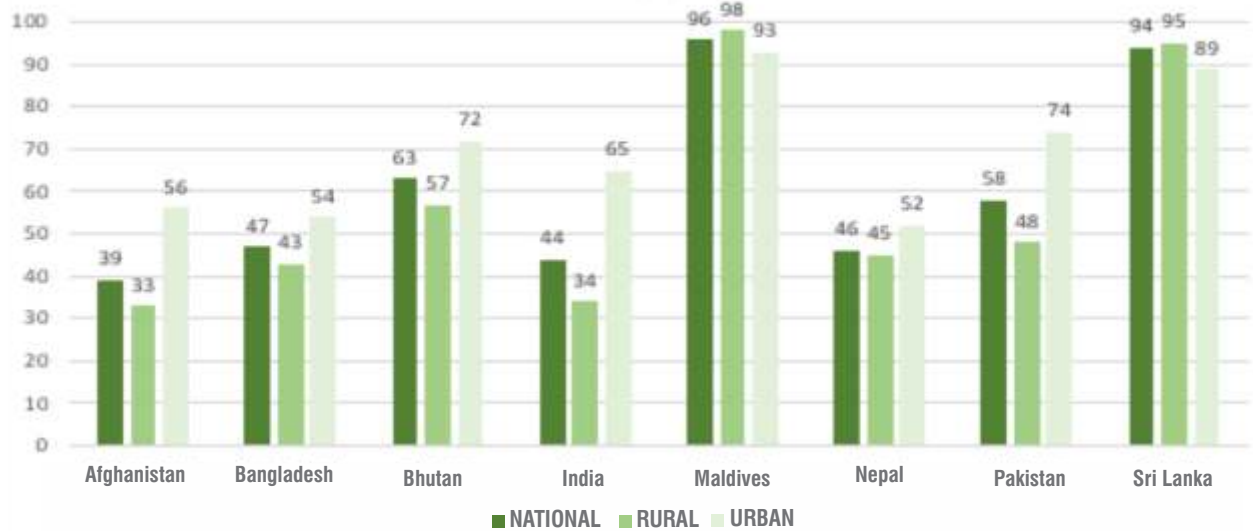




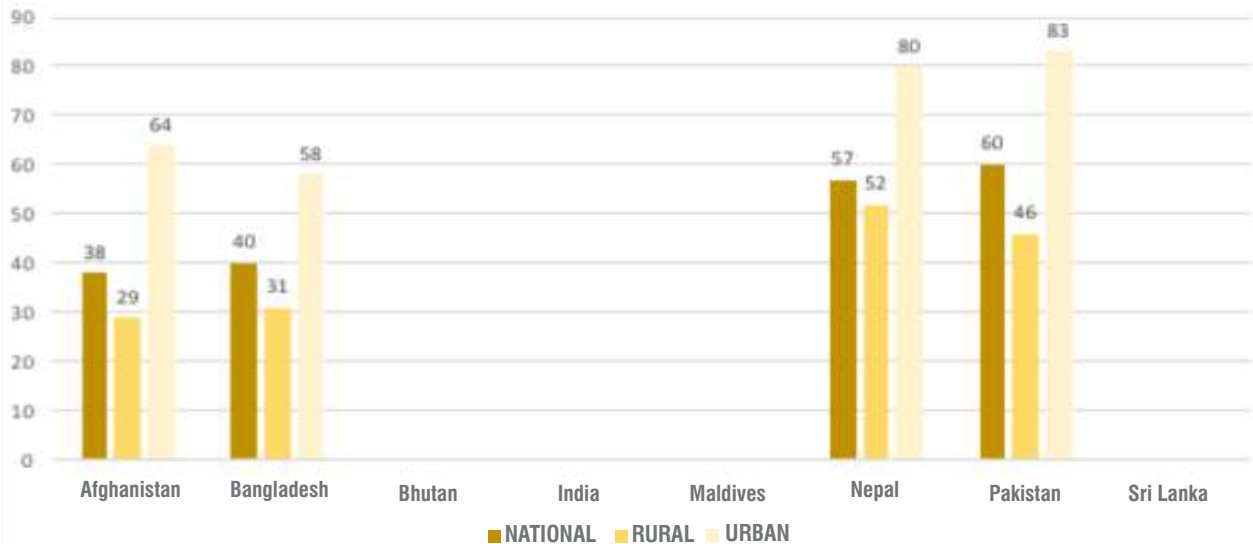
Percentage of Open Defection in  
South Asia 2015



Percentage of Access to Improved Sanitation in  
South Asia 2015



Percentage of Access to Improved Drinking Water in  
South Asia 2015



## THE CUSTODIANS



## Zahra Wadood Fatemi

*Member of the National Assembly of Pakistan  
Member National SDGs Taskforce*

“It is very important to strengthen communities through capacity building, advocacy coordinated actions, knowledge sharing and networking with stakeholders. Sustainable Development can be achieved through a holistic approach, taking everyone along – Women, children and the men and this is what I have always worked for.”

Honorable MNA Zahra Wadood Fatemi and an active SDGs Taskforce member joined office in June 2013. She started working for the betterment of underprivileged people in various capacities at a young age and aligned her efforts with Parliamentary business and sustainable development after joining. She is also the member of standing committees for Human Rights, Information Technology, Telecommunication and National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination. Ms. Zahra Wadood has a very dynamic profile when talking about Sustainable Development Initiatives. Some of them are as follows:

### Health Care-

Ms. Zahra Wadood tirelessly works for providing healthcare to the deprived. With support of a very dedicated team, she is working with the local community and Union Councils in the outskirts of Islamabad. She is the founder of Al-Wadood Hospital that serves

hundreds of people with basic health facilities and provides services to women and children in unserved communities. The hospital has a laboratory and a minor OT. Ambulances are also available for emergency purpose.

The Hospital has recently launched an e-health project where doctors are available online round the clock through skype and health consultation is available to people at the doorstep.

### Oversight on SDGs and constituency Actions-

Ms. Zahra Wadood deliberates on the availability of basic healthcare as a human right. She is a healthcare activist and a strong advocate of mother and child health. She has also been providing door-to-door awareness to families regarding the importance of Mother and child well-being. As a Parliamentarian her oversight role on various SDGs Targets has been exceptional. Along with a number of Calling Attention and Resolutions she has also introduced bills on important concerns that required legislation.

On May 17, 2017, A private member bill 'Islamabad Birthing Centre and Hospital Maternity Services Act 2017' was introduced in the National Assembly.

The bill was introduced by Ms. Zahra

Wadood Fatemi along with her co-Parliamentarian Honorable MNA, Naeema Kishwer Khan that aimed to ensure the protection of pregnant women and children from maltreatment by Lady Health Visitors and paramedical staff during delivery of a child. The bill proposed that the government establish, maintain or declare birthing and maternity services centers sufficiently equipped to provide delivery and maternity services to all women. The bill was referred to the standing committee for further discussion and deliberations.

### Empowering women through skill development and vocational training-

She has worked for the development of women and young girls by providing Vocational skills and trainings. With the help of local NGOs she has facilitated women to learn Fashion designing and tailoring after which they were able to make a decent living for themselves and their families.

### Psychological counselling-

Working closely with the local communities has enabled Ms. Zahra Wadood to build trust amongst all members of the society which she used extensively to improve the lives of many. She understood that empowering and educating women was a one-sided approach and if true development was required the men also needed to be counseled and







educated. Through advocacy and group exercises Ms. Zahra brought noticeable change in the conduct and behavior of men towards their women and children. They began to accept their responsibilities and recognize the efforts of their women.

Ms. Zahra Wadood also educates the men and women with the importance of family planning and health of mother and child. At her hospital, she has adopted an open door policy for local community members who seek help with family planning and healthy lifestyle practices.

## Budget Speech May 10 2018-

SDGs Goal 1 - (Poverty)

“Poverty is something always talked about. 688 million PKR have been allotted for poverty alleviation in this budget, 10 million PKR for youth programs and many other subsidies have also been given that will allow our country to progress. All these things have been given to our country and our people for their betterment”.

SDGs Goal 3 & 4 - (Health and Education)

“Health and education are devolved

issues but we also hold responsibility at the national level. If we desire, we can improve the education and health facilities in our provinces”.

