



PUNJAB SDGs FRAMEWORK 2020

A ROAD MAP TO MAINSTREAMING,
ACCELERATION, AND POLICY
SUPPORT FOR SDGs



“It is abundantly clear that a much deeper, faster and more ambitious response is needed to unleash the social and economic transformation needed to achieve our 2030 goals.”

António Guterres

United Nations Secretary General

Concept, Research, Content, and Design

Planning & Development Board, Government of the Punjab
Development Policy Unit, UNDP Pakistan
Punjab SDGs Support Unit

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Punjab SDGs Support Unit
Planning & Development Board
Government of the Punjab



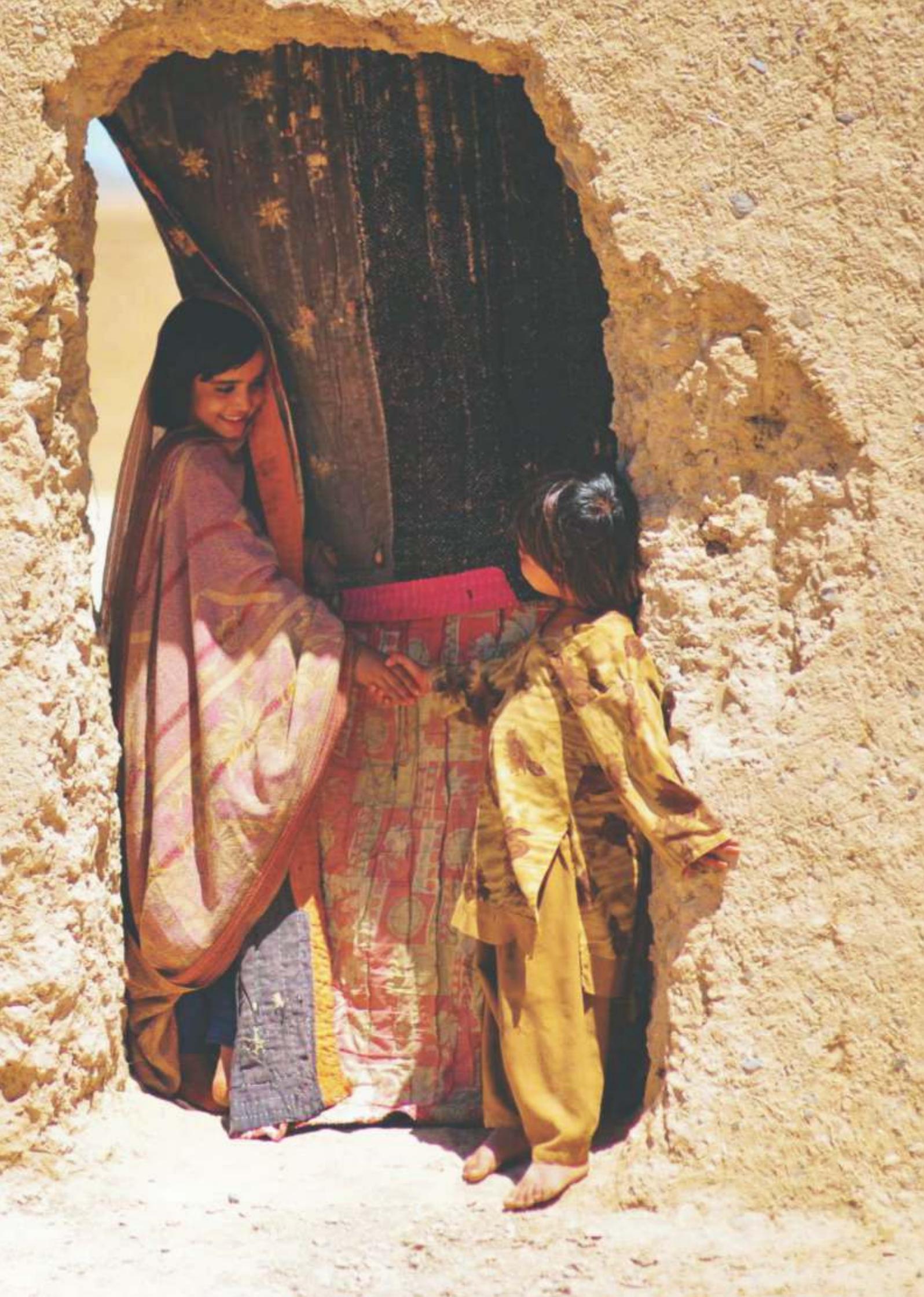


1. No Poverty

“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.”

