Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Local Governments and Sustainable Urban Development; A Case Study of District Peshawar

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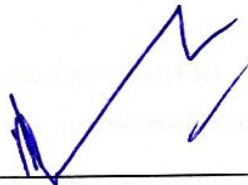## PIDE School of Public Policy

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this thesis entitled: *"Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Local Governments and Sustainable Urban Development: A Case Study of District Peshawar"* submitted by Mr. Muhammad Azhar is accepted in its present form by the School of Public Policy, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad as satisfying the requirements for partial fulfillment of the degree in Master of Philosophy in Public Policy.

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Abbreviations

AD   Assistant Director

BHU   Basic Health Unit

BISP   Benazir Income Support Programme

DGM   District Management Group

ECP   Election Commission of Pakistan

FDG   Focus Group Discussion

KAP   Knowledge, Attitude, Practice

LG   Local Government

MDG   Millennium Development Goal

NOC   No Objection Certificate

NUA   New Urban Agenda

PDA   Peshawar Development Authority

PHA   Parks and Horticulture Authority

RHC   Rural Health Center

SD   Sustainable Development

SDG   Sustainable Development Goal

SUD   Sustainable Urban Development

TMA   Taluka Municipal Administration

UC   Union Council

UN   United Nations

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nation Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNO	United Nations Organization
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development
WHO	World Health Organization

List of Tables and Figures

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Dedication

This all work is dedicated to my family members, my mentors and friends whose support and well wishes always supported me in accomplishing this thesis.

Abstract

This study is an attempt to examine that how representatives of the local governments (LGs) play their function with regard toSustainable Urban Development (SUD). We examined the knowledge, attitude & practices (KAP) of LGs' representative's direction regarding Sustainable Urban Development, coordination among related departments, present day policies and practices of local governments. In this study, a case study approach isadopted, and district Peshawar is selected as the case study. The primary data is collected through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. The findings of the study reveal that the (LGs) local government members do not possesses explicit knowledge regarding Sustainable Urban Development but they possess implicit knowledge and understanding on SUD. There are two categories of Local Government members a) those that have earlier experience of the previous LG system and b) those who have been elected first time to play their role in current LGs. The members who were part of the previous LG system have strong understanding than the new ones. There is need to enhance understanding and ability of LG representatives and to train them about SUD. Government should arrange necessary training sessions periodically for each LG representative according to their domain of LG working.

CHAPTER1

INTRODUCTION

As population of cities is rising rapidly therefore, the world leaders are giving attention to urban areas regarding sustainable development. The world population is increasing faster than ever to urban areas, as it is considered that "war of sustainable development will be won or lost in cities" (Ban Ki-Moon, Ex Secretary General, UNO-2012). Due to rapid increase of population in urban areas, challenges to manage affairs of the citizens is a major concern atglobal level. The issue of rapid urbanization is mainly seen in low-income countries at worldwide. The urban population was only 43% in 1990 andin 2015 it reached 54% of the world (UN-Habitat, 2016).

Low income countries are under pressure and facing diverse nature of human problems such as urban sprawl, slums, negative climate change, poor availability of safe drinking water, sanitation and drainage, change in family structure, law and order etc. At worldwide, only 2 percent of the total land is covered by cities while they utilize 75 percent resources and they are main emitters of greenhouse gases. It is believed that the major polluted cities of Asia are Mumbai, Delhi (India), Karachi, Lahore (Pakistan) and Shanghai (China) (Faiz& Sturm, 2000; Baldasano et al., 2003; DW, 2015).

The Agenda-2030 for Sustainable Development comprises on 17 goals, as (i) Clean water and sanitation (ii) Quality education (iii) Good health and well-being (iv) No poverty(v) Industry, Innovation and infrastructure (vi) Reduced inequality (vii) Climate action (viii) Zero hunger (ix) Affordable and clean energy (x) Life on land (xi) Sustainable cities and communities (xii) Gender equality (xiii) peace, justice, and strong institutions (xiv) Decent work and economic growth (xv) Life below water (xvi) Responsible consumption and production (xvii) partnership for the goals. As the importance of cities is recognized by the world leaders, consequently, a goal with the name of sustainable cities and communities has been included in the Agenda-2030 by the United Nations General assembly in 2015 (The 2030 agenda for SD, UN).

From the last couple of decades, it has been realized internationally that local governments are major instruments of development and they can play a vital role in solving development issues. The role of local governments has been recognized historically by including it in Local Agenda-

21. This local agenda-21 isthe implemented strategy of global environment by the local levels that was initiated in Earth summit in 1992, in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

Pakistan is one of the major populated countries in the world with high urbanization trend. In 1998 Pakistan had 32.5% urban population and it is expected to reach about 50% by 2050 (UNDP, 2009). In South Asia Pakistan is ranked the second most populated country. In the year 2011, the urban population of Pakistan was 36.2% and annual increase was 3.41%(UNDP, 2014).

Pakistan is a founding member of United Nations agenda-2030 who owned it and adopted "National Development Agenda". The National assembly of Pakistan passed a resolution, resultantly the Government of Pakistan formed two institutions i.e. Sustainable Development Goals Support Unit in Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan and other is a Task Force of Parliament on Sustainable Development Goals. But the government did not achieve its targets as SDGs were considered as foreign agenda. However, the Agenda-2030 is now worked upon by the government of Pakistan, with the participation of lower tiers of the government.

As Pakistan has rapid urban growth rate, cities are facing diverse and multiple challenges like, water and sanitation, waste disposal, housing, law and order, traffic congestion, slums, inequalities in economic opportunities, poor governance, environmental issues etc (Tegegne, 2002; Nabi, 2002; Girma, 2004; MWUD, 2007). As cities are the engines of growth and may lead to growing the whole economy. In order to take benefit of the high rate of urban population and to tackle issues of un-managed urban population, the government of Pakistan adopted the Agenda-2030. The government of Pakistan has allocated Rs. 100 Billion for Prime Minister's Sustainable Development Goals. On March 9, 2017, the government had organized a summit for Local Governments for SDGs. A declaration was also signed in this summit by the representatives of local governments and the government at center,andhas recognized the role of local governments as well.

Developed nations are giving much importance to Local governments and they are considering it as a 3rd pillar of government in this modern era. Most countries of the world have multi-tier governmental systems like national, provincial, local and urban governments. People have direct access to local and urban governments and they are stakeholders in achieving 2030-Agenda of

Sustainable Development. In Pakistan, local governments are paying good attention by delivering their services to facilitate their local people but issues like corruption, mismanagement, the lake of interest at equal levels, lack of political ownership etc are the causes of poor urban governance (Jatoo et al., 2016).

The portfolio of Local Government has been devolved to provincial governments through 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan. Now it is the responsibility of provincial governments to conduct local government elections and transfer the local powers (administrative, financial etc) to the elected local representatives; which has also done so. At provincial levels, SDG's Units have also been established. In this study, an attempt was made to look in to the office of the local governments with reference to Sustainable Urban Development.

1.1   Problem Statement

Local governments are easily accessible to local people and LGs know the circumstances of local areas including the behavior of the individuals. The LGs are considered key players for achieving the sustainability because they know the resources and consumption pattern of local areas and also well aware of the local problems. The LG is doing all kind of municipal and development works at the local level and also LGs are working on localizing the SDGs according to their domestic circumstances. In Pakistan, LGs are also made functional by the provincial governments and it is considered that the LGs in KPK are more powerful than all other provinces.

1.2   Objectives

The main objective of this research is to analyze the function of Local Governments with regard to sustainable urban development. In this association, the goals of the study are:

1.   To examine current sustainable urban development policies and practices adopted by the Local governments.
2.   To evaluate the knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAP) of Local governments regarding urbanization and sustainable urban development.

3. To examine the inter-sectoral coordination with respect to sustainable urban development.

1.3   Research Questions

1. What policies are adopted by Local Governments to ensure Sustainable Urban Development?

2. Are the Local Government representatives aware of their contribution and responsibilities regarding Sustainable Urban Development?

