

3 GOOD HEALTH & WELL BEING



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

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Sindh has a growing population with increasing needs for quality education. The current secondary education system is not meeting the needs of all children for quality education.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Women's empowerment is a key to sustainable development. Sindh has a long history of women's participation in social, economic and political life. However, gender inequality and discrimination remain a challenge. The government is committed to formulating policies and enforceable legislation to reduce discrimination and ensure equal rights.



Empowered lives. Resilient nations.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDGs Support Unit Sindh
Planning & Development Board
Government of Sindh



Pakistan

17 Goals to Transform Our World

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





ACRONYMS

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



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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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



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

The Planning Commission of Pakistan in support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has developed a national framework for SDGs after extensive deliberation and consultation with provincial and local governments³. In this framework, existence of strong inter-linkages between various socio-economic policies is duly acknowledged. The SDGs are greatly interlinked, and achievement of some depends on others. Under the Framework, baseline for 17 goals, 169 targets and 242 indicators were prepared and prioritized according to short-term, medium-term and long-term perspectives to yield better results in efficient and timely manner. In formulating these goals, resources and institutional constraints had to be kept in view and hence the national targets have been set lower than the global level.

Government of Sindh has spearheaded efforts to support the mainstreaming, localization, and implementation of the 2030 Agenda through a support project for SDGs implementation in Sindh, jointly-funded by the Government of Sindh and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with the aim to address socio-economic challenges in the province and steer it in a progressive direction towards achievement of the SDGs. Under the project, an SDGs Support Unit has been established in Planning & Development Board, with effect from May 2017. The Unit works in coordination with the National SDGs Unit, that has been established in the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform as well as Federal and Provincial Parliamentary Task Forces.

SDG'S IN SINDH

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

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

Policies and Plans Mainstreaming SDGs in local development plans and strategies clearly delineating the resource requirements.	Data Reporting Strengthening coordination, reporting and monitoring mechanisms for SDGs	Financing Financing flows increasingly aligned with 2030 Agenda	Innovation Supporting integrated and innovative approaches to accelerate progress on SDGs on priority areas.
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In April 2017, the P&D Board established a Core Group on SDGs to undertake an advisory role in the development of an SDGs Framework for Sindh for setting the targets and taking strategic efforts to localize

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



SDGs in Sindh. The Core Group on SDGs has members representing government departments, academic institutions, private sector organizations, civil society organizations, and UN agencies. The SDGs Support Unit Sindh, under the guidance of Core Group on SDGs, has developed this framework, which will serve as a roadmap for mainstreaming and localizing of SDGs in the province and enable institutions and stakeholders to accelerate achievement of Sindh's priority SDGs. The framework will also be a useful resource for provincial policymakers and development planners, development partners, civil society organizations, academia and anyone involved in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. The framework is presented as a living document – one that will evolve over time and will be updated/improved based on new data as well as feedback and lessons learned from ongoing SDG implementation.

LOCALIZATION OF SDGS

“Localizing” is the process of taking into account subnational contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress. Localization relates both to how the SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy and to how governments can support the achievement of the SDGs through action from the bottom up and to how the SDGs can provide a framework for subnational development policy. Accordingly, the localization of SDG's has also remained one of the priority areas of the post 2015 discussions.

In Pakistan, there is a strong need for such localization efforts to go beyond the national level by incorporating location specific peculiarities. In the post 18th Constitutional Amendment situation, localization has become the most critical element of an effective implementation mechanism for SDGs. In the current devolved governance structure, Pakistan needs effective coordination mechanisms through which national and provincial plans and actions could be synthesized by sharing experiences and best practices⁴. Furthermore, Climate Change has increasingly been accepted as an important factor impacting the achievement of most SDGs. Through specific local context, climate change impacts on SDGs targets would help to reach at achievable localized targets.

As part of proactive efforts to localize SDGs, Pakistan has established Federal SDGs Support Unit, housed in the Planning Commission, while provincial SDGs Support Units (in each provincial Planning & Development Department) have been established in all provinces (and areas), as seen in Chart 1. In the same context, the province of Sindh has achieved at an advanced stage of establishing and strengthening the institutional structure to support localization and implementation of SDGs where among others, six thematic sub-committees have also been formed in line with the prioritization of SDGs done for Sindh by the GoS.

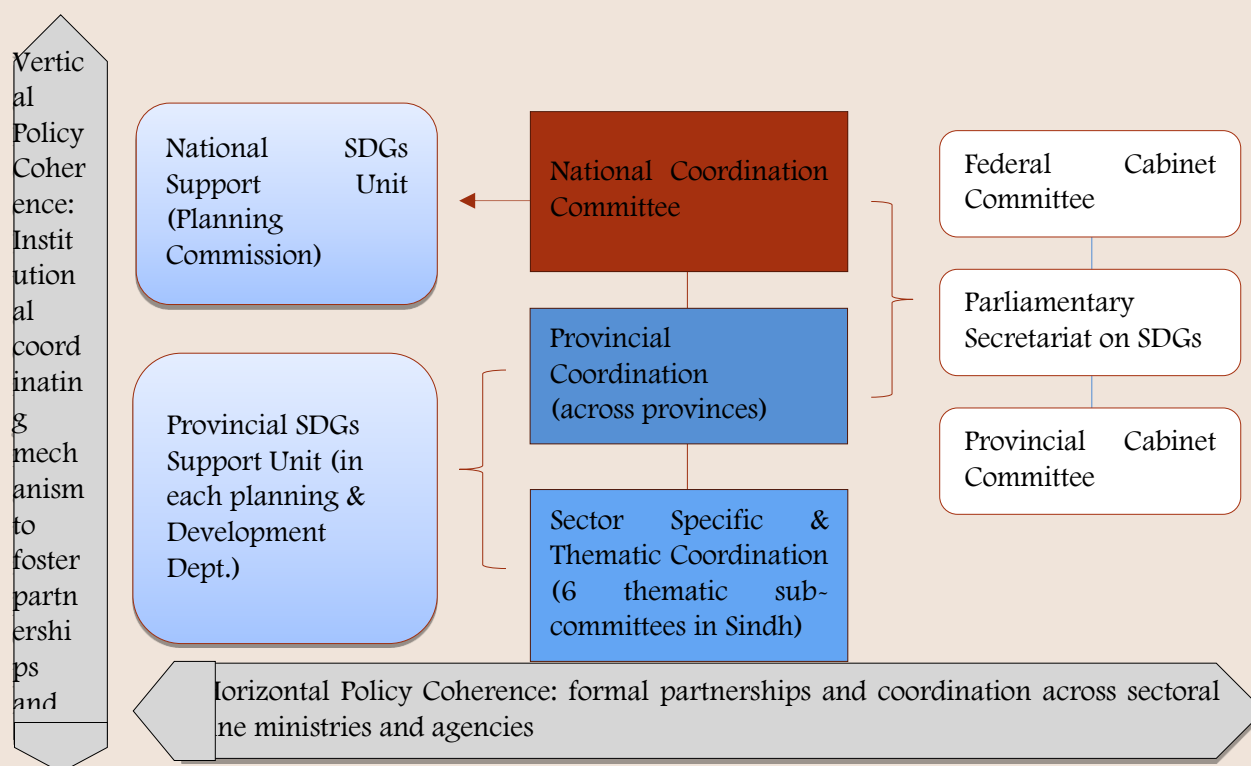
While Pakistan's development framework (Pakistan Vision 2025) has similarities with SDGs framework, decentralized Governance Structure in Pakistan- (under the 18th amendment) focuses on the areas of social and environmental sectors which have become the provincial subjects. As such, most of the SDGs

