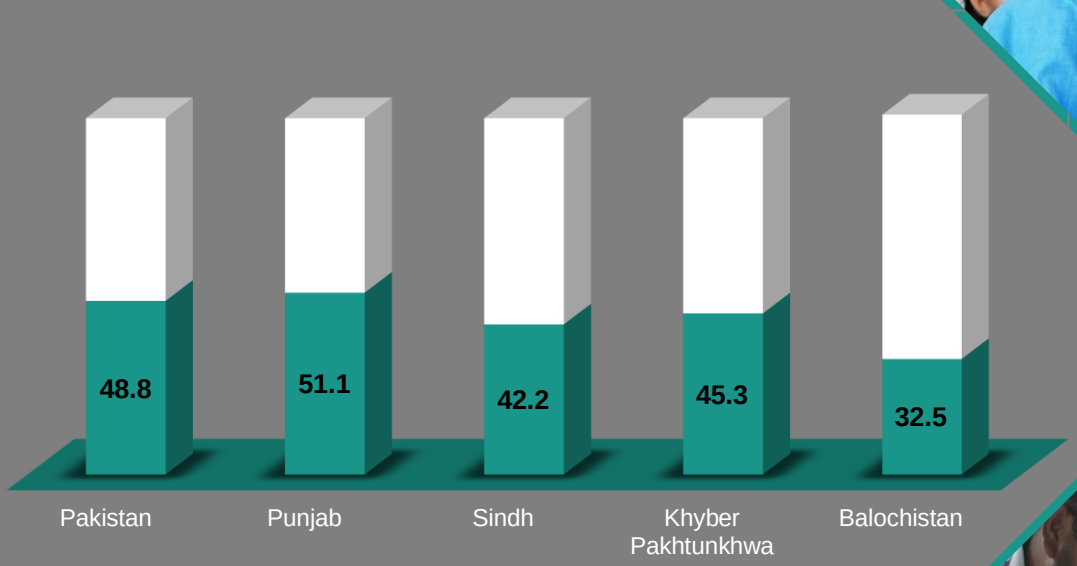
Review of Social Development in Pakistan | 2020

Social Dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals

A Localized Indicator Framework for Measuring Progress



SOCIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE KARACHI

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Review of Social Development in Pakistan

2020

Social Dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals:

A Localized Indicator Framework for Measuring Progress

SOCIAL POLICY AND
DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
KARACHI

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CONTENTS

Social Policy and Development Centre	III
The Team	V
List of Acronyms	XI
Executive Summary	XIII

Chapter 1: Introduction **1**

Chapter 2: Evaluating Social SDGs in the Context of Pakistan **9**

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere 14

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being 21

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 24

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 27

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries 30

Chapter 3: Global and National Initiatives for Tracking SDGs **35**

International SDG index and dashboards 37

Official national framework for SDGs 40

Chapter 4: Proposed Indicator Framework in the National Context **47**

Proposed indicator framework for selected social SDGs 49

The overall index of social SDGs 66

Chapter 5: Key Challenges in Achieving SDGs **69**

Population growth and SDGs 71

Intergovernmental fiscal transfers for financing SDGs 74

The role of local governments 79

Conclusion and policy recommendations 82

Annexures **85**

A-I: Global sustainable development indicators – social dimensions 87

A-II: Data accessibility matrices – social SDGs 93

A-III: Targets of SDG framework approved by the National Economic Council 99

A-IV: SPDC publications 101

Bibliography **108**

Boxes

Box 2.1:	Official methodology for estimating the poverty incidence	18
Box 4.1:	Methodology for computing the composite index	51

Figures

Figure 2.1:	Tier classification criteria/definitions	11
Figure 2.2:	Number of global indicators related to social SDGs – According to the tier classification	12
Figure 2.3:	Status of data availability for global indicators related to social SDGs – Pakistan	13
Figure 2.4:	Summary of SDG data gap analysis by the Federal SDGs Support Unit	14
Figure 2.5:	Pakistan's official poverty estimates	17
Figure 2.6:	Alternative estimates of poverty trends	17
Figure 2.7:	Proposed new databases, primary surveys and policy initiatives	32
Figure 3.1:	Performance of the SAARC countries on SDGs	37
Figure 3.2:	Pakistan's relative position in the SAARC countries, 2020	38
Figure 3.3:	Indicators used in 2020 Global SDG Index and Dashboard	39
Figure 3.4:	List of global indicators not prioritized or included in the National Framework for SDGs	42
Figure 3.5:	National Priority SDG Framework for selected social SDGs	43
Figure 4.1:	Proposed national indicators for poverty – Goal 1	50
Figure 4.2:	National and provincial current and baseline values of the proposed indicators for poverty – Goal 1	52
Figure 4.3:	Inter-temporal comparison of the composite indicator for poverty – Goal 1	53
Figure 4.4:	Proposed national indicators for the health sector – Goal 3	54
Figure 4.5:	National and provincial current and baseline values of the proposed indicators for the health sector – Goal 3	55
Figure 4.6:	Inter-temporal comparison of the composite indicator for the health sector – Goal 3	56
Figure 4.7:	Proposed national indicators for the education sector – Goal 4	57
Figure 4.8:	National and provincial current and baseline values of the proposed indicators for the education sector – Goal 4	58
Figure 4.9:	Gender and regional parity indices for the education sector – Goal 4	59
Figure 4.10:	Composite indicator and composite parity indices for the education sector – Goal 4	60
Figure 4.11:	Inter-temporal comparison of the composite indicator for the education sector – Goal 4	60
Figure 4.12:	Proposed national indicators for the status of gender equality – Goal 5	61

Figure 4.13:	National and provincial current and baseline values of the proposed indicators for the status of gender equality – Goal 5	62
Figure 4.14:	The composite indicator for the status of gender equality – Goal 5, 2018	63
Figure 4.15:	Proposed national indicators for income inequality – Goal 10	64
Figure 4.16:	National and provincial current and baseline values for the proposed indicators for income inequality – Goal 10	65
Figure 4.17:	Inter-temporal comparison of the composite indicator for income inequality – Goal 10	65
Figure 4.18:	Index of social SDGs – Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, and 10 combined	66
Figure 5.1:	Rate of population growth (%)	71
Figure 5.2:	Public expenditure on family planning and population welfare – all provinces combined	73
Figure 5.3:	Composition of the divisible pool of taxes	74
Figure 5.4:	Divisible pool transfers to the provinces	76
Figure 5.5:	The trend in divisible pool transfers and expenditure on major social services as % of GDP	77
Figure 5.6:	Trend in selected human development indicators	81

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACGR	Annual Compound Growth Rate
AIT	Agriculture Income Tax
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
BCG	Bacillus Calmette–Guérin
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BE	Budget Estimates
CBN	Cost of Basic Need
CBR	Central Board of Revenue
CCI	Council of Common Interests
CPEC	China–Pakistan Economic Corridor
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
DRGO	Distribution of Revenues and Grants-in-Aid (Amendment) Order
ECDI	Early Childhood Development Index
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
FIR	First Information Report
FPL	Food Poverty Line
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GST	General Sales Tax
HEPB	Hepatitis B
HIB	Haemophilus Influenzae Type B
HIES	Household Integrated Economic Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLPF	High-level Political Forum
HRCP	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
IAEG	Inter-Agency and Expert Group
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions

ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISSC	International Social Science Council
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LAS	Literacy Assessment Surveys
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LG	Local Government
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MIS	Management Information System
MP	Multidimensional Poverty
NCSW	National Commission on the Status of Women
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NFC	National Finance Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NIPS	National Institute of Population Studies
NPA	National Plan of Action
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
OZT	Octroi Zila Tax
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey
PES	Pakistan Economic Survey
PIDE	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSLSM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
SPDC	Social Policy and Development Centre
ToRs	Terms of References
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WDI	World Development Indicators

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has gained enormous public attention and governmental support compared to its predecessor Agenda (the Millennium Development Goals—MDGs). This is due to a more holistic approach and expansion of scope and organization evident in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, some concerns have been expressed by the development community regarding the scope and scale of the SDGs. A common argument is that the obligations to implement, measure, validate, and communicate 232 indicators associated with 169 development targets makes for a formidable and expensive task.

Undoubtedly, the 2030 Agenda requires a robust institutional framework along with the collection, analysis, and dissemination of an unprecedented amount of reliable, timely, accessible, and sufficiently disaggregated data. In the context of developing countries, the availability of data, particularly disaggregated data for tracking the progress towards the implementation of the global agenda, is a serious concern. Therefore, an essential first step in the implementation of SDGs for each country is to identify the targets that are most relevant to the national context.

Pakistan affirmed its commitment to the 2030 Agenda by adopting the SDGs as its national development agenda through a unanimous National Assembly Resolution in 2016. Further, the government designed and approved a National SDGs Framework in 2018 that envisages a national vision to prioritize and localize all 17 SDGs. However, the focus so far has been on background work such as developing a prioritization framework, mapping the SDGs with national plans and policies, identifying data gaps, and monitoring and evaluation framework. Even so, the availability and reliability of relevant data remain a major challenge for monitoring the progress of SDGs.

The main focus of this study is to evaluate the social dimensions of SDGs in terms of data gaps and propose a set of preliminary national indicators for tracking the status of selected SDGs, including no poverty, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality and reduced inequalities—Goal 1,3,4,5 and 10, respectively.

In the case of Pakistan, the lack of data for global indicators related to social dimensions indicates an overwhelming challenge for monitoring the progress. Concerning the selected social SDGs, data is available for only 33 out of 81

indicators, which makes the monitoring task difficult and incomplete. For instance, the Sustainable Development Report 2020 presented an updated SDG Index and Dashboards with an assessment of countries' progress on SDG targets for the year 2020. The analysis, however, was constrained by the lack of data. For example, Goal 1 was represented by only 2 out of 14 indicators. Similarly, 3 out of 8 indicators were used for Goal 4. Therefore, the composition of the SDG Index strongly reflects the data limitations. Similarly, the National SDG Framework provides the baseline and 2030 target values for the prioritized indicators—the prioritization exercise was undertaken to transform international development goals into national goals and targets. Concerning the selected social SDGs, the number of global indicators not prioritized in the framework is 51 out of 71. Apparently, the non-availability of relevant data is the main reason for the exclusion of global indicators.

Given the fact that the data gap is a major constraint in adhering to the global indicator framework, a relatively more practical approach would be to start tracking SDGs by using a mix of global and complementary national indicators for which reliable and representative data are readily available. Keeping in view the relevant considerations, a set of national indicators is proposed for selected social SDGs, which is based on a pragmatic approach to finding a solution that is feasible and adaptive to the local needs. The methodology includes computing a composite indicator for each goal and a composite index for all social SDGs.

The analysis based on the proposed framework of selected SDGs indicates that the overall progress of the country is only 48.8 percent. Moreover, considerable inter-provincial differences are observed. The highest value of the index is estimated for Punjab (51 percent) followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (45 percent), Sindh (43 percent) and Balochistan (33 percent).

While the bulk of the report focuses on assessing indicators and the monitoring framework, some key policy issues that are considered crucial for achieving sustainable social development have also been discussed, including population growth, financing for SDGs, and the role of local governments.

Rapid population growth is widely recognized as one of the most serious impediments to sustainable development. Pakistan has become the 5th largest country in the world in terms of total population. The 2017 Census of Pakistan revealed an alarming intercensal population growth rate of 2.4 percent—the highest among some neighbouring and South Asian countries. The fertility rate reduction has not been impressive over almost the last three decades—the country's fertility rate declined from 4.9 to 4.1 in 16 years (from 1991 to 2007) and then to 3.6 during the next 11 years. The primary responsibility of population-related issues lies with the provincial governments after the 18th

Constitutional Amendment. However, the efforts to tackle this issue of utmost importance have remained inadequate. The level of public expenditure is a key factor that reflects the degree of government's commitment and direction of its priorities. The analysis reveals that the level of expenditure on population welfare by the provincial governments has remained almost stagnant during the last four years at around Rs11 billion. More importantly, the share of family planning expenditure in total provincial expenditure is awfully low; it was 0.26 percent in 2019–20, and has remained less than 0.35 percent during the last nine years.

After the 18th Amendment, the provincial governments were given the legislative authority and responsibility of social service delivery. Therefore, the role of provincial governments has become central to the implementation of most of the SDGs, the accomplishment of which requires sizeable financial resources. The financial position of provincial governments in Pakistan largely depends on intergovernmental revenue transfers, which take place according to the provisions of the National Finance Commission (NFC) awards. The share of provinces in the divisible pool of taxes was substantially increased under the 7th NFC award (2010), which resulted in a major upward shift in provincial resources. Correspondingly, provincial governments have increased their spending on major social services, including education, health, and water supply and sanitation. However, the increased spending on social services does not reflect any major shift in the expenditure priorities of the provincial governments. As a percent of GDP, the divisible pool transfers increased from 4.04 in 2009-10 to 6.09 in 2018-19—an increase of 2.05 percentage points. On the other hand, expenditure on major social services increased only by 0.94 percentage points during the same period (2.17 to 3.11). Nonetheless, concerted efforts need to be made by federal and provincial governments to make more resources available for financing SDGs. There is a strong need for the federal government to increase its tax collection efficiency. The tax-to-GDP ratio has been on a continuous decline for the last three years; it dropped from 12.9 percent in 2017-18 to 11.4 percent in 2019-20 and is expected to further decline in 2020-21. Similarly, provincial governments need to enhance their resource mobilization efforts, particularly focusing on the largest untapped tax base—agricultural income.

There is growing awareness in the development community and national governments that the participation of local governments (LGs) is essential for effective implementation of SDGs. Under the 18th Amendment, the local governments were constitutionally recognized as the third tier of the government. Each province was given the discretion to devise its own local government system and the responsibility of holding local government elections. It was expected that the local governments would be further

developed and strengthened. Ironically, the local government system introduced in 2001—which had expanded the role of local governments in the delivery of social services—was largely abandoned by the provincial governments in 2010, and the administrative authority was transferred to provincial bureaucracy. Subsequently, the provincial governments enacted new LG legislations by 2013, while the local government elections were held in 2015 (except for Balochistan in 2013). However, except for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the role of local governments was substantially reduced under the new legislation. Particularly, the provision of basic services like health and education was transferred back to the provincial governments. The tenures of elected local governments of all the provinces expired during 2019 and 2020 and no elections have been held yet. This is despite the fact that the Elections Act 2017 requires the LG elections to be held within 120 days of the expiry of the term of the local governments. In addition, local governments are dependent on other tiers for their financial sustainability due to the lack of own revenues and taxation powers. The evidence suggests that social indicators improved at a faster pace during 2001-02 and 2010-11, which is the period of functional, empowered, and elected local governments. On the contrary, there is almost no improvement between 2010-11 and 2014-15.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- The availability of relevant data for monitoring the implementation of SDGs remains a major challenge for the government. While addressing these issues may take a long time, there is a need to adopt a pragmatic approach for selecting/shortlisting the indicators for which data is readily available. Therefore, it is proposed that the indicator framework presented in this report be extended to all SDGs and used for monitoring purposes.
- Rapid population growth continues to undermine any progress that is made to achieve SDGs. It is recommended that population growth be included explicitly in the national SDGs framework. Also, substantial enhancement of the financial resources is required to make meaningful progress on this front.
- In order to make the required financial resources available for national and subnational governments, the federal government has the major responsibility of mobilizing the resources through broadening the tax base and enhancing its efficiency of tax collection. The provinces will also have to share the burden by significantly increasing their resource mobilization efforts.
- The provincial government rely mainly on fiscal transfers through NFC. It is important that NFC awards are announced in a timely manner as per the constitutional requirement. After the 7th NFC, the deliberations in the

subsequent meetings of NFC have revolved around the vertical distribution of resources between federal and provincial governments. The extensive and inconclusive debate on vertical share has left no space for discussing other possibilities related to horizontal distribution, which has reduced the scope of linking divisible pool transfers to SDG financing. It is recommended that for the horizontal distribution of revenues among the provinces, the possibility of including some criteria related to the performance of provincial governments on the SDGs be explored.

- Revival of empowered and effective local governments is essential in SDGs implementation. It is recommended that functions and powers be devolved to local governments in accordance with the 18th Amendment, and elections are held without further delay. Moreover, in order to enhance the financial sustainability of local governments, it is recommended that one-sixth of the revenue from General Sales Tax (as Octroi and Zila Tax grants) should be earmarked for the local governments. Additionally, property tax collection should also be devolved to the local governments so that they can effectively exploit a vital source of their revenue.

INTRODUCTION 1

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has gained much more public attention and governmental support than its predecessor – the MDGs.

Introduction

1

At the beginning of 2016, the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which had been in place since the turn of the century. Although both sets of goals describe an aspirational road map for global development, they were initiated through different processes.

MDGs were adopted in the spirit of the Millennium Declaration (UN, 2000) as the framework for international development cooperation. The declaration committed nations to reduce extreme poverty by 2015. It is argued that the MDGs were not a formal intergovernmental mechanism, but rather an initiative driven by the UN Secretariat, based mostly on the distillation of policy agreements from previous UN conferences. Thus, the MDGs did not fully reflect the will of the people or the views of their sovereign governments. Moreover, the formulation of MDGs was mainly driven by subject matter experts, resulting in a limited set of focused goals and targets. Contrarily, the SDGs were developed through intensive intergovernmental negotiations where the process aimed to create a people-centred development agenda from the outset. An unprecedented global consultation was undertaken to achieve this objective. The online “My Word” survey amassed over seven million responses. Civil society organizations, citizens, scientists, academic and private sectors worldwide were consulted through various fora and were given an opportunity to express their views (Bhattacharya and Kharas 2015).

Based on the feedback and following three years of consultation and negotiation, a resolution, namely, *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,* was formally adopted by 193 heads of government, including 150 heads of state, on September 25, 2015, at the UN General Assembly. This resolution laid the ground for the new SDGs and the global development agenda between 2015 and 2030. It is claimed that 17 goals with 169 targets encapsulate all major challenges that the world is facing in the immediate and foreseeable future. It was termed by many as a big leap forward with the hope that a new set of SDGs will not only address issues beyond the symptoms of poverty and hunger but will also begin to address the causes: lack of social cohesion, economic instability, environmental unsustainability and many of the other interrelated issues that contribute directly or indirectly to poverty, hunger and inequality, such as peace, human rights, and good governance (Josephsen, 2017; MacFeely, 2018).

The key features of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which are highlighted in the literature on SDGs, include the following:

- It constitutes a universal agenda with a time frame: 2015-2030. All countries, in this context, should be regarded as ‘Developing Countries’.

- The SDGs act as a joint frame of reference for countries, although their present state in terms of relevant knowledge, institutional back-up, and level of progress differ significantly.

- Although the goals were agreed upon by all UN Member States, the process of selecting the performance indicators was effectively delegated to the global statistical community, which means that statisticians using the global platform are defining the meaning of the targets.

- The SDGs are not legally binding. Nevertheless, countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving the goals. Implementation and success will rely on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans, and programs.

- The 2030 Agenda believes that national governments will not be able to attain their tasks alone. Thus, it is recommended that all categories of actors at all levels – local authorities, the business world, civil society organizations (CSOs), scientific communities, and other stakeholders – should be mobilized to achieve SDGs.

- A special UN body named 'High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development' was formed, which is a central platform for follow-up and review of the progress on the 2030 Agenda. The forum provides full and effective participation of all UN member states and specialized agencies.

Undoubtedly, the 2030 Agenda has gained much more public attention and governmental support than its predecessor agenda (the MDGs) on global action within the UN due to its more holistic approach and expansion of scope and organization. Although a vast majority of development and climate experts have welcomed the vision of the SDGs, especially the inclusion of climate and environmental targets, it is important to recognize that there exists a broad and diverse landscape of organizations and individuals with a critical stance on the SDGs.

The SDGs are not legally binding but countries are expected to take ownership.

Some have expressed concerns regarding the sheer scope and scale of the SDGs. From a statistical perspective, the criticism that "169 commandments mean, in practice, no priorities at all" is justified to a certain extent (Steve, 2018). Furthermore, measuring, validating, and communicating 232 indicators associated with 169 development targets is a formidable and expensive task. Similarly, Bhattacharya and Kharas (2015) express the concern that some SDGs are not achievable and may affect the overall credibility of the package. However, they agree that this is the price of democracy. The process reflects compromise and a desire for consensus. The SDGs and targets arise from a negotiated text and represent the global agreement. As Steve (2018) notes, "Almost inevitably this will result in some inconsistencies and some flab but public good issues such as climate change or environmental sustainability cannot be realistically addressed any other way." The lack of prioritization has

further fueled concerns that there will be a fragmentation of effort and resources in moving from 21 MDG targets to 169 SDG targets.

Another concern regarding the 2030 Agenda is that targets acting as benchmarks of progress are proposed for developed and developing countries alike. Scott et al. (2015) compare existing policy commitments and targets at the national level with corresponding SDG targets to assess the gap between national and global ambitions. The exercise was carried out for 13 indicators selected across eight goal areas. Expectedly, the analysis found that the stretch required for low-income countries to achieve the targets is significantly greater than that for middle-income and high-income countries. They state, "Although SDG ambition will be realized at the national level, during their formulation little consideration has been given to how governments set targets and what existing national targets tell us about levels of political ambition." The study recommended aligning the post-2015 development agenda with national policymaking and planning processes and including interim targets.

The critiques also point out that for an effective follow-up and review, the 2030 Agenda requires a robust institutional framework along with the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of an unprecedented amount of reliable, timely, accessible, and sufficiently disaggregated data. In the context of developing countries, however, the availability of data, particularly disaggregated data for tracking the progress towards the implementation of the global agenda, is a serious concern and thus a major hurdle in achieving SDGs in the prescribed time.

On the other hand, the advocates of the 2030 Agenda argue that not all challenges contained in the SDGs apply to all countries in the same way; some are more relevant or more challenging than others. Therefore, an essential first step in implementing the SDGs for each country is to identify the targets that are most relevant to the national context. Vandemoortele (2016), co-architect of the MDGs, emphasized the need for prioritization and adaptation of SDGs at the national level. He argues that "It is not the intention that every country should pursue all SDG targets. That misunderstanding must be corrected. No country can pursue 169 priorities simultaneously. Neither should any country have to pursue that many targets because several of the SDGs will have limited relevance vis-à-vis the national context. The SDGs are useful as a global framework for helping UN member states to conceptualize strategic priorities at the country level" (p.2). He emphasized that the level of ambition set by global targets needs to be adapted to the specific realities at the country level.

The level of ambition set by global targets needs to be adapted to the specific realities at the country level.

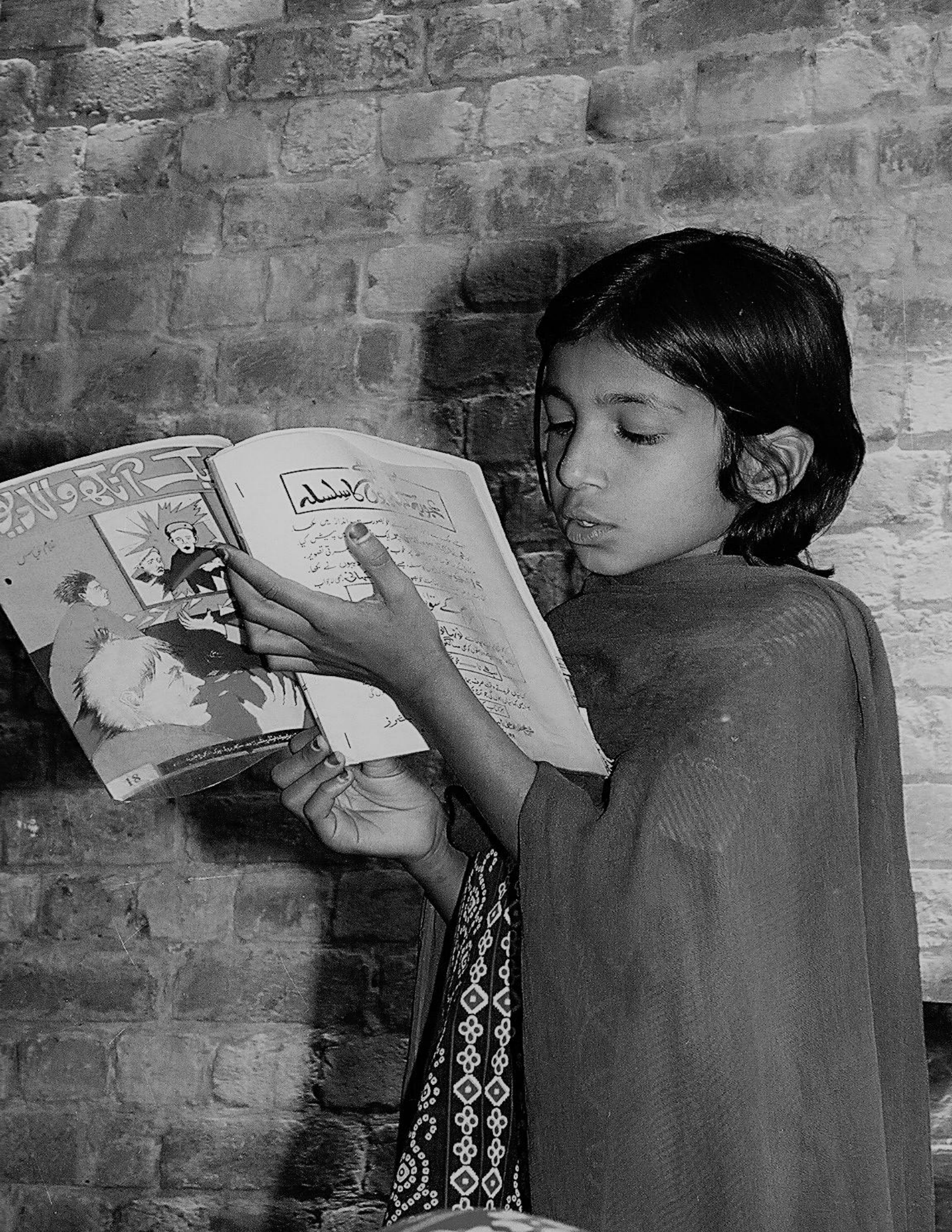
Thus, the national ownership at all levels of the SDG framework is critical, and national reporting of the implementation status of SDGs must respond to national priorities and needs. Perhaps due to this reason, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN, 2015) suggested that "each country may pursue its own set of national indicators. Such a set of indicators may consist of the Global Reporting Indicators used to support the global monitoring framework and Complementary National Indicators that address each country's specific challenges, priorities, and preferences." Therefore, for the full implementation of global SDGs, each country should pick the number and

range of national indicators that best suit its capacity to collect and analyze data.

Pakistan affirmed its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by adopting the SDGs as its national development agenda through a unanimous National Assembly Resolution in 2016. Further, the government designed and approved a National SDGs Framework in 2018 that envisages a national vision to prioritize and localize all 17 SDGs. At the federal governmental level, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives is in charge to coordinate the implementation of SDGs within the federal ministries and with the provincial governments through National Initiative for SDGs, which is supported by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). However, the focus so far has been on background work such as prioritization framework, mapping SDGs with national plans and policies, identifying data gaps, and monitoring and evaluation framework. The Voluntary National Review 2019 identifies the periodic monitoring and evaluation of various strands of the SDG framework as an important priority. Nevertheless, the availability and reliability of relevant data remain a major challenge for monitoring the progress of SDGs.

Given this backdrop, the main focus of this study is to evaluate the social dimensions of SDGs in terms of data gaps and propose a set of preliminary national indicators with base values for tracking the status of selected SDGs, including no poverty, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality and reduced inequalities (Goal 1,3,4,5 and 10, respectively). These goals have been selected on the basis of two considerations. Firstly, UNDP Pakistan has adopted a cluster group approach at the provincial level for a collective analysis of SDGs, and these goals are included in the Social Cluster. Secondly, all the selected goals are directly related to the delivery of social services, which is a key area to be focused on for achieving any goal of social or economic development. Further, the study also discusses some key issues that are crucial for making some meaningful progress on achieving SDGs.

This report is organized into five chapters. Chapter 2 evaluates the social SDGs in terms of data availability and identifies policy actions required for tracking the progress. A discussion on global and national initiatives for tracking SDGs is provided in Chapter 3, while Chapter 4 presents a proposed national indicator framework based on a pragmatic approach considering the availability of data. Finally, Chapter 5 deliberates on some key issues related to population growth, finances, and the role of local governments, along with formulating policy recommendations.



EVALUATING SOCIAL SDGs IN THE CONTEXT OF PAKISTAN

2

Making relevant data available for the implementation and monitoring of SDGs remains an enormous challenge for the government.

EVALUATING SOCIAL SDGs IN THE CONTEXT OF PAKISTAN

2

The global indicator framework of SDGs was developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and was agreed upon (after refinements on several indicators) at the 51st Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2020. The list includes 231 unique indicators on which general agreement has been reached[1].

To facilitate the monitoring and tracking of the progress in implementation of the global indicator framework, IAEG-SDGs (UN, 2020a) classified all indicators into three tiers based on their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level. The criteria for defining the tiers are presented in figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1

Tier classification criteria/definitions

Tier I
Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 percent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.
Tier II
Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.
Tier III
No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

Source: UN (2020a).

The updated (as of July 17, 2020) tier classification contains 123 (54 percent) and 106 (46 percent) indicators in Tier I and Tier II, respectively, while no indicator is included in Tier III. In addition, two indicators have multiple tiers, as different components of the indicators are classified into different tiers. It is emphasized that the tier classification of the newly updated indicators is provisional until a full data availability review is conducted.

A summary of tier-classification of indicators related to social SDGs is presented in figure 2.2, which reveals that considerable data gaps exist in monitoring the implementation of the SDGs. Almost half of the indicators are categorized under Tier II, where relevant data are not regularly produced by countries.[2]

Figure 2.2

Number of global indicators related to social SDGs
According to the tier classification

	Sustainable Development Goals	Tier I	Tier II	Overall
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	4	9	13
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	25	3	28
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	3	9	12
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	4	10	14
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	5	9	14
	All 5 Goals Combined:	**41**	**40**	**81**

Source: UN (2020a).

This situation highlights the problems and challenges in monitoring the progress in the implementation of the global agenda, especially in developing countries. It is not surprising that more than five years down the road, no report has been produced by countries or international agencies covering all UN suggested indicators. For instance, in a recent publication of Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), very few IAEG-SDGs indicators with an exact match are used to develop the SDG index and country dashboard for 166 UN member states (Sachs et al., 2020).

The exercise of distribution of indicators in various tiers in terms of methodology and data availability was carried out globally, considering the data situation prevailing in all UN member states. However, enormous differences are expected across countries due to the level of development, political priorities, governance, and capacity of statistical institutions.

UN (2020a) also notes that "the establishment of the tier system is intended solely to assist in the development of global implementation strategies. For Tier I and II indicators, the availability of data at the national level may not necessarily align with the global tier classification and countries can create their own tier classification for implementation."

Therefore, it is important to review the SDG indicators in the national context to determine the data gaps and problems in tracking and monitoring the implementation of the global initiative for sustainable development. Given the scope of this report, the following sections present a detailed review of Goal 1, 3, 4, 5, and 10 in terms of data availability, problems, and issues of tracking and monitoring SDGs in Pakistan.

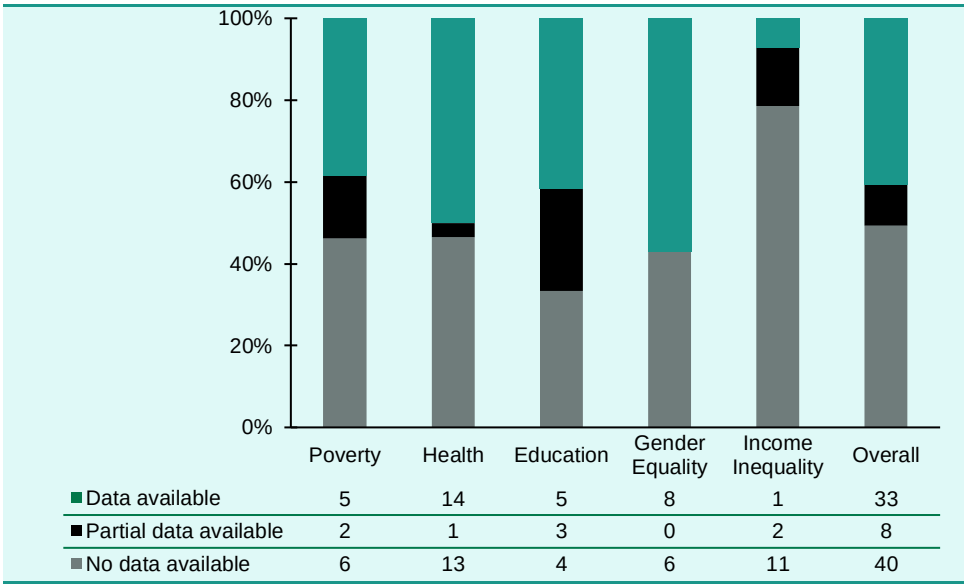
An evaluation exercise was carried out for this research which divides SDG indicators into three categories: a) indicator is readily available or maybe

estimated with the available data, b) partial data are available to estimate the global indicator, and the data are not generated at all by federal and/or provincial governments or by statistical agencies, and c) indicators which are produced by the international agencies with the multi-country dataset. It is important to note that the national and provincial representative data (regularly produced by authentic and reliable sources) are used for this exercise.

Summary results of this classification are presented in figure 2.3. Data availability matrices in the context of Pakistan are also developed to show indicator-wise level of compliance with the global SDGs, which are presented in Annexure-II.

Figure 2.3

Status of data availability for global indicators related to social SDGs – Pakistan



	Poverty	Health	Education	Gender Equality	Income Inequality	Overall
Data available	5	14	5	8	1	33
Partial data available	2	1	3	0	2	8
No data available	6	13	4	6	11	40

Source: Compiled by authors.

The analysis indicates an overwhelming challenge in terms of the availability of data for monitoring the progress in social dimensions of SDGs. As shown in figure 2.3, the data for 49 percent (40 out of 81) of indicators are not available at all in the context of Pakistan, while close to 10 percent indicators (8 out of 81) can partially be estimated using the available data. Only 33 out of 81 (41 percent) indicators may be estimated with the readily available data. The situation is the worst for Goal 10 (income inequality), where data are not available for 11 out of 14 indicators.

An exercise of data gap analysis was also carried out by the Federal SDGs Support Unit, Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms (Pakistan, 2017). Data availability status was classified into four distinct codes[3]: 1) data are available on a regular basis and standards are also available, 2) data are not available on a regular basis while standards are available, 3) neither data

The analysis indicates an overwhelming challenge in terms of the availability of data for monitoring the progress in social dimensions of SDGs.

Figure 2.4

Summary of SDG data gap analysis by the Federal SDGs Support Unit

	Classification scheme for data gap analysis	Poverty	Health	Education	Gender equality	Income inequality	Overall
1.	Data are available on a regular basis and standards are also available	4	4	2	0	0	10
2.	Data are not available on a regular basis but standards are available	2	19	8	11	6	46
3.	Neither data nor standards are available	6	4	1	0	3	14
4.	The indicator is not relevant	2	0	0	3	2	7
	Total	**14**	**27**	**11**	**14**	**11**	**77**

Source: Pakistan (2017).

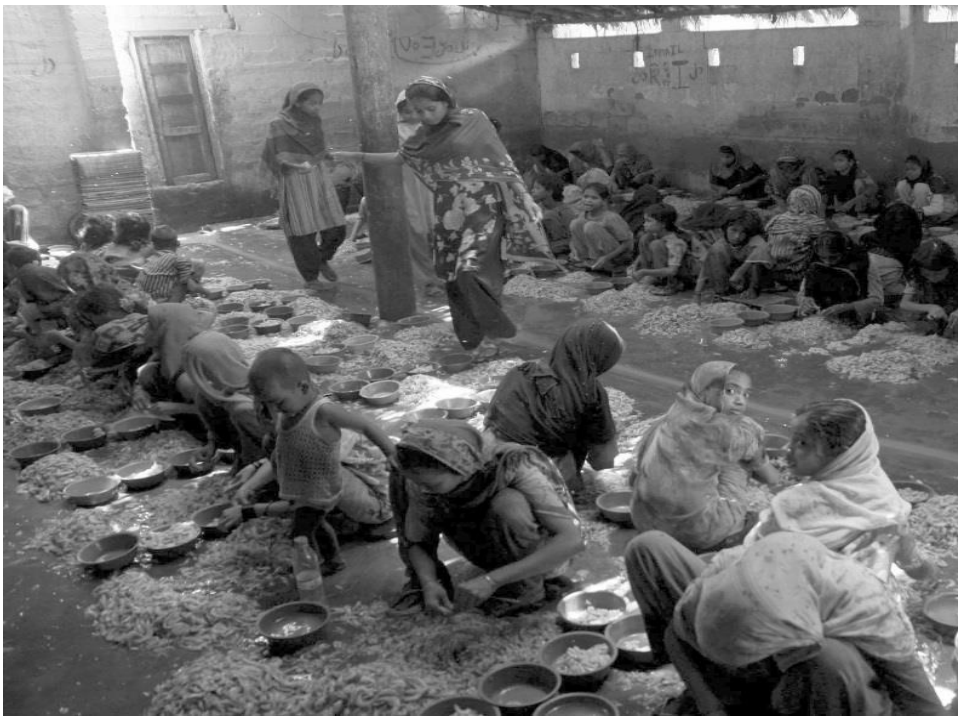
nor standards are available, and 4) indicator is not relevant. Figure 2.4 provides the data gap analysis[4] according to this classification for the relevant SDGs. It appears that 13 percent of indicators (10 out of 77) were assigned code 1, 60 percent code 2, and 18 percent code 3. From the data availability perspective, however, the most desirable code is 1. Thus, the data gap exercise conducted by the Federal SDG Support Unit gives a clear message that a lot of effort in terms of data collection will have to be made in order to make the SDG indicators available for reporting and monitoring.

Considering the overall scenario of data availability, an indicator-wise review would be useful to understand the difficulties in monitoring the implementation of the SDG agenda in the context of Pakistan. The analysis presented below highlights the data gaps, problems in measurement, and the capacity of relevant agencies to collect reliable data at national and provincial levels for selected SDG indicators.

GOAL 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere implies that attention needs to be given not only to poverty itself but also to other key socio-economic, cultural, political, and environmental dimensions of poverty while simultaneously monitoring the progress in social protection and inequality. The SDG document (UN, 2020) sets five targets with ten output indicators[5] for this goal. These targets mainly cover income or consumption poverty, access to basic services, property rights, social protection, and disaster management.

This is a fundamental goal and is highly dependent on achieving most of the other SDGs, particularly the goals related to hunger, health, education, gender equality, clean water, economic growth, inequality, climate action, peace & justice, and global partnership. Targets and indicators associated with Goal 1 are evaluated below.



Target 1.1	Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day
Extreme poverty	*Indicator:* Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status, and geographic location (urban/rural)

According to the World Development Indicators (World Bank, 2019), which mark the extreme poverty threshold at $1.90 a day, only 4.4 percent of the population in Pakistan was estimated as poor in 2018. This estimate is certainly not plausible and does not correspond to other macroeconomic indicators of Pakistan. It is worth mentioning that 35.7 percent population of Pakistan was estimated as poor by the World Bank in the same year when the $3.2/day poverty threshold was applied.[6] Although the World Bank regularly publishes this statistic for all UN member states, disaggregated poverty levels by sex, age, employment status, and geographical location are not yet estimated and published.

Target 1.2	Reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Poverty – all dimensions	*Indicators:* i. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age ii. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) and the Planning Commission are responsible for providing the national poverty threshold and estimated

incidence. Household consumption data of the Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) is used to estimate national, provincial, and regional poverty headcounts. According to the National Poverty Report 2015-16 (Pakistan, 2018a), 24.3 percent of the population was poor during 2015-16. Figure 2.5 furnishes the trend of official poverty incidences, which show a continuous declining trend in the poverty incidence since 2001-02, where rural poverty declined from 70 to 31 percent and urban poverty dropped from 50 to 13 percent. More recently, these estimates were updated by Iqbal (2020) using the same methodology for HIES 2018-19. According to his estimates, 21.5 percent of the total population was below the official poverty line, while urban and rural poverty incidence was estimated to be 10.7 and 27.6 percent, respectively.

The official estimates portray a situation where poverty reduction phenomenon does not appear to have any link with the performance of the economy.

These estimates are based on a new/revised methodology adopted by the government. Some serious concerns regarding the methodology and the results (continuous declining trend of poverty) were highlighted by Jamal (2017), who argues that the official estimates portray a situation where the poverty reduction phenomenon does not appear to have any link with the performance of the economy. For instance, poverty incidence has been continuously decreasing since 2001-02, irrespective of the trends in GDP growth and macroeconomic indicators. Some other observations and the main features of the official methodology are provided in box 2.1.

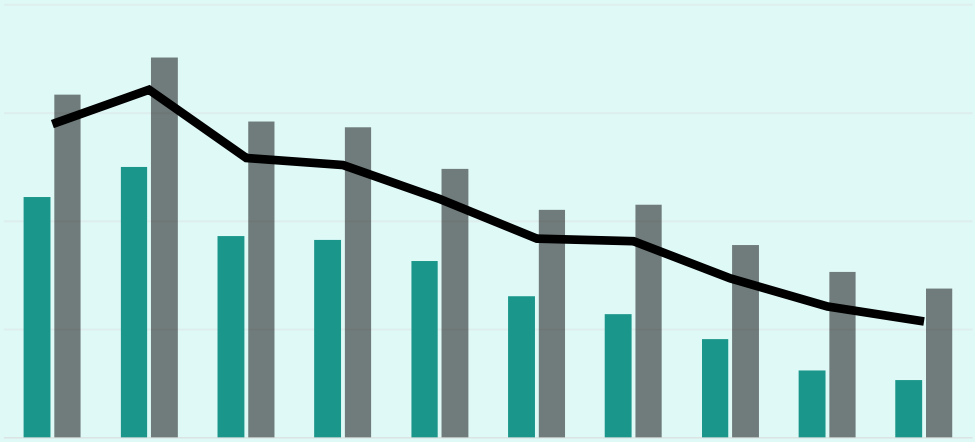
Alternative poverty numbers estimated by Jamal (2017) by using HIES data are presented in figure 2.6. Inter-temporal changes in poverty incidence are estimated by using a consistent and identical methodology for defining and computing national and regional poverty lines and poverty measures[7]. The methodology takes care of the shortcomings of the official methodology, especially those related to updating poverty lines. Substantial differences can be observed in both estimates. Therefore, it is imperative to resolve the issues in the process of updating the poverty threshold for onward monitoring of the SDG target.

A systematic comparative analysis of national poverty lines and definitions needs to be undertaken to ensure comparability and consistency.

Moreover, the disaggregation of poverty by the characteristics of individual household members (sex, age, employment status) is not practicable as the poverty line is mapped on household consumption data without considering intra-household distribution – the data for which is not collected in HIES. The poverty line establishes the household poverty status (poor/non-poor), and it is reasonably assumed that each member belongs to the designated status. From the international perspective, however, a systematic comparative analysis of national poverty lines and definitions needs to be undertaken to ensure comparability and consistency.

Figure 2.5

Pakistan's official poverty estimates
Percentage of population living below the poverty line

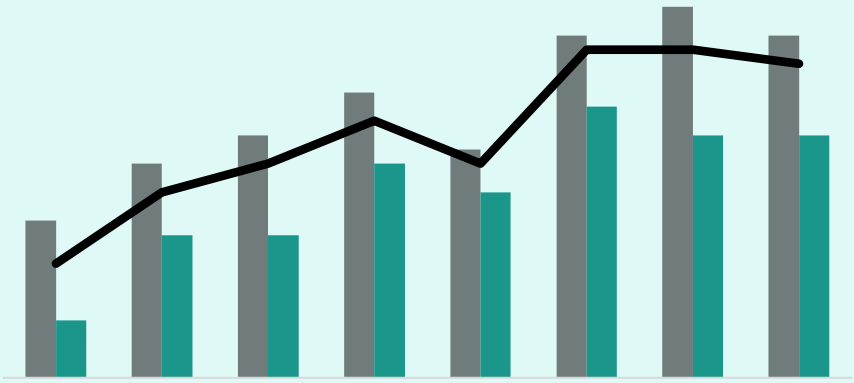


	1998-99	2001-02	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16	2018-19
Urban	44.5	50	37.3	36.6	32.7	26.2	22.8	18.2	12.5	10.7
Rural	63.4	70.2	58.4	57.4	49.7	42.1	43.1	35.6	30.7	27.6
National	57.9	64.3	51.7	50.4	44.1	36.8	36.3	29.5	24.3	21.5

Sources: Pakistan (2016), Pakistan (2018a), Iqbal Nasir (2020) Compiled by authors.

Figure 2.6

Alternative estimates of poverty trends
Percentage of population living below the poverty line



	1987– 88	1996–97	1998–99	2001–02	2004-05	2010-11	2015-16	2018-19
Rural	26	30	32	35	31	39	41	39
Urban	19	25	25	30	28	34	32	32
Total	23	28	30	33	30	38	38	37

Sources: Jamal (2017), authors' estimates based on HIES 2018-19.

Box 2.1

Official methodology for estimating the poverty incidence

A technical committee formed in 2012 by the Planning Commission of Pakistan to review the official methodology of poverty estimation pointed out the following limitations to estimating poverty from HIES:

1. The poverty line and basket estimated in 2001 on the basis of 1999 data has become outdated.
2. The official methodology does not fully comprehend the variation in consumption patterns, especially in the non-food segment
3. The adjustment of the poverty line by using Consumer Price Indices (CPI) is likely to create an urban bias that is misrepresenting the poverty situation.

Pakistan Economic Survey (PES, 2016) indicates that three decisions were made to overcome the problems in the old methodology, which included changing the reference group, keeping calorie requirements constant, and adopting the Cost of Basic Need (CBN) methodology instead of calorie consumption framework. The following observations emerge from a review of the methodology.

In the revised methodology, the reference group covers households that lie in the 10th to 40th percentile of the distribution of per adult equivalent consumption expenditure. Although it is a usual practice to consider consumption patterns of the bottom of the population distribution (lowest quartile or quintile) for the poverty estimation, the choice of the reference group in this manner casts doubts over the whole exercise of poverty estimation, and it seems that the methodology is adjusted to obtain a required poverty number by trial and errors.

The minimum requirement is kept at 2,350 calories per adult equivalent per day, the same as in the old methodology. Since the rural lifestyle, in general, requires a higher consumption of calories than the urban lifestyle, it is not irrational to assume that for any given level of income, rural households are likely to consume more calories, on average, than their urban counterparts. Thus, using a unique calorie threshold for both urban and rural areas could be misleading.

In the standard CBN methodology, a basic food basket of items is selected, the quantities in the basket are adjusted for the minimum nutritional requirements, and then the cost of acquiring the basket is calculated.[a] In contrast, PES (2016) states that to obtain a food poverty line, the average spending on the food of households in the reference group is translated into a certain level of calorie intake. The worrying factor in this exercise is the non-adjustment of regional and provincial differences in the cost of living (food and non-food expenditure).

It is also surprising that despite much criticism on using CPI for updating poverty headcounts, the Planning Commission used it to monitor inter-temporal changes in poverty estimates. The back-casting of the new poverty line to 2001-02 shows a persistent decline in the poverty incidence, which does not seem to have any link with the performance of the economy.

[a] See Jamal (2000) for methodological choices.

Source: Jamal, Haroon (2017), "Poverty and Vulnerability Estimates: Pakistan, 2016, Research Report No. 99, Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC), Karachi.

Target 1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Social protection	*Indicator:* 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

The relevant literature on the social protection sector in the context of Pakistan suggests that there is no clearly articulated government social protection framework or system in place. The social protection initiatives have been developed largely as a series of ad-hoc responses to problems that have arisen in particular circumstances (Jamal, 2010). Although various social

security schemes and cash assistance programs exist, they are fragmented, duplicated, and neither coordinated nor effectively monitored. Following the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, most of the social protection functions have been devolved to the provinces. Provincial governments either have developed or are in the process of developing their social protection strategies and frameworks. It remains to be seen how provinces would align their social protection policies with the broader national framework.

The social protection initiatives have been developed largely as a series of ad-hoc responses to problems arisen in particular circumstances.

Except for a few pilot projects of development partners/international development agencies in few districts, no social protection floor/system has been designed and implemented by the provincial authorities or departments so far. Moreover, there is no system of reporting consolidated data on the population that has benefited from diverse instruments of social protection schemes, both at federal or provincial levels. Although some major social assistance schemes (such as Benazir Income Support Programme, Zakat, Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, and recently launched Ehsaas program) report data on the number of beneficiaries, management information system regarding other instruments does not exist. Another important initiative in the area of social protection introduced by the government is 'Sehat Sahulat Program', which provides health care to the poor through a health insurance scheme.

Overall, the coverage of social protection remains low in the country. According to World Bank's estimates based on HIES data, 17 percent of the households reported the receipt from government social assistance programs, while 6 percent affirmed benefiting from social insurance (World Bank, 2019). These estimates, however, do not reflect a true picture of the situation since the HIES questionnaire covers only specific government interventions. A thorough analysis is therefore recommended before adopting these estimates for benchmarking and monitoring of this indicator for the time being until a social protection floor (ILO Recommendation 202) or an integrated and synthesized social protection system is developed and operationalized.

Target 1.4	Ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance
Equal rights to economic resources	*Indicators:* i. Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services ii. Proportion of the total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

Access to basic services is a broad term and may include household services (electricity, gas, water, sanitation, etc.), education services, health services, and social services (such as access to social protection). Partial data on these aspects of economic resources are available in the context of Pakistan. However, for international compatibility, the terms services and resources need to be specified. It would be plausible to include household services

because other services (education, health, and social protection) have already been included in other targets and indicators.

Specificity is also missing in the second indicator, which deals with ownership and control over land or property. No Management Information System (MIS) is available in Pakistan to establish and monitor land or property ownership. Crude estimates can be derived from HIES data without proof of legally recognized documentation. The latest HIES/PSLM 2018-19 (Pakistan, 2019a) covered the gender distribution of land and property ownership and reported that 2 percent of adult women have ownership of land or property. However, information regarding the population having tenure rights is not provided. To overcome the data gap in terms of land or property ownership records, MIS needs to be developed with the help of provincial revenue departments and building control authorities.

Target 1.5	Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters
Resilience and vulnerability to climate-extreme events	*Indicators:* i. Number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ii. Direct disaster economic loss in relation to the global gross domestic product (GDP) iii. Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies iv. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

This target calls for reducing exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other shocks and disasters for the poor. However, it is mainly covered under Goal 13 and 15 as well.

National and provincial disaster management authorities report physical and human losses due to earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts, etc. No information or estimate is available regarding disaster-related economic loss; nonetheless, financial estimates of relief measures are provided. Moreover, the World Bank provides estimates of internally displaced persons and battle-related deaths in the World Development Indicators (WDI).

The National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy was launched in 2013, which emphasizes "the urgency of strengthening adaptive and coping capacity against the dynamic nature of hazards, vulnerabilities and risks within the wider context of a changing society and a changing climate" (NDMA, 2013). This policy document also considers districts (local governments) in identifying and understanding the hazards and risks that could impact the safety and sustainability of their communities.

MIS needs to be developed with the help of provincial revenue departments and building control authorities.

The World Bank also computes a disaster risk reduction progress index on a 1 to 5 scale (5=best) for all nations. In 2011, Pakistan's score was 3.5 on this

index (World Bank, 2019). Thus, in terms of appropriate policy and institutions for disaster management, Pakistan is not behind other developing nations. Attention, however, is to be paid to the estimation of economic loss due to disasters.

GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING

Health is closely related to other aspects of economic development either as an input or as a consequence of economic activity. This is a broader goal and includes communicable and non-communicable diseases, mental health, disease prevention, tobacco control, disaster risk, etc.

Target 3.1	Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
Maternal mortality	*Indicators:* i. Maternal mortality ratio ii. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 3.2	End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
Child mortality	*Indicators:* i. Under-5 mortality rate ii. Neonatal mortality rate

Relevant data on the indicators of targets 3.1 and 3.2 may be derived/accessed from Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS). WDI also furnishes estimates for these indicators. Partial information regarding births attended skilled health personnel is also available in PSLM/HIES. PBS has also started to collect information regarding the newborn mortality rate (Pakistan, 2019a).

Target 3.3	End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases
Epidemic diseases	*Indicators:* i. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex and age Neonatal mortality rate ii. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population iii. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population iv. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population v. Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Country-level estimates for HIV infections, tuberculosis, and malaria incidences are available in WDI. However, there is a need for developing MIS for Hepatitis B and tropical diseases.

Target 3.4	Reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
Non-communicable diseases	*Indicators:* i. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease ii. Suicide mortality rate

While the suicide mortality rates are provided in the WDI, a data gap exists in terms of mortality rate attributed to specific non-communicable diseases.

Target 3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
Substance use	*Indicators:* i. Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders ii. Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol

The estimates of alcohol consumption are provided in WDI. However, no authentic and national representative data on the treatment of substance abuse are available. Therefore, an MIS at the level of public and private hospitals is necessary for monitoring this indicator.

Target 3.6	Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
Traffic injuries	*Indicators:* Death rate due to road traffic injuries

The estimates of the death rate due to road traffic injuries are produced by the World Bank. PBS also provides relevant information in its publications such as Monthly Statistical Bulletin and Pakistan Statistical Year Book.

Target 3.7	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Access to reproductive health care	*Indicators:* i. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods ii. Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Estimates of both of these indicators are available and may be derived/accessed from the PSLM dataset or WDI.

Target 3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Universal health coverage	*Indicators:* i. Coverage of essential health services ii. Proportion of the population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

Both indicators appear to be ambiguous and unclear. Health coverage is a subject of universal health insurance or social protection floors and relates to SDG Target 1.3. The federal government introduced health cards to provide protection to poor families for selected diseases.[8] The coverage of the population (only poor) through the prevailing system of health cards does not serve the purpose of monitoring the desired target and there is a need to establish institutions for universal health insurance or universal health coverage.

The household expenditure on health as a proportion of total expenditure may easily be derived from HIES data. However, the specific threshold is not provided. Estimating the share according to the lowest or bottom two quintiles for monitoring this target can serve this purpose.

Target 3.9	Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination
Deaths due to illness from hazardous chemicals and pollution	*Indicators:* i. Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution ii. Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene [exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services] iii. Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Given the data constraints, this appears to be an ambitious target. These indicators require a well-developed MIS at the level of public and private hospitals. Currently, it is difficult to locate any reliable and representative source for benchmarking and monitoring these indicators.

According to Pakistan Economic Survey (2015-16), the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives has initiated the development of a national strategic framework for acceleration and enhancement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in Pakistan. In this regard, the Technical Support Unit for CRVS has also been established in the ministry to facilitate and supplement the development of the strategic plan/framework. CRVS data, once available, would be important to support the functioning of the national health system.[9]

GOAL 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

This goal covers wide-ranging aspects of education and learning including quality of teachers, technical and vocational training, facilities available in schools, and more importantly literacy assessment and childhood development. For this goal, 7 main targets have been proposed by the UN.

Target 4.1	Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Primary and secondary education	*Indicator:* Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

While completion rates can be estimated by PSLM data, the first indicator is ambiguous and difficult to measure, especially in the context of Pakistan. According to SDSN,[10] this indicator is designed to measure the proportion of children who are proficient in reading and comprehending text in their primary language of instruction and those that can, at the very least, count and understand core mathematical operations and concepts, as a proportion of total children at the end of the primary schooling cycle in the country. Proficiency will need to be defined at the national level but should cover the ability to read, decode, comprehend, and analyze the text in their primary language of instruction.

Grade-wise participation rates are available. Nonetheless, for estimating the minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, special nationally representative Literacy Assessment Surveys (LAS) of children (who have completed primary education) will have to be conducted.

Idara-e-Taleem-o-Aagahi, an NGO in Pakistan, conducts literacy assessments of children and regularly publishes the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER). It is a citizen-led initiative that aims to provide reliable estimates on the schooling status of children aged 3-16 years residing in all rural and few urban districts of Pakistan.[11] ASER provides estimates of the status of children's schooling and basic learning (reading and arithmetic level) at the district level. This information is very useful and can be supported by the

government for enhancing the scope and coverage of the survey, especially for urban areas.

Target 4.2	Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care, and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
Early childhood development	*Indicators:* i. Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, by sex ii. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

The first one is a very demanding indicator in terms of data availability. For this indicator, a nationally representative household survey will have to be conducted to assess children aged 36-59 months in four domains: language/literacy, numeracy, physical, socio-emotional, and cognitive development. Each of these four domains is measured through instruments based on real-time observation.[12] This information is used to calculate the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI), which describes the percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are on track.

The second indicator measures the percentage of children aged 36–59 months that are enrolled in an early childhood program. The programs can be defined fairly broadly, ranging from private or community care to formal pre-school programs. In Pakistan, pre-primary participation rates disaggregated by sex are available in household survey data such as PSLM conducted by PBS or Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) conducted by the provincial governments.

Target 4.3	Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
Technical, tertiary, and vocational education	*Indicator:* Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

Tertiary enrollment rates are indicative of the quality of the labour force in the country. A wide gap between tertiary enrollment rates and unemployment rates indicates either the inability of the economy to absorb the trained graduates or the lack of employability skills of the graduates, reflecting a mismatch between the skills being imparted through the educational system and the skills demanded by the market. Share of enrollment at tertiary level by sex, urban/rural, and by field of study (science, engineering, medicine, etc.) are available in household surveys such as PSLM, MICS, and Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Target 4.4	Substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship
ICI skills	*Indicator:* Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Partial information regarding the labour force having ICT skills is available in household surveys (PSLM, MICS, LFS). However, these surveys do not gather detailed information about the type of skills. ICT and other advanced technologies are critical for economic development and achieving other SDGs.[13] SDSN (2015) proposes to develop an index at the country level to track the quality, performance, and affordability of countries' ICT infrastructure (broadband quality, international bandwidth capacity, and mobile broadband affordability).

Target 4.5	Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations
Gender disparities	*Indicator:* 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
Target 4.6	Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
Literacy and numeracy	*Indicator:* Percentage of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

Parity indices can be computed using household survey data, particularly PSLM, to monitor the progress on target 4.5. For target 4.6, while literacy rates for the population ten years and above are available in national household surveys, LAS for the adult population will be required.

Target 4.7	Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
Education for sustainable development	*Indicator:* Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Currently, no information is available for benchmarking this target. National and provincial education policies need to be revised and amended to include the subject of sustainable development at the tertiary level.

GOAL 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Women and girls continue to face discrimination across economic, social, and political spheres, and thus entrenched gender disparities remain a major driver of poverty and inequality (ICSU, ISSC, 2015). The 2030 Agenda emphasizes achieving gender equality, and this goal is intended to promote socio-political transformation at local, national, and global levels. Specifically, it could lead to increased social justice and gender equality and provide an environment where all women and girls are able to realize their rights free from discrimination. The goal proposes six main outcome targets with ten indicators.

Target 5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Gender discrimination	*Indicator:* Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) is a statutory body established as an outcome of the national and international commitments of the Government of Pakistan, such as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995 and National Plan of Action (NPA) for Women, 1998. NCSW has the mandate to examine policies, programs, and other measures taken by the government for women's development and gender equality; review laws, rules, and regulations affecting the status of women; monitor mechanisms and institutional procedures for redress of violations of women's rights and individual grievances, and encourage and sponsor research to generate information, analysis and studies relating to women and gender issues. Similarly, provincial commissions have also been established by the respective provincial governments.

Target 5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Violence against women and girls	*Indicators:* i. 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 ii. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

The Global Burden of Disease estimates that over 30 percent of all girls and women aged 15 and older suffer physical or sexual partner abuse during their lifetime (SDSN, 2015).[14] Knowing the incidence and prevalence of violence is the first step to ensuring adequate prevention policies.

Violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence and the threat of such violence. Since most violence against women is perpetrated by their husband or intimate partner, this measure captures the most common form of violence

against women. The 12-month measure of partner violence is better suited than a lifetime measure to reveal changes in levels and risks of violence over time. The required statistics for both indicators are available in PDHS.[15] It is worth mentioning that federal and provincial legislation also exists in Pakistan on domestic violence.

Target 5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation
Harmful practices	*Indicators:* i. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 ii. Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting

The first indicator tracks the prevalence of child marriage, as defined by UNICEF. Evidence shows that most girls who marry early abandon formal education, and many have early and often high-risk pregnancies. Child brides are also at higher risk of abuse, exploitation, and separation from family and friends, which can have negative consequences on their health and well-being. Information on this indicator is available in PDHS and PSLM.

Regarding the prevalence of female genital mutilation, national household surveys in Pakistan do not enquire about this practice. However, a few local and area-specific studies have reported the practice among some Pakistani communities.[16]

Target 5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
Unpaid care and domestic work	*Indicator:* Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location

According to SDSN (2015), this target follows the recommendations of the Stiglitz Commission (2007) and the minimum set of gender indicators proposed by the IAEG on gender statistics. Measuring unpaid work helps in exposing the full range of possible economic contributions of individuals, including home-based production of goods and services, and is also essential for ensuring the effectiveness of women empowerment programs. Time-use surveys conducted with regular interval is a prerequisite to estimate women's disproportionate unpaid work burden. Currently, no authentic and representative information is available at national or provincial levels for benchmarking this target.

Target 5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life
Equal leadership opportunities	*Indicators:* i. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments ii. Proportion of women in managerial positions

The first indicator is a modified MDG indicator which measures the ratio of the percentage of seats held by women and minorities in legislative bodies (national, provincial, local) divided by their respective population share, which demonstrates the extent to which women and minorities have access to key decision-making positions within formal political processes. The relevant information may be accessed from diverse sources, such as websites of national and provincial assemblies and relevant ministries. The data for the second indicator which measures the proportions of women in managerial positions is also available. The World Bank's Enterprise Surveys provide gender-disaggregated information in terms of business owners and managers. However, primary data are obtained through surveys which are administered to a representative sample of non-agricultural firms in the formal private sector.

Target 5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
Sexual and reproductive health	*Indicators:* i. Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care ii. Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information, and education

The relevant data for the first indicator may be accessed from PDHS. The second indicator for this target is designed for inter-country comparison in terms of legislation at the global level.

GOAL 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Although the proposed targets for the goal cover various dimensions of inequality, the focus remains on the top and bottom ends of the income distribution as economic inequalities or differences in income and wealth reinforce other types of inequality. Research shows that economic inequality damages health, well-being, and social cohesion, promotes status competition and consumerism, and increases violence (ICSU, ISSC, 2015). Moreover, inequality hampers poverty reduction, weakens economic growth, and compromises democracy.

Target 10.1	Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
Progressive economic growth	*Indicator:* Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population

Through addressing economic inequalities within countries, this target is essential for making progress on other targets, particularly SDG 1 (end poverty). Data are available to measure this indicator. Income shares can be estimated by using HIES data on household income and consumption. However, the survey is conducted once every two or three years, which should be conducted more frequently.

Target 10.2	Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Social inclusion	*Indicator:* Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by age, sex, and persons with disabilities

This target is proposed to be monitored by estimating relative poverty. This is an indicator of inequality at the bottom of the income distribution, which acts as a cause of social exclusion and undermines equality of opportunity.

HIES produces information on national income distribution. However, the disaggregation of relative poverty by the characteristics of individual household members (sex, age, person with disability) does not seem feasible as the income and consumption data is gathered at the aggregate household level.

Target 10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
Equal opportunities	*Indicator:* Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Currently, no system of compiling and publishing the statistics of the reported incidence of harassment and other violations of human rights exists at the federal or provincial level. Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), a civil society organization, publishes some statistics based on compiling data on human rights issues reported in the press and through monitoring human rights by HRCP volunteers (rights activists). The actual incidences, however, might be higher. For tracking progress on the implementation of this target, an MIS needs to be developed on the basis of the First Information Report (FIR).

Target 10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
Policies for greater equality	*Indicator:* Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

The proposed indicator may be estimated using PBS data of National Accounts and the fiscal data which is available with the Ministry of Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs. However, in the absence of an integrated social protection system in the country, only crude estimates would be available for social protection transfers.

Target 10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
Target 10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable, and legitimate institutions
Target 10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
	Indicators: i. Financial soundness indicators ii. Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations iii. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination

These targets are intended to observe inequalities among countries. These global indicators would be estimated by international organizations such as IMF, World Bank, and various statutory bodies of the UN.

Altogether, the issues identified and actions required are summarized in figure 2.7, which include specific data requirements in terms of databases, MIS, and primary surveys. In addition, some policy initiatives are also recommended in areas where implementation is almost missing.

The analysis presented above points to the fact that making relevant data available for the implementation and monitoring of SDGs remains an enormous challenge for the government. Considering that the analysis is limited to only five selected social SDGs, the task of covering all SDGs would certainly require much more effort and resources.

Currently, no system of publishing the statistics of the reported incidence of harassment exists at the federal or provincial level.

Figure 2.7

Proposed new databases, primary surveys and policy initiatives

Proposed policy actions/initiatives	Relevant SDG Target
Poverty estimates	
▪ Conduct a systematic comparative analysis of national poverty lines and definitions to ensure comparability and consistency	1.2
▪ Resolve the issues in the process of updating poverty threshold for onward monitoring of the SDG target	1.2
Social Protection Floor	
▪ Develop and operationalize a social protection floor (ILO Recommendation 202) or an integrated social protection system	1.3
Universal Health Coverage	
▪ Establish institutions for universal health insurance	3.8
Curriculum Development for Sustainable Development	
▪ Revise and amend education policies to include the subject of sustainable development	4.7
Databases/MIS	
▪ Land or property ownership records	1.4
▪ Estimation of economic loss due to disasters	1.5
▪ Hepatitis B and for tropical diseases	3.3
▪ Mortality attributed to specific non-communicable diseases	3.4
▪ Intervention and treatment of substance abuse (at the level of public and private hospitals)	3.5
▪ Causes of death (at the level of public and private hospitals)	3.9
▪ Harassment and discrimination (based on First Information Report)	10.3
Primary surveys	
▪ Literacy Assessment Surveys (LAS) of children who have completed primary education	4.1
▪ Special Literacy Assessment Surveys (children 36-59 months)	4.2
▪ Special Literacy Assessment Surveys (adults)	4.6
▪ Time-Use Surveys	5.4
▪ Coverage of types of skills in Labour Force Surveys	4.4

NOTES:

[1] The total number of indicators listed in the global indicator framework of SDG is however 247. Twelve indicators repeat under two or three different targets.

[2] For convenience of the readers targets and indicators of social SDGs are reproduced in Annexure-I.

[3] The report also furnishes the analysis of data gaps with more (10 codes) disaggregated classification scheme.

[4] This analysis was carried out by Federal SDG support unit on the earlier version (2017) of Global Indicator Framework.

[5] The other three are input indicators and portray the financing and allocation of resources.

[6] Sachs et al (2020) developed global SDG indices for all countries, include poverty headcount ratio (the percentage of population below the poverty line) at both $1.90/day and $3.2/day to measure countries' poverty status. The poverty headcounts they used for Pakistan in the latest report are 0.9 and 20.7 respectively at $1.90/day and $3.2/day. (https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/static/countries/profiles/Pakistan.pdf)

[7] For alternative methodology and estimates of national and regional poverty headcounts, see Jamal (2017).

[8] The initiative is now being replicated in Punjab and KPK.

[9] Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Civil Registration and Vital statistics (CRVS) is a system of collecting information of civil registration or enumeration on the frequency of occurrence of specified and defined vital events, its compilation, processing, analyzing, presenting and dissemination of the data in some statistical form.

[10] http://indicators.report/indicators/i-34/

[11] www.aserpakistan.org/index.php

[12] http://indicators.report/indicators/i-32/

[13] A new module has now been included in the forthcoming PSLM surveys on ICT which covers various relevant SDGs indicators (4.4.1, 5.b.1 and 17.8.1).

[14] http://indicators.report/indicators/i-38/

[15] These surveys are conducted worldwide under the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. Details can be found at <https://dhsprogram.com>.

[16] http://www.irinnews.org/feature/2011/12/26/low-awareness-hidden-fgmc-practices

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GLOBAL AND NATIONAL INITIATIVES FOR TRACKING SDGs

3

Global SDG Index highlights a depressing picture of Pakistan.

GLOBAL AND NATIONAL INITIATIVES FOR TRACKING SDGs

3

INTERNATIONAL SDG INDEX AND DASHBOARDS

The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)[1] and Bertelsmann Stiftung produce annual reviews of countries' performance on the SDGs. The Sustainable Development Report 2020 (Sachs et al., 2020) presents an updated SDG Index and Dashboards with a refined assessment of countries' distance to SDG targets for 2020. These annual reports synthesize metrics with available data—based whenever possible on the official SDG indicators—to enable countries to take stock of where they stood with regard to fulfilling the SDGs. The SDG Index and Dashboards describe countries' progress towards achieving the SDGs. For the year 2020, 166 countries were included in the global exercise of tracking the performance.[2]

The report qualifies that the SDG Index and Dashboards are not official monitoring tools, and they are subject to many important limitations and caveats. Nonetheless, they are based on the most comprehensive set of country-level data assembled to date. Thus findings of the report can help countries in setting priorities for early action.

The overall index score and scores by goal can be interpreted as the percentage of achievement. The difference between 100 and the countries' scores is the gap in percentage terms that needs to be bridged for achieving the goals. The same set of indicators is used for all countries to generate comparable scores and rankings.

The findings of this international exercise highlight a depressing picture of Pakistan[3] with a score of 56.2, which is the lowest among the SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) countries except for Afghanistan (figure 3.1). The score of India and Bangladesh is 61.9 and 63.5, respectively. Globally, Pakistan ranked 134 on the SDG index of 166 nations.

Figure 3.1

Performance of the SAARC countries on SDGs

Countries	Score	Rank
Bhutan	69.27	80
Maldives	67.59	91
Sri Lanka	66.88	94
Nepal	65.93	96
Bangladesh	63.51	109
India	61.92	117
Pakistan	**56.17**	**134**
Afghanistan	54.22	139

Source: Sachs et al. (2020)

Pakistan ranked 134 on the SDG Index of 166 nations.

Figure 3.2

Pakistan's relative position in the SAARC countries, 2020
Social dimensions of SDGs

	Goal 1 No poverty		Goal 3 Good health and well-being		Goal 4 Quality education		Goal 5 Gender equality		Goal 10 Reduced inequality		Average score Social SDGs	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Nepal	63.2	6	59.5	4	90.5	2	62.1	1	83.4	1	71.7	1
Sri Lanka	92.1	1	78.9	1	97.1	1	48.8	4	32.6	6	69.9	2
Bhutan	89.8	2	67.8	2	80.0	5	48.9	3	59.7	3	69.2	3
Bangladesh	66.9	5	59.5	3	84.2	3	49.7	2	68.5	2	65.8	4
India	74.5	4	55.9	5	83.2	4	31.1	6	55.7	5	60.1	5
Pakistan	**79.3**	**3**	**51.6**	**6**	**40.1**	**6**	**28.8**	**7**	**56.2**	**4**	**51.2**	**6**
Afghanistan	na	na	36.6	7	39.9	7	43.7	5	1.0	7	24.5	7

Source: (Sachs et al., 2020)

As far as the performance on social SDGs (selected for this report) is concerned, Pakistan lags behind its peers in the majority of the goals (figure 3.2). As per the SDG Index, Pakistan's performance is relatively better in poverty and income inequality. In contrast, it stands almost at the bottom of the list regarding performance related to health, education, and gender inequalities.

The list of indicators related to SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, and 10 that have been included for developing the SDG Index is presented in figure 3.3.

It is important to note that out of 14 indicators of Goal 1, as suggested by the IAEG-SDGs, only two indicators are considered for the SDG Index: current poverty incidence according to international poverty line $1.9 per day and $3.2 per day. Goal 3 is represented by 14 out of 21 indicators that cover a broad range of health outcomes (mortality rates, life expectancy, etc.) and input indicators (child vaccination, births attended by skilled health personnel, and fertility rates). Death incidences due to non-communicable diseases, traffic injury, and pollution are also included. Interestingly, "subjective well-being" is also considered, which is not an official UN indicator for Goal 3. Three out of eight indicators are used to cover the education sector (Goal 4), which include net primary enrolment rate, lower secondary completion rate, and literacy rate. Thus, the element of quality education is entirely missing in this exercise.

Pakistan stands almost at the bottom of the list of SAARC countries in terms of the performance related to health, education, and gender inequalities.

The components of the SDG Index for Goal 5 (gender equality) include unmet demand for contraceptives, female years of schooling, female labour force participation, and seats held by women in national parliaments. Due to the data gaps, suggested indicators related to women empowerment and domestic violence are not considered. Goal 10 is represented by only one indicator—the

Gini coefficient adjusted for top income. In summary, the composition of the SDG Index strongly reflects the data limitations that have been discussed earlier.

Figure 3.3

Indicators used in 2020 Global SDG Index and Dashboard

Social dimension of SDGs

	Indicators	Value used for Pakistan
Goal 1 No poverty	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.9
	Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	20.7
Goal 3 Good health and well-being	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	140
	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	42.0
	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.3
	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	265.0
	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1
	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	24.7
	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	174
	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	14.3
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.5
	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	38.8
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.3
	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75.0
	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	45.0
	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.5
Goal 4 Quality education	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	67.6
	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	48.2
	Literacy rate of 15-24 years old, both sexes (%)	74.5
Goal 5 Gender equality	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions aged 15-49)	48.5
	Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25+ (%)	58.5
	Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	29.6
	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.2
Goal 10 Reduced inequalities	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	43.0

Source: Sachs et al., 2020, *Sustainable Development Report 2020*

OFFICIAL NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE SDGs

A summary of the national framework for the SDGs was prepared by the Planning Commission and approved by the National Economic Council in 2018. The document states that "the Planning Commission after extensive analysis of data and deliberations with provincial and local governments has evolved with a national framework for the SDGs" (Pakistan, 2018). The framework provides the baseline and 2030 target values for prioritized indicators.

The prioritization exercise was undertaken to transform international development goals into national goals and targets. Acknowledging that the prioritization of national SDGs and targets is a complex and multi-layered task—that requires a review of existing policies, exploring the theoretical underpinning of each policy, analyzing empirical findings of different policies and statistics presenting the current state of socio-economic development—a model was developed to rank indicators according to its numeric score. The model applied seven core comparative criteria that were selected based on data gap analysis, the current state of target/indicator, its significance in the national development context, and adherence to sustainability question (Pakistan, 2018). The criteria for prioritization exercise were:

- width (how many people are affected)
- depth (how badly they are affected)
- multiplier (how many other targets it contributes to)
- level of urgency (status of target/indicator is poor)
- low resource requirement (is there value for money)
- less structural change (institutional change required can be managed)
- relevance for all provinces (easily achieved in each province)

For each SDG target, a numeric value from 0 to 10 was assigned to each criterion that was subsequently aggregated to get the total score. These targets were ranked as high, medium-high, medium-low, and low by considering the total score of each target for onward mapping for the 17 SDGs. Goals with the highest number of 'high weighted score targets' were grouped in Category-I, goals with medium-high priority in Category-II, and remaining goals in Category-III depending on the total score of each target.

The excluded and included global indicators related to the selected social SDGs (Goals 1,3,4,5, and 10) in the National SDG framework are listed in figures 3.4 and 3.5. Some observations that emerge from a review of the framework are:

- The link between included indicators and prioritization categories is neither clear nor described in the report. Apparently, the non-availability of relevant data is the main reason for the exclusion of global indicators. Reasons for exclusion should have been provided explicitly to facilitate alternative definitions or indicators for replacement.
- No attempt is made to include complementary national indicators to monitor the progress in achieving the global SDG targets.
- Unfortunately, the proposed framework is not helpful for monitoring and tracking specific SDGs. Baseline and target values have not been provided for several indicators, which reflects the challenge of data availability. The serious concern, however, is that these values have been set without redefining, rephrasing, or modifying global indicators according to the national context and availability of national data.

In addition, some degree of ambiguity and adhockery is also evident in the framework. For example, the SDG indicator 1.3.1 (proportion of the population covered by social protection floors/systems) is taken as a national priority indicator with a baseline value of 29.9 percent. Indeed, neither a social protection floor (ILO Recommendation 202) nor an integrated social protection system exists in the country. As described earlier, the World Bank estimates the coverage of social protection programs from the HIES data. The estimates based on this data, however, could be misleading since the HIES questionnaire only enquires about specific government interventions. Thus, it is not clear what this baseline value (29.9 percent) refers to as the document does not provide the data source or definition of the indicator.

SDG indicator 4.1.1 has been designated as a national priority indicator, which attempts to estimate the proportion of children and youth who have achieved a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics. Surprisingly, simple enrolment rates by sex are taken as the national baseline. Similarly, in the absence of nationally representative data on literacy assessment for the adult population, baseline and target are set for SDG indicator 4.6.1 without providing the definition and source of information. High achievement levels as baseline cast doubt on the authenticity and accuracy of the designated indicator. Hence, the data gap appears to be a major constraint in adhering to the global indicator framework. The next chapter presents a national indicator framework based on a pragmatic approach relying mainly on the readily available data. The analysis is conducted for selected social SDGs, which can be extended by the relevant stakeholders to cover all SDGs. The proposed framework can be used once the identified data issues are addressed and resolved.

Figure 3.4

List of global indicators not prioritized or included in the National Framework for SDGs

Description of excluded indicators		Number of excluded indicators
Goal 1 – No poverty		
1.1.1 International poverty line 1.4.1 Access to basic services 1.5.1 Population affected by disasters 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss	1.5.3 National and local disaster risk reduction strategies 1.b.1 Public spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	6 out of 12
Goal 3 – Good health and well-being		
3.1.2 Births attended by skilled personnel 3.3.1 HIV infections 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence 3.3.4 Malaria incidence 3.3.5 Hepatitis B incidence 3.4.1 Mortality rate (attributed to various diseases) 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate 3.5.1 Treatment interventions for substance use disorders 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to air pollution 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water/sanitation and lack of hygiene 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use 3.b.1 Access to affordable medicines and vaccines 3.b.2 ODA to medical research and basic health sectors 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution 3.d.1 IHR capacity and health emergency preparedness	17 out of 22
Goal 4 – Quality education		
4.2.1 Children – developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults	4.4.1 Youth and adults with ICT skills 4.7.1 Education for global citizenship and sustainable development 4.b.1 ODI for scholarships	6 out of 11
Goal 5 – Gender equality		
5.1.1 Legal frameworks 5.2.1 Violence against women (by intimate partner) 5.2.2 Violence against women (by others) 5.3.1 Early marriage 5.3.2 Female genital mutilation 5.4.1 Unpaid domestic and care work 5.5.2 Women in managerial positions	5.6.1 Women making own decision about health 5.6.2 Laws for women's access to sexual and reproductive health 5.a.1 Ownership/ secure rights over agricultural land 5.a.2 Laws for women's equal rights to land ownership/control 5.c.1 Systems to track public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	12 out of 14
Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities		
10.3.1 Discrimination and harassment 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators 10.6.1 Membership and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee 10.7.2 Well-managed migration policies 10.a.1 Tariff lines applied to imports from LDC and developing countries 10.b.1 Resource flows for development 10.c.1 Remittance costs	9 out of 11

Source: Sustainable Development Goals - National framework, Pakistan (2018).

Figure 3.5

National Priority SDG Framework for selected social SDGs

Global indicators reference	National Priority SDG Indicators	National baseline 2014-15	Target 2030
	Goal 1 – No poverty		
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	29.5%	9.0 %
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	38.8%	19.0%
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	29.9%	70.0%
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure	Not provided	Not provided
1.a.1	Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs	42.2%	43.5%
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	18.1%	25.3%
	Goal 3 – Good health and well-being		
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	276	179
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	89	40
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	55	25
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries		
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	47%	70.50%
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	44%	Half the present value
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services	Not provided	Not provided
3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Not provided	Not provided

Continued…

Figure 3.5 *…Contd.*

National Priority SDG Framework for selected social SDGs

Global indicators reference	National Priority SDG Indicators	National baseline 2014-15	Target 2030
	Goal 4 – Quality education		
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Total=57% Girls=53.0% Boys=60.0%	Total=100% Girls=100% Boys=100%
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	GPI Primary=0.8	GPI Primary=1.0
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	Total = 60.0%, Female=49.0% Male=70.0%,	Total = 80.0%, Female=69.0% Male=90.0%,
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand-washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Primary Schools: Electricity = 53.0%; Drinking Water = 67.0%; Sanitation = 67.0%	Not Provided
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training	Not provided	Not provided
	Goal 5 – Gender equality		
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Management=1.5% Parliament=19.7%	Management=5% Parliament= 30%
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	69.87%	85%
	Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities		
10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population	National average: 9.26% Bottom 40 %: 7.41	National Average: increase by 1.5 times; Bottom 40%: increase by 2.5 times
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	16.6%	Decrease the proportion by 40% of present value

Source: Sustainable Development Goals - National Framework, Pakistan (2018)

NOTES:

[1] SDSN has been operating since 2012 under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General. SDSN mobilizes global scientific and technological expertise to promote practical solutions for sustainable development, including the implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement.

[2] Since the indicators, data, and methodology have been revised for the 2020 Index, the rankings and scores are not comparable with the earlier additions (2016 onward).

[3] https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/static/countries/profiles/Pakistan.pdf, Accessed on August 18, 2020

PROPOSED INDICATOR FRAMEWORK IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

4

Pakistan's progress on the proposed social indicators is about 49 percent.

PROPOSED INDICATOR FRAMEWORK IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

4

The literature on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda suggests that no standard stepwise method has been adopted by countries to ensure data mapping within the spirit of the national ownership of the SDGs. According to the background note prepared for the UN-sponsored Asia-Pacific Conference on SDGs (UN-ESCAP, 2017), "The national ownership requires that the data ecosystem is mapped to the national indicator framework rather than a global framework. Of course, the proposed global indicators should ultimately find a place in the national indicator framework, provided the corresponding targets and indicators are relevant for the countries".

The data gap analysis, policy initiatives, and specific data requirements in terms of databases, MIS, and primary surveys to monitor the SDG implementation through the global indicator framework have been discussed in Chapter 2. Besides the high-level political commitment of the government, the execution of these initiatives requires time and immense financial and human resources. Therefore, a relatively more practical approach would be to start tracking SDGs by using a mix of global and complementary national indicators for which reliable and nationally representative data are readily available. Considering the relevant considerations,[1] a set of national indicators is proposed for selected social SDGs (1, 3, 4, 5, and 10).

Although a portfolio or dashboard of individual indicators is informative and necessary, there is also a need for a summary measure that combines indicators into a single number which can provide a quick snapshot of the situation. For this purpose, a composite index at the target and goal level has been computed (see box 4.1 for methodology). Since the direction of various indicators could vary, the values of variables were normalized into the 0-100 range, where higher values indicate better results.

The following sub-sections furnish schematic views of the proposed indicators with respect to social SDGs with a brief commentary. Baseline values and information regarding the sources of data are also provided for relevant indicators.

PROPOSED INDICATOR FRAMEWORK FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SDGs

Goal 1: End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere

The analysis presented in Chapter 2 indicates that data for most of the global indicators of this target is either not available or partially available. For instance, no consistent and reliable data are available regarding social

protection, land tenure rights, and economic loss due to disasters. Similarly, disaggregated data for the poverty incidence (estimated with international and national poverty lines) are unavailable. For the transition period, five indicators are proposed to track the reduction in poverty (figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1

Proposed national indicators for poverty – Goal 1

	Indicators	Data sources
P.1	Proportion of population below the national poverty line	Household Integrated Economic Survey
P.2	Incidence of multi-dimensional poverty	Pakistan Social and Living-Standard Measurement Survey Planning Commission
P.3	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	Demographic and Health Survey
P.4	Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	Demographic and Health Survey
P.5	Proportion of underweight children	Demographic and Health Survey

Poverty measure, which is based on the consumption pattern of households, is widely accepted in Pakistan for estimating the poor population. According to Pakistan Economic Survey (Pakistan, 2016), the Planning Commission adopted a poverty line based on the Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) approach, focusing on households' consumption patterns in the reference group. It first obtains a food poverty line by taking the average household spending on the food in the reference group. Then, it is scaled up by taking into account the non-food expenditures necessary for households.

Two alternate estimates are available to monitor poverty in the context of Pakistan: 1) official poverty figures and 2) poverty incidence estimated by non-governmental stakeholders (research organizations/think tanks). The variations in the estimated poor population (poverty incidence) have already been discussed in Chapter 2. Nonetheless, considering the issue of 'ownership', it is recommended to use official figures for consumption poverty. However, the government should make efforts to address the concerns raised by the stakeholders on the estimation methodology.

The traditional unidimensional approach, which considers only one variable such as income or consumption, is widely used due to its practicality. However, multi-dimensional poverty is also useful because it goes beyond calorie consumption and measures the quality of life to a certain extent. The concept of Multi-dimensional Poverty (MP) recognizes poverty as being a multi-facet phenomenon that covers multiple aspects of deprivation. The MP estimates for Pakistan were developed by a team of experts from the Planning Commission, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), and UNDP (Pakistan, 2016). The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) constitutes three dimensions, including health, education, and standard of living, which are

reflected through 15 indicators. National, provincial and regional estimates of MP headcount (incidence) were estimated by using data of various waves of PSLM survey.

Box 4.1

Methodology for computing the composite index

Three alternative methods are commonly used for aggregating the scores of individual SDGs: arithmetic mean, geometric average, and Leontief function. Since the SDGs are integrated, indivisible and require progress towards all goals, perfect substitutability across the goals, as required for using the arithmetic mean, cannot be preferred. The geometric average has the advantage of reflecting an assumed "penalty" on very low scores, unlike the arithmetic mean. On the other hand, the Leontief minimum function focuses on the single SDG and where a country performs worst, which is a poor indication of how the country performs across the goals.[a]

The geometric mean is therefore often used to aggregate heterogeneous variables with limited substitutability and in cases where the focus of the analysis is on percentage changes instead of absolute changes. A prominent example is the Human Development Index (HDI), for which the method of aggregation across three dimensions was from arithmetic to geometric mean in 2010.

To make the data comparable across indicators or regions/provinces, variables were rescaled from 0 to 100 with 0 denoting worst performance and 100 describing the technical optimum or SDG targets. For most of the social indicators, the principle of 'leave no one behind' was applied to set upper bound to universal access (100%) and zero deprivation, while for few indicators where the SDG targets (technical optimum) are available, rescaling formula for the range [0; 100] was applied. For indicators where increasing value means better performance, the linear score was computed as follows:

$$x' = \left[\frac{(x - Min(x)}{(T(x) - (Min(x)]}\right] * 100$$

Whereas for indicators where increasing value means worse performance (e.g. poverty, mortality, etc.), score was computed as follows:

$$x' = [1 - \left[\frac{(x - T(x)}{(\max(x) - (T(x)]}\right] * 100$$

Where,

x	=	raw data value,
min(x)	=	minimum observed value of the indicator in the dataset
max(x)	=	maximum observed value of the indicator in the dataset
T(x)	=	SDG or national target value of the indicator
x’	=	normalized value after rescaling

[a] However, Sachs, et al (2017) describe that both the arithmetic and geometric averages are plausible approaches. They applied both approaches to the SDG data and observed that both yielded similar results with a correlation coefficient of 0.977 and very similar rankings.

Moreover, it would be helpful to consider child poverty in terms of malnourishment of children under 5 for tracking poverty reduction, which is strongly linked with the household poverty status. For this report, PDHS data on children's height/length, weight, and age were used to calculate three indices: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Each of these indices provides information about the growth and body composition, which is helpful in assessing nutritional status. Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects a failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long time. The most direct causes are: (1) not eating enough or eating foods that lack growth-promoting nutrients, and (2) recurrent infections or chronic diseases that cause poor nutrient intake, absorption, or utilization. Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition, which represents a failure to receive adequate nutrition during the period immediately before the time of the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or a recent episode of illness, causing weight loss. Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height, which includes acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) undernutrition and is an indicator of overall undernutrition.

The current and baseline values of the proposed indicators are provided in figure 4.2, while composite values are plotted in figure 4.3.

A high incidence of stunting and prevalence of childhood underweight is evident in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan.

Figure 4.2

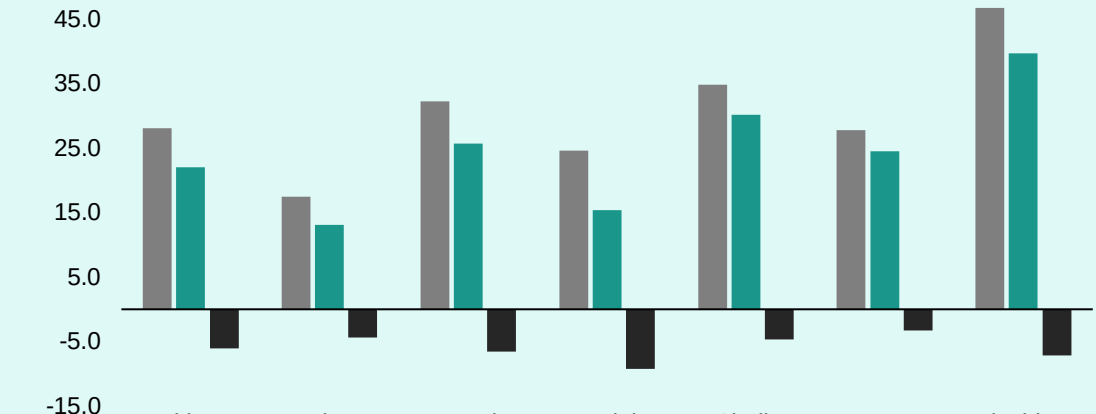
National and provincial current and baseline values of the proposed indicators for poverty – Goal 1

	Pakistan			Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
	Total	Urban	Rural				
			Consumption poverty				
2019	21.5	10.7	27.6	16.3	24.6	27.0	40.7
2014	29.5	18.2	35.6	26.5	35.1	25.5	46.2
			Multi-dimensional poverty				
2015	38.8	9.4	54.6	31.4	43.1	49.2	71.2
2013	40.8	10.1	56.0	34.7	44.6	49.1	71.9
			Stunting among children under 5				
2018	37.6	30.7	40.9	29.8	49.9	40.4	47.4
2013	44.8	37.1	48.2	39.8	56.7	41.9	49.2
			Wasting among children under 5				
2018	7.1	6.7	7.3	4.0	11.7	7.5	18.3
2013	10.8	9.9	11.2	9.5	13.6	12.0	29.3
			Underweight children				
2018	23.1	18.8	25.1	14.0	40.2	21.8	39.0
2013	30.0	24.1	32.5	26.1	42.3	26.1	46.7

Sources: Pakistan (2018a), Pakistan (2013), NIPS (2019), NIPS (2013), PIDE (2020).

Figure 4.3

Inter-temporal comparison of the composite indicator for poverty – Goal 1



	Pakistan	Urban	Rural	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
2019	28.1	17.5	32.3	24.6	34.8	27.7	46.8
2018	22.0	13.1	25.7	15.4	30.1	24.5	39.7
Change	-6.1	-4.3	-6.5	-9.3	-4.7	-3.3	-7.1

Sources: Pakistan (2018a), Pakistan (2013), NIPS (2019), NIPS (2013), PIDE (2020).

In general, the estimates show a declining trend in poverty and child malnutrition, though significant variation exists among provinces and urban-rural locations. For instance, a high incidence of stunting and prevalence of childhood underweight is evident in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan, while multi-dimensional poverty is high in Balochistan and KPK. An inter-temporal comparison of the composite indicator for Goal 1 (end poverty) is presented in figure 4.3. Overall, a decline of 6 percentage points in the composite poverty indicator is observed during the last five years or so.

Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being

Fortunately, data are available for most of the global indicators related to Goal 3. However, considering the national priorities and relevant policies, ten indicators are proposed to monitor the development in the health sector (figure 4.4). All of these indicators are suggested in the global official SDG framework (United Nations, 2018).

Figure 4.4

Proposed national indicators for the health sector – Goal 3

	Indicators	Data sources
H.1	Maternal mortality rate – per 100,000 live births	World Development Indicators
H.2	Neonatal mortality – per 1000 live births	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)
H.3	Infant mortality – per 1000 live births	DHS
H.4	Under-5 mortality – per 1000 live births	DHS
H.5	Adolescent fertility rate	DHS
H.6	Assistance during delivery by skilled attendant	DHS
H.7	Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods	DHS
H.8	All basic vaccines (children 12-23 months)	DHS
H.9	Not using tobacco – men ages 15-49	DHS
H.10	Not using tobacco – women ages 15-49	DHS

Definitions:

Neonatal mortality:	The probability of dying within the first month of life
Infant mortality:	The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
Under-5 mortality rate:	The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday
Adolescent Fertility Rate	Births per 1,000 women ages 15-19
Assistance during delivery:	Birth delivered with the assistance of a doctor, nurse, midwife, or lady health visitor
Demand for Family Planning:	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods
Vaccinations:	Received all basic vaccinations (BCG, three doses of DPT-HEPB-HIB, three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles vaccine
Tobacco Use:	Percentage of ever-married men/women age 15-49 who are not using any tobacco product

Information on infant and child mortality is a prerequisite for the demographic assessment of the population. These indicators also reflect the status of the country's socio-economic development and quality of life of the people. Moreover, these statistics can also help devise strategies for protecting children who may be at higher risk of premature death. Besides maternal mortality rates, three global indicators, neonatal mortality, infant mortality, and under-5 mortality rate, are included in the proposed national framework. Information on age-specific fertility rates, especially adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19), is also important for designing effective policies for population welfare. Similarly, contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning are key indicators for measuring improvements in access to reproductive health; the latter complements the former indicator as the sum of both indicators provides the total demand for family planning. For SDG monitoring, the proportion of demand for family planning satisfied (met demand for contraception) by modern methods[2] is used.

Figure 4.5

National and provincial current and baseline values of the proposed indicators for the health sector – Goal 3

	Pakistan			Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
	Total	Urban	Rural				
Maternal mortality rate – per 100,000 live births							
2019	186.0	158.0	199.0	157.0	224.0	165.0	298.0
2013	190.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatal mortality – per 1000 live births							
2018	42.0	37.0	45.0	51.0	38.0	42.0	34.0
2013	55.0	47.0	62.0	63.0	54.0	41.0	63.0
Infant mortality – per 1000 live births							
2018	62.0	50.0	68.0	73.0	60.0	53.0	66.0
2013	74.0	63.0	88.0	88.0	74.0	58.0	97.0
Under-5 mortality – per 1000 live births							
2018	74.0	56.0	83.0	85.0	77.0	64.0	78.0
2013	89.0	74.0	106.0	105.0	93.0	70.0	111.0
Adolescent fertility rate							
2018	46.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	44.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance during delivery by skilled attendant							
2018	69.3	83.8	62.6	71.3	74.8	67.4	38.2
2013	47.8	64.5	40.8	50.5	56.5	35.3	12.5
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods							
2018	48.6	50.2	47.5	50.3	50.2	45.1	33.8
2013	47.0	51.7	44.3	49.7	48.6	36.4	32.3
All basic vaccines (children 12-23 months)							
2018	65.6	70.8	63	79.9	48.8	54.7	28.8
2013	53.8	65.8	48.4	65.6	29.1	52.7	16.4
Not using tobacco – men ages 15-49							
2018	77.3	80.3	75.4	70.9	83.7	87.8	81.2
2013	55.4	56.2	55	56.4	52.5	60.6	46.4
Not using tobacco – women ages 15-49							
2018	94.9	95.7	94.4	96.2	92.7	97.3	81.8
2013	93.6	95.8	92.4	94.7	91.4	99.0	71.0

Sources: NIPS (2019), NIPS (2013).

Neonatal, child, and infant mortality rates in Punjab are higher than those in other provinces.

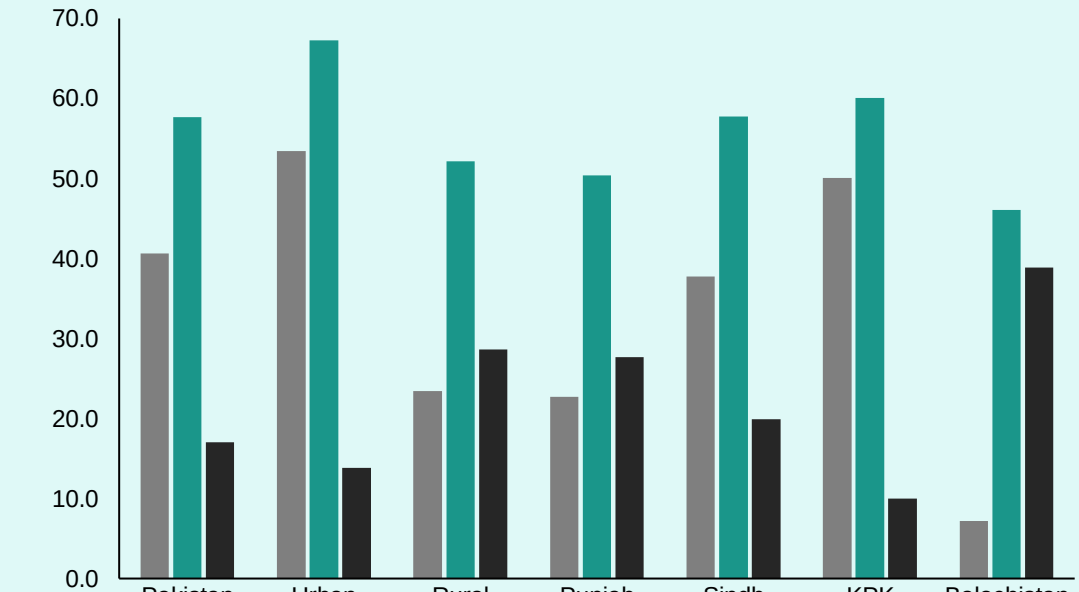
Assistance from a skilled birth attendant during delivery is considered a key factor in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality, for which data are available in DHS. The global SDG framework also recommends including the use of tobacco for monitoring progress in SDG 3. Although nationally representative DHS collects information on tobacco use, the relevant module is applied only on the sub-sample of households (ever-married women and men ages 15–49).

Figure 4.5 presents the values of proposed indicators for 2018 and 2013, while comparative composite indicators are given in figure 4.6. Two variables—maternal mortality rate and adolescent fertility—have not been included in the composite indicator due to the non-availability of disaggregated information for the provinces and urban-rural locations for 2013.

As far as the provisional comparison is concerned, neonatal, child and infant mortality rates in Punjab are higher than those in other provinces, which is surprising because Punjab's performance is better in terms of health inputs, such as assistance during delivery by skilled attendants and vaccination. An intertemporal comparison of the composite indicator reflects an improvement in all provinces with a relatively higher increase in Balochistan and Punjab. The aggregate national indicator improved by 17 points between 2013 and 2018.

Figure 4.6

Inter-temporal comparison of the composite indicator for the health sector – Goal 3



	Pakistan	Urban	Rural	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
2013	40.6	53.4	23.5	22.7	37.8	50.0	7.2
2018	57.6	67.3	52.1	50.4	57.7	60.1	46.0
Change	17.0	13.9	28.7	27.7	19.9	10.0	38.8

Sources: NIPS (2019), NIPS (2013).

Goal 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

As discussed earlier, the data on five out of 12 global indicators is available for Goal 4 (figure 2.3). Special literacy assessment and other primary surveys for children and adults are required to collect data for most global indicators. Considering the educational priorities, policies, and data availability, seven indicators are suggested to monitor the education sector's development (figure 4.7).

Two indicators are proposed for access to schooling: pre-primary enrolment and out-of-school children in the age cohort 5–16 years. Barriers to primary education are recommended to be monitored through survival rate[3] to grade 5 and effective transition rate[4] for primary to secondary schooling. Literacy rates (10+ years and 15–24 years) and the proportion of the population with tertiary education are proposed for educational achievement.

Figure 4.7

Proposed national indicators for the education sector – Goal 4

	Indicators	Data Sources
E.1	Pre-primary enrolment rate (3-5 years)	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSMLS)
E.2	Enrolment rate for age cohort 5-16 Years	PSMLS
E.3	Survival rate to grade 5	PSMLS
E.4	Effective transition rate primary to middle	PSMLS
E.5	Population with tertiary education (24 years and older)	PSMLS
E.6	Literacy rate (10 years and older)	PSMLS
E.7	Youth literacy rate (15-24 years)	PSMLS

One of the key principles of the 2030 Agenda is "leaving no one behind". Therefore, data disaggregation with respect to vulnerable and left-behind populations is essential to reflect the commitment of nations to inclusive development.

Given the importance of disaggregated data, SDSN (2015) recommends that relevant SDG indicators be disaggregated according to the following broad dimensions: gender, age, income quintiles/deciles, disability, ethnicity, and indigenous status, economic activity, location or spatial disaggregation (e.g. by metropolitan areas, urban/rural, districts), and migrant status. However, with the exception of gender and, to some extent, spatial disaggregation, it is currently not practicable to estimate the proposed indicators at the required level of disaggregation. Therefore, to capture the inequality in access to education, gender and locational (rural-urban) parity indices can be developed for tracking the progress in educational attainment.

The baseline (2015) and current (2019) values[5] of all proposed indicators and parity indices are given in figures 4.8 and 4.9, respectively, while values of composite indicators and parity indices for the year 2019 are plotted in figure 4.10.

The state of education in Pakistan continues to remain deplorable with low levels of enrolment and literacy rates.

Figure 4.8

National and provincial current and baseline values of the proposed indicators for the education sector – Goal 4

Indicators	Pakistan	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
Pre-primary enrolment rate (3-5 years)					
2019	32.7	46.3	22.0	20.3	8.3
2015	29.2	36.4	20.4	25.5	14.7
Enrolment rate for age cohort 5-16 Years					
2019	69.5	78.8	58.4	68.8	40.9
2015	69.9	74.6	61.2	72.9	56.6
Survival rate to grade 5					
2019	66.8	72.6	59.5	65.2	40.7
2015	68.6	76.9	59.2	68.5	33.5
Effective transition rate primary to middle					
2019	84.1	88.4	73.3	85.1	70.2
2015	80.6	87.2	66.0	77.0	71.0
Population with tertiary education (24 and older)					
2019	9.0	8.9	10.8	7.5	6.7
2015	9.3	8.8	11.7	8.0	5.0
Literacy rate (10 years and older)					
2019	60.6	65.5	57.8	55.5	40.3
2015	59.8	62.8	59.7	52.8	44.4
Youth literacy rate (15-24 years)					
2019	72.1	79.5	65.0	69.1	47.7
2015	71.9	75.6	69.2	67.0	54.2

Sources: PSLM (2014-15), PSLM (2018-19), Pakistan Education Statistics, 2016-17.

The data reveals that the state of education in Pakistan continues to remain deplorable with low levels of enrolment and literacy rates. Perhaps even more strikingly, the situation has worsened over time. For instance, the aggregate enrolment rate for age cohort 5-16 years dropped from 69.9 to 69.5 percent during 2015 and 2019.[6] The decline in the enrolment rates is evident in all the provinces except only a marginal improvement in Punjab. Given the miserable

situation of school education, it is not surprising that the overall proportion of the population with tertiary education remains less than 10 percent. Similarly, the rates of adult and youth literacy have remained almost stagnant during this period.

As far as gender parity in education is concerned, Punjab is close to approaching the score of 100 while KPK and Balochistan (with the score around 65) lag behind the national average of 85. The regional parity index (rural to urban ratio) suggests that the education indicators are generally worse in rural areas.[7] The scores of the regional parity index in all provinces are relatively closer to the national average (62), except for Sindh having the lowest value of 47.

Figure 4.9

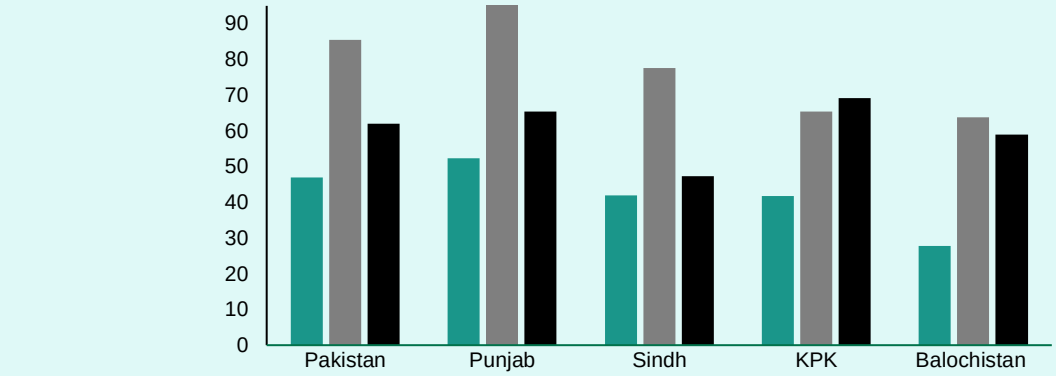
Gender and regional parity indices for the education sector – Goal 4

	Gender parity indices (female to male ratio)					Regional parity indices (rural to urban ratio)				
	Pakistan	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan	Pakistan	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
Pre-primary enrolment rate – (3-5 years)										
2019	96	102	87	87	73	71	82	51	75	51
2015	87	93	71	79	84	66	71	43	74	63
Enrolment rate for age cohort 5-16 Years										
2019	85	94	77	71	68	81	87	61	86	72
2015	77	87	71	60	51	78	81	61	83	68
Survival rate to grade 5										
2019	100	104	97	80	114	30	28	25	37	47
2015	98	102	102	74	92	28	28	23	37	31
Effective transition rate primary to middle										
2019	100	101	100	95	98	-	-	-	-	-
2015	98	100	94	93	86	-	-	-	-	-
Population with tertiary education– (24 and older)										
2019	73	100	56	39	32	-	-	-	-	-
2015	68	92	52	36	22	-	-	-	-	-
Literacy rate – (10 years and older)										
2019	69	79	64	48	45	70	74	54	80	60
2015	70	77	70	49	40	67	71	53	75	62
Youth literacy rate – (15-24 years)										
2019	81	92	74	57	54	77	83	58	84	69
2015	82	89	81	58	52	75	79	58	82	63

Sources: PSLM (2014-15), PSLM (2018-19), Pakistan Education Statistics, 2016-17

Figure 4.10

Composite indicator and composite parity indices for the education sector – Goal 4



	Pakistan	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
Composite Indicator	47	52	42	42	28
Gender Disparity Index	85	96	78	65	64
Regional Disparity Index	62	65	47	69	59

Sources: PSLM (2014-15), PSLM (2010-11), Pakistan Education Statistics, 2016-17

As reflected by the value of the composite indicator for Goal 4, Pakistan, with a score of 47 percent in 2019, seems to have a long way to go in achieving the target of 100 percent. Besides the low level of achievement in the education sector, inter-provincial inequality is also high, where Punjab's score is 52 percent compared to that of Balochistan (28 percent).

An inter-temporal comparison of the composite indicator shows an alarming stagnation in the education sector, where the progress of the provinces on the education front has remained very poor except for a meagre improvement in Punjab (figure 4.11).

Figure 4.11

Inter-temporal comparison of the composite indicator for the education sector – Goal 4

	Pakistan	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
2015	46.2	49.8	42.2	43.1	30.4
2019	47.0	52.4	41.9	41.8	27.7
Change 2015-2019	0.8	2.6	-0.3	-1.3	-2.7

Sources: PSLM (2014-15), PSLM (2010-11), Pakistan Education Statistics, 2016-17.

Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls

The SDG Index included three additional indicators for Goal 5: demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions aged 15-49), female-to-male mean years of schooling, the population age 25 plus (%) and female to male labour force participation rate (%). These indicators are not a part of the official list of UN indicators. Similarly, the gender wage gap is also used by a few authors to observe the level of gender equality.

With regard to Pakistan, six indicators are proposed here, which include: violence against women, incidence of early marriage (before age 15 and before age 18), disparity in labour force participation, use of mobile phone, and bank account held by women. Instead of using disparity in the mean year of schooling, it is proposed to include indicators of gender disparity in education (pre-primary enrolment, enrolment for 5-16 age cohort, tertiary education, and literacy). Figure 4.12 lists these indicators with potential data sources.

Figure 4.12

Proposed national indicators for the status of gender equality – Goal 5

	Indicators	Data sources
G.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 [a]	DHS
G.2	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married before age 15 and before 18	DHS
G.3	Female labour force participation (as % of male)	Labor Force Survey
G.4	Proportion of women who have and use bank account	DHS
G.5	Proportion of women who own a mobile phone	DHS
	Gender parity indices (GPI) in education – female to male ratio (%)	
E.1	Pre-primary enrolment rate (3-5 years)	PSLMS
E.2	Enrolment rate (5-16 Years)	PSLMS
E.5	Population with tertiary Education – (24 years plus)	PSLMS
E.6	Literacy rate - (10 Years and older)	PSLMS

[a]100 minus the reported incidences of violence are used for constructing the composite indices.

The values of proposed indicators for the current and the base year are displayed in figure 4.13, while normalized composite indices for the current year (based on the latest available data) are furnished in figure 4.14. A few clarifications regarding the data and computation are described below.

Figure 4.13

National and provincial current and baseline values of the proposed indicators for the status of gender equality – Goal 5

	Pakistan			Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
	Total	Urban	Rural				
Incidence of violence by intimate partner							
2018	24.8	19.9	27.8	21.5	14.8	43.2	43.1
2013	38.5	32.2	41.6	39.3	23.0	57.4	50.1
Early marriage (before age 15)							
2018	14.6	10.3	16.7	8.3	23.0	19.6	22.7
2013	13.2	7.8	35.5	11.9	10.9	18.7	19.6
Early marriage (before age 18)							
2018	37.6	35.2	38.7	34.6	40.0	44.2	36.2
2013	43.3	15.2	46.2	41.3	46.3	45.7	48.3
Female labour force participation							
2018	51.7	25.1	67.7	48.7	48.0	70.6	53.4
2013	48.6	18.6	65.1	47.2	40.7	68.9	55.9
Women who hold bank account							
2018	6.0	9.6	3.9	7.8	4.7	2.5	2.2
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women who own mobile phone							
2018	39.2	55.4	29.8	46.8	28.2	37.0	16.0
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GPI – pre-primary enrolment rate							
2019	96.2	101.7	92.6	101.6	86.6	87.2	72.6
2011	87.2	91.8	84.7	88.7	84.7	89.8	61.6
GPI – enrolment rate (5-16 years)							
2019	85.3	96.2	78.9	94.1	77.4	70.6	67.8
2011	74.0	89.1	66.8	83.7	66.5	62.3	42.6
GPI – tertiary education (24 years and older)							
2019	72.8	85.2	55.6	100.0	56.0	39.3	32.0
2011	61.8	71.8	46.1	87.2	44.2	42.5	12.0
GPI – literacy rate (10 years and older)							
2019	69.0	82.5	59.3	79.0	63.6	48.4	44.6
2011	66.5	83.6	55.1	73.9	64.6	48.3	32.3

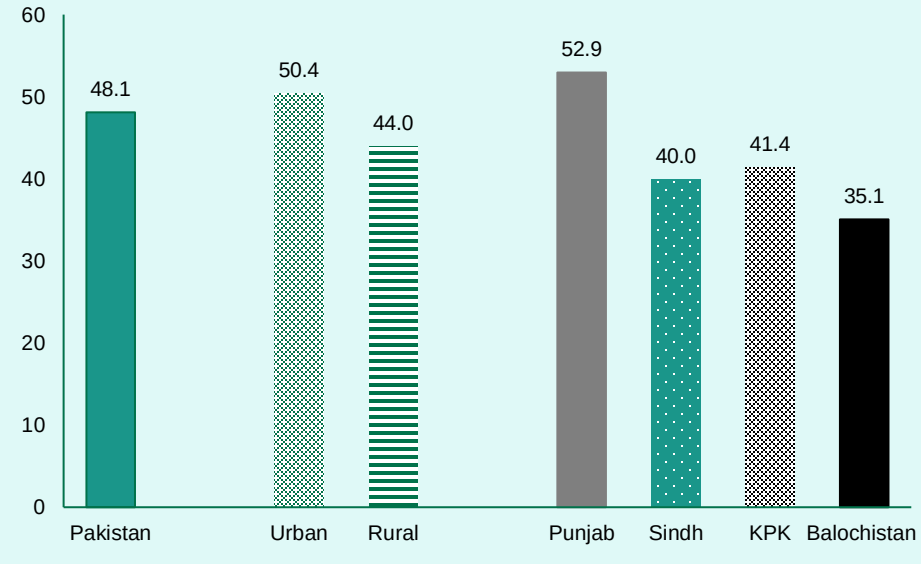
Sources: PDHS (2018), Pakistan Labor Force Survey (2017-18), PSLM 2018-19

- Data are obtained from Pakistan Demographic and Health Surveys (2013 and 2018), PSLM (2015 and 2019), and Pakistan Labor Force Surveys (2015 and 2018). Due to variation in survey years, data from surveys of the closest period was mapped for baseline and the latest available for the current scenario.
- For female labour force participation, the augmented activity rate is used. National Report of LFS 2017-18 states that the augmented activity rate "is based on probing questions from the persons not included in the conventional measure of the labour force, to net-in marginal economic activities viz., subsistence agriculture, own construction of one's dwelling, etc. Conventionally, persons 10+ aged reporting housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of the labour force. However, from the perspective of time use, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on a specific set of marginal economic activities". Consequently, female labour participation rates are higher in rural areas and less developed provinces (KPK and Balochistan).
- Disaggregated (province-wise) data about ownership of mobile phones and holding bank accounts by women are not available for the year 2013. Therefore, the composite index is computed for the latest year only.

As shown in figure 4.14, the overall performance in terms of achieving gender-related goals is less than 50 percent. Even the value of a relatively high-performing province, Punjab, is just about 53 percent.

Figure 4.14

The composite indicator for the status of gender equality – Goal 5, 2018



Source: Computed by authors.

Goal 10: Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries

As discussed earlier, the required national data for most of the indicators of this goal are not available, particularly those related to discrimination against any citizen and disaggregation of relative poverty by the characteristics of individual household members. The National SDG Framework suggests only two indicators for Goal 10: a) growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and b) the total population and proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income. Moreover, the global SDG index considered only one indicator (Gini coefficient) for this goal, perhaps due to data constraints.

The Gini index provides a measure of resource inequality within a population. It is the most popular measure of inequality and summarizes the extent to which the actual distribution of resources differs from a hypothetical distribution in which each household would receive an identical share. Gini is a dimensionless index scaled to vary from a minimum of zero to a maximum of one—zero representing no inequality and one representing the maximum possible degree of inequality. A limitation of the Gini coefficient or index as a measure of inequality is that it is very sensitive to the middle part of the income distribution than to that of extremes because it depends on the rank order weights of income recipients and the number of recipients within a given range. Thus, to capture small changes in extreme parts of the income distribution (tails), several ancillary measures have been developed that focus on measuring certain types of inequality.

The Palma ratio of inequality is an alternative which was proposed by Alex Cobham and Andy Sumner (2013a and 2013b), on the basis of the 'Palma proposition', which is an observation by Jose Gabriel Palma stating that changes in income or consumption inequality are (almost) exclusively due to changes in the share of the richest 10 percent and poorest 40 percent because the 'middle' group between the richest and poorest always captures approximately 50 percent of gross national income. The Palma ratio is computed as the ratio of the richest 10 percent of the population's share of income divided by the poorest 40 percent's share. It is now reported by many of the leading income distribution databases and some national statistics offices and has received wide support as an indicator for SDG 10. Therefore, to monitor the trend in income distribution, the Gini coefficient and Palma ratios are proposed for the transition period (figure 4.15).

Figure 4.15

Proposed national indicators for income inequality – Goal 10

	Indicators	Data Sources
I.1	Per capita income inequality – Gini coefficient (%)	Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES)
I.2	Per capita Income inequality – Palma ratio (%)	HIES

The estimated value of these two indicators for the years 2019 and 2011 along with the normalized composite indices are given in figures 4.16 and 4.17, respectively. The analysis indicates that income inequality has reduced at the aggregate national level, as reflected by decreasing values of Gini and Palma over time. The composite index also shows a positive change of 4.4 points during the same period. However, the improvement is mainly due to the province of Punjab, where the value of the composite index increased by 8.7 points. Contrarily, the situation has worsened in all other provinces.

Figure 4.16

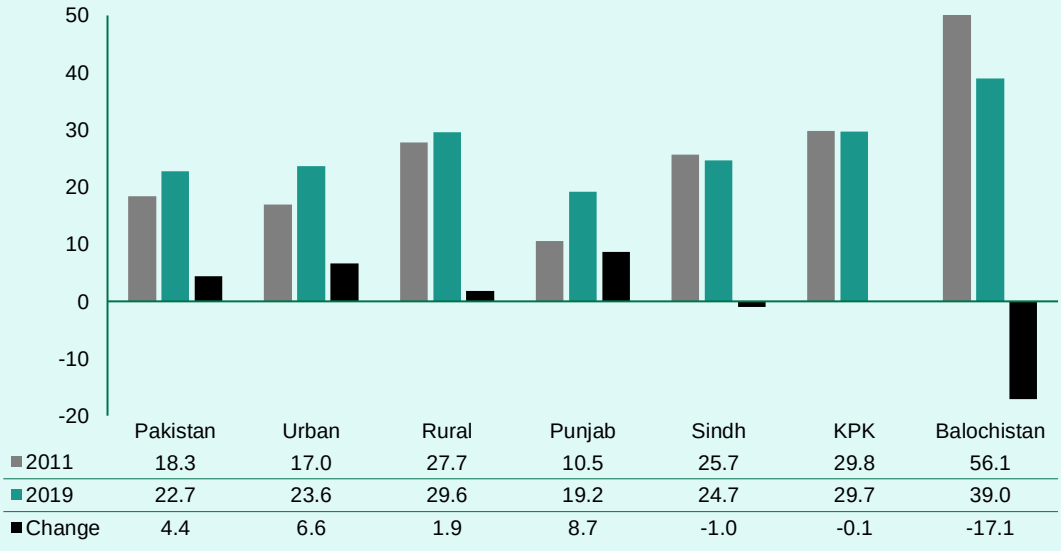
National and provincial current and baseline values for the proposed indicators for income inequality – Goal 10

	Pakistan			Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
	Total	Urban	Rural				
	Gini coefficient (%)						
2019	39.25	38.83	36.76	40.46	38.27	36.72	32.82
2011	40.67	41.11	37.31	43.10	38.24	36.51	24.90
	Palma ratio (%)						
2019	1.79	1.78	1.56	1.90	1.78	1.56	1.31
2011	1.95	2.00	1.65	2.21	1.68	1.59	0.89

Sources: HIES (2018-19 and HIES 2010-11).

Figure 4.17

Inter-temporal comparison of the composite indicator for income inequality – Goal 10



	Pakistan	Urban	Rural	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
2011	18.3	17.0	27.7	10.5	25.7	29.8	56.1
2019	22.7	23.6	29.6	19.2	24.7	29.7	39.0
Change	4.4	6.6	1.9	8.7	-1.0	-0.1	-17.1

Sources: HIES (2018-19 and HIES 2010-11).

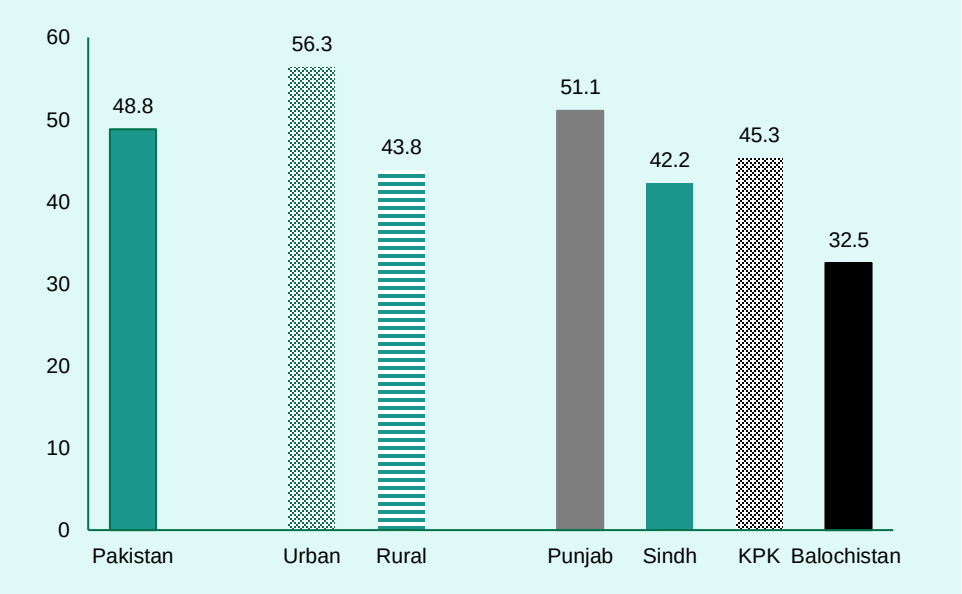
THE OVERALL INDEX OF SOCIAL SDGs

An overall composite index is also developed by combining all the proposed indicators related to the selected social SDGs. Only one variable, adolescent fertility rate, is not included due to the unavailability of disaggregated data at the provincial level. As mentioned earlier, the values of variables were normalized into the 0-100 range, where higher values indicate better results.

Figure 4.18 portrays a summary of the current state of social SDGs across regions and provinces. Overall, the progress of the country on the proposed indicators is 48.8 percent. The highest value of the index is observed for Punjab (51 percent) followed by KPK (45 percent), while Sindh and Balochistan lag behind with index values of 42 percent and 33 percent, respectively. Considering that the number of proposed indicators is about half that of the global indicators, achieving these goals appears to be a daunting task at this point.

Figure 4.18

Index of social SDGs – Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, and 10 combined



Source: Computed by authors.

NOTES:

[1] According to SDSN (2015), robust indicators should be; (1) globally harmonized, (2) simple, single-variable indicator, with straightforward policy implications, (3) allow for high frequency monitoring, (4) consensus based and system-based information, (5) constructed from well-established data sources, (6) disaggregated, (7) universal, (8) mainly outcome-focused, (9) science-based and forward-looking and (10) a proxy for broader issues or conditions.

[2] Modern methods include; male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, male condoms, the standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method, and emergency contraception.

[3] The percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in the first grade of a given level or cycle of education in a given school year who are expected to reach a given grade, regardless of repetition.

[4] Number of new entrants to the first grade of the higher level of education in the following year expressed as a percentage of the students enrolled in the last grade of the given level of education in the given year who do not repeat that grade the following year.

[5] It is important to note the structural differences in the main date sources in terms of authenticity, scope and coverage, sampling and non-sampling error, data creditability etc. PSLM collects information from households (demand side surveys), while Pakistan Education Statistics collects information from the management of public and private schools (supply side census).

[6] It is important to note mention that PSLM 2015 was a district-wise survey with more than 70,000 observations, while PSLM 2019 was a survey at provincial level and covered close to 15000 households.

[7] The urban-rural disaggregated data of two indicators (Survival rate to grade 5 and effective transition rate primary to middle) were not available in the Pakistan Education Statistics, 2016-17.

KEY CHALLENGES IN ACHIEVING SDGs

5

The major barriers in achieving SDGs include population growth, resource constraints, and absence of devolved administrative powers to local governments.

KEY CHALLENGES IN ACHIEVING SDGs

5

This chapter discusses some key challenges that must be addressed to enhance the pace of implementation of the SDGs framework. The major barriers identified in the National Framework of SDGs include population growth, resource constraints, the absence of devolved administrative powers to local governments, and the lack of reliable and relevant data to monitor progress. While the data issues have been discussed in detail in earlier chapters, a brief discussion is provided in the following sub-sections on the rest of the identified challenges.

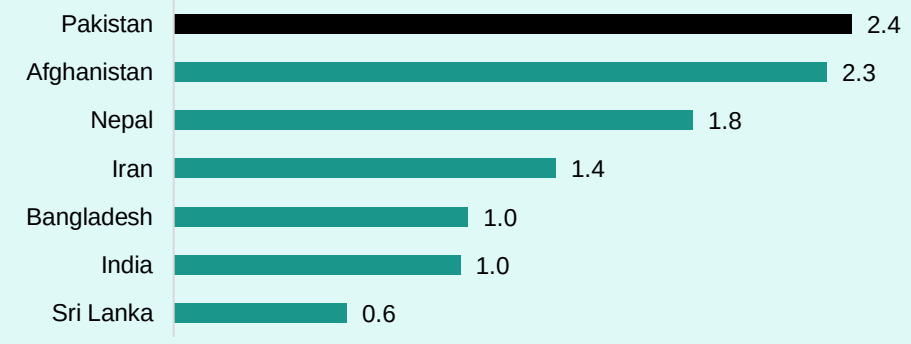
POPULATION GROWTH AND SDGs

Rapid population growth is widely recognized as one of the most serious impediments to sustainable development.[1] Although population trends are not explicitly stated in the SDGs, most of the goals and targets are directly or indirectly influenced by population growth, making the latter a critical challenge facing developing countries, with Pakistan being no exception. According to the United Nations, the world is not on track to meeting the SDGs since implementation efforts have not kept pace with rapid population growth.[2]

Pakistan has become the 5th largest country in the world in terms of total population. The 2017 census revealed an alarming intercensal population growth rate of 2.4 percent. As shown in Figure 5.1, Pakistan is the fastest growing nation among some neighbouring and South Asian countries. For instance, the population growth rate in Pakistan is more than double that of India and Bangladesh. Similarly, the total fertility rate (number of births per woman) in Pakistan is 3.6 compared to 2.2 in India and Sri Lanka and 1.99 in Bangladesh.[3]

Figure 5.1

Rate of population growth (%)



Source: https://databank.worldbank.org/source/population-estimates-and-projections.

The data from Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2017-18 suggest that the fertility rate reduction has not been impressive over almost the last three decades. The country's fertility rate declined from 4.9 to 4.1 in 16 years (from 1991 to 2007) and then to 3.6 during the next 11 years. Assuming the prevailing situation of demographic indicators, estimates by the World Bank show that the fertility rate in Pakistan would merely be reduced to 2.9 by 2030.

There is a great deal of literature suggesting that the level of contraceptive use in a population is negatively and causally related to fertility rates.[4] Therefore, high fertility rates in Pakistan are not a surprise considering the practice of modern family planning methods in the country. PDHS (2017-18) reports that the contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is only 34%—with 25% using modern contraceptive methods and 9% using traditional methods. PDHS data reveals that 52% of women[5] have a demand for family planning. It is generally argued that the demand for family planning in Pakistan is low due to a number of socioeconomic and cultural factors. However, the matter of grave concern is that one-third of these women have an unmet need for family planning. Moreover, the demand for family planning has remained stagnant at 55% from 2006-07 to 2012-13 and declined subsequently—a situation that calls for an immediate policy response.

The 2017 Population Census of Pakistan stirred the public debate about the unsustainability of population growth. The government also has acknowledged that "there had been moderate efforts in the past to address this high population growth rate along with lack of awareness among couples to maintain a moderate family size." After a suo moto action taken by the Supreme Court of Pakistan in 2018, task forces were established at the national and provincial level for steering, providing oversight and taking critical decisions to reduce population growth, decrease fertility rate and increase contraceptive prevalence rate. Subsequently, as per the recommendations of the Council of Common Interests (CCI), a draft Action Plan (2019-24) was also prepared—implementation of which seems to be a far-fetched exercise.

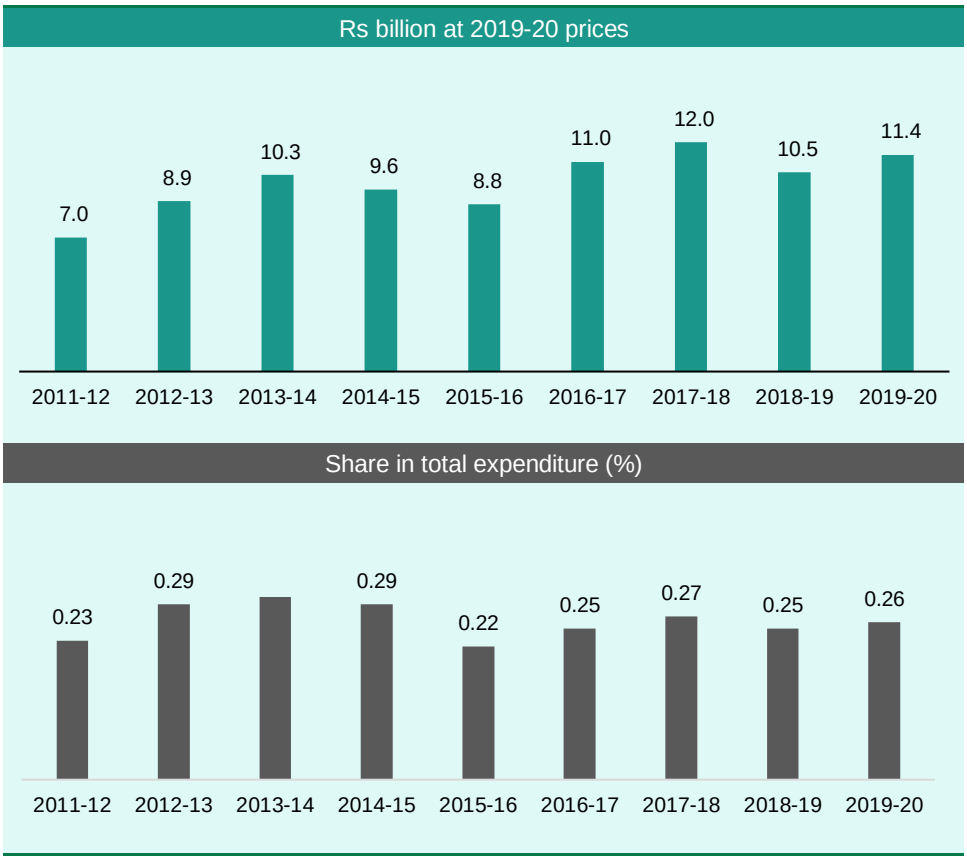
The demand for family planning has remained stagnant at 55% from 2006-07 to 2012-13 and declined subsequently.

While the federal government coordinated the measures mentioned above, the primary responsibility of population-related issues lies with the provincial governments since the subject of population planning and social welfare was transferred to the provincial government after the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan in 2010.

The level of public expenditure is a key factor that reflects the degree of government's commitment and direction of its priorities. Figure 5.2 presents the level of aggregate provincial expenditure on family planning and population welfare at 2019-20 prices. It is evident that the expenditure has remained almost stagnant during the last four years at around Rs11 billion. More importantly, the share of family planning expenditure in total provincial expenditure is awfully low—it was 0.26 percent in 2019-20 and has remained less than 0.35 percent during the last nine years.

Figure 5.2

Public expenditure on family planning and population welfare
All provinces combined



Source: Financial Statements of the Provincial Governments, Controller General of Accounts, Government of Pakistan.

The National Framework of SDGs has identified the issue of population growth as a key obstacle in achieving SDGs as it states that "efforts to achieve SDGs could be hindered by a number of internal and external obstacles like ever-increasing population and consequent pressures on resources affecting economic growth of the country (p. 5)."

There is no disagreement that the government and society have a shared responsibility in this regard. The new national narrative on population acknowledges the parents' right to freely and responsibly decide the number and spacing of their children while maintaining a balance between the family size and resources to protecting their fundamental rights.[6] However, given the country's low level of social and economic development, the government's effective role is critical in increasing investment and initiating expeditious interventions to control the rapidly growing population.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL FISCAL TRANSFERS FOR FINANCING SDGs

Pakistan, being a federation, has a three-tier government structure, including federal, provincial, and local governments. Therefore, achieving SDGs is a joint responsibility of all tiers of the government. In fact, after the 18th Constitutional Amendment in 2010, the role of subnational governments—especially that of provincial governments—was further enhanced by devolving legislative authority and responsibility of social service delivery to the provinces. The provincial governments are required to establish a local government system and devolve political, administrative and financial responsibility and authority to the elected representatives of the local governments. Therefore, the role of provincial governments has become central to the implementation of most of the SDGs, the accomplishment of which requires sizeable financial resources.

The financial position of provincial governments in Pakistan largely depends on intergovernmental revenue transfers that take place according to the provisions of the National Finance Commission (NFC) awards. This section presents a brief overview of fiscal federalism in the country and summarizes the current and emerging issues of inter-governmental fiscal transfers.

Fiscal Federalism in Pakistan

Due to a chequered history of local governments in Pakistan, discussion on fiscal federalism generally surrounds federal transfers to the provincial governments. The fiscal transfers are the financial lifeline for the provincial governments as most buoyant taxes are assigned to the federal government.

In Pakistan, after 1973, fiscal transfers through NFC awards evolved at least in three ways. First, the definition of the divisible pool[7] changed over time. In the 1994 NFC award, the divisible pool consisted of only two taxes—income and sales tax—along with export duties on cotton. In the 1997 NFC award, all taxes collected by the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) were included in the divisible pool. Since then, the divisible pool consists of all major FBR taxes (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3

Composition of the divisible pool of taxes

Divisible Pool Taxes	Provincial share in the divisible pool (%)				
	NFC 1974	NFC 1991	NFC 1997	DRGO 2006	NFC 2010
Income Tax & Corporation Tax*	80	80	37.5	41.50 - 46.25	56.0 - 57.5
Other Direct Taxes	-	-	37.5	41.50 - 46.25	56.0 - 57.5
Sales Tax	80	80	37.5	41.50 - 46.25	56.0 - 57.5
Central Excise Duty – Tobacco	-	80			
Central Excise Duty – Sugar	-	80			
Import Duties	-	-	37.5	41.50 - 46.25	56.0 - 57.5
Export Duties – Cotton	80	80	-	-	-

*Excluding taxes on income consisting of remuneration paid out of the federal consolidated fund.

Second, the formula of vertical distribution (among federal and provincial governments) went through various changes. Until 1996, the provincial share in the divisible pool remained 80 percent; a reduced share of 37.5 percent (with an increased number of taxes in the pool) was introduced in the 1997 NFC award. Subsequently, the provincial share gradually increased to 57.5 percent in the 7th NFC award (2010). An important implication of increased share is that provinces now have a greater stake in the FBR taxes. Another key development was that under the 18th Amendment, a provision was made that the combined share of the provinces in any future award will not be less than that of the previous award.

Third, the structure of horizontal distribution among provinces moved from a single criterion to multiple criteria. Before the 7th NFC award, the population was the sole criterion for distributing provincial share in the divisible pool among provinces.[8] In the 7th NFC award, three other criteria, including tax collection/generation, inverse population density, and backwardness, were added in the horizontal distribution formula. In the absence of a consensus, the 7th NFC award continues in the name of the 9th NFC award.

NFC Transfers to the Provinces

The NFC Award includes three resources to be transferred to the provinces: divisible pool transfers, straight transfers, and grants and subventions. Currently, the divisible pool transfers contain 57.5 percent of five major FBR taxes, namely, taxes on income, capital value tax, sales tax excluding sales tax on services, customs duties, and federal excise excluding excise duty on natural gas. Straight transfers include royalties on crude oil and natural gas, gas development surcharge, and excise duty on natural gas. As per the Constitution, these are provincial taxes collected by the federal government and transferred to the provinces after deduction of collection charges. The divisible pool transfers, however, constitute the major component (around 95 percent) of the total fiscal transfers.

Figure 5.4 presents the province-wise magnitude of divisible pool transfers from 2009-10 to 2019-20. The share of provinces in the divisible pool was substantially enhanced under the 7th NFC award, which resulted in a major upward shift in provincial resources—from Rs576 billion in 2009-10 to Rs909 billion in 2010-11. The trend in the transfers since 2010-11 indicates three important messages. First, the divisible pool transfers are a buoyant source of revenues as they grew by 11.5 percent on average during the last decade. However, the growth remained relatively higher during the first five years—14.3 percent during 2011-16 and 8.0 percent during 2016-20. Second, Balochistan has the highest revenue growth among the provinces, which is an outcome of a clause of the award ensuring that any shortfall in FBR collection compared to budget estimates will not affect the magnitude of transfers to Balochistan. Third, there has been a shortfall of around 10 percent in actual transfers compared to the budget estimates since 2012-13 (except for 2015-16). However, the situation got even worse in 2019-20 when the shortfall reached 23 percent. In absolute terms, the provinces (except Balochistan) received Rs740 billion less than the budgeted amount. Such a massive

The share of provinces in the divisible pool was substantially enhanced under the 7th NFC award, which resulted in a major upward shift in provincial resources.

deviation from the budgeted resources creates uncertainty in the fiscal management of the provincial governments and may have implications for the public spending on social services.

Figure 5.4

Divisible pool transfers to the provinces (Rs billion)

	Actual Transfers					Budget Estimates Total
	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan	Total	
2009-10	321	148	76	30	576	570
2010-11	453	225	142	88	909	866
2011-12	511	267	161	98	1,037	1044
2012-13	561	274	181	117	1,133	1,303
2013-14	637	309	204	127	1,278	1,380
2014-15	719	351	229	143	1,442	1,581
2015-16	896	433	285	158	1,773	1,746
2016-17	922	445	293	185	1,845	2,044
2017-18	1,073	516	341	204	2,134	2,269
2018-19	1,161	557	369	226	2,312	2,509
2019-20	1,186	569	377	283	2,414	3,154
2020-21 BE	-	-	-	-	-	2,817
ACGR (2011-15)	14.6	14.0	14.9	12.4	14.3	
ACGR (2015-20)	7.3	7.0	7.2	15.6	8.0	
ACGR (2011-20)	11.3	10.9	11.4	13.8	11.5	

ACGR = Annual Compound Growth Rate

Sources:

a) Financial Statements of the Provincial Governments, Controller General of Accounts, Government of Pakistan

b) Report on Biannual Monitoring on The Implementation of NFC Award (various issues), Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan

c) Federal Budget in Brief, Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan (various issues).

NFC Transfers and Provincial Spending on Social Services

The provision of social services is the primary responsibility of the provincial government, which is mainly financed by the revenue received through the divisible pool transfers (constituting about 85 percent of the total tax revenue of the provinces). For instance, in 2019-20, provinces received Rs2,414 billion through tax transfers and collected Rs413 billion as their own tax receipts.[9] Although higher public expenditure does not necessarily lead to better social outcomes, it reflects a certain degree of the government's commitment to improving the people's social well-being. Therefore, in the context of SDGs, it is important to see the link between divisible pool transfers and expenditure on major social services, namely education, health and water & sanitation. Figure 5.5 presents the trend in expenditures on selected social services and the divisible pool transfers as percent of GDP from 2009-10 to 2018-19[10]. As expected, provincial governments have increased their spending on social

services with increased resources through fiscal transfers. As percent of GDP, the combined provincial expenditure on three main social services increased from 2.17 in 2009-10 to 3.11 in 2018-19. However, it is important to note that the increased spending on social services does not reflect any major shift in the expenditure priorities of the provincial governments. In terms of GDP percentage points, the increase in expenditures and divisible pool transfers is 0.94 and 2.05, respectively. Similarly, expenditure on the selected social services was 54 percent of the divisible pool transfers in 2009-10, while it ranged between 41 percent and 54 percent during 2010-11 to 2018-19—with an annual average of 50 percent. Among the selected services, relatively more fluctuation is observed in the expenditure on water supply & sanitation.

Figure 5.5

The trend in divisible pool transfers and expenditure on major social services as % of GDP
All provinces combined

	Expenditure on social services				Divisible Pool transfers
	Education	Health	Water supply and sanitation	Total	
2009-10 (pre- 7th NFC)	1.50	0.50	0.18	2.17	4.04
2010-11	1.44	0.46	0.15	2.04	4.97
2011-12	1.67	0.62	0.18	2.47	5.17
2012-13	1.82	0.67	0.14	2.64	5.06
2013-14	1.79	0.67	0.12	2.58	5.08
2014-15	1.81	0.71	0.19	2.71	5.25
2015-16	1.87	0.80	0.21	2.88	6.10
2016-17	1.85	0.88	0.22	2.96	5.78
2017-18	2.03	1.10	0.22	3.35	6.16
2018-19	1.96	1.04	0.11	3.11	6.09
Average 2011-2015	1.71	0.62	0.16	2.49	5.11
Average 2016-2019	1.93	0.96	0.19	3.07	6.03
Average 2011-2019	1.80	0.77	0.17	2.75	5.52

Sources:
a) PRSP Budgetary Expenditures, Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan.
b) Financial Statements of the Provincial Governments, Controller General of Accounts, Government of Pakistan.

Emerging Issues after 7th NFC and the 18th Amendment

As mentioned earlier, the 18th Amendment bars any reduction in the previous year's share of the provinces, implying that the provincial share in the divisible pool will not be less than 57.5% after the 7th NFC award. This has two crucial implications for the current and future NFC deliberations. First, the federal government will not be inclined to raise the provincial share as it cannot be reduced in future. Second, given the high level of overall fiscal deficit, the federal government may use innovative strategies to effectively reduce the size of fiscal transfers without reducing the share. For instance, during the NFC deliberation in 2017, a proposal was presented by the federal government for

allocation of an additional 3 percent from the gross divisible pool to meet internal and external security challenges, mainly related to security arrangements of the CPEC projects.[11]

Similarly, a clause was added in the ToRs of the 9th NFC[12] regarding "assessment and allocation of resources to meet expenditure related to Azad Government of the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, FATA, Natural Disasters and terrorism etc."[13] The rationale behind this addition was to deduct an agreed amount from the taxes before the formulation of the divisible pool while keeping the provincial share intact at 57.5%. As expected, all provincial governments objected to this clause. The deliberations continued, but no award was finalized, and ToRs were notified for the 10th NFC award in May 2020. This time the ToRs contained five additional clauses:

"*d) Assessment and allocation of resources to meet expenditures related to Azad Government of the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Government of Gilgit-Baltistan and newly merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (erstwhile FATA)*

e) Assessment and allocation of resources to meet expenditure made on security and, Natural Disasters/ calamities

f) Assessment of total public debt and allocation of resources for its repayment

g) Rationalization of subsidies given by the Federal and Provincial Governments in their budgets and agreeing on a mechanism to finance them

h) Exploring ways to reduce losses of State-owned enterprises and agreeing on mechanism for sharing these losses between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments"

The provincial governments strongly condemned the additional clauses. These clauses were even challenged in respective high courts. As a result, in July 2020, the revised ToRs were issued, which contained the following clauses in replacement of the above-mentioned clauses:

"d) issues relating to sharing of financial expense incurred or to be incurred by the Federation in respect of subjects and matters falling within the domain of the Provinces and vice versa

e) issues relating to sharing of financial expense incurred or to be incurred by the Federation and/or the Provinces in respect of Trans-Provincial matters

f) issues relating to financial expense for national projects to be shared by the Federation and the Provinces"

The inaugural meeting of the 10th NFC was held on February 18, 2021, in which six sub-groups were constituted to prepare sectoral recommendations; the finalization of the award remains in limbo. Given that the NFC award is consensus-based, it is less likely that provincial governments would agree to anything that may cause a reduction in their financial resources. It appears that the NFC deliberations have turned into a zero-sum game.

In order to make more resources available for financing SDGs, concerted efforts are needed to be made by federal and provincial governments. There is a strong need for the federal government to increase its tax collection efficiency. The tax-to-GDP ratio has been on a continuous decline for the last three years; it dropped from 12.9 percent in 2017-18 to 11.4 percent in 2019-20 and is expected to further decline in 2020-21.

On the other hand, resource mobilization by the provinces has not been impressive either. After the NFC award, provincial tax revenue as percent of GDP increased from 0.4 in 2010-11 to 1.0 in 2015-16, but has remained stagnant at around 1.0 percent since then; it actually dropped from 1.2 percent in 2017-18 to 1.0 percent in 2019-20. It is essential that the provincial governments maximize their revenue collection to support the financing of SDGs. Currently, the single largest source of provincial taxes is GST on services, which constitutes about 50 percent of the total provincial tax receipts. Other major taxes include stamp duties, land revenue, etc. However, the largest untapped tax base is agricultural income. The total collection of agricultural income tax (AIT) of the four provinces combined was only Rs3.4 billion in 2019-20, with 61 percent and 36 percent of the revenue generated in the provinces of Punjab and Sindh, respectively. Given this insignificant proportion of the national value added by the agricultural sector, the sector is effectively exempt from income taxation. Therefore, considering the principle of tax parity (taxing equal incomes equally), exploiting the potential of AIT would lead to generating sizable additional resources. In addition to revenue generation, the efficiency and effectiveness of public spending is also a matter of concern since, despite increased expenditures on social services after the 7th NFC, the social outcome indicators have not improved accordingly.

It is essential that the provincial governments maximize their revenue collection to support the financing of SDGs.

THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The principle of subsidiarity is recognized as being central to the effective delivery of social services, implying that the functions among different levels of government should be allocated such that a service is provided at the appropriate level and inter-jurisdictional spillovers are minimized. There is growing awareness in the development community and national governments that the participation of local governments is essential for the effective implementation of SDGs. The need for adopting an inclusive and localized approach is also emphasized in the 2030 Agenda, which states, "governments and public institutions will also work closely on implementation with regional and local authorities, sub-regional institutions, international institutions, academia, philanthropic organizations, volunteer groups and others."[14] The Government of Pakistan has also recognized that "local governments should be used as a core instrument of the implementation process, which would increase the outreach of the provincial government."[15]

Local governments in Pakistan have had a rather unstable history where several attempts to empower them have been undertaken; however, these have yielded unsustainable results. The decentralized governance in the country had a unique feature until 2010, as all the local government reforms

were initiated by non-representative military regimes. The first local government (LG) system introduced by the military government in 1959 assigned some functions, ranging from basic health, social welfare to infrastructure to the LGs. In 1979, local government elections were held under a military government, and basic municipal functions were transferred to local government bodies. This system operated till 1993. The next LG system was introduced under the Devolution Plan 2001, yet again by a military government, whereby the local governments were given unprecedented fiscal, administrative and political powers.

Under the 18th Amendment (2010), the local governments were constitutionally recognized as the third tier of the government. Article 140A of the Constitution states, "Each province shall, by law, establish a local government system and devolve political, administrative and financial responsibility and authority to the elected representatives of the local governments." Thereby, each province was given the discretion to devise its own local government system and the responsibility of holding local government elections.

It was expected that the LGs would be further developed and strengthened by the elected governments after the 18th Amendment. Ironically, the LG system introduced in 2001—which had expanded the role of local governments in the delivery of social services—was largely abandoned by the provincial governments in 2010, and the administrative authority was transferred to provincial bureaucracy. Subsequently, the provincial governments enacted new LG legislations by 2013, while the local government elections were held in 2015 (except for Balochistan in 2013). However, except for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the role of local governments was substantially reduced under the new legislation. Particularly, the provision of basic services like health and education was transferred back to the provinces. A comparative analysis of the Local Government Acts of the four provinces reveals that the system in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is inspired by the Devolution Plan 2001, whereas the structure of LG legislation promulgated in the other provinces closely resembles LGO 1979.

In addition to limiting functional responsibilities, local governments are dependent on other tiers for their financial sustainability due to a lack of own revenues and taxation powers. The Octroi and Zila Tax (OZT)—the main source of LG revenue—was discontinued in 1999 and compensated with a 2.5 percent additional sales tax until 2006. Subsequently, the Distribution of Revenues and Grants-in-Aid (Amendment) Order (DRGO) 2006 modified this to one-sixth of the sales tax to be transferred to provincial governments earmarked for the local governments. The 7th NFC award merged the OZT grants in the provincial pool, thereby leaving the transfer of the portion of resources to the discretion of provinces and making LGs more fiscally dependent. Moreover, urban immovable property tax, the major local government tax, is collected by provincial governments and then transferred to the local bodies after deducting collection charges. The provincial governments seem to have less incentive to enhance revenue collection from this tax, which is reflected by the fact that the growth in provincial revenues from GST on services remained much higher than that in the property tax during 2011-12 and 2018-19. For instance, the average annual compound growth in revenues from GST on services and property tax in Sindh was 21.4

The local governments are dependent on other tiers for their financial sustainability due to a lack of own revenues and taxation powers.

percent and 4.2 percent, respectively. Similarly, the revenues from these taxes in Punjab grew at the annual rate of 19.0 percent and 10.7 percent, respectively, during the same period.

The current status is that the tenures of elected local governments of all the provinces had expired during 2019 and 2020, and no elections have been held yet. This is despite the fact that the Elections Act 2017 requires the LG elections to be held within 120 days of the expiry of the term of the local governments.

The evidence suggests that empowered local governments in Pakistan have yielded significantly positive results for social development. Figure 5.6 presents the trend in selected social indicators related to education, health and gender parity. A significant development is visible in all the indicators from 2001-02 to 2010-11, which covers the period of functional elected local governments. On the contrary, there is almost no improvement between 2010-11 and 2014-15. Thus, the historical trends suggest that elected and empowered local governments can be instrumental in promoting various aspects of social development.

Figure 5.6

Trend in selected human development indicators

	Pakistan	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
Literacy rate – 10 years and above					
2001-02	45	47	46	38	36
2010-11	58	60	59	50	41
2014-15	60	63	60	53	44
Net enrolment rate - primary: 6-10 years (%)					
2001-02	51	54	47	51	40
2010-11	66	70	62	64	56
2014-15	67	70	61	71	56
Full immunization (%)					
2001-02	53	57	45	57	24
2010-11	81	86	75	77	53
2014-15	82	90	73	78	51
Gender parity in primary education (%)					
2001-02	79	86	72	63	59
2010-11	86	93	81	79	59
2014-15	86	92	81	80	63
Tap water as main source of drinking water					
2001-02	25	20	30	39	25
2010-11	32	24	43	45	35
2014-15	27	18	41	35	33

Source: PSLMS 2004-05, 2010-11 and 2014-15, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, GoP.

Similarly, another study (Haroon and Iqbal, 2021) analyses the performance of provinces in terms of five core indicators of educational achievement during 2005 and 2015 by computing a composite index of educational status. The study reveals that the change in the index during 2011-2015 was 1.5 percent compared to 2.9 percent during 2005-2011.

In summary, local governments can play a pivotal role in implementing the SDGs framework as they are more proximate to the people. Thus, enhancing their role, responsibility and authority would be instrumental in achieving the SDGs.

CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

While the efforts of federal and provincial governments in prioritization, mapping, and identifying data gaps have contributed to a better understanding of the issues related to SDGs implementation, the availability of relevant data remains a major challenge for monitoring the progress. The global indicator framework is helpful in comparing the progress with peer countries. However, it is crucial that keeping in view the objective of localization and effective monitoring of SDGs, a set of most relevant targets and indicators is developed and pursued, which suits the capacity of national and provincial institutions to collect and analyze data. The framework proposed in this report could serve as a basis for adopting a pragmatic approach (relying mainly on the readily available data) for selecting the indicators to cover all SDGs.

The analysis based on the proposed framework of selected social SDGs indicates that Pakistan's overall progress is about 49 percent. Moreover, considerable inter-provincial differences are observed. The highest value of the index is estimated for Punjab (51 percent) followed by KPK (45 percent), Sindh (43 percent) and Balochistan (33 percent). The national-level targets cannot be achieved without addressing provincial inequalities in terms of resources and capacity.

Rapid population growth continues to undermine any progress that is made to achieve SDGs. It is recommended that population growth be included explicitly in the national SDGs framework. A holistic approach with concerted and coordinated efforts by all levels of government, including substantial enhancement of the financial resources, would be required to make any meaningful progress on this front.

In order to make the required financial resources available for national and sub-national governments, the federal government has the major responsibility of mobilizing the resources through broadening the tax base and enhancing its efficiency of tax collection. The provinces will also have to share the burden by significantly increasing their efforts of resource mobilization. The financial resources required for SDGs implementation are way beyond the current fiscal efforts of federal and provincial governments. For instance, according to estimates by IMF (2021), Pakistan would need additional annual spending of over 13 percent of GDP to achieve targets in education, health, and water supply and sanitation.

The provincial government rely mainly on the fiscal transfer through NFC. It is important that NFC awards are announced in a timely manner as per the constitutional requirement. After the 7th NFC, the deliberations in the subsequent meetings of NFC have revolved around the vertical distribution of resources between federal and provincial governments. The extensive and inconclusive debate on vertical share has left no space for discussing other possibilities related to horizontal distribution, which has reduced the scope of linking divisible pool transfers to SDG financing. It is recommended that for the horizontal distribution of revenues among the provinces, the possibility of including some criteria related to the performance on SDGs be explored.

Revival of empowered and effective local government is essential in SDGs implementation. It is recommended that functions and powers be devolved to local governments in accordance with the 18th Amendment, and elections are held with no more delay. Furthermore, in order to enhance the financial sustainability of local governments, it is recommended that one-sixth of the GST as OZT grants should be earmarked for the local governments. Additionally, property tax collection should also be devolved to the local governments so that they can effectively exploit a vital source of their revenue.

NOTES:

[1] See Güney (2017), Zlotnik et al. (2011), Jatana et al. (2020), and Hermann (2012).

[2] https://populationmatters.org/news/2019/04/population-growth-slows-progress-towards-sustainable-development-goals-says-un

[3] https://databank.worldbank.org/source/population-estimates-and-projections

[4] See, for example, UN (2020), Ivy Kaplan (2017), Ahbab et al (2014), and Rodolfo (1998).

[5] Currently married women age 15–49.

[6] As stated by Population Council (Pakistan), “Check population growth to achieve SDGs: experts”, The News, February 25, 2020.

[7] The taxes to be shared between federal and provincial government is formed divisible pool. These are outlined in constitution and amended subsequently.

[8] The distribution order 2006 added another divisible within divisible pool to distribute one-six of sales tax in lieu of octroi and zila tax. However, population was the sole criterion to distribute divisible pool transfers.

[9] Financial Statements of the Provincial Governments, Controller General of Accounts, Government of Pakistan, 2019-20.

[10] 2018-19 is the last year for which PRSP expenditures are available.

[11] “NFC: political economy at work”, *Dawn*, February 20, 2017.

[12] Soon after the finalization of the 7th NFC award, the NFC secretariat decided that no deliberation is needed for the 8th NFC. As a token, a statutory notification from the president of Pakistan was issued on 22nd July 2010 that contained a generic ToRs without mentioning the name of non-statutory members. No meeting was held under the 8th NFC and its tenure started was from July 2015 to June 2020. In this way, it was merely a continuation of 7th NFC award.

[13] http://finance.gov.pk/nfc/SROs/NFC_Notification_24_04_2015.pdf

[14] Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>.

[15] Local Government Summit on SDGs, Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, 2017, <www.pc.gov.pk>.

New Style

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A-I

GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS – SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

GOAL 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Targets		Indictors	
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
		1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	1.3.1	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.
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services.
		1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (*a*) with legally recognized documentation, and (*b*) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure.
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.
		1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
		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.
		1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.
1.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.	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.
		1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection).
1.b	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.	1.b.1	Pro-poor public social spending

Source: United Nations (2020)

GOAL 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Targets		Indictors	
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio
		3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate
		3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations.
		3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population.
		3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population.
		3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population.
		3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations.
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.
		3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate.
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.	3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
		3.5.2	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol.
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
		3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services
		3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income.
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution.
		3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services).
		3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning.

Continued…

GOAL 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Targets		Indictors	
3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.	3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program
		3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
		3.b.3	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.	3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution
3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
			Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms

Source: United Nations (2020)

GOAL 4

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Targets		Indictors	
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) arthematics, by sex
		4.1.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)
4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.	4.2.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
		4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1	Participation of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.4	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1	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
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.	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
4.7	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and(d) student assessment
4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand-washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
4.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

Source: United Nations (2020)

GOAL 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Targets		Indictors	
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	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
		5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
		5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
		5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	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
		5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.a	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1	Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
		5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5.c	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Source: United Nations (2020)

GOAL 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Targets		Indictors	
10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	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
10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
		10.4.2	Redistributive impact of fiscal policy
10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators
10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination
		10.7.2	Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people
		10.7.3	Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination
		10.7.4	Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin
10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular for least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs	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)
10.c	By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Source: United Nations (2020)

ANNEXURE A-II

DATA ACCESSIBILITY MATRICES – SOCIAL SDGs

GOAL 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Indicators		Available	Partially Available	Not Available/ Not Clear	Global Indicator/ Not Relevant
1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)		✓		
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	✓			
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	✓			
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			✓	
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	✓			
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure			✓	
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people		✓		
1.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)			✓	
1.5.3	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies				✓
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies				✓
1.a.1	Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs	✓			
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	✓			
1.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups			✓	

Source: Compiled by Authors.

GOAL 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Global Indicators		Available	Partially Available	Not Available/ Not Clear	Global Indicator/ Not Relevant
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	✓			
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	✓			
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	✓			
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	✓			
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations		✓		
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	✓			
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	✓			
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population			✓	
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases				✓
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease			✓	
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	✓			
3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders			✓	
3.5.2	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	✓			
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	✓			
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	✓			
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	✓			
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)			✓	
3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	✓			
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution			✓	
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)			✓	
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning			✓	

Continued…

GOAL 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Global Indicators		Available	Partially Available	Not Available/ Not Clear	Global Indicator/ Not Relevant
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older			✓	
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program	✓			
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors			✓	
3.b.3	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis			✓	
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	✓			
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness				✓
3.d.2	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms			✓	

Source: Compiled by Authors.

GOAL 4

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

	Global Indicators	Available	Partially Available	Not Available/ Not Clear	Global Indicator/ Not Relevant
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex			✓	
4.1.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)		✓		
4.2.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex			✓	
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	✓			
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	✓			
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill		✓		
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	✓			
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			✓	
4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and(d) student assessment			✓	
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand-washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	✓			
4.b.1	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study		✓		
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	✓			

Source: Compiled by Authors.

GOAL 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Global Indicators		Available	Partially Available	Not Available/ Not Clear	Global Indicator/ Not Relevant
5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	✓			
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	✓			
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	✓			
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before 18	✓			
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age			✓	
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location			✓	
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	✓			
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions		✓		
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	✓			
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education				✓
5.a.1	Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure			✓	
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control				✓
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	✓			
5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment				✓

Source: Compiled by Authors.

GOAL 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

	Global Indicators	Available	Partially Available	Not Available/ Not Clear	Global Indicator/ Not Relevant
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	✓			
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		✓		
10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			✓	
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers		✓		
10.4.2	Redistributive impact of fiscal policy			✓	
10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators			✓	
10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations				✓
10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination				✓
10.7.2	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies				✓
10.7.3	Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination				✓
10.7.4	Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin				✓
10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff				✓
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)				✓
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted			✓	

Source: Compiled by Authors.

ANNEXURE A-III

TARGETS IN SDG FRAMEWORK APPROVED BY NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Pakistan National Baseline and 2030 Targets	
GOAL 1	
1.2.1 -	Reduce proportion of population living below the national poverty line from 29.5 percent (2013/14) to 9 percent
1.2.2 -	Reduce multi-dimensional poverty from 38.8 percent (2014/15) to 19 percent
1.a.1 -	Increase resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes from 33 percent of Federal Consolidated budget (2014/15) to 45 percent
1.a.2 -	Increase total government spending on essential services from 18.1 percent of Federal Consolidated Budget (2014/15) to 25.3 percent
GOAL 2	
2.2.1 -	Reduce stunting among children under 5 years of age from 44.8 percent (2012/13) to 10 percent (moderate) and 11.9 percent (severe)
GOAL 3	
3.2.1 -	Reduce under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) from 89 (2012/13) to 40
3.2.2 -	Reduce neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) from 55 (2012/13) to 25
3.7.1 -	Increase proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have need for family planning satisfied with modern methods from 47 percent (2012/13) to 70 percent
3.7.2 -	Reduce adolescent birth rate (15-19 years) from 44 percent (2012/13) to 22 percent
GOAL 4	
4.1.1 -	Increase the minimum level of reading and mathematics proficiency of children and young people from 57 percent in (2014/15) to 100 percent 4.5.1- Increase education parity indices from 0.88 for primary and 0.87 for secondary (2014/15) to 1.0.
GOAL 5	
5.5.2 -	Increase the proportion of women in managerial positions from 4.8 percent (2017/18) to 5 percent increase the proportion of women in professionals from 38.1 percent (2012/13) to 45 percent
GOAL 6	
6.1.1 -	Increase the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services from 77 percent (2013/14) to 85 percent
6.2.1 -	Increase the proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services 73 percent (2014/15) to 80 percent
GOAL 7	
7.1.1 -	Increase access to electricity from 93.45 percent (2014/15) to 96 percent
7.1.2 -	Increase primary reliance on clean fuels and technology from 41.34 percent (2014/15) to 60 percent
7.2.1 -	Increase share of renewable energy total final energy consumption from 11 percent (2014/15) to 25 percent
GOAL 8	
8.1.1 -	Increase annual growth rate of real GDP per capita from 1.03 percent (2014/15) to 5 percent
8.2.1 -	Increase annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person from 1.9 percent (2014/15) to 3.5 percent
8.3.1 -	Reduce informal employment in non-agriculture employment from 73.6 percent (2014/15) to 65 percent
8.5.1 -	Increase Average hourly earnings of employees from PKR77.97 per hour (2014/15) to PKR233.91 per hour
8.5.2 -	Reduce unemployment rate from 5.94 percent (2014/15) to 3.5 percent

Continued…

Pakistan National Baseline and 2030 Targets

GOAL 9	
9.2.1 -	Increase manufacturing value added from 13.56 percent of GDP and 18,489 Per Capita (2015/16) to 16 percent of GDP and 96,000 Per Capita
9.2.2 -	Increase manufacturing employment from 15.33 percent (2014/15) to 18 percent
9.3.1 -	Increase small-scale industries in total industry value added from 8.4 percent (2014/15) to 12 percent
9.5.1 -	Increase research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP from 0.2 percent of GDP (2015/16) to 2 percent of GDP
GOAL 10	
10.1.1 -	Improve growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita from national average of 9.26 percent by 1.5 times, and of bottom 40 percent of population = 7.41 percent (2014/15) by 2.5 times
10.2.1 -	Reduce proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, from 16.6 percent (2014/15) to 10 percent
GOAL 15	
15.1.1 -	Increase forest area as a proportion of total land area from 5 percent (2014/15) to 8 percent
GOAL 17	
17.1.1 -	Increase total government revenue from 14.5 percent (2014/15) to 18 percent
17.1.2 -	Increase proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes from 56 percent (2017/18) to 65 percent
17.3.2 -	Increase remittances as a proportion of total GDP from 7.1 percent (2012/13) to 10 percent

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ANNEXURE A-IV

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