3. Is there sufficient inter sectoral coordination on the saidsubject?

1.4   Scope and Significance of the Study

The subject of Local Government has been shifted from federal to provincial governments through 18th amendment in Constitution of Pakistan and now each province has its own separate LGs system. This study aims to study KPK province and for this purpose, Peshawar city is selected as a case study.

Peshawar is the 6th largest city of Pakistan and is capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). Up till now, limited research work on sustainable urban development has been seen in KPK although a study on sustainable urban development through local governments in Punjab is being conducted. The LG system of KPK and Punjab is totally different from each other. In Punjab, the LGs are not powerful and they lack administrative and financial powers but in KPK, LGs' are very powerful and considered the third and strongest tier of the government and democracy.

This research will provide a deep analysis of the role of LGs in sustainable urban development in KPK and this study can be used for comparative study of LGs system in KPK and Punjab, in the perspective of Sustainable Development.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction:

The term "sustainable" in the era of development is new. Nowadays, it has been used commonly in every decision-making process particularly at government levels. The broader term "Sustainable Development" is commonly used to address the issues like rapid increase in urban population, threat to climate by faster change in global warming, the problem of pollution, preservation of the ecosystem. Due to the importance of urban population in any economy, all countries have their goals to manage economic, social and cultural issues for utilization of the potential of their inhabitants to achieve economies of scale.

Less developed and least developed countries of the world are facing rapid growth in their population. By considering this, the United Nations has included the sustainable development in its Sustainable Development Goals in Agenda of Sustainable Development-2030. The countries that have low incomes are unable to manage affairs properly of their urban population. Worldwide, the governments have devolved the authority to regularize or to manage the affairs of people at local government levels like production and transmission of electricity, transport system, garbage collection and management, education, some kinds of taxes, health facilities, registration of people, food supply management etc.

At the world level, the aspects of environment, social and economic are considered for sustainable development as well as for sustainable urban development. The United Nations Development and Policy Analysis Division has also given 04-pillars for sustainability i.e. economic, social development, urban governance and environmental management.

This section will cover short history and concepts of sustainable urban development and sustainable development. Next portion will try to cover how sustainable urban development is achieved by LGs in other countries. In the last portion, role of LGs in KPK and Punjab will be focused.

2.2   Sustainable Development

The challenges, ideas, problems, practices or policies which are covered under the shed of sustainable Development are not new. The basic needs of human mankind like food, clothes, shelter, energy and resources available to meet them are scares throughout the history of human race (Ponting, 2007). After the World War-II, the term sustainable Development has been started to discuss in economic development with the target to maintain and enhance the quality of life of people around the world (Du, 2006). During the period of 1960s, many countries of the world focused on industrialization resultantly, they achieved countable progress in their economies by utilizing human resources, technology and innovation. Due to this, the planet of Earth has much affected as the limits of environment have been crossed (Rockstorm, et.al.. 2009) that affected negatively on environment, earth and humans also and becomes challenge for welfare of present and coming generations of the world (Reid, 2005 &Rockstorm, et.al., 2009).

During 1960s, economic goals and its achievement ruled out other aspects to consider like social and environmental aspects. After the1960s, the leaders at world level realized that more than half of the population of world particularly low-income countries is living their lives in poorness. This situation paves the attention of world leaders to give focus to social development. The term sustainable development in the history of literature was used first time by World Council of Churches as a "sustainable Society" during a conference in 1974 (Stivers, 1976). During the1980s, environment and its protection become a major concern of the sustainable development (Munasinghe, 1993).

The Stockholm Conference which was held on 05.06.1972 under the umbrella of United Nations Conference on Human Environment (UNCHE) which considered the development of environmental policies (Dresner, 2008). The conference declares 26 principals and action plan for the human environment, a model for environmental action, action plan at an international level along with 109 recommendations. Due to this, the United Nations General Assembly formed World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in 1983. The commission worked on the subject and produced a report titled "Our common future" which defines what sustainable development is.

The "Earth Summit" a UN conference on Environment and Development held in 1992 in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil in which the world leaders agreed on Agenda-21 which comprises on 04-sections and 27-principals i.e. Poverty, promoting sustainable human settlement, changing consumption patterns, demographic dynamic and sustainability, sustainability on economic dimensions, health, integrating environment in decision making. The second part of the Agenda-21 is focusing to protecting the atmosphere, availability of safe water, careful management of the environment and natural resources. The remaining two portions of the Agenda-21 emphasize an active role of local governments, the role of business community, the role of youth and women. The conference agreed that in achieving sustainable development, the role and participation of local governments have great significance and value.

2.3   Sustainable urban development

The serious situation of oil problem in 1970s at world level make the world leadership and United Nations Organization to give attention to the issues of the countries having low income resultantly International Bank for Reconstruction and Development focused on issues like heavy infrastructure particularly on issues and challenges of urban areas in developing countries (Parnell, 2015). In the month of January 1975, the Human settlement and Foundation and UN Habitat was founded under the General Assembly of UNO. In continuation of it, a conference regarding cities was organized in Vancouver in 1976. In this conference, urban issues and challenges were given attention and recognized.

In 1996, another conference under UNO was organized on the subject of Human settlement in Istanbul, Turkey. Human Resources, Land, Right and Sustainable Urban Development etc were also the main subject of UN Habital-II in 2016 at Quito, Ecuador.

The term sustainable development is now normally used since last 2 decades and from 1990s it is practiced on cities. The UN Habitat-III under New Urban Agenda, the United Nations General Assembly concentrated on strengths and dedication of world leaders on sustainable urban development and executing of New Urban Agenda (Hardoy et al., (2001).

It is recognized that designing of cities is on set rules among people and followed for natural environment is used since long before for the purpose of city planning (Blower, 1993; Hall et al.,

1993). However, sustainable development in urban field achieved recognition in the near past. To see sustainable urban development in reality, the areas like social sector, economic sector and environment got much importance because challenges to improve in environment, economy, services, availability of jobs, services, education (ODPM, 2005), culture and tourism (UNESCO, 2016), every this area counted significant to attain sustainable urban development.

Sustainable development is defined by various scholars and it is very difficult to come upon agreeable definition. Uzzell et al., (2000) said that:

"Sustainability is neither a vision nor an unalterable state but a creative and local process of searching for the balance that spreads into all areas of urban management and decision making. As every city is different, every city must find its way towards sustainability".

The International Council for Local initiatives defined as under:

"Sustainable[urban]development is development that delivers basic environmental, social and economic services to all residents of a community without threatening the viability of the natural, built and social systems upon which the delivery of these services depends" (European Commission, 1996)

The European Foundation for improvement of living and working conditions defined as:

"A sustainable city is one which succeeds in balancing economic, environmental and social-cultural progress through processes of active citizen participation" (Mega & Pedersen, 1998.

There are different views on sustainable development as Mega & Pederson (1998) concentrate on dynamic and vibrant citizen's involvement (Girardet, 1999). Sustainable Urban Development policy focuses to control overcrowding, reduce urban congestion, address issues of air pollution etc (Jabreen, 2006).

Without sustainable urban development there is no concept of achieving sustainable development. The features of sustainable urban development are economic, cultural, social,

environmental etc and they are inter linked and should be employed collectively to sustainable urban development.

The Khyber Pukhtunkhuwa Government has taken remarkable steps while compared to other provincial governments and allocated 30%for local governments from its provincial budget. This shows KPK government's priorities to empower the lower tiers of government in service delivery for development requirements of the local community. The new local government system in Khyber Pukhtunkhuwa is a new face of LGs with devolution of reasonable positive developments as the local representatives have been authorized with administrative and financial powers. An amount of Rs. 13.1 billion fund has been allocated for village and neighborhood Councils for delivery of services for local development. Though KPK government has taken bold decision by holding local government elections on party basis in the history of KPK governments and empowered lower tier of government but they need capacity and planning to deliver the local community accordingly.

While the Punjab Government Act-2013 authorizes local government representatives with limited execution powers under the supervision of executive lead by the Provincial Government. The executive has almost total control over administrative as well as financial powers for delivery of services. As there is no Finance Commission Award awarded and no one can judge how financial formula fund will be imbursed to local governments. Further, social sectors like, education and health are working under the direct control of provincial government.

