

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: WILL IT
AGAIN BE A FAULTY PAST OR A PROSPEROUS
FUTURE?**



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CERTIFICATE

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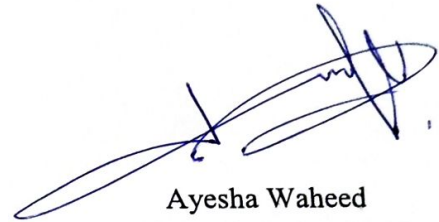
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I **Ayesha Waheed**, hereby states that my MPhil thesis titled "**Sustainable Development Goals: Will it again be a faulty past or a prosperous future?**" is my own work and has not been submitted previously by me for taking any degree from Pakistan Institute of Development Economics or anywhere else in country/world.

At any time if my statement is found to be incorrect even after my graduation, the university has the right to withdraw my MPhil degree.

Date: 1-07-2022



Ayesha Waheed

Dedication

This research is lovingly dedicated to my parents, my brothers, my friends and my senior fellows who have been a constant source of inspiration for me. It is impossible to extend enough thanks to all of them especially my mother, who gave me the support and encouragement, I needed throughout the process.

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ALLAH Almighty is worthy of all acknowledgements...

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ABSTRACT

The United Nation (UN) has provided a development framework to the world in order to uplift their living conditions. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are different phases of that framework which provide time-bound goals and targets for improvement of economic, social and environmental circumstances. Like the other UN member countries including Pakistan participated in these agendas. MDGs weren't a success story for Pakistan. Multiple demographic, financial, political and socio-economic factors were responsible as the reasons of non-achievement. In 2015, second phase was started, and Pakistan has showed a serious stance over the SDGs by declaring them as the national development agenda of the country.

For the better and meaningful execution of SDG targets, Pakistan has developed an inter-coordinated institutional framework at federal and provincial level to align its policies and resources with the development requirements. The core objective of this study is to analyze the institutional coordination and execution framework of SDGs carried out by the governments at national and provincial level. For the mentioned concern, a session of in-depth interviews was conducted with the relevant stakeholders for better understanding of the process. Furthermore, indicators were selected from SDG 3, 4 and 6. The progress pace of selected indicators was analyzed that is what the annual progress level was by now and what is required afterword to achieve given targets. This analysis was made based on the data collected from PSLM and PDHS surveys. On the basis of annual change recorded in previous years, annual change required by the end of 2030 is reflected for those indicators. Finally, districts are categorized into already achieved, on-track, off-track and poor performance levels based on their estimated requirement of annual change. It gives a summarized overlook of the current and forecasted situation of selected indicators in Pakistan. It can be clearly seen from the results that Sindh and Baluchistan and some districts from KP are at higher risk of lacking behind as compared to remaining districts of KP and Punjab.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, development agenda, district-ranking, estimated annual change.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CPEC	China Pakistan Economic Corridor
DPU	Development Policy Unit
ECNEC	Executive Committee of the National Economic Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GOP	Government of Pakistan
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IISD	International Institute of Sustainable Development
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MGD	Millennium Development Goals
MoPDR	Ministry of Planning and Development Reforms
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MAPS	Mainstreaming Accelerating Policy Support
NEC	National Economic Council
NNM	Neo-Natal Mortality
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PSLM	Pakistan Social & Living Standard Measurement Survey
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey
PSD	Public Sector Development Program
PTI	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf
PPP	Pakistan People's Party
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WHO	World Health Organization

Chapter 01: Introduction

1.1. Historical Background

Development is one of the core components for the growth of a country. With time, trends of development have evolved. Previously, economies with rich natural resources had more potential to prosper. Enriched natural resources worked as a backbone in the progress and growth of a country. The industrial revolution which started from Great Britain in the 18th century had changed the dynamics of development with time and brings a positive transformation in the economic growth of the world (Jones, 1999). Nations, that managed to adapt to the changes with time, were able to grow and prosper faster.

Currently, 21st century is an era of technological advancement which is being emerged as a vibrant influencer for development and growth. Technical innovation has changed the rules of the game once again. More innovative nations develop faster. With the beginning of the 21st century, the concept of sustainable development was coined in social, environmental, and economic aspects. The concern behind this initiative was to improve our living conditions and surrounding which was extremely compromised in the race of development and growth. The concept of sustainable development promotes development by improving the current living conditions of the world without compromising resources for future generations.

The United Nations (UN) started an agenda of sustainable development in 2000. The concern behind this agenda was to promote the form of development that has minimum negative consequences and countries move towards better means and resources to attain their development goals. The UN agenda focuses on people, the planet, peace, prosperity, and partnership. These 5Ps are beset to develop sustainably (PAHO)¹. Countries across the world need to divert their prime attention on the sustainability of their goals though, they are social, environmental, or economic.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were the first step towards this initiative taken in 2000. MDGs were a set of goals proposed by the UN primarily for the developing world. These goals

¹ Pan American Health Organization
<https://www.paho.org/salud-en-las-americanas-2017/?tag=five-ps>

were destined to improve the status of developing nations with the aid and assistance of the 88 developed worlds. MDGs had a set of 8 goals that were intended to be achieved in 15 years. It was an ambitious plan for reducing poverty and hunger to its half around the world. Along with improving the literacy rate, health facilities, and attaining the stable social status of the developing world. 189 member countries of the UN agreed to implement the MDGs agenda whereas only 72 nations were able to achieve their targets.

The MDG Report 2015 stated that the 15-year commitment to accomplish the eight aspirational goals set out in the Millennium Declaration in 2000 was mainly successful around the world, despite some gaps. The statistics and analyses presented in the global progress report illustrate that even the poorest countries may make progress with targeted interventions, effective tactics, enough resources, and political will (UNDP, 2015).

The estimates demonstrate that after the entitled period, the overall progress of MDGs was tremendous in the world. The statistic shows a remarkable difference in the indicators. Hunger has been cut in half, poverty is down nearly by half, the mortality rate decreased and more children are going to school. Some of the indicators were improved across the world while some were achieved by the developing nations. Mozambique, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Suriname, and Uzbekistan were the developing countries that were awarded by the UN for their achievement of MDGs (FAO, 2015)².

1.2. The Case of Pakistan

Pakistan was among those 189 countries that agreed to implement MDGs. Being a developing state, the intent of Pakistan to take part in this initiative was to address its prime social issues such as poverty, illiteracy, health, and human rights, etc. In the entitled period of 15 years, there were numerous reasons and circumstances in Pakistan that were responsible for poor enactment of MDGs. The imbalance between sustainable development of economic and social indicators were mostly derived from flawed policies, mismanagement of resources, worst performance of economic indicators, lack of coordination among institutions, political disturbance, and ineffective data availability and most importantly lack of interest on part of provincial

² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
[http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/292551/icode/#:~:text=At%20today's%20ceremony%20Bolivia%20\(Plurinational,the%20target%20in%20previous%20years.](http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/292551/icode/#:~:text=At%20today's%20ceremony%20Bolivia%20(Plurinational,the%20target%20in%20previous%20years.)

governments as a stakeholder (Mehmood, 2016)³. Along with that, weak commitments on hardcore structural economic reforms, fading commitments of development partners due to 2007 global economic crisis and belated localization and ownership of Agenda at sub-national levels. Natural disasters during the time added further fuel to the fire (GOP, 2013).

After the completion of MDGs in 2015, the UN stepped ahead towards the next phase, named as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They are based on 17 goals, 169 targets, and 241 indicators concerning all social, economic, and environmental aspects. Both developed and developing world has taken their part in this agenda. Pakistan was the first country to adopt SDGs as its national agenda in the parliament in February 2016. It was a welcoming act that the National Economic Council (NEC) warmly endorsed the SDGs and aligned them with the national development programs of Pakistan (Bari, 2019).

The stance of SDGs in Pakistan was taken quite seriously in comparison to MDGs. The enthusiastic start of SDGs has drawn the attention of the government towards the circumstances which were responsible for the failure of MDGs. This leads the government to conducted discussion sessions on post-MDGs with all the relevant stakeholders to avoid previous mistakes and to adapt new modifications in the system for the sound implementation of goals and precise achievement of targets. In this regard, the learned lessons from the performance of MDGs will be taken into consideration for better synchronization among institutions and implementation of targets at the federal, provincial as well as at local levels to achieve Pakistan's development goals. The consultation process has emphasized the need for national categorization and localization of SDGs, improved data collection techniques, and enforcement of upgraded monitoring mechanisms (Iqbal, 2018).

The 17 goals of SDGs were divided into three categories based on a model that includes seven basic comparing criteria. These were chosen based on data gap analysis, the current state of the target/indicator, its significance in the context of national development, and adherence to the sustainability question. The seven prioritization criteria are:

- Width (how many people are affected)

³ Why Pakistan lags behind in achieving MDGs.>> Express Tribune
<https://tribune.com.pk/story/1171495/failing-pakistan-lags-far-behind-achieving-mdgs>

- Depth (how badly they are affected)
- Multiplier (how many other targets it contributes to)
- Level of urgency (status of target/indicator is poor)
- Low resource requirement (is there value for money)
- Less structural change (institutional change required can be managed)
- Relevance for all provinces (easily achieved in each province).

Based on the weighted averages of these criteria, SDGs were distributed into three categories i.e., short term, medium term and long term (GOP, 2018). As the goals that are meant to be achieved in short term will pave the way for remaining goals.

Category I goals can be achieved in a relatively shorter period for which a sound policymaking will play a vital role in achieving those goals in the short run (GOP, 2017). The goals placed in category-1 are;

- Goal 2: No hunger
- Goal 3: Good health and well being
- Goal 4: Quality education
- Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation
- Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy
- Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
- Goal 16: Peace justice and strong institutions

Category II goals required consistent policy backing and relatively long periods for the achievement of these goals. The goals placed in category-2 are;

- Goal 1: No poverty
- Goal 5: Gender equality
- Goal 9: Industry, innovation, and infrastructure
- Goal 10: Reduced inequalities
- Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
- Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Category III includes long-term goals that require major institutional reforms for the achievement of goals. The goals placed in category-3 are;

- Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production
- Goal 13: Climate change
- Goal 14: Life below sea
- Goal 15: Life on land

To execute these goals in their allocated time frames, the Government of Pakistan (GOP) has made major institutional reforms in this respect. The GOP has established seven SDGs Support Units at federal and provincial levels to ensure institutionalization and localization of SDGs through the establishment of different bodies and committees under Support Units. These committees will play their role in facilitating horizontal and vertical coordination among different stakeholder institutions.

After the 18th Constitutional Amendment in 2010, provincial autonomy was ensured with the decentralization of power and authority from the central government to the provincial governments. Policy for each target is meant to be framed and implemented by federal as well as provincial governments according to their subject domain after proper legislation. Ministry of Planning, Development, and Reforms (MoPDR) has conducted a local government summit on SDGs in 2017. The main purpose behind this was to involve local governments in the implementation of SDGs to deliver its results to the grass-root level (GOP, 2017). Provincial governments along with their district administrations and municipalities are eagerly mapping their baselines and targets at the district level for different indicators (GOP, 2019).

1.3. Problem statement

In past Pakistan executed MDGs to deal with its social evils and improve economic conditions but was incompetent to execute it to the core. Various factors such as lack of political will, mismanagement of resources, lack of coordination among institutions, political disturbance, defective policies, and ineffective data availability, absence of monitoring and evaluation mechanism, and many other reasons were responsible for their failure.

It is a time-bound project of 15 years, so far five years have passed and the agenda is currently in its preparatory stage. Pakistan has taken the stance of agenda 2030 quite seriously and for that, measures are being taken accordingly, it made different institutional reforms and establish units to meet the requirements. The process of institutionalization was a requirement to avoid previous mistakes of MDGs. The focus was primarily on the establishment of an institutional framework that will serve as coordinating instruments among different stakeholders. Various support units; technical and thematic committees, advisory councils, and cluster groups are established at the provincial level for better execution of SDG targets (GOP, 2017).

Despite provincial autonomy after the 18th constitutional amendment, still, serious issues are prevailing in the society such as high school dropout rates, issues of gender inequality, non-availability of public health facilities to the entire population, availability of clean water, energy, etc. Such issues more prevail in remote areas, i.e., southern Punjab, interior Sindh, Baluchistan, etc. The Punjab government has selected two vulnerable districts Bakhar and Rajanpur as a pilot project for the localization of SDGs in the province (DAWN, 2016)⁴. Localization plans were made but unfortunately couldn't be operationalized to their core. Due to resource constraints and it is difficult for the government to fully finance the project. Our concern is to see the outcomes of all the efforts and resources that are invested in regions. Also, how the core issues of remaining vulnerable segments of the society will be dealt to bring a positive change in them.

1.4. Research objectives

The ongoing thesis aims to analyze the following concerns;

- 1 Is there a robust SDG framework available at the national and sub-national (provincial) level to gauge the progress on SDGs?
- 2 Will the implementation of SDG framework avoid the previous mistakes of MDGs or currently will repeat the same previous mistakes?
- 3 How much the resources are aligned to the SDG framework?
- 4 How the federal and provincial authorities are coordinating with each other to implement SDGs? What are the key challenges that they are facing?

⁴ <https://www.dawn.com/news/1287260>

- 5 How many districts would be at the risk for not achieving the SDGs on selected indicators?

1.5. Significance of the study

Both developed and developing countries have taken their part to secure their future for so they participated actively in the 2015 and 2030 agenda of the UN. Pakistan has also taken its part in the project but failed badly in achieving MDGs. There were various reasons which are liable for the poor performance of Pakistan. Currently, SDGs are under implementation. It is significant to conduct a study on "Will Pakistan be able to achieve SDGs till 2030?" this question holds lots of importance in the current scenario as now we are surviving a global pandemic, which has already squeezed numerous nations around the world. Pakistan, being a developing country, is already trying hard to take the best initiatives and to avoid previous mistakes of MDGs to get productive results.

These development agendas are unknown to most of the public as they are unaware of the terms sustainability and the related matters. Public awareness will help in better implementation as they would know what the government is doing for their prosperity and betterment. And ultimately the study will have a positive narrative in the perspective of Pakistan as this will help the country to identify the glitches in the implementation phases that are faced in different regions as well as identify other problems. That will be then useful in filtering the best possible solutions to overcome these problems of implementation and monitoring results in Pakistan. Therefore, it is significant to study whether it is still possible for Pakistan to meet its targets in due time and if not, then how much longer it requires to achieve SDGs. This will provide a synopsis to align our strategies with predicted conditions and to execute possible way forward

1.6. Organization of study

First chapter of this study covers background, case of Pakistan, research objectives, problem statement, and significance of the study. Second chapter sheds light upon relevant literature. Third chapter 3 gives the description of data sources and methodology developed for the analysis. Findings and results are discussed in chapter four, and last chapter includes conclusion, limitations of the study and recommendations based on the analysis.

Chapter 02: Literature Review

Growth and development are frequently used interchangeably, but their meanings are distinct. According to a study, growth refers to a gain in size, whereas development alludes to an increase in potential. To excel and build its distinctive identity in the world, a country must go through many stages of growth (Akamatsu, 1962). The word sustainable development, on the other hand, is considerably more suited for development (Daly, 1990).

Sustainable development is a popular term over the last two decades (Mitlin, 1992). The term refers to the fulfillment of present needs without compromising resources for upcoming generations (IISD)⁵. United Nations have started a global development agenda in 2000 centered on sustainable development. The agenda aims to develop the world in a sustainable manner that would make it a better place to live for the upcoming generations. For that purpose, we need to avoid the over-exploitation of resources and ensure their sustainable use. It refers to three core components; society, economy, and environment (Duran et al, 2015).

Studies have been conducted on the provincial and national scenario of SDGs in Pakistan. by now I haven't come across literature based on district level analysis of the indicators in Pakistan. therefore, this chapter puts light on the relevant literature regarding MDGs and SDGs at local, regional and global level and develops a perspective of what was the progress made in the previous agenda and also the current standing of Pakistan and the world concerning SDGs.

2.1. A Snapshot of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

2.1.1. An Overview of MDGs

Millennium Development Goals MDGs were the first initiative to practically implement this agenda in the world. A step was taken towards this advancement, in which 8 time-bound goals were proposed.

1. Universal poverty eradication
2. Ensuring primary education
3. Reduce gender disparity and ensure women empowerment
4. Reducing child mortality rates

⁵ <https://www.iisd.org/about-iisd/sustainable-development>

5. Improving maternal health
6. Combating diseases (AIDS, HIV, Malaria, Tuberculosis)
7. Environmental sustainability
8. Increasing global cooperation

These goals were intended to improve the living conditions through sustainable development and so all the goals were centered towards the betterment of the world. Extreme poverty, hunger, mortality rates were targeted to reduce by half (FAO, 2015). UNDP, WHO, and different other international organizations provided technical as well as financial assistance to national authorities of the developing world for the achievement of their approved targets(WHO, 2018)⁶.

2.1.2. A Critical Analysis on MDGs around Globe

Global targets were achieved to a great extent. Following were the achievements of MDGs recorded in the world.

Goal 01: Extreme poverty was reduced to half, in 1990, about 1.9 billion people were trapped in extreme poverty, and their number reduced to 8.9 billion in 2015 (UNDP, 2015).

Goal 02: Net primary enrollment in the developing world has been increased. It was recorded 83% in 2000 that increased up to 91% in 2015. Similarly, the ratio of out-of-school children has been dropped by a significant amount. In 2000, about 100 million children were out of school which reduced to 57 million by 2015 (Max, 2017).

Goal 03: In developing countries, gender disparity was tackled to a great extent; enrollment of girls has been improved significantly. In South Asia, 74 girls were enrolled in school against 100 boys in 1990. While in 2015, 103 girls were enrolled against 100 boys. Women paid workers outside the agriculture sector have excelled and increased up to 41% in 2015 as compared to 35% in 1990. Parliamentary representation of women has also improved but it is quite less as compared to male representation. The ratio is one woman against 5 male members (UNDP, 2015).

Goal 04: child mortality rate under age 5 declined globally. In the 1990s, the child mortality rate was 90/1000 which improved to 43/1000 in 2015. Globally the number of deaths under age 5

⁶ [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/millennium-development-goals-\(MDGs\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/millennium-development-goals-(MDGs))

years declined from 12.7 million in 1990 to 6 million in 2015 (WHO, 2018). Because of vaccinations death toll decreased by a huge extent such as for measles, vaccination saved 15.6 million children from death.

Goal 05: maternal health improved over time. The maternal mortality rate has been declined to 45%. In South Asia, the decline in maternal health was recorded by 64% whereas, in Africa, there was a 49% decline. In 2015, 71% of pregnancy cases were handled by a trained staff which was at 59% in the 1990s (WHO, 2018) .

Goal 06: New HIV cases declined by 40% from 2000 to 2015. Before 2015, 3.5 million active cases were reported that later on reduced to 2.1 million in 2015. Death control by malaria has prevented by 6.2 million. Diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis have saved 37 million lives (WHO, 2018). All this becomes possible due to the availability of treatments for these diseases.

Goal 07: ozone depletion substance has shown a virtual decline in the presence. Estimates show that ozone may recover itself till the middle of the century. Availability of safe and clean drinking water is now available to about 91% of the world population (UNDP, 2015). Sanitation facilities have also improved globally. 147 countries were able to achieve their target of clean drinking water provision while 95 countries have achieved their sanitation targets. While, only 77 countries were able to provide both facilities.

Goal 08: official development assistance from developed to developing countries has increased. UK, Norway, Luxemburg, Sweden, Denmark, etc. have significantly increased their contributions for the assistance of developing nations. Internet penetration has increased greatly in the world. Before 2000, only 6% of the population had access to the internet while in 2015, the figure increased to 43%. Similarly, mobile users and companies increase globally after 2000 and in 2015, mobile subscriptions (SIMS) were more than 7 billion.

Some of the developing nations like Mozambique, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Suriname, and Uzbekistan performed well and were awarded for their achievement of MDGs (FAO, 2015). However, the progress of the countries has been uneven and limited across. 15.5 percent of people still suffer from hunger. Sub-Saharan, south Asian regions and the African continent are still drowning in hunger, poverty, and high mortality (ODI, 2010). There were intrinsic margins in the MDG framework which resulted in the limited success of this agenda around the world

(M. Fehling, 2013). Though they weren't very successful in implementation they helped to promote political accountability, global awareness, and social feedback (Sachs, 2012).

Since the MDGs were created with the developing world in mind, the majority of poor countries have pledged to adopt them in order to improve their existing situation. South Asian states, which make up a sizable share of the developing world, set their sights on achieving their goals. In 2002, South Asia had a population of 1.37 billion people, with terrible poverty rates as its main social issue (WB, 2014). South Asian governments committed to the MDGs, but the region's large population posed a huge challenge in reducing poverty. Pakistan and Bangladesh, both densely populated nations, fell behind in the process. As a result, poverty levels within borders remained high. Basic health wasn't improved quickly as required. Only Sri Lanka and Nepal were able to fulfill this target in the region. A similar situation prevailed for other goals. Core factors for the failure of ill performance of MDGs in the region were institutional malfunctioning along with the resource constraint as it has massive population count. (Nirupam Bajpai, 2004)⁷.

2.1.3. A Critical Analysis on MDGs in Pakistan

Pakistan's government adopted 16 targets and 41 indicators against which progress was measured and reported. Time series data for 34 of the indicators show that Pakistan is on path to accomplish the objectives for ten of indicators, while performance on 24 indicators was off track, with only four targets completed. At the provincial level, Punjab was seen to perform better than the national average in 18 of the 25 MDG indicators, KPK in 8 of the 25 indicators, Sindh in 9 of the 23 MDG indicators, Baluchistan in 1 of the 23 indicators, AJK in 13 of the 24 indicators, GB in 5 of the 22 indicators, and FATA in 1 of the 23 MDG indicators for which data was available (GOP, 2013).

According to the report, the country was likely to attain ten of the indicators, while progress on several others indicates that additional and more focused efforts were needed to meet

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https://www.researchgate.net/publication/238076958_Reaching_the_Millennium_Development_Goals_in_South_Asia

targets (UNDP, 2014)⁸.Pakistan's performance was not satisfactory as it badly failed in achieving its targets in regional context. Factors behind the failure were internal as well as external, economic, along with non-economic challenges, including natural disasters, conflicts; institutional, administrative, and political changes, weak commitments to economic reforms, lack of awareness, fading commitments by the development partners due to global recession of 2008 and belated ownership of MDG agenda at the sub-national level(GOP, 2013).

This lack of consultation with the local authorities and minimal awareness to the public at the local level also emerged as a strong objective for the failure of MDGs in Pakistan. Whatever has been done was the discrete efforts of several stakeholders as there was no or weak monitoring and evaluation procedures to report the progress (UNDP, 2015). Hence the lack of ownership of the MDGs in Pakistan as there was not a single institution that can streamline the progress and provide guidelines for the achievement of these goals. All of this negligence appears in the form of failure of the development agenda 2015. Lack of inclusiveness in MDGs and more focus was on the target rather than the quality or the procedure such as in MDGs the goal was to excess to education whereas in SDGs the target is to excess to quality education. Thus there were certain ambiguities in the previous agenda from which Pakistan has learned lessons not to repeat its previous mistakes in the current attempt of SDGs.

