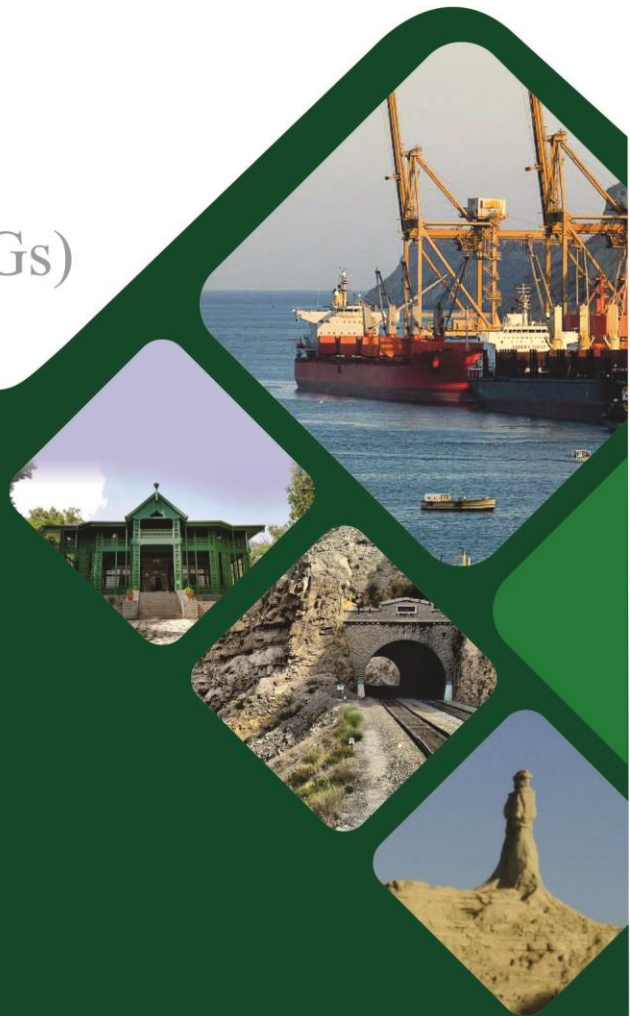




SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Provincial SDGs Framework for Balochistan



January, 2021

“It is abundantly clear that a much deeper, faster, and more ambitious response is needed to unleash the social and economic transformation needed to achieve our 2030 goals.”

António Guterres

United Nations Secretary General

Concept, Research, Content, and Design

Development Policy Unit, UNDP Pakistan

Balochistan SDGs Support Unit

Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan

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Balochistan SDGs Framework is a key document for SDGs' achievement in Balochistan. I want to thank Dr. Sajid Amin and Dr. Vaqar Ahmed and their team from Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) for working on this report. The work would not have been possible without dynamic support and coordination offered by UNDP, SDGs Unit, and Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan.

I would like to thank Mr. Knut Ostby, Resident Representative of UNDP Pakistan and his team (Ms. Ammara Durrani, Mr. Umer Malik and Ms. Wajiha Khan) and Mr. Zulfiqar Durrani, Provincial Representative UNDP Balochistan for their outstanding support in the preparation of this framework. I also want to express my appreciation for Balochistan SDGs Unit team (Mr. Habibullah Nasar, Mr. Zahoor Taran, Mr. Muhammad Marri, and Ms. Shumaila Kamil) for their extensive reviews of the drafts that enabled us to produce this report. I acknowledge the invaluable inputs received from various stakeholders including provincial government departments, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners and their teams, development partners, media, and academia for their invaluable feedback.

Mr. Arif Hussain Shah

Chief (SDGs/Federal Projects)

P&D Department, Government of Balochistan

FOREWORD

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) offer numerous dimensions to think, plan and work for a better world. Collective wisdom put into SDGs is a guide for every country and region. The SDGs Framework for Balochistan is an initiative of the Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan with the technical support of United Nation Development Programme (UNDP). The framework sets baseline for SDG indicators and will feed into SDGs monitoring and evaluation framework. Broadly, It:

- I. Sets the baseline and identifies SDGs data gaps for Balochistan;
- II. Takes stock of development agenda of Balochistan;
- III. Identifies short-term, medium-term, and long-term priority SDGs for Balochistan; and
- IV. Offers action plan for implementation of SDGs framework.

This document will serve as a guide for SDGs implementation encompassing development agenda of Balochistan. Successful implementation of this framework will be the key for progress on SDGs. Efforts have been made to make the SDGs localization grounded in the context of Balochistan with assessment of Balochistan SDGs data landscape to gauge the data gaps.

Further, development agenda for consecutive three years was analyzed to identify the development priorities through analysis of policy document and budgetary allocations. Most importantly, consultative workshops were held in all divisions of the province. The consultations were structured in such a way that stakeholders from each district of Balochistan attended the sessions. Thus, findings from these consultations reflect the voice of masses of the province.

Implementation timeline for SDGs has been divided into three spans: short, medium, and long. The short-term SDGs targets require immediate attention, whereas the medium-term targets require moderate attention but have substantial impact on accelerating the achievement of other SDGs. On the other hand, the long-term targets include those SDGs that require actions on regular basis over period of time as well.



Mr. Hafiz Abdul Basit
Additional Chief Secretary (DEV.)
Planning and Development
Department
Government of Balochistan

Towards Agenda 2030

The Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. In order to achieve these goals, there is a critical need to utilize a local lens for SDG implementation.

Not long after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the UN General Assembly, the Government of Pakistan started the localization of SDGs by establishing five dedicated SDG Support Units within the Planning institutions at both the Federal and Provincial levels. As one of the first countries to pledge its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, Pakistan passed a National Assembly Resolution in February 2016, declaring SDGs as the country's National Development Goals.

UNDP has provided support for the localization and mainstreaming of the SDGs through its partnerships with the government at both the federal and provincial levels. It also continues to work with the government, civil society, and other partners to continue the work of the ambitious, Pakistan-specific post-2015 Development Framework.

In line with this, the Balochistan SDGs Framework Report intends to provide a comprehensive action plan for Balochistan to strengthen and enhance its efforts to achieve SDG targets, align provincial policies with the global development agenda, and provide a blueprint for the way forward for the province.

This report is the product of a fruitful partnership with the Planning & Development Board of the Government of Balochistan. To this end, I would like to thank the government for its valuable insight and feedback on the report's vision to strengthen reporting, improve capacities, and align provincial finances with the sustainable development agenda.

UNDP is honoured to serve as the lead implementing partner for providing policy advisory and support to the Government of Pakistan for the formulation of SDG-aligned policies and programs. We hope that the localization blueprint contained in this report can be leveraged to achieve priority SDGs in the province with the aim to Leave No One Behind.



Mr. Knut Ostby
Resident Representative
UNDP Pakistan

Message from Deputy Speaker

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are seventeen life-changing goals. The goals reflect a framework of global consensus that calls upon all the states, governments, and people to take action on ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity for everyone by 2030.

It gives me immense pleasure to note that Pakistan was amongst the first few countries that adopted the SDGs as the national development agenda. Pakistan showed its firm determination to Agenda 2030 by passing a resolution in the Parliament of Pakistan to adopt the SDGs as the national goals. The significance of this commitment shown in the country at the highest political level works as a harbinger for the rest of the journey heading towards the achievement of the goals. I think Pakistan's earlier and earnest national inauguration of the SDGs has paved the way for the smooth execution of SDGs in the country.

For areas like Balochistan, which is consistently ranked the lowest in the country in terms of many important socioeconomic aspects, the SDGs can be instrumental in guiding policies, strategies, and plans for sustainable development for the Government of Balochistan.

Based upon my own and my other colleagues' several meaningful interactions with the members of the Balochistan SDGs Support Unit, wherein we had opportunities to deliberate together on the demands and spirit of the SDGs, I have come to realize that the parliamentarians are obliged to perform their important duty with regard to achieving the SDGs in the province. As a parliamentarian, and as the Deputy Convener of one of the elite SDGs forums – Parliamentary Taskforce (PTF) – in the province, I believe that besides parliamentary oversight and legislative support for the cause of achieving the SDGs in the province, the engagement of the parliamentarians with the government and all other development partners is the need of the hour.

I appreciate the enormous efforts by Balochistan SDGs Support Unit, SDGs Section in the Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, for formulating the SDGs Framework for Balochistan. I greatly appreciate the technical support organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in finalizing the framework. The framework, which reflects SDGs priorities of the province, is a timely step in the right direction on the part of the Government of Balochistan to guide the process of the SDGs execution in the province. As the Deputy Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan and the Deputy Convener of the PTF, I express in a loud and an explicit term my commitment and the commitment of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan for the successful implementation of the SDGs in the province.



Sardar Babar Khan Musakhel
Deputy Speaker,
Provincial Assembly Balochistan

Message from Parliamentary Secretary Health

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) predominantly mirror an elevated consciousness of humanity, which in turn manifests itself in the form of a consensual and unified vision for the future of the world that is sustainable, prosperous, and fair for everyone by 2030. The SDGs are, thus, characterized as ambitious, universal and an inclusive global development agenda. Formulation of one global vision for all the humanity and by all the humanity is undoubtedly a giant step in the right direction.

There is no denying the fact that SDGs are relevant for all and are beyond developed and developing countries debate. Every nation will benefit from this fully comprehensive, most cohesive, and highly integrated development framework especially developing countries struggling to improve the lives of its citizens. In this sense, the SDGs ought to be pronounced in the countries such as Pakistan as their own agenda for their own emancipation, development, and growth.

Besides the SDGs' well-established intrinsic value for countries like Pakistan, and the country's track record in terms of adopting, localizing, and mainstreaming the SDGs as per its national and local contexts, has so far been impressive in many ways. Pakistan's adoption of the SDGs as its national development agenda is complemented by the establishment of a comprehensive and effective institutional set up and other notable measures at national, provincial/regional, and local levels. This testifies the fact that there exists an earnest and practical commitment for the SDGs at the highest political and governmental levels in the country.

I am fully convinced of and totally persuaded by the fact that the SDGs in many ways not only reflect the felt needs of the province of Balochistan but also serve as an effective tool to address those felt needs. In this sense, the SDGs can help the government and all other development partners in the province to better conceive and execute integrated, inclusive and sustainable development plans, policies, and strategies.

As a member of the Parliamentary Taskforce (PTF) for SDGs and the Chairperson of the Women Parliamentary Caucus (WPC) of the provincial Assembly of Balochistan – the forums created and nurtured by UNDP, I would like to seize this opportunity to congratulate and appreciate UNDP, Balochistan SDGs Support Unit, and Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, for developing the SDGs Framework for Balochistan. I am fully confident to say that we (parliamentarians) will leave no stone unturned to make all the parliamentary fora accessible and supportive for the cause of SDGs in the province. This localized and contextualized SDGs framework must be seen from the standpoint of being an important means to an end that is to align the provincial development policies, plans, strategies, allocations, and financing with the SDGs.



Dr. Rubaba Buledi
Parliamentary
Secretary Health,
Government of Balochistan

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
ADPs	Annual Development Plans
BRACE	Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Programme
BTEVTA	Balochistan Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority
BHUs	Basic Health Units
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
CPEC	China-Pakistan Economic Corridor
CSRP	Centre for Sustainability Research and Practice
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoB	The Government of Balochistan
HIES	Household Integrated Economic Survey
HDI	Human Development Index
IRSA	Indus River System Authority
ILO	International Labour Organization
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
INGO	International Non-government Organization
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LEAD	Leadership for Environment and Development
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NIPS	National Institute of Policy Studies
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PTC	Provincial Technical Committee
PSDP	Public Sector Development Programme
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey
PARC	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PCRWR	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources
PPHS	Pakistan Panel Household Survey
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCAP	United Nation Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VAW	Violence Against Women
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

2030



2030

2030



END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

2030



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Background:

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) localization has driven the world's attention towards the need for mainstreaming and contextualizing the SDGs to local conditions. Successful implementation of the SDGs agenda requires integrated strategies from the national and provincial governments with a leading role for the local governments. In this report, localization refers to mainstreaming the SDGs into planning processes keeping in mind the provincial and local priorities.

This report presents the framework for localization of the SDGs in Balochistan. The process involved a set of analyses which mainly include (i) an assessment of the progress on the SDGs in Balochistan (ii), a review of the existing trends and practices in Balochistan (iii), SDGs-related data gap analysis, (iv) setting baseline values against the SDGs targets and associated indicators and (v) identifying priority SDGs targets for the province. The report is supplemented with the SDGs implementation plan for Balochistan, which outlines how the provincial government will work to achieve the priority SDGs and the overall SDGs agenda in general.

2. Objectives:

The SDGs Localization Framework for Balochistan intends to provide a holistic action plan for Balochistan to strengthen and improve its efforts to achieve the priority SDGs targets and overall SDGs agenda in general. It provides a clear set of the priority SDG targets and suggests the way forward required to achieve these targets. It recommends policy interventions based on the implementation plan which is designed keeping in view the context of Balochistan. Overall, the framework intends to serve as the main guide to mainstream the SDGs in local development agenda at the provincial and local level, to align provincial development policies/plans and strategies with the global agenda of 2030, to strengthen and improve data reporting, to improve the province's capacity to effectively monitor and evaluate the SDGs progress, and to align the provincial finances with the priority SDGs.

3. Methodology:

The development of the SDGs Framework for Balochistan involved the following steps:

a. Review of Development Agenda of Balochistan

A review of the development agenda of Balochistan since the inception of the SDGs agenda in 2015 was undertaken to assess the province's development priorities. In the process, the entire set of major policy and planning documents of the government of Balochistan was reviewed to assess (i) what the development priorities of the provincial government have been; (ii) to what extent these priorities are aligned with the SDGs agenda, (iii) how development expenditure in Balochistan has changed between FY2015-16 and 2018-19 and (iv) which of the SDGs targets are receiving higher budgetary allocations in the provincial Public Sector Development Program [PSDP]. A higher allocation reflects a higher priority.

b. Data Gap Analysis and Setting the Baseline:

Data gap analysis assessed Balochistan's data landscape with reference to the SDGs targets/indicators. Assessing against each SDGs target and associated indicators, an attempt was made to document whether (i) data is readily available as per the requirements of the SDGs metadata, (ii) data is partially available and (iii) data is not available etc. Please note that a partial availability of data denotes that i) data is available but is irregular or ii) data is available only for some of the indicators of SDGs target.

A comprehensive data-gap-analysis was developed. This exercise, along with this report, identified baseline against those SDGs target/indicators for which data was available. Baseline and target values were compared to assess the level of efforts required to achieve the SDGs target where data is available. All the sources of data for targets/indicators were identified and recorded. Based on the analysis, lead departments responsible for implementing each SDGs targets and reporting agencies for each target and its associated indicators were identified. The report similarly identified related departments and provided recommendations to collect institutional data where data was not available from standard international, national, and provincial sources. Institutional data refers to data that may be available with government departments but is not reported systematically.

c. Divisional Consultations Workshops:

The development priorities of people of Balochistan and the local context of SDGs were captured through a high-level panel discussion and divisional consultations. Overall, eight consultations, including one high-level expert meeting, and seven consultations covering all the divisions of Balochistan namely: Quetta, Zhob, Naseerabad, Sibi, Kalat, Makran, and Rakhshan were held.

In addition to presentations and verbal discussions, the participants of the consultations were asked to fill a questionnaire highlighting the priority SDGs and major challenges in the implementation of the SDGs in their respective districts. Representation from all segments of society was ensured through a two-fold strategy: First, stakeholders from all the districts in each division were made part of the consultations and, second, the participation of maximum number of stakeholders was ensured.

d. SDGs Prioritization

This study uses a combination of three methods to prioritize SDGs targets for the government of Balochistan. These methods are given below:

i) Priorities of the Government of Balochistan

Derived from a review of the development programs of the government of Balochistan, this study calls these priorities as the government's priority set. The priority SDGs targets based on the development agenda of the Balochistan government were identified through a review of policy and planning documents¹, where available, and budgetary allocations/expenditures in three budgets of FY 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18. The targets, which were assigned higher focus in policy documents and were allocated higher budget in these financial years, were identified as the priority SDGs targets.

ii) Priority SDGs Based on Local Consultation

Using a word cloud technique on data from divisional consultations, this set captures development priorities as demanded by people of Balochistan. This study calls it "Consultations Based Priority Set". Overall, eight consultations, including one high-level expert meeting and seven regional consultations covering all the divisions of Balochistan – namely Quetta, Zhob, Sibi, Naseerabad, Kalat, Makran and Rakhshan were conducted. In order to broaden the representation of local communities, it was ensured that different stakeholders from each district in each division participated.

iii) Data-led Priorities

Based on data gap and baseline analyses, this approach uses multiple steps to identify the priority SDGs. In the first step, current rate of change noted as the historical rate of change was calculated by using the latest available data on a particular SDGs target and comparing it with the ten-year-old data for the same. This historical rate of change was used in the second step to project the share of a particular SDG target that could be achieved by 2030, if the current trend continues. Thirdly, this study determined the rate of progress needed to achieve the targets by 2030, if the historical rate of change would not achieve the target by that year. Finally, it calculated the SDGs multiplier which is the number of other SDG targets that will be impacted by achieving a particular target. The targets requiring higher effort and having a higher multiplier were identified as immediate priorities. This study calls them "Data Led Priority Set".

¹ These documents include Provincial Budgets [2015-2018], the Citizen's Budget for Balochistan; Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) for Balochistan; Development Statistics of Balochistan; Pakistan Economic Survey; National Poverty Reports; reports of Household Integrated Expenditure Survey (HIES); reports of Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) surveys; reports of Labour Force Survey (LFS); UNDP work on SDGs; work of other UN Agencies; work done by different organizations regarding SDGs in Balochistan; Pakistan's Vision 2025; departmental and institutional documents.

4. Key Findings:

- i. Data for 84 percent of SDGs indicators is not available for Balochistan;
- ii. Of the remaining 16 percent, data is partially available for 9 percent indicators while it is readily available for only 7 percent of the indicators;
- iii. No standardized data is readily available for SDGs 3, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15;
- iv. Not even partial data is available for SDGs 6, 10, 14, and 15;
- v. Though the budgetary allocation has slightly increased for alleviating poverty, no big impact comprehensive program was launched for a sustainable reduction in poverty. As a result, more than 71 percent of people of the province continue to be poor in more than one dimension of poverty.
- vi. If development agenda and budgetary allocations are used as a guide, the government's priority SDGs targets include:
 - a. reduction in multidimensional poverty [1.2]
 - b. implementing social protection for the marginalized [1.3]
 - c. enhancing resource mobilization [1.a]
 - d. ending hunger [2.1]
 - e. increasing agriculture and livestock productivity [2.3]
 - f. ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 [3.2] and
 - g. eliminating gender disparities in education and ensuring equal access to quality education, including vocational training [4.5], for all genders at all levels.
- vii. There seemed a gap between government's priorities, and those emerging from consultations with people: though there is a broader compatibility between the two on education and health. The people's priorities include:
 - a. providing quality education through substantially increasing the supply of qualified teachers [4.c];
 - b. promoting the rule of law at national and provincial levels and ensuring equal access to justice for all [16.3];
 - c. substantially improving accountability and transparency in all their forms [16.5];
 - d. developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels [16.6]; and
 - e. providing clean water and sanitation [6.1, 6.4, 6.6, 6c, etc.]
- viii. The performance of the provinces has not been promising over time in meeting SDG target 2.1 which is about ending hunger. Similarly, the number of people facing stunting and wasting has increased over time. If the trend continues, Balochistan is likely to have poor performance on targets related to SDG 2: End hunger.
- ix. The same situation is documented for the targets related to the supply of clean drinking water [1.4] and the provision and promotion of flush toilets in rural Balochistan.

It is important to note here that the findings given under (vii) and (viii) are limited by the unavailability of data. This report was able to include only the indicators for which data was available – that is, a maximum of 12 percent of indicators.

5. Key Recommendations:

Immediately focus on the SDGs targets related to ensuring i) peace and justice, ii) quality education, iii) food security and the eradication of hunger, iv) the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation and v) electrification of rural areas as the first and foremost priority; this study observes the performance of the province on these indicators as 'F' (progress

in wrong direction)-- because the province was doing better on these 10 years ago as compared to now -- and as 'E' (little to no progress)-- since no improvement was observed over the last 10 years;

- i. Of the prioritized SDGs targets, the relevant stakeholders must give a higher focus on targets, which are not reflected on the development agenda of Balochistan, as it will take a higher level of effort to mainstream these priority targets. Five prioritized targets, which include 1a, 3c, 4 a, 4c and 4.5, are already on development agenda of the Government of Balochistan.
- ii. Start working immediately towards achieving targets for which data is available fully or partially; these targets include 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 7.1, and 5.2.1;
- iii. Start projects to develop/collect quality data for the implementation of the SDGs agenda; to begin with, the relevant stakeholders must ensure the availability of data/baselines for all priority targets identified in this framework through all three approaches;
- iv. Develop strong coordination among departments involved in the reporting of the SDGs for Balochistan;
- v. Enhance coordination among key statistical organizations working within Balochistan as well as those working with the federal government;
- vi. Strengthen the technical capacity of provincial departments and reporting agencies through training.
- vii. Develop a timeline for the production and dissemination of data between 2015 and 2030; this study proposes that data on baselines for all the priority targets must be available latest by 2022 through:
 - a) Incorporating related questions to existing surveys, where possible;
 - b) Collecting institutional data, that is, the data which is available with different departments but is not reported systematically;
 - c) Finalizing definitional and methodological issues in consultations with related departments of the Balochistan government and the federal government as well as with the academia, civil society organization and INGOs working in the fields related to priority targets; and
 - d) Designing specific SDGs surveys/ data collection mechanism if none of the i) and ii) is workable
- viii. Allocate sufficient resources for carrying out continuous research on the SDGs indicators – particularly for targets not previously computed and published.
- ix. Increase data collection through inclusive reporting across the province and by ensuring that data is collected from all the departments.
- x. Taking steps to ensure capacity building of those directly or indirectly involved in SDGs implementations, including Planning & Development Department's relevant sections -- such as Monitoring & Evaluation section -- and the Balochistan Bureau of Statistics (BBoS).
- xi. Increase efforts to raise awareness in the private sector that SDGs agenda is everyone's agenda; It must be ensured that formal arrangements are made to involve the private sector in the process of the SDGs localization/implementation.
- xii. Bridge the research gap by involving academia and policy think tanks through SDGs centers that should be set up in universities.
- xiii. Ensure that social safety nets and social protection program are designed in a way that they promote entrepreneurship rather than giving quarterly cash handouts; a study to assess the skills that have demand in the market needs to be undertaken.
- xiv. Engage the institution of local governments more vigorously than before; in order to ensure the localization of the SDGs in Balochistan, an effective/efficient and accountable local government system is a strong imperative.

- xv. Engage people belonging to all communities in developing the development agenda of Balochistan.

6. Key Challenges to Implement SDGs

Based on stakeholders' consultations, held at the provincial and divisional levels, data gap analysis and a review of development agenda of Balochistan, the following are the key challenges that Balochistan needs to overcome to ensure a successful implementation of the SDGs agenda:

- Missing data for around 64 percent of the priority SDGs targets and the unavailability of data at the required disaggregated level for another 20 percent targets will be the biggest challenge. Effective handling of this challenge will be critical to reporting the implementation of the priority SDGs agenda².
- Weak political ownership of the SDGs agenda at local level may pose another very critical challenge. The findings from divisional consultations show that people do not see local governments as taking up their responsibilities towards the implementation of the SDGs agenda. Possible explanations may include i) lower level of awareness, ii) poor capacity to implement the agenda, iii) inadequate involvement of local governments by provincial government in the localization of SDGs and iv) perception among local governments that implementing SDGs agenda is the responsibility of provincial governments.
- The capacity of the departments of the Balochistan government to design and implement the SDGs agenda and track performance over time and across regions will be one of the major determinants of the successful implementation of the priority SDGs. For example, the Balochistan Bureau of Statistics may face many challenges in ensuring timely availability of quality data. This will require a significant amount of effort to improve the capacity of the bureau. The same holds true for other departments responsible for reporting data for different priority SDGs targets, for designing development plans and strategies and for implementing the targets.
- The lack of effective coordination between the public sector and private sector will be a significant challenge.
- The poor research base of the province and its limited research infrastructure may seriously constraint an effective and impactful policy research in general and on the priority SDGs targets. The low quality of its academic output, below par capacity of human resources and low research and development (R&D) expenditure, may have serious negative consequences for the data availability. This may hamper in finding innovative solutions to the SDGs related challenges.
- Constraints related to the financing of the SDGs may negatively affect the progress on their implementation. In order to implement the SDGs agenda, including the priority SDGs targets, Balochistan will require a significant increase in its revenues. Capacity building of public sector departments, collecting data for missing the priority SDGs targets and building a research infrastructure - all require huge financial resources. The challenge grows exponentially when juxtaposed to the fact that the province already suffers from a resource crunch that always requires it to balance its current and development expenditures. There may be a gap between the Government's priorities, due to pressing demand of some sectors for allocations of resources, and the priority SDGs agenda.

² The calculations are based on Table 18 which provides data availability check for priority SDGs"



ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES





ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY
EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

2030





ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

2030



2030

2030

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Background

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their associated 169 targets, which are integrated and indivisible, were adopted by the United Nations (UN) member countries at a summit held in New York in September 2015. “Leave No One Behind” was the main slogan of the summit which means ending extreme poverty in all its forms and reducing inequalities among both individuals (vertical) and groups (horizontal).” (By ODI) which means that every individual/stakeholder should be taken on board to achieve the SDGs agenda or the Global Agenda 2030. Local and national governments were urged to play their pivotal role in achieving the goals/targets at the national and provincial levels. The UN particularly called upon local and provincial governments of the member countries to localize all the 17 SDGs by using the requisite tools and strategies.

