

3 GOOD HEALTH & WELL BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



With the influx of viral and fatal infections, malnutrition, and threats to mother and child mortality, population in Sindh has both preventive and curative healthcare needs that warrant immediate attention.

Sindh has a long history of providing quality education and health services. The government is committed to ensuring that all children have access to quality education and health services.

We are committed to ensuring that all women and girls have access to quality education and health services. We are committed to ensuring that all women and girls have access to quality education and health services.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FRAMEWORK FOR SINDH

MAINSTREAMING, ACCELERATION & POLICY SUPPORT PROJECT FOR SDGs IN SINDH



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDGs Support Unit Sindh
Planning & Development Board
Government of Sindh



Pakistan

17 Goals to Transform Our World

The Sustainable Development Goals are a call for action by all countries – poor, rich and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognise that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.





ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EAD	Economic Affairs Division
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
MoPD&SI	Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MOI	Means of Implementation
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Accelerating, Policy Support
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NEC	National Economic Council
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PCP	Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey
PTC	Project Technical Committee
P&DD	Planning and Development Department
PSDP	Public Sector Development Programme
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WDI	World Bank's World Development Indicators



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SDGs Support Unit
Planning & Development Board Government of Sindh



INTRODUCTION

The post-2015 World Development Agenda is a transition of the global community from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which lasted from year 2000 to 2015, to a more comprehensive, participatory and inclusive Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030. The process of development of a framework for the SDGs was set in motion during the Rio+20 UN Conference held in June 2012- in which the world leaders agreed to come up with a set of 17 goals that represent a vision and direction for targeting human prosperity, reduction in poverty, healthy eco-systems, a stable climate, and a clean environment. The SDGs have come into action since the beginning of 2016 and will continue as the leading global development agenda up to 2030.

Unlike the MDGs (2000-2015), which focused on poor and emerging nations, the SDGs have a global scope, and they apply to both developed and developing countries alike and attempt to build upon the achievements of the MDGs by learning from past mistakes. The SDGs targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global agenda while considering national circumstances and priorities. Therefore, each government will decide how the global targets are to be incorporated in the national planning processes, policies and strategies, and how to establish the link between sustainable development and the ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields¹. The new Development Agenda is focused on bringing in multi-faceted reforms, removing the main impediments to development and building a conducive international environment for sustainable development, especially for the developing countries like Pakistan².

Pakistan signed the international agreement on the 2030 agenda in September 2015 during the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Session for sustainable development, committing to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) between 2016 and 2030. In February 2016, under a unanimous

¹United Nations Development Group, Reference Guide to UN Country Teams -Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, March 2017 Update

²Mian Ahmad Naeem Salik Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda: A Significant Opportunity for Pakistan Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad



resolution, the National Assembly of Pakistan endorsed SDGs as Pakistan's National Development Goals. The country has thereafter made rapid progress in adopting and formally launching the 17 SDGs.

The Planning Commission of Pakistan with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has developed a national framework for the SDGs after extensive deliberation and consultation with stakeholders at provincial and divisional levels³. In this framework, existence of strong inter-linkages between various socio-economic policies is duly acknowledged. The SDGs are closely interlinked, and progress on certain targets depend on achievement of others. Under the framework, baseline for 17 goals, 169 targets and 242 indicators were prepared and prioritised according to short-term, medium-term and long-term perspectives to yield better results in efficient and timely manner. In view of resource constraints and institutional capacities, the national targets for these goals have been set lower than the global level following a more pragmatic approach.

The Government of Sindh has initiated focused efforts for the mainstreaming, localisation, and implementation of the 2030 Agenda through a support project for the SDGs implementation in Sindh, jointly funded by the Government of Sindh and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The aim is to address socio-economic challenges in the province and steer it in a progressive direction towards achievement of the SDGs. Under the project, an SDGs Support Unit has been established in Planning & Development Board, with effect from May 2017. The Unit works in coordination with the National SDGs Unit, that has been established in the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform as well as Federal and Provincial Parliamentary Task Forces, Core-Group on SDGs and SDGs Thematic Sub-Committees. The Unit's work is guided and reviewed by the Provincial Technical Committee, Project Board established at the Federal level and Sub-Committee on the SDGs of the National Economic Council.

SDGs IN SINDH

The SDGs Support Unit Sindh is working with line departments of the Government of Sindh, as well as UN Agencies, civil society organizations, academia and the private sector to integrate the strategies and policies with the 2030 Agenda, contributing towards accelerating progress in Pakistan. Specifically, the Unit undertakes activities under the following four pillars (given in Table 1) to support SDGs implementation in Sindh.

Table 1 Four Major Outputs of the 'Mainstreaming, Accelerating, and Policy Support for SDGs in Sindh' project led by the SDGs Support Unit Sindh

<u>Policies and Plans</u>	<u>Data Reporting</u>	<u>Financing</u>	<u>Innovation</u>
Mainstreaming the SDGs in local development plans and strategies clearly delineating the resource requirements.	Strengthening coordination, reporting and monitoring mechanisms for the SDGs	Financing flows increasingly aligned with 2030 Agenda	Supporting integrated and innovative approaches to accelerate progress on the SDGs on priority areas.

³ Government of Pakistan – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) National Framework: Summary for the National Economic Council (NEC), Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning, Development & Reforms, March 2018.



In April 2017, the P&D Board constituted a Core Group on SDGs to oversee formulation of the SDGs Framework for Sindh. The Core Group on SDGs has members representing government departments, academic institutions, private sector organisations, civil society organisations, and UN agencies. The SDGs Support Unit Sindh, under the guidance of the Core Group on SDGs, has developed this framework, which will serve as a roadmap for mainstreaming and localisation of SDGs in the province and enable institutions and stakeholders to accelerate achievement of Sindh's priority SDGs. The framework will also be a useful resource for provincial policymakers and development planners, development partners, civil society organisations, academia and anyone involved in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. The framework is presented as a living document – one that will evolve over time and will be updated/improved based on new data as well as feedback and lessons learnt from implementation of interventions to achieve the SDGs.

LOCALISATION OF SDGs

“Localisation” is the process of taking into account subnational contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress. Localisation of the SDGs also means using the Agenda 2030 framework to translate national development priorities as per provincial and local level needs. Accordingly, the localisation of the SDGs has remained one of the priority areas of the post 2015 discussions.

In Pakistan, there is a strong need for such localisation efforts to go beyond the national level by incorporating location specific peculiarities. In the post 18th Amendment Constitutional Dispensation, localisation has become the most critical element of an effective implementation mechanism for the SDGs. In the current devolved governance structure, Pakistan needs effective coordination mechanisms through which national and provincial plans and actions could be synthesised by sharing experiences and the best practices⁴.

As part of proactive efforts to localise the SDGs, Pakistan has established Federal SDGs Support Unit, housed in the Planning Commission, while provincial SDGs Support Units (in each provincial Planning & Development Department / Board) have been established in all provinces (and regions), as seen in Chart 1. In this context, the Government of Sindh has also established the institutional structures to support localisation and implementation of the SDGs in the province including six SDGs Thematic Sub-committees constituted in line with the prioritisation criteria of the SDGs set by the GoS.

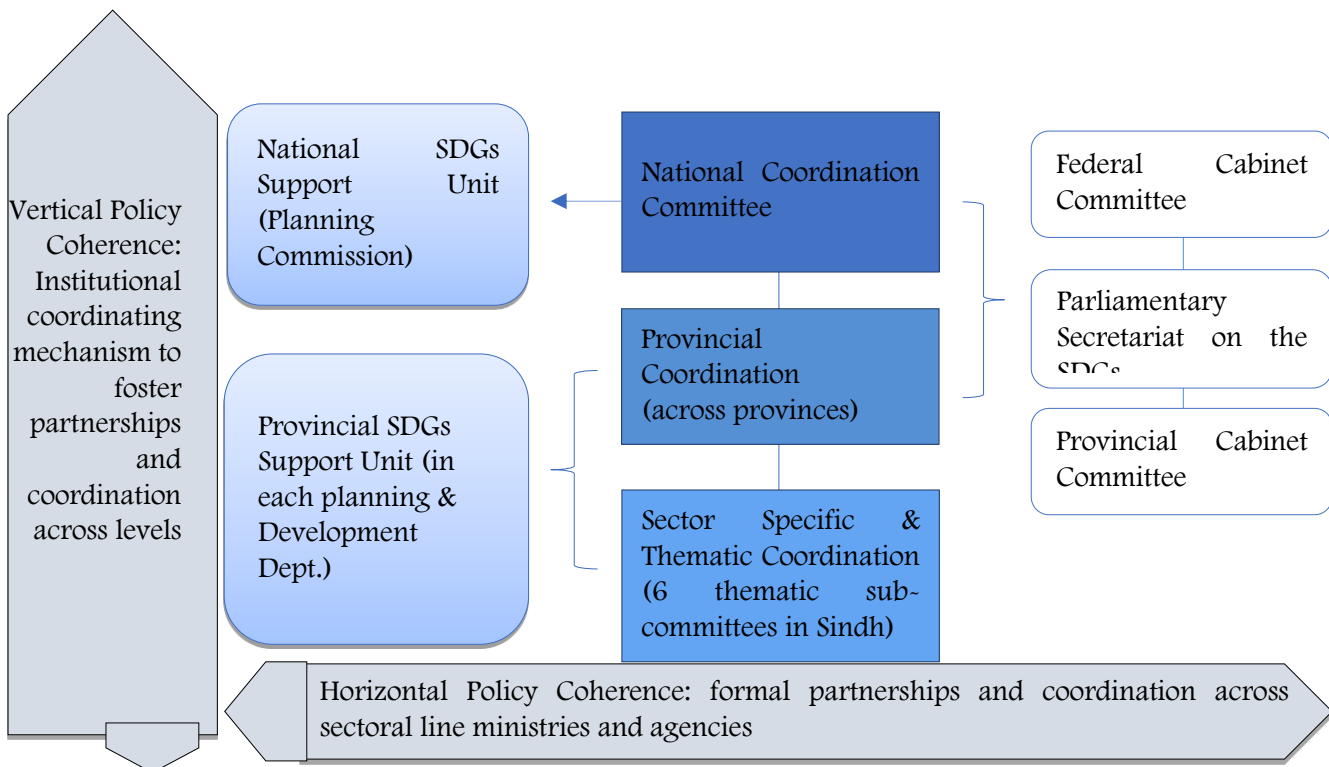
Pakistan's development framework (Pakistan Vision 2025) also has similarities with the SDGs framework and focuses on the areas of social and environmental sectors, which have become the provincial subjects after the 18th Constitutional Amendment. As such, most of the SDGs' targets now fall under the preview of the provinces. This calls for localisation and ownership of the SDGs at the provincial level and needs to be considered as key to the SDGs achievement. This also requires repositioning of the provincial

⁴ SDPI, Post 2015 Development Agenda- National Dialogue on Strengthening Capacities and Institutions
Pakistan Consultation Report (Draft) December 2014



governments as the SDGs focal tier and to develop Provincial SDGs Frameworks in which the targets are aligned with local priorities to cater to the requirements in the context of resources at the local level.

Chart 1: Institutional Coordination Mechanism



Source: Authors' illustration

The Government of Sindh took the first step towards mainstreaming and localising the SDGs in the province by approving prioritisation of the SDGs based on multi-stakeholder consultations and evidence-based analysis while taking into consideration severity of development issues and challenges, resource availability, and Sindh's economic and social endowments, value for money, and magnitude of impacts, in line with Sindh 2025 vision and other policies and strategies. Given the wide scope of mainstreaming the SDGs within the Government planning and implementation processes, this document is aimed at providing an SDGs Framework for Sindh for a holistic roadmap set by the Government of Sindh to achieve agenda 2030. The SDGs framework for Sindh has been developed by taking Pakistan's National SDGs framework as reference guide which was approved by National Economic Council (NEC).