2.2. On-going progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

2.2.1. An Overview of SDGs

MDGs built momentum towards the path of development. Sustainable development goals (SDGs) are the next phase of this agenda and it's more ambitious and a universal project than the previous one. SDGs are a network of 17 goals, 169 targets, and 261 indicators. Out of these 261 universal indicators, further segregation shows that 14 are global indicators, 73 are national while 160 are sub-national level indicators. They are a comprehensive set of goals proposed in 2015 covering a wide range of social, economic, and environmental affairs.

⁸ <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2014/01/22/pakistan-makes-progress-on-millennium-development-goals.html#:~:text=The%20MDGs%20are%20a%20set,2015%20development%20agenda%20for%20Pakistan.>

Agenda 2030, SDGs replaced MDGs; 17 time-bound universal goals which are vital for the development of nations both domestically as well as internationally. It's a development framework provided by United Nations to all the member states for their better future. In a comprehensive network of SDGs, synergic relationships and trade-offs exist among different goals which help in achieving faster progress if the innovative and smart framework is applied. The emphasis for the achievement of SDG targets is to foster innovations and policies that can make cities and communities more sustainable (C. Kroll, 2019) .

Agenda for international development (A-id) has organized a conference on SDGs from a global perspective. It was a common perception of experts and others in the conference that SDGs are too many and they are unachievable, without any advanced mechanism for evaluation, monitoring, and financing. To capture the complexities of SDGs and bridge its benefits of development to the local communities' policymakers, experts, think-tanks are searching for ingredients to align the 2030 agenda in that manner (A-id, 2018).

2.2.2. SDG Framework in Pakistan

SDGs were opted as a national framework of development in Pakistan in February 2016. Provincial and sectorial development programs were aligned with this agenda to sync them with the development of the country. NEC approved a national framework for SDGs in March, 2018 and operationalization based on their relative priority. The process involved federal, provincial, and local authorities, and negotiations were made at the divisional level across Pakistan where districts of the divisions participated actively. In 2017, a local government summit was held in Islamabad in which elected heads of several district councils participated and provided their prolific insight in localizing agenda 2030. Based on the discussion started in the meetings, SDG's 17 goals, 169 targets, and 238 indicators were prepared and prioritized as per the urgent requirement to address them, and efforts were streamlined to define and explore what arrangements can yield better outcomes in less time. For that, inter-linkages between different socio-economic policies are acknowledged dually (MoPDR, 2018).

For SDGs management in Pakistan, thoughtful steps have been taken this time to avoid previous kickbacks and to achieve our targets. Federal and provincial support units, cluster groups, technical committees, etc. are established to strengthen the coordination among institutions and

to facilitate the execution process (GOP, 2019). Pakistan's stance on SDG was ambitious and currently score of Pakistan based on its achievement of SDGs is 57.5 out of 100 and is ranked at 129 out of 193 UN member countries (SDR, 2021).

The SDG Support Units in Pakistan were established with the help of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Hence the formulation of the support unit is under a hybrid model in which the Government of Pakistan (GOP) and UNDP have been working as a partner. The staff of the support units is hired by the UNDP whereas the operational work is carried in the planning and development departments of the provincial governments (GOP, 2017). A government officer is linked with each unit as a 'Project Manager' who acts as a bridge between UNDP and the government. The whole processes of SDGs are performed by the governments whereas UNDP provides technical support to the SDG's implementation processes and aligns policies with the SDG targets. For instance, the education plan of Sindh 2019-2023 was aligned with the targets of SDGs with the help of the Sindh SDG Support Unit and the implementation of the project has started at different levels although it's a long-term process. Provincial SDGs Framework exists to provide clarity and direction on the execution of targets in the province.

The structural formation of SDG units at federal and provincial level is simple who perform functions of different domains the technical team in SDG units comprises of

- Project manager (a government officer)
- Policy analysts (social, economic, and environmental)
- Monitoring & Evaluation specialist
- Finance manager

And they are not responsible for the implementation processes rather they provide technical assistance to the government departments in aligning their policies and resources for the implementation. Mainstreaming Accelerating Policy Support (MAPS) is followed by the SDG units at the federal as well as provincial-level on which the whole development scenario of Pakistan is based. Under this approach, SDG units perform the following tasks.

- Align their plans, policies and resources with SDGs
- Strengthening reporting and monitoring mechanisms

- Aligning finances with SDGs
- Facilitating accelerated progress on SDGs through promoting innovative approaches
- Building partnerships and providing an effective platform for coordination and coherence within the province
- UNDP is providing technical and financial support

After the 18th constitutional amendment, provinces are autonomous in this regard. There is no legal binding on the provincial governments to fulfill these goals for the sake of the federal government's commitment. They are free in their decision-making to streamline their development processes as per the requirement of the province. It is their voluntary will to carry out the SDG agenda as their development framework and thus despite all, provincial governments followed the footsteps of the federal government and they design their procedural frameworks as per the federal government. In the respective manner of categorization of SDGs at the national level, provinces have also prioritized their goals into 3 categories based on the urgency and improvement need of the indicators.

To spread the benefits of SDGs at the grass-root level, local governments are also taken on board. The local government summit was conducted in 2017. Representatives from 75 districts of southern Punjab, interior Sindh, and Baluchistan have attended the summit. The discussion theme of the summit was based on the importance of SDGs at the local level, development impediments faced by the local government, coordination, and support required from federal and provincial governments, and the collective way forward to achieve targets (GOP, 2017). Currently, Pakistan is working on its vision 2025 in which baselines for different indicators are defined and to be achieved within time (Khawaja, 2018)⁹.

The National SDGs framework was approved by Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC). Whereas, at provincial and local level, provincial governments along with UNDP structured the framework of SDGs for further processing (GOP, 2017). The execution of these guidelines started back in 2018 to adjust this global agenda into a provincial context. The baseline value and 2030 targets for provincially relevant indicators that are applicable were selected in order to develop an overview of their status prior to the

⁹ <https://www.dawn.com/news/1423578>

implementation of plans and after the completion of the specified time limit. It will help in the assessment of the progress that has been made.

A project board at the federal level is chaired by the Ministry of Planning and Development Reforms (MoPDR) and UNDP. Members of this board are the senior officials of provincial governments and provincial SDG units. The board conducts an annual meeting to review the progress of last year and the agenda plan for the coming year is discussed. A similar framework is carried out in provinces where the project technical committee of the respective province is chaired by the secretary of the planning and development board while the members are from all the key departments of the province where progress and plans are reviewed at provincial levels (GOP, 2017).

2.2.3. A Critical Analysis on SDGs around Globe

It's been six years since the world has signed SDGs, and till now some progress has been made in several areas, such as maternal and child health, expanding access to energy, and increasing women's involvement in government, the 2020 Report indicates that progress has been made. Even then, rising food shortages, environmental degradation, and persistent and pervasive disparities counteract these gains in other areas (Guterres, 2020). Across the world, the indicators of SDGs are extremely affected by multiple layers of pandemic. With the outburst of this pandemic, performance of socioeconomic indicators isn't up to mark rather they start declining. The situation is further worsening by the conflicts happening in different regions. Rather than reducing poverty starts rising again and it seems impossible for the world to achieve its targets by the end of 2030. This report captures the maximum indicators of SDGs till now 211 out of 230. (UNSG, 2021).

South Asia although had attempted MDGs in past, but they haven't achieved much from it. Multi-dimensional poverty, school enrollment, gender inequality, etc. are the challenges still prevailing in the region. SDG is a more ambitious and comprehensive project that is organized with a greater set of targets. It requires greater financial resources, innovative policy formulation, and efficient implementation methods to achieve their baselines as implementation is one of the core reasons that make it difficult to achieve these targets (Nirupam Bajpai, 2004). South Asia still has a long way to go, it is difficult to manage and imply all these goals and targets taking into consideration the socio-economic condition of the region.

71 million people are expected to push back into extreme poverty. Around 1.6 billion people were unemployed due to outburst of pandemic. COVID-19 poses a serious threat to the world's more than one billion slum inhabitants, who lack proper housing, running water at home, shared toilets, little or no waste management systems, congested public transportation, and limited access to professional health care facilities (WB, 2020). Women and children are among those who have been hit hardest by the pandemic's impacts. Health and vaccination services disruptions, as well as limited access to food and nutrition services, have the potential to result in hundreds of thousands more under-5 fatalities and tens of thousands more maternal deaths by 2020. Many countries have seen a surge in reports of domestic violence against women and children (UN WOMEN, 2021).

Closures of schools have kept 90% of students out of school (1.57 billion) over the world, causing approximately 370 million children to miss out on essential school meals. Many people are unable to learn remotely because they do not have access to computers or the internet at home (UNICEF, 2020). During March and April, around 70 nations reported moderate to severe disruptions or a complete cessation of kid vaccination services. Children in impoverished and disadvantaged communities are at a considerably higher risk of child labor, child marriage, and child trafficking as more families fall into extreme poverty (UN, 2020). Indeed, for the first time in 20 years, worldwide gains in lowering child labor are likely to be reversed. Thus, Pandemic caused a huge setback to the Goals of the world (UNSG, 2021) .

2.2.4. Literature gap and conclusion

Literature above has analyzed the scenario of the progress of SDGs that has been going on in developed and developing world and also analyzed their standing towards achievement of these goals. There are a lot more documents and reports which reflects the national progress of the countries. For Pakistan, progress of the targets and goals were always accessed at national or provincial level, attempt at district level analysis has not been done yet. This study will therefore analyze selected indicators at district level in Pakistan. It will reflect very precisely the progress that has made till now by the governments. Hence, it would be an initiative to dig at a little deeper level to analyze what particular issues and challenges are the hurdle in the way of development.

Chapter 03: Data and Methodology

This section discusses all the sources from where the data of this study has been collected for both quantitative and qualitative analysis. Furthermore, the methodology used to build the analytical perspective of the concerned objectives to extract results is also discussed below;

3.1. Data description

The empirical analysis of this research is for Pakistan. The analysis is based on the mixed method approach in which both qualitative and quantitative means of information are incorporated. Information and data sources for qualitative analysis are the interviews of relevant stakeholders, evaluation of reports etc. Whereas, for the quantitative segment, various rounds (2012-13, 2014-15 and 2019-20) of Pakistan social and living standard measurement (PSLM) survey and (2012-13 and 2017-18) Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) are taken under observation to build an analytical viewpoint.

3.1.1. Data sources for qualitative analysis

To accumulate information regarding the setbacks of MDGs, relevant stakeholders are interviewed to investigate the reasons behind the failure of MDGs in Pakistan. It further analyzes how these ambiguities are undertaken in the current agenda to avoid previous problems in the management and implementation of SDGs. Along with a list of other questions, interview sessions were conducted with the stakeholders to get an insight into the ongoing progress regarding SDGs. Relevant stakeholder includes provincial and federal SDG support units across Pakistan. Stakeholders from different SDG support unit who are interviewed for the sake of knowledge and information regarding the ongoing progress of SDGs in Pakistan. These were the stakeholders who have been interviewed to get information regarding the SDGs and the current progress going on in Pakistan. For this very reason, I have taken SDG support units as the key stakeholder because they are the ones who coordinate among different departments, provide policy support implementation framework and then monitor and evaluate the progress of the goals. That's why they can provide reliable information of what is the current scenario, what's actually happening in different regions and what could be the possibilities in future regarding these goals.

Table 1: List of Interviewees

Person	Designation	Institute
Mr. Habibullah Nasar	Social Policy Analyst	Sindh SDGs Support Unit
Mr. Ali Gillani	Project Coordinator	AJK SDGs Support Unit
Mr. Shehzad Khalil & Mr. Saheem Khizar	Project Manager & Research Analyst	Punjab SDGs Support Unit
Mr. Fahad Khan & Mr. Ahmad Hassan	Environmental Policy Analyst & Monitoring and Evaluation officer	Baluchistan SDGs Support Unit
Dr. Hassan Mohsin	Project Director	Federal SDGs Support Unit
Mr. Zaheer Abbas	Research Analyst	GB SDGs Support Unit
Mr. Nasar Ali	Project Coordinator	KP SDGs Support Unit

Following were the domain of the questions that had been brought under discussion with them in the interviews.

- How previous ambiguities and lessons learned from MDGs are addressed for better implementation of the SDG targets?
- Federal committed SDGs as national agenda while after 18th constitutional amendment social subjects are under the provincial domain. How they will fulfill their commitment?
- What are the coordination framework between federal, provincial, and other federating units?
- Is there a designed policy framework that exists for the execution of targets?
- If yes, then are these plans and policies operational?
- What are the monitoring and evaluation criteria? Is there any road map available to trace our progress?
- From where the resources for the projects are being allocated? Is it from foreign aid, UN grants, or from the national budget?
- Is the allocation of resources for the projects are just and suitable or not?

- How many of the districts which are in poor condition have given special status and allocated extra resources to meet their targets?
- What are the key challenges federal as well as provincial governments are facing in the process regarding their coordination, resources, SDG management, etc.?
- It's been 6 years since Pakistan committed SDGs but we are still in the preparatory phase. The progress is quite slow. How will we able to achieve our targets in due time?
- Does covid-19 influence SDGs in any way?
- Would Pakistan be able to fulfill its commitment by 2030? If not then how many regions and districts would be at risk for not achieving their targets till 2030?

All the interviewees discussed the scenarios of their province and support unit, all the progress and challenges faced by them that have been going on within their boundaries.

3.1.2. Data sources for quantitative analysis

Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement (PSLM) survey is micro dataset that provides information against various socio-economic indicators at the provincial and district level. The data is used by the government of Pakistan to design and formulate policies for the improvement of social indicators. For MDGs, 6 targets and 15 indicators were monitored through a PSLM survey at provincial and district levels (PBS). SDGs being more ambitious agenda and a comprehensive set of goals, target individuals rather than households, so the benefits can reach up to the individual level. For SDGs, regular activity of PSLM survey has been started since July 2015 by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). Provincial and district-level data is collected at alternate years to monitor the progress of SDG indicators at the local level.

Pakistan Demographic and Health survey (PDHS) is a representative of national household survey collected from people of age 14 to 49. This provides wide range data set to monitor and evaluate impact of various indicators in the domains of nutrition, health and population at provincial level usually conducted after an interval of 5 years. PDHS survey covers various health indicators of SDG 3 and collects information regarding their progress but it only provides provincial estimates of the indicators. This study includes 2 rounds of PDHS surveys 2012-13 and 2017-18 for the analysis of our selected health indicators of SDG. In 2012-13 survey, sample size was 14000 whereas, in 2017-18, information was collected from 12,364 households. Also,

Maternal Mortality Ratio MMR is estimated from the Maternal Mortality Survey that is carried out under PDHS in 2020. Following indicators are traced from these surveys.

Table 2: Selected indicators from PDHS surveys

Goals	Selected Indicators	Targets
Health (3): To ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all of all ages	Neo-natal mortality ratio	reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births
	Under-5 mortality ratio	Under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
	Maternal mortality ratio	reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
	Deaths in road accidents	Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
<i>Source:</i> Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		

On the advice of the Technical Committee, the survey form for the district as well as the provincial level is updated keeping in view agenda 2030. A change has been made in the questionnaire of PSLM survey and selected socio-economic indicators of SDG s are also added in it. 31 indicators of the 2030 agenda are aligned with the PSLM survey and they will be monitored through this survey (PBS)¹⁰. This research undertakes 3 rounds of PSLM at the district level under observation 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2019-20. PSLM 2012-13 district surveys covers sample size of 75,516 households, while in 2014-15, information was collected from 78,635 households. Whereas, in district survey 2019-20, sample size was increased to a great extent and hence collected data from 176,790 households Data of selected indicators was gathered from 3 rounds of PSLM, based on which a district and provincial ranking will be generated that shows the capacity of the district or the province to achieve its targets by 2030. Following are the selected indicators from the 3 rounds of PSLM to gather data and formulate ranking.

¹⁰ <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement>

Table 3: Selected indicators from PSLM surveys

Goals	Selected Indicators	Definition of indicator	Targets
Education: To ensure inclusive and equitable (equal and free access) quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Net primary enrollment ratio	Primary school age population who is enrolled in primary school out of total population of that age.	Target to achieve is 100%
	Gender parity index for primary education	ratio of females enrolled in primary school by males of primary age enrolled in school	Target to achieve is 100% enrollment of both genders
	Out of school children	number of drop outs from the school as well as number of children not attended the school	target is to reduce rate by 0%
	Literacy rate	people who can read write and solve basic arithmetic	target is to achieve 100% literacy
Water availability and hygiene: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water.	Available sources of drinking water	achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	target to achieve is 100%
	Types of sanitation system installed	achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation	target is to achieve 100%
<i>Source:</i> Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)			

3.2. Limitations of the study

This research study tends to reflect the capacity of districts across Pakistan to improve their socio-economic conditions and to serve this purpose district level data from PSLM survey was used. For goal 3 and 6 due to security concerns, data of GB and AJK isn't publically available for analysis. That's why district analysis of AJK and GB isn't included in this study. Also, to track progress of goal 4 indicators, PDHS was used that provide statistics at provincial level rather than district. Therefore, health indicators are analyzed at provincial level whereas, education and water and hygiene are analyzed at district level excluding districts of AJK and GB.

3.3. Methodology

To build an analytical momentum of the research, a mixed approach is used in which secondary as well as primary data is taken under observation.

MDGs were already implemented in Pakistan and we have not got much from them as performance of Pakistan was quite poor in their implementation. There are various socio-economic problems that lie in our society from the very beginning and have not been dealt with seriousness in order to get rid of them and improve the living conditions of the citizens of Pakistan. SDG being a successive phase of UN's development agenda provides a great opportunity again to move towards the betterment. This time Pakistan has shown a serious stance towards the implementation of SDG and thus for that have taken many initiatives at federal and provincial level. To get an in-depth analysis of what are the initiative taken by government of Pakistan at national and sub national levels, how they designed the SDG framework, implementation strategies, resource alignments, coordination framework between different tiers of government for the achievement of SDG targets.

For the analysis of on-going progress of SDGs and stance of provincial and federal administrative units regarding SDGs, this research study has conducted in-depth interview sessions with the relevant stakeholders in the federal and provincial SDG Units. All the stakeholders who been interviewed actively participated in the process and ensure the provision of their full assistance regarding any issue in the research related to their domain. From the conducted in-depth interviews and critical analysis of reports and documents published by

government authorities, an analytical perspective is built on current progress, on-going implementation and coordination challenges and resource alignment of SDG.

The results extracted from the conducted interviews are encoded in the next chapter in which details of all the in-depth analysis are added that what are the initiative taken by government of Pakistan at national and sub national levels, how they designed the SDG framework, implementation strategies, resource alignments, coordination framework between different tiers of government for the achievement of SDG targets, possible challenges in the implementation of plans etc. also current policy frameworks and budget allocations to the selected indicators of SDG are analyzed as well from the interview sessions as well as from the reports and other official documents.

While on the contrary, to estimate the progress of SDGs in a quantitative manner, secondary data sources are used. For this purpose, several rounds of PSLM district-level surveys and PDHS surveys (provincial level) were incorporated in the analysis. Three rounds of PSLM district level surveys from years 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2019-20 and two rounds of PDHS surveys from years 2012-13 and 2017-18 were taken under observation in this study. Selected indicators from SDG goal 3, 4 and 6 were analyzed from these surveys. In this analysis, I have calculated annual growth rate of each indicators from 2012-13 to 2014-15, then from 2014-15 to 2019-20 what was the progress of each indicator and then finally their required growth rate is forecasted for each year. This gives us that what level of annual growth rate is required to each indicator in order to fulfill the given target of SDG.

$$\text{Annual change} = \text{Current value} - \text{Previous value} / \text{Number of Years}$$

Annual growth of all selected indicators is traced from the collected data sets. And on the basis of previous annual growth, required growth in upcoming years is forecasted till the end of 2030. Hence, the necessary annual growth level required to achieve the target of each indicator is formed across all the districts and provinces of Pakistan. The comparison of improvement of indicators over the period of time provides us an insight into their growth trends in Pakistan.

On the basis of estimated annual growth required to different areas, districts and regions are categorized into four groups based on their forecasted progress. The four designed categories for the progress of selected indicators is already achieved goal, on-track performance, off-track

performance and poor performance. The threshold levels defined for each indicator is based on the intensity and urgency of achieving SDGs. Hence for the selected indicators, if the difference between required annual growth and current annual growth is from 0.0 to 0.5 points then the district is placed in safe zone which reflects that it will achieve its target by the end of 2030 or had already achieved it and they are represented by green shade in geographical maps. Similarly if the difference of current and required annual growth ranges from 0.5 to 2.0 then it the district is placed in the category of on track districts which signifies that by the end of 2030 they will achieve their targets and is represented by blue shade. The third category defines the threshold level from 2.0 to 4.0. All the districts whose difference of estimated and current growth lies in this range will be in the list of off-track districts. As they need more improvement in their annual performance in order to achieve their goals by the end of 2030 so they are represented by yellow shade in the maps. And finally the last category involves all the districts that have the difference greater than 4.0, they are showing either poor or negative performance and thus, they will be at a higher risk for not achieving their given SDG targets by the end of 2030 and is represented by red shade in the maps. They need a timely and a serious policy implementation along with more resource alignment in order to improve their living condition otherwise, it would be impossible for them to get along with other regions and districts. By following these steps, proposed objectives of this research study were fulfilled in the next chapter.

Chapter 04: Results and Findings

This chapter illustrates all the findings and results of this research study that are extracted from the conducted in-depth interviews, analysis of progress reports and documents as well as from the forecasting of selected indicators from different micro datasets of PSLM and PDHS.

4.1. An critical review of MDGs

From the analysis of progress reports, official documents and one to one discussion sessions with the stakeholders, it is evident that failure of MDGs in Pakistan was a huge setback for the country at the international level and thus to avoid similar consequences or further problems in the implementation of SDGs, experts and relevant stakeholders suggest following measures that have been taken into account for better execution of agenda 2030 in Pakistan;

- A well-coordinated institutional set up is required at federal as well as provincial level for sound framing and implementation of plans and policies in order to stay on track towards achieving our SDG targets. For which strong political will and commitment towards the agenda will be the key ingredients.
- Unlike MDGs, agenda 2030 reflects more inclusive approach following the punch line of SDGs that is “leaving no one behind.” Hence, to spread these development benefits equally, localization of SDGs to the grass-root level and ensuring the involvement of private stakeholders and local governments in the process have been initiated already. Reasonable efforts are made to integrate SDGs at the district level as well.
- Also, after investing bulk of resources in the implementation of plans, it is necessary to monitor, evaluate and report the progress of the project. So that well-informed decisions could be made in case of any problem in the implementation process and on the contrary, the followed up steps would results in improved, better and fruitful outcomes.
- Serious challenges such as lack of innovative initiatives, research on the issues in the society and gaps in data availability needs to be addressed and for that adapting updated techniques and recruitment of experts in the respective field would be a great step towards minimizing these issues.