Seen in this context, the SDGs Framework for Balochistan offers a roadmap to achieve priority SDGs in particular and the Global Agenda 2030 in general. Based on data gap analysis, baseline studies and a review of the Balochistan government’s development agenda, it provides a clear set of priority targets for short, medium and long run. It also suggests possible strategies required to achieve these targets and recommends policy interventions. The framework is supplemented by SDGs implementation plan, given in a separate document, which identifies key stakeholders for each of the priority targets and outlines the department and other key stakeholders responsible for its implementation. Additionally, the implementation plan provides broader cost estimates for implementing priority targets. This SDGs Framework for Balochistan will be used for:

- Identifying priority SDGs targets for Balochistan;
- Mainstreaming the SDGs in province’s development agenda;
- Aligning provincial development plans and strategies to the Global Agenda 2030;
- Assessing the province’s data landscape and strengthening data collection and reporting with particular reference to the SDGs;
- Guiding policies to improve monitoring and evaluation of provincial development plans;
- Aligning provincial finances with the SDGs agenda;
- Preparing sectoral and provincial developmental plans and strategies to identify and achieve SDGs targets; and
- Tracking the performance towards achieving the SDGs agenda.

UNDP, UN-HABITAT and Global Task Force for Local and Regional Governments devised a roadmap for the SDGs localization which has the following five pillars to build on³:

- i. Raising awareness
- ii. Advocacy for localizing the SDGs
- iii. Implementation of the SDGs
- iv. Monitoring of the progress over the SDGs agenda, and
- v. The way forward

All these five pillars are critical to achieve the SDGs agenda as these point out the basic and critical actions needed to make people and stakeholders aware of the importance of the SDGs and thereby get the desired outcomes.

3 Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs: Implementation And Monitoring at Subnational Level, 2016, https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/roadmap_for_localizing_the_sdgs_0.pdf

If one looks at advocacy for localizing the SDGs alone, it emphasizes in explicit terms the need to mainstream the 2030 Agenda into national and sub-national plans, policies, and strategies. The third pillar may also refer here to the implementation of the priority SDGs. It may be accomplished by adopting a two-stage strategy which includes i) alignment of existing development policies and plans with the SDGs agenda, and ii) enhancing the role of local governments in planning and implementing the SDGs. Application of innovative tools and means during the implementation falls under the fourth step: monitoring. The final pillar, the way forward, involves continuous updating of SDGs targets and the associated strategies and policies. The capacity building at grass root level under this strategy includes the ability “to finance and deliver services that change the lives of people in their communities”.

Together, this is what is known as localization of the SDGs. United Nations identified the following four key reasons for localizing the SDGs. The localization ensures inclusiveness, addresses the issue of diversity, provides for a multi-level engagement of multi-stakeholders, and enhances the SDGs commitment of national governments.

The role and importance of local governments in the SDGs localization are reflected in several documents⁴. A successful localization, however, requires effective inputs from all the partners and stakeholders. In Pakistan, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform is leading the process of SDGs localization at the federal and P&D departments / Boards at provincial level.

As a first step, the ministry, in collaboration with UNDP, established the SDG support units at the federal and urged establishment of such units at provincial level too. In 2017, the ministry convened a Local Government Summit under the theme of “Development for All”. The summit was attended by elected heads of district councils/mayors of metropolitan corporations and members of local governments from all four provinces⁵. The key objective of this summit was to explore ways for building a partnership to steer the process of the SDGs localization. The summit concluded on a promising note: the participants decided to take the dialogue to the provinces and organize similar summits there. These steps are important because, after the 18th Constitutional Amendment, the provinces have a key role to play in human, economic and social development.

2. Efforts for the SDGs Localization in Balochistan

Accounting for 6 percent of the total national output produced, Balochistan is currently home to 12.34 million people. The province mainly relies on agriculture, horticulture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, mineral mining, and processing along with a small manufacturing sector⁶. All the major key stakeholders in Balochistan are committed to achieving the Global Agenda 2030. Different arrangements have been put in place already for the purpose. Supported by UNDP, the establishment of Balochistan SDGs Support Unit is one of the most important developments in this regard.

SDGs Support Unit has been actively engaged with key stakeholders including, but not limited to, the Government departments /agencies, private sector, civil society organization and academia. In order to smoothen the implementation of SDGs agenda at the provincial and local level, SDGs Support Unit and the provincial government have set some important bodies which include;

- Parliamentary Task Force on the SDGs
- Provincial Technical Committee (PTC)
- The SDGs thematic committees
- The SDGs committees at the district level

The SDGs unit has also identified focal persons at department levels for better coordination with the provincial government and implementing partners/stakeholders. All these efforts aim at mainstreaming SDGs in the existing policy ecosystem of Balochistan. The institutional arrangements made so far must address a number of major challenges with regard to the achievement of SDGs.

4 <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-8.pdf>

5 Local Government Summit on SDGs March 2017 Version 7 <http://pc.gov.pk/uploads/report/20March2017Version7.pdf>

6 http://www.balochistan.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=837&Itemid=1087

3. The SDGs Outlook of Balochistan

3.1 Economic Outlook

A summary of expenditures made by the Balochistan government since the adaptation of the SDGs agenda in 2015 is given in Table 2. Since the provincial government had not tagged the sectoral allocations to SDGs by the time the study was being conducted, this study has tried to link the functional classification of expenditures with the corresponding SDGs. A detailed breakup of budgetary allocations for respective SDGs is provided in chapter three of this report.

Table 1: Trends in budgetary allocations for the sectors related to SDGs related (Current Expenditure)

Current expenditure (Rs in Million)						
SDG	Functional classification	Budget 18-19	Budget 17-18	Budget 16-17	Budget 15-16	Budget 14-15
3	Health	19,419.369	17,770.250	15,862.37	13,344.066	14,011.528
16	Public order and safety affairs	38,092.513	34,438.567	30,174.53	27,860.524	21,561.228
8	Economic affairs	55,705.304	54,896.483	47,193.70	40,706.922	28,721.970
13	Environmental protection	374.200	279.271	197.49	189.704	202.662
11	Housing & community amenities	6309.312	8512.294	7,664.80	8,461.690	8652.425
4	Educational affairs and services	56541.379	46180.762	39,606.17	37,170.05	28,995.241

Table 2: Trends in budgetary allocations for SDGs related sectors (Development Expenditure)

Development Expenditure (Rs in Million)						
SDG	Functional classification	Budget 18-19	Budget 17-18	Budget 16-17	Budget 15-16	Budget 14-15
3	Health	7,502.824	5,950.006	7,013.817	3,936.974	4,321.386
16	Public order and safety affairs	1,324.234	2,216.507	1,300.251	1,028.502	1,123.344
8	Economic affairs	38,551.557	32,410.860	27,740.595	22,047.252	21,599.714
13	Environmental protection	8,951.652	6,379.980	5,008.678	4,595.603	4,827.520
11	Housing & community amenities	7,565.898	10,301.837	5,403.152	8,461.690	2,597.836
4	Educational affairs and services	12,731.711	7,457.885	11,762.216	10,751.781	11,736.435

Source: (Annual Budget Statements, Finance Department, Govt. of Balochistan)

The tables above show allocations made under the Annual Development Plan to the sub-sectors that are linked with the SDGs. A comparison of Table 1 and Table 2 show a higher increase in the current expenditures compared to development expenditures. To get a better picture, this study juxtaposes developmental allocations against each SDG and also within a goal as a share of total development program allocations in Table 3. It reflects the priorities of the provincial government on SDGs.

Table 3: PSDP Allocations for sectors related to SDGs

SDG	Relevant PSDP Sector	2018-19			Cumulative % of the total for SDG
		Allocation (Rs in Million)	No of Schemes	% of Total	
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Social Welfare	1476.522	126	1.67%	1.67%
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Agriculture	3847.847	178	4.36%	5.34%
	Livestock	541.517	61	0.61%	
	Fisheries	296.000	19	0.34%	
	Food	25.000	1	0.03%	
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health	7420.189	272	8.41%	10.04%
	Population Welfare	50.000	1	0.06%	
	Sports	1382.653	92	1.57%	
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Education	12452.311	654	14.11%	14.11%
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Women Development	67.000	6	0.08%	0.08%
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Public Health Engineering:	8648.738	1009	9.80%	19.78%
	Water	8811.132	361	9.98%	
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Power	2732.493	269	3.10%	3.10%
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Manpower	213.929	14	0.24%	0.24%
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Industries	304.500	17	0.35%	1.83%
	Information Tech:	1249.040	17	1.42%	
	Minerals	49.500	4	0.06%	
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	Urban Planning & Development	1152.368	48	1.31%	33.41%
	P.P.&H.	5872.516	304	6.65%	
	Communication	20193.009	925	22.88%	
	Local Govt:	2266.661	217	2.57%	
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Culture	503.587	45	0.57%	0.59%
	Tourism	21.000	3	0.02%	
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Forestry	364.253	25	0.41%	0.54%
	Environment	113.000	5	0.13%	

Source: (Finance Division, Govt of Balochistan)

As shown in Table 3, both health and education get 10 percent allocation each out of the net development expenditure outlay and the highest allocations are made on the initiatives related to SDG 11, which relates to constructing communication infrastructure and government buildings mainly. Meanwhile, SDG 9, which deals with industrialization and fostering innovation, gets only 1.83 percent allocation cumulatively.

3.2 The SDGs Outlook

This section provides a quick refresher on the state of SDGs in Balochistan. A list of all 17 SDGs is given below for a quick view before getting into the details of SDGs outlook in the province.

The SDG Index Heat Map [figure A], as presented by Umar and Asghar (2018)⁷, shows that major challenges of Balochistan lie in the areas of poverty (SDG 1), health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), water & sanitation (SDG 6), decent work & growth (SDG 8) and peace, justice & strong institutions (SDG 16). Red bars in the figure show that the progress is far from being on the track. Yellow bars show that the province needs significant efforts if SDGs are to be achieved by 2030. Green bars denote already achieving the SDGs thresholds but Balochistan does not have any SDGs status falling under this category.

Figure-A clearly suggests that achieving SDGs is a huge challenge as the province has seven red bars.

Figure A: The SDGs comparison at the national and provincial level

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7	Goal 8	Goal 16
Pakistan	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Punjab	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Sindh	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow
KP	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Balochistan	Red	White	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red
Pakistan Urban	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Pakistan Rural	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red
Punjab Urban	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Punjab Rural	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Sindh Urban	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Sindh Rural	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red
KP Urban	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Yellow
KP Rural	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	Red
Balochistan Urban	Yellow	White	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red
Balochistan Rural	Red	White	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red

Source: (Umar and Asghar, 2018)

It is important to note that the severity of the problem is similar across urban and rural Balochistan with the only exception that urban Balochistan has performed relatively better in SDG 7 -- affordable and clean energy.

A report prepared by LEAD Pakistan for UNDP and UK Aid 2017 (hereafter referred to as UNDP, 2017) concluded that change in political attitudes along with political will towards women rights, gender equality and women empowerment is the first and foremost requirement to end all forms of discrimination against women [SDG targets 5.1 and 5.C]. The study also pointed to the need to tackle early age and forced marriages (target 5.2) and violence against women in any form. It also stressed the importance of ensuring women's equal participation in socio-economic and political life as well as leadership opportunities for them (targets 5.3 and 5.5).

The study also highlighted that there is a lack of awareness about climate change impact on the vulnerable population and that there is insufficient information on climate change in education. Other key concerns highlighted by UNDP (2017) include a low level of capacity to undertake research and start new capacity building initiatives.

4. Summary of the Methodology of the Study

Development of SDGs framework for Balochistan involved a number of activities. Desk and literature review, with a key focus on policy documents available, was undertaken to identify the priorities of the government.

⁷ Umar, Maida & Asghar, Zahid, 2018, "SDG Index for Pakistan at Provincial Level," [MPRA Paper 83997](#), University Library of Munich, Germany

This review also helped identify policy gaps. Moreover, the review of existing literature not only helped in assessing the present situation but was also useful in identifying the demand side of SDGs priorities. In order to take all the local stakeholders on-board, consultations were held at all the divisional headquarters of the province and the participation of stakeholders from each district was ensured in those consultations.

A data gap analysis was undertaken to map the data landscape of Balochistan against each target/indicator of SDGs and to set the respective baselines. The analysis also identifies the sources of data and stakeholders/departments and ministries concerned for reporting the data. The data gap analysis covers institutional data as well. It is the data collected by different departments/organizations but not reported in any national/provincial data sources.

Based on the desk review, data gap analysis, and divisional consultations, priority SDGs for Balochistan have been proposed⁸. To facilitate readers, the methodology for each step is provided at the beginning of the relevant chapter. Finally, this report is supplemented by an implementation plan with possible interventions to guide the achievement of priority SDGs.

It is worth pointing out here that priority SDGs targets have been identified keeping in mind the availability of resources, economic and social endowments of Balochistan, value for money and the magnitude of impact, that is, the multiplier effect. The exercise, in no way, underestimates the importance of other SDGs targets. The SDGs targets not on the priority list are also important and need a continuous effort for their implementation. It is equally important to note that SDGs prioritization is a dynamic process and priorities need a periodic assessment.

⁸ Explained in the following chapter



ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE
MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

2030



2030

2030



ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE,
SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

2030



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Chapter-2

SDG DATA GAP ANALYSIS FOR BALOCHISTAN

1. Background

Availability of updated data at the required level is critical for achieving Agenda 2030. Data gap analysis undertaken for this study assesses Balochistan's data landscape with a particular reference to SDGs targets/indicators. Assessing against each SDG target and its associated indicators, this report probes i) if the data is readily available as per international standard, ii) if the data is partially available, and iii) if the data is not available at all. The partially available data is the data that is a) available but is not in a systematic/routine order and/or b) is available only for some of the indicators or targets.

A comprehensive exercise for data-gap-analysis was undertaken. This helped identify baseline and target values for those SDGs targets/indicators for which data is available besides noting where data is not available. It was also worked out as to what type of data is available at national, provincial and local levels as per standard tiers-data reporting levels defined by SDGs metadata. All the sources of data for each target/indicator are identified and are recorded accordingly. The report also identifies the potential areas for capacity building and development for data reporting.

Based on data gap analysis, lead department and reporting agency to collect institutional data for each indicator have been identified. It offers recommendations on SDGs indicators as well and provides baseline values to Balochistan with benchmarks for developments up to 2030 in terms of achieving the targeted SDGs and for formulating strategies accordingly. The provision of baseline values, however, has been conditional upon the availability of data.

1.1 Objectives

The data gap analysis was undertaken to ascertain:

- i) data availability for SDGs indicators;
- ii) data availability at the disaggregated level;
- iii) populate datasheet for every pointer at the disaggregated level;
- iv) lead department/agency for each SDGs indicator and;
- v) provide recommendations accordingly.

1.2 Methodology

Data gap analysis involved the following steps.

- a) A review of the existing work done on data gap analysis: This included a review of both international practices and the work done in Pakistan in general and in Balochistan in particular⁹;
- b) Checking state of data availability against each SDGs target/indicator at the required disaggregation level, classified¹⁰ as follows:

1= Data is available on a regular basis and standards are also available;

9 Work undertaken by public sector, private sector and INGOs [particularly UNDP and other UN agencies working in the field related SDG goals]

10 Code 2a-indicators where standards are available, data is also available, but computation is required to obtain the indicators.

Code 2b-indicators where standards are available, but data is reported irregularly.

Code 2c-indicators where standards are available, data is not available but can be obtained by requiring minor effort.

Code 2d-indicators where standards are available, data is not available and, thus the need for major effort to cover the reporting gap.

Code 3a-indicators where standards are not available, but data is reported by a few international agencies, such as WHO, SBP and IMF.

Code 3b-indicators where standards are not available, and data is also not available but can be obtained by requiring minor effort.

Code 3c-indicators where standards are not available, data is not available and thus requiring major effort to cover the reporting gap.

Code 3d-indicators where standards are not available but national standards are available.

- 2= Data is not available on a regular basis, but standards are available;
- 3= Neither data nor standards are available;
- 4= Indicator is not relevant;
- c) Identification of the relevant data source such as Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement [PSLM], Labour Force Survey [LFS], Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey [PDHS] against each SDGs target/indicator;
- d) Setting the baselines for SDGs targets/indicators where data has been available;
- e) Covering the institutional data sources – that is, departmental surveys and reports.

2. Mapping the Institutional Data

SDGs data gap analysis is a dynamic process and demands continuous updating. It demands assessing the data landscape each year, wherever possible. In order to strengthen the data gap analysis, an assessment of the data available with different departments of the Balochistan government has been made. This as institutional data may be available with different departments but is not reported in any available survey or standard data sources.

2.1 Objective

This exercise aims at collecting institutional data, which may be missing from the standard data sources.

2.2 Methodology

Keeping in mind the functions of provincial departments as defined in related documents/policy guidelines, following key step were taken to map institutional data:

1. SDGs targets/indicators relevant to different ministries/departments/stakeholders were identified;
2. Lead and subordinate departments were identified in situations where SDG target/indicator involved more than one corresponding departments;
3. Separate institutional data excel sheets were prepared for each department;
4. Focal persons nominated by each department were identified;
5. A workshop was arranged to train focal persons on how to fill the excel sheet;
6. Institutional data sheets were distributed to each department to be returned in about two weeks for the first round of assessment.

About 23 departments participated in the workshop and sheets were sent accordingly to acquire the institutional data¹¹.

¹¹ Science & Information Technology; Excise and Taxation ; Mines & Minerals Department; Provincial Disaster Management Authority; Coastal Development and Fisheries Balochistan; Women Development; Social Welfare; Balochistan Development Authority Balochistan; Anti-Corruption; Finance; Irrigation; Transport; Communication; Physical Planning and Housing Department; Livestock Department; Sports and Youth Affairs Department; Local Government and Rural Development; Public Health Engineering; Urban Planning and Development; Education; Balochistan Environment Protection Agency; Fisheries; Food; Planning & Development Department

3. SDGs Data Landscape of Balochistan: Major Findings

Data gap analysis [figure B] suggests that data for 83.4 percent of indicators is not available in Balochistan. Of the remaining 16.5 percent, data is readily available for 7.4 percent indicators, but it is partially available for 9.1 percent indicators. The Total number of SDGs indicators is 244 since nine indicators repeat under two or three different targets, the actual total number of individual indicators comes down to 232. The above findings regarding the availability and unavailability of data are based on the 175 provincial and district level indicators.

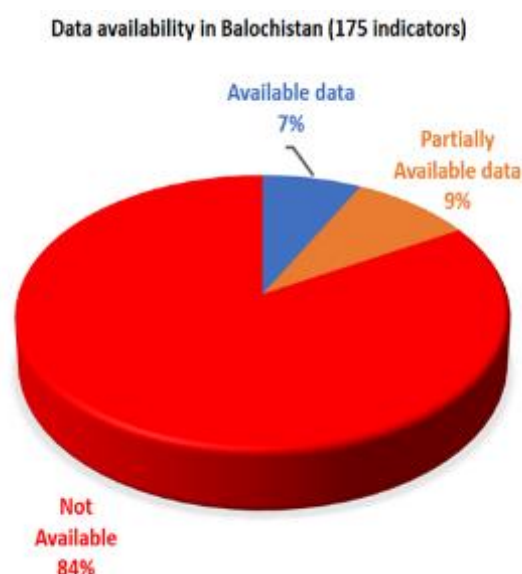
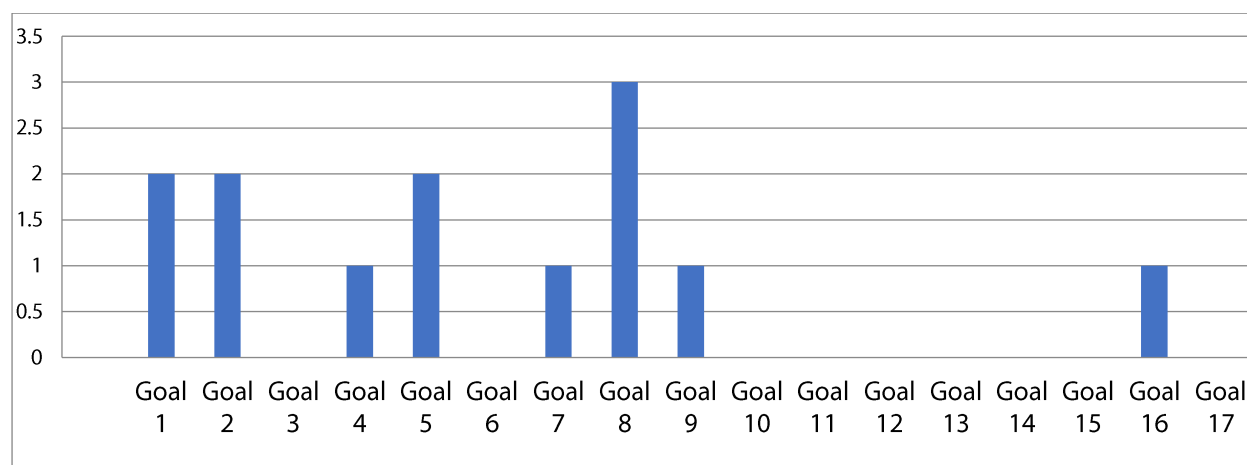


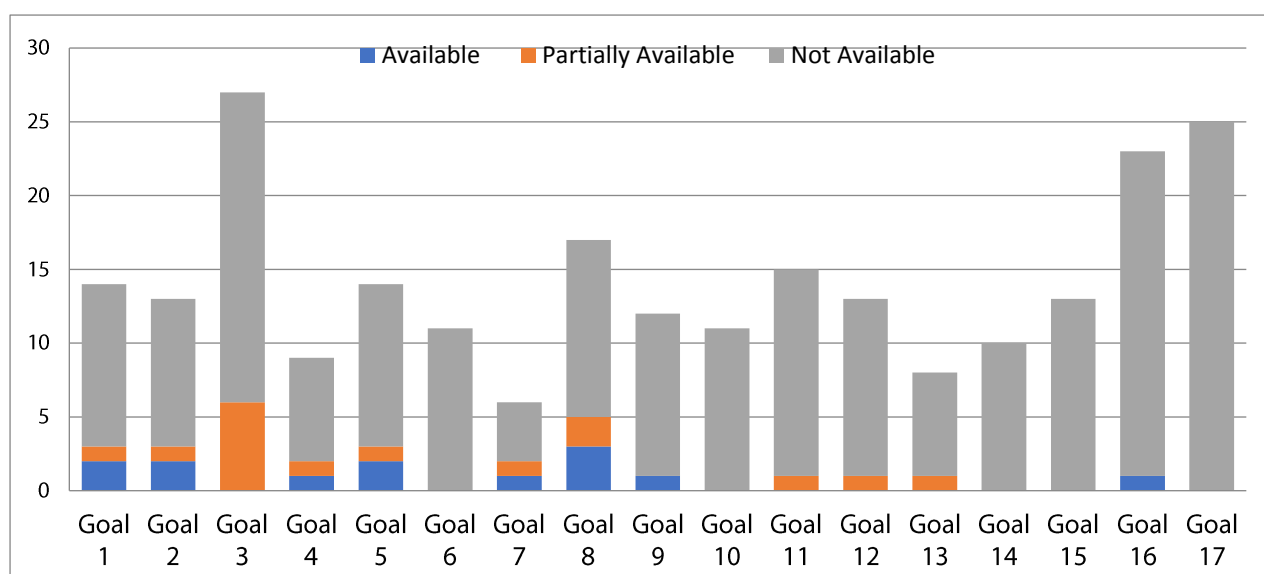
Figure B: Data readily available for number of indicators



Data status for each SDG is present in figure C. It is clear that no data is readily available for SDGs 3, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17. This means the government's first and foremost task will be to generate data if it wants to start work on attaining these goals. A similar situation is documented for the goals for which data is partially available [figure D]. The long gray bars show that most of the data is not available for indicators of each SDG. Data for SDGs 6, 10, 14, 15 and 17 is absolutely missing¹².

¹² For detailed review of data availability against each indicator of SDGs please refer to Appendix-B

Figure C: Data availability by goals [overall]



4. Specific Recommendations for each Indicator for All the 17 SDGs

Based on data gap analysis, this section provides key recommendations for each SDGs indicator. The key public sector departments responsible for reporting and using data in Balochistan are identified and reported in Appendix B. Table 5 provides the status of data availability for each SDGs target. It also shows the sources for available data and offers specific recommendations when data is not available. A separate data gap analysis excel sheet has been constructed to provide baseline and target values for Balochistan where data is available.