The Punjab Act-2013 has also placed barrier and watch dog on the local representatives by conducting annual and special inspections and audits. The Commission may also use authority for the sack of resolving conflicts among LGs and provincial government. If the Commission recommend, the provincial government may suspend a mayor or chairman to 90-days and if followed by an inquiry against him, and finds guilty, he may be removed from the office (Faisal, 2016).

Since 1990, in order to improve the life style of people by delivery of improved services, reducing poverty, there seems shift of powers of financial, administrative and political as well from centre to local governments in some countries of the world andat global level,

differentcommunities are witnessed by their participation in their affairs of development (UNESCO, 2015).

In Pakistan, the idea of local government is implemented since long ago in different forms at local communities like, Otaq, Jirga, Panchayat etc and many local government issues were solved through these forms of organizations at local level. In subcontinent of India, the local government system was introduced by the British India Government in 1843 by choosing public representatives to form the body of local governments. Pakistan is witnessed to have poor performance to address the issues of people through local governments because no authority was given to the elected local representatives to address the issues of people within their domain, but they only were used on wishes of the high tiers of governments i.e. Provincial and Federal Government (Paracha, 2002).

The significant factor behind pitiable urban development is poor performance of local governments that reflects in urban communities of Pakistan. It is evident in most of the urban of Pakistan's streets are beset with drainage water and ravage, pitiable condition of low income community areas during rainfall, there is rapid increase of traffic congestion, problem of non-availability of safe drinking water, sanitation, reliable local transport facility, affordable and good health care facilities and education. Consequently, private sector has filled the vacuum in some areas where the public sector did not perform well and this delivery of services by the private sector resulted on the cost of social justice as they cost heavy and poor segment of the society cannot afford to bear its cost resultantly poor people are deprived of facilities of good health care, water supply, education, sanitation and public transport as well. The local governments collect about half of the garbage of cities; the remaining portion remains in to streets. The collected garbage is dumped on lands outside of the cities which water under the ground and social problems also. (Haider et al., 2010).

In Pakistan, Local Governments are not developed enough to deliver effectively and have very poor history of their performance.Unless the authority is devolved to the lower tiers of government, the local governments cannot be strengthening to deliver to local people. As India is witnessed by including 73rd Amendment in their Constitutional which recognizing the 3rd tier of government. It includes marginalized communities by ensuring their representation in Local Government. Whereas, Pakistan is still unsuccessful to empower the local governments by

decentralizing administrative as well as financial authority to third tier of governments (Besley et al., 2005).

After 18th Constitutional Amendment, it is responsibility of Provincial Governments to conduct local government elections and give authority and responsibility to the elected representatives of the local governments. Support units regarding Sustainable Development Goals are also established at the Provincial level. In this study, an attempt is taken to explore the role played by local governments in sustainable urban development.

2.4. FRAMEWORK OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)

2.4.1. The KPK Local Government Act 2013; Framework, and Current Status about Sustainable Urban Development.

On 8th April 2010, the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan was amended with addition of 18th amendment.The Article No. 140-A which protects local governments (LGs) was hold to safeguard the LGs under the Constitution of Pakistan. Under 18th amendment, clause 140-A, the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) has been made responsible to conduct elections of the local governments (LGs). The Article 140-A says that:

Local Government: (1) "Each province shall, by law, establish a local government system and devolve political, administrative and financial responsibilities and authority to the elected representative of the local governments. (2) Election to the local governments shall be held by the Election Commission of Pakistan."

(Article 140-A, Constitution of Pakistan, 1973)

The central theme of Article 140-A is to strengthen by devolution of financial, political and administrative duties to the local governments. The KPK Local Government's Act-2013 is also focusing to strengthen the LGs to handoverfinancial, political and administrative powers in the hands of local government representatives to enable them to deliver services efficiently according to their domain. The KPK government has imlmeneted the constition of pakistan through devovling powers to LGs. The LGs are much powerful and they have financial and administraive powers.

2.4.2. Functions of Local Government

Following are functions of LGs that they have to perform

Table 01: Functions of Local LG's in KPK

No.	Functions
1	Primary and secondary health, including BHUs, RHCs and other health facilities in the district
2	Social and population welfare
3	Sports, tourism and culture
4	Agriculture except those specified for provincial government
5	soil conservation, livestock and veterinary dispensaries
6	Rural works and Rural development
7	Roads and buildings
8	Funeral places
9	Solarization
10	Village electrification
11	Flood protection
12	Sanitation and water supply
13	Special initiatives and programs

Source: KPK LG Act 2013

2.4.3. Financial Powers

The government has devolved financial powers to them and also provides financial resources for executing the said services delivery. The provisional government has passed Provincial Finance Commission Award 2016-17. In this award finance is given in three categories i) non-salary, ii) development, and iii) grants to local councils. The KPK Local Government Act, 2013 stated that the development funds allocated to LGs should not be less than 30% of development budget. This shows that the LGs have budgets to perform their assigned duties. The amount allocated was Rs. 33.9 billion and further division is give in following table:

Table 2: Budget Share of Local Governments   *(Rs. In billions)*

Provision for	B.Es 2016-17	Transferrable
Districts	10.400	8.840
Tehsils (TMAs)	10.400	8.840
Village Councils/Neighborhood Councils)	13.100	11.135
Total	33.900	28.815

Source: PFC Award 2016-17

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This component contains a thorough discussion of the research methodology adopted for this research. The aim of this study is to investigate the role of LGs in sustainable urban development. Different methods are used for data collection. In this section, there is a detail of research methods, sampling size and data collection instrument.

3.1   Research Design:

In this study, qualitative research approach including focus group discussions (FGDs), key in-depth interviews and key informant interviews for data collection is adopted. Besides this, the desk review is also conducted for analyzing the current policies and practices of local governments.

Figure I: Research Framework of the Study
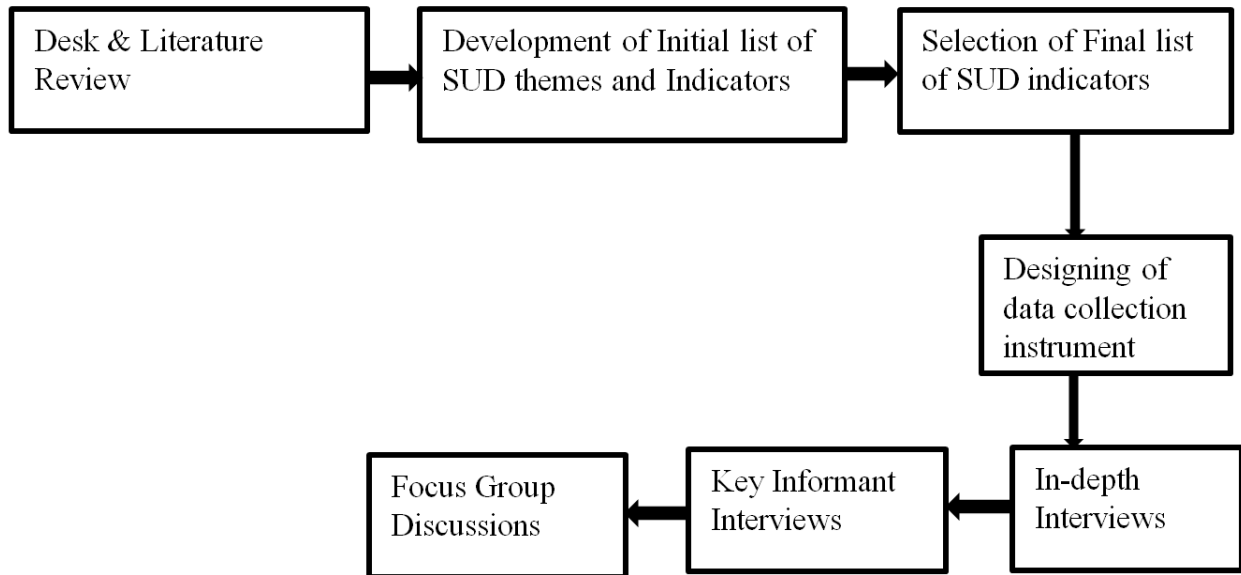
Source: Adapted from Sajjad &Ahmad (2018 unpublished)

The research framework shows that first of all desks & literature review is conduct and then the list of sustainable urban development indicators finalized. After finalizing the indicators, the research question is designed and data collected from the respondents.