- Furthermore, alignment of policy and financial allocation with SDG targets is extremely important to better implement them while addressing the core issue and thus better outcomes can be achieved.

These are some of the improvements that can address the loopholes detected in execution plans of MDGs. In the discussion with stakeholders, it has been analyzed that these initiative were the need of time as well. Therefore, all these enhancements have been carried out in the implementation of Agenda 2030 to get desired outcomes of the process that will ultimately result in the achievement of SDG targets.

The agenda was although committed by the federal government in the UN and declared as the national development agenda of Pakistan in the parliament in the representation of all provincial stakeholders that was approved by the National Economic Council (NEC), and so provincial SDG Support Units claims that provinces were on board with the federal government right from the start. Reports and official documents reflect that this time agenda 2030 is sensitized up to the provincial level by now and that too takes a lot of time and resources for the process. Support units across Pakistan were being developed with the assistance of UNDP that provides technical assistance in the process, whereas the core setup resides in the planning commission and planning and development departments of the provinces. Task forces were established in each province in which members from all the stakeholder units (education ministry, health, etc.) shows a representation of their unit. Being a member of the task force, coordination among all the departments and stakeholders is ensured so they can put efforts collectively to extract desired and comprehensive outcomes.

4.2. Evaluation of SDG's framework

In the interview sessions with the stakeholders in SDG Support Units, the comprehensiveness and all-inclusiveness of SDG goals were discussed. To make the development process beneficial to the grass-root level, GOP is now engaging district-level authorities and committees in the process through local governments. But the local government system of every province operates differently as every province has its own protocols. Analysis shows that the local government system of KP is far better whereas, in Punjab local government elections do not happen yet on which Supreme Court have also shown its concern. Therefore, experts are of the opinion that

once the system is smoothly formed all over Pakistan, then it will be easy to engage local governments in the process actively. Another issue is the allocation of resources for the process. An overall observation of the society reflects that development investments were always being traditional, based on the political priority of the governing party and this point of view is second by most of the stakeholders in the interview sessions. Therefore, along with the involvement of local governments in the process there is a dire need of effective and sound resource allocation. These development grants and investments should be made based on the priority of the need rather than being on a political basis, in order to develop and prosper grass-root levels. Public sector investments or local development is the mandate of the government which has been quite imperative. A significant increment in investments is obligatory in current scenario to improve the socio-economic conditions of the public.

Provincial governments formulate their policies, legislation, budget, etc. in the provincial assembly similar to the federal government. In the discussion sessions, it has been told that as provinces are autonomous after 18th Constitutional Amendment, Planning and Development departments in provinces are the custodian of SDGs in their territories whereas the Ministry of Planning and Development Reforms (MoPDR) handles SDGs progress and practices in federal. The coordination framework between both lies in the link between the upholders of the agenda. Provincial governments carry out their functions, design and implement policies in the respective provincial departments whereas member from each department is a representative in the parliamentary task force to share their progress. Ministry of Planning and Development Reforms (MoPDR) coordinates with the planning and development departments of the provinces to collect collate and consolidate information to represent the overall progress of SDGs in Pakistan.

During discussion, interviewees tell us about the process that is currently under practice for the effective implementation of agenda 2030. The federal government is playing an important role in assisting the provinces to frame, implement and achieve their SDGs. Primarily; the federal government provides financial support to provincial governments through its Federal Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) and grants. Also, it provides a platform to help the provinces to come together, share experience and formulate policy coherence through technical and coordination support.

Furthermore, the representation of provincial stakeholders in the meetings and sharing their progress reports and future plans has developed a sound coordination system between the federal government and provinces. In NEC, a committee has been formulated as well that works solely for SDGs in which provinces also demonstrate their representation through the chairmen of Planning and Development Departments of respective province. Similar procedures are followed while developing national progress reports to quote the progress that SDGs have made so far. For instance, Voluntary National Review (VNR) is a national progress report that is presented at the UN forum by all the member countries to share their progress of the agenda 2030. The federal government takes the lead in representing Pakistan at international forums whereas; the report has been generated with the mutual efforts of federal and provincial governments for which coordination is the key. Hence, federal and provincial coordination for SDGs is well-organized. All the units are jointly run by UNDP's Development Policy Unit (DPU) and the planning and development departments in the provinces. Another important role of federal unit is to provide all the provincial units and ministries/departments an effective platform for coordination. Similarly, UNDP's DPU also acts as an integrator, convener, and coordinator.

It has been also concluded that although, there is no binding on the provincial governments to coordinate with the federal government or execute SDGs due to their autonomy. But still they are playing their roles best towards the implementation of agenda 2030. There is a political side of the concern in this regard, as in each province, there is a separate provincial government, for instance, Pakistan People's Party (PPP) is in power in Sindh, in KP Pakistan Tehreek-e- Insaaf (PTI) is in charge and same goes for all other provinces as well. Thus, to establish their stance in front of the public as well as other opposing political parties, each provincial government urges to perform better to outstand from the row. This puts a positive influence on the performance of provincial governments and ultimately, the outcome has multiple benefits.

4.3. Resource configuration of SDG Framework

In one to one discussion sessions with SDG Support Units, resource distribution has been discussed thoroughly for the implementation of this development agenda. We found that, Allocation of resources for the implementation of SDG targets is made by the provincial governments out of their budget. UNDP also assists in this regard by mobilizing funds. Whereas, the federal government finances the projects that are carried out in the federal territory and

federating units along with the contributions of UNDP. Resource allocation for the projects under SDGs is mainly financed by respective governments. However, some projects are funded by foreign resources up to a significant percentage of the project. For instance, UNDP is sharing finances of some particular projects with respective governments in a contracted percentage manner. Donor assistance is a minimal portion of the funding of projects.

It was clarified by the stakeholders that the provincial prioritization of SDG goals was based on shreds of evidences collected from districts which are then aligned on an average basis as per the needs of the province, which would be integrated to the grass-root level. As district-level prioritization and planning was not operational. There are various districts and areas in each province which are at the verge of vulnerability and are lacking in most of the indicators such as poverty, food availability, excess to quality education, health facilities, clean drinking water, etc. these conditions add to the vulnerability of the area. SDG Support Units have taken some pilot districts that would be provided with a master plan along with extra resources and efforts to improve the socio-economic condition of those areas.

For instance, in Punjab government has taken Bhakkar and Rajanpur as pilot districts whereas, in Sindh, Islamkot has been selected as the pilot project for their extreme vulnerability as compared to other regions. According to the stakeholders, the motive behind selecting pilot districts was to create an example for the other regions as if these vulnerable districts can do it then without any conflict others can do as well. experts are of the view that the initiative was remarkable, but it would not be achievable if governments or the UN solely undergo all the process as the development indicators are moderately worse therefore, a helping hand or collaboration of citizens, civil society, international donors, UN, NGOs, etc. needs to be on board with the governments to transform the current circumstances of the districts into ideal conditions. Along with that, resources remained a serious challenge in this process to execute the plan for the government. Therefore, collective efforts are required at all forums for the improvements in the development.

Although SDGs are progressing at a slower pace in Pakistan, there is a significant role of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in agenda 2030. CPEC is the key project of the Belt Road Initiative (BRI) that provides convergence of various SDG indicators. It contributes to the development of the agriculture sector, road railways, energy sector and also enhances

cooperation with the world which are some key indicators of agenda 2030 (Ali, 2018). CPEC showed significant progress over the past years and thus enables Pakistan to achieve its SDG targets. Being a development project, it provides huge leverage and margin for the SDG targets in terms of resources as well as implementation. China promises to make a 62 bn \$ investment in Pakistan under CPEC which will be a huge financial help for us to streamline our SDG goals with this development.

4.4. Ongoing challenges in implementation of SDGs

Apparently there are multiple challenges that may cause a hindrance in the development of the agenda. To be clear on this concern, we dig deeper in the discussion with stakeholders in the SDG units, and it has been found that there are 2 to 3 serious issues that need to be addressed in the meantime otherwise; they will impact the progress of the agenda.

- Resource constraint
- Data gaps
- Diverse status of districts
- Vulnerability triggered by pandemic

Availability of data as per the indicators of SDGs is a major challenge. Lack of data availability for most of the indicators even at the provincial level made it a bigger challenge for government and authorities to estimate the progress that had been made across Pakistan. In Sindh, 54% of data of SDG indicators are available at the provincial level whereas for district-level analysis only 18 to 20 percent of data of SDG indicators are available. Similarly, in federating units, GB and AJK, data availability is a vague concept. Progress of most of the indicators is unknown as there is no data available for them. Hence, the potential data gaps for a greater percentage of indicators in GB and AJK, due to areas sensitivity as a response of which federating units are unable to measure and evaluate their progress. Furthermore, lack of data availability causes a major hurdle in the evaluation mechanism. Therefore, the Support Units are working with the government and the bureau of statistics and other statistical cells in the line departments to improve the data ecosystem for reporting and monitoring of SDGs.

Across Pakistan, district profiling shows a huge diversity among the statuses of different SDG indicators in the districts. Regions that remained in the limelight shows significantly positive

trends such as Rawalpindi, Attack, Faisalabad, Peshawar, Lahore, Karachi Hyderabad, etc. whereas districts in interior Sindh, southern Punjab, Baluchistan, etc. are extremely underdeveloped where the indicators show worst status even for the basic ones like education, health, food, and water availability, etc. they are at higher vulnerability due to impartial resource distribution for development.

Another serious challenge for Pakistan is resource constraint. The requirement of resources to fulfill these goals is much higher than the amount of resources Pakistan actually have. An ambitious and significant amount of resources are required as there is an economic crisis. Businesses are not performing well, revenue generation is not up to the mark, and economic burden has increased. Thus, the development budget has reduced to a significant proportion over the last 5 years. In 2018 the development budget of Punjab was 550 billion rupees which have reduced to 350 billion in 2020. Due to pandemic, the economic vulnerability has been intensified. Most of the investments are diverted towards the health sector in this time. Government need to increase and regulate investments for SDG goals by a significant proportion otherwise it will be a difficult task to achieve targets by 2030

Stakeholders of the view that the system wasn't ready in Pakistan to start SDGs, that's why it took some time to practically implement. Sensitization of SDGs to the provincial level was a time taking process. Formation of all the committees, units, task forces, and other institutional frameworks has made to navigate previous glitches and to better implement SDGs. Agenda 2030 is a time-bound project of 15 years out of which almost 6 years have been passed but there isn't any significant achievement of targets has reported by now. Pakistan has set its timelines based on its priority of the goals. There is a lot work need to be done for the hundred percent achievements of SDGs in Pakistan as the indicators are moderately under-developed. Thus, from the current scenario, that Pakistan might not be able to achieve SDGs completely by 2030, but remarkable progress could be made in the betterment of the indicators.

Furthermore, Current pandemic has added fuel to the fire as it has huge potential to slow down progress on SDGs and even to trigger reversals on several important indicators. It has an overall negative impact on SDGs. Resulting in a huge social and economic cost whereas; on the environment, it has a short-term positive impact. It would be a negative impact of multi folds once the social and economic systems revive and get back to their progress level. A lot of effort

would be required to get the indicators back on track and once economic engine restarts, further degradation of the environment will occur therefore; these short-term positive impacts will ultimately result in a huge downfall of environmental indicators.

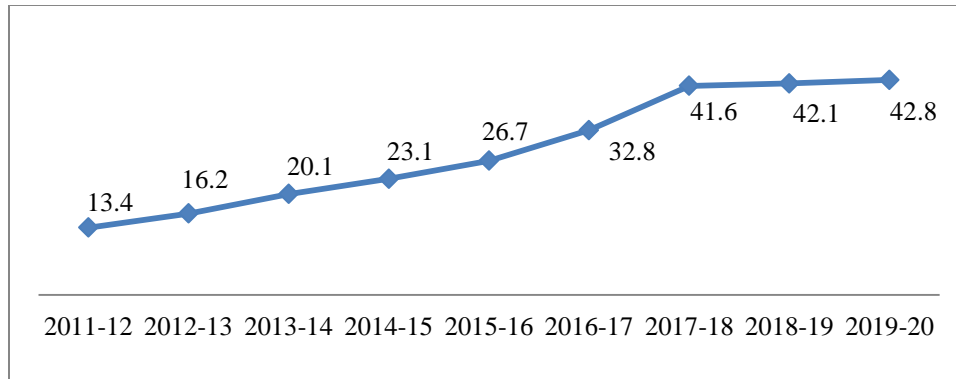
4.5. Progress on SDGs by using selected indicators

This study has analyzed the performance of selected indicators at provincial and district level with the detailed analysis of their policy frameworks budget allocations and the progress that has been made.

4.5.1. Health oriented Policy, Budget and Vision

Health is one of the core indicator of social development of a country as well as it contributes a remarkable share in economic development. When people will be healthy and livelier, they will be able to contribute more effectively and efficiently in the economic progress while on the other hand, poor health services would result in declining economic growth. In Pakistan, the last approved national health policy was in 2001, and more than a real policy document it was more of a program description that was supposed to be carried out in health sector. Later on the policy was revised after 8 years in 2009 with the significant contribution of WHO. But after 18th constitutional amendment, health ministry was also dissolved along with other ministries and so it became a provincial subject rather than federal. Thus, the revised policy of 2009 could not be disseminated. Being a provincial matter, Health strategies are developed in each province based on their needs and requirements. Effective plans were formalized to improve health service delivery to the public which is cost effective as well. Unfortunately, lack of financial resources for the implementation of plans and strategies was a serious hurdle (WHO EMRO).

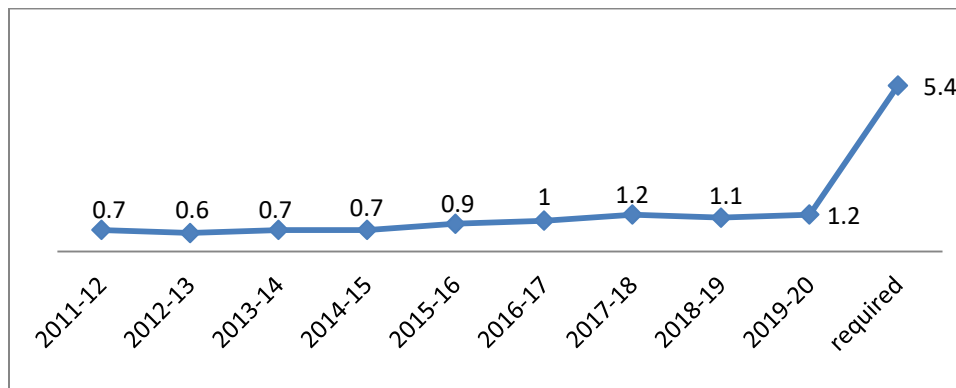
Economic Survey of Pakistan provides a brief summary of health expenditures over the last decade. It can be seen that over the years, health expenditures have been increased gradually from 13.4 billion rupees in 2011-12 to 42.8 billion rupees in 2019-20 (GOP, 2020). This rise in expenditure was made over time to meet the rising needs of health services across Pakistan as the population increases as well over the time from 183.3 million in 2011 against 216.6 million in 2019(The World Bank, 2019).



Source: Pakistan Economic Surveys

Figure 1: National Health Expenditure (Rs. Billion)

As the population explodes by about 30 million in a decade, a significant rise in health expenditure is a dire need to fulfill the basic need of the public. More doctors and medical staff are needed in the health sector. The incremental health-care spending requirements amount to around 5.4 percent of GDP. The number of doctors should be raised by roughly 50% to achieve good performance in the SDGs. The number of other medical personnel, which is now much below that of high-performing countries, should be boosted by almost six fold. Because doctors' earnings are slightly higher than those in high-performing peer nations, efforts may be focused on growing the number of doctors while keeping pay below GDP per capita growth (Fernanda Brollo, 2021). But if seen on the share of health expenditures in GDP then it shows an almost static picture of the situation. Over the time the health expenditures increase by a minimal amount as a percentage of GDP as compared to need of rising population. In 2011-12, share of health expenditures in GDP was just about 0.7 % that rises up to 1.2 % till 2019-20 (GOP, 2020).



Source: Pakistan Economic Surveys

Figure 2: Health Expenditures as a % of GDP

Ensuring health and well-being of all is one of the goals of SDGs that provide certain targets to be achieved by the end of 2030. In order to fulfill the given targets and to improve its health sector service delivery, Pakistan has formulated a National Health Vision 2025. It's a result of collective effort and contributions of federal and provincial governments in support of public health. Improved health service delivery remained a prime concern of the government and therefore, the core concern of vision 2025 is to improve health of all especially of children and women. Also, this vision will ensure the universal or equitable access of all to the health services provided. It would provide a financial protection to the vulnerable groups of the society and will make sure the health systems are responsive.

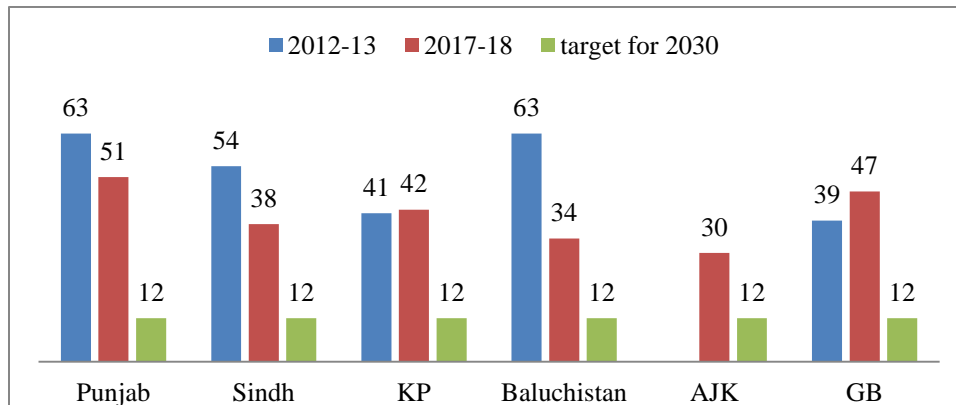
With the help of WHO, 6 core pillars were designed for the National Health Vision 2025 to strengthen it and also to ensure the delivery of its objectives. Health service delivery, health financing, health information system, human resource for health, sound governance and provision of essential medicines and technical help. These are the six pillars that would help the vision in serving its objective. WHO would also provide technical assistance, advocacy etc. in this matter. (WHO EMRO). It's been 6 years, SDGs has started and so do the 6 years of vision 2025 have been passed. To track what progress has been made in these years across Pakistan. This study has selected some of the indicators from SDG goal 3. The data estimates taken from PDHS surveys give us following description.

4.5.2. Provincial analysis of current conditions of Neo-natal mortality rate (per 1000):

It gives the number of deaths (per 1000) of children within 1 month of their birth. PDHS survey 2012-13 and 2017-18 gives a comparative analysis of different regions of Pakistan. Figure given below shows that in 2012-13, Punjab had recorded highest number of neonatal deaths per 1000 with a minimal gap between all other regions. After the 5 year interval of the next DHS survey a progress of 1.5 % was recorded per year and Punjab reached from the highest number of 63 per 1000 in 2012-13 to 51 per 1000 in 2017-18.

All other regions show a positive growth trend as well over the period of five years except KP and GB. Ratio of neonatal deaths has increased in these regions with 0.2% in KP and 1.3% in GB. While, Baluchistan gives the best performance by reducing the rate annually by 4.8%. Target to be achieved for neonatal mortality defined in SDG was to reduce the ratio to 12 per

1000 by the end of 2030. To achieve the target level of neonatal mortality all the regions of Pakistan needs to show progress with the per year growth of 3.5% for Punjab, 2.2% for Sindh, 2.5% for KP, 1.8% for Baluchistan, 1.5% for AJK and 2.9 for GB. Currently, the situation of neo-natal mortality rate in provinces and federating units of Pakistan is given below



Source: Pakistan Demographic and Health Surveys

Figure 3: Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1000)

Based on the annual growth shown by each province in previous years, their required growth has been forecasted by the end of 2030. And on the basis of the required growth level and previous performance they are categorized into 4 groups. Punjab and KP is currently going off-track in achieving its required target as the number of neo-natal death is still high as compared to the given target. That's why they have been given yellow color to show that they fall in the category of Off-track regions. Sindh, Baluchistan and AJK on the other hand, are on-track. It signifies that they can achieve their target if they continue their progress in the same manner. That's why they are represented by blue color. Unfortunately, performance of GB in this regard wasn't satisfactory as instead of decreasing its antenatal mortality rate it increased with the annual rate of 1.3 %. Therefore, it requires a timely focus on the indicator to control its negative growth and improve its performance. Currently, it is placed in the category of poor performing region and hence shaded red.

Taking a look into the population census that is on stake of these improvements and developments. According to the latest population census of 2017, in Punjab and KP there are 2.6 million and 1 million antenatal would be at risk respectively as the performance of both the provinces seems off-track based on the forecasted analysis. They need to enhance their annual

growth towards achieving the target. On the contrary, Sindh Baluchistan, and AJK are progressing in a smoother manner and so 1.1 million antenatal lives in Sindh and three hundred thousand in Baluchistan would be saved if the progress goes in the forecasted manner (PBS, 2017). A visual representation of forecasted antenatal mortality is given below in the map.

