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Prioritization and Measurement of SDG Indicators and Their Reconciliation and Ownership at National Level

Pakistan
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

• Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a complex system of many interrelated goals and targets, with potential spillovers and trade-offs.

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• SDG system based on economic, social, and environmental data from the world.
Three Step Sequence of Planning and Development

**Vision**
- Aspirational objectives
- Participation
- Priorities and goals

**Strategy**
- Framework
- 5 year plan
- Institutions

**Program**
- Incentives
- PSDP
- Policies
PAKISTAN’s Approach

Vision 2025 imbeds the essence of the original “Pakistan Dream”, rests of SEVEN PILLARS that will reflect our national priorities for the next 11 years and is supported by FIVE core ENABLERS.
PAKISTAN’s Approach

• Pakistan was the first country to adopt SDGs 2030 agenda through a unanimous resolution of Parliament
• Pakistan has prioritized the SDGs which will enable to join the league of upper middle class countries by 2030.
• National/ Provincial consultation for defining way forward for SDGs
• The process emphasized the
  – categorization of SDGs
  – Improved data collection
  – Enforcement of monitoring mechanism
Seven Pillars Of Pakistan Vision 2025/ Development Priorities

“the first duty of a government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property and religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected by the state... if we want to make this great state of Pakistan happy and prosperous we should wholly and solely concentrate on the well-being of the people, and especially of the masses and the poor”

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, 11th August, 1947
25 GOALS For 2025

This graphic illustrates that – by 2025 – the shape of our current development indicators will be tightly aligned with those of other leading UMI countries.
Vision 2025 & SDGs

- Vision 2025 seeks to bring human resource development to the top of the national agenda.
- Pakistan has to make a leap forward in areas like education, health and social development to catch up with other emerging economies.
- Vision 2025 presents a comprehensive approach to addressing human and social development gaps with an emphasis on developing human and social capital to take full advantage of Pakistan’s youth bulge.
- Vision also recognizes the rising power of a socially aware population and seeks to move towards a knowledge-based society with harmony, ethics and values.
- The Seven pillars of Vision 2025 are fully aligned with SDGs
## PAKISTAN 2025 & SDGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar</th>
<th>Links with MDGs</th>
<th>Links with SDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. People First:</strong> Developing social and human capital and empowering women</td>
<td>This pillar encompasses poverty eradication (MDG1), access to health and education services (MDGs 2, 4, 5, and 6), and gender empowerment (MDG 3).</td>
<td>SDGs 1 (poverty), 3, (health) 4 (education), and 5 (gender)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Growth:</strong> Sustained, indigenous, and inclusive growth</td>
<td>While this was not an explicit goal, it was a key driver of MDGs, as well as being implicit in MDG 1 (equity, decent work), and MDG 6 (environmental sustainability).</td>
<td>The target is virtually identical to SDG 8, and also to SDGs 10, 12, 13, 14, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Governance:</strong> Democratic governance: institutional reform and modernization of the public sector</td>
<td>Again, while not an explicit goal, there is abundant evidence that shows the positive impact of good governance on the human development goals.</td>
<td>Again, the language is similar to that of SDG 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Security:</strong> Energy, water, and food security</td>
<td>These are incorporated in MDG 1 (hunger), and MDG 6 (water)</td>
<td>Linked to SDG 2 (zero hunger), 6 (water security), 7 (energy security), and 11 (urban)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Entrepreneurship:</strong> Private Sector and entrepreneurship-led growth</td>
<td></td>
<td>This is linked to SDG 9 (foster innovation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Knowledge Economy:</strong> Developing a competitive knowledge economy through value addition</td>
<td></td>
<td>SDG 9 (innovation), and 4 (education)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. Connectivity:</strong> Modernizing transport infrastructure and regional connectivity</td>
<td></td>
<td>SDG 9 (infrastructure), and 17 (global partnership)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
MDGs lessons learnt and SDGs:
- MDGs were officially acknowledged in 2004 and localization started in 2010
- Development framework remained alien to MDGs
- Timely and pro-active reaction on SDGs by GoP
- **Economic policies and development framework, Vision 2025 is aligned to SDGs framework**
- SDGs demands disaggregation of data by sex, age and other salient socio-economic characteristics, including income/wealth, location, class, ethnicity, age, disability status
- Decentralized Governance Structure in Pakistan- where provinces are empowered to plan and executive- implementation of SDGs, especially those related to social sectors, fall under the preview of sub-nationals.
- This calls for localization and ownership of SDGs at the lowest administrative tier as key to SDGs achievement.
• SDGs became part of PSDP 2015-16 reflecting a pro-active approach
• SDG Support Units established in all 4 provinces
• Appointment of focal persons by concerned Ministries, and provincial and special areas’ governments
• National Framework on SDGs approved by the NEC on March 07 2018.
Approach To SDGs: Policy Coherence