3.1.1. Selection of Sustainability Activites and Initiatives

In this research, for selecting sustainable urban development initiatives an exploratory approach is used because there is no specific way to identify activities and initiatives of the sustainable and local development (Harris et. al., 2000). A detailed list of sustainability activities and initiatives is developed by Sajjad & Ahmad and we finalized these activities and initiatives on that list. Theactivates and initiatives of SUD are divided into four parts including political & Governance, social, environmental and economic.

Table 3: Themes and Indicators

No.	Theme	Indicators
1	Politics & Governance	Institutional Capacity
		Multi stake Holder Partnership and Engagement
		Integrating Sustainability and Policy
		Legal and Regulatory Framework
		Communication and Critique
		Representation and Dialogue
		Security
		Accountability
2	Economic	Producing and Resourcing
		Research and Development Expenditure
		Accounting and Regulatory Framework
		Consumption and Use
		Land Conservation
		Redevelopment
3	Environmental	Energy Production
		Alternative Energy
		Water and Air
		Natural Conservation
		Urban Transportation
		Congestion
		Climate Change Impacts
		Climate Change Governance
		Mitigation and Adaption Strategies
4	Social	Social Cohesion
		Cultural Institution
		Culture and Economy
		Social Equity
		Affordable Housing
		Affordable Public Transportation
		Investment in Human Capital
		Recreational Places
		Access to Clean Water
		Access to Health Facility

Source 1: Based on the Sajjad & Ahmad (2018)

3.1.2. Study Area

Through 18th amendment, the subject of local governments was transferred to provincial governments. Now, provincial governments are responsible to make LGs functional and transfer

power to lower levels. The structure and powers of LGs in each province are varying from other provinces. In the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the LGs are assumed more powerful in comparison to other provinces and they have decent development budget. In this study, the Metropolitan Corporation Peshawar has been studied as a case study.

The total population of Peshawar is 4269069 and the urbanized population is 1970042. The growth rate of urbanization in Peshawar is 3.72% according to the 2017 Census.

Table 4; Population status of Peshawar city

No.	City	Total Population 1998	Urban population 1998	% of Urban Population	Total Population 2017	Urban population 2017	% of Urban Population
1	Peshawar	2026851	982,816	48.49	4269079	1,970,042	46.15

Source 1; Pakistan Bureau of Statics

3.1.3. Sampling Method

The non-probability sampling methods are the best way to collect data for qualitative research and in this study, we used purposive sampling technique for data collection. The primary purpose is to take those respondents who are appropriate and have related knowledge about the work study. The final respondents of the study are selected based on multiple criterion such as experience, as relevance, diversity, and demography etc.

3.1.4 Sample Size

The sample size of the qualitative study normally consists of small numbers because the key informant's interviews provide first hand data and then a point called diminishing return occur and after that, there is no chance of new information. The information collected from primary data is very rich and hundred of bites of information are generated from just few respondents. Therefore, a small number of respondents is enough in the qualitative study (Ritche & Lewis, 2003; Dworkin, 2012)

If the interviews are planned for data collection then 27 sample size is considered enough for a qualitative study. The sample size for this study consists of 23 interviews and 4 focus group discussion. The details are laid down in the following table:

Table 5: Sample Size

No.	Respondent Type	Sample Size
A	Key Informant Interviews	15
B	Focus group discussion	4
C	In-depth Interviews	8

Sample Size for Key Informant Interviews with policy implementation officials.

The Peshawar city is divided into four towns (table-5) and each town is further divided into Union Councils (UC), Neighborhood Council and Village Council. In this, we selected only urban areas. So, the village councils will not be covered. The details lay down in the table-6

Table6; Key informants' interviews from the Respondents

No.	Department	Respondent	Sample Size
1	Peshawar Metropolitan Corporation	Nazim of the District	1
		Chief Executive Officer	1
		Town Nazim (each from one town)	4
		Metropolitan Office from Infrastructure Department	1
		Metropolitan Office from Planning & Development	1
2	Waste Management Department	Manager from Operations	1
3	Officer of the Commissioner, Peshawar	Director from Planning & Finance	1
4	WASA of Peshawar	A Director from Planning & Evaluation Department	1
5	Program Unit of the District from Urban Development	Manager Operation	1
6	Environment Protection Department Peshawar District	Assistant Director (AD)	1
7	PDA (Peshawar Development Authority)	Assistant Metropolitan Officer from Planning Department	1
8	KPK Parks & Horticulture Department	Director from Coordination	1
	Total		15

3.1.5 Selection Criteria

It wasensured that the respondents must have particular features and characteristics so that those provide such information that lead towards a solution. In this study, first of all, we selected relevant departments including LGs and Urban Development on the basis of their functions and then we selected most relevant respondents from these departments on the basis of their job description and experience. Details are provided in table 4 & 5.

3.1.6 In-depth interviews from policy makers

The In-depth interviews are conducted at the provincial level and the sample size of these interviews is 8. The detail laid down in the table- 7.

Table7: Respondent for In-depth interviews

No.	Provincial Level	Respondents (Officers not below (BS-18)
1	KPK sustainable Development Goals Unit	An officer not below (BPS-18)
2	Local Government Board of KPK	An officer not below (BPS-18)
3	Department of Planning & Development, KPK	An Officer not below (BPS-18)
4	Public Health Engineering, Urban Development and Housing Department, KPK	An officer not below (BPS-18)
5	Environment Ministry from KPK	Secretary or Deputy Secretary
6	Department of L G & Community Development	Secretary or Deputy Secretary
7	KPK Urban Unit	An officer not below (BPS-18)
8	KPK Provincial Disaster Management Authority	An officer not below (BPS-18)
	Total	08

3.1.7 Focus Group Discussion from Citizens

The study was aimed to conduct four Focus Group Discussions in the chosen zone. The FGD is the aimed debate on this work of study, facilitated by the teacher. The aim was to conduct four group discussions in the district.

There is no specific criteria was set for perfect number of a focus group. However, there was reasonable range for FGDs from 8 to 12 (Pac, 2015) and 4 to 12 (USAID, 2013; WHO, 1993). The participants were selected on the basis of their significance to Sustainable Urban Development, gender, personal characteristics, educational background, income, job etc.

3.2   Data Collection Instrument

There were three kinds of respondents and we used a detailed questionnaire for collecting the data from each kind of respondent. For conducting FGDs, proper guidelines were developed.

3.3   Ethical Considerations

The ethics are very important in each aspect of life. In this study, during the data collection, recommended ethical guideline wereconsidered and ensured.

Chapter 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consistson the findings and discussion extracted from the data collected from relevant stakeholders and their role in the achievement of sustainable urban development (SUD). The role of local governments of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) in SUD seem much greater. This greater role is comprehensively defined in this section under the following sub-parts:

I.   Current policies and practices towards SUD
II.   Knowledge, attitude, practices (KAP) towards SUD
III.   Inter-sectoral coordinator

4.1.   Current Policies and Practices towards SUD

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were agreed by the world leaders in year 2000 and the major focus was on poverty reduction in developing and least developed countries. Pakistan is amongst those countries that agreed and committed to achieve MDGs but in 2015, it didnotachieve success complete. There were number of reasons of unsuccessfulness. In 2015, the world leaders have adopted SDGs and again committed to achieve them till 2030. Pakistan has also signed the 2030 agenda and committed to achieve them till 2030. Pakistan has taken a number of steps to form of legislation, policies, and development plan for achieving 2030 agenda at national, provincial and local level. In this section, there is an analysis of current policies and practices that are initiated at federal and local levels.