“I request the government that the biggest problem Pakistan is facing right now is of overpopulation. If we try to focus on our population and make sure that we control it, it would definitely benefit our country. We need to work on this. We also need to make sure we invest more in our Health and Education sector.”

SDGs Goal 6 - (Clean Water and Sanitation)

“Our greatest concerns as a nation should be water scarcity”

Ms. Zahra Wadood has made life better for many. Not confining to the national boundary, she has represented Pakistan on various international platforms as a responsible Parliamentarian and SDGs activist. Her work is reflected in the respect and love her community has for her. We wish her all the best.



## Aisha Syed

*Member National Assembly of Pakistan  
Member National SDGs Taskforce*

Honorable MNA Aisha Syed is a member of various Standing Committees including Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resources, Pakistan Postal Services, Law and Justice Taskforce and the Parliamentary SDGs Task Force.

**Development Initiatives-**  
Before her time at Parliament, by

1995, she had created 13 schools with the Society for Educational Welfare. She ensured all students were facilitated with free books and uniforms. Elected in 2013 on one of the seats reserved for women from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, she has emerged as one of the most active MNAs during her term.

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**Political Inclusion-**

Ms. Aisha Syed, also Deputy General Secretary of the Jamaat-i-Islami, Women's Wing, facilitated a Nadra National ID Card Camp for the 52% women who did not have one as yet and as a result 99% women from her constituency now cast their votes.

**Parliamentary Business-**

Parliamentary SDGs Taskforce Member Aisha Syed has an exemplary performance in parliamentary business and legislation, "I've always been ahead of other women in the house when it comes to participation in the legislative business. I sponsored 12 private member bills jointly and one individually and tabled most motions, which all highlighted issues of public importance." She stated. Ms. Aisha also utilized parliamentary business

to ensure the creation of Women's University in Swat.

**Budget Session, 2018-**

In the recent 2018 Budget Session, Ms. Aisha Syed alerted the house towards interest within the country's banking sector and its consequences, direct and indirect taxes, ensuring welfare of minority and disadvantaged citizens in particular widows and orphans, youth unemployment and minimum wages. Legislation proposed by her and other movers covered a wide range of issues, "We (legislators) called for an increase in maternity leaves for working women, strict punishments for corrupt officials and public office holders, effective crackdown on obscenity, interest-free economy, and trial of the perpetrators of the child

sexual abuse cases under the anti-terrorism law. Also, our bills sought the enforcement of decrees by judicial process, protection of witnesses in legal proceedings, an end to unnecessary adjournments of legal cases, the welfare of people with disabilities, especially women, freedom, and protection of journalists, and promotion of the teachings of the Holy Quran," she said whilst addressing the House. She recently moved the "The West Pakistan Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2017", through which the maternity leave has been extended from 12 weeks to 16 weeks.

Honorable MNA, Aisha Syed is a SDGs champion. Her contribution towards development of Pakistan is commendable and she sets a great example for all women of Pakistan.

## SDGs Taskforce meeting on scorecards for Routine Immunization



On March 14, 2018, the Parliamentary SDGs Secretariat organized a Consultative meeting to introduce the Scorecards on Routine Immunization to the Honorable

Convener and SDGs Taskforce members at the Marriott Hotel, Islamabad. These scorecards are developed by the International Vaccine Access Centre (IVAC) at Johns Hopkins University, with the support of Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance, for the assistance of Parliamentarians to have comprehensive statistics and indicators needed to address specific issues related to immunization. Dr Afshan Najafi, a representative of International Vaccine Access Center (IVAC), at Johns Hopkins University visited Pakistan to present at this important workshop. She explained, the meaning and purpose of these scorecards and walked the Honorable Taskforce members through all domains and indicators. A toolkit was also presented to support the scorecards that defined the indicators and instructions for usage. It also included recommendations for improving the indicators listed on the scorecard. Dr. Najafi said that the Scorecards will be helpful in providing an overview of the current status of routine immunization in Pakistan and will also assess vaccine coverage, equity, sustainability and financing. "These scorecards intend to be easy-to-use and straightforward to interpret. Simplicity is built into the original design so that the Parliamentarians do not experience high administrative burden and can be easily replicated." She added

At the meeting, Taskforce members gave a positive feedback for the scorecards and suggested that







parliamentarian have a great responsibility towards their constituencies, therefore having the data at this level, would result in more engagement and contribution from the MPs. A scorecard on this level will directly engage the MP who has been elected in a certain constituency and will cause more action and call for attention.

Ms. Zahra Wadood Fatimi, Honorable Member of National Assembly of Pakistan and Member of the SDGs Taskforce said that for improved legislation in child health sector, availability of data provided in the scorecards would help in making the laws more effective

Mr. Uzair Khan, Honorable Member National Assembly and SDGs Taskforce member suggested the scorecards should be user friendly when installed in the data l pads at the SDG Secretariat. The language should be simple, and terms used in Immunization Programme should be avoided as much as possible.

Appreciating the concept of scorecards, Honorable Member National Assembly of Pakistan, Ms. Romeena Khurshid, SDGs Taskforce members and Coordinator, Youth Parliamentarians Forum suggested that a sustainable platform for updating and disseminating the scorecards on a regular basis should be identified and that there should be continuous engagement of the stakeholders in the future.

Taskforce Members were of the view that although there have been a few advocacy workshops on routine

immunization in the past, it seems that still more frequent consultative meets are needed to remind MPs about the basics and importance of equitable routine immunization coverage.

Parliamentarians also discussed the gaps in information such as the immunization schedule of the children. The language they suggested should be simple and terms used in the Immunization Programme should be avoided as much as possible.

Routine Immunization can be considered as a measure of strength of Pakistan's health system and a cornerstone of good health. In order for Pakistan to make forward progress and reduce inequities, children should receive the same quality of basic services as available to every privileged child around the world.

Immunization is one of the most successful and cost-effective health interventions to save the lives of children. Globally, immunization has helped to avert 2-3 million deaths among children from vaccine preventable diseases.

Pakistan has 21,761,417 children under 5 among whom, 393,959 die before reaching their fifth birthday. Globally, 17% and in Pakistan, 27% of the deaths of under -five children occur due to vaccine-preventable diseases.

Despite strenuous efforts on part of public and private



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sector, total immunization coverage in Pakistan is only 54% (PDHS 2012/13) which is a matter of concern. There is great variance between urban and rural coverage as well. Poverty, illiteracy, lack of resources, geographical inequity, insufficient resources and monitoring will remain main causes behind low immunization coverage in the

country.

Robust, reliable monitoring of progress and performance is of fundamental importance for the achievement of the SDGs. A key role and responsibility of the Parliamentarians is oversight on progress. This was agreed by all the Taskforce members present at the meeting.



## Romeena Khurshid Alam

*Member of the National Assembly of Pakistan  
Member National SDGs Taskforce*

Honorable MNA Romeena Khurshid Alam started her Parliamentary business in 2013. Her political journey includes serving as a general secretary youth women wing of PML-N. She has served as chief coordinator Prime Minister Youth program; laptop scheme and fee reimbursement program. A passionate activist and visionary Politician who has paved her way to becoming the Parliamentary secretary, Ministry of Climate Change in 2017.

She has played an active role in promoting a positive image of Pakistan internationally, at the parliaments of Britain and European Union, Germany and Australia. She is a passionate humanitarian and has raised the issue of Indian occupied Kashmir in various capacities.

She has also worked on de-radicalization for the youth and has also introduced two bills for legislation in this regard. She has served as an honorary ambassador of Baitul Maal's Women Vocational Training Centre. Ms. Romeena has also worked on tax



reforms for textiles industry and has invited some taxation experts to bring in required legislations.

Ms. Romeena has led various initiatives that will bring continuous improvement and an everlasting impact on the face of Pakistan's SDGs commitments. She also initiated the Green Parliamentary caucus for the purpose of engaging maximum representation from provinces on Sustainable climate change related areas.