METHODOLOGY

As advised by the Core Group on the SDGs, a participatory approach was adopted for development of the Sindh SDGs Framework with extensive consultations involving different stakeholders, both at provincial and district levels. The consultation process undertaken for the purpose is briefly described below:

Provincial level consultations

Consultative meetings with provincial level senior officials were held to understand the institutional, structural and implementational processes. The views and impressions gathered during these meetings have been incorporated throughout this document. The consultation was done through in-depth discussions and interviews with UN agencies, academia and representatives from civil society and private sector, as well as senior officials of the GoS Departments given in Table 2:

Table 2: GoS Departments covered for interviews

Departments	1. Health Department	2. Irrigation Department
	3. School Education and literacy	4. Women Development Department
	5. Energy Department	6. Social Welfare Department
	7. Public Health Engineering Department	8. Population Welfare Department
	9. Local Government Department	10. Industries & Commerce Department
	11. Agriculture Department	12. Forestry Department
	13. Livestock & Fisheries Department	14. Environment, Climate Change and Coastal Development Department
	15. Sindh Bureau of Statistics	16. Finance Department
	17. Planning and Development Department	

District Level consultations

The district level meetings were conducted in five selected districts of Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas, Shaheed Benazirabad, Larkana and Sukkur divisions (one session in each division). The five districts were selected in consultation with Core Group. Key informant interviews (KIIs) were also conducted with representatives of academia, and civil society organisations. Efforts were also made to ensure participation of women officials in the district. The district consultation process mainly focused on identifying local specific conditions, barriers to development, and issues and constraints in mainstreaming the SDGs.

Provincial Level Validation Workshop

After development of initial draft of SDGs framework, provincial level consultation was held which was led by the Core Group on the SDGs. In addition to representatives from the SDGs Core Group, representatives / focal persons from the GoS Departments also participated. After inputs and comments



from the participants, the SDGs framework was further refined and updated. Thereafter, the updated framework was also presented to the Provincial Technical Committee (PTC) in its 3rd meeting held in December 2019.

METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SDGs FRAMEWORK

The Sindh SDGs Framework has four key elements:

- (i) Goal-level Prioritisation
- (ii) Establishment of Baseline for the SDGs
- (iii) Review of the SDGs linked Legislations, Plans and Policies
- (iv) Target-wise Prioritisation of the SDGs

Each of these elements is explained in detail in the following sub-sections:

(i) Goal-level prioritisation

As the first step towards mainstreaming and localising the SDGs in the province, the Government of Sindh has approved six priority SDGs; i.e. SDG 2 No Hunger, SDG 3 Good Health and Well Being, SDG 4 Quality Education, SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy, and SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, in addition to three cross-cutting Goals; i.e. SDG 1 No Poverty, SDG 5 Gender Equality, and SDG 13 Climate Action for the immediate, medium and long-term acceleration measures, as given in Table-3. The prioritisation has been done at the Goal level and is based on multi-stakeholder consultations and evidence-based analysis while taking into consideration severity of development issues and challenges, resource availability, and Sindh's economic and social endowments, value for money, and magnitude of impact in line with Sindh Vision 2025. To determine the priorities at Goal level, both analytical and consultative process was adopted which entailed:

- i. **UNDP multilayered nest methodology (Multiple Criteria Decision Analysis):** The methodology developed by the UNDP underpins seven main indicators including width, depth, multiplier, urgency, requirement of lesser structural change, need for lower finances, and importance for all provinces to calculate the SDGs priorities.
- ii. **Engagement of district stakeholders to identify SDGs priorities:** The exercise was conducted by the UNDP in 2017. In collaboration with a local CSO - Sindh Community Foundation, 47 consultative meetings/workshops/focus group discussions were held with 1,494 participants in 24 districts of Sindh. The participants included representatives from local elected bodies, CBOs, rural and urban communities and media. These consultations broadly defined the demand for immediate, intermediate and long-term SDGs priorities.
- iii. **Local Government Summit:** A full day consultative session was undertaken by the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives in 2017. The session involved representatives from the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives, Federal SDGs Support Unit as well as district Nazims and Chairmen, Union Councils from districts in all four provinces.



The purpose was to identify pressing needs to localise the Sustainable Development Goals at the grass-roots level

- iv. **Divisional/district-level consultations:** The exercise was conducted by the SDGs support unit Sindh for goal level prioritisation. Six workshops were held in Karachi, Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas, Sukkur, Larkana and Shaheed Benazirabad respectively in 2017 to create awareness and identify the SDGs priorities.
- v. **Prioritisation as per ADP Allocation:** The analysis of ADP 2017-2018 also indicated that the highest priority is given to Local Government, Works and Services, and Irrigation Department. However, if we bifurcate the allocation for sectors such as water and sanitation, education and health from within the Local Government and add it to the respective individual sectors, then the priorities which emerge are education, water and sanitation, and health after works and services, and irrigation.

Table 3: Sindh's SDGs Priorities

Ranking of Priorities	Goal Number	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Immediate Priorities	Intermediate Priorities	Long-term Priorities
				Up-to 2025	Up-to 2030
1	Goal 4:	Quality Education			
2	Goal 3:	Good Health and Well Being			
3	Goal 6:	Clean water and Sanitation			
4	Goal 7:	Affordable and Clean Energy			
5	Goal 2:	No Hunger			
6	Goal 8:	Decent work and Economic Growth			
7	Goal 9:	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
8	Goal 16:	Peace and Justice			
9	Goal 11:	Sustainable cities and communities			
10	Goal 1:	No Poverty			
11	Goal 12:	Sustainable Consumption and Production			
12	Goal 10:	Reduce Inequalities			
13	Goal 5:	Gender Equality			
14	Goal 17:	Partnership development			
15	Goal 13:	Climate Change			
16	Goal 14:	Life Below Water			
17	Goal 15:	Life on Land			

(ii) Establishment of Baseline for the SDGs

Global indicator framework adopted by the United Nations General Assembly initially comprised 244 global indicators. The indicator framework has been reviewed in 2019 and presented to the 51st United



Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in March 2020. Currently, there are 247 SDG indicators agreed and adopted for monitoring of 2030 Agenda.

The SDGs Support Unit Sindh, while taking stock of mapping conducted in ‘Data Gap Analysis’ report⁵, initiated process of detailed consultations with Sindh Bureau of Statistics starting in 2018 to establish preliminary baseline status for the SDGs indicators in Sindh. The purpose of the continued consultations is to identify and validate available data and define approaches to fill in data gaps. The SDGs Support Unit Sindh has completed review of all the SDGs indicators in tandem with the Bureau of Statistics, Sindh.

During computation of the SDGs baseline, meta-data definitions ⁶of different indicators was reviewed and data status was reported accordingly. As per the current status, 174 out of 247 SDGs indicators ⁷are being reported at provincial level⁸. This reporting is based on provincial applicable indicators determined in Data Gap Analysis report by the Federal SDGs Unit ⁹and meta-data definitions of different indicators. The data for 61% of provincially applicable indicators is available, however, it must be noted that the status includes data which both partially and fully complies with language of the indicators. It also includes data for 20 indicators which have been computed by using micro-data for existing surveys such as PSLM.

To address data gaps, 32 SDGs indicators have been incorporated in the MICS (2019). The results from the MICS (2019) have increased data availability status from 55% to 61% and has thereby addressed data gaps in SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 3: Good Health, SDG 4: Quality Education & SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation Indicators.

Table 4: Goal wise data status on SDGs Indicators

Goal No	Total Indicators	Provincial Level Indicators	Data Available	Data Available	Data Not available
Goal 1: No Poverty	13	10	10	100%	0%
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	14	13	8	62%	38%
Goal 3: Good Health	28	27	15	56%	44%
Goal 4: Quality Education	12	11	10	91%	9%

⁵ Data reporting gaps, Federal SDGs Unit, Pakistan

https://www.pc.gov.pk/uploads/report/Data_Gap_Report_Report_Version_6.pdf

⁶ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

⁷ List of SDGs Indicators as Updated on July 2021

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202021%20refinement_English.xlsx

⁸ The analysis is based on meta-data definition of different indicators and their reporting levels given by UN Statistic division

⁹ https://www.sdgpakistan.pk/uploads/pub/Data_Reporting_Gaps.pdf



Goal No	Total Indicators	Provincial Level Indicators	Data Available	Data Available	Data Not available
Goal 5: Gender Equality	14	10	8	80%	20%
Goal 6: Water and Sanitation	11	10	7	70%	30%
Goal 7: Clean Energy	6	4	2	50%	50%
Goal 8: Decent work and Economic Growth	16	15	11	73%	27%
Goal 9: Resilient Infrastructure	12	11	5	45%	55%
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	14	5	4	80%	20%
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities	14	13	8	62%	38%
Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and Production	13	8	0	0%	100%
Goal 13: Climate in Action	8	2	2	100%	100%
Goal 14: Life under water	10	3	0	0%	100%
Goal 15: Life on Land	14	9	3	33%	67%
Goal 16: Peace and Justice	24	19	10	53%	47%
Goal 17: Partnership for development	24	4	3	75%	15%
Total	247	174	106	61%	39%

During the course of establishing data status for the SDGs indicators, the following survey led, and institutional data sources given in Table-4 were used:



Table 5: Data Sources for the SDGs Baseline (“x” indicates level of data availability)

Data Sources	Type	Years	SDGs coverage	National	Provincial	District
Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	Survey	2014/15/2018-19	SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 16, SDG 17		x	x
Pakistan Standard for Living Measurement Survey (PSLM)	Survey	2005/06 to 2018/19	SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 10	x	x	x
Pakistan Demographic Health Survey (PDHS)	Survey	2006/07, 2012/13, 2017/18	SDG 3	x	x	
National Nutrition Survey (NNS)	Survey	2018	SDG 2, SDG 3	x	x	
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	Survey	2014/15, 2017/18	SDG 8	x	x	
Household Income & Measurement Survey (HIES)	Survey	2005/06 to 2018/19	SDG 8	x	x	x
BOS Development Statistics	Institutional	2010/11 to 2017/18	SDG 2, SDG 4, SDG 9, SDG 15, SDG 16		x	x
Sindh Education Information System (SEIMS)	Institutional	Annual	SDG 4		x	x
Multi-Poverty Index reports	Survey	2005/06 to 2019/20	SDG 1	x	x	x
Monsoon Contingency reports PDMA Sindh	Institutional	2020	SDG 13, SDG 11		x	x
Sindh Health Information System (SHIS)	Institutional	Annual	SDG 3		x	x



(iii) Review of the SDGs Linked Plans & Policies

The SDGs Support Unit in consultation with the GoS Departments, conducted a holistic review of the SDGs supportive legislations, plans and policies in Sindh. This exercise was primarily done to develop voluntary review of the SDGs progress in Sindh, and to portray the level of existing supporting means of implementation for the SDGs. The purpose of the review was to take stock of the existing legislative coverage and policy environment aspects, and to determine the extent to which they are well placed to mainstream and accelerate progress towards the SDGs and to suggest further actions. The review also includes updates with new legislation and policy initiatives on biannual basis.

The chart below provides a brief overview of supporting policies and plans for implementation of the SDGs Framework in Sindh, while a detailed review along with supportive legislation is given as Annexure-I.