4.1.1. Current Policies and Practices at National level

Pakistan is amongst those countries who have accepted the 2030 agenda for SD. It is first country that has adopted 2030 Agenda as its national development agenda through proper legislation in the parliament. The efforts of federal government before and after 18th amendment are tireless for achieving SUD. The efforts of federal government in regard of SUD can be seen in its policies and somehow in practices. It has formulated different policies, development plans, framework and strategies such as 'National Development Agenda, Vision 2025, Sustainable Development Strategy 2012, Framework for Economic Growth 2011, National Housing Policy

2001 etc. These policies have been formulated in context of achieving SUD under the international development policies and plans including MDGs, Vancouver Declaration, New Urban Agenda and 2030 Agenda. Pakistan has signed and show strong commitments to implement and achieve all these plans and development agenda.

The UN-HABITAT is working body of UN on human settlements and Pakistan is among the founding member. The federal government is working to ensure the achievement of both 2030 Agenda and New Urban Agenda (NUA). These efforts are mirroring in the "Vision 2025"; a planning document for the whole country and it is prepared under the supervision of Planning Commission after 1000 plus consultation at all level. All kinds of stakeholders have given their precious input for finalizing it. The vision is formally adopted by the federal government on November 22, 2013 and all provinces committed to implement it as it was. The vision is consisted on the seven pillars (Figure-VI) and they are considered the pillar of development i) people first, ii) inclusive growth, iii) governance, iv) water energy food, v) private sector, vi) knowledge economy, and vii) regional connectivity.

Figure II: Vision 2025's 7 pillars

Source: Planning Commission (PC) of Pakistan

The effort of federal government in regard of implementation of vision 2025 can be seem that after adopting the 2030 Agenda in September 2015; firstly Pakistan has adopted this agenda as "National Development Agenda" through passing resolution in the parliament and secondly Planning Commission has aligned it with 'Vision 2025'. All the seven pillars of vision 2025 are

aligned with 17 SDGs comprehensively and according to local circumstance. The following table (Table VI) is containing the detail of alignment goals by goals.

Table 8: Vision 2025 alignment with 2030 Agenda

No	Pillars	Links with SDGs
1	Putting people first: Developing Social & Human Capital and women empowerment.	SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16
2	Achieving Sustained, Indigenous and Inclusive Growth.	SDG 8, 10, 12, 13, 15
3	Governance: Democratic Governance, Institutional Reforms and Modernization of the Public Sector.	SDG 11, 16
4	Security: Energy, Water and Food Security	SDG 2, 6, 7, 11
5	Entrepreneurship: Private Sector and Entrepreneurship Led Growth.	SDG 9
6	Knowledge Economy: Developing a Competitive Knowledge Economy through Value Addition.	SDG 9, 4, 11
7	Connectivity: Modernization Transport, Infrastructure, and Regional Connectivity.	SDG 9, 17

Source: Vision 2025 by Planning Commission (PC) of Pakistan

The first pillar of vision 2025 is putting people first; the whole vision is focusing on investing on human especially women. The first pillar this vision is aligning with SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 16. The first pillar is focusing on human development and the goal 1 is about ending poverty in all its form, goal 3 is ensuring the healthy life and well being of people, goal 4 is covering the quality education, goal 5 is focusing on gender equality and women development, goal 10 is

focusing on reducing inequality among countries and goal 16 is focusing on peaceful co-existence. The federal government has already tirelessly focusing on the first pillar; human development but the 2030 agenda give a major forward push towards achieving the human development.

The second pillar said that achieving sustained and inclusive growth is top priority. The development that is not sustained cannot be considered development because after some duration it started to effect negatively. This pillar is aligned with the goals 8, 10, 12, 13 and 15. The goal 8 is about promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, goal 12 is about sustainable consumption and production and goal 13 and 15 is about climate change and environment.

The goal 11 "make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable" is most important because it is first time when a standalone goal in cities is included in these kinds of international development agenda. The 11th goal is aligned with the 5 pillars of vision including pillar 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. The importance of cities and urban settlement has increase tremendously and the inclusion of 11th goal in 5 pillar of vision shows it urgency and importance.

The federal government has taken multiple initiatives for ensuring SD and SUD including Prime Minster Health Cards, BISP, Laptop Scheme and National Internship program. Beside this following are the major milestone achieved by the federal government

      I.   Adopting SDGs as National Development Agenda

      II.   Aligning SDGs with Vision 2025

      III.   Establishment of SDGs Unit at Planning Commission

      IV.   Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs

      V.   Prime Minister Global SDGs' Fund

The federal government has established i) SDGs and ii) Parliamentary Task Force for ensuring the implementation of SDGs, SD and SUD. The SDGs Support Unit is established at Planning Commission and it has recognized the role of local governments for achieving SUD in "Local Government Summit on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" on March9, 2017.

The most important thing is establishment of Prime Minster SDGs Fund. The federal government has established a fund of one hundred billion rupee. The purpose of this fund is to supply sufficient funds for achieving 2030 agenda. These funds are executed by different agencies and department including PHED, PHA and LGs. The government has invested on 425 schemes through the SDGs funds and but huge pools of funds was invested on infrastructure development and there is no much investment in human development as claimed in vision 2025.

The federal government is sole responsible for assigning and ensuring the implementation of international treaties, development plans, framework and agenda. Now the federal government has committed it again to achieve the 2030 agenda and in it regard; the government has make major efforts but these efforts are highly restricted just in documents. There is no such implementation except infrastructure and municipal services. There is need to re-focus on all four dimensions of SD and SUD except focusing on just infrastructure. Beside this, after the 18th amendment, big portfolio was devolved to local level and federal government has acknowledged the importance of local governments for achieving SUD.

4.1.2. Current Policies and Practices at Sub-national level

The 18th amendment is considering a land mark in constitutional history of Pakistan. After the 18th amendment the portfolio of LGs was transferred to provincial government. Now it is duty of provincial government to ensure the SUD in KPK. The KPK government is doing to ensure the urban sustainability with the support of local governments. The KPK government is working on ensuring the urban sustainability with this philosophy, **"Local Government| the third tier but first pillar of good governance"**

The KPK government has devolved major powers to LGs for working in their respective areas more efficiently. In KPK the LG are working and has completed following projects with support of provincial government

Table 9: Completed Projects

No.	Name of Projects
1	Computerization of Arms Licenses
2	Traffic Control system and Traffic FM for Peshawar (Pilot)
3	Electronic Showcasing of industrial products/services of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
4	Computerization of Registration Deeds/Stamp Papers (E-Registries)
5	Automation of Food Department
6	E-enablement of Special Branch Police
7	Prison Management Information System for Central Jail Peshawar
8	IT certification Program
9	Software applications development projects in government departments through
10	ICT facilitation center & technical support to government Departments
11	Computerization of Property Tax Record
12	Computerization of Land Records
13	Virtual Teachers for Schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
14	Computerization of Driving Licenses
15	Establishment of One Science and One Computer Lab for Schools/Colleges in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
16	Online Hospital Management system for Lady Reading Hospital
17	Online Litigation and Case Tracking System For Service Tribunal
18	Computerization of Police Stations
19	Billions Tree Project

Sources 1: Desk Review of Different Policies Documents

The Local Government's representatives in Peshawar are much more satisfied with their work and service delivery. The government has given sufficient powers to them for ensuring the provision of services at local people. A number of local representative said that*"they were member of LG in Musharraf era and now they are also member of local government; there is no much difference between this systems because we have administrative and financial powers like the Musharraf governments system"*.

The LGs' representatives are more satisfied with their service delivery because they have sufficient financial resources to meet them. The government has devolved financial powers to them and also provides financial resources for executing the said services delivery. The provisional government has passed Provincial Finance Commission Award 2016-17. In this award finance is given in three categories i) non-salary, ii) development, and iii) grants to local councils. The KPK Local Government Act, 2013 stated that the development funds allocated to LGs should not be less than 30%. This shows that the LGs have enough budgets. The amount that allocated was Rs. 33.9 billion rupee and further division is give in following table:

Table 10: LG's share in KPK Budget   **(Rs. In billions)**

Provision for	B. Es2016-17	Transferable
Districts	10.400	8.840
Tehsils (TMAs)	10.400	8.840
Village Councils / Neighborhood Councils	13.100	11.135
Total	33.900	28.815

Source: PFC Award 2016-17

The findings show that LGs' representatives are doing well in KPK. They have enough powers to perform their duties. But, they are facing certain problems while execution of their services. The majority of LGs' representative's show their concerns that they have power, but these powers are restrained by the Peshawar Development Authority (PDA). The PDA is somehow permitting authority. The LGs representatives need permission from spending money in any development or other program form PDA. One representative said that

"I have Rs. 9.6 million in my account for the work of local development, but I can't utilize a single penny without the permission of PDA. There is need of formal approval from PDA for any work or consumption"

The provincial and local governments are doing well and their works are leading towards sustainable urban development such as Billion Tree Project; is a big milestone for ensuring the sustainable environmental, quality education; education system is also very well and contributing towards SD beside this e-government, transportation, inclusion, and tourism etc. But there is lack of inclusion of SDGs in local and provincial government policies and development. The

government works are leading towards SUD but if the government formally align its development plans with SDGs, then they result will be more fruitful than now.