Forecasted Neo-Natal Mortality (per 1000) by the end of 2030

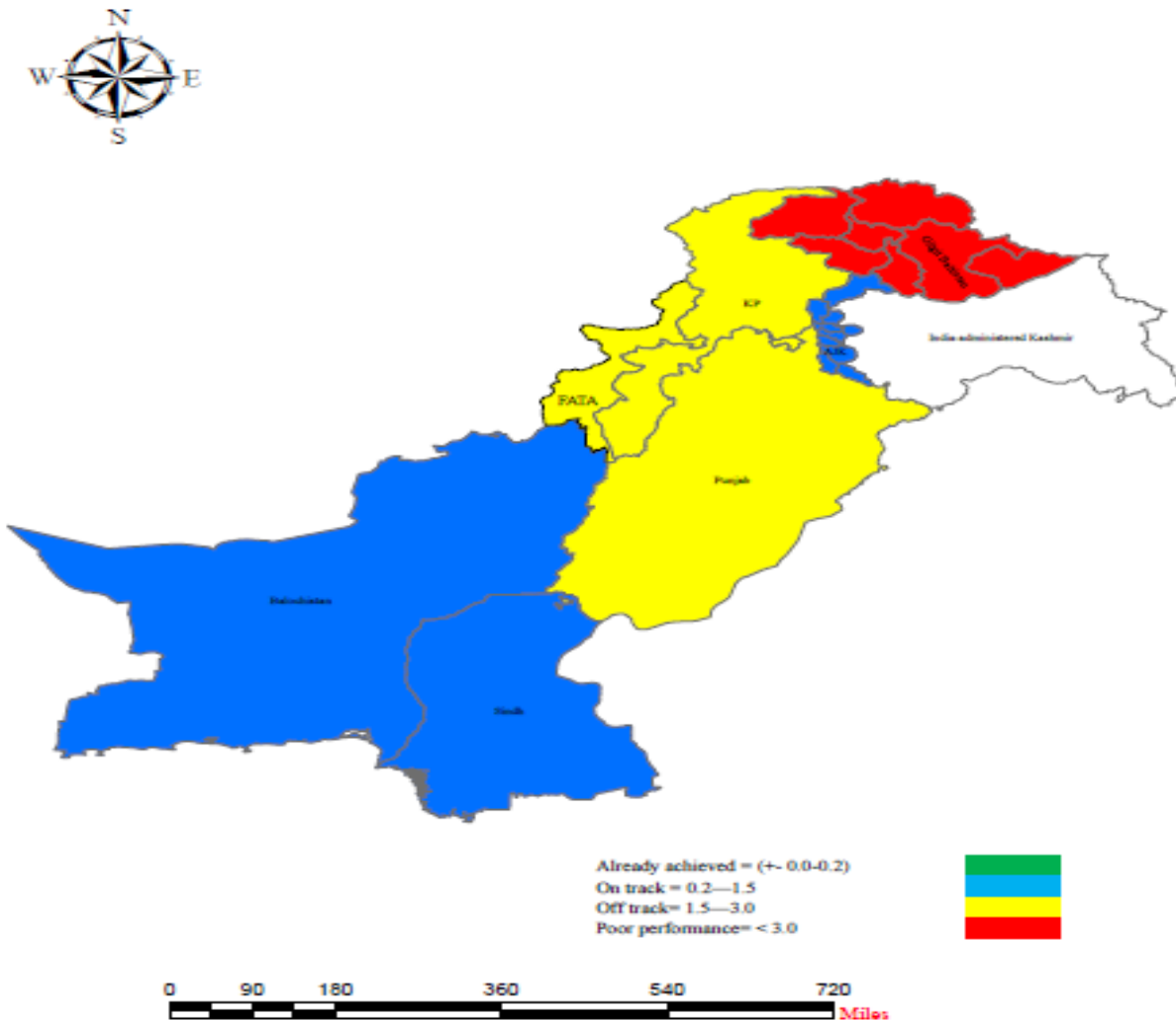
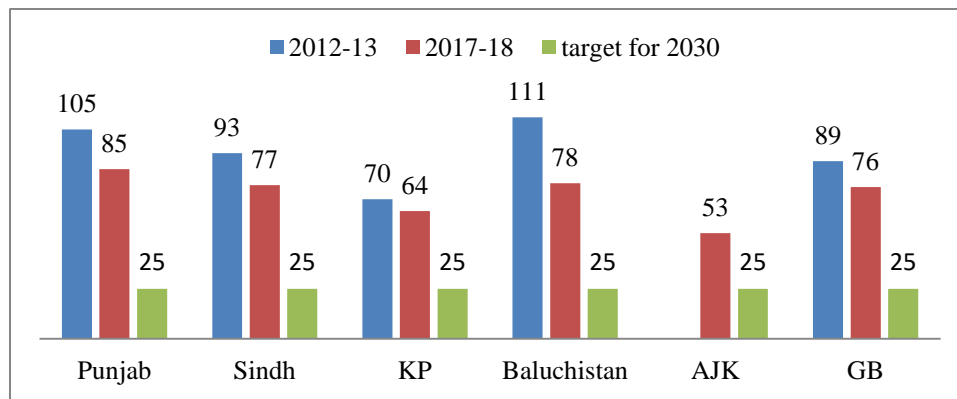


Figure 4: Forecasted Neo-natal Mortality rate by the end of 2030 (per 1000)

4.5.3. Provincial analysis of Under-5 Mortality rate (per 1000):

Quantitative analysis gives the ratio of mortality rate of children under 5 years of age per 1000. PDHS of 2 rounds gives an overview of the conditions prevailing across Pakistan in context of mortality rate under age 5. A remarkable annual growth has been recorded of all the regions of

Pakistan towards achieving its 2030 target. for the upcoming years Baluchistan and AJK are showing on-track performance as estimated from their previous growth whereas, all other regions needs to pace up their annual progress to achieve their SDG goal that is to reduce under 5 mortality to 25/1000 by the end of 2030.



Source: Pakistan Demographic and Health Surveys

Figure 5: Under-5 Mortality rate (per 1000)

Based on the annual growth shown by each province in previous years, their required growth has been forecasted by the end of 2030. And on the basis of the required growth level and previous performance they are categorized into 4 groups. Punjab, Sindh, KP and GB are currently going off-track in achieving their required target as the count of deaths of less than age 5 are still high as compared to the given target. That's why they have been labeled yellow to show that they fall in the category of Off-track regions. Thus, they now require higher annual growth from their previous performance in order to achieve their targets by the end of 2030. On the contrary, Baluchistan and AJK are on-track. It signifies that they can achieve their target if they continue their progress in the same manner. That's why they are represented by blue.

Taking a look into the population census that is on stake of these improvements and developments. According to the latest population census of 2017, in Punjab and KP there are 17.4 million and 6.4 million under age 5 children respectively would be at risk as the performance of both the provinces seems off-track based on the forecasted analysis. They need to enhance their annual growth towards achieving the target. On the contrary, Sindh Baluchistan, and AJK are progressing in a smoother manner and so 8.3 million children of age under 5 years

in Sindh and 2.2 million in Baluchistan would be saved if the progress goes in the forecasted manner (PBS, 2017). A visual representation of forecasted rate of under age of 5 year mortality is given below in the map.

Forecasted Under-5 Mortality (per 1000) by the end of 2030

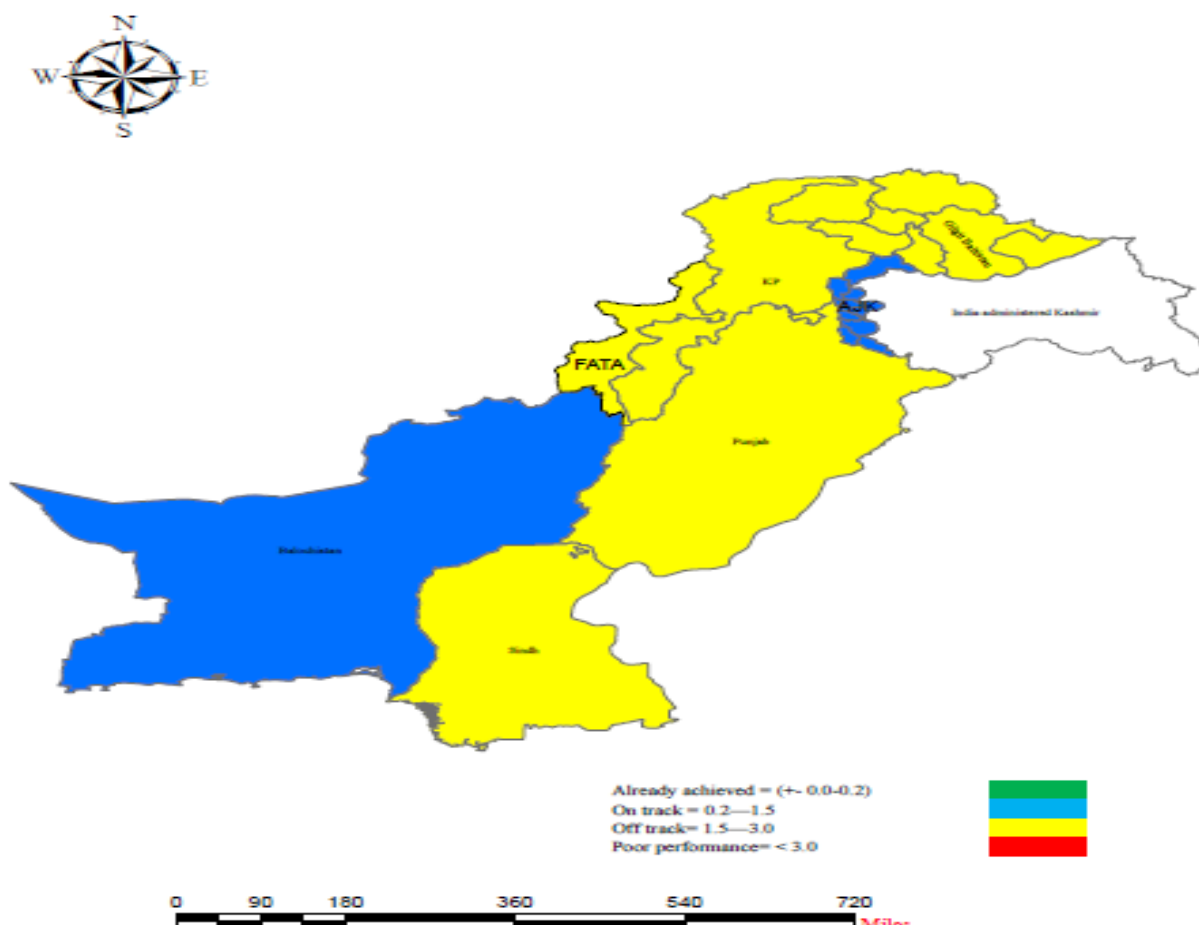
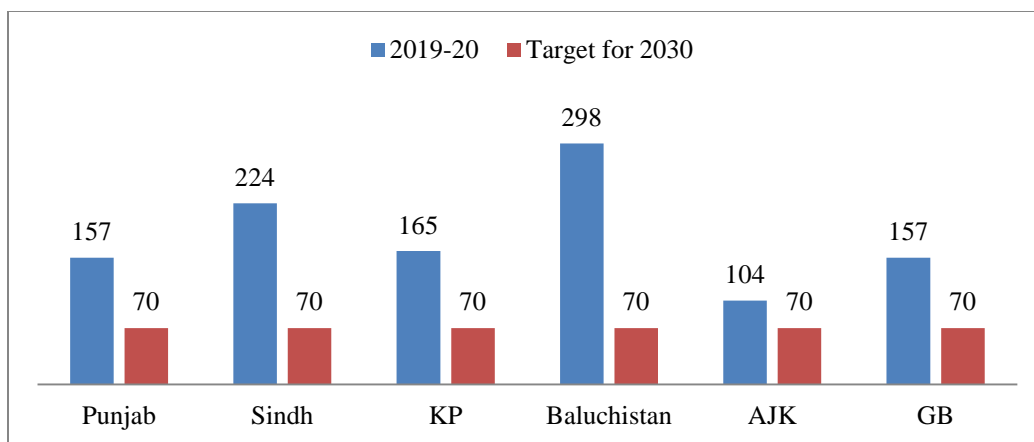


Figure 6: Forecasted Under-5 Mortality by the end of 2030 (per 1000)

4.5.4. Provincial analysis of Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100000):

It gives number of maternal deaths during live birth in a given period of time. Pakistan Maternal Mortality Survey 2019-20 gives an overview of the current ratio across different regions of Pakistan. Baluchistan recorded highest number of maternal deaths during live births i.e.; 298 out of 100,000. SDG gives a target to reduce MMR to 70/100,000 by the end of 2030. To meet the given target, all the regions across Pakistan need to enhance their control over MMR.



Source: Pakistan Maternal Mortality Survey, 2019

Figure 7: Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100000)

The data is collected from the recent Pakistan Maternal Mortality Survey 2019 which reflects that the mortality rate is currently quite higher across all regions of Pakistan as compared to their given target. Baluchistan records the highest mortality rate followed by Sindh. While in other regions it is more than 100 as well. A serious policy framework needs to be implemented to get a control over the situation and to improve the mortality rate across Pakistan. All the regions need to achieve a higher annual growth for the improvement of this indicator in order to achieve their target by the end of 2030.

Table 4: Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) (per 100000)

Province/Region	MMR in 2019-20 (out of 100 thousand)	Target for 2030 (out of 100 thousands)	Change required in MMR by the end of 2030	Estimated per year change 2030
Punjab	157	70	87	8.7
Sindh	224	70	154	15.4
KP	165	70	95	9.5
Baluchistan	298	70	228	22.8
AJK	104	70	34	3.4
GB	157	70	87	8.7

Source: Estimated from Pakistan Maternal Mortality Survey, 2019

4.5.5. Global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents:

Millions of people gets injured and died in road accidents annually. Everyday more than 3500 people came across such traffic crashes and accidents. Crash injuries are estimated to be the eighth leading cause of death globally (CDC, 2020)¹¹. Middle and low income countries had higher road traffic fatality rates per 100 000 population as compared to higher income countries (WHO, 2016)¹². According to the latest WHO data published in 2018 Road Traffic Accidents Deaths in Pakistan reached 30,046 or 2.42% of total deaths. The age adjusted Death Rate is 17.12 per 100,000 of population ranks Pakistan at 95 in the world (WHO, 2018). SDG aims to reduce Global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents to half by the end of 2030. To reduce the number by half, Pakistan needs to design sound road infrastructure to the public and strictly implement traffic regulations to ensure road safety.

Table 5: Number of traffic accidents (annual)

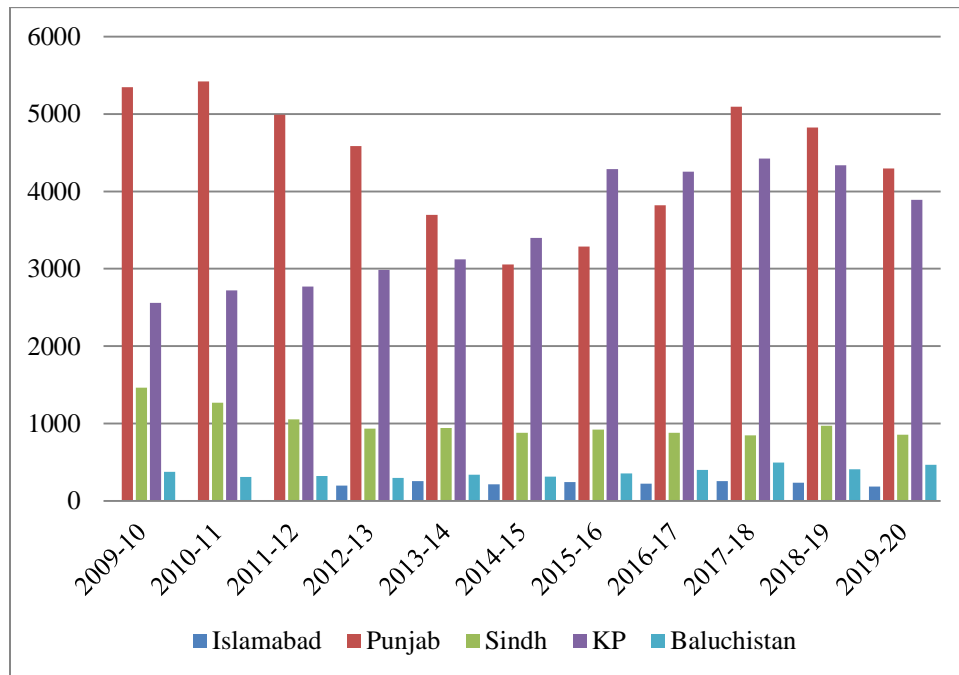
Years	Pakistan	Islamabad	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Baluchistan
2009-10	9747	---	5344	1465	2559	379
2010-11	9723	---	5420	1270	2722	311
2011-12	9140	---	4990	1054	2772	324
2012-13	8988	201	4587	935	2986	297
2013-14	8359	256	3696	945	3120	342
2014-15	7875	216	3054	881	3399	315
2015-16	9100	244	3288	924	4287	357
2016-17	9582	226	3819	880	4256	401
2017-18	11121	259	5093	848	4425	496
2018-19	10779	238	4823	972	4337	409
2019-20	9701	189	4294	858	3891	469
<i>Source:</i> Provincial Police Department (Crime Branch) & Islamabad.						

The number is accidents over the last decade are given in the table and it can be seen that Punjab and KP possess higher number of accidents as compared to Sindh and Baluchistan. This high

¹¹<https://www.cdc.gov/injury/features/global-road-safety/index.html>

¹²<https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/road-safety>

number of accidents involved thousands of injuries and deaths. There can be several reasons for these mishaps such as over speeding, rash driving, avoiding safety measurements, distracted driving, red light jumping and many more. Effective awareness campaigns, strict traffic regulations and laws need to be implemented in order to reduce rising number of accidents across Pakistan. A visual representation of the scenario is given below;



Source: Provincial Police Department (Crime Branch) & Islamabad.

Figure 8: Number of traffic accidents (annual)

WHO and UNDP being technical assistors provide their support to Pakistan to fulfill its SDG targets. Six years of National Health Vision 2025 has been passed and from the performance of SDG indicators, a lot of durable exertion is required in all aspects. Although provincial and federal governments have designed impressive plans and programs but financial constraint remained a constant issue from the beginning for their implementation and execution in a required manner. Pakistan spends least share of GDP in health sector as compared to its neighboring countries (The World Bank, 2018). A significant increase in Health sector budget is a dire need of the time for the improvement of health service delivery.

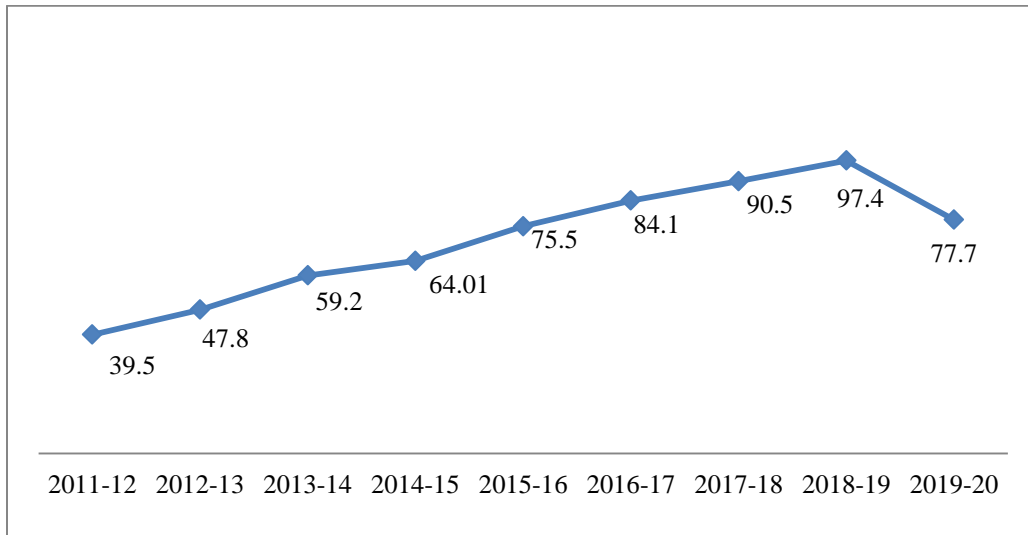
4.6. Education oriented Policy, Budget and Vision

Education is a fundamental right of the people declared in article 25-A of the Constitution of Pakistan as well as core priority of the government to ensure its availability to all. It is the responsibility of the state to provide compulsory and free education to children up to 16 years of age (GOP, 1973). In Pakistan education is divided into different levels as primary, middle, secondary, college and university level. Studies signifies that the rate of secondary education drops by a notable proportion then primary level and as the education level increases, the ratio of students starts declining. Education being a universal subject carries a prevailing value and therefore, formulation of educational policies remained a core objective of political agendas. Policies regarding education (curriculum, rules and regulations etc.) have a direct impact on the public (Malik, 2015). Thus, it is important for the government to take necessary action in order to ensure the availability and easy access to the education.

Over the time education policies were formalized to encourage people for getting education. Equitable access to educational institutes and quality delivery of educational services is always promoted by the state, and for that government provides financial assistance to the vulnerable groups of society, free education is provided to enhance enrollment rate, and teacher's training workshops etc. were organized. And now besides education, technical training is also initialized to give our youth some talent so that they can positively contribute in the economy (NEP, 2009). Similarly, with some amendments, national education policy was formulated back in 2017 to make it a part of Vision 2025. It was further added in the policy that with an internationally appropriate curriculum, trained training tools for teachers, and an appraisal structure, the government also ensures equality and fairness in secondary education for all children. Instructional materials, such as posters, audio-visual aids, maps, and teaching kits, are used to help students learn (NEP, 2017).

Education being an important indicator of SDG provides various multi-dimensional targets to be achieved. Government of Pakistan is willing to work on given goals to improve its literacy rate, economic growth and living standards. To formulate, implement, and evaluate policy programs, a significant amount of investment is required. The expenditure made by the government in educational sector over the last decade is taken from the economic surveys and it can be seen that over the time the expenditures of education increased gradually from 39.5 billion rupees in 2011-12 to 97.4 billion rupees in 2018-19. While in 2019-20, an abrupt decrease in educational

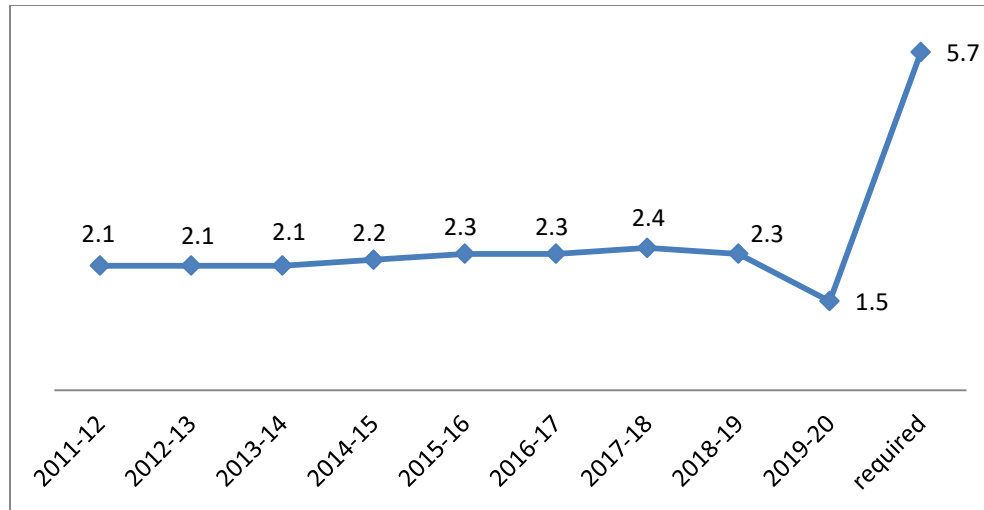
expenditures was seen and it declined to 77.7 billion rupees from 97.4 billion in the previous fiscal year (GOP, 2020). This decline might be because of pandemic outburst that effected the economic growths across the world.



Source: Economic Surveys of Pakistan.