Our Approach to SDGs: Policy Coherence

- National: Vision 2025
  - Relevant National Frameworks including Medium Term Economic Programme

- Provincial Level: Strategic and Operational Plans of Ministries and Departments
- Local Level
  - Local Sustainable Development Plans (LSDPs)
  - Community Development Plans
  - Private/Non-Governmental—Representation Groups & Country Programmes

Organizational and Programmatic Plans
Approach to SDGs: Institutional Framework

- Provincial SDG Units
- Area and Local Govts.
- Private Sector
- Development Partners
- CSOs, NGOs
- Think Tanks
Key Milestones Achieved So Far

- Data Gap Analysis (Prepared Report)
  - Availability of Data for baseline
  - Review of Questionnaire of PDHS, PSLM and MICS
  - Lead ministry and reporting agency involvement defined
  - Identification of stakeholders
- Budget 2017-18 mapping with SDGs and overall social sector
- PSDP mapping with SDGs in the last four years
- Stocktaking with different departments of Ministry of Planning
- The 5-year national plan (2018-23) will be developed on SDGs Framework
## Data Gap Analysis & Availability Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Data collected and indicator reported [Required: No Action]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2a</td>
<td>Standard available computation required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2b</td>
<td>Standard available data irregularly available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2c</td>
<td>Standard available, data not available, minor effort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d</td>
<td>Standard available, data not available, major effort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a</td>
<td>Standard not available, data is reported by few agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3b</td>
<td>Standard not available, data not available, minor effort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3c</td>
<td>Standard not available, data not available, major effort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td>Standard not available, data is reported, national standards are available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Global Indicator/Irrelevant [No Action]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE</td>
<td>PERCENTAGE</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>11.44</td>
<td>49.75 percent (1,2a,2b,2c,3d) are either available; or computation is required; or can be available with minor efforts; or national standards are available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2a</td>
<td>22.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2b</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2c</td>
<td>11.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d</td>
<td>29.85</td>
<td>40.8 percent (Codes 2d, 3b, and 3c), Indicators requiring significant efforts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3b</td>
<td>5.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3c</td>
<td>4.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a</td>
<td>9.45</td>
<td>9.5 percent required more significant effort that are not conceptually clear, as well as whose method of computation and other explanations are not provided</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lead Ministries

MINISTRY OF FEDERAL EDUCATION... 12
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS 49
MINISTRY OF HOUSING ANFD WORKS 1
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS 4
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTION 5
MINISTRY OF INFOMATION TECHNOLOGY 3
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR 11
MINISTRY OF LAW AND PARLIMENARY AFFAIRS 1
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY AND... 8
MINISTRY OF NATIOAL HEALTHS SERVICES 33
MINISTRY OF OERSEAS PAISTN AND HUMAN... 12
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL... 1
MINISTRY OF PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND... 13
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS 1
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 2
MINISTRY OF WATER AND POWER 2
PKISTAN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION 2
TBD 23
Source – Survey Data

- PSLM/HIES: 29
- MICS: 37
- PDS: 3
- LFS: 9
- Agriculture Census: 4
- National Accounts: 4
NATIONAL SDGS FRAMEWORK

PRIORITIZATION OF SDGS GOALS & TARGETS
A multi-layered nested methodology is adopted to develop National SDGs Framework.
Framework

Critical Pathways

1. Better governance and improved security
2. Improved access to quality social and municipal services
3. Increase investment, employment and productivity in key sectors and improve economic growth
4. Improved environmental stewardship and climate action
5. Eradicate Poverty, Reduce Inequalities and improve social cohesion (Cross cutting)
Methodology

- The analysis is based on **Multiple-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)** that explicitly evaluates multiple conflicting criteria in decision-making.