4.2   Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices

The work of LGs in KPK is step towards ensuring sustainability but the way through which LGs are working in KPK is not sufficient and good enough to achieve the SUD. The current way of work is contributing to SUD but there is no direction where they have to go. In this section, there is deep analysis on the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of LGs. How their knowledge, attitude and practices are contributing towards SUD.

4.2.1. Knowledge of LGs representatives about SD, SDGs and SUD

How a person is doing a work and how it is contributing towards it goals depends on his/her knowledge and understanding. If a person is not having enough understanding and knowledge about a thing, s/he may do his/her job but the efficiency will be compromised. When we asked from the respondent about sustainable development (paidartaraqi) and sustainable urban development (paidarshehritaraqi) their responses were reasonable, but they need some kind of support for enhancing their knowledge and understanding. Respondent said that;

*"Sustainable development (paidar taraqi) can be achieved when our children live a better life than us"*and another respondent said *"Sustainable development (paidar taraqi) when all segment of society are equal and they have equal opportunity"*

A study conducted in Punjab lays down that the LGs representatives have not explicit knowledge of SDGs, SD and SUD but they have implicit knowledge of these things. The same finding came from Peshawar, the LGs representative have no knowledge what SDGs and SUD is and how it can be achieved but they know about the themes that are covered by these goals. One respondent said that;

"I don't know what Sustainable development is (paidar taraqi) or SDGs but I know what is meant by poverty, transportation problems, education and health problems and also know how we can fix them"

"The women are most depressed segment of society in here, there are number of cases explaining why this pressure is not removed and provide equal opportuinty to women. I know all the casues of this depression and working with team for upgrading the status of women" (Lady Counciler)

The government servants including bureaucrats have few strong reservations about the role of LGs representatives. Majority of the civil servants shows their concern that the LGs reperesntatives are incompetent and have not skills to do these kind of work. A respondent said that;

"*it is power of LGs to provide clean water to citizen. The LGs represntative just dig the pump and supply the water to citizen. It is incorrect because there are multiple technicalites that needed to fulfill before doing this, but they donot know about them*"

So, the LGs representatives have not explicit knowledge of SDGs and SUD but they have implicit knowledge. There is need to provide a platform where they get knowledge and basic understanding about them. The federal government has acknowledged the role of LGs but now there is need that the government take on board to LGs while executing the 2030 Agenda.

4.2.2. Attitude of LGs Representative

The attitude is like a backbone for doing and achieving things because with positive attitude one can do better for others. It is attitude that makes and breaks any policy. Similar policies started performing very well when the leading person has positive attitude.

In the case of LGs representatives from Peshawar, their attitude is very positive and enthusiastic. Comparatively to Punjab, the LGs representatives haveundertaken oath very soon after the election while in Punjab oath taking was held after one year after holding election. The LGs representatives' attitude was positive after oath taking due to the intensive support from the provincial government. The provincial government has transferred functions to LGs but in Punjab all functions are held by the provincial government. These kinds of practices enhance the attitude and give more enthusiasm to do something better for the society.

The attitude of LGs representatives can be ensure through that they are not taking any kind of incentive or allowance regarding their services from the government but they are doing their duties like the same spirit as day one. A responded from LG said that

"I think quality education is single thing that can change a society and we can ensure sustainable development (PaidarTaraqi), and I am working with local schools for enhancing their quality of education without any incentives"

The LGs representatives are those persons who know the local problems very well and if their attitude is positive and they have powers, they can serve to their society very well. The LG representatives can become agent of changebecause local governments have ultimate solution to local problems.

4.2.3. Practices of LG representatives

The LGs representatives do not have explicit knowledge about the SD, SDGs and SUD but they know and have better understanding about things affecting SUD. The attitude of LGs representatives is also positive. They are enthusiastic to do something. Beside this, the LGs in KPK have relatively more many powers (financial and administrative) than other any province. In this section, we analyze the current practices of LGs representatives and how these practices are contributing towards sustainability.

The LGs members have enough budget and KPK Local Government Act 2013 also ensure that the grants allocated to LGs should not be less than 30% of the annual development budget. The LGs in KPK are responsible to manage different functions (Table X)primary& secondary education, mother & child health care center, basic health unit, social welfare, sports, culture & youth affair, livestock, population welfare, and public health engineering etc. The local government is working to ensure not only education but quality education at primary and secondary level. The respondent said that;

"We are working with the administration of local schools for high enrolment, controlling drop out, providing quality education and managing related factors"

Table11: Functions of LGs in KPK

No.	Functions	No.	Functions
1	Primary and Secondary Education	18	Population Welfare
2	Mother and Child Health Care Centers	19	Human Resource Management
3	Basic Health Units	20	Coordination
4	Rural Health Units	21	Public Transportation
5	Social Welfare	22	Water Source Development and Management
6	Sports, Culture and Youth Affairs	23	Sewerage
7	Revenue and Estate	24	Storm Water Drainage and Disposal
8	Agriculture (Extension)	25	Flood Control Protection and Rapid Response Contingency Plans
9	Livestock	26	Natural Disaster and Civil Defense Planning
10	On-Farm Water Management	27	Solid Waste Management
11	Social Conservation	28	Environmental Control
12	Fisheries	29	Master Planning of Land Use
13	Regional markets and city-wide commercial centers	30	Urban Design according to Building Rules and Planning Standards
14	Hospitals other than District Headquarters, Teaching and Tertiary Hospitals	31	Parks, forests, play grounds, sporting and other recreational facilities
15	Rural Development and Rural Works	32	Museum, art galleries, libraries, community and cultural assets
16	Communication and Works, District Roads and Buildings	33	Landscape, monuments, and municipal ornamentation
17	Public Health and Public Health Engineering	34	Urban and housing development

Sources 2: KPK LG Act 2013

The mother & child health centers and hospital other than District Headquarter and Tehsil Head quarter Hospitals are under the LGs. The LGs representatives are performing their duties for the provision of better and sustained health facilities to local people. With the involvement of LGs,

the performance of health centers has improved. The LGs representatives have knowledge of local circumstances and they know that how they can manage it. After LGs coming in power, the health situation become good because check & balance has increased with the involvement of LGs. Most importantly LGs has taken the responsibility and politically own it. The ownership becomes a major milestone in the better service delivery.

"The health centers are working better than before the LGs system because we are involved and we try to ensure their service delivery. It is our responsibility" (General Councilor)

The urban planning and master planning of cities also came under the domain of LGs because it is LGs that know the specific circumstances of their cities. What are demands of people and how these demands can be fulfilled, is better known to the local government representative. The ground realities of each city are different from other thus demandsspecial planning. The respective local government with the help of relevant department can do best. Especially, in urban areas, environment and air pollution is considered a major problem and life threatening to the citizens. The LGs, with the provincial government has implement "Billion tree project" successfully and outcome has started to become visible soon.

The public spaces are major component the social dimension of SUD because it provides an equal opportunity to people to enjoy and spend quality time in their respective areas. The parks, playgrounds, open spaces and other recreational activities are under the LGs. The performance of LGs in this aspect is excellent and it boosts the tourism industry in Peshawar and surroundings; told a respondent.

