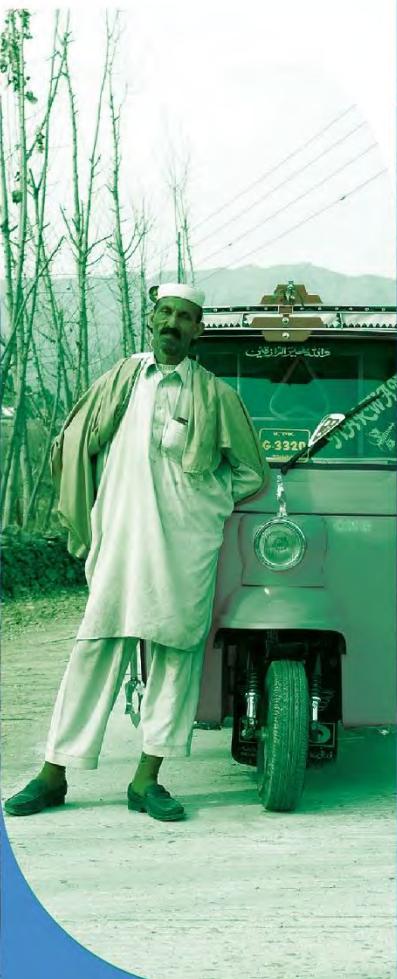




SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

Pakistan's Voluntary National Review

**Implementing Best Practices
to Build Forward Better
in the Decade of Action**



2022

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List of Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AIDEP	Automotive Industry Development and Export Policy
AJ&K	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
ARE	Alternative And Renewable Energy
BCDGS	Balochistan Comprehensive Development & Growth Strategy
BHUs	Basic Health Units
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
BTTAP	Billion Tree Tsunami Afforestation Project
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DSDGC	District SDGs Committee
EEF	Environment Endowment Fund
EKBNS	Ehsaas Koye Bhooka na Soye Program
ESRI	Eco-System Restoration Initiative
EU	European Union
EVs	Electric Vehicles
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
GIL	Government Innovation Lab
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GoGB	Government of Gilgit-Baltistan
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GoPn	Government of Punjab
GoS	Government of Sindh
GSP	Green Stimulus Package
HBWs	Home Based Workers
IAP	Insaf Afterschool Program
ICT	Information And Communications Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IT	Information Technology
ITeS	Information Technology-Enabled Services
KJP	Kamyab Jawan Programme
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LSM	Large-Scale Manufacturing
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MNHSR&C	Ministry Of National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination
MNSFR	Ministry Of National Food Security & Research
MoCC	Ministry Of Climate Change

MoFE&PT	Ministry Of Federal Education & Professional Training
MoHR	Ministry Of Human Rights
MoNFS&R	Ministry Of National Food Security & Research
MoPD&SI	Ministry Of Planning, Development, And Special Initiatives
MSMEs	Micro, Small, And Medium Enterprises
NAPHDA	Naya Pakistan Housing And Development Authority
NCOC	National Command And Operation Center
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEC	National Economic Council
NIO	National Institute Of Oceanography
NMDs	Newly Merged Districts
NOU	National Ozone Unit
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OFC	Optic Fiber Cable
P3A	Public Private Partnership Authority
PBM	Pakistan Bait-Ul-Maal
PBS	Pakistan Bureau Of Statistics
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSDP	Public Sector Development Programme
PSEB	Pakistan Software Export Board
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement
PSPs	Payment Service Providers
PTEGP	Punjab Tourism For Economic Growth Project
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
RBHs	Rural Business Hubs
REDD	Reducing Emissions From Deforestation And Forest Degradation
RFCC	Refinance Facility For Combating COVID-19
SCP	Sustainable Consumption And Production
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEDA	Small And Medium Enterprise Development Authority
SMEs	Small And Medium-Sized Enterprises
STPs	Software Technology Parks
SUPARCO	Space And Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
TBTP	Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme
TERF	Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
VNR	Voluntary National Review
YAD	Youth Affairs Department

Opening Statement

Despite having formidable global and national challenges, Pakistan follows its development plans in partnership with international community to eradicate extreme poverty and provide decent living standards to its people. However, this process has often been interrupted due to global recession, oil price hike, global trade disputes and climate change threats. To mitigate these potential risks, the resources have to be diverted with realignment of priorities.



Pakistan is the first country that adopted SDGs as national development agenda in February 2016. We have formed specialised SDGs units at the Federal, provincial, and special areas to accelerate the progress on SDGs. Our approach was to mainstream, build synergies within government departments, build partnerships with all the stakeholders, and provide policy support wherever it is required.

Since 2016 we have come halfway to implement SDGs in its true form. In the first 6 years we have setup good institutional structure. To bring furthest behind first, we have started special packages and recently, we have selected 20 most deprived districts based on multidimensional poverty index. Five main interventions were selected that are cross cutting to all the SDGs and will uplift the districts.

Over the years, Pakistan has developed strong digital potential which created a knowledge-based industry fostering innovation and entrepreneurship. Recognizing the need to capitalize and strengthen existing social capital, improving human skill base, and providing access to opportunities for advancement. It also involves a rapid scaling-up of investments in education, health, and social development along with job creation and better future prospects for youth. It is imperative to harness the rising power of women and girls' population by reducing gender gaps in every sector of the economy. With inclusion of vulnerable segments, promotion of art, culture and heritage, Pakistan is moving towards a knowledge-based society with strong footing on ethics and values which drive the society for a resilient nation.

Pakistan is presenting its second Voluntary National Review (VNR) report in July 2022. I am delighted that Pakistan and Sri Lanka participated in twinning exercise for this VNR thus opening multiple avenues for a long-term South-South cooperation on SDGs.

This VNR report is a story of resilience and recovery of Pakistan from perseverance and persistent challenges. The report not only showcase the successes and lesson learnt in the implementation of SDGs but also presents coordinating, monitoring, and reporting challenges at national and provincial levels.

The report is prepared by adopting whole of government and whole of society approach by holding consultations in all the provinces and special areas i.e., Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ&K) and Gilgit Baltistan (GB). Report highlights the effective measures undertaken by national and provincial governments (including AJ&K and GB) to contain the fall out of the pandemic across all socio-economic domains,



especially digitization, healthcare, and education. Pakistan's exceptional performance to protect its vulnerable population during pandemic was recognized by the World Bank as its social protection program was ranked fourth largest program providing coverage to 16.9 million households during COVID-19.

The aftermath of the COVID-19 demanded reorientation and realigning of our priorities to build forward better in the decade of action and effectively implement the 2030 agenda. Pakistan will continue to leverage on the localization and innovation as prime catalysts to accelerate SDGs implementation while vigorously instituting and strengthening governance framework at national and provincial levels.

National Economic Council (NEC) is the highest forum chaired by Prime Minister of Pakistan. All provincial Chief Ministers are core members of the council. Pakistan SDGs framework was approved by NEC in March 2018. Furthermore, Sub-committee of National Economic Council (NEC) on SDGs was established under the chairmanship of Minister of Planning to discuss important issues of SDGs to further take it up to NEC. Senior representatives from the provinces are core members of the subcommittee. In addition, for legislations on SDGs implementation, 20 sub-groups of parliamentary task forces on SDGs were formed at the National parliament.

I am confident to reaffirm that SDGs are embedded in our national policy discourse with government's commitment to design its policies and priorities that curb deprivation (furthest behind first) and inclusivity (leave no one behind). Pakistan Vision 2025 serves as national aspirational roadmap to inclusive and sustainable development. It is designed to address the current and forthcoming socio-economic and environmental challenges and set out realistic and ambitious pathways to ensure Pakistan's success in achieving SDGs. Pakistan will take step forward to alleviate extreme poverty by ensuring food security for all, lives peacefully in a better socioeconomic conditions and clean environment. We are committed to achieve better outcomes while ensuring sustainability for our future generations. I can say this with conformity that Pakistan will join upper middle-income countries by 2030. The 7 pillars of the vision resonate with one or more of SDGs and provide balanced and solid platform for sustainable growth and development.

Pakistan has demonstrated its unparalleled commitment for the cause of global emission control and promotion of sustainable development. In this journey, Pakistan following a sustainable development path to fulfil its increasing development needs with minimum harm to environment. Pakistan's 2nd VNR report invites you to embark with us on 'Pakistan SDGs journey' and I hope that we will reach our destination in collaboration and support of national and international partners.

I would like to pay my heartiest gratitude to the global community for envisioning and subsequently striving for a better planet for today and generations to come.

Prof. Ahsan Iqbal
Minister for Planning Development and Special Initiatives

Statement by the Secretary (National Focal Person on SDGs & VNR)

Pakistan adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as early as 2016 and started mainstreaming into main policymaking and development discourse. However, the global system including Pakistan has experienced numerous socio-economic changes, especially during 2019 -2020 with the advent of COVID 19 pandemic as a black swan event.



SDGs offered a unique opportunity to improve well-being of millions of people through policy coherence and integrated planning. It also stirred the political commitments of nation-states in which Pakistan has taken lead to engage National and Provincial Parliaments to oversight the strategic direction of SDGs implementation. This global framework is aligned with the development priorities of current government that is focusing on inclusive and sustainable economic growth, reducing inequalities in all forms by ensuring transparency and accountability, promote natural resources conservation, systemic change in social sector service delivery functions and revamp governance institutions.

COVID-19 pandemic pushed back the efforts and adversely affects most of the ongoing plans and activities. It reduced the speed of implementation. Returning to the normalcy required incentives and relaxation which government provided. Thus, we have witnessed better growth numbers. However, these numbers are not representative of inclusivity and equity as well as sustainability which is required to build forward better in the decade of action.

Ukraine and Russian war is another issue that increased the instability. It has impacted the overall value chain and raised price of oil, which is an important ingredient for industries. At this time of instabilities and bringing back the momentum of SDGs which we have developed in the first few years, we need to turnaround the activities and accelerate the progress of SDGs.

United National High Level Political Forum (UNHLPF) provides an opportunity to discuss the issues which the country is facing. Countries presenting at the forum have good ideas that the country adopts or adapts according to their own circumstances. We had expressed our key initiatives and challenges in 2019 when we presented our first VNR and tried to overcome the challenges.

One of the important components of the current VNR process is twinning with Sri Lanka. We share the regions and had collaborated on several occasions, economically as well as strategically. Hopefully we will have good south – south cooperation with Sri Lanka and other countries in the region.



VNR report 2022 is prepared after extensive consultations with all federal ministries, provincial line departments, parliamentarians, vulnerable groups, private sector, civil society organisations, academia and think tanks, media, and international development partners.

Pakistan is reporting overall SDGs progress through SDGs Index which is a composite of 17 Goals. From 2015 to 2020, Pakistan's National SDGs Index improved by 10 percentage points resulting from continued effort in numerous domains. Every goal's performance is contributing to the 10 percentage points increase. Several initiatives were taken over the past few years aiming for energy security, environmental protection, sustainable development, social equity, and mitigation of climate change. National and Regional Connectivity Road projects were prioritized whereby road infrastructure under the CPEC project on the Eastern Alignment is completed. Moreover, in order to meet the funding gap or road infrastructure and urban mass transit projects, innovative modes of investments such as PPPs (BOTs) is initiated. We took various climate change mitigation steps such as 'Ecosystem Restoration Fund', 'Debt for Nature' swap, Green Euro Bond' while formulating Alternative & Renewable Energy Policy (2019) and Electric Vehicle Policy. However, relentless effort is still required to achieve SDGs by 2030 for reducing poverty, addressing gender disparity, ensuring provision of education, health, clean drinking water, and development of infrastructure and conserving environment.

The report includes efforts of localisation, innovation, partnerships, and response to COVID as a success story. Way forward to build forward better in the decade of action is the crux of the report that highlights the challenges and possible actions to accelerate the progress on SDGs.

I would take this opportunity to congratulate my team for producing 2nd VNR report and international community who is supporting globally on the great cause.

Secretary,
Syed Zafar Ali Shah
Minister of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
Government of Pakistan



Executive Summary

Pakistan was the first country to adopt the SDGs as its own national development agenda in February 2016. Government adopted a consensus based national Vision 2025 for sustainable development in 2014-15¹. The strategic synchronization between Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda shows the Pakistan's strong commitment and continuous ownership for achieving international agenda for sustainable development.

Focus of 2nd VNR is to highlight the inclusive development approach by the government and how SDGs have contributed to expanding social protection coverage for those left behind, especially during the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The development of the VNR 2022 has been steered by the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) with a whole of government and whole of society approach involving all relevant stakeholders including subnational and regional governments, civil society organization, development partners, media, academia, parliamentarians, think tanks and the private sector.

For Pakistan, a country struggling to maintain a growth trajectory and containing its internal and external macroeconomic imbalances, the pandemic has had an enormous impact, quickly transforming from a health sector crisis to one with detrimental and far-reaching consequences.

Almost 44% of the population was potentially vulnerable (including 24.3% already living below the poverty line²).

PBS Covid-19 survey shows 27.31 million working population was affected by COVID-19; 20.6 million could not work during first wave of pandemic.

The people and the economy of Pakistan showed great resilience and perseverance at the time of pandemic.

Government's smart lockdown policy during the first and second waves of COVID-19, coupled with disruptions in global supply and value chains, carried huge risks for the economy of Pakistan. Nevertheless, timely response to mitigate risks to social and economic sectors lead to V-shaped recovery. It was possible because of the collective efforts of the government with a whole of society approach to building forward better. Within three years, the economy of Pakistan bounced back from a negative GDP growth in fiscal year 2019-20, to a GDP growth rate of 5.97 percent in fiscal year 2021-22.

¹ The complete Vision 2025 document is available at: <https://www.pc.gov.pk/uploads/vision2025/Pakistan-Vision-2025.pdf>

² Estimates are based on year 2014-15



The VNR 2022 illustrates the resilience displayed by the people of Pakistan in facing its severe health and economic crisis during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, its subsequent economic challenges and how the country is committed to build forward better. It also presents the impact of increasing economic challenges on SDG implementation in the country and whether the global COVID-19 pandemic has had any considerable influence on the overall SDGs strategic planning and execution.

SDGs Frameworks at the national level as well as in provinces and special areas have been put in place to plan localization of the SDGs implementation agenda in line with local needs and capacities. A robust monitoring and evaluation processes has been institutionalized for supporting SDGs' implementation, horizontal and vertical coordination, and strengthened collaborations with development partners, civil society organizations, think tanks, academia, and the private sector.

At apex level, Parliamentary Taskforces at the national, provincial, and special areas are closely monitoring progress of the SDGs. A sub-committee of the National Economic Council (NEC) on SDGs has been formed to strengthen the institutional structure for consistent implementation and provide proper guidance for evidence-based policy making.

Poverty has been consistently declining for the last one and half decades. Poverty estimates based on the national definition shows an improvement in poverty by 2.4 percentage points during 2016 and 2019. During 2019-2022, Pakistan has shown progress on indicators showing enhancement in the resilience of the poor and vulnerable during a crisis and assuring significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources. Successfully rolled out social protection programmes to support lives and livelihoods of vulnerable population and programmes for youth to generate more jobs across the economy. The government has taken significant measures to ensure food security for all as the national Index Value of SDG 2 increased from 27.47 to 62.92 between 2015-2020.

Moreover, the Government has prioritized achieving SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) to strengthen the health sector in combating the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Pakistan is selected as the first pilot country to develop universal health coverage benefit package based on disease control priorities interventions. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in Pakistan is declined to 186 per 100,000 in 2018-19 from its previous level of 276 per 100,000 in 2006-07.

The Government has been implementing measures to improve health services provision through increasing number of Basic Health Units (BHUs) and Rural Health Clinics (RHCs) equipped with essential services; pre-and post-pregnancy care, with neonatal care for an effective family planning, and the revised Lady Health Workers (LHW) program.

Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) geo-tagged every out of school child. This data allows us to identify the out of school child and their household to address their problem for not sending their child to school. It will increase the enrolment, average years of schooling and literacy rate, which is the core issue of education in Pakistan.



The Government in partnership with civil society and private sector has been prioritizing achieving targets of free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education for all. Improvements of the physical infrastructure, establishment of IT/Science labs, up-gradation of girls' and boys' primary schools to the middle, high and secondary levels, construction of new boys' and girls' schools and colleges, provision of scholarship through endowment funds and other scholarship schemes are some of the major initiatives.

First Gender Policy Framework is launched in March 2022 that identifies the need for interventions to increase gender involvement in the socio-economic activities, gender empowerment and achieve gender equality. The Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives declared the year 2022 as the year of respecting female employees at workplace. At provincial level, gender-based program are developed and aligned to National Gender Policy Framework and have their Gender M&E frameworks in place to ensure additional investments and focused efforts in this domain.

Clean Green Pakistan Movement (CGPM) is the major initiative that ranked cities against the performance of five pillars of Clean Green Pakistan i.e., drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, solid waste management, and plantation. Citizens Engagement Programme is also launched by the Federal Government to encourage citizens to volunteer under five pillars of Clean Green Pakistan, i.e., Plantation, Safe Water, Safe Sanitation, Hygiene & Liquid Waste Management, and Solid Waste Management.

Demand for energy in Pakistan is increasing rapidly that is posing a challenge to the Government to provide clean and safe energy supplies. The Government is cognizant of the importance of green energy with sustainable supply, accessibility, and affordability all segments of the population. The Alternative Renewable Energy (ARE) Policy has set an ambitious goal of raising the share of ARE up by additional 30% in overall energy mix by 2030, taking the overall share of clean energy technologies in overall energy mix to 60% with share of hydro as 30% as well.

Significant efforts and incentives led to steep uptick recovery of manufacturing sector and has been augmented with economic stimulus packages for agriculture, small & medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and construction sectors after the outbreak of COVID-19. The SBP has taken initiatives to address long-term challenges by promoting investment, enhancing financial inclusion through affordable housing and lending to SMEs, and supporting clean energy initiatives.

Approx. 47% of population is living in major cities, having population exceeding one million, and half of population of these cities are living in slums. The provision of 21980 low-cost housing in partnership with civil society and private sector is among the primary objective for the Government.

Pakistan is one of the lowest contributors to the global carbon emission but experiencing high ecological impacts such as 1 and 1.5 percent increase in summer temperature, heat waves, floods and storms, disturbance in water cycle, sea level rise, etc. Pakistan has adopted National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) framework, identifying high financial



adaptation investment needs at \$7 billion – \$14 billion per year to curb impact of climate change and decarbonize the economy.

The Government has been taking measures to provide legislative, institutional and policy support to respond the emerging challenges of deforestation, bio-diversity loss, and land degradation. Pakistan is committed to protect its coastal and marine life by adopting an integrated approach to protect, restore and halt fast-paced degradation in oceans and seas.

COVID-19 acted as catalyst for the startup landscape in Pakistan, which saw investments rise from \$65 million to \$350 million in 2021³. We are on fast track in leveraging innovation using digitization, Information & Communication Technology (ICT), knowledge management, and information creation.

Ignite is established to fund startups and innovative projects that utilize 4th industrial wave tech to solve local problems and target global opportunities in social sector, energy, agriculture, telecom, finance, and other verticals. Moreover, Universal Service Fund (USF) is established with the help of private sector to provide internet, and other tech related components to remote areas, following the slogan of “furthest behind first”.

Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB) has established 28 Software Technology Parks (STPs) in different cities across the country. The Government also introduced the Pakistan Cloud-First Policy, to guide and empower organizations in transitioning towards cloud-based solutions and to ensure efficient implementation of e-governance, information security, data privacy, transparency, and accountability, as well as innovation in public sector service delivery and resource optimization.

We have entrusted ourselves to work towards achieving SDGs through innovative, targeted, and focused implementation strategies in the social, economic, and environmental spheres. The government at all tiers will accelerate the momentum through consistency, continuity in plans, policies, and the institutional strengthening process.

Inclusive sustainable development will remain principal development philosophy in the Decade of Action. Political ownership, macroeconomic stability, poverty alleviation and social protection, financing development, tracking, and recording progress on implementation of SDGs, innovations for goals, knowledge management, multi-tier coordination at national, provincial, and global levels will be an overarching strategy to realize full implementation of SDGs by 2030 and beyond.

³ Pakistan Invest2Innovate Report



Pakistan's Flag
Credit: Shuja Hakim/UNDP Pakistan



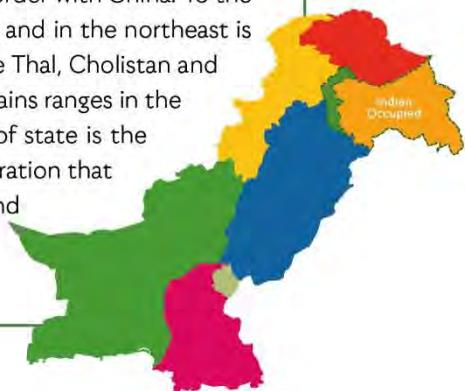
1. Introduction

1.1. Pakistan: A Society of Resilience

As for many developing countries across the world, the economic outlook of Pakistan was not very convincing nor promising when the country formally adopted the global agenda. Although the Government of Pakistan (GoP) was undertaking measures for macroeconomic revival and stabilization, a number of critical macroeconomic imbalances hampered the growth potential of the economy, such as currency fluctuations, a rising budget deficit, energy crisis, and stagnant investment to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio. Likewise, many external, and unavoidable, factors also impeded the growth of the economy, for instance the global economic recession, supply chain disruptions and unsustainable debt burden.

Despite experiencing volatility in economic performance over the last two decades, the economy of Pakistan has shown unmatched resilience in periods of shocks and crises. While mitigating these, successive governments were determined to adopt pro-poor and broad-based policies for the inclusion of marginalized segments of the society and to target the poor and vulnerable through social protection. This unique combination of macroeconomic stabilization through fiscal and monetary policy instruments, while focusing on achieving sustainable economic recovery and growth, resulted in a steady decline in poverty.

Pakistan lies in the northwest part of the Indian subcontinent. It has an area of 796,095 square km. Its southern border is formed by a 1,046 km stretch of coastline along the Arabian Sea. The country extends northward for 1,600 km to the mountains that lie along its northern border with China. To the west, Pakistan shares borders with Iran and Afghanistan. India lies to the east, and in the northeast is the disputed territory of Kashmir. The geography of Pakistan is diverse with the Thal, Cholistan and Thar Deserts in the east and the Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindu Kush mountains ranges in the north. The government system is a federal parliamentary republic; the head of state is the President, and the head of government is the Prime Minister. Pakistan is a federation that comprises on four provinces namely Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Balochistan and three territories: Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ&K).

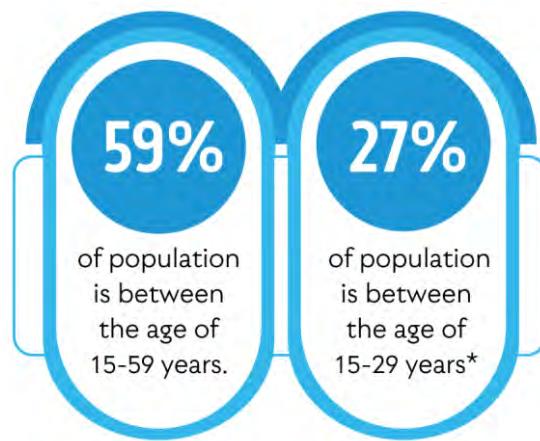


Countries with strong political will and institutions viewed this transformative agenda as an ‘opportunity.’ The GoP has geared up to capitalize on this opportunity by adopting ‘a holistic approach’ and creating spaces for all individuals to accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Pakistan, governments at all levels have worked to ensure inclusivity, equity, and sustainability in SDG planning and implementation, which has further broadened their scope and significance. The devolution

of power to the provinces in the historic 18th Amendment⁴ has enabled the country to establish a decentralized development approach. The SDG's qualitative dimensions demand an increment in the number of beneficiaries from projects/interventions along with "the improvement in the quality of life." These new dimensions i.e., inclusivity, equity, and sustainability have focused more on addressing rising inequalities, reducing the carbon footprint, ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources, streamlining consumption patterns, and building resilient societies. This inclusive development agenda of the GoP has begun paying dividends, in the form of reducing all forms of poverty, improving living standards, reducing class differences, and conserving natural resources.

1.2. Stronger Support from National Vision

Pakistan is the fifth most populous country in the world, with a population of 224.78 million in 2021 (1.8 percent population growth rate). It also possesses the ninth largest labour force globally. This vast population is considered a favourable asset to the country in the context of development. The demographic transitional phase of the country makes it more favourable asset in the development context because it has the following percentage figures⁵.



The crucial responsibility of catering to this youth bulge falls to the State if it is to be translated into genuine economic gains. Moreover, it is expected that by 2025, more than 63 percent of the population will be under the age of 30. The pressure of an increased population will be felt more intensely when the needs of the growing population surpass existing resources. The foremost challenge for the GoP is to provide enough job opportunities for the growing working-age population to contain dependency rates, reduce income inequality and protect the women, children and elderly, the most vulnerable segments of the society. However, the country would also experience immense increase in its human resource, which can be used as productive asset for the development of the country.

⁴ Pakistan decentralized federal powers to sub-national governments (provinces) with a historic political consensus through the 18th Constitutional Amendment in 2010.

⁵ Census 2017, Government of Pakistan

To achieve the aspiring pathway of development with inclusivity and sustainability at its core, Pakistan adopted a consensus based National Development Vision 2025 for sustainable development in 2015 for the next 10 years. The Vision 2025 is based on seven key pillars⁶, namely: People First, Growth, Governance, Security, Entrepreneurship, Knowledge Economy, and Connectivity. The achievement of these seven pillars would not be possible if they are not supported by key enablers, through which the society and economy become more inclusive. These five key enablers, as outlined in the Vision 2025, are: Shared Vision, Political Stability and Continuity of Policies, Peace and Security, Rule of Law, and Social Justice. Hence the Vision 2025 is collectively known as the 5+7 Framework for Growth and Development. The GoP has linked Vision 2025 to SDGs at every level to show the commitment of Pakistan in achieving the international agenda of sustainable development. These linkages are shown in the box below.

Table 1 Pakistan Vision 2025 - Seven Pillars linked with respective SDGs

People First: Developing social and human capital and empowering women	1 NO POVERTY	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY		
Growth: Sustained, indigenous, and inclusive growth	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND
Governance: Democratic governance, institutional reform and modernization of the public sector	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS					
Security: Energy, water, and food security	2 ZERO HUNGER	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES		
Entrepreneurship: Private Sector and entrepreneurship-led growth	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS				
Connectivity: Modernizing transport infrastructure and regional connectivity	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE				
Knowledge Economy: Developing a competitive knowledge economy through value addition						

⁶ Vision 2025, Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform, Government of Pakistan. Available at: <https://www.pc.gov.pk/uploads/vision2025/Pakistan-Vision-2025.pdf>

1.3. Transformative Action from First VNR

Pakistan has undertaken various measures since first VNR report to accelerate the progress on SDGs.

Following is the list of key transformative actions:

- a. Institutional Strengthening through establishment of NEC sub-committee on SDGs
- b. SDGs footprint in Development Projects through Intelligent Project Automation System (IPAS)
- c. Federal, provincial and area governments policies are aligned with SDGs
- d. Provincial and area governments development priorities were identified, and provincial and area government SDGs frameworks were developed.
- e. SDGs monitoring and reporting has been improved substantially by all the tiers of governments. First SDGs Status Report 2021 have data on 133 indicators at national level that has 21 indicators in 2016.
- f. Pakistan SDGs Index is developed to monitor the progress at indicator and goal levels. A weighted SDGs index is computed for national, provincial and area government levels.
- g. National Communication Strategy was developed to create mass awareness about SDGs and its implications on people and economy. It highlighted various dissemination strategies with diverse stakeholders.
- h. Multi-stakeholder engagement in SDGs is ensured through establishment of various committees and working groups for implementation on key SDGs targets.
- i. Investment climate in Pakistan has changed as key international credit rating agencies declared country as "stable" for investment from 2019 to 2021.
- j. Investment climate in Pakistan has changed as key international credit rating agencies declared country as "stable" for investment from 2019 to 2021. Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) earned the title of being the best Asian stock market and fourth best-performing market across the world in 2020.
- k. Digital connectivity has improved substantially with population of 221 million as cellular mobile subscribers (number of active SIMs) in Pakistan have reached 182 million at the end of March 2021 compared to 167.3 million by the end of June 2020 showing an increase of 8.6 percent in nine months of FY2021.
- l. Similarly, Broadband (BB) subscribers reached to 100 million in March 2021. The total BB penetration in Pakistan stood at 47.6 percent in March 2021 registering an increase of about 19.7 percent as compared to end March 2020.
- m. Pakistan invested in human capital through skill development programme to facilitate and produce opportunities for employment and financial inclusion of young people. Various youth related programs were initiated to provide entrepreneurs and other skills for socio-economic uplift and youth development.
- n. The 10 billion Tree Tsunami programme has achieved plantation of approximately 350 million plants during July-March FY2021 and about 100,000 daily wagers have been employed till March 2021. Cumulatively, over 800 million plants have been regenerated/planted in last two years.

1.4. Covid-19 & V-Shape Recovery

From 2019 to 2021, the people and the economy of Pakistan showed great resilience and perseverance despite the worsening effects of the health crises and global economic upheaval due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The lockdown policy of the government during the first and second waves of COVID-19, coupled with a disruption in the global supply chain, slowed down economic activity in the country. However, the government's timely response in shielding the social and economic sectors from these shocks, ameliorated many of the negative impacts of the pandemic, which helped to steady economic recovery. As a result of the government's well-planned response and recovery strategy, the economy of Pakistan plummeted into a deep recession for only a very short period. It soon recovered due to the resumption of certain key economic activities, such as construction. This V-shaped recovery was only possible because of the collective efforts of the government (at all levels) and civil society, as well as the private sector's harmonious approach to building forward better. Within three years, the economy of Pakistan bounced back from a negative GDP growth in fiscal year 2019-20, to a GDP growth rate of 5.9 percent in fiscal year 2021-22.

1.5. Building Forward better

Pakistan as a nation has shown resilience to build forward better in coming years. Despite global and national economic eventualities and COVID-19 challenges, Pakistan's commitment to bounce-back and strengthen the foundation of future growth prospects with a pro-poor approach and inclusive SDG agenda. Pakistan's approach to achieving this commitment is based on the strengthening of its decentralized development, whereby the federal government takes the lead for the SDGs initiative and sub-national governments (provincial) align their autonomous policies accordingly. There is remarkable political consensus on development agenda in the country and all the federating units (provinces) of Pakistan share the collective vision of the federal government and are working together to achieve it (Section 4 provides details of these localization efforts).

Pakistan is now presenting its second VNR with stocktaking of some of the planned activities of 2019 to 2021. The VNR 2022 highlights the inclusive development approach by the government and how SDGs have contributed to expanding social protection coverage for those left behind, especially during the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic. This report also illustrates the resilience displayed by the country in facing its severe health crisis during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, its subsequent economic challenges and how the country is committed to build forward better. It also presents the impact of increasing economic challenges on SDG implementation in Pakistan and whether the global COVID-19 pandemic has had any significant influence on the overall SDGs strategic planning and execution.



Solar drying unit operated by local women.
Gilgit-Baltistan

2. Methodology

The VNR preparation process was led by the federal government whilst adopting a whole-of-government and social approach. The Ministry of Planning, Development, and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) being the reporting entity, steered the whole process of the VNR preparation. The Federal SDGs Unit and SDGs Section adopted a three-pronged strategy to steer the country's second VNR (2022).

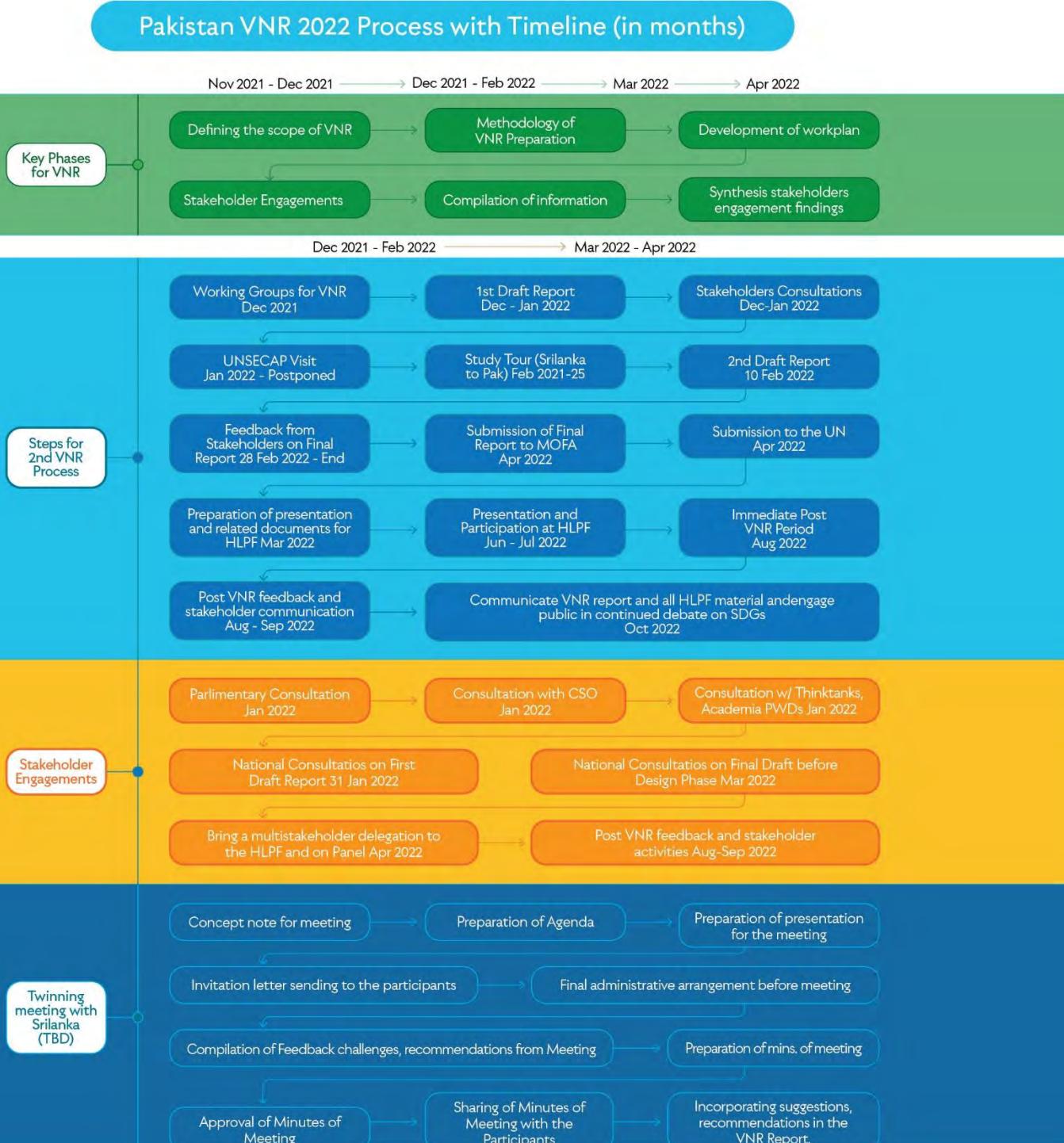


Figure 1 The VNR Preparation Approach



A number of meetings with federal ministries and other stakeholders were held both virtually and in-person. The Federal SDGs Unit and SDGs Section teams organized these meetings to discuss the challenges faced and opportunities available in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, between September 2019 to December 2021. Federal ministries were provided a template to map progress and challenges on relevant indicators in consultation with provincial governments, reporting progress from a baseline (2014-15) and since the first VNR in 2019.

The template was prepared by the Federal SDGs Unit and SDGs Section at the Ministry of Planning and had the following components:

- Policies and Legislation for the localization of SDGs
- Programs/Initiatives/Projects for the achievement of SDG targets/ indicators pertaining to the ministry
- Challenges, barriers, and success story/lessons learned (if any) in localization and innovation
- Leveraging on partnerships for localization and innovation

After VNR inception meeting, federal ministries, provincial and area governments planning, and development departments prepared a detail stakeholder engagement plan for the VNR consultations. Federal Ministries were requested to prepare a working paper on VNR on their respective targets, indicators, and initiatives while provincial and area government will submit their sub-national VNR reports. SDGs Section and Federal SDGs Units have reviewed all the material submitted by Federal Ministries and provincial and area government planning departments. The gaps were identified in the report that were subsequently revised by the respective departments. After final draft report of VNR, a national consultation is planned with all stakeholders.



Boys going to school

3. Policy Enabling Environment

Pakistan has learned many lessons from MDGs as its performance was sub-optimal. The most important element of sub-optimal performance was absence of effective coordination mechanism and monitoring, evaluation, and implementation framework. These challenges required more focus on addressing governance bottlenecks through effective, integrated and coordinated institutional mechanisms by establishing and strengthening horizontal and vertical coordination. The government of Pakistan has established effective coordination mechanism and instituted monitoring, evaluation, and oversight apparatus to overcome dysfunctional mechanisms impeding meaningful progress. In addition, the government has shown its relentless political will at all levels and create ownership of 2030 agenda at the institutional level. Despite taking major steps towards SDGs implementation by federal, provincial and area governments, there are still some grey areas on which government of Pakistan is taking stringent measures for accelerated progress on SDGs. Following are the key building blocks of enabling policy environment for SDGs:

- a. Institutional Structure - Improve Coordination, M&E, Oversight, Communication,
- b. Adoption of Integrated Planning- Ensuring value for money, Result Based Management Planning
- c. Resource Mobilization & Financing of SDGs - Resource mapping for SDGs
- d. Data Quality

3.1. Institutional Structure

The government has developed strong horizontal linkages by ensuring all stakeholder participation in the development process such as private sector, CSO, media, academia, etc. The government is eager to intensify these linkages by engaging these important stakeholders through dialogue/discussion and provide conducive environment to share experiences and achieve the overarching objective of inclusive sustainable development. The vertical linkages from federal to provincial and local government required further strengthening through SOPs and continuous engagement. The SDGs Support units at federal, provincial, and special areas are strengthening the forward and backward linkages among different tiers of governments and providing technical support to remove bottlenecks.