## Green Pakistan Programme (GPP)

An initiative of the ex-prime Minister of Pakistan to proactively respond to the environmental and climate challenges faced by Pakistan's ecologically significant forestry and wildlife resources. The programme constitutes three components; Revival of Forestry resources in Pakistan, wildlife resources and strengthening of Zoological survey of Pakistan and is for a period of five years (2016-







2021) with a total worth of Rs. 4794.059 million. Approximately 2.5 million local species plants have been planted in Pakistan as part of GPP. Ms. Romeena was declared as the focal person for this programme who then took charge of various activities under the umbrella. She facilitated the plantation drive titled 'Ghar Ghar aik Shajar', inaugurated by the Federal Minister for Climate Change Senator Mushahidullah Khan by planting a sapling at the ministry. This campaign was part of a larger awareness raising drive for the importance of plantation, across the nation. Students from the local universities and public sector schools were engaged voluntarily to distribute 10,000 plants to the people in different sectors of Islamabad to grow on their premises. These students were then recognized and awarded with cash prizes and recommendation letters. She was also the creative mind behind the making of a postage stamp on the completion of one year of GPP. As part of the programme Ms. Romeena worked for the capacity building of provincial forest

departments, wildlife departments and local communities. She engaged local communities in various conservation initiatives including zoo management. She also facilitated the launch of three national level studies on various wildlife related topics such as review of protected areas system of Pakistan, import/export of wildlife and illegal trafficking and review of trophy hunting system in Pakistan.

### Youth Engagement

Ms. Romeena believes in the important role of students in the development process and got inspired when few students approached her with their ideas on the conservation of the environment. She found their concepts very impressive and decided to give them a well-deserved opportunity. From the platform of Ministry of Climate change, Ms. Romeena in collaboration with the Young Parliamentarian's forum of the National Assembly and development partners, hosted an expo on sustainable development and environment conservation at Pak-China Friendship Centre, Islamabad

on 24 April 2018.

Students from various universities of Pakistan exhibited 100 plus solutions for sustainable development and addressing the environmental concerns in Pakistan such as cleaning dirty water suitable for drinking and conserving energy. Students presented their projects to various experts from related fields who then selected most innovative projects and awarded them with prizes. Ms. Romeena linked the students with UNDP and other partners who offered internships to these students. The event was a great learning experience and fun-filled for everyone.

### Environment Conservation

Ms. Romeena has also worked in various other areas of SDGs. She has initiated debate on the ban of plastic in the house and standing committee. She engaged with real estate agents, bankers, think tanks and investment bankers to include the urban forestation elements in the businesses and society planning. Because of her efforts, the Amazon Mall in Islamabad has become the first sustainable energy project. She advocates the conscious use of paper and other green practices at home and offices. She proposed banks to show messages on ATM machines regarding saving paper. Ms. Romeena has also made efforts to initiate water meters in houses to cope with the water shortage challenges in the country.

### Gender Equality

Ms. Romeena is a strong believer of Equality. She has made tireless efforts to change perceptions regarding the Transgender community of Pakistan and brought a positive change in the lives of many.

Ms. Romeena is a dedicated SDGs Taskforce member. It has been a pleasure working with her at the SDGs Secretariat.



# SUCCESSFUL PARLIAMENTARY INTERVENTIONS & ENGAGEMENTS

1. Parliamentary Taskforce meeting was held on May 8, 2018 where experts from UNICEF presented Public sector WASH budget and expenditure – equity analysis and ISAPS presented data and importance of equity lens on Education financing.
2. 3 -day Inter-parliamentary exchange on SDGs was organized by the Parliamentary SDGs Secretariat and Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services in collaboration Tabeer-CPID a project of British High Commission during February 26 - February 28, 2018.
3. National and Provincial SDGs Taskforce members participated in A Roundtable Session on Policy Implications of Climate Change Impacts in South Asia, organized by International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) on February 28, 2018.
4. Taskforce meeting on scorecards for routine immunization was held on March 14, 2018 where Dr. Afshan Najafi, focal person at IVAC/ Johns Hopkins University for Routine Immunization scorecards and Huma Khawar from Gavi presented the RI scorecards. Taskforce members gave their feedback and discussions focused on reducing the number of Unimmunized children in Pakistan.
5. Honorable Convener SDGs Taskforce, Marriyum Aurangzeb chaired the opening session of Child protection case management and referral system in Pakistan organized by the Social welfare department and child protection commission in Balochistan in collaboration with DFID and UNICEF held on March 13, 2018.
6. Honorable Convener SDGs Taskforce Marriyum Aurangzeb met the Country representative UNICEF Pakistan to discuss UReport and approval of the mobile application and messages. They also discuss how child protection can be improved in the Country.
7. 3-day SDGs conference for the Gilgit Baltistan Legislative Assembly Members was organized during January 10, 2018 –January 12, 2018 where discussion focused on WASH, Education and Immunization scenario in Pakistan and the Role of the SDGs Secretariat.
8. The Convener SDGs Taskforce Marriyum Aurangzeb met the UNICEF team and Members from the Ministry of Climate Change to discuss ways to conduct the Legislative Gap Analysis on SDGs and proposed necessary legislations.



# Task Force Meeting on Education and WASH Budgeting Landscape



A Parliamentary SDGs Task Force Meeting was held at the SDGs Secretariat, National Assembly of Pakistan on 8th May, 2018. The objective of the meeting was to discuss education financing through an equity lens, facilitated by Institute of Social and Policy Sciences (ISAPS) and to discuss Public Sector Water, Sanitation, Hygiene Budget and Expenditure where an Equity Analysis was presented by UNICEF. The participants included Honorable Federal Minister of Information Broadcasting and National Heritage and Convener of Parliamentary SDGs Task Force, Marriyum Aurangzeb, Parliamentary Task Force Members, ISAPS Team, UNICEF Team and Dr. Saima Shafique from Ministry of Climate Change.

## Education financing through equity lens

In the context of education, equity refers to the idea that

children receive educational opportunities free of any kind of prejudice and discrimination on the basis of racial/religious/gender or any negative social aspects. The ISAPS team stressed on the need for equal opportunities in the Education sector of Pakistan, with reference to Article 25A- The right to free and compulsory education. Discussing data, policy & resource distribution posing as the central challenges with a need for equal opportunities in educational, technological and political dimensions and ensuring the provision of equal opportunities at District/Tehsil/School levels. They shared with the Task Force members, data research with reference to gender balance index and displaying data on Districts with high incidence of poverty (MPI), Showing lower per student spending.



## PARTNERS IN PROGRESS



### Public Sector WASH Budget and Expenditure- Equity Analysis

The discussion around WASH was focused on the financial budgeting process in Pakistan with data representation of WASH allocation and expenditure trends at both Federal and Provincial levels. The limitations highlighted by the team were as follows - The annual budget does not include the funds of autonomous bodies like WASAs and Local Councils for their operational Costs recovered locally or received directly under funds to local government. There are chances that few codes are over or under reported because of PIFRA reporting and local coding. The current coding for reporting is departmental led rather sector led hence some activities may be missed that covered under Integrated development. Per capita spending in provinces was discussed and comparisons were made through graphs displaying Spending vs. Open

Defecation, Spending vs. Drinking from hand pump showing the more the spending occurrence, less people having to use hand pumps along with a reduction in open defecation. They recommended that Water and Sanitation budgeting should code separately and encouraged resource distribution formula for districts on the basis of poverty, access and geographical locations and delineating the roles of multiple departments for WASH services and sustainability of services through effective legislative reforms along with creating a regulator for water pricing and quality assurance with respect to consumers interests.

Convener of the Parliamentary SDGs Task Force, Marriyum Aurangzeb, encouraged the Parliamentary SDGs Task Force members to employ an equity lens when working on the budgeting landscape for Education and Wash and hoped for the discussions and data presented to be used in their upcoming budget speeches. She also went on to reiterate the relevance of the Task Force meeting in respect of the approaching Budget Session, saying it provides opportunity for better allocation, utilization and transparency in governance areas. She praised the Provincial Task Forces, with particular focus on Punjab and KPK, in appreciation of the strides made within the Health and WASH sector. She contextualized her remarks, reminding the members that Post 18th Amendment, Federal and Provincial Task Forces provide the best forum for pending work needed for Pakistan's SDGs commitment.