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Founder of Pakistan



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ACRONYMS

BoR	Board of Revenue
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
ED	Energy Department
EPD	Environment Protection Department
FD	Finance Department
FW&FD	Forestry, Wildlife & Fisheries Department
HD	Home Department
HED	Higher Education Department
HED	Higher Education Department
HR&MAD	Human Rights & Minority Affairs Department
HUD & PHED	Housing, Urban Development & Public Health Engineering Department
IC&ID	Industries, Commerce & Investment Department
L&NFED	Literacy & Non-Formal Education Department
L&PAD	Law & Parliamentary Affairs Department
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LG & CDD	Local Government & Community Development Department
MCP	Malaria Control Programme
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MPI	Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index
NNS	National Nutrition Survey
P&DB	Planning & Development Board
P&SHD	Primary & Secondary Healthcare Department
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PD	Prosecution Department
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic Health Survey
PDMA	Punjab Disaster Management Authority
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement
PWD	Population Welfare Department
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SED	School Education Department
SH&MED	Specialized Healthcare & Medical Education Department
SWD	Social Welfare Department
TD	Transport Department
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WDD	Women Development Department



2. Zero Hunger

“With a score of 24.6, Pakistan has a level of hunger that is serious. We must not only reshape our food systems to become fair, healthy, resilient, and environmentally friendly but also integrate them into a broader political effort to maximise the health of humans, animals, and our planet.”

**Global Hunger Index
(GHI) 2020**





FOREWORD



Improving human development across the province and particularly in the most vulnerable districts in South Punjab is impossible without focusing on the key dimensions of Sustainable Development, such as social, environmental, and economic. We need to adopt an equitable and inclusive approach to development, focusing on the poorest districts of Punjab to yield maximum benefit from our policy interventions.

The Punjab SDGs Framework identifies the baselines against SDGs indicators and set targets for Punjab and would serve as a roadmap for all departments to ensure the integration of prioritized SDGs into provincial planning and budgetary processes to achieve Agenda 2030.

On the successful formulation of this framework and its approval by the SDGs Advisory Council, headed by the Chairman Planning & Development Board, I congratulate the whole team of Punjab SDGs Support Unit. I also commend the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Country Office team for their contribution and policy support during the formulation of this crucial framework.

It is high time now to capitalize on the research, findings, and framework outlined by this document to synergize our policy efforts in a coordinated manner to achieve our development targets. As a Convener of the Punjab SDGs Taskforce, I ensure all members of the Taskforce's full legislative and oversight support for the effective implementation of SDGs in Punjab.

Mian Shafi Muhammad (MPA)

Convener

Punjab SDGs Task Force

MESSAGE FROM UNDP PAKISTAN



The key to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to create an inclusive, equitable, and prosperous society that works for the betterment of the planet and its people alike. Achieving these goals, therefore, requires an exploration of local contexts and a development framework that is sensitive to the unique needs of different regions.

Soon after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the UN General Assembly in September 2015, the Government of Pakistan started the localization of SDGs by establishing a dedicated SDG Support Unit in the Planning & Development Board of the Government of the Punjab, as well as in the Planning institutions of the other provinces and at the federal level in Pakistan. As one of the first countries to pledge its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, Pakistan passed a National Assembly Resolution in February 2016, declaring SDGs as the country's National Development Goals.

By leveraging partnerships with the government at the federal and provincial levels, UNDP has been able to provide support for the localization and strengthening of monitoring and reporting mechanisms of the SDGs. It also supports the national and provincial governments in developing SDGs Acceleration Frameworks and provides technical support with reference to the prioritization and development of a Pakistan-specific post-2015 Development Framework.

In line with this, the Punjab SDGs Framework Report 2020 provides a roadmap to mainstream, accelerate, and provide policy support for the SDGs in Punjab. In doing so, it serves as a blueprint to strengthen policy coherence and align the government's development efforts to local priorities.

This report has been the result of a meaningful partnership and collaboration with the Planning & Development Board of the Government of the Punjab. To this end, we are particularly grateful for the support and leadership of the Chairman, P&D Board, Government of the Punjab, Mr. Abdullah Khan Sumbal, as well as the Secretary, Mr. Imran Sikandar Baloch, in making this report possible.