"The condition of parks, plays grounds and recreational activates is now much better than before. The better situation is attracting more and more people. It is providing an opportunity to people for enjoyment and also generating good revenue for LGs" (Town Nazim)

The cities are considered hub of economic development due to its agglomeration effect. The production cost is lowerand it boosts the local industry and become the source of revenue for local, provincial and national government. The LGs in KPK especially of Peshawar, is creating feasible environment under the e-government initiative to enhance the business activates. This enhancement is becoming the source of employment and providing a chance to citizens for spending better life.

If we analyses overall the practices of LGs are good and forward looking but still there are problems and hurdles in the service provision. The LGs setup in KPK becomes functional after a long break and there are loopholes including huge shortage of Human Resource especially efficient human resource. The LGs lack capacity to utilize the budget that is allocated to them. The other major problem LGs are facing is posed by Peshawar Development Authorities (PDA), as the LGs need approval from the PDA for consuming financial resources. They feel that it is big hurdle and they cannot do much better due to red tapism and traditional system of working.

"We can't install a street light without the permission of PDA but I have more than 1.5 billion rupees in my account" (Town Nazism)

4.3. Inter-Sectoral Coordination

The coordination among all stakeholders is necessary for completion of a work. The SDG#17 is also focusing on the partnership and coordination for achieving the sustainable development. When there is lack of coordination among department, the task cannot be achieved. In case of Peshawar, the situation of inter-sectoral coordination is good but need to more improvement. The coordination among department work where there is single authority as a defined umbrella. All the relevant stakeholders came under this define umbrella. In KPK, the head of local government called City Nazim is the defined umbrella. All the relevant departments as mentioned in the table (table X) came under the District Nazim that's why the coordination is good. The problem that came in coordination is between LGs and PDA. The problem came due to transfer of power. Before the LGs became functionalize the financial power was under PDA but now the powers are shifted to LGs therefore there is little problem of coordination.

Summary

Hence, it is obvious that local governments carry a very important role in ensuring Sustainable Urban Development and there lies a great responsibility on their shoulders. Pakistan is moving in the right direction and has devolved a number of responsibilities to the local governments. However, certain issues are highlighted in this study. There is need to provide sufficient training opportunities to the local government representatives to make them fully aware of their rights and potential for contribution. Moreover, bureaucratic hurdles need to be resolved.

Chapter5

CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATION

This study is conducted to find out the role of LGs in SUD in KPK. The LGs in KPK are more powerful than other provinces. They have financial and administrative powers. The most important power is financial power and LGs in KPK have this power. The KPK LG Act 2013 also provides protection to financial powers in form of securing share of LGs in annual development budget. The share allocated to LGs should not be less than 30% of annual development budget. The federal government has done an intensive work for the implementation of 2030 Agenda by adopting it as 'National Development Agenda' and also recognized the role of LGs. The provincial government and LGs has done much work that leads towards sustainable urban development but there is absence of formal inclusion of the 2030 agenda in provincial and local policies. The LGs representatives haven't explicit knowledge but they have understanding and implicit knowledge of SDGs, SD, and SUD. The attitude of local governments is also very positive and their practices show their attitude towards betterment of society. The situation of inter-sectoral coordination is also satisfactory because there is defined umbrella under the District Nazim.

5.1. Policy Recommendations

In the light of analysis and discussion; following are the key policy recommendations:

I.   The federal government's working is very good in context of 2030 agenda. It has adopted it as 'National Development Agenda' aligned with Vision 2030. But there is need to take on board the provincial and local governments and ensure that they also adopt 2030 agenda and align it with their policies and development plans

II.   Federal government has acknowledged the role of LGs but this acknowledgement should not just be limited to acknowledgement. The government must take initiatives to enhance the role of LGs

III.   A SDGs support unit has established at federal level and there is need to establish SDGs unit at provincial and district level.

IV.   The LGs representatives does not have explicit knowledge about SDGs, SD and SUD, therefore the provincial government must arrange some trainings or create an environment that push LGs representatives to know about these roles.

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Annexure-I

Questionnaire (Key In-depth Interviews)

This study is being carried out by Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad in collaboration with the Higher Education Commission (HEC) Pakistan to know the role of local governments in the sustainable urban development (SUD). The purpose of conducting an interview is to know about the existing policies and practices of local government towards SUD, knowledge & practices of local representatives,inter-sectoralcoordination, and barriers to SUD. The information thus gathered would become part of a research report. The confidentiality of the information will be kept at every cost.

<u>**Section-I: Introductory Questions**</u>

Target Group: Government Official and Representatives (Provincial Level)

Name: _____ Department: _____

Designation: _____Contact No.: _____

<u>**Section-II**</u>**:**

1. How important do you think is urban planning & development?
2. What is your understanding of urban planning & development?
3. Does the local government's agenda recognize sustainable development (SD)? **(Probe: Knowledge and understanding about SD, what is the local government's agenda, does your local government have any agenda/strategy for SUD, if yes, which aspects of SD are recognized?)**
4. In your opinion, what initiatives indicates (i.e. policies, practices etc.) that local governments are (capable of or currently) playing role in Sustainable Urban Planning & development? **(Probe: List)**

   a. **Social**

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

   b. **Environmental**

   _____

      _____

_____

_____

    c. **Economical**

_____

_____

_____

_____

    d. **Governance**

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. What are the major initiatives taken by the government of KPK that enables Local Governments to ensure Sustainable Urban Planning & Development? (List-*Note: Is your Probe like i.e. Is there any specific directions/orders/facilitation/incentives given for the following activities at the local level-------If YES, shouldn't you ask about the priority level given to steps/initiatives by Provincial Govt. Let's discuss that when we see each other)*(Probe: List)
    a. Social Initiatives
    b. Environmental Initiatives
    c. Economic and
    d. Political & governance initiatives
6. Do you think local governments are playing their role in Sustainable Urban Planning & Development?
7. In what sectors/dimensions you think local governments can be more effective?
    a. Social Sector
    b. Environmental Sector
    c. Economic Sector
    d. Political & governance Sector
8. What KPK government is doing to enhance the role of local government in urban planning & development? (**Probe:** Major Steps/Initiatives, list down)
9. Are you satisfied with these steps?
    a. If yes, why

       b.   If not, what needs to be done

10. If not, why the government of KPK is not taking initiatives?

11. What do you think are the major barriers?

       a.   Governance

       b.   Lack of political will

       c.   Financial constraints

       d.   Lack of administrative powers

       e.   Any other_____

12. What are the major stakeholders for the SUD and planning in the post 18th amendment scenario?

    (List)

       a.   Federal Government

       b.   Academia

       c.   Civil sector

       d.   Ministry of Environment (KPK)

       e.   Planning and Development Department

       f.   Local government & community development department

       g.   KPK Municipal developmentAuthority

       h.   KPK finance commission

       i.   Housing, urban development and public health engineering department

       j.   KPK Urban Unit

       k.   Provincial Disaster Management Authority

       l.   Provincial SDGs unit

       m. District/Municipal Corporation

       n.   District health and education authorities

       o.   Development authorities

       p.   Water and sanitation authority

       q.   Media

       r.   Community organization

       s.   Any other_____

13. Do you think all the stakeholders are on board? (**Probe:** please mention if any missing)

14. What are the mechanisms in place for inter-sectoral collaboration between different stakeholders?

    (List)

       a.   Through the main office the department_____ _____

       b.   _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

15. How can exist mechanism of inter-sectoral collaboration be improved? **(List down all steps)**

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

16. How government of KPK policies and practices can be good lessons to other provincial government.

17. Please suggest three major steps/interventions which can improve the local governments' role in sustainable urban planning & development?

18. Are there any organizational structures which are overlapping in sustainable urban planning & development? **(Probe**: mechanism, overlapping institution,etc.)

Annexure-II

Questionnaire (Key Informant Interviews)

This study is being carried out by Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad in collaboration with the Higher Education Commission (HEC) Pakistan to know the role of local governments in the sustainable urban development (SUD). The purpose of conducting aninterview is to know about the existing policies and practices of local government towards SUD, knowledge & practices of local representatives,inter-sectoralcoordination, and barriers to SUD. The information thus gathered would become part of a research report. The confidentiality of the information will be kept at every cost.