Table 4: Indicator specific recommendations for the goals

Goal 1

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations/Comments
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureau of Statistics and P&D department, with other key stakeholder to work out periodic data collection.
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is also present in OPHI Country Briefing 2017: Pakistan but the value is different. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator can be computed easily for province from the PSLM survey.
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data for this indicator is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is reported in MPI report computed using PSLM. It can also be reported from the data of the MICS
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percent of development budget has been reported, however, no calculations have been made with regards to the proportion of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICS data can also be used for reporting this indicator PSLM can be used to compute data for this indicator.

and the poor and the vulnerable	population covered by social protection.	
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services [sufficient and affordable service is reliably available with adequate quality]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available. Partially covered by MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of PD&R, P&D department and Bureau of Statistics to set a standard definition of basic services. Overall, these services may include water, electricity, sanitation, cooking fuel, assisted deliveries, improved walls, antenatal care and full immunization.
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not readily available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This information disaggregated by gender etc. can be created by using/adding individual identification number against real estate data in PSLM.
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not readily available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be generated by NDMA and OCHA.
1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is not readily available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data can be generated by NDMA, provincial and district management.
1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's a global level indicator. Also, no Meta data is available for this indicator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be reported only if Metadata and PDMA district wise reports are available
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meta Data is not available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information can be sought from NDMA's to compute the indicator.
1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value is given as part of the 5-year plan by RSPN, [Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Programme (BRACE)] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment of regular and development budget with SDGs can generate this data. P&DD and Finance department to coordinate to mark each cost center (in SAP) as per SDGs targets /indicators.
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and education expenses are available but social protection [SP] is not. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overwhelming portion of SP is BISP and provincial data on BISP is not in public domain. This is because BISP is federal government program Data can also be calculated from provincial budgets [it gives allocations etc.]
1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programs as a proportion of GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not readily available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial GDP to be calculated thereby institutionalizing required data, P&D and Finance departments to take lead.
1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregated data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P&D department of the province to compute this indicator at disaggregated level

Goal 2

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations /Comments
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is taken from NNS 2011 key finding report and available on internet. However, it is regular. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the various data sources, data providers might vary. Official information on food commodity production must be provided by Statistical Units of the Agriculture department Need to consult UNICEF, health department and WHO.
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initial data is taken from NNS 2011. It does not represent FIES The data is being collected and reported on district level by WFP in Pakistan Food Security Bulletin 2014 through IPC (Integrated Phase Classification). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to consult FAO to computer FIES However, over all provincial values need to be calculated.¹³
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is available for all provinces in PDHS 2012-13 Stunting prevalence is also covered in MICS6 Balochistan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation required with Pakistan Bureau of Statistics to design surveys avoiding duplication of efforts in surveys. Indicators common in different surveys may not be duplicated.
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator is available in PDHS for overall but not at disaggregated at district level. It is not a regular survey. This indicator is covered in MICS6 Balochistan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duration of MICS be fixed, and the survey should be conducted on regular basis in the province.
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/ forestry enterprise size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIES has farm size and agriculture production data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This can be computed from HIES. The rounds of HIES extended to district (HIICS) can be used to compute the indicator at district level.
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIES has farm size and agriculture production data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This can be computed from HIES. When HIES is extended to district (HIICS) then this can be computed at district level.
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is available on provincial level. The data is available on the agriculture census by BUREAU OF STATISTICS. It is however, not computed in a form that can be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard definition for “productive and sustainable agriculture” needs to be provided by related authorities including agriculture department and Bureau of Statistics. Other development partners working in the field can also be involved. Consultations are needed with the agriculture experts/department.

¹³ <https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp271228.pdf>

- However, there is need to compute it at district level as well.

2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data for this indicator simply does not exist as there is no Metadata available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations are needed with PARC, agriculture experts, Agriculture / Livestock departments and Bureau of Statistics.
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations are needed with PARC, agriculture experts, Agriculture / Livestock departments and Bureau of Statistics.
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value of 0.02 from FAO & 0.1 from UN data is available at national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations are needed with agriculture department, FAO and other UN agencies to generate data for this indicator.
2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available but needs to be compiled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with Foreign Aid Section of P&D department can compile this data.
2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance and Agriculture departments and Bureau of Statistics to compile data.
2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food production and price data exist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureau of Statistics to coordinate with PBS and design data collection • It can be disaggregated at district level

Goal 3

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available in Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey [PDHS] Report. • The data is available for 7 age groups but only at national level, not provincial level. • Also, data is available for urban and rural but only at national level, not at provincial level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to large sample size required, it may not be possible to collect data at district level.
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of data for this indicator from PSLM is relatively higher than that from PDHS. • This indicator is also included in MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be computed for relevant age groups along relevant income group. • PDHS does not include some categories of birth attendants therefore PDHS number is lower than that of PSLM due to exclusion of some categories of skilled attendants. • For international comparisons however, MICS/ DHS data is preferred standard source
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data is available both on MICS and PDHS but very irregular and is not available at district level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MICS data can be used in data reporting for this indicator.

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available in MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICS data can be used for reporting
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data in general are not available. The data is available for "Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months" as given in PDHS 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health department &UNAIDS may be consulted on number of new HIV injections.
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDHS asks for "knowledge concerning TB" not incidence. Computed number is weighted average of men's and women's percents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weighted average can be computed for 7 age groups Institutional data from health department/hospitals can be collected to compute the indicator.
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSLM does not measure incidence, it asks for perception. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception can be computed from PSLM district questionnaire, currently not done. From this, data for all ages, gender and residence can be computed as well. NIPS can be consulted to include indicators on incidence Institutional data from health department/hospitals can be collected to compute the indicator
3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSLM does not measure incidence, it asks for perception. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception can be computed from PSLM district questionnaire, currently not done Institutional data from health departments/hospitals can be collected to compute the indicator
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data for this indicator is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation needed with epidemiologists, UNICEF and health department for the computation of data. Institutional data from health departments/hospitals can be collected to compute the data for the indicator
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional/service data strengthening needed, CRVS strengthening needed. Survey data is not the solution Institutional data from health department/hospitals can be collected to compute the indicator
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRVS along with data from police / Home department needs strengthening. Institutional data from law-and-order agencies, including police, levies should be streamlined to get data on regular basis.
3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureau of Statistics and Health Department to devise mechanism for data collection

3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureau of Statistics to coordinate with Home department / Interior Ministry to get data and mechanism to be decided to get data.
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available in PDHS for most categories but are irregular. • Data is available in MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MICS should be conducted at regular intervals.
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is partially available in MICS (Only available for 15-19 years) 	
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for this indicator are not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations needed with health department or the computation of the data.
3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need data from provincial health departments to calculate public health insurance.
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations are needed with the health department for the computation.
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be estimated for infants and children from PSLM, MICS, PDHS but not for adults
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional data from health department, hospitals and police stations can be collected to compute the indicator.
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for Weighted average of man and women tobacco consumption are available in table 3.8.1 & 2 PDHS 2012-13. • MICS data can be partially used as it will provide use of tobacco 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data can be computed for 7 age groups provided. Also weighted average can be computed for 5 quintiles of population.

	data for “Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products at any time during last one month”	
3.b.1 “Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently we have PSLM consumption module and Health accounts. Also covered by MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question on affordability can be added to know sustainability for the computation of the data. Bureau of Statistics to coordinate with Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.
3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be generated and computed through finance, health and P&D departments
3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with the health department for the computation of the data.
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial health departments have institutional and HR data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can be computed from government data.
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation needed with health ministry, NDMA, PDMA and health department for the computation of the data.

Goal 4

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/ 3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASER collects data on proficiency for grade 3 and 5. Data is available in MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICS data can be used for reporting
4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available in MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICS data can be used for reporting
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available in MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICS data can be used for reporting
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSLM section C-q 5, 6, 7 can generate this information if informal training question is also included in PSLM questionnaire.
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available in MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICS data can be used for reporting

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/ male, rural/ urban, bottom/ top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available in MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICS data can be used for reporting
4.6.1 Percent of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data for literacy and numeracy are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be computed from PSLM for this indicator.
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information needs to be collated from related departments of provinces for the computation of the data.
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data available with Pakistan Education Statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can be computed as a proportion with the help of relevant departments.
4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be generated from EAD
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data for this indicator is available but at irregular frequency and in ambiguous form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.

Goal 5

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation needed with Balochistan government on status of women,

non-discrimination on the basis of sex

UNWOMEN for the computation of the data.

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only physical violence data is available in table 14.1 PDHS 2012-13, page 222 Only available by residence and provincial level and not district level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In forthcoming PDHS this question is included but only for physical violence and not sexual violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation needed with PDHS and relevant department for the computation of the data.
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In latest PDHS report this exists only at national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be computed by PDHS, using raw data.
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting, by age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May ask PDHS to consider this indicator for next rounds of survey.
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently this data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, data can be computed from Time Use Survey (2007).
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The available data is calculated using information from Balochistan assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on local governments can be obtained from local government department.
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not readily available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be computed from PSLM.
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDHS provides data on these indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregated data for this indicator can be generated from PDHS. Data can also be computed from PSLM.
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department.
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data available partially. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For part b of the indicator, data can be generated by using PDHS.
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/ or control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global level indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with relevant department for the computation of the data on global level.
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Module for ICT indicator already added in forthcoming PSLM. Also covered by MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with relevant department needed for the computation of the data.

5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

- Data is not available at any level. It asks for proportion of countries with systems and the suggested reporting level is provincial which is not available.

- Consultations with relevant department needed for the computation of the data.

Goal 6

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available. • Technical committee discussed changes in housing module (PSLM) to capture water availability. • However, water quality checks are needed through community survey, which is yet to be discussed and decided. • Also covered by MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF agreed on providing water quality testing kits; moreover, PCRWR can also help in water quality testing.
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical committee discussed changes in housing module (PSLM) to capture sewerage water availability. • However, water quality checks are needed through community survey, which is yet to be discussed and decided. • Covered by MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF agreed on providing water quality testing kits; moreover, PCRWR can also help in water quality testing. • Pilot surveys can be done in this regard in selected regions in consultations with related departments.
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations are needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available currently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation needed with PCRWR, UNWATER, UNHABITAT, PD&R for the computation of the data.
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation needed with PCRWR, District water and sewer authorities, UNWATER, UNHABITAT, PD&R for the computation of the data.
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation needed with PCRWR, IRSA, irrigation departments, UNWATER, UNHABITAT, PD&R for the computation of the data.
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation needed with PCRWR, IRSA, water & power department, irrigation department for the computation of the data.
6.5.2 Proportion of trans boundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation needed with IRSA, climate change, WAPDA, UNHABITAT for the computation of the data.

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

- Data not available.
- Consultation needed with climate change, UNHABITAT for the computation of the data.

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

- Data not available.
- Consultation can be made with (EAD) Economic Affairs Division to know the data for this indicator for the computation of the data.

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

- Data is not available at any level.
- Consultations are needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.

Goal 7

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data is available but irregular. • MICS data can be used for reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations are needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data is available on PSLM 2014-15 Table 4.8, but it is irregular • MICS data can be used for reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations can be made with PSLM to generate data on this indicator as well.
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available at provincial level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations are needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations are needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.
7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations are needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.
7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percent of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations are needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.

Goal 8

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data is taken from SBP site. • Provided and required at the National level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P&D, Finance department, Bureau of Statistics and other stakeholders need to start working on calculating provincial GDP.
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data can be calculated using employment and GDP data.

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available as per requirement of the Metadata. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be computed through HIES 2013-14 from table 10 as it is available on the provincial level. Consultation with Bureau of Statistics, Labour and HR department can be done to compute it at district level.
8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with Bureau of Statistics and P&D to compute it according to the Meta data.
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with Bureau of Statistics, P&D and other related departments for the computation of the data.
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is readily available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be calculated from HIES and Labour Force survey, reporting monthly wages originally.
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data for unemployment are only available in terms of age and gender while no information is available with regards to disability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need for Labour and HR department and Bureau of Statistics to work on disability factor as well.
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO data is readily available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, there is no data reported on provincial level in the survey. It is also not part of the questionnaire in form of age limit that is given in the indicator. Again, consultation is required by Labour and HR department with Bureau of Statistics for the computation of the data.
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is not available for this indicator in a sense, that data has been reported in the Labour Force Survey with the age starting 10 years and above. Thus, there is simply no data available in terms of age limit that is given in the indicator MICS data can be also used for reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour Force Survey questionnaire can be updated
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data for this indicator is not reported at provincial level. However, it has been covered in the LFS questionnaire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can be reported with the help of Labour and HR Manpower department of Balochistan and Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yet, 'migrant status' is still not included in the LFS questionnaire. 	
8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data is available at provincial level regarding this indicator on the bases of ILO textual sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations are needed with Bureau of Statistics with Labour and HR department for the computation of the data.
8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data for this indicator is available on national level. • The data for this indicator is available on National level in Economic Impact 2017 Pakistan with figure "6.9 percent". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department for tourism needs to compute the data on provincial and district level as well. • No information is available in terms of gender.
8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data for this indicator is available on national level. • No information is available in terms of gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism department needs to generate data on provincial level as well.
8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of this information that is the number of commercial banks is available at national level. • Otherwise, data is not available for this indicator on provincial level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance department needs to work on this indicator along with Bureau of Statistics for the computation of the data.
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data is available on national or provincial level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance department needs to work on this indicator along with Bureau of Statistics for the computation of the data.
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data is available on national or provincial level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industries, Commerce & Investment department needs to look into this indicator in detail for the computation of the data.
8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data is available on national or provincial level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P&D and Labour and HR departments must collaborate towards this indicator for the computation of the data.

Goal 9

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations are needed with LG & CD department and Bureau of Statistics on computing data for this indicator.
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations are needed with Bureau of Statistics and the Transport department for the computation of the data.

9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with Bureau of Statistics for the computation of the data.
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is available in Labour Force survey under the table 20 and 21. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further consultations can be made between Labour, Industry & Commerce and Bureau of Statistics to report data on district level.
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with Bureau of Statistics and Industries & Commerce department for the computation of the data.
9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with Industries and Commerce department, Finance department and Bureau of Statistics for the computation of the data.
9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with Bureau of Statistics and Environmental Protection department for the computation of the data.
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at provincial level as no data on provincial GDP exit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thus, consultations are needed with Bureau of Statistics and P&D department for the computation of the data.
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with Bureau of Statistics and P&D department for the computation of the data.
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with Bureau of Statistics and with Finance department for the computation of the data.
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with Bureau of Statistics and Industries and Commerce Department for the computation of the data.
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed within Balochistan IT Department and Bureau of Statistics in computing this indicator for the computation of the data.

Goal 10

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No standard data is available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators can be calculated from PSLM/PPHS.

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not readily available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators can be calculated from PSLM.
10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not readily available. Covered by MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators can be calculated from PSLM.
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not readily available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators can be calculated from PSLM.
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since its Tier III indicator, it has no metadata definitions. Only IMF is mentioned in Meta, so data is not available.
10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available with UNESCAP¹⁴. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of Destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.
10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.
10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available with UNESCAP but not for all categories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.

Goal 11

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Data is available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thus, Bureau of Statistics and HUD department need to work on the data generation for this indicator.
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therefore, Transport department needs

¹⁴ UNESCAP is an international source cited here for reference. However, as discussed only National data source is to be used in this report.

		consultation with Bureau of Statistics in data generation.
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Data is available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HUD & PHE department needs to work on this indicator.
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available at any level as methodology for this indicator is still under development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/ municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/ investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available at any level as methodology for this indicator is still under development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEADS provide data on national level. Thus, there is no data available that extensively on Provincial level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports conducted by Balochistan Disaster Management Authority must work on this indicator. Institutional data on missing persons can be obtained from police and other related departments.
11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Data is available on any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board of Revenue Balochistan along with Bureau of Statistics needs to generate data for this indicator.
11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Data is available on any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LG & CD department must work on the data generation.
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LG & CD department must work with Bureau of Statistics in the generation of the data.
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LG & CD department must work with Bureau of Statistics in the generation of the data.
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is available in PDHS as overall not according to the categories mentioned in Meta data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed to compute the data on district level.
11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HUD & PHE department must work with Bureau of

integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodology for this indicator is still under development. 	Statistics in the generation of the data.
11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LG & CD department must work with Bureau of Statistics in the generation of the data
11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balochistan Disaster Management Authority must work with Bureau of Statistics to generate data for this indicator.
11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This detailed information is not available on any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industries and Commerce department must work with Bureau of Statistics in the generation of the data.

Goal 12

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Data is available on any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with P&D department and Bureau of Statistics on this indicator. Sustainable Consumption need to be clearly defined.
12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data for this indicator is available in terms of 'tons' at national level. Whereas no information is available in the respective categories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therefore, consultations are needed with Bureau of Statistics and other related departments for the computation of the data.
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therefore, consultations are needed with HUD & PHE department and Bureau of Statistics on this indicator for the computation of the data.
12.3.1 Global food loss index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available There is general data available on Global Food Security Index at national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, consultations can be made with Bureau of Statistics and Food department as even as methodology for this indicator is still under development.
12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Data is available on any level for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therefore, consultations are needed with Environment Protection department and Bureau of Statistics on this indicator data generation.

12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level together with no Meta data available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The departments identified in the above section for this indicator must work in with Bureau of Statistics to compute data.
12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level together with no Meta data available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureau of Statistics in consultations with related departments to start collecting institutional data.
12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level together with no Meta data available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureau of Statistics in consultations with related departments to start collecting institutional data.
12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Data is available on any level together with no Meta data available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ---
12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Data is available on any level together with no Meta data available for this indicator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureau of Statistics in consultations with related departments to start collecting institutional data.
12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Data is available on any level together with no Meta data available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -----
12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Data is available on any level together with no Meta data available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureau of Statistics in consultations with related departments to start collecting institutional data
12.c.1 Number of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Data is available on any level together with no Meta data available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureau of Statistics in consultations with related departments to start collecting institutional data

Goal 13

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -----
13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data for this indicator is available but not in terms of the categories mentioned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with NDMA and PDMA.
13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/ strategy/ plan which	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level as no Meta data is available for this indicator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.

increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level as no Meta data is available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level as no Meta data is available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level as no Meta data is available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level as no Meta data is available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.

Goal 14

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available at UNESCAP but not at national source. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.

combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing		
14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percent of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level for this indicator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/ regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on any level for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.

Goal 15

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available in UNESCAP report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available in UNESCAP report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available in UNESCAP report. However, that is available on national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available in UNESCAP report. However, that is available on national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available at UNESCAP report. However, that is available on national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
15.5.1 Red List Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available in UNESCAP report. However, that is available on national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.

Goal 16

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available in UNESCAP report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, the data is irregular and are not reported as suggested in meeting with federal and Balochistan SDGs support units.
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can ask PDMA to calculate data for this indicator.
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator defines physical violence only at table 14.1. Respondent is not asked about psychological and sexual violence. Also, it is not available on district level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with relevant department for the computation of the data.
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in the new PDHS questionnaire PPHS provides data Covered MICS 	
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/ or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. Data can be reported from MICS; the age group between MICS and this indicator is different. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need consultation to be included in PDHS questionnaire.
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need consultations with UNODC and Bureau of Statistics in consultations with related departments to compute to start collecting institutional data.

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data for this indicator can be calculated from PDHS.
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. MICS data can be used for reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be collected through survey that is also capturing violence, e.g., PDHS. Consultations can also be made with UNODC.
16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also, data is available with UNESCAP but on national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional data from departments such as Police is needed. Consultation with UNODC, Law, Justice and Human Rights departments needed for the computation of the data.
16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not readily available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureau of Statistics can easily compute this figure for this indicator using provincial accounts data.
16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not readily available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with Law and Justice Department and UNODC are needed for this indicator in order to be computed.
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need consultation with Bureau of Statistics, Law and justice department and UNODC for the computation of the data.
16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moreover, data is available for national level with UNESCAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with Bureau of Statistics, Chambers of Commerce Law and Justice Department and UNODC are needed for the computation of the data.
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations are needed with the P&D department and the finance department for the computation of the data.
16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not readily available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator may be available from some provincial department who is gathering the information on satisfaction of last experience. Plus, new survey can be started. Consultation with Bureau of Statistics, Law and Justice Department and UNODC are needed for the computation of the data.
16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with EAD, ILO and Establishment Division are needed for the computation of the data.
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question can be added to PSLM. Consultation with Bureau of Statistics and ILO are needed for the computation of the data.

16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available with UNESCAP but that too is on national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available with UNESCAP but that too is on national level. Covered in MICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is available with UNESCAP but on national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with ILO, law and justice department for the computation of the data.
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/ or policy guarantees for public access to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available but irregular. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.

Goal 17

Indicators	Data Status	Recommendations
17.1.1 Total government revenue (by source) as a percent of GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not-available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department.
17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -----.
17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be calculated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therefore, consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available with UNESCAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available with UNESCAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -----

17.6.1 Number of science and/ or technology cooperation agreements and programs between countries, by type of cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to check with Science and Technology and HEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available with UNESCAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available with UNESCAP on national level • The Metadata definition requires the category of location for which data is not available • MICS covers it with the age group 15-49 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for global and regional monitoring are available with UNESCAP but not for all categories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for global and regional monitoring are available with UNESCAP but not for all categories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for global and regional monitoring are available with UNESCAP but not for all categories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is needed for global and regional monitoring which only UNESCAP is reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Meta data is available for this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -----
17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is needed here for global and regional monitoring reported by UNESCAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for global and regional monitoring. Data is available with UNESCAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for global and regional monitoring. Data is available with UNESCAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is needed for global and regional monitoring, available with UNESCAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not available at any level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

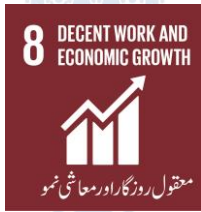
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is needed for global and regional monitoring, are available with UNESCAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is needed for global and regional monitoring, available with UNESCAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is needed for global and regional monitoring, available with UNESCAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is needed for global and regional monitoring, available with UNESCAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations needed with the relevant department for the computation of the data.

5. General Recommendations – The Way Forward

The SDGs data gap analysis leads to key strategic directions, i.e., to:

- Develop a strong coordination with the departments involved in the reporting of the SDGs for Balochistan.
- Enhance coordination among key statistical organizations, within Balochistan and across the province and federal government.
- Strengthen the technical capacity of provincial departments and the reporting agencies through trainings.
- Improve quality of data by ensuring complete harmony in the technical aspects of the SDGs.
- Develop a timeline for the production and dissemination of the data between 2015 and 2030.
- Allocate reasonable resources and carry out continuous research for SDG indicators, particularly the targets which are not previously computed and published.
- Ensure that the reporting agencies presently working in Balochistan increase coverage through inclusive reporting across the province.
- Launch of new survey instruments (such as cause of death or mortality survey and many other sources for indicator of goals that they may prioritize for instance, Goal 11, 12, etc.).¹⁵
- Streamline and focus on the use of ICT data
- Increase the role of private sector in Balochistan in the implementation of SDGs through ICT.

¹⁵ We provide a detailed on it in chapter 5 of the report



**PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE
EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL**

2030



2030

2030



**BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE
INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION
AND FOSTER INNOVATION**

2030



2030

2030

Chapter-3

STOCKTAKING OF PROVINCIAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

1. Background

Before embarking upon SDGs prioritization and implementation, it is imperative to take stock of the recent public sector development programmes of Balochistan. The findings from this exercise will provide the provincial government with benchmarks to formulate strategies for SDGs localization.

An analysis of budgetary allocations has been undertaken to assess priorities of the government's development programmes. For this purpose, last three budgets, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, have been analyzed. It is important to note that higher resource allocation reflects a higher priority.

1.1 Scope and Rationale

This chapter reviews various reports, policies, and budgetary allocations. It provides an insight into the priorities set by the government.

1.2 Objectives

- 1- To assess the priorities of government's development programmes through:
 - a. stocktaking and reviewing of the provincial government's ongoing strategies and determining the extent of its alignment with the Global Agenda 2030
 - b. assessing budgetary allocations for the SDGs
- 2- To identify the SDGs that are already on the Balochistan government's priority list
- 3- To identify the SDGs which are least prioritized

2. Methodology

A desk review was conducted to take stock of the SDGs priorities of the government. Rather than conducting a stand-alone review of each document, all the major policy documents of the provincial government were analyzed in the light of each SDG and its associated target. The exercise covered the following documents:

1. Provincial Budgets [2015-2018]
2. The Citizen's Budget for Balochistan
3. Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) for Balochistan
4. Development Statistics of Balochistan
5. Pakistan Economic Survey
6. National Poverty Reports
7. Reports of Household Integrated Expenditure Survey (HIES)
8. Reports of Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) surveys
9. Reports of Labour Force Survey (LFS)
10. Reports released by the government of Balochistan
11. Reports released by the government of Pakistan
12. UNDP work on the SDGs
13. Work of other UN Agencies
14. Work done by different organizations regarding the SDGs in Balochistan
15. Government of Pakistan's Vision 2025
16. Departmental and institutional documents

3. SDGs in Balochistan: A Review of Development Agenda

3.1 SDG 1: End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere

As per the Cost of Basic Need (CBN) poverty line, which is provided in the National Poverty Report, the number of people living below poverty line in Pakistan decreased from 50 percent in 2005-06 to 24.3 percent in 2015-16 but rural poverty rate for Balochistan -- 45 percent -- is slightly less than double the national average. Urban Balochistan, too, has a poverty rate, 38 percent, much higher than the national average. In terms of Multidimensional Poverty Index, 71.2 percent people of Balochistan are poor. This is the highest incidence of multidimensional poverty in Pakistan. It has been recorded to be 84.6 percent and 37.7 percent in rural and urban areas respectively¹⁶.

Keeping in view the above-mentioned poverty estimates, the provincial government was unable to achieve the Millennium Development Goal 1. Prior to SDGs, Millennium Development Goal 1 comprised the combined objectives of poverty reduction and hunger elimination. In fact, Balochistan government has not launched any comprehensive program for poverty reduction even now. Nevertheless, some budgetary allocations in 2017-18 have been specifically made for attaining SDGs.

According to the Citizen Budget (2017-18), Rs 500 million has been allocated for the implementation of SDGs in Balochistan. The same amount has been allocated for the implementation of SDGs in 2018-19 budget. The objective of this allocation is to lay the foundation of inclusive and integrated growth as is proposed by SDGs and the Government of Pakistan's Vision 2025. The 2018-19 budget also allocates Rs 1,200 million as the cost of skill development programmes being run through BTEVTA. This allocation may help open job opportunities for semi-skilled workers.