- MCDA is concerned with structuring and solving decision and planning problems involving multiple criteria. *Typically, there does not exist a unique optimal solution for such problems* and it is necessary to use decision-maker's preferences to differentiate between solutions.

- **Width**: How many People are affected (Number)
- **Depth**: How Badly they are Affected (Severity)
- **Multiplier**: How many other Targets it contributes to: (Spillovers)
- **Urgency**: Status of Target (Panic)
- **Lower Resource**: Value for money
- **Less Structural Change**: Institutional change required
- **Across All Regions**: For all provinces
The choice of these seven criteria are based on a priori knowledge, data gap analysis and core values of SDGs *No one left behind, Furthest behind first and Sustainability*, Five Ps of SDGs

- People
- Peace,
- Prosperity
- Planet
- Partnership

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are mapped to rank seven criteria

- For example, the Width is compared with Depth for all 17 Goals by giving (0,1) value to each. If Width is greater than Depth, the value will be 1 otherwise 0. This applies to all seven criteria.

- The weights of each criteria is aggregated after assigning values by goals.
- The aggregate values of each criteria is normalized to get the ranking.
## Normalized Weights of Each Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Normalized Relative Weight</th>
<th>Criteria Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Width</td>
<td>0.118</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>0.146</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiplier</td>
<td>0.244</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urgency</td>
<td>0.174</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Resources Required</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Structural Change</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevance across regions</td>
<td>0.202</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prioritisation by Target

- Each target is assigned score ranging from 0 to 10 for each criterion.
- Score is then multiplied with the normalized weights of each criterion.
- Weighted score obtained is then ranked according to four priority categories:
  - High (If Target Score is \( \geq 8 \))
  - Medium-High (If Target Score is \( \geq 6 \) and \( < 8 \))
  - Medium-Low (If Target Score is \( \geq 4 \) and \( < 6 \))
  - Low (If Target Score is \( < 4 \))
Relative Priority of SDGs for Pakistan

The weighted targets with High, Medium High, Medium Low and Low Rank were mapped for all 17 Goals of SDGs.

- **Category-I:** High Rank
- **Category-II:** Medium High Rank
- **Category-III:** Medium Low
Goals with Highest no of “High weighted Score targets are grouped as Category-1.

These Goals require immediate policy interventions as desirable outcome can be achieved in short run.

- Food Security through Sustainable agriculture (SDG-2)
- Improved Nutrition and Healthy Life. (SDG-2)
- Improved Health Facilities' (SDG-3)
- Equitable quality education. (SDG-4)
- Improved Drinking Water and Hygiene Facilities. (SDG-6)
- Responsive institutions that ensure peace and security. (SDG-16)
- Access to affordable, reliable, clean and Sustainable Energy for all. (SDG-7)
Category-II

Goals with medium-high priority in Category-II. These goals require relatively longer timeframes and consistent policy support.

- Accelerating the rate of Poverty reduction through coordinated interventions. (SDG-1)
- Empowerment of Women and Girls through institutional Strengthening to reduce all forms of discrimination. (SDG-5)
- Building resilient infrastructure and smart cities not only to the main urban centers but also in rural areas. (SDG-11)
All remaining goals are fall under Category-III.

These goals require relatively longer timeframes and consistent policy support.

• Mitigating the impact of Climate Change. (SDG-13)
• Conservations and sustainable use of marine resources.(SDG-14)
Obstacle & Constraints

• Increasing Population and pressure on resources affecting economic growth of country.
• Availability of data to monitor Progress. Data for at least ¼ indicators was not available.
• Capacity of Provincial Governments for implementation this multifaceted plan is varied
• Grass root level problem is absence of administrative and financial powers of district government.
• Creation of awareness regarding SDGs.