## Parliamentary SDGs Secretariat Signs MoU with Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)

May 25, 2018 - The Parliamentary Sustainable Development Goals Secretariat signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) at the National Assembly of Pakistan, to assist legislators with research, authentic and credible data provision and analysis for parliamentary business.

The Honorable Speaker, National Assembly, Ayaz Sadiq and SDPI Executive Director Abid Sulehri signed the MoU. Convener of the Parliamentary SDGs Task Force and







Federal Minister for Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage, Marriyum Aurangzeb along with Task Force members were also present for the occasion

Speaker National Assembly Sardar Ayaz Sadiq stated that Parliament will continue to play its role in capacity building of its members and staff, "With this agreement the next elected parliament will have an opportunity to better function around SDGs targets".

The agreement will strengthen the evidence-based legislation and facilitation in providing relevant research and help in drafting legislative bills. He added that in the wake of global emerging challenges to development, the Parliamentary SDG Secretariat will expect evidence-based advice and technical support from SDPI.

Dr. Suleri reiterated Pakistan's

commitment to SDGs, emphasizing on how the country had adopted its international commitment in its own national development agenda, "SDPI is working towards building unity across political parties, especially developing political consensus around issues related to SDGs," he added.

According to the MoU, SDPI will provide:

- Research for Evidence Based Legislation
- Assist the Parliamentary SDGs Secretariat in developing a Data Portal in the form of scorecards and Fact Sheets on selected priority areas by the Secretariat members
- Technical Assistance to relevant and Standing Committees' Chairs and members for research and agenda inclusion of SDGs priority areas
- SDPI will assist SDGs Secretariat

in research, authentic and credible data provision and analysis for Parliamentary Business including Calling Attention notices, Questions, Motions, etc.

- Media and other Stakeholders will be included by SDPI through SDG based awareness and advocacy campaigns, Orientation of Journalists, Social Media Engagement.
- Engagement of Sustainable Development Television (SDTV) through production of documentaries on SDGs in Selected constituencies, Talk Shows and Coverage of parliamentary SDGs debate.

Both SDGs Secretariat of National Assembly and SDPI agreed to work together to promote and raise awareness regarding SDGs through advocacy campaigns at the grassroots level.

# SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



**Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

## TARGETS

**6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

**6.2** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

**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

**6.4** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

**6.5** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

**6.6** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

**6.a** By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

**6.b** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

## INDICATORS

**6.1.1** Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

**6.2.1** Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

**6.3.1** Proportion of wastewater safely treated

**6.3.2** Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

**6.4.1** Change in water-use efficiency over time

**6.4.2** Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

**6.5.1** Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

**6.5.2** Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

**6.6.1** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

**6.a.1** Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

**6.b.1** Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management





# Pakistan National Water Policy 2018



Pakistan unanimously approved the country's first ever water policy for better management of water resources among all provinces. This ensures that future generations are not deprived of it due to global warming and climate change.

A great milestone achieved as the Honorable Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shahid Khaqan Abbasi approved the National Water Policy on 24th April 2018 at the 37th meeting of the Council of Common Interests (CCI). The chief ministers of all four provinces also attended the meeting and signed the Pakistan water charter, promising consolidated efforts for tackling the impending water crisis in the country.

National Water Policy 2018 is a document of national importance because it has laid down national level Strategic Priorities, Objectives and Principles on the important subject of 'Water Resources' in the post 18th amendment scenario. Successful advocacy efforts by sector stakeholders, especially the Ministry of Water, Pakistan Council of research in Water Resources and Ministry of Climate Change contributed greatly towards the achievement of this great milestones

## Key highlights of the policy related to WASH and SDGs

- 'Recognition of Human Right to Water, 'Water is a strategic resource and access to affordable and safe

drinking water is a fundamental human right of all citizens'

- 'All citizens of Pakistan have the right of equal and affordable access to clean drinking water and appropriate sanitation facilities'.
- 'Drinking water supply will be aimed at provision of safe, affordable and sustainable supply of water to every citizen of Pakistan'.
- 'The policy recognizes WASH as the top most priority in Water Uses in section 4 and emphasizes the role of the federal government in regulating the sector as it states; 'The Federal government must play a leading role in facilitating regulations to ensure the efficient and sustainable utilization of ground water, including ground water contamination, waste treatment, open defecation (WASH) and waste water management'.
- 'All users of water; public or private, shall have the right to receive water of specified quality at their premises of use; and they shall concurrently have the obligation to keep the quality of water within acceptable limits'.
- 'The policy also calls for 'Setting major national targets for the water sector including those for water treatment and drinking water'
- 'The policy demands developing a National Water Quality Monitoring program and for vigorous

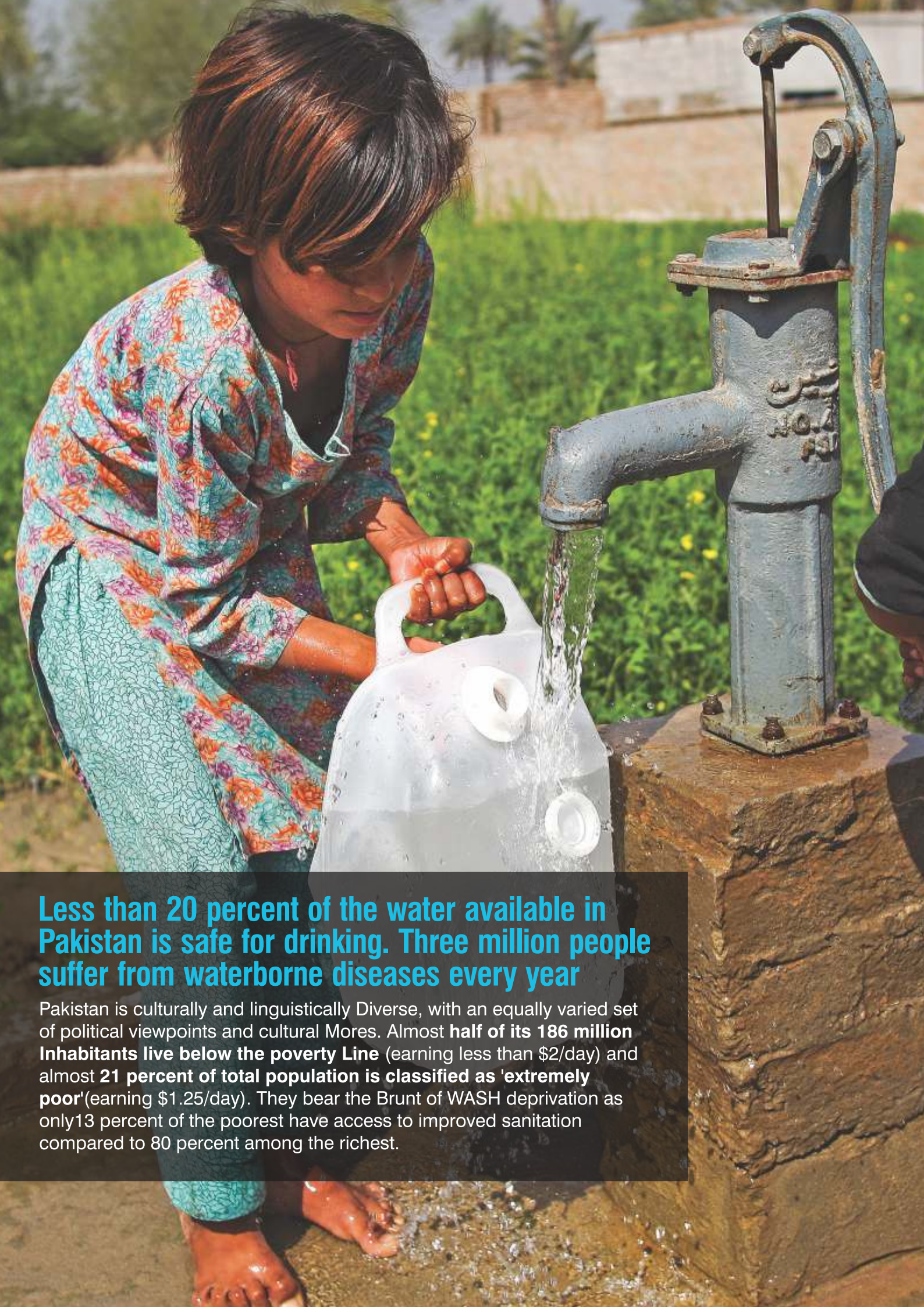
implementation of 'Full compliance with National Environment Quality Standards (NEQS) for wastewater disposal'

- 'National Water Policy recognizes the need to ensure that water sector receives at least 10 percent of Federal PSDP allocation in 2018-19, gradually increasing to 20 percent by 2030'.

