



**Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML-N) Policy Statements on  
Vaccination, Education and Economy under COVID-19**

January 2021



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## Foreword

This document lists down the policies of the Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML-N) on COVID-19 Vaccination, and on Education and Economy under COVID-19. These policies were shared at the Working Session of the PML-N Policy Wing held on Wednesday, January 20, 2021 in Islamabad.

The session was attended by 16 eminent members of the party. (*List of Participants attached as Appendix A.*) **Senator Ayesha Raza Farooq**, Chairperson, Senate Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges, and Secretary, Membership and Training, PML-N, chaired and moderated the session. **Dr. Aisha Ghaus Pasha**, MNA and Former Finance Minister Punjab, presented the party policy on Economy under COVID-19. This was followed by **Senator Ayesha Raza Farooq** presenting the party policy on COVID-19 Vaccination. **Ms. Mehnaz Akber Aziz**, MNA, presented PML-N's policy on Education under COVID-19. A general discussion was held on these policies by members of the PML-N policy wing who joined the session. The PML-N policies were later shared with media by **Senator Musadik Masood Malik**, President, Professionals Wing, PML-N, and member Economic Advisory Council, PML-N.

The party presented a thorough and comprehensive policy document. A rigorous consultative process was observed within the party, where various party members shared their input on the policies prior to, and during the session. This policy document was finalised by senior leadership of the party including **Mr. Ahsan Iqbal Chaudhary**, Secretary General of PML-N.



## Background

As Pakistan grapples with a global pandemic of coronavirus, any socio-economic response to COVID-19 is incomplete without informed policy input by political parties. In order to facilitate political parties to update their policies on management of the impact of coronavirus based on citizens' input, PILDAT, as a friend of political parties, began to work with eight (8) key political parties including the PML-N. The aim of engagement has been to facilitate and assist political parties by activating their own structures to develop policy options on Vaccination, Education and Economy under COVID-19.

In November 2020, PILDAT conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with Women and Young Politicians from various political parties to collect their informed perspectives on issues relating to COVID-19. Similarly, virtual meetings with the Women and Young Politicians from the political parties including PML-N were held to brief them on the system of policy forums as practiced by the Conservative and Labour Parties of the United Kingdom (UK) and how the system can be adapted by Political Parties in Pakistan. Following the focus group discussions and briefings, PILDAT facilitated 16 young and female politicians belonging to 8 political parties including PML-N to conduct 16 Grassroots Policy Forums (GPFs) in different areas of Pakistan to collect citizens' perspectives on Coronavirus-related issues faced by them. Following this, PILDAT organised a Joint Meeting of Policy Wings of 8 Political Parties to share policy recommendations from Focus Group Discussions and Grassroots Policy Forums with the parties. The policy input from all these initiatives was shared with the members of the PML-N Policy Wing as well for their consideration and possible incorporation in the party's policy documentation on Vaccination, Education and Economy under COVID-19.



## Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz (PML-N) Policy Statements on Vaccination, Education and Economy under COVID-19

### Policy Statement on COVID-19 Vaccination

The coronavirus continues to claim lives around the world. It continues to accelerate its spread with a vengeance ever since the onset of the second stage. Failing to learn from mistakes made during the first cycle of the virus, we believe that the current government has lost the early mover advantage in preparing for vaccinations that are believed to be necessary to protect our people, especially the most vulnerable, as wealthier countries use their muscle for advance booking and procurement of vaccines. While Pakistan has yet to secure an order for a vaccine, our neighbouring country India kicks off one of the largest vaccine delivery programme comprising of imported as well as indigenously produced vaccine, that aims to vaccinate nearly 300 million people.

Before elaborating our COVID-19 vaccination plan, we also recommend focusing on the following:

- Maintaining a tight border around vaccine spread with testing and quarantine facilities.
- Strengthening and improving contact tracing system, including looking at use of digital technology for efficient tracing.
- Rolling out a surveillance strategy together with strengthening testing to allow for surge capacity.
- Continuing to reinforce the importance of wearing masks and following SOPs to prevent spread of virus.

Along with the above, our focus needs to be on ensuring equitable and early access to vaccination for all our citizens while prioritising access, on an emergency order basis, to most vulnerable groups. We should decide on the most suitable vaccine to be procured keeping in view our local cold chain capacity, lead time of vaccines and cost considerations. We need to ensure seamless vaccination through timely registration of eligible population, advance training of vaccinators, and establishment of vaccination points. We also need to create demand and tackle disinformation and negative propaganda through advocacy, social mobilisation and mass awareness campaigns. Interprovincial coordination needs to improve for an enabling environment that focuses on a common goal of keeping our people safe from COVID-19, and ensuring that health is kept above politics.