<p>Short Term Interventions</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sindh Education Sector Plan (2019-2024) Sindh Accelerated action plan for reduction of stunting (2017) Integrated Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child & Adolescent Health and Nutrition Policy (2016-2020) Sindh WASH Sector Plan (2016-2026), Sindh Drinking Water Policy and Sindh Sanitation Policy Sindh Labor Policy (2018): A framework of Industrial relations, social and economic wellbeing of the People of the Province & Sindh Youth Policy (2018) Energy Efficiency & Conservation Programme Sindh
<p>Mid-term Interventions</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sindh Poverty Reduction Strategy (2017-18) and People's Poverty Reduction Programme Sindh Industrial Policy (2019) Karachi City Diagnostic to ascertain Physical infrastructure and socioeconomic issues and propose transformation into more livable and sustainable metropolis. Urban Development Master Plans for district headquarter towns in Sindh Civil Registration and Vital Statistics programme in Sindh as part of national policy framework
<p>Long-term Interventions</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP) Sindh Sindh Strategic Plan for Women Empowerment (2019) Draft Sindh Climate Change Policy (2018) Sindh Drought Management and Mitigation Policy and Action Plan (2018) Deep-Sea Fishing Policy Sindh Agriculture Policy 2017

(iv) Target-wise Prioritisation of the SDGs

After establishment of the SDGs baseline and detailed review of the supportive legislative and policy frameworks, target level prioritisation of the SDGs was commenced in concurrence with the goal level prioritisation. To prioritise targets, following four criteria were used:

- **Width** - how many people are affected i.e., demographic coverage
- **Dispersion**- average deviation between the best and the worst performing districts by the SDGs targets
- **Multiplier**-how many other SDGs targets it contributes to, or is dependent upon i.e., interlinkages
- **Level of urgency**- status of the SDGs target to be achieved in a timeframe-urgent needs

The purpose of the SDGs prioritisation methodology is to feed into the formulation of the SDGs Provincial Framework. It is pertinent to note that this SDGs target prioritisation does not give importance to one



target over another but is defined as relative sequencing of development targets through identification of provincial needs and gaps to adjust and align provincial policy making with national, regional and global development agenda. The objective of such prioritisation is to bring further efficiency in implementation of provincial development agenda to achieve the SDG targets by 2030.

The following method incorporates prioritisation methodology agreed upon during all-provinces meeting of the SDG Units and the framework methodology developed at national level for Pakistan National SDGs Framework, except for a few deviations in the methodology particularly adopted for Sindh.

Criteria for Prioritisation

Prioritised sequencing of the SDG targets provides a segmentation of 117 provincial level SDGs targets, out of 169 global targets into Short-Term, Medium-Term and Long-Term according to their prioritisation score which has been determined by taking normal average of the four criteria listed below. Each criterion for the targets has been scored on a 10-point scale dependent on the **Target value falling in a) Very Low (2), b) Low (4), c) Medium (6), d) High (8) or e) Very High (10) reflecting severity for the specific target.**

In this 1st draft of prioritisation matrix, in the cases where values for 1 or 2 criteria are not present for certain targets, the final score for provincial prioritisation ignores the absent value and takes the average of remaining values for available criteria for each SDGs target.

(i) Width: (The number of people affected)

Width is calculated by identifying the population associated to each indicator within a target, and by selecting the maximum population value between the indicators within each target. The treatment of each indicator varies according to its nature and given meta-data definition. Some indicators only refer to the coverage without an outcome-focus pertaining to severity of the development issues. Consider the following indicators as an example:

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions which include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population).

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management which is operated regularly and democratically. The above indicators are coverage-focused and hence are calculated by population which pertains to the indicator.

The other set of indicators addresses both coverages, as well as severity. Consider the following example:
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

For the above set of indicators, severity of the development issue is also a concern. Hence, both population demographics and how severely they are affected are a factor.



(ii) Dispersion: (Measure of inequality in how districts are affected)

Dispersion measures difference between the best and the worst performing districts. It is calculated by taking the Maximum Absolute Deviation of the distribution of districts' values for each indicator within each target.

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |max(I_D) - I_{Di}|$$

n: Number of district values for an indicator

max (I_D): Baseline value of Indicator for Best Performing District

I_D: District Baseline value of Indicator

The higher the value of the dispersion, the higher the disparity. In an ideal and equitable society, dispersion values will be quite low. Hence, higher values of dispersion for a certain indicator will result in a higher ranking in the prioritisation scale.

(iii) Multiplier: (The number of targets it contributes to, or is dependent upon)

The SDGs are inherently interlinked and cannot be analysed in isolation. An integrated approach for implementation requires prioritisation based on multiplier effect. Some targets and indicators have more interlinkages (inward or outward connections) than others and in turn have a greater multiplier effect. To calculate the multiplier effect, this framework relies on the following two studies and takes an average of them:

- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)¹⁰ study. The study focuses on presenting an integrated analytical approach on the identification, quantification and *network analysis* of the interlinkages between the SDG targets. The proposed approach was then applied to the analysis and graphical representation of the SDG interlinkages for nine selected Asian countries, namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea and Viet Nam. Since most of these countries are somewhat comparable to Pakistan, it is assumed that interlinkages will be somewhat similar.
- Study on Sustainable Development Goals Network Analysis – Pakistan, Safia Aftab. A complex and multi-layered methodology was adopted which required reviewing of existing policies, exploring the theoretical underpinning of each policy, analysing empirical findings of different policies and evaluating various methodologies applied.

The reference to these two studies is drawn so that both data driven approaches from other countries and network analysis methodology are integrated to ensure that results are applicable to the context of Sindh.

(iv) Level of Urgency: (Status of target/indicator or how badly it is needed)

¹⁰ Moinuddin, Mustafa, ed. Sustainable Development Goals Interlinkages and Network Analysis: A practical tool for SDG integration and policy coherence. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, 2017.



Level of urgency is calculated by identifying Compound Annual Current Growth Rate of Indicators associated with each target and measuring its difference from the Growth Rate Required to achieve the target by its terminal year. (Required Growth Rate – Current Growth Rate)

$$\max_n \left(\left(\left(\frac{I_T}{I_{t=0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{Y_T - Y_B}} - 1 \right) - \left(\left(\frac{I_{t=1}}{I_{t=0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{Y_{t=1} - Y_B}} - 1 \right) \right)$$

n: Number of Indicators in a given Target

$I_{t=1}$: Indicator value for Recent Year

$I_{t=0}$: Indicator value for Baseline Year

I_T : Indicator value for Terminal Year

$Y_{t=1}$: Year for most recent Indicator Value ($I_{t=1}$)

Y_T : Year for Target deadline (Terminal Year)

Y_B : Year of Baseline

Consider the following example of the SDG indicator, *1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.*

The corresponding SDGs target is to reduce poverty by half. In Sindh MPI level currently stands at 50.54% and therefore the target is 25%. The criteria hence calculate current growth rate, which in this case is calculated by comparing trends from 2014-15 and 2019 MPI values. The current growth rate is assessed against required growth rate, which is determined by the SDGs target. After comparing both current and required growth levels, level of urgency is determined.

Examples of Prioritisation levels

As explained above, each prioritisation criterion for targets has been scored on **10-point scale dependent on if the target value falls in a) Very Low (2), b) Low (4), c) Medium (6), d) High (8) or e) Very High (10) severity for the specific criterion.** The following indicators provide examples of prioritisation rationale in **Very High, High, Medium and Low** Categories:



Target	Width	Level of Urgency	Dispersion	Multiplier	Priority level
Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	8	10	10	10	Very High
	71% of total population in Sindh lack basic services, hence width falls in the highest quintile of total population	The required target is 100% coverage, so based on gap between current growth rate and required rate, level of urgency score falls in higher quintile	The cumulative difference between the highest performing district (Karachi) and the lowest performing district (Umerkot) falls in the highest quintiles	The target has connections with 154 targets; hence it falls within highest quintile	

Target	Width	Level of Urgency	Dispersion	Multiplier	Priority level
Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.	8	6	6	8	High
	45.5% of children under 5 have stunted growth in Sindh, so the level falls within higher quintile when compared with other targets for 0-5 years children	The global target is to reduce stunting by 40% by 2030, so based on gap between current & required growth rate, the target falls within medium quintile	The cumulative difference between the highest performing district (Karachi) and the lowest performing district (Badin) falls in median quintile	The target has connections with 51 targets; hence it falls in high quintile	



Target	Width	Level of Urgency	Dispersion	Multiplier	Priority level
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	8	2	2	8	Medium
	Based on Sindh PDMA data, number of people affected by disasters in Sindh (1998-2013) is 24,096,173 so the range falls within higher quintile when compared against the total population	The level of urgency is calculated by number of people affected by disasters yearly, so based on data available and a need to 100% reduction in number of people effected, the level of urgency falls within the lowest quintile	Based on available data, the cumulative difference between the highest performing district (Karachi) and the lowest performing district (Thatta) falls in the lowest quintile	The target has connections with 44 targets so based on this factor, it falls within high quintile	

Target	Width	Level of Urgency	Dispersion	Multiplier	Priority level
Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	6	Data not available	Data not available	2	Low
	13.7% of people consume tobacco in Sindh based on national average, so in relation with population, the indicator falls within medium quintile in terms of width level	No two-point data comparison available to calculate level of urgency	District level disaggregation not available to compute data	The target has connections with 14 targets so based on this factor, it falls within the lowest quintile	



FINANCING FOR the SDGs

In this section of the Framework, an attempt has been made to calculate the financing requirement for **three** SDGs (SDG 3 - Good Health and Wellbeing, SDG 4 - Quality Education, and SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation) based on *internationally accepted sector-specific costing models*. The financing framework mostly relies on a published report by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), “*SDG Costing & Financing for Low -Income Developing Countries (Sept 2019)*”. The Report is prepared by the SDSN’s costing and financing team under the direction of Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs, Director of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).

The key message of this section, building on recent reports and costing models, is that the financing requirements to achieve the SDGs is far beyond the capacities of domestic fiscal revenues, and would require innovation in financing methods. Bold reforms in domestic resource mobilisation would be essential, apart from international cooperation and private sector financing. The Government of Sindh, through the SDGs Support Unit, has already initiated work towards exploring the possibilities for a “Social Impact Fund” facility, focusing on the most impoverished geographical areas of Sindh (in terms of Multidimensional Poverty Index). A blended financing instrument, such as the Social Impact Fund, is only one of the many innovative options available for mobilising SDG financing. This chapter of the Framework, however, will not discuss policy options to close the SDG financing gap.

The SDSN study calculates per capita costs for Low-Income Developing Countries (LIDCs) and Low-Middle Income Developing Countries (LMICs) respectively. These unit costs (LMICs for the purpose of this chapter) are then multiplied by Sindh’s population to estimate annual costs per year. The assumption for services (health, education) is 100 percent coverage starting in 2020, while the assumption for infrastructure (WASH sector in this case) is a scale-up during 2020-2030 to achieve universal coverage by 2030. In all cases, the coverage is at the minimum feasible level to achieve basic human needs.

The following assumptions are made:

- The model gives separate calculations for Lower Income Countries and Lower Middle-Income Countries. Pakistan’s GNI per capita is \$1580¹¹, and thus it classifies in the LMIC
- Sindh’s population is taken as 48 million¹²

To reiterate, the costing model results are based on economic modelling which relies on macroeconomic data and various (high-level) assumptions. Improving these assumptions – or even better – substituting these assumptions by actual data will ensure that the model provides more accurate and robust results. Detailed empirical work will be needed to estimate the SDG costing requirement. The SDGs Unit Sindh is also in the process of developing policy papers on select SDGs to provide evidence base for localisation of milestones and indicators, as well as costing models to determine financing requirements to achieve globally agreed SDGs targets.

Departments/researchers are encouraged to develop their own sector-specific models using this chapter as a reference. This chapter only gives some idea of the scale of resources required to achieve certain

¹¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD?end=2018&start=2018&view=bar>

¹² Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2017)



SDGs. While financial resource is a necessary condition, it is by itself not a sufficient condition to achieve the SDGs. The SDG success will depend on much more than the SDG financing. Pakistan in general, and Sindh in particular, will need rapid economic growth, which in turn will require effective economic policies and macroeconomic balance among other reforms. As mentioned in the earlier chapters, the SDGs Unit Sindh is in the process of developing policy papers on select SDGs which will serve as a deep dive analysis for sectors.

Health Sector Model for Sindh:

For the SDG 3 resource requirement calculation, the SDSN study relies on *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries, Third Edition (DCP3)* as a reference document. The DCP3 is a needs assessment which was published in 2017 and had proposed a concrete notion of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) which is based on a focused set of health interventions that provide very good value for money, address a significant disease burden, and are feasible to implement in low-income and lower-middle income countries.

The DCP3 team identified 289 priority interventions, 218 of which were delivered through the health sector (and considered part of what the DCP3 defined as “essential UHC or EUHC”), and 71 of which (e.g., water and sanitation infrastructure, tobacco taxes, food regulations, etc.) were delivered through other sectors.

The costing approach was informed by the “comparative statics” approach which is commonly used in economic analysis. Such an approach would treat population coverage of a specified set of interventions as an exogenous parameter and hold constant all other variables – such as population size, prices, quantities of goods and services – constant. The resulting cost estimate is interpreted as a counterfactual estimate of the change in cost due to an instantaneous shift in the exogenous parameter (in this case, coverage). For details on the approach, data sources, and assumptions used by the model, kindly refer to the reference document.

In this section, 2 different costing scenarios are discussed:

- 100% coverage (SDSN Study),
- 80% coverage using EUHC model

The models are explained hereunder.

Model 1 (100% Coverage):

Per Capita Cost (2019 Prices)	Per Capita Cost in PKR ¹³	Sindh Population ¹⁴	Total Cost (In PKR Billion)	% of Sindh GDP ¹⁵
\$137.00	21,235	48,000,000	1,019.28	8.3%

Budget Allocation (2018-2019) on SDG 3:

¹³ Exchange rate: USD/PKR for the 24-hour period ending Sunday, Dec 1, 2019 is taken as 155.162 (Source: <https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/>)

¹⁴ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2017)

¹⁵ Sindh's GDP is assumed at 27% of Pakistan's GDP (WB,2017)



108 billion (Recurrent) + 15 billion (ADP) = **PKR 123 billion**
Financing Gap = 1,019 - 123 = **PKR 896 billion**

Model 2 (80% Coverage) UHC:

	Per Capita Cost (2019 Prices)	Per Capita Cost in PKR	Sindh Population	Total Cost (In PKR Billion)	% of Sindh GDP
Health (one-time cost)	\$121.00	18,755	48,000,000	900.24	7.3%
Incremental Cost	\$61.00	9,455	48,000,000	453.84	3.7%

108 billion (Recurrent) + 15 billion (ADP) = **PKR 123 billion**
Financing Gap 1st Year = 900 - 123 = **PKR 777 billion**
Financing Gap (subsequent years) = 453 - 123 = **330 billion¹⁶**

The above estimates are beyond the capacity of Provincial Government to finance and hence the gap must be filled in by non-traditional development financing.

Education Sector Model for Sindh

For modeling the SDG 4, the reference document was the Education Commission Report “Costing the Learning Generation” (2019 Update). The Commission interprets the Goal 4 of universal education by 2030 as meaning that by 2030 all children who reach school age will have equal access to free, quality primary and secondary education, and all those who start school will be on track to complete pre-primary, primary, and secondary schooling, and achieve learning levels and access to post-secondary education on par with children in rich countries today.

Methodology:

Intervention-based needs assessment: Conducted a ‘bottom-up’ analysis by projecting the number of students from pre-school to post-secondary, and then forecasted the unit costs of recurring expenses plus the non-recurrent capital cost.

	Per Capita Cost (2019 Prices)	Per Capita Cost in PKR	Sindh Population	Total Cost (In PKR Billion)	% of Sindh GDP
Education	\$167.50	25,963	48,000,000	1,246.20	10.1%

Current Budget Allocation (2019-2020) on SDG 4:

137 billion (Recurrent¹⁷) + 26 billion (ADP) = **PKR 163 billion**
Financing Gap = 1,246 - 163 = **PKR 1,083 billion per year**

¹⁶ This calculation assumes that total budget allocation on Health Sector remains constant. In reality, however, the financing gap will reduce each year due to the rising budget allocations each year.

¹⁷ School Education Sector Plan (2019-2024)



WASH Sector Model for Sindh:

For WASH sector model, a World Bank costing methodology from Hutton and Varughese (2016) report is used as the reference document. The policy scenarios costed were basic water and sanitation needs to directly and indirectly attain the SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2. The cost estimated are those for capital investment, programme delivery, operations, and major maintenance. The costs include only those of extending services to the unserved in 2015¹⁸. The assumptions of population growth and internal migration are also considered.

	Per Capita Cost (2019 USD)	Per Capita Cost in PKR	Sindh Population	Total Cost (In PKR Billion)	% of Sindh GDP
WASH	\$21	3,286	48,000,000	158	1.3%

Using per capita cost of \$21 with the assumption of 100% coverage for water and sanitation, it is estimated that a total of PKR 158 billion annually will be required to achieve the SDG target 6.1 and 6.2 in Sindh.

WASH Sector Development Plan 2016-2026 identified that around PKR 100 billion will be required annually from 2017 till 2030 for getting 100% coverage of safely managed water and sanitation services. The SDG Unit Sindh commissioned a study in 2019 on *Localisation of the SDG 6* that estimated an average annual cost of PKR 114 billion to achieve 83% coverage of water and 64% coverage of sanitation by 2030 in Sindh. The study estimates were discussed and endorsed in the Joint Sector Review (JSR) and consultative meeting held for SDG-6 with the support of Department of Local Government Sindh, UNICEF, UNDP, and Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC). All three estimates seem consistent with some variation; one plausible explanation is steep fall in the value of rupee against the dollar since the last year and a half. Furthermore, the estimate of PKR 158 billion assumes 100% coverage whereas other models do not assume 100% coverage.

¹⁸ 2015 is assumed as the Baseline Year



IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS / WAY FORWARD

The operationalisation of the Provincial SDGs Framework for Sindh is a critical step moving forward, and it entails the following activities which will be carried out to facilitate mainstreaming and implementation of the SDGs in Sindh:

(i) Departmental target setting

In order to achieve progress on the SDGs in Sindh, localisation of the SDGs targets and indicators by the GoS departments is of critical importance which will subsequently lead to departmental level target setting, alignment of plans and policies with relevant targets followed by monitoring and reporting. The framework provides reference points, which the GoS departments can take forward as a road map. The SDGs Support Unit will be available to provide any technical support and guidance as and when required. The following key steps will guide departments towards operationalisation of the SDGs framework as per their mandate and scope of work:

- Review the SDGs goals, targets and indicators at departmental level, relevant to the department scope, and localise them within their existing plans, policies and planning tools. The SDGs targets and indicators need to be looked from a sectoral lens and in this regard the SDGs meta-data definitions for specific targets and indicators will further inform line departments towards integration of the SDGs within planning and implementation frameworks.
- Set provincially applicable targets/milestones at departmental level for the relevant SDGs Indicators. The milestones need to be set phase wise based on policy, financial and implementation level considerations.
- Develop implementation mechanism at departmental level to achieve milestone against set targets. Implementation level mechanisms could include mapping, aligning and designing project schemes and plans with the relevant SDGs targets and indicators. Particular focus in this regard could be on synchronising both provincial and district levels ADP portfolio with the SDGs.
- Develop monitoring mechanism at departmental level to track progress and report on achievements. The monitoring mechanism would allow departments to review phase wise milestones, risk factors and would also enable them to identify areas for course correction and adaptation based on changing circumstances.

The following activities will be carried out in support of operationalisation of the SDGs framework at policy, sectoral and district levels by the SDGs Support Unit-Sindh. Moreover, the activities will also provide an over-arching support to the GoS departments during process of localising the SDGs targets and indicators and for setting phase wise milestones.

(ii) Policy Papers for Localisation of Prioritised SDGs

The SDGs Support Unit Sindh will develop policy papers for localisation of the prioritised SDGs in collaboration with relevant GoS departments. This crucial localisation efforts will be built on the analysis done so far by UN agencies and other development partners in collaboration with the Government of Sindh. This assignment involves 1) target level alignment of existing sectoral and demographic provincial



targets and indicators; 2) identifying baselines and propose milestones to the globally agreed upon targets and indicators in the context of Sindh; and 3) In-depth analysis of existing development coverage, needs and gaps towards achievement of the targets. The localised milestones and indicators – as the overarching product of this assignment – will then further be integrated at data, policy, and programme and service delivery levels.

Accordingly, this assignment would focus on developing the policy papers on prioritised SDGs to provide evidence base for the localisation of milestones and indicators by:

- Providing in-depth analysis on current situation and in provincial context with particular reference to relevant sectors for priority SDGs;
- Mapping of needs and identifying gaps in progress regarding education related existing targets;
- Analysing projects/schemes in line with the sectoral policies, plans, and strategies with details of beneficiary population, geographical coverage, and time-frame etc., to gauge expected impact, and a baseline for a pertinent SDG which falls within the sector; and identifying future projections in progress, with appropriately addressed assumptions to aid in realistic target-setting;
- Analysing resource and capacity gaps, inculcating appropriate recommendations for required resources/interventions;
- Proposing local/provincial specific milestones and indicators for the SDG targets to achieve and monitor progress; and
- Developing integration standards for localised indicators and milestones into current institutional data sets, policies and programmes.

The products of this assignment would be presented during consultative workshop(s) for localisation of priority SDGs targets and indicators at provincial level. As such, the primary purpose of these documents will be to use the SDGs Framework and produce an up-to-date planning resource for provincial policymakers, UN agencies and other international organisations, civil society, academia and any other stakeholder involved in the implementation and monitoring of the priority SDGs targets and indicators.

(iii) Supporting the GoS Line Departments in integrating SDGs targets and indicators in ADP project designing

For development planning with the utilisation of the SDGs Framework, it is imperative that the GoS Line Departments are given support towards designing schemes and projects based on the SDGs indicators and targets. For this purpose, the SDGs Support Unit will provide technical support and develop a guidebook for the GoS Line Departments for SDGs responsive planning and budgeting. The purpose is to develop the guidebook with tools and templates to enable the departments to plan, design and monitor, Annual Development Plan (ADP) schemes around the SDGs targets and indicators. Specific tasks include:

- Review of material and reports produced by the SDGs Support Unit towards developing the SDGs framework, target setting and ADP mapping
- Carrying out extensive consultations with selected number of line departments on different aspects of project design, planning and monitoring



- Conduct gap analysis of current ADP planning, and identify areas/parameters on basis of which SDGs led alignment can be ensured at the project design phase.
- Develop guidebook which would entail how projects/schemes can be planned, designed and monitored around the SDGs targets and indicators.
- Develop usable examples from 2-3 sectors as part of the guidebook which would demonstrate how schemes are planned and designed around the SDGs targets and indicators
- Conduct an exercise on the guidebook with three (03) line departments (to be decided later) and demonstrate usability of the guidebook by incorporating the SDGs targets and indicators in at least three of their projects.

(iv) Developing District level Acceleration Plans

Acknowledging the fact that most of the service delivery is happening at district level, stronger linkages at the planning stage are required among provincial and district level departments in efforts to accelerate progress towards the SDGs. Furthermore, better planning for resource allocation among different sectors to address broader issues and challenges for both medium and long term is needed to achieve the SDGs objectives.

Keeping this in view, the SDGs Support Unit is closely working with Directorate of Urban Policy & Strategic Planning, the GoS in aligning 14 HQ town plans for Sindh with the SDGs. The plans will lay platform for the SDGs acceleration at district level and will be embedded with the SDG priorities based on analysis of social and economic data, policies of government, and consultation with local stakeholders. The plans will review district level data gaps analysis and key challenges at district level.

(v) Other efforts to support implementation of Sindh SDGs Framework

(i) Operationalising SDGs Framework at the Divisional Level

To help operationalise the SDGs Framework at the divisional level. This activity will involve:

- Technical consultations
- Awareness raising workshops

(ii) Results Management Framework for Priority SDGs

In line with the SDGs Framework, and the priority SDG targets that it sets out, results management exercise will be initiated in consultation and collaboration with P&D and relevant line departments for priority SDGs, to:

- Aid in integrating monitoring and evaluation components within the operational areas of the line departments; and
- Help in collating data linked to different categories of the SDG indicators (means of implementation, outcome) to timely track progress.

(iii) Enhancing political engagement towards priority SDGs through Parliamentary Task Force



The SDGs Support Unit will continue its technical support and assistance to the Parliamentary Task Force – Sindh for engaging political leadership on sensitisation and prioritisation for legislation and policymaking for the SDGs.

(iv) Scoping Study on Public-Private Partnerships in Sindh to support the SDGs

The SDGs Support Unit will conduct a scoping study to identify available legal, financial and institutional frameworks and opportunities for potential public private partnerships, which can enhance achievement of the SDGs with the participation of private sector and civil society.

(v) Multi-Stakeholder Engagement through Advocacy and Communication

- To enhance engagement of multi-stakeholders and accelerate their role as change agents in the process of localisation of priority SDGs in Sindh, a series of workshops/sessions will be held with the government, private sector, parliamentarians, civil society, and youth.
- A digital communication campaign has been designed with the objective to highlight core development issues of Sindh in the priority SDG areas (SDG 4, 3, 6, 7, 2, 8, 5, and 13) and the policies, strategies, action plans and projects that the Government has initiated and put in place to address these priorities, fostering a promising future for Sindh. The awareness exercise will make use of the pre-existing online and social media channels (email, website, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube) established by the SDGs Support Unit Sindh, supported by the following tools/IEC material.
 - a. Articles/Blog posts
 - b. Thematic documentaries on priority SDGs
 - c. SDG Speak Series (video series)
 - d. Infographic and photo-supported posts on social media
 - e. E-newsletter

(vi) Capacity-Building of Bureau of Statistics

The capacity-building exercise will be aimed at:

1. Raising awareness of the staff on the SDGs targets and indicators and how they relate with social, economic and environmental issues integral to Sindh Province;
2. Sharing knowledge related to existing gaps and challenges, which affects data reporting for the SDGs; and
3. Developing a way forward and potential areas of collaboration between Bureau of Statistics and the SDGs Support Unit Sindh to strengthen data reporting, analysis, and monitoring for the SDGs.

The SDGs Support Unit Sindh, together with Bureau of Statistics, will also undertake:

- A. Publication and dissemination of the report on Data Gap Analysis for Sindh, which provides guidance on addressing gaps, and recommends tools to use.
- B. This activity shall aid the Government of Sindh in reporting and tracking progress across all SDG indicators which are applicable at the provincial level and be in a better position to identify development challenges, report progress, and devise and finance schemes, and projects accordingly.



(vii) Social Impact Fund

The SDGs Support Unit Sindh will explore the possibilities for a “Social Impact Fund” facility, focusing on the most impoverished geographical areas of Sindh (in terms of Multidimensional Poverty Index).

- The Facility will be “*blended financing*” with grants and investment components. The investment component would be leveraged from private sources e.g. from sources like the sovereign wealth funds of China, Kuwait, Qatar Investment Funds, and Islamic Investment Funds etc.
- The Fund could also explore the mobilisation of funds from Pakistani diaspora for financing.
- The corporate social responsibility (CSR) funding from private and public sector profit earning entities could be a source for the Social Impact Fund
- The idea needs to be explored further and a consultant will be engaged to identify and elaborate the legal and organisational requirements for establishment of the Social Impact Fund.

(viii) Costing Models on Specific SDGs


- In order to transform the SDGs Agenda into practical investment action plan, cost estimates need to be developed to achieve the SDGs by 2030. The estimates will give the Government of Sindh a sense of where they need to provide finances, and enable to devise a strategy to close the funding gap.
- It is intended to serve as a vital input to determining the financing needs to achieve the SDGs. The SDGs Support Unit Sindh has provided costing estimates for specific SDGs in the provincial framework; so, the exercise will further build on the existing work and will develop succinct and adaptable costing models based on internationally recognized practices and methodologies.

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ANNEXURE~ 1: TARGET~WISE SDGs FRAMEWORK FOR SINDH

[The following Framework is also available separately upon request from SDGs Support Unit-Sindh. It is in MS Excel Format, and also includes Prioritisation, Dispersion, Width, Multiplier and Level of Urgency Matrices, which feed into the Framework]

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets
 SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Intermediate to Long-term	Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.	low	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/ rural)	36.00%	PSLM (2010-11)	29.29%	PSLM (2014-15)	0
		Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	High	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	41.79%	PSLM (2010-11)	42.10%	PSLM 2014-15	26.35%
				1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	43.10%	MPI (2014-15)	47.40%	MICS (2018-19)	25.25%
		Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030, achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	High	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	data not available	data not available	30.70%	MICS (2018-19)	100%
		Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources,	Very High	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	29%	PSLM 2014-15	29%	PSLM (2014-15)	100%
				1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	HH with own agriculture land = 18.3%	MICS (2014-15)	HH with own agriculture land =2.5%	MICS (2018-19)	100%
		Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	Medium	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Deaths = 0.10 Injuries = 0.11 Directly affected persons = 245	Monsoon contingency plan 2015 Sindh	Deaths = 0.18 Injuries = 0.19 Directly affected persons = 3558	Monsoon contingency plan 2020 Sindh	0
		Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement	High	1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient countries gross national income.	1%	Sindh ADP 2016-17	4%	Sindh ADP 2021-22	Input indicator which will support achievement of poverty focused outcome indicators/targets
				1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Total spending on essential services=51.5% Education=31% Health=14% Social Protection=6.4%	PRSP Budget Expenditure Statement, Finance Dept, Government of Pakistan (2014-15)	Total spending on essential services=63.2% Education: 32.45% Health: 19.59% Social Protection: 11.16%	PRSP Budget Expenditure Statement, Finance Dept, Government of Pakistan (2019-20)	Input indicator which will support achievement of poverty focused outcome indicators/targets
	Short-term-longterm	Target 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.	High	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	data not available	data not available	22.5%	Sindh Poverty Reduction Strategy (2018-19)	Input indicator which will support achievement of poverty focused outcome indicators/targets
		Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	High	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	29.90%	2015 estimates based on PAKISTAN OVERVIEW OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION Report 2019, Ministry of National Food Security and Research	29.90%	2015 estimates based on PAKISTAN OVERVIEW OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION Report 2019, Ministry of National Food Security and Research	Target need to be localised
				2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Overall (moderate and Severe) = 50.6%	National Nutrition Survey (2011)	Overall (moderate and Severe) = 62%	National Nutrition Survey (2019)	Target need to be localised
				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	48.20%	MICS (2014-15)	50.2%	MICS (2018-19)	27.50%
Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture		Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.	High	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	15.40%	MICS (2014-15)	14.80%	MICS (2018-19)	3%
				2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	59.7%	National Nutrition Survey (2011)	38.20%	National Nutrition Survey (2018)	0%
		Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers,	High	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/ forestry enterprise	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	50% increase from current baseline
				2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	50% increase from current baseline
		Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	High	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	36.70%	Provisional estimates based on land utilization statistics (2018), Development Statistics 2014-15	36.70%	Data not available	55.8%
		Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as	Very High	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	target need to be determined and localized
				2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	Plant: All local breeds at risk Animal: All Local breeds at risk	Livestock and Agriculture Department, Sindh (2015)	Plant: All local breeds at risk Animal: All Local breeds at risk	Livestock and Agriculture Department, Sindh (2018)	secure all animal and plant resources in medium or long-term conservation facilities
		Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing	Very High	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator which will support achievement of agriculture productivity focused outcome indicators/targets
				2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	USD 0.89 million	Sindh ADP 2014-15	USD 47 million	Sindh ADP 2020-21	
		Target 2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets	High	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	targets need to be defined and localized
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Short-term-longterm	Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	High	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	314 per 100,000 live births	PDHS (2006-07)	224 per 100,000 live births	MMR (2019)	< 70 per 100,000 live-births
				3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	60.50%	PDHS (2012-13)	74.80%	PDHS (2017-18)	90%
		Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	Medium	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births	Overall = 104 Urban = 69, Rural = 139	MICS (2014-15)	Overall = 46 Urban = 36 Rural = 55	MICS (2018-19)	<25
				3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	Overall = 54 Urban = 42, Rural = 62	PDHS (2012-13)	Overall = 24 Urban = 16 Rural = 31	MICS (2018-19)	<12
		Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.	Medium	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	0
				3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	145.1 per 100,000 population	National TB Control Program Annual Report (2015)	161 per 100,00 population	National TB Control Program Annual Report (2019)	0
				3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	1.8 per 1000 population	Pakistan Malaria Control Annual Report (2015)	2.5 per 1000 population	Pakistan Malaria Control Annual Report (2019)	0
Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets
				3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	2900 per 100,000 population	MDGs Report Sindh 2012	338 per 100,000 population	PSLM (2018-19)	0
				3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	0

		Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	Medium	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	one 3rd from current baseline level
				3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	one 3rd from current baseline level
		Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Medium	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Targets need to be determined and localised
				3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Targets need to be determined and localised
		Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Medium	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	1.4877 per 100,000 population	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics/Traffic accidents (2015)	1.23 per 100,000 Population	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics/Traffic accidents (2018-19)	7 per 1000 population
		Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.	High	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	48.60%	PDHS (2012-13)	50.20%	PDHS (2017-18)	75%
				3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	56 per 1000 population	MICS (2014-15)	49 per 1000 population	MICS (2018-19)	29 per 1000 population of women in specified age group
		Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	Medium	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	34 Universal Health coverage (UHC) score	WHO (2015)	34 Universal Health coverage (UHC) score	WHO (2015)	100%
				3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	target need to be determined and localised
		Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	Low	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	target need to be determined and localised
				3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	target need to be determined and localised
				3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	target need to be determined and localised
		Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	Medium	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Overall= 12.6% Female = 1.6% Male= 23.6%	PDHS (2012-13)	Overall = 19.4% Women =5.2% Men = 33.6%	MICS (2018-19)	target need to be determined and localised

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets
		Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.	Medium	B.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	Full immunization coverage of children 12-23 months =35%	MICS (2014-15)	Full immunization coverage of children 12-23 months =43.8%	MICS 2018-19	Immunization of children- coverage for tuberculosis =100% Immunization of children- coverage for polio = 100% Immunization of children- coverage for measles = 100% Immunization of children- coverage for Pentavalent DPT
				Bb.2 Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors	13.2 billion PKR	Sindh ADP 2014-15	18.2 billion PKR	Sindh ADP 2020-22	Input indicator which will support interventions in health
				Bb.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable	data not available		Data not available		
		Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.	Medium	B.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	48%	International Health Regulations (IHR) Index score	48%	International Health Regulations (IHR) Index score (2015)	100%
				B.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant Organism	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target not defined
4 QUALITY EDUCATION  SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Short-term- longterm	Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	High	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	Grade 3 learning proficiency Reading Sindhi: 68.03% Urdu: 52.11%	Sindh PEACe Report 2017	Grade 3 learning proficiency Reading Sindhi: 68.03% Urdu: 52.11%	Sindh PEACe Report 2017	Grade 3 learning proficiency Reading Sindhi: 100 Urdu: 100
					Grade 3 learning proficiency Mathematics: 45.27%	Sindh PEACe Report 2017	Grade 3 learning proficiency Mathematics: 45.27%	Sindh PEACe Report 2017	Grade 3 learning proficiency Mathematics: 100
					Children at the end of Primary learning proficiency Sindhi/Urdu: 50.3%	Sindh PEACe Report 2017	Children at the end of Primary learning proficiency Sindhi/Urdu: 50.3%	Sindh PEACe Report 2017	Children at the end of Primary learning proficiency Sindhi/Urdu: 100
					Children at the end of Primary learning proficiency Mathematics: 25.4%	Sindh PEACe Report 2017	Children at the end of Primary learning proficiency Mathematics: 25.4%	Sindh PEACe Report 2017	Children at the end of Primary learning proficiency Mathematics: 100
					Children at the end of lower secondary learning proficiency Reading Urdu/Sindhi:55.62%	Sindh PEACe Report 2017	Children at the end of lower secondary learning proficiency Reading Urdu/Sindhi:55.62%	Sindh PEACe Report 2017	Children at the end of lower secondary learning proficiency Reading Urdu/Sindhi:100
					Children at the end of lower secondary learning proficiency Mathematics: 20.9%	SAT-V Sindh Report	Children at the end of lower secondary learning proficiency Mathematics: 20.9%	SAT-V Sindh Report	Children at the end of lower secondary learning proficiency Mathematics: 100
		Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.	High	4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Completion rate primary = 49%	MICS (2014-15)	Completion rate (a) Primary school = 45.2% (b) Middle school = 41.9% (c) Secondary school = 34.7%	MICS (2018-19)	100%
				4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	57.30%	MICS (2014-15)	47.50%	MICS (2018-19)	90%
Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets

				4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Overall = 20% Male = 18.85% , Female = 20.60% "	MICS (2014-15)	Overall = 27.5% Male = 28.9% Female = 25.9% Urban = 41.6% Rural = 15.3%	MICS (2018-19)	100% of 4- and 5-years children (boys and girls) population.
			High	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Overall = 24.50% , Urban= 30.04% , Rural = 18.50%	LFS (2014-15)	Overall = 29.03% Urban = 33.38% , Rural = 24.66%	LFS (2017-18)	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal education (Tertiary) in the previous 12 months, by sex Overall: 100% Male: 100% Female: 100%
			Medium	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Data not available	Data not available	Overall = 13.95 Women (a) age 15-24 = 5.0 (b) age 15-49 = 3.4 Men (a) age 15-24 = 14.8 (b) age 15-49 = 12.8	MICS (2018-19)	target need to be determined and localised
			High	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	Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Net Enrollment Rate (NER) at Primary Level (age 6-10) = 0.80	PSLM 2014-15	Gender Parity Index (GPI) Net Enrollment Rate (NER) at Primary Level (age 6-10) = 0.81	PSLM (2018-19)	Children at age of primary education level (5-10 years) Total: 1.00
					Gender Parity Index (GPI) Net Enrollment Rate (NER) at Middle Level (age 11-13) = 0.81	PSLM (2014-15)	Gender Parity Index (GPI) Net Enrollment Rate (NER) at Middle Level (age 11-13) = 0.78	PSLM (2018-19)	Children at age of Middle education level (11-13years) Total: 1.00
					Gender Parity Index (GPI) Net Enrollment Rate (NER) at Matric (age 14-15) = 0.69	PSLM (2014-15)	Gender Parity Index (GPI) Net Enrollment Rate (NER) at Matric (age 14-15) = 0.87	PSLM (2018-19)	Children at age of Matric level Education (14-15 years) Total: 1.00
			High	4.6.1 Percentage 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	Literacy rate by sex Total: 56%	PSLM (2014-15)	Literacy rate by sex Total: 57%	HIES (2018-19)	Literacy rate by sex Total: 100%
			Very High	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:	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	input indicator which will support quality education outcomes
			High	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	Proportion of schools with access to electricity Public Schools 45%	Sindh Education Profile (2016-17)	Proportion of schools with access to electricity Public Schools: 69%	Sindh Education Profile (2018-19)	Proportion of schools with access to electricity Total: 100%

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets
			High		Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water Public Schools: 57%	Pakistan Education Statistics (2016- 17)	Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water Public Schools: 71.75%	Sindh Education Profile (2018-19)	Proportion of schools with access to (e) basic drinking water Public schools: 100%
			High		Proportion of schools with access to basic sanitation facilities Public School :63%	Sindh Education Profile (2016-17)	Proportion of schools with access to basic sanitation facilities Public School :80%	Sindh Education Profile (2018-19)	Proportion of schools with access to basic sanitation facilities Public Schools: 100%
		Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	Medium	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	Total Public schools' teachers trained: 91%	Sindh Education Profile (2016-17)	Total Public schools' teachers trained: 95%	Sindh Education Profile (2018-19)	Total teachers trained: 100%
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	longterm	Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	High	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	Sindh Commission on Status of Women Act 2015	Sindh Commission on Status of Women (2015)	Sindh Commission on Status of Women Act 2015	Sindh Commission on Status of Women (2015)	Qualitative Indicator, target achieved
		Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	Low	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous	Physical or emotional violence (Age 15-49) = 23% Data not available	PDHS (2012-13) Data not available	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% Data not available	PDHS (2017-18) Data not available	Physical = 0% Sexual = 0% Emotional = 0% 0
		Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Low	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Before 15 years= 4.92 Before 18 years= 19.18	MICS (2014-15)	Before 15 years= 7.5 Before 18 years= 24.7	MICS (2018-19)	Before 15 years= 0% Before 18 years= 0%
		Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies	High	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target not defined
		Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	High	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Provincial Assembly = 18% proportion of women in managerial positions = 1.70%	Provincial assembly of Sindh (2018) Labor Force Survey (2014-15)	Provincial Assembly = 19% proportion of women in managerial positions = 3.60%	Provincial assembly of Sindh (2020) Labor Force Survey (2017- 18)	Target not defined proportion of women managers = 50% proportion of women managers
		Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	Medium	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	Overall = 36% Urban = 47%, Rural= 25%	PSLM (2014-15)	Overall = 40% Urban = 42%, Rural =37%	PSLM (2018-19)	100

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets
		Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	High	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	0.13%	PDHS (2012-13)	0.90%	PDHS (2017-18)	50%
		Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	High	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Total: 87.5%	MICS (2014-15)	Total: 60.3% Men: 87.4% Women: 33.1%	MICS (2018-19)	100%
	Short-term-longterm	Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking	Very High	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	19.0%	PCRWR (2015)	23.6%	MICS (2018-19)	100%
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable	Very High	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand- washing facility with soap and water	0.0%	UNICEF Joint sector review based on PSLM Micro data (2014-15)	3%	MICS (2018-19)	100%
		Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	High	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	Data not available	Data not available	10% of total waste generated (for Karachi only)	PHED & Local Govt Institutional data (2018)	target not defined
				6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target not defined	
		Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	Very High	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	Data not available	data not available	Agriculture= 50 BCM- 90% Municipals = 3 BCM- 5.5% Industries = 2- BCM-3.5% Total water use = 55 BCM	World Bank (2018)	Target not defined
				6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Data not available	Data not available	Total renewable resources = 65 BCM Total water withdrawal = 55 BCM	World Bank (2018)	Target not defined
	Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	High	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target not defined		

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets
		Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Very High	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Data not available	Data not available	Water Quality= 19	PCRCWR (2014-15)	Target not defined
					data not available	Data not available	Water Quantity= 1.158 m3	World Bank (2018)	Target not defined
		Target 6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.	Very High	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	data not available	Data not available	Rs 40 Billion for drinking water and sanitation	ADP & PRSP (2017)	Input indicator which will support efforts to improve access to quality and safely managed water and sanitation services
		Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	Medium	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities	data not available	data not available	data not available	data not available	Input indicator which will support efforts to improve access to water and sanitation governance at local level in UCs
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY  SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Short-term-longterm	Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	High	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Overall = 91.71%, Urban= 98.90%, Rural = 82.18%		Overall = 97.50% Urban = 87.50%, Rural= 97.50%	PSLM (2018-19)	100%
				7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Gas = 56% Urban = 90.74, Rural = 15.30%	PSLM (2014-15)	Overall = 50% Urban = 80%, Rural = 15%	PSLM (2018-19)	100%
		Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	High	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	data not available	data not available	data not available	data not available	Localization of target required
	Short-term-longterm	Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	High	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	data not available	data not available	data not available	data not available	Localization of target required
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH  SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Short-term-longterm	Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	Very High	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	0.32%	SPER 2017 & Development Statistics of Sindh (2010)	0.37%	SPER 2017 & Development Statistics of Sindh (2014-15)	7%
		Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors.	High	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	2.00%	IRP & LFS (2014-15)	1.32%	IRP & LFS (2017-18)	Target need to be localized

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets
		Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	High	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non- agriculture employment, by sex	66.37%	LFS (2014-15)	65.27%	LFS (2017-18)	Target need to be determined and localised
		Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10- year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead	Very High	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target need to be determined and localised
				8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target need to be determined and localised
		Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Medium	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Overall =84 Urban=89, Rural= 63	LFS (2014-15)	Overall =97 Urban=110, Rural= 73	LFS (2017-18)	Target need to be determined and localised
				8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Overall= 4.66%, Male = 3.57%, Female = 10.92	LFS (2014-15)	Overall =4.92% Male = 3.56% Female= 5.15%	LFS (2017-18)	Overall = 0 Male = 0 Female= 0
		Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Medium	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Overall= 30%, Rural= 26%, Urban= 33%	LFS (2014-15)	Overall= 32%, Urban= 27%, Rural= 37%	LFS (2017-18)	Youth not in employment = 14.74%
		Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.	Medium	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Overall: 26% Male: 29.2% Female: 22.7%	MICS (2014-15)	Overall = 10.4 Male = 10.3 Female = 10.4	MICS (2018-19)	Overall = 0 Male = 0 Female = 0
		Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Very High	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.05 Urban=0.02 Rural=0.07	LFS (2014-15)	Frequency rate of non-fatal injuries=0.04 Urban=0.01 Rural=0.07	LFS (2017-18)	Overall Occupational injuries rate = 0 Male = 0 Female = 0
				8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) external sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Sindh Terms of Employment Act (2015)	Sindh Government (2015)	Sindh Labor Policy 2018 based on ILO conventions	Sindh Government (2018)	compliance and implementation of Labour rights as per policy framework
		Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Very High	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target need to be determined and localised
		Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	High	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target need to be determined and localised
Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Intermediate to Long-term	Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	High	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	Percentage of households with bank account = 29.7%	MICS (2014-15)	Percentage of households with bank account = 24.2%	MICS (2018-19)	Percentage of households with bank account = 100%
				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	Sindh Youth Policy (2016)	Sindh Youth Policy (2016)	Sindh Youth Policy (2016)	Sindh Youth Policy (2016)	policy and institution indicator which will support investment in youth employment
		Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on	High	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Targets need to be defined and localised
				9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator, which will support sustainable transportation of
		Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	Very High	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	data not available	Data not available	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP= 17.7%	SPER 2017	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP= 35.4%
				9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Overall = 15.17% Urban= 27% , Rural= 6% Male= 27.01% , Female= 5.84%	LFS (2014-15)	Overall = 15% Urban= 25% , Rural= 7% Male= 25.27% , Female= 6.73%	LFS (2017-18)	Overall = 30.34% Male = 27.22% Female = 3.02%
		Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	Medium	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target need to be determined and localised
				9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target need to be determined and localised
		Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with	Very High	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target need to be determined and localised
		Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	Medium	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Data not available	Data not available	Development expenditure as a proportion of GDP = 2%	Sindh ADP (2021)	input indicator, which will support outcome indicators related to research and development (Health, Education, Agriculture)
Sustainable Development Goals	Intermediate to Long-term			9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target need to be determined and localised
		Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	Very High	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Development assistance in Physical Infrastructure = Rs. 23.9 billion	Sindh Development Statistics Report (2019)	Development assistance in Physical Infrastructure = Rs. 28.1 billion	Sindh Development Statistics Report (2019)	Target need to be determined and localised
		Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	High	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Total: 87.5%	MICS (2014-15)	Total: 60.3% Men = 87.4% Women: 33.1%	MICS (2018-19)	Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a mobile = 100%
		Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	High	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	Overall = 19% Rural: 18% , Urban: 21%	HIES (2015-16)	Overall: 10.35% Rural: 11.03% , Urban: 16.03%	HIES (2018-19)	Target need to be determined and localised
SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	Intermediate to Long-term	Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	High	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	13.10%	HIES (2015-16)	14.03%	HIES (2018-19)	Targets need to be defined and localised
		Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	High	10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Data not available	Data not available	13.15%	MICS (2018-19)	Targets need to be defined and localised
	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets


		Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.	High	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	67.48%	Sindh Public Expenditure Report, SPER (GDP) PSLM (2014-15) (Income)	Data not available	data not available	Input indicator which will support outcome indicators in SDG 8: Decent work & Economic Growth
		Target 10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate	Very Low	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target need to determined and localised
 SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Intermediate to Long-term	Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	High	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Population in one room houses Overall: 43.9% Rural: 33% Urban: 57.7%	MICS (2014-15)	Population in one room houses Overall: 43.9% Rural: 33% Urban: 57.7%	MICS (2018-19)	Target need to be determined and localised
					Population with Lack of access to improved water drinking source Overall: 9.5 Rural: 8.7 Urban: 10.3	MICS (2014-15)	Population with Lack of access to improved water drinking source Overall: 9.5 Rural: 8.7 Urban: 10.3	MICS (2014-15)	Population with Lack of access to improved water drinking source Overall: 0 Rural: 0 Urban: 0
					Population with Lack of access to improved sanitation Overall: 27.1 Rural: 52.3 Urban: 4.1	MICS (2014-15)	Population with Lack of access to improved sanitation Overall: 27.1 Rural: 52.3 Urban: 4.1	MICS (2014-15)	Population with Lack of access to improved sanitation Overall: 0 Rural: 0 Urban: 0
					Percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation Overall: 41.2 Rural: 64.5 Urban: 19.9	MICS (2014-15)	Percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation Overall: 41.2 Rural: 64.5 Urban: 19.9	MICS (2014-15)	Percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation Overall: 0 Rural: 0 Urban: 0
		Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to	Very High	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	data not available	data not available	data not available	data not available	Target need to be determined and localised
		Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	Very High	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	data not available	data not available	Karachi = 0.772 Hyderabad = 0.698	UN-Habitat World Cities Report 2020	Target need to be determined and localised
				11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	data not available	data not available	data not available	data not available	Input indicator, which will support SDG 11 targets related to urban expansion
		Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Low	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/ municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/ investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit	PKR 0.58 billion	Sindh Development Statistics Report (2015)	PKR 2.8 billion	ADP (2018-19)	Input indicator which will support outcome indicators in SDG 11: Sustainable Cities
Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets
		Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	Medium	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Deaths = 0.10 Injuries = 0.11 Directly affected persons = 245	Monsoon contingency plan 2015 Sindh	Deaths = 0.18 Injuries = 0.19 Directly affected persons = 3558	Monsoon contingency plan 2020 Sindh	0

		Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	High	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Targets need to be defined and localised
				11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Data not available	Data not available	PM 10 = 120 µg/m ³ PM 2.5 = 40 µg/m ³	Environmental Impact Assessment 2018, SINDH EPA	Targets need to be defined and monitored
		Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	Very High	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	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Targets need to be defined and localised
				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	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months = 12.9%	PDHS (2012-13)	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months = 12.9%	PDHS 2012-13	0%
		Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	High	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target need to be determined and localised
		Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop	Very High	11.b.1 Number of countries that have urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial	Data not available	Data not available	14 HQ Town Plans developed in Sindh	Directorate of Urban Policy & Strategic Planning Sindh (2020)	Policy and institution indicator which will support regional development in Sindh Province
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Intermediate to Long-term			11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	District disaster management plans are available for following districts: Badin, Dadu, Kambar ShadadKot, Sanghar, Thatta, Tharparkar	Sindh PDMA (2015)	District disaster management plans are available for following districts: Badin, Dadu, Kambar ShadadKot, Sanghar, Thatta, Tharparkar	Sindh PDMA (2020)	Policy and Institution Indicator which will support implementation of disaster reduction strategies at local level
		Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Very High	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		Target need to be determined and localised
				12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		Target need to be determined and localised
		Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed	Very High	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		Input indicator which needs to be mitigated and monitored to ensure proper treatment of
		Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	High	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		Target need to be determined and localised
		Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	Very High	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		Target need to be determined and localised
		Target 12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities		12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation	Data not available	Data not available	Global Indicator		Target need to be determined and localised
		Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere	Very High	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		Input indicator which will support
		Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor	Very High	12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		Input indicator which will help

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets
13 CLIMATE ACTION SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Intermediate to Long-term	Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Medium	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Deaths = 0.10 Injuries = 0.11 Directly affected persons = 245	Monsoon contingency plan 2015 Sindh	Deaths = 0.18 Injuries = 0.19 Directly affected persons = 3558	Monsoon contingency plan 2020 Sindh	0
			Medium	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	District disaster management plans are available for following districts: Badin, Dadu, Kambar ShadadKot, Sanghar, Thatta, Tharparkar	Sindh PDMA (2015)	District disaster management plans are available for following districts: Badin, Dadu, Kambar ShadadKot, Sanghar, Thatta, Tharparkar	Sindh PDMA (2020)	Policy and Institution Indicator which will support implementation of disaster reduction strategies at local level
14 LIFE BELOW WATER SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Long-term	Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	Low	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	target need to be determined and localized
		Target 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans in order to restore Target 14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission's Expert and Guidelines on Responsible Fisheries	Very High	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Target need to be determined and localized
		Target 14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission's Expert and Guidelines on Responsible Fisheries	Medium	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	input indicator which will support efforts for sustainable fisheries management
15 LIFE ON LAND SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Long-term	Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	High	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	7.34%	³ Development Statistics Sindh 2014-15	7.34%	³ Development Statistics Sindh 2018-19	Target need to be determined and localized
				15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator which will support protection of ecosystem
		Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation	Very High	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator which will support protection of sustainable forest management
		Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world	Medium	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator which needs to be mitigated and monitored to ensure improved land utilization
		Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	Low	15.5.1 Red List Index	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator which needs to be mitigated and monitored to ensure improved biodiversity
		Target 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	Very Low	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator which needs to be mitigated and monitored to ensure improved biodiversity of wild life species
		Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	High	15.a.1 Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	Rs.0.96 billion	Sindh ADP 2014-15	Rs. 1.5 billion	Sindh ADP 2014-15	Input indicator which will support efforts to achieve targets and indicators in Goal 15: Life on Land

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets
		Target 15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and	High	15.b.1 Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	Rs.0.96 billion	Sindh ADP 2014-15	Rs. 1.5 billion	Sindh ADP 2014-15	Input indicator which will support efforts to achieve targets and indicators in Goal 15: Life on Land
		Target 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood	Very High	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator which needs to be mitigated and monitored to ensure improved biodiversity of wild life species
SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Intermediate to Long-term	Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.	Medium	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	9.75	Development Statistics Report, Sindh BOS (2015)	5.94	Development Statistics Report, Sindh BOS (2018)	Input indicator that needs to be mitigated to promote peace and stability in the province
				16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator that needs to be mitigated to promote peace and stability in the province
				16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Women aged 15-49 experienced Physical or emotional violence = 23%	PDHS (2012-13)	Women aged 15-49 experienced Emotional, Sexual or Physical violence =17.8%	PDHS (2017-18)	0%
				16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Data not available	Data not available	78.50%	MICS (2018-19)	Input indicator that needs to be mitigated to promote peace and stability in the province
		Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	High	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	81.30%	MICS (2014-15)	79.60%	MICS (2018-19)	Input indicator that needs to be mitigated to promote peace and stability in the province
				16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator that needs to be mitigated to promote peace and stability in the province
				16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator that needs to be mitigated to promote peace and stability in the province
		Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	High	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	23.30%	PDHS (2012-13)	27.15%	MICS (2018-19)	100%
			High	16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator that needs to be mitigated to promote peace and stability in the province
			High	16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism	23.30%	PDHS (2012-13)	27.15%	MICS (2018-19)	100%
		Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Very Low	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator that needs to be mitigated to promote peace and stability in the province
				16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator that needs to be mitigated to promote peace and stability in the province

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets
		Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	High	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	88%	Sindh Annual Budget Statement (2014-15)	96%	Sindh Annual Budget Statement (2020-21)	Input indicator that will support efforts to improve financial allocation towards SDGs targets in peace and stability
				16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Basic Health Unit Satisfaction Level 51.45%	PSLM (2014-15)	Basic Health Unit Satisfaction Level = 64%	PSLM (2018-19)	100%
					Family Planning Satisfaction level 80.75%	PSLM (2014-15)	Family Planning Satisfaction level = 92%	PSLM (2018-19)	100%
					Schools 89.95%	PSLM (2014-15)	Schools = 89.95%	PSLM (2018-19)	100%
					Veterinary 58.03	PSLM (2014-15)	Veterinary = 78%	PSLM (2018-19)	100%
					Agriculture 57.7%	PSLM (2014-15)	Agriculture = 83%	PSLM (2018-19)	100%
					Police 35.5%	PSLM (2014-15)	Police = 50%	PSLM (2018-19)	100%
		Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	High	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures)	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	
				16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	100%
		Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	High	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	29%	MICS (2014-15)	34%	MICS (2018-19)	100%
		Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Low	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	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Input indicator, mitigation of its impact will help in contributing towards Peace & Justice indicators
		Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	Very High	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	Data not available	Data not available	13.15%	MICS (2018-19)	Input indicator, mitigation of its impact will help in contributing towards Peace & Justice indicators

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	Current Data	Source	SDGs Targets
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	Long-term	Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.	Very High	17.1.1 Total government revenue (by source) as a percentage of GDP	Total = 6.7% Tax = 4.9% , Non-Tax = 1.45%	Sindh Budget Annual Account statement (2020-21)	Total = 9.89% Tax = 7% , Non-Tax = 2.89%	Sindh Budget Annual Account statement (2020-21)	support development efforts towards achieving SDGs targets and indicators
				17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	73%	Sindh Budget Annual Account statement (2014-15)	86.40%	Sindh Budget Annual Account statement (2020-21)	Input indicator which will help support development efforts towards achieving SDGs targets and indicators
		Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	Very High	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	11.5%	MICS (2014-15)	17.70%	MICS (2018-19)	100%
	Long-term	Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resources strategies of partnerships	Very High	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available
		Total Targets = 118		Total Indicators = 174			Current data status= 62%		



ANNEXURE-2: LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PLANS SUPPORTIVE OF SDGs IN SINDH

SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
Goal 1 No Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Workers' Compensation Act, 2015 • The Sindh Zakat and Ushr (Amendment) Act, 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People Poverty Reduction Programme • Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2018
Goal 2 Zero Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh Food Authority Act, 2016 • The Sindh Livestock Breeding Act, 2016 • The Sindh Seed Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2010. • The Sindh Wholesale Agricultural Produce Markets (Development and Regulation) Act, 2010 • The Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindh Agriculture Policy, 2018 • Sindh Drought Management Plan
Goal 3 Good Health and Well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh Injured Persons Compulsory Medical Treatment (Amal Umer) Act, 2019 • The Sindh Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases Act, 2018. • The Sindh Institute of Child Health and Neonatology Act, 2018 • The Sindh Regulation of Aesthetic and Laser Treatment Act, 2018 • The Regularization of Doctors Appointed on Contract or ADHOC Basis Act, 2018 • The Sindh Maternity Benefits Act, 2018 • The Sindh Safe Blood Transfusion Act, 2017 • Sindh Mental Health (Amendment) Act, 2015 • The Sindh Tuberculosis Notification Act, 2014 • The Sindh Epidemic Diseases Act, 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindh Drought Management and Mitigation policy and Action plan 2018 (Final Draft under approval) • Sindh Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting & Malnutrition, 2017 • Sindh Population Policy, 2016 • Pre-Service and In-Service Family Planning Training Strategy, 2016



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases (Sindh Administration) Act, 2014 • The Sindh Environmental Protection Act, 2014 • The Sindh Healthcare Commission Act, 2013 • The Sindh Newborn Screening Act, 2013 • The Sindh HIV and AIDS Control Treatment and Protection Act, 2013 • The Sindh Mental Health Act, 2013 • The Sindh Prevention and Control of Thalassemia Act, 2013. • The Sindh Protection and Promotion of Breast-feeding and Child Nutrition Act, 2013 • The Sindh Regulation and Control of Disposable Syringes Act, 2010 • The Sindh Seized and Freezed Facilities (Hospitals and Dispensaries) Act, 2020 • The Sindh COVID-19 Emergency Relief (Amendment) Act, 2020 • The Sindh COVID-19 Emergency Relief Act, 2020 • The Sindh Reproductive Healthcare Rights Act, 2019 • The Sindh Institute of Ophthalmology and visual Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Communication Strategy, 2016 • The Sindh teaching Hospitals (Establishment of management boards) Ordinance 2016 • Sindh Strategic WASH Sector Plan 2016- 2026
Goal 4 Quality Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ziauddin University (Amendment) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Regularization of Teachers Appointed on Contract Basis Act, 2018 • The Emaan Institute of Management and Sciences at Karachi Act, 2018 • The University of Art and Culture, Jamshoro Act, 2017 • The Sohail University Act, 2017 • The University of Modern Sciences, at Tando Muhammad Khan Act, 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindh Education Sector Plan 2019-2023 • Sindh University Admission Policy 2019 • Early Childhood Care and Education Policy (ECCE), 2017



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jacobabad Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2017 • The Shahdadpur Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2017 • Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jeelani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat (Amendment) Act, 2017 • The Sukkur IBA University Act, 2017 • The Altaf Hussain University at Hyderabad (Amendment) Act, 2017. • The Altaf Hussain University at Karachi (Amendment) Act, 2017. • The Etihad University Act, 2017. • The Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (Amendment) Act, 2016 • The Ilma University Act, 2016 • The Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University of Technology and Skill Development Act, 2016. • School Education Standards and Curriculum Act, 2015 • Sindh Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (Amendment) Act, 2015 • The Karachi Institute of Technology and Entrepreneurship Act, 2015. • The Metropolitan University, Karachi Act, 2015 • The Sindh Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education (Amendment) Act, 2015 • The Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Medical University Larkana (Amendment) Act, 2015 • The Malir University of Science and Technology Karachi Act, 2015. • The Jinnah Sindh Medical University (Amendment) Act, 2015. • The Barrett Hodgson International University at Karachi Act, 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindh Non-Formal Education Policy (NFE), 2017 • Sindh School Teachers Recruitment Policy • Policy for Strengthening Post-Primary Education in Sindh, 2016 • Non-formal Basic Education (NFBE) 2016. • Policy for Strengthening Post-primary Education in Sindh 2016 • Policy on Sindh Assessment and Examinations 2015. • Adopt a School Programme. • Sindh Education Sector Plan 2014-2018. • Policy on Sindh Textbook and Learning Material (2014)



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indus University of Health Sciences Act, 2015. • The Peoples University of Medical and Health Sciences for Women, Shaheed Benazirabad (Amendment) Act, 2015. • The AO Post Graduate Institute of Orthopaedic Sciences Act, 2015. • The Sindh Institute of Management and Technology Act, 2015. • The Gambat Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2013 • The Sindh Universities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2013. • The Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research and Development Board Act, 2013. • The Sindh Institute of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences Act, 2013. • The Shaheed Benazir Bhutto City University Act, 2013 • The Hyderabad Institute of Arts, Science and Technology Act, 2013 • The Jacobabad Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 2013 • The Education City Act, 2013 • The Sindh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2013 • Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 2012 • The Indus University Act, 2011 • The Sindh Madressatul Islam University Act, 2011 • The University of Sufism and Modern Sciences at Bhitshah Act, 2011. • The Shahdadpur Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 2011 • The Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University at Lyari Karachi (Amendment) Act, 2011 	



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Shaheed Benazirabad (Amendment) Act, 2011 • The Pakistan Institute of Management Act, 2010 • The Ziauddin University Examination Board (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Ziauddin University (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Abdul Majid Bhurgri Institute of Language Engineering Act, 2019 • The Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Regularization of Teachers Appointed on Contract Basis (Amendment) Act, 2019 • The Millennium Institute of Technology and Entrepreneurship Act, 2020 • The Barrett Hodgson University at Karachi (Amendment) Act, 2020 • The Sindh Seized and Freezed Institutions (Madaaris and Schools) Act, 2020 • The Sir Cowasjee Jahangir Institute of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Hyderabad Act, 2019 	
Goal 5 Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindh Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2018 • Sindh Commission on the Status of Women Act, 2015 • The Sindh Child Marriages Restraint Act, 2013 • The Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2013 • The Establishment of the Office of Ombudsman for the Province of Sindh (Amendment) Act, 2012 • The Sindh Anti Street Harassment Bill, 2018 • The Sindh Shops and Commercial Establishment (Amendment) Act, 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Reforms Action Plan (Sindh GRAP) • Sindh Home Based Workers Policy, 2017



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Karachi Water and Sewerage Board (Amendment) Act, 2015 • The Sindh Irrigation (Amendment) Act, 2011. • The Sindh Local Government (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Water Management (Amendment) Act, 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Policy (2018) • Sindh Sanitation Policy (2018) • Sindh Drinking Water Policy, 2017 • Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) in Public Sector Schools Strategic Plan for Sindh 2017 – 2022 • Sindh Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Strategic Sector Plan 2016-2026
Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh New Captive Power Plants Subsidy Act, 2017 • The Sindh Coal Authority (Amendment) Act, 2017. • The Sindh Coal Act, 2012 • The Thar Coal and Energy Board Act, 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Efficiency & Conservation Programme Sindh • Thar Coal Pricing Framework 2015 • Thar Coal Tariff Determination Rules 2014 • Resettlement Policy Framework- Thar Coal Fields.
Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh Home-Based Workers Act, 2018 • The Sindh Employees Old-age Benefits (Amendment) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Employees Social Security (Amendment) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindh Labour Policy, 2018: A Framework of Industrial Relations, Social and Economic Well-Being of the People of Province. • Sindh Youth policy 2018



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh (Regularization of Contingent Paid or Work-charged Employees of Left Bank Outfall Drainage (LBOD) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Civil Servants (Amendment) Act, 2017 • The Sindh Differently-able Persons Employment, Rehabilitation and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 2017 • Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2017 • The Sindh Companies Profits (Workers Participation) (Amendment) Act, 2017 • Sindh Prohibition of Employment of Children Act, 2017 • The Sindh Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 2015 • The Sindh Terms of Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 2015. • The Sindh Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 2015. • The Sindh Shaheed Recognition and Compensation Act, 2014 • The Gorakh Hills Development Authority (Amendment) Act, 2013. • The Sindh Industrial Relations Act, 2013. • The Sindh (Regularization of ADHOC and Contract Employees) Act, 2013 • The Sindh Provincial Assembly (Members) Privileges (Amendment) Act, 2013 • The Sindh Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Act, 2013. • The Sindh Tourist Guides Act, 2011. • The Sindh Government Servants Benevolent Fund (Amendment) Act, 2010. • The Sindh Factories (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Employees Social Security (Amendment) Act, 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees Advance Policy 2016 • Internship Policy 2019



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sindh Terms of Employment (Standing Orders) (Amendment) Act, 2021 	
Goal 9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastruct ure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sindh Factories Act, 2015 The Sindh Mass Transit Authority Act, 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Policy Sindh 2019
Goal 10 Reduced Inequalitie s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sindh Hindus Marriage Act, 2016 The Sindh Payment of Wages Act, 2015 The Sindh Criminal Law (Protection of Minorities) Act, 2015 	
Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communiti es	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2018 The Sindh Development and Maintenance of Infrastructure Cess (Amendment) Act, 2018 The Karachi Development Authority (Sindh Amendment) Act, 2018 The West Pakistan Highways (Sindh Amendment) Act, 2018 The Zulfikarabad Development Authority (Amendment) Act, 2016 The Sindh Sound System (Regulation) Act, 2015 The Sindh Coastal Development Authority (Amendment) Act, 2015. The Sindh Solid Waste Management Board Act, 2014 The Sindh Building Control (Amendment) Act, 2014 The Sindh Senior Citizens Welfare Act, 2014 The Sindh Condominium Act, 2014. The Prevention of Defacement of Property Act, 2013 The Lyari Development Authority (Revival and Amending) Act, 2013 The Malir Development Authority (Revival and Amending) Act, 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt-a-Park Policy 2019



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hyderabad Development Authority (Revival and Amending) Act, 2013. • The Sehwan Development Authority (Revival and Amending) Act, 2013. • The Larkana Development Authority (Revival and Amending) Act, 2013 • The Sindh High Density Development (Amendment) Act, 2013. • The Sindh Public Property (Removal of Encroachment) (Second Amendment) Act, 2011 • The Sindh High Density Development Board (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Institute of Music and Performing Art Act, 2021 • The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2021 	
Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh Environmental Protection Act, 2014 	
Goal 13 Climate Action		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindh Climate Change Policy 2018
Goal 14 Life Below Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep-Sea Fishing Policy
Goal 15 Life on land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindh Animal Health Act, 2018 • Sindh Animal Breeding Act, 2017 • The Sindh Forest Act, 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindh Agriculture Policy 2017 (Including Sindh Livestock Policy 2018) • National Forest Policy 2015
Goal 16 Peace Justice and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh (Repeal of the Police Act, 1861 and Revival of Police Order, 2002) (Amendment) Act, 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement Plan, June 2013



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
Strong Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh Local Government (Amendment) Act, 2019 • The Sindh Prisons and Corrections Services Act, 2019 • The Sindh Holy Quran (Printing, Recording and Disposal of Damaged or Shaheed and Sacred Auraqs) Act, 2018 • The Code of Criminal Procedure (Sindh Amendment) Act, 2017 • The Sindh Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2017 • The Sindh Forensic Science Agency Act, 2017 • National Accountability Ordinance 1999 Sindh Repeal Act, 2017 • The Sindh Revenue Board (Amendment) Act, 2017. • The Sindh Laws (Amendment) Act, 2017 • The Sindh Transparency and Right to Information Act, 2016 • The Sindh Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Act, 2016 • The Sindh Criminal Prosecution Service (Constitution, Functions and Powers) (Amendment) Act, 2015 • The Sindh Security of Vulnerable Establishments Act, 2015. • The Sindh Information of Temporary Residents Act, 2015. • The Sindh Consumer Protection Act, 2014 • The Sindh Emergency Procurement Act, 2014. • The Sindh Arms (Amendment) Act, 2014 • The Sindh Witness Protection Act, 2013. • The Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 • The Sindh Protection of Communal Properties of Minorities Act, 2013 • The Sindh Peoples Local Government Act, 2012 • The Sindh Financial Management and Accountability Act, 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance of SPP Rules and 2010 (Amended 2013) and Policy Instructions.



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh Child Protection Authority Act, 2011 • The Colonization of Government Lands (Amendment) Act, 2010 • The Sindh Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 2010 • The Land Acquisition (Sindh Amendment) Act, 2009 • The Sindh Protection of Journalists and Other Media Practitioners Act, 2021 • The Sindh Advisors (Appointments, Powers, Functions, Salaries, Allowances and Privileges (Amendment) Act, 2019 • The Sindh (Repeal of Police Act, 1861 and Revival of Police Order 2002) (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Child Protection Authority (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Trusts (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Letters of Administration and Succession Certificates Act, 2021 • The Control of Narcotics Substance (Sindh Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Parliamentary Secretaries (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Co-operative Societies Act, 2020 • The Sindh Trusts Act, 2020 • The Sindh Waqf Properties Act, 2020 • The Establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman for the Province of Sindh (Amendment) Act, 2020 • The Sindh Charities Registration and Regulation Act, 2019 	
Goal 17 Partnerships for the Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh Finance Act, 2019. • Public Private Partnership (PPP) (Amendment) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Sales Tax on Services (Amendment) Act, 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPP Projects Support Facility (Launched in Partnership with



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh Land Tax and Agricultural Income Tax Ordinance, 2000 (Amendment) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Zakat and Ushr (Amendment) Act, 2015 • The Sindh Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 2013. • The Sindh Evacuee Trust Properties (Management and Disposal) Act, 2019 • The Sindh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 2021 • The Sindh Public Finance Administration Act, 2020 • The Sindh Finance (Amendment) Act, 2020 • The Stamp (Sindh Amendment) Act, 2020 	Asian Development Bank)



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDGs Support Unit Sindh
Planning & Development Board
Government of Sindh



Pakistan