The Policy also states that 'People are the prime stakeholders of water sector' and the government has taken a landmark step of forming a national body named National Water Council (NWC) which shall meet at least once a year. A Steering Committee on water will assist the NWC, and meet twice in a year or more. The policy is aligned with SDGs, highlights the importance of environmental considerations, adoption of Climate Change and equity in access to water which has appeared repeatedly in the document. This policy is the first of many steps needed to maintain water resources and thus help Pakistan to fight the water crisis.

The policy is aligned with SDGs, highlights the importance of environment considerations, adoptions of Climate change and equity in access to water which has been highlighted many times in the document. The National Water Policy 2018 is a step towards maintaining water resources and thus help Pakistan combat the challenge of water crisis.





## Less than 20 percent of the water available in Pakistan is safe for drinking. Three million people suffer from waterborne diseases every year

Pakistan is culturally and linguistically Diverse, with an equally varied set of political viewpoints and cultural Mores. Almost **half of its 186 million Inhabitants live below the poverty Line** (earning less than \$2/day) and almost **21 percent of total population is classified as 'extremely poor'**(earning \$1.25/day). They bear the Brunt of WASH deprivation as only 13 percent of the poorest have access to improved sanitation compared to 80 percent among the richest.





## Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

# Pakistan's WASH Canvas

Safe water remains a key challenge. A Majority of Pakistanis use untreated water. Of the water available in the country, **less than 20 percent is safe for drinking. Three million people suffer from waterborne diseases every year**, and Pakistan is among the five countries that have the **highest rate of diarrheal deaths**. Every day 110 children under the age of five die from diarrhea-related diseases, often attribute to poor sanitation Up to 30 percent of hospital admissions in the country are a result of water-borne diseases.

Steady economic growth through the 1990s at 7 percent GDP annually, was dampened in the new millennium due to the regional and internal security situation and political instability. As a Result, Pakistan stands at 146 on the Human Development Index.

**Economic and human development indicators recently have shown signs of revival, but still lag** in comparison to neighbors. Over the years, Pakistan has developed policies for water and sanitation, however, policy formulation has lacked consistent review and effective implementation. Cross-integration with other relevant sectors also remains a gap in policymaking. Neither does the constitution of Pakistan explicitly define a citizen's access to clean water and sanitation as a basic human right.

The reasons for ineffective time policy implementation in this sector could be due to institutional fragmentation that stems from weak sector

coordination. There are several forums and actors in the WASH sector that advise the government on sector programmes and information sharing, however, their role to facilitate collaboration and coordination remains informal and sporadic due to the lack of vertical and horizontal linkages. Fragmented and overlapping institutional arrangements do not allow for stronger performance monitoring and accountability within the sector.

The proportion of the budget for WASH, as compared to other social sectors, is dismally low at 0.2 percent of the GDP. In addition to this, the allocated funds are not efficiently utilized or remain underspent.

As a combined result of these predicaments, development and fiscal priority remain a challenge. Even as coverage improves, significant gaps to access WASH exist between rural and urban areas, as well as between diverse income groups. Shifting patterns of demography, economic status and well-being leave a growing number of the population without essential WASH services. This exacerbates the inequality and discrimination that create further marginalization. Traditionally, Pakistan is an agrarian economy. More than 60% of the population resides in rural areas. (25 million people or 13% of the country's population) defecate in the open in Pakistan, a majority of which is reside in rural areas. Pakistan is South Asia's most rapidly urbanizing country. By 2030, half of its population will live in cities where

water and sanitation systems are already overstretched. Climate change factors also cause significant adverse effects on ecology and economy of Pakistan. Floods return every year, to destabilize livelihoods and deplete an already frayed infrastructure. The 2010 mega floods uprooted 20 million people, in undated 1 over 5th of its areas incurred an economic loss of \$43 billion. Pakistan is also located in an active seismic zone and experiences repeated earthquakes leading to a loss of precious lives and property. However, amidst all these challenges, a positive shift is discernable in coverage of WASH services. Pakistan is ramping up efforts to prioritize effective WASH delivery and access, and has recently met the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target for WASH. The 2015 WASH Performance Index places Pakistan at the top of the list of countries that show the most improvement in WASH services. 91% of Pakistanis now have access to improved water, and 64% to improved sanitation. This is built on encouraging examples of community-led sanitation services initiated by various sector partners by adopting the Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PATS) leading to a large number of communities attaining the status of Open Defecation Free (ODF). Currently, there is dearth of new or improved technological options in WASH in both rural and urban realms. However, there is an opportunity to bridge this gap by bringing in national and regional best practices on affordable technologies. A number of academic and research institutions exhibit research capacity, but lack the focus to generate practical WASH technologies. At the same time, the private sector may be willing to commercialize these technologies. This is a great opportunity to link academic and research institutions with the private sector.



# Sanitation and Regional Collaboration

**Kitka Goyol**

Chief WASH UNICEF  
Pakistan

**Therese Dooley**

Regional  
Adviser, ROSA UNICEF

**Kamran Naeem**

WASH Specialist UNICEF  
Pakistan

Mehergargh settlements (7000 BC), now part of the Balochistan province of Pakistan, were precursors of the Indus Valley Civilization (3300–1300 BC) existing mainly in the northwestern regions of South Asia, extending from what today is northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India. Along with ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, these were the three early civilizations of the Old World.

The first site of Indus Valley Civilization ruins in Mohenjodharo revealed that the Indus cities were noted for their urban planning, baked brick houses, elaborate drainage systems, water supply systems, and clusters of large non-residential buildings

The Harappa ruins had preserved 'covered drains', which demonstrates that the knowledge of safe disposal of human waste and the need to keep it out of contact during transportation of waste water was there at the ancient times.

Despite the geographical boundaries that divide this region into states, we are still bound and related to each other in terms of seasons, climate, air and water. These similarities demand uniformity on current challenges that need to be tackled together as a region.

## Water, Sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

We work with governments and

partners to ensure that every child in South Asia has access to clean water, basic toilets and practices good hygiene behaviors.

### Challenges

Globally, we have seen remarkable improvements in billions of people gaining access to water and sanitation services and improving hygiene practices. The past decade alone saw greater government commitments and increased investment for improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

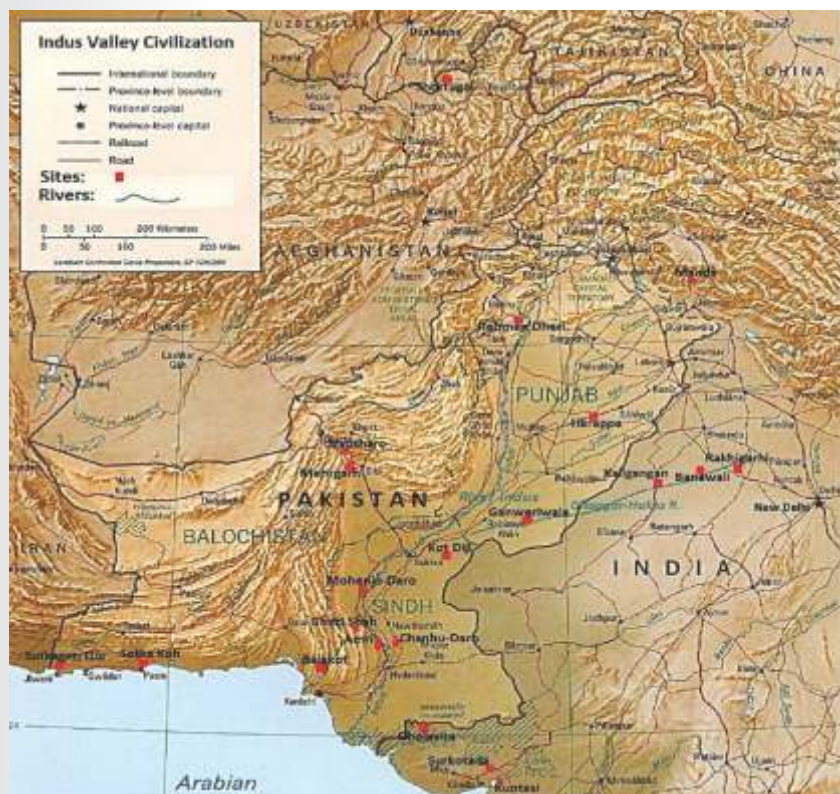
Despite this substantial progress, much remains to be done. The majority of the world's open defecators (more than 600 million) live in South Asia. Millions have limited access to safe water services and practice poor hygiene behaviors, which are the leading causes of child mortality and morbidity. These further contribute to undernutrition and stunting and act as barriers to quality education for girls and boys in the region.

- In South Asia, access to improved water increased from 73 percent to 93 percent since 1990. However, over 134 million people still do not have access to improved drinking water. It is currently estimated that in South Asia between 68 to 84 percent of water sources are contaminated.
- In South Asia, the proportion of people practicing open

defecation fell from 65 percent to 34 percent with India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan achieving more than a 30 percent reduction in open defecation. However, despite the great progress, 610 million people in South Asia still practice open defecation (over 60% of the global burden).

- Poor drinking water and sanitation facilities in schools, as well as inappropriate hygiene behaviors among children, are contributing to the reduction of quality of education in primary and secondary schools all across the South Asian region. This, together with poor menstrual hygiene management among young girls in school, is one of the causes of school absenteeism and drop-off.
- Inadequate conditions of drinking water and sanitation facilities and inappropriate hygiene practices among children under the age of five and their caregivers also reduce the quality of Early Childhood Development in many countries of the region.
- Poor conditions of drinking water and sanitation services in health care facilities and inappropriate hygiene practices among health personnel and patients reduce the quality of healthcare and represent some of the causes of high newborn and mothers' mortality and morbidity rates in several countries in the region.
- South Asia is highly vulnerable to both natural- and man-made disasters. Every year, natural hazards like floods, cyclones, droughts, and earthquakes displace and cause suffering to millions of people especially children and the most vulnerable groups. Inadequate drinking





water, sanitation facilities, and poor hygiene practices worsen the situation for the disaster-affected population, causing an increase in water-borne diseases and slowing the recuperation of the population affected by the crises.

## Sustainable Development Goals – WASH Solutions

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) has set an ambitious vision to achieve universal access to safely managed water, sanitation and hygiene in homes, healthcare facilities, schools, and institutions, defining a higher level of service while prioritizing the poorest and most vulnerable.

UNICEF's strategy for WASH (2016 to 2030) and Strategic Plan (2018 to 2022) seek to ensure that every child lives in a clean and safe environment, gains access to basic sanitation and safe drinking water in early childhood development centers, schools, health

centers and in humanitarian situations.

Given the scale of the open defecation problem in South Asia and its negative impact on children's life, UNICEF focuses on reducing open defecation and increasing access to basic sanitation. 'Handwashing with soap' is linked and critical to key regional results like stunting and newborn health, therefore, handwashing is a core part of our work.

UNICEF works with Country Offices and supports governments and partners at the regional and national level to make sure that all schools, early childhood development centers and health facilities have minimum standard water and sanitation facilities. We encourage children to practice hygienic behavior such as washing hands with soap at key moments and ensure schools manage proper menstrual hygiene for girls. Similarly, we also promote the practice of basic hygienic behaviors

both by health personnel and patients.

UNICEF works, as part of its global mandate, to facilitate a proper WASH response to the emergencies (natural or man-made disasters) in South Asian countries. We ensure that the affected population receives drinking water and sanitation facilities as per international standards, and practices hygienic behavior. This reduces the chances of water-borne diseases, both in the affected communities and in internal displaced or refugee camps.

Most of South Asian countries met MDG target for water in 2015. But we failed majorly to meet MDG target on Sanitation (61% access to improved sanitation). Our region remained at 47%, with no country achieving the sanitation targets except Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

The said three countries, did better in the region but were merely able to achieve only the very basic - a latrine for half their population initially deprived in year 2000. While geographical boundaries divide us, our common past and joint future unites us to take up such development challenges together.

Pakistan achieved access to improved sanitation from 24% in 1990 to 64% in 2015 a figure that was hard for many to believe. Despite massive earthquakes, internal displacements and floods, which posed significant hurdles, Pakistan managed nonetheless. Performing better at this MDG target has helped Pakistan in reaching a slightly better position and build on the SDGs but there is still a long way to go.

The lesson learnt is that it doesn't matter if the task is difficult or overly ambitious, if there is belief, political leadership and trust from the people success is sure to come.



# Highlights: Developments in Gilgit-Baltistan on SDGs

The Gilgit-Baltistan task force on SDGs is endeavouring to fulfil its commitment to implement agenda 2030 by all means. To localize the SDGs, the GBLA-SDGs Task force has set its agenda 2017-2020 focusing on three most pressing areas: Health, Education and Climate Change.

**Message from**  
**Fida Muhammad Nashad**  
Speaker GBLA/Convener  
SDGs Task force



*"Our government is endeavouring to spend all available resources at our disposal to bring development and prosperity in this region through achieving SDGs. However, GB still needs a share from federal financial pool to further this agenda. I am sure that both the humanity and planet will flourish if the goals and all identified targets are achieved within stipulated time".*

## SDGs aligned with Parliamentary Business in GBLA

-Adjournment Motion on Climate Change:

Perceiving the threat of global warming, climate change and its drastic effects in the form of rapid melting of glaciers, floods, and soil erosion in GB, Honourable Member SDGs task force, Imran Nadeem moved an adjournment motion on climate change. He has further taken initiatives in his constituency to minimize the losses incurred through forestation campaign, construction of protective walls along riverside and micro-hydro power stations.

-SDG 5-Gender Equality  
Realizing the importance of Gender Equality and bringing women at par with their counterparts in every profession a draft bill on the establishment of the Commission on the Status of Women is being considered through the SDGs platform.

-SDG 4 -Quality Education Target 4.2  
The SDGs Task force is working collaboratively with all stake holders to establish Early Childhood Development Centres in every constituency of GB. Moreover, to provide free, equitable and quality education to all, two draft bills on "Compulsory Education in GB" and "Regularization of Privately Managed

Education Institutes in GB" are also under consideration.

-SDGs in Budget:  
Honourable Members of GB Legislative Assembly have been working to secure SDGs budget for their respective constituencies. Financial assistance from the Federal government has also been officially put forward through the SDGs platform.

-Parliamentary Research Wing is being established at GB Legislative Assembly to gather and archive data and research on SDGs for the assistance of members and keeping track of progress and implementation. A brief concept paper has been drafted and submitted to Planning & Development Department to allocate 11 million rupees budget for its establishment.



## Sustainable Development Goals workshop, Islamabad

January 10-12, 2018- The Honourable Members of the Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly (GBLA) took part in a three-day workshop on Sustainable Development Goals in Islamabad, organized by the Parliamentary SDGs Secretariat and Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services in collaboration with Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) and the European Union.





Chairperson Standing Committee on Climate Change, Malik Muhammad Uzair Khan chaired the sessions next day. He spoke on Climate Change as a human security issue and the role of the Parliament in this regard. The day ended with a presentation on Pakistan's population challenges by Ms. Semeen Ashfaq, Director Population Council of Pakistan with a panel discussion followed by a panel discussion.

The final day of the workshop commenced at the SDGs Secretariat National Assembly of Pakistan. The members engaged in an Action Plan Exercise and highlighted SDGs goals most significant to GB. The delegation received an honorary welcome by the Honourable Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan, Sardar Ayaz Sadiq during the Assembly session followed by a concluding address by the Honourable Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting and Chairperson of the SDGs Secretariat, Marriyum Aurangzeb who appreciated their continuous efforts with regards to the National Development Agenda and the SDGs. The workshop concluded with a round of appreciation and certificate awarding ceremony.



activity and presentations by experts from UNICEF on Health, WASH, Education and Monitoring and Evaluation in Pakistan.