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



targets now fall under the preview of the provinces. This calls for localization and ownership of SDGs at the provincial tier and needs to be considered as key to SDGs achievement. This also requires repositioning of Provincial Governments as the SDGs focal tier and to develop Provincial SDGs Frameworks in which the targets are aligned with local priorities to cater to the requirements and resources at the local conditions.

Chart 1: Institutional Coordination Mechanism



Source: Authors' illustration

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



METHODOLOGY

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

Provincial level consultations

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

Table 2: Line Departments covered for Interviews:

Departments	1. Health Department	2. Irrigation Department
	3. School Education and literacy	4. Women Development Department
	5. Energy Department	6. Social Welfare Department
	7. Public Health Engineering Department	8. Population Welfare Department
	9. Local Government Department	10. Industries & Commerce Department
	11. Agriculture Department	12. Forestry Department
	13. Livestock & Fisheries Department	14. Environment, Climate Change and Coastal Development Department
	15. Sindh Bureau of Statistics	16. Finance Department
	17. Planning and Development Department	18. Stakeholder Representatives from Private Sector, Civil Society and Academia

District Level consultations

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

Provincial Level Validation Workshop

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



METHODOLOGICAL STEPS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SDGS FRAMEWORK

The Sindh SDGs Framework has four key elements:

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

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

(i) Goal-level prioritization

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

- i. **UNDP multilayered nest methodology (Multiple Criteria Decision Analysis):** The methodology developed by UNDP SDG federal unit underpins seven main indicators including width, depth, multiplier, urgency, requirement of lesser structural change, need for lower finances, and importance for all provinces to calculate SDG priorities.
- ii. **Engagement of district stakeholders to identify SDGs priorities:** The exercise was conducted by UNDP in 2017. In collaboration with a local CSO - Sindh Community Foundation, 47 consultative meetings/workshops/focus group discussions were held with 1494 participants in 24 districts of Sindh. The participants including representatives from local elected bodies, CBOs, rural and urban communities and media. These consultations broadly defined the demand for immediate, intermediate and long-term SDG priorities.
- iii. **Local Government Summit:** A full day consultative session was undertaken by the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives in 2017. The session involved representatives from Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives, Federal SDGs Support Unit as well as district Nazims and Chairmen, Union Councils from districts in all four provinces. The purpose was to identify pressing needs to localize the Sustainable Development Goals at the grass-roots level



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

Table 3: Sindh’s SDGs Priorities

Ranking of Priorities	Goal Number	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Immediate Priorities	Intermediate Priorities	Long-term Priorities
			Up-to 2020	Up-to 2025	Up-to 2030
1	Goal 4:	Quality Education			
2	Goal 3:	Good Health and Well Being			
3	Goal 6:	Clean water and Sanitation			
4	Goal 7:	Affordable and Clean Energy			
5	Goal 2:	No Hunger			
6	Goal 8:	Decent work and Economic Growth			
7	Goal 9:	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
8	Goal 16:	Peace and Justice			
9	Goal 11:	Sustainable cities and communities			
10	Goal 1:	No Poverty			
11	Goal 12:	Sustainable Consumption and Production			
12	Goal 10:	Reduce Inequalities			
13	Goal 5:	Gender Equality			
14	Goal 17:	Partnership development			
15	Goal 13:	Climate Change			
16	Goal 14:	Life Below Water			
17	Goal 15:	Life on Land			

(ii) Establishment of Baseline for SDGs

SDGs Support unit, Sindh while taking stock of mapping conducted in ‘Data Gap Analysis’ report⁵, initiated process of detailed consultations with Sindh Bureau of Statistics starting in 2018 to establish preliminary baseline status for SDGs indicators in Sindh. The purpose of the continued consultations is

⁵ Data reporting gaps, Federal SDGs Unit, Pakistan
https://www.pc.gov.pk/uploads/report/Data_Gap_Report_Report_Version_6.pdf



to identify and validate available data and define approaches to fill missing data. SDGs Support Unit, Sindh has completed review of all 244 SDGs indicators in tandem with Bureau of Statistics, Sindh. During computation of SDGs baseline, meta-data definitions ⁶of different indicators was reviewed and data status was reported accordingly. As per the current status, 168 out of 244 SDGs indicators can be reported at provincial level⁷ and data for 50% of provincially applicable indicators is available. However, it must be noted that the status includes data which both partially and fully complies with language of the indicators. It also includes data for 20 indicators which have computed indirectly by Proxy method through existing surveys.

To address data gaps, 32 SDGs indicators have been incorporated in MICS (2019). After release of survey results from MICS (2019), baseline status will be increased by a significant margin. The results of PSLM (2019) and MICS (2019) will address data gaps in SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 2; Zero Hunger, SDG 3: Good Health, SDG 4: Quality Education & SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation Indicators. During the course of establishing baseline status for SDGs indicators, the following survey led, and institutional data sources given in Table-4 were used:

Table 4: Data Sources for SDGs Baseline

Data Sources	Type	SDGs coverage	National	Provincial	District
Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	Survey	SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 17		x	x
Pakistan Standard for Living Measurement Survey (PSLM)	Survey	SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 6, SDG 7 SDG 8, SDG 10	x	x	x
Pakistan Demographic Health Survey (PDHS)	Survey	SDG 3	x	x	
National Nutrition Survey (NNS)	Survey	SDG 2, SDG 3	x	x	
Labor Force Survey (LFS)	Survey	SDG 8	x	x	
Household Income & Measurement Survey (HIES)	Survey	SDG 8	x	x	x

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

⁷ The analysis is based on meta-data definition of different indicators and their reporting levels given by UN Statistic division



Data Sources	Type	SDGs coverage	National	Provincial	District
BOS Development Statistics	Institutional	SDG 2, SDG 4, SDG 9, SDG 15, SDG 16		x	x
Sindh Education Information System (SEIMS)	Institutional	SDG 4		x	x
Multi-Poverty Index reports	Survey	SDG 1	x	x	x
Monsoon Contingency reports PDMA Sindh	Institutional	SDG 13, SDG 11		x	x
Sindh Health Information System (SHIS)	Institutional	SDG 3		x	x

(iii) Review of SDGs Linked Plans & Policies

SDGs Support Unit in consultation with GoS Departments, also conducted a holistic review of SDGs supportive legislations, plans and policies in Sindh. This exercise was primarily done to develop voluntary review of SDGs progress in Sindh, and to portray the level of existing supporting means of implementation for the SDGs. The purpose was to also take stock of existing legislative coverage and policy environment aspects and determine the extent to which they are well placed to mainstream and accelerate progress towards SDGs and to advise further actions. The chart below provides a brief overview of supporting policies and plans for implementation of SDGs Framework in Sindh, while a detailed review also including supportive legislation is given as Annexure-I.

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



(iv) Target-wise Prioritization of SDGs

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

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

The purpose of SDGs Prioritization methodology is to feed into the formulation of SDGs Provincial Framework. It is pertinent to note that this SDGs targets' prioritization does not give importance to one target over another but is defined as relative sequencing of development targets through identification of provincial needs and gaps, in order to adjust and align provincial policy making with the national, regional and global development agenda. The ambition of such prioritization is to bring further efficiency in implementation of provincial development agenda to achieve SDG targets by 2030.

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

Criteria for Prioritization

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

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

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

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

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

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically



The above indicators are coverage-focused and hence will be calculated by population which pertains to the indicator.

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

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

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

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

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

n: Number of district values for an indicator

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

I_D: District Baseline value of Indicator

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

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

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

- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)⁸ study. The study focuses on presenting an integrated analytical approach on the identification, quantification and *network analysis* of the interlinkages between SDG targets. The proposed approach was then applied to the analysis and visualization of SDG interlinkages for nine selected Asian countries, namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea and Viet Nam. Since most of these countries are somewhat comparable to Pakistan, it is assumed that interlinkages will be somewhat similar.
- Study on Sustainable Development Goals Network Analysis – Pakistan, Safia Aftab. A complex and multi-layered methodology was adopted that required reviewing of existing policies,

⁸ Moinuddin, Mustafa, ed. Sustainable Development Goals Interlinkages and Network Analysis: A practical tool for SDG integration and policy coherence. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, 2017.



exploring the theoretical underpinning of each policy, analyzing empirical findings of different policies and evaluating the various methodologies applied.

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

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

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

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

- n: Number of Indicators in a given Target
- I_{t=1}: Indicator value for Recent Year
- I_{t=0}: Indicator value for Baseline Year
- I_T: Indicator value for Terminal Year
- Y_{t=1}: Year for most recent Indicator Value (I_{t=1})
- Y_T: Year for Target deadline (Terminal Year)
- Y_B: Year of Baseline

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

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

Examples of Prioritization levels

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



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

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



Target	Width	Level of Urgency	Dispersion	Multiplier	Priority level
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	8	2	2	8	Medium
	Based on Sindh PDMA data, number of people effected by disasters Sindh (1998-2013) is 24,09,6173 so the range falls within higher quintile when compared against the total population	The level of urgency is calculated by number of people effected by disasters yearly, so based on data available and need to 100% reduce number of people effected, the level of urgency falls within lowest quintile	Based on available data, the cumulative difference between highest performing district (Karachi) and lowest performing district (Thatta) falls in lowest quintile	The target has connections with 44 targets so based on this factor, it falls within high quintile	

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



FINANCING FOR SDGs

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

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

Since the 100% coverage assumption for some essential sectors like health and education seems farfetched, this section also provides a sensitivity analysis at **50% coverage**.

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

The following assumptions are made:

- The model gives separate calculations for Lower Income Countries and Lower Middle-Income Countries. Pakistan’s GNI per capita is \$1580⁹, and thus it classifies in the LMIC
- Sindh’s population is taken as 48 million¹⁰

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

⁹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD?end=2018&start=2018&view=bar>

¹⁰ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2017)



Departments/researchers are encouraged to develop their own sector-specific models using this chapter as a reference. This Chapter only gives some idea of the scale of resources required to achieve certain SDGs. While financial resource is a necessary condition, it is by itself not a sufficient condition to achieve the SDGs. SDG success will depend on much more than SDG financing. Pakistan, in general, and Sindh in particular, will need rapid economic growth, which in turn will require effective economic policies and macroeconomic balance among other reforms. As mentioned in the earlier chapters, SDGs Unit Sindh is in the process of developing policy papers on select SDGs which will serve as a deep dive analysis for sectors.

Health Sector Model for Sindh:

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

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

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

In this section, 2 different costing scenarios are discussed:

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

The models are explained hereunder.

Model 1 (100% Coverage):

Per Capita Cost (2019 Prices)	Per Capita Cost in PKR ¹¹	Sindh Population ¹²	Total Cost (In PKR Billion)	% of Sindh GDP ¹³
\$137.00	21,235	48,000,000	1,019.28	8.3%

¹¹ Exchange rate: USD/PKR for the 24-hour period ending Sunday, Dec 1, 2019 is taken as 155.162 (Source: <https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/>)

¹² Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2017)

¹³ Sindh’s GDP is assumed at 27% of Pakistan’s GDP (WB,2017)



Budget Allocation (2018-2019) on SDG 3:

108 billion (Recurrent) + 15 billion (ADP) = **PKR 123 billion**

Financing Gap = 1,019 - 123 = **PKR 896 billion**

Model 2 (80% Coverage) UHC:

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

108 billion (Recurrent) + 15 billion (ADP) = **PKR 123 billion**

Financing Gap 1st Year = 900 - 123 = **PKR 777 billion**

Financing Gap (subsequent years) = 453 - 123 = **330 billion¹⁴**

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

Education Sector Model for Sindh

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

Methodology:

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

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

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

137 billion (Recurrent¹⁵) + 26 billion (ADP) = **PKR 163 billion**

¹⁴ This calculation assumes that total budget allocation on Health Sector remains constant. In reality, however, the financing gap will reduce each year due to the rising budget allocations each year.

¹⁵ School Education Sector Plan (2019-2024)



Financing Gap = 1,246 - 163 = **PKR 1,083 billion per year**

WASH Sector Model for Sindh:

For WASH sector model, a World Bank costing methodology from Hutton and Varughese (2016) report is used the reference document. The policy scenarios costed were basic water and sanitation needs to directly and indirectly attain SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2. The cost estimated are those for capital investment, program delivery, operations, and major maintenance. The costs include only those of extending services to the unserved in 2015¹⁶. The assumptions of population growth and internal migration are also considered.

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

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

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

¹⁶ 2015 is assumed as the Baseline Year



IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS / WAY FORWARD

Following approval of SDGs Framework, SDGs Support Unit will carry out the following activities which will further contribute towards mainstreaming and implementation of SDGs Framework:

(i) Policy Papers for Localization of Prioritized SDGs

SDGs Support Unit Sindh will develop policy papers for localization of prioritized SDGs in collaboration with relevant GoS Departments. This crucial localization efforts will be built on the analysis done so far by UN agencies and other development partners in collaboration with the Government of Sindh. This assignment involves 1) target level alignment of existing sectoral and demographic provincial targets and indicators; 2) identifying baselines and propose milestones to the globally agreed upon targets and indicators in the context of Sindh; and 3) In-depth analysis of existing development coverage, needs and gaps towards achievement of the targets. The localized milestones and indicators – as the overarching product of this assignment – will then further be integrated at data, policy, and program and service delivery level.

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

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

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

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

For development planning with the utilization of SDGs Framework it is imperative that the GoS Line Departments are given support towards designing schemes and projects based on SDGs indicators and



targets. For this purpose, SDGs Support Unit will provide technical support and develop a guidebook for GoS Line Departments for SDGs responsive planning and budgeting. The purpose is to develop a usable guidebook with tools and templates to enable the departments to plan, design and monitor, Annual Development Plan (ADP) schemes around SDGs targets and indicators. Specific tasks include:

- Review of material and reports produced by SDGs Support Unit towards developing SDGs framework, target setting and ADP mapping
- Carrying out extensive consultations with selected number of Line Departments on different aspects of project design, planning and monitoring
- Conduct gap analysis of current ADP planning, and identify areas/parameters on basis of which SDGs led alignment can be ensured at the project design phase.
- Develop Guidebook which would entail how projects/schemes can be planned, designed and monitored around SDGs targets and indicators.
- Develop usable examples from 2-3 sectors as part of the guidebook which would demonstrate how schemes are planned and designed around SDGs targets and indicators
- Conduct an exercise on the guidebook with three (03) line departments (to be decided later) and demonstrate usability of the guidebook by incorporating SDGs targets and indicators in at least three of their projects.

(iii) Developing District level Acceleration Plans

Acknowledging the fact that most of the service delivery is happening at district level, stronger linkages at the planning stage are required among provincial and district level departments in efforts to accelerate progress towards SDGs. Furthermore, better planning for resource allocation among different sectors to address broader issues and challenges for both mid and long term is needed to achieve SDGs objectives. Keeping this in view, SDGs Support Unit will develop district level acceleration plans for targeted districts in Sindh. The assignment will involve review of existing planning literature, in the context of Sindh, to see how SDGs can be localized and accelerated at district levels. Moreover, a series of consultations will be held with government officials and other stakeholders at provincial level and district level to look at existing institutional arrangements, current sectoral policies, budgetary allocation and coordination mechanism for localization of SDGs within different government departments.

Specific Activities

- Literature review of documents i.e. SDGs support unit documents, sectoral policies, Annual Development plans, provincial and district development projects related to different sectors, budgetary allocations and expenditures, and other.
- Consultation with local stakeholders from district administration, civil society, academia and private sector for identification of SDGs priorities, baseline, target setting coupled with development of coordination and implementation mechanisms
- Embed localization plans with districts level SDG priorities based on analysis of social and economic data, policies of government and consultation with local stakeholders Review district level data gaps analysis and key challenges at district level
- Propose implementation plan to embed SDGs agenda in projects and schemes designed at provincial and district level



- Conduct capacity gap analysis within departments and propose action plan to address challenges.
- Assess available and potential financing flows and determine revenue collection and expenditure mechanisms at district level in context of future opportunities that SDGs entail.

The output of these efforts will be the District Acceleration Plans for SDGs implementation for targeted districts.

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

(i) Operationalizing SDGs Framework at the Divisional Level

To help operationalize the SDGs Framework at the divisional level, supported with operational plans/guidelines and toolkits, this activity will involve:

- Technical consultations
- Awareness raising workshops

(ii) Results Management for Priority SDGs

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) Multi-Stakeholder Engagement through Advocacy and Communication

- To enhance engagement of multi-stakeholders and accelerate their role as change agents in the process of localization of priority SDGs in Sindh, a series of workshops/sessions will be held: Government, private sector, parliamentarians, civil society, and youth.
- A digital communication campaign has been designed with the objective to highlight core development issues of Sindh in the priority SDG areas (SDG 4, 3, 6, 7, 2, 8, 5, and 13) and the policies, strategies, action plans and projects that the Government has initiated and put in place to address these priorities, inculcating a promising future for Sindh. The



material for the digital campaign will be developed, in close coordination with the Research and Training Wing of the P&D Board, Government of Sindh that handles outgoing communication of the department, to obtain accurate information regarding the on-going activities of Government of Sindh. The campaign will make use of the pre-existing online and social media channels (email, website, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube) established by the SDGs Support Unit Sindh, supported by the following tools/IEC material.

- a. Articles/Blog posts
- b. Thematic documentaries on priority SDGs
- c. SDG Speak Series (video series)
- d. Infographic and photo-supported posts on social media
- e. E-newsletter

(vi) Capacity-Building of Bureau of Statistics and joint publication

The capacity-building exercise will be aimed at:

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

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

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

(vii) Results Management for Priority SDGs

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

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

(viii) Social Impact Fund

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

- The Facility will be “*blended financing*” with grants and investment components. The investment component would be leveraged from private sources e.g. from sources like the sovereign wealth funds of China, Kuwait, Qatar Investment Funds, Islamic Investment Funds etc.
- The Fund could also explore the mobilization of funds from Pakistani diaspora for financing.
- The idea needs to be explored further and a consultant will be engaged to identify and elaborate the legal and organizational requirements for establishment of a Social Impact Fund.

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ANNEXURE~ 1: TARGET~ WISE SDGS FRAMEWORK FOR SINDH

[The following Framework is also enclosed separately in MS Excel Format, along with Prioritization, Dispersion, Width, Multiplier and Level of Urgency Matrices, which feed into the Framework]

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	SDGs Targets	Relevant Line Departments
Goal 1: End poverty in all its form everywhere	Intermediate to Long-term	Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.	Low	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	29.29%	PSLM2014-15	0	All Departments
		Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	High	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	52.70%	PSLM2014-15	26.35%	All Departments
				1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	50.54%	MPI (2019)	25.25%	All Departments
		Target 1.4 : By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	Very High	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	29%	PSLM2014-15	100%	Local Government & HTP Department
				1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	HH with own agriculture land = 18.3%	MICS (2014-15)	100%	Local Government & HTP Department
		Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	Medium	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	1161.13 per 100,000 persons	Monsoon contingency plan 2017 Sindh	0	Sindh Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)
		Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	High	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	1% allocation of ADP and Recurrant Budget to No Poverty Goal	ADP 2018-19	Input indicator which will support achievement of povety focused outcome indicators/targets	Finance Department
				1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	38.42%	ADP Programme Volume 1 2017-2018	Input indicator which will support achievement of povety focused outcome indicators/targets	Finance Department
		Target 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.	High	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	1% allocation of ADP and Recurrant Budget to No Poverty and Gender Equality Goals	ADP (2018-19) Recurrant Budget (2018-19)	Input indicator which will support achievement of povety focused outcome indicators/targets	Finance Department



Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	SDGs Targets	Relevant Line Departments
2 ZERO HUNGER  Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Short-term-longterm	Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.	High	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	45.5%	National Nutrition Survey (2019)	27.50%	Nutrition Support Programme
				2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type	23.30%	National Nutrition Survey (2019)	3%	Nutrition Support Programme
		Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	High	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	36.70%	Provisional estimates based on land utilization statistics (2018), Development Statistics 2014-15	55.8%	Agriculture, Prices & Supplies Department
		Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks	Very High	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	Plant: All local breeds at risk Animal: All Local breeds at risk	Livestock and Agriculture Department, Sindh (2018)	secure all animal and plant resources in medium or long-term conservation facilities	Livestock & Fisheries Department
		Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and	Very High	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Rs.244 billion	Sindh Agriculture Policy (2017-18) ADP (2017-18)	Input indicator which will support achievement of agriculture productivity focused outcome indicators/targets	Agriculture Supplies, Prices and Extension Department
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 		Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	High	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	314 per 100,000 live birth	PDHS	< 70 per 100,000 live-births	Health Department
				3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	74.80%	PDHS	90%	Health Department
		Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	Medium	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	77 per 1000 live births	PDHS	<25	Health Department
				3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	38 per 1000 live births	PDHS	<12	Health Department
		Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.	Medium	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	48 per 1000 population	PDHS (2012-13)	0	Health Department
				3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	1.8 per 1000 population	Malaria control programme (2013-14)	0	Health Department
		Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Medium	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	14.2 per 1000 population	WHO	7 per 1000 population	Health Department

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	SDGs Targets	Relevant Line Departments		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Short-term- longterm	Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.	Medium	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15- 49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	50.20%	PDHS (2017-18)	75%	Health Department		
				3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age	56 per 1000 population of women in specified	MICS (2014-15)	29 per 1000 population of women in specified	Health Department		
		Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	Medium	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access among the general and the most	34 Universal Health coverage (UHC) score	WHO (2015)	100%	Health Department		
		Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.	Medium	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	Immunization of children-coverage for tuberculosis =76.3% Immunization of children-coverage for polio = 60.3% Immunization of children-coverage for measles =52.7% Immunization of children-coverage for Pentavalent (DPT +HP B + Hib) = 52.7%	MICS (2014-15)	Immunization of children-coverage for tuberculosis =100% Immunization of children-coverage for polio = 100% Immunization of children-coverage for measles = 100% Immunization of children-coverage for Pentavalent (DPT +HP B + Hib) = 100%	Health Department		
		Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.	Medium	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	48%	International Health Regulations (IHR) Index score	100%	Health Department		
			Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	Very High	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/ 3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Grade 3 learning Proficiency Reading	Sindh PEACe Report 2017	Grade 3 learning Proficiency Reading Sindh: 100 Urdu: 100	School Education & Literacy Department	
						Sindh: 68.03% Urdu: 52.11%	Grade 3 learning Proficiency Mathematics:45.27%	Sindh PEACE Report 2017	Grade 3 learning Proficiency Mathematics: 100	School Education & Literacy Department
						Children at the end of Primary learning Proficiency sindhi/urdu: 50.3%	Sindh PEACe Report 2017	Children at the end of Primary learning Proficiency sindhi/urdu: 100	School Education & Literacy Department	
						Children at the end of Primary learning Proficiency Mathematics: 25.4%	Sindh PEACe Report 2017	Children at the end of Primary learning Proficiency Mathematics: 100	School Education & Literacy Department	
						Children at the end of lower secondary learning Proficiency Reading Urdu/Sindhi:55.62%	Sindh PEACe Report 2017	Children at the end of lower secondary learning Proficiency Reading Urdu/Sindhi:100	School Education & Literacy Department	

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	SDGs Targets	Relevant Line Departments
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Short-term- longterm				Children at the end of lower secondary learning Proficiency Mathematics: 20.9%	SAT-V Sindh Report	Children at the end of lower secondary learning Proficiency Mathematics: 100	School Education & Literacy Department
		Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.	High	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	57.30%	MICS (2014-15)	90%	School Education & Literacy Department
				4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	17%	MICS (2014-15)	100% of 4 and 5 years children (boys and girls) population.	School Education & Literacy Department
		Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Medium	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal education (Tertiary) in the previous 12 months, by sex Overall: 8% Male: 9% Female: 8%	Sindh Education Profile (2016-17)	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal education (Tertiary) in the previous 12 months, by sex Overall: 100% Male: 100% Female: 100%	Sindh Technical & Vocational Training Authority (STVETA)
					Youth Literacy rate Male: 78% Female: 61% Total: 70%	Labor Force Survey (2014-15)	Youth Literacy rate Male: 100% Female: 100% Total: 100%	Sindh Technical & Vocational Training Authority (STVETA)
		Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.	High	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/ male, rural/ urban, bottom/ top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Children at age of primary education level (5-9 years OR 6-10 years Total: 0.86 Urban: 0.98 Rural: 0.71 Bottom Wealth Quintile: 0.45 Top Wealth	MICS (2014-15)	Children at age of primary education level (5-9 years OR 6-10 years Total: 1.00 Urban: 1.00 Rural: 1.00 Bottom Wealth Quintile: 1.00 Top Wealth	
		Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	High	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Literacy rate by sex Total: 60% Male: 70%	PSLM 2014-15	Literacy rate by sex Total: 100% Male: 100%	School Education & Literacy Department
Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all		4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity Total: 45%	Sindh Education Profile (2016-17)	Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity Total: 100%	School Education & Literacy Department		



Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	SDGs Targets	Relevant Line Departments
			Very High		Proportion of schools with access to (e) basic drinking water Public Schools: 57%	Pakistan Education Statistics (2016-17)	Proportion of schools with access to (e) basic drinking water Public schools: 100%	School Education & Literacy Department
					Proportion of schools with access to (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities Public School :63%	Sindh Education Profile (2016-17)	Proportion of schools with access to (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities Public Schools: 100%	School Education & Literacy Department
5 GENDER EQUALITY 	longterm	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Medium	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and, by age	Physical = 11.9% Sexual = 3.7% Emotional = 12.9%	PDHS (2017-18)	Physical = 0% Sexual = 0% Emotional = 0%	Women Development Department
		Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Medium	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Before 15 years= 4.92 Before 18 years= 19.18	MICS (2014-15)	Before 15 years= 0% Before 18 years= 0%	Women Development Department
		Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	High	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	Women seats in provincial assembly = 29	Provincial assembly of Sindh (2018)	To be determined	Women Development Department
		Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	High	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	proportion of women managers = 1.22% proportion of women	Labor Force Survey (2014-15)	proportion of women managers = 50% proportion of women	Women Development Department
		Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome	Medium	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Decision about family planning = 7.9%	PDHS (2017-18)	100	Population Welfare Department
		Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	High	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	0.90%	PDHS (2017-18)	50%	Agriculture, Prices & Supplies Department
		Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	Medium	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	87.60%	MICS (2014-15)	100%	Information & Technology Department

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	SDGs Targets	Relevant Line Departments
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Short-term- longterm	Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	Very High	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	19%	PCRCWR (2014-15)	100%	Public Health Engineering & Local Government HTP Departments
		Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	Very High	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	0%	PSLM (2014-15)	100%	Public Health Engineering & Local Government HTP Departments
		Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	High	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	10% of total waste generated (for Karachi only)	PHED & Local Govt Institutional data (2018)	target not defined	Public Health Engineering & Local Government HTP Departments
		Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	Very High	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	Agriculture= 50 BCM- 90% Municipals = 3 BCM- 5.5% Industries = 2- BCM-3.5% Total water use = 55 BCM	World Bank (2018)	Target not defined	Public Health Engineering & Local Government HTP Departments Agriculture, Price & Supplies Department Irrigation Department
				6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Total renewable resources = 65 BCM	World Bank (2018)	Target not defined	Industries, Labor & Sindh Environment Protection Agency
		Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Very High	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Water Quality= 19	PCRCWR (2014-15)	Target not defined	Irrigation Department Public Health Engineering Department Local Government Department. Environment Protection


Sustainable Development Goals	Goal Level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	SDGs Targets	Relevant Line Departments
		Target 6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.	Very High	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Rs 40 Billion for drinking water and sanitation	ADP & PRSP (2017)	Input indicator which will support efforts to improve access to quality and safely managed water and sanitation services	Finance Department, Local Government and HTP Department Public Health Engineering and Rural Development Department Environment Projection Authority Irrigation Department
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	Short-term-longterm	Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	High	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	91.71%	PSLM(2014-15)	100%	Energy Department
				7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	45.40%	PSLM(2014-15)	100%	Energy Department
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	Short-term-longterm	Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	Very High	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	0.37%	SPER 2017 & Development Statistics of Sindh	7%	Industries, Labor & Commerce Board of Investment Board of Revenue

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	SDGs Targets	Relevant Line Departments
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all		Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors.	High	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	1.32	IRP & LFS (2017-18)	Target need to be localized	Industries, Labor & Commerce Board of Investment Board of Revenue
		Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	High	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	40.3	LFS (2017-18)	Target need to be determined and localized	Industries, Labor & Commerce Board of Investment Board of Revenue Small Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA)
		Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Medium	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Overall = 89.85 Male = 91.74 Female = 63.55	LFS (2017-18)	Target need to be determined and localized	Industries, Labor & Commerce
				8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Overall = 3.99% Male = 3.56%	LFS (2017-18)	Overall = 0 Male = 0	Industries, Labor & Commerce
		Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Medium	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Youth not in employment = 29.57%	LFS (2017-18)	Youth not in employment = 14.74%	Industries, Labor & Commerce
		Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.	Medium	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Overall = 26 Male = 29.2 Female = 22.7	MICS (2014-15)	Overall = 0 Male = 0 Female = 0	Social welfare Department
		Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Very High	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Overall Occupational injuries rate = 1.17 Male = 1.07 Female = 0.1	LFS (2017-18)	Overall Occupational injuries rate = 0 Male = 0 Female = 0	labor Department

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	SDGs Targets	Relevant Line Departments
			High	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Percentage of households with bank account=29.7	MICS (2014-15)	Percentage of households with bank account = 100%	State Bank of Pakistan
		Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	High	8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP	Rs. 90,118,640,702 (recurrent budget expenditure in 2019 in SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)	Finance Department Sindh (2019)	Input indicator which will support investment in social protection and employment programmes	Finance Department,
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Intermediate to Long-term	Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	Very High	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP= 17.7%	SPER 2017	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP= 35.4%	Industries and Commerce Department
		9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment		Overall = 15.17% Male = 13.66%	LFS (2017-18)	Overall = 30.34% Male = 27.22%	Industries and Commerce Department	
		Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	Medium	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Development expenditure as a proportion of GDP = 6.51	Development Statistics of SINDH 2001 - 2017	input indicator, which will support outcome indicators related to research and development (Health, Education, Agriculture)	All Departments
		Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	Very High	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Development assistance in Physical Infrastructure =Rs.32,311.71 million	Development Statistics of SINDH 2017	target need to determined and localized	Work & Services Department
		Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	Medium	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a mobile = 87.5%	MICS (2014-15)	Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a mobile = 100%	Information & Technology Department
					Proportion of population with access to mobile = 91.62%	PSLM (2014-15)	Proportion of population with access to mobile = 100%	Information & Technology Department

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	SDGs Targets	Relevant Line Departments
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES  Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	Intermediate to Long-term	Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	High	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Growth rate of Monthly HH expenditure for 40% of the population Overall = 9.45%	PSLM (2014-15)	target need to determined and localized	Agriculture, Prices & Supplies Department Industries and commerce Department Local Govt Department
		Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	High	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	3.89%	PSLM (2014-15)	0	Agriculture, Prices & Supplies Department Industries and commerce Department Local Govt Department
		Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.	High	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	67.48	Sindh Public Expenditure Report, SPER (GDP) PSLM (2014-15) (Income)	Input indicator which will support outcome indicators in SDG 8: Decent work & Economic Growth	labor Department
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 					% of population in one room houses Overall: 25.71 Rural: 32.08 Urban: 19.92	MICS (2014-15)	target need to determined and localized	Local Government & HTP Department
				11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Population with Lack of access to improved water drinking source Overall: 9.5 Rural: 8.7 Urban: 10.3	MICS (2014-15)	Population with Lack of access to improved water drinking source Overall: 0 Rural: 0 Urban: 0	Local Government & HTP Department
		Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	High		Population with Lack of access to improved sanitation Overall: 27.1 Rural: 52.3 Urban: 4.1	MICS (2014-15)	Population with Lack of access to improved sanitation Overall: 0 Rural: 0 Urban: 0	Local Government & HTP Department

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal Level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	SDGs Targets	Relevant Line Departments
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Intermediate to Long-term				Percentage of household population using Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation Overall: 41.2 Rural: 64.5 Urban: 19.9	MICS (2014-15)	Percentage of household population using Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation Overall: 0 Rural: 0 Urban: 0	Local Government & HTP Department
		Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Low	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/ municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/ investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	Rs. 4397 million	ADP (2018-19)	Input indicator which will support outcome indicators in SDG 11: Sustainable Cities	Antiques, Culture & Heritage Department
		Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	Medium	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	1161.13 per 100,000 persons	Monsoon contingency plan 2017 Sindh	0	Sindh Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)
		Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other	High	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	PM 10 = 120 µg/m ³ PM 2.5 = 40 µg/m ³	Environmental Impact Assessment 2018, SINDHEPA	Targets need to be defined and monitored	Sindh Environment Protection Agency
		Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	Very High	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months = 12.9%	PDHS 2012-13	0%	Women Development Department Social Welfare Department
 13 CLIMATE ACTION	Long-term	Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Medium	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	1161.13 per 100,000 persons	Monsoon contingency plan 2017 Sindh	0	Sindh Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)
 15 LIFE ON LAND	Long-term	Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	High	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	7.34%	Development Statistics Sindh 2014-15	Target need to be determined and localized	Forest & Wild Life Department
		Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.	Medium	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	17.80%	PDHS (2017-18)	0%	Women Development Department

Sustainable Development Goals	Goal level Prioritization	SDG Target	Target level Prioritization Level	SDG Indicator	Baseline	Source	SDGs Targets	Relevant Line Departments
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS  Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Intermediate to Long-term	Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Low	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	20.50%	PDHS (2017-18)	100%	Law & Order Department
		Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	High	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	24% recurrent budget expenditure	Finance Department Sindh (2019)	input indicator that will support efforts to improve financial allocation towards SDGs targets in peace and stability	Finance Department
					Basic Health Unit Satisfaction Level 51.45%	PSLM (2014-15)	100%	Local Government & HTP Department
					Family Planning Satisfaction level 80.75%	PSLM (2014-15)	100%	Local Government & HTP Department
					Schools 89.95%	PSLM (2014-15)	100%	Local Government & HTP Department
					Veterinary 58.03	PSLM (2014-15)	100%	Local Government & HTP Department
					Agriculture 57.7%	PSLM (2014-15)	100%	Local Government & HTP Department
		Police 35.5%	PSLM (2014-15)	100%	Local Government & HTP Department			
Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	High	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	28%	PDHS (2017-18)	100%	Health Department		
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Long-term	Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	Very High	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Households with Internet = 11.54%	MICS (2014-15)	100%	Information & Technology Department
		Total Targets = 116		Total Indicators = 168	Baseline Status = 50%			



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

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



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Sindh Healthcare Commission Act, 2013 ● The Sindh New born Screening Act, 2013 ● The Sindh HIV and AIDS Control Treatment and Protection Act, 2013 ● The Sindh Mental Health Act, 2013 ● The Sindh Prevention and Control of Thalassaemia Act, 2013. ● The Sindh Protection and Promotion of Breast-feeding and Child Nutrition Act, 2013 ● The Sindh Regulation and Control of Disposable Syringes Act, 2010 	<p>(Establishment of management boards) Ordinance 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sindh Strategic WASH Sector Plan 2016- 2026
<p>Goal 4 Quality Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Ziauddin University (Amendment) Act, 2018 ● The Sindh Regularization of Teachers Appointed on Contract Basis Act, 2018 ● The Emaan Institute of Management and Sciences at Karachi Act, 2018 ● The University of Art and Culture, Jamshoro Act, 2017 ● The Sohail University Act, 2017 ● The University of Modern Sciences, at Tando Muhammad Khan Act, 2017 ● The Jacobabad Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2017 ● The Shahdadpur Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2017 ● Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jeelani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat (Amendment) Act, 2017 ● The Sukkur IBA University Act, 2017 ● The Altaf Hussain University at Hyderabad (Amendment) Act, 2017. ● The Altaf Hussain University at Karachi (Amendment) Act, 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sindh Education Sector Plan 2019- 2023 ● Sindh University Admission Policy 2019 ● Early Childhood Care and Education Policy (ECCE), 2017 ● Sindh Non-Formal Education Policy (NFE), 2017 ● Sindh School Teachers Recruitment Policy ● Policy for Strengthening Post-Primary Education in Sindh, 2016 ● Non-formal Basic Education (NFBE) 2016.



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Etihad University Act, 2017. ● The Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (Amendment) Act, 2016 ● The Ilma University Act, 2016 ● The Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University of Technology and Skill Development Act, 2016. ● School Education Standards and Curriculum Act, 2015 ● Sindh Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (Amendment) Act, 2015 ● The Karachi Institute of Technology and Entrepreneurship Act, 2015. ● The Metropolitan University, Karachi Act, 2015 ● The Sindh Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education (Amendment) Act, 2015 ● The Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Medical University Larkana (Amendment) Act, 2015 ● The Malir University of Science and Technology Karachi Act, 2015. ● The Jinnah Sindh Medical University (Amendment) Act, 2015. ● The Barrett Hodgson International University at Karachi Act, 2015. ● The Indus University of Health Sciences Act, 2015. ● The Peoples University of Medical and Health Sciences for Women, Shaheed Benazirabad (Amendment) Act, 2015. ● The AO Post Graduate Institute of Orthopaedic Sciences Act, 2015. ● The Sindh Institute of Management and Technology Act, 2015. ● The Gambat Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2013 ● The Sindh Universities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy for Strengthening Post-primary Education in Sindh 2016 ● Policy on Sindh Assessment and Examinations 2015. ● Adopt a School Program. ● Sindh Education Sector Plan 2014-2018. ● Policy on Sindh Textbook and Learning Material (2014)



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research and Development Board Act, 2013. ● The Sindh Institute of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences Act, 2013. ● The Shaheed Benazir Bhutto City University Act, 2013 ● The Hyderabad Institute of Arts, Science and Technology Act, 2013 ● The Jacobabad Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 2013 ● The Education City Act, 2013 ● The Sindh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2013 ● Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 2012 ● The Indus University Act, 2011 ● The Sindh Madressatul Islam University Act, 2011 ● The University of Sufism and Modern Sciences at Bhitshah Act, 2011. ● The Shahdadpur Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 2011 ● The Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University at Lyari Karachi (Amendment) Act, 2011 ● The Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Shaheed Benazirabad (Amendment) Act, 2011 ● The Pakistan Institute of Management Act, 2010 	



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
Goal 5 Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sindh Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2018 ● Sindh Commission on the Status of Women Act, 2015 ● The Sindh Child Marriages Restraint Act, 2013 ● The Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2013 ● The Establishment of the Office of Ombudsman for the Province of Sindh (Amendment) Act, 2012 ● The Sindh Anti Street Harassment Bill, 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gender Reforms Action Plan (Sindh GRAP) ● Sindh Home Based Workers Policy, 2017
Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Karachi Water and Sewerage Board (Amendment) Act, 2015 ● The Sindh Irrigation (Amendment) Act, 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Water Policy (2018) ● Sindh Sanitation Policy (2018) ● Sindh Drinking Water Policy, 2017 ● Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) in Public Sector Schools Strategic Plan for Sindh 2017 – 2022 ● Sindh Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Strategic Sector Plan 2016-2026
Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Sindh New Captive Power Plants Subsidy Act, 2017 ● The Sindh Coal Authority (Amendment) Act, 2017. ● The Sindh Coal Act, 2012 ● The Thar Coal and Energy Board Act, 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy Efficiency & Conservation Program Sindh ● Thar Coal Pricing Framework 2015 ● Thar Coal Tariff Determination Rules 2014



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement Policy Framework- Thar Coal Fields.
<p>Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sindh Home-Based Workers Act, 2018 • The Sindh Employees Old-age Benefits (Amendment) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Employees Social Security (Amendment) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2018 • The Sindh (Regularization of Contingent Paid or Work-charged Employees of Left Bank Outfall Drainage (LBOD) Act, 2018 • The Sindh Civil Servants (Amendment) Act, 2017 • The Sindh Differently-able Persons Employment, Rehabilitation and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 2017 • Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2017 • The Sindh Companies Profits (Workers Participation) (Amendment) Act, 2017 • Sindh Prohibition of Employment of Children Act, 2017 • The Sindh Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 2015 • The Sindh Terms of Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 2015. • The Sindh Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 2015. • The Sindh Shaheed Recognition and Compensation Act, 2014 • The Gorakh Hills Development Authority (Amendment) Act, 2013. • The Sindh Industrial Relations Act, 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindh Labour Policy, 2018: A Framework of Industrial Relations, Social and Economic Well-Being of the People of Province. • Sindh Youth policy 2018 • Employees Advance Policy 2016 • Internship Policy 2019



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Sindh (Regularization of ADHOC and Contract Employees) Act, 2013 ● The Sindh Provincial Assembly (Members) Privileges (Amendment) Act, 2013 ● The Sindh Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Act, 2013. ● The Sindh Tourist Guides Act, 2011. ● The Sindh Government Servants Benevolent Fund (Amendment) Act, 2010. 	
Goal 9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastruct ure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Sindh Factories Act, 2015 ● The Sindh Mass Transit Authority Act, 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industrial Policy Sindh 2019
Goal 10 Reduced Inequalitie s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Sindh Hindus Marriage Act, 2016 ● The Sindh Payment of Wages Act, 2015 ● The Sindh Criminal Law (Protection of Minorities) Act, 2015 	
Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communiti es	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2018 ● The Sindh Development and Maintenance of Infrastructure Cess (Amendment) Act, 2018 ● The Karachi Development Authority (Sindh Amendment) Act, 2018 ● The West Pakistan Highways (Sindh Amendment) Act, 2018 ● The Zulfikarabad Development Authority (Amendment) Act, 2016 ● The Sindh Sound System (Regulation) Act, 2015 ● The Sindh Coastal Development Authority (Amendment) Act, 2015. ● The Sindh Solid Waste Management Board Act, 2014 ● The Sindh Building Control (Amendment) Act, 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adopt-a-Park Policy 2019



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Sindh Senior Citizens Welfare Act, 2014 ● The Sindh Condominium Act, 2014. ● The Prevention of Defacement of Property Act, 2013 ● The Lyari Development Authority (Revival and Amending) Act, 2013 ● The Malir Development Authority (Revival and Amending) Act, 2013. ● The Hyderabad Development Authority (Revival and Amending) Act, 2013. ● The Sehwan Development Authority (Revival and Amending) Act, 2013. ● The Larkana Development Authority (Revival and Amending) Act, 2013 ● The Sindh High Density Development (Amendment) Act, 2013. ● The Sindh Public Property (Removal of Encroachment) (Second Amendment) Act, 2011 	
Goal 12 Responsible, Consumption and production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Sindh Environmental Protection Act, 2014 	
Goal 13 Climate Action		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sindh Climate Change Policy 2018
Goal 14 Life Below Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Sindh Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deep-Sea Fishing Policy
Goal 15 Life on land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sindh Animal Health Act, 2018 ● Sindh Animal Breeding Act, 20177 ● The Sindh Forest Act, 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sindh Agriculture Policy 2017 (Including Sindh Livestock Policy 2018) ● National Forest Policy 2015



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
<p>Goal 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Sindh (Repeal of the Police Act, 1861 and Revival of Police Order, 2002) (Amendment) Act, 2019 ● The Sindh Local Government (Amendment) Act, 2019 ● The Sindh Prisons and Corrections Services Act, 2019 ● The Sindh Holy Quran (Printing, Recording and Disposal of Damaged or Shaheed and Sacred Auraqs) Act, 2018 ● The Code of Criminal Procedure (Sindh Amendment) Act, 2017 ● The Sindh Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2017 ● The Sindh Forensic Science Agency Act, 2017 ● National Accountability Ordinance 1999 Sindh Repeal Act, 2017 ● The Sindh Revenue Board (Amendment) Act, 2017. ● The Sindh Laws (Amendment) Act, 2017 ● The Sindh Transparency and Right to Information Act, 2016 ● The Sindh Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Act, 2016 ● The Sindh Criminal Prosecution Service (Constitution, Functions and Powers) (Amendment) Act, 2015 ● The Sindh Security of Vulnerable Establishments Act, 2015. ● The Sindh Information of Temporary Residents Act, 2015. ● The Sindh Consumer Protection Act, 2014 ● The Sindh Emergency Procurement Act, 2014. ● The Sindh Arms (Amendment) Act, 2014 ● The Sindh Witness Protection Act, 2013. ● The Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 ● The Sindh Protection of Communal Properties of Minorities Act, 2013 ● The Sindh Peoples Local Government Act, 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Procurement Plan, June 2013 ● Compliance of SPP Rules and 2010 (Amended 2013) and Policy Instructions.



SDG	Legislation	Policies & Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Sindh Financial Management and Accountability Act, 2011. ● The Sindh Child Protection Authority Act, 2011 ● The Colonization of Government Lands (Amendment) Act, 2010 ● The Sindh Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 2010 ● The Land Acquisition (Sindh Amendment) Act, 2009 	
Goal 17 Partnerships for the Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Sindh Finance Act, 2019. ● Public Private Partnership (PPP) (Amendment) Act, 2018 ● The Sindh Sales Tax on Services (Amendment) Act, 2018 ● The Sindh Land Tax and Agricultural Income Tax Ordinance, 2000 (Amendment) Act, 2018 ● The Sindh Zakat and Ushr (Amendment) Act, 2015 ● The Sindh Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PPP Projects Support Facility (Launched in Partnership with Asian Development Bank)



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



SDGs Support Unit Sindh
Planning & Development Board
Government of Sindh



Pakistan