UNDP is honoured to serve as the lead implementing partner for providing policy support to the Government of Pakistan, and assisting in the formulation of its SDG-responsive policies and budgets. We hope that the recommendations and priorities highlighted in the report can be taken forward to accelerate progress on prioritized SDGs to 'Leave No One Behind' and to be able to focus on the most vulnerable.

Knut Ostby
Resident Representative
UNDP Pakistan

MESSAGE FROM CHAIRMAN P&D BOARD



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a vision of the future and unfold a holistic approach to let people thrive through policy interventions that promote equal opportunities for all, leaving no one behind. Since their adoption by the Government of Pakistan as National Development Agenda, the Punjab Government took the lead to establish SDGs Support Unit at the Planning & Development Board (P&D) in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to ensure integration of SDGs into planning and budgetary processes.

Experimental learning indicates that the SDGs mainstreaming and localization is a huge challenge, which requires extensive efforts by the state and non-state actors to ensure Sustainable Development. The onset of COVID-19 has multiplied this challenge and intensified the need for adopting an inclusive approach to own, synergize, implement, and accelerate the SDGs.

The Government of Punjab is fully committed to realizing the potentials to ensure effective implementation of the SDGs at the grass-root level. Over the last year, we effectively engaged the diverse think tanks through our SDGs Support Unit to develop the Punjab SDGs Framework. The framework is a guiding document that outlines situational assessment, prioritization, and alignment of the SDGs to their respective goals and targets steered towards future interventions and investments.

We appreciate the efforts undertaken by the Punjab SDGs Advisory Council for supervising the process of development of this Framework through Social, Economic, Environment, and Governance Cluster Groups constituted in the Punjab SDGs Support Unit. Besides that, continuous guidance of the Economic Section of the P&D Board and UNDP Country Office is also acknowledged. The framework is a live document and shall be reviewed & improved periodically in the light of the latest data.

I am optimistic that the Punjab SDGs Framework will serve as a benchmark to maximize Pakistan's social and economic capital development, thus fully realizing the Agenda 2030.

Muhammad Abdullah Khan Sumbal

Chairman

Planning & Development Board

Government of the Punjab

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY P&D BOARD



The SDGs came into effect in January 2016, and the very next month, they were unanimously adopted by the parliament as Pakistan's National Goals. The Government of Punjab took the lead and was the first one to establish the SDGs Support Unit in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to ensure integration of SDGs into planning and budgetary processes. The Punjab SDGs Support Unit, P&D Board is mandated to support the provincial/district governments in aligning their planning and budgetary instruments with the SDGs and ensuring that allocations are made on the prioritized SDGs, determined in the Punjab SDGs Framework.

The importance of an articulated SDGs Framework for steering such an ambitious and time-bound agenda is well established. The Punjab SDGs Support Unit undertook the assignment of developing the Punjab SDGs Framework in a scientific manner involving the think-tanks recognized for their expertise in social, economic, and environmental areas. The framework is supposed to guide the concerned administrative departments and agencies in assessing the current situation in their respective goals/targets and steer towards future interventions and investments to accelerate progress towards SDGs.

I hope the stakeholders, particularly the Government departments/agencies will benefit from this document and implement the same according to the strategy mentioned in it. The departments are also requested to review the baseline data against each indicator and suggest reliable data sets for improving the existing data gaps.

Imran Sikandar Baloch

Secretary

Planning & Development Board

Government of the Punjab

SPECIAL MESSAGE



Gender equality holds cross-cutting importance to achieve sustainable development and economic growth. The onset of COVID-19 has deepened existing inequalities, hitting the most vulnerable communities, especially women, the hardest across Pakistan. This untoward situation has posed a challenge to the ongoing efforts of the Punjab Government to ensure the socio-economic emancipation of women for sustainable human capital development at the provincial level.

The Punjab SDGs Framework is an exemplary initiative of the Punjab SDGs Support Unit, P&D Board, Punjab, and UNDP Pakistan, which helps contextualize local needs by outlining short-term, medium-term, and long-term SDGs priorities. In keeping with the Punjab Government's resolve, the Framework provides a trajectory to strategize policies and integrate its future investment with the SDGs priorities outlined in the Framework.

There is a dire need now for a much-coordinated effort on aligning our ADPs with the SDGs priorities outlined in the Punjab SDGