PAKISTAN
SDGs STATUS REPORT

2021

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Pakistan SDGs Status Report

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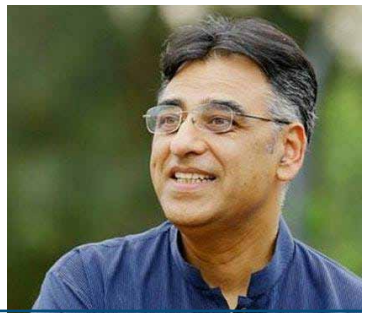
MESSAGE FROM THE FEDERAL MINISTER FOR PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) though ambitious but important agenda that we need to achieve by 2030. Pakistan was the first country to adopt the SDGs as its own national development agenda through a unanimous National Assembly Resolution in 2016. The country has made considerable progress since then by mainstreaming these goals in national policies and strategies, provincial growth strategies and Pakistan's long-term development perspective.

Pakistan has instituted monitoring and evaluation processes that are critical for supporting the SDGs' implementation, horizontal and vertical coordination, and strengthened collaborations with development partners, civil society organizations, think tanks, academia and the private sector. To ensure an enabling institutional environment, Parliamentary Task forces are operating in national and provincial assemblies, closely overseeing progress of the SDGs. Furthermore, sub-committee of the National Economic Council (NEC) on SDGs has been formed and its first meeting was held in January this year to strengthen the institutional structure for quick and sustainable implementation.

It is a good time to launch first SDGs Status Report on the progress of SDGs with their baseline values since inception. Data is the key for evidence-based policy making. The report presents up to date progress of Pakistan on SDGs. This report not only captures the existing data availability gap by sources of data, but it also compares the baseline (2014-15) values of 133 SDGs indicators with their corresponding available values in 2019-20. This report provides a much needed and immediate reference point and a snapshot to the policy makers and planners to track and improve the country's progress on SDGs. This kind of monitoring and tracking is important for identifying and prioritising area requiring policy support and resource allocation. Overall, the country's progress on SDGs is modest. The existing challenges include: ensuring quality education, skill development and job creation. Pakistan's performance has been good in terms of reduction in poverty, access to health and internet and reduction in disaster losses.

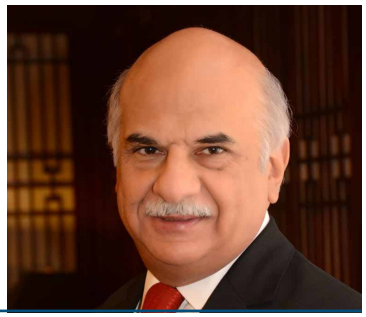
I am glad to share that Pakistan's national SDGs index has been constructed with the national data sources. Pakistan's Overall progress on the national SDGs index score increased from 53.11 in 2015 to 63.49 in 2020 i.e. 19.5% up from the baseline of 2015.

I congratulate the whole team working at the Federal SDGs Support Unit and SDGs Section at the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives for producing this report.

The Government of Pakistan is committed to building an inclusive and prosperous future for the people of Pakistan in line with the SDGs spirit of "Leaving no one behind." With the aim of making Pakistan a welfare state on the footprints of 'Riyast-e-Madina', our government will provide all basic amenities to the most vulnerable and marginalised segments of society.

ASAD UMAR
Federal Minister, Ministry of Planning,
Development and Special Initiatives, Pakistan

MESSAGE FROM THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN PLANNING COMMISSION MINISTRY OF PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES



Pakistan National Development Agenda is fully consistent with SDGs which provide a framework and milestones to measure progress towards the well-being and prosperity of the country. The Government of Pakistan has instituted monitoring and evaluation processes that are critical for supporting the SDGs' implementation, horizontal and vertical coordination, and strengthening collaborations with development partners, civil society organizations, think tanks, academia and the private sector.

The SDGs status report is a crucial document that reflects the whole of the government approach and strong commitment to harnessing all public and private resources to achieve SDGs.

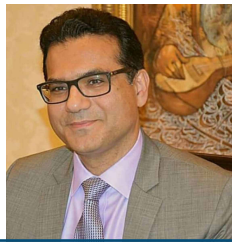
The list of SDGs indicators is finalized after negotiations with all stakeholders. Every indicator has a different level of disaggregation that shows our commitment to "leave none behind". Federal, Provincial and area governments ministries/departments are the real custodian of these indicators. Survey data, as well as administrative data, are being used to report on SDGs, which indicate ministries and line departments can measure the outputs and outcomes of policies and projects that are being implemented through their PSDP, ADP or otherwise.

The SDGs status report is an important milestone achieved by the Government of Pakistan. I would like to commend the efforts of the Member Social Sector and Devolution, SDGs section and Federal SDGs Support Unit to produce the first SDGs Status Report of Pakistan.

The number of indicators highlighted in the report requires continuous reporting with a regular frequency. Equally important is setting the targets and regularly monitoring their progress.

MUHAMMAD JEHANZEB KHAN
Deputy Chairman
Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning,
Development and Special Initiatives, Pakistan

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY MINISTRY OF PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES



The Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) is the focal ministry for SDGs planning, coordination, monitoring, and reporting. The SDGs section and Federal SDGs Support Unit are diligently working together with all federal ministries and line departments for the implementation of SDGs in Pakistan.

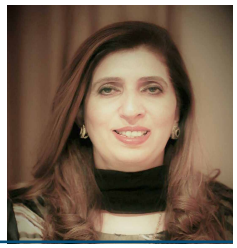
Evidence based policymaking is imperative to achieve required results. Currently, we do not have substantial data to plan, execute and monitor the progress of the development projects. Though data collection and reporting is not a big challenge, but we also need to learn the art of presenting it.

SDGs status report is indeed a great effort by the SDGs section and Federal SDGs unit that shows us the baseline and progress of SDGs indicators. This report provides a much needed and immediate reference point, and a snapshot to the policymakers and planners to track and improve the country's progress on SDGs.

To accelerate the implementation of SDGs, it is imperative to use this report and other available data in policy and development. SDGs indicators along with development outcome indicators are useful for the policymakers to set the right direction of sustainable development. We have also developed SDGs tracking system for all PSDP programs and soon we will have PSDP report based on different SDGs. It is noteworthy to share that our development framework is following the path of SDGs.

In the end I would acknowledge the efforts of Member Social Sector and Devolution, SDGs Section and Federal SDGs unit on documenting 133 headline SDGs National Indicators.

ABDUL AZIZ UQAILI
Secretary, Ministry of Planning, Development
and Special Initiatives, Pakistan



FOREWORD

Pakistan continues to bear its share of development challenges, experiencing sectoral journeys of addressing those challenges at varying levels and speeds, to make the quality of lives of its people better, whether it is in health, education, economic opportunities or industrial proliferation. In this journey of ours, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) became a universal language with which we could communicate globally, keep a track of milestones that mattered more and had multi-sectoral, multi-lateral benefits, use evidence to design policies, and most importantly, track this progress.

What you are reading now, is the first national status report of Pakistan on SDGs – a compendium of our national and provincial undertakings, collective knowledge creation, purposeful resources' redirection and unanimous political commitment.

Pakistan SDG Status Report 2021 presents the baseline of 133 national headline indicators from within the SDG indicators pool. It also records the progress for 92 national headline indicators. The report has been painstakingly compiled and produced at a pivotal time, when the country has faced unprecedented human and economic toll, and continues an uphill struggle to address the inequities in rolling out its recovery and rehabilitation efforts pan-Pakistan. As a result, this report also considers the loss of development gains and resulting delays in achieving agenda 2030.

It has taken us time to contextualize and streamline the national data and statistics' systems, to be able to record this data. We hope to publish this report every three years, supplemented with release of annual summaries on inclusion of new indicators, Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) and Annual Development Plan (ADP) expenditures and new programs and change in legislations and policies.

This report is a starting point, highlighting pertinent areas that can drive progress across Agenda 2030 especially post-pandemic : resilience; sustainable and inclusive economies; effective institutions; and harnessing data, science and technology. It also enables us to make effective policy choices of leaving no one behind, ensuring that our national efforts align with global cooperation and governance. While the report does not aim to reflect on sectoral priorities, it nevertheless provides a blueprint for overall progress of SDGs on available indicators in the country, and outlines the challenges to be overcome in this decade of action.

The Federal SDGs Support Unit has developed an SDGs Index which is based on the target value of each indicator by 2030 for better national tracking on an annual basis. Overall, Pakistan's SDGs index score has increased from 53.11 in 2015 to 63.49 in 2020 i.e. 19.5% up from the baseline of 2015. This is a composite score. There are sectoral achievements at different levels. Considerable decline in extreme poverty, improvement in access to energy, increased industrial activities, reduction in maternal mortality, improvement in undernourishment, food insecurity, WASH and housing, and finally, climate action.

Notwithstanding that progress, this report also identifies areas that need urgent collective attention such as education, the children out of school, the proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, provision of decent work employment, implementation of climatic adaptation etc.

In this spirit, I commend this report to a wider national and global audience.

DR. SHABNAM SARFRAZ
Member Social Sector and Devolution
Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, Pakistan

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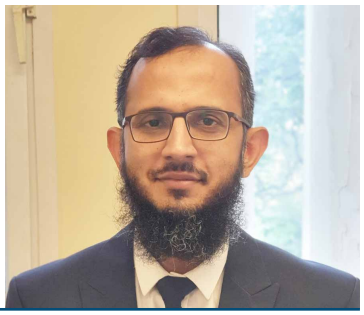

I appreciate the contribution of the colleagues from the SDGs section, particularly, Mr Muhammad Saleh Muzaffar, Assistant Chief for his insightful contribution on data.

This report would not have been possible without the support of the Research and Data portfolio handling colleagues from provincial and regional SDGs Units namely Mr Zaheer Abbas (Gilgit-Baltistan), Ms. Nihan Rafique (AJ&K), Mr Muhammad Farid (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Mr Ahmed Hasan (Sindh), Mr Saheem Khizar (Punjab) and Mr Zahoor Taran (Balochistan). I greatly acknowledge the contribution of all colleagues from the Federal, Provincial and Regional Units for their consistent input to data reporting.

I am also thankful to Mr Zuhair Shabbir, Communications Officer for his continuous support and efforts to get this report published. Other colleagues at the Federal SDGs Support Unit have also provided their valuable inputs to the report namely Mr Sahibzada Arshadullah (Monitoring and Evaluation Lead), Mr Azfar Ali (IT/Data Analyst), and Mr Barkat Ali (Programme Coordinator) and Mr Muhammad Jawad (Data Scientist/Analyst).

Last but not the least, useful comments from Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Sustainable Development Policy Institute and Pakistan Institute of Development Economics are duly acknowledged. In particular, prompt support of Ms Rabia Awan, Director PSLM and national focal person on SDGs, and Ms Sana Habib, Statistical Officer, PBS are appreciated.

DR. ABDUR REHMAN CHEEMA
Lead Author

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents Pakistan's progress on SDGs. Since 2015, the Government of Pakistan has not published a consolidated report that presents country's progress on SDGs indicators viz-a-viz their baseline values. This kind of monitoring and tracking is important for identifying and prioritising area requiring policy support and resource allocation. The report not only captures the existing data availability gap by sources of data, but it also compares the baseline (2014- 2015), as far as available, values of available 133 SDG indicators with their corresponding available and latest values in 2020-21. This report provides a statistical overview of Pakistan's progress on SDGs and also presents the Pakistan's SDGs index. This report does not aim to reflect on sectoral priorities and achievements of the government.

Overall, the country's progress on SDGs is modest. The remaining challenges include: ensuring quality education, skill development and job creation. Pakistan's performance has been good in terms of reduction in poverty and disaster losses and access to health and internet.

Pakistan's progress on SDG-1 – poverty reduction has been steady. Poverty has been on decline between the period of 2014-15 and 2018-19 with 9.3 million people lifted out of poverty from national poverty line. Similarly, Pakistan witnessed a significant decline in the proportion of population affected by disasters. In a drive towards zero hunger as espoused by SDG-2, undernourishment declined by 4.2% from 20.2% to 16% during 2015-2019. Also, moderate achievement was made through reduction of stunting by 7% and wasting by 4% during 2013-18 among children under five years of age. Improvements are seen in health outcomes for mothers by reducing anaemia among pregnant women by 16.5% in seven years during 2011-18. There was one percent decrease in the agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, from 39% to 38%, over four years during 2015-2019.

Regarding good health and well-being under SDG-3, Pakistan has shown reasonable progress by improving in most of the basic health indicators. The number of mothers dying during pregnancy and live births reduced by 32.6% during 2007-2019. Births attended by skilled health personnel increased by 10% in five years during 2013-18. National vaccination coverage improved by 11.5% in 5 years between 2013 and 2018.

Concerning education achievements, the country's progress has been dismal. Primary completion rate has stagnated at 67% in five years during 2015-20. Similarly, the gender gap of nine percent between the primary completion rate of males and females has also persisted in this period. The lower secondary completion rate has marginally increased from 50% to 59% during 2015-20. National literacy rate stagnated at 60% in five years during 2015-20, which is alarming and worrying. More girls were enrolled in schools, gender parity was improved in net enrolment at primary, middle and matric levels during 2015-19. Large deficiencies and disparities persist in the provision of basic services to schools across the country.

Access to clean water and sanitation has also shown improvements at the national and provincial levels over time under SDG-6. Improved source of drinking water is available to 94% of the country's population. Access to improved drinking water in Balochistan increased by 17% in 5 years during 2015-20. The population having access to unshared toilet and hand washing facility is 68% and 54% respectively as per PSLM 2019-20.

On SDG-7, Pakistan's commitment to environment is shown by increase in the share

of renewable energy by more than four times between 2015 to 2019. The reliance on clean fuel (cooking) increased to 47% in the period during 2018-19, from 41.3% in 2014-15 at the national level. An increase of 3% was recorded in 2019-20 with 96% of the population having access to electricity as compared to 93% in 2014-15.

On SDG-8 ensuring decent work and economic growth, the economy experienced a slow-down with an annual growth rate of real GDP per capita declined to -3.36% in the fiscal year 2019-20 from 2.04% in 2014-15. Similarly, almost one-third of the total youth (30%) in age group (15-24 years) was not in education, employment or training at the national level over the four-year period of 2015-19 (SDGs indicator 8.6.1). Within the country, the highest instance of this category of youth was in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 38%. The children aged 10-14 years engaged in work slightly reduced by over 2% to 6.47% from 8.64% during 2015-19, at the national level.

Some progress was made on the SDG-9: industry, innovation and infrastructure targets. With the availability of new data from PSLM on 9.1.1 indicator the baseline value is established with 88% of the rural population living within 2 km of an all-season road. The proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added increased to 10.50% in 2019-20 from 8.40% in 2014-15, despite the Overall negative effects of COVID-19 in 2019-20. Proportion of population owning a mobile increased by 1% in two years from 45% to 46% in 2018-20.

A light dent was made by reduction of income inequality by 2% in 2016-2019 for SDG-10. A slight decline of 7% in the proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing also occurred during 2014-2018 from 45% to 38% for SDG-11. Pakistan remains committed to address the problem of hazardous waste and to the compliance of The Basle Convention as required under SDG-12 concerning sustainable consumption and production. About SDG-13 on climate action, minimal contribution to greenhouse gas emissions has been made 375.03 million tons in 2016, 2.5% increase from 2015.

Relating to the SDG-14: Life below Water, Pakistan has maintained the proportion of fish stocks at 30% within biologically sustainable levels in five years between 2015-20. Despite the growing population and rapid urbanisation pressures, Pakistan's forest area as a proportion of total land remained unchanged around 5% in five years between 2015-2020 which is one of the targets of SDG-15: Life on Land. On SDG-16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; in terms of counting the uncounted, birth registration of children under 5 years showed an improvement by 8.2% in five years between 2013-18. SDG-17 is about developing partnerships for achieving SDGs. Under SDG 17, showing significant improvement in its journey towards digital transformation, the fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased by 20% in three years during 2017-20.

Pakistan SDGs index is constructed with the national data sources which were collated from authentic and reliable sources. Pakistan's Overall progress on SDGs index score increased from 53.11 in 2015 to 63.49 in 2020 i.e. 19.5% up from the baseline of 2015. The country made significant progress 33.6% from the baseline in short-run goals which include Goal-2: Zero Hunger, Goal-3: Good Health & Wellbeing, Goal-4: Quality Education and Goal-16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. The performance of two short-run goals i.e. Goal-7: Affordable and Clean Energy and Goal-8: Decent Work and Economic Growth remains unsatisfactory.

ABBREVIATIONS

AJ&K	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
AJKDHS	Azad Jammu and Kashmir Demographic & Health Survey
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GBEMIS	Gilgit-Baltistan Education Management Information System
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIICS	Household Integrated Income and Consumption Survey
HIES	Household Integrated Economic Survey
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NNS	National Nutrition Survey
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic & Health (PDHS) Survey
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement
PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WDI	World Development Indicators
WHO	World Health Organization

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THE CONTEXT: AN OVERVIEW OF SDGs DATA ECOSYSTEM IN PAKISTAN

Since the adoption of the global SDGs framework, Pakistan is endeavouring to increase its documentation and reporting capacity by adding new modules and questions in existing surveys and exploring administrative data in coordination with federal and provincial ministries/line departments. The leading statistical organizations including the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) and provincial Bureaus of Statistics (BOS) are in the process of increasing their technical and administrative capacity to respond to the ambitious reporting requirement of SDGs. One of the major decisions of the National Economic Council sub-committee on SDGs to set the preference of PBS reported data on all other sources and all the existing and future surveys will be standardized to avoid duplication of efforts.

The quality and reliability of data remains a major challenge in developing countries like Pakistan. For SDGs, data quality is the key that requires strict compliance and adherence to standards, definition, coverage and consistency. During the data collection and synthesis for this report, the design of existing data collection techniques was thoroughly reviewed and most of the identified gaps were addressed. Efforts are underway to minimize errors in data collation and compilations and provision of the lowest level of disaggregation.

In 2018, the entire data ecosystem of Pakistan was analyzed to as certain the SDGs monitoring and reporting capacity. This detailed data gap analysis[1] served as initial point for mainstreaming of the SDGs. The objective of this exercise was two-pronged. First, it involved conducting a detailed analysis of Pakistan's data ecosystem vis-à-vis reporting needs and the second was to create baselines to be used by provincial and federal governments in their result-based management endeavours for public sector plans. The report was about investigating actions leading to reducing the reporting gaps that culminated into detailed results and summary sheets, which presented the status of data availability; the extent and type of efforts needed; responsible lead ministries, reporting agencies, UN agencies and multilateral organizations other than UN; institutional sources of data, and other sources of data including survey data.

The Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) is the focal ministry for SDGs planning, monitoring and reporting. The Federal SDGs Support Unit and SDGs section of MoPD&SI are closely working with all federal ministries and line departments for the coordinated and planned implementation of SDGs in Pakistan. SDGs support units have also been established in all the provinces and area governments. These units are supporting operationalization and localization of SDGs at the provincial and local levels while the Federal SDGs Support Unit provides an inter-ministerial and inter-governmental coordination platform for effective implementation of the 17 Goals.

The MoPD&SI shared the SDGs indicators relating to the identified lead federal ministries and departments to receive the baseline of 2014-15 and targets of 2030 of each indicator. The 2014-15 baseline with the tentative 2030 targets for indicators are already firmed up from national surveys (PSLM, LFS, PDHS, HIES). The 2030 targets will be endorsed by relevant federal ministries and provincial line departments.

The current status of data availability to report SDGs progress is neither scanty nor sufficient. Pakistan can improve its SDGs reporting with the help of administrative data and non-published data of the ministries/line departments.

[1] https://www.sdgpakistan.pk/uploads/pub/Data_Reporting_Gaps_2018.pdf

The Federal SDGs Support Unit has conducted a study on classification[2] of SDGs indicators on OECD methodology at the target level in 2019. In this classification study, the SDGs indicators were classified as an outcome, means of implementation, process and institutions and the indicators which were non-relevant to Pakistan. According to the classification, 66.8% of indicators were classified along outcome, 29.5% indicators were as means of implementation, 2.86% indicators were as processes and institutions and only 0.84% of indicators were classified as not relevant to Pakistan.

The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) and Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) in 2019 conducted a comprehensive review of the SDGs framework. These working groups in March 2020 recommended some changes in SDGs global framework. In total, there were 47 changes were recommended in which the official language and scope of 35 indicators were changed, 7 new indicators were added and 5 indicators were removed from the global framework. Now the total number of indicators stand at 247.

Considering the 'Decade of Action 2020-2030', the global SDGs framework was again analyzed to finalize the number of reporting indicators. The decision of reporting and non-reporting was made by using the subjective criteria of responsiveness, relevance, monitoring and achievability of indicators by federal ministries and provincial departments and efforts required to conducting/initiate new surveys. This selection of indicators is consistent with the high priority targets of the National SDGs Framework approved by the National Economic Council in 2018.

At present, 193 out of 247 indicators have been selected for national reporting and 54 indicators for non-reporting out (Table 1). In the decade of action, Pakistan will monitor and report a total of 193 indicators. Currently, out of these 193 indicators, Pakistan can monitor and report 133 indicators (68.91%) from national and international sources. 68.91%. From national sources, Pakistan can monitor and report 49.2% of indicators. The data availability gap exists on remaining 60 indicators and is likely to be bridged through using the available data from other sources including administrative setups, federal ministries and provincial government departments. List of these 60 indicators is appended at the end of this report.

[2] https://www.sdgpakistan.pk/uploads/pub/Classifying_SDGs_12-10-2020.pdf

Table 1: Summary of SDGs Indicators (2021)

Table 1a: Total number of Indicators

GOAL 1	GOAL 2	GOAL 3	GOAL 4	GOAL 5	GOAL 6
13	14	28	12	14	11
GOAL 7	**GOAL 8**	**GOAL 9**	**GOAL 10**	**GOAL 11**	**GOAL 12**
6	16	12	14	14	13
GOAL 13	**GOAL 14**	**GOAL 15**	**GOAL 16**	**GOAL 17**	
8	10	14	24	24	

TOTAL INDICATORS 247

Table 1b: Total reporting indicators

GOAL 1	GOAL 2	GOAL 3	GOAL 4	GOAL 5	GOAL 6
13	14	20	12	12	7
GOAL 7	**GOAL 8**	**GOAL 9**	**GOAL 10**	**GOAL 11**	**GOAL 12**
6	14	12	13	12	7
GOAL 13	**GOAL 14**	**GOAL 15**	**GOAL 16**	**GOAL 17**	
6	8	8	13	16	

TOTAL INDICATORS 193

Table 1c: Data from national source

GOAL 1	GOAL 2	GOAL 3	GOAL 4	GOAL 5	GOAL 6
8	12	14	7	5	3

GOAL 7	GOAL 8	GOAL 9	GOAL 10	GOAL 11	GOAL 12
3	9	7	2	4	0

GOAL 13	GOAL 14	GOAL 15	GOAL 16	GOAL 17
4	3	2	5	7

TOTAL INDICATORS 95

Table 1d: Data from international source

GOAL 1	GOAL 2	GOAL 3	GOAL 4	GOAL 5	GOAL 6
3	1	5	0	0	0

GOAL 7	GOAL 8	GOAL 9	GOAL 10	GOAL 11	GOAL 12
1	0	1	7	3	3

GOAL 13	GOAL 14	GOAL 15	GOAL 16	GOAL 17
2	2	5	5	0

TOTAL INDICATORS 38

Table 1e: Total data availability

GOAL 1	GOAL 2	GOAL 3	GOAL 4	GOAL 5	GOAL 6
11	13	19	7	5	3

GOAL 7	GOAL 8	GOAL 9	GOAL 10	GOAL 11	GOAL 12
4	9	8	9	7	3

GOAL 13	GOAL 14	GOAL 15	GOAL 16	GOAL 17
6	5	7	10	7

TOTAL INDICATORS 133

Table 1f: Data availability gap from national source

GOAL 1	GOAL 2	GOAL 3	GOAL 4	GOAL 5	GOAL 6
5	2	6	5	7	4

GOAL 7	GOAL 8	GOAL 9	GOAL 10	GOAL 11	GOAL 12
3	5	5	11	8	7

GOAL 13	GOAL 14	GOAL 15	GOAL 16	GOAL 17
2	5	6	8	9

TOTAL INDICATORS 98

Table 1g: Total data availability gap (national plus international)

GOAL 1	GOAL 2	GOAL 3	GOAL 4	GOAL 5	GOAL 6
2	1	1	5	7	4

GOAL 7	GOAL 8	GOAL 9	GOAL 10	GOAL 11	GOAL 12
2	5	4	4	5	4

GOAL 13	GOAL 14	GOAL 15	GOAL 16	GOAL 17
0	3	1	3	9

TOTAL INDICATORS 60

Table 1h: Percentage of data from national source (%)

GOAL 1	GOAL 2	GOAL 3	GOAL 4	GOAL 5	GOAL 6
62	86	70	58.3	42	43

GOAL 7	GOAL 8	GOAL 9	GOAL 10	GOAL 11	GOAL 12
50	64	58	15	33	0

GOAL 13	GOAL 14	GOAL 15	GOAL 16	GOAL 17
67	38	25	39	44

TOTAL INDICATORS 49

The SDGs status report is prepared to showcase Pakistan's progress on SDGs along with an analysis of the current data ecosystem. An extensive exercise was conducted with federal, provincial and area governments' SDGs units by taking into consideration relevance, definition, data source, coverage, method of computation and disaggregation. According to National Economic Council sub-committee on SDGs decision 2021, PSLM data will take precedence to all other data sources for national, provincial and area governments. This has been ensured in the data collation exercise. The issue of baseline 2014-15 was amicably resolved as well as reporting year of the progress of the indicator. It was decided to set a baseline plus minus 2 years. The consistency is also maintained for the data source and reporting year for a particular indicator reported by national, provincial and area government units.

One of the limitations of the SDGs status report is the non-reporting of exhaustive disaggregation by region, gender and person with disabilities (PWDs). Though the data is available on some of the indicators which will be published in the respective national, provincial and area governments' reports. This report is the snapshot of SDGs implementation in Pakistan that would help address diverse questions related to social, economic, environmental, governance and gender development issues which are an integral part of the SDGs framework.

1 NO POVERTY

TOWARDS POVERTY REDUCTION

TOWARDS POVERTY REDUCTION

1

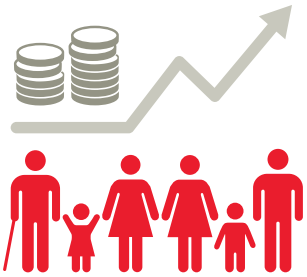
GOAL 1
NO POVERTY

INDICATOR 1.1.1

Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

NATIONAL

BASELINE	LATEST
2015	2018
4%	4.4%



Source: World Bank

INDICATOR 1.2.1

Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

NATIONAL

BASELINE	LATEST
2013-14	2018-19
29.5%	21.9%

9.3 MILLION
people were lifted out of poverty in 5 years

Source: National Poverty Report/Planning Commission of Pakistan

INDICATOR 1.5.1

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

NATIONAL

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2015		2018
Deaths	0.29		0.06
injured	0.71		0.07
Directly affected persons	351		5.4

Source: NDMA Annual Report

PUNJAB

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2015		2018
Deaths	0.06		0.02
injured	0.01		0.05
Directly affected persons	421.68		0.3

Source: NDMA Annual Report

SINDH

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2015		2020
Deaths	0.109		0.28
injured	0.1		0.18
Directly affected persons	277		3558

Source: Sindh PDMA Monsoon Contingency Reports

KP

Source: KPK PDMA Annual Report

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2015		2017
Deaths	0.94	Deaths	0.2
injured	6.03	injured	0.255
Directly affected persons	392	Directly affected persons	1.6

BALOCHISTAN

Source: NDMA Annual Report

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2015		2018
Deaths	0.13	Deaths	0.03
injured	0.29	injured	0.08
Directly affected persons	70.35	Directly affected persons	24.25

AJK

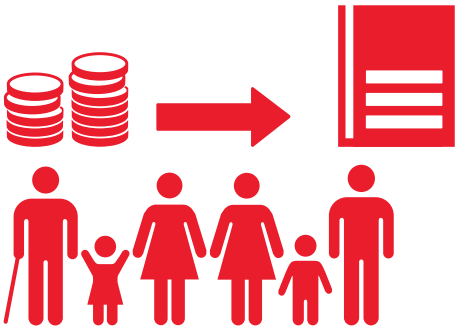
Source: NDMA Annual Report

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2015		2018
Deaths	0.69	Deaths	0.56
injured	0.69	injured	0.75
Directly affected persons	72.6	Directly affected persons	10.2

INDICATOR 1.a.2

Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

NATIONAL



Source: Ministry of Finance

	BASELINE 2014-2015	LATEST 2019-2020
Education	14%	13%
Health	5%	7%
Social Protection	3%	4%
Total spending on essential services	23%	24%

The proportion of the population living below the international poverty line increased by 0.4% between 2015 and 2018. However, the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line as measured by SDGs indicator 1.2.1 declined. This proportion was 29.5% in 2013-14, reduced by 7.6% over five years to 21.9% in 2018-19. In this way, during the five years in 2014-2019, 9.3 million people were lifted out of poverty.

Indicator 1.3.1 is about social protection coverage which is reported as 7.8% as proxy by PDHS 2017-18 through investigating ever-married women aged between 15-49 years receiving benefits from Benazir Income Support Programme.

There is a noticeable improvement in indicator 1.4.1, the proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services. Indicators 1.4.1. has major components of drinking water, access to sanitation, electricity and clean fuel. The provision of improved water services increased from 93% to 94% in 2014-15 and in 2019-20 and sanitation services (flush toilet) reached 80% of the households in 2019-20. Reliance on electricity as a source of fuel reduced from 93.5% to 91% from the period 2014-15 to 2019-20. Large regional disparities persist in access to basic services. In Balochistan, only 41% of the households had access to flush toilets as compared to 83% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2019-20. AK&J households saw a decline in access to improved water sources from 65.4% to 60% between 2014-15 to 2018-19 period. Nearly half of the population, 47%, had access to gas to use as a cooking fuel in 2018-19, increased from 41.3% from 2014-15.

Indicator 1.5.1 is about the number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disasters per 100,000. Pakistan has seen a reduced number of deaths (4 times), injured persons (10 times) and directly affected persons (65 times) due to disasters from 2015 to 2018.

The proportion of government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) has been a major long-term poverty reduction strategy. Generally, the government spending on education, health and social protection has stagnated around 24% over the last five years between 2014-15 and 2019-20 at the national level. Only in the Sindh province, there have been a higher increase of 8% in the total spending on essential services as compared to Punjab, KP and Balochistan where there have been marginal or no increase in the spending on essential services between 2014-15 and 2019-20.

1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	4%	2014-15	4.4%	2018	World Bank

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=29.5% Urban=18.2% Rural=35.6%	2013-14	Overall=21.9%	2018-19	National Poverty Report, Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=38.8% Urban=9.4% Rural=54.6%	2014-15	Not Available		MPI Report, Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
Punjab	Overall=31.4% Urban=6.3% Rural=43.7%	2014-15	Overall=26.1% Urban=12.3% Rural=33.9%	2017-18	MPI Report/MICS Punjab
Sindh	Overall=43.1% Urban=10.60% Rural=75.50%	2014-15	Overall=50.54%	2017-18	MPI Report/PDHS*
KP	Overall=49.2% Urban=10.2% Rural=57%	2014-15	Overall= 34.5% Urban=15.2% Rural=38.3%	2016-17	MPI Report/MICS
Balochistan	Overall=71.2% Urban=37.7% Rural=84.6%	2014-15	Not Available	-	MPI Report
AJK	Overall=24.9% Urban=3.1% Rural=28.1%	2012-13	Not Available	-	MPI Report
GB	Overall=43.2% Urban=7.9% Rural=49%	2012-13	Overall=39.5% Male=39.1% Female=44% Children (0-18)=27.6%	2014-15	MPI Report/PSLM**

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable***					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	-	Percentage of ever-married women (15-49) receiving benefits from Benazir Income Support Programme=7.8%	2017-18	PDHS
Punjab	Not Available	-	Percentage of ever-married women (15-49) receiving benefits from Benazir Income Support Programme=3.8%	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	Not Available	-	Percentage of ever-married women (15-49) receiving benefits from Benazir Income Support Programme=13.2%	2017-18	PDHS

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

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

1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Deaths=0.29 Injured=0.71 Directly affected persons=351	2015	Deaths=0.06 Injured=0.07 Directly affected persons=5.4	2018	NDMA Annual Report
Punjab	Death=0.06 Injured=0.01 Directly affected Persons=421.68	2015	Death=0.02 Injured=0.05 Directly affected Persons=0.30	2018	NDMA Annual Report
Sindh	Deaths=0.10 Injuries=0.11 Directly affected persons=245	2015	Deaths=0.18 Injuries=0.19 Directly affected persons=3558	2020	Sindh Monsoon Contingency reports PDMA
KP	Deaths=0.94 Injured=6.03 Directly affected persons=392	2015	Deaths=0.2 Injured=0.255 Directly affected persons=1.6	2017	PDMA Annual Report
Balochistan	Deaths=0.13 Injured=0.29 Directly affected persons=70.35	2015	Deaths=0.03 Injured=0.08 Directly affected persons=24.25	2018	NDMA Annual Reports
AJK	Death=0.69 Injured=0.69 Directly affected persons=72.6	2015	Death=0.56 Injured=0.75 Directly affected persons=10.2	2018	NDMA Annual Report
GB	Not Available	-	Deaths=0.54 Injured=0.27 Directly affected persons=93.16	2018	Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority
1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall (million USD)=52.1 Housing sector (million USD)=50.1	2016	Overall (million USD)=18.1 Housing sector (million USD)=17.5	2018	UNESCAP
1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (Index)=0.8	2020	NDMA
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	30%	2020	NDMA
1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	0.13%	2015	0.16%	2018	UNESCAP

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

2 ZERO HUNGER

STRIVING TO REDUCE HUNGER

STRIVING TO REDUCE HUNGER

GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER

INDICATOR 2.1.2

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

NATIONAL

BASELINE	LATEST
2018-19	2019-20
2.4%	1.8%

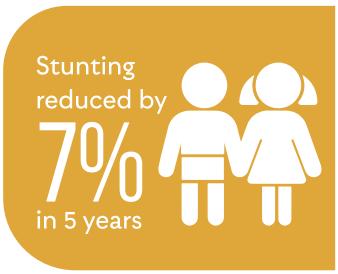
Source: PSLM

INDICATOR 2.2.1

Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

NATIONAL

BASELINE	LATEST
2012-13	2017-18
44.8%	37.6%



Source: PDHS

PUNJAB

BASELINE	LATEST
2012-13	2017-18
39.8%	30%

Source: PDHS

SINDH

BASELINE	LATEST
2012-13	2017-18
56.7%	50%

Source: PDHS

KP

BASELINE	LATEST
2012-13	2017-18
41.9%	40%

Source: PDHS

BALOCHISTAN

BASELINE	LATEST
2011	2017-18
32%	47%

Source: NNS & PDHS

AJK

BASELINE	LATEST
2011	2017-18
31.7%	39.3%

Source: NNS & PDHS

GB

BASELINE	LATEST
2012-13	2017-18
35.9%	47%

Source: PDHS

INDICATOR 2.2.2

Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

NATIONAL

BASELINE	LATEST
2012-13	2017-18
11%	7.1%

Source: PDHS

PUNJAB

BASELINE	LATEST
2012-13	2017-18
9.5%	4%

Source: PDHS

SINDH

BASELINE	LATEST
2012-13	2017-18
13.6%	11.7%

Source: PDHS

KP

BASELINE	LATEST
2012-13	2017-18
12%	7.5%

Source: PDHS

BALOCHISTAN

BASELINE	LATEST
2011	2017/18
18%	18.3%

Source: NNS & PDHS

AJK

BASELINE	LATEST
2011	2017-18
17.7%	6.4%

Source: NNS & PDHS

GB

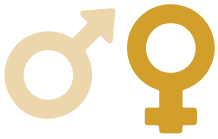
BASELINE	LATEST
2012-13	2017-18
8.1%	1.1%

Source: PDHS

INDICATOR 2.2.3

Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

NATIONAL



BASELINE		LATEST
2011		2018
52%	Pregnant	35.5%
51%	Non-pregnant	43%

Source: NNS

Imporved health outcomes for mothers by reducing anemia among pregnant women by **16.5%** in 7 years

PUNJAB

BASELINE		LATEST
2011		2018
50%	Pregnant	36.1%
48.6%	Non-pregnant	41.3%

Source: NNS

SINDH

BASELINE		LATEST
2011		2018
59.7%	Pregnant	38.2%
62%	Non-pregnant	45.7%

Source: NNS

KP

BASELINE		LATEST
2011		2018
30%	Pregnant	14.3%
34%	Non-pregnant	34%

Source: NNS

BALOCHISTAN

BASELINE		LATEST
2011		2018
48%	Pregnant	53.9%
49%	Non-pregnant	61.8%

Source: NNS

AJK

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2011		2018
Pregnant	43%		34.8%
Non-pregnant	41.3%		56.4%

Source: NNS

GB

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2011		2018
Pregnant	35%		29.6%
Non-pregnant	23.4%		36.1%

Source: NNS

In the SDGs framework, the targets of achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture focus on ending hunger. The country has seen a decrease in the prevalence of undernourishment by 4.2% in four years during 2015-19, under the SDGs indicator 2.1.1. The value of SDGs indicator 2.1.2, the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population based on the Food Insecurity experience scale (FIES), increased by 0.46% for one year period from 2018-19 to 2019-20. According to the latest figures of 2019-20, 83.56% of people are food secure in Pakistan.

Households living in different parts of the country experienced different levels of food insecurity. Food insecurity was as high as 23.36% in Balochistan and as low as 14.44% in KP in 2019-20.

Regarding the prevalence of stunting, SDGs indicator 2.2.1, the prevalence of stunting reduced to 37.6% in 2017-18 from 44.8% in 2012-13 at the national level. Despite this reduction, the situation remained alarming in some provinces and regions. Close to half of the children were stunted, 47%, in both Gilgit-Baltistan and Balochistan as compared to 36.4% in Punjab in 2017-18.

The prevalence of malnutrition is monitored through indicator 2.2.2 which has decreased between 2012-13 and 2017-18. At the national level, wasting was 11% in 2012-13 and it was reduced to 7.1% in 2017-18. Gilgit-Baltistan reported the lowest instance of wasting, 1.1%. Among the provinces, the prevalence was the highest in Balochistan at 18.3% followed by Sindh at 11.7% in 2017-18.

Pakistan manages to reduce the prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status between 2011 and 2018. According to the latest figures (2018), 43% of the non-pregnant women were anaemic, aged 15 to 49, which was 51% in 2011. Despite Overall improvement at the national level, the anaemic women (non-pregnant) increased in Balochistan (from 49% to 61.8%), AJ&K (from 41.3% to 56.4%) and Gilgit-Baltistan (from 23.4% to 36.1%).

In 11 years since 2010, 10308 new plant breeds have been secured until 2021, SDGs indicator 2.5.1. Total official flows that is official development assistance plus other official flows to the agriculture sector were reduced by 8% between 2015 (USD 298.33 million) and 2017 (USD 275.26 million) (SDGs indicator 2.a.2). Food inflation increased by 20% between 2014-15 and 2018-19 (indicator 2.c.1). The Consumer food price (CPI) index (Base Year 2007-08) increased from 198.16 in 2014-15 to 236.81 in 2018-19.

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=20.2% Urban=23.3% Rural=17.8%	2015-16*	Overall=16% Urban=20.5% Rural=13.3%	2018-19	HIICS 2015-16* HIES 2018-19
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall (moderate or severe)=15.98% Severe=2.4%	2018-19	Overall (moderate or severe)=16.44% Severe=1.80%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Overall (moderate or severe)=14.43% Severe=3.06%	2018-19	Overall (moderate or severe)=15.66% Severe=2.29%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Overall (moderate or severe)=19.51% Severe=1.5%	2018-19	Overall (moderate or severe)=17.52% Severe=1.52%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	Overall (moderate or severe) 16.73% Severe=0.90%	2018-19	Overall (moderate or severe)=14.44% Severe=1.24%	2019-20	PSLM
Balochistan	Overall (moderate or severe)=15.18% Severe=2.05%	2018-19	Overall (moderate or severe)=23.36% Severe=3.55%	2019-20	PSLM
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	44.8%	2012-13	37.6%	2017-18	PDHS
Punjab	39.8%	2012-13	30%	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	56.7%	2012-13	50%	2017-18	PDHS
KP	41.9%	2012-13	40%	2017-18	PDHS
Balochistan	32%	2011	47%	2017-18	NNS/PDHS
AJK	31.7%	2011	39.30%	2017-18	NNS/PDHS
GB	35.9%	2012-13	47%	2017-18	PDHS
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Wasting=11%	2012-13	Wasting=7.1%	2017-18	PDHS
Punjab	Wasting=9.5%	2012-13	Wasting=4%	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	Wasting=13.6%	2012-13	Wasting=11.7%	2017-18	PDHS
KP	Wasting=12%	2011	Wasting=7.5%	2017-18	PDHS

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

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

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

ENDEAVOURS TOWARDS GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

ENDEAVOURS TOWARDS GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

GOAL 3
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

INDICATOR 3.1.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio

NATIONAL

BASELINE	LATEST
2006-07	2019
276	186

The number of mothers dying duirng preganancy and live births reduced by **3.2%** each 12 years

Source: PDHS/Pakistan MMR Survey

PUNJAB

BASELINE	LATEST
2006-07	2019
227	157

Source: PDHS/Pakistan MMR Survey

SINDH

BASELINE	LATEST
2006-07	2019
314	224

Source: PDHS/Pakistan MMR Survey

KP

BASELINE	LATEST
2006-07	2019
275	165

Source: PDHS/Pakistan MMR Survey

BALOCHISTAN

BASELINE	LATEST
2006-07	2019
785	298

Source: PDHS/Pakistan MMR Survey

AJK

BASELINE	LATEST
2007-08	2019
201	104

Source: MICS/Maternal Mortality Survey

GB

BASELINE	LATEST
1999	2019
600	157

Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey 1998-99 (GB Economic Report 2011)
Pakistan MMR Survey

INDICATOR 3.1.2

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

NATIONAL

Births attended by skilled health personnel increased by **10%** in 5 years

	BASELINE	LATEST
	2014-15	2019-20
Overall	58%	68%
Urban	79%	82%
Rural	49%	62%

Source: PSLM

PUNJAB

	BASELINE	LATEST
	2014-15	2019-20
Overall	60%	70%
Urban	79%	82%
Rural	52%	64%

Source: PSLM

SINDH

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2019-20
Overall	59%		70%
Urban	82%		83%
Rural	41%		60%

Source: PSLM

KP

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2019-20
Overall	56%		66%
Urban	77%		84%
Rural	52%		63%

Source: PSLM

BALOCHISTAN

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2019-20
Overall	38%		52%
Urban	58%		71%
Rural	30%		46%

Source: PSLM

AJK

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2014-15		2019-20
Overall	57%		63%
Urban	75%		75%
Rural	55%		61%

Source: PDHS/PSLM

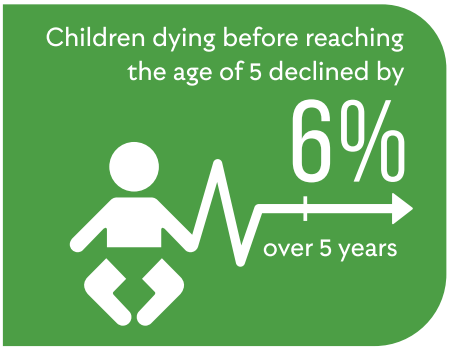
GB

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2012-13		2019-20
Overall	43.7%		49%
Urban	-		64%
Rural	-		46%

Source: PDHS/PSLM

INDICATOR 3.2.1
Under-5 mortality rate

NATIONAL



	BASELINE		LATEST
	2014-15		2018-19
Overall	66		62
Urban	45		49
Rural	75		67

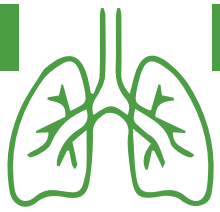
Source: PSLM

INDICATOR 3.3.2

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

NATIONAL

BASELINE	LATEST
2015	2019
270	265



Source: National TB Control Programme Annual Report

PUNJAB

BASELINE	LATEST
2015	2019
186.40	69.11

Source: National TB Control Programme Annual Report

SINDH

BASELINE	LATEST
2015	2019
145.1	161

Source: National TB Control Programme Annual Report

KP

BASELINE	LATEST
2015	2019
174.4	132

Source: National TB Control Programme Annual Report

BALOCHISTAN

BASELINE	LATEST
2015	2019
74	89

Source: National TB Programme Control Annual Report

AJK

BASELINE	LATEST
	2019
126.2	122

Source: National TB Control Programme Annual Report

GB

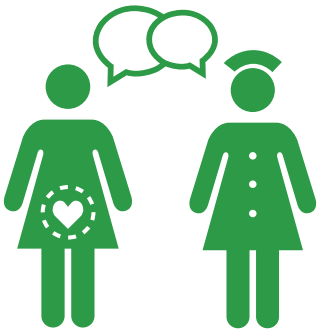
BASELINE	LATEST
2015	
134	

Source: National TB Control Programme Annual Report

INDICATOR 3.7.1

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

NATIONAL



	BASELINE	LATEST
	2012-13	2017-18
Overall	47%	49%
Urban	51.7%	50.2%
Rural	44.3%	47.5%

Source: PDHS

PUNJAB

	BASELINE	LATEST
	2012-13	2017-18
Overall	40.7%	38.3%
Urban	46.9%	45.9%
Rural	37.7%	33.9%

Source: PDHS

SINDH

	BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
Overall	48.6%		50.2%
Urban	55%		52%
Rural	40.5%		46.7%

Source: PDHS

KP

	BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
Overall	36.4%		45%
Urban	46.2%		47.8%
Rural	33.9%		44.3%

Source: PDHS

BALOCHISTAN

	BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
Overall	32.3%		33.8%
Urban	42.7%		38.3%
Rural	29.8%		31.5%

Source: PDHS

AJK

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2010		2017-18
Overall	22.9%		38.5%
Urban	-		44.5%
Rural	-		37.2%

Source: PDHS

GB

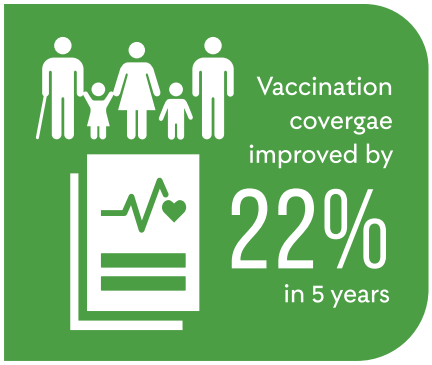
	BASELINE		LATEST
	2012-13		2017-18
Overall	51.9%		46.4%

Source: PDHS

INDICATOR 3.b.1

Propotion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

NATIONAL



	BASELINE		LATEST
	2012-13		2017-18
Overall	54%		66%
Male	56%		68%
Female	51.5%		63%
Urban	65.8%		71%
Rural	48.4%		63%

Source: PDHS

PUNJAB

	BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
Overall	65.6%		79.9%
Urban	74.4%		76.6%
Rural	61.5%		81.7%

Source: PDHS

SINDH

Catching up fast, immunisation coverage in Sindh improved by **20%** in 5 years

	BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
Overall	29.1%		49%
Urban	51.5%		63%
Rural	13.7%		37%

Source: PDHS

KP

	BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
Overall	52.7%		54.7%
Urban	58%		75.5%
Rural	51.7%		51%

Source: PDHS

BALOCHISTAN

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2012-13		2017-18
Overall	16.4%		28.8%
Urban	35.9%		42%
Rural	12%		20.8%

Source: PDHS

AJK

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2014-15		2018-19
Overall	62%		75.2%
Urban	61%		74%
Rural	72%		86%

Source: PDHS

GB

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2012-13		2017-18
Overall	47%		57%

Source: PDHS

INDICATOR 3.c.1
Health worker density and distribution (per 10,000)

NATIONAL

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2015		2017
Doctors	9.7		10.9
Nurses/Midwives/LHWs	0.87		1.12

Source: Pakistan Statistical Yearbook

At the national level, 32.6% reduction is observed to 186 per 100,000 live births in 2018-19 from 276 in 2006-07 in the maternal mortality ratio relating to the SDGs indicator 3.1.1. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel improved by 10% and reached 68% in 2019-20 from 58% in 2014-15 (SDGs indicator 3.1.2). A slight reduction was also recorded in the under-5 mortality rate. The under-5 mortality decreased to 62 in 2019-20 from 66 in 2014-15 at the national level with disparities in rural and urban areas.

SDGs indicator 3.3.2 is about the Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population. Little progress was made towards this indicator at the national level as the TB incidence remained high in some provinces and regions. TB incidence per 100,000 population was recorded 265 in 2019 from 270 in 2015 according to the National TB Control Programme Annual Reports. TB incidence increased in Sindh, 161 in 2019 as compared to 145.1 in 2015. Similarly, TB incidence increased in Gilgit-Baltistan to 175 in 2019 from 134 in 2015. Punjab significantly controlled TB from 186.4 in 2015 to 69.11 in 2019.

Similarly, the malaria incidence per 1,000 population is reported under the SDGs indicator 3.3.3. At the national level, the incidence is recorded at 20 per 1000 with a slightly higher incidence of 23/1000 in rural areas as compared to 15/1000 in urban areas in 2018-19. Malaria incidence remains highest in Balochistan (26/1000) and lowest in Punjab (12/1000), in 2018-19.

The family planning SDGs indicator 3.7.1 is the proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods is showing only a marginal improvement at the national level. The proportion of women who had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods was 47% in 2012-13 and only increased to 49% in 2017-18. Among provinces, Sindh made significant progress where this number doubled to 50.2% in 2017-18 as compared to 24.5% in 2012-13.

The proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme (indicator 3.b.1) shows increase in the vaccine coverage by 11.5% reaching 65% in 2017-18 from 54% in 2012-13. The coverage significantly increased in Punjab to 79.9% from 65.5% followed by substantial improvement in Sindh from 29.1% to 49% and in Balochistan from 16.4% to 28.8% in the same period.

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

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

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

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

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	40	2015	Not Available	-	WHO

3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=58% Urban=70%, Rural=53%	2014-15	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population=56	2018-19	PSLM

3.a.1 Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 yrs. and older (%)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=27.6% Urban=27%, Rural=28% Female=1.3%, Urban=0.8%, Rural=1.6%	2014	Any type of Tobacco (Aged 15-49): Overall=13.7% Male=22.6%, Female=4.7% Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=22% Urban=19%, Rural=24% Female=3.4%, Urban=3%, Rural=3.6%	2017-18	PDHS
Punjab	Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=30.5%, Female=1.2%	2012-13	Any type of Tobacco (Aged 15-49): Men=29.1%, Urban=24%, Rural=32.4% Female=3.6%, Urban=2.6%, Rural=4.1% Cigarette Age 15-49: Men=28% Urban=24%, Rural=31% Female=2.7%, Urban=2.3%, Rural=2.9%	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=23.6%, Female=1.6%	2012-13	Any type of Tobacco (Aged 15-49): Male=16.3%, Urban=13.4%, Rural=20% Female=6.7%, Urban=4.8%, Rural=8.8% Cigarette Age 15-49: Men=16% Urban=13%, Rural=20% Female=5.7%, Urban=3.7%, Rural=8%	2017-18	PDHS
KP	Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=19.1%, Female=1.6%	2012-13	Any type Tobacco (Aged 15-49) : Male=12.2%, Urban=18.8%, Rural=10.5% Female=2.5% Urban=2.6%, Rural=2.5% Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=12% Urban=18%, Rural=11% Female=2.1%, Urban=2.4%, Rural=2%	2017-18	PDHS
Balochistan	Cigarette Age 15-49: Male= 34.6%, Female=4.9%	2012-13	Any type of Tobacco (Aged 15-49): Male=18.7%, Urban=18.3% , Rural=18.7% Female=16.1%, Urban=18.1%, Rural=15.3% Cigarette Age 15-49: Male=19% Urban=18%, Rural=19% Female=5.5%, Urban=8%, Rural=4.5%	2017-18	PDHS

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

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

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

ENSURING QUALITY EDUCATION

ENSURING QUALITY EDUCATION

GOAL 4
QUALITY EDUCATION

INDICATOR 4.1.2
Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

NATIONAL

Source: PSLM

	BASELINE 2014-15	LATEST 2019-20
Primary	67%	67%
Lower secondary	50%	59%
Upper secondary education	21%	23%

PUNJAB

	BASELINE 2014-15	LATEST 2019-20
Primary	69%	67%
Lower secondary	52%	50%
Upper secondary education	21%	21%

Source: PSLM

SINDH

	BASELINE 2014-15	LATEST 2019-20
Primary	62%	56%
Lower secondary	45%	38%
Upper secondary education	26%	23%

Source: PSLM

KP

	BASELINE 2014-15	LATEST 2019-20
Primary	70%	67%
Lower secondary	50%	47%
Upper secondary education	20%	22%

Source: PSLM

BALOCHISTAN

	BASELINE 2014-15	LATEST 2019-20
Primary	58%	48%
Lower secondary	33%	30%
Upper secondary education	11%	13%

Source: PSLM

INDICATOR 4.4.1

Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

NATIONAL

	BASELINE 2018-19	LATEST 2019-20
Downloading	31.5%	33%
Email	46.79%	48%
Spreadsheet	26%	27%

Source: PSLM

INDICATOR 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

NATIONAL

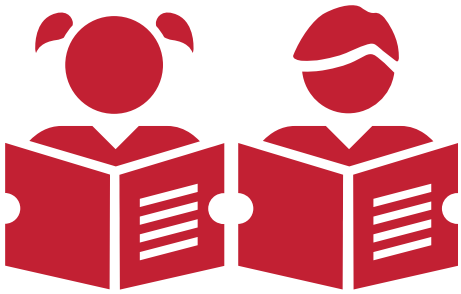
BASELINE	GENDER PARITY INDEX(GPI) IN NET ENROLLMENT RATE(NER)	LATEST
2014-15		2018-19
0.87	Primary Level(age 6-10)	0.93
0.84	Middle Level(age 11-13)	0.90
0.71	Matric(age 14-15)	0.90

Source: PSLM

INDICATOR 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

NATIONAL



BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2019-20
60%	LITERACY RATE	60%
70%	MALE	70%
49%	FEMALE	50%

Source: PSLM

PUNJAB

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2019-20
63%	LITERACY RATE	64%

Source: PSLM

SINDH

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2019-20
60%	LITERACY RATE	58%

Source: PSLM

KP

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2019-20
53%	LITERACY RATE	53%

Source: PSLM

BALOCHISTAN

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2019-20
44%	LITERACY RATE	46%

Source: PSLM

AJK

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2018-19
74%	LITERACY RATE	74%

Source: PSLM

GB

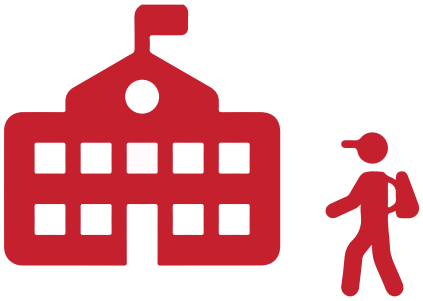
BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2016-17
53%	LITERACY RATE	53.1%

Source: PSLM/MICS

INDICATOR 4.A.1

Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

PUNJAB



Source: Pakistan Education Statistics

	BASELINE	LATEST
	2015-16	2018-19
AT PRIMARY LEVEL		
Electricity	90.7%	96%
Drinking Water	99.5%	100%
Sanitation	98.9%	100%

SINDH

BASELINE 2015-16	AT PRIMARY LEVEL	LATEST 2018-19
34%	Electricity	29%
47%	Drinking Water	51%
51%	Sanitation	52%

Source: Pakistan Education Statistics

KP

BASELINE 2015-16	AT PRIMARY LEVEL	LATEST 2018-19
58%	Electricity	71%
72%	Drinking Water	79%
86%	Sanitation	90%

Source: Pakistan Education Statistics

BALOCHISTAN

BASELINE 2015-16	AT PRIMARY LEVEL	LATEST 2018-19
15%	Electricity	15%
52%	Drinking Water	12%
13%	Sanitation	25%

Source: Pakistan Education Statistics

AJK

	BASELINE 2015-16	AT PRIMARY LEVEL	LATEST 2018-19
	11%	Electricity	15%
	21%	Drinking Water	26%
	27%	Sanitation	36%

Source: Pakistan Education Statistics

GB

	BASELINE 2015-16	AT PRIMARY LEVEL	LATEST 2018-19
	34%	Electricity	32%
	34%	Drinking Water	53%
	34%	Sanitation	48%

Source: Pakistan Education Statistics

Performance in the education related indicators has been stagnating or marginally improving in the last five years. The completion rate of primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education is reported and monitored by SDGs indicator 4.1.2. The alarming situation in primary completion rate can be seen from the stagnating figure of 67% in last five years during 2015-20 at the national level. Similarly, the gender gap of nine percent between the primary completion rate of males and females has also persisted in this period. The lower secondary completion rate has marginally increased from 50% to 59% between 2015-20.

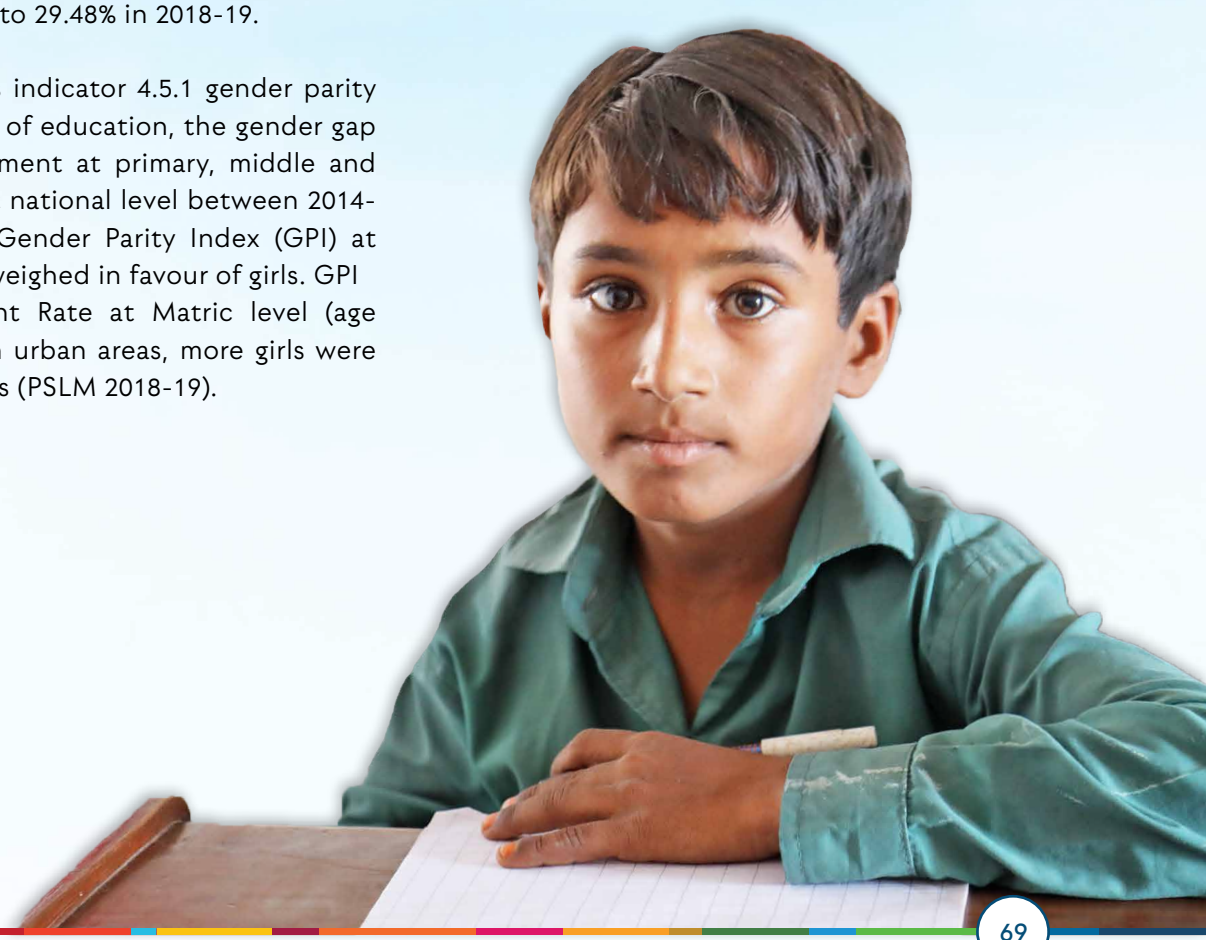
Large regional disparities persist in primary completion rates across the provinces. In Punjab, Sindh, KP and Balochistan; 67%, 56%, 67% and 48% of the children respectively completed their primary education in 2019-20.

SDGs indicator 4.3.1 is about the participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months. Pakistan witnessed some improvement in the labour force participation rates from 28.78% in 2014-15 to 29.48% in 2018-19.

Concerning SDGs indicator 4.5.1 gender parity at different levels of education, the gender gap against net enrolment at primary, middle and matric reduced at national level between 2014-15 and 2018-19. Gender Parity Index (GPI) at Matric level overweighed in favour of girls. GPI for Net Enrolment Rate at Matric level (age 14-15) was 1.18 in urban areas, more girls were enrolled than boys (PSLM 2018-19).

SDGs indicator 4.6.1, the national literacy rate stagnated at 60% over five years between 2014-15 and 2019-20. Only one per cent improvement was recorded in the literacy rate of the Punjab province, which increased from 63% to 64% between the same period. Sindh's literacy rate declined by two per cent from 60% to 58% during the five years between 2014-15 and 2019-20. Despite leaving more than half of the population illiterate, Balochistan has been making efforts to improve its literacy rate from 44% to 46% during this period.

Access to basic services in schools (indicator 4.a.1.) shows marginal improvement at national, provincial and area government levels, particularly at the level of primary schools. Every four out of ten primary schools remained without electricity at the national level 2018-19. Less than two out of ten Primary schools in AJ&K schools had electricity in 2018-19. Half of the primary schools in the Sindh province did not offer safe drinking water to primary schools in 2018-19.



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

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

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
Punjab	Not Available	-	Presentation=17.85% Downloading=31.82% Entertainment=63.39% Social Media=42.92% Email=45.88% Programming=17.63% File Transfer=30.13%	2018-19	PSLM
Sindh	Not Available	-	Presentation=18.76% Downloading=29.66% Entertainment=52.67% Social Media=46.88%Email=48.35% Programming=16.67% File Transfer=35.56%	2018-19	PSLM
KP	Not Available	2016-17	Presentation=15.70% Downloading=32.55% Entertainment=51.62% Social Media=39.99% Email=47.67% Programming=17.95% File Transfer=36.76%	2018-19	PSLM
Balochistan	Not Available	-	Presentation=20.42% Downloading=36.44% Entertainment=38.76% Social Media=27.25% Email=53.96% Programming=18.42% File Transfer=34.86%	2018-19	PSLM
AJK	Not Available	-	Copy & Paste=40.84% Send Email=21.75% Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet=12.01% Connecting and installing new devices=8.60% Finding downloading installing and configuring software and apps=9.94% Electronic Presentation=6.18% Transferring files or applications between devices=13.23% Programming=8.64% Social Media=35.60% Entertainment=58.53%	2018-19	PSLM
GB	Not Available	-	Copy & move=36% Copy & paste=27% Send Email=22% Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet=23% Connecting and installing new devices=22% Finding downloading installing and configuring software and apps= 9% Electronic Presentation=15.5% Transferring files or applications between devices=16% Programming=27% Social Media=53% Entertainment=64%	2018-19	PSLM

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male rural/urban bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Gender Parity Index(GPI) in Net Enrolment Rate(NER) at Primary age (6-10): Overall=0.87 Rural=0.82 Urban=0.96 Gender Parity Index(GPI) in Net Enrolment Rate(NER) at Middle (age 11-13): Overall=0.84 Rural=0.71 Urban=0.93 Gender Parity Index(GPI) in Net Enrolment Rate(NER) at Matric(age 14-15): Overall=0.71 Rural=0.52 Urban=0.95	2014-15	Gender Parity Index(GPI) in Net Enrolment Rate(NER) at Primary (age 6-10): Overall=0.93 Rural=0.88 Urban=0.97 GPI in Net Enrolment Rate(NER) at Middle Level(age 11-13): Overall=0.90 Rural=0.81 Urban=1.02 GPI in Net Enrolment Rate(NER) at Matric Level(age 14-15): Overall=0.90 Rural=0.69 Urban=1.18	2018-19	PSLM
Punjab	GPI in NER at the primary (age 6-10): Overall=0.92 Rural=0.89 Urban=0.98 GPI Net enrolment rate at the middle (age 11-13): Overall=0.97 Rural=0.89 Urban=1.16 GPI Net enrolment rate at the matric level (age 14- 15): Overall=1 Rural=0.88 Urban=1.13	2014-15	GPI in NER at Primary Level (6-10): Overall=1 Rural=0.99 Urban=1.01 GPI NER at Middle Level (11-13): Overall=1.02 Rural=0.98 Urban=1.1 GPI in NER at Matric (14-15): Overall=1 Rural=0.83 Urban=1.26	2018-19	PSLM

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

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills by sex

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Literacy Rate=60% Male=70% Female=49%	2014-15	Literacy Rate=60% Male=70% Female=50%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Literacy Rate=63%	2014-15	Literacy Rate=64%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Literacy Rate=60%	2014-15	Literacy Rate=58%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	Literacy Rate=53%	2014/15	Literacy Rate=53%	2018-19	PSLM
Balochistan	Literacy rate=44%	2013-14	Literacy Rate=46%	2019-20	PSLM
AJK	Literacy Rate=74%	2014-15	Literacy Rate=74%	2018-19	PSLM
GB	Literacy Rate=52.64%	2014-15	Literacy Rate=62%	2018-19	PSLM

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

5 GENDER EQUALITY

MOVING TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY

MOVING TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY

5 GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY

INDICATOR 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

NATIONAL

Source: PDHS

	BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
	18%	Physical Violence (Age 15-49)	13.6%
	15.1%	Urban	10.3%
	19.4%	Rural	15.6%

PUNJAB

BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
14.9%	Physical Violence (Age 15-49)	10.3%

Source: PDHS

SINDH

BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
15.5%	Physical Violence (Age 15-49)	9.4%

Source: PDHS

KP

BASELINE		LATEST
2012-13		2017-18
31.1%	Physical violence (Age 15-49)	23.4%

Source: PDHS

BALOCHISTAN

BASELINE		LATEST
2012-13		2017-18
31.3%	Physical violence (Age 15-49)	34.6%

Source: PDHS

GB

BASELINE		LATEST
2012-13		2017-18
9.5%	Physical violence (Age 15-49)	4.7%

Source: PDHS

INDICATOR 5.5.1

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

NATIONAL

BASELINE	LATEST
2013	2018
19.1%	19.73%

Pakistan continues to have one woman parliamentarian out of five members

Source: Gender Compendium, PBS

PUNJAB

BASELINE	LATEST
2017	2020
20%	25.68%

Source: Provincial Assembly of the Punjab

SINDH

BASELINE	LATEST
2018	2020
18%	19%

Source: Provincial Assembly of Sindh

KP

BASELINE	LATEST
2018	2020
17.7%	18%

Source: Provincial Assembly of KPK

BALOCHISTAN

BASELINE	LATEST
2015	2020
20%	16.92%

Source: Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

AJK

BASELINE	LATEST
2015	2019
8.5%	10.2%

Source: AJ&K Law Department

GB

BASELINE	LATEST
2015	2020
18%	18%

Source: GB Assembly

INDICATOR 5.5.2
Proportion of women in managerial positions

NATIONAL

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2018-19
2.70%	4.53%

Source: LFS

PUNJAB

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2018-19
3.30%	6.16%

Source: LFS

SINDH

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2018-19
1.70%	1.95%

Source: LFS

KP

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2018-19
7.00%	4.11%

Source: LFS

BALOCHISTAN

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2018-19
0.09%	1.16%

Source: LFS

AJK

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2017-18
3.40%	8.40 %

Source: LFS

GB

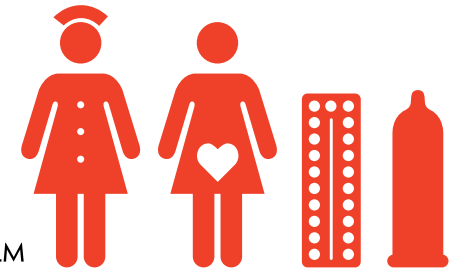
BASELINE	LATEST
2013-14	2017-18
2.10%	2.50%

Source: LFS

INDICATOR 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

NATIONAL



	BASELINE	LATEST
	2013-14	2018-19
Overall	49%	53%
Urban	57%	56%
Rural	44%	52%

Source: PSLM

PUNJAB

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	58%		65%
Urban	66%		68%
Rural	54%		63%

Source: PSLM

SINDH

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	36%		40%
Urban	47%		42%
Rural	25%		37%

Source: PSLM

KP

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	53%		52%
Urban	69%		63%
Rural	48%		49%

Source: PSLM

BALOCHISTAN

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	32%		14%
Urban	40%		15%
Rural	30%		13%

Source: PSLM

AJK

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	38%		40%
Urban	44%		39%
Rural	36%		40%

Source: PSLM

GB

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	63%		51%
Urban	70%		55%
Rural	61%		50%

Source: PSLM

The SDGs indicator 5.2.1 is about 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 the form of violence and by age. It is encouraging to note that physical violence reduced by 5.3% from 18% to 13.6% at the national level between 2012-13 and 2017-18. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan had the highest instances of physical violence at 31% and reduced over the years to 23.4% and 34.6% respectively during 2013-18. At the national level, on average, rural areas reported higher instances of physical violence than urban areas.

The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (indicator 5.5.1) remained unchanged in last five years. The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament in Pakistan had been consistently around 19% of the total seats between 2013 to 2018 at the national level.

The proportion of women in managerial positions (indicator 5.5.2) has shown improvement between 2015 and 2019. The share of women in managerial positions increased from 2.7% to 4.53% at the national level.

SDGs indicator 5.6.1 is about the proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care. At the national level, slightly more than half of the Pakistani women, 53%, reported to have made their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care in 2018-19.

Nearly half (46%) of the Pakistani population owned a mobile phone in 2019-20, 1% increase since 2018-19 period. Only 25% of females as compared to 65% males owned a mobile phone in 2019-20 period. Within provinces and regions, the Sindh province has the highest proportion of mobile ownership at 49%.

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months by form of violence and by age					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Physical violence (Age 15-49) =18% Urban=15.1% Rural=19.4%	2012-13	Overall Physical or sexual or emotional (Age 15-49)=24.8% Urban=19.9% Rural=27.8% Physical Violence (15-49)=13.6% Urban=10.3% Rural=15.6%	2017-18	PDHS
Punjab	Physical violence (Age 15-49)=14.9%	2012-13	Overall Physical or sexual or emotional (Age 15-49)=21.5% Urban=21.6% Rural=21.5% Physical Violence (Age 15-49)=10.3% Emotional Violence (Age 15-49)=17.8% Sexual Violence (Age 15-49)=2.9%	2017-18	PDHS
Sindh	Physical violence (Age 15-49)=15.5%	2012-13	Overall Physical or sexual or emotional (Age 15-49)=14.8% Urban=12.2% Rural=18% Physical Violence (Age 15-49)=9.4% Emotional Violence (Age 15-49)=11.4% Sexual Violence (Age 15-49)=3.1%	2017-18	PDHS
KP	Physical violence (Age 15-49)=31.1%	2012-13	Overall Physical or sexual or emotional (Age 15-49)=43.0% Urban=32.2% Rural=45.7% Physical Violence (Age15-49)=23.4% Emotional Violence (Age 15-49)=40.6% Sexual Violence (Age 15-49)=7%	2017-18	PDHS
Balochistan	Physical violence (Age 15-49)=31.3%	2012-13	Overall Physical or sexual or emotional (Age 15-49)=43.1% Urban=39% Rural=44.8% Physical Violence (Age15-49)=34.6% Emotional Violence (Age 15-49)=25.8% Sexual Violence (Age 15-49)=2.5%	2017-18	PDHS
AJK	Not Available	-	Overall Physical or sexual or emotional (Age 15-49)=21.1% Urban=26.7% Rural=29.1% Physical Violence (Age 15-49)=6.3% Emotional Violence (Age 15-49)=18.6% Sexual Violence (Age 15-49)=3.3%	2017-18	PDHS
GB	Physical violence (Age 15-49)=9.5%	2012-13	Overall Physical or sexual or emotional (Age 15-49)=29.1% Physical Violence (15-49)=4.7% Emotional Violence (15-49)=27% Sexual Violence (Age 15-49)=6.1%	2017-18	PDHS

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	19.1%	2013	19.73%	2018	Gender Compendium PBS
Punjab	20%	2017	25.68%	2020	Punjab Assembly
Sindh	18%	2018	19%	2020	Sindh Assembly

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
KP	17.70%	2018	18%	2020	KP Assembly
Balochistan	20.00%	2015	16.92%	2020	Balochistan Assembly
AJK	8.50%	2015	10.20%	2020	AJ&K Law Department
GB	18%	2015	18%	2020	GB Assembly

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	2.70%	2014-15	4.53%	2018-19	LFS
Punjab	3.30%	2014-15	6.16%	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	1.70%	2014-15	1.95%	2018-19	LFS
KP	7.00%	2014-15	4.11%	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	0.09%	2014-15	1.16%	2018-19	LFS
AJK	3.40%	2014-15	8.40%	2017-18	LFS
GB	2.10%	2013-14	2.50%	2017-18	LFS

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations contraceptive use and reproductive health care

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=49% Urban=57% Rural=44%	2013-14	Overall=53% Urban=56% Rural=52%	2018-19	PSLM
Punjab	Overall=58% Urban=66% Rural=54%	2014-15	Overall=65% Urban=68% Rural=63%	2018-19	PSLM
Sindh	Overall=36% Urban=47% Rural=25%	2014-15	Overall=40% Urban=42% Rural=37%	2018-19	PSLM
KP	Overall=53% Urban=69% Rural=48%	2014-15	Overall=52% Urban=63% Rural=49%	2018-19	PSLM
Balochistan	Overall=32% Urban=40% Rural=30%	2014-15	Overall=14% Urban=15% Rural=13%	2018-19	PSLM
AJK	Overall=38% Urban=44% Rural=36%	2014-15	Overall=40% Urban=39% Rural=40%	2018-19	PSLM

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
GB	Overall=63% Urban=70% Rural=61%	2014-15	Overall=51% Urban=55% Rural=50%	2018-19	PSLM
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone by sex					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall (10 +)=45% Male=65% Female=26% Urban=55% Male=72% Female=38% Rural=39% Male=60% Female=19%	2018-19	Overall (10 +)=46% Male=65% Female=25% Urban=55% Male=71% Female=38% Rural=39% Male=61%Female=17%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Overall (10+)=45% Male=66% Female=28% Urban=55 % Male=72% Female=39% Rural=41% Male=62%Female=21%	2018-19	Overall (10 +)=45% Male=64% Female= 25% Urban=53% Male=69% Female=36% Rural=40% Male=61% Female=19%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Overall (10+)=46% Male=65% Female=25% Urban=57% Male=72% Female=40% Rural=32%Male=57% Female=06%	2018-19	Overall (10 +)=49% Male=67% Female=29% Urban=61% Male=75% Female=44% Rural=35% Male58% Female=09%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	Overall (10+)=45% Male=63% Female=28% Urban=54% Male=71% Female=37% Rural=43% Male=62% Female=26%	2018-19	Overall (10 +)=43% Male=64% Female=23% Urban=51% Male71% Female=30% Rural=42% Male=63 % Female=21%	2019-20	PSLM
Balochistan	Overall (10+)=37% Male=58% Female=14% Urban=44% Male=64% Female=22% Rural=35% Male=56% Female=10%	2018-19	Overall (10 +)=42% Male=63% Female=15% Urban=47% Male=67% Female=23% Rural=39% Male= 62% Female=11%	2019-20	PSLM
AJK	Not Available	-	Overall (10 +)=52% Male=67% Female=40%	2018-19	PSLM
GB	Not Available	-	Overall (10+)=40% Male=56% Female=24%	2018-19	PSLM

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

ENSURING ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

ENSURING ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

6

GOAL 6
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

INDICATOR 6.1.1
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services*

NATIONAL

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2019-20
93%	94%

Acess to improved drinking water in Balochistan increased by 17% in 5 years

Source: PSLM

PUNJAB

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2019-20
98%	99%

Source: PSLM

SINDH

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2019-20
93%	94%

Source: PSLM

KP

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2019-20
77%	83%

Source: PSLM

BALOCHISTAN

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2019-20
67%	84%

Source: PSLM

* The baseline and the latest values show improved source of drinking water

INDICATOR 6.2.1

Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water**

NATIONAL

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2019-20
SANITATION SERVICES (FLUSH FACILITY)	73%		83%
URBAN	97%		98%
RURAL	60%		70%

Source: PSLM

PUNJAB

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2019-20
Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)	79%		89%
Urban	98%		98%
Rural	70%		70%

Source: PSLM

SINDH

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2019-20
Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)	67%		76%
Urban	97%		98%
Rural	31%		37%

Source: PSLM

KP

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2019-20
Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)	76%		84%
Urban	97%		96%
Rural	71%		80%

Source: PSLM

BALOCHISTAN

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2019-20
Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)	31%		44%
Urban	78%		82%
Rural	14%		25%

Source: PSLM

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

AJK

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2018-19
92%	Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)	91%
100%	Urban	95%
91%	Rural	90%

Source: PSLM

GB

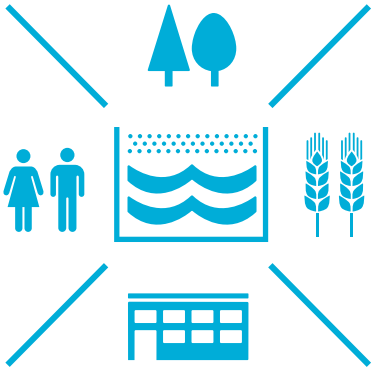
BASELINE		LATEST
2016-17		2018-19
86%	Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)	77%
97.3%	Urban	93%
83.5%	Rural	74%

Source: MICS/PSLM

INDICATOR 6.5.1

Degree of integrated water resources management

NATIONAL



BASELINE	LATEST
2017	2019
50	56

Source: Ministry of Water Resources (Administrative Data)

SDGs indicator 6.1.1 is about the proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services. The population of the country having access to safely managed water source was 35% in 2018-19. Pakistan is close to achieving universal access to improved drinking water. In 2019-20, the proportion of the population using improved water sources was 94%. Among the provinces/regions, the highest proportion of the population using improved drinking water was in Punjab, 99%, followed by Sindh 94%, Balochistan 84% and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 83%. Significant improvement was seen in Balochistan with an increase of 17% in the last five years (from 2014-15 to 2019-20). Safely managed drinking water is the improved water source, free of contamination, available inside the premises. According to Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) sources, only 36% of population had access to safely managed drinking water including 41 percent urban and 32 percent rural population in 2017.

Similarly, SDGs indicator 6.1.2 is the proportion of the population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water. Between 2014-15 and 2019-20, the sanitation services (flush facility) increased by 10% at the national level. The large disparity in the usage persisted as half of the population (56%) of the Balochistan province did not have flush facility in 2019-20. At the national level, 68% population have toilet facility not shared by others. A deterioration of 2% has been observed over last year (PSLM 2019-20). PBS has started to collect data on the usage of a hand-washing facility with soap. The country has seen an improvement of four per cent against this indicator in one year between 2018-19 (50%) and 2019-20 (54%).

The degree of integrated water resources management in Pakistan (indicator 6.5.1) was 50 in 2017 that recorded an improvement of six points in the value to 56 in 2019.

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services*					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	93%	2014-15	94%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	98%	2014-15	99%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	93%	2014-15	94%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	77%	2014-15	83%	2019-20	PSLM
Balochistan	67%	2014-15	84%	2019-20	PSLM

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

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	50	2017	56	2019	Ministry of Water Resources

* The baseline and the latest values show improved source of drinking water. The population having access to safely managed water source = 35 % (2018-19)
** The baseline and latest values are not as per definition of safely managed sanitation. The population having access to unshared toilet and hand washing facility is 68% and 54% respectively (PSLM 2019-20).

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

STRIVING TOWARDS AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

STRIVING TOWARDS AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

7

GOAL 7
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

INDICATOR 7.1.1
Proportion of the population with access to electricity

NATIONAL

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2019-20
93%		96% (includes 5% off-grid)

Source: PSLM

PUNJAB

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2018-19
95%	Overall	95%
99%	Urban	99%
93%	Rural	93%

Source: PSLM

SINDH

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2018-19
91.71%	Overall	97.50%
98.90%	Urban	87.50%
82.18%	Rural	97.50%

Source: PSLM

KP

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2014-15		2018-19
Overall	96.2%		92%
Urban	99%		99%
Rural	96%		90%

Source: PSLM

BALOCHISTAN

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2014-15		2018-19
Overall	80.73%		75%
Urban	98%		95%
Rural	74%		67%

Source: PSLM

AJK

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2014-15		2019-20
Overall	97.6%		97%
Urban	96.2%		100%
Rural	97.8%		96%

Source: PSLM

GB

	BASELINE 2014/15		LATEST 2019-20
Overall	98.73%		96%
Urban	100%		99%
Rural	98.53%		96%

Source: PSLM

INDICATOR 7.1.2

Proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

NATIONAL

BASELINE 2018-19	LATEST 2019-20
35%	37%

Source: PSLM

PUNJAB

	BASELINE 2014-15	LATEST 2018-19
Gas (Cooking)	39%	50%
Electricity (Lighting)	96%	97%

Source: PSLM

SINDH

	BASELINE 2014-15	LATEST 2018-19
Gas (Cooking)	56%	55%
Electricity (Lighting)	91.28%	86%

Source: PSLM

KP

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2018-19
26%	Gas (Cooking)	32%
96%	Electricity (Lightning)	92%

Source: PSLM

BALOCHISTAN

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2018-19
24.71%	Gas (Cooking)	37%
80.73%	Electricity (Lightning)	24%

Source: PSLM

Access to electricity is one of the main pillars of development strategy of the government particularly rural electrification. An increase of three percent was recorded in 2019-20 with 96% of the population having access to electricity as compared to 93% in 2014-15 (indicator 7.1.1 is the proportion of the population with access to electricity). Except for the Sindh province that recoded an increase of almost 6%, all other provinces and regions recorded a decrease in access to electricity between 2015-15 and 2017-18. In the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, the access to electricity decreased to 92% in 2018-19 from 96.2% in 2014-15.

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (indicator 7.1.2), Pakistan recorded an improvement of 6% between 2015-19. The reliance on clean fuel increased to 47% in 2018-19, from 41.3% in 2014-15 at the national level.

Concerning the indicator 7.2.1 renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption recorded an increase from 0.77% in 2014-15 to 3.63% in 2018-19. SDGs Indicator 7.b.1 is about installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita). The total renewable electricity capacity was 8088.8 Megawatts in 2015 and this has been increased to 12896 Megawatts in 2019.

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

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

ENSURING DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

ENSURING DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

GOAL 8
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

INDICATOR 8.1.1
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

NATIONAL

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2019-20
2.04%		-3.36%

Source: National Accounts

INDICATOR 8.3.1
Propotion of informal employment in total employment by sector and sex

NATIONAL

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2017-18
73%	Overall	72%
69%	Urban	68.3%
76%	Rural	76%

Source: LFS

PUNJAB

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2017-18
Overall	74%		74%
Urban	73%		71%
Rural	76%		77%

Source: LFS

SINDH

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2017-18
Overall	67%		65.27%
Urban	63%		63.15%
Rural	74.54%		70.42%

Source: LFS

KP

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2017-18
Overall	78%		77.66%
Urban	73%		74.28%
Rural	79%		78.76%

Source: LFS

BALOCHISTAN

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2014-15		2017-18
Overall	70.71%	Overall	66.87%
Urban	68.21%	Urban	66.6%
Rural	72.08%	Rural	67%

Source: LFS

AJK

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2014-15		2017-18
Overall	70.3%	Overall	74.1%

Source: LFS

GB

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2013-14		2017-18
Overall	56%	Overall	55%

Source: LFS

INDICATOR 8.5.1

Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities (PKR)

NATIONAL

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2014-15		2018-19
Overall	76	Overall	109
Urban	83	Urban	116
Rural	67	Rural	97

Source: LFS

PUNJAB

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	69.82		103
Urban	76		112
Rural	62		91

Source: LFS

SINDH

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	84		112
Urban	89		120
Rural	63		89

Source: LFS

KP

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	89		121
Urban	98		130
Rural	85		117

Source: LFS

BALOCHISTAN

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2014-15		2018-19
Overall	95		132
Urban	108		128
Rural	98		136

Source: LFS

GB

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2013-14		2017-18
Overall	102		131.61
Urban	150.63		170.87
Rural	89.72		119.55

Source: LFS

INDICATOR 8.5.2

Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons with disabilities

NATIONAL

	BASELINE		LATEST
	2014-15		2018-19
Overall	5.9%		6.9%
Male	5%		5.9%
Female	9%		10.0%

Source: LFS

PUNJAB

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	6.29%		7.4%
Male	5.69%		6.6%
Female	7.78%		8.7%

Source: LFS

SINDH

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	4.66%		4.0%
Male	3.57%		3.3%
Female	10.92%		7.4%

Source: LFS

KP

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	7.71%		10.3%
Male	5.75%		8.2%
Female	15.77%		18.3%

Source: LFS

BALOCHISTAN

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	3.92%		4.6%
Male	2.84%		4.2%
Female	8.54%		7.4%

Source: LFS

AJK

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2017-18
Overall	11.2%		10.3%
Male	9.4%		8.4%
Female	30.5%		22.6%

Source: LFS

GB

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2017-18
overall	6.49%		4.93%
Male	5.34%		5.89%
Female	8.23%		3.59%

Source: LFS

INDICATOR 8.6.1

Propotion of youth (Aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training

NATIONAL

	BASELINE 2014-15	LATEST 2018-19
Overall	30%	30%
Urban	28%	27%
Rural	32%	31%

Source: LFS

PUNJAB

	BASELINE 2014-15	LATEST 2018-19
Overall	29%	28%
Urban	29%	27%
Rural	29%	29%

Source: LFS

SINDH

	BASELINE 2014-15	LATEST 2018-19
Overall	30%	28%
Urban	26%	25%
Rural	33%	32%

Source: LFS

KP

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	40%		38%
Urban	34%		34%
Rural	41%		39%

Source: LFS

BALOCHISTAN

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	24%		27%
Urban	23%		27%
Rural	25%		27%

Source: LFS

INDICATOR 8.10.1

(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

NATIONAL

	BASELINE Dec 2015	LATEST Dec 2020
Commercial Bank Branches per 100,000 adults	10	12.5
Number of ATMs	10,736	16,041
ATMs per 100,000 population	5.65	7.57

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

The economy experienced a slow-down and the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita declined to -3.36% in the fiscal year 2019-20 from 2.04% in 2014-15 (indicator 8.1.1: annual growth rate of real GDP per capita). The proportion of informal employment in total employment in the non-agriculture sector remain unchanged at 72% between 2014 to 2018 at the national level (indicator 8.3.1).

Indicator 8.5.1 is relating to the average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation; and of persons with disabilities. The average hourly earnings at the national level increased to PKR 109 from PKR 76 during 2015-19. In the same period, urban areas experienced relatively faster growth in earnings than rural areas. The average urban hourly earnings increased from PKR 83 to 116, and in rural areas it increased from PKR 67 to PKR 97 during 2015-19.

The unemployment rate increased by 1% to 6.9% in the period 2015-19. Females' unemployment rate was almost double (10%) to their male counterparts (5.9%) in 2018-19 (SDGs indicator 8.5.2).

It is alarming to note that almost one-third of the total youth (30%) in age group (15-24 years) was not in education, employment or training at the national level over the four-year period between 2015-19 (SDGs indicator 8.6.1). Within the country, the highest instance of this category of youth was in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 38%.

SDGs indicator 8.7.1 is about the proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour by sex and age. The children aged 10-14 years engaged in work slightly reduced by 2% to 6.47% from 8.64% in 2015-19, at the national level. The highest proportion of children in this category was in Punjab at 6.88% while the lowest proportion was at 0.4% in AJ&K in 2018-19. Concerning SDGs indicator 8.8.1 related to occupational health and safety, the frequency rate of non-fatal injuries slightly reduced from 0.04 to 0.03 during 2015-19.

The increased coverage of financial services is measured by the number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines per 100,000 adults (SDGs indicator 8.10.1a). The availability of commercial bank branches increased to 12.5 from 10 and the number of automated teller machines increased from 5.65 to 7.57 at the national level during 2015-20.

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	2.04%	2014-15	-3.36%	2019-20	National Accounts

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	2.43%	2014-15	-2.38%	2018-19	National Accounts/LFS

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment by sector and sex					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=72.6% Urban=69.2% Rural=76.1%	2014-15	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=72.4% Urban=68.1% Rural=76.7%	2018-19	LFS
Punjab	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=74% Urban=73% Rural=76%	2014-15	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=74.0% Urban=70.5% Rural=77.6%	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=66.37% Urban=62.80% Rural=74.54%	2014-15	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=67.0% Urban=63.7% Rural=75.0%	2018-19	LFS
KP	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=77.54% Urban=73.26% Rural=79.05%	2014-15	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=77.8% Urban=74.6% Rural=78.7%	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=70.71% Urban=68.21% Rural=72.08%	2014-15	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=63.5% Urban=59.8% Rural=65.6%	2018-19	LFS
AJK	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=70.3% Male=73.4% Female= 30.5%	2014-15	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=74.1% Male=77% Female=45.8%	2017-18	LFS
GB	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=56% Male=57% Female=29%	2013-14	Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture=55% Male=58% Female=25%	2017-18	LFS

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities (PKR)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=76 Urban=83 Rural=67	2014-15	Overall=109 Urban=116 Rural=97	2018-19	LFS
Punjab	Overall=69.82 Urban=76 Rural=62	2014-15	Overall=103 Urban=112 Rural=91	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	Overall=84 Urban=89 Rural=63	2014-15	Overall=112 Urban=120 Rural=89	2018-19	LFS
KP	Overall=89 Urban=98 Rural=85	2014-15	Overall=121 Urban=130 Rural=117	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	Overall=95 Urban=108 Rural=98	2014-15	Overall=132 Urban=128 Rural=136	2018-19	LFS
GB	Overall=102 Urban=150.63 Rural=89.72	2013-14	Overall=131.61 Urban=170.87 Rural=119.55	2017-18	LFS

8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex age and persons with disabilities					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall= 5.9% Male=5% Female=9% Urban=8% Male=6.2% Female=20.4% Rural=5% Male=4.3% Female=6.7% Age (10-14) Overall=9.9% Male=12.2% Female=6% Age (15-19) Overall=10.1% Male=10% Female=10.4% Age (20-24) Overall=11% Male=9.2% Female=16.4% Age (25-29) Overall=6.1% Male=3.7% Female=13.3% Age (30-34) Overall=3.5% Male=1.8% Female=8.6% Age (55-59) Overall=5.8% Male=4.7% Female=10.5% Age (60 and above) Overall=8.9% Male=7.8% Female16.1%	2014-15	Overall=6.9% Male=5.9% Female=10.0% Urban=7.9% Male=6.5% Female=17.1% Rural=6.4% Male=5.5% Female=8.5% Age (10-14) Overall=11.3% Male=15.2% Female=4.5% Age (15-19) Overall=13.3% Male=14.7% Female=9.2% Age (20-24) Overall=11.8% Male=8.5% Female=21.3% Age (25-29) Overall=8.6% Male=5.3% Female=18.3% Age (30-34) Overall=4.3% Male=2.7% Female=9.4% Age (55-59) Overall=5.3% Male=4.9% Female=7.5% Age (60 and above) Overall=3.87% Male=3.18% Female=0.69%	2018-19	LFS
Punjab	Overall=6.29% Male=5.69% Female=7.78% Urban=8.33% Male=5.8% Female=2.63% Rural=5.46% Male=3.21% Female=1.95% Age (10-14) Overall=14.43% Male=20.53% Female=6.71% Age (15-19) Overall=12.40% Male=14.02% Female=8.96% Age (20-24) Overall=11.02% Male=9.77% Female=13.88% Age (25-29) Overall=5.67% Male=3.64% Female=10.87% Age (30-34) Overall=3.57% Male=1.98% Female=7.46%	2014-15	Overall=7.4% Male=6.6% Female=8.7% Urban=8.7% Male=7.5% Female=15.5% Rural=6.8% Male=6.1% Female=8.2% Age (10-14) Overall=16.0% Male=24.4% Female=4.8% Age (15-19) Overall=15.25% Male=18.0% Female=9.1% Age (20-24) Overall=12.5% Male=9.1% Female=20.7% Age (25-29) Overall=8.5% Male=4.6% Female=18.3% Age (30-34) Overall=4.3% Male=2.6% Female=8.7%	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	Overall=4.66% Male=3.57% Female=10.92 Urban=7.31% Male=5.53% Female=24.19% Rural=2.46% Male=5.53% Female=24.19% Age (10-14) Overall=2.38% Male=1.46% Female=5.27% Age (15-19) Overall=5.48% Male=4.53% Female=11.58% Age (20-24) Overall=8.66% Male=6.51% Female=19.15% Age (25-29) Overall=5.41% Male=2.99% Female=16.35% Age (30-34) Overall=2.39% Male=1.06% Female=9.08%	2014-15	Overall= 4.0% Male=3.3% Female=7.4% Urban=5.9% Male=4.5% Female=20.6% Rural=2.3% Male=20.0% Female=3.2% Age (10-14) Overall=3.6% Male=4.7% Female=0.6% Age (15-19) Overall =10.0% Male=10.8% Female=5.4% Age (20-24) Overall=6.0% Male=4.4% Female=13.1% Age (25-29) Overall=5.4% Male=3.9% Female=11.9% Age (30-34) Overall=2.7% Male=1.5% Female=8.6%	2018-19	LFS
KP	Overall=7.71% Male=5.75% Female=15.77% Rural=7.26% Male=5.46% Female=13.96% Urban=9.74% Male=6.92% Female=30.16 Age (10-14) Overall=2.44% Male=2.47% Female=2.32% Age (15-19) Overall=10.06% Male=7.48% Female=24.06% Age (20-24) Overall=16.01% Male=11.49% Female=33.62% Age (25-29) Overall=10.03% Male=6.10% Female=24.64% Age (30-34) Overall=6.28% Male=4.05% Female=13.10%	2014-15	Overall=10.3% Male=8.2% Female=18.3% Rural=10.3% Male= 8.1% Female=18.1% Urban=10.1% Male=8.8% Female=20.8% Age (10-14) Overall=4.7% Male=3.7% Female=7.4% Age (15-19) Overall=11.3% Male=10.3% Female=14.7% Age (20-24) Overall=17.7% Male=12.0% Female=34.4% Age (25-29) Overall=14.7% Male=10.2% Female=29.0% Age (30-34) Overall=8.2% Male=5.8% Female=18.0%	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	Overall=3.92% Male=2.84% Female=8.54% Rural=3.35% Male=2.44% Female=6.65% Urban=5.82% Male=4.00% Female=22.50% Age (10-14) Overall=3.56% Male=3.94% Female=3.07% Age (15-19) Overall=4.97% Male= 2.89% Female=10.18% Age (20-24) Overall=10.42% 9.98% Female=12.37% Age (25-29) Overall=4.45% Male=2% Female=15.20% Age (30-34) Overall=2.79% Male=0.33% Female=12.38%	2014-15	Overall=4.6% Male=4.2% Female=7.4% Rural=3.5% Male=3.2% Female=5.0% Urban=8.3% Male=7.1% Female=25.7% Age (10-14) Overall=9.4% Male=8.3% Female=12.6% Age (15-19) Overall=11.2% Male=11.2% Female=10.7% Age (20-24) Overall=11.1% Male=10.0% Female=16.2 Age (25-29) Overall=6.6% Male=6.2% Female=8.3% Age (30-34) Overall=2.6% Male=2.3% Female=3.8%	2018-19	LFS

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
AJK	Overall=11.2% Male=9.4% Female=30.5% Urban=10% Male=7% Female=30.8% Rural=11.4% Male=9.8% Female=30.4% Age (10-14) Overall=- Male=- Female=- Age (15-19) Overall=17.6% Male=17.6% Female=17.9% Age (20-24) Overall=20.8% Male=20.8% Female=20.2% Age (25-29) Overall=16.6% Male=14.2% Female=41.8% Age (30-34) Overall=6.9% Male=6.5% Female=11.4%	2014-15	Overall=10.3% Male=8.4% Female=22.6% Urban=10.9% Male=9.2% Female=19.4% Rural=10.1% Male=8.1% Female=23.9% Age (10-14) Overall=11.2% Male=11.2% Female=- Age (15-19) Overall=40.4% Male=41.2% Female=36.1% Age (20-24) Overall=25.9% Male=22.2% Female=44.2% Age (25-29) Overall=15.7% Male=11.5% Female=33.0% Age (30-34) Overall=5.6% Male=3.9% Female=18.4%	2017-18	LFS
GB	Overall=6.49% Male=5.34% Female=8.23% Urban= 9.25% Rural=6.11% Age (10-14) =9.23% Age (15-19)=11.29% Age (20-24)=13.79% Age (25-29)=7.30% Age (30-34)=5.84%	2013-14	Overall=4.93% Male=5.89% Female=3.59% Urban= 9.85% Rural=4.18% Age (10-14)=5.20% Age (15-19)=10.93% Age (20-24)=9.59% Age (25-29)=7.34% Age (30-34)=2.09%	2017-18	LFS

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education employment or training

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall=30% Urban=28% Rural=32%	2014-15	Overall=30% Urban=27% Rural=31%	2018-19	LFS
Punjab	Overall=29% Urban=29% Rural=29%	2014-15	Overall=28% Urban=27% Rural=29%	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	Overall=30% Urban=33% Rural=26%	2014-15	Overall=28% Urban=25% Rural=32%	2018-19	LFS
KP	Total=40% Urban=34% Rural=41%	2014-15	Total=38% Urban=34% Rural=39%	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	Overall=24% Urban=23% Rural=25%	2014-15	Overall=27% Urban=27% Rural=27%	2018-19	LFS
GB	Overall=4.08% Male=4.04% Female=4.12% Urban=2.02% Rural=4.51%	2013-14	Overall=3.22% Male=4.98% Female=1.46% Urban=5.27% Rural=2.75%	2017-18	LFS

8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour by sex and age*

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall (Age 10-14)= 8.64% Male=9.85% Female=7.25%	2014-15	Overall (Age 10-14)=6.47% Male=7.43% Female=5.38%	2018-19	LFS
Punjab	Overall (Age 10-14)=9.85% Male=9.80% Female=9.89%	2014-15	Overall (Age 10-14)=6.88% Male=6.75% Female=7.03%	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	Overall (Age 10-14)= 8.34% Male=11.95% Female=4.18%	2014-15	Overall (Age 10-14)=7.13% Male=9.73% Female=4.14%	2018-19	LFS
KP	Overall (Age 10-14)= 4.66% Male=6.75% Female=2.07%	2016-17	Overall (Age 10-14)=4.81% Male=6.83% Female=2.51%	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	Overall (Age 10-14)=9.32% Male=8.86% Female=9.96%	2014-15	Overall (Age 10-14)=4.72% Male=5.85% Female=3.05%	2018-19	LFS
AJK	Overall (Age 10-14)=0.31% Male=0.19% Female=0.46%	2014-15	Overall (Age 10-14)=0.4% Male=0.7% Female= Nil	2017-18	LFS
GB	Not Available	-	Ovearll=13.1%	2019-20	GB Child Labour Survey

*The figures reported do not match the indictaors' required age group, thus a proxy indicator.

8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers by sex and migrant status

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.04 Urban=0.03 Rural=0.05	2014-15	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.03 Urban=0.03 Rural=0.04	2018-19	LFS

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
Punjab	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.04 Urban=0.03 Rural=0.04	2014-15	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.03 Urban=0.03 Rural=0.04	2018-19	LFS
Sindh	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.05 Urban=0.02 Rural=0.07	2014-15	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.04 Urban=0.03 Rural=0.06	2018-19	LFS
KP	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.04 Urban=0.04 Rural=0.04	2014-15	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.02 Urban=0.02 Rural=0.02	2018-19	LFS
Balochistan	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.01 Urban=0.01 Rural=0.01	2014-15	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.01 Urban=0.01 Rural=0.01	2018-19	LFS
AJK	Not Available	2014-15	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.02 Urban= Nil Rural= 0.02	2017-18	LFS
GB	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.02 Rural=0.02 Urban=0.03	2013-14	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.01	2017-18	LFS

8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Commercial Bank Branches per 100,000 adults=10 Number of ATMs=10,736 ATMs per 100,000 population=5.65	Dec 2015	Commercial Bank Branches per 100,000 adults=12.5 Number of ATMs=16,041 ATMs per 100,000 population=7.57	Dec-20	State Bank of Pakistan

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

MOVING TOWARDS INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

MOVING TOWARDS INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

9

GOAL 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

INDICATOR 9.2.2

Manufacturing employment as a propotion of total employment

NATIONAL

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	15.33%		15%
Urban	26.06%		24%
Rural	10.60%		10.5%

Source: LFS

PUNJAB

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	16.47%		16.8%
Urban	27%		26.2%
Rural	12%		12.5%

Source: LFS

SINDH

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	15.17%		14.4%
Urban	27%		23.3%
Rural	6%		6.5%

Source: LFS

KP

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	11.26%		11.7%
Urban	18%		16.3%
Rural	10%		10.8%

Source: LFS

BALOCHISTAN

	BASELINE 2014-15		LATEST 2018-19
Overall	11%		4%
Urban	12%		8.5%
Rural	11%		2.7%

Source: LFS

AJK

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2017-18
5.9%	Overall	8.2%

Source: LFS

GB

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2017-18
2.94%	Overall	2.69%

Source: LFS

INDICATOR 9.3.1

Propotion of small scale industries in total industry value added

NATIONAL

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2019-20
8.40%	10.50%

Source: Economic Survey

PBS included a new module for the data collection on the SDGs indicator 9.1.1, the proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road in its survey for 2019-20. Given the wider coverage of road network in the country, only 12% of the rural population lived outside 2 km of an all-season road.

On SDGs indicator 9.2.1, manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of GDP slightly reduced to 12.23% from 13.56% between 2015-20 at the national level. Though MVA declined, manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment remain unchanged at 15% during 2015-19 (indicator 9.2.2) at the national level. This proportion significantly decreased by 7% in Balochistan from 11% to 4% during 2015-19.

The proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added increased to 10.50% in 2019-20 from 8.40% in 2014-15, despite the Overall negative effects of COVID-19 in 2019-20 (indicator 9.3.1).

Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP stagnated around 0.24% of GDP between 2015-20. Proportion of population owning a mobile increased by 1% in two years from 45% to 46% between 2018-20 (proxy indicator for indicator 9.c.1).

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

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	24.60%	2015	24.60%	2017	UNIDO Statistical Data Portal

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

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

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

REDUCED INEQUALITIES

REDUCED INEQUALITIES

10

GOAL 10
REDUCED INEQUALITIES

INDICATOR 10.4.2
Redistributive impact of fiscal policy

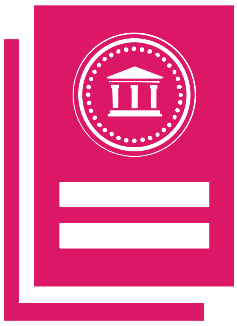
NATIONAL

	BASELINE 2015-16		LATEST 2018-19
	32.6	GINI COEFFECIENT	30.3
	35.6	URBAN	32.8
	26.6	RURAL	24.8

Source: Annual Plan 2021-22
Ministry of Planning,
Development
and Special Initiatives

INDICATOR 10.5.1
Financial soundness Indicators

NATIONAL



BASELINE 2015		LATEST 2020
8.3	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets (all banks)	7.3
14.1	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (all banks)	14.7
12.4	Nonperforming loans to total gross loans (all banks)	9.7
2.7	Return on assets (before tax)	1.9

Source: SBP

SDGs indicator 10.2.1, the proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income slightly increased from 4.1% to 4.4% during 2015-2018. Redistributive impact of fiscal policy in the country reduced the incidence of inequality, though marginally, to 30.3% from 32.6% in three years between 2016-19 (indicator 10.4.2). The incidence of inequality remained higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

As per State Bank of Pakistan quarterly reports, capital to risk-weighted assets (all banks) slightly improved from 14.1 to 14.7 in 2015-2020. In the same period, the capital to assets ratio (all banks) deteriorated from 8.3 to 7.3. Liquid assets to short-term liabilities ratio (all banks) also improved slightly from 101.9 to 106.3 during 2015-20. These ratios have contributed in the calculation of financial soundness (indicator 10.5.1).

Under SDGs indicator 10.b.1, total resource flows for development to Pakistan reduced to a larger extent from US$ 3764 million to US$ 1362 million during 2016-18. Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted stood at 3.64% in 2018 according to a study by the Planning Commission. This relates to the SDGs indicator 10.c.1.

10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	2.60%	2012-13 to 2015-16	1.14%	2015-16 to 2018-19	NHDR UNDP
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	4.10%	2015	4.40%	2018	World Bank
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	42.70%	2015	42.20%	2017	UNESCAP
10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Gini coefficient=32.6 Urban=35.6 Rural=26.6	2015-16	Gini coefficient=30.3 Urban=32.8 Rural=24.8	2018-19	Annual Plan 2021-22 Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets (all banks)=8.3 Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk- weighted assets (all banks)=14.1 Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital (all banks)=10.9 Nonperforming loans to total gross loans (all banks)=12.4Return on assets (before tax)=2.7 Liquid assets to short-term liabilities (all banks)=101.9	June, 2015	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets (all banks)=7.3 Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk- weighted assets (all banks)=14.7 Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital (all banks)=9 Nonperforming loans to total gross loans (all banks)=9.7 Return on assets (before tax)=1.9 Liquid assets to short-term liabilities (all banks)=106.3	June, 2020	Quarterly Compendium: Statistics of the banking system, State Bank of Pakistan

10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Voting rights: UN General Assembly =0.5 UN Economic and Social Council=1.9 Asian Development Bank=2 World Trade Organisation=0.6 International Monetary Fund=0.4 International Finance Corporation=0.8 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Percentage)=0.6 Membership proportion: UN General Assembly=0.5 UN Economic and Social Council=1.9 Asian Development Bank=1.5 World Trade Organisation=0.6 International Monetary Fund=0.5 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development=0.5 International Finance Corporation=0.5	2015	Voting rights: UN General Assembly=0.5 UN Economic and Social Council=1.9 Asian Development Bank=NA World Trade Organisation=0.6 International Monetary Fund=0.4 International Finance Corporation=0.8 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development=0.6 Membership proportion: UN General Assembly=0.5 UN Economic and Social Council=1.9 Asian Development Bank=NA World Trade Organisation=0.6 International Monetary Fund=0.5 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development=0.5 International Finance Corporation=0.5	2019	UNESCAP

10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	0	2015	1	2019	UNESCAP

10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Total assistance for development, by recipient (Million US dollars)=3764	2016	Total assistance for development, by recipient (Million US dollars)=1362	2018	WDI

10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	NA	-	3.64%	2018	Measuring Transaction Costs of Migrant Remittances in Pakistan, Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

BUILDING SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

BUILDING SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

GOAL 11
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

INDICATOR 11.1.1
Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

NATIONAL

Source: UN-Habitat World Cities Report 2020

BASELINE

2014

45.50%

LATEST

2018

38%

INDICATOR 11.5.2
Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

NATIONAL

Source: UNESCAP

BASELINE

2016

52.1

DIRECT ECONOMIC LOSS ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTER (MILLION US DOLLARS)

LATEST

2018

18.1

SDGs indicator 11.1.1 concerns the proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing. Pakistan reduced this proportion of slum and informal population by 7.5% in 2014-18, according to the UN-Habitat World Cities Report 2020.

Pakistan also successfully decreased three times of direct economic losses concerning global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters from US$ 52.1 million to US$ 18.1 million during 2016-18, according to UNESCAP, under SDGs indicator 11.5.2.

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	45.50%	2014	38%	2018	UN-Habitat World Cities Report 2020
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	44%	2019-20	PSLM
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Deaths=0.29 Injured=0.71 Directly affected persons=351	2015	Deaths=0.06 Injured=0.07 Directly affected persons=5.4	2018	NDMA Annual Report
Punjab	Death=0.06 Injured=0.01 Directly affected Persons=421.68	2015	Death=0.02 Injured=0.05 Directly affected Persons=0.30	2018	NDMA Annual Report
Sindh	Deaths=0.10 Injuries=0.11 Directly affected persons=245	2015	Deaths=0.18 Injuries=0.19 Directly affected persons=3558	2020	Sindh Monsoon Contingency reports PDMA
KP	Deaths=0.94 Injured=6.03 Directly affected persons=392	2015	Deaths=0.2 Injured=0.255 Directly affected persons=1.6	2017	PDMA Annual Report
Balochistan	Deaths=0.13 Injured=0.29 Directly affected persons=70.35	2015	Deaths=0.03 Injured=0.08 Directly affected persons=24.25	2018	NDMA Annual Reports
AJK	Death=0.69 Injured=0.69 Directly affected persons=72.6	2015	Death=0.56 Injured=0.75 Directly affected persons=10.2	2018	NDMA Annual Report
GB	Not Available	-	Deaths=0.54 Injured=0.27 Directly affected persons=93.16	2018	Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority
11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Direct economic loss attributed to disaster (Million US dollars)=52.1 Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters (Million US dollars)=50.1	2016	Direct economic loss attributed to disaster (Million US dollars)=18.1 Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters (Million US dollars)=17.5	2018	UNESCAP
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5, total (Micrograms per m3)=55.2 Annual mean concentration of PM2.5, urban (Micrograms per m3)=56.2	2016	Not Available	-	UNESCAP
11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (Index)=0.8	2020	NDMA
11.b.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (Index)=0.8	2020	NDMA

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

MOVING TOWARDS RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

MOVING TOWARDS RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

12

GOAL 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

TARGET 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

INDICATOR 12.4.1

Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

NATIONAL

Source: UNESCAP

	BASELINE 2015	LATEST 2020
Hazardous waste, Rotterdam convention compliance (Percentage)	64.7	70.7
Hazardous waste, Stockholm convention compliance (Percentage)	50	25

INDICATOR 12.A.1

Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)

NATIONAL

Source: UNESCAP

	BASELINE 2015	LATEST 2019
Renewable electricity capacity, Megawatts (MW)	8088.8	12896
Renewable electricity capacity, solar, Megawatts (MW)	230	1328.9
Renewable electricity capacity, wind, Megawatts (MW)	308.4	12896
Renewable electricity capacity, bioenergy, Megawatts (MW)	332.5	431.7
Renewable electricity capacity, total (Kilowatts per capita)	40.6	59.5

Pakistan fully complied with hazardous waste and Basel convention in 2015 and 2020. Similarly, Pakistan fully complied with hazardous waste and Montreal protocol during the same period. Pakistan's progressive performance on indicator 12.4.1 about international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations is measured by this indicator.

Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) is measured by SDGs indicator 12.a.1. Pakistan substantially increased its total renewable electricity capacity by 32% from 8,088 megawatts to 12,896 megawatts in four years during 2015-19. Similarly, Pakistan increased its solar electricity generation capacity five times from 230 megawatts to 1328.9 megawatts between 2015-19.

Pakistan decreased fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) from 1.3 % of GDP to 1.3% of GDP during 2015-17 (indicator 12.c.1).

12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Hazardous waste, Basel convention compliance=100% Hazardous waste, Montreal protocol compliance =100% Hazardous waste, Rotterdam convention compliance=64.7% Hazardous waste, Stockholm convention compliance=50%	2015	Hazardous waste, Basel convention compliance=100% Hazardous waste, Montreal protocol compliance=100% Hazardous waste, Rotterdam convention compliance=70.7% Hazardous waste, Stockholm convention compliance =25%	2020	UNESCAP
12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Renewable electricity capacity, total=8088.8 Megawatts (MW) Renewable electricity capacity, solar=230 MW Renewable electricity capacity, wind=308.4 MW Renewable electricity capacity, bioenergy =332.5 MW Renewable electricity capacity, total (Kilowatts per capita)=40.6	2015	Renewable electricity capacity, total=12896 MW Renewable electricity capacity, hydropower=9899.6 MW Renewable electricity capacity, solar=1328.9 MW Renewable electricity capacity, wind=1235.9 MW Renewable electricity capacity, bioenergy=431.7 MW Renewable electricity capacity, total (Kilowatts per capita)=59.5	2019	UNESCAP
12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) (% of GDP)=1.3	2015	Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) (% of GDP)=1.1	2017	UNESCAP

13 CLIMATE ACTION

TAKING URGENT ACTIONS TO REDUCE CLIMATE IMPACT

TAKING URGENT ACTIONS TO REDUCE CLIMATE IMPACT

13 GOAL 13 CLIMATE ACTION

INDICATOR 13.2.2
Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

NATIONAL

Source: OurWorldInData.org; University of Oxford

BASELINE		LATEST
2015		2016
365.88	MILLION TON	375.03

The country has adopted and implemented national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies in line with the Sendai Framework with an index score of 0.4 in 2018 while it has been 0.8 in 2020, relating to the SDGs indicator 13.1.2.

Pakistan is committed to climate action by sharing nationally determined contributions in 2016 as needed under the SDGs indicator 13.2.1 that requires countries to share nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies and national adaptation plans.

Pakistan remains at the receiving end and has been affected due to extreme climatic events with minimal contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, 375.03 million tons in 2016. Concerning the SDGs indicator 13.2.2, total greenhouse gas emissions per year, only 2.5% additional greenhouse gas emissions were added during 2015-16.

13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Deaths=0.29 Injured=0.71 Directly affected persons=351	2015	Deaths=0.06 Injured=0.07 Directly affected persons=5.4	2018	NDMA Annual Report
Punjab	Death=0.06 Injured=0.01 Directly affected Persons=421.68	2015	Death=0.02 Injured=0.05 Directly affected Persons=0.30	2018	NDMA Annual Report
Sindh	Deaths=0.10 Injuries=0.11 Directly affected persons=245	2015	Deaths=0.18 Injuries=0.19 Directly affected persons=3558	2020	Sindh Monsoon Contingency reports PDMA
KP	Deaths=0.94 Injured=6.03 Directly affected persons=392	2015	Deaths=0.2 Injured=0.255 Directly affected persons=1.6	2017	PDMA Annual Report
Balochistan	Deaths=0.13 Injured=0.29 Directly affected persons=70.35	2015	Deaths=0.03 Injured=0.08 Directly affected persons=24.25	2018	NDMA Annual Reports
AJK	Death=0.69 Injured=0.69 Directly affected persons=72.6	2015	Death=0.56 Injured=0.75 Directly affected persons=10.2	2018	NDMA Annual Report
GB	Not Available	-	Deaths=0.54 Injured=0.27 Directly affected persons=93.16	2018	Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (Index)=0.8	2020	NDMA
13.1.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (Index)=0.8	2020	NDMA
13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	Pakistan's First Nationally determined contribution year= 2016	2016	UNFCC

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

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

SUSTAINING LIFE BELOW WATER

SUSTAINING LIFE BELOW WATER

14

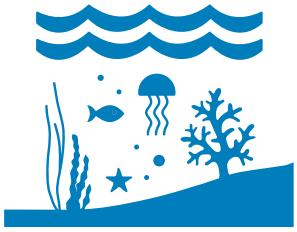
GOAL 14
LIFE BELOW WATER

INDICATOR 14.4.1

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

NATIONAL

Source: Fishries Development Board/MoNFS&R



BASELINE	LATEST
2015	2020
30%	30%

INDICATOR 14.7.1

Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

NATIONAL

Source: Fishries Development Board/MoNFS&R

BASELINE	LATEST
2015	2017
0.43%	0.39%

Pakistan has maintained the proportion of fish stocks at 30% within biologically sustainable levels in five years during 2015-20 under SDGs 14.4.1. Under the SDGs indicator 14.5.1, the proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected area status remain unchanged in three years in 2015-18 at 14.6%.

The country also remained committed to the implementation of international instruments to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by scoring three out of five (maximum score) in 2018. The share of sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP has slightly been decreased to 0.39% from 0.43% from 2015 to 2017.

14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	30%	2015	30%	2020	Fisheries Development Board/MoNFS&R

14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Protected areas in relation to marine area (EEZ) (% of territorial water)=NA Protected marine area (EEZ) (Km2)=NA Proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected area status=14.6%	2015	Protected areas in relation to marine area (EEZ) (% of territorial water)=0.3 Protected marine area (EEZ) (Km2)=570.4 Proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected area status=14.6%	2018	UNESCAP

14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	NA	Implementation of international instruments to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Level of implementation from 1=lowest to 5=highest)=3	2018	Fisheries Development Board/MoNFS&R

14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	0.43%	2015	0.39%	2017	Fisheries Development Board/MoNFS&R

14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	NA	-	2	2018	Fisheries Development Board/MoNFS&R

15 LIFE ON LAND

SUPPORTING LIFE ON LAND

SUPPORTING LIFE ON LAND

GOAL 15
LIFE ON LAND

INDICATOR 15.1.1
Forest area as a proportion of total land area

NATIONAL

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2019-20
5.20%	5.01%

Source: Economic Survey

PUNJAB

BASELINE	LATEST
2014	2019
3.26%	3.23%

Source: Punjab Development Statistics

SINDH

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2017-18
7.34%	7.34%

Source: Sindh Development Statistics report

KP

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2019
21%	23%

Source: Development Statistics KP

BALOCHISTAN

BASELINE	LATEST
2014-15	2018-19
3.25%	3.35%

Source: Balochistan Development Statistics

AJK

BASELINE	LATEST
2017	2019
13%	13%

Source: AJ&K Statistical Yearbook 2018 and 2020

INDICATOR 15.3.1
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

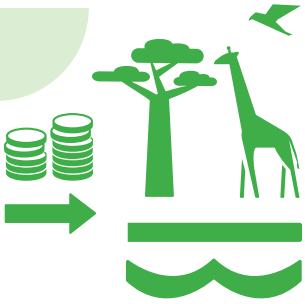
NATIONAL

BASELINE	LATEST
2015	2019
5%	0.04%

Source: Ministry of National Food Security & Research

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

NATIONAL



BASELINE		LATEST
2015		2018
7	(a) Official development assistance for biodiversity, total, by recipient (Million 2018 US dollars)	8.6

Source: UNESCAP

Despite the growing population and rapid urbanisation pressures, Pakistan's forest area as a proportion of total land remained unchanged around 5% in five years during 2015-20. The forest area decreased in every province except in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Forest areas increased by 2% between 2015-2019 reaching 23% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (SDGs indicator 15.1.1). Improving environment, proportion of land that is degraded over total land substantially reduced from 5% in 2015 to 0.04% in 2019.

Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; the total official development assistance for biodiversity to Pakistan slightly increased between 2015-18 from US$ 7 million to US$ 8.6 million (SDGs indicator 15.a.1 (a) & (b).

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

15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	-	Yes=1 (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans, national target reflecting Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 exists and progress is on track to achieve it (Yes (1)/No (0))	2020	UNESCAP

15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments*					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	(a) Official development assistance for biodiversity, total, by recipient, Million USD=7	2015	(a) Official development assistance for biodiversity, total, by recipient, Million USD=8.6	2018	UNESCAP

15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments*					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	(a) Official development assistance for biodiversity, total, by recipient (Million 2018 US dollars)=7	2015	(a) Official development assistance for biodiversity, total, by recipient (Million 2018 US dollars)=8.6	2018	UNESCAP

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

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

BUILDING PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

BUILDING PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

GOAL 16
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITIUTIONS

INDICATOR 16.1.1

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

NATIONAL

	BASELINE	LATEST
	2015	2018
	4.75	3.88

Source: WDI

INDICATOR 16.1.3

Proportion of population experienced (a) physical violence (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months

NATIONAL

	BASELINE	LATEST
	2012-13	2017-18
Physical Violence on Women (Age 15-49)	19.2%	14.6%
Urban	16%	11%
Rural	20.8%	16.8%

Source: PDHS

PUNJAB

	BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
Physical Violence onWomen (Age 15-49)	16.6%		11.4%
Urban	17.35%		9.8%
Rural	16.2%		12.4%

Source: PDHS

SINDH

	BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
Physical Violence on Women (Age 15-49)	15.8%		10.1%
Urban	10.8%		8.6%
Rural	20.1%		11.8%

Source: PDHS

KP

	BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
Physical Violence on Women (Age 15-49)	32.6%		24.7%
Urban	23.5%		18.7%
Rural	34.4%		26%

Source: PDHS

BALOCHISTAN

	BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
Physical Violence on Women (Age 15-49)	31.4%		34%
Urban	32.3%		31.5%
Rural	31.2%		36.2%

Source: PDHS

GB

	BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
Physical Violence on Women (Age 15-49)	9.5%		5.8%

Source: PDHS

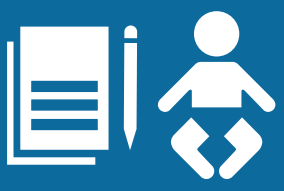
INDICATOR 16.9.1

Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

NATIONAL

	BASELINE 2012-13		LATEST 2017-18
Overall	34%		42.2%
urban	59.3%		60%
rural	22.8%		34%

Source: PDHS



Counting the uncounted, Pakistan's child birth registeration imporved by **8%** in 5 years

The number of victims of homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age reduced by 18% in three years between 2015-18. The number of homicide victims per 100,000 population stands at 3.88 in 2018. The number was 4.75 in 2015.

In Pakistan, women aged 15-49 who experienced physical violence was 14.6% in 2017-18, reduced by 4.6% in five years between 2013-18 (SDG 16.1.3).

In Punjab, physical violence reduced from 16.6% to 11.4% and in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from 32.6% to 24.7% during 2013-18. Unlike other provinces, the proportion of physical violence slightly increased in Balochistan from 31.4% to 34% during the same period. The un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of the Overall prison population was 69.3% in 2015 and slightly decreased to 66.1% in 2018 (indicator 16.3.2).

Satisfaction with public services varies across provinces and between urban and rural areas, reported under SDGs indicator 16.6.2. Satisfaction with basic health unit, family planning unit and primary school was the highest in Punjab at 72%, 89% and 98% respectively. The level of satisfaction for basic health unit, family planning unit and primary school was the lowest in Balochistan at 40%, 50% and 83% respectively.

Birth registration of children under 5 years showed an improvement by 8.2% in five years during 2013-18. This proportion of registered children was 34% in 2012-13 with a large gap in urban (59.35%) and rural (22.8%) areas. Children birth registration increased to 42.25% with an improvement of 60% in urban and 34% in rural areas in 2017-18. The birth registration was the highest in Punjab at 57.8% followed by Balochistan 37.6%, AJ&K 29%, Sindh 28%, Gilgit-Baltistan 27.1% and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 18.8% in 2017-18 (indicator 16.9.1).

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

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

16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary compared national distributions by sex age persons with disabilities and population groups					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Not Available	-	Chairs of permanent committees Lower Chamber defence (Number male 46 years and above)=1 Chairs of permanent committees lower chamber finance (Number male 46 years and above)=1 Chairs of permanent committees lower chamber foreign affairs (Number male 46 years and above)=1 Chairs of permanent committees lower chamber human rights (Number male 45 years and under)=1 Chairs of permanent committees Upper Chamber defence (Number male 46 years and above)=1 Chairs of permanent committees upper chamber finance (Number male 46 years and above)=1 Chairs of permanent committees upper chamber foreign affairs (Number male 46 years and above)=1 Chairs of permanent committees upper chamber human rights (Number male 45 years and under)=1 Female members of parliaments ratio over female in national population lower chamber (Ratio)=0.41 Speakers in parliament upper chamber (Number male 45 years and under) Speakers in parliament lower chamber (Number male 46 years and above)=1 Female members of parliaments ratio over female in national population upper chamber (Ratio)=0.39	2020	UNESCAP

16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Voting rights: UN General Assembly =0.5 UN Economic and Social Council=1.9 Asian Development Bank=2 World Trade Organisation =0.6 International Monetary Fund=0.4 International Finance Corporation =0.8 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Percentage)=0.6 Membership proportion: UN General Assembly=0.5 UN Economic and Social Council=1.9 Asian Development Bank=1.5 World Trade Organisation =0.6 International Monetary Fund=0.5 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development=0.5 International Finance Corporation=0.5	2015	Voting rights: UN General Assembly=0.5 UN Economic and Social Council=1.9 Asian Development Bank=NA World Trade Organisation=0.6 International Monetary Fund=0.4 International Finance Corporation=0.8 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development=0.6 Membership proportion: UN General Assembly=0.5 UN Economic and Social Council=1.9 Asian Development Bank=NA World Trade Organisation=0.6 International Monetary Fund=0.5 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development=0.5 International Finance Corporation=0.5	2019	UNESCAP

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

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

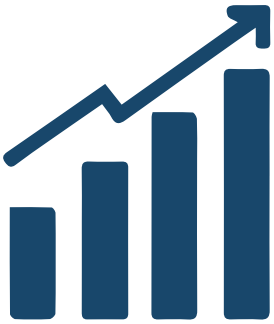
BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR ACHIEVING THE GOALS

BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR ACHIEVING THE GOALS

GOAL 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

INDICATOR 17.1.1
Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

NATIONAL



	BASELINE		LATEST
	2014-15		2019-20
TOTAL	14.3%		11.2%
TAX	11%		8.6%
NON TAX	3.3%		2.6%

Source: Economic Survey

INDICATOR 17.1.2
Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

NATIONAL

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2018-19
56.00%		56.37%

Source: Economic Survey

INDICATOR 17.3.2
Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

NATIONAL

BASELINE		LATEST
2014-15		2019-20
7%		6.40%

Source: Economic Survey

INDICATOR 17.6.1

Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

NATIONAL

BASELINE	LATEST
2016-17	2019-20
23%*	43%*

Moving towards digital transformation, internet suscribers increased by **20%** during 3 years

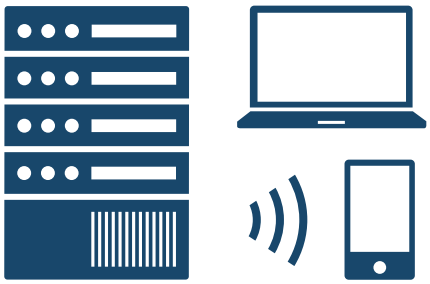
*Fixed and mobile

Source: PTA Annual Reports

INDICATOR 17.8.1

Proportion of individuals using the internet

NATIONAL



	BASELINE	LATEST
	2018-19	2019-20
OVERALL (10+)	17%	19%
MALE	21%	24%
FEMALE	13%	14%

Source: PSLM

The total government revenue as a proportion of GDP by source has been decreased due to shrinking of the economy hit by COVID-19 coupled with other factors from 2019 to 2020. However, the government revenue as a proportion of GDP increased by 0.8% during 2015-20. The total revenue as a proportion of GDP was 15.1%, tax revenue at 11.4% and non-tax 3.7% in 2019-20. The proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes declined by 3% between 2015-20 and stood at 56%. The growth of volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP stagnated around 7% under the SDGs indicator 17.3.2.

The debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services increased by more than three times in five years from 2015-19. It reached 46.9% in 2019-20 from 13.3% during 2014-15.

Showing significant improvement in its journey towards digital transformation, the fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased by 20% in three years in 2017-20. Also, the country progressed on the SDGs indicator 17.8.1 and the proportion of individuals using the internet increased by 2% in one year between 2019-20 from 17% to 19%.
Gilgit-Baltistan, the mountainous region of Pakistan recorded the lowest proportion of individuals using the internet at 10% in the country in 2019-20. Gilgit-Baltistan was followed by Balochistan 12%, AJK and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 14%, Punjab 20% and Sindh 22%.

With the latest census in 2017, Pakistan stands among the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years, as espoused under the SDGs indicator 17.19.2.

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Total=14.3% Tax=11% Non-Tax=3.3%	2014-15	Total=15.1% Tax=11.4% Non-Tax=3.7%	2019-20	Economic Survey
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	59%	2014-15	56.03%	2019-20	Economic Survey
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	6.90%	2014-15	8.8%	2019-20	Economic Survey
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	13.30%	2014-15	46.9%	2019-20	Economic Survey
17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Fixed and mobile=23%	2016-17	Fixed and mobile=43%	2019-20	PTA Annual Report
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	Overall (10+) = 17% Male=21% Female=13%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=19% Male=24% Female=14%	2019-20	PSLM
Punjab	Overall (10+)=18% Male=22% Female=15%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=20% Male=24% Female=15%	2019-20	PSLM
Sindh	Overall (10+) = 22.75% Male=16.03% Female=19.49%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=22% Male=27% Female=16%	2019-20	PSLM
KP	Overall (10+)=15% Male=24% Female=07%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=14% Male=22% Female=7%	2019-20	PSLM
Balochistan	Overall (10+)=07% Male=10% Female=03%	2018-19	Overall (10+)=12% Male=18% Female=06%	2019-20	PSLM
AJK	Not Available	-	Overall (10+)=14% Male=16% Female=12%	2018-19	PSLM
GB	Not Available	-	Overall (10+)=10% Male=18% Female=4%	2018-19	PSLM
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration					
Disaggregation	Baseline Value	Year	Latest Value	Year	Source
National	a. No b. No	2014-15	a. Yes b. No	2017	PBS

PAKISTAN SDGs INDEX

The annual publication of Sustainable Development Report is hotly debated among policy circles inside and outside Pakistan. Every year Pakistan's ranking is continuously declining since 2016 except in 2021. The report is published by Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) under the supervision of eminent economist Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs.

Table 1 presents Pakistan's SDGs ranking along with its score of the year. The table shows Pakistan's poor performance in terms of continuous decline in the global ranking. However, Pakistan's progress is modest in terms of SDGs implementation which can be seen from the SDGs score from 2016 to 2021. The authors of the SDGs Index report acknowledge that the SDGs are part of a dynamic agenda including frequent changes in data availability from statistical organizations. Therefore, the basket of indicators evolves from one year to another as new evidence becomes available. The methodology for certain indicators is also revised based on efforts at the global level to improve the quality of the measures to monitor the SDGs. This means that the SDGs Indexes are not directly comparable from one year to another.

The global SDGs index score is interpreted as the percentage of achievement. Pakistan's score in 2021 is 26.2% which is higher than the score of 2016 that means Pakistan SDGs progress is 26.2% higher than its baseline year of 2016. The overarching intent of SDGs is to reduce poverty in all its forms. There is also a significant decline in the percentage of people living below the poverty line for US$ 1.90 highlighted by successive SDGs reports from 2016 to 2021.

Table 1: SDGs Ranking of Pakistan

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

The global SDGs Index despite robust methodology has some issues and limitations with the data collected from different sources, choice of indicators (both SDGs and non-SDGs), data errors and non-preference of national data sources.

Pakistan's SDGs index is developed using the national data sources which are collated from authentic and reliable sources. The Pakistan's SDGs index is designed to track progress at goal and indicator levels. SDGs index is a composite measure that serves as a mid-course correction tool to transform existing policies and plans to achieve SDGs.

Table 2: Pakistan SDGs Score

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

Table 2 presents Pakistan's SDGs progress from 2015 to 2020 for short-run, medium-run and long-run goals. It is revealed from the table that Pakistan has made significant progress 33.6% from the baseline in short-run goals that include Goal-2: Zero Hunger, Goal-3: Good Health & Wellbeing, Goal-4: Quality Education and Goal-16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. The performance of two short-run goals i.e. Goal-7: Affordable and Clean Energy and Goal-8: Decent Work and Economic Growth remains unsatisfactory.

The overall progress on SDGs is presented by the total weighted index score which has increased from 53.11 in 2015 to 63.49 in 2020 i.e. 19.5% from the baseline of 2015. The medium-run and long-run goals' progress from the baseline remains 14.6% and 7.3% respectively.

Comparing global and national SDGs indices, Pakistan's performance is 5.8 points is seen improved in national SDGs index in 2020. The goal wise progress of national SDGs index shows that Pakistan is on track and is likely to achieve the targets of Goal-1, Goal-2, Goal-3, Goal-12 and Goal-16. All other goals to be achieved by 2030 need acceleration and policy support to align targets, budgets, implementation plans and regular monitoring.

TECHNICAL NOTE OF PAKISTAN SDGs INDEX

Following assumptions underpin the methodology of the construction of the Pakistan's SDGs Index and selection of indicators along with its relevance and linkages across goals.

Assumptions & Selection of Indictors

SDGs Index for Pakistan was computed from indicators of SDGs framework and the Government of Pakistan's data sources with addition of proxy indicators if data in particular goal was not available. A total of 65 SDGs indicators were used to estimate the index in the first phase in which 60 indicators are from the SDGs framework while 5 indicators used are proxy indicators. The index is calculated at the goal level first and then the aggregated level. We tried to ensure that at the goal level, data on at least three indicators is available. For the goals where data was available for more than three indicators, the standard method of equal weights aggregation was applied, for other goals. For the weighted national SDGs index, the National SDGs Framework is taken as a guiding document in which criteria I, criteria II and criteria III goals are aggregated with weights of 50%, 30% and 20% respectively.

Data Source

The data source for the construction of the index was national primary and secondary sources. The coverage of data and its frequency have also been considered while deciding on a data source. The missing data was dealt with the statistical technique of extrapolation and interpolation. To ensure statistical significance, the following key points were considered:

a. Statistical adequacy
b. Timeliness
c. Data quality
d. Coverage

Methodology of Index Estimation

The SDGs index construction has two distinct stages. At stage 1, the data of each indicator was collected from 2000 to 2019. The missing values of the data are filled out by applying extrapolation and interpolation techniques. All the indicators with quantitative values are normalized by the standardization method and transform values of the indicators in the range of 0 and 100. The following equation is used to transform the indicators:

$$\text{Indicator score} = \text{actual value} - \text{minimum value} \,/\, \text{maximum value} - \text{minimum value}$$

If the indicator value is below (above) the lower (upper) bound, the actual indicator value is replaced with the lower (upper) bound resulting in an index score of 0 (100). Similarly, if the indicator and criteria point in opposite directions, we would use the formula differently. For example, a high maternal mortality rate signifies a low (rather than high) level of human assets. In these cases, the following alternative formula is used.

$$I^* = (\text{max_value} - \text{var}) / (\text{max_value} - \text{min_value})$$

All the qualitative indicators are converted into numeric values of 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively for very low, low, medium and high values. After the conversion of these qualitative scores into quantitative

values, they are also standardized with a min-max approach. At stage 2, the indicators in each goal will be aggregated by applying equal weight to each indicator. A total score of the goal determined the progression/regression from baseline year. The standardization of the indicators allowed the addition of the binary numbers as well as the summation of mean values. Therefore, the mean of each goal was calculated and all the mean values subsequently to get the value of SDGs index in that particular year. The mean value close to 100 showed high performance while a mean value close to 0 represented low level of progress in terms of SDGs. Following simple arithmetic expression was applied to aggregate goal-wise index values:

$$A = \frac{1}{n} * \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

The SDGs Index for Pakistan is based on the methodology developed by Prof. Jeffery Sachs and his team in 2016 with small calibration. Though there is some difference in assumptions and choice of indicators for Pakistan SDGs Index, the normalization method, weighting and aggregation was done following the Prof. Sachs methodology.

TECHNICAL NOTE OF THIS REPORT

1. In order of priority, data from national, provincial or other official sources was used. Where official data source was not available and not reported, other sources of data with due citations such as name of publication, year of publication, online reference/weblink and name of publisher were used. Data from international sources was only relied upon/reported if that indicator was not computed and reported from national/government sources of data.
2. Baseline means 2014-15 or nearest (earlier or later) and Latest Value means 2019-20 or nearest earlier.
3. In case no data was available, or provincial or regional reporting was not relevant, NA (not available/ not relevant) is written in its place.
4. Data reported from two sources is written with slash (/) between the two sources and refers to baseline and latest values respectively.
5. While we endeavoured to match SDGs metadata indicators' definitions with our sources of data, it was not possible in all cases. Variations in definitions continued to persist due to variations in socio-economic and geographical conditions of different regions. For correct reporting, we wrote down such variations in simple terms keeping in view the interest of an ordinary and intelligent reader. We did not report technical differences in each case. Readers are at liberty to consult the reported data sources if interested.
6. We endeavoured to report as much disaggregated data as possible, within the scope of the concerned indicator. We endeavoured to report proxy data where no other data sources were available. However, we specified what we reported for accuracy.
7. Though every effort was made to report the baseline and latest values from one source. However, it was not possible in certain cases. In such cases, the values were reported from various sources. This did not allow exact comparison of the two reference values due to variations in sampling techniques and objectives of each survey. However, we preferred to have some baseline than no baseline at all. Also, we believed that each source relied upon this report for such comparisons is representative of its population in its own right.

60 INDICATORS SELECTED FOR NATIONAL REPORTING BUT DATA NOT AVAILABLE

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.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending

2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies

3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

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

4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, 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.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

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

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

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 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

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

6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time

6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

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

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

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added

9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

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 with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

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

11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)

11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space

12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index

12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation

14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for sustainable development goal monitoring

17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Dr. Adil Najam
Inaugural Dean, Frederick S. Pardee School of Global Studies; Professor of International Relations and Earth & Environment

The SDGs can be a powerful development policy tool, most powerful when it can allow countries – especially developing countries – to chart their own path to sustainable development based on their own realities, constraints, and opportunities. Good data and information has to be the very first step and the most important step in this journey. The Pakistan SDGs Status Report is an empowering policy contribution precisely because it paints the picture of our SDG efforts in the colours of data. In a concise and clear manner, it presents us with a vivid picture not only of the reality of development in Pakistan, but also the opportunity and the challenges. At a minimum, it should serve as a useful compendium of development statistics for Pakistan. One hopes, however, that it will also serve as a navigational device to help policymakers bend the development curve upwards.

Dr Shamshad Akhtar
Former Governor, State Bank of Pakistan

I found this statistical compilation quite interesting and impressive and would like to congratulate the team for their effort. Globally, the pandemic has reversed the progress in the poverty line, health and other SDG indicators so a first task should be to seek critical indicators which are crucial for policymaking particularly as pandemic persists.

Guillaume Lafortun
Vice President and Head of Paris Office Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)

The "Pakistan SDGs Status Report" is a remarkable effort that provides a comprehensive and accessible overview of Pakistan's performance and progress on key SDG indicators at the national, provincial, and regional level. Good data and clear metrics are critical for each country to take stock of where it stands, devise pathways for achieving the goals and track progress. The COVID-19 pandemic is a setback for sustainable development everywhere. Yet, the SDGs should remain the guidepost for a sustainable, equitable, and resilient recovery. In this context, the work of the Federal SDGs Support Unit of the Government of Pakistan on SDG data and statistics will remain crucial in the coming years to support evidence-based SDG implementation and policies.

Federal SDGs Support Unit

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