



Planning Commission
**Ministry of Planning,
Development & Reform**
Government of Pakistan
www.pc.gov.pk



Presentation on

Implementation of SDGs: Evolving Indicators for ICT

Zafar ul Hassan

Chief (Poverty Alleviation & SDG Section)

July 25, 2016

Three Step Sequence of Development Planning



Lessons learnt from MDGs

- MDGs were officially acknowledged in 2004 and localization started in 2010
- Development framework remained alien to MDGs
- Timely and pro-active reaction on SDGs by GoP
 - Economic policies and development framework is aligned to SDGs framework
- Many rounds of coordination between federal government and federating units

Our Approach to SDGs

- Well designed and well defined localization of targets and goals
- Methodological selection and prioritizing of indicators
- Implementation and measurement considerations for revamping:
 - Institutional, legal, policy and financing framework
 - Quantitative and qualitative aspects of data
 - Monitoring and evaluation framework

Priority Areas of SDGs for Pakistan

- Application of ICT in all sectors
- Poverty eradication and equity
- Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition
- Health and population dynamics
- Education and lifelong learning
- Gender equality and women's empowerment
- Water and sanitation
- Energy Security
- Resilient infrastructure
- Sustainable cities and human settlements
- Climate change
- Peaceful and inclusive societies



Our Approach to SDGs: Institutional Framework

- Strengthened and reformed the coordination role of Planning Commission
 - Enhance effectiveness of inter-governmental coordination and collaboration
- Reposition Local Government as the SDGs focal tier
- Improve coordination with the private sector including corporates, CSOs and development partners
- National Committee on SDGs will include corporates, academia, parliamentarians, civil society etc.

Data, Monitoring & Evaluation

- Realign National Statistical system with the SDGs (Work started)
- Prioritize administrative data improvements
- Improve quality of citizenry data
- Establish an SDGs-wide M&E platform
- Dashboards for policy makers

How Information and Communications Technology can
Accelerate Action on the Sustainable Development Goals

ICT & SDGs

Final Report

ICT for SDG Achievement

- No SDG target is specifically about ICT, several targets refer to ICT and technology
- ICT will underpin the achievement of every goal.
- All pillars of sustainable development—economic development, social inclusion and environmental protection— need ICT as a catalyst;
- ICT will be absolutely crucial for achieving all 17 SDGs.
- SDGs will lead to ICT-enabled transformation to a Networked Society

ICT Plan of Action for SDGs

- Promoting ICT in urban and rural planning and investment
- Broadband connectivity of all public facilities by 2020.
- ICT training of all relevant public officials and service providers.
- ICT-based delivery systems for healthcare, education and infrastructure.
- Deployment of the Internet of Things (remote sensing and control of connected devices) for public infrastructure and environmental management.
- Encouragement of universities to scale up education and incubation of ICT solutions, including through partnerships with the business sector.
- Adoption of state-of-the-art indicators and real-time data collection to track progress against the SDGs.



Disaggregation Required for SDG Indicators

	National	Provincial	District
By Gender			
By Income Group			
By Disability or Ability			
By Social Group			
Qualitative Aspect			





SDG TARGET	Indicators
<p>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</p>	<p>4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill</p>
<p>Target 1.4: by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance</p>	<p>1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)</p>
<p>Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</p>	<p>4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes;</p>



SDG TARGET	Indicators
<p>Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p>	<p>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</p>
<p>Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p>	<p>8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</p>
<p>Target 8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-,small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services</p>	<p>1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)</p>
<p>Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</p>	<p>9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</p>



SDG TARGET	Indicators
<p>Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p>	<p>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</p>
<p>Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p>	<p>8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</p>
<p>Target 8.3: promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-,small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services</p>	<p>1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)</p>
<p>Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</p>	<p>9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</p>



SDG TARGET	Indicators
<p>Target 9.1: develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p>	<p>5.9. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural</p>
	<p>60. Index on ICT maturity</p>
	<p>9.1. Percentage of households with Internet, by type of service by urban/rural areas</p>



SDG TARGET	Indicators
<p>Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p>	<p>17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed</p>
<p>Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</p>	<p>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</p>

Conclusion

- Pakistan has proactively started localizing SDGs
- SDGs were embedded in 7 pillars of long-term roadmap Vision 2025
- SDGs Unit in Planning Commission is connected to SDG Units in provinces (Punjab has already established and Sindh at advance stage)
- Pakistan's Parliament became 1st to adopt SDGs
- Development framework is well aligned with SDGs framework
- Pakistan will built upon failures of MDGs



Thank you