Executive Director Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Mr. Abid Suleri explained the link between SDGs and Economic Development and LEAD Pakistan Chief Executive Officer Mr. Ali Tauqeer spoke with urgency on Climate Change and its various threats.

Honourable Member National Assembly of Pakistan and

The Honourable Speaker GBLA and Convener of the SDGs Taskforce, Fida Muhammad Nashad, along with a delegation of fifteen members participated in this workshop to enhance their understanding of SDGs in context of Gilgit- Baltistan. They interacted with various experts and shared specific concerns regarding the SDGs especially in light of the recent developments and CPEC within their province.

The sessions commenced with defining the SDGs, Role of Parliament and Challenges in context of Gilgit Baltistan, conducted by Director Research and I.T PIPS, Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka and Coordinator of the Parliamentary SDGs Secretariat National Assembly of Pakistan, Ms. Sahrish Kausar. Followed by a group





# Success Story from KOHAT-II (PK-38)

*KP MPA Zia Ullah Khan Bangash accompanies his daughter to her first day at Government School. The KP minister decided to set example to give the people of KP confidence in the government school system as enrolment drive for student begins across the province.*

## Ziaullah Bangash

SDGs Champion  
Honorable Member Provincial Assembly of  
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa

### Success Story from KOHAT-II (PK-38)

Honorable Member Provincial Assembly Ziaullah Bangash kicked off the provincial government's annual school enrolment drive in his district by enrolling his daughter in a public school in Kohat. Mr. Bangash, was elected from PK-38 Kohat-II in the 2013 general elections and became the first K-P MPA to put his child in a government school by writing her name on the admission sheet at the Government Girls Primary School, showcasing his trust in Pakistan's education system. Mr. Bangash said that if leaders want to build the public's trust in government institutions, they should take the first step.

"If we urge people to put their children in government schools but enroll our own children in private schools instead, that would be unfair" he said.

He added that the provincial



government has taken concrete steps to promote quality education across the province. "I have kept an eye on education in my district and monitor schools' performance on a weekly and sometimes even on daily basis," said Hon. Ziaullah Bangash. If government schools begin providing quality education there would be no need for people to enroll their kids in private schools, he contended.

According to Hon. Ziaullah Bangash, the government has spent millions of

rupees on education and health sector in K-P and people should take advantage of the facilities, saying he himself had a daughter's surgery done from the state-run Liaqat Memorial Hospital in Kohat. He urged his fellow lawmakers, politicians, government officers and teachers to use public institutions, including schools and hospitals, to help build the public's trust in them. This year, the K-P government aims to enroll some 900,000 children in schools as compared to 800,000 last year.



## SDGs Taskforce Members








# BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE

### for Sustainable Development Goals






| Date         | Resolution Title   |
|--------------|--|
| May 29, 2018 | <p>This House congratulates the Honorable Speaker on his initiative of establishing the Parliamentary Task Force on Sustainable Development Goals, which enabled the Pakistan's Parliament to lead the global development agenda among the community of global Parliamentary fraternity.</p> <p>The fact that Pakistan's Parliament is the first Parliament in the world to have a fully functional and state-of-the-art SDGs Secretariat has also been acknowledged by international parliamentary organizations and partners as an example to follow.</p> <p>This House also acknowledges that on the recommendations of the Honorable Speaker, the provincial legislatures also established similar task forces, which worked in close liaison with the Federal Parliamentary Task Force thus leading the parliamentary sustainable development agenda by having evidence based oversight, representation and legislation.</p> <p>In view of the achievement of this benchmark, this House recommends that the Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs be made a permanent feature for future Parliaments to follow.</p> <div data-bbox="1209 929 1337 1070" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="1182 1072 1370 1220" data-label="Caption"> <p><b>Marriyum Aurangzeb</b><br/>Honorable<br/>Minister for Information<br/>Broadcasting<br/>&amp; National Heritage,<br/>Convener National<br/>SDGs Taskforce</p> </div> |







| Private Member Bills Introduced |  |   |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Date                            | Brief Subject  |   |
| January 16, 2018                | The Prevention and control of Human Trafficking (Amendment Bill, 2017) | <div data-bbox="1201 1572 1324 1713" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="1165 1715 1366 1760" data-label="Caption"> <p>Ms. Nafeesa Inayatullah<br/>Khattak, MNA</p> </div> |
| November 21, 2017               | The West Pakistan Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017              | <div data-bbox="1201 1807 1324 1948" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="1197 1951 1334 1995" data-label="Caption"> <p>Ms. Aisha Syed,<br/>MNA</p> </div>                  |







|                  |  |  |
|------------------|--|--|
| August 8, 2017   | The Transgender persons (protection of rights) Act, 2017 |   |
|                  |  | Ms. Naeema Kishwer, MNA  |
| March 7, 2017    | The Children (Pledging of Labor) (Amendment) Act, 2017   |    |
|                  |  | Dr. Nikhat Shakeel Khan, MNA      Ms. Saman Sultana Jafri, MNA      Mr. Syed Ali Raza Abidi, MNA   |
| January 31, 2017 | The Poisons (Amendment) Bill, 2016                       |    |
|                  |  | Dr. Nikhat Shakeel Khan, MNA      Ms. Kishwer Zehra, MNA      Ms. Saman Sultana Jafri, MNA   |

## Resolutions










| Date               | Brief Subject   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| January 23, 2018   | The government should take immediate steps to control price of life saving drugs.                                       |   |
|                    |   | Ms. Tahira Aurangzeb, MNA   |
| October 2, 2017    | The government should take immediate steps to improve the relations with the neighboring countries.                     |  |
|                    |   | Ms. Aisha Syed, MNA   |
| September 19, 2017 | The government should take immediate steps to set up more hospitals in the federal capital.                             |  |
|                    |   | Ms. Tahira Aurangzeb, MNA   |
| September 11, 2017 | The government should take immediate steps to provide quality services to patients in all federal government hospitals. |  |
|                    |   | Ms. Aisha Syed, MNA   |
| August 28, 2017    | The government should take steps to do away with load shedding of electricity in the country.                           |  |
|                    |   | Ms. Aisha Syed, MNA   |










|                  |   |  |
|------------------|---|--|
| May 15, 2017     | The government should take steps to discourage minors in domestic employment and child beggary in the federal capital.          | <br>Ms. Asiya Nasir,<br>MNA           |
| March 7, 2017    | The govt. Should take steps to control unemployment.  | <br>Ms. Aisha Syed,<br>MNA            |
| January 12, 2016 | The government should take steps for the improvement of Federal government hospitals.   | <br>Ms. Aisha Syed,<br>MNA            |
| January 12, 2016 | The government should take steps to make national counter terrorism authority (NACTA) an effective and functional organization. | <br>Dr. Nafisa Shah,<br>MNA           |
| January 4, 2016  | The government should take steps to upgrade 'Kachi Abadis' in the Islamabad capital territory.                                  | <br>Mr. Imran Zafar Leghari,<br>MNA |
| April 22, 2015   | The government should take steps to promote Hydel power projects to meet the energy crisis in the country.                      | <br>Ms. Aisha Syed,<br>MNA          |