The provincial government also allocated Rs 1.311 billion in 2017-18 budget for community development. This amount has been raised to Rs 5.5 billion in the current fiscal year and is to be spent through Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Project. Another Rs 3.957 billion have been allocated for social protection and women empowerment in 2018-19 budget.

Additionally, Benazir Income Support Program (BISP), a federal government social protection initiative for the most economically vulnerable households, is also working in Balochistan but it has only 0.2 million households as its beneficiaries in the province.

In spite of all these allocations, Balochistan seems to have not achieved sustainable job creation and productivity enhancement as its top priority.

3.2 SDG 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture

Primarily, SDG 2 seeks long-lasting and sustainable food security, an end to hunger and to all forms of malnutrition by 2030. The prime concern of this goal is to ensure the provision of good quality food for all people so that they live a healthy life. Other commitments under this goal include provision of safe water and nutrients sufficient for all the time/coming generations. The goal can be achieved through i) sustainable increase in agricultural productivity, ii) provision of sustainable food production system, iii) promotion of resilient agricultural practices, iv) equitable access to land and technology and v) building of sustainable private and public infrastructure for small and large-scale farmers to boost agricultural productivity.

Poverty reduction and elimination of hunger were the combined goals of MDG 1 prior to SDGs. Balochistan could not achieve the goal to have zero hunger as all the initiatives in this regard proved insufficient. According to the

16 https://www.undp.org/content/dam/pakistan/docs/MPI/MPI_percentage204pager.pdf

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), five districts of Balochistan¹⁷ ranked at the top in 2013 in terms of lowest Human Development Index (HDI) and food security.

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI, 2017) states that 63 percent of people are food insecure in Balochistan. It also says that more than 50 percent of children in Balochistan are the victims of undernourishment whereas more than 60 percent of women in the province have been found to be underweight. This indicates the province's failure towards addressing the issues of food security, malnutrition and hunger.

PSLM survey 2014-15, similarly, shows that drinking water in most of the districts of Balochistan is of low quality. According to the same survey, the sources of drinking water in the province include tap water (32 percent), hand pump (7 percent), motor pump (18 percent), dug well (12 percent) and other sources which may include streams and ponds (30 percent). These numbers highlight the dire state of affairs in the province as far as water availability and its usage are concerned – both being much worse than in other provinces. This explains why water is a major cause of diseases and undernourishment in Balochistan.

SDG 2 also targets the sustainability of agriculture and its production. In Balochistan, agriculture caters to the economic needs of almost 70 percent of the population. According to development statistics of the province for 2015-16, the total cultivated area of the province increased during 2010-11 and 2015-16 but, on the other hand, its irrigated area decreased during the same period.

Irrigation relies on a private and government canal system, tube-wells, wells and other sources. The government canal system irrigated 486 hectares in 2010-11 but this number fell to 439 hectares in 2015-16. Irrigation from tube-wells is also decreasing while the dependence on other sources such as springs and rains has massively increased over time.

As a result of depleting water availability, Balochistan has witnessed a decline in the productivity of all major food crops such as wheat, rice and maize. Table 6 presents detailed information on land usage which, in turn, offers a glimpse of the agriculture system in the province.

Table 5: Land distribution of total cultivated area (hectars) by irrigation in Balochistan

Years	Total cultivated Area	Total Irrigated Area	Govt. Canal	Tube-well Irrigation	Wells Irrigation	Springs and Rain
2010-11	2624	1232	486	555	79	32
2011-12	2634	1287	462	652	69	33
2012-13	2683	862	228	402	52	54
2013-14	2494	1077	427	418	53	49
2014-15	2494	1077	427	418	53	49
2015-16	3191	1116	439	434	54	75

Source: Balochistan Development Statistics for the year of 2015-16

In 2016, the World Food Program (WFP) launched a project, Transition: Towards Resilient and Food-Secure Pakistan, in close partnership with federal and provincial departments to build adaptive capacity and to ensure improvement in the level of food security and nutrition among vulnerable people. The Balochistan government also signed a Memorandum of Understanding [MoU] with UNICEF to prevent stunting and strengthen nutrition programs in the vulnerable districts of the province.

The provincial budget for 2017-18 specified the allocation of Rs 6.320 billion for agriculture, Rs 2.535 billion for irrigation and land reclamation and of Rs 0.885 billion and 0.428 billion for fisheries and food respectively. The budgetary allocation for agriculture indicates an increase of Rs 11.732 billion in the provincial budget for the fiscal year of 2018-19 as compared to the last budget. According to the Citizen's Budget of Balochistan (2018-19), the government has allocated Rs 21.9 billion for specifically improving agriculture and food security in the province.

¹⁷ The districts are Awaran, Khuzdar, Kohlu, Musakhel, and Panjgur. Another five districts in the province -- Gwadar, Killa Saifullah, Lasbela, Pishin, and Ziarat only have a moderate HDI and food security index.

But the share of agriculture and food security related programs has decreased in the Public Sector Development Program for 2018-19 as compared to the preceding year. In fact, this share has been decreasing for the last five years. The detail is provided below in Table 7.

Table 6: Budgetary allocation of PSDP for agriculture and food security in Balochistan

PSDP	Agriculture			Fisheries, Livestock, Food			Water		
Years	Allocation (million)	Scheme	Share%	Allocation (million)	Scheme	Share%	Allocation (million)	Scheme	Share%
2015-16	4204.768	188	7.71%	669.588	50	0.60%	2961.531	199	5.43%
2016-17	3628.951	174	5.10%	561.000	55	0.79%	3968.549	181	5.86%
2017-18	4909.825	230	5.71%	1075.814	66	1.25%	7340.268	222	8.53%
2018-19	3847.847	178	4.36%	862.517	81	0.98%	8811.132	361	9.98%

Source: Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) Balochistan

Note: --- allocation is in PKR million, and scheme= number of schemes, and share=total share in PSDP

---Fisheries, livestock, and food are combined

---Food is given only in PSDP (2018-19) and its share in total PSDP is 0.03 percent

Under PSDP 2018-19, the provincial government has launched multiple projects to revive agriculture and ensure food security. Rs 35 million, for instance, have been allocated to activate agriculture extension services to build feasible infrastructure for agriculture sector. Some other initiatives have also been taken by the provincial government -- such as the allocation of Rs 3.51 million for strengthening regional pesticide quality control & research lab in Quetta and the allocation of Rs 320 million to promote a high-efficiency irrigation system.

Allocations for more initiatives taken in connection with agriculture research and development are:

- Oil extraction machines for olive and fruit in Khuzdar and Musakhel: Rs 35 million
- Improvement in economic conditions of farming communities through protected cultivations: Rs 28.5 million
- Development of drought tolerant crops: Rs 30 million
- Installation of tube-wells up to the depth of 1000 feet at Agriculture Research Institute, Sariat, Quetta: Rs 14 million
- Research on new nursery of fruits
- Development of agronomic techniques for oilseed crops: Rs 30 million)

According to the provincial budget for 2017-18, Balochistan has already initiated many schemes for the improvement of agriculture sector. These include:

- Conversion of 75 water supply tube-wells to solar energy at an estimated cost of Rs 300 million)
- Construction of Greater Hub Water Supply Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 50 million
- Rehabilitation of water supply schemes at an estimated cost of Rs 210 million
- Construction of Burj Aziz Dam for Quetta water supply at an estimated cost of Rs 1000 million
- Extension of pipeline from Shadi Kaur Dam to Karwat in Gwadar at an estimated cost of Rs 3500 million and
- Construction of Halak Dam to ensure water supply in Quetta at an estimated cost of Rs 500 million

Some small-scale projects have also been made operational with the help of donors to protect people from water insecurity. The provincial government has similarly launched some key interventions to improve the fisheries sector which plays a significant role in ensuring food security and creating employment opportunities as well. A fish harbor with onshore facilities and amenities has been constructed at Ormara in Gwadar district with Rs 4,000 million. Efforts are also underway to establish fisheries related training centers and building sustainable infrastructure to support the sector.

The government is also conducting workshops and awareness campaigns at the district level and, according to the Citizen's Budget 2017-18, has allocated Rs 116.53 million for the purpose.

The combined objective of all the initiatives mentioned above is to improve the agriculture system in order to obtain a sustainable food security in the province which, in turn will help achieve SDG 2.

3.3 SDG 3: Good Health and Physical Well-being

SDG-3 aims at ensuring a sustainable healthcare delivery system available to all people regardless of their gender, age and location. The goal encompasses some major healthcare priorities, including maternal and child healthcare, prevention and cure of communicable and non-communicable diseases, prevention and cure of environmental diseases, provision of sustainable healthcare infrastructure and access to safe and affordable medication for every individual. The goal also includes a fight against poverty through healthcare measures as well as through the promotion of well-being of everyone.

Balochistan's situation vis-à-vis this SDG is not quite positive. According to PSLM, only 47 percent of pregnant women had access to prenatal consultation during 2014-15 across the province. This number hides major locational differences: while 65 percent of pregnant women with access to prenatal consultation live in urban areas, only 41 percent pregnant women living in rural areas have that access. The report also shows that just 57 percent of pregnant women out of all those who have access to consultation are receiving consultation from government hospitals and dispensaries and another 29 percent are consulting private hospitals. The remaining are receiving prenatal treatments from other sources.

The numbers for postnatal facilities are even more dismal: 64 percent of pregnant women deliver babies at homes, 24 percent of them go to government hospitals for delivery and 12 percent opt for private hospitals. Out of these, only 23 percent receive treatment from doctors; another 7 percent get treated by nurses and the same percent by midwives. On the other hand, 20 percent got medication from traditional birth attendants, 17 percent are treated by trained *dais* (traditional delivery nurses) and another 25 percent are administered medication by relatives and friends. There are wide regional and district level differences within these numbers.

The same sorry situation persists in the case of antenatal facilities. According to PSLM survey, only 51 percent of children are fully immunized in Balochistan – the lowest percent in the whole of Pakistan. In comparison, Punjab has a 90 percent immunization rate and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh have 78 percent and 75 percent immunization rates respectively. In fact, the percent of children fully immunized in Balochistan has been falling. It was recorded to be 56 percent in 2010-11 but fell to 53 percent in 2012-13. UNICEF has similarly found that 52 percent of children in the province are the victims of stunting and 39.6 percent of children are underweight.

The estimates taken from the provincial development statistics indicate that health infrastructure is very poor in Balochistan. The province lacks hospitals, the ratio of doctors to patients is very low and facilities available in hospitals are not sufficient to treat the patients properly.

Additionally, 71 percent of households in the province face multidimensional poverty wherein the inability to access the healthcare system is an important component. Pakistan Health Demographic Survey (PHDS) states that maternal mortality rate in Balochistan revolves around 785 per 100,000 live births. Infant mortality rate in the province is similarly high: around 97 children out of 1000 live births die.

All these estimates demonstrate that Balochistan's progress on achieving SDGs – including on SDG 3 -- is not satisfactory.

To achieve SDG-3 in Balochistan some key initiatives have been undertaken by the provincial government. These include Prime Minister's Health Insurance Scheme, Polio Eradication Programme, Hepatitis B&C and HIV AIDS Control Program, Lady Health Worker Program and Balochistan Nutrition Program. Each of these programs, in turn, includes multiple activities. For instance, Prime Minister's Health Insurance Scheme contains the following:

- the piloting of the program in Quetta, Loralai and Lasbela districts;
- the provision of primary healthcare of up to Rs 50,000, and similar provision of tertiary healthcare of up to Rs 125,000; and
- the provision of healthcare to BISP beneficiaries.

National Program for Family Planning and Expansion of Lady Health Worker Program contain actions like hiring of lady health workers to provide antenatal healthcare. Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) program performs the following functions:

- running a multi-sectoral nutrition program;
- running a nutrition program for mothers and children; and
- running school feeding programs on the basis of public and community partnership

The provincial government has taken multiple other actions to provide healthcare in Balochistan specially to improve healthcare facilities. These include the strengthening of district headquarter hospitals and the up gradation of basic health units and rural health centers.

Health budget has also substantially increased during the last couple of years in Balochistan. According to the Citizen's Budget for 2017-18, the government allocated Rs 18.037 billion for health sectors but raised it to Rs 26.8 billion in 2018-19. The share of health sector in PSDP has too increased during the last five years. The share of health sector in the provincial PSDP was 7.04 percent but it has risen to 8.41 percent in 2018-19. Even in terms of money, this share has increased substantially: from Rs 3,839.840 million in 2015-16 to 7,420.189 million in the development budget for 2018-19. The number of development schemes, too, has witnessed a large increase. While PSDP budget for 2015-16 included 131 schemes, the one for 2018-19 has 272 schemes.

The Citizen's Budget for 2018-19 has also allocated Rs 1,492 million for Balochistan Nutrition Program for Mothers and Children. It has similarly allocated Rs 1,400 million for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) program Rs 10,028 million to strengthen the Expanded Program on Immunization. Some additional money will go to the health sector from Rs 4,000 million allocated for human development programs in the province.

Then there a number of special initiatives. For instance, Rs 13,833 million have been allocated for constructing medical colleges in Kech, Khuzdar and Loralai; Rs 1,050 million have been reserved for Balochistan Medical Support Program; and Rs 1000 million have been budgeted for the up gradation of health centers in various districts as well as for National Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care. Another Rs 2,755 million have been allocated for the CM's Initiatives for Hepatitis Control Program and Rs 1,300 million for the provision of medical equipment to various hospitals.

3.4 SDG 4: Ensure Inclusive and Quality Education for All and Promote Lifelong Learning

By the year 2030, SDG 4 aims at ensuring the provision of complete, free, and quality education to all regardless of their gender. This education should also lead to effective learning outcomes and there must be no difference or discrimination in the quality of education to be provided. This SDG is a successor to MDG 2 that aimed at achieving universal primary education.

The Balochistan government's performance has been unsatisfactory as far as the implementation of MDG 2 was concerned. Extreme inequality in terms of education provision persisted in Balochistan. The province also lagged behind every MDG 2 indicator such as adequate availability of quality teachers, improvement in teacher-to-student ratio, improvement of school infrastructure, increase in literacy rate and development of vocational skills among students.

It was to improve this situation that the previous government launched a five-year (2013-18) plan to reform the education system in Balochistan. The reform plan comprised legislation to ensure the provision of equitable education, the improvement of education infrastructure, overcoming the shortage of teachers through merit-based recruitment and making budgetary allocations for education a government priority. During these five years, the provincial government undertook a number of structural reforms but, according to a report released by Alif Ailaan in 2018, the province failed to make any improvements despite these reforms. The report pointed out that Balochistan faced major challenges that need to be addressed if it wants to accomplish SDG 4.

One of these challenges is the allocation of adequate financial resources for the education sector. Table 8 shows that the overall size of the province's development budget has substantially increased from Rs 50,741.681 million in 2014-15 to Rs 88,249.283 million during 2018-19. The share of education sector in this, however, has witnessed a decrease – from being 23.11 percent of the total development budget in 2014-15 to 9.34 percent in 2016-17. The trend was reversed only in 2017-18 when the share of education sector in the province's total development outlay was recorded at 10.65 percent. In PSDP for 2018-19, it has gone further up – to 14.11 percent -- though it still remains much below its 2-14-15 level.

Table - 7: Budgetary allocation of education sector in PSDP for Balochistan

Years of PSDP	Total PSDP Allocation (Rs million)	Education Allocation in PSDP (Rs million)	Share of Education Allocation	No. of Education Schemes
PSDP (2014-15)	50741.681	11725.235	23.11%	223
PSDP (2015-16)	54505.366	10196.879	18.71%	296
PSDP (2016-17)	71182.413	6651.257	9.34%	311
PSDP (2017-18)	86011.170	9164.133	10.65	331
PSDP (2018-19)	88249.283	12452.311	14.11%	654

Source: PSDP, The Government of Balochistan

The number of education sector schemes under PSDP, on the other hand, has been on the rise throughout this period. It increased from 223 in 2014-15 to 654 in 2018-19 – though a lot more will be required to be done if Balochistan is to achieve SDG.

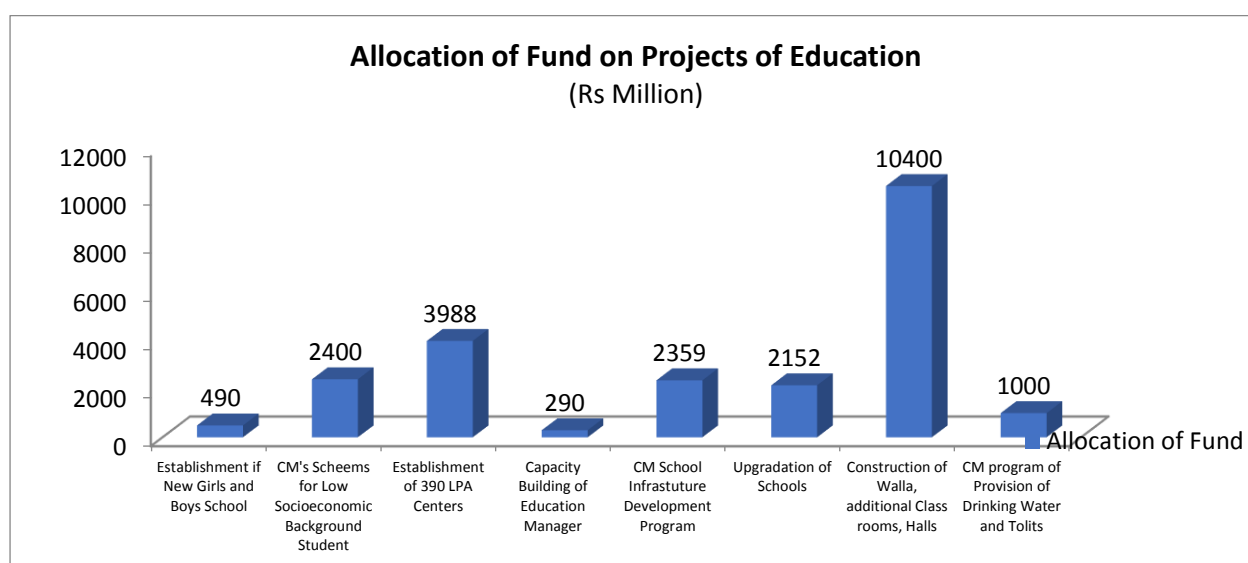
The provincial government has announced a number of key initiatives in this regard. According to the Citizen's Budget for 2018-19, these include:

- New school enrollments to ensure that 600,000 more boys and 400,000 more girls join schools.
- Chief Minister's Education Voucher Scheme for 100,000 students from low socioeconomic background
- Creation of at least 2000 new posts for teachers
- Allocation of Rs 1,094 million for civil works, furniture, and other equipment for schools
- Up-gradation of schools, creation of 390 Accelerated Learning Pathway (ALP) centers, and provision of water, sanitation, hygienic environment to 1,092 schools
- Training programs for teachers
- Improvement in the governance and management of education sector

The above-mentioned programs have been specifically launched to attain SDG 4 and a specific amount of money has been allocated for projects under each of these programs. These projects are supposed to improve the provision of and access to quality education along with making improvements in teaching skills.

Figure-D depicts allocations for education-related initiatives outlined above. The highest amount of the money -- Rs 10,400 million -- has been allocated for the construction of new classrooms, halls and boundary walls in schools. The second highest amount, Rs 3,988 million, has been allocated for ALP centers while the Chief Minister's Scheme for Low Socioeconomic Background Students and the Chief Minister's School Infrastructure Development Program gets Rs 2,400 million and Rs 2,359 million respectively.

Figure D: Allocation of fund for education projects



Source: The Citizen's Budget (2018-19)

These budgetary allocations and the launching of key initiatives regarding school education show that the government of Balochistan is serious in improving its performance on SDG 4. But even though the latest initiatives have become aligned with SDG 4 in 2018-19, a lot more and stronger actions still need to be taken.

3.5 SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Girls and Boys

SDG 5 aims at achieving female empowerment while also dealing with issues related to gender discrimination. Nine targets of the goal cover all the various forms of gender discrimination, all the various forms of gender-based violence, early and forced marriages, women's political participation, unpaid domestic work, access to health facilities, access to economic resources and inheritance of property, increase in the use of technology by women and formulation of anti-gender discrimination policies and legislative practices.

The main subject of all the targets are women. Before the SDGs, these subjects were covered in MDG 3 which also aimed at achieving gender equality and women empowerment. Mr. Faran (2014), who discusses the failure in achieving MDG 3 by the federal and provincial governments, states that Balochistan perform poorly in terms of gender equality and women empowerment as compared to other provinces though, Pakistan at large also lags behind many countries on both the counts.

According to UNDP (2014), Pakistan is ranked 126th on Gender Inequality Index (GII) a list which includes 149 countries. There are multiple reasons for this low ranking, including discriminatory laws, gender biased education and health policies, societal and religious norms, poverty, and a lack of inclusiveness in politics and governmental institutions. Economic Survey of Pakistan (2016-17) also paints a dismal picture of a lack of gender parity in education across Pakistan. It states that female literacy rate in the country is around 48 percent -- far below male literacy rate which stands at around 70 percent. This gap is even worse in Balochistan where female literacy rate is a paltry 24 percent and male literacy rate stands at 56 percent. Another indicator of gender discrimination is the gross enrolment rate. According to Household Integrated Expenditure Survey (HIES), male gross enrolment is higher than female gross enrolment in all parts of Pakistan. This is especially the case in Balochistan. While the overall enrolment in Balochistan -- at 33 percent -- has been extremely low, according to 2017 data compiled by the government of Pakistan, it is even lower for girls -- 26 percent. Male enrolment in the province is recorded in the same year to be 38 percent.

Similarly, Balochistan Health Department states that only one lady health worker is available in the province for 19,048 women. High Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in rural areas also suggests that women there are facing an acute lack of access to healthcare facilities.

Gender discrimination also prevails in labour market. According to labour Force Survey (2014-15), the overall rate of participation by working age population in labour force in Balochistan is 27 percent which is lower than in other provinces. The rate of women's participation in labour force is much lower in the province: merely 11.29 percent. These rates are slightly higher in rural areas -- 29.01 percent for both genders combined and 13.49 percent for women -- the situation is bleaker in urban areas where overall labour force participation is as low as 23.85 percent and the female participation rate is a dismal 5.12 percent. These statistics show that women are far behind from males with respect to employment level in the province.

The other component of SDG 5 is Violence Against Women (VAW) which includes kidnapping, abduction, rape, suicide, honour killing, domestic violence and acid throwing. Data shows very low instances of VAW in Balochistan as compared to other provinces. Out of all the crimes reported in Balochistan in 2014, only 0.28 percent involved the kidnapping of women, 2.86 percent concerned about their abduction and 0.26 percent pertained to rape. One reason for this low percent could be that most crimes against women do not get reported to the authorities due to cultural reasons. The UNDP Pakistan (2017), however, argues that the predominance of tribal customs and informal justice mechanisms are key factors behind the low incidences of VAW in Balochistan.

Yet, it is an obvious fact that the same traditions and customs thwart women's access to financial resources, give them a small share in property inheritance, keep them away from nutritional diets and deny them political participation.

It can be, thus, safely concluded that Balochistan's performance on gender parity is not commendable. The government institutions here, therefore, need to play an effective role in legislating and implementing strong laws to ensure gender parity. Many laws in this regard have been already promulgated by the federal government, though the provinces now also need to do their legislation because the 18th Constitutional Amendment has devolved many women-related subjects to the provinces. This gives the provincial authorities the room to pass laws that suit the local conditions and can be easily and effectively implemented.

However, the following laws such as 1) Provincial Commission on the Status of Women Act 2017, 2) The Balochistan Protection against harassment of women at Work Place Act 2016, 3) Amendments in Balochistan Domestic violence Act 2014, 4) People with Disability Act 2017 have been passed from Balochistan Provincial Assembly and three other important bills such as 1) Prohibition of Early Marriage bill, 2) Anti-Acid and rehabilitation Act, 3) Women Right to Inheritance bill are in pipeline to be further discussed and tabled on the floor of the house.

Legislation, though, can only partially address the problems of gender inequality and violence against women. The government also needs to allocate financial resources for women development -- something that governments consistently fail to do at all levels. According to the Citizen's Budget for 2018-19, Rs 7.9 billion have been allocated for women development in Balochistan. This is the highest ever allocation in the province and is almost double the previous allocation -- Rs 3.97 billion -- made in 2017-18.

The share of women development in PSDP has, nevertheless, remained below 1 percent historically -- the highest percent having been recorded at 0.16 percent. The funds allocation on this count in PSDP stood at a meagre Rs 135.956 million in 2017-18 but this number, too, has gone down in 2018-19.

A lot of work, thus, needs to be done if the provincial government wants to achieve SDG 5. The government can do better by paying heed to a UNDP report which explores how legislation can help achieving this goal.

3.6 SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

SDG 6 primarily aims at ensuring that water and sanitation become available to all and that a sustainable water management mechanism is evolved for the future. The key targets of the goal are:

- the provision of affordable clean drinking water to all,
- the provision of adequate and affordable sanitation and hygiene facilities to all,
- the implementation of an integrated water resource management at all levels,
- the protection of water-related ecosystem, and
- the participation of local communities in water management

According to UNICEF (2016), diseases related to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are estimated to take the lives of 110 Pakistani children every day. More than a third of Pakistanis still lack adequate sanitation facilities and a majority of water sources are bacteriologically contaminated, especially in densely populated unplanned urban areas. A study conducted by Kanwa *et al* (2015) shows that 38.5 million Pakistanis do not have access to safe portable water and that half of the country's population lacks access to proper sanitation.

