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**Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and
the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:
priority theme: strategies for the eradication of poverty to
achieve sustainable development for all**

Statement submitted by Sahkar Social Welfare Association, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council*

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

* The present statement is issued without formal editing.



Statement

Social Development in Pakistan and the poverty in Sindh

Pakistan is a developing country which in 1947 became a new Muslim state. Civilization first developed in the Indus river valley around 3,000 BC and the population of Pakistan is approximately 190 million and more than half of its people live in rural and periphery areas. In Pakistan, Sindh was found to be most food deprived province of Pakistan with only 28% families having food security, while the remaining families found to be insecure.

The rural population is mostly reliant on agriculture, with those along the coastal belt dependent on fishing and those in waterless land zones on raising animals. The continuing shortage of water in different parts of the province, including Badin, Thatta, Sanghar, Umerkot, Mirpur Khas and Dadu, and amazingly even in some parts of the rarest canal in Khairpur, is the reason for increased poverty. Larkana of Sindh is my home district and my land is considered a developing society.

The destabilizing status of Pakistan prevails under the pressure of hunger, having its major roots in illiteracy, natural disasters, extremism, terrorism, unemployment, poverty, budget deficits, drugs and debt repayment. Politics in my country is not seen as the noblest profession but the worst kind of black business where instead of unity we witness erosion of cooperation and democracies as the renewal of fascism.

Deprived social disorders enhance the bug of hunger which among horrible social indicators is the greatest calamity we face at home, where basic amenities of more than 50% population are lingered, 50% don't experience genuine human rights, 80% don't have proper access to a health system, 50% of don't receive proper education, 60% don't have access to safe drinking water, 20% don't have water for survival and , 40% are living below the poverty line but problems are much deeper and salvation does disappear.

Hunger is not only a problem of my country, but of global communities where every day almost a hundred thousand people die of starvation.

In conclusion most people in Sindh experience disadvantage and are living under the poverty-line. Poverty is defined as a noticeable lack in well-being, food deprivation, lack shelter and clothing, to be illiterate and to be sick. For this reason we must defeat hunger and save people from starvation. This cyber age is not for a clash of civilizations, but for promoting harmony to save collective heritages of mankind and to achieve the 2030 Agenda. Through the 55th Commission for Social Development, we appeal developed societies to help developing countries under the value of universal goals this summit beholds. If we overcome the philosophies of hatred propagated by fascists I am sure we will find the lost pride of humanity and diseases like hunger and malnutrition will vanish from the globe forever.