## List of Calling Attention Notices












| Date           | Brief Subject   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| May 21, 2018   | Usage of Sub-standard and outdated stents for the Cardiac patients in PIMS  | <br>Ms. Asiya Naz Tanoli,<br>MNA  |
| April 13, 2018 | 47 percent population of Pakistan which has not been immunized according to Pakistan's Health and demographic survey 2013 | <br>Ms. Zahra wadood<br>Fatemi <br>Ms. Naeema Kishwer<br>Khan <br>Ms. Asiya Naz Tanoli |








|                    |  |   |  |
|--------------------|--|---|--|
| January 23, 2018   | Inaccessibility of portable water to 80% Population in the country.  |                                      | Dr. Nikhat shakeel khan,<br>MNA  |
| January 22nd 2018  | Lack of supply of clean drinking water to the residents of Islamabad, especially in Sector I-10, G-6 and G-7.                      |                                      | Ms. Zeb Jaffer,<br>MNA   |
| December 18, 2017  | Excessive use of antibiotic and uncontrolled sale of the same by the Medical stores, thus posing serious threats to public health. |                                      | Ms. Zeb Jaffer,<br>MNA   |
| November 16, 2017  | 36% (5.9 MAF) shortage of water as announced by the Technical Committee of Indus River System Authority (IRSA).                    |                                     | Dr. Azra Fazal Pechuho,<br>MNA   |
| November 17, 2017  | Cutting of 30-40 years old trees to widen the roads in Islamabad.  | <br>Ms. Naeema Kishwer<br>Khan, MNA | <br>Ms. Zahra Wadood<br>Fatemi, MNA |
| September 17 2017  | Non-provision of gas to Khairpur Special Economic Zone despite being amongst the major gas producing districts in the country.     |                                    | Dr. Nafisa Shah,<br>MNA  |
| September 11, 2017 | Problems being faced by the students and parents in getting admissions in the colleges/schools in Islamabad.                       |                                    | Ms. Zeb Jaffer,<br>MNA   |
| August 29,2017     | Theft of Railway track worth billions of rupees at Kohat-Tal section.  |                                    | Mr. Shehryar Afridi,<br>MNA  |

|                |   |   |                                 |
|----------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| August 6, 2017 | Non-payment of more than 20 billion rupees subsidy on fertilizer to the manufacturers of fertilizer and the resultant threat by the manufacturers to stop the supply of subsidized urea to the farmers. |    | Mr. Imran Zafar Leghari, MNA    |
| May 18, 2015   | Protracted suffering of women working under Broken Families Policy but not being permanently absorbed in their spouses positions in the ICT.  |    | Ms. Aisha Syed, MNA             |
| May 14, 2017   | Insufficient number of seats for admission of students in the Model schools and colleges in the Federal Capital.  |    | Ms. Naeema Kishwer, MNA         |
| April 19, 2017 | Sufferings of the patients due to non-availability of proper medical treatment in the PIMS and exorbitant rates of medicines.   |   | Ms. Aisha Syed, MNA             |
| April 14, 2017 | Prolonged load shedding of electricity adversely affecting the domestic as well as commercial consumers and their businesses, causing grave concern amongst the public.                                 |  | Dr. Nafisa Shah, MNA            |
| March 13, 2017 | Clinics/hospitals functioning in the rural areas of Islamabad having no basic facilities and qualified/licensed Doctors.  |   | Ms. Zahra Wadood Fatemi, MNA    |
|                |   |  | Ms. Zeb Jaffar, MNA             |
| March 6, 2017  | Discrimination in providing new gas connections in various constituencies.  |  | Mr. Imran Zafar Leghari, MNA    |
| May 19, 2016   | Use of illegal steroids and prohibited drugs by the young bodybuilders resulting in deaths of four bodybuilders in the country.   |  | Dr. Mahreen Razaque Bhutto, MNA |



|                   |   |  |   |
|-------------------|---|--|---|
| January 16, 2017  | Non-regularization of the teachers and non-teaching staff working under the Federal Directorate of Education (FDE), Islamabad.                  |    |    |
|                   |   | Mr. Shehryar Afridi,<br>MNA  | Ms. Nafeesa Inayatullah<br>Khan Khattak, MNA  |
| January 21, 2016  | Forced load-shedding by the PESCO in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for the last many years resulting in daily loss of millions of rupees to the WAPDA. |  |    |
|                   |   |  | Ms. Mussarat Ahmad<br>Zeb, MNA  |
| January 18, 2016  | The highest prevalence of hepatitis in the country.   |  |    |
|                   |   |  | Ms. Zeb Jaffar,<br>MNA  |
| January 11, 2016  | Hundreds of acres of land affected due to water logging and salinity decreasing agricultural production in the country.                         |  |   |
|                   |   |  | Ms. Asiya Nasir,<br>MNA   |
| November 20, 2015 | Alarming increase in the number of patients of Hepatitis B and C in the Country, causing grave concern amongst the public.                      |  |  |
|                   |   |  | Ms. Tahira Aurangzeb,<br>MNA  |
| August 10, 2015   | Discrimination in the allocation of Development funds to the women parliamentarians.  |  |  |
|                   |   | Ms. Aisha Syed,<br>MNA   | Ms. Mussarat Ahmed<br>Zeb, MNA  |
| August 5, 2015    | Out-break of various diseases in flood affected areas in the country and lack of quick response by the Government.                              |  |  |
|                   |   |  | Dr. Nikhat Shakeel Khan,<br>MNA   |
| July 30, 2015     | Loss of life, Property, Livestock and infrastructure due to recent rains and floods in the country.   |  |  |
|                   |   | Ms. Naeema Kishwer<br>Khan, MNA  | Ms. Asiya Nasir,<br>MNA   |

## Motion under Rule 259

| Date              | Brief Subject  |   |
|-------------------|--|---|
| February 12, 2018 | The steps being taken by the Government to bring legislation to check the abuse of women/children in the country.  | <br>Ms. Asiya Nasir,<br>MNA          |
| January 15, 2018  | The performance of Federal Government Hospitals in Islamabad.  | <br>Ms. Aisha Syed,<br>MNA           |
| April 28, 2015    | The problems being faced by the female patients due to lack of posting of female staff in the Gynae, Breast Cancer and Mammogram Wards in the Federal Government hospitals in the Country. | <br>Ms. Tahira Aurangzeb,<br>MNA     |
| May 16, 2016      | The situation arising out of non-availability of small hospitals along-side Motorways.   | <br>Ms. Tahira Aurangzeb,<br>MNA   |
| February 10, 2015 | The situation arising out of climatic changes in the country.  | <br>Dr. Azra Fazal Pechuho,<br>MNA |



# DID YOU KNOW?

- Pakistan ranks 80 out of 122 nations in the maintenance of water quality standards;
- According to Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources a majority of the population in Pakistan faces exposure to the hazards of unsafe and polluted drinking water.

- The loss of national income caused by water related diseases is USD 380 to 993 million of GDP;
- The main contaminants in drinking water in Pakistan are: 68% bacteriological, 24% arsenic, 13% nitrate, and 5% fluoride;
- 40% of all attributed diseases in Pakistan are attributed to poor water quality;
- Every year 250,000 children in Pakistan die due to diarrheal diseases;
- Untreated water is used by 62% of the urban population of Pakistan and 84% rural population;
- 50% out of 2 million wet tons of human excreta pollute water bodies;
- According to National Conservative Strategy 40% of all disease related deaths are connected to water borne diseases.

Source: Environment Economic survey of Pakistan 2015-16

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Dev

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Quizz

**Pakistan is among world's 36 most water-stressed countries.**

**True or False** .....

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## From The Parliamentary SDGs Secretariat Team



Coordinator Sahrish Kausar

Young Development Associates Meral Ahsan, Sibghatullah Nawaz

As the 14th National Assembly Parliamentary year comes to an end Pakistan's international commitment to the SDGs stays intact. Here at the Parliamentary SDGs Secretariat, we feel privileged to have been of assistance to our honorable, dynamic and inspirational Parliamentary SDGs Taskforce.

In this issue of DevWatch, we have focused on SDG 6: Clean water and Sanitation. In light of SACOSAN 2018 and Pakistan declaring clean drinking water as a human right for every citizen, we felt the time was right to shed light on the progress made by our parliamentarians regarding the issues revolving around WASH.

Whilst compiling the activities and achievements of the taskforce members, we extend beyond WASH into member profiles, also highlighting the role of our recent partner- SDPI in informed Parliamentary business to better represent member achievements.

The Second issue of Devwatch showcases federal and constituency actions for SDGs. It lays light on the responsibility owned at the federal level with respect to SDGs by dedicating a fully functional State of the Art Secretariat for SDGs. We would like to compliment the Project Management Unit (PMU) at the National Assembly of Pakistan which has been an active support for the secretariat. Mr. Shamoon Hashmi, Joint Secretary and coordinator of PMU has taken active participation since the inception of the Parliamentary Taskforce on SDGs in 2014 and initially dedicated efforts for the establishment of the secretariat. Pakistan will continue to work towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with Vision 2025 of the government with the same commitment.