Some elements of our strategy are as follows:

#### **1. Prioritise target population** that includes the following:

- a) Front line healthcare workers in public and private sector dealing with COVID patients:
  - i. Hospitals, isolation centres, nurses, janitors, laboratory staff
  - ii. Staff of ambulance service, surveillance staff, teachers, support staff



- iii. General practitioners registered with their respective healthcare commissions
- b) Population over 55 years of age
- c) Immune-compromised Population
- d) Nomads and people having no CNIC
- e) The rest of the population

## 2. Establish a database of target population

- a) Develop a central database for registration and management of eligible population. Measure size of population and conduct geo mapping of population. Establish a dashboard access nationwide to avoid double entry and misuse of vaccine.
- b) NADRA may generate message to all individuals in the database and a link to trace the nearest vaccination centre. If NADRA is unable to facilitate, this task may be assigned to a telecom company for mobilisation under social corporate responsibility, to send vaccination messages.
- c) NADRA facility may be used to provide link and login access of vaccination centre to the citizens to book appointments for vaccination. This shall streamline the vaccination process and manage the waiting time at the vaccination centres.

## 3. Vaccination Centres

- a) Utilise the existing vaccination centres with trained staff at UC Level and above; the functional EPI Centres of DHQs, THQs and Teaching Hospitals
- b) All RHC Centres (e.g., 316 existing and functional in Punjab)
- c) All BHUs (e.g., 2498 functional BHUs in Punjab)
- d) All A-Class private hospitals in the province/country with established COVID-19 treatment centres. (There are almost 50 such hospitals in five mega cities of Punjab and the list is available with health care commissions of the respective province).
- e) Assess “cold chain logistics” in existing vaccination centres and conduct an inventory check, and upscale as required depending on vaccine procured and its associated cold chain protocols

## 4. Suitable Vaccine – select the most suitable vaccine based on the following considerations:

- a) Evaluate existing cold chain logistics, temperature and capacity since the dosage and temperature control of each vaccine varies.
- b) Cost of vaccine, size of population to be vaccinated, lead time for orders to be considered to determine most suitable vaccine
- c) Vaccine needs emergency approval by Government of Pakistan; from amongst the five commercial vaccines approved by the NHS and FDA that are available in the international market:
  - i. Moderna (\$33)
  - ii. Pfizer (\$15)
  - iii. Astrazeneca (\$8-10)
  - iv. Can Sino (\$2-4)



- v. Sinovac (\$5)
- d) Despite tall claims, Pakistan has yet to order vaccine for domestic use. It has only recently registered AstraZeneca and thus approved it for procurement. This should have been done much earlier for procurement of vaccine and delivery in the first quarter of 2021 to enable vaccination of the high-risk target population. The second tranche should have been available for use in the second quarter for at least another 20% of the population.
- e) The import of vaccine for commercial purpose is routed through Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP), which will issue license to prospective applicants. Private sector should be encouraged to procure vaccines for commercial use but not from Pakistan's international quota (COVAX), and the process should be expedited for emergency registration. While private sector may fulfil needs of a very small percentage of the privileged population, the government must ensure equitable distribution and price regulation.
- f) Marginalised segments of society to be given vaccination free of cost by the government. Identification of these groups to be done through the current BISP data collected by World Bank approved poverty survey.

## 5. Training of Vaccinators

- a) Vaccinators to be trained as Master trainers at district level to further train vaccinators at vaccination centres i.e., BHUs, RHCs et al. Health workers' training on vaccine handling, storage, administration and disposal to be completed soon.

## 6. Communication and advocacy

- a) Groundwork for vaccine acceptance should have begun. Create awareness through wide scale public service messaging on importance of vaccine and counter anti-vaccine propaganda.
- b) Popular showbiz personalities, political leaders, religious scholars, tribal elders, renowned and trusted doctors to be used to create trust around the vaccine.
- c) Utilise existing polio infrastructure of lady health workers and frontline workers for social advocacy, mobilisation and outreach
- d) Local body personnel to assist and oversee the process

## 7. Parliamentary Oversight

- a) Government's COVID-19 vaccine plan should be presented before the Parliament for approval and endorsement.
- b) Minister for Health to brief the Parliament on vaccination plan's progress on a bimonthly basis followed by a debate, the outcomes of which need to be overseen and followed up by the standing committees on Health.



## Policy Statement on Education under COVID-19

1. **Closure of Schools:** Schools should not be shut down unless COVID-19 spread rate goes too high. The epidemiology of COVID-19 at the local level must be seen. (In the absence of extensive testing in Pakistan, true spread rate cannot be closely ascertained. Whereas death rate due to COVID-19 can be ascertained more accurately.) The schools should only be shut down in cities in which 2-week death rate goes above 100 per million. However, all schools in other cities which lesser mortality rate should remain open and be allowed to function under strict observation for implementation of SOPs as outlined by World Health Organisation (W.H.O.). W.H.O. rightly observes that 'school closures have clear negative impacts on child health, education and development, family income and the overall economy'.
2. **Private schools fee:** We have three situations for private schools during the pandemic. It's either:
  - a. Full closure of schools during shutdown/lockdown where neither children are going to school nor any online/distance learning is taking place. OR
  - b. Partial closure of schools where children do not come to school but online/distance learning is being facilitated by school. OR
  - c. Schools are open with children coming to school on alternate days and online / distance learning is being facilitated by school.

In case 'A', it is suggested that no school should be allowed to keep itself in this state and such schools be given warning so that they should arrange for online / distance learning options and a maximum of 2 months should be allowed to them to incorporate online / distance learning methodologies and technology. However, in this transition time, they should be allowed a fee of 33% of total tuition fee which they were charging earlier.

Case 'B' can only exist for the regions where government orders closure of schools for students. Schools should continue to impart online / distance education. In such situation schools should be allowed to collect 60% of total tuition fee. They can also charge up to 10% of the total tuition fee as 'technology fee' for providing online/distance learning solutions. However, no other fund such as library fund, sports fund etc. should be allowed to be collected.

In case 'C' where students are called to school on alternate days so that SOPs can be followed and parallel distance / online learning is also being imparted, schools should be allowed to collect 100 percent of tuition fee which they were charging earlier. However, the additional fees and funds, which are a norm in the society should be rationalised. For instance, if a school was charging sports fund and since during COVID-19 10 days no sports is taking place then it should be done away with. Similarly, if an activity is considerably reduced, its charges should also go down considerably.





3. **Low-Cost Private Schools:** Schools charging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5000 monthly per student need to be given a financial stimulus of Rs. 100,000 to Rs. 200,000 in the form of interest free loans during these challenging times. An effective oversight body needs to be constituted for oversight to comprehend challenges affecting Low-Cost Private Schools and for proposing solutions.
4. **Provision of internet facilities:** Inequalities in digital access and reduce communication between stakeholders and prevent a standardised inclusive method of distance learning. Female students are at a greater disadvantage given Pakistan has the widest gender gap in phone ownership globally. Also, only 14 percent of population has access to computers and laptops. Despite making up 60% of the population only 24% of rural communities have Internet access and only 7% have computers. Internet services to be provided to newly merged districts in KPK, AGK, GB and Baluchistan.

Government must ensure that broad-band internet is available throughout the country. It must be ensured that there must be at least one internet provider in remote and far-flung areas of the country which ensures broad band internet. Cities and densely populated areas have a competitive environment where several internet providers, landline and cell phone companies are giving the service. However, this can be ensured in remote areas as well through service provider regulating authority.

5. **Provision of IT devices to poor families:** It is seen that tablets are reasonably priced and function alright for imparting online education. Whereas laptops are considered even better. It is proposed that government should come up with a policy where these devices are given through schools to the students on twelve monthly instalments. Financial institutions should lend it out to schools which will guarantee its repayments. All such devices should be insured for breakage, theft or malfunction. Whereas government should take care of the cost of financing (interest/ profit) and cost of insurance. Student should get it at original cost. However, for truly marginalised sectors of the society, government should provide tablets with pre-installed applications free of cost to students. Mobiles vans should also be used for educational sessions for these sectors.

The COVID-19 fund needs to be utilised to provide laptops to deserving students, laptop scheme to be made universal through HEC for higher education students. Televised educational instructions have had limited impact on students. Teachers remained incapacitated and parents unaware of a standardised approach to ascertain learning outcomes, thus necessitating provision of laptops and tablets.

6. **Public educational institutions fee during lockdown:** Under article 25-A of the constitution government must provide free and compulsory (primary and secondary) education and cannot charge any fee. However, there are still some elite government schools (such as Aitchison College, Lawrence College, Sadiq Public School etc) and schools being run by or through armed forces (Army Public Schools, Federal Government Schools etc) under Ministry of Defence which charge



certain fee from students. All such government schools and colleges and universities which are charging fees should be treated same as private schools and should be allowed to charge the fees as per structure suggested above (Point 2: A, B, and C). The fees of Universities need to be cut down with immediate effect.

7. **Impact on enrolments and quality of education:** The COVID-19 pandemic still continues with huge setbacks to economy, society in general, learning, quality of learning, learning outcomes and so much more. It is not possible to recover that. The need of the day is to have a new normal.

It is suggested that all the provincial governments and federal government must come together and effectively utilise Inter Provincial Education Ministers Conference (IPEMC revived in 2014 by PMLN) and National Curriculum Council (setup in 2015 by PMLN) to trim the curriculum, skill sets and learning outcomes so that these are more pragmatic and implement it across the country. Whereas H.E.C. must be tasked to look into higher and tertiary education and how to maintain the decorum in the respective areas.

Pakistan has unfortunately one of the highest number of students who are out of school. Unfortunately, it is estimated, that this number is going up again. It is need of the hour that all governments in Pakistan must initiate enrolment drives with incentives and make sure that not only those students who have dropped out are enrolled in schools but also this rate of out of school children is arrested.

- a. In the Budget 2020-21 there was no provision for following COVID-19 in schools. Firstly, and urgently the budget should be made available to Public schools and Universities through Higher education Commission.
- b. Federal and Provincial departments of education should implement a data monitoring system that measures school dropouts and the scale of learning loss in order to understand the effectiveness of current distance learning strategies and to design essential learning objectives for the academic year. In the Federal and Provincial departments focal points to be made available for COVID-19 updates from schools and consequent advice to schools and sharing with parents. A robust data management needs to be maintained for private schools as well.
- d. Wide range learning level tests to be administered and especially for grades 1-5 to ascertain learning losses and remedial classes arranged.
- e. Data to made available of age groups of 5-20 effected with COVID-19. Also, data has to be compiled of dropout from schools.
- f. A students and parents grievance portal to be established and made public.
- g. Soft loans and other incentives should be given to students in secondary and higher education, especially to the ones with family members who have lost their jobs.

Following measures as suggested by UNESCO, must also be immediately deployed:



- a. **Technical assistance** to quickly prepare and deploy inclusive distant learning solutions, utilising hi-tech, low-tech and no-tech approaches.
  - b. **Webinars and Thematic knowledge-sharing workshops** for stakeholders, educationists, teachers, school and ministry management.
  - c. **Setting up Educational radios and Televisions.** In Pakistan we should extensively utilise Youtube, Allama Iqbal Open University and Virtual University and other government and private channels to upload learning materials.
  - d. **Setting up a selection of ‘Open Digital Learning Resources’ and a repository of ‘Learning Platforms’** designed to support the continuity of curriculum-based study and provision of open materials so that schools, teachers, parents, students can benefit.
8. **Precautionary measures and SOPs in educational institutions:** The district education officers and teams have to be formulated to monitor adherence to COVID-19 SOPs. Lady Health workers with educational teams to be deputed to schools to monitor signs and symptoms amongst students. Education departments have to remain coordinated with local administration and health community. Random testing has to be made available to schools and the schedule for each Tehsil and district made available. A big push to purchase COVID-19 vaccine to safeguard the teachers who in the education sector are the frontline workers.

The government has issued SOPs consisting of general guidelines and minimum standards. Some of these are unrealistic (maintaining 6 feet distance whereas WHO recommends 1 meter). However, it is suggested that W.H.O. guidelines should be followed in this regard which are well researched and are expected to be outcome of lessons learned globally, some of which are:

- a. **Community-level measures:** Carry out early detection, testing, contact tracing and quarantine of contacts; investigate clusters; ensure physical distancing, hand and hygiene practices and **age-appropriate mask use;** shield vulnerable groups. Community-led initiatives such as addressing misleading rumours also play an important role in reducing the risk of infection.
- b. **Policy, practice and infrastructure:** Ensure the necessary resources, policies and infrastructure, are in place that protect the health and safety of all school personnel, including people at higher risk.
- c. **Behavioural aspects:** Consider the age and capacity of students to understand and respect measures put in place. Younger children may find it more difficult to adhere to physical distancing or the appropriate use of masks.
- d. **Safety and security:** School closure or re-opening may affect the safety and security of students and the most vulnerable children may require special attention, such as during pick-up and drop-off.
- e. **Hygiene and daily practices at the school and classroom level:** Physical distancing of at least 1 metre between individuals including spacing of desks, frequent hand and respiratory hygiene, age-appropriate mask use, ventilation and environmental cleaning measures should be in place to limit



- exposure. Schools should educate staff and students on COVID-19 prevention measures, develop a schedule for daily cleaning and disinfection of the school environment, facilities and frequently touches surfaces, and ensure availability of hand hygiene facilities and national/local guidance on the use of masks.
- f. **Screening and care of sick students, teachers and other school staff:** Schools should enforce the policy of “staying home if unwell”, waive the requirement for a doctor’s note, create a checklist for parents/students/staff to decide whether to go to school (taking into consideration the local situation), ensure students who have been in contact with a COVID-19 case stay home for 14 days, and consider options for screening on arrival.
  - g. **Protection of individuals at high-risk:** Schools should identify students and teachers at high-risk with pre-existing medical conditions to come up with strategies to keep them safe; maintain physical distancing and use of medical masks as well as frequent hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette.
  - h. **Communication with parents and students:** Schools should keep students and parents informed about the measures being implemented to ensure their collaboration and support.
  - i. **Additional school-related measures such as immunisation checks and catch-up vaccination programmes:** Ensure continuity or expansion of essential services, including school feeding and mental health and psycho-social support.
  - j. **Physical distancing outside classrooms:** Maintain a distance of at least 1 metre for both students (all age groups) and staff, where feasible.
  - k. **Physical distancing inside classrooms.**
  - l. In areas with **community transmission** of COVID-19, maintain a distance of at least 1 metre between all individuals of all age groups, for any schools remaining open. This includes increasing desk spacing and staging recesses, breaks and lunchbreaks; limiting the mixing of classes and of age groups; considering smaller classes or alternating attendance schedules, and ensuring good ventilation in classrooms.
  - m. In areas with **cluster-transmission** of COVID-19, a risk-based approach should be taken when deciding whether to keep a distance of at least 1 metre between students. Staff should always keep at least 1 metre apart from each other and from students and should wear a mask in situations where 1-metre distance is not practical.
  - n. In areas with **sporadic cases/no cases** of COVID-19, children under the age of 12 should not be required to keep physical distance at all times. Where feasible, children aged 12 and over should keep at least 1 metre apart from each other. Staff should always keep at least 1 metre from each other and from students and should wear a mask in situations where 1-metre distance is not practical.
  - o. **Remote learning:** Where children cannot attend classes in person, support should be given to ensure students have continued access to educational materials and technologies (internet, texting radio, radio, or television), (e.g., delivering assignments or broadcasting lessons). Shutting down educational facilities should only be considered when no alternatives are available.



- p. **Ventilation:** Clean, natural ventilation (i.e., opening windows) should be used inside buildings where possible, without re-circulating the air.
- q. **Masks:** [The use of masks by children and adolescents in schools should only be considered as one part of a strategy to limit the spread of COVID-19.] Children aged 5 years and under should not be required to wear masks. For children between 6 & 11 years of age, a risk-based approach should be applied to the decision to use a mask. Whereas children and adolescents 12 years or older should follow the national mask guidelines for adults. Teacher and support staff may be required to wear masks when they cannot guarantee at least a 1-metre distance from others or there is widespread transmission in the area.
- r. **Transportation:** Promote and put in place respiratory and hand hygiene, physical distancing measures and use of masks in transportation such as school buses. Organise only one child per seat and ensure physical distancing of at least 1 metre between passengers in school buses, if possible. If possible and safe, keep the windows of the buses, vans, and other vehicles open.



## Policy Statement on Economy under COVID-19

COVID-19 has had a massive impact on the global economy and the intensity of its impact can be compared to that of The Great Depression of 1930. However, developing countries, in general, and Pakistan, specifically, faces more challenges as compared to rest of the world due to its unique dynamics including a high population, high level of poverty, a large informal economy (70% of the economy in Pakistan is undocumented and informal) and weak health infrastructure to face the pandemic. Pakistan's economy was already fragile before COVID-19 hit last year. Following is the policy of the Pakistan Muslim League - Nawaz (PML-N) to manage the impact of COVID-19 on the economy of the country:

1. **Complete Adherence to SOPs:** There should be a complete adherence to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and those who violate SOPs should be penalised. In low-income areas, masks should be distributed free of cost along with a massive awareness campaign.
2. **Small and Medium Industries:** Relief efforts for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) should include the following:
  - a. Deferment of utility bills' payment to be extended till June 2021.
  - b. Tax breaks should be provided to SMEs
  - c. Devise and implement a smart taxation strategy
  - d. Devise informed and sensitive monetary and fiscal policies
  - e. Provide loans to small and medium businesses at a low interest rate.
3. **Helping citizens:** For the informal sector / casual workers / daily wage earners, the following relief measures should be taken:
  - a. Continue the Ehsaas/Benazir Income Support programme (BISP) and expand the scope, and amount of the relief package. The decision of reducing the beneficiaries to only 7.5 million households should be withdrawn.
  - b. Rs 12,000 per household is not enough and the relief should be enhanced to at least Rs 15,000 under Ehsaas/BISP programme.
  - c. Disburse cash under Ehsaas/BISP programme digitally so that implementation of COVID-19 SOPs could be ensured.
  - d. Implement smart taxation as a measure to generate revenue without significantly increasing the economic burden on ordinary citizens, small businesses and further strengthening "stagflation" in the country.
4. **Parliamentary oversight:**
  - a. A monthly report should be presented before the Parliament by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) of its financing schemes. The details should be presented by size of unit, region, etc.





- b. Details of relief measures and financing schemes should be presented before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs
  - c. An Evaluation of BISP/Ehsaas Programme should be presented to the Parliament.
  - d. District Administrations should present reports to the respective Provincial Assemblies on SOPs being observed and the fines levied on violators of SOPs.
  - e. Strategies to tackle the impact of COVID-19 on different aspects of the economy should be discussed in the Parliament.
5. **Economic package:** Economic recession should be contained by introducing an economic package, focusing on measures for the following:
- a. New special economic zones around the country
  - b. Exports (All export sectors)
  - c. Agriculture Sector
  - d. SMEs
6. **IMF Programme:** Pakistan **needs** to ensure external debt repayment in 2021. However, given the second wave of COVID -19 we need to better negotiation with IMF the conditions of the Programme so as to minimise its recessionary impact.
7. **Electricity tariff:** Electricity tariffs are not to be increase further. Rather, the management of the power sector needs to be improved.
8. **Agriculture:** To support the agriculture sector a comprehensive package should be introduced including subsidies on fertilisers, interest-free loans etc. there are limits to increasing cultivated area, the focus should be on the enhancing yield per acre and improving the cropping pattern.
9. **Expansion of the IT sector:** There should be a focus on job creation via online businesses. A coherent strategy is needed to not just digitalise payments but also deposits and investments.



## Appendix A: List of Participants

The names have been arranged alphabetically.

No.	Name	Designation	Mode of Participation
1	Dr. Afnan Ullah Khan	Vice President, PML-N Sindh	In-person
2	Agha Shahzeb Durrani	Senator, Chairperson, Senate Committee of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, Member CWC, PML-N	In-person
3	Mr. Ahmed Iqbal	Ex-Chairman District Council	Online
4	Dr. Aisha Ghaus Pasha	MNA	In-person
5	Mr. Aqeel Najam Hashmi	General Secretary Youth Wing Pakistan	In-person
6	Mr. Asif Rafiq Rajwana	Member PWC Punjab	In-person
7	Ms. Ayesha Raza Farooq	Senator; Chairperson, Senate Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges; Secretary Membership & Training, PML-N	In-person
8	Mr. Bilal Azhar Kayani	Assistant Secretary General, PML-N	In-person
9	Ms. Maiza Hameed	MNA, Secretary Information, PML-N Youth Wing Punjab	In-person
10	Malik Sohaib Ahmad Bherth	MPA, PP-72 (Sargodha-I)	In-person
11	Ms. Mehnaz Akbar Aziz	MNA, NA-77 (Narowal-I)	In-person
12	Dr. Musadik Masood Malik	Senator	In-person
13	Dr. Nisar Ahmed Cheema	MNA, NA-79 (Gujranwala-I)	In-person
14	Mr. Ramesh Singh Arora	MPA, Punjab, NM-370	Online
15	Rana Ihsaan Afzal Khan	Member, CWC, PML-N	In-person
16	Rana Iradat Sharif Khan	MNA, NA-146 (Pakpattan-II)	In-person