Section-I: Introductory Questions

Target Group: Local Level Government Official and Representatives (at local level)

Name: _____ **Department:** _____

Designation: _____ **Contact No.:** _____

Section-II:

19. How important do you think is urban planning & development?

20. What is your understanding of urban planning & development?

21. Does the local government's agenda recognize sustainable development (US)? **(Probe: Knowledge and understanding about SD, what is the local government's agenda, does your local government have any agenda/strategy for SUD, if yes, which aspects of SD are recognized?)**

22. In your opinion, what initiatives indicates (i.e., policies, practices,etc.) that local governments are (capable of or currently) playing a role in Sustainable Urban Planning & development? **(Probe: List- √ tick the relevant)**

    a. **Social**

      — Improved cultural, recreational and extra-curricular activities

      — Equitable access to public transportation

      — Access to basic health needs

      — Access to clean & safe drinking water

      — Access to free & compulsory education

      — Improved sanitation

      — Affordable housing (avoiding the Emergence and existence of *Kachi Abadies*

      — Human Skills Development

      — Promoting Tourism

      — Anyother_____

b. Environmental

— Alternative energy production

— Ensuring conservation of natural resources

— Conservation,i.e. water, energy,etc.

— Effective Implementation of environmental policies

— Introduction of environmental tax/pollution tax

— Initiatives for tree plantation/parks

— Controlling congestion

— Environmentally friendly building & infrastructure

— Any other_____

c. Economic

— General prosperity level

— Employment, skills

— Production methods

— Consumption patterns

— Any other_____

d. Governance

— Institutional capacity; human resources, staff training, reasonable number of staff

— Existence of legal & regulatory framework

— Representation & participation of people

— Proper accountability mechanism

— Effective and efficient communication (within LG organizations and with people)

— Providing Safe environment

— Any other_____

23. What are the major initiatives taken by the government of KPK that enable Local Governments to ensure Sustainable Urban Planning & Development? (List-*Note: Is your Probe like i.e. Is there any specific directions/orders/facilitation/incentives given for the following activities at the local level-------If YES, shouldn't you ask about the priority level given to steps/initiatives by Provincial Govt. Let's discuss that when we see each other)*

    a. Social Initiatives

- — Cultural Activities and recreational activities (i.e. sports events, cultural shows, musical concerts, celebrating Jashn-e-Bahara etc.)
- — Projects of safe and clean drinking water
- — Health initiatives (i.e. Hepatitis & TB controlling projects, health insurance, awareness about health, vaccinations etc.)
- — Situation regarding Emergence and existence of *Kachi Abadies*
- — Public Transportation (i.e. Metro, Taxi Scheme etc.)
- — Promoting educational facilities (i.e. establishing new school, scholarships, laptops, stipends etc.)
- — Sanitation projects
- — Initiatives for human skills development (i.e. Skills Development Fund etc.)
- — Promoting tourism (i.e. tourism facilitation centre, securing and maintaining tourist places etc.)
- — Any other_____

b. Environmental Initiatives
- — Started producing energy through alternative resources
- — Projects to ensuring natural conservation
- — Enhancing awareness about water & energy conservation
- — Implementation of environmental rules and regulation (i.e. Brick Factory air pollution status, system for handling of polluted water of factories etc.)
- — Imposing environmental tax /pollution tax
- — Initiatives for tree plantation/parks
- — Special measures for controlling congestion
- — Ensuring environmentally friendly building (i.e. any environmentally friendly building etc.)
- — Any other_____

c. Economic and
- — Purchasing power increased or not (Note: *how would you deal with Special bazaar, are these included*)
- — Skills development initiatives (i.e. technician, plumber, web-designer course etc.)
- — Any special measures for promoting employability
- — Establishment of incubation centre

— Any change in production methods (i.e. using of advance technology, environmentally friendly pattern, recycling etc.)

— Any other_____

d. Political & governance initiatives

— Development of human resource (i.e. training, short courses, induction of new staff etc.)

— Participation of local people in development projects

— Accountability mechanism (i.e. special courts/tribunal, any special measures etc.)

— Proper Communication (i.e. govt. to govt. and govt. to people about new policies, action and initiatives etc.)

— Ensuring safety (i.e. security measures; new force (ATF), new plan (NAP) etc.

— Any other_____

24. Do you think local governments are playing their role in Sustainable Urban Planning & Development?

25. In what sectors/dimensions do you think local governments can be more effective?

    a. Social Sector

    b. Environmental Sector

    c. Economic Sector

    d. Political & governance Sector

26. What KPK government is doing to enhance the role of local government in urban planning & development? (**Probe:** Major Steps/Initiatives, list down)

    a. Social Initiatives

    b. Environmental Initiatives

    c. Economic and

    d. Political & governance initiatives

27. Are you satisfied with these steps?

    a. If yes, why

    b. If not, what needs to be done

28. If not, why thegovernment is not taking initiatives?

29. What do you think are the major barriers?

    a. Governance

    b. Lack of political power

    c. Lack of political will

    d. Financial constraints

    e. Lack of administrative powers

    f. Other_____

30. What are the major stakeholders for the sustainable urban development and planning in the post 18th Amendment scenario? **(List)**

    a. Federal Government

    b. Academia

    c. Civil sector

    d. Ministry of Environment (KPK)

    e. Planning and Development Department

    f. Local government & community development department

    g. KPK Municipal development company

    h. KPK finance commission

    i. Housing, urban development and public health engineering department

    j. KPK Urban Unit

    k. Provincial Disaster Management Authority

    l. Provincial SDGs unit

    m. District/Municipal Corporation

    n. District health and education authorities

    o. Development authorities

    p. Water and sanitation authority

    q. Media

    r. Community organization

    s. Any other_____

31. Do you think all the stakeholders are on board? **(Probe:** please mention if any is missing, why it is not on board?)

32. What are the mechanisms in place for inter-sectoral collaboration between different stakeholders? **(List)**

    a. _____

    b. _____

    c. _____

    d. _____

    e. _____

33. How can existing mechanism of inter-sectoral collaboration be improved? (**List down all steps**)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

34. How local governments' policies of KPK can be good lessons to other provinces' local governments?

35. Please suggest three major steps/interventions which can improve the local governments' role in sustainable urban planning & development?

36. Are there any organizational structures which are overlapping in sustainable urban planning & development? (**Probe**: mechanism, overlapping organization or department,etc.)

Annexure-III

Questionnaire for Focus Group Discussion

1- What is major role of your government? [local governments]

2- What do you think are major components of [sustainable] Urban Planning?

3- What, in your opinion, are most important steps that should be taken for [sustainable] urban development?

4- What role do you think Local governments can play in Sustainable Urban Planning and development?

   a. Do you think local governments in Pakistan are playing this role? [Please give some examples]

5- Who sets the agenda/priorities for local governments at union council level?

6- What project your local governments have undertaken since you were elected?

7- What were the reasons to undertake these projects? *[People' demand, local governments/Maier's priority, funds were available only for these projects,etc.]*

8- How do you think these projects contribute to Sustainable Urban Planning and Development*? [note or probe on social, economic and environmental dimension]*

9- What major challenges local governments at union council level face?

10- How do you report these challenges to your Mayor? What are the mechanisms?

11- What can be done to enhance the role of Local Governments in this regard?

   a. Are you aware of any such steps [mentioned in 10] being undertaken?

12- Do you think training can improve the role of local governments in planning and development of cities?

   a. Were you ever asked to participate in training regarding the role of local governments in sustainable urban development and planning?

      i. If yes? What was the training?

      ii. If no, why? *[there are no such training, I'm illiterate, I was not selected]*

Annexure-IV

RESOLUTION
19-02-16

"The National Assembly of Pakistan adopts the outcome document of UN summit for post 2015 development agenda, Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as Pakistan's Development Agenda, which is also reflected in Pakistan vision 2025, which has support of all parties as well.

It urges upon Federal and Provincial Governments, private sector, civil society and media, acting in collaborative partnership, to work whole heartedly with due resources to implement this plan so that goals for People, Planet, Prosperity, Partnership and Peace are achieved in time."

Sd/-
AHSAN IQBAL,
Minister for Planning, Development and Reforms