NEC sub-committee on SDGs was established in August 2020 for strategic guidance, quick decision making and overseeing the SDGs performance with high level representation from federal, provincial and area government levels. This new institutional setup also helps strengthen the coordination mechanism and provide solutions to the common implementation problems.

The government is developing institutional capacity at federal and provincial level through enhance use of information technology tools. This will increase efficiency, transparency and help in the accountability of the institutions. Many public service functions have become online with minimum personal



interaction. Financial services are the leading example in this context as consumers do not have to visit the bank branches for number of services that are offered through online portal.

3.2. Adoption of Integrated Planning Approach

SDGs targets and indicators are highly interlinked with sequential interface. At federal level, the government has aligned SDGs with the national development Vision 2025 document. At provincial level and area government levels (AJ&K and GB), the planning and development departments have also developed their respective Provincial SDGs Frameworks with prioritize targets and indicators. With these provincial SDGs frameworks, they are planning to adopt integrated planning approach to take advantage of interlinkages and sequential interface of SDG targets and indicators.

3.3. Resource Mobilization & Financing of SDGs

The federal, provincial and area government have mapped the current and development expenditures of last five years with the SDGs goals, targets, and indicators. This mapping exercise help identify the resources gap in terms of financial, human, and institutional which is the key element of SDGs implementation. Federal government has also worked closely with International Monetary Fund (IMF) for future financial projections on five key areas of SDGs i.e., education, health, water supply & sanitation, electricity, and roads. These projections are based on the current fiscal and monetary imperative of Pakistan.

3.4. Data Quality

The quality of Data is critical for informed decision-making and resource allocation. It also helps determine the level and scale of an intervention and setting of time bound targets. The government is coordinating and supporting key national statistical agencies by providing them technical support, capacity development and training of staff to improve the quality of data for SDGs. Ministry of Planning published its first SDGs Status Report 2021 in which data availability has increased substantially since 2016. Pakistan reported 133 indicators at national level as compared to 21 indicators in 2016. SDGs section and Federal SDGs Unit worked closely with Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) and other data agencies for inclusion of questions and modules in the survey questionnaire. Three major national surveys i.e., Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM), Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) and provincial survey Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) were reviewed from the viewpoint of SDGs indicators inclusions in the existing surveys.

In Pakistan, duplication of survey with different frequency is very common. To remove this inconsistency, the NEC sub-committee on SDGs decided to standardise and harmonise survey instruments as well as provide the frequency of these surveys across the country. Federal and provincial governments are working on the key contours of survey standardisation and harmonisation.

For monitoring the progress at indicator and goal levels, SDGs index is developed to analyse the progress. SDGs index is a composite measure that serves as mid-course correction tool to transform existing policies and plans to achieve SDGs.

of the class is over. I have
of the class is over. I have

Today is a sunny day, let us play outside.

Today is cloudy. Let us go the park

It is raining today. Let us stay at home.

11

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is implementing the “Improved Access to Quality Education in the Merged Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa” project in partnership with the United Nations International Children’s Fund (UNICEF) under one UN programme with the financial support from Government of Canada.

Chappri- Lower Kurram

4. Towards Effective Localization and Progress

Pakistan was the first country to adopt the SDGs 2030 Agenda through a unanimous resolution of the Parliament. As mentioned in Chapter 1, the seven pillars of the national development agenda under Vision 2025 are fully aligned with the SDGs, providing a comprehensive long-term strategy, aimed at inclusive growth and sustainable development. The GoP has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for localization and development through a multi-stakeholder partnership. Significant achievements have been made in the localization agenda, as plans, policies, and growth strategy documents, both at federal and provincial levels, have been aligned with sustainable development.

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Localization of SDGs: Key Findings of Voluntary Sub-national Review

Voluntary Subnational Review (VSR) report is based on the collection of data (qualitative and quantitative) and experiences on local governments work for the localisation of SDGs in Pakistan. An International Organization working for Local Governance in Asia has commissioned this report with the inputs of local level representatives working for localization of SDGs in Pakistan. The purpose of VSR report is to have snapshot of SDGs localization as well as substantiate the national Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) 2022 with the local government/stakeholders' feedback.

Local governments were recognized as the third tier of government in the 18th Amendment to the Constitution in 2010. At present all four provinces have different local governance systems in terms of devolution of administrative, and financial powers. There are two sources of finances. The first is the transfer from the Provincial Governments as per the respective Provincial Finance Commission (PFC) Awards. The second source is own-revenues generated from taxes, fees, and charges within the fiscal powers of local governments.

Local governments have mostly remained under the administrative control of non-elected administrators due to lack of consistency in local government elections. Local and provincial governments are mostly dependent on vertical transfers from the provincial and federal governments respectively with limited capacity to generate their own source revenues. Inability of most of the provincial governments to promulgate and implement adequate mechanisms for transferring financial empowerment down to the district level is hampering local government efforts for aligning development plans and policies with local priorities.

During the field survey, local government representatives expressed concerns about:

- i) Lack of political will at the provincial and national levels for reforms and administrative and financial autonomy of local governments.
- ii) Insufficient financial and human resources at the disposal of local governments for implementing and localizing SDGs.
- iii) Limited coordination across all tiers of governments especially between local and provincial governments.

For local governments to promote localization of the SDGs, important legal and institutional reforms are required. For example, to enhance transfers of revenues to LRGs and strengthen local capacities to generate their own revenues; improved planning approach, e.g. tehsil level development plans shall be fed into the provincial ADPs; capacity building initiatives to train local officials and elected authorities; enhanced support and multilevel coordination with the national government; creation of key constitutional institutions responsible for administrative and fiscal collaboration between the federation and the federating units; revise tendering process to encourage community-led project interventions, boost efforts to create awareness and to support participation of local stakeholders. There are few examples of successful localization of SDGs, like Islamkot SDG model, community-led WISE and SUCCESS programs, as well as efforts by LEAD for SDGs and LOGO programs can be scaled up for localization of SDGs. The findings of VSR report will provide the stakeholders with insights for improving localization of SDGs in the country.

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The GoP has also constituted a National Economic Council (NEC) sub-committee on SDGs with the Minister of Planning as Chair and the Head of planning departments at the provincial and local government level, as core members. The NEC sub-committee on SDGs met twice and gave recommendations to the National Economic Council for further debate and approval. With wider political consensus and support, SDGs parliamentary taskforces and committees on different goals, both at federal and provincial levels, are providing impetus to localization efforts through building partnerships with diverse stakeholders. Parliamentary Taskforce has initiated several laws/acts at the parliament to overcome the legal issues in SDGs implementations. It includes, gender related acts and reforms, health acts etc.

With this backdrop, the following section will provide a comprehensive overview of localization efforts for each SDG at the national and sub-national level. It will elaborate on how provinces have strived to localize programs, initiatives, and actions to achieve the national SDG agenda.

SDG 1: End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere

National and provincial development strategies and initiatives are specifically focused on targets of eradicating extreme poverty, reducing half of the proportion of the population, implementing inclusive social protection systems.

Economic opportunities are the key to eradicate poverty. Employment and growth are among the sustainable indicators of poverty reduction. Education, skills, better nutrition, innovation, utilisation of resources sustainably, and stronger institutions are the main pillars for sustainable growth, eventually leads to sustainable solution for poverty eradication, decrease in inequality.

Several interventions have been undertaken considering the integration of socio-economic and environmental dimensions of the SDGs with federal, provincial, and local policies.

Sindh province has expanded its Peoples Poverty Reduction Programme to six additional districts of the province, after successful implementation in the first phase. Government of AJ&K has approved the AJ&K Social Protection Policy 2020, which is based on the ‘Life Cycle Approach’. It envisions strengthening all components of the social protection system, including developing a population registry in the region.



In light of international cooperation for the localization of agricultural improvements in the country, separate Joint Working Groups (JWGs) for Agriculture, Science and Technology were agreed upon in 2020, under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a flagship Belt & Road Initiative (BRI) of China in Pakistan. The potential areas of cooperation in the agriculture sector, considering the target of upgrading the sector include Agricultural Mechanization; Development of a Agri Value Chain; Corporate Farming and Capacity building through Research. With this perspective, the Ministry of National Food Security & Research is already working with its counterpart in Beijing to develop project proposals in these areas. Furthermore, Vision 2025 also calls for the establishment of Rural Business Hubs (RBHs) to facilitate farmers for service delivery and to support mechanisms for timely access to inputs. It also



proposes that Centres of Excellence be formed at the provincial and federal level. Academia is also proposed to provide academic training in nutrition.

Progress on SDGs Targets

Poverty has been declining continuously for the last one and half decades. Poverty estimates based on the national definition shows an improvement in poverty by 2.4 percentage points during 2016 and 2019. Despite COVID-19, extreme poverty is around 4.4 percent.

During 2019-2022, Pakistan has shown progress on targets 1.5 and 1.a of SDG 1, which refer to building the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, as well as reducing their exposure and vulnerability during a crisis, and assuring significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources. The country scored a 0.8 in the adoption and implementation of national disaster risk strategies, in line with the Sendai Framework, as referring to the indicator 1.5.3 of SDG 1. Moreover, relevant to the indicator 1.5.4, local governments have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies with a progress of 30 percent. As far as the proportion of total government spending on essential services (Target 1.a.2) is concerned, the total spending has been increased, especially in the sectors of health and education in the provinces of Punjab and KP. During 2019-2022, the proportion of spending has increased significantly towards healthcare services and social protection policies at the provincial level, as shown in the table (attached at annex).

Key Issues

Investment in pro poor activities is among the bigger constraint. IMF (2020) report estimated 16.6 percent of GDP financing is additionally required in education, health, sanitation etc to achieve SDGs. In dollar terms it is equivalent to \$46 billion per year which is approximately 4.5 times more than the current development budget (Federal plus Provinces). Due to constrained fiscal space, it is not possible to increase the budget to the extent proposed by IMF (2020).

World Development Indicators (2021) mentioned 4.4 percent extreme poverty in Pakistan. To uplift extreme poor and vulnerable around them, direct intervention is required. BISP gives then unconditional and conditional cash transfers. Nonetheless, better governances, documentations and implementation is required to impact extreme poor.

Economic opportunities are not enough to keep everyone well off. For society welfare, community participation is necessary. Community participation/involvement along with government provision of resources are lacking in the deprived areas. In addition, significant foreign investment and trade linkages are required for healthy and consistent growth that eventually leads to eradication of poverty and reduction in inequality.

SDG 2: End hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promoted Sustainable Agriculture

Food availability focuses on the supply of a sufficient quantity of foods, directly linked with the state of food and nutrition security. Pakistan produces enough quantity of food for its domestic consumption. However, import and export fulfils any shortfall and excess, respectively. The availability of major food items has remained satisfactory to fulfil the food demand of the population.

In Balochistan

The Balochistan Nutrition Programme for Mothers & Children is initiated in the 7 districts, along with Food for Peace initiative in 5 districts, and the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme in 9 districts of the province. In AJ&K, Nutrition Cells have been formed in five districts including Muzaffarabad, Bagh, Jhelum Valley, Neelum, and Haveli under the Integrated Community Nutrition Program.



The focus of SDG 2 under Vision 2025 mainly revolves around the integration of nutrition, food security, and agricultural developments in policies, plans, and initiatives at the national, provincial and district levels. Addressing SDG 2 is one of the top priority goals in the three key priority areas of the national and provincial development agendas. Under SDG 2, the government is particularly focused on; ending malnourishment and malnutrition; providing equal access to food, especially to the poor; enhancing agricultural productivity with a special focus on small-scale food producers and ensuring sustainable food production systems, seed improvement and diversification.

Allocations for the agricultural sector have been increased significantly in the Annual Development Programs (ADP) of the provinces between 2019-2021. Schemes related to the improvement of seed production were initiated in Sindh, KP, and Punjab provinces. Furthermore, small, and medium producers are specifically targeted through agricultural policies and initiatives to facilitate and assist them by increasing their productivity and competitiveness in the market.

Progress on Goal 2

The Index Value of SDG 2 increased from 27.47 to 62.92 between 2015-2020. This growth in the Index was contributed to by progress in all three indicators, i.e., reduction in the prevalence of stunting, malnourishment, and anemic pregnant women.

The progress on Goal 2 from 2015 to 2020 shows improvement, as the volume of production per labour has increased by 158 tons per labour to 190 tons per labour. However, the proportion of local breeds has remained the same from 2015 to 2020. Similarly, the average income of small-scale food producers has stagnated as well in the last 5 years. Food insecurity experience scale was first time computed in



2019-20 and it was 16 percent. Nonetheless, prevalence of under nourishment is reduced by 4 percentage points from 2015-16 to 2018-19.

Key Issues

Pakistan is one of the world's top ten producers of wheat, cotton, sugarcane, mango, dates, and oranges, and cultivates enough food to export many of its crops. The World Food Programme studied a number of factors such as seasonality, food availability and household purchasing power and found that two-thirds of the country's households simply could not afford to eat well, with other factors such as insecurity, poor access to food, population growth and disasters — such as earthquakes and conflict — all compounding the problem.

Food price anomalies in certain months is too high that numerous nutrient-dense foods, such as pulses, cereals are not affordable by the common person.

There were a few challenges faced specifically by the provinces in this regard, including small landholdings in AJ&K and GB due to its terrain and climate, the absence of a food monitoring authority in the districts of GB, as well as the unusual population growth rate and unplanned land-use in KP. Such challenges in these specific regions have been major reasons for the limited execution of targeted interventions, policies and plans under this SDG.

SDG 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All, At All Ages

The GoP is fully cognizant that access to quality healthcare facilities for the public is of utmost importance. Out of the three key priority areas categorized by the GoP, Goal 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) is enlisted among the first priority, to strengthen the health sector in combating the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. As like before, initiatives are aligned with the targets and indicators of SDG 3 and with efforts to localize the SDG agenda. SDG 3 has strong cross-sectoral linkages with poverty, hunger, education, gender equality, water and sanitation, economic growth, inequality, safe cities, climate change, and partnerships. The achievement of these goals is strongly correlated with the exceptional performance of the health sector in the coming years. The focus areas of interventions under this priority SDG include enhanced effective coverage of skilled birth attendants; improved public sector health facilities; increased number of Basic Health Units (BHUs) and Rural Health Clinics (RHCs) equipped with essential services; pre-and post-pregnancy care, with neonatal care for an effective family planning, and the revised Lady Health Workers (LHW) program.

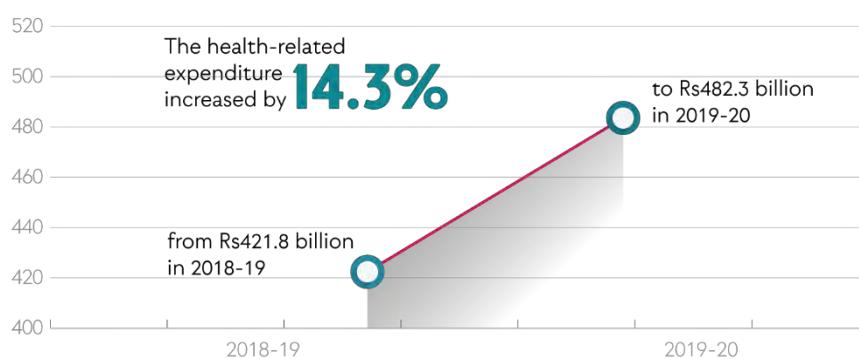


Pakistan is selected as the first pilot country in the world to develop Universal Health Coverage-Benefit Package (UHC-BP) based on Disease Control Priorities (DCP-3) interventions.

At the district level, the capacity of existing healthcare institutions has increased substantially in all provinces. This initiative also includes the fulfilment of the target to control communicable and non-communicable diseases through the establishment of the Tuberculosis (TB) Control Program, Malaria Control Program, AIDS Control Program, Hepatitis Control Program, Immunization programs, and distribution of vaccines. Health sector financing has also increased between 2019 and 2021, in all provincial budgets. The provincial governments have upgraded their healthcare sector policies, in line with the localization plan. In Punjab, district plans for 8 model districts were developed, which included the up-gradation of BHUs, RHCs, Urban Health Centres, and medicine warehouses – this was initiated to ensure the achievement of SDG 3 targets.

Similarly, Sindh has undertaken some important initiatives in improving child health, with a total cost of Rs.6,549 million and has worked to strengthen the monitoring and surveillance of the health system with a total cost of Rs.281 million. Sindh is catching up fast in immunization coverage, which was only 29.1 percent in 2012-13, and has increased by 20 percent in the last five years to become 49 percent in 2017-18. A modest improvement was also witnessed in the MMR of Sindh, which declined to 224 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2019 from 314 deaths in 2006-07.

Responding to the inadequate service delivery for mother and child, as well as the lack of focus on nutrition, the GoKP initiated an Integration of Health Services Delivery with a special focus on MNCH, LHW and Nutrition Programmes, with a total cost of Rs.7,027 million.



The Federal Government has supported various health-related projects through PSDP. During FY2021, PSDP allocations of Rs.20.2 billion were made for 71 health sector projects. Health-related expenditures have increased gradually.

Public sector expenditure on health was estimated at 1.2 percent of the GDP in 2019-20, as compared to 1.1 percent in 2018-19. UHC also provides impetus to the localization efforts of the governments. Massive health sector reform initiatives were undertaken from 2019 to 2021, including population control, expanding health insurance, and strengthening family-based health care in the country. The strategies adopted for the health sector are to translate the government's priority agenda to achieve universal health coverage by 2030 at the local level. The targets of achieving universal health coverage, controlling communicable and non-communicable diseases, increasing health financing, as well as the recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce, strengthening the capacity for early warning, risk reduction and management of global health risks, reducing the MMR, neonatal mortality rate, and infant mortality rate and ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, were especially focused and localized at the district level, between 2019 and 2021.

Progress on SDGs Targets

With improvement in the number of health providers, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has also increased by 10 percent. Similarly, the death rate due to traffic injuries has fallen from 2.91 per 10,000 to 2.51 per 10,000 between the period of 2014-15 and 2019-20.

MMR declined from 276 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2006-07 to 186 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2019.

The pace of immunization coverage such as in KP is slow, increasing only 9 percent in the last five years (2013-18). Finally, health infrastructure has substantially improved in Balochistan, AJ&K, and GB, with the construction of new DHQ hospitals and MNCH centres.



Key Issues

There is limited institutional and human capacity at the provincial/area and district levels for policy analysis, planning, and coordination. The accountability and transparency mechanisms are also not up to the mark. The absence of inter-sectoral coordination with the health sector is slowing down progress on most SDG targets. The Health Information System (HIS) is the main building block of the health care sector, and is in need of real-time data - however, the existing administrative and health survey data is

not able to meet these needs of the HIS, due to lack of data exchange mechanisms and great irregularity in surveys. Moreover, upgradation of public health infrastructure is needed in all provinces, with upscaling of health services at the district level, and an increase in the ratio of doctors, paramedics, and hospital beds.

SDG 4: Inclusive and Equitable Education

The Government of Pakistan is committed to achieving SDG-4 which stipulates equitable education, removal of discrimination, provision and up-gradation of infrastructure, skill development for sustainable progress, universal literacy, numeracy, and enhancement of the professional capacity of teachers. Pakistan has been aiming at to transform its education system into a high-quality global market demand driven system in accordance with the SDGs Goal 4. It has been of utmost importance for the country's socio-economic development as well to take transformative actions to optimally capitalise on its youth bulge through establishing a high quality and market demand driven basic secondary and higher education. The provincial governments have prioritized areas of intervention between 2019-2021 in the education sector such as the provision of missing facilities, improvement of the physical infrastructure, establishment of IT/Science labs, up-gradation of girls' and boys' primary schools to the middle, high and secondary levels, construction of new boys and girls schools and colleges, provision of scholarship through endowment funds and other scholarship schemes, Early Childhood Education (ECE) at the Primary level and strengthening of Provincial Institutes of Teacher Education (PITE).

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Box: Key features of the National Single Curriculum (NSC)

- Development of SNC is driven by key considerations like Constitutional Framework, National Policies, Aspirations and National Standards, Alignment with the SDG-4 goals and targets, Inclusive Education, respect & appreciation for different cultures & religions, inquiry and activity-based learning, development of skills including analytical, critical and creative thinking.
- NSC shall be implemented in distinct three phases between 2021-22 and 2023-24
- English has always been taught as a subject in public schools. Now English will be taught as a language with focus on skills
- For students from minorities, a separate curriculum with the title Religious Education has been developed for seven religions, i.e., Christianity, Hinduism, Sikhism, Baha'i, Kalasha, Zoroastrianism and Buddhism
- Islamiyat used to be started from Grade 3 onwards. At Grade 1 & 2 Islamiyat was a part of General Knowledge. Now Islamiyat be taught as a separate subject from Grade 1
- Teacher Training modules and Assessment framework, based on SNC, are developed for Grades Pre I-V to ensure proper implementation of SNC.

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2021-22

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With respect public investment in education sector, cumulative education expenditures by federal and



provincial governments in FY2021 remained at 1.77 % of GDP. Expenditures on education-related expenditures during FY2021 witnessed an increase of 9.7%, reaching Rs.988 billion from Rs.901 billion. During the period 2015-16 to 2020-21, the total expenditure on education as share of GDP for Pakistan stood at on average 1.96%.

Different measures have been taken at federal and provincial levels to enhance the quality standards of education. These measures include improving access to education by establishing new schools, upgrading existing schools, improving learning environment by providing basic facilities, digitisation of educational institutions, capacitating educational institutions to enhance their resilience in catering unforeseen events, promoting distance learning, capacity building of teachers and improving hiring and recruitment mechanisms for teachers in all subjects particularly science subjects. The Government has recently introduced Single National Curriculum (SNC) as well to minimise disparity in the country's education system comparing of public, private schools and Deeni Madaris.

Subsequent to National Education Policy 2017 and National Skills for All Strategy 2018, the government is executing the "Skill for All Programme" in 14 areas of interventions, which is aimed at total transformation of Pakistan TVET landscape on the international standards under the PSDP project Prime Minister's "Skills for All Strategy"-Hunarmand Pakistan Programme under Kamyab Jawan Initiative, a comprehensive skill development programme is prepared and being implemented by NAVTTC to implement the above recommendations of the Task Force. The objectives are to improve governance, exploring multi-source funding to pursue broad based reform agenda, capacity enhancement and creating more training opportunities, quality assurance, improving access and equity for marginalised segments, strengthening linkages between industry and TVET education sector, skill development measures to meet national and global demand and standards, TVET communication strategy for image building and public awareness. Moreover, the Higher Education Commission (HEC) has also developed its Vision 2025, with an aim to improve quality of education, faculty development and maximising research and development opportunities in the education sector of Pakistan

Advancing Action for Adolescent Girls' Program(Siyani Saheliyan-wise friends)

Approximately 16,858 out of school adolescent girls (9-19 years of age) of Southern Punjab have enhanced functional literacy, numeracy and technical and vocational skills through a Siyani Saheliyan program implemented by Idara-e-Taleem o Aagahi (Centre of Education and Consciousness) focusing on the remedial/accelerated Learning. Overall, after twenty-six-months of extensive remedial and accelerated learning, over 15,500 girls are enrolled in remedial learning program including 8,800 girls in Chalo Parho Barho' (Let's Read and Move Ahead), 3,750 girls in the short-term primary, over 1,700 in the short-term middle, over 900 in long term middle, while 400 in matriculation. Moreover, over 2,900 girls have acquired technical and vocational skills. Diverse learning opportunities were provided along with flexible school timings, transportation facilities, skill development programs, non-formal basic education, teachers capacity building, and mainstreaming of these girls into formal schools through adolescent empowerment hubs, and Remedial/Accelerated Learning/Bridge program includes 45 day course called Chalo Parho Barho to girls who have either never been enrolled in school or who might have dropped out in the past two years. These strands provide opportunities to the beneficiaries to finish primary and middle grades and a small pilot for grades 9 and 10 through secondary school attachment. The second strand Technical Vocational and Educational Training (TVET) focuses on includes skills/livelihoods and financial literacy training, while Life Skills Based Education provides training to all beneficiaries enrolled in both remedial as well as in vocational strands.

Overall education sector performance based on key indicators have shown significant improvement in Pakistan. Total number of enrolments increased by 4.9 % in 2019-20 on year-on-year basis. The number of institutions also increased as well by 2.1% during 2019-20 to 277.5 thousand. Similarly, there were 1.83 million teachers in 2019-20 as compared to 1.79 million last year. The number of teachers is estimated to increase to 1.89 million during 2020-21. As a result of the Government's consistent efforts, the major progress achieved so far include:

- At national level, a rise of 6.1 % in pre-primary enrolment (13.5 million) in 2019-20 over 2018-19 (12.7 million) has been observed and it is further estimated to increase by 6.4 % to 14.4 million in 2020-21
- With respect to primary education (classes I-V), in 2019-20, there were a total of 183.9 thousand functional primary schools with 507.6 thousand corresponding teachers recorded in the country. An increase of 4.2 % in primary enrolment is witnessed as the total enrolled students increased to 24.6 million in 2019-20 against 23.6 million in 2018-19. However, it is projected to further increase to 25.7 million in 2020-21(4.4 %)
- During 2019-20, total number of middle institutes (classes VI-VIII) stood at 48.3 thousand with 466.4 thousand employed teachers in the country. An increase of 3.9% in middle enrolment is observed. The total enrolled students reached to 7.9 million in 2019-20 against 7.6 million in 2018-19 and it is projected to increase by 4.0 % (from 7.9 million to 8.3 million) in 2020-21
- During the 2019-20, a total of 32.0 thousand secondary schools (classes IX-X) were functional, with a total number of 582.3 thousand teachers recorded in the country. An increase of 6.2 %

in secondary school enrolment is observed at the national level as the total enrolment increased to 4.2 million in 2019-20 against 4.0 million in 2018-19

- In 2019-20, the higher secondary education (classes XI-XII) with six thousand institutions and with 136.7 thousand functional teachers at national level, the overall enrolment of students in higher secondary education witnessed an increase of 8.8 %.

Moreover, an enrolment of 0.76 million students is expected during 2020-21 in degree colleges as against the enrolment of 0.74 million in 2019-20. A total of 3,320-degree colleges with 64,293 teachers were functional were functional during 2019-20. Similarly, with 218 functional universities and 58 thousand teachers in both public and private sectors in 2019-20, the overall enrolment increased to 1.91 million from the previous year's level of 1.86 million.

To achieve Equal Access for all women and men



Considering the targets of insurance of complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education for all irrespective of gender, the Insaf Afterschool Program (IAP) was initiated in Punjab comprising 577 schools across 22 districts. The objective of IAP has been to increase enrolment rates, reduce drop-out among students who cannot commit to full-time studies, achieve gender parity, and improve access to elementary-level education. In addition, holistic modules and social mobilization methods have been integrated into 70 Government Schools through School Management Committees (SMCs) in Sindh for the maintenance of the quality of education in the districts of the province.

In order to achieve the target of increasing the capacity, quality, and supply of qualified teachers, the provincial governments have started training sessions for the teachers. Teacher and staff development centres are formed in the schools of Gilgit-Baltistan, districts of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, and KP.

Progress on SDGs Targets

Primary, Lower and Upper Secondary Education Completion Rate stood at 67 %, 47 % and 23 %, respectively, depicting higher primary attendance than Lower and Upper Secondary levels. Similarly, Parity Indices at Literacy, Youth Literacy, Primary and Secondary are 0.71, 0.82, 0.88 and 0.89,



respectively. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex is 19 % showing a low level of consideration of Pre-Primary Education. Also, percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least affixed level of proficiency in functional;(a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills are 60%.

The proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology skills has increased from 17.83% in 2018-19 to 21% in 2019-20 seen as the progress on SDG 4.

Key Issues

One of the major problems in the educations sector is out of school children. Currently, 32 percent children are out of school agenda between 5 years to 12 years. Though Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) has geo tagged all households and children who are not going to school that helps in identification of the problems they face and persuade them to send their child as well as documentation.

Secondly, low priority is assigned to Early Childhood Education due to a lack of awareness among planners, decision-makers, and parents about the need and significance of early childhood education for the children, education system, and society. The other key challenges remained such as increasing number of education institutions and environment to improve access to and quality of basic education, capacity building of educational staff and teachers, ensuring quality of teachers, uplifting educational facilities particularly in far flung and rural areas to address issues of out of schools' children especially female students.

SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality

Females constitute 48.4 percent of Pakistan's population. The national policies and programmes serve women and men equitably. Through multiple consultations and following the dismal national standing on international gender development indices, the government has highlighted gender equality as a high priority goal.

One of the lower female labour force participation and lower employment in the public sector especially is the overall environment which is not conducive for females to work. It includes inadequate rooms, washroom, parking, behaviour etc. As a result, Planning Commission has approved first "Gender Policy Framework" in March 2022 and the year 2022 has been declared by the Planning Commission the "year of respecting female employees at workplace". Provinces are developing gender-based program aligned to the endorsed National Gender Policy Framework and have their Gender M&E frameworks in place to ensure additional investments and focused efforts in this domain.

Pakistan is committed to CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, ILO conventions and Child Rights Conventions, all directed to ensure women's rightful place in the society. In the past few years, there has



been considerable progress, attributable to more deliberate investments in improving the lives and well-being of girls and women.

Several programs were started and run by the government of Pakistan that promoted gender empowerment and equality such as they are specially included in the cash transfer programs, conditional cash transfer programs in education, 25 percent extra quota in the employment-based schemes of Kamyab Jawan Program, Nashounama program to end stunting, gender accelerator labs are established, etc.

Provincial Planning Departments are establishing Gender Accelerators manned by Gender Experts and generate Gender Based Budgeting Report to indicated interventions.

The initiatives such as the Sindh Home Based Workers Strengthening Programme, Sindh Legal Advisory Call Centre, establishment of Women Complaint Centres in all Districts, and Working Women Hostels in all Districts supported gender mainstreaming and women empowerment efforts around the target of eliminating all forms of violence against all women. Committees have been established in government offices of the Sindh province under Protection Against Harassment at Workplace Act, to process complaints of harassment. Furthermore, 1094 – Helpline has been established in Sindh as a one-window operation for Gender Based Violence (GBV) victims to provide necessary medical help, security, and legal aid.

In order to achieve the target of enhancing the use of enabling technology for women, in particular information and communications technology, HERSELF is a women-based initiative by the Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB) that has set an example of training and building women from different drives of the society. SheDev is the first-ever women-led and owned tech company in Gilgit-Baltistan, which connects women to the digital, technologically advanced world, thus providing them with financial stability via atypical methods of learning and earning. In addition, for the economic empowerment of women, the KP province has established 235 ITCs under the Revenue fund, and 120 ITCs under ADP in 24 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to empower the women of the region in technology and make them self-reliant through income-generation skills.

Many initiatives were organized to address the challenges of gender inequality at all levels the district level and all of the targets of SDG 5 are addressed through the above-mentioned policies, plans, and initiatives. 154 Women Empowerment Centres have been established under Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal. These schools are providing free training to widows, orphans & poor girls in different skills i.e., IT-based knowledge, Drafting, Cutting, Sewing, Knitting, Hand & Machine Embroidery. 20,000 beneficiaries have been trained.



Progress on SDGs Targets

The progress on SDG 5: Gender Equality covers the increase in political participation i.e., the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and provincial parliaments were increased. Females as managers have increased but still it's a long way to achieve parity among males. Labour force participation of females is increasing but quite low, hence the average wage compared to males. Thus, there is a significant development going on as far as gender empowerment and equality is concerned, albeit the gender gap is large that needs to be reduced significantly. Several legislative measures are taken, given below.

Legislative measures:

Some of the recent legislative measures to promote gender equality are listed below:

- The Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Amendment) Act, 2022
- Islamabad Capital Territory Senior Citizens Act, 2021
- The National Commission on the Rights of Child (Amendment) Bill, 2021
- The Islamabad Capital Territory Child Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2021
- The definition of rape under section 375 has also been expanded and gang rape penalized.
- ICT Rights of Persons with Disability Act, 2020
- Legal Aid and Justice Authority Act, 2020
- The Zainab Alert, Response and Recovery Act, 2020
- Protection of Journalist and Media Professionals Bill, 2021
- Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill, 2020
- Torture, Custodial Death, and Custodial Rape (Prevention and Punishment) Bill 2020

Besides, the Ministry of Human Rights has drafted a Model Policy on violence against women to address all forms of violence which women faces during their daily life along with an implementation strategy for legislations and policy already enacted to safeguards rights of women.

Key Challenges

Factors such as the social class, social and cultural norms, age, education-level, marital status, presence of male family members, number of children etc., are just some of the variables that have been identified as having an impact on women's decision to work in Pakistan and have resultantly contributed to the country's low labour force participation rate. Another major factor for the low participation of women in the labour force is the lack of safe, affordable, and accessible transport facilities, and accommodation which are only provided by some of the largest exporting enterprises. The lack of suitable and affordable childcare is also a major disincentive for women to work, especially in a society that places the burden of child-rearing almost exclusively on women.



A gender pay gap also exists in the country, with gaps higher in sectors where women are employed in significant numbers and lower in those in which few women work. The only sector in which women earn more than men is transport and communication. A significant proportion of women are engaged in unpaid care and domestic work, which are non-market, unpaid activities carried out in households, such as care of persons, cooking, cleaning or fetching water etc.

Gender inequality is a deep-rooted menace in Pakistan, one that is potentially hampering socio-economic advancement and progress. Women's participation in social processes remains constrained due to existing norms, though a variation in their application can be determined by differences in rural-urban and geographical location and social class. While women's engagement in formal political processes has steadily improved over time, however, it still does not commensurate with their share of the population. Similarly, gender disparity can also be found in Pakistan's healthcare system, which contributes to the dismal health of women. Women in Pakistan are unable to access proper healthcare. Some of the major health problems faced by women in the country include anemia, pregnancy related complications, cancer, and mental health.

SDG 6: Sustainable Water and Sanitation for All

Pakistan made significant progress in the Millennium Development Goal targets of improved water sources (89 percent) and access to sanitation (72 percent). However, with the SDGs, the definition of water and sanitation changed to safely managed drinking water and sanitation, that includes water that is from an improved water source and free from contamination, as well as an improved sanitation facility, in which excreta is safely disposed. In Pakistan, only 36 percent of the population has access to safely managed drinking water, and 79 percent to safely managed sanitation. By using the SDG costing tool, developed in collaboration with development partners, Pakistan has calculated its annual investment needs for the WASH sector: while using the baseline population figures of 2016 for 2017-2018, Pakistan needs around Rs. 449 billion annually⁷.

At federal level, Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) has been entrusted the role of policy formulation, standards settings, reporting and coordination for regional and international commitments. The WASH Strategic Unit at the MoCC rolled out Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) of WASH by arranging a training workshop of key provincial departments and sector partners. The capacity development on key technical areas is being included in new national WASH programme of the MoCC. In Clean Green Pakistan Movement (CGPM), the MoCC started Clean Green Pakistan Index for ranking the cities against the performance of five pillars of Clean Green Pakistan i.e., drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, solid waste management, and plantation. The Index is calculated by comparing the cities with 35 performance

⁷ As per the 2017 census, the population of Pakistan is 207.77 million, and is expected to become 282.81 million by 2030

indicators. The cities set the targets and share the progress periodically while provincial and federal governments monitor the progress and rank the cities.

The MoCC has also launched a Citizens Engagement Programme titled as 'Clean Green Champions' under the CGPM. People can register themselves as champions and share the voluntary activities under five pillars of Clean Green Pakistan, i.e., Plantation, Safe Water, Safe Sanitation, Hygiene & Liquid Waste Management, and Solid Waste Management. For each pillar of CGPM, the Clean Green Champions will come forward to lead three types of activities. Firstly, extending basic services on a self-help basis like water supply, sanitation, and solid waste collection, etc. Secondly, helping the local governments in providing essential services and handling citizen's complaints. Finally, awareness-raising for inspiring real change in community behaviour towards the environment. Under this programme, so far, 120,000 champions have been registered to contribute towards a clean and healthy Pakistan on a voluntary basis. The newly defined Safely Managed Sanitation includes Improved Sanitation (latrines), On-site and Off-site disposal/treatment along with Hand Washing Water & Soap. Though improved sanitation is 66% (it is 58% as per JMP), hand washing with soap is 50%, on-site and off-site treatment is not available or is less than 05 percent. Keeping in view the SDG 6.1 MOCC initiated a project titled as 'Capacity Building on Water Quality Monitoring and SDG 6 (6.1) Reporting" under the KOICA in alignment with WASH Strategic Unit to strengthen the capacities for reporting, monitoring, and surveillance of drinking water both at Federal and Provincial level.

At subnational level, the measures taken so far include:

- Provision of Clean Drinking Water by Punjab Abe Pak Authority where 2,950 Water Filtration Plants for 15 million Population established (Rs.17 billion)
- Lahore Water & Waste Management Project
- Saaf Suthra Sindh Project implemented in 13 districts
- Karachi Water & Sewerage Services Improvement Project (KWSSIP), World Bank
- Expansion of WSSP services to 24 Semi Urban UCs in KP
- 100,000 ft drain system for effective drainage in KP
- Allocation of Rs. 2 billion for janitorial services for VCs/NCs in KP
- Detailed Design and Construction of Pehur High Level Canal Extension in KP
- Installation of Water Testing Labs in selected districts of KP
- Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Development Project

At region level of AJ&K and GB, the following measures have been taken:

- AJ&K approved the State Environmental quality standards for Drinking water in 2018
- Treatment Plant for Sanitary Sewerage System, Gilgit City [District: Gilgit; Cost:735.81 million]

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- Const. of Outlet of Drain line of Water at Nang Soq Olding Skardu. [District:Skardu; Cost: Rs.5 million] in GB
 - Project for provision of Clean Drinking Water at Halqa-I Gilgit [District: Gilgit; Cost: Rs.20 million]
 - Clean Drinking Water Facility for the new settlements in Jutial Gilgit. [District: Gilgit; Cost: Rs.246.977 million]
 - Clean Drinking Water Projects in Danyore Gilgit, Khaplu Town and Ghizer [Cost: Rs.375 million]
 - Const. of Purification Plants at Nomal, Danyore, Oshkhandass [District: Gilgit; Rs.Cost: 10]
 - Const. of 13 Filtration Plants in Skardu, Mehdiabad & Roundu Valley. [District: Skardu; Cost: Rs. 35.972 million]
 - Project for lifting of Drinking Water through boring at various sites in Skardu. [District: Skardu; Cost: Rs. 60 million]

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The index value of SDG-6 increased from 43.49 to 55.40 between 2015-2020 showing a modest increase due to the absence of safely managed drinking water and sanitation to a large segment of the population. The overall growth in the index was contributed by the progress in two of the five indicators, most of all by the improvement in access to safely managed sanitation (SDG indicator 6.2.1 - flush) that witnessed an increase of 10% between 2015 to 2020. Overall, this goal shows a modest increase in the overall value of its index due to stagnant progress in the proportion of the population having access to improved and safely managed drinking water services (SDG indicator 6.1.1) and increasing level of water stress due to freshwater withdrawal.

The government recognizes access to drinking water and sanitation services as a fundamental human right as enshrined in the Constitution of Pakistan under Article 9 that “no person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law”. The commitment of the government for creating an enabling environment for water and sanitation has been reinforced through launching of Clean Green Pakistan Movement (CGPM) by the Prime Minister in October 2018.

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Progress on SDGs Targets

The development partners support the government to plan, budgeting and prioritize safe water services. The aim of this plan is to provide access to clean drinking water and improve the quality of water supply to 9% of the deprived population. The survey of PSLM shows that the improvement in the proportion of the population using improved drinking water services has increased by 94% by 2019-20. The 10% proportion of the population using both safely managed sanitation services and handwashing facilities has increased from the year of 2014-15 to 2019-20. Integrated water management was 56 percent in 2019 (improved by 6 percentage points in two years).

Key Issues

Pakistan is inherently a water-dependent country. The country's water security and lack of proper sanitation have been augmented by multiple challenges including weak governance mechanism. Other



major key issues include weak water management, absence of robust policies, lack of effective institutional frameworks, weak agriculture water governance, ineffective engagement of stakeholders, lack of data and poor service delivery. The country's rising urban demand for water for hygiene and sanitation facilities has not been addressed due to increasing water scarcity. The sector has been governed in a traditional way devoid of engaging stakeholders through participatory development approach. Similarly, there is lack of dedicated budget for awareness raising and sensitization of stakeholders in the federal and provincial budgets. No cross departmental guidelines/standards for planning/evaluation of a WASH schemes is available. Moreover, the internal control mechanism is not very robust as outcome data is not collected. There is no single authority for regulating the affairs of drinking water and sanitation services including quality assurance and complaints handling.

Community led solutions are possible, albeit it also requires passion and drive of management and inclination toward community work.

SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy

The power sector reforms in Pakistan have been underpinned by a theory of change leading to high efficiency and lower costs through competition. The government has cognizance of the importance of green energy and availability, accessibility, and affordability of electricity to all segments of the population as necessary conditions for inclusive socio-economic wellbeing.

The per capita electricity consumption is considered the most important indicator of economic welfare regarding the availability of affordable energy. The existing electricity policy envisages integrating planning in the areas of generation, transmission and distribution, market development, improving efficiency and good governance to ensure accessibility to sustained and affordable energy⁸.

Given the rapidly increasing demand for energy in Pakistan, the Government has been taking measures to ensure availability and security of a sustainable energy supply. The available estimates on demand forecast reveals that the power demand in Pakistan will be approximately 35,000MW by 2030⁹. During mid of 2021, the total installed generation capacity in the country touched 34,501 MW of which 34% remained renewable energy comprising of hydro-electric, solar, wind and bagasse-based technologies¹⁰. For the next couple of years, the government has estimated a high share of indigenous resources within overall energy mix¹¹. The government has been aiming for reforming energy sector with objective to move towards a least cost generation plan along with competitive power market¹². The Alternate Renewable Energy (ARE) Policy¹³ has set an ambitious goal of raising the share of ARE up by additional 30% in overall energy mix by 2030, taking the overall share of clean energy technologies in overall energy mix to 60% with share of hydro as 30% as well. Given the potential of ARE in improving access to the electricity as per SDGs, the aim is to gradually achieve target of 30% on grid capacity from renewable energy technologies by 2030. For generation expansion, the Government has planned to adopt least cost generation requirement based on transparent model, and all new generation will either be renewable (solar, hydropower, wind, biomass) or other local indigenous resources.

The Government has successfully steered a total of 40 ARE based projects of 2024 MW cumulative capacity are operational including 26 wind power projects of 1335 MW, 6 solar projects of 430 MW and 8 sugar mills-based bagasse co-generation projects of 259 MW¹⁴. In addition, the Government has also

⁸ State of Industry Report, 2021 NEPRA

⁹ The current energy-mix is currently dominant by indigenous natural gas (34.6% share), oil (31.2% share) with hydel (7.7% share), and renewable energy shares as 7.7% and 1.1%, respectively. The major consumers of energy include power sector (8%), transport (22%), industry fuel (16%), fertilizers (5%), residential fuel (8%) and others. Source: Oil and Gas Industry Development Plan for Pakistan, Ministry of Energy 2020

¹⁰ IGCEP 2021-30, NTDGP

¹¹ Energy Section MoPD&SIs.

¹² State of Industry Report, 2021, National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA)

¹³ AREP has been approved in October 2020 to provide conducive environment for sustainable growth of ARE sector in the country.

¹⁴ Energy Development Board, Ministry of Energy

come up with necessary legislative measures for energy efficiency and conservation across the country along with ensuring measures to facilitate and encouraging utilization of renewable energy technology at consumer ends in every domestic, commercial, and industrial sector¹⁵. SBP has also launched a concessional refinance scheme promoting investment in renewable energy to meet financing needs of medium to large sized renewable energy projects (1 – 50MW).

"No New Coal" Policy 2020



Habib Bank Limited (HBL), a leading commercial bank in Pakistan has undertaken various measures to promote climate resilience and to reduce its exposure in the sector that are part of its global exclusion list. HBL has approved "No New Coal" policy (2020) and become first fully integrated financial institution. In line with this policy it is declining a number of new transactions related to tobacco and coal business in order to phase out from its portfolio.

HBL has the following rundown goals:

- a. To bring down HBL's exclusion list exposure (which includes industries such as tobacco) to zero by 2025.
- b. To bring down HBL's coal-related exposure to zero by 2030.

To promote green energy and innovations in public transport to ensure climate friendly and energy efficient transportation, the government has recently adopted its first ever Electrical Vehicle Policy for the period 2020-25 and incentivizing the sector with massive tax exemptions (FED and ACD) to facilitate Electric Vehicles (EVs). The Government has planned Pakistan Rural Electricity Access Program to provide access to electricity to around 4 million unelectrified households by 2028. The project aims at 4,000MW off-grid solar installations, US\$ 6 billion projects in PPP mode, with participation from the community and funding from government and non-government including donor sources.

Besides generating a revenue of PKR 3.5 billion annually for the province of KP by enhancing the generation capacity (through the completion of seven main projects in seven districts, with a total power generation capacity of 160 MW), the GoKP also successfully completed the solarization of masajids (1,276), BHUs (53), and schools (2,500).

The GoS has planned to undertake electrification of primary health facilities, through solar PV technology, in which 352 PV solar technologies will be installed in 348 primary health facilities in its districts.

In addition, subnational governments have also been taking several measures to strengthen localization of SDG-7 and to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services. The government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), having comparatively high level of hydropower capacity, have so far successfully explored, and tapped 23% of its hydro potential estimated as 30000 MW. However,

¹⁵ Oil And Gas Industry Development Plan for Pakistan, Ministry of Energy 2020

the KP government has taken necessary legislative measures¹⁶ and has initiated many hydropower projects for dual purposes of meeting national commitments of 20% of renewable energy addition into energy mix by 2025 and 30% by 2030, and ensure access of its entire population to cheap, clean, and affordable energy. A multi-pronged strategy has also been adopted to encourage investment through private Independent Power Projects (IPPs) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) modes. For the first time, the KP government has taken initiative to develop the successful model of wheeling power from its 18 MW Pehru Hydropower Station to contribute towards sustainable development through incentivizing the industrial sector. To meet the overall goal objective by 2030, the government of Sindh has initiated clean energy projects worth US\$ 81 million at multiple locations in the province. The government is also making concerted efforts in strengthening its legal and technical frameworks to support PPP that can help to promote innovation, leveraging finances and technology. The government of Sindh has successfully launched Islamkot Model SDGs Taluka, located in Tharparkar. It is a commendable PPP initiative demonstrating a direct contribution towards achieving SDGs agenda including SDG-7 at the local level with a whole of society approach.

Furthermore, to facilitate the target of enhancing international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, the Government of AJ&K has initiated several hydropower projects under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) including the Neelum Jhelum Hydroelectric Power Project, a 102 MW plant at Gulpur Project on River Poonch, two projects in Karot of 720 MW, Azad Pattan, Kohala, and Mahal with 640 MW, 1124 MW, and 590 MW, respectively. Projects of another 3,500 MW are currently under implementation while the energy projects at the planning stages have 4,144 MW capacity. The transmission system has also been upgraded, with more than 880 kilometers of transmission lines having been laid under the CPEC umbrella. Similarly, at GB region level, a regional grid to manage power across Gilgit-Baltistan. Twenty-nine hydropower stations with a total Capacity of 40 MW are under construction along with thirteen small hydropower projects are in the implementation process¹⁷.

In Pakistan, access to electricity is one of the main pillars of development strategy of the government particularly rural electrification. An increase of three percent was recorded in 2019-20 with 96% of the population having access to electricity as compared to 93% in 2014-15 (indicator 7.1.1 is the proportion of the population with access to electricity). With respect to the primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (indicator 7.1.2), Pakistan recorded an improvement of 6% between 2015-19. The reliance on clean fuel increased to 47% in 2018-19, from 41.3% in 2014-15 at the national level. Concerning the indicator 7.2.1 renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption recorded an increase from

¹⁶ on Energy Development Organization Act 2020, and augmented its Hydro Power Policy 2016 with additional measures in the form of provincial Alternate Renewable Energy Policy 2019 and Power Sector Business Plan 2021.

¹⁷ Major projects include 20-MW Hanzal Gilgit River, 20-MW Chowari Shyok, Ghanche, 16-MW Naltar-III, and 14-MW Naltar-V

0.77% in 2014-15 to 3.63% in 2018-19. The total renewable electricity capacity was 8088.8 Megawatts in 2015 and this has been increased to 12896 Megawatts in 2019¹.

Key Issues

The government has been actively working to transform the energy mix with more focus on clean, green, and renewable sources of energy and on utilization of indigenous and environment friendly resources. However, the sector has been confronting different challenges in the form of unsustainable existing energy mix, meeting rising demand for energy and infrastructure, transmission and distribution bottlenecks, cash flows and fiscal sustainability.

The sector lacks private investment due to market rigidities. At subnational level, the gaps are further aggravated because of high level of dependency on central government for funding and lack of private financing. Moreover, the current models of micro-hydel projects are not sustainable due to high operational and maintenance costs and seasonal sources of water.

Major reliance is still on oil-based electricity/energy. Oil price is creeping up, so is the price of electricity. Thus, increase cost of production requires complete shift in the policy of energy that depends on integrated energy planning. Share of increasing renewable energy is the only way to reduce reliance of thermal electricity.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Pakistan has been on its way to macroeconomic stabilization since 2017-18 till the time COVID-19 hit and massively dented the economic output across all the countries. The supply chain disruptions and deceleration in demand and trade flows led to closure of businesses and layoff of workers on a much wider scale which resulted in contraction in global output by 3.3%¹⁸. The economy of Pakistan also impacted by COVID-19 induced shocks with decline in consumer and businesses confidence, contraction in aggregate demand and output, disruption in businesses and trading activities, constraints on labour mobility and pervasive loss of jobs particularly in the informal sector.

Notwithstanding the economic slowing down caused by COVID-19 in Pakistan, the Government's targeted economic, fiscal, and financial policy interventions, integrated and well-coordinated management of the COVID through National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC), smart lockdowns, and rapid vaccination process helped in mitigation health related risks and provided necessary support in safeguarding macroeconomic stability and debt sustainability¹⁹. The real economic growth in Pakistan

¹⁸ World Economic Outlook, IMF

¹⁹ The government has announced stimulus packages of 1.4 trillion rupees including Construction Industry Package, Kamyab Jawan Programme, and expanded Ehsaas Programme to mitigate multidimensional effects of COVID-19 pandemic. Also, SBP provided Rs.2.1 trillion financial and other policy support (5% of GDP) to support economy during COVID.

fell to the negative (-0.98 percent) growth trajectory in FY2019-20²⁰ as the pandemic triggered decline in working population in Pakistan to 35.04 million from the pre-pandemic level of 55.74 million²¹. However, the economy rebounded well in FY2020-21 with real GDP growth of 5.7 percent and 5.97 percent in 2021-22 on the back of broad-based growth in all major sectors²². The GDP per capita increased by 13.4% to US\$ 1,543 in FY2020-21. Government has decided to target 5 percent growth for next year amid Russia-Ukraine war and surge in the oil prices that increases the cost push inflation.

Green Euro Bond

Habib Bank Limited (HBL), a leading commercial bank in Pakistan was appointed for issuing the first ever Green Euro Bond for Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) amounting to USD 500 million in 2021 along with JP Morgan as the co-manager. The purpose was to facilitate Pakistani cooperates to tap green investors in the international debt capital markets. The transaction was successfully concluded in the first half of 2021 and was oversubscribed five times.

Resultantly, despite of multiple challenges, the prudence on macroeconomic stabilization side resulted in economic growth witnessing a V-shaped recovery and thus rebounded well in the post- pandemic period²³. Based on sound macroeconomic fundamentals, IMF has recently acknowledged the Government critical efforts for maintaining macroeconomic recovery in post-COVID period and to ensure economic stability, debt sustainability and social protection related spending in the post-COVID times²⁴. However, Government is anticipating strong economic growth in the range of 5-6%²⁵ in FY2022-23 as the Government is taking measures including resumptions of IMF stabilization programme to ensure macroeconomic stability through appropriate monetary, fiscal and structural reforms and to contain uptick in inflation and expectations through curtailing non-essential imports²⁶.

Government has come up with National Youth Development Framework and Kamyab Jawan Program (KJP) with objectives, among others, to mainstream youth and for their economic empowerment and civic engagement. The KJP has focused on three E's, i.e., education, employment and engagement covering youth skills development, youth entrepreneurship scheme, and engaging and mobilizing youth under various channels. The program has also been launched at subnational and region levels. In KP Province, new

²⁰ Real GDP of Pakistan contracted by -0.4% in 2019-20 as against an average growth rate of 4.3% during 2014-15 to 2018-19; Economic Survey 2020-21, 1st Quarterly Review FY2021-22 MoPD&SIs

²¹ Economic Survey 2020-21

²² Annual Plan 2021-22

²³ Economic Survey 2020-21

²⁴ IMF Staff Country Report, 2020. Available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2022/02/04/Pakistan-2021-Article-IV-Consultation-Sixth-Review-Under-the-Extended-Arrangement-Under-the-512715>

²⁵ Government's Annual Plan sets GDP growth target at 4.8% for FY2021-22.

²⁶ Economic Update February & May 2022, Finance Division.

micro loans categories/tiers are being branded as Kamyab Karobar (successful business) and Kamyab Kissan (successful farmer). Likewise micro loans are also being introduced for low-cost housing.

For skill development across the country, Rs.3.5 billion has been set aside by the Government in 2021-22²⁷. The aim is to initiate collaboration for capacity building and job creations for youth in the fields of data sciences, machine learning, and artificial intelligence²⁸. In FY2020-21, Rs.16.8 billion were being allocated under public investment programmes to promote Digital Pakistan²⁹.

Numerous projects under CPEC have already been completed particularly in the energy sector and many others are either in initial phase or in pipeline. Public Private Partnership Authority (P3A) has been set up to leverage private investment. It has executed projects worth US\$ 5 billion in collaboration with the private investors in transport and communication, logistics and social sectors. The Government has also provided Viability Gap Funds (VGF) of worth Rs.127 billion to different projects across different sectors.

A new licensing framework has been put in place for Digital Retail Bank and Digital Full Bank. The Government has also launched RAAST – Pakistan’s first ever real-time and secure electronic payment system for retail payments³⁰. The SBP has also initiated the Digital Onboarding Framework for Customers, enabling Pakistanis to easily open accounts digitally³¹. Moreover, to mitigate the risks of climate change to the economy, the SBP has also launched a concessional refinance scheme, promoting investment in renewable energy.

In Punjab, efforts were being made to provide strategic guidance for inclusive economic growth and development through Punjab Growth Strategy 2023, Punjab Spatial Strategy 2047, Medium Term Development Framework, Responsive Investment for Social Protection and Economic Stimulus (RISE) Framework and Punjab SDGs Framework. To provide opportunities for decent work for all with leaving no one behind, the government of Punjab has also been undertaking initiatives to fill identified data gaps on child labour and homebased and domestic workers, establishing job centres, Punjab Rozgar Scheme worth Rs.30 billion and Punjab tourism for economic growth project with allocation of Rs.3 billion³². The Punjab Tourism for Economic Growth Project (PTEGP) has also been launched in collaboration of the multilateral development partner.

²⁷ Annual Plan FY2021-22

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ Pakistan’s cellular tele-density is around 85% with 98% subscription of 3G/4G broadband services

³⁰ This has been developed by the SBP in coordination with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Karandaaz Pakistan. Source: SBP.

³¹ This includes opening of Asaan Digital Account, Asaan Digital Remittance Account, Freelancer Digital Account and Digital Account.

³² Report by SDG support unit Punjab

Sindh government has come up with Sindh Agriculture Policy, Sindh Labour Policy, Framework for industrial relations, Sindh Youth Policy etc. The Sindh government has also initiated Sindh Enterprise Development Fund (SEDF) with focus on both on-farm and off-farm activities and endeavours to facilitate efficient production, processing, and market linkages for wider economic gains in the sector. The government has also made concerted efforts in strengthening institutionalized mechanism to support public-private partnerships (P3A) that can help to promote and spur innovation, leveraging finances and spurring technology³³.

Furthermore, numerous legislations are put in place by the government of Balochistan to promote inclusive growth in the province³⁴. The development of the Balochistan Comprehensive Development and Growth Strategy (BCDGS) 2021-26 with the lens of SDGs and China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a strategic planning document of the Government of Balochistan.

At region level, the Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) government has created an entrepreneurship environment. Interest-free loans are being provided to the people of GB for small businesses and steps are taken to disburse small loans under the Chief Minister Self Employment Loan Schemes. Gilgit-Baltistan has only 2% of the agricultural land available, the Government is taking initiatives to bring innovation in Agri-business to increase the cultivable land. Digi-Skills program and Business incubation centres have been launched to train the youth to learn skills and earn through freelancing. Measures are being taken to promote agribusiness, expanding technical vocational training and education etc. and to promote employment and small businesses. Digi-Skills program and Business incubation centres are also launched to train the youth to learn skills and earn through freelancing.

Similarly, the Government of AJ&K formulated AJ&K Tourism Policy 2018 to promote tourism in the region. Number of jobs in sustainable tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs increased. The Government of AJ&K initiated a project with the support of the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund in Neelum valley to upgrade the most scenic room according to modern standards to promote tourism.

Key issues

The pandemic threatened the gains of decade long development around the developing world and Pakistan could not remain immune to such pervasive ripple effects caused by the COVID-19. The underline economic recovery in Pakistan was initially slowed down with the pandemic, however, the

³³ Sindh VNR draft report 2022

³⁴ The Balochistan Industrial and Commercial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 2021, The Balochistan Shops and Establishments Act 2021, Act No. XVII of 2021, The Balochistan Payment of Wages Act, 2021 Act No. XIII of 2021, the Balochistan Employment of Children (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 2021, The Balochistan Minimum Wages Act, 2021, The Balochistan Sales Tax on Services (Amendment) Act, 2019 Act No. II of 2019, and The Balochistan Government Employees Benevolent Fund Act No. XV of 2018

second and third waves of the pandemic posed significant challenges³⁵. Besides rebound in economic growth in post-pandemic period, risks still exist. Pakistan is currently facing macroeconomic imbalances, uptick in inflation expectations, pressures on twin deficits and exchange rate.

War between Russia and Ukraine is also putting on global economy in the form pressure on commodity and financial markets, trade, and business confidence. Moreover, besides success on various fronts with respect to SDG-8 at national and subnational/region levels, there are still major challenges, such as high population growth, lower productivity, higher material footprint, low female labour force partition, rapid urbanization, integration of new merged districts, losses due to natural disasters, and risks to economy related to climate sensitivities³⁶.

SDG 9: Promote Industrialization and Foster Innovation

The manufacturing sector in Pakistan contributes 12.8% to GDP and employs 16.1% of the country's labour force. Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) at 9.73 percent of GDP dominates the overall manufacturing sector, accounting for 76.1 percent of the sectoral share followed by Small Scale Manufacturing, which accounts for 2.12 percent of total GDP and 16.6 percent sectoral share. The third component, slaughtering, accounts for 0.94 percent of GDP with 7.4 percent sectoral share³⁷. For the last few years, overall investment to GDP ratio remained stagnated but with the private sector in the lead at 10% of GDP with public sector share just above 2%.

The COVID induced restrictions affected industry particularly labour-intensive sub-sectors. Given the sector high dependency on imported raw material, the supply chain disruptions along with constrained mobility of labour and lockdowns also negatively impacted the domestic industry in Pakistan during COVID-19. The pandemic also caused workers layoffs primarily in SMEs and informal sectors particularly the labour-intensive, financially constrained and those highly depending on imported inputs due to constraints on labour mobility and disruption in global supply chains. Also, COVID constrained SMEs sector with 89% fall in sales revenue and annual sales turnover as compared to previous years. Over 90% of small firms faced cash flow shortages and input supply disruptions. Around 77% of firms found it difficult to access their customers due to mobility restrictions³⁸. However, the post-COVID growth recovery has been broad-based with backup from growth in both large- and small-scale manufacturing sectors. Large scale manufacturing index³⁹ rebounded well from negative growth of -10% in FY2019-20 to over 10% in FY2020-21.

³⁵ Economic Survey 2020-21

³⁶ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa VNR 2022 draft report

³⁷ Economic Survey 2020-21

³⁸ SMEDA-LUMS survey report

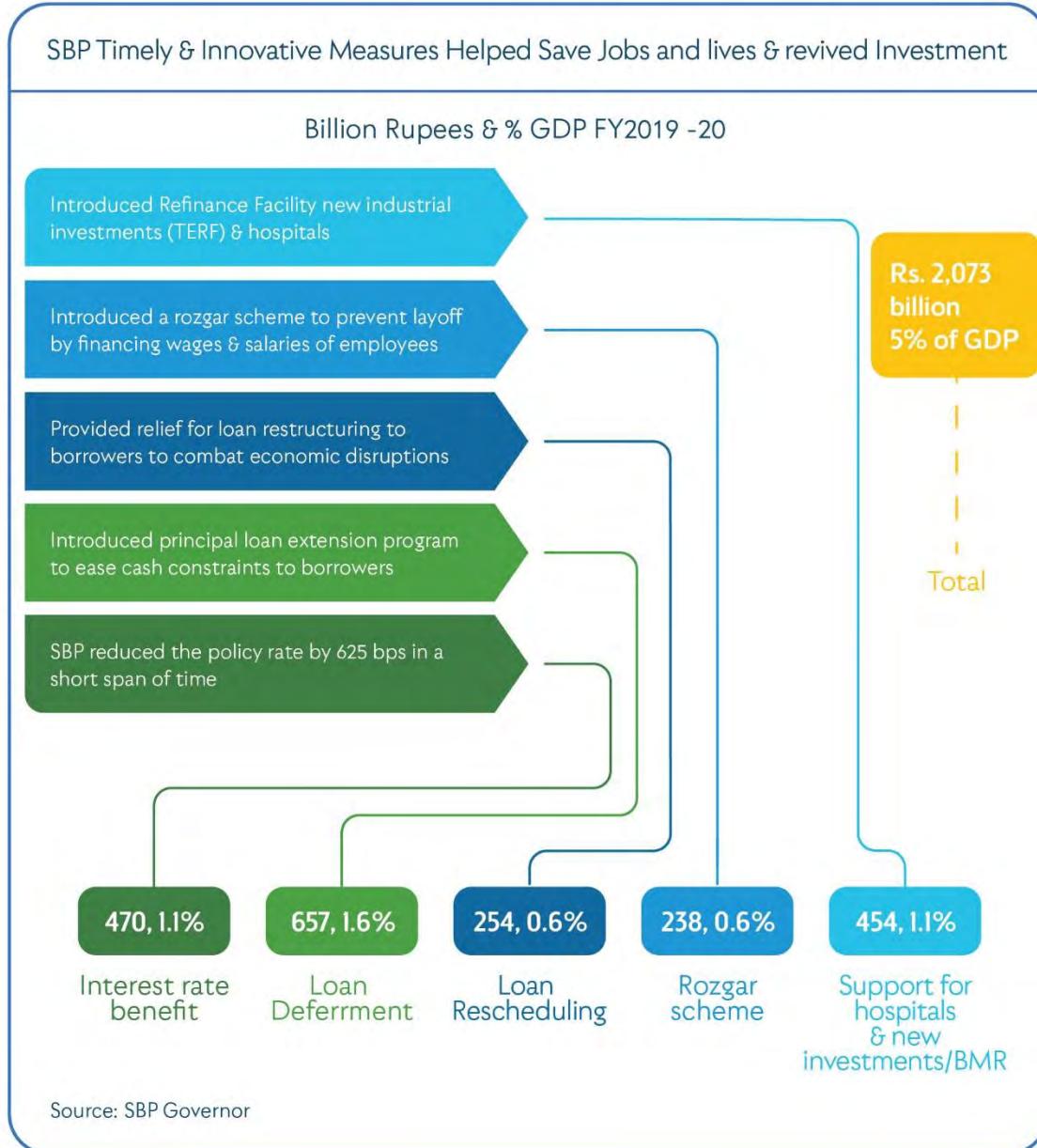
³⁹ Manufacturing sector consists of three sub-sectors: Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM), Small Scale Manufacturing (SSM) and Slaughtering. Quantum Index of Manufacturing (QIM) is a measure of LSM performance with 70.33 weight in overall LSM and derived from the Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI) 2005-06. Source: Economic Survey 2020-21

Measures taken by SBP:

- The Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) was granted to stimulate investment in both new and expansion, modernizing and replacement of existing units and was available for all sectors except energy.
- The SBP Rozgar Scheme was aimed at to contain workers layoffs during the pandemic. The support was provided for six months to all businesses and workers except government sector and deposit taking institutions. Under this scheme, Government of Pakistan provided 60% risk sharing for SMEs with sales turnover up to Rs.800 million and 40% risk sharing for small corporates with sales turnover up to Rs.2 billion. Under the scheme, more than Rs 212 billion has been disbursed which in turn helped in to prevent layoff of 1,677,806 employees of 2,683 businesses, wherein 382,673 employees of SMEs and small corporates were prevented from layoffs . Moreover, the SBP also provided refinance facility to support health sector which could be availed by all hospital and medical centres and manufacturers of necessary medical equipment and supplies including masks, testing kits, beds, ventilators etc. Furthermore, to support the sector in times of stress, the SBP also introduced some relaxations under Export Finance Scheme (EFS) and Long-Term Financing Facility (LTFF). SBP also assigned mandatory targets to banks requiring them to increase their housing and construction of building loan portfolios to at least 5 percent of their private sector advances by the end of Dec 2021. A markup subsidy scheme for low-income housing finance has also been announced by the SBP to promote affordable housing for low to middle income groups under the Government led Subsidy Scheme for Housing Finance.

The Government allocated around Rs.200 billion support business and economy with 73% of disbursement ratio⁴⁰. Along with these, the Government took measures to rationalize regulatory and customs duties on different items to support private sector investment. A special package including amnesty scheme, tax exemptions and subsidy and tax exemption support was announced for the construction sector as well under Naya Pakistan Housing Scheme. State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) also floated several refinancing schemes to support the industrial sector (see box).

⁴⁰ Economic survey 2020-21



Given the high presence of SMEs in the country's manufacturing sector, the Government constituted National Coordination Committee (NCC) on SME development and approved National SME Policy Action Plan 2020 with major focus on key areas including SME definition, access to finance, business development services, skills & human resource, technology, market access, infrastructure, and entrepreneurship⁴¹. The Government has approved SMEs Policy 2021 which aims at to ensure sustainable growth of SMEs sector through efforts for eliminating bottlenecks in and barriers to expansion in SMEs. The policy also recognizes the enormous potential of women and steered steps to

⁴¹ Ibid

remove barriers to women entrepreneurship in the country⁴². Through SMEs policy, the Government is aiming to enhance country wide SMEs access to local and global fair and exhibitions through facilitation services provided by the Trade Development Authority (TDAP) on subsidized rates. In addition, to address issue of lack of centralized data on SMEs for evidence-based policy making, SMEDA launched One Window program to link SMEs and startups with national and provincial regulatory authorities for compliance and regulations especially at the start-up stage. The One Window model is based on developing an entrepreneurial ecosystem by identifying regulatory requirements, designing services that fit all types of enterprises, offering subsidies in the service fee, and providing guidance on requirements according to the business ownership structure⁴³.

Auto Industry Development and Export Policy (AIDEP) 2021-2026⁴⁴ is prepared to promote localization, import substitution, and export enhancement to earn foreign exchange. Implementation of e-commerce policy of Pakistan 2019 incentivizes the establishment of ‘Online Market Place/Digital Platforms’ to facilitate SMEs in accessing both domestic and international markets⁴⁵. SMEDA is also working on developing SMEs Registration Portal which will be integrated with NADRA, FBR, SECP and over time with other data gathering agencies to develop a high-quality data base of the SMEs sector⁴⁶. SMEDA is also partnering with PBS to conduct Census of Economic Establishments and to obtain SMEs specific data and populating SMEDA National Database on SMEs⁴⁷.

At subnational level, in order to develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure for all to support economic development and human well-being, nationwide initiatives were conducted including the initiation of the Tribal Area Development Project, under which construction of new metaled roads, community development sub-projects, solar systems, and tribal youth skills training were included in the tribal areas of Punjab. Moreover, the Punjab Arterial Roads Improvement Program, Chief Minister Punjab’s Road Rehabilitation Program, Rural Accessibility Program, and Development of Road Asset Management System (RAMS) were also part of achieving the first target of the SDG 9 in the province.

Secondly, to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and to increase access to small-scale industrial and other enterprises, multiple policies were formulated to localize the industrial development at the district level. For instance, the Punjab Industrial Estates Development and Management Company (PIEDMC) has undertaken the establishment of industrial estates in Rahim Yar Khan, Bhalwal, Vehari, and Sheikhupura.

⁴² SME Policy 2021, Government of Pakistan

⁴³ Economic Survey 2002-21

⁴⁴ <http://www.moip.gov.pk/userfiles1/file/Web-Final-for-Print-POLICY-2.pdf>

⁴⁵ SME Policy 2021

⁴⁶ Ibid

⁴⁷ Ibid



The government of KP has taken initiative to establish Mining Cadastral System which is state of art web-based GIS enabled system to enhance transparency in award of mineral titles, promote ease of doing business and facilitate investors in searching free mineral bearing areas. The government is also establishing state of the art Gemstone Lab, training, and certification centre to help in branding the local gemstones for exports.

The government of Sindh has established geo-data centre with official web portal for use of all stakeholders including investors. Formulation of the Balochistan Comprehensive Development and Growth Strategy (BCDGS) 2021-26 with the lens of SDGs and the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a strategic planning document of the Government of Balochistan, which is focused on 'Balanced Development and Inclusive Growth' to achieve sustainable development across sectors by creating livelihood opportunities and improved living standards. This strategy has key priority areas, among which are industrial development through attracting investment in SMEs & SEZs and improving infrastructure and regional connectivity.

In order to bring the investors into the industrial sector, the department of Industries of the AJ&K Government established industrial estates in various districts of AJ&K to provide basic infrastructures such as roads, water supply, sewerage, telephones, and electricity. Similarly, the Government of AJ&K offered a five-year tax exemption to specific industries to incentivize investment in the region.

The data reveals that the proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value-added has increased by 2.1%. The proportion of small-scale industries has been calculated at almost 10.50% during the year 2019-20. There is a slight increase in research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP from 2014-15 to 2019-20. Whereas the proportion of the population covered by a mobile network has increased by 10%.

Key issues

Industrial sector in Pakistan was more prone due to its vulnerabilities in the form of high share of SMEs in the manufacturing sub-sector. The market rigidities and challenges have been further augmented with the presence of the informal sector. Besides, these, the industrial sector in Pakistan has been currently facing several challenges including but not limited to accelerating inflation, high external deficits, pressure on exchange rate, global demand volatilities and trade disruptions, and mounting uncertainty. Constrained Gross Fixed Capital Formation, as share of GDP, is another grey area which could create additional production capacity to meet the increasing demand of consumers and producers.

The SMEs sector is also currently constrained by multiple challenges including but not limited to lack of access to finance, market linkages, technology, research and development, vocational trainings product

development, high cost of regulatory and tax compliance, lack of market diversification and lack of necessary infrastructure. There have been economic, social and market specific barriers to women entrepreneurship in the country.

SDG 10: Reduce Inequality

SDG 10 calls for progressively reducing income inequalities and inequalities of the outcome by ensuring access to equal opportunities and promoting social, economic, and political inclusion, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, or religion.

The Government is promoting equality of opportunities through Public-Private partnership in the shape of the ‘AKHUVAT’ loan scheme by creating enabling environment for increased employment opportunities. During the Pandemic of COVID-19, the Government of AJ&K passed the AJ&K COVID-19 Prevention of Hoarding Act 2020, which ultimately helped the vulnerable population. Government of Gilgit-Baltistan has taken substantial measures for disabled Persons by enabling organizations for disabled persons with Gilgit-Baltistan Persons with Disabilities Rules, 2020. The Sindh Child Protection Authority (SCPA) Act, 2011 was further amended in 2021 (Amendment Act 2021) which paved the way for legislation concerning the protection of children in the province. The government, through this Act, is committed to providing care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education, rehabilitation, and reintegration of children at risk.

In order to achieve and sustain Income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average, the Youth Affairs Department has provided loans to 30,000 youth, men and women entrepreneurs, through Chief Minister Loan Scheme in GB.



**Loans to
30,000
Youth
Men & Women Entrepreneurs**

In addition, Youth Affairs Department has also provided 150 young graduates of Gilgit-Baltistan with internships and exposure visits in 2018–19. Youth Affairs Department of Gilgit-Baltistan has also trained 100 youth in Ghizer in hospitality management. Regarding family planning services, the Family Planning Department has provided 52,000 clients with family planning services, whereas the Women Development Department has trained 1,200 women in entrepreneurship, business management, information technology, and skill enhancement with the overall goal of reducing inequalities in Gilgit-Baltistan.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Pakistan is the most rapidly urbanizing country in South Asia, experiencing a boom in its urban population from 43.0 million to 75.19 million between 1998 to 2017⁴⁸. Currently 36.44 percent of its population is living in urban areas, with the country expected to become pre-dominantly urbanized by 2030. Around 47 percent of the urban population lives in nine major cities, all with populations exceeding 1 million. However, more than 50 percent of the population in these major cities is reported to live in slums and squatter settlements, due to a housing backlog, which has increased from 4.3 million in 1998 to about 9 million at present, due to a gap in housing supply and demand. The primary factor behind this remains an increase in rural-urban migration within the country.

Climate change is a real threat to the sustainability of urban settlements and cities. To mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change on urban settlements, the government has adopted the Pakistan Climate Resilient Urban Policy Framework, which aims to promote and achieve green and resilient urban development in Pakistan. The GoP also established NAPHDA in 2020, to address the ever-rising demand for housing in the country. The provision of low-cost housing was the primary objective for the establishment of NAPHDA, which has completed the construction of 21,980 low-cost housing units, in partnership with civil society organisations (CSOs). Similarly, provincial and area governments have initiated various projects to ensure affordable housing and the upgradation of slums. KP has constructed low-cost housing units exclusively for laborers, to ensure affordable housing for low-income workers.

The Green Stimulus Package (GSP) was launched as part of the government's effort to expand tree cover in the country, whilst also generating daily-wage employment opportunities. The project was launched to avert COVID-19-induced negative employment shocks, especially on the youth and women. Community participation, the creation of green jobs for afforestation and promotion of natural forestry are core objectives of this project. GSP has received significant international acclaim and recognition, including from the World Economic Forum.

The government in collaboration with the private sector and CSOs is promoting community-based tourism, by providing loans and grants to tourist destination communities for upgrading their boarding and lodging facilities.

The government is committed to providing safe and affordable transport to its population. Multiple projects have been initiated for this purpose, including: a metro train service launched in the city of Lahore, Punjab; the induction of eco-friendly buses in major cities of Punjab; a Rapid Transit Project in KP; and a Green Line Bus Rapid Transit System in Karachi, the country's most populous metropolitan city. These transportation initiatives are aimed at addressing the severe traffic congestion experienced in

⁴⁸ Pakistan Population Census, 2017.



these cities and in improving air quality. They will also help to boost the economic activities of these cities, many of which are on their way to becoming nodal economic hubs within their respective provinces.

Key Issues

Rapid urbanization is exerting excessive pressure on urban development institutions to provide basic public services such as education, health, safe drinking water, sanitation, and open spaces to its population. The city government budgets have to be aligned with the increase in urban population which is not happening due to shrinking fiscal space in Pakistan.

Waste management is another area where federal and provincial governments plans are not yet finalized and implemented. Some pilot projects were initiated in major cities of Pakistan in collaboration with private companies of Turkey and China. These pilot projects were not scaled-up due to unresolved issues between provincial governments and private companies. The issue of waste disposal is creating unhealthy environment in cities and town which are a major source of diseases.

The uninterrupted supply of energy is a major challenge for cities and communities. The government is taking all possible measures to meet rising energy demand in the country but high population growth and increase economic activity could impact the future energy estimates.

SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production

Over the decades, the global transformation in production system along with technological advancement resulted in the abundance supply of low-cost consumer goods. The changes in production and consumption patterns have put tremendous stress on the natural resource base across the world. Pakistan was also no exception as the demand for energy, food, water, and other resources have increased manifold. This has caused in overexploitation of resources, environmental degradation, pollution, and pushing the factors that trigger climate induce vulnerabilities.

To mainstream Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) into national level policies for its progression towards sustainable development. The Ministry of Climate Change, in collaboration with UN Environment, the EUSWITCH-Asia programme has initiated a programme in Pakistan on Sustainable Consumption and Production titled "*Strengthening Pakistan's National Policy Frameworks to Facilitate Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production (RE/SCP)*".

The project aims to develop a National Action Plan (NAP) to achieve SCP targets as defined in SDG-12 in a systematic and pragmatic manner. Government developed National Action Plan (NAP) for SCP in 2017 to achieve overarching objectives of sustainable development, as recognized in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002. SCP are recognized in the framework of "green" development which will be decoupling economic growth and

social development from environmental degradation, thus strengthening the sustainability and resilience of a society. Provincial Action Plans are also devised on Sustainable Consumption and Production and will be rolled out in coming years.

The National Action Plan on Goal-12 has overarching objective to promote resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. The process of developing resource efficiency matrix in its phase-I at industry level.

The data on material footprint, domestic material consumption, national recycling rate are being collating from the industries. Currently, the hazardous waste generation per capita and fossil-fuel subsidy as percentage of GDP have declining trend.

The per capita consumption of natural resource is much higher in Pakistan for production of one dollar of GDP compared to the developed and many developing countries.

The consumption of water for producing one US\$ of GDP in Pakistan was 1070 litres as compared to 18 litres in Asia Pacific OECD countries in 2015 which is much higher. Similarly, use of primary energy is 22.3 Mega Joule for producing one US\$ of GDP in Pakistan and 5.6 Mega Joule in Asia Pacific OECD countries. Further, in terms of material footprint (MF) which measures consumption perspective of resource use and actual resource productivity of nations, Pakistan consumes 3.1 kg for producing one US\$ of GDP compared to 0.7 kg by Asia Pacific OECD countries consume⁴⁹. Food losses are about 16% of production or 3.2 million tons annually, where inadequate storage infrastructure leads to widespread rodent infestation problems⁵⁰.

Progress on SDGs Targets

Major policy related initiatives on ensuring SCP patterns in Pakistan were undertaken between 2019-2021. Following initiatives help achieve the broader objectives of national action plan on:

- The Development of the SDG-12 Monitoring and Reporting Framework.
- Textile reporting indicators (dashboard for the indicators is in process).
- Sustainable Land Management Programme to Combat Desertification in Pakistan.
- A comprehensive study of government interventions for resource use efficiency in prioritized areas at provincial and national level. For instance, examining the initiative GREEN Pakistan originally designed to conserve natural resource capital of Pakistan as envisaged by Vision 2025.

⁴⁹Natural Resources and SDGs, Pakistan, 2016

⁵⁰Environmental systems and societies.

<http://www.contentextra.com/bacconline/bacContentFiles/essFiles/MonthlyUpdates/pdfs/February2013.pdf>

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- A review of the NAP-SCP, as well as other available data and documents on targets, sub-targets, and their corresponding relevant indicators, contextualized for Pakistan.
 - The ‘Development of National Inventory on Plastic Waste in Pakistan’, which is anticipated to help reduce plastic waste in the country and encourage recycling and reuse of plastic material.
 - The National Ozone Unit (NOU), which has remained actively involved in multiple activities to achieve targets relating to containing ozone depleting materials. The NOU has successfully distributed the hydrochlorofluorocarbon quota for 2021 among 21 eligible importers, in line with a 50 percent compliance target from a baseline of 248.11 Ozone Depletion Potential tons, under the Montreal Protocol.
 - The MoCC, in collaboration with the EU, is preparing initiatives on waste reduction and minimization of plastic waste management. In addition to this, the MoCC is also working on expanding producer responsibility tools to facilitate effective plastic waste management and to build the capacity of relevant stakeholders across the country in this regard (both at a federal and provincial level).
 - The establishment of EEF in Punjab

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

“**2015**

Hazardous waste, Basel convention compliance = 100%
Hazardous waste, Montreal protocol compliance = 100%
Hazardous waste, Rotterdam convention compliance = 64.7%
Hazardous waste, Stockholm convention compliance = 50%

“**2020**

Hazardous waste, Basel convention compliance = 100%
Hazardous waste, Montreal protocol compliance = 100%
Hazardous waste, Rotterdam convention compliance = 70.7%
Hazardous waste, Stockholm convention compliance = 25%

12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)

“ 2015 ”

Renewable electricity capacity, total
= 8088.8 MW
Renewable electricity capacity, solar
= 230 MW
Renewable electricity capacity, wind
= 308.4 MW
Renewable electricity capacity, bioenergy
= 332.5 MW
Renewable electricity capacity, total
(Kilowatts per capita) = 40.6

“ 2019 ”

Renewable electricity capacity, total
= 12896 MW
Renewable electricity capacity, solar
= 1328.9 MW
Renewable electricity capacity, wind
= 1235.9 MW
Renewable electricity capacity, bioenergy
= 431.7 MW
Renewable electricity capacity, total
(Kilowatts per capita) = 59.5

12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)

“ 2015 ”

Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies
(consumption and production)
(% of GDP) = 1.3

“ 2017 ”

Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies
(consumption and production)
(% of GDP) = 1.1

Key Issues

The federal and provincial governments are confronting challenges in the implementation of ‘Green Agenda’ highlighted in the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) of 2012 and 2017. Lack of coordination among different stakeholders impeded the implementation of localized strategies and mechanisms in the production progress. The federal and provincial governments have provided a detailed guidelines of the resource use in the production process to the State-Owned Enterprises (SOE) and private sector. The weak monitoring and compliance mechanism at the production level causing inefficiencies in the resource use.

Measurement of material and its footprint in the production process has not been accounted and documented, the data availability this particular indicator is scanty and, in some cases, not available. The problem of data availability and its monitoring and reporting is predominant that required more time and resources to produce overall and disaggregated data.

Research & Development (R & D), technology advancement and capacity building in the resource use efficiency is still at the infancy stage. Despite rampant digital transformation in the country, the efficiency in the resource use cannot augmented.



SDG 13: Climate Action

Pakistan is one of the lowest contributors to the global carbon emission but experiencing high ecological impacts such as 1 and 1.5 percent increase in summer temperature, heat waves, floods and storms, disturbance in water cycle, sea level rise, etc. To mitigate these adversaries, the government required additional resources in the extremely tough domestic and global economic situation. The global community particularly industrialized/developed countries should compensate the countries that have low carbon footprint but facing extreme eventualities of the climate change. In Pakistan, climate change risks becoming acute that are impacting human and natural systems and aggravating wide-ranging political, economic, social, and governance related challenges.

Pakistan has adopted National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) framework, identifying high financial adaptation investment needs at \$7 billion – \$14 billion per year to curb impact of climate change and decarbonize the economy. National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2021 revised and updated with an overarching goal to steer Pakistan towards climate resilient and low carbon country. The earlier NCCP 2012 highlighted the climate change impact and need for climate resilient development and adaptation measures. NCCP 2021 focuses on the low carbon regime with equal emphasis on adaptation and mitigation measures through nature-based solutions. National Forest Policy also support climate actions by increasing tree cover and conservation of biodiversity resources.

The NCCP 2021 highlights the government's flagship "Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme", in addition to the Prime Minister's 'Clean Green Pakistan Movement' and 'Protected Areas and National Park Initiatives'. Most recently, Pakistan has established its Forest Reference Emission Level and has completed the Readiness phase of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD).

To address key challenges and detrimental aspects of the climate change, the Government of Pakistan adopted policies and strategies to mitigate the negative impacts without compromising the economic development. For instance, the government approved its National Electric Vehicle Policy targeting a 30 percent shift to electric vehicles by 2030 to control emissions from automobile sector.

A number of legislations both at federal and provincial levels passed to for the localization and acceleration of SDGs implementation. To stop water pollution, a legislation enacted to improve industrial and domestic waste management practices. In addition, laws and regulations were also enacted for efficient water resource management including regulatory framework for ground water extraction.



Progress on SDGs Targets

Government of Pakistan has fully recognized the multifaceted impact of climate change on people especially vulnerable segments of the society. A “Committee on Climate Change” is established under the chairmanship of Prime Minister to provide high level strategic guidance and platform for coordinated efforts on the issues of climate change. To mainstream adaptation and mitigation through targeted initiatives, the government has launched Eco-system Restoration Fund (ESRF) to finance projects and programs under Eco-system Restoration Initiative (ESRI). To ensure transparency in public investments, the government has also introduced climate budget coding and expenditure tracking system. This initiative has become a solid conduit for the climate change finance mainstreaming and monitoring of the climate change related expenditures. Federal government has continued to leverage on those programs/projects that have high impact with value of money:

- **Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme (TBTP)** was approved by ECNEC. The first phase of the programme is being implemented throughout Pakistan with the support of all provincial governments including AJ&K and GB for a period of four years. The TBTP is extension of Billion Tree Afforestation Project (BTAP) that was implemented in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province to successfully plant /regenerates one billion plants from 2015 to 2018.
- **Eco-system Restoration Initiative (ESRI)** is the Eco-system Restoration Initiative facilitating transition towards environmentally resilient Pakistan by mainstreaming adaptation and mitigation through ecologically targeted initiatives covering afforestation, biodiversity conservation, enabling and enhancing policy environment consistent with the objectives outlined in Pakistan’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).
- **REDD+ Readiness Project** is being implemented to achieve desired standards for adaption to reducing emissions from existing forests.
- **Sustainable Forest Management Project** was completed to conserve and increase high value forests and habitats in the country.
- Pilot phase of **Billion Tree Honey project** was implemented to signify conservation of native honey-bee population and their habitats.

In Punjab province, measures were undertaken to integrate provincial climate change policies into national policies, strategies, and planning. Punjab Green Development Programme (PGDP) was initiated and linked with the national Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme.

A sub-national initiative was implemented in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province to successfully plant /regenerate one billion plants from 2015 to 2018. This program has been scaled up to national program called “Billion Tree Afforestation Project (BTAP)”.

To reduce carbon footprint from energy sector, the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province has facilitated the solarization program. It has also promoted energy efficiency by adopting green technology in public sector institutes like Basic Health Units (BHUs) and Schools.



In AJ&K, Disaster & Climate Resilience Improvement Project has been launched to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. The project was launched in collaboration with World Bank that aims to restore flood protection infrastructure to resilient standards and institutional strengthening to improve government capacity to manage future disasters and climate variability.

Two new national parks, six community-controlled hunting areas and six Wetlands/Waterscapes have been notified across Gilgit-Baltistan for the protection of biodiversity, wildlife, and allied natural resources. This will enhance climate change related resilience at community level.

The countries have adopted and implemented disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction 2015-30. Pakistan score for adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework index was 0.8 in 2020.

Key Issues

In Pakistan, energy and agriculture sectors are the main GHG emission contributors. Approximately 90% of the total carbon emission of the country emanates from the energy sector (51%) and agriculture sector (39%) which required a paradigm shift in the consumption and production patterns. These two sectors are at the centre of economic activity of other sectors such as transport and communication, wholesale, and retail trade, large and small scale manufacturing and finance and insurance. The government is taking all possible measures to achieve tangible outcome of the various laws and regulations to lower carbon footprint of these sectors.

More efforts are needed at the provincial and local levels to promote mechanisms for strengthening and improving institutional, systemic, and individual capacity-building to implement Climate Change adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer, and development actions to achieve SDG-13.

Climate financing is another area where the government is struggling to meet the financial gaps in the implementation of green initiatives across the various sector so the economy.

SDG-14: Life Below Water

Pakistan has about 990 km long coastline spreading from Makran coast (720 km) in Balochistan province to Sindh cost (270 km) in Sindh Province. It also has Exclusive Economic Zone of 240 000 sq. km, and an additional continental shelf area of about 50,000 sq. km which makes Pakistan an important coastal state. Pakistan can offer unique opportunities to its maritime trading partners due to its exclusive geostrategic position. Over the years, Pakistan is making all possible efforts to develop maritime industries i.e., fisheries, coastal tourism, maritime transport, etc. However, it is now focusing on the development of new areas such as deep sea-bed mining, marine biotechnology, oceanic renewable energy, etc.

Pakistan is committed to protect its coastal and marine life by adopting a holistic approach to protect, restore and halt fast-paced degradation in oceans and seas. Efforts are underway to adopt measures to keep the oceans healthy for our next generations as it will be one of the major sources of food in next fifty years.

Pakistan adopted a more proactive vision for cleaner and healthier oceans and establish environmentally friendly practices to check pollution from domestic and industrial effluents and also ensure to keep it clean from plastic and non-degradable waste/debris. However, stringent implementation mechanisms are in-place to reduce pollutants from sea and land-based activities specially of harmful substances and nutrients from wastewater, industrial and agricultural runoff entering the world's oceans.

The North Arabian Sea and Pakistan oceanic limits are ranked in the world amongst the highest biological productivity zones. In the last 30 years, erratic annual monsoonal trends, climatic variability, unpredictability, and alterations in the natural environment has clearly influenced the biological productivity of the area. This is observed in the form of occurrence of massive gelatinous blooms, the wasted end of the food chain (50% by proportion of the trawl nets comprised of gelatinous bulk and small size non-commercial fishes, observations from the 2010); regular coastal algal/heterotroph blooms resulting in fish kills on the coast of Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan is undertaking several steps for the sustainable fisheries sector. Several initiatives are being taken by federal and provincial fisheries departments including strengthening extension services, introducing new fishing methodologies, developing value-added products, enhancing per capita consumption of fish, up-gradation of socio-economic conditions of the fishermen community and a review of the Deep-Sea Fishing Policy of 2018.

Pakistan is making all its efforts to improve the health of marine life and oceans that is vital for economy and other national objectives. As ocean acidification is seriously hampering the food web, the research is on-going to study the extent of ocean acidification and its impact on fauna and flora. By the year 2025,



the government will complete its surveys for the acidification level and will implement the mitigation measures to control the CO₂ emissions and its absorption in the sea.

Sindh Coastal Development Authority (SCDA) initiated Resilience, Rehabilitation and Livelihood project for coastal area fishermen with total cost of Rs.979.58 million from 2013 to 2022.

To protect the underwater species, the Balochistan Comprehensive Development and Growth Strategy (BCDGS) 2021-26 is also focusing on the development of the coastal area for fisheries and tourism.

To sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems and to avoid significant adverse impacts, the Fisheries Department of AJ&K has developed five cold-water hatcheries in the Neelum district and one warm water hatchery in Muzaffarabad.

Government of Gilgit-Baltistan has included a budget in the annual development program for the commercial trout fish farming in Ghizer and Gilgit districts with development and conservation of fisheries resources in district Hunza/Nagar.

Progress on SDGs Targets

Under the provisions of United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) - 1982, Pakistan's Continental Shelf Extension Programme has recently achieved a momentous success by the Extension of Continental Shelf of Pakistan from 200M to 350M⁵¹ and as a result the total maritime area of Pakistan has increased to 290,000 sq.km. Pakistan is now planning to explore and exploit the seabed mineral resources from the extended Continental Shelf area for the socio-economic development of the country and also to outspread the benefit of extended continental shelf to the people of Pakistan.

National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Ministry of Science & Technology is working on the development of Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density.

NIO is currently undertaking research to study the impact of climate change on the Indus Delta and to propose remedial measures to avoid significant impact to coastal ecology.

Pakistan has remained committed to the implementation of international instruments to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing by scoring three out of five (maximum score) in 2018. Pakistan has also maintained the proportion of fish stocks at 30% within biologically sustainable levels in five years during 2015-20 under SDGs 14.4.1. SDGs indicator 14.5.1: the proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected area status remain unchanged for three years in 2015-18 at 14.6%.

⁵¹ Nautical mile



Key Issues

The Indus Delta that has contributed significantly sheltering coastal ecosystem is now under severe threat due to natural and anthropogenic factors. It is facing sediment starvation and is going through the compaction phase. This is resulting in severe erosion due to seawater intrusion. The high turbidity levels have drastically reduced the biological productivity.

Ocean acidification has serious impact on biodiversity and productivity with direct implication of the socio-economic nature. Lack of relevant trainings and monitoring systems has serious implications on marine environment and management of ecosystems.

Pakistan lacks data, monitoring systems and capacity to implement a broad range of measures to sustainably manage its marine resources.

Knowledge of international best practices and technological collaborations can help reduce the coastal line pollution. Regulatory framework has to be strengthened for industrial waste disposal which is a major cause of maritime pollution.

SDG 15: Life on Land

Pakistan is currently confronting acute environmental challenges such as deforestation, loss of biodiversity, massive degradation of cultivable land, increasing soil erosion and desertification. The unsafe disposal of agricultural and industrial waste, rapid population growth, rampant urbanization, and unsustainable patterns of consumption and production are contributing to the deteriorating state of life on land. Coupled with climate change, these factors place extraordinary pressure on Pakistan's natural resources, particularly forests, rangeland, and biodiversity. Seepage from canal irrigation systems is responsible for waterlogging, while improper drainage is causing salinity in many areas – both leading to land degradation. SDG-15 has great significance for Pakistan as it offers a holistic approach to protect, restore and halt fast pace environmental degradation.

Government of Pakistan has provided legislative, institutional and policy support to respond the emerging challenges of deforestation, bio-diversity loss, land degradation, etc. This was started in the decade of 1990s when Pakistan Environmental Protection Act was passed in 1997. National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) were revised in 2000 that was first approved in 1993. Similarly, recognizing the need of policy framework to stop biodiversity loss, the Biodiversity Action Plan for Pakistan was firstly developed in 2000 that was later revised in 2016. To address desertification issues, the government approved National Action Program to Combat Desertification in 2000. National Forest Policy (2016) was launched to promote adequate use of natural forests, protected areas, natural habitats, and watersheds.



The current focus area for Pakistan is to halt rapid land degradation and combating desertification through sustainable land management practices at the local level. The Government plans to scale up sustainable land management practices at all levels, by promoting a conducive environment for such measures. The monitoring system for forests that resulted from the REED+ initiative will be supported, as will the alignment of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015 with the Convention of Biodiversity.

Pakistan has large tracts of land including reserved areas, wetlands, forests, mountains, and drylands. Despite growing population and rapid urbanization pressures, Pakistan's forest area as a proportion of total land remained unchanged at around 5% for five years during 2015-20. The forest area decreased in every province except in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces.

To promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, stop deforestation, and restore degraded forests, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has launched a flagship project in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa namely the "one Billion Trees Tsunami Afforestation Project". Under this project, trees have been planted /regenerated over an area of about 593 292 ha area with an investment of Rs. 11 billion. The project brought 6.3% additional area under forest cover. As a result, in addition to the rehabilitation of forests, considerable carbon sinks have been created which will gradually reduce Green House Gases by sequestering atmospheric CO₂.

The Government of Gilgit-Baltistan has started the Management and Revitalization of Forest Resources in the Diamer district through the forestry, wildlife, and environment department. Central Karakorum National Park Phase-II is managed through the participatory methodology.

In order to take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species, the forest department of AJ&K manages 11 game reserves⁵². A game reservoir is an area where controlled hunting is allowed, whereas, in National Parks, hunting is prohibited and illegal.

Progress on SDGs Targets

The government has launched a mega afforestation project after successful completion and recognition of pilot project "Billion Tree Tsunami Afforestation Project" in KP province. The "Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme, Phase-I" is a four-year (2019-2023) project by Government of Pakistan with the total cost of 125.18 billion. The primary objective of "Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme" is to revive forest and wildlife resources in Pakistan. In addition to above, improve conservation of Protected Areas, encourage eco-tourism, community stewardship and job creation through the conservation are some other

⁵² A game reservoir is an area where controlled hunting is allowed, whereas, in National Parks hunting is prohibited and illegal.



objectives of the project. The project is implementing across Pakistan in collaboration with Provincial and territorial Forest and Wildlife departments.

Protected Areas Initiatives is launched for the conservation of notified 23 protected areas in Pakistan. The government has planned to revive forestry by planting 814.6 million trees across the country in 2020 and 2021.

Pakistan is exploring the possibility to formulate Natural Capital Account of the protected areas in collaboration with World Bank. This initiative will provide detail statistics of land, forest cover and overall ecosystem services. It will help develop plans and modify ecosystem functions for inclusive economic growth and development.

Key Issues

Unusual weather patterns due to climate change has emerged as the most pressing environmental challenge that is affecting almost all the sectors of economy particularly water resources, energy, health, biodiversity with a major impact on agricultural productivity.

Poverty and high population growth with high level of illiteracy is the leading cause of illegal and unsustainable wood cutting for illegal sale of lumber, wood for fuel and charcoal. This has massive impact on high deforestation rate in the country.

The challenges caused by natural hazards along with pests and diseases has further contributed in the sustainable forest management and implementation of restoration and conservation of plans and policies. Ironically, these issues threaten the survival of species, people's livelihoods and undermines the vital services that forests provide.

Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity can be an important source of reducing this resource gap given the limited fiscal space in the aftermath of the COVID-19 impact on the economy. However, the total official development assistance for biodiversity to Pakistan slightly increased between 2015-18 from US\$ 7 million to US\$ 8.6 million (SDGs indicator 15.a.1 (a) & (b).

SDG 16: Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development

There is increasing recognition that strengthening national capacities to uphold human rights and the rule of law is not only an outcome of SDG 16, but also an enabler and an accelerator of progress across the entire 2030 Agenda.

In order to promote rule of law at the national and international level, and ensure equal access to justice for all, a five-year Judicial Reforms Strategy (2018-2022) was introduced, with an objective to improve Service Delivery in the Judicial Sector of KP. The strategy focuses on the provision of advocating human capital for justice, use of information technology to improve service delivery, administrative restructuring and capacity building, and the promotion of collaborative efforts and fundamental rights. To strengthen and capacitate the justice chain in the province, the GoB developed the Rule of Law Roadmap of Balochistan, with the assistance of the UNDP, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and UNWOMEN. The Rule of Law Roadmap of Balochistan is a model of good practice encompassing government ownership, a partnership between the state and society, and the promotion of a whole-of-government approach, wherein the judiciary is engaged through its own structure - The Provincial Justice Committee.

To develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels, the first ever Good Governance Strategy was launched in KP in 2019. The strategy focuses on five pillars of Good Governance: Open Government & Transparency; Public Services Delivery; Participation of Citizens; Accountability; and Innovation & Technology. Furthermore, in GB, powers of family courts have also been delegated to civil courts to facilitate families on an immediate basis. Most of the cases on instances of violence and harassment against women are addressed at the sub-divisional level. Each district has a sessions court to facilitate the local population. The community's conflicts are settled by notables, which comprise Lumberdars⁵³, religiopolitical leaders, and other valley elites to ensure peace and justice.

Progress on SDGs Targets

The data shows that the proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services has increased over the last 5 years. Access to the basic health unit has increased from 57% to 67% and visits to the family planning unit have also increased from 82% to 86%. The proportions of positions in national and local institutions including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary compared national distributions by sex age persons with disabilities and population groups has given for the year 2019-20. Homicide incidences decline from 4.75/100,000 to 3.88/100,000. Un-sentenced detainees are declined by 3.2 percentage points during 2015 and 2018. Children registration at age 5 has increase during 2013 and 2018 by 8 percentage points, however, it is still quite low to 42.2 percent.

⁵³ Urdu for Village Officer.



SDG 17: Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

SDG 17

To enhance policy coherence for sustainable development, Government of Balochistan has constituted and notified District SDGs Committee (DSDGC) in 10 district across the province. The DSDGC has been constituted under the chairmanship of the respective Deputy Commissioner and are mandated to raise awareness about SDGs, create district ownership of SDGs and provides support in the implementation of SDGs, & in addition, the Government of Balochistan through its SDGs Unit also conducted a study on the strategic role of the private sector and prepared Private Sector Engagement Strategy to support and assist the provincial government and leveraging private sector resources for achieving SDGs.

Gilgit-Baltistan envisages partnerships with the Private Sector as an instrumental factor in launching initiatives such as “developing women’s markets, women's chamber of commerce, Economic Transformation Initiatives for sponsoring village women farmers, and supporting cooperative businesses. The later initiative has been launched to benefit 60 thousand farmers.

Private sector financing for renewable energy through Prosperity Pakistan by Government of GB is also in progress. Developing Industry linkages through economic transformation aim at to accelerate prosperity initiatives, innovation in Agri-business, provision of interest-free loans, Digi-Skill program, and Business incubation centres. Acceleration of Prosperity Linkages of small businesses to investors and capacity building with International certified agencies and sector agnostic services, linking Gilgit-Baltistan Climate Fund (GCF) with international funding windows like GCF and GEF, and Youth Exchange Programs to Xinjian China are examples of all the partnerships made by the government to achieve sustainable development goals.

Progress on SDGs Targets

The economic survey of Pakistan is explaining some declining trends in the financial market. The total government revenue as a proportion of GDP has decreased from 14.3% to 11.2% from the year 2014-15 to 2019-20. The proportion of the domestic budget which is funded by domestic taxes has also declined over the last 5 years. The Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP has also declined from 56% to 50.21% during the period of 2014-15 to 2019-20. The fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants by speed have increased from 23 to 43.



A little girl is shown studying.
Zaryab Colony, Peshawar

5. Leveraging Innovations for SDGs Implementation

Pakistan has been on fast track in leveraging innovation through the use of digitization, Information & Communication Technology (ICT), knowledge management, and information creation in aid of SDGs implementation.

Key interventions and initiatives taken by the public and private sectors are discussed in two categories: digitization and innovative use of ICT.

5.1. Digitization

The development agenda of Pakistan promotes and advocates for the mass adoption of digital technologies and innovative applications to drive entrepreneurial innovation, economic growth, and productivity. The GoP has been undertaking numerous initiatives to promote knowledge management, with the introduction of technology and innovation. To support domestic technology development, research and innovation, the MoIT&T introduced its first Digital Policy in 2018. The main objectives of this policy are aligned with the SDGs, focusing on the creation of a digital ecosystem with infrastructure and institutional frameworks for rapid digital services under SDG 9. It also aims to promote the use of IT in health, education, agriculture, and other sectors, with sectoral digitalization.

The MoIT&T also introduced the Pakistan Cloud-First Policy, to guide and empower organizations in transitioning towards cloud-based solutions. The policy aims to digitalize the functioning of the country through four levels of Cloud Deployment Models i.e., the Public Cloud, the Government Cloud, the Private Cloud, and the Hybrid Cloud. Cloud computing at each of these levels will provide an efficient implementation of e-governance, information security, data privacy, transparency, and accountability, as well as innovation in public sector service delivery and resource optimization.



The Federal Government also launched Ignite to funds **startups and innovative projects** that utilize 4th industrial wave tech to solve local problems and target global opportunities in health, education, energy, agriculture, telecom, finance and other verticals. The initiative covers national network of incubators across Pakistan which nurtures startups & facilitate their networking with investors and corporations. Under this initiative, the government has also introduced ICT Internship Portal to provide and improve human resources. To bridge the gap in the job market and to promote employability in the ICT sector, the ICT Internship Programme is launched to place **3,500 graduates** with IT companies across Pakistan in the next three years with special focus on less developed areas and PWDs.

Source: Ignite focuses on fourth industrial wave tech and on ecosystem development initiatives to fulfill its mission of creating a knowledge economy in Pakistan

To facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development through enhanced financial services and e-banking, the SBP launched the Roshan Digital Bank Account initiative for overseas Pakistanis, to provide them with conventional banking services. Likewise, the government introduced RAAST and instructed commercial banks to provide instant and country-wide payment services through this system. RAAST services are based on instantaneous end-to-end digital payments between individuals, businesses, and government entities, using the mobile phone number of users as their RAAST ID.

The government of AJ&K has also heavily invested in IT-based data solutions, with building-integrated information systems being one of their top priorities.

To facilitate the use of innovation in reducing inequality, the federal government kickstarted the ‘Smart Village’ pilot project by means of PPPs and through the Universal Service Fund (USF) in Islamabad, Punjab, Balochistan, Sindh, KP and GB. Under this project, villages in the country will be equipped with ICT facilities, where villagers will be trained on the use of digital services in order to transform and digitally empower remote areas and villages. This will help rural communities attain improved access to basic services of education, healthcare, and commerce.

To facilitate students during lockdown, the federal government launched the “TeleSchool” Education Programme, for public school students, from Grade 1 to Grade 12. The channel was accessible via satellite, terrestrial and cable.

To promote equal access to economic resources for vulnerable groups through the use of IT in Punjab, the provincial government set up a dashboard for BMIS, through which the disbursement of funds through branchless banking has been started, in an attempt to gather data on beneficiaries of social protection interventions in the province.

To double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women in Punjab, Kissan Card has been introduced to register 1.2 million farmers across the province.



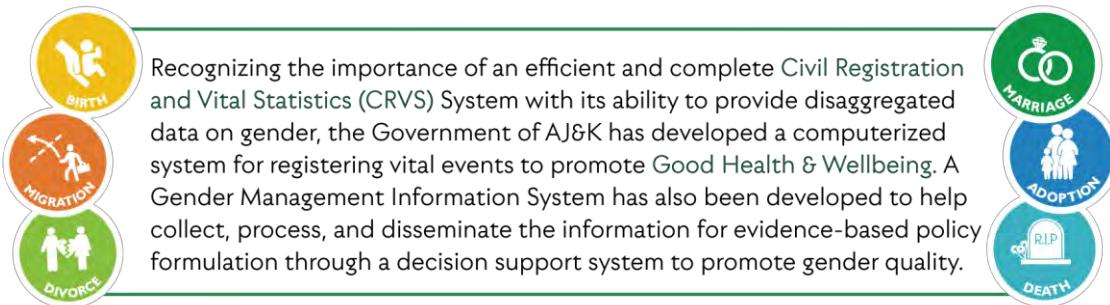
Moreover, to effectively use digital innovation to enhance economic and income generation activities through supporting agriculture value chain, *Mandi App* has been functional in all public Fruit and Vegetable Markets of Punjab for real-time assessment of auction prices, arrival, and market fee recovery. Moreover, to effectively use digital innovation to enhance economic and income generation activities and support the agriculture value chain, the *Mandi App* was introduced. The app is functional in all the public fruit and vegetable markets of Punjab, and provides a real-time assessment of auction prices, arrival, and market fee recovery. The app has also been instrumental in monitoring market committees and ensuring the availability of real-time market data. With an objective to digitize data for tackling

poverty, the GoPn utilizes Short Message Services (SMS) for communicating with target populations and collecting data for the implementation and execution of the social protection interventions at the district level. Measures are also currently underway to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and to facilitate timely access to market information using digitization and IT. Similarly, the geo-mapping of all agricultural produce markets in Punjab is also near completion, which would help in achieving milestones under SDG 2.

For leveraging technological innovations to develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels under SDG-16, three initiatives were introduced in Punjab province, including: the automation of stamp paper; and the creation of Punjab Urban Land System Enhancement (PULSE); and the installation of e-procurement. To enhance use of ICT with a gender lens, and to promote women empowerment in Punjab province, the e-Rozgaar scheme (a freelance training program) is operating in 36 districts, in partnership with public sector universities. Since inception of program, university campuses were closed due to pandemic-induced lockdowns, many classes were conducted online, which pushed up the female graduation ratio from 42 percent to 55 percent.

Government of Sindh province undertook steps to upscale initiatives for the provision of tele-health services, to ensure critical healthcare services remain available to those affected by COVID-19. The provincial government also developed, in collaboration with a development partner, a web-based system for the coordination, progress sharing, monitoring, and mapping of NGOs operations in Sindh province.

To improve the quality of education, the Department of Education for AJ&K introduced a biometric system in schools and offices to ensure the attendance of teachers and managerial staff. The GB province also established computer labs, in collaboration with the IT Board, to provide IT skills to the youth.



In GB province, a women-led and owned tech company named 'SheDev' was established with the aim to digitally empower women and provide them with opportunities to enhance and monetize their digital skills by adopting a 'learning and earning' approach. This intervention is a step forward for women empowerment in GB province.

5.2. Innovative Use of ICT

The Government Digital Policy has been specifically focusing on enhancing the current market size of e-commerce with the services of Payment Service Providers (PSP) and Payment Service Operators (PSO) to take the e-commerce activities in the country to the next level. Different PSPs are associated with the commercial banks for easy transactions and exchange of money for the ease of public usage. Under this policy, Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB) has presently established 28 Software Technology Parks (STPs) in different cities across the country. These STPs have been set up by converting public /private owned office buildings/ factories/ warehouses to provide tech-enabled office space to the IT & ITeS companies at affordable rates. The development of more STPs is in the pipeline to further augment the ICT industry's growth. There are eight Software Technology Parks located at the prime location of Lahore, whereas there are 5 Software Technology Parks located at prime locations of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. There are many other initiatives started to produce innovation through tech disruption and digital technologies in Pakistan considering the SDGs. For example, the use of innovative technology is evident in the promotion of High-Value Agriculture through the Solarization of Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation System over 10,000 acres to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers to promote food security and zero hunger.

To facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development through enhanced financial, technological, and technical support, a number of incentives are provided by the Government of Pakistan to facilitate the IT sector including tax exemption benefits for the freelancers, and fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to the sector. Twenty-Two Software technology parks have been established in small cities of the country. To significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the internet, private companies are awarded project contracts under the Universal Service Fund for the provision of high-speed mobile broadband services. Specifically, USF will be providing high-speed mobile broadband access to 54.92 km of an unserved road segment that passes through the 5 central districts of Punjab province. This will not only enable the commuters on the motorway and highway but will also provide facilities to the residents of adjoining districts and villages. A similar project was launched in Sindh province to provide high-speed mobile broadband coverage to 78.85 km of an unserved road segment that passes through the six districts of Punjab and Sindh provinces.



USF Board also approved **Optic Fiber Cable (OFC)** Program for the **Union Council level**. They will cover the unserved population of around 3.7million in 135 unserved union councils by laying 1,385 km of OFC and installing 301 Base Transceiver Station (BTS) Towers.

A project is initiated by the PSEB named Techleads through a special matchmaking initiative, which is connecting local IT companies with the overseas Pakistanis that are best suited to lead them in their target markets. This enables Pakistan-based tech companies to efficiently expand their geographical footprint at a fraction of the cost, while overseas Pakistanis leverage local market expertise as sales & marketing leads for the best IT companies back home. Furthermore, Pakistan Technology Startup Fund is also being established by the GoP to facilitate public-private partnerships under this fund in collaboration with Ignite.



According to Invest2Innovate Report 'Pakistan Startup Ecosystem Report 2021, COVID-19 was a catalyst for the startup landscape in Pakistan, which saw investments rise from \$65m in 2020 to \$350m in 2021.'

Extended lockdowns and quarantines provided entrepreneurs the opportunity to create digital products with a human impact. Pakistan has improved its ranking by 39 positions during 2019-21 and is now ranked 108th out of 190 countries in the Ease of Doing Business Ranking 2021. Pakistan has been recognized as the top reformer in South Asia and the sixth best in the world.

In the health sector in Punjab, a mobile-phone app is launched in the province to create awareness of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) resulting in the substantial decline in NCDs. To promote efforts for empowering women in GB, the Gilgit-Baltistan Digital Inclusive Library is undertaken as an initiative for the girls to facilitate and provide the resources for education and learning. The initiative is particularly focused upon the facilitation of blind persons especially females as using the finest voices, and correct pronunciation combined with theatrical narrations, Digital Inclusive Library caters to the needs of these people. It is offering audiobooks of the vast Urdu literature and Digital Inclusive Library aspires to be a blind person's Amazon.

The private sector led mobile companies have also contributed in improving financial literacy and enhancing inclusivity. For example, a leading mobile company in Pakistan has launched the Guddi Baji program in 2019 to advance women's financial inclusion and livelihood in Pakistan.

Under the program **4500** females referring as Guddi Baji's were selected from the **rural areas**

The mobile company cash program serves as a digital bank account for the women in managing their finances and thus helped in achieving financial inclusivity and empowering women.

More than **8000** women have been trained as **entrepreneurs**

About **40%** of them now own a **smartphone** and are successfully using it for placing online orders and making other transactions.

Source⁵⁴

Balochistan province has established Government Innovation Lab (GIL) at the University of Balochistan with an aim to introduce innovation and technology solutions to address development challenges across SDGs. The GIL has been helping the government in assessment of bottlenecks, gap analysis in basic services delivery, and policy recommendations are done by GIL for the three PSDP projects; to track Covid-19 suspects through the development of applications and conducting research; development, installation and maintenance of HR-MIS for Quetta city WASA & MCQ; development of Monitoring Dashboard for the existing water filtration plants in Quetta city for water quality, maintenance requirements and daily outputs; E-Rozgar/DigiSkills Delivery Centre. GIL to train 41 students from across Balochistan for teaching online learning skills; Balochistan SDG Challenge Cup 2020 for empowering innovative ideas to meet the SDGs for Balochistan using local resources; creating FIMS and asset mapping for MCQs, geo-mapping of local land banks, setting up portal to facilitate admission process in colleges and technical institutes in the province; establish dash board to support planning and development process within the government and setting up GOB Smart Environment Monitoring Kit for Balochistan Environment Protection Agency.

The example of innovation, under SDG-9 and SDG-10, is set by the Government of AJ&K as AJ&K and Pakistan signed an MoU at Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission Islamabad city to provide remote sensing technologies for the overall socio-economic uplift of the State. In this regard, the Land Use Plan section of P&DD has signed 1.5 years consultancy contract to develop "Land Use/land Cover of

⁵⁴ Unilever – Jass Cash Guddi Baji Livelihoods Program, 2021. Available at: <https://www.unilever.pk/news/2021/unilever-jazz-cash-guddi-baji-livelihoods-program/>



District Mirpur and District Bhimber using High-Resolution Worldview-3 Satellite Imageries” along with its capacity building.

Land Use Plan has completed the special task of GIS (Geographic Information System) based Cadastral Mapping of the State-Owned Land (Forests, Khalsa Awarded, and Evacuee) along with printed “GIS Based cadastral Mapping Atlas” (District-wise) for all ten districts of AJ&K. This “GIS-Based Cadastral Mapping Atlas” and web-based geodatabase is providing baseline information to Board of Revenue and Forest Department and also helping them to augment in developmental planning, decision making and in anti-encroachment Drive.



A local girl at Skardu.

Under the Central Karakoram National Park (CKNP) project, funded by Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, 143,800 plantations have been made. These technological interventions have positively impacted the livelihoods of 22 villages in Gilgit-Baltistan.

6. Leaving No One Behind: Inclusive and Equitable Societies

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has a key objective of promoting and advocating inclusive and equitable societies with special focus on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups by reducing poverty levels, providing equal access to all basic facilities, safeguarding their rights, and empowering them at all levels. Sharing of benefits of economic growth and equality of opportunities are two critical elements of inclusive and sustainable societies. In Pakistan, creating opportunities, empowerment, and protection of vulnerable groups (Persons with Disabilities, orphans, widows, poor, people living in slums, transgender, and minorities) is a fundamental policy priority to move forward towards egalitarian society.

6.1. Legislative Measures for the Protection of Vulnerable Groups

Ministry of Human Rights has established a special Helpline-1099 for Legal Advice on Human Rights with special emphasis on the rights of women. At provincial level, such initiatives include the Punjab Women's Toll Free Helpline-1043 and BOLO Helpline 0800-22227 for the Gender Based Violence and PWDs by the KP Government. To safeguard the [rights of women](#), the legislations have been promulgated at national and provincial levels including [Zainab Alert, Response & Recovery Act, 2020](#), the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Domestic Violence Against Women ([Prevention & Protection](#)) Act 2021 and ICT Rights of Persons with [Disabilities Act, 2020](#). Furthermore, at provincial level, the Government of Punjab has launched '[Nayee Zindagi Program](#)' for the acid attack victims, which provides medical and psychological counselling and economic support for the victims at the expense of government. In addition, Punjab Social Protection Authority (PSPA) initiated "[Sarparast Program](#)", a social assistance, financial support to the families of the poor and vulnerable widows for improving their wellbeing and social status.



The provincial social security acts have been appropriately amended to facilitate the employees of the government during this period, whereas the governments of AJ&K, Gilgit-Baltistan, and Punjab have specifically focused on the expansion of the allowances of the widows and orphans in their legislative policies. Similarly, for and the implementation of the pro-poor and gender sensitive development initiatives, the provincial governments have established separate independent funds for the poverty reduction and social protection programs to support the vulnerable groups in the society.

6.2. Initiatives for the Improvement of Quality of Life of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), Children, Displaced Persons, Orphans, Women, Unemployed, Daily Wagers and Elderly Citizens

For the PWDs, various legislations have been passed by the Government of Pakistan at the national and provincial levels, which can be associated with the SDGs. The provincial governments and area government acts was aimed to facilitate PWDs and strengthen their socioeconomic status in the society. These acts have strengthened and provided the opportunity to the private sector to contribute in a better way and facilitate the vulnerable groups in the society. At the federal level, the most recent historic achievement made by disability rights champions organizations in collaboration with national and international NGOs was the enactment of Rights of Persons with Disability Act January 2020. This Act provides a comprehensive legal framework to protect and promote the rights of people with disabilities in Pakistan.

The parliament of Pakistan passed Transgender Protection Act 2018 to provide protection, relief, rehabilitation, and rights to persons identified themselves as transgender. The Act protects the rights of inheritance, education, employment, and health along with right to vote and hold public office.

According to a national survey conducted by CSO, at the national level, 21% government schools were reported to be having children with disabilities while 24% of the private schools reported the same. At the policy level, the national and provincial SDGs Units along with the assistance of organizations from private sector has undertaken different measures to facilitate PWDs related to education and healthcare services. These interventions are targeting the PWDs empowerment, promote social, economic, and political inclusion, assurance of equal opportunity and reduction of inequalities.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have started several initiatives for the PWDs during 2019 to 2021 for the achievement of SDGs. These organizations aimed to contribute by highlighting the key findings (positive developments and existing gaps) for various Sustainable Development Goals' status in connection to the rights of people with disabilities. In October 2020, a consultative workshop was conducted with the collaboration of MoPD&SI and CSO to explore the existing data sources and mechanisms for disability-related information that can feed into the SDGs implementation-monitoring dashboard. Furthermore, a mapping study for the data of PWDs was completed from November 2020

to February 2021 with the help of CSOs. The mapping study report identified all the relevant ministries, provincial departments, and NGOs from whom data about disability-related SDGs could be collected for the SDGs dashboard. As a result of this mapping study, key recommendations were given to the federal and provincial governments regarding the PWDs related data gap and the identification of sources of data for informed decision-making.

In Gilgit-Baltistan, Persons with Disabilities Act was approved by the Legislative Assembly in August 2019, which was focused on freedom of movement, right to live independently, right to own property, ease of access to equitable and inclusive basic facilities of education, health, and law, and right to privacy.

In Sindh province, after the formal approval of the Sindh Disability Act by the provincial legislative assembly in 2018, Rules of Business have been developed from 2020 to 2021 for the enactment of the Sindh Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act-2018. It focused on equality and non-discrimination of PWDs, mobility and accessibility, provision of education, healthcare facilities, employment, and ownership of properties.

01

Development of Education Management Information System (EMIS) at national and provincial levels in order to collect data on the PWDs

02

The Punjab Education Sector Plan, PESP 2019–2023 has come up with the Special Education Policy for children with disabilities

03

The School Education Sector Plan and Roadmap for Sindh 2019–2024 strives to improve the number of children with disabilities in regular mainstream schools

04

The Higher Education Commission's (HEC) "Policy for Students with Disabilities at Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Pakistan" was developed and approved in 2021

The Government of Pakistan has initiated several initiatives for the protection and support of the most disadvantaged segments of the society including orphans, widows, elderly citizens, daily wagers, and unemployed. The 'Ehsaas Langar' was started to serve meals to the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the society, especially daily wage laborers, for which the GoP has partnered with a national NGO under public-private partnership. Furthermore, under the stewardship of the Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division, a 'Donor Coordination Group' has also been set up to steer private sector engagement for this innovative food program. All pledges and commitments by the private sector will be handled by the coordination group.

A Child Protection Helpline 1121 has been established in all districts of Sindh, and Child Protection Units were established across all the districts of Sindh and the Child Protection Officers assigned the task to work for the prevention and response to the issues of child protection issues.



Furthermore, Child Protection Case Management and Referral System (CP-CMRS) has been established in Sindh Province. The Social Welfare Department is already managing three Residential Care Facilities for children in cities of Karachi, Hyderabad, and Sukkur.

To provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and accessible, green, and public spaces, in particular for women and children, street pavements of 200,000 sq. ft were constructed in KP province. Camp Management Support Unit for PWDs was established in addition to Gender and Child Cell under Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA). Most recently, KP province established Rescue 1122 (an emergency establishment) throughout the province. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has become the first province in the country to announce gender-responsive education budget in 2018-2019. In Sindh province, capacity building of teachers on gender sensitivity, flexible pedagogy, and teaching through storytelling is being practiced in all the districts of the province.

Gilgit-Baltistan has initiated a project to safeguard children from sexual harassment by establishing District Child Protection Unit. Now, child abuse cases are monitored and responded to, and immediate action is ensured at receiving information about child right violation. The data of all the concerned stakeholders working for child protection is now being maintained under this unit.

For the target of achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all and equal pay for work of equal value under SDG-8, Punjab province conducted Home Based & Domestic Workers Survey. Moreover, to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, Punjab Labour Survey was also conducted. These surveys provided substantial data for understanding the needs of the targeted population and then formulating the relevant policies with targeted interventions to make progress on the respective targets of the SDG-8.



Sindh Enterprise Development Fund (SEDF)

is formulated to focus on both on-farm and off-farm activities and endeavors to facilitate efficient production, processing, and market linkages for wider economic gains the sector and Punjab Rozgar Scheme was initiated to provide loans to the potential candidates for the new employment opportunities.

At the sub-national level, health insurance initiative through provision of health cards in 36 districts of Punjab province has been executed since 2019 for ensuring the provision of free of cost healthcare services to all particularly vulnerable people at the local level. In Sindh province, the People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI) is a continuing long-term program that is providing universal health coverage in 22 districts of the province with 1,174 health facilities, serving the underprivileged communities, saving lives, and improving health status of poor people. Sehat Sahulat (health protection) Program provide services to 18 million families (81 million lives) of across the country including the vulnerable and marginalized population, Person-with-Disabilities (PWDs) and Transgender.

Similarly, the GoP has collaborated with the INGO for the implementation of Ehsaas Nashonuma Program, in which nutrition conditional cash transfer is provided to mothers and children to address stunting. A program named 'Orphan Sponsorship Program' was started to meet the basic needs of orphan children through quarterly stipends with the specific focus on the children with limited resources, which is relevant to the target of empowering and promoting the social, economic, and political inclusion of all.

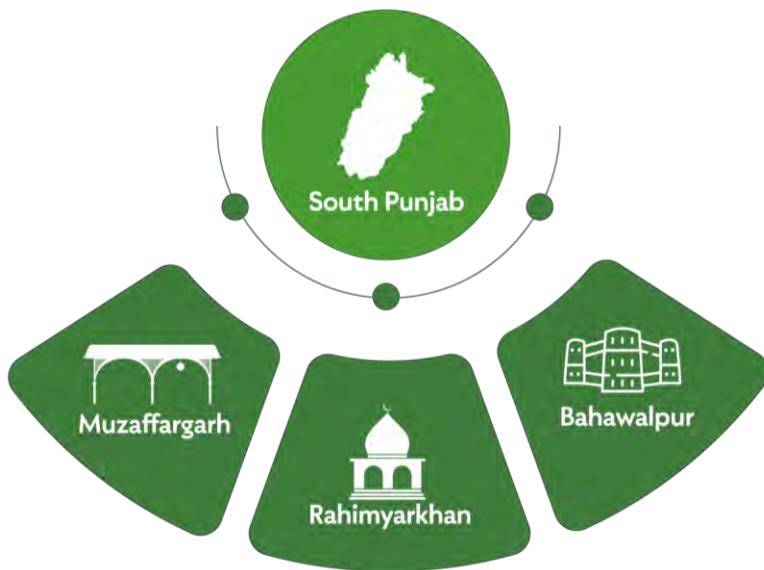
Urban Micro Finance Program by a CSO has successfully empowered women entrepreneurs by providing them easy access to capital and financial services along with training and counselling. Moreover, this CSO has also signed MoU with Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Maal of Punjab province to uplift the downtrodden communities, especially widowed families to graduate from poverty. In addition, they have also inaugurated industrial stitching centre in the premises of Women Development & Welfare Centre (Salai Markaz) to empower widows by providing advance stitching skills and market linkages.

For the empowerment of the most disadvantaged groups, a five-year program, namely Jamhooriat Aur Baikhtiár Aurat (JAZBA), is initiated based on public-private partnership involving CSOs, NGOs and

government department in enhancing inclusive democratic processes and participation for the advancement of women's rights and at-risk populations, such as minorities & trans-gender communities in approximately 40 districts of Pakistan spread all across four provinces and GB.

Furthermore, in a bid to fight the ignored and invisible issue faced by children on street, 'Protection of Children at Risk' (POCAR) was introduced by CSO in one of the busiest areas of Rawalpindi city (Punjab province). With the support of the government, efforts were made to bring children back to school by imparting skills among adult siblings, guardians, and parents to address the root cause of the problem. The successful implementation yielded positive outcomes which in result paved the way for continuity of the project till 2022.

In order to provide education to the out-of-school children especially girls, **Siyani Saheliyan Program** is introduced by a **CSO**, which aims to offer a '**second chance**' to more than **35,000 adolescent girls** who are out of school. The program targets girls who have never been enrolled or have had limited school exposure. The implementation of the programme took place in the districts of **Muzaffargarh, Rahimyarkhan and Bahawalpur in South Punjab**.



To improve climate change, awareness, human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning, the government of Balochistan has prepared green building design standards for reducing utility costs and carbon footprint of public sector buildings and organizations through the deployment of energy conservation and efficiency measures. In this exercise, 3 public sector buildings with high utility costs were assessed and recommendations were provided to the Government of Balochistan that how these buildings can reduce their utility cost by applying green building design standards and techniques.

AJ&K's disaster management plan puts a proactive approach to disaster resilience driven by prevention, mitigation, and preparedness strategies to achieve sustainable cities and communities. Moreover, District Disaster Management Authorities have been established in each of the ten districts of Gilgit-Baltistan, which are primarily responsible for carrying out Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management as per National Disaster Risk Management Act 2010.

In addition, the Government of AJ&K is also working under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) guidelines for environmental protection for the achievement of SDG-13. Given decreasing forest cover in AJ&K, the forest department controls forestlands through policing, enforcement of forest laws, rules and regulations, afforestation, and promotion of tree plantation in the private sector. AJK has been subdivided into 351 sub-catchments, and Land Use Plans have been prepared for 184 sub-watersheds.

Case Study: Sustainable Methods and Resilient Technologies (SMaRT) Village, Gurunjur in Gilgit-Baltistan



A leading NGO in Pakistan contributed to multiple SDGs such as 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 17 through its unique Action Research initiative of Sustainable Methods and Resilient Technologies (SMaRT Village) in Gurunjur, Gilgit-Baltistan,

Conducted Training of community women on Seed banking and Kitchen Gardening

Kitchen Gardening and Seed Banking training sessions were conducted in partnership with the Mountain Agricultural Research Council. The training was attended by 240 women. The aim of the training was to build the capacity of local women to grow vegetables during winter for their household consumption and for marketing of the surplus quantity.

Conducted Women training in High Value, Off Season Vegetables

Training provided to local famers in tunnel farming and helped them to install Off-Season vegetable tunnel farms. They also trained 45 women farmers in High Value Off-Season Vegetable cultivation, thereby helping them to overcome their family's food insecurity and establish an alternate livelihood source.

Distributed Composting Tumblers to village households

The SMaRT project introduced low-cost technologies for solid waste management and recycling towards establishing green enterprises. The project provided ten compost tumblers to women representatives from 10 clusters through a participatory process involving all community stakeholders. The project delivered awareness and teaching sessions regarding household waste management, composting and compost management.

Water Resources Management

Under this project, communities were provided 100 cement bags for the construction of a water channel to bring 500 kanals of barren land under cultivation. This water channel also helped to provide easy access to potable water especially for the women, who are responsible to bring water for the household.

Installation of Solar dyer

The Agriculture Department of Government of Gilgit-Baltistan provided a hybrid solar dryer for the hygienic drying of mulberries, cherries, apricots, and other fruits.





7. COVID - Response and Recovery

The first quarter of 2020 witnessed the COVID-19 pandemic, a ‘black swan’ event; rare but with devastating consequences. Globally, stock markets crashed, factories were shut down, global trade and supply chains were severely disrupted, airports were deserted, and offices and shops were closed down to contain the pandemic. COVID-19 originated in Wuhan, China, on 31st December 2019. The first case in Pakistan was reported on 26th February 2020. By 1st June 2020, 76,398 cases were reported, with 1,621 deaths and a Case Fatality Rate of 2.12 percent.

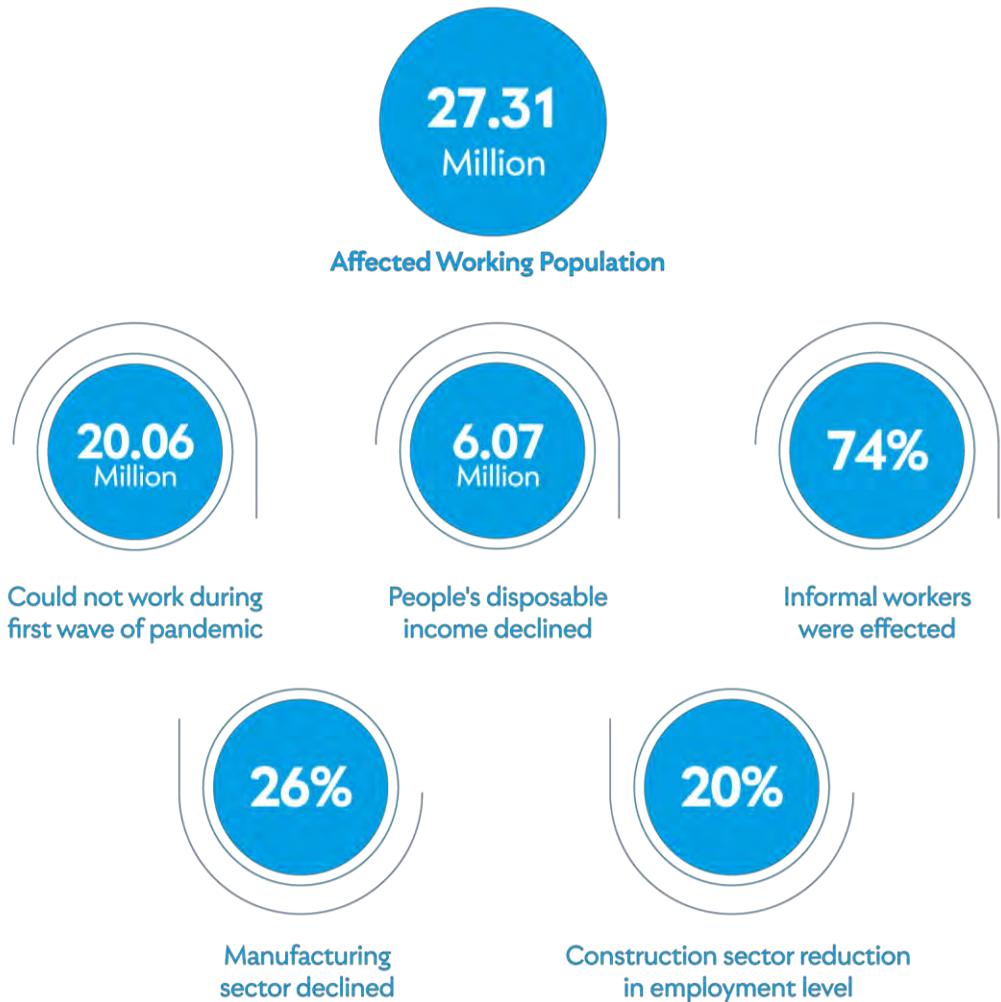
For Pakistan, a country which was already struggling to maintain a positive growth trajectory and contain its account deficit, the pandemic has had an enormous impact, quickly transforming from a health sector crisis to one with detrimental and far-reaching economic and humanitarian consequences. The PBS conducted a special survey⁵⁵ evaluating the impact of COVID-19 on social well-being⁵⁶, which showed evidence of a national and provincial level impact on economic activities and livelihoods. The survey also helped measure the impact of the crisis on employment; food security; poverty; changes in household income and expenditure patterns; household debt; and the overall wellbeing of the population. It also analysed the household level impact of COVID-19 on remittances; access to and use of health facilities; housing characteristics; water, sanitation, and hygiene; and education at the household



The findings show that **27.31 million** working population was affected, while, 20.6 million people could not work during the first wave of the pandemic. Whereas, 6.7 million people's disposable income declined. Not surprisingly, 74% of informal workers were affected and self-employed worker (non-agriculture) was the most affected worker 30%. Manufacturing sector employment declined by 26%, while the construction sector also witnessed a 20% reduction in employment level. The transport and communication sector and wholesale and retail trade employment declined by 17% and 15% respectively.

⁵⁵ Special Survey for Evaluating Socio-Economic Impact Of COVID-19 On Wellbeing of People, 2020, MoPD&SI, Government of Pakistan. Report is available at: https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//other/covid/Final_Report_for_Covid_Survey_0.pdf

⁵⁶ The data is collected between 20 October 2020 and 5 November 2020. The reference period was April 2020 to July 2020 and post August 2020, i.e., recovery period.



As a coping mechanism, half of the households reduced their non-food expenditures, whereas almost half also reduced their non-food expenses. Moreover, a significant number of households have sold their property or used their savings while one-third of households reported borrowing from their relatives and friends.

After July 2020 however, the recovery process started, and 85 percent of people were re-employed – showing the pandemic’s unemployment impact to be temporary. Thus, the survey showed evidence of a quick V-shaped recovery, which helped design subsequent social protection strategies for the next waves of the pandemic. Unfortunately, this quick recovery was negatively impacted by high inflation, which was largely a product of an increase in administered prices and partially because of an increase in international prices. Moving forward however, there are expectations that administered prices will not change and a probability of inflation declining once the country’s economic stabilization process is complete.

7.1. Initial Impact and Assessment

In the initial days of the lockdown in March 2020, the Pakistan stock market lost on average 1500 points daily. The losses in the stock market were mainly attributed to the increase in interest rate first and reduction in oil price second. Billions of rupees invested in different shares were reduced by one-third and in some cases half of the value. The movements of the stock market show that it was above 42,000 in January 2020 and was expected to go up, however, the outbreak of COVID created panic and it hit harder when the lockdown was announced in mid-March 2020. Although it started recovering by the End of March, nonetheless, it took almost a year to reach the same level.

The manufacturing sector, especially the exporters faced difficulties due to the decline in the demand from Pakistan and other developing countries. Numerous consignments of the textile sector were stranded on the sea and then returned because, in wake of the pandemic, no state wanted to bring them inside the country unless everything was back to normal. Exporters also faced with problems in working capital management. Moreover, small businesses, especially freelance entrepreneurs, have struggled as supply chains dried up, leaving them without products or essential materials. The current crisis hit the services sector the most which has the biggest share of the economy. Due to social distancing, many of the services sector businesses were shut down, and restaurants and other social gathering events were. Similarly, due to border closures and overall business slow down, the services sector faced difficulties, and the most affected services sector was wholesale and retail trade⁵⁷ which has the maximum share in services sectors in addition to the transport sector.

Overall economic growth in Pakistan contracted to - 0.98% in 2019-20 had a weak economic growth of just 1.9 % in the prior year. The COVID-19 further compounded long-standing challenges, especially in the industrial and services sector. However, due to the timely intervention of the government (economic stimulus package), the economy turned back to the revival path within a year and a half.

Table 2 Impact of COVID-19 on SDGs

SDGs	Impact of COVID-19
SDG 1: No Poverty	People lost their jobs but increase in Social Protection.
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	Value Chain Disruptions and increase in freight costs leads increase in food prices.
SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being	Health Sector got higher financing; however, few basic facilities were neglected in earlier days. Mental Health Issues.
SDG 4: Quality Education	School Shut down, Students deprived of education. Increase out of school children.
SDG 5: Gender Equality	Women suffered from income risk and laid off by their employers.

⁵⁷ Wholesale and Retail Trade has the maximum percentage share within the Services sector.



SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Unemployment increased; tourism decreased
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Industrialization	Industries were shut down. Innovation has increased and improved. Infrastructure projects are closed.
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	The number of poor people increased
Goal 11: Cities and Communities	Environment was better, AQI index improved of our cities. Communities came closer and worked together
Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production	Less Food loss due to restaurants and marriage halls closure
Goal 13: Climate Action	Industries were closed, cars were used less, thus lower carbon emission and better Climate
Goal 14: Life Below Water	Positive Impact on the life below water due to lower economic activities and lower debris and pollutions
Goal 15: Life on Land	Lower deforestation due to lower economic activity and tourism
Goal 16: Peace, Justice, and Stronger Institutions	Domestic issues have raised Online registration and digitization have increased
Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Realization that partnership is necessary to decrease the transaction costs

7.1.1 Impact of Covid-19 on SDG Indicators

Due to COVID induced socio-economic and health complications, progress on SDG 1 was impacted with rise in jobs lost and number of vulnerable people across the country. In 2015-16, 24.3% of the population was living below the poverty line, while 19.87% were vulnerable and could slip below the poverty line due to any shock. Keeping the spread of the pandemic in perspective, almost 44% of the population was potentially vulnerable (including 24.3% already living below the poverty line) and required an immediate bailout⁵⁸.

To facilitate this segment of the society, the social protection policies are being prioritized and many transformative initiatives and policy reforms have effectively been implemented nationwide under *Ehsaas* Program.

⁵⁸ National Poverty Report, 2015-16, Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform, Government of Pakistan. Report available at: https://www.sdgpkistan.pk/uploads/pub/National_Poverty_Report_2015_16.pdf

Ehsaas Emergency Cash



As a hybrid targeting approach, was adopted which was based on the provision of emergency assistance for the vulnerable with demand-based support for the '**new poor**'.

Thus, the GoP of Pakistan disbursed Rs **179.8 billion** as one-time emergency cash assistance to



14.8 million beneficiaries at risk of falling into extreme poverty.

SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic by means of reduced production and access to food crops, which led to less availability of food. Border closures and local lockdowns disrupted the agriculture supply chain. For the local consumer, this translated into reduced availability of farm produce and related products in the market. On the other hand, it also restricted people's access to sufficient nutritious sources of food, especially in those areas most impacted by the virus, as well as those with pre-existing food scarcity. Lower socio-economic groups were most susceptible to this, particularly women-led households (since they were at a higher risk of losing their livelihoods) and children (as reduced household incomes and purchasing power led to restricted nutritional diversity and rationing of food intake).



To evade the adverse impact of **COVID-19** on the most vulnerable groups facing food shortages, the **Government of Pakistan** introduced certain initiatives to provide relief to more vulnerable. To this end, the PASS division initiated a **Langar Scheme/Meal on Wheels (Koi Bhooka Na Soye)**, which complements the goal of Zero Hunger (SDG 2) through provision of meals to the most vulnerable across different cities at the spot through special trucks.



The COVID-19 pandemic was first and foremost a health crisis, both globally and in Pakistan. It has had a significant impact on the physical and mental health of people since its outbreak, and through it, on the progress of SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing). The provision of healthcare for non-COVID-related illnesses was a major concern during the first and second waves of the pandemic, particularly primary healthcare services, such as routine immunizations, and maternal and child health. The lockdown and travel restrictions across countries impacted the supply of essential vaccines, resulting in the disruption of immunization services, especially for children. The COVID-19 pandemic also had a significant impact on reproductive healthcare, through i) shortages of required medicines (such as antiretrovirals and antibiotics) due to disrupted supply; ii) diversion of healthcare providers and workers towards the treatment of COVID-19 patients; and iii) diversion of financial resources towards the COVID-19 response.

The outbreak increased the burden of domestic work and responsibility of disease prevention on women. This responsibility extended to outside the household as well. Moreover, the majority of healthcare professionals (nurses, doctors, etc.) are women. In such cases, these healthcare professionals shoulder the responsibility of both domestic work and social well-being. Hence, such women have a higher risk of exposure to the virus and are more likely to be carriers and transmitters of the disease, as well as remain more susceptible to stress and burnout-induced health issues.

In the beginning of the outbreak, the GoP formally shut down all educational institutes to contain the spread of the virus, which directly impacted 42 million school-going children and adults, from pre-primary levels to universities. Low-cost private schools were unable to afford the salaries of their teachers and staff and faced the risk of permanently closing down. The precarious situation further augmented the risks and challenges being faced by an already weak and struggling education system and was detrimental to learning outcomes in the country. Mobility constraints, unavailability of and inaccessibility to the internet and tele-schooling facilities had a disproportionately adverse impact on the most vulnerable, particularly girls⁵⁹, who are twice as likely to be taken out of school in times of crises. Similarly, marginalized groups were also hit hardest e.g., the rural and urban poor. Geographically, 70 percent of enrolled children in rural areas and urban slums were potentially at-risk of being taken out of school, adding to the large number of these children who are already out-of-school. Consequentially, the pandemic may worsen existing gender and socioeconomic disparities in access to education, as well as the overall literacy rate in the country. As a result, both SDG 4 (Quality Education) and its corresponding targets 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3, have been negatively affected. To ensure quality education for all, the division introduced a new stipend policy for educational cash transfers and digitalized the process.

⁵⁹ World Bank, 2020. Managing The Impact Of COVID-19 On Education Systems Around the World: How Are Countries Preparing, Coping and Planning for Recovery? Available at: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/education/managing-impact-covid-19-education-systems-around-world-how-countries-are-preparing>



Women and other vulnerable groups were among the worst hit by the pandemic. Pandemic-induced restrictions triggered layoffs across a number of women-intensive sectors and industries e.g., education, agriculture, manufacturing and the domestic service industry – exposing women to socio-economic vulnerabilities and lowering their participation in the workforce. Furthermore, 12 million Home-Based Workers (HBWs), who are mostly women, only earned around PKR 3,000 to 4,000 per month. Moreover, as women constitute a large share of workers in the informal sector, many were left to face multi-dimensional issues such as income and food insecurity, without any social protection.

In addition, social norms meant women were the primary caregivers, both at home and within their communities, increasing their exposure and risk to infections and loss of livelihoods, as well as limiting their access to sexual and reproductive healthcare due to the pandemic. Moreover, GBV was seen to rise during the pandemic which was already on the rise. The 2017-2018 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey found that 28 percent of women, aged 15 to 49, experienced physical violence. More alarming is the fact that 42 percent of women and 40 percent of men were of the opinion that beating one's wife was justified in at least one of six specified situations⁶⁰. To ensure progress on SDG 5 (Gender Equality), the PASS Division initiated the ‘one woman, one bank account’ policy, which will ensure the financial and digital inclusion of around 7 million women. In order to comply with SDG 5, the policy for women empowerment centres was revised to ensure a streamlined enrolment criteria and provide various types of training.

The COVID-19 pandemic hindered the achievement of SDG 5 (Gender Equality), particularly targets 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), and 5.3 (Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation), because of prolonged lockdowns.

COVID-19 further increased unemployment across the country, at a time when it was already struggling to meet its SDGs pertaining to employment. The pandemic has directly impacted SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and its corresponding target 8.5 (achieve productive employment for all women and men). Moreover, unemployment has also increased due to lockdowns and the restrictive policies that were put in place to contain the spread of the virus.

⁶⁰ International Foundation for Electoral Systems, 2020. Gender Impact of COVID-19 in Pakistan: Contextual Analysis and the Way Forward. Available at: https://www.ifes.org/sites/default/files/gender_impact_of_covid-19_in_pakistan_contextual_analysis_and_the_way_forward_may_2020.pdf



Source: Labor Force Survey 2020-21

This increase in the number of people employed was a result of several interventions of the GoP related to SDG 8, undertaken to promote sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity, and technological innovation. Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are critical and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery, and human trafficking in order to fulfil the localization and inclusiveness of the targets of SDG 8.

7.1.2 Impact on Unemployment

The COVID-19 had raised unemployment all over the country whereas; the country was struggling to increase the employment in the country by targeting the goals of Sustainable development. The shock of this pandemic has directly hit the target 8.5 (achieve productive employment for all women and men) of SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth).

Out of the non-agricultural workers, 27.3 million (72%) work in the informal sector. The majority of the informal workers fall in the categories of “paid employees” (13 million workers, or 48%) and “own account” or “self-employed” workers (11.2 million, or 41%). ILO and PIDE estimated expected job loss considering two scenarios, i.e., (1) moderate slow-down of economic activity and (2) severe restrictions on economic activities. International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that 12.6 million to 19.1 million vulnerable workers may lose their jobs while PIDE estimates 15.54 million to 18.65 million job losses. It is expected that wholesale and retail trade will lose maximum workers followed by manufacturing, construction, and transport. However, the expected job loss in the non-agriculture sector is between 4.8 million to 5.8 million.



Source: Wholesale and retail trade sector, and manufacturing sector employs most (15.1 million) of the informal workers followed by construction sector (4.43 million), community/social & personal services sectors (4.37 million) and transport/storage & communication sector (3.14 million).

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SMEDA estimates show that 3.25 million Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) constitute nearly 90% of all the enterprises in Pakistan and their share in the annual GDP is 40%, approximately.



Source: Wholesale and retail trade sector, and manufacturing sector employs most (15.1 million) of the informal workers followed by construction sector (4.43 million), community/social & personal services sectors (4.37 million) and transport/storage & communication sector (3.14 million).

Source⁶²

Since most MSMEs were not documented (other than those workers registered under EOBI or a social security program), they were not protected against loss of employment. The outbreak of COVID-19 has hindered the progress of SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth). The COVID-19 has negatively affected the target of 8.3 which promote the job creation of small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

⁶¹ Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, 2020. Sectoral Analysis of the Vulnerably Employed, COVID-19 and the Pakistan's Labour Market. Available at: <https://www.pide.org.pk/pdf/PIDE-COVID-Bulletin-4.pdf>

⁶² [State of SMEs in Pakistan, SMEDA](#)

In addition, the gig or platform economy workers⁶³, especially those providing geographically tethered services like transportation (Uber and Careem), delivery of items (Bykea)⁶⁴ and domestic work services (Mauqa, Ghar Par) were significantly affected by the lockdown. Such digital platforms treat these workers as independent contractors, hence relieving themselves of any employment responsibilities towards these workers⁶⁵.

7.2. Government Strategy and Response to COVID-19

7.2.1 Institutional Setting for Covid-19 Monitoring-NCOC



The Government of Pakistan set up the National Command and Operation Center (NCOC) at the early stages of the pandemic and it was mandated for reviewing the situation continuously and taking a day to day important decisions.

NCOC was the nerve centre to synergize and articulate a unified national effort against covid-19, and to implement the decisions of the national coordination committee on covid-19. The centre was one window operation to collate, analyse and process information based on digital input and human intelligence across Pakistan through all provinces, AJ&K, GB&ICT dedicated representatives and centres. NCOC issued several guidelines for COVID prevention that includes (i) cleaning and disinfection of all areas/sites, objects and potential surfaces where a suspected or confirmed case of COVID-19 has visited, lived, used or touched (ii) mandatory wearing of masks and testing of COVID, (iii) establishing quarantine facility, (iv) home isolation, (v) social distancing (vi) zoning of hospital for better access and treatment of COVID-19 patients (vii) Cleaning & Disinfection of Environmental Surfaces, (viii) court premises and inside the court rooms, (ix) management of stores for owners and public, (x) industries and workers, (xi) management of the Neonate of suspected or confirmed COVID-19 mother, (xii) air transport, Burial and Safe Management of COVID Dead Body (xiii) PPE and outpatient guidelines for hospital staff (xiv) Health & Safety of Building & Construction Workers (xvii) public transport, domestic air transport and railway stations (xix) Eid-ul-Adha markets (xx) Government offices (xxi) reopening of all the businesses including tourism, restaurants, marriage halls, salons, parlors, cinemas and all mass gatherings and (xxii) reopening of schools.

⁶³ The platform economy distinguishes between two major forms of work: crowd work and work on demand via apps. Crowd work is performed online and is location-independent. It includes software development, data entry, translation services, etc. Examples are UpWork, Fiverr, and Freelancer.

'Work on demand via apps', on the other hand, matches the worker and the client digitally and the work is performed locally. Activities include transportation, food delivery and home services. Major platforms in Pakistan include Uber, Careem (transportation), and Foodpanda (food delivery).

⁶⁴ Bykea has over 30,000 daily wage earners working with it. It has launched a Rs. 7 million [relief fund](#) for its driver partners affected by the lockdown and suspension of services amid the coronavirus pandemic.

⁶⁵ The [Online Labour Index \(OLI\)](#) is the first economic indicator providing online gig economy equivalent to conventional labour market statistics. It measures the supply and demand of online freelance labour across countries and occupations by tracking the number of projects and tasks across platforms in real time.



In addition to the aforementioned guidelines for COVID prevention, COVID 1166 helpline was set up in case of an emergency. Some basic preventive measures were selected and communicated through pictorial depiction as well as played on electronic and social media.



Figure 2 Preventive Measures for Covid-19

7.2.2 Saving Lives and Salvaging Economy

During the initial days of the COVID-19 pandemic, after analysing the initial status and possible repercussions at the NCOC, Government came up with Rs. 1.2 trillion stimuli packages. Besides this stimulus package, several other policy measures were taken to reduce the incidence and deaths due to COVID and to salvage the economy.

The objective of the stimulus package was to support investors, exporters, and other traders who were severely affected due to COVID-19. These incentives include.

- Payment of principal on loan obligations deferred for 1 year;
- Margin call requirements against bank financing reduced from 30% to 20%;
- Criteria for classification of trade bills relaxed by 6 months; Banks' overall poll of loanable funds increased; Criteria for re-structuring/re-scheduling of loans relaxed
- Relaxing credit requirements for exporters & importers and relief for individual borrowers
- Two new refinancing facilities: first, the 'Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility (TERF) worth Rs 100 billion in bank refinancing to stimulate investment in new manufacturing plants & machinery at 7 % fixed for 10 years; second, the "Refinance Facility for Combating COVID-19" (RFCC) worth Rs 5 billion to support hospitals and medical centers the purchase of equipment to detect, contain, and treat COVID-19;
- Reduced capital conservation buffer by 100 basis points to 1.5%;
- Increased regulatory limit on the extension of credit to SMEs by 44 % to Rs 180 million;
- Relaxation of the debt burden ratio for consumer loans from 50% to 60%.

7.2.3 Utilization of Stimulus

The funds allocated in the PM's fund were not fully utilized. Hence, the remaining amount could be used for further improvement in the economic situation that would probably increase the economic activity as well as create more jobs.

- PM's Economic Support Package
- Elimination of import duties on imports of emergency health equipment.
- Relief to daily wage workers (Rs. 200 billion).
- Cash transfers to low-income families (Rs 150 billion).
- Accelerated tax refunds to the export industry (Rs 100 billion).
- Financial support to SMEs (Rs 100 billion).
- Resources for accelerated procurement of wheat (Rs 280 billion).

- 
- Financial support to utility stores (Rs 50 billion), relief in fuel prices (Rs 70 billion), support for health and food supplies (Rs 15 billion), electricity bill payments relief (Rs 110 billion), an emergency contingency fund (Rs 100 billion), and a transfer to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for the purchase of necessary equipment to deal with the pandemic (Rs 25 billion).

7.2.4 Smart Lock-down Policy

The smart lock-down policy was developed by a group of economists, scientists, biologists, and health system managers. These expert authorities suggested intermittent lockdown in which four days of work per fortnight and ten days of lockdown. In this way, the chances of an infected person to spread the virus would drop. This model recommended that after some time of imposition of lock-down the number of cases will start to drop. The government has tried to find out a way to reduce the pressure on the national, personal, and economic levels without putting lives in danger. The government had to reset the lock-down policy in order to respond to COVID-19. The smart lockdown was imposed from March 2020 to May 2020 and in the next few months for numerous businesses led to a decline in economic activity in the last quarter of 2019-20. The drop-in activities were so severe that normal expected GDP growth has declined from 3.3 % to negative 0.98 %.

After the imposition of the lock-down policy, the heavy losses have been born by the economy and individuals informed of loss in GDP because of increased poverty, unemployment, and trade disruptions. In this situation, the government opted adapted version of smart lock-down. The wearing of masks and gloves is made compulsory for everyone before leaving home because it helps to reduce the transmission of infection. Under this, the people who can do their work remotely should continue to do so which includes online classes for all levels of education. All big firms have planned to work one week from office with the 50% of staff and one week work from home to stay productive. The strict SOPs were followed at the workplace including social distancing, testing, tracing, hygiene, and isolation of the infected person. The local shopping centres have ensured the number of people who can enter and ensured that only that number of people are allowed to enter who can maintain social distancing. The restaurants only allowed for take-away and delivery.

During COVID-19, the telemedicine centre was established in accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA). The first telemedicine centre was established in Islamabad at PIMS (Pakistan Institute of Medical Science) hospital. During the lock-down government has tried to achieve goals 3 (Good health and well-being) and goal 4 (quality education) with the establishment of telemedicine and online classes.

7.2.5 Social Protection

Social protection becomes a vital tool to address and stop the serious repercussion of COVID-19 and it has also become a global phenomenon to assist economies. Many social protection interventions have

been adopted in Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan has already provided assistance in the name of social protection. This is called the Benazir Income Support program. This is the first social safety net program launched by the Government of Pakistan in July 2008 with the objective to alleviate the effects of slow economic growth. The long-term objective of this program is to meet the targets of SDGs related to eradicating extreme and chronic poverty and empowering women. The targets of this program are complemented with SDG 1 (No poverty).

The Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division were established to implement the *Ehsaas* umbrella initiatives. Another purpose was to bring all the organizations i.e., Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), Pakistan *Bait-ul-Maal* (PBM), Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) & Trust for Voluntary organization (TVO) working on helping the poor, under one umbrella.

To mitigate the adverse consequences of the COVID-19, the scope of *Kafaalat* programme has increased.

During COVID-19 following initiatives were taken in relevance to the SDGs to provide relief to the people of the country.

► In response to COVID-19, Ehsaas emergency cash transfer program was launched by the government launched. The allocated amount of Rs. 203 billion to deliver Rs. 12,000 as one-time emergency cash assistance to 16.9 million families. Given the family size, this represents nearly 100 million people, or half of the country's population, representing the most extensive social protection intervention ever in the history of the country.

► Ehsaas Kifaalat, launched on January 31, 2020, is an unconditional cash transfer program that provides monthly payments of Rs. 2,000, savings bank accounts and improved access to mobile phones for poor and disadvantaged women across the country—contributing towards SDG-1.

► Langar Scheme/Meal on Wheels (*Koi Bhooka Na Soye*), complements the goal of Zero Hunger (SDG2) to provide meals to the most vulnerable.

► 25 Panagahs (Shelter Homes) have been opened so far in different parts of the country, serving meals and providing shelter to millions of people, thus contributing toward SDG 2.

During COVID-19, poverty increased and people suffered the loss of their means of earning. In response to this problem, Ehsaas Kifaalat, was launched on January 31, 2020. This is an unconditional cash-transfer program that provides monthly payments of Rs. 2,000, savings bank accounts and improved access to mobile phones for poor and disadvantaged women across the country—contributing towards SDG-1. The number of Kifaalat beneficiaries has increased to 8.2 million. With an increase in the number of beneficiaries, the government also enhanced the fund for the program to Rs. 250 billion. This was Rs. 116 billion in 2018-19, and Rs. 196 billion in 2019-20. Further, under the COVID lockdown, emergency relief of Rs. 12000 to 16.9 million households was ensured. Orphan & Widow Support Programme was also launched for conditional cash transfer for mothers/guardians of orphans.

To address the targets of SDG-1, the PASS division launched National Poverty Graduation Program (NPGP) to assist Kifaalat beneficiaries and pro-poor in lagging districts to graduate from poverty. The National Poverty Graduation Program uses outreach of rural support programs and community-based organizations to distribute assets and interest-free loans to deserving households. 759,664 loans have been disbursed so far under IFL to help people graduate from poverty.

Dar-ul-Ehsaas was established for 10,000 orphans and minimum boarding standards were incorporated into the policy to enhance the living standards of orphanages. First time in the history of Pakistan, Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is going to establish Dar-ul-Ehsaas in Islamabad with the capacity to accommodate 100 orphan girls where orphan girls will be given quality education & other basic facilities.

The COVID-19 has hit harder the poor people and they became more vulnerable during this shock. They were unable to fulfill their need for food which is why the PASS division initiated a Langar Scheme/Meal on Wheels (Koi Bhooka Na Soye), which complements the goal of Zero Hunger (SDG2). 40 trucks are operational in different cities providing meals to the most vulnerable.

25 panagahs have been opened so far in different parts of the country, serving meals and providing shelter to millions of people, thus contributing toward SDG 2.

Ehsaas Nashonuma was launched in November 2020. Another initiative in alignment with SDG-3 (Good health and well-being), is a three years conditional cash transfer programme providing special nutrition food and conditional cash payments for mothers and children to address stunting. Conditional cash payments are linked with the consumption of specialized nutritious food, immunization, and attendance of health awareness sessions on a quarterly basis.

Ehsaas Waseela-e-Taleem was also launched which complements the goal of Quality Education (SDG4). Under this initiative, conditional cash transfers are made to children (grades one to twelve) of Kifalat beneficiaries. This program is operational in all districts of Pakistan and 4.4 million beneficiaries have been enrolled till now.

Prime Minister launched the largest ever need and merit-based, Ehsaas undergraduate scholarship program for students from low-income backgrounds in November 2019 in alignment with SDG1 (No poverty) and SDG4 (Quality education). PKR 20 billion were allocated for 200,000 scholarships over 4 years. According to the Ehsaas Scholarship Policy, 50 % of scholarships are reserved for girls.

To ensure Gender Equality (SDG4), the One-woman One Bank Account initiative was launched. The program will ensure the financial and digital inclusion of around 7 million women that are Kifalat beneficiaries.

154 Women Empowerment Centers have been established under Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal. These schools are providing free training to widows, orphans & poor girls in different skills i.e. IT-based knowledge, Drafting, Cutting, Sewing, Knitting, Hand & Machine Embroidery. 20,000 beneficiaries have been trained.

Addressing SDG10 (reducing inequality), Physical one-window Ehsaas operations through Ehsaas Centers in major cities are under implementation and the first one window center is operational in Islamabad.

To ensure a reduction in inequality (SDG10), under Individual Financial Assistance, Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal provides general assistance, education, medical treatment, and rehabilitation to widows, destitute women, orphans, and disabled persons.



The discount rate was reduced from 13.25 % to 7 % in June 2020 and maintained till now. In addition, the reduction in the maximum end-user rate from 7% to 5% on July 08, 2020, under Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) resulted in bringing a significant increase in number. Despite lower economic growth, the requested amount in the last year has increased from Rs 36.1 billion by the end of April 2020 to Rs 690 billion at maturity while over the same period approved financing has reached Rs 435.7 billion from Rs 0.5 billion.



All the segments of customers including corporate/commercial and retail borrowers show a positive responses to the debt relief scheme. Out of 1.883 million applications received 1.825 million applications (96.92 %) were approved. These loans include 1.717 million approved applications from the customers of microfinance banks involving an amount of Rs.121 billion. Out of total of 910 billion deferred and restructured loans, Rs.717 billion was taken by corporate and commercial borrowers.



The health sector obtained approvals of Rs.10.5 billion out of Rs.16.67 billion (they asked) under the RFCC. This is the first time that SBP has initiated a refinance scheme for the Health sector due to extreme scenarios amid the pandemic. The main objective was to enhance hospitals' capacities in building COVID-specific isolation wards and increasing the number of vital machineries such as ventilators and oxygen-providing equipment.



The Rozgar scheme aims to prevent layoffs by financing wages and salaries of employees for six months, i.e., April 2020 – to September 2020. Under the risk-sharing scheme 2603 SMEs and Small corporates with sales turnover up to Rs.2 billion have applied for the financing of Rs.69.4 billion against which Rs.56.2 billion have been approved. The scheme has prevented the layoff of 1.849 million employees of 3,331 businesses till the end of September 2020.



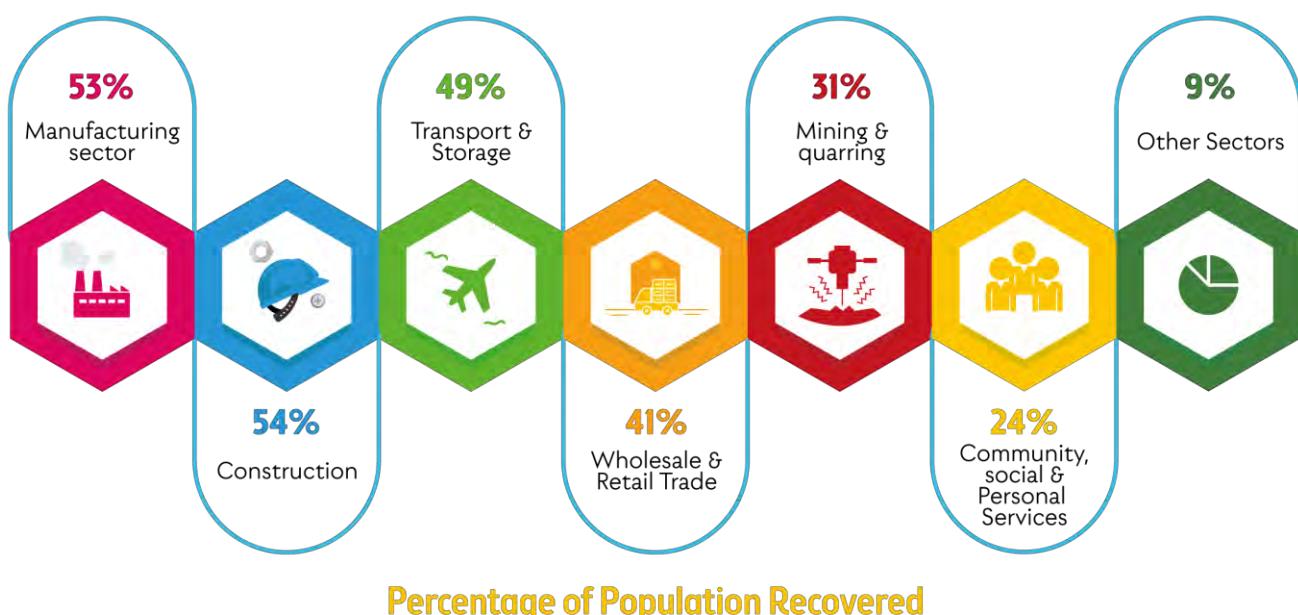
Ministry of Planning, Development Special initiatives have allocated Rs.70 billion, especially for COVID-related expenditures that mostly include the up-gradation of health facilities and WASH-related measures. Numerous hospitals had submitted their proposal from all over Pakistan that was approved by the Planning Commission which mostly including an increase in the health provision facilities. These projects ensure the long-term better provision of better public sector health facilities in Pakistan.

7.3. Highlighting Success Story/Lesson Learned from Covid-19

7.3.1 Resilience & Continuation of Economic Activity

COVID-19 has caused dramatic losses to human life and tens of millions of people were facing the risk of falling into chronic poverty. The workers in the informal economy were vulnerable because they lack access to health facilities and social protection.

The most affected province was Sindh because 23% working population declined during the period April to July. The working population of Punjab and Balochistan has declined by 14 and 11 % respectively. After the month of July, the recovery period started, and a survey found that 35% of the population reported working which is 52.56 million population of the total working population, and this recovery is a V-shaped recovery⁶⁶.



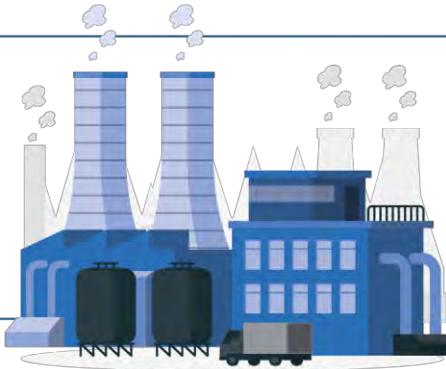
The jobs of industry workers have also been affected and the four industries have reported a major decline in jobs which are construction, manufacturing, transport and storage, and wholesale and retail trade. Economy started recovery as government opened the sectors and ease lockdown restrictions. 18.4 million population went back.

The amnesty scheme which was introduced for the construction sector for a year is now extended for another three months at the start of the year 2021. In this scheme, investors were allowed to invest in the real-estate sector without disclosing their source of income. As a result, a number of builders and contractors started investing in this sector. Moreover, the construction sector is linked to many upstream

⁶⁶ Special Survey for Evaluating Socio-Economic Impact of Covid-19 On Wellbeing of People, 2020, MoPD&SI, Government of Pakistan. Report is available at: https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//other/covid/Final_Report_for_Covid_Survey_0.pdf

and downstream industries/sectors, therefore it generated multiple economic opportunities in other allied sectors such as cement, steel, banks, etc. Hence, it was anticipated that the job market for low-income workers will stabilize due to this incentive package and the poor started earning something during the horrific pandemic days.

Large-scale manufacturing (LSM) which was badly affected in the last quarter of 2019-20 has started showing improvements at the start of the **current fiscal year**. The QIM index shows **5 % growth in July 2020; 1.2 % in August 2020**.



Textile, food and beverages, coke and petroleum, and pharmaceuticals and chemicals were the main contributors to the growth of large-scale manufacturing. LSM is on an upward trajectory since August 2020 which shows a healthy recovery in the economy.

The Stock market regained the status which was lost in COVID; from 27000 points to 47000 points. PRIME institute's prosperity index also shows an improvement in overall prosperity in July 2020.

Tax revenue collection has slightly improved from the previous years and is above the target of the current fiscal year. The fiscal deficit is expected to remain on target, and although the risk of high public spending amid COVID remains, the government needs to be very vigilant.

The availability of reliable data is very crucial for the successful implementation of social safety projects. Keeping this in view, National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) formulated under Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) was established to collect, organize and ensure objectivity in identifying beneficiaries and for transparency in implementing interventions. It was established as a result of a 2010-11's nationwide Poverty Score Card (PSC) survey. This data was then used to determine beneficiaries' identification and eligibility for BISP's 'Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) Payments'. The data were further used to determine the eligibility of beneficiaries for the 'Conditional Cash Transfer Program', 'Waseela-e- Taleem', and other 'Poverty- Exit' initiatives by BISP. Beyond BISP, more than 100 government and non-government organizations have utilized this data to target beneficiaries for their respective programs.

Another achievement of Ehsaas program was the Emergency cash transfer programme. In response to COVID-19, the Pakistan government launched the Ehsaas Emergency Cash Transfer Program. The Cabinet allocated Rs. 203 Billion to deliver Rs. 12,000 as one-time emergency cash assistance to 16.9 million families. Given the family size, this represents nearly 100 million people, or half of the country's population, representing the largest and most extensive social protection intervention ever in the history of the country. Payments were biometrically enabled. Digital capabilities established in the past were used to deliver Ehsaas Emergency Cash, in particular a new digital payment system, an SMS-based request seeking mechanism and a data analytics-driven eligibility ascertainment process. Ehsaas team worked with private-sector banks and small businesses to establish cash-distribution points at more than 18,000 bank branches, shops, parks, and public buildings around the country.

A performance agreement was signed between the Prime Minister of Pakistan and PASS Division in order to improve governance, integrity, transparency & accountability and to ensure timely completion of targets of different Ehsaas programs and projects. Strategic plans of each of the executing agencies under the Performance agreement are thoroughly reviewed to accelerate the implementation of the Ehsaas programme. PASS Division ensured the successful completion of the first Performance agreement 2020-2021.

In view of the recent price hike, Prime Minister announced Ehsaas Rashan Program to support low-income families and aspires to disburse approximately Rs120 billion in targeted subsidies to 20 million eligible families that are identified through the recently completed Ehsaas survey. Overall, 130 million people will benefit nationwide which is 53% of the population. Disbursements will be made through a network of 50,000 plus Ehsaas subsidy-enabled stores. Households with a monthly income of around Rs.50,000 will be entitled to a monthly subsidy of Rs1,000 on these grocery items. This programme will be funded jointly by the federal and provincial governments on a 35:65 cost-sharing basis. Under the federal-provincial cost-sharing arrangement, the budget of the programme for the next six months is Rs. 120 billion in this fiscal year.

Another accomplishment by Ehsaas is the inclusion of all transgenders in the Ehsaas Kafalat programme.

In compliance with the SDG 5 (Gender equality and women empowerment), Ehsaas 50 % plus benefit policy for women is squarely embedded in all Ehsaas initiatives including Ehsaas cash transfers, Ehsaas undergraduate scholarships, Ehsaas interest-free loans and Ehsaas Amdan asset transfers to ensure sustainable women empowerment.



7.3.2 Back on High Growth Trajectory to Build Forward Better

In 2021, the economy of Pakistan recovered strongly because the vaccination campaign started earlier, and the economy started showing positive signs of recovery. The economic growth has shown a V-shaped recovery from the year 2018-19 to 2020-21. The Pakistan Bureau of statistics has calculated GDP with the base year of 2015-16. According to this calculation, the GDP during the year 2018-19 was 3.12% and it has declined to 0.98% in the period of 2019-20. After that, the progress of 2020-21 is showing a significant increase in GDP growth to 5.57 percent⁶⁷ and 5.97 percent in 2021-2022.

During strict lock-down, after the sharp hit of COVID-19, the exports of Pakistan bounced back in the last fiscal year due to strong economic recoveries and export-oriented government policies. Export during July-March, FY2021-22 amounted to 23 million dollars as compared to 18 million dollars in the last year July-March 2020-21⁶⁸.

Moreover, during COVID-19, job creation is another biggest challenge in Pakistan because the pandemic has adversely affected labour productivity and employment. The measures of government related to job creation have shown significant change in employment. The labour force survey shows that 67.25 million population have employed during the year 2020-21 as compared to 61.7 million employed during the year 2017-18⁶⁹.

⁶⁷ Rebasing of National Accounts, 2015-16, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

⁶⁸ External Trade Statistics for March 2022, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

⁶⁹ Labor Force Survey 2020-21



A local boy using clean water
Dalazak, Peshawar



8. Pakistan's Pathway to Inclusive Sustainable Development

Pakistan will continue to work towards achieving SDGs through innovative, targeted, and focused implementation strategies in the social, economic and environmental spheres. The Government will maintain the current momentum through consistency in plans, policies, and the institutional strengthening process. Inclusive sustainable development will remain principal development philosophy in the Decade of Action in which poverty alleviation and social protection will be an overarching strategy to uplift the most deprived and disenfranchised.

With the new realities and challenges at global and national levels, the implementation on SDGs have become difficult and tough for all stakeholders. The risk and uncertainty compelling governments, private sector, and other stakeholders to realign their strategies more frequently than before. Pakistan is making all efforts to rationalize its approaches and plans to identify the core issues and develop institutional response with operational and administrative efficacy.

Pakistan is suffering from adverse impacts of global climate change – a huge unbidden and unearned ecological debt. Despite having low carbon footprint, Pakistan is suffering only because it is neighbours with polluting countries like India - 3rd most polluting in the world. Over the next 40 years, close to USD 10.7 billion per annum are needed for adaption while USD 8 -17 billion are needed for mitigation. Pakistan must be compensated for its low carbon footprint and assisted in dealing with this debt.

In the Decade of Action, Pakistan will maintain its current momentum with consistency in plans, policies, and institutional strengthening process. The building blocks of preparedness will be further farmed up to accelerate the progress. By leveraging on the political will and determination of country's supreme legislative institutions coupled with strong commitment and improved coordination, the future of SDGs in Pakistan hinges on the following factors for which the government is either reiterating its firmness or needs global support:

8.1. Continued political commitment

The Government of Pakistan is committed to policy continuation and consistency, imperatives for a long-term strategic direction. For example, social protection programme for women i.e. Benazir Income Support Program, has been operating since the term of three successive governments. The same is true for the 2030 Agenda as it is being championed by two consecutive governments.

8.2. Technical support and reliable data

In Pakistan, environmental sustainability has historically been considered only at policy and planning level. However, recently, this aspect is being taken up at the implementation level in line with international environmental protocols. We are working to enhance implementation capacity of institutions through transfer of technical knowledge from global experts in the fields of environment, responsible consumption and production, and innovation. For effective reporting on the 2030 Agenda, all tiers of government are also working to reduce data variability across the country.

8.3. Innovation for the Goals

The government in collaboration with private sector is designing several innovative solutions such as birth registration or social transformation ventures such as washing hands with soap. Similarly, companies are working with the farmers to teach them fertilizer use and watering of their crops. Some municipal committees and private companies are adopting conservation, recycling, and reusing practices. Markets are supplying cheap chlorine and water purifying tablets, water conserving faucets and taps, water metering and reuse of material to decrease the material footprint. The penetration of mobile phone technology has made it easier to include people in remote areas in SDGs awareness campaigns and improve their access to education and health facilities. Pakistan's digital ecosystem and knowledge-based economy is contributing to the social and economic development.

8.4. Financing for Development

Implementing SDGs require ambitious financing. Domestic resource mobilization and private sector financing can potentially meet a portion of this but these, remain far below requirements. Pakistan has benefited greatly from international development assistance, specifically Official Development Assistance (ODA). Nonetheless, consistent, and reliable supply of international financial aid flows are much needed to capitalize on our preparedness. Countries recommitted at the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in July 2015 to achieve the target of 0.7 percent of gross national income for official development assistance.

8.5. Knowledge and ideas from outside

Pakistan is looking forward to partnering with international experts and benefiting from the successful models of countries that have positively impacted the lives of their people using local-cost solutions in a short-span of time. These partnerships can help innovate and accelerate the 2030 Agenda using knowledge, ideas, and best practices from the global community.



8.6. Multi-tier coordination mechanism

The government is facilitating all stakeholders to develop strong partnership and coordination mechanisms, at the national, provincial and area government levels. Due to improve coordination, the stakeholders develop synergies in the development plans, minimize duplication of efforts and leveraging information and expertise across ministries and departments. Ministry of Planning in collaboration with Higher Education Commission (HEC) has developed University Engagement Plan for SDGs in which universities were not only provided knowledge and awareness about “sustainability” but also provided training to map activities for SDGs achievement. University research will be aligned with the SDGs.

8.7. Economic opening to the world

Pakistan is moving towards opening of the economy to the rest of the world and leveraging on trade opportunities in the region and beyond. The European Union (EU) has granted duty-free access to 96 percent of Pakistani exports to the European Union in the shape of Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP). The government of Pakistan is also working to boost trade and tourism by enhancing productivity and opening its physical borders. The government has announced e-visa facility to countries and extended visa-on-arrival facility to promoting tourism in all its corners

9. Annex – SDGs Indicator Status 2015-2021

Table 3 - Goal 1

1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	4%	2014-15	4.4%	2018	World Bank
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=29.5% Urban=18.2% Rural=35.6%	2013-14	Overall=21.9%	2018-19	National Poverty Report, Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=38.8% Urban=9.4% Rural=54.6%	2014-15	Not Available		MPI Report, Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
Punjab	Overall=31.4% Urban=6.3% Rural=43.7%	2014-15	Overall=26.1% Urban=12.3% Rural=33.9%	2017-18	MPI Report/MICS Punjab
Sindh	Overall=43.1% Urban=10.60% Rural=75.50%	2014-15	Overall=50.54%	2017-18	MPI Report/PDHS*
KP	Overall=49.2% Urban=10.2% Rural=57%	2014-15	Overall= 34.5% Urban=15.2% Rural=38.3%	2016-17	MPI Report/MICS
Balochistan	Overall=71.2% Urban=37.7% Rural=84.6%	2014-15	Not Available	-	MPI Report
AJK	Overall=24.9% Urban=3.1% Rural=28.1%	2012-13	Not Available	-	MPI Report
GB	Overall=43.2% Urban=7.9% Rural=49%	2012-13	Overall=39.5% Male=39.1% Female=44% Children (0-18)=27.6%	2014-15	MPI Report/PSLM**
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***					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	-	Percentage of ever-married women (15-49) receiving benefits from Benazir Income Support Programme=7.8%	2017-18	PDHS
Punjab	Not Available	-	Percentage of ever-married women (15-49) receiving benefits from Benazir Income Support Programme=3.8%	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	Not Available	-	Percentage of ever-married women (15-49) receiving benefits from Benazir Income Support Programme=13.2%	2017-18	PDHS

*MPI results for 2019 estimated through PDHS micro-data
**Calculations Based on PSLM micro-data
***BISP is only one kind of social protection. The reported values are proxy values for this indicator.

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
KP	Not Available	-	Percentage of ever-married women (15-49) receiving benefits from Benazir Income Support Programme=13.2%	2017-18	PDHS
Balochistan	Not Available	-	Percentage of ever-married women (15-49) receiving benefits from Benazir Income Support Programme=8.0%	2017-18	PDHS
AJK	Not Available	-	Percentage of ever-married women (15-49) receiving benefits from Benazir Income Support Programme=9.8%	2017-18	PDHS
GB	Not Available	-	Percentage of ever-married women (15-49) receiving benefits from Benazir Income Support Programme=12%	2017-18	PDHS
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Improved water source=93% Flush Toilet=73% Urban=97% Rural=60% Electricity (Lighting)=93.5% Urban=98.7% Rural=90.37% Gas (cooking)=41.3% Urban=84.84% Rural=15.83%	2014-15	Improved water source=94%* Flush Toilet=80% Urban=98% Rural=70% Electricity (Lighting)=91% Urban=98% Rural=87% Gas (cooking)=47% Urban=86% Rural=24%	2018-19 2019-20*	PSLM
Punjab	Improved water source=98% Flush Toilet=79% Urban=98% Rural=70% Electricity (Lighting)=94.8% Urban=98.6% Rural=93% Gas (cooking)=39% Urban=82% Rural=17%	2014-15	Improved water source=99%* Flush Toilet=87% Urban=99% Rural=80% Electricity (Lighting)=95.4% Urban=98.8, Rural=93.3% Gas (cooking)=50% Urban=87% Rural=27%	2018-19 2019-20*	PSLM
Sindh	Improved water source=93% Flush Toilet=67% Urban=97% Rural=31% Electricity (Lighting)=91.28% Urban=98.90% Rural=82.18% Gas (cooking)=56% Urban=91% Rural=15%	2014-15	Improved water source=94%* Flush Toilet=70% Urban=98% Rural=37% Electricity (Lighting) =86% Urban=98%, Rural=87% Gas (cooking)=55% Urban=87% Rural=17%	2018-19 2019-20*	PSLM
KP	"Improved water source = 77% Flush Toilet = 76% Urban = 97%, Rural = 71% Electricity (Lighting) = 96% Urban = 99%, Rural = 96% Gas(cooking) = 26% Urban = 80%, Rural = 13%"	2014-15	Improved water source=83%* Flush Toilet=87% Urban=97% Rural=84% Electricity=92% Urban=99% Rural=90% Gas (cooking)=32% Urban=79% Rural=21%	2018-19 2019-20*	PSLM
Balochistan	Improved water source=67% Flush Toilet=31% Urban=78% Rural=14% Electricity=80.73% Urban=97.59% Rural=74.42% Gas (cooking)=25% Urban=60% Rural=12%	2014-15	Improved water source=84%* Flush Toilet=41% Urban=82% Rural=25% Electricity (Lighting)=75% Urban=95% Rural=67% Gas (cooking)=37% Urban=70% Rural=24%	2018-19 2019-20*	PSLM
AJK	Improved water source=65.4% Flush Toilet=92% Urban=100% Rural=91% Electricity (Lighting)=97.6% Urban=96.2% Rural=97.8% Gas (cooking)=12.5% Urban=54.3% Rural=6.61	2014-15	Improved water source=60% Flush Toilet=91% Urban=95% Rural=90% Electricity (Lighting)=97% Urban=100% Rural=96% Clean Fuels=13% Urban=41% Rural=7%	2018-19	PSLM
GB	Improved water source=80.3% Flush Toilet=89.76% Electricity=98.9%	2014-15	Improved water source=79% Flush Toilet=86% Electricity=98%	2016-17	PSLM/MICS

1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Deaths=0.29 Injured=0.71 Directly affected persons=351	2015	Deaths=0.06 Injured=0.07 Directly affected persons=5.4	2018	NDMA Annual Report
Punjab	Death=0.06 Injured=0.01 Directly affected Persons=421.68	2015	Death=0.02 Injured=0.05 Directly affected Persons=0.30	2018	NDMA Annual Report
Sindh	Deaths=0.10 Injuries=0.11 Directly affected persons=245	2015	Deaths=0.18 Injuries=0.19 Directly affected persons=3558	2020	Sindh Monsoon Contingency reports PDMA
KP	Deaths=0.94 Injured=6.03 Directly affected persons=392	2015	Deaths=0.2 Injured=0.255 Directly affected persons=1.6	2017	PDMA Annual Report
Balochistan	Deaths=0.13 Injured=0.29 Directly affected persons=70.35	2015	Deaths=0.03 Injured=0.08 Directly affected persons=24.25	2018	NDMA Annual Reports
AJK	Death=0.69 Injured=0.69 Directly affected persons=72.6	2015	Death=0.56 Injured=0.75 Directly affected persons=10.2	2018	NDMA Annual Report
GB	Not Available	-	Deaths=0.54 Injured=0.27 Directly affected persons=93.16	2018	Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority
1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall (million USD)=52.1 Housing sector (million USD)=50.1	2016	Overall (million USD)=18.1 Housing sector (million USD)=17.5	2018	UNESCAP
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					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (Index)=0.8	2020	NDMA
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	30%	2020	NDMA
1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	0.13%	2015	0.16%	2018	UNESCAP

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Total Spending on essential services=17.5% Education=11% Health=4% Social Protection=3%	2014-15	Total Spending on essential services=18.06% Education=10% Health=5% Social Protection=2%	2019-20	PRSP, Ministry of Finance & Annual Budget Statements, Federal
Punjab	Total Spending on essential services=30.16% Education=21.03% Health=8.87% Social Protection=0.26%	2015	Total Spending on essential services=31.17% Education=19.53% Health=11.53% Social Protection=0.15%	2019-20	PRSP, Ministry of Finance & Annual Budget Statements, Punjab
Sindh	Total Spending on essential services=28.16% Education=17.07% Health=7.45% Social Protection=3.64%	2014-15	Total Spending on essential services=36.79% Education=18.89% Health=11.40% Social Protection=6.69%	2019-20	PRSP, Ministry of Finance & Annual Budget Statements, Sindh
KP	Total Spending on essential services=18.9% Education=8.3% Health=6% Social Protection=4.6%	2015-16	Total Spending on essential services=18.0% Education=7.6% Health=7.4% Social Protection=03%	2019-20	PRSP, Ministry of Finance & Annual Budget Statements, KP
Balochistan	Total Spending on essential services=26.78% Education=18.35% Health=7.8% Social Protection=0.62%	2014-15	Total Spending on essential services= 30.20% Education=21.26% Health=8.42% Social Protection=0.53%	2018-19	PRSP, Ministry of Finance & Annual Budget Statements, Sindh
AJK	Total Spending on essential services=36.64% Education=27.7% Health=6.5% Social Protection=1.5%	2014-15	Total Spending on essential services=33.7% Education=23.7% Health=8.6% Social Protection=1.4%	2019-20	Annual Budget Statement, AJ&K
GB	Not Available	-	Total Spending on essential services=37% Education=16% Health=10% Social Protection=11%	2018-19	Planning & Development Department, Gilgit Baltistan

Table 4 - Goal 2

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=20.2% Urban=23.3% Rural=17.8%	2015-16*	Overall=16% Urban=20.5% Rural=13.3%	2018-19	HIICS 2015-16* HIES 2018-19
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall (moderate or severe)=15.98% Severe=2.4%	2018-19	Overall (moderate or severe)=16.44% Severe=1.80%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Overall (moderate or severe)=14.43% Severe=3.06%	2018-19	Overall (moderate or severe)=15.66% Severe=2.29%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Overall (moderate or severe)=19.51% Severe=1.5%	2018-19	Overall (moderate or severe)=17.52% Severe=1.52%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	Overall (moderate or severe) 16.73% Severe=0.90%	2018-19	Overall (moderate or severe)=14.44% Severe=1.24%	2019-20	PSLM
Balochistan	Overall (moderate or severe)=15.18% Severe=2.05%	2018-19	Overall (moderate or severe)=23.36% Severe=3.55%	2019-20	PSLM
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					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	44.8%	2012-13	37.6%	2017-18	PDHS
Punjab	39.8%	2012-13	30%	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	56.7%	2012-13	50%	2017-18	PDHS
KP	41.9%	2012-13	40%	2017-18	PDHS
Balochistan	32%	2011	47%	2017-18	NNS/PDHS
AJK	31.7%	2011	39.30%	2017-18	NNS/PDHS
GB	35.9%	2012-13	47%	2017-18	PDHS
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)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Wasting=11%	2012-13	Wasting=7.1%	2017-18	PDHS
Punjab	Wasting=9.5%	2012-13	Wasting=4%	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	Wasting=13.6%	2012-13	Wasting=11.7%	2017-18	PDHS
KP	Wasting=12%	2011	Wasting=7.5%	2017-18	PDHS

Balochistan	Wasting=18%	2011	Wasting=18.3%	2017-18	NNS/PDHS
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
AJK	Wasting=17.7%	2011	Wasting=6.4%	2017-18	NNS/PDHS
GB	Wasting=8.1%	2012-13	Wasting=1.1%	2017-18	PDHS
2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Pregnant=52% Non-pregnant=51%	2011	Pregnant=35.5% Non-pregnant=43%	2018	NNS
Punjab	Non-pregnant=48.6% Pregnant=50%	2011	Overall=41.1% Non-pregnant=41.3% Pregnant=36.1%	2018	NNS
Sindh	Non-pregnant=62% Pregnant=59.7%	2011	Overall=45.3% Non-pregnant=45.7% Pregnant=38.2%	2018	NNS
KP	Non- pregnant=34% Pregnant=30%	2011	Overall=33% Non-Pregnant=34% Pregnant=14.3%	2018	NNS
Balochistan	Non- pregnant=49% Pregnant=48%	2011	Overall=61.3% Non-pregnant=61.8% Pregnant=53.9%	2018	NNS
AJK	Non-pregnant=41.3% Pregnant=43%	2011	Overall=55.9% Non-pregnant=56.4% Pregnant=34.8%	2018	NNS
GB	Non Pregnant=23.4% Pregnant=35%	2011	Overall=35.8% Non-pregnant=36.1% Pregnant=29.6 %	2018	NNS
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	158 tons per labour Food grain=38 Sugarcane=65 Cotton=1.6 Milk=43 Meat=4 Vegetable=6 Fruits=7 million tons Labour=24 million	2015	190 tons per labour	2020	Agriculture Census
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	PKR.0.71 million/small Farm	2015	PKR.1.2 million/small Farm	2021	Agriculture Census
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	39%	2015	38%	2019	Agriculture Census
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source

National	Plant breeds (Number)=31066. Animal breeds (Number)=05 out of 80 (buffalo=3, cow=17, sheep/goat=55, camel=5)	2010	Plant breeds (Number)=41374 Animal breeds (Number)=05	2021	Agriculture Census
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	100%	2015	100%	2020	Ministry of National Food Security & Research
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	-	Agriculture orientation index=0.02 Agriculture share of government expenditure (% of government expenditure)=0.5 Agriculture value added share of GDP (% of GDP)*=18.70	2018	PBS
2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	-	USD 271.21 million	2018	EAD
2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA) (Index, rice)= -1.2 Indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA) (Index, wheat)=-0.5 Consumer food price index (Base Year 2007-08)=198.16*	2015 2014-15*	Indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA) (Index, rice)= 0.2 Indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA) (Index, wheat)=-0.3 Consumer food price index (Base Year 2007-08)=236.81*	2019 2018-19*	UNESCAP Economic Survey*

Table 5 - Goal 3

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	276	2006-07	186	2019	PDHS/Pakistan MMR Survey
Punjab	227	2006-07	157	2019	PDHS/Pakistan MMR Survey
Sindh	314	2006-07	224	2019	PDHS/Pakistan MMR Survey
KP	275	2006-07	165	2019	PDHS/Pakistan MMR Survey
Balochistan	785	2006-07	298	2019	PDHS/Pakistan MMR Survey
AJK	201	2007-08	104	2019	MICS /Pakistan MMR Survey
GB	600	1999	157	2019	GB Economic Report 2011/ Pakistan MMR Survey
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=58% Urban=79%, Rural=49%	2014-15	Overall=68% Urban=82%, Rural=62%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Overall=60% Urban=79%, Rural=52%	2014-15	Overall=70% Urban=82%, Rural=64%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Overall= 59% Urban=82%, Rural=41%	2014-15	Overall=70% Urban=83%, Rural=60%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	Overall=56% Urban=77%, Rural=52%	2014-15	Overall=66% Urban=84%, Rural=63%	2019-20	PSLM
Balochistan	Overall=38% Urban=58%, Rural=30%	2014-15	Overall=52% Urban=71%, Rural=46%	2019-20	PSLM
AJK	Overall=57% Urban=75%, Rural=55%	2014-15	Overall=63% Urban=75%, Rural=61%	2019-20	PDHS/PSLM
GB	Overall=43.7%	2012-13	Overall=49% Urban=64% Rural=46%	2019-20	PDHS/PSLM
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=66 Urban=45, Rural=75	2014-15	Overall=62 Urban=49, Rural=67	2018-19	PSLM
Punjab	Overall=105 Urban=78, Rural=115	2012-13	Overall=72 Urban=51, Rural=82	2018-19	PDHS/PSLM
Sindh	Overall=93 Urban=68, Rural=109	2012-13	Overall=68 Urban=50, Rural=81	2018-19	PDHS/PSLM
KP	Overall=70 Urban=58, Rural=72	2012-13	Overall=36 Urban=44, Rural=35	2018-19	PDHS/PSLM
Balochistan	Overall=111 Urban=101, Rural=102	2012-13	Overall=35 Urban=32, Rural=36	2018-19	PDHS/PSLM
AJK	Overall=31 Urban=20, Rural=33	2014-15	Overall=51 Urban=57, Rural=50	2018-19	PSLM

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
GB	Overall=64 Urban=48, Rural=68	2014-15	Overall=52 Urban=32, Rural=56	2018-19	PSLM
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=41 Urban=28, Rural=47	2014-15	Overall=44 Urban=35, Rural=48	2018-19	PSLM
Punjab	Overall=63 Urban=50, Rural=68	2012-13	Overall=50 Urban=36, Rural=56	2018-19	PDHS/PSLM
Sindh	Overall=54 Urban=42, Rural=62	2012-13	Overall=52 Urban=40, Rural=60	2018-19	PDHS/PSLM
KP	Overall=41 Urban=34, Rural=42	2012-13	Overall=27 Urban=28, Rural=27	2018-19	PDHS/PSLM
Balochistan	Overall=63 Urban=68, Rural=62	2012-13	Overall=24 Urban=20, Rural=25	2018-19	PDHS/PSLM
AJK	Overall=19 Urban=13, Rural=20	2014-15	Overall=37 Urban=51, Rural=34	2018-19	PSLM
GB	Overall=32 Urban=28, Rural=32	2014-15	Overall=38 Urban=23, Rural=41	2018-19	PSLM
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	0.1	2015	0.12	2019	UNAIDS Data 2020
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	270	2015	265	2019	National TB Control Program Annual Report
Punjab	186.40	2015	69.11	2019	National TB Control Program Annual Report
Sindh	145.1	2015	161	2019	National TB Control Program Annual Report
KP	174.4	2015	132	2019	National TB Control Program Annual Report
Balochistan	74	2015	89	2019	National TB Control Program Annual Report
AJK	126.2	2015	122	2019	National TB Control Program Annual Report
GB	134	2015	175	2019	National TB Control Program Annual Report
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	-	Overall=20 Urban=15 Rural=23	2018-19	PSLM-HIES

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
Punjab	Not Available	-	Overall=12 Urban=08 Rural=15	2018-19	PSLM-HIES
Sindh	Not Available	-	Overall=31 Urban=23 Rural=40	2018-19	PSLM-HIES
KP	Not Available	-	Overall=27 Urban=25 Rural=27	2018-19	PSLM-HIES
Balochistan	Not Available	-	Overall=26 Urban=23 Rural=27	2018-19	PSLM-HIES
AJK	0.1	2018	0.05	2019	Aj&K Statistical Yearbook 2019/Pakistan Malaria Control Annual Report 2019
GB	Not Available	-	39.18	2019	DHIS-Health Department GB
3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	-	Overall=391 Urban=309, Rural=438	2018-19	PSLM-HIES
Punjab	Not Available	-	Overall=462 Urban=390, Rural=505	2018-19	PSLM-HIES
Sindh	Not Available	-	Overall=338 Urban=217, Rural=470	2018-19	PSLM-HIES
KP	Not Available	-	Overall=311 Urban=215, Rural=331	2018-19	PSLM-HIES
Balochistan	Not Available	-	Overall=182 Urban=162, Rural=189	2018-19	PSLM-HIES
AJK	8.6	2018	13.2	2019	Aj&K Statistical Yearbook 2019 and 2020
GB	Not Available	-	3.35	2019	DHIS-Health Department GB
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (%)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	24.70%	2014-15	Not Available		Global Health Estimates/WHO 2014-15
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	2.91 per 10,000	2016	2.51 per 10,000	2020	National Transport Research Centre
Punjab	2.23	2014	3.39	2018	Punjab Development Statistics Report 2019
Sindh	1.49	2015	1.23	2018/19	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics/Traffic accidents

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
KP	4.1	2014-15	3.4	2019	Pakistan statistical Year book/ PBS Data on monthly traffic accidents
Balochistan	1.79	2015-16	2.58	2018-19	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Traffic Accidents Year Report
AJK	3.7	2015	4.2	2019	AJ&K Statistical Yearbook 2017 and 2020
GB	Not Available	-	3.01	2019	Police Dept, GB
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=47% Urban=51.7%, Rural=44.3%	2012-13	Overall=49% Urban=50.2%, Rural=47.5%	2017-18	PDHS
Punjab	Overall=40.7% Urban=46.9%, Rural=37.7%	2012-13	Overall=38.3% Urban=45.9%, Rural=33.9%	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	Overall=48.6% Urban=55%, Rural=40.5%	2012-13	Overall=50.2% Urban=52%, Rural=46.7%	2017-18	PDHS
KP	Overall=36.4% Urban=46.2%, Rural=33.9%	2012-13	Overall=45% Urban=47.8%, Rural=44.3%	2017-18	PDHS
Balochistan	Overall=32.3% Urban=42.7%, Rural=29.8%	2012-13	Overall=33.8% Urban=38.3%, Rural=31.5%	2017-18	PDHS
AJK	22.9%	2010	Overall=38.5% Urban=44.5%, Rural=37.2%	2017-18	AJKDHS/PDHS
GB	51.90%	2012-13	46.40%	2017-18	PDHS
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Aged (15-19)=44 Urban=27, Rural=53	2012-13	Aged (15-19)=46 Urban=42, Rural=47	2017-18	PDHS
Punjab	Aged (15-19)=44	2012-13	Aged (15-19)=46	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	Aged (15-19)=56	2014-15	Age (15-19)=75 Urban=59, Rural=82	2017-18	MICS/ PDHS
KP	Aged (15-19)=61.7	2016-17	Age (15-19)=92 Urban=59, Rural=99	2017-18	MICS/ PDHS
Balochistan	Age (15-19)=53	2016-17	Aged (15-19)=94 Urban=67, Rural=104	2017-18	PDHS
AJK	Age (15-19)=333	2010	Age (15-19)=28	2017-18	AJKDHS/PDHS
GB	Aged (15-19)=55	2012-13	Aged (15-19)=67	2017-18	PDHS

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	40	2015	Not Available	-	WHO
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=58% Urban=70%, Rural=53%	2014-15	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population=56	2018-19	PSLM
3.a.1 Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 yrs. and older (%)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=27.6% Urban=27%, Rural=28% Female=1.3%, Urban=0.8%, Rural=1.6%	2014	Any type of Tobacco (Aged 15-49): Overall=13.7% Male=22.6%, Female=4.7% Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=22% Urban=19%, Rural=24% Female=3.4%, Urban=3%, Rural=3.6%	2017-18	PDHS
Punjab	Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=30.5%, Female=1.2%	2012-13	Any type of Tobacco (Aged 15-49): Men=29.1%, Urban=24%, Rural=32.4% Female=3.6%, Urban=2.6%, Rural=4.1% Cigarette Age 15-49: Men=28% Urban=24%, Rural=31% Female=2.7%, Urban=2.3%, Rural=2.9%	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=23.6%, Female=1.6%	2012-13	Any type of Tobacco (Aged 15-49): Male=16.3%, Urban=13.4%, Rural=20% Female=6.7%, Urban=4.8%, Rural=8.8% Cigarette Age 15-49: Men=16% Urban=13%, Rural=20% Female=5.7%, Urban=3.7%, Rural=8%	2017-18	PDHS
KP	Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=19.1%, Female=1.6%	2012-13	Any type Tobacco (Aged 15-49) : Male=12.2%, Urban=18.8%, Rural=10.5% Female=2.5% Urban=2.6%, Rural=2.5% Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=12% Urban=18%, Rural=11% Female=2.1%, Urban=2.4%, Rural=2%	2017-18	PDHS
Balochistan	Cigarette Age 15-49: Male= 34.6%, Female=4.9%	2012-13	Any type of Tobacco (Aged 15-49): Male=18.7%, Urban=18.3% , Rural=18.7% Female=16.1%, Urban=18.1%, Rural=15.3% Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=19% Urban=18%, Rural=19% Female=5.5%, Urban=8%, Rural=4.5%	2017-18	PDHS

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
AJK	Not Available	-	Any type of Tobacco (Aged 15-49): Male=31.5%, Urban=39.5%, Rural=29.6% Female=1.1%, Urban=0.9%, Rural=1.2% Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=31% Urban=39%, Rural=30% Female=1%, Urban=0.9%, Rural=1%	2017-18	PDHS
GB	Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=25%, Female=0.2%	2012-13	Any type of Tobacco (Aged 15-49): Male=24% Female=4. Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=24% Female=4%	2017-18	PDHS
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=53.8% Male=56% Female=51.5% Urban=65.8% Rural=48.4% Overall coverage of DPT containing vaccine(3rd dose)=65% Overall coverage of measles containing vaccine(2nd dose)=61.4%	2012-13	Overall=65.36% Male=68% Female=63% Urban=78.8% Rural=63% Overall coverage of DPT containing vaccine(3rd dose)=75.4% Male=77% Female=73.6% Overall coverage of measles containing vaccine(2nd dose)=66.6% Male=69.6%, Female=63.7% Overall coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine(last dose in schedule)=74.7% Male=76.6% Female=72.6%	2017-18	PDHS
Punjab	Overall=65.6% Urban=74.4%, Rural=61.5%	2012-13	Overall=79.9% Urban=76.6% Rural=81.7%	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	Overall=29.1% Urban=51.5%, Rural=13.7%	2012-13	Overall=49% Urban=63% Rural=37%	2017-18	PDHS
KP	Overall=52.7% Urban=58% Rural=51.7%	2012-13	Overall=54.7% Urban=75.5% Rural=51%	2017-18	PDHS
Balochistan	Overall=16.4% Urban=35.9% Rural=12%	2012-13	Overall=28.8% Urban=42%, Rural=20.8%	2017-18	PDHS
AJK	Overall=62% Rural=61%, Urban=72% Male=61% Female=65%	2014-15	Overall=75.2% Rural=74% Urban=86% Male=77% Female=77%	2018-19	PSLM/PDHS
GB	47.00%	2012-13	57%	2017-18	PDHS

3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Total net disbursement, by recipient (Million 2018 US dollars)=160.7	2015	Total net disbursement, by recipient (Million 2018 US dollars)=350.9	2018	UNESCAP
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution (per 10,000)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Doctors=9.7 Nurses/Midwives/LHWs=0.87 Dentists=7.6	2015	Doctors=10.9 Nurses/Midwives/LHWs=1.12 Dentists=8.39	2017	Pakistan Statistical Yearbook
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
Punjab	Not Available	-	Doctors=7.6 Nurses=7.2 Dentist=0.88	2017	Punjab Development Statistics
Sindh	Doctors=1.8 Nurses/Midwives/LHWs=0.65	2015	Doctors=01.71 Nurses/Midwives/LHWs=0.59	2017	Sindh Development Statistics Report
KP	Doctor=2.6 Nurses/Midwives/paramedics/LHVs=14.16	2016	Doctors=2.61 Nurses/Midwives/Paramedics/LHVs=14.23	2018	DHIS/Development Statistics of KP
Balochistan	Doctors=1.90 Dental Surgeons=0.14 Nurses/Midwives/paramedics LHVs=2.55 Pharmacists=0.30	2016-17	Doctors=1.90 Dental Surgeons=0.61 Nurses/Midwives/LHVs=2.59 Pharmacists=0.30	2018-19	Balochistan Development Statistics
AJK	Doctors=1.8 Nurses/LHWs=7.7 Dentists=0.2 Pharmacists=0.02	2015	Doctors=2.4 Nurses/LHWs=8.9 Dentists=0.2 Pharmacists=0.03	2019	AJ&K Statistical Yearbook 2017 and 2020
GB	Not Available		Density of Paramedic/Nurses/LHVs/LHWs=2.56 Density of Specialist/Doctors=0.284	2020	Health Department GB
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Average of 13 core capacities=53* Legislation and Financing=27 Coordination and national focal point functions=80 Zoonotic events and human-animal interface=60 Food safety=40 Laboratory=60 Surveillance=60 Human resources=60 National Health emergency framework=47 Health service provision=33 Risk Communication=20 Points of entry=40 Chemical events=40 Radiation emergencies=100	2018	Average of 13 core capacities=49* Legislation and Financing=27 Coordination and national focal point functions=50 Zoonotic events and human-animal interface=60 Food safety=40 Laboratory=60 Surveillance=60 Human resources=60 National Health emergency framework=47 Health service provision=33 Risk Communication=20 Points of entry=40 Chemical events=40 Radiation emergencies=100"	2019	*World Health Organisation/ UNESCAP

Table 6 - Goal 4**4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education lower Sec education upper Sec education)**

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Primary=67% Male=71% Female=62% Urban=78% Male=78% Female=79% Rural=61% Male=68 Female=53 Lower Sec=50% Male=55% Female=43% Urban=42% Male= 50% Female=32% Rural=63% Male=65% Female=62% Upper Sec education=21% Male=20% Female=22% Urban=32% Male= 27% Female=38% Rural=14% Male=16% Female=13%	2014-15	Primary= 67% Male=71% Female=62% Urban=77% Male=77% Female=77% Rural=61% Male=68% Female=54% Lower Sec=59% Male=60% Female=58 Urban=42% Male= 50% Female=32% Rural=40% Male=47% Female=33% Upper Sec education=23% Male=22 Female=24% Urban=33% Male= 29% Female=37% Rural=17% Male=18% Female=15%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Primary= 69% Male=70% Female=68% Urban=79% Male=76% Female=82% Rural=64% Male=67% Female=60% Lower Sec=52% Male=57% Female=48% Urban=67% Male= 67% Female=67% Rural=45% Male=52% Female=38% Upper Sec education=21% Male=18 Female=23% Urban=31% Male= 26% Female=36% Rural=15% Male=14% Female=15%	2014-15	Primary= 67% Male=71% Female=62% Urban=81% Male=80 Female=82% Rural=68% Male=71% Female=64% Lower Sec=50% Male=55% Female=43% Urban=64% Male= 64% Female=65% Rural=46% Male=50% Female=42% Upper Sec education=21% Male=20% Female=22% Urban=34% Male= 27% Female=41% Rural=18% Male=15% Female=21%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Primary= 62% Male=67% Female=57% Urban=78% Male=78% Female=78% Rural=47% Male=56% Female=36% Lower Sec=45% Male=49% Female=41% Urban=60% Male= 61% Female=59% Rural=29% Male=36% Female=19% Upper Sec education=26% Male=24% Female=28% Urban=36% Male= 28% Female=43% Rural=13% Male=19% Female=06%	2014-15	Primary= 56% Male=60% Female=51% Urban=72% Male=73% Female=72% Rural=39% Male=47% Female=28% Lower Sec=38% Male=43% Female=33% Urban=52% Male= 54% Female=50% Rural=21% Male=29% Female=11% Upper Sec education=23% Male=25% Female=21% Urban=32% Male= 32% Female=33% Rural=11% Male=17% Female=05%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	Primary= 70% Male=82% Female=54% Urban=79% Male=89% Female=68% Rural=68% Male=80% Female=51% Lower Sec=50% Male=67% Female=32% Urban=60% Male= 68% Female=48% Rural=48% Male=65% Female=29% Upper Sec education=20% Male=25% Female=15% Urban=30% Male= 29% Female=31% Rural=18% Male=24% Female=11%	2014-15	Primary= 67% Male=79% Female=53% Urban=77% Male=84% Female=70% Rural=65% Male=78% Female=50% Lower Sec=47% Male=59% Female=34% Urban=62% Male= 67% Female=56% Rural=44% Male=57% Female=29% Upper Sec education=22% Male=28% Female=16% Urban=35% Male=35% Female=34% Rural=19% Male=26% Female=12%	2019-20	PSLM
Balochistan	Primary= 58% Male=66% Female=46% Urban=72% Male=78% Female=65% Rural=52% Male=61% Female=37% Lower Sec=33% Male=44% Female=16% Urban=49% Male= 61% Female=32% Rural=25% Male=36% Female=08% Upper Sec education=11% Male=13% Female=08% Urban=19% Male= 22% Female=15% Rural=08% Male=10% Female=04%	2014-15	Primary= 48% Male=55 Female=38% Urban=51% Male=66% Female=53 Rural=43% Male=51% Female=32% Lower Sec=30% Male=38 Female=18% Urban=44% Male= 51% Female=31% Rural=25% Male=32 Female=13% Upper Sec education=13% Male=16% Female=10% Urban=24% Male= 29 Female=19% Rural=08% Male=11% Female=05%	2019-20	PSLM

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
GB	Primary (13-15)=65.71% Lower_Sec (18-20)=42.97% Upper_Sec (20-22)=26.42%	2014-15	Not Available	-	PSLM
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=32%	2018-19	Overall=19% Male=19% Female=19%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Not Available	-	Overall=29% Male=29% Female=29%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Not Available	-	Overall=10% Male=11% Female=10%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	Not Available	-	Overall=07% Male=08% Female=06%	2019-20	PSLM
Balochistan	Not Available	-	Overall=03% Male=02% Female=03%	2019-20	PSLM
GB	Percentage of children (36-59 months) who are attending an organized ECE program=14.2% Urban=16.4% Rural=13.8% Male=14.5% Female=14%	2016-17	Not Available	-	MICS
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months by sex					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=28.78% Urban=34.07% Rural=25.62%	2014-15	Overall=29.48% Urban=32.72% Rural=27.36%	2018-19	LFS
Punjab	Overall=31.01% Urban=35.93% Rural=28.29%	2014-15	Overall=33.05% Urban=36.80% Rural=30.63%	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	Overall=23.88% Urban=30.47% Rural=16.47%	2014-15	Overall =19.46% Urban=24.41% Rural=13.09%	2018-19	LFS
KP	Overall=31.65% Urban=43.22% Rural=28.792%	2014-15	Overall=36.67% Urban=45.70% Rural=34.622%	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	Overall=20.73% Urban=24.39% Rural=19.34%	2014-15	Overall=16.53% Urban=22.40% Rural=14.24%	2018-19	LFS
GB	Not Available	-	Participation rate of youth in formal education or training last year=56.53% Participation rate of adults in formal education or training last year=1.40%	2017-18	LFS
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills by type of skill					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Presentation=17.83% Downloading=31.5% Entertainment=59.05% Social Media=43.19% Email=46.79% Programming=17.49% Spreadsheet=26% File Transfer=32.26%	2018-19	Presentation=21% Downloading=33% Entertainment=59% Social Media=45% Email=48% Programming=20% Spreadsheet=27% File Transfer=35%	2019-20	PSLM

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
Punjab	Not Available	-	Presentation=17.85% Downloading=31.82% Entertainment=63.39% Social Media=42.92% Email=45.88% Programming=17.63% File Transfer=30.13%	2018-19	PSLM
Sindh	Not Available	-	Presentation=18.76% Downloading=29.66% Entertainment=52.67% Social Media=46.88% Email=48.35% Programming=16.67% File Transfer=35.56%	2018-19	PSLM
KP	Not Available	2016-17	Presentation=15.70% Downloading=32.55% Entertainment=51.62% Social Media=39.99% Email=47.67% Programming=17.95% File Transfer=36.76%	2018-19	PSLM
Balochistan	Not Available	-	Presentation=20.42% Downloading=36.44% Entertainment=38.76% Social Media=27.25% Email=53.96% Programming=18.42% File Transfer=34.86%	2018-19	PSLM
AJK	Not Available	-	Copy & Paste=40.84% Send Email=21.75% Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet=12.01% Connecting and installing new devices=8.60% Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software and apps=9.94% Electronic Presentation=6.18% Transferring files or applications between devices=13.23% Programming=8.64% Social Media=35.60% Entertainment=58.53%	2018-19	PSLM
GB	Not Available	-	Copy & move=36% Copy & paste=27% Send Email=22% Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet=23% Connecting and installing new devices=22% Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software and apps=9% Electronic Presentation=15.5% Transferring files or applications between devices=16% Programming=27% Social Media=53% Entertainment=64%	2018-19	PSLM
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					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Gender Parity Index(GPI) in Net Enrolment Rate(NER) at Primary age (6-10): Overall=0.87 Rural=0.82 Urban=0.96 Gender Parity Index(GPI) in Net Enrolment Rate(NER) at Middle (age 11-13): Overall=0.84 Rural=0.71 Urban=0.93 Gender Parity Index(GPI) in Net Enrolment Rate(NER) at Matric(age 14-15): Overall=0.71 Rural=0.52 Urban=0.95	2014-15	Gender Parity Index(GPI) in Net Enrolment Rate(NER) at Primary (age 6-10): Overall=0.93 Rural=0.88 Urban=0.97 GPI in Net Enrolment Rate(NER) at Middle Level(age 11-13): Overall=0.90 Rural=0.81 Urban=1.02 GPI in Net Enrolment Rate(NER) at Matric Level(age 14-15): Overall=0.90 Rural=0.69 Urban=1.18	2018-19	PSLM
Punjab	GPI in NER at the primary (age 6-10): Overall=0.92 Rural=0.89 Urban=0.98 GPI Net enrolment rate at the middle (age 11-13): Overall=0.97 Rural=0.89 Urban=1.16 GPI Net enrolment rate at the matric level (age 14- 15): Overall=1 Rural=0.88 Urban=1.13	2014-15	GPI in NER at Primary Level (6-10): Overall=1 Rural=0.99 Urban=1.01 GPI NER at Middle Level (11-13): Overall=1.02 Rural=0.98 Urban=1.1 GPI in NER at Matric (14-15): Overall=1 Rural=0.83 Urban=1.26	2018-19	PSLM

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
Sindh	GPI in NER at Primary (age 6-10): Overall=0.80 Rural=0.67 Urban=0.96 GPI in Net Enrolment Rate(NER) at Middle Level (age 11-13): Overall=0.81 Rural=0.50 Urban=1.02 GPI in Net Enrolment Rate(NER) at Matric(age 14-15): Overall=0.69 Rural=0.40 Urban=0.85	2014-15	GPI NER at Primary (age 6-10): Overall=0.81 Rural=0.67 Urban=0.93 GPI NER at Middle Level (age 11-13): Overall=0.78 Rural=0.39 Urban=0.95 GPI NER at Matric (age 14-15): Overall=0.87 Rural=0.41 Urban=1.10	2018-19	PSLM
KP	GPI in NER at Primary (age 6-10): Overall=0.79 Rural=0.76 Urban=0.99 GPI in NER at Middle Level (age 11-13): Overall=0.59 Rural=0.57 Urban=0.78 GPI in NER at Matric(age 14-15): Overall = 0.60 Rural = 0.51 Urban = 0.73"	2014-15	GPI NER at Primary Level (age 6-10): Overall=0.81 Rural=0.68 Urban=0.93 GPI in NER at Middle Level (age 11-13): Overall=0.78 Rural=0.39 Urban=0.95 GPI in NER at Matric (age 14-15): Overall=0.64 Rural=0.55 Urban=0.82	2018-19	PSLM
Balochistan	GPI in NER at Primary (age 6-10)=0.62 Rural=0.50 Urban=0.83 GPI in NER at Middle Level (age 11-13): Overall=0.61 Rural=0.45 Urban=0.83 GPI in NER at Matric(age 14-15): Overall=0.47 Rural=0.33 Urban=0.61	2014-15	GPI in NER at Primary (age 6-10): Overall=0.77 Rural=0.75 Urban=0.75 GPI in NER at Middle Level (age 11-13): Overall=0.6 Rural=0.59 Urban=0.61 GPI in NER at Matric (age 14-15): Overall=0.6 Rural=0.46 Urban=0.85	2018-19	PSLM
AJK	GPI in NER at Primary Level (age 6-10) Overall=0.92 Rural=0.90 Urban=1.04 GPI in NER at Middle Level (age 11-13): Overall=0.99 Rural=0.99 Urban=1.01 GPI in NER at Matric Level (age 14-15): Overall=1.00 Rural=1.01 Urban=0.98	2014-15	Overall Gender Parity=0.76 Rural Gender Parity=0.76 Urban Gender Parity=0.82	2018-19	PSLM
GB	GPI in NER at Primary Level=0.80 GPI in NER at Middle Level=0.67 GPI in NER at Sec Level=1 GPI in Overall Literacy=0.51	2014-15	GPI in Adjusted NER at Primary Level=0.87 GPI in Adjusted NER at Middle Level=0.88 GPI in Adjusted NER at Sec Level=1 GPI Overall Literacy=0.62 GPI in Survival Rate to Grade-5=0.80	2016-17	PSLM/GBEMIS
4.6.1 Proportion 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					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Literacy Rate=60% Male=70% Female=49%	2014-15	Literacy Rate=60% Male=70% Female=50%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Literacy Rate=63%	2014-15	Literacy Rate=64%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Literacy Rate=60%	2014-15	Literacy Rate=58%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	Literacy Rate=53%	2014/15	Literacy Rate=53%	2018-19	PSLM
Balochistan	Literacy rate=44%	2013-14	Literacy Rate=46%	2019-20	PSLM
AJK	Literacy Rate=74%	2014-15	Literacy Rate=74%	2018-19	PSLM
GB	Literacy Rate=52.64%	2014-15	Literacy Rate=62%	2018-19	PSLM

4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services by type of service					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Electricity: Primary=53% Middle=76% High=76% Higher Sec=97% Drinking Water: Primary=67% Middle=82% High=92% Higher Sec=96% Sanitation: Primary=67% Middle=85% High=93% Higher Sec=97%	2015-16	Electricity: Primary=61% Middle=79% High=93% Higher Sec=98% Drinking Water: Primary=68% Middle=82% High=93% Higher Sec=97% Sanitation: Primary =74% Middle=90% High=96% Higher Sec=98%	2017-18	Pakistan Education Statistics
Punjab	Electricity: Primary=90.7% Middle=97.8% High=99.4 Higher Sec=99.9% Drink Water: Primary=99.5% Middle=100% High=100% Higher Sec=100% Toilets: Primary=98.9% Middle=99.9% High=100% Higher Sec=100%	2015-16	Electricity: Primary=96% Middle=99% High=100% Higher Sec=100% Drinking Water: Primary=100% Middle=100% High=100% Higher Sec=100% Sanitation: Primary=100% Middle=100% High=100% Higher Sec=100%	2017-18	Pakistan Education Statistics
Sindh	Electricity: Primary=34% Middle=53% High=87% Higher Sec=97% Drinking Water: Primary=47% Middle=60% High=94% Higher Sec=96% Sanitation: Primary=51% Middle=70% High=99% Higher Sec=97%	2015-16	Electricity: Primary=29% Sec=86% High=93% Drinking Water: Primary=51% Middle=60% Sec=85% Higher Sec=91% Sanitation: Primary=52% Middle=77% Sec=96% Higher Sec=95%	2017-18	Pakistan Education Statistics
KP	Electricity: Primary=58% Middle=70% High=89% Higher Sec=96% Drinking Water: Primary=72% Middle=75% High=88% Higher Sec=92% Sanitation: Primary=86% Middle=90% High=96% Higher Sec=99%	2015-16	Electricity: Primary=71% Middle=77% High=93% Higher Sec=97% Drinking Water: Primary=79% Middle=87% High=94% Higher Sec=97% Sanitation: Primary=90% Middle=96% High=99% Higher Sec=100%	2017-18	Pakistan Education Statistics
Balochistan	Electricity: Primary=15% Middle=30% High=65% Higher sec=81% Drinking water: Primary=52% Middle=55% High=72% Higher Sec=86% Toilets: Primary=13% Middle=50% High=69% Higher sec=76%	2015-16	Electricity: Primary=15% Middle=32% High=66% High Sec=89% Drinking water: Primary=12% Middle=26% High=59% High Sec=83% Sanitation: Primary=25% Middle=63% High=88% High Sec=94%	2017-18	Pakistan Education Statistics
AJK	Electricity: Primary=11% Middle=36% High=75% High Sec=89% Drinking Water: Primary=21% Middle=46% High=63% High Sec=76% Sanitation: Primary=27% Middle=52% High=51% High Sec=59%	2015-16	Electricity: Primary=15% Middle=41% High=81% High Sec=90% Drinking water: Primary=26% Middle=51% High=71% High Sec=79% Sanitation: Primary=36% Middle=63% High=68% High Sec=72%	2017-18	Pakistan Education Statistics
GB	Electricity: Primary=34% Middle=71% Sec=87% High Sec=100% Drinking Water: Primary=34% Middle=70% Sec= 83% High Sec=100% Sanitation: Primary=34% Middle=68% Sec=79% High Sec=00%	2015-16	Electricity: Primary=32% Middle=56% High=81% High Sec=95% Drinking water: Primary=53% Middle=78% High=86% High Sec=95% Sanitation: Primary=48% Middle=87% High=93% High Sec=95%	2017-18	Pakistan Education Statistics

Table 7 - Goal 5

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

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Physical violence (Age 15-49)=18% Urban=15.1% Rural=19.4%	2012-13	Overall Physical or sexual or emotional (Age 15-49)=24.8% Urban=19.9% Rural=27.8% Physical Violence (15-49)=13.6% Urban=10.3% Rural=15.6%	2017-18	PDHS
Punjab	Physical violence (Age 15-49)=14.9%	2012-13	Overall Physical or sexual or emotional (Age 15-49)=21.5% Urban=21.6% Rural=21.5% Physical Violence (Age 15-49)=10.3% Emotional Violence (Age 15-49)=17.8% Sexual Violence (Age 15-49)=2.9%	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	Physical violence (Age 15-49)=15.5%	2012-13	Overall Physical or sexual or emotional (Age 15-49)=14.8% Urban=12.2% Rural=18% Physical Violence (Age 15-49)=9.4% Emotional Violence (Age 15-49)=11.4% Sexual Violence (Age 15-49)=3.1%	2017-18	PDHS
KP	Physical violence (Age 15-49)=31.1%	2012-13	Overall Physical or sexual or emotional (Age 15-49)=43.0% Urban=32.2% Rural=45.7% Physical Violence (Age 15-49)=23.4% Emotional Violence (Age 15-49)=40.6% Sexual Violence (Age 15-49)=7%	2017-18	PDHS
Balochistan	Physical violence (Age 15-49)=31.3%	2012-13	Overall Physical or sexual or emotional (Age 15-49)=43.1% Urban=39% Rural=44.8% Physical Violence (Age 15-49)=34.6% Emotional Violence (Age 15-49)=25.8% Sexual Violence (Age 15-49)=2.5%	2017-18	PDHS
AJK	Not Available	-	Overall Physical or sexual or emotional (Age 15-49)=21.1% Urban=26.7% Rural=29.1% Physical Violence (Age 15-49)=6.3% Emotional Violence (Age 15-49)=18.6% Sexual Violence (Age 15-49)=3.3%	2017-18	PDHS
GB	Physical violence (Age 15-49)=9.5%	2012-13	Overall Physical or sexual or emotional (Age 15-49)=29.1% Physical Violence (Age 15-49)=4.7% Emotional Violence (Age 15-49)=27% Sexual Violence (Age 15-49)=6.1%	2017-18	PDHS

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	19.1%	2013	19.73%	2018	Gender Compendium PBS
Punjab	20%	2017	25.68%	2020	Punjab Assembly
Sindh	18%	2018	19%	2020	Sindh Assembly

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
KP	17.70%	2018	18%	2020	KP Assembly
Balochistan	20.00%	2015	16.92%	2020	Balochistan Assembly
AJK	8.50%	2015	10.20%	2020	AJ&K Law Department
GB	18%	2015	18%	2020	GB Assembly
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	2.70%	2014-15	4.53%	2018-19	LFS
Punjab	3.30%	2014-15	6.16%	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	1.70%	2014-15	1.95%	2018-19	LFS
KP	7.00%	2014-15	4.11%	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	0.09%	2014-15	1.16%	2018-19	LFS
AJK	3.40%	2014-15	8.40%	2017-18	LFS
GB	2.10%	2013-14	2.50%	2017-18	LFS
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					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=49% Urban=57% Rural=44%	2013-14	Overall=53% Urban=56% Rural=52%	2018-19	PSLM
Punjab	Overall=58% Urban=66% Rural=54%	2014-15	Overall=65% Urban=68% Rural=63%	2018-19	PSLM
Sindh	Overall=36% Urban=47% Rural=25%	2014-15	Overall=40% Urban=42% Rural=37%	2018-19	PSLM
KP	Overall=53% Urban=69% Rural=48%	2014-15	Overall=52% Urban=63% Rural=49%	2018-19	PSLM
Balochistan	Overall=32% Urban=40% Rural=30%	2014-15	Overall=14% Urban=15% Rural=13%	2018-19	PSLM
AJK	Overall=38% Urban=44% Rural=36%	2014-15	Overall=40% Urban=39% Rural=40%	2018-19	PSLM

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
GB	Overall=63% Urban=70% Rural=61%	2014-15	Overall=51% Urban=55% Rural=50%	2018-19	PSLM
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone by sex					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall (10 +)=45% Male=65% Female=26% Urban=55% Male=72% Female=38% Rural=39% Male=60% Female=19%	2018-19	Overall (10 +)=46% Male=65% Female=25% Urban=55% Male=71% Female=38% Rural=39% Male=61% Female=17%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Overall (10+)=45% Male=66% Female=28% Urban=55 % Male=72% Female=39% Rural=41% Male=62% Female=21%	2018-19	Overall (10 +)=45% Male=64% Female= 25% Urban=53% Male=69% Female=36% Rural=40% Male=61% Female=19%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Overall (10+)=46% Male=65% Female=25% Urban=57% Male=72% Female=40% Rural=32% Male=57% Female=06%	2018-19	Overall (10 +)=49% Male=67% Female=29% Urban=61% Male=75% Female=44% Rural=35% Male=58% Female=09%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	Overall (10+)=45% Male=63% Female=28% Urban=54% Male=71% Female=37% Rural=43% Male=62% Female=26%	2018-19	Overall (10 +)=43% Male=64% Female=23% Urban=51% Male=71% Female=30% Rural=42% Male=63 % Female=21%	2019-20	PSLM
Balochistan	Overall (10+)=37% Male=58% Female=14% Urban=44% Male=64% Female=22% Rural=35% Male=56% Female=10%	2018-19	Overall (10 +)=42% Male=63% Female=15% Urban=47% Male=67% Female=23% Rural=39% Male= 62% Female=11%	2019-20	PSLM
AJK	Not Available	-	Overall (10 +)=52% Male=67% Female=40%	2018-19	PSLM
GB	Not Available	-	Overall (10+)=40% Male=56% Female=24%	2018-19	PSLM

Table 8 - Goal 6

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services*					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	93%	2014-15	94%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	98%	2014-15	99%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	93%	2014-15	94%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	77%	2014-15	83%	2019-20	PSLM
Balochistan	67%	2014-15	84%	2019-20	PSLM
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water**					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)=73% Urban=97% Rural=60%	2014-15	Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)=83% Urban=98% Rural=70%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Sanitation Service(Flush Facility)=79% Urban=98% Rural=70%	2014-15	Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)=89% Urban=98% Rural=70%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)=67% Urban=97% Rural=31%	2014-15	Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)=76% Urban=98% Rural=37%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)=76% Urban=97% Rural=71%	2014-15	Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)=84% Urban=96% Rural=80%	2019-20	PSLM
Balochistan	Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)=31% Urban=78% Rural=14%	2014-15	Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)=44% Urban=82% Rural=25%	2019-20	PSLM
AJK	Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)=92% Urban=100% Rural=91%	2014-15	Sanitation Services (Flush facility)=91% Urban=95% Rural=90%	2018-19	PSLM
GB	Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)=86% Urban=97.3% Rural=83.5%	2016-17	Sanitation Services (Flush facility)=77% Urban=93% Rural=74%	2018-19	MICS/PSLM
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	50	2017	56	2019	Ministry of Water Resources

* The baseline and the latest values show improved source of drinking water. The population having access to safely managed water source = 35 % (2018-19)

** The baseline and latest values are not as per definition of safely managed sanitation. The population having access to unshared toilet and hand washing facility is 68% and 54% respectively (PSLM 2019-20).

Table 9 - Goal 7

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=93% Urban=99%, Rural=90%	2014-15	Overall=96% (includes 5% off-grid)	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Overall =95% Urban= 99%, Rural=93%	2014-15	Overall=95% Urban=99%, Rural=93%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Overall=91.71%, Urban=98.90%, Rural=82.18%	2014-15	Overall=97.50% Urban=87.50%, Rural=97.50%	2018-19	PSLM
KP	Overall=96.2%, Urban=99%, Rural=96%	2014-15	Overall=92% Urban=99%, Rural=90%	2018-19	PSLM
Balochistan	Overall=80.73% Urban=98%, Rural=74%	2014-15	Overall=75% Urban=95%, Rural=67%	2018-19	PSLM
AJK	Overall=97.6% Urban=96.2%, Rural=97.8%	2014-15	Overall=97% Urban=100%, Rural=96%	2018-19	PSLM
GB	Overall=98.73% Urban=100%, Rural=98.53%	2014-15	Overall=96% Urban=99%, Rural=96%	2018-19	PSLM
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Gas (cooking)=41.3% Urban=84.84%, Rural=15.83% Electricity (Lighting)=93.5% Urban=98.7%, Rural=90.37%	2014-15	Gas (cooking)=47% Urban=86%, Rural=24% Electricity (Lighting)=91% Urban=98%, Rural=87%	2018-19	PSLM
Punjab	Gas (cooking)=39% Urban=82%, Rural=17% Electricity (Lighting)=96% Urban=100%, Rural=93.4%	2014-15	Gas (cooking)=50% Urban=87%, Rural=27% Electricity (Lighting)=97% Urban=99.3%, Rural=96%	2018-19	PSLM
Sindh	Gas (cooking)=56% Urban=90.74, Rural=15.30% Electricity (Lighting)=91.28% Urban=98.90%, Rural=82.18%	2014-15	Gas (Cooking)=55% Urban=87%, Rural=17% Electricity (Lighting)=86% Urban=98%, Rural=73%	2018-19	PSLM
KP	Gas (cooking)=26% Urban=80%, Rural=13% Electricity (Lighting)=96% Urban=99%, Rural=96%	2014-15	Gas (cooking)=32% Urban=79%, Rural=21% Electricity (Lighting)=92% Urban=99%, Rural=92%	2018-19	PSLM
Balochistan	Gas (cooking)=24.71% Urban=59.65%, Rural=11.65% Electricity (Lighting)=80.73% Urban=97.59%, Rural=74.42%	2014-15	Gas (cooking)=37% Urban=70%, Rural=24% Electricity (Lighting)=75% Urban=95%, Rural=67%	2018-19	PSLM
AJK	Gas (cooking)=12.5% Electricity (Lighting)=97.6%	2014-15	Clean Fuels=13% Electricity (Lighting)=97%	2018-19	PSLM
GB	Electricity (Lighting)=99%	2014-15	Electricity (Lighting)=98%	2018-19	PSLM
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	0.77%	2014-15	3.63%	2018-19	Energy Year Book
7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Renewable electricity capacity, total=8088.8 Megawatts (MW) Renewable electricity capacity, hydropower=7217.9 MW Renewable electricity capacity, solar=230 MW Renewable electricity capacity, wind=308.4 MW Renewable electricity capacity, bioenergy=332.5 MW Renewable electricity capacity, total (Kilowatts per capita)=40.6	2015	Renewable electricity capacity, total=12896 MW Renewable electricity capacity, hydropower=9899.6 MW Renewable electricity capacity, solar=1328.9 MW Renewable electricity capacity, wind=1235.9 MW Renewable electricity capacity, bioenergy=431.7 MW Renewable electricity capacity, total (Kilowatts per capita)=59.5	2019	UNESCAP

Table 10 - Goal 8

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	2.04%	2014-15	-3.36%	2019-20	National Accounts
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	2.43%	2014-15	-2.38%	2018-19	National Accounts/LFS
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment by sector and sex					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=72.6% Urban=69.2% Rural=76.1%	2014-15	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=72.4% Urban=68.1% Rural=76.7%	2018-19	LFS
Punjab	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=74% Urban=73% Rural=76%	2014-15	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=74.0% Urban=70.5% Rural=77.6%	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=66.37% Urban=62.80% Rural=74.54%	2014-15	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=67.0% Urban=63.7% Rural=75.0%	2018-19	LFS
KP	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=77.54% Urban=73.26% Rural=79.05%	2014-15	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=77.8% Urban=74.6% Rural=78.7%	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=70.71% Urban=68.21% Rural=72.08%	2014-15	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=63.5% Urban=59.8% Rural=65.6%	2018-19	LFS
AJK	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=70.3% Male=73.4% Female= 30.5%	2014-15	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=74.1% Male=77% Female=45.8%	2017-18	LFS
GB	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=56% Male=57% Female=29%	2013-14	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=55% Male=58% Female=25%	2017-18	LFS
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities (PKR)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=76 Urban=83 Rural=67	2014-15	Overall=109 Urban=116 Rural=97	2018-19	LFS
Punjab	Overall=69.82 Urban=76 Rural=62	2014-15	Overall=103 Urban=112 Rural=91	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	Overall=84 Urban=89 Rural=63	2014-15	Overall=112 Urban=120 Rural=89	2018-19	LFS
KP	Overall=89 Urban=98 Rural=85	2014-15	Overall=121 Urban=130 Rural=117	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	Overall=95 Urban=108 Rural=98	2014-15	Overall=132 Urban=128 Rural=136	2018-19	LFS
GB	Overall=102 Urban=150.63 Rural=89.72	2013-14	Overall=131.61 Urban=170.87 Rural=119.55	2017-18	LFS

8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex age and persons with disabilities					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall= 5.9% Male=5% Female=9% Urban=8% Male=6.2% Female=20.4% Rural=5% Male=4.3% Female=6.7% Age (10-14) Overall=9.9% Male=12.2% Female=6% Age (15-19) Overall=10.1% Male=10% Female=10.4% Age (20-24) Overall=11% Male=9.2% Female=16.4% Age (25-29) Overall=6.1% Male=3.7% Female=13.3% Age (30-34) Overall=3.5% Male=1.8% Female=8.6% Age (55-59) Overall=5.8% Male=4.7% Female=10.5% Age (60 and above) Overall=8.9% Male=7.8% Female=16.1%	2014-15	Overall=6.9% Male=5.9% Female=10.0% Urban=7.9% Male=6.5% Female=17.1% Rural=6.4% Male=5.5% Female=8.5% Age (10-14) Overall=11.3% Male=15.2% Female=4.5% Age (15-19) Overall=13.3% Male=14.7% Female=9.2% Age (20-24) Overall=11.8% Male=8.5% Female=21.3% Age (25-29) Overall=8.6% Male=5.3% Female=18.3% Age (30-34) Overall=4.3% Male=2.7% Female=9.4% Age (55-59) Overall=5.3% Male=4.9% Female=7.5% Age (60 and above) Overall=3.87% Male=3.18% Female=0.69%	2018-19	LFS
Punjab	Overall=6.29% Male=5.69% Female=7.78% Urban=8.33% Male=5.8% Female=2.63% Rural=5.46% Male=3.21% Female=1.95% Age (10-14) Overall=14.43% Male=20.53% Female=6.71% Age (15-19) Overall=12.40% Male=14.02% Female=8.96% Age (20-24) Overall=11.02% Male=9.77% Female=13.88% Age (25-29) Overall=5.67% Male=3.64% Female=10.87% Age (30-34) Overall=3.57% Male=1.98% Female=7.46%	2014-15	Overall=7.4% Male=6.6% Female=8.7% Urban=8.7% Male=7.5% Female=15.5% Rural=6.8% Male=6.1% Female=8.2% Age (10-14) Overall=16.0% Male=24.4% Female=4.8% Age (15-19) Overall=15.25% Male=18.0% Female=9.1% Age (20-24) Overall=12.5% Male=9.1% Female=20.7% Age (25-29) Overall=8.5% Male=4.6% Female=18.3% Age (30-34) Overall=4.3% Male=2.6% Female=8.7%	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	Overall=4.66% Male=3.57% Female=10.92 Urban=7.31% Male=5.53% Female=24.19% Rural=2.46% Male=5.53% Female=24.19% Age (10-14) Overall=2.38% Male=1.46% Female=5.27% Age (15-19) Overall=5.48% Male=4.53% Female=11.58% Age (20-24) Overall=8.66% Male=6.51% Female=19.15% Age (25-29) Overall=5.41% Male=2.99% Female=16.35% Age (30-34) Overall=2.39% Male=1.06% Female=9.08%	2014-15	Overall= 4.0% Male=3.3% Female=7.4% Urban=5.9% Male=4.5% Female=20.6% Rural=2.3% Male=20.0% Female=3.2% Age (10-14) Overall=3.6% Male=4.7% Female=0.6% Age (15-19) Overall=10.0% Male=10.8% Female=5.4% Age (20-24) Overall=6.0% Male=4.4% Female=13.1% Age (25-29) Overall=5.4% Male=3.9% Female=11.9% Age (30-34) Overall=2.7% Male=1.5% Female=8.6%	2018-19	LFS
KP	Overall=7.71% Male=5.75% Female=15.77% Rural=7.26% Male=5.46% Female=13.96% Urban=9.74% Male=6.92% Female=30.16 Age (10-14) Overall=2.44% Male=2.47% Female=2.32% Age (15-19) Overall=10.06% Male=7.48% Female=24.06% Age (20-24) Overall=16.01% Male=11.49% Female=33.62% Age (25-29) Overall=10.03% Male=6.10% Female=24.64% Age (30-34) Overall=6.28% Male=4.05% Female=13.10%	2014-15	Overall=10.3% Male=8.2% Female=18.3% Rural=10.3% Male=8.1% Female=18.1% Urban=10.1% Male=8.8% Female=20.8% Age (10-14) Overall=4.7% Male=3.7% Female=7.4% Age (15-19) Overall=11.3% Male=10.3% Female=14.7% Age (20-24) Overall=17.7% Male=12.0% Female=34.4% Age (25-29) Overall=14.7% Male=10.2% Female=29.0% Age (30-34) Overall=8.2% Male=5.8% Female=18.0%	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	Overall=3.92% Male=2.84% Female=8.54% Rural=3.35% Male=2.44% Female=6.65% Urban=5.82% Male=4.00% Female=22.50% Age (10-14) Overall=3.56% Male=3.94% Female=3.07% Age (15-19) Overall=4.97% Male=2.89% Female=10.18% Age (20-24) Overall=10.42% 9.98% Female=12.37% Age (25-29) Overall=4.45% Male=2% Female=15.20% Age (30-34) Overall=2.79% Male=0.33% Female=12.38%	2014-15	Overall=4.6% Male=4.2% Female=7.4% Rural=3.5% Male=3.2% Female=5.0% Urban=8.3% Male=7.1% Female=25.7% Age (10-14) Overall=9.4% Male=8.3% Female=12.6% Age (15-19) Overall=11.2% Male=11.2% Female=10.7% Age (20-24) Overall=11.1% Male=10.0% Female=16.2% Age (25-29) Overall=6.6% Male=6.2% Female=8.3% Age (30-34) Overall=2.6% Male=2.3% Female=3.8%	2018-19	LFS

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
AJK	Overall=11.2% Male=9.4% Female=30.5% Urban=10% Male=7% Female=30.8% Rural=11.4% Male=9.8% Female=30.4% Age (10-14) Overall=- Male=- Female=- Age (15-19) Overall=17.6% Male=17.6% Female=17.9% Age (20-24) Overall=20.8% Male=20.8% Female=20.2% Age (25-29) Overall=16.6% Male=14.2% Female=41.8% Age (30-34) Overall=6.9% Male=6.5% Female=11.4%	2014-15	Overall=10.3% Male=8.4% Female=22.6% Urban=10.9% Male=9.2% Female=19.4% Rural=10.1% Male=8.1% Female=23.9% Age (10-14) Overall=11.2% Male=11.2% Female=- Age (15-19) Overall=40.4% Male=41.2% Female=36.1% Age (20-24) Overall=25.9% Male=22.2% Female=44.2% Age (25-29) Overall=15.7% Male=11.5% Female=33.0% Age (30-34) Overall=5.6% Male=3.9% Female=18.4%	2017-18	LFS
GB	Overall=6.49% Male=5.34% Female=8.23% Urban= 9.25% Rural=6.11% Age (10-14)=9.23% Age (15-19)=11.29% Age (20-24)=13.79% Age (25-29)=7.30% Age (30-34)=5.84%	2013-14	Overall=4.93% Male=5.89% Female=3.59% Urban= 9.85% Rural=4.18% Age (10-14)=5.20% Age (15-19)=10.93% Age (20-24)=9.59% Age (25-29)=7.34% Age (30-34)=2.09%	2017-18	LFS
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education employment or training					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=30% Urban=28% Rural=32%	2014-15	Overall=30% Urban=27% Rural=31%	2018-19	LFS
Punjab	Overall=29% Urban=29% Rural=29%	2014-15	Overall=28% Urban=27% Rural=29%	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	Overall=30% Urban=33% Rural=26%	2014-15	Overall=28% Urban=25% Rural=32%	2018-19	LFS
KP	Total=40% Urban=34% Rural=41%	2014-15	Total=38% Urban=34% Rural=39%	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	Overall=24% Urban=23% Rural=25%	2014-15	Overall=27% Urban=27% Rural=27%	2018-19	LFS
GB	Overall=4.08% Male=4.04% Female=4.12% Urban=2.02% Rural=4.51%	2013-14	Overall=3.22% Male=4.98% Female=1.46% Urban=5.27% Rural=2.75%	2017-18	LFS
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour by sex and age*					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall (Age 10-14)= 8.64% Male=9.85% Female=7.25%	2014-15	Overall (Age 10-14)=6.47% Male=7.43% Female=5.38%	2018-19	LFS
Punjab	Overall (Age 10-14)=9.85% Male=9.80% Female=9.89%	2014-15	Overall (Age 10-14)=6.88% Male=6.75% Female=7.03%	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	Overall (Age 10-14)= 8.34% Male=11.95% Female=4.18%	2014-15	Overall (Age 10-14)=7.13% Male=9.73% Female=4.14%	2018-19	LFS
KP	Overall (Age 10-14)= 4.66% Male=6.75% Female=2.07%	2016-17	Overall (Age 10-14)=4.81% Male=6.83% Female=2.51%	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	Overall (Age 10-14)=9.32% Male=8.86% Female=9.96%	2014-15	Overall (Age 10-14)=4.72% Male=5.85% Female=3.05%	2018-19	LFS
AJK	Overall (Age 10-14)=0.31% Male=0.19% Female=0.46%	2014-15	Overall (Age 10-14)=0.4% Male=0.7% Female= Nil	2017-18	LFS
GB	Not Available	-	Overall=13.1%	2019-20	GB Child Labour Survey
*The figures reported do not match the indicators' required age group, thus a proxy indicator.					
8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers by sex and migrant status					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.04 Urban=0.03 Rural=0.05	2014-15	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.03 Urban=0.03 Rural=0.04	2018-19	LFS

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
Punjab	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.04 Urban=0.03 Rural=0.04	2014-15	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.03 Urban=0.03 Rural=0.04	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.05 Urban=0.02 Rural=0.07	2014-15	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.04 Urban=0.03 Rural=0.06	2018-19	LFS
KP	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.04 Urban=0.04 Rural=0.04	2014-15	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.02 Urban=0.02 Rural=0.02	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.01 Urban=0.01 Rural=0.01	2014-15	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.01 Urban=0.01 Rural=0.01	2018-19	LFS
AJK	Not Available	2014-15	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.02 Urban= Nil Rural= 0.02	2017-18	LFS
GB	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.02 Rural=0.02 Urban=0.03	2013-14	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.01	2017-18	LFS
8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Commercial Bank Branches per 100,000 adults=10 Number of ATMs=10,736 ATMs per 100,000 population=5.65	Dec 2015	Commercial Bank Branches per 100,000 adults=12.5 Number of ATMs=16,041 ATMs per 100,000 population=7.57	Dec-20	State Bank of Pakistan

Table 11 - Goal 9

9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	-	88%	2019-20	PSLM
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Passenger-km (billion)=240 Freight Ton-km (billion)=175	2016	Passenger-km (billion)=295 Freight Ton-km (billion)=195	2020	National Transport Plan 2020
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of GDP and per capita					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	MVA as proportion of GDP=13.56%	2014-15	MVA as proportion of GDP=12.23%	2019-20	National Accounts
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=15.33% Male=15.7% Female=14.1% Urban=26.06% Rural=10.60%	2014-15	Overall=15% Male=15.4% Female=13.4% Urban=24.0% Rural=10.5%	2018-19	LFS
Punjab	Overall=16.47% Male=17.58% Female=13.69% Urban=27% Rural=12%	2014-15	Overall=16.8% Male=17.8% Female=14.2% Urban=26.2% Rural=12.5%	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	Overall=15.17% Male=15.85% Female=10.94% Urban=27% Rural=6%	2014-15	Overall=14.4% Male=14.9% Female=11.8% Urban=23.3% Rural=6.5%	2018-19	LFS
KP	Overall=11.26% Male=11.38% Female=10.68% Urban=18% Rural=10%	2014-15	Overall=11.7% Male=11.4% Female=12.8% Urban=16.3% Rural=10.8%	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	Overall=11% Male=5.35% Female=0.03% Urban=12% Rural=11%	2014-15	Overall=4.0% Male=4.1% Female=4.1% Urban=8.5% Rural=2.7%	2018-19	LFS
AJK	Overall=5.9% Male=6.1% Female=2.7% Urban=5.75% Rural=7.84%	2014-15	Overall=8.2% Male=7.9% Female=9.9%	2017-18	LFS
GB	Overall=2.94% Male=4.38% Female=0.69%	2014-15	Overall=2.69% Male=3.77% Female=1.23%	2017-18	LFS
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	8.40%	2014-15	10.50%	2019-20	National Accounts
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=0.25%	2014-15	Overall=0.24%	2019-20	Federal Annual Budget Statement

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	24.60%	2015	24.60%	2017	UNIDO Statistical Data Portal
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network by technology*					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall (10+)=45% Male=65% Female=26% Urban=55% Male=72% Female=38% Rural=39% Male=60% Female=19%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=46% Male=65% Female=25% Urban=55% Male=71% Female=38% Rural=39% Male=61% Female=17%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Overall (10+)=45% Male=66% Female=28% Urban=55% Male=72% Female=39% Rural=41% Male=62% Female=21%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=45% Male=64% Female=25% Urban=53% Male=69% Female=36% Rural=40% Male=61% Female=19%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Overall (10+)=46% Male=65% Female=25% Urban=57% Male=72% Female=40% Rural=32% Male=57% Female=06%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=49% Male=67% Female=29% Urban=61% Male=75% Female=44% Rural=35% Male=58% Female=09%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	Overall (10+)=45% Male=63% Female=28% Urban=54% Male=71% Female=37% Rural=43% Male=62% Female=26%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=43% Male=64% Female=23% Urban=51% Male=71% Female=30% Rural=42% Male=63% Female=21%	2019-20	PSLM
Balochistan	Overall (10+)=37% Male=58% Female=14% Urban=44% Male=64% Female=22% Rural=35% Male=56% Female=10%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=42% Male=63% Female=15% Urban=47% Male=67% Female=23% Rural=39% Male=62% Female=11%	2019-20	PSLM
AJK	Not Available	-	Overall (10+)=52% Male=67% Female=40%	2018-19	PSLM
GB	Not Available	-	Overall (10+)=40% Male=56% Female=24%	2018-19	PSLM

* The values reported are used as proxy that show mobile ownership, not mobile network by technology.

Table 12 - Goal 10

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					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	2.60%	2012-13 to 2015-16	1.14%	2015-16 to 2018-19	NHDR UNDP
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	4.10%	2015	4.40%	2018	World Bank
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	42.70%	2015	42.20%	2017	UNESCAP
10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Gini coefficient=32.6 Urban=35.6 Rural=26.6	2015-16	Gini coefficient=30.3 Urban=32.8 Rural=24.8	2018-19	Annual Plan 2021-22 Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets (all banks)=8.3 Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk- weighted assets (all banks)=14.1 Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital (all banks)=10.9 Nonperforming loans to total gross loans (all banks)=12.4Return on assets (before tax)=2.7 Liquid assets to short-term liabilities (all banks)=101.9	June, 2015	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets (all banks)=7.3 Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk- weighted assets (all banks)=14.7 Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital (all banks)=9 Nonperforming loans to total gross loans (all banks)=9.7 Return on assets (before tax)=1.9 Liquid assets to short-term liabilities (all banks)=106.3	June, 2020	Quarterly Compendium: Statistics of the banking system, State Bank of Pakistan

10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Voting rights: UN General Assembly =0.5 UN Economic and Social Council=1.9 Asian Development Bank=2 World Trade Organisation=0.6 International Monetary Fund=0.4 International Finance Corporation=0.8 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Percentage)=0.6 Membership proportion: UN General Assembly=0.5 UN Economic and Social Council=1.9 Asian Development Bank=1.5 World Trade Organisation=0.6 International Monetary Fund=0.5 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development=0.5 International Finance Corporation=0.5	2015	Voting rights: UN General Assembly=0.5 UN Economic and Social Council=1.9 Asian Development Bank=NA World Trade Organisation=0.6 International Monetary Fund=0.4 International Finance Corporation=0.8 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development=0.6 Membership proportion: UN General Assembly=0.5 UN Economic and Social Council=1.9 Asian Development Bank=NA World Trade Organisation=0.6 International Monetary Fund=0.5 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development=0.5 International Finance Corporation=0.5	2019	UNESCAP
10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	0	2015	1	2019	UNESCAP
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)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Total assistance for development, by recipient (Million US dollars)=3764	2016	Total assistance for development, by recipient (Million US dollars)=1362	2018	WDI
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	NA	-	3.64%	2018	Measuring Transaction Costs of Migrant Remittances in Pakistan, Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives

Table 13 - Goal 11

11.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	45.50%	2014	38%	2018	UN-Habitat World Cities Report 2020
11.2 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	44%	2019-20	PSLM
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Deaths=0.29 Injured=0.71 Directly affected persons=351	2015	Deaths=0.06 Injured=0.07 Directly affected persons=5.4	2018	NDMA Annual Report
Punjab	Death=0.06 Injured=0.01 Directly affected Persons=421.68	2015	Death=0.02 Injured=0.05 Directly affected Persons=0.30	2018	NDMA Annual Report
Sindh	Deaths=0.10 Injuries=0.11 Directly affected persons=245	2015	Deaths=0.18 Injuries=0.19 Directly affected persons=3558	2020	Sindh Monsoon Contingency reports PDMA
KP	Deaths=0.94 Injured=6.03 Directly affected persons=392	2015	Deaths=0.2 Injured=0.255 Directly affected persons=1.6	2017	PDMA Annual Report
Balochistan	Deaths=0.13 Injured=0.29 Directly affected persons=70.35	2015	Deaths=0.03 Injured=0.08 Directly affected persons=24.25	2018	NDMA Annual Reports
AJK	Death=0.69 Injured=0.69 Directly affected persons=72.6	2015	Death=0.56 Injured=0.75 Directly affected persons=10.2	2018	NDMA Annual Report
GB	Not Available	-	Deaths=0.54 Injured=0.27 Directly affected persons=93.16	2018	Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority
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					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Direct economic loss attributed to disaster (Million US dollars)=52.1 Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters (Million US dollars)=50.1	2016	Direct economic loss attributed to disaster (Million US dollars)=18.1 Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters (Million US dollars)=17.5	2018	UNESCAP
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5, total (Micrograms per m3)=55.2 Annual mean concentration of PM2.5, urban (Micrograms per m3)=56.2	2016	Not Available	-	UNESCAP
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					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (Index)=0.8	2020	NDMA
11.b.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					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (Index)=0.8	2020	NDMA

Table 14 - Goal 12

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					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Hazardous waste, Basel convention compliance=100% Hazardous waste, Montreal protocol compliance =100% Hazardous waste, Rotterdam convention compliance=64.7% Hazardous waste, Stockholm convention compliance=50%	2015	Hazardous waste, Basel convention compliance=100% Hazardous waste, Montreal protocol compliance=100% Hazardous waste, Rotterdam convention compliance=70.7% Hazardous waste, Stockholm convention compliance =25%	2020	UNESCAP
12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Renewable electricity capacity, total=8088.8 Megawatts (MW) Renewable electricity capacity, solar=230 MW Renewable electricity capacity, wind=308.4 MW Renewable electricity capacity, bioenergy =332.5 MW Renewable electricity capacity, total (Kilowatts per capita)=40.6	2015	Renewable electricity capacity, total=12896 MW Renewable electricity capacity, hydropower=9899.6 MW Renewable electricity capacity, solar=1328.9 MW Renewable electricity capacity, wind=1235.9 MW Renewable electricity capacity, bioenergy=431.7 MW Renewable electricity capacity, total (Kilowatts per capita)=59.5	2019	UNESCAP
12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) (% of GDP)=1.3	2015	Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) (% of GDP)=1.1	2017	UNESCAP

Table 15 - Goal 13

13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	365.88 million ton	2015	375.03 million ton	2016	OurWorldInData.org; University of Oxford
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (Index)=0.8	2020	NDMA

Table 16 - Goal 14

14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	30%	2015	30%	2020	Fisheries Development Board/MoNFS&R
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Protected areas in relation to marine area (EEZ) (% of territorial water)=NA Protected marine area (EEZ) (Km2)=NA Proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected area status=14.6%	2015	Protected areas in relation to marine area (EEZ) (% of territorial water)=0.3 Protected marine area (EEZ) (Km2)=570.4 Proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected area status=14.6%	2018	UNESCAP
14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	Implementation of international instruments to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Level of implementation from 1=lowest to 5=highest)=3	2018	Fisheries Development Board/MoNFS&R
14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	0.43%	2015	0.39%	2017	Fisheries Development Board/MoNFS&R
14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	NA	-	2	2018	Fisheries Development Board/MoNFS&R

Table 17 - Goal 15

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	5.20%	2014-15	5.01%	2019-20	Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance
Punjab	3.26%	2014	3.23%	2019	Punjab Development Statistics
Sindh	7.34%	2014-15	7.34%	2017-18	Sindh Development Statistics Report
KP	21%	2014-15	23%	2019	Development Statistics KP
Balochistan	3.25%	2014-15	3.35%	2018-19	Balochistan Development Statistics
AJK	13%	2017	13%	2019	AJ&K Statistical Yearbooks
GB	Not Available		3.58%	2018	GB Forest Department
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	5%	2015	0.04%	2019	Ministry of National Food Security & Research
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Yes=1 (International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA), contracting party (Yes (1)/No (0))) Reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country (Number)=1637	2015	Yes=1 (International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA), contracting party (Yes (1)/No (0))) Reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country (Number)=1825	2020	Ministry of National Food Security & Research
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	-	No=0 (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (Yes (1)/No (0)) No=0 (Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species (1=YES, 0=NO) (Yes (1)/No (0))	2016	UNESCAP

15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	-	Yes=1 (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans, national target reflecting Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 exists and progress is on track to achieve it (Yes (1)/No (0))	2020	UNESCAP

15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments*

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	(a) Official development assistance for biodiversity, total, by recipient, Million USD=7	2015	(a) Official development assistance for biodiversity, total, by recipient, Million USD=8.6	2018	UNESCAP

15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments*

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	(a) Official development assistance for biodiversity, total, by recipient (Million 2018 US dollars)=7	2015	(a) Official development assistance for biodiversity, total, by recipient (Million 2018 US dollars)=8.6	2018	UNESCAP

*Though the reported values against indicators are same, these indicators correspond to two different targets.

Table 18 - Goal 16

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by sex and age					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	4.75	2015	3.88	2018	World Bank
16.1.3 Proportion of population experienced (a) physical violence (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Women aged 15-49 experienced Physical violence=19.2% Urban=16% Rural=20.8% Women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced Emotional (Psychological) violence by husband=32.2% Urban=26.6% Rural=35%	2012-13	Women aged 15-49 experienced Physical violence=14.6% Urban=11% Rural=16.8% Women aged 15-49 experienced Sexual violence=3.6%, Urban=2.9% Rural=4% Women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced Emotional (psychological) violence by husband= 25.8% Urban=22.8% Rural=27.7%	2017-18	PDHS
Punjab	Women aged 15-49 experienced Physical violence=16.6% Urban=17.35% Rural=16.2% Women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced Emotional (Psychological) violence by husband=34.9% Urban=33% Rural=35.8%	2012-13	Women aged 15-49 experienced Physical violence=11.4% Urban=9.8% Rural=12.4% Women aged 15-49 experienced Sexual violence=2.9% Urban=2.2% Rural=3.4% Women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced Emotional (psychological) violence by husband=23.3% Urban=26.7% Rural=21.3%	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	Women aged 15-49 experienced Physical violence=15.8% Urban=10.8% Rural=20.1% Women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced Emotional (Psychological) violence by husband=14.4% Urban=12.2% Rural=16.3%	2012-13	Women aged 15-49 experienced Physical violence=10.1% Urban=8.6% Rural=11.8% Women aged 15-49 experienced Sexual Violence=3.2% Urban=3.3% Rural=3% Women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced Emotional (psychological) violence by husband=12.9% Urban=12.4% Rural=13.6%	2017-18	PDHS
KP	Women aged 15-49 experienced Physical violence=32.6% Urban=23.5% Rural=34.4% Women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced Emotional (Psychological) violence by husband=47.3% Urban=35.5% Rural=49.5%	2012-13	Women aged (15-49) experienced Physical violence=24.7% Urban=18.7% Rural=26% Women aged (15-49) experienced Sexual violence=7.0% Urban=4.7% Rural=7.5% Women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced Emotional (psychological) violence by husband=48.2% Urban=36% Rural=51.1%	2017-18	PDHS
Balochistan	Women aged 15-49 experienced physical violence=31.4% Urban=32.3% Rural=31.2% Women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced Emotional (Psychological) violence by husband=42.9% Urban=36.4% Rural=44.8%	2012-13	Women aged 15-49 experienced Physical violence=34% Urban=31.5% Rural=36.2% Women aged 15-49 experienced Sexual violence=2.5% Urban=5.6% Rural=1.1% Women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced Emotional (psychological) violence by husband=29.8% Urban=30% Rural=29.8%	2017-18	PDHS
AJK	Not Available	-	Women aged 15-49 experienced Physical violence Physical=7.9% Urban=13.9% Rural=6.8% Women aged 15-49 experienced Sexual violence =3.3% Urban=4.9% Rural=2.9% Women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced Emotional (psychological) violence by husband=25.8% Urban=34.5% Rural=24.1%	2017-18	PDHS
GB	Women aged 15-49 experienced physical violence=9.5 % Women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced Emotional (Psychological) violence by husband=16.4%	2012-13	Women aged 15-49 experienced Physical violence=5.8% Women aged 15-49 experienced Sexual violence=6.1% Women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced Emotional (psychological) violence by husband=27.8%	2017-18	PDHS

16.3.2 Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of Overall prison population					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	69.3%	2015	66.10%	2018	UNESCAP
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget by sector (or by budget codes or similar)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	100.19%	2016	102.49%	2018	World Bank
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Basic Health Unit=57% Urban=72.1 % Rural=55.37% Family Planning Unit=82.66% Urban=85.18% Rural=81.04% School=93.7% Urban=95.82% Rural=92.36% Police=48.48% Urban=44.73% Rural=50.45% Agriculture Extension=69.35% Urban=71.96%, Rural=69.14%	2014-15	Basic Health Unit=67% Urban=76% Rural=65% Family Planning Unit= 86% Urban=89% Rural=84% Health Clinic/Hospital= 88% Urban=90% Rural=87% Primary School=97% Urban=98% Rural=96% Middle School=97% Urban=98% Rural=96% High School=96% Urban=97% Rural=96%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Basic Health Unit= 65.84% Family Planning Unit= 85.53% Primary School= 96.62%	2014-15	Basic Health Unit=72% Urban=76% Rural=71% Family Planning Unit=89% Urban=89% Rural=89% Health Clinic/Hospital= 92% Urban=91% Rural=92% Primary School=98% Urban=99% Rural=98% Middle School=98% Urban=98% Rural=98% High School=97% Urban=97% Rural=97%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Basic Health Unit= 51.45% Family Planning Unit= 80.75% Primary School= 89.95%	2014-15	Basic Health Unit=64% Urban=82% Rural=59% Family Planning Unit=92% Urban=91% Rural=92% Health Clinic/Hospital=87% Urban=90% Rural=84% Primary School=95% Urban=97% Rural=93% Middle School=96% Urban=97% Rural=94% High School=95% Urban=96% Rural=93%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	Basic Health Unit= 49.73% Family Planning Unit= 82.26% Primary School= 92.77%	2014-15	Basic Health Unit=65% Urban=78% Rural=64% Family Planning Unit=88% Urban=86% Rural=89% Health Clinic/Hospital=85% Urban=89% Rural=84% Primary School=96% Urban=98% Rural=96% Middle School=97% Urban=99% Rural=97% High School=98% Urban=99% Rural=97%	2019-20	PSLM
Balochistan	Basic Health Unit= 43.49% Family Planning Unit= 62.36% Primary School= 82.33%	2014-15	Basic Health Unit=40% Urban=56% Rural=36% Family Planning Unit=50% Urban=85% Rural=37% Health Clinic/Hospital=62% Urban=72% Rural=59% Primary School= 83% Urban=92% Rural=79% Middle School=82% Urban=93% Rural=76% High School= 88% Urban=94% Rural=85%	2019-20	PSLM

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority by age					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=34% Urban=59.3% Rural=22.8% Sex-wise difference in birth registration=Zero Lowest wealth quintile=5% Highest wealth quintile=71.4% Age < 2=30.9% Age 2-4yrs=35.2%	2012-13	Overall= 42.2% Urban=60% Rural=34% Sex-wise difference in birth registration=Zero Lowest wealth quintile=9.3% Highest wealth quintile=76% Age < 2=38.9% Age 2-4yrs=44.3%	2017-18	PDHS
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
Punjab	Overall = 46.1%	2012-13	Overall = 57.8% Urban=70.5% Rural=51.7%	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	Overall =25.1%	2012-13	Overall=27.6% Urban=53.8% Rural=6.9%	2017-18	PDHS
KP	Overall = 9.6%	2012-13	Overall=18.8% Urban=30.4% Rural=16.3%	2017-18	PDHS
Balochistan	Overall =7.7%	2012-13	Overall = 37.6% Urban=46% Rural=34%	2017-18	PDHS
AJK	Not Available	-	Overall=29.0% Urban=36.8% Rural=27.6%	2017-18	PDHS
GB	Overall=23.3%	2012-13	Overall=27.1%	2017-18	PDHS
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional/statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access information					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	-	Policy guarantees for public access information (Year adoption)=2002	2020	UNESCAP
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	A: Compliance with Paris Principles	2015	A: Compliance with Paris Principles	2018	Ministry of Human Rights

Table 19 - Goal 17

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Total=14.3% Tax=11% Non-Tax=3.3%	2014-15	Total=15.1% Tax=11.4% Non-Tax=3.7%	2019-20	Economic Survey
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	59%	2014-15	56.03%	2019-20	Economic Survey
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	6.90%	2014-15	8.8%	2019-20	Economic Survey
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	13.30%	2014-15	46.9%	2019-20	Economic Survey
17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Fixed and mobile=23%	2016-17	Fixed and mobile=43%	2019-20	PTA Annual Report
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall (10+) = 17% Male=21% Female=13%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=19% Male=24% Female=14%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Overall (10+)=18% Male=22% Female=15%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=20% Male=24% Female=15%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Overall (10+) = 22.75% Male=16.03% Female=19.49%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=22% Male=27% Female=16%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	Overall (10+)=15% Male=24% Female=07%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=14% Male=22% Female=7%	2019-20	PSLM
Balochistan	Overall (10+)=07% Male=10% Female=03%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=12% Male=18% Female=06%	2019-20	PSLM
AJK	Not Available	-	Overall (10+)=14% Male=16% Female=12%	2018-19	PSLM
GB	Not Available	-	Overall (10+)=10% Male=18% Female=4%	2018-19	PSLM
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					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	a. No b. No	2014-15	a. Yes b. No	2017	PBS

Table 20 - SDGs Ranking of Pakistan

S.No.	Year	Ranking	Score
1	2016	115/149	45.7
2	2017	122/157	55.6
3	2018	126/156	54.9
4	2019	130/162	55.6
5	2020	134/166	56.2
6	2021	129/165	57.7

Table 21 - Pakistan SDGs Score

Year	Short-run Goals	Medium-run Goals	Long-run Goals	Total Weighted Index Score
2015	47.14	54.35	61.69	53.11
2016	50.57	57.46	57.10	54.54
2017	50.68	60.61	58.36	55.99
2018	57.90	62.50	65.67	61.35
2019	60.04	60.79	65.89	61.68
2020	62.96	62.31	66.18	63.49
Growth from Baseline	33.6	14.6	7.3	19.5