Figure 9: Education Expenditures (Rs. Billion)

Increase in educational budget is a dire need of the time as over the decade population exploded up to 30 million and so it is the responsibility of the government according to constitution of Pakistan to provide free education to people aged up to 16 years (GOP, 1973). Also in Pakistan as the educational system is divided into different tiers, budget is distributed among them which illustrates that the budget allocation towards education needs to be increased. Whereas, percentage share of educational expenditures in GDP shows a little variation over the decade except the year 2019-20 (GOP, 2020). Therefore, to increase secondary enrollment rates, improve infrastructure and quality of education, the sector requires an additional 5.7 percent of GDP in spending. The required spending reflects the need to increase teacher pay in order to support higher enrollment and reduce class sizes, as well as to increase capital spending in order to build more schools and improve school infrastructure, such as the availability of bathrooms, electricity, drinking water, and boundary walls etc. (Fernanda Brollo, 2021). It can be seen in the graph below;



Source: Economic Surveys of Pakistan.

Figure 10: Education Expenditures as a % of GDP

From the inception of Pakistan till now 7 educational policies have been formulated. These initiatives attempted to address problems, concerns, and challenges in Pakistan's education sector. These programs focused mostly on access to education, educational quality, the eradication of gender imbalances in education, educational administration, educational system, science and technology, and technical and vocational education. Now, government of Pakistan aimed to standardize single national curriculum in all public and private educational institutes so that all children have a fair and equal chance to acquire a high-quality education, and education equity is ensured irrespective of the local and global concepts of gender disparity, religion, color, caste, creed, and persons with special needs. Values-based, life-skills-based, and inclusive educations are all priorities.

Educational indicators and targets are given in SDG goal 4 and this research will track the progress of those targets across Pakistan in response of all the steps taken by the government. Four indicators have been selected from SDG goal 4 for the above mentioned purpose. We will see what the progress of each indicator is across all four provinces of Pakistan.

4.6.1. Literacy rate analysis at district level

Under goal 4 of SDGs one of the targets is to ensure that all youth, both men and women, achieve numeracy and literacy by the end of 2030. Proportion of men and women belongs to age group of more than 10 years, who can read, write as well as understand basic arithmetic, are

considered literate. Different rounds of PSLM district level survey provide the percentage of literate people in each district and province across Pakistan. Overview of the table offers that districts of KP, Sindh and Baluchistan projects lower literacy rate. In order to attain 100% literacy across Pakistan, all the provinces and federating units needs to improve their performance to a great extent and pace up their annual growth to meet their target by the end of 2030.

SDG aims to achieve 100 percent literacy rate so that people can improve their living conditions by being capable of doing better jobs. Provincial overview of literacy can be seen in the table below that shows that literacy rate of provinces have improved by a small percentage over the period of 8 years while in Sindh, literacy rate shows a negative response. Instead of increasing it starts declining whereas, the rate remains stagnant in Pakistan overall at 60 percent. The forecasted results of the PSLM data shows that, about 40 million people in Pakistan would be able to achieve literacy rate by the end of 2030. While 32.3 million would be off track in achieving their goals while 54.9 million would be totally at risk for being illiterate. Provincial analysis shows that highest segment of population from Punjab would be at highest risk of being illiterate while in Sindh the number is up to 14.5 million in the category of poor performance. On the contrary the number of people that would be on track and will achieve their target by the end of 2030 would be 31.3 million in Punjab while around 1 million in Sindh. Remaining population would lie in the third category where more effort is required to change their status and improve their standing.

Table 6: Literacy Rate (%)

Province	Literacy rate in 2012-13	Literacy rate in 2014-15	Literacy rate in 2019-20
Punjab	62	63	64
Sindh	60	60	58
KP	52	53	55
Baluchistan	44	44	46
Pakistan	60	60	60
<i>Source: Estimated from PSLM micro datasets</i>			

Taking a dig into detailed analysis and looking on the condition of districts in each province it can be seen that majority of the districts of KP, Sindh and Baluchistan are indulged in poor literacy rate. Whereas, comparatively Punjab shows better status being the most populous province of the country, its districts as most of them are currently off-track but still they have the potential to improve their status from one category to another by the end of 2030.

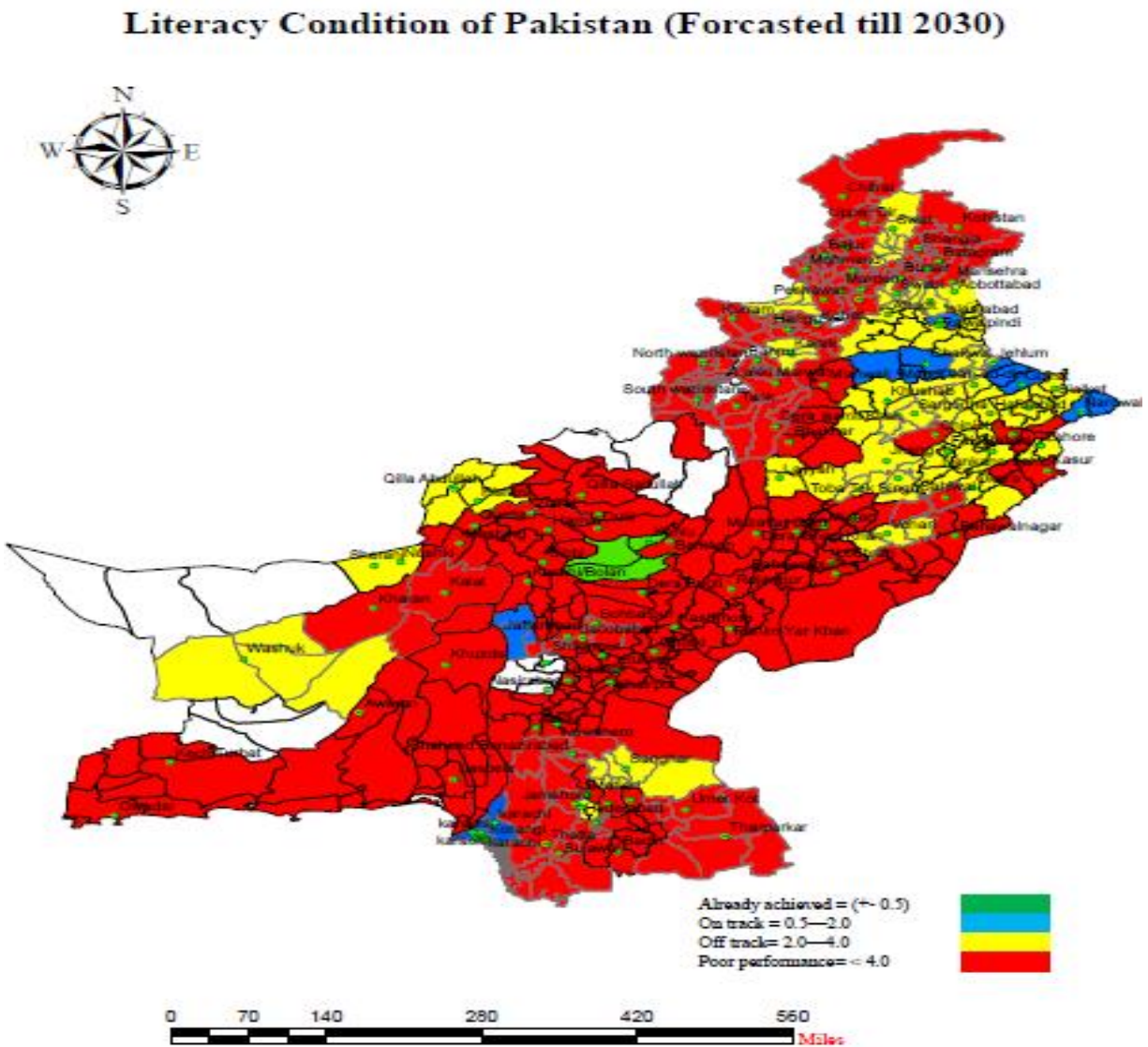


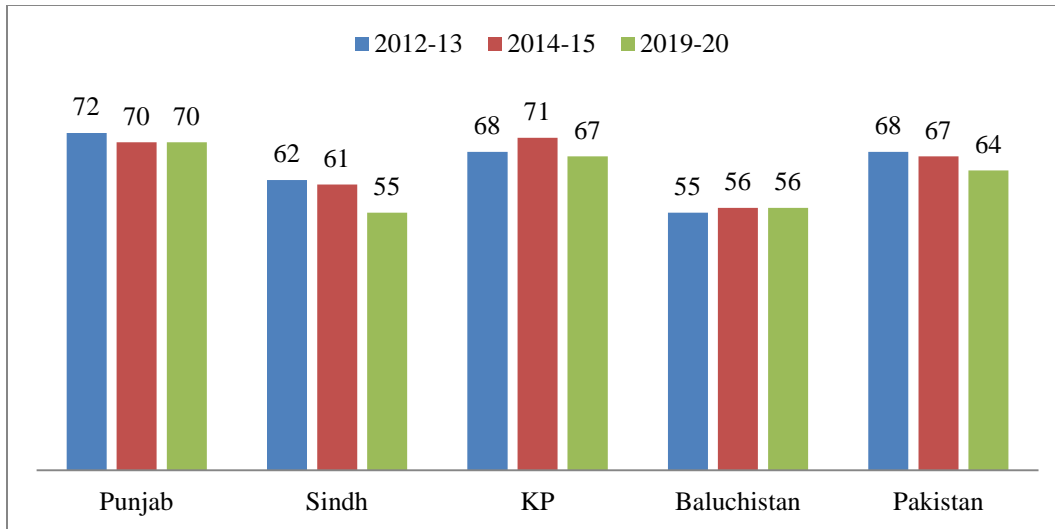
Figure 11: Literacy condition of Pakistan (forecasted till 2030)

4.6.2. Availability of primary education to all boys and girls:

By the end of 2030, SDG also aims to ensure the availability of quality and free primary education to all the children without any gender discrimination across all the rural and urban regions of Pakistan. Primary education in Pakistan ranges from grade 1 to grade 5. Government of Pakistan allocates a separate share to primary education in each educational budget to fulfill this prime concern. Several schools were established by the government across Pakistan and mostly in rural or deprived regions in order to facilitate people to send their children to nearby schools. Currently, Pakistan has a total of 150,129 primary education institutes, according to various national and international estimates. There are 131,376 public sector primary schools that are around 88 percent of the total while 18,753 are owned by private-sector sector (around 12 percent) (Hussain, 2020).

District and provincial level data from surveys of PSLM shows the data of children belongs to age group 6-10 years, provincial data of net primary enrollment shows that in Punjab, Sindh and KP, net primary enrollment level declines as compared to level recorded in former survey. Whereas, Baluchistan is the only province where net primary enrollment increased by a minimal amount of one percent. While overall in Pakistan, net primary enrollment rate declined by 4 percent over the period of 8 years despite all the efforts.

Taking into account the population statistics that is affected by the time in each province; 4.1 million populations in Punjab would be at risk by the end of 2030 due to the poor performance of 7 districts, while 8.5 million would be off-track in 22 districts. Whereas, around 2.6 million will be able to achieve their target of getting enrolled in the primary educational institutes, by the end of 2030. Same is the situation with all other provinces as 2.5 million in KP, 5.2 million in Sindh and 1 million in Baluchistan would be at highest risk of not being able to get admitted in the school by the end of 2030. While on the other hand 166 thousand people in KP and 38 thousand in Baluchistan would be able to achieve the target by the end of 2030. While a huge segment of population would still be off-track during the time.



Source: PSLM survey reports

Figure 12: Net Primary Enrollment (%)

On the contrary, if we look deeper into the situation and analyses the district level situation of the indicator across Pakistan then it can be seen that the net primary enrollment rate across the districts of KP, Sindh and Baluchistan is around 60% whereas, Punjab shows a slight progress in this regard but still there is a huge gap that needs to be fulfilled in order to ensure 100% of net primary enrollment across Pakistan. Based on the previous performance and required annual growth in upcoming years, districts are categorized on their ability to achieve given target by 2030. And based on the forecasted scenario, it would be a difficult task to stand and achieve by the end of 2030 as majority regions are showing poor performance in current time.

Net Primary Enrollment of Pakistan (Forecasted till 2030)

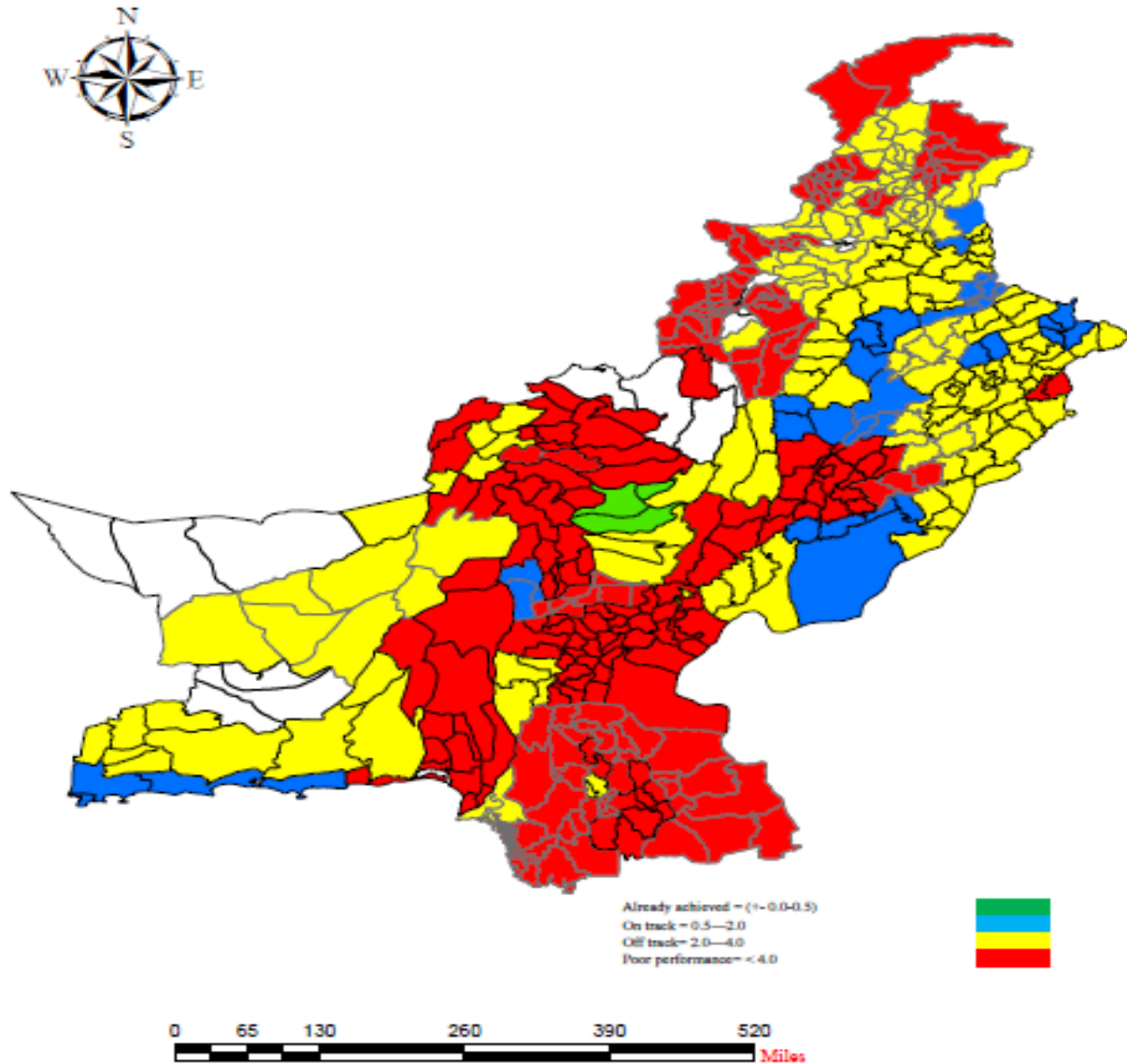
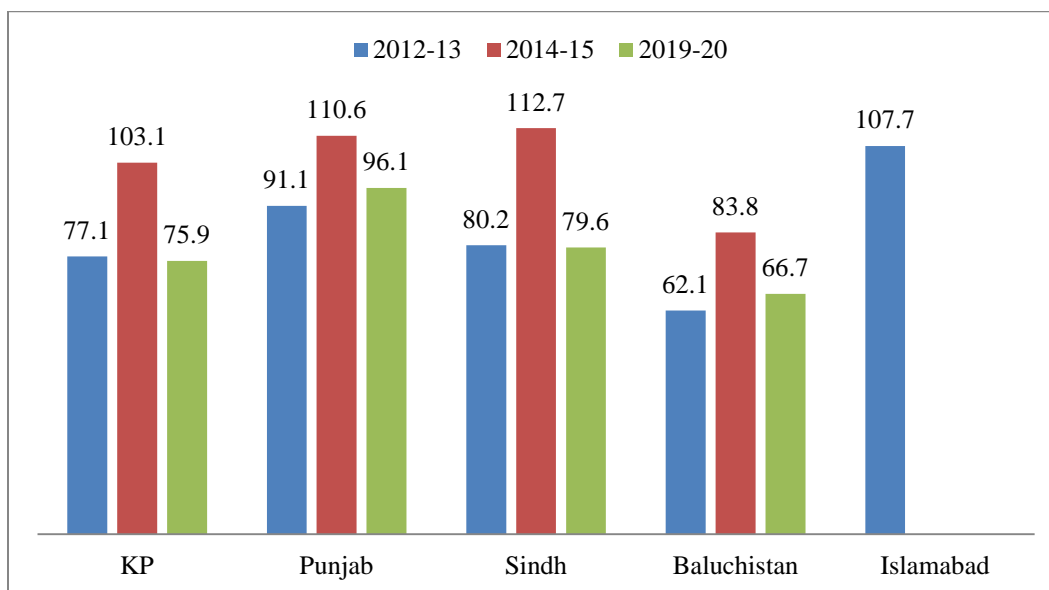


Figure 13: Net primary enrollment of Pakistan (forecasted till 2030)

4.6.3. Eliminate all discrimination in education:

SDG aims to eliminate all sorts of discrimination in education. It is commonly seen in our society that the privileged ones in schools get different education as compared to deprived ones. Or normally the education system in Pakistan is divided into two parts based on the curriculum used in schools. Private schools follow different curriculum rather than going on with the same that is practiced in public sector schools. This generates a huge discrimination in the society.

Also, gender discrimination is another factor that was practiced in rural or deprived regions but with time the gender disparity gets closer. A provincial level analysis would give a clear picture of the current situation of gender disparity across Pakistan.



Source: PSLM survey reports

Figure 14: Gender Parity Index (%)

Across various districts of Pakistan, gender discrimination was witnessed previously. But with time the gap tends to get closer meanwhile in some districts girl’s enrollment in school is higher than boys. Data from PSLM district level surveys provides an insight of the condition and thus on the basis of previous track, districts are categorized on their eligibility to reduce gender discrimination gaps.

As SDG aims to reduce these gaps and eliminate all sort of disparities and discriminations from the education system. Government of Pakistan has taken a step to eliminate the influence of class system from education by trying to introduce single national curriculum that would be followed across all schools of Pakistan either a private sector entity or a public school. In order to promote easy and equitable access of education for all.

Gender Parity Index of Pakistan (Forecasted till 2030)

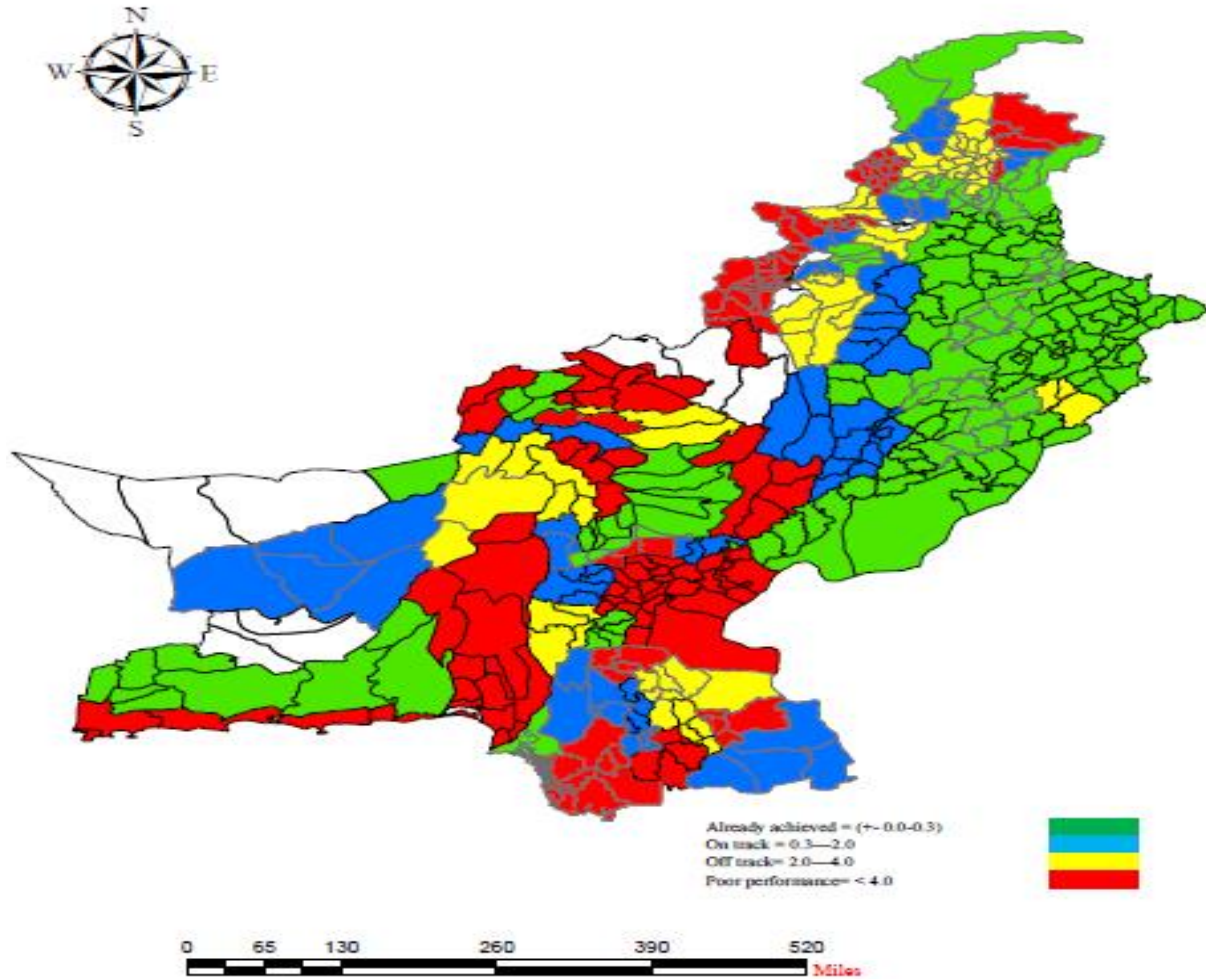


Figure 15: Gender parity index of Pakistan (forecasted till 2030)

4.6.4. Out of school children

Another target of SDG is to enroll all the students in school so to maximize the rate of literacy in Pakistan. Currently around 22.8 million children are estimated to be out of school from age 5 years 16 years. This makes around 40% of this age group is currently out of school.(UNICEF Pakistan). It has been witnessed that enrollment also declines with the increase in level of education resulting in lower human development indicators. There are multiple socioeconomic, cultural and traditional factors involved in widening this gap. Pakistan tries to reduce the number of out of school children by providing free schooling, books and other accessories to the people across Pakistan.

Current situation of out of school children across different districts of Pakistan can be seen in the map below which shows that most of the districts in four provinces have around have more than 12% of their population aged between 5-16 years is out of school. And the gap is closed to a great extent in last 8 years. If the improvement continues with the same pace than most of the districts would achieve their target by the end of 2030.

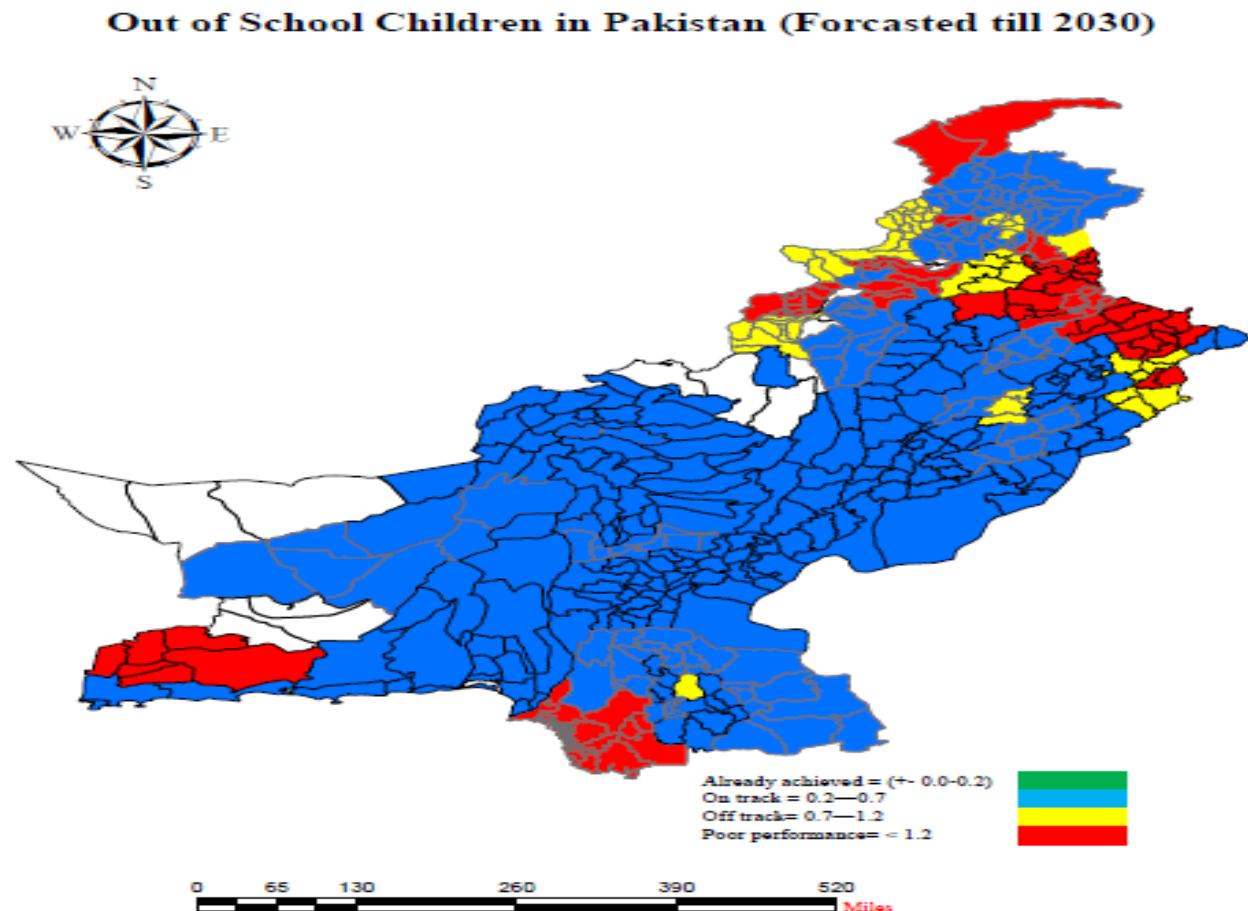


Figure 16: Out of school Children in Pakistan (Forecasted till 2030)

4.7. SDG goal 06: Clean water and sanitation

SDG aims to promote hygiene in order to control the spread of water borne and communicable diseases and ensures the healthy well-being of all. Water being a basic need of life has a major role in our daily life and so it is important to use safe resources of water to stay away from water borne or communicable diseases that can spread from unhygienic practices. SDG aims to promote hygiene in order to control the spread of water borne and communicable diseases and ensures the healthy well-being of all.

4.7.1. Safe and affordable drinking water:

Availability of safe drinking water to the people is one of the important elements that a state should provide to its citizens. In Pakistan, people use different sources of water for drinking purpose and not all of them are safe such as water taken from open sources like lake, springs or open wells etc. it isn't safe to use that water for drinking purpose as it can lead to various water borne or communicable diseases and impacts health of the user. For that protected means of water such as piped water or water extracted from motor or hand pump from the earth's surface etc. are considered safe. In most of the region's water reservoirs are below the level of extraction. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the government to provide its citizens the very basic requirement of their survival through proper means.

Table 7: % distribution of Household with Main Source of Drinking Water

Province/ Region	2014-15				2019-20			
	Tap water	Hand pump	Motor pump	Others	Tap water	Hand pump	Motor pump	Others
Punjab	18	28	45	9	13	22	42	23
Sindh	41	33	11	15	35	36	9	20
KP	35	12	26	27	30	13	29	28
Baluchistan	33	7	18	42	32	4	20	44
Pakistan	27	26	33	14	22	23	30	25
<i>Source: PSLM District Survey Report 2019-20</i>								

By the end of 2030 SDG intends to provide safe and affordable drinking water facilities to all the population across the world. Sources of safe and affordable drinking water includes tap water, motor pump, hand pump and dug wells, whereas, all other sources are either expensive or unsafe to consume. In Pakistan, PSLM district level survey collects the data of availability of safe and affordable drinking water facility to the households across Pakistan. A bird's eye view of the table reflects that in some districts of all the provinces. Clean drinking water isn't available whereas, major portion across Pakistan indicates its availability. However, Pakistan still needs to improve its provision of safe and affordable drinking water to all the districts by the end of 2030.

According to the latest population census, 43.7 million people in Pakistan have access to safe means of drinking water while 36.4 million would get access by the end of 2030. But still 84.2 million at highest risk and wouldn't be able to get safe drinking water and 34.4 million population lies in the category off-track. Provincial analysis shows that Punjab would have highest population at risk by the end of 2030 followed by Sindh, KP and Baluchistan. On the contrary, if the improvements are made and precise implementation of plans will be ensured a vast segment of population would be able to benefit from this. And will be able to live a healthy life. A visual representation of forecasted situation of availability of safe drinking water across different regions of Pakistan is given below in the map.

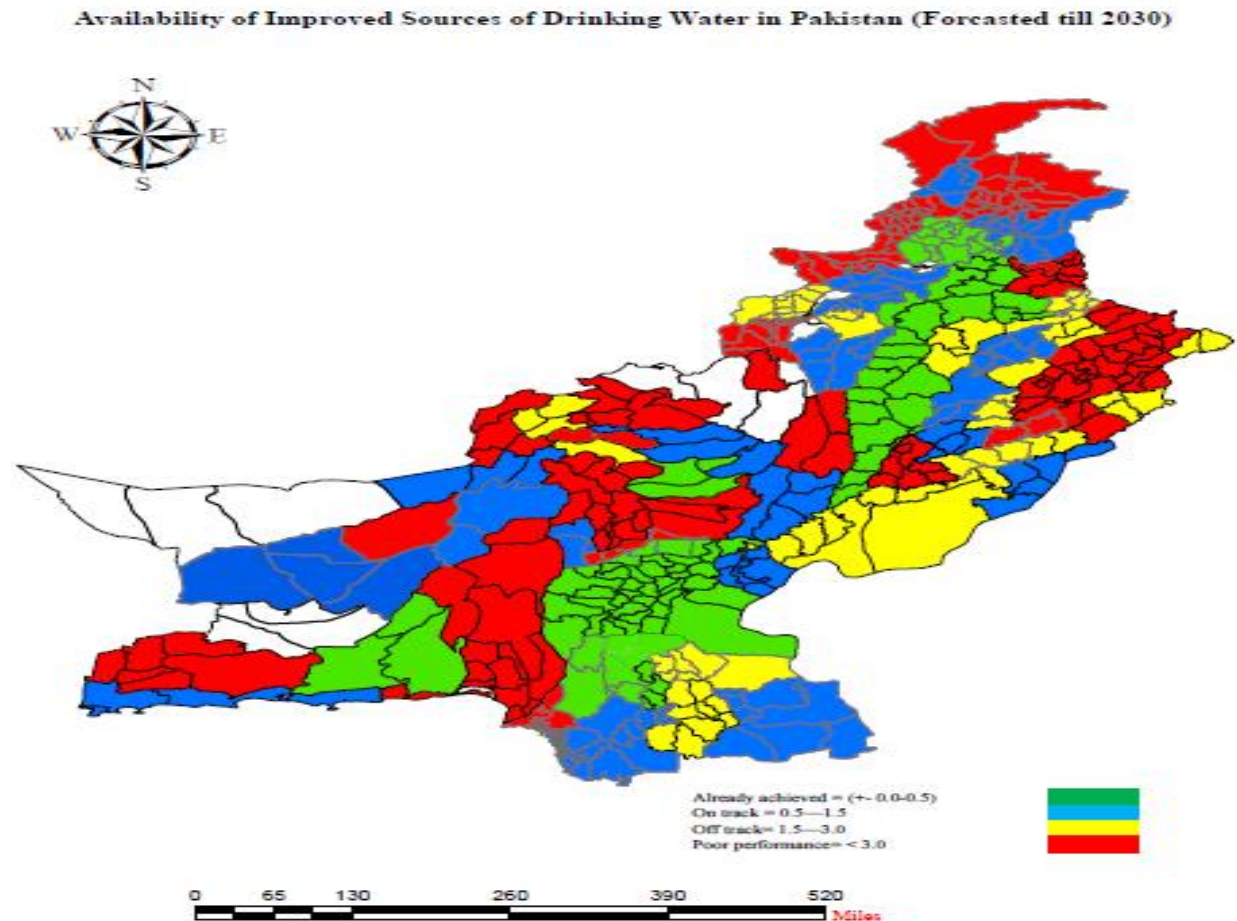


Figure 17: Availability of Improved Sources of Drinking Water in Pakistan (Forecasted till 2030)

4.7.2. Hygienic and improved sanitation facility:

Availability of improved toilet facilities is one of the indicators that construct the living standard of the society. In Pakistan, various types of toilets are used from Flush toilets to open toilets. Improved toilet facilities can prevent the out spread of diseases that may erupt from unhygienic means. In Pakistan, most of the regions are privileged in this regard as they are utilizing improved toilet facilities while still there are some areas where the facility of proper drainage and sanitation isn't available. SDG aims to increase the utilization of facilities to all. According to latest estimates of PSLM survey 2019-20, following is the condition of provinces across Pakistan.

Table 8: Household with Toilet Facility (% distribution)

	2014-15			2019-20		
Province/Region	Flush	Non-flush	No toilet	Flush	Non-flush	No toilet
Punjab	79	5	16	89	1	9
Sindh	67	26	7	76	15	9
KP	76	12	12	84	5	11
Baluchistan	31	55	13	44	39	17
Pakistan	73	13	13	83	7	10

Source: Estimated from PSLM micro datasets

By the end of 2030 SDG intends to provide improved and hygienic sanitation facilities to the whole population across the world. Flushed toilets connected with separate septic tanks are considered more hygienic and improved form as compared to others as all other sources are unhygienic and are responsible for the spread of many diseases. In Pakistan, PSLM district level survey collects the data of availability of hygienic and improved toilet facility to the households across Pakistan. An overview of the table reflects situation has been improved over the years and now a greater segment of population is using flushed toilet facility. Whereas, in most of the districts of Baluchistan, people are using other forms of toilets that are unhygienic and unsafe as well. A serious concern of the government is required to solve the issue and ensure the availability of improved sanitation facilities to all the regions of Pakistan by the end of 2030.

According to the latest population census, 43.1 million people in Pakistan have access to improved toilet and sanitation facilities while 110.6 million would get access by the end of 2030. But still 33.9 million at highest risk and wouldn't be able to use improved toilet and sanitation systems and 14.1 million population lies in the category off-track. Provincial analysis shows that Punjab would have highest population at risk by the end of 2030 followed by Sindh, KP and Baluchistan. On the contrary, if precise planning and timely implementation along with resource alignment is made, huge segment of population would be able to stay safe from the communicable diseases. And will be able to live a healthy life. A visual representation of forecasted situation of availability of improved toilet facilities across different regions of Pakistan is given below in the map.

Availability of Improved Toilet Facilities in Pakistan (Forecasted till 2030)

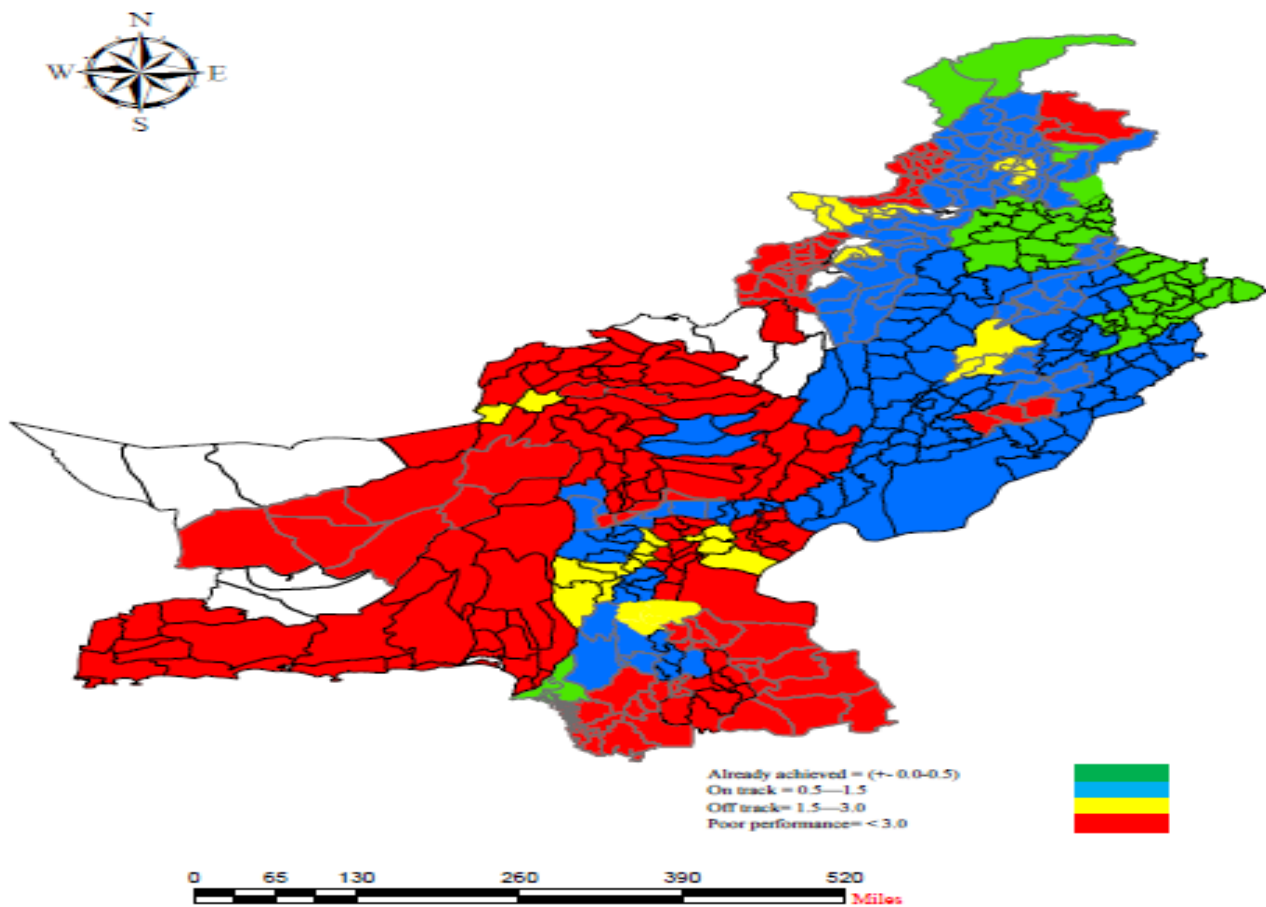


Figure 18: Availability of Improved Toilet Facilities in Pakistan (Forecasted till 2030)

4.8. Conclusive findings

In a nutshell, it has been seen in the literature section as well as in the findings of conducted interviews that a lot of struggle has been made till now, by provincial and federal governments to better implement agenda 2030 in Pakistan, to ensure its prosperous future. Despite all the efforts, there are still districts and regions where the availability of basic needs is a serious issue. Bakhar, Rajanpur and Islamkot are currently in spotlight and are taken as pilot projects for provision of basic needs and improving the living standard of the region. However, a more innovative and inclusive approach is required by all the authoritative units to deliver quality services to the grass root level.

Chapter 05: Conclusion and Policy Implication

This chapter is mainly focused on the major findings based on the results obtained from the comparative cross sectional analysis of selected indicators across districts of Pakistan. Based on their current annual growth, districts were ranked according to their aptitude to achieve their given targets in order to improve their current status. Health and sanitation indicators reflect a visible progress across all provinces and districts and therefore, most of them will be attain their targets by the end of 2030. On the contrary, education indicators seem to be inaccessible in various districts of Baluchistan, Sindh and KP. Conclusions being drawn based on the district ranking that are followed by policy recommendations

5.1. Conclusion

Pakistan being a developing country, is struggling to align its resources with the current development requirements to improve its socio-economic conditions. Development agendas of UN provide a great opportunity to get benefit by providing assistance to countries for improving their condition. SDG is the 2nd phase of this development agenda that constitutes a vast set of time-bound goals and targets for the betterment. Pakistan being a UN member country took part in this initiative and is now working on given goals in order to achieve targeted improvement in its socio economic conditions. Particular efforts were made by federal and provincial governments to deliver the core objective of this agenda that has made a change. This study identifies the current level of selected indicators in comparison of previous record. On the basis of annual change recorded in that time is reflected on behalf of the status of those indicators by the end of 2030.

Based on the required annual growth of districts to improve their status to the desired level, they are categorized into 4 status levels. The target that was set for 2030 is already achieved in current time period. On-track includes those districts that are going on with the right pace and if they continue in the same manner they will achieve their targets by the end of 2030. Off-track status reflects those districts that are currently not performing as per their requirement. There is a lag in their required and actual growth and if they improve their progress level they can transform their status from off-track to on-track and thus, will be able to achieve their targets. Finally, status of poor performance has been granted to the districts that are showing minimal progress, no

progress or even negative progress in past years. They are highly vulnerable to lose their targets. A comprehensive visual analysis of all the indicators is given in tables.

5.2. Policy recommendations

In the light of findings in this study, there are few recommendations that could be taken into consideration from policy point of views.

Following the development requirements of Pakistan, major portion of development grants are still diverted to the already developed regions rather than the deprived ones in southern Punjab, interior Sindh and many districts of Baluchistan and KP. Allocation of development budgets to the vulnerable regions would accelerate their progress and therefore, would result in a positive change in their socio-economic conditions and Pakistan will get closer to its SDG targets. Therefore, allocation of development grants must be targeted and merit or need based rather than based on population density as per NFC. Also, the share of social affairs such as education and health etc. needs an increment. Population is increasing with a rapid pace while the budget tends to shrink each coming year. There is a dire need of increment in the share of education and health in the GDP so that the growing needs can be fulfilled timely.

A strong monitoring and evaluation mechanism should be introduced to have a check on the utilization of allocated resources in order to serve the objective. As it's commonly reported that development grants or policies are not implemented to their core and hence affects the concern behind the effort. As government implement policies and execute plans but most of them aren't operational. A sound monitoring and evaluation mechanism would help government to effectively operate its projects.

Lastly, to keep the track of development progress of various socio-economic indicators, GOP should also collect data from GB and AJK under PSLM survey for its own record, although not publishing it publically. This will be beneficial for the federating units to keep a track of their progress that where they stand and also know their further development requirements.