The study also states that Balochistan is facing a serious problem of water pollution which is responsible for many deadly diseases. Even clean water at some places is becoming polluted due to environmental changes and improper industrial, agricultural and municipal policies of the provincial government. Surface water, rivers, ponds or lakes, storage reservoirs, streams, hand pumps, springs and tube-wells are main sources of water in the province. Many of them have become contaminated in recent years due to industrial and agriculture emissions and effluents and the lack of policies and mechanisms to deal with urban waste.

The Balochistan government seems to have started paying some heed to an improved availability of clean drinking water supply under the SDGs agenda. According to the Citizen's Budget for 2017-18, Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) has allocated Rs 4.974 billion for water supply and sanitation schemes in the province. The share of public health and engineering schemes in the overall PSDP, too, showed an upward trend -- increasing from 8.45 percent in 2014-15 to 21.43 percent in 2016-17 though it registered a dip in 2017-18 and fell to 7.87 percent.

The funds allocation has followed the same pattern. The highest allocation in PSDP for public health and engineering projects was made in 2016-17 when it stood at 15,255.521 million. It has undergone a decrease since then. Nevertheless, the number of developmental schemes related to public health and engineering has risen in the same period. Their number has increased enormously from 270 in 2017-18 budget to 1,009 in 2018-19.

Key initiatives taken during 2017-18 include: conversion of 75 water supply tube-wells to solar energy (costing Rs 300 million), construction of greater Hub Water Supply Scheme (costing Rs 50 million), rehabilitation of various water supply schemes (costing Rs 210 million), construction of Buraj Aziz Dam for Quetta water supply scheme (costing Rs 1000 million), water supply project for Quetta from Babar Kach Dam (costing Rs 25 million), laying of pipeline from Shadi Kaur Dam to Karwat in Gwadar (costing Rs 3,500 million), construction of Halak Dam for Quetta water supply (costing Rs 500 million), small scale desalination plants in Gwadar (Rs 500 million) and water supply schemes in remote villages (costing Rs 120 million).

Balochistan Integrated Water Resource Management Project has been launched to improve water management in the province with a budgetary allocation of Rs 20 billion for it. Additionally, Rs 14,061 million have been allocated under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) to facilitate freshwater treatment and improve water supply and distribution.

To conclude, Balochistan faces severe problems of water shortage and unclean drinking water owing to environmental changes, inefficiency and mismanagement and a lack of attention from the departments concerned. Although the government has started paying some heed to the achievement of SDG 6, serious policy gaps persist.

3.7 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

The broader objective of this goal is to ensure access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy sources for all by 2030. These three key targets will ensure universal access to affordable and hi-tech energy services, increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix and double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. These, however, are dependent on many indicators which include gradually increasing the proportion of population that has access to electricity, raising the proportion of population that primarily relies on clean fuels and green technologies, documenting the share of renewable energy in total energy consumption and measuring energy intensity in terms of its share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The performance of the Balochistan government is found unsatisfactory as far as SDG 7 is concerned. According to PSLM (2014-15), 20 percent of the province's population still does not have access to electricity. After SDGs have been adopted by the provincial governments as a policy agenda, it has initiated some steps in this regard, though there still is a lack of major plans as far as renewable energy is concerned. According to the provincial budget for 2017-18, Rs 14.291 billion have been allocated for energy sector but the sector's share in PSDP has declined over time -- from 6.54 percent in 2015-16 to 3.10 percent in 2018-19. The amount of funds available

for the sector has also decreased in the same period though there has been an increase in the number of its development schemes.

The only project worth mentioning in this respect is the conversion of existing electricity operated tube-wells to solar energy. Rs 49,520 million have been allocated for this in 2018-19 budget.

The authors of this study propose that a comprehensive study be carried out to gauge the problems in and the potential of SDG 7 implementation in Balochistan to make it an integral part of the provincial policies.

3.8 SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The main focus of this goal is to promote inclusive and sustained economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. The specific targets of SDG 8 are to:

- achieve sustained per capita economic growth;
- sustain a high level of economic productivity through diversification and innovation;
- promote policies that generate decent work opportunities for all;
- enhance skills among youth to get them out of unemployment.

To achieve this goal, some policy support is required to enhance productivity through technological innovation and diversification, encouragement of rural entrepreneurship, investment in skill development, market expansion and ensuring of appropriate wages for both men and women.

It goes without saying that employment generation and economic growth are the outcome of broader policies as well as the result of a collective role played by multiple sectors -- including agriculture, manufacturing, public and private investment, credit market etc. It is obvious that some of these sectors are not as active in Balochistan as they should be. According to Balochistan Comprehensive Development Strategy (BCDS: 2013-2020), the labour force in the province is growing at a very low rate of 2-2.5 percent per year. The elasticity of employment to growth in GDP has also been observed to be also low – at a negligible 0.5 percent. To absorb the labour force growth, the province needs a GDP growth of 7 percent for the coming two decades (World Bank, 2012).

To achieve that growth rate, the provincial government has to pay a lot of attention to the agriculture sector which contributes over 30 percent of Balochistan's GDP. It is also the leading source of employment in the province. Labour Force Survey (2014-15) shows that agriculture absorbs 45 percent of the total provincial labour force. The second major sector is small-scale entrepreneurship which absorbs almost 17 percent of the labour force. Manufacturing sector absorbs another 12 percent of the labour force and construction and transport employ 6.53 percent and 5.14 percent of the labour force respectively.

The agriculture sector, however, is suffering heavily from depleting water resources, environmental degradation and a wasteful irrigation system. Apart from these specific problems, poor administrative and physical infrastructure, bad security conditions, environmental degradation and a lack of expansion in industry and road network have made the province vulnerable in terms of employment and economic growth.

According to a World Bank report, the cost of doing business in Balochistan is estimated to be much higher than in any other province of Pakistan. On a country-wide doing business index, Quetta ranks 12th in a list 13 cities (World Bank, 2010). Private sector in the province, in fact, works under multiple constraints – bad law and order and an unresponsive administrative machinery being only the most obvious of them.

Perhaps the most important factors hampering economic growth in Balochistan are the lack of proper financial institutions, limited managerial capacities, low credit availability and inadequate road infrastructure. The role of credit market is very critical in business growth but Balochistan is the most credit starved province in the country. Its share in total bank credit is estimated to be just 0.30-0.40 percent. The share of agriculture in the province's miniscule credit market was also observed to be only 0.42 percent in 2013 – far lower than in other provinces.

The facts and figures mentioned above demonstrate how small the spectrum of growth in the province is and how scarce employment opportunities there are. Some serious steps, therefore, are required for the province to achieve SDG 8.

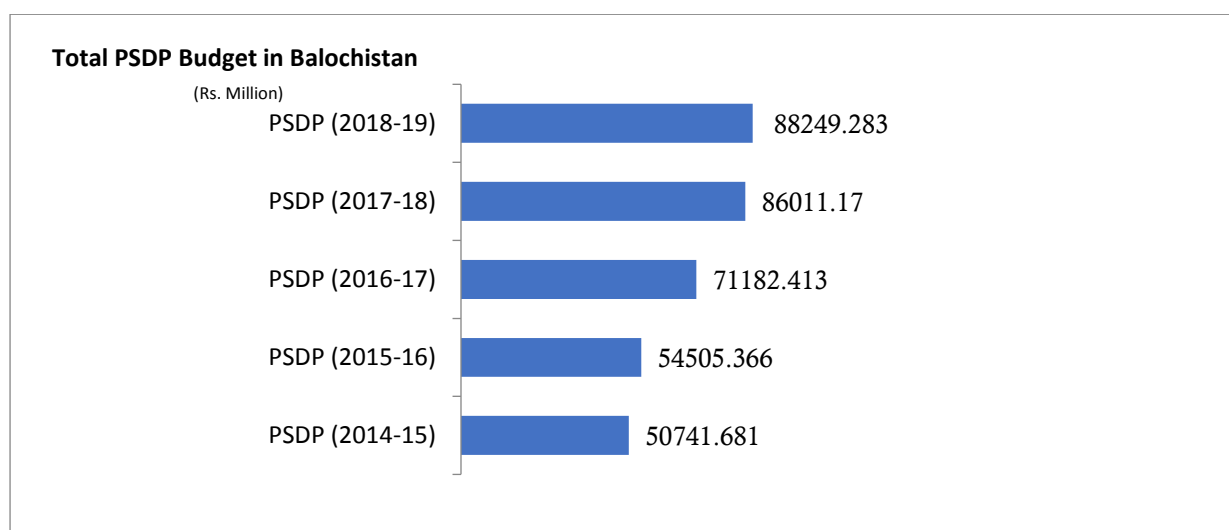
Employment generation and inclusive growth require a huge investment in human capital accumulation, health, agriculture, and industry and need steps to minimize the adverse climatic effects and enhance the scope and scale of private public partnership. This study has already discussed steps taken by the government in the

previously discussed SDGs. These include projects related to the construction of dams, roads, and infrastructure, CPEC and industrial zones which all could contribute to generating employment in the province.

Balochistan Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (BTEVTA) has also been established with the aim to enhance skills among young women and men and train them for diverse sectors such as teaching, management, fisheries, wool processing, and carpet weaving etc. which could increase employment level in the province. The SDG 9 which focuses on industrial development and sustainable infrastructure is also important to increase economic growth and employment.

Figure-F below shows that the total budget for development programs has also been increasing over time in Balochistan. Rs 50,741.681 million were earmarked for the provincial PSDP in 2014-15 but this has almost doubled to Rs 88,249.283 million in 2018-19.

Figure E: Total PSDP budget in Balochistan



These budgetary allocations and some infrastructure improvement projects may help increase employment in the province but still, it has a long way to go before it can catch up with other provinces. Balochistan, indeed, requires a comprehensive study which sifts through the potential of ongoing projects and initiatives in achieving inclusive growth and sustained employment for all.

3.9 SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

SDG 9 aims at building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation by 2030. The goal comprises multiple targets which include raising the share of industry significantly in employment and GDP, boosting small scale industry and enterprises and enhancing investment in research and development (R&D) to increase innovation.

These targets are then measured through indicators such the share of value-added manufacturing as a proportion of GDP and the share of employment in manufacturing as a proportion of total employment, proportion of small-scale industry in total value-added industry as well as in credit market, proportion of research and development expenditure in GDP and the number of researchers per million inhabitants.

The provincial government needs to formulate a number of policies to achieve these targets and indicators. The most significant of these policies are linking the upstream industries with downstream industries and connecting them with special economic zones, incentivizing manufacturing, initiating technical skill development programs, expanding credit market, encouraging entrepreneurship, and increasing investment in R&D to generate new ideas and innovations.

Balochistan, in fact, has enormous industrial potential in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and minerals. Efforts to realize this potential may create opportunities for government investment in all these sectors. The province has a number of industrial areas in Hub, Gadani, Winder, and Quetta which can offer the physical infrastructure to set up these industries. The construction of Gwadar port and CPEC related projects, similarly, have also opened new avenues for industrial development in the province.

The provincial government, according to the Citizen's Budget for 2017-18, has aimed at setting up many special economic zones across the province to attract local and foreign investors. Industrial estates are being established in different districts such as Quetta, Lasbela, Dera Murad Jamali, Hub and Gwadar. Some key initiatives being taken by the provincial government in this regard are the establishment of:

- i) special economic zones in different parts of the province to reap the potential fruits of CPEC and to generate employment opportunities for local people;
- ii) mini-industrial estates;
- iii) halal meat processing units;
- iv) fruit and vegetable processing units; and
- v) wool collection and carpet centers.

BTEVTA has been set up to improve the skill level of the labour force. Some other projects have also been undertaken to improve infrastructure in the province. These include Gwadar-Lasbela Livelihood Support Project, projects related to the enforcement of rule of law and Pak-China Technical and Vocational Institute at Gwadar.

Similarly, specific allocation of funds for various industries in PSDP has been increasing over time. The PSDP budget for 2018-19 includes Rs 304.500 million for the sector – triple the amount it got in 2015-16. Likewise, the number of schemes and the share of industrial development in total PSDP has also increased over time.

All said, projects for road building, investment in human capital formation and initiatives for poverty reduction will play a major role in enhancing industrial development in Balochistan. While the provincial government is spending a considerable amount of money and effort on these, innovation and R&D related activities do not seem to be among its priorities.

3.10 SDG 10: Reduce Inequalities

SDG 10 aims at reducing inequalities within and among countries. Its main targets are to achieve sustainable income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population to ensure socioeconomic and political inclusion and to reduce all forms of inequalities within a country.

The indicators to achieve these targets are a) growth rates of household expenditure among the bottom 40 percent of the population, b) proportion of people living below 50 percent of the median income by gender, c) proportion of people reporting to have personally felt discrimination, and d) labour share to GDP which comprises wages and social protection transfers.

Balochistan is facing multiple forms of disparities not only vis-à-vis other provinces but also within the province. The key dimensions of these inequalities are social, economic (for example, those related to employment status, poverty, economic growth and the state of infrastructure), and regional. The income disparity is pervasive across the province. According to HIES (2015-16), consumption by 20 percent of the province's population accounts for 29.13 percent of the total household consumption in the province. Similarly, the next 20 percent of the population is responsible for another 28.95 percent of household consumption in the province. This means that 40 percent of people do almost 60 percent of the total consumption, leaving the remaining 60 percent to account for about 40 percent of it. HIES also reveals disparity in household consumption in terms of different locations – that is, urban and rural -- within Balochistan. The ratio mentioned above goes up to 65 percent for the two quintiles in rural areas but drops to less than 50 percent in urban areas.

When compared with other provinces, Balochistan easily comes at the bottom of the pile. The incidence of multidimensional poverty here, for instance, is 71 percent -- much higher than in any other part of Pakistan. And, as has been highlighted in the sections on health, education and employment, gender discrimination is ubiquitous across the province in all fields of life.

A holistic approaching, encompassing all sectors of Balochistan's economy, politics and society, is required to be adopted in order to address these disparities.

3.11 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

The main objective of SDG 11 is to make cities and communities and their settlements inclusive, resilient, safe, and sustainable. The targets to be achieved under the goal are the availability of inclusive and affordable housing, provision of basic services and up-gradation of slums, creation of sustainable transport system and road safety measures, ensuring of participatory and inclusive urbanization, protection of vulnerable people and access to safe and inclusive public spaces.

Since Balochistan has the lowest rate of urbanization and lowest population density in the whole of Pakistan, it does not really need to worry about some of the key indicators for the achievement of targets under this SDG – such as the proportion of urban population living in slums and inadequate settlements/housing. But it lags far behind the rest of the country in terms of its population having an easy access to public transport.

The government of Balochistan has launched various projects to build roads, ensure road safety and invest in community development. These projects include a mass transit system for Quetta city, a government-run bus service for Quetta city, Chief Minister's program for improving civic & urban infrastructure at divisional headquarters, Chief Minister's district development program, Balochistan Community Development Program, programs related to improve the rule of law and multiple small-scale projects for Quetta and other urban areas of the province.

Some projects liked by CPEC will also be helpful in improving urban life in Balochistan. These include: Access roads from Makran Coastal Highway to New Gwadar International Airport, transport of Indus water to Quetta and adjoining districts, facilities for water treatment, water supply and distribution schemes and 110-kilometer Besima-Khuzdar road (N-30). Work on other CPEC projects such as Quetta safe city project and Gwadar safe city project is also underway and could well contribute to improved urbanisation. All these projects cumulatively will offer a significant help to the province in achieving SDG 11 but environmental changes, poor administrative and physical infrastructures, bad law and order and backwardness may curtail some of their perceived benefits.

Perhaps in an acknowledgement of these problems, the provincial government has increased budgetary allocations for various urban-focused facilities, institutions, and arrangements. For instance, according to the Citizen's Budget for 2017-18, Rs 34.828 billion were allocated for public order and safety, Rs 16.556 billion for policing, Rs 1.621 billion for the administration of public order, Rs 0.113 billion for fire protection, Rs 6.285 billion for housing and community amenities, Rs 1.946 billion for recreation and culture, Rs 8.787 billion for construction and works, Rs 4.974 billion for water supply and sanitation and Rs 1.311 billion for community development projects.

The overall budget of these activities has increased further during 2018-19 – with the difference that a whopping Rs 36.1 billion have been allocated only for building for roads and other communication infrastructure in major population hubs in the province.

The development budget for Balochistan also shows that the share of allocation for urban planning and development, communication and road infrastructure has been increasing over time. In particular, the share of urban planning and development has increased from 0.78 percent of the total PSDP outlay in 2015-16 to 1.31 percent in 2018-19. Similarly, the amount of money available for urban development has almost tripled over the same period while the number of schemes related to urban planning and development has also increased.

To sum it up all, it can be argued that SDG 11 is getting the attention of both the federal and the provincial governments mainly because its targets are well-aligned with those of CPEC. Still, concerted efforts will be needed to achieve this goal.

3.12 SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

The primary objective of this goal is to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. The targets related to SDG 12 include a significant reduction in food losses and waste, an environmentally sound management of wastage and chemicals, sustainable procurement practices by public sector, enhanced awareness, and knowledge about the advantages of the sustainable lifestyle and practices, rationalization of subsidies on fossil fuels and strengthening of scientific and technological capacity to embrace sustainable consumption and production patterns.

SDG 12 also aims at maximizing resource and energy efficiencies and preventing all sorts of wastages and depletion of an ecosystem which are important for human prosperity and survival. The aim of sustainable consumption and production is to ensure efficient and affordable use of natural resources which, in turn, may help reduce the vulnerability to climate change.

The sustainability of both natural resources and consumption is extremely relevant for Pakistan because its rising population, unplanned urbanization and haphazard industrial and agricultural development are depleting and degrading its natural resources at a very fast pace. The decline in per capita water availability, low quality of drinking water, mixing of industrial wastes and sewage in lakes and rivers, deforestation, import of environmentally harmful technologies and improper measures to handle environmental degradation are causing serious ecological issues for Pakistan. According to the Asian Development Bank (2017), only two sectors, agriculture and energy, contribute 38 percent and 50.7 percent respectively to Pakistan's Greenhouse Gases inventory.

Within Pakistan, Balochistan's situation is worse than many other parts of the country. It is facing many adverse impacts of environmental degradation and climate change which together are affecting its agriculture and natural resources. The depletion of its water resources alone has resulted in a 60 percent shortage in its supply for irrigation. This shortage has assumed a disastrous situation in some parts of the province where rainfall has gone down and droughts have become quite frequent.

When in 2011 UNDP measured Balochistan's performance vis-à-vis MDG 7 that preceded SDG 12, the findings were not quite positive. Now, however, the government is taking some proactive steps to achieve SDG 12. Some of these actions also pertain to SDGs 2, 6 and 7 and include such project as the construction of Kachhi Canal phase-1, building of 100 dams, extension of Pat Feeder canal for the utilization of Indus water in Quetta, conversion of electric tube-wells to solar energy, disposal of industrial, agricultural and urban effluents in Right Bank Outfall Drain-III, and the initiation of a water resource management scheme. The provincial government is also increasing its budget for projects aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change and another environment-related phenomenon. The federal government, too, building numerous dams and setting up other disaster management projects in the province.

3.13 SDG 13: Climate Actions SDG-14: Life below Water & SDG-15: Life above Water

As a matter of fact, SDGs 12, 13, 14, and 15 are global in nature. SDG 13, for instance, aims to take some measures to reduce the adverse impact of climate change. The targets linked with this goal include strengthening the adaptive capacity of communities against climatic shocks, integration of climate actions into national policies and improvement of measures for disaster management and mitigation and awareness about climatic changes.

SDG 14, similarly, aims at ensuring the sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources. The key targets of this goal are to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, to sustainably manage and protect the marine and coastal ecosystem and to provide access to small-scale fishing to marine resources and markets to sustain their livelihood.

SDG 15, on the other hand, has the objective of promoting, protecting and restoring the terrestrial ecosystem, halting reduction in biodiversity on the planet, preventing deforestation and reversing land degradation. The combined objective of these three SDGs is to protect the earth and its entire ecosystem from the adverse impacts of climate change. They are also interconnected, and no sustainable development is possible unless all three of them are achieved simultaneously.

A report by UNDP (2017), which carried out a legislative and policy gap analysis for SDG 13 in Balochistan, suggests that climatic changes are having adverse impacts on livelihood strategies as well as on food and water security and they are increasing temperatures and the frequency of droughts in most of the districts in the province. The report also points out that numerous laws and policies related to environmental and climatic changes exist at the federal level but most of them are yet to be localized and implemented in the province. It also highlights the limitations being experienced by Balochistan in the implementation and localization of these policies and laws. These limitations include: i) a lack of district level information about natural hazards; ii) a lack of well-defined policies; iii) a lack of sector-wise plans to build adaptive capacity; iv) a lack of a comprehensive plan to integrate climatic policies with national policies; and v) a lack of proper research and awareness with regard to adaptation and mitigation.

A number of institutions are in place at the federal level to deal with environmental degradation and climate change. These include Climate Change Division, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Pakistan Environmental Protection Council (PEPC), Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (PakEPA), Pakistan Environmental Planning and Architectural Consultant Limited (PEPAC) and Global Environmental Impact Study Center (GEISE), Islamabad. Climate Change Division has the mandate to monitor the performance of all these institutions. The provincial versions of some of these institutions also exist – such as Environment Protection Agency (EPA) and Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) – but they have not been particularly effective in Balochistan due to a number of administrative, financial and human resources problems.

The federal government has also devised a number of policies to deal with climate change and environmental degradation, including National Forests Policy (2016), National Rangeland Policy (2010), National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2013), National Conservation Strategy (1993-98) and Biodiversity Action Plan for Pakistan (2000). Pakistan's Vision 2025 also addresses environmental and climatic issues.

The federal government has similarly passed some important laws regarding climate change. The most significant among these are: Pakistan Environmental Protection Act (1977) and Pakistan Climate Change Act (2016).

Some of the federal laws have already been replicated in Balochistan. These include Balochistan Environmental Protection Act, 2012, which has provided for a separate environment department, and Balochistan Wildlife Protection Conservation, and Management Act, 2014. The province also devised Balochistan Conservation Strategy in 2000, promulgated Canal Drainage Ordinance in 1980 (later amending it in 2000 and 2006), passed Balochistan Irrigation and Drainage Authority Act in 1977, legislated Pakistan Climate change Act in 2017, and made Balochistan Agricultural Produce Markets Act in 1991. If implemented both in letter and spirit, these laws can be highly helpful in dealing with some of the environmental and climate-related phenomena but unfortunately, they exist more in breach than in practice.

A study by UNDP (2017) has stated that Balochistan is still facing major challenges in achieving SDGs concerning environment and climate change. This is despite the fact that the province has been increasing its budgetary allocations recently to address these issues. According to the Citizen's Budget for 2018-19, the provincial government has allocated Rs 5.9 billion for its Livestock, Forests and Wildlife departments. The money allocated in 2017-18 for forestry, fisheries, environmental protection and for water supply and sanitation stood at Rs 1.117 billion, Rs 0.885 billion, Rs 0.425 billion, and Rs 4.974 billion respectively. All these allocations are more than they were in previous years.

The share of environment-related projects in total PSDP outlay has similarly increased – from Rs 1.5 million in 2016-17 to Rs 113 million in 2018-19.

3.14 SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

The main objective of this goal is to create peaceful and inclusive societies, provide justice to all and build effective and inclusive institutions. Its key targets are to stop all forms of terrorism, violence, and killings, promote rule of law, minimize corruption, establish transparency and accountability mechanisms, institute inclusive and participatory decision-making, provide universal access to information and guarantee the freedom of expression

Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT) released a report on SDG 16 in 2017 and pointed out that Balochistan was failing to achieve it because of its complex justice system (which is a mixture of modern court-based system and tradition, tribal justice). The report also stated that terrorism, poor state of the rule of law and improper mechanisms for accountability and socioeconomic justice were the key areas in which the province consistently failed.

The authors of PILDAT report recommended an overhaul of the province's legal and policy structure and emphasized the need for passing progressive laws and devising policies based on fundamental freedoms all the while keeping in view the ground realities of the province.

3.15 SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

The main aim of SDG 17 is to strengthen the means for creating a global partnership for sustainable development. Essentially, it emphasizes the need to join hands across departments, across sectors of economy, across regions within countries, across sections within societies and across regions and continents to make sustainable and inclusive development possible.

The key targets of the goal comprise strengthening of domestic resource mobilization to improve the state's capacity, increasing the volume of foreign direct investment and remittances, instituting mechanisms for sustainable debt management and enhancing the policy coherence to obtain sustainable development. SDG 17 is mainly concerned with the policy of the federal government which has almost an exclusive mandate to fulfill all its targets. The provincial government, thus, has paid no attention to achieving this goal.

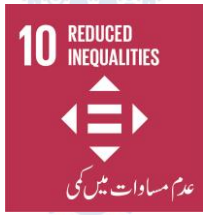
4 Concluding Remarks

After discussing all the 17 SDGs, it may be concluded that Balochistan has failed to achieve majority of them due to a number of challenges it has been facing since long. These are: extreme poverty (both consumption-based and multidimensional), food insecurity and malnutrition, poor state of health and education sectors, gender discrimination, social and economic disparities, poor availability of water and sanitation, poorly functioning political institutions and environment and climate-related problems.

This desk review has also identified only a few studies that have been done on the localization of SDGs in Balochistan. These are:

- “Sustainable Development **Goal 4**: A Legislative and Policy Gap Analysis for Balochistan” by Aurat Foundation (2017)
- “Mapping of **SDG 4** Global Indicators” by ASER (2016)
- “Sustainable Development **Goal 5**: A legislative and Policy Gap Analysis for Balochistan” by UNDP Pakistan (2017)
- “Sustainable Development **Goal 13**: A legislative and Policy Gap Analysis for Balochistan” by UNDP Pakistan (2017)
- Sustainable Development **Goal 16**: A Legislative and Policy Gap Analysis for Balochistan” by PILDAT (2017)

All these studies, however, focus only on legislative gaps. More studies – and on more aspects of the provincial policies and plans -- are needed to assess the performance of the province in achieving SDGs.



REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

2030

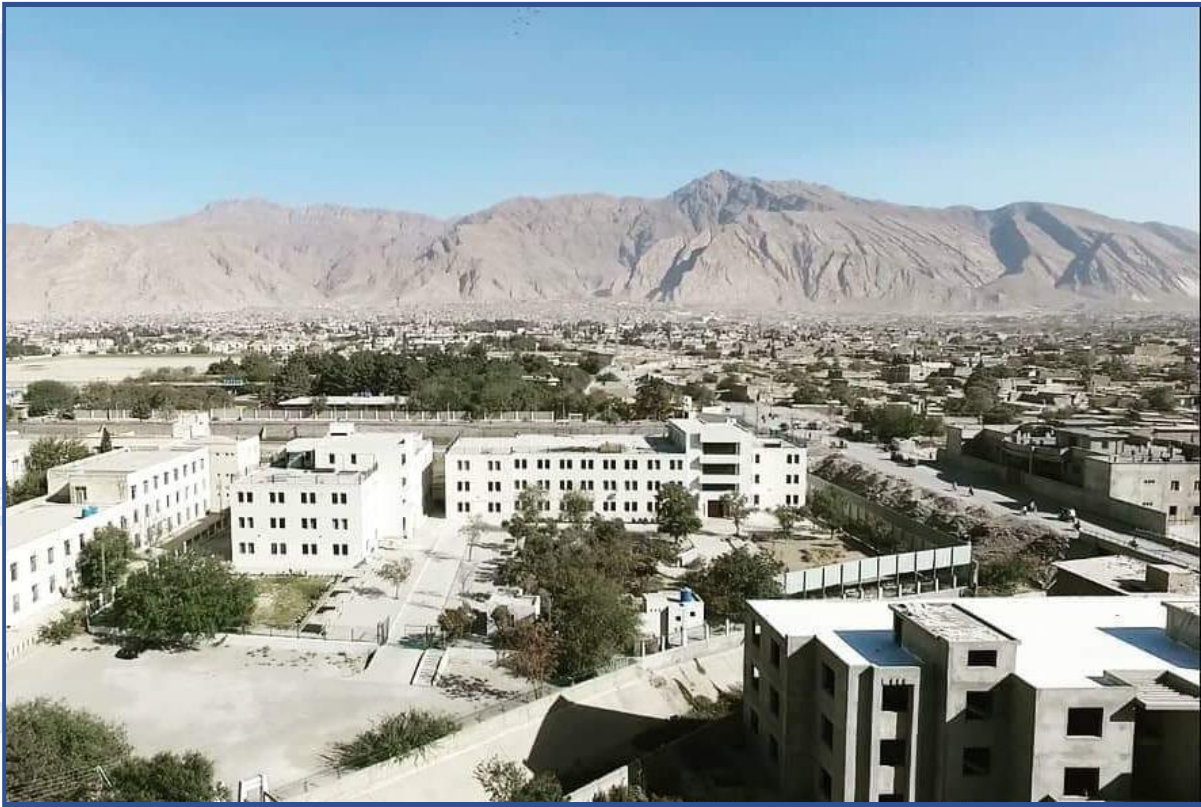


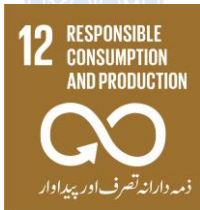
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MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE,
SAFE, RESILIENT, AND SUSTAINABLE





ENSURE SUSTAINABLE
PRODUCTION PATTERNS

CONSUMPTION AND

2030



2030

2030

Chapter-4

FRAMEWORK FOR SDGs PRIORITIZATION

1. Background

A combination of three key methods has been used for SDGs prioritization. First, a review of policies and strategies adopted by the government of Balochistan helped us identify the priorities of the provincial government. Second, stakeholders' consultations across all the seven divisions of the province were conducted to assess the demand side of SDGs priorities. The Third part is the objective analysis method. Based on data gap analysis and baseline analysis, this approach calculates priority targets¹⁸ by using criteria that includes rate of change, dispersion, severity of respective targets and the multiplier impact of targets.

In the final stage of prioritization, the three sets of priorities mentioned above have been combined. It is through this combination that they propose their own set of SDGs priorities at the target level for Balochistan¹⁹.

This combination has been used for a reason. SDGs prioritization is a daunting task. It involves political ownership, data availability and clearly defined linkages and channels of communication. All these factors interact, and their interaction impacts the outcome of SDGs achievement.

First, let us have a look at data. In developing regions, an exclusive use of a data-based approach is most likely to result in serious omissions because of unavailability of data. In Balochistan, for example, out of 244 indicators, only 5 percent of SDGs data is readily available. Another 7 percent data is partially available. Making those SDGs targets as a priority for which data is either fully or partially available will exclude 88 percent of the targets. This number will go down further if data is not available on historical baselines or severity of indicators etc. A data-driven methodology may, thus, be a good tool to assess progress over time but it seems inefficient in setting SDGs priorities particularly in countries/regions where data availability is seriously limited.

In Balochistan's case, data constraints become seriously restrictive as we move down from national priorities to local level priorities. To avoid these problems, this study has combined all the three methods mentioned earlier to propose a set of priorities.

2. An Assessment of the Government's Priorities: The First Set

A comprehensive literature review was carried out to analyze policy documents, including Vision 2025, and other laws and regulations which have a strong focus on Balochistan. Similarly, documents published by the Balochistan government and publications by non-governmental organizations²⁰ were also made a part of the review.

Following this literature review, quantitative data on SDGs indicators were identified from international, national and provincial sources such as the statistics published by the Balochistan Government²¹, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Academy of Education Planning and Management (AEPAM) and other relevant publications. This review was facilitated by extensive consultations with the government organizations, UNDP and other partners.

2.1 Key Questions at Hand

The desk review to assess the extent to which Balochistan's strategies are aligned to the Global Agenda 2030 chiefly revolves around the following key questions:

- a) How well a document recognizes the ingredients for localization of specific goal/indicator?
- b) How well designed is its 'how to do part'?

¹⁸ Detail is provided in respective sections of methodology.

¹⁹ Presentation can be made in meeting

²⁰ Organizations include NGOs, INGOs, UNDP and other International agencies.

²¹ http://balochistan.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=509&Itemid=677

- c) Who are the implementation stakeholders?
- d) Is there a recognition in it of key implementing issues/challenges?
- e) How well it delves into finance, institutional capacity and inter-sectoral collaboration?

The Balochistan government's priority set of SDGs was, thus, identified through an analysis of the provincial administration's development agenda, an identification of thematic areas/sectors with help from key government planning documents and budgetary allocations. This study has used budgetary allocations as the main criterion and has delved into increases in these allocation between 2015-16 and 2018-19 to assess priorities. This approach was used in order to capture any misalignment in priorities set in policy/strategy documents and their actual implementation²².

In some cases, this study has also used legislation as a benchmark to identify the priorities of government. For instance, SDGs priorities related to gender equality have been measured through budgetary allocation as well as through the number of laws passed by the provincial legislature on the subject.

3. Assessing Local Priorities: The Second Set

Local priorities were identified through a high-level provincial level consultation and seven regional consultations covering all the divisions of Balochistan. The participants of these consultations were asked to fill a questionnaire in order to highlight their own priority SDGs and point out major challenges in the implementation of SDGs in Balochistan.

Representation from all segments of society was ensured in these consultations through a two-fold methodology. First, stakeholders from each district in every division were made the part of consultations. Second, the presence of a maximum of local level stakeholders was ensured.

SDGs Unit Balochistan helped SDPI teams arrange these consultations through commissioner offices in respective divisions. The arrangements were followed in order to ensure participation of people from all the districts falling in each division. By doing so, it was ensured that SDGs priorities arising from consultations in each division were reflective of the views of all the important stakeholders and sections of society in a division.

3.1. Objective:

The primary objective of these consultations was to find out i) the stakeholders' perception about the current state of SDGs in Balochistan, ii) what are the SDGs related challenges and priorities, and iii) how to achieve the SDGs. The exercise was undertaken to ensure that "local perspectives and voices are reflected in the [SDGs implementation] framework". The information that emerged from these consultations was used for identifying local level SDGs priorities that can inform the government about the priorities on the demand side.

3.2. Methodology:

Every consultation comprised of opening remarks to introduce the objective of the workshop and introduction to 2030 Agenda. The participants were then invited to an open discussion which was recorded to identify key points regarding SDGs prioritization and other related issues²³. Finally, the participants were asked to fill a survey instrument carrying key questions [listed below] to determine SDGs priorities on the demand side. Questions in the instrument include:

Question-1: What do you think are the major three SDGs that you would prioritize for this region?

Question-2: Why do you think these should be priority?

Question-3: What are the sub-targets of these goals that need to be targeted first?

Question-4: Why has it been difficult to implement goals which are identified earlier?

Question-5: What are the key resources needed to move towards priority SDGs in short-term and long-term?

²² The authors of this study were also aware that budget allocations do not necessarily translate into implementation. But, at least, these allocations reveal the government's priorities as far as the direction of its development agenda is concerned.

²³ A complete transcription is provided in appendix C

Question-6: Why this area lags behind in the indicators identified above?

Question-7: How to move capacity constraints for achieving SDGs?

Question-8: How funding constraints can be removed for achieving SDGs?

Question-9: How institutional coordination can be ensured?

Question-10: How monitoring mechanism can be developed?

3.3 Identifying the Priorities: Word Cloud Methodology:

1. Data was collected in the form of questionnaires and discussions during the seven divisional consultative meetings at divisional level.
2. Data in the form of audio recordings made during the consultations was then transcribed whereas data gathered through questionnaires was arranged in soft form for processing and analysis by using word cloud software.
3. Word cloud software visualizes data to highlight its important points on the basis of word frequency and in the form of font size and colour codes.
4. Most highlighted words were then matched with SDGs targets. We picked top five priority SDGs targets from this data, but a priority list of all targets is also provided in Appendix C of this report

4. Data-Led SDGs Prioritization: The Third Set²⁴

In this section, the study extends an approach followed by UNDP and other institutes, for example ODI, for SDGs prioritization. Guided by data on SDGs, it involves the following steps:

4.1 Data Gap Analysis²⁵

Data gap analysis assesses Balochistan's readiness to implement SDGs. This analysis is based on the availability of data and the timeline of its existence followed by planning and identification of the potential areas for targeted capacity development. Standard coding mechanism was applied to identify data availability status²⁶. Within the data gap analysis, detailed data validation exercise was carried out through inputs from a diverse set of stakeholders relevant to different goals and targets. This exercise is intended to enable the Balochistan government to design targeted interventions to improve the quality and the availability of SDGs data. It will also help identify lead departments/data sources for each of the indicators/targets.

4.2 Steps to Prioritizing SDGs

Applicable to only those SDGs targets/indicators for which data is available, this method builds upon four key elements for SDGs prioritization. These are given as below:

	Prioritization criteria	Definition/methodology
1	Rate of Change	Can the 2030 target be achieved at the historical rate of change? This involves historical rate of change and a required rate of change wherein historical rate is calculated by using the latest available baseline value and comparing it to what it was ten years ago. The required rate of change is calculated by measuring the difference between the baseline value and SDGs target
2	Dispersion	Difference from the best performing districts or from the provincial or national average
3	Width	How many people are affected (in absolute number)
4	Multiplier	The number of other SDG targets that will be impacted by achieving a particular target

²⁴ This methodology is an improved version of the similar work undertaken by the same team for Punjab.

²⁵ During the data gap analysis, all relevant institutions and departments were approached, and requests were made to these institutions and departments to obtain institutional data.

²⁶ This is aligned to the federal coding. Refer to chapter 2 of this report for details on data gap analysis

- If $HRC > RRC$, this will imply that there is a likelihood for a goal to be achieved before 2030 with current level of efforts (which include policy, finances and other inputs).
- If $HRC < TRC$, more effort is needed to achieve the goal within the given timeframe or more time is needed for its implementation.

Multiplier effect (referred to as multiplier hereafter) has been calculated based on linkages between SDGs/targets. After each target is given an equal weightage, the more one SDGs target helps achieve other targets the higher its multiplier it. This approach helps identify targets with strongest linkages. This is also known as leveraging point method under which goals/targets with the highest points and spillover effects or accelerators are selected. In this whole process, the targets which are indivisible, aid (directly/indirectly) other targets/goals and create conditions to help achieve other targets/goals in other sets of priority lists pop up as priority. By using data analysis, dispersion and the required rate of change, one can furthermore identify and focus upon targets where Balochistan lags behind the most.

4.2.1 Major Steps for Identifying Priority Targets

Data availability at the required level is a major issue, especially in Balochistan. As already highlighted, only around 12 percent of data on SDGs targets are either fully or partially available in the province. This section explains the methodology used, challenges faced, and the data constraints identified during SDGs prioritization process. Calculation of the current rate of progress and the rate needed to achieve SDGs by 2030 is one of the methods adopted by UNDP for SDGs prioritization. This study has applied the same approach in our study, but the scope of our approach is limited because of several issues in data availability at the required level of reporting and time intervals.

First, the trends over time cannot be analyzed due to the non-availability of long-term data. Projection of all the SDGs targets is not possible either because a target is not quantifiable or data about it is not available. Initially, 16 indicators²⁷ were identified for which baseline values are available. Among those 16 indicators, six failed to make to final calculation because their associated target values were not specified²⁸. A stepwise decomposition of the method is explained below:

5. Calculating current rate of progress based on recent trends

Current rate of progress was calculated by using data for the most recent 10 years²⁹. The average annual change rate over the past decade was determined using the following formula:

$$\text{Average annual change} = \left(\frac{(X_0 - X_1)}{X_{\text{historical value year}}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)$$

X_0 denotes the value in the baseline year and X_1 denotes the value in the historical year.

5.1 Projecting what share of target would be achieved in 2030 if these current trends continue

Levels of achievement by 2030 were determined by assuming that the current rate of progress would continue till 2030. This was calculated by the following formula:

$$X_{2030} = X_{\text{value in the baseline year}} \times (1 + \text{average annual change})^{x_c}$$

X_{2030} represents the relevant indicator in 2030 and x_c represent the number of years between baseline year and historical year.

27 These indicators include 1.2.2, 1.4.1, 1.a.1, 2.1.1, 4.2.1, 4.b.1, 5.2.1, 7.1.1, 8.1.1, 8.3.1, 8.6.1, 9.2.2, 10.6.1, 14.5.1, 15.1.1, 16.1.3 and 17.4.1.

28 Target 4.b.1, target 8.6.1, target 10.6.1, target 15.1.1, target 16.1.3 and target 17.4.1

29 Our baseline and historical value are different for different indicators such as baseline value for indicator 1.1.1 is for 2015-16 while its historical value is for 2004-05, similarly for indicator 2.1.1 baseline value is for 2011 while its historical value is for 2001. Likewise baseline value of indicator of 8.1.1 is for 2016 while its historical value was taken as the average value between 1972-73 and 2004-05. Lastly indicator 8.3.1 and 9.2.2 baseline value are for 2014-15 while its target value is for 2003-04. Projections were made for the respective years (baseline value years to 2030).

5.2 Determining the rate of progress needed to achieve SDGs targets by 2030

A standard approach was applied for each indicator to determine how much faster the rate of progress must be in order to achieve the relevant target by 2030. This was calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Rate of progress towards SDGs target} = \frac{X_{2030} - X_{\text{value in baseline year}}}{X_{\text{Goal}} - X_{\text{value in baseline year}}}$$

X_{Goal} represents what the indicator would need to be in 2030 to achieve SDGs target

5.3 Calculating multiplier

The multiplier is defined as *the number of other SDGs targets that will be impacted by achieving a particular target*.

5.4 Calculating dispersion and width

These were calculated where applicable, by nature of a particular target, and doable depending on data availability

5.5 Final prioritization

This is then suggested by combining points 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

5.5.1 Priorities within Priority Targets

The prioritization exercise led to provide a tabulation of priority targets common across all three methods listed above, with the suggestion that the shared targets are given a higher priority. This study has combined all three approaches to set SDGs priorities for Balochistan. A comparison of the set of prioritized SDGs/targets coming from high level panel experts and regional consultations and data-based prioritization should help understand how closer or farther fall the priorities of the supply side from the “data led priorities”. The greater the divide, the higher the number of efforts needed to harmonize the priority goals/targets into policy.

Divisional consultations—which provided the demand-side priorities – also helped assess priorities of the people of Balochistan. Demand side calibration, therefore, will show how closely the set of priorities are to “most effort-needed” goals based on data base prioritization. Taking data-based approaches as an exclusive criterion would have resulted in missing the key priorities for which data is not available -- roughly 88 percent in Balochistan’s case.



TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS





CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLE USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

2030



2030

2030



PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE
OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE
FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND
REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION, AND HALT
BIODIVERSITY LOSS



Chapter-5

PRIORITY SDGs FOR BALOCHISTAN

1. Background

This chapter discusses priority SDGs/targets for Balochistan. There are 169 SDG targets that are required to be achieved by 2030 but, given the province's resource constraint to achieve the Global Agenda 2030, achieving up all these targets together is not possible. The provincial government, therefore, must prioritize them. This prioritization, both by target and indicator, will help the government and other stakeholders to formulate and implement the necessary policy actions to fulfill their obligation vis-à-vis the Global Agenda 2030.

This study has presented three sets of SDGs prioritization in this report, i) priorities based on data-led prioritization or SDGs prioritization via objective analysis, ii) demand-driven SDGs priorities determined through stakeholders' consultations and iii) SDGs priorities based on development agenda of Balochistan identified through a stocktaking of policies and strategies of the province. This study has exclusively focused on target level priorities for Balochistan alone as a similar exercise has already been done at the national level and a goal-centered priority was used at places where a target-focused priority was not mentioned or doable. This is particularly true for the approach iii mentioned above.

It is important to make a precautionary note here. The authors of this study faced several challenges in each of these three approaches of SDGs prioritization. For example, they were unable to fix a target value based on consultations with key stakeholders in Balochistan because they would either drop to zero or jump to 100 percent. The information did not enable us to set a target value for SDGs in Balochistan. Similarly, data regarding SDGs targets and indicators pose a major issue for any type of analysis in Pakistan in general and in Balochistan in particular. Data-led prioritization, therefore, could cover only a small set of indicators to choose priorities. It is because of these issues that the authors of this study had to apply all three methods to come up with priorities but then they have also identified priorities within priorities more of which will be explained a little later.

2. The Priorities

2.1 Data-led priorities

Given data limitation, data-led prioritization was applied only to four targets for which base values, target values and historical data were available. Current rates of progress based on recent (historical) trends were computed to project possible progress by 2030 if the current trends continue. This, in turn, determined how much effort is required to achieve SDGs targets by 2030.

They also computed the two dispersions were also computed: 1) the difference between provincial baseline value and national baseline value; and 2) the difference between best performing district³⁰ and the provincial baseline value. The two dispersions were computed in order to know how much provincial efforts deviate from the national ones and how much district-level efforts deviate from the provincial ones in achieving SDGs targets.

A Multiplier, too, was computed in order to identify the linkages of one target with the rest of the targets. The greater the multiplier (the number of other targets a particular target can affect), the higher that target will be ranked in the set of prioritized targets.

Table 9 shows results from the first set of priorities. These results include grading of the progress projections, what the current targets suggest, dispersion and multiplier. The grading of the progress projection is done to determine how close the province will be in 2030 to achieve the SDGs targets if the current trends continue.

For instance, on target 1.2 (reduction of multidimensional poverty by half) the baseline value for Balochistan is 55.3 percent and the projection for 2030 is 31.54 percent while the target value is 27.65 percent. The result assigns Grade B to progress on this target because, given the current trends, it will take Balochistan more than halfway towards the attainment of the goal.

³⁰ This dispersion was computed where district level data is available.

Another example is target 2.1 that aims at ending hunger and ensuring access for all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food. Balochistan is expected to reduce the percent of wasted children from 18 percent in 2011 to 0 percent in 2030 but the projection shows wasting to increase to 34.82 – indicating growth in wrong direction. So, the progress receives Grade F. Complete grading scheme for progress projections is shown in Table 9.

Table 8: Grading scheme for progress projections

Grading system	A	B	C	D	E	F
Current targets suggest	Will meet the target by 2030	More than halfway to target	More than a third of the way to the target	More than a quarter of the way to target	Little to no progress	Progress in wrong direction

Table 9: Grading scheme for progress projections

Target	Indicators	Average annual change	X_{2030}	Rate of progress towards target	Grading system	Current target suggests	Dispersion1	Dispersion2	Multiplier (N)
1.2	[Reducing Multidimensional Poverty by half] Overall	-0.034	31.54	0.85	C	More than a third of the way to target	16.5	-1.8	32
	Urban	-0.007	40.52	0.22	E	Little to no progress	36.4	7.8	
	Rural	-0.038	30.78	0.91	B	More than a third of the way to target	2.4	-3.5	
1.4	Tap water overall	-0.018	24.88	-0.12	F	Progress in wrong direction	6	33	49
	Urban	-0.019	50.91	-0.58	F	Progress in wrong direction	18	22	
	Rural	-0.013	16.21	-0.047	F	Progress in wrong direction	7	44	
	Flush Toilet overall	0.035	53.57	0.32	E	Little to no progress	-42	45	
	Urban	0.024	113.66	1.62	A	Will meet the target by 2030	-19	16	
	Rural	0.10	64.33	0.58	C	More than a third of the way to target	-46	37	
	Electricity for lighting overall	0.031	131.69	2.64	A	Will meet the target by 2030	-12.72	15.41	
	Urban	0.002	100	1.16	A	Will meet the target by 2030	-1.11	-0.74	
	Rural	0.00	74.71	0.01	E	Little to no progress	-15.95	20.71	
	Gas for cooking overall	0.045	50.24	0.339	C	More than a third of the way to target	-16.63	61.95	
	Urban	0.034	102.2	1.05	A	Will meet the target by 2030	-25.19	33.44	
	Rural	0.095	49.63	0.42	C	More than a third of the way to target	-4.18	65.96	
2.1	Stunted	-0.018	22.59	0.29	C	More than a third of the way to target	-11.7		26
	Wasted	0.035	34.82	-0.93	F	Progress in wrong direction	2.9		
	Underweight	-0.002	40.18	0.043	E	Little to no progress	28.5		
7.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	0.031	133.03	2.73	A	Will meet the target by 2030	-12		68

Note: Dispersion 1: Difference (provincial-national value), Dispersion 2: Difference (best district- provincial value)

2.2 Divisional Consultations based Priorities³¹

Table 10: Overall priority targets for Balochistan

Goal	Target	Target definition
Quality Education 4	4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
	4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
	4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and Small Island developing States
Good Health and Well-being 3	3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
	3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and Small Island developing States
Peace Justice and Strong institutions 16	16.3,	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
	16.5,	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
	16.6,	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
	16.7,	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
	16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
Clean Water and Sanitation 6	6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

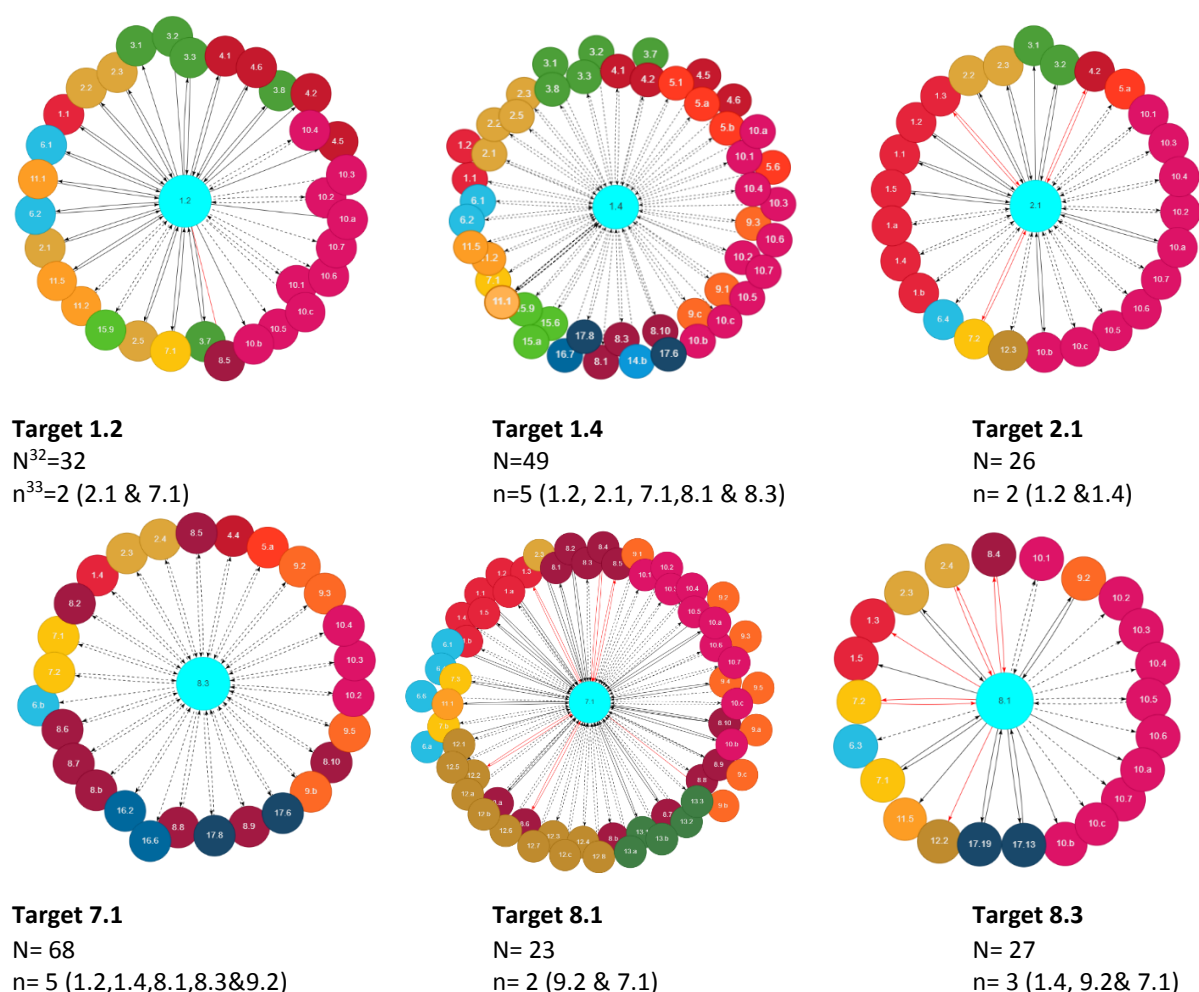
³¹ For baseline and target values, refer to data gap analysis

	6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
	6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
	6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
No Poverty 1	1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
	1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
	1.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

2.3 Which Target to Prioritize within Priority Targets: The Multiplier Aspect

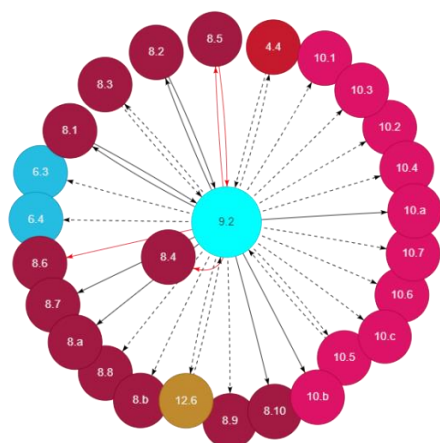
Multiplier here is used as a rough guide to get estimates of the impact that the attainment of one specific target will have on achieving other targets. It should not be confused with a multiplier as used in general terms where it refers to exponential or multiple time impacts. The multiplier here refers to a number of other targets that a particular target can help in achieving. To measure it, equal weightage is assigned to all targets regardless of their importance in priority list. The higher number a specific target is linked to, the higher its impact is. Figure G provides multiplier for some selected SDGs targets while Table 12 provides multiplier for targets/indicators selected from divisional consultations.