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Annexure

Table 9: Neo-Natal mortality (per 1000)

Province/Region	2012-13	2017-18	target for 2030	Per year change 2012-18	estimated per year change 2030
Punjab	63	51	12/1000	-1.5	-3.25
Sindh	54	38	12/1000	-2.7	-2.2
KP	41	42	12/1000	0.2	-2.5
Baluchistan	63	34	12/1000	-4.8	-1.8
AJK		30	12/1000		-1.5
GB	39	47	12/1000	1.3	-2.9

Source: Estimated from PDHS micro dataset

Already achieved = (+- 0.0-0.2)

On track = 0.2—1.5

Off track= 1.5—3.0

Poor performance= < 3.0

Table 10: Under-5 Mortality (per 1000)

Province/Region	2012-13	2017-18	target for 2030	Per year change 2012-18	estimated per year change 2030
Punjab	105	85	25/1000	-3.3	-5
Sindh	93	77	25/1000	-2.7	-4.3
KP	70	64	25/1000	-1	-3.3
Baluchistan	111	78	25/1000	-5.5	-4.4
AJK		53	25/1000		-2.3
GB	89	76	25/1000	-2.1	-4.3

Source: Estimated from PDHSmicro dataset



Table 11: Net Primary Enrollment (%)

District	2019-20	2014-15	2012-13	per year change 2012-15	per year change 2015-20	estimated per year change 2020-30
Abbottabad	82	81	85	-1.3	0.2	1.8
Bajur	36			0.0	7.2	6.4
Bannu	56	64	67	-0.9	-1.6	4.4
Batagram	59	60	61	-0.3	-0.3	4.1
Bunair	72	78	72	1.9	-1.2	2.8
Charsada	71	75	78	-0.9	-0.7	2.9
Chitral	68	76	73	1.0	-1.6	3.2
DeraIsamil Khan	54	52	50	0.6	0.3	4.6
Hangu	67	70	60	3.0	-0.6	3.3
Haripur	77	81	83	-0.6	-0.8	2.3
Karak	73	74	75	-0.1	-0.3	2.7
Khyber	53			0.0	10.6	4.7
Kohat	71	74	69	1.7	-0.6	2.9
Kohistan	36	37	40	-1.1	-0.2	6.4
Kurram	48			0.0	9.6	5.2
LakkiMarwat	61	63	59	1.4	-0.4	3.9
Lower Dir	67	72	62	3.2	-1.0	3.3
Malakand	75	81	76	1.6	-1.1	2.5
Mansehra	77	74	75	-0.4	0.5	2.3
Mardan	72	83	78	1.7	-2.2	2.8
Mohmand	40			0.0	8.0	6.0
North Waziristan	45			0.0	9.0	5.5
Nowshera	75	79	80	-0.5	-0.8	2.5

Orakzai	60			0.0	12.0	4.0
Peshawar	74	77	76	0.2	-0.5	2.6
Shangla	48	44	50	-2.1	0.9	5.2
South Waziristan	38			0.0	7.6	6.2
Swabi	79	80	86	-2.0	-0.1	2.1
Swat	73	77	64	4.4	-0.8	2.7
Tank	54	48	47	0.3	1.2	4.6
Tor Garh	43	46	44	0.6	-0.7	5.7
Upper Dir	61	56	54	0.5	1.0	3.9
Attock	82	86	78	2.8	-0.7	1.8
Bahawalnagar	63	59	58	0.3	0.8	3.7
Bahawalpur	61	50	49	0.5	2.2	3.9
Bhakkar	72	70	74	-1.3	0.4	2.8
Chakwal	82	89	93	-1.4	-1.5	1.8
Chiniot	68	68	71	-0.9	0.0	3.2
Dera Ghazi Khan	66	64	71	-2.2	0.3	3.4
Faisalabad	73	78	78	-0.2	-1.0	2.7
Gujranwala	71	75	79	-1.2	-0.8	2.9
Gujrat	79	80	86	-1.8	-0.3	2.1
Hafizabad	75	70	77	-2.4	1.0	2.5
Islamabad	89	90	91	-0.5	0.0	1.1
Jhelum	90	91	90	0.1	-0.2	1.0
Jhang	75	69	68	0.1	1.2	2.5
Kasur	70	68	70	-0.7	0.4	3.0
Khanewal	66	69	72	-1.0	-0.6	3.4
Khushab	78	70	78	-2.9	1.7	2.2
Lahore	69	76	81	-1.5	-1.5	3.1
Layyah	85	88	84	1.4	-0.5	1.5

Lodhran	52	60	62	-0.8	-1.6	4.8
Mandi bah-ud-din	76	81	88	-2.1	-1.0	2.4
Mianwali	70	70	72	-0.7	-0.2	3.0
Multan	63	67	69	-0.7	-0.8	3.7
MuzaffarGarh	58	61	61	-0.2	-0.6	4.2
Nankana Sahib	74	77	74	1.0	-0.6	2.6
Narowal	79	82	81	0.2	-0.5	2.1
Okara	80	81	80	0.3	-0.2	2.0
Pakpattan	77	73	69	1.1	0.8	2.3
Rahim Yar Khan	54	50	49	0.1	0.9	4.6
Rajanpur	52	52	51	0.4	0.0	4.8
Rawalpindi	78	78	87	-2.9	0.0	2.2
Sahiwal	70	73	71	0.8	-0.7	3.0
Sargodha	78	71	78	-2.4	1.3	2.2
Sheikhupura	70	74	72	0.6	-0.7	3.0
Sialkot	86	85	87	-0.9	0.4	1.4
Toba Tek Singh	75	76	80	-1.3	-0.2	2.5
Vehari	66	69	63	2.0	-0.7	3.4
Badin	38	46	48	-0.9	-1.6	6.2
Dadu	77	81	72	2.8	-0.6	2.3
Ghotki	47	49	58	-2.7	-0.4	5.3
Hyderabad	65	64	72	-2.9	0.2	3.5
Jacobabad	49	47	57	-3.1	0.4	5.1
Jamshoro	59	62	51	3.4	-0.5	4.1
Karachi	68			0.0	13.5	3.2
Karachi	63			0.0	12.5	3.7
Karachi	55			0.0	11.1	4.5
Karachi	67			0.0	13.4	3.3

Karachi	59			0.0	11.9	4.1
Kashmore	39	42	49	-2.4	-0.6	6.1
Khairpur	51	67	64	0.8	-3.1	4.9
Korangi	65			0.0	13.1	3.5
Larkana	52	65	71	-1.8	-2.8	4.8
Matiari	52	52	54	-0.9	0.1	4.8
Mir PurKhas	46	53	51	0.6	-1.3	5.4
Nowshero	66	71	67	1.5	-1.0	3.4
Sanghar	50	52	60	-2.6	-0.5	5.0
Shahdadkot	55	58	59	-0.2	-0.6	4.5
Shaheed Benazir Abad	59	64		21.5	-1.2	4.1
Shikarpur	50	51	57	-2.0	-0.2	5.0
Sujawal	43	48		15.9	-0.9	5.7
Sukkur	53	63	64	-0.1	-2.1	4.7
Tando Allah Yar	51	47	51	-1.5	0.9	4.9
Tando Muhammad Khan	36	35	42	-2.3	0.1	6.4
Tharparkar	54	54	60	-1.8	-0.1	4.6
Thatta	31	37	34	1.2	-1.2	6.9
UmarKot	54	52	50	0.5	0.5	4.6
Awaran	64	59	47	4.1	0.9	3.6
Barkhan	57	55	67	-4.0	0.4	4.3
DeraBugti	45	28	13	4.8	3.5	5.5
Duki	39			0.0	7.9	6.1
Gwadar	85	82	79	1.0	0.5	1.5
Harnai	35	30	39	-3.1	1.0	6.5
Jaffar Abad	51	49	47	0.9	0.3	4.9

Kachhi/Bolan	40	45	47	-0.8	-0.9	6.0
Kalat	63	62	58	1.3	0.1	3.7
Kech/Turbat	75		68	-22.7	15.1	2.5
Kharan	62	56	64	-3.0	1.4	3.8
Khuzdar	53	67	61	2.0	-2.9	4.7
Kohlu	47	46	47	-0.2	0.2	5.3
Lasbela	46	47	42	1.7	-0.2	5.4
Loralai	62	69	48	7.1	-1.4	3.8
Mastung	72	80	84	-1.1	-1.7	2.8
Nasirabad	36	39	39	0.2	-0.7	6.4
Nushki	63	56	53	0.9	1.5	3.7
Pishin	49	42	55	-4.4	1.4	5.1
Qilla Abdullah	37	36	34	0.6	0.3	6.3
QillaSaifullah	50	54	82	-9.5	-0.7	5.0
Quetta	73	72	77	-1.6	0.2	2.7
Shaheed Benazir Abad	39			0.0	7.8	6.1
Sherani	39	44	54	-3.3	-1.0	6.1
Sibbi	40	46	64	-6.0	-1.3	6.0
Sohbatpur	51			0.0	10.2	4.9
Washuk	63	56	50	2.0	1.4	3.7
Ziarat	52	57	62	-1.8	-1.0	4.8

Already achieved = (+- 0.0-0.5)

On track = 0.5—2.0

Off track= 2.0—4.0

Poor performance= < 4.0

Table 12: Gender Parity Index (%)

District	2019-20	2014-15	2012-13	per year change 2012-15	per year change 2015-20	estimated change per year 202-30
Abbottabad	103	110	87	7.7	-1.4	-0.3
Bajur	36			0.0	7.2	6.4
Bannu	69	59	69	-3.2	1.9	3.1
Batagram	84	80	73	2.4	0.7	1.6
Bunair	70	70	68	0.7	0.0	3.0
Charsada	95	79	80	0.0	3.2	0.5
Chitral	92	71	76	-1.7	4.3	0.8
DeraIsamil Khan	66	65	67	-0.5	0.1	3.4
Hangu	67	58	42	5.6	1.7	3.3
Haripur	98	102	88	4.7	-0.9	0.2
Karak	91	83	84	-0.2	1.5	0.9
Khyber	61			0.0	12.2	3.9
Kohat	71	75	70	1.6	-0.7	2.9
Kohistan	17	33	30	1.0	-3.2	8.3
Kurram	58			0.0	11.7	4.2
LakkiMarwat	63	64	59	1.6	-0.2	3.7
Lower Dir	80	82	82	0.0	-0.3	2.0
Malakand	89	95	99	-1.5	-1.1	1.1
Mansehra	92	87	91	-1.3	1.0	0.8
Mardan	95	84	90	-1.9	2.3	0.5
Mohmand	27			0.0	5.3	7.3
North waziristan	21			0.0	4.2	7.9
Nowshera	84	84	88	-1.3	0.0	1.6
Orakzai	56			0.0	11.3	4.4
Peshawar	84	78	88	-3.4	1.0	1.6
Shangla	66	58	66	-2.8	1.7	3.4

South waziristan	46			0.0	9.2	5.4
Swabi	92	82	90	-2.6	2.1	0.8
Swat	82	89	73	5.0	-1.3	1.8
Tank	53	46	47	-0.5	1.3	4.7
Tor Garh	27	44	52	-2.7	-3.5	7.3
Upper Dir	73	62	64	-0.6	2.1	2.7
Attock	93	85	97	-4.0	1.7	0.7
Bahawalnagar	92	89	89	-0.3	0.8	0.8
Bahawalpur	94	87	82	1.5	1.4	0.6
Bhakhar	93	93	84	2.9	0.1	0.7
Chakwal	95	98	95	1.0	-0.6	0.5
Chiniot	91	77	85	-2.6	2.8	0.9
Dera Ghazi Khan	80	74	74	-0.1	1.3	2.0
Faisalabad	101	93	100	-2.3	1.5	-0.1
Gujranwala	104	104	101	1.0	0.0	-0.4
Gujrat	103	93	104	-3.7	2.1	-0.3
Hafizabad	109	90	86	1.4	3.8	-0.9
Islamabad	105	128	108	6.7	-4.5	-0.5
Jehlum	101	103	93	3.4	-0.5	-0.1
Jhang	91	86	95	-2.9	1.0	0.9
Kasur	99	99	92	2.2	0.0	0.1
Khanewal	98	82	83	-0.5	3.4	0.2
Khushab	95	85	90	-1.8	2.1	0.5
Lahore	99	93	91	0.6	1.2	0.1
Layyah	88	82	83	-0.4	1.3	1.2
Lodhran	105	83	91	-2.6	4.4	-0.5
Mandi bah-ud-din	96	104	101	0.8	-1.5	0.4
Mianwali	79	76	83	-2.2	0.4	2.1
Multan	91	92	88	1.4	-0.2	0.9
MuzaffarGarh	77	78	76	0.5	-0.3	2.3

Nankana Sahib	106	109	92	5.4	-0.4	-0.6
Narowal	103	104	104	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3
Okara	94	88	100	-3.9	1.2	0.6
Pakpattan	96	82	86	-1.2	2.8	0.4
Rahim Yar Khan	91	80	86	-2.0	2.3	0.9
Rajanpur	75	89	89	-0.1	-2.7	2.5
Rawalpindi	98	94	100	-1.7	0.8	0.2
Sahiwal	98	94	93	0.2	0.9	0.2
Sargodha	95	90	92	-0.7	1.1	0.5
Sheikhupura	107	87	91	-1.1	3.9	-0.7
Sialkot	108	90	90	0.1	3.6	-0.8
Toba Tek Singh	99	94	86	2.8	1.1	0.1
Vehari	102	84	84	0.2	3.5	-0.2
Badin	58	65	69	-1.1	-1.4	4.2
Dadu	81	89	89	-0.2	-1.6	1.9
Ghotki	55	59	57	0.6	-0.8	4.5
Hyderabad	88	77	92	-5.2	2.3	1.2
Jacobabad	55	67	66	0.0	-2.2	4.5
Jamshoro	82	81	75	2.0	0.3	1.8
Karachi	106			0.0	21.1	-0.6
Karachi	93			0.0	18.6	0.7
Karachi	87			0.0	17.3	1.3
Karachi	97			0.0	19.4	0.3
Karachi	90			0.0	18.0	1.0
Kashmore	69	59	60	-0.3	2.0	3.1
Khairpur	69	75	77	-0.8	-1.2	3.1
Korangi	102			0.0	20.4	-0.2
Larkana	66	75	78	-1.1	-1.8	3.4
Matiari	80	73	74	-0.3	1.2	2.0
Mir PurKhas	60	56	73	-5.8	0.9	4.0

Nowshero	98	83	81	0.4	3.1	0.2
Sanghar	66	66	67	-0.3	0.1	3.4
Shahdadt	82	75	69	2.1	1.5	1.8
ShaheedBenazirabad	69	73		24.4	-0.9	3.1
Shikarpur	79	73	72	0.5	1.2	2.1
Sujawal	51	58		19.3	-1.3	4.9
Sukkur	77	80	89	-2.9	-0.6	2.3
Tando Allah Yar	75	82	76	1.9	-1.4	2.5
Tando Muhammad Khan	72	61	68	-2.1	2.1	2.8
Tharparkar	71	62	84	-7.4	1.8	2.9
Thatta	65	70	67	1.3	-1.1	3.5
UmarKot	67	74	83	-3.0	-1.4	3.3
Awaran	88	44	40	1.1	8.8	1.2
Barkhan	31	25	50	-8.6	1.3	6.9
DeraBugti	65	44	33	3.8	4.2	3.5
Duki	12			0.0	2.5	8.8
Gwadar	78	94	81	4.5	-3.1	2.2
Harnai	59	44	52	-2.6	3.0	4.1
Jaffarabad	82	59	59	0.2	4.6	1.8
Kachhi/Bolan	67			0.0	13.3	3.3
Kalat	66	65	60	1.7	0.2	3.4
Kech/Turbat	83		75	-25.1	16.5	1.7
Kharan	73	64	71	-2.4	1.8	2.7
Khuzdar	51	74	56	6.1	-4.7	4.9
Kohlu	81	57	40	5.9	4.8	1.9
Lasbela	63	87	78	3.2	-4.8	3.7
Loralai	57	49	66	-5.8	1.6	4.3
Mastung	84	87	76	3.6	-0.7	1.6

Nasirabad	70	45	49	-1.5	5.1	3.0
Nushki	80	71	74	-1.0	1.8	2.0
Pishin	66	43	66	-7.5	4.4	3.4
Qilla Abdullah	36	30	34	-1.1	1.2	6.4
QillaSaifullah	39	30	71	-13.4	1.7	6.1
Quetta	80	77	78	-0.4	0.7	2.0
ShaheedBenazirabad	24			0.0	4.8	7.6
Sherani	12	10	19	-2.9	0.3	8.8
Sibbi	60	69	105	-11.9	-2.0	4.0
Sohbatpur	65			0.0	12.9	3.5
Washuk	68	57	61	-1.5	2.3	3.2
Ziarat	51	70	71	-0.4	-3.8	4.9

Already achieved = (+- 0.0-0.3)

On track = 0.3—2.0

Off track= 2.0—4.0

Poor performance= < 4.0

Table 13: Literacy Rate (%)

District	2019-20	2014-15	2012-13	per year change 2012-15	per year change 2015-20	estimated per year change 2020-30
Abbottabad	72	69	74	-1.6	0.6	2.8
Bajur	29			0.0	5.8	7.1
Bannu	52	55	48	2.3	-0.5	4.8
Batagram	39	33	42	-3.1	1.3	6.1
Bunair	42	38	42	-1.3	0.9	5.8
Charsada	49	50	48	0.7	-0.3	5.1
Chitral	61	62	60	0.5	-0.2	3.9
DeraIsamil Khan	42	44	37	2.4	-0.4	5.8
Hangu	33	43	44	-0.4	-1.9	6.7
Haripur	68	69	70	-0.2	-0.3	3.2
Karak	71	64	56	2.8	1.4	2.9
Khyber	45			0.0	9.0	5.5
Kohat	49	52	55	-0.7	-0.7	5.1
Kohistan	30	24	29	-1.8	1.2	7.0
Kurram	40			0.0	7.9	6.0
LakkiMarwat	57	59	51	2.6	-0.3	4.3
Lower Dir	56	58	51	2.1	-0.4	4.4
Malakand	61	62	60	0.5	-0.2	3.9
Mansehra	61	63	61	0.7	-0.5	3.9
Mardan	54	52	53	-0.3	0.5	4.6
Mohmand	26			0.0	5.2	7.4
North waziristan	44			0.0	8.8	5.6
Nowshera	55	56	57	-0.5	-0.2	4.5
Orakzai	42			0.0	8.5	5.8
Peshawar	58	61	59	0.5	-0.5	4.2

Shangla	37	36	41	-1.6	0.1	6.3
South waziristan	35			0.0	7.1	6.5
Swabi	55	49	51	-0.6	1.3	4.5
Swat	53	48	52	-1.4	1.1	4.7
Tank	43	43	37	2.0	-0.1	5.7
Tor Garh	34	23	21	0.6	2.2	6.6
Upper Dir	42	42	46	-1.4	0.0	5.8
Attock	69	68	68	0.1	0.1	3.1
Bahawalnagar	47	51	54	-0.8	-0.8	5.3
Bahawalpur	49	45	48	-0.9	0.8	5.1
Bhakhar	52	54	57	-1.0	-0.5	4.8
Chakwal	74	74	76	-1.0	0.1	2.6
Chiniot	49	50	48	0.7	-0.1	5.1
Dera Ghazi Khan	49	42	45	-0.9	1.3	5.1
Faisalabad	66	69	70	-0.3	-0.5	3.4
Gujranwala	72	71	73	-0.4	0.1	2.8
Gujrat	77	75	69	2.0	0.3	2.3
Hafizabad	65	60	62	-0.7	1.1	3.5
Islamabad	84	85	86	-0.3	-0.2	1.6
Jehlum	75	79	72	2.2	-0.8	2.5
Jhang	61	56	53	0.9	1.0	3.9
Kasur	57	59	54	1.7	-0.4	4.3
Khanewal	56	58	58	0.2	-0.4	4.4
Khushab	60	59	59	-0.2	0.3	4.0
Lahore	76	80	78	0.5	-0.7	2.4
Layyah	64	64	59	1.5	0.0	3.6
Lodhran	52	53	53	0.0	-0.1	4.8
Mandi bah-ud-din	69	65	69	-1.3	0.9	3.1
Mianwali	56	58	61	-1.0	-0.4	4.4
Multan	60	60	60	-0.1	0.0	4.0

MuzaffarGarh	45	45	49	-1.6	0.1	5.5
Nankana Sahib	65	66	61	1.9	-0.3	3.5
Narowal	75	70	64	1.9	1.1	2.5
Okara	60	55	55	0.1	1.1	4.0
Pakpattan	50	51	53	-0.5	-0.2	5.0
Rahim Yar Khan	45	45	45	0.2	0.0	5.5
Rajanpur	42	38	39	-0.2	0.7	5.8
Rawalpindi	80	83	83	0.1	-0.5	2.0
Sahiwal	58	59	58	0.3	-0.3	4.2
Sargodha	66	63	64	-0.2	0.6	3.4
Sheikhupura	62	66	64	0.9	-0.8	3.8
Sialkot	78	77	70	2.3	0.1	2.2
Toba Tek Singh	68	66	69	-1.0	0.4	3.2
Vehari	52	47	53	-1.9	1.0	4.8
Badin	35	37	36	0.2	-0.2	6.5
Dadu	57	66	62	1.5	-1.9	4.3
Ghotki	40	41	45	-1.4	-0.3	6.0
Hyderabad	65	59	70	-3.7	1.2	3.5
Jacobabad	37	35	41	-1.8	0.4	6.3
Jamshoro	50	45	44	0.3	1.0	5.0
Karachi	79			0.0	15.8	2.1
Karachi	79			0.0	15.7	2.1
Karachi	65			0.0	13.0	3.5
Karachi	74			0.0	14.8	2.6
Karachi	63			0.0	12.7	3.7
Kashmore	30	33	38	-1.8	-0.6	7.0
Khairpur	48	51	52	-0.4	-0.5	5.2
Korangi	83			0.0	16.5	1.7
Larkana	54	58	54	1.4	-0.8	4.6
Matiari	48	45	48	-0.8	0.6	5.2

Mir PurKhas	43	48	46	0.8	-1.0	5.7
Nowshero	53	68	60	2.7	-2.8	4.7
Sanghar	46	47	54	-2.2	-0.2	5.4
Shahdadt	46	39	42	-1.1	1.4	5.4
ShaheedBenazirabad	46	50		16.7	-0.9	5.4
Shikarpur	42	45	48	-1.1	-0.6	5.8
Sujawal	28	36		12.1	-1.5	7.2
Sukkur	53	59	56	1.0	-1.3	4.7
Tando Allah Yar	41	38	47	-2.9	0.5	5.9
Tando Muhammad Khan	30	30	45	-4.7	0.0	7.0
Tharparkar	29	38	39	-0.3	-1.9	7.1
Thatta	28	41	36	1.6	-2.6	7.2
Umerkot	39	38	40	-0.8	0.2	6.1
Awaran	45	46	44	0.6	-0.2	5.5
Barkhan	23	29	36	-2.2	-1.2	7.7
DeraBugti	10	25	16	2.9	-2.9	9.0
Duki	33			0.0	6.6	6.7
Gwadar	61	62	56	1.9	-0.2	3.9
Harnai	39	29	37	-2.7	1.9	6.1
Jaffarabad	32	36	32	1.4	-0.8	6.8
Kachhi/Bolan	43	43	37	2.0	0.0	5.7
Kalat	33	54	44	3.2	-4.2	6.7
Kech/Turbat	48		48	-16.0	9.7	5.2
Kharan	49	44	43	0.4	1.0	5.1
Khuzdar	22	45	44	0.4	-4.5	7.8
Kohlu	54	32	17	4.9	4.5	4.6
Lasbela	42	42	38	1.4	-0.1	5.8
Loralai	47	44	37	2.3	0.5	5.3

Mastung	54	59	47	3.8	-0.9	4.6
Nasirabad	29	31	24	2.5	-0.4	7.1
Nushki	58	46	46	-0.1	2.4	4.2
Pishin	57	49	56	-2.1	1.5	4.3
Qilla Abdullah	38	27	38	-3.6	2.3	6.2
QillaSaifullah	41	40	37	0.9	0.4	5.9
Quetta	63	63	70	-2.4	0.0	3.7
ShaheedBenazirabad	14			0.0	2.8	8.6
Sherani	15	38	29	2.9	-4.7	8.5
Sibbi	43	45	57	-4.1	-0.3	5.7
Sohbatpur	39			0.0	7.8	6.1
Washuk	47	36	30	2.1	2.1	5.3
Ziarat	43	39	57	-6.2	0.8	5.7

Already achieved = (+- 0.5)

On track = 0.5—2.0

Off track= 2.0—4.0

Poor performance= < 4.0

Table 14: Out of School Children (%)

District	2019-20	2014-15	2012-13	per year change 2012-15	Per year change 2015-20	estimated per year change 2020-30
Abbottabad	15	12	14	-0.8	0.5	-1.5
Bajur	10			0	2.1	-1
Bannu	13	31	35	-1.3	-3.6	-1.3
Batagram	13	39	34	1.7	-5.1	-1.3
Bunair	14	31	33	-0.8	-3.4	-1.4
Charsada	11	25	26	-0.2	-2.7	-1.1
Chitral	18	20	19	0.4	-0.5	-1.8
Dera Isamil Khan	14	44	45	-0.2	-6.1	-1.4
Hangu	16	33	39	-2.2	-3.2	-1.6
Haripur	15	9	11	-0.7	1.1	-1.5
Karak	17	21	25	-1.4	-0.9	-1.7
Khyber	12			0	2.4	-1.2
Kohat	14	26	28	-0.8	-2.2	-1.4
Kohistan	11	60	66	-1.9	-9.9	-1.1
Kurram	13			0	2.5	-1.3
Lakki Marwat	16	28	35	-2.3	-2.5	-1.6
Lower Dir	14	20	31	-3.7	-1.2	-1.4
Malakand	17	14	17	-1	0.5	-1.7
Mansehra	13	20	19	0.2	-1.3	-1.3
Mardan	13	20	22	-0.5	-1.3	-1.3
Mohmand	10			0	2.1	-1
North waziristan	10			0	2.1	-1
Nowshera	14	23	18	1.5	-1.7	-1.4
Orakzai	15			0	2.9	-1.5
Peshawar	14	23	23	0	-1.8	-1.4

Shangla	12	50	47	0.9	-7.7	-1.2
South waziristan	12			0	2.4	-1.2
Swabi	15	22	17	1.5	-1.4	-1.5
Swat	15	25	29	-1.4	-2.1	-1.5
Tank	10	43	48	-1.8	-6.6	-1
Tor Garh	14	52	47	1.7	-7.5	-1.4
Upper Dir	13	40	42	-0.5	-5.5	-1.3
Attock	15	13	12	0.6	0.4	-1.5
Bahawalnagar	13	35	32	1.1	-4.3	-1.3
Bahawalpur	12	43	43	0.1	-6.1	-1.2
Bhakhar	13	29	34	-1.8	-3.2	-1.3
Chakwal	16	12	10	0.8	0.8	-1.6
Chiniot	14	30	25	1.8	-3.4	-1.4
Dera Ghazi Khan	11	41	38	0.9	-6	-1.1
Faisalabad	14	20	18	0.5	-1.1	-1.4
Gujranwala	16	17	15	0.5	-0.1	-1.6
Gujrat	16	11	12	-0.4	1	-1.6
Hafizabad	15	21	19	0.6	-1.2	-1.5
Islamabad	16	10	6	1.3	1.1	-1.6
Jehlum	17	7	10	-0.8	2	-1.7
Jhang	15	26	31	-1.5	-2.3	-1.5
Kasur	16	20	24	-1.3	-0.7	-1.6
Khanewal	13	33	33	-0.1	-3.9	-1.3
Khushab	15	23	24	-0.2	-1.7	-1.5
Lahore	15	13	15	-0.6	0.4	-1.5
Layyah	14	22	24	-0.7	-1.6	-1.4
Lodhran	14	38	36	0.6	-4.9	-1.4
Mandi bah-ud-din	17	16	13	1	0.1	-1.7
Mianwali	13	25	26	-0.5	-2.4	-1.3
Multan	14	35	32	0.9	-4.2	-1.4

Muzaffar Garh	11	41	37	1.4	-6	-1.1
Nankana Sahib	15	19	19	0.1	-0.7	-1.5
Narowal	15	14	12	0.5	0.2	-1.5
Okara	14	25	27	-0.7	-2.2	-1.4
Pakpattan	12	31	31	-0.1	-3.6	-1.2
Rahim Yar Khan	13	45	47	-0.6	-6.4	-1.3
Rajanpur	10	48	50	-0.5	-7.6	-1
Rawalpindi	16	9	10	-0.2	1.3	-1.6
Sahiwal	14	24	31	-2.2	-2.2	-1.4
Sargodha	15	21	22	-0.6	-1.1	-1.5
Sheikhupura	16	20	25	-1.5	-0.8	-1.6
Sialkot	16	11	11	0	1	-1.6
Toba Tek Singh	15	18	21	-0.9	-0.7	-1.5
Vehari	13	32	37	-1.8	-3.9	-1.3
Badin	11	56	57	-0.2	-8.9	-1.1
Dadu	9	27	37	-3.2	-3.6	-0.9
Ghotki	12	57	49	2.7	-9.1	-1.2
Hyderabad	13	37	31	1.9	-4.6	-1.3
Jacobabad	9	57	50	2.2	-9.6	-0.9
Jamshoro	12	40	47	-2.3	-5.5	-1.2
karachi	15			0	2.9	-1.5
karachi	15			0	2.9	-1.5
karachi	13			0	2.6	-1.3
karachi	16			0	3.1	-1.6
karachi	15			0	2.9	-1.5
Kashmore	9	62	58	1.3	-10.5	-0.9
Khairpur	12	38	44	-2.1	-5.2	-1.2
Korangi	12			0	2.4	-1.2
Larkana	9	38	36	0.7	-5.9	-0.9
Matiari	12	48	48	0.1	-7.2	-1.2

Mir Pur Khas	11	51	54	-1	-8.1	-1.1
Nowshero	12	29	40	-3.7	-3.3	-1.2
Sanghar	13	51	45	1.9	-7.6	-1.3
Shahdadkot	8	51	48	1.2	-8.6	-0.8
Shaheed Benazirabad	13	40		13.5	-5.6	-1.3
Shikarpur	13	54	50	1.3	-8.3	-1.3
Sujawal	15	59		19.7	-8.9	-1.5
Sukkur	13	41	41	0	-5.5	-1.3
Tando Allah Yar	11	53	50	1.2	-8.4	-1.1
Tando Muhammad Khan	11	65	60	1.6	-10.7	-1.1
Tharparkar	12	52	46	2.2	-8.1	-1.2
Thatta	14	54	67	-4.3	-8.1	-1.4
Umer Kot	10	54	56	-0.6	-8.6	-1
Awaran	8	51	59	-2.5	-8.6	-0.8
Barkhan	11	50	39	3.8	-7.8	-1.1
Dera Bugti	9	69	89	-6.7	-12.1	-0.9
Duki	5			0	1	-0.5
Gwadar	15	22	31	-3	-1.3	-1.5
Harnai	14	64	58	2.1	-10	-1.4
Jaffarabad	10	53	62	-2.8	-8.7	-1
Kachhi/Bolan	13	49	52	-1	-7.3	-1.3
Kalat	15	30	48	-6	-2.9	-1.5
Kech/Turbat	16		37	-12.3	3.1	-1.6
Kharan	12	41	31	3.3	-5.8	-1.2
Khuzdar	10	34	47	-4.4	-4.8	-1
Kohlu	12	54	60	-2	-8.4	-1.2
Lasbela	10	46	55	-2.8	-7.2	-1
Loralai	11	35	53	-5.8	-4.9	-1.1

Mastung	16	27	32	-1.9	-2.2	-1.6
Nasirabad	9	59	67	-2.8	-9.9	-0.9
Nushki	14	38	35	1	-4.8	-1.4
Pishin	15	43	44	-0.2	-5.6	-1.5
Qilla Abdullah	15	65	66	-0.3	-9.9	-1.5
Qilla Saifullah	9	48	34	4.7	-7.7	-0.9
Quetta	14	23	21	0.5	-1.7	-1.4
Sherani	1	59	53	2.2	-11.7	-0.1
Sibbi	14	51	39	4	-7.6	-1.4
Sohbatpur	7			0	1.3	-0.7
Washuk	13	57	57	0.2	-9	-1.3
Ziarat	15	45	40	1.7	-5.9	-1.5

Already achieved = (+- 0.2)

On track = 0.2—0.7

Off track= 0.7—1.2

Poor performance= < 1.2

Table 15: Availability of improved sources of drinking water (%)

District	2019-20	2014-15	2012-13	per year change 2012-15	per year change 2015-20	per year estimated change 2020-30
Abbottabad	88	83	89	-1.9	1.0	1.2
Bajur	54			0.0	-9.2	4.6
Bannu	97	99	98	0.3	-0.3	0.3
Batagram	55	68	85	-5.6	-2.5	4.5
Bunair	82	71	75	-1.1	2.1	1.8
Charsada	99	100	99	0.3	0.0	0.1
Chitral	34	77	88	-3.7	-8.5	6.6
DeraIsamil Khan	90	73	81	-2.7	3.4	1.0
Hangu	91	86	88	-0.7	1.2	0.9
Haripur	91	87	90	-1.0	0.8	0.9
Karak	90	77	70	2.3	2.5	1.0
Khyber	86			0.0	-2.7	1.4
Kohat	85	82	85	-0.8	0.6	1.5
Kohistan	15	15	6	3.3	-0.2	8.5
Kurram	64			0.0	-7.2	3.6
LakkiMarwat	83	82	82	-0.1	0.3	1.7
Lower Dir	67	70	64	2.1	-0.5	3.3
Malakand	97	93	93	-0.3	0.9	0.3
Mansehra	92	82	85	-1.0	2.0	0.8
Mardan	100	99	97	0.7	0.1	0.0
Mohmand	77			0.0	-4.5	2.3
North Waziristan	90			0.0	-2.0	1.0
Nowshera	98	95	90	1.5	0.6	0.2
Orakzai	63			0.0	-7.3	3.7
Peshawar	99	99	100	-0.1	0.0	0.1

Shangla	10	47	56	-3.2	-7.4	9.0
South waziristan	52			0.0	-9.5	4.8
Swabi	99	95	93	0.7	0.8	0.1
Swat	63	80	82	-0.6	-3.3	3.7
Tank	72	63	89	-8.5	1.7	2.8
Tor Garh	78	60	67	-2.3	3.6	2.2
Upper Dir	52	34	17	5.8	3.5	4.8
Attock	97	97	97	0.0	-0.1	0.3
Bahawalnagar	92	95	93	0.6	-0.6	0.8
Bahawalpur	90	96	96	0.3	-1.3	1.0
Bhakhar	100	99	99	0.2	0.1	0.0
Chakwal	98	95	95	0.0	0.6	0.2
Chiniot	89	98	99	-0.3	-1.7	1.1
Dera Ghazi Khan	77	91	87	1.3	-2.8	2.3
Faisalabad	52	72	77	-1.8	-4.0	4.8
Gujranwala	72	91	96	-1.8	-3.8	2.8
Gujrat	85	96	98	-0.7	-2.2	1.5
Hafizabad	82	96	98	-0.6	-2.8	1.8
Islamabad	72	75	84	-3.2	-0.5	2.8
Jhelum	90	97	93	1.3	-1.3	1.0
Jhang	96	98	99	-0.3	-0.4	0.4
Kasur	90	95	96	-0.3	-1.0	1.0
Khanewal	95	98	98	0.3	-0.7	0.5
Khushab	92	95	96	-0.4	-0.7	0.8
Lahore	39	84	95	-3.8	-9.0	6.1
Layyah	100	100	100	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Lodhran	84	97	99	-0.7	-2.5	1.6
Mandi bah-ud-din	89	97	94	0.8	-1.5	1.1
Mianwali	97	95	93	0.6	0.5	0.3
Multan	82	94	98	-1.5	-2.3	1.8

MuzaffarGarh	98	99	99	0.1	-0.1	0.2
Nankana Sahib	66	81	95	-4.7	-3.1	3.4
Narowal	89	93	100	-2.2	-0.7	1.1
Okara	84	98	100	-0.6	-2.8	1.6
Pakpattan	94	100	96	1.3	-1.2	0.6
Rahim Yar Khan	91	95	95	-0.1	-0.8	0.9
Rajanpur	88	89	85	1.2	-0.2	1.2
Rawalpindi	78	84	90	-2.1	-1.1	2.2
Sahiwal	83	99	99	-0.1	-3.3	1.7
Sargodha	93	94	93	0.4	-0.2	0.7
Sheikhupura	76	94	98	-1.6	-3.4	2.4
Sialkot	38	90	98	-2.5	-10.4	6.2
Toba Tek Singh	87	93	91	0.7	-1.2	1.3
Vehari	85	97	98	-0.2	-2.4	1.5
Badin	89	92	85	2.2	-0.6	1.1
Dadu	99	100	94	1.9	-0.1	0.1
Ghotki	97	100	99	0.2	-0.7	0.3
Hyderabad	92	91	97	-2.1	0.4	0.8
Jacobabad	83	75	84	-3.3	1.6	1.7
Jamshoro	74	90	83	2.1	-3.2	2.6
karachi	72			0.0	-5.6	2.8
karachi	67			0.0	-6.5	3.3
karachi	86	86	89	-1.2	0.1	1.4
karachi	74			0.0	-5.2	2.6
karachi	56			0.0	-8.8	4.4
Kashmore	100	98	97	0.4	0.4	0.0
Khairpur	100	100	98	0.6	-0.1	0.0
Korangi	71			0.0	-5.7	2.9
Larkana	99	100	99	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Matiari	100	99	100	-0.4	0.2	0.0

Mir PurKhas	81	77	71	1.9	0.7	1.9
Nowshero	100	99	100	-0.5	0.2	0.0
Sanghar	88	96	98	-0.8	-1.6	1.2
Shahdadt	99	84	83	0.3	2.9	0.1
ShaheedBenazirabad	98	98		-0.8	0.0	0.2
Shikarpur	100	100	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sujawal	76	66	100	-11.3	2.0	2.4
Sukkur	96	96	99	-1.2	0.1	0.4
Tando Allah Yar	93	99	98	0.4	-1.0	0.7
Tando Muhammad Khan	98	97	99	-0.6	0.2	0.2
Tharparkar	98	92	97	-1.8	1.2	0.2
Thatta	78	72	58	4.6	1.3	2.2
Umerkot	78	70	70	0.2	1.6	2.2
Awaran	100	74	76	-0.6	5.2	0.0
Barkhan	95	74	81	-2.5	4.2	0.5
DeraBugti	27	60	32	9.2	-6.5	7.3
Duki	90			0.0	-2.1	1.0
Gwadar	95	85	88	-0.9	1.9	0.5
Harnai	55	47	44	0.9	1.5	4.5
Jaffarabad	45	73	73	0.0	-5.7	5.5
Kachhi/Bolan	19	40	28	4.1	-4.2	8.1
Kalat	93	87	83	1.3	1.3	0.7
Kech/Turbat	89		68	10.6	-2.2	1.1
Kharan	84	91	84	2.5	-1.5	1.6
Khuzdar	71	73	84	-3.5	-0.4	2.9
Kohlu	98	29	27	0.7	13.9	0.2
Lasbela	51	75	69	1.9	-4.6	4.9
Loralai	73	56	52	1.2	3.4	2.7

Mastung	90	89	100	-3.5	0.2	1.0
Nasirabad	36	57	61	-1.2	-4.3	6.4
Nushki	94	96	97	-0.2	-0.4	0.6
Pishin	87	89	91	-0.9	-0.3	1.3
Qilla Abdullah	55	48	46	0.8	1.4	4.5
QillaSaifullah	80	95	59	12.1	-3.0	2.0
Quetta	50	79	86	-2.4	-5.8	5.0
ShaheedBenazirabad	93			0.0	-1.5	0.7
Sherani	25	18	75	-19.3	1.6	7.5
Sibbi	66	73	74	-0.4	-1.3	3.4
Sohbatpur	33	100	100	0.0	-13.3	6.7
Washuk	94	63	81	-6.0	6.2	0.6
Ziarat	54	48	45	0.7	1.2	4.6

Already achieved = (+- 0.0-0.5)

On track = 0.5—1.5

Off track= 1.5—3.0

Poor performance= < 3.0

Table 16: Availability of improved toilet facilities (%)

District	2019-20	2014-15	2012-13	per year improvement 2012-13	per year improvement 2015-20	per year estimated improvement 2020-2030
Abbottabad	97	89	85	1.5	1.5	0.3
Bajur	47			0.0	9.3	5.3
Bannu	76	73	58	5.1	0.6	2.4
Batagram	80	70	78	-2.4	1.9	2.0
Bunair	68	62	57	1.4	1.3	3.2
Charsada	91	77	76	0.3	2.8	0.9
Chitral	97	89	86	1.1	1.6	0.3
DeraIsamil Khan	86	56	49	2.3	6.1	1.4
Hangu	96	82	77	1.7	2.8	0.4
Haripur	94	90	87	1.1	0.9	0.6
Karak	92	65	62	1.0	5.5	0.8
Khyber	66			0.0	13.3	3.4
Kohat	89	65	70	-1.7	4.7	1.1
Kohistan	63	26	17	3.2	7.4	3.7
Kurram	72			0.0	14.5	2.8
LakkiMarwat	86	66	50	5.2	4.0	1.4
Lower Dir	84	77	78	-0.3	1.5	1.6
Malakand	94	83	64	6.1	2.1	0.6
Mansehra	92	84	78	2.1	1.5	0.8
Mardan	91	82	80	0.9	1.8	0.9
Mohmand	34			0.0	6.8	6.6
North waziristan	59			0.0	11.7	4.1
Nowshera	93	88	83	1.8	1.0	0.7
Orakzai	80			0.0	16.0	2.0
Peshawar	95	88	90	-0.7	1.5	0.5

Shangla	76	68	63	1.7	1.6	2.4
South waziristan	50			0.0	10.0	5.0
Swabi	94	86	82	1.5	1.5	0.6
Swat	89	84	88	-1.5	1.1	1.1
Tank	75	45	41	1.3	6.1	2.5
Tor Garh	72	38	41	-1.0	6.8	2.8
Upper Dir	89	67	60	2.4	4.3	1.1
Attock	97	84	77	2.2	2.6	0.3
Bahawalnagar	77	72	70	0.9	1.0	2.3
Bahawalpur	84	70	68	1.0	2.7	1.6
Bhakhar	61	48	49	-0.4	2.7	3.9
Chakwal	98	86	88	-0.5	2.3	0.2
Chiniot	71	61	61	0.0	2.0	2.9
Dera Ghazi Khan	72	52	44	2.9	3.9	2.8
Faisalabad	94	93	93	0.0	0.2	0.6
Gujranwala	99	96	97	-0.3	0.7	0.1
Gujrat	99	92	91	0.6	1.3	0.1
Hafizabad	93	79	80	-0.3	2.7	0.7
Islamabad	99	99	99	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Jehlum	96	87	87	0.1	1.9	0.4
Jhang	75	59	55	1.6	3.0	2.5
Kasur	96	92	88	1.4	0.9	0.4
Khanewal	88	69	61	2.6	3.8	1.2
Khushab	85	75	74	0.3	1.9	1.5
Lahore	99	100	98	0.6	-0.1	0.1
Layyah	85	77	75	0.8	1.6	1.5
Lodhran	91	51	65	-4.6	8.0	0.9
Mandi bah-ud-din	92	82	83	-0.5	2.0	0.8
Mianwali	82	72	71	0.2	2.1	1.8
Multan	92	74	77	-0.7	3.5	0.8

MuzaffarGarh	74	50	60	-3.2	4.7	2.6
Nankana Sahib	99	86	88	-0.7	2.6	0.1
Narowal	97	81	81	-0.1	3.2	0.3
Okara	96	81	79	0.8	2.9	0.4
Pakpattan	87	69	59	3.6	3.6	1.3
Rahim Yar Khan	78	64	64	0.0	2.9	2.2
Rajanpur	66	51	55	-1.3	3.0	3.4
Rawalpindi	98	94	87	2.4	0.7	0.2
Sahiwal	95	79	72	2.4	3.1	0.5
Sargodha	88	80	83	-1.0	1.6	1.2
Sheikhupura	99	95	94	0.6	0.7	0.1
Sialkot	99	96	93	1.0	0.6	0.1
Toba Tek Singh	92	80	74	2.0	2.2	0.8
Vehari	67	64	62	0.6	0.5	3.3
Badin	35	24	14	3.3	2.1	6.5
Dadu	73	48	39	3.1	5.0	2.1
Ghotki	65	61	59	0.5	0.8	3.5
Hyderabad	90	82	86	-1.2	1.5	1.0
Jacobabad	80	43	54	-3.8	7.5	2.0
Jamshoro	69	49	37	4.1	3.9	3.1
karachi	99			0.0	19.7	0.1
karachi	100			0.0	20.0	0.0
karachi	97	97	97	-0.1	0.1	0.3
karachi	100			0.0	19.9	0.0
karachi	99			0.0	19.7	0.1
Kashmore	71	47	41	2.3	4.7	2.9
Khairpur	50	47	40	2.3	0.6	5.0
Korangi	100			0.0	20.0	0.0
Larkana	77	80	68	3.9	-0.5	2.3
Matiari	62	33	39	-1.8	5.8	3.8

Mir PurKhas	48	51	48	1.0	-0.7	5.2
Nowshero	89		45	-14.9	17.9	1.1
Sanghar	54	49	54	-1.6	1.1	4.6
Shahdadkot	79	58	45	4.4	4.1	2.1
ShaheedBenazirabad	59	48		16.2	2.0	4.1
Shikarpur	60		48	-16.1	11.9	4.0
Sujawal	31	17		5.5	2.8	6.9
Sukkur	77	71	65	2.0	1.2	2.3
Tando Allah Yar	60	35	38	-0.8	4.9	4.0
Tando Muhammad Khan	45	37	29	2.6	1.6	5.5
Tharparkar	23	11	9	0.8	2.4	7.7
Thatta	48		16	-5.2	9.7	5.2
UmerKot	35	27	29	-0.7	1.7	6.5
Awaran	2	0	7	-2.2	0.4	9.8
Barkhan	22	31	28	1.1	-1.8	7.8
Dera Bugti	24	17	18	-0.3	1.3	7.6
Duki	90			0.0	18.1	1.0
Gwadar	61	30	30	0.1	6.2	3.9
Harnai	13	13	17	-1.1	0.0	8.7
Jaffarabad	57	30	32	-0.7	5.4	4.3
Kachhi/Bolan	14	17	17	0.0	-0.6	8.6
Kalat	2	8	11	-1.2	-1.2	9.8
Kech/Turbat	18		16	-5.5	3.6	8.2
Kharan	2	18	18	0.2	-3.1	9.8
Khuzdar	1	21	22	-0.2	-3.9	9.9
Kohlu	94	10	4	2.2	16.7	0.6
Lasbela	63	29	30	-0.3	6.9	3.7
Loralai	70	35	42	-2.3	7.1	3.0

Mastung	32	17	33	-5.3	2.8	6.8
Nasirabad	56	26	28	-0.6	5.9	4.4
Nushki	8	24	42	-5.7	-3.4	9.2
Pishin	59	43	42	0.5	3.0	4.1
Qilla Abdullah	36	12	11	0.3	4.9	6.4
Qilla Saifullah	10	24	6	5.8	-2.7	9.0
Quetta	71	77	81	-1.2	-1.2	2.9
Shaheed Benazirabad	1			0.0	0.2	9.9
Sherani	22	22	28	-2.3	0.1	7.8
Sibbi	40	45	65	-6.7	-1.0	6.0
Sohbatpur	38			0.0	7.5	6.2
Washuk	11	0	1	-0.3	2.2	8.9
Ziarat	5	14	11	0.9	-1.8	9.5

Source: Estimated from PSLM micro dataset

Already achieved = (+- 0.0-0.5)

On track = 0.5—1.5

Off track= 1.5—3.0

Poor performance= < 3.0