Figure F: Multipliers of data led priority set



32 "N" represents total number of targets achieving a particular target that affects across all SDGs Please check if grammatically correct; doesn't make sense?

33 "n" represents total number of targets that achieving a particular target affects within SDGs targets identified as priority for Balochistan.



Target 1.2

N= 26

n= 2 (8.1 & 8.3)

Table 11: Multipliers for the SDGs targets identified through divisional consultations

Target	Number of other targets linked with
7.1	68
6.1	62
1.4	50
1.a	44
6.6	34
4.c	32
1.2	32
16.6	31
3.8	30
1.1	30
8.3	27
16.7	26
2.1	26
6.4	25
3.b	23
8.1	23
3.b	22
3.c	20
4.d	20
4.a	20
4.5	19
16.3	17
4.3	14
16.5	13
16.b	13
3.7	9

2.4 Government's SDGs Priorities³⁴

Multiple tools have been adopted to determine the Balochistan government's priority targets. These include: i) budgetary allocation on defined targets of each SDG, ii) number of projects in progress or scheduled to be launched by the provincial government and the private sector, iii) provision of infrastructure, iv) SDGs-related legislative framework put in place by the provincial government.

The calculation is done by reviewing numerous documents published by the provincial governments, NGOs and researchers as well as the annual budgets of the province for 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017/18. Table 13 presents the priority SDGs list of the Balochistan government.

³⁴ As these targets are already on development agenda so no multiplier analysis is needed.

Table 12: Priority SDGs Targets for Government (based on a review of the development agenda)

Key Goals	Prioritized Targets	Criteria
SDG-1	Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budgetary allocation 2. Number of projects and schemes in PSDP
	Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030, achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budgetary allocation 2. Number of projects and schemes in PSDP
	Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budgetary allocation 2. Number of projects and schemes in PSDP 3. Provision of health and education infrastructure
SDG-2	Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budgetary allocation on food, and nutrition 2. Number of projects and schemes in PSDP 3. Government and private collaboration regarding ensuring food security
	Indicator Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share of expenditure on agriculture, food, forestry, fishing, livestock to total PSDP 2. Number of projects and schemes in PSDP
SDG-3	Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of projects and schemes by GOB 2. Budgetary allocation
	Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of projects and schemes by GOB 2. Budgetary allocation
	Indicator Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of projects and schemes by GOB 2. Budgetary allocation 3. Establishing Institutions
	Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of projects and schemes by GOB 2. Budgetary allocation 3. Establishing Institutions 4. rising share of total expenditure in PSDP during last 3-4 years
SDG-4	Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of projects and schemes by GOB 2. Budgetary allocation 3. Establishing Institutions

	Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision social protection program and infrastructure related skill development of poor and vulnerable people particularly to females 2. Budgetary allocation 3. Establishing female educational institutions 4. Construction of technical and vocational institutions
	Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budgetary allocation on provision and upgrading of infrastructure such as washroom construction, provision of computer labs etc. 2. Data regarding building of new girls' and boys' schools
	Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of qualified teachers in schools 2. Teacher to student ratio
SDG-5	Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budgetary allocation on women development 2. Increasing number of females related educational institutions 3. Provision of health facilities to women 4. Legislative framework
	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legislative framework 2. Findings of LEADS/UNDP (2017) regarding SDG-5 also helps to identify target
	Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legislative framework 2. Findings of LEADS/UNDP (2017) regarding SDG-5 also helps to identify target

3. Shared Priorities

Table 14 shows priority SDGs targets aggregated in all three approaches. One can clearly see that none of the priority targets is common across all three approaches.

Table 13: Priority targets common across three approaches

Target	Data Led Priority Set	Consultations Based Priority Set	Government's Priority Set
1.1	NO	YES	NO
1a	NO	YES	YES
1.2	YES	NO	YES
1.3	NO	NO	YES
1.4	YES	YES	NO
2.1	YES	NO	YES
2.3	NO	NO	YES
3.1	NO	NO	YES
3.2	NO	NO	YES

3c	NO	YES	NO
3.7	NO	YES	YES
3.8	NO	NO	YES
4.1	NO	NO	YES
4.3	NO	YES	NO
4a	NO	YES	YES
4c	NO	YES	YES
4.5	NO	YES	YES
5.1	NO	NO	YES
5.2	NO	NO	YES
5c	NO	NO	YES
6.1	NO	YES	NO
6.4	NO	YES	NO
6.6	NO	YES	NO
6.b	NO	YES	NO
7.1	YES	NO	NO
16.3	NO	YES	NO
16.5	NO	YES	NO
16.6	NO	YES	NO
16.7	NO	YES	NO
16.b	NO	YES	NO

Note: Bold cells denote common targets across at least two priority sets.

4. SDGs Priorities Timeline:

4.1 Short-term: SDGs Targets Requiring Urgent Focus

Though there is a need to make plans to implement all priority SDGs targets, some of the targets demand urgent focus. For example, an immediate focus is required to address the issue of hunger because the situation in this regard is worsening over time. Based on trend analysis, this study has graded progress on this target as F which means the performance in meeting this target is negative and indicators falling under this target -- like wasting and stunting -- are worsening over time (table 10). The province, in fact, was doing better on this count 10 years ago than it is now. It means the share of undernourished population has increased compared to 10 years ago. If the trend continues, the situation will become worse by 2030.

The same holds true for stunting. The province has not been able to show any progress over it in the last 10 years (performance graded as E). These and similar other SDGs targets are listed in our short run priority set shown below in Table 5. These targets demand immediate focus.

Table 14 A: Short-term/Intermediate priority targets

Targets	Definition
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day 30
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030, achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.
3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Supply of quality of water -- SDG target 1.4 -- needs a serious priority focus as well. The Supply of tap water has been worsening over time in Balochistan and the province's performance is graded as F both in urban and rural areas (Table 10). The indicators related to this target are also experiencing deterioration over time and are graded as F. If not urgently addressed, this situation will become even worse by 2030. Similarly, the provision/use of flush toilets in rural areas needs to be given a priority focus. Progress on this is graded as C in rural areas, showing very little improvement over the last 10 years. Similarly, the progress over the overall availability of electricity is graded as E for rural areas, showing no progress over the last 10 years. Hence it needs to be prioritized.

This study has also noted that the priorities of stakeholders from across all the divisions of Balochistan have a relatively higher commonality with the development agenda of the Balochistan government than they have with a data-led prioritization. Table 14 shows that 1a, 3c, 4a, 4c and 4.5 are shared priority targets of the people residing in Balochistan and the provincial government, being already on its priority list.

This study, therefore, suggests prioritizing those goals which are least common across three set of priorities (Table 14) since these will require a serious effort for their mainstreaming. The provincial government should immediately focus on the targets for which complete or partial data is available. These include 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, and 7.1 along with other targets listed in Table 15A.

Short run priority set also includes SDGs targets which are already in the government priority agenda but require efforts to produce/generate quality data for their implementation. There is a reason for putting them in short run priority list: The provincial government is already allocating resources for these targets and a much smaller effort is required in meeting them than what is required to achieve those short-term goals where the situation is deteriorating over time. It is important that the allocations for these targets continue and the progress on them is taken forward to its desired conclusion without a break.

14 B: Targets already on the government's priority list that require quality data to track performance

Targets	Definition
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
4a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
4c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and Small Island developing States
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
5c	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

4.2 Medium Run: SDGs Targets Having Strong Multiplier Effect but Missing Data

It is important to state here that by putting certain targets in the medium run priority list, this study is not suggesting that these are less important than those requiring immediate consideration. Their listing, in fact, is based on multiple criteria. First, no data is available for these priority SDGs targets. This leaves government/stakeholders unable to implement these immediately. Second, these targets have a stronger multiplier effect compared to long run priority targets. Achieving these targets will help achieve other priority SDGs targets and improve performance on overall SDGs agenda. Third, implementing these targets needs production/collection of data. Given that Balochistan has limited financial, human, and technical resources, this study proposes that data for SDGs targets having a strong multiplier effect should be collected in the first round. Undertaking/implementing these targets (Table 16), will ensure higher value for money allocated. The rest of the targets, as given in Table 17, require a long-term strategy.

Table 15: Medium-term priority targets (determined by higher multiplier effect)

Targets	Definition	Multiplier
1.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	44
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	34
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	31
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	30
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	26
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	25
6b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	-

4.3 Long-term: Lower Multiplier Effect and Missing Data

Table 16: Long-term priority targets

Targets	Definition	Multiplier
16.3	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	17
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	14
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	13
16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	13
2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	

5. Challenges in the implementation of general SDGs agenda

For the successful implementation of SDGs, it is very important to identify the challenges which can hinder progress. To do that, multiple tools were employed. Consultative meetings in seven divisions of Balochistan were conducted, which provided insights into some of the challenges that hinder the path of sustainable development

in the province³⁵. The Data gap analysis also helped identify other challenges that may hinder/slow down the process of implementation of SDGs in Balochistan.

It was found that major difficulties include a lack of data and a weak research base in the province. Other major hurdles include lack of funds and governance issues.

Successful implementation of the Global Agenda 2030, therefore, requires addressing these challenges, the most important of them being the lack of data at the required standard and reporting level. This study maintains that an efficient implementation of SDGs, measurement of performance over time and effective accountability can only be ensured if quality data is available.

5.1 Ensuring baseline data for prioritizing SDGs

The lack of data for SDGs indicators is a global challenge – particularly in the developing countries. The situation is much worse in Balochistan where data is available only for 12 percent SDGs targets/indicators. The absence of data for about 88 percent of targets/indicators has adverse implications for achieving SDGs but also measuring progress on them -- which is important because it helps assess whether we are moving on the right track or not in achieving SDGs. Monitoring and evaluation of progress on SDGs are certainly not possible without quality data.

Priority SDGs cannot be fully implemented without the availability of updated data at the required disaggregation level. This is particularly true for data availability at local/district level.

Table 18 shows that data for more than 80 percent of priority targets/indicators are not available. This finding emphasizes the need to put serious effort into generating data. In this manner, addressing the issue of missing data becomes of the topmost priorities of the government. The government is cognizant of the fact that it needs serious and well-designed focus to ensure the availability of sufficient, timely and reliable data for SDGs indicators and targets.

Table 17: Data Availability check for Priority SDGs targets

Target	Available	Partially available	Not Available
1.1			✓ 1.1.1
1a	✓ 1.a.1		✓ 1.a.2, 1.a.3
1.2		✓ 1.2.1	✓ 1.2.2
1.3			✓ 1.3.1
1.4	✓ 1.4.1		✓ 1.4.2
2.1	✓ 2.1.1, 2.1.2		
2.3			✓ 2.3.1, 2.3.2
3.1		✓ 3.1.1, 3.1.2	
3.2		✓ 3.2.1, 3.2.2	
3c			✓ 3.c.1
3.7		✓ 3.7.1	✓ 3.7.2
3.8			✓ 3.8.1, 3.8.2
4.1			✓ 4.1.1
4.3			✓ 4.3.1

35 For detailed results of the consultations for each division, please see Appendix C.

4a			✓ 4.a.1
4c			✓ 4.c.1
4.5		✓ 4.5.1	
5.1			✓ 5.1.1
5.2	✓ 5.2.1		✓ 5.2.2
5c			✓ 5.c.1
6.1			✓ 6.1.1
6.4			✓ 6.4.1, 6.4.2
6.6			✓ 6.6.1
6.b			✓ 6.b.1
7.1	✓ 7.1.1	✓ 7.1.2	
16.3			✓ 15.3.1, 16.3.2
16.5			✓ 16.5.1, 16.5.2
16.6			✓ 16.5.1, 16.6.2
16.7			✓ 16.7.1, 16.7.2
16.b			✓ 16.b.1

Owing to several problems in existing sources as mentioned above, a new data production tool in the province – that is, a survey -- can be initiated to produce data on priority SDGs on regular basis. This tool can be called **SDGs Data Survey** and can be adopted to collect data for prioritized SDGs mentioned in this report in the first phase. The sampling framework for the survey can be defined with the help of Balochistan Bureau of Statistics and Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. Ideally, the survey should be conducted every two or three years but at least one round of it is strongly recommended to set baseline values for all priority targets.

5.2 Data Collection Tools

- SDGs Data Survey should be launched with the help of Balochistan Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and other development partners.
- Administrative records should be used for obtaining statistics on demographic changes and trends that can aid in the formulation of health, education and social protection policies.
- Non-traditional data sources -- such as mobile network data and satellite imagery -- should also be used where possible.

6. Conclusion

After applying three approaches for SDGs prioritization, this study may conclude that merely relying on a data-led prioritization will exclude almost all of the prioritized targets. Table 14 shows that the data-led prioritization approach could be applied only on four targets or eight indicators. Consultation-based prioritized targets are 18 but neither the provincial baseline value nor the provincial target value is available for any of them. The key stakeholders in Balochistan, therefore, should focus on data generation to achieve these targets.

Apart from data generation, the implementation of the short-listed SDGs targets and their associated indicators should be a priority because in some cases, such as hunger, the failure to implement them immediately may result in a human catastrophe. There, however, are a number of major challenges in devising effective policies

to meet SDGs. These include a lack of data and strong research base to feed policy decisions and development plans and strategies and lack of funds.

To better plan and implement SDGs in the province, the province needs an integrated policy framework and approach. In addition to the provision of more financial resources to education, health, population and other major departments, improved monitoring, and evaluation of development interventions at the local level is also essential.

Funding constraints for achieving SDGs may be removed to an extent if budgetary allocations are made to priority SDGs targets that are determined in this framework. This should be followed by systematic monitoring and evaluation in the form of audits of the funds utilized.

Some funding constraints can be removed through support from the federal government and with aid and grants from development partners. Public-private partnerships can also offer a long-term solution to the funding problem but these need to be made an integral part of the government policy and planning.

A close coordination between all the provincial government departments in terms of research and policy implementation is also necessary.

The Sustainable Development Goals Implementation Plan for Balochistan

1. Brief Context

This SDGs implementation plan builds on the SDGs Localization Framework for Balochistan which identifies priority SDGs for the province, based on i) data gap analysis of SDGs, ii) review of development agenda of The Government of Balochistan and iii) regional consultations. The implementation plan aims to serve as a strategic guide to implement the findings of SDGs Localization Framework for Balochistan, particularly priority SDGs targets.

It is important to note here that given the scope of SDGs framework for Balochistan, the implementation mainly addresses government of Balochistan as leader of the implementation of agenda in terms of setting the priorities and providing the required finance. It must not be interpreted that the implementation of SDGs agenda is the sole responsibility of the government.

The successful implementation of SDGs agenda demands well-structured development cooperation between all the stakeholders including, but not limited to, government, civil society, academia, media and community. We further assert that this plan, mainly designed to guide the implementation of priority SDGs in Balochistan, can be modified and extended to a broader set of SDGs, as and when required.

2. Priority SDGs, Lead, and other Stakeholder Departments

Based on the methodology discussed above, tables 19-22 below provides priority targets for Balochistan and lead and stakeholder departments against each priority SDGs target.

Table 18: Short-run priority targets (2019-2022)

Target	Definition	Lead Department	Stakeholders
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day 30	Planning and Development Department; Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund	Social Welfare Department/Planning & Development Department; Education Department; Health Department
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Planning & Development Department; Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund	Social Welfare Department/Planning & Development Department Education Department; Health Department

1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030, achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Social Welfare Department; Planning & Development Department	Social Welfare Department/Planning & Development Department
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Planning and Development Department; Social Welfare, Special Education, Non-formal, Literacy and Human Rights Department, Balochistan	Population Welfare Department/Planning & Development Department
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Balochistan Nutrition Project for Mothers and Children (health department); Primary & Secondary Health Department	Food Department;
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	Health Department	Women Development Department Population Welfare Department
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	Health Department	Women Development Department Population Welfare Department
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.	Health Department	Women Development Department; Planning & Development Department; Population Welfare Department
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Education Department; Provincial TVET Authority	Women Development Department; Planning & Development Department; Population Welfare Department
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Public Health Engineering Department	Planning & Development Department Population Welfare Department; Water & Sanitation Authority/ Health Department
7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Planning & Development Department	Energy Department; Quetta Electric Supply Corporation (QESCO)

Table 19: Medium-term priority targets (2023-2026) [by multiplier effect]

Targets	Definition	Multiplier	Lead Department	Stakeholders
1.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	44	Planning and Development Department; Balochistan Revenue Authority	Local Government & Rural Development/ Social Welfare Department; Finance Department; Population Welfare Department;
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes	34	Irrigation and Power Department; Geological survey of Pakistan, forest, and Wildlife Department; agriculture Department; Environmental Protection Agency; and Planning & Development Department	Indus River System Authority; Ministry of Climate change Pakistan; WAPDA
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	31	Finance Department; Planning & Development Department; Services and General Administration Department	
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	30	Health department	Women Development Department/ Social Welfare Department/Planning Development Department; Population Welfare Department
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels	26	Planning & Development Department	Law & Parliamentary Affairs; Social Welfare Department;
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially, reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	25	Public Health Engineering Department	Water & Sanitation Authority, Forest and Wildlife Department; Agriculture Department
6b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	-	Public Health Engineering Department; Water & Sanitation Authority;	Planning & Development Department

Table 20: Medium-term priority targets (2023-2026) [already Government's priority list but need quality data to track performance]

1	Definition	Lead Department	Stakeholders
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	Education Department; Women Development Department	Planning & Development Department
4a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all	Education Department; Women Development Department	Planning & Development Department
4c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and Small Island developing States	Education Department; Women Development Department	Planning Development Department
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	Social Welfare Department	Planning Development Department;
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Women Development Department	Social Welfare Department; Human Rights Department; Law & Parliamentary Affairs Department;
5c	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	Women Development Department	Planning Development Department

Table 21: Long-term: Lower multiplier effect and missing data

Targets	Definition	Multiplier	Lead Department	Stakeholders
16.3	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	17	Planning & Development Department/	Services and General Administration Department; Social Welfare Department
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university	14	Balochistan TVET; Higher Education Commission (HEC); Education Department Balochistan	Planning Development Department Social Welfare Department
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	13	Finance Department; Related Provincial Agencies	Planning and Development Department

16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	13	Planning and Development Department	Law & Parliamentary Affairs
2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	By definition long run priority	Agriculture Department/	Forestry, Wildlife & Fisheries Department; Livestock & Dairy Development Department

3. Implementation of the priority SDGs:

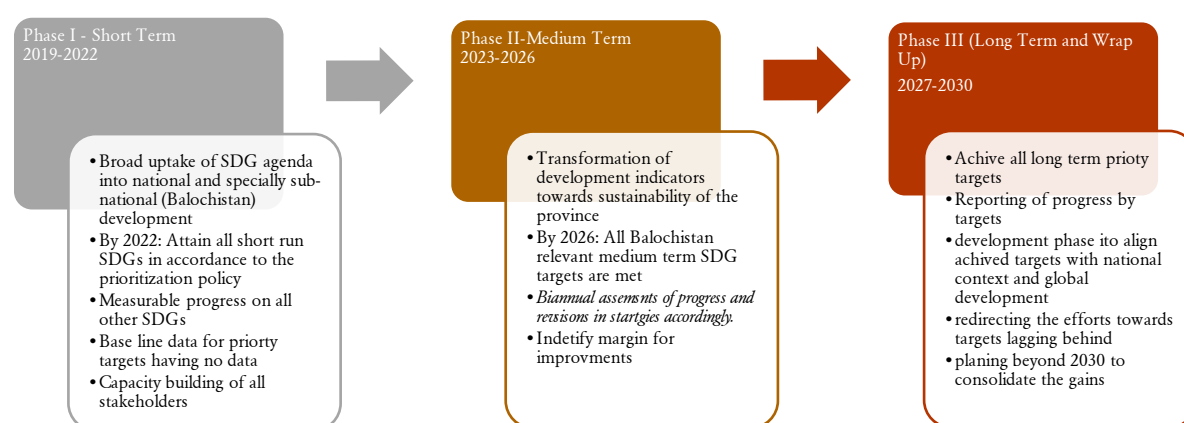
3.1 Tasks by Key Phases³⁶

Three boxes in Figure A showing phase I, II and III, provide tasks to be completed in i) short term ii) medium term and iii) long term. The province must fully implement the short-term plans for priority SDG targets, maximum by 2022. It must then put a higher focus on medium term targets which shall be met by 2026. In phase III, the long-term priority SDGs targets must be met by 2030. This stage also requires simultaneous work on reporting the progress starting in 2026.

It is important to highlight that in phase-1, government of Balochistan needs to work on generating baseline data for the priority targets for which data is missing and capacity building of the stakeholders. The performance in this phase will define the performance in phase-II and III. Similarly, Balochistan government and other stakeholders must start undertaking a biannual assessment of progress on the SDGs implementation outcomes and then revise SDGs implementation in strategies accordingly.

This shall help readjusting implementation plans and strategies where required. The lessons from this phase will feed into performance in phase III. In other words, this implementation plan shall act as devising sub-implementation plans over the time and across the regions and development targets. It will be a continuous process.

Figure G: Phases in Implementing SDGs Agenda



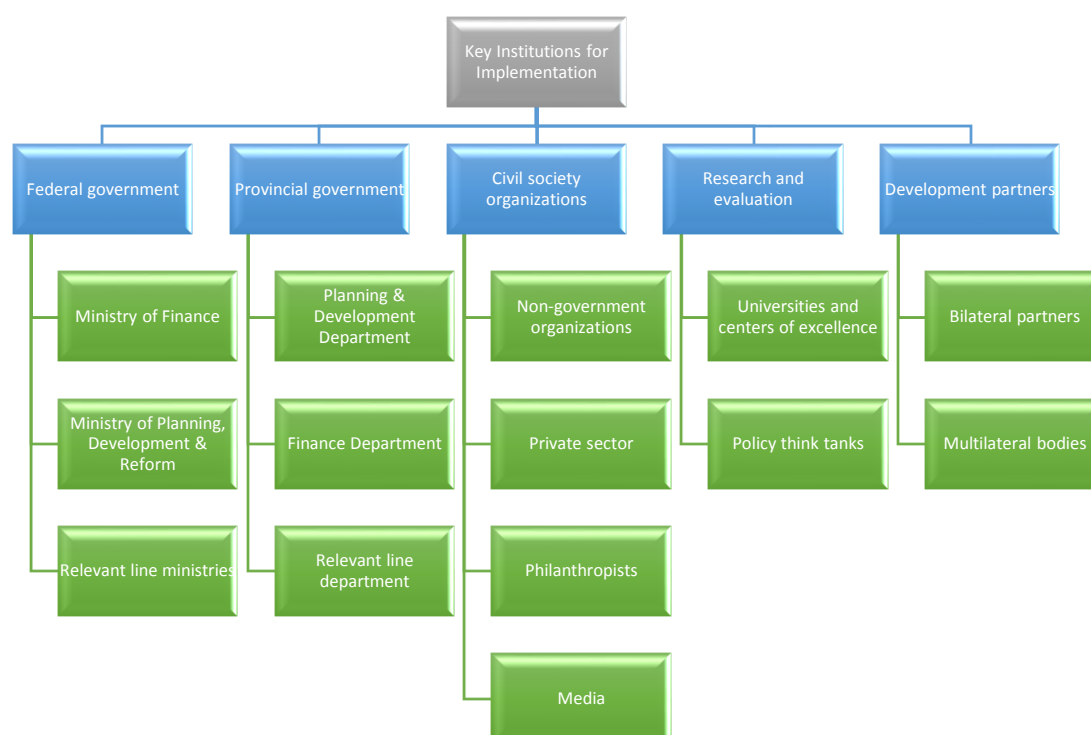
³⁶ Updated and modified from https://unstats.un.org/unsd/capacity-building/meetings/DA9-regional-workshop-Addis-Ababa/documents/7-Botswana_SDGs_percentage20MFED-STATISTICS_percentage20BOTS_percentage20_percentage20presentation.pdf

3.2 Institutional Set-up for SDG's Implementation

Based on the review of existing evidence and findings from divisional workshops, coordination between government and leading department and between leading and stakeholder department, the inter-departmental coordination, to design and implement strategies to achieve priority SDGs will be another most important determinant of successful implementation of SDGs. In this context that Figure B provides a snapshot of some key institutions involved.

Further, coherence between budgets and plans, both at the federal and provincial level, will also need to be ensured. Further, it is noted that continued engagement by stakeholders including, but not limited to, civil society, academia, business, local government, and communities will be essential for effective implementation of the SDGs agenda in Balochistan. Development cooperation will be critical in achieving the global agenda of sustainable development.

Figure H: Institutions for Implementation



4. Cross-cutting Measures:

Based on the review of development agenda of Balochistan, data gap analysis and divisional consultations, we suggest cross cutting measures to improve implementation of priority SDGs in particular and overall SDGs agenda in general which include:

- i. Availability of and accessibility to data also requires capacity building of relevant statistics and data collection bodies.
- ii. Develop a timeline for the production and dissemination of the data between 2015 and 2030. It is proposed that data on baseline for all the priority targets must be available maximum by 2022 through
 - a) Incorporating related questions to existing surveys where possible
 - b) Collecting institutional data, the data which is available with different departments but is not reported systematically

- c) Finalizing the definitional and methodological issues in consultations with related department of The Government of Balochistan, federal government, academia, civil society organization and INGOs working in the fields related to priority targets
 - d) Designing specific SDGs survey if none of the i) and ii) is workable³⁷
- iii. Strengthening of the institutions such as Planning & Development Department having a significant role in capacity building, advocacy and outreach on SDGs and designing an institutional framework for integrated policies
- iv. Strengthening accountability for SDGs implementation will require attention from top political leadership in the province including a dedicated SDGs Monitoring Desk at the office of Chief Minister, The Government of Balochistan to provide regular updates to the Chief Minister on progress delivered on various SDGs;
- v. Inclusion of SDGs in the curriculum at all levels of education. Involvement of universities and other educational institutions in the province in research activities being conducted to implement SDGs is also desired. The Universities may be encouraged to play an evaluation role as SDGs implementation progresses. Regular studies to track success and failure aspects of SDGs programmes may be commissioned to create learning and feedback system for the implementation teams at the provincial capital and districts
- vi. Establishing a regular Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) with a focus on research and more engagement of private sector and academia in SDGs is essential. PPD framework should also have active participation of provincial parliamentarians;

5. Policy level Recommendations

1. The following measures to be taken to expand the government revenues in Balochistan:
 - Increase capacities at Balochistan Revenue Authority to conduct survey of services establishments in both formal and informal sector
 - Encourage progressive taxation across the province. This may be achieved through reforms in agriculture, land, transport, and property taxes
 - Consumption taxes and duties on luxury goods such as on alcohol, tobacco items and imported vehicles may be levied by the provincial government
 - Wealth tax especially on high-value urban properties needs to be increased beyond the current notified rates
 - Prime Minister's package for Balochistan may be gradually enhanced in allocation and protected by the federal government.
2. Organizations/firms/companies/businesses which contribute to capacity building and job creation in Balochistan's tougher districts may be allowed a reduction in corporate (and other) taxes
3. Increased focus is recommended for collection of non-tax revenues, such as royalties, licenses, entertainment duties which potentially can serve as a major source of public revenue
4. Public procurement can play a key role in the growth and advancement of domestic industries and services within Balochistan. Priority focus on public procurement of locally produced goods and services can make a major contribution to development of sectors that are of immense importance for structural transformation in the province.
5. Research collaboration among academia, civil society organizations and private sector is vital to promote innovations and addressing skills gaps

³⁷ In addition to this action plan, we also provide a separate concept note for "Filling the Data Gap for Priority SDGs".

6. TVET should focus on programs and trainings to equip youth with high and middle skills which have market demand. The Disconnect between youth and industry must be bridged³⁸. Middle skills are the skills which require some education and training beyond high school but less than a bachelor's degree technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers.
7. Strategies/schemes should be laid out to promote social enterprise in the province. These schemes should be developed with special attention on female and youth, while establishing special center for entrepreneurship development can also prove to be valuable

6. Aligning Provincial Finance with SDGs

Some fundamental changes would be required to synchronized SDGs implementation plans with budgets. This requires aligning development expenditure with SDGs through linking PC-I documentation with respective SDGs targets. This can ultimately help bring efficiency and effectiveness in spending on SDGs and strengthen the link between planning and budgeting as well as align provincial public finance with SDGs. Below an example is being provided as to how PC1s can be aligned with SDGs [table 23]. The education sector is used as an example, but the process can be extended to any other sector.

Table 22: Aligning public finance to SDGs at PC1 level

Example from Education Sector (Current Process)	Example from Education Sector (Proposed Process)
Demand is to be put by Secretary Education in the form of Concept Note to Concept Clearance Committee headed by ACS.	Demand is to be put by Secretary Education in the form of Concept Note to Concept Clearance Committee headed by ACS. Chief SDGs will provide inputs if the concept is in line with prioritized SDGs for Balochistan.
Once Concept is approved, it is forwarded to Chief Minister.	Once Concept is approved, it is forwarded to Chief Minister.
Chief Minister has to put the demand for school on agenda in Cabinet meeting where cabinet will be discussing it.	Chief Minister has to put the demand for school on agenda in Cabinet meeting where cabinet will be discussing it. Finance department will inform if funds can be allocated and protected for the tenure of this initiative.
After approval department starts working on project processing.	After approval department starts working on project processing. At this stage, PC-Is alignment with SDGs needs to be ensured by P&DD.
Departmental sub-committees and PDWP then process and put up the project and it's cost for approval by the committee.	Departmental sub-committees and PDWP then process and put up the project and it's cost for approval by the committee. The project needs to be in line with the SDGs action plan and five-year development plan of the province. Appropriate amendments to PC-I may be carried out in this regard.

7. Continued evidence based political support:

Financial and other required resources are scarce. This is particularly true for Balochistan. Priorities keep changing and always involve a trade-off. In order to ensure continued availability of financial and other technical resources required to move forward the SDGs agenda, the stakeholder will have to earn evidence based political ownership of the agenda. This requires continued evidence-based advocacy to convince government, and other stakeholders that;

- a) Resources allocated to SDGs agenda are effectively and efficiently used. This can be done through effective monitoring and evaluation system and impact assessments.
- b) Continued updating of SDGs implementation plan is pre-requisite for the successful implementation of agenda. This needs a continued and sustained flow of resources for the agenda. This can be shown

³⁸ Disconnect between youth and industry, <http://tns.thenews.com.pk/disconnect-youth-industry/#.XWurGCgzblU>

through designing pilot studies for newly designed/proposed strategies and assessing prior estimates required for pilot and follow-up costs each year/period. This will help government to better plan.

- c) Role of private sector will be very critical in long term take up of the SDGs agenda. The government of Balochistan must be convinced to set platform where development agenda of Balochistan is aligned to evolving priority SDGs agenda which must designed in consultations with businesses, civil society organizations, local government, and local communities. SDGs support unit and P&D may think to design formal arrangements in this regard.
- d) Policy think tanks based in Pakistan, especially those working in Balochistan, need to be continuously engaged. This shall not only help in t analyzing and assessing progress towards the implementation of priority SDGs agenda and identification of any implementation gaps, but also acting as knowledge brokers between sectors and respective stakeholders in Balochistan. This shall enable greater dialogue between the general public, decision makers, and wider society which, in turn, shall bring the required evidence based political ownership of the agenda. SDGs Support unit in collaboration with P&D and parliament representative may think to design formal arrangements in this regard.

Appendix

Appendix A: Data Availability Analysis

Table 23: The Summary of the Data Availability Status of each of the Indicator

SDG Goals	Data Availability for the Indicators		
	Readily Available	Partially Available	Not Available
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.4.1, 1.a.1 = 2 Indicators	1.2.1 = 1 Indicator	1.1.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.4.2, 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 1.5.3, 1.5.4, 1.a.2, 1.a.3, 1.b.1 = 11 Indicators
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1.1, 2.1.2 = 2 Indicators	2.4.1 = 1 Indicator	2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 2.a.1, 2.a.2, 2.b.1, 2.c.1 = 10 Indicators
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	 = 0 Indicator	3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.7.1, 3.a.1 = 6 Indicators	3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4, 3.3.5, 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.5.1, 3.5.2, 3.6.1, 3.7.2, 3.8.1, 3.8.2, 3.9.1, 3.9.2, 3.9.3, 3.b.1, 3.b.2, 3.b.3, 3.c.1, 3.d.1 = 21 Indicators
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.2.1 = 1 Indicator	4.5.1 = 1 Indicators	4.1.1, 4.2.2, 4.3.1, 4.4.1, 4.6.1, 4.7.1, 4.a.1, 4.b.1, 4.c.1 = 7 Indicators
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.2.1, 5.a.1 = 2 Indicators	5.5.1 = 1 Indicator	5.1.1, 5.2.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.4.1, 5.5.2, 5.6.1, 5.6.2, 5.a.2, 5.b.1, 5.c.1 = 11 Indicators
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	 = 0 Indicator	 = 0 Indicator	6.1.1, 6.2.1, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.6.1, 6.a.1, 6.b.1 = 11 Indicators
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	7.1.1 = 1 Indicator	7.1.2 = 1 Indicator	7.2.1, 7.3.1, 7.a.1, 7.b.1 = 4 Indicators

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.1.1, 8.3.1, 8.6.1, = 3 Indicators	8.5.2, 8.7.1, = 2 Indicators	8.2.1, 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.5.1, 8.8.1, 8.8.2, 8.9.1, 8.9.2, 8.10.1, 8.10.2, 8.a.1, 8.b.1 = 12 Indicators
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.2.2 = 1 Indicator	 = 0 Indicator	9.1.1, 9.1.2, 9.2.1, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.4.1, 9.5.1, 9.5.2, 9.a.1, 9.b.1, 9.c.1 = 11 Indicators
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	 = 0 Indicator	 = 0 Indicator	10.1.1, 10.2.1, 10.3.1, 10.4.1, 10.5.1, 10.6.1, 10.7.1, 10.7.2, 10.a.1, 10.b.1, 10.c.1, = 11 Indicators
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	 = 0 Indicator	11.7.2 = 1 Indicator	11.1.1, 11.2.1, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.4.1, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.6.1, 11.6.2, 11.7.1, 11.a.1, 11.b.1, 11.b.2, 11.c.1 = 14 Indicators
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	 = 0 Indicator	12.2.1 = 1 Indicator	12.1.1, 12.2.2, 12.3.1, 12.4.1, 12.4.2, 12.5.1, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.a.1, 12.b.1, 12.c.1 = 12 Indicators
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	 = 0 Indicator	13.1.2 = 1 Indicator	13.1.1, 3.1.3, 13.2.1, 13.3.1, 13.3.2, 13.a.1, 13.b.1 = 7 Indicators
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	 = 0 Indicator	 = 0 Indicator	14.1.1, 14.2.1, 14.3.1, 14.4.1, 14.5.1, 14.6.1, 14.7.1, 14.a.1, 14.b.1, 14.c.1 = 10 Indicators

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	= 0 Indicator	= 0 Indicator	15.1.1, 15.1.2, 15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.4.1, 15.5.1, 15.6.1, 15.7.1, 15.8.1, 15.9.1, 15.a.1, 15.b.1, 15.c.1 = 13 Indicators
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.1.3 = 1 Indicator	= 0 Indicators	16.1.1, 16.1.2, 16.1.4, 16.2.1, 16.2.2, 16.2.3, 16.3.1, 16.3.2, 16.4.1, 16.4.2, 16.5.1, 16.5.2, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.7.1, 16.7.2, 16.8.1, 16.9.1, 16.10.1, 16.10.2, 16.a.1, 16.b.1 = 22 Indicators
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	= 0 Indicators	= 0 Indicators	17.1.1, 17.1.2, 17.2.1, 17.3.1, 17.3.2, 17.4.1, 17.5.1, 17.6.1, 17.6.2, 17.7.1, 17.8.1, 17.9.1, 17.10.1, 17.11.1, 17.12.1, 17.13.1, 17.14.1, 17.15.1, 17.16.1, 17.17.1, 17.18.1, 17.18.2, 17.18.3, 17.19.1, 17.19.2 = 25 Indicators

Appendix B: Key Stakeholders for the SDG Goals

Services by ministries involve a significant part in making demand for information applicable to their respective objectives and targets. This demand is activated by inserting an outcomes-based structure in policies and plans developed by them. All together for this report to be valuable, it is imperative that pertinent ministries play a main role in monitoring indicator and after that utilize it to create consequent strategies to screen progress on SDGs. This section, therefore, lists key stakeholders/departments (demanders of the data) in order to compute and accordingly report the data and the baselines for the indicators of selected SDGs. The exercise will eventually help in lessening the data reporting gaps.

Table 16: Key Stakeholders for Goal 1 Indicators

Goal 1	
Indicators	Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/ rural)	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics/Social Welfare Department/Planning & Development Department
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age)	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics/Social Welfare Department/Planning & Development Department
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics/Social Welfare Department/Planning & Development Department
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics/Social Welfare Department/Planning & Development Department
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics/Social Welfare Department/Planning & Development Department
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics/Population Welfare Department/Planning & Development Department
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs	Planning & Development Department/Local Government & Rural Development
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Planning & Development Department (Education/ Health/ Police, /Civil Defense/Services & General Administration Department
1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programs as a proportion of GDP	Planning & Development Department /Social Welfare Department/ Finance Department
1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	Planning & Development Department /Social Welfare Department/ Finance Department/ Women Development Department

Goal 2	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data</i>
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	Primary & Secondary Health Department/ Food Department
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Food Department
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Primary & Secondary Health Department
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Primary & Secondary Health Department
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/ forestry enterprise size	Livestock & Dairy Development Department/ Agriculture Department/ Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Department
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Livestock & Dairy Development Department/ Agriculture Department/ Forestry, Wildlife & Fisheries Department
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Agriculture Department
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	Livestock & Dairy Development Department/ Agriculture Department/ Forestry, Wildlife & Fisheries Department
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	Livestock & Dairy Development Department/ Forestry, Wildlife & Fisheries Department
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Livestock & Dairy Development Department/ Agriculture Department/ C & W Department
2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Agriculture Department/ Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	Agriculture Department/ Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	Agriculture/Food Department/Industries, Commerce & Investment Department

Goal 3	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data</i>
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Health Department/ Women Development Department
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Health Department/ Women Development Department
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	Health Department/ Women Development Department
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Health Department
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Health Department
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	Health Department
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Health Department
3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Health Department
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Health Department
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Health Department
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Social Welfare Department/ Health Department/Police Department

3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Social Welfare Department /Health Department
3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol	Social Welfare Department /Health Department
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Finance Department
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Police Department/Provincial Transport Authority/Planning & Development Department
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Health Department/ Women Development Department/ Social Welfare Department/Planning Development Department
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as share of total household expenditure income	Health Department/ Social Welfare Department
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Health Department/ Social Welfare Department
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	Health Department/ Social Welfare Department
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Health Department/ Social Welfare Department
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Health Department/ Social Welfare Department
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program	Health Department/ Social Welfare Department
3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Planning Development Department
3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Health Department/ Social Welfare Department
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Health Department/ Labour & Manpower Department
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Planning Development Department/ Health Department

Goal 4	
Indicators	Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/ 3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Education Department/ Planning Development Department
4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Education Department/ Planning Development Department/ Social Welfare Department
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Education Department/Planning & Development Department
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Education Department/Planning & Development Department

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Education Department/Planning & Development Department
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/ male, rural/ urban, bottom/ top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Education Department/Planning & Development Department
4.6.1 Percent of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Education Department/Planning & Development Department
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	Education Department/Planning & Development Department
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Education Department/Planning & Development Department/Health Department
4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Education Department/Planning & Development Department
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Education Department/Planning & Development Department

Goal 5	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data</i>
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Social Welfare Department/ Planning & Development Department
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Women Development Department/ Social Welfare Department/Human Rights Department
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Women Development Department/ Social Welfare Department/Human Rights Department
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Women Development Department/ Social Welfare Department
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting, by age	Women Development Department/ Social Welfare Department
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Social Welfare Department/ Labour & Manpower Department
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	Social Welfare Department/ Labour & Manpower Department/ Women Development Department
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Social Welfare Department/ Labour & Manpower Department/ Women Development Department

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Health Department, Women Development Department
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Health Department, Women Development Department/Law & Parliamentary Affairs/ Planning & Development Department
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Agriculture & Cooperatives/ Law & Parliamentary Affairs/ Women Development Department
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/ or control	Law & Parliamentary Affairs/ Women Development Department
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Science & IT Department
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Planning & Development Department/ Women Development Department

Goal 6	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data</i>
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Water & Sanitation Authority/Health Department/ Planning & Development Department
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Water & Sanitation Authority/ Planning & Development Department
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Water & Sanitation Authority/ Planning & Development Department
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Water & Sanitation Authority/ Planning & Development Department
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	Water & Sanitation Authority/ Planning & Development Department
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Water & Sanitation Authority/ Planning & Development Department
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	Planning & Development Department/Indus River System Authority
6.5.2 Proportion of trans-boundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Planning & Development Department/Indus River System Authority
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Planning & Development Department/Indus River System Authority
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Water & Sanitation Authority/ Planning & Development Department
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Water & Sanitation Authority/ Planning & Development Department

Goal 7	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data</i>
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Planning & Development Department/Energy Department
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Energy Department/Social Welfare Department/Planning & Development Department
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Energy Department

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Energy Department/ Planning & Development Department
7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production including in hybrid systems	Finance Department
7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percent of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	Finance Department/ Planning & Development Department/ Energy Department

Goal 8	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data</i>
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Planning & Development Department
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Labour & Human Resource Department/ Planning & Development Department/ Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Labour & Human Resource Department /Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Public Health Engineering Department, Local Government & Community Development and Housing, Urban Development
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Public Health, Engineering Department, Local Government & Community Development, Housing, Urban Development
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Labour & Human Resource Department
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Labour & Human Resource Department
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Labour & Human Resource Department/ Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Labour & Human Resource Department
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Labour & Human Resource Department
8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Labour & Human Resource Department
8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Youth Affairs, Sports, Archaeology & Tourism Department
8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs	Youth Affairs, Sports, Archaeology & Tourism Department
8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Finance Department
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Finance Department
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Planning & Development Department/ Labour & Human Resource Department

Goal 9	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data</i>
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	LG & CD Department/ C & W Department
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Transport Department
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	Environment Protection Department/ Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Planning & Development Department/ Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Planning & Development Department
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Planning & Development/Social Welfare Department
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	LG & CD Department/ Balochistan IT Department

Goal 10	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data</i>
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Planning & Development Department/Urban Planning & Development
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	Planning & Development Department/Urban Planning & Development
10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Social Welfare Department/Human Rights Department
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Labour & Manpower Department/Board of Revenue
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	Finance Department/ Planning & Development Department
10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Social Welfare Department/Law & Parliamentary Affairs
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	Labour & Manpower Department/Finance Department/Board of Revenue
10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	Law & Parliamentary Affairs/Planning & Development Department
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Law & Parliamentary Affairs/Planning & Development Department

10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Industries & Commerce/ Planning & Development Department
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Finance Department/Board of Revenue

Goal 11	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data</i>
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	LG & Rural Development Department/ Board of Revenue/ Urban Planning & Development Department
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Provincial Transport Authority
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Urban Planning & Development Department
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Urban Planning & Development Department
11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/ municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/ investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	Environment, Sports & Youth Affairs/ Science & IT Department
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Provincial Disaster Management Authority/ Board of Revenue
11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters	Board of Revenue
11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	LG & Rural Development Department
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	LG & Rural Development Department/ Environment, Sports & Youth Affairs
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	LG & Rural Development Department/ Urban Planning & Development Department
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Women Development Department/ Health Department/ Law & Parliamentary Affairs
11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	Urban Planning Development Department
11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	LG & Rural Development Department
11. b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.	LG & Rural Development Department/ Provincial Disaster Management Authority/ Board of Revenue
11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	Industries & Commerce Department

Goal 12	
Indicators	Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data
12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Planning & Development Department/ Industries & Commerce Department
12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Urban Development Department/Public Health Engineering Department/ Local Government & Rural Development Department
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Urban Development & Public Health Engineering Department/ Local Government & Rural Development Department
12.3.1 Global food loss index	Food Department
12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Environmental, Sports & Youth Affairs
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Environmental, Sports & Youth Affairs
12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Environmental, Sports & Youth Affairs / Industries & Commerce Department
12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	Industries & Commerce Department
12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Balochistan Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (BPPRA)
12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Education Department
12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	Industries & Commerce Department/ Planning & Development Department
12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Culture, Tourism & Archives Department
12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	Culture, Tourism & Archives Department

Goal 13	
Indicators	Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.	Provincial Disaster Management Authority

13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/ strategy/ plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Environment, Sport & Youth Affairs/ Planning & Development Department
13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	Industries & Commerce Department
13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	Education Department/Planning & Development Department
13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	Finance Department/ Planning & Development Department
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Finance Department/ Planning & Development Department

Goal 14	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data</i>
14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	Environment, Sport & Youth Affairs
14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	Planning & Development Department/ Environment, Sport & Youth Affairs
14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Fisheries Department
14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Fisheries Department/ Planning & Development Department
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Fisheries Department
14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Planning & Development Department/ Fisheries Department/ Law & Parliamentary Affairs
14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percent of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	Fisheries Department/ Planning & Development Department
14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Finance Department, Fisheries Department
14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/ regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Planning & Development Department/ Law & Parliamentary Affairs/ Fisheries Department
14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Planning & Development Department/ Law & Parliamentary Affairs/ Fisheries Department

Goal 15	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data</i>
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Forest & wildlife
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Planning & Development Department/ Water & Sanitation Department
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Planning & Development Department/ Forest & Wildlife
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Irrigation/ Agriculture & Commerce Department
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Environment, Sports & Youth Affairs
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	Environment, Sports & Youth Affairs
15.5.1 Red List Index	
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Law & Parliamentary Affairs/ Planning & Development Department
15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Planning & Development Department/ Forest & Wildlife
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Law & Parliamentary Affairs/ Planning & Development Department
15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Planning & Development Department/ Local Government & Rural Development Department
15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Planning & Development Department/ Finance Department
15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Planning & Development Department/ Finance Department
15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Forest & Wildlife

Goal 16	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data</i>
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Planning & Development Department
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Planning & Development Department/ Police Department
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Social Welfare Department/ Planning & Development Department
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/ or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Law & Parliamentary Affairs/ Planning & Development Department
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Social Welfare Department/ Planning & Development Department
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Social Welfare Department/ Planning & Development Department
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Social Welfare Department/ Planning & Development Department/Police Department
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Planning & Development Department/Police Department
16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	Finance Department/ Planning & Development Department

16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	Law & Parliamentary Affairs
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	Social Welfare Department
16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	Industries & Commerce Department
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Finance Department/ Planning & Development Department
16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Social Welfare Department
16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Social Welfare Department/ Law & Parliamentary Affairs
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Social Welfare Development/ Planning & Development Department
16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Social Welfare Development /Law & Parliamentary Affairs
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Social Welfare Development /Law & Parliamentary Affairs
16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Law & Parliamentary Affairs/ Human Rights Department
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/ or policy guarantees for public access to information	Planning & Development Department/ Law & Parliamentary Affairs
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Planning & Development Department/ Human Rights Department
16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Social Welfare Development/ Law & Parliamentary Affairs

Goal 17	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Preferred Stakeholders – Demanders of the Data</i>
17.1.1 Total government revenue (by source) as a percent of GDP	Board of Revenue
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Finance Department/ Local Government & Rural Development Department
17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	Industries & Commerce Department/ Planning & Development Department
17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	Industries & Commerce Department/ Planning & Development Department
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Finance Department/ Planning & Development Department
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Industries & Commerce Department/ Planning & Development Department

17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	Industries & Commerce Department/ Planning & Development Department
17.6.1 Number of science and/ or technology cooperation agreements and programs between countries, by type of cooperation	Law & Parliamentary Affairs/ Science & IT Department
17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Science & IT Department
17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	Industries & Commerce Department/ Planning & Development Department/ Environment, Sport & Youth Affairs
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Science & IT Department
17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	Industries & Commerce Department/ Planning & Development Department/ Finance Department
17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Agriculture/Food Department/Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Planning & Development Department
17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Planning & Development Department
17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	Planning & Development Department
17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Planning & Development Department
17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	Planning & Development Department
17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Planning & Development Department
17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	Planning & Development Department
17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Planning & Development Department
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Law & Parliamentary Affairs/ Planning & Development Department
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Finance Department/ Planning & Development Department
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Finance Department/ Planning & Development Department
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Planning & Development Department/ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics



PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE
FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND
INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



مقاصد کیلئے شراکت داری

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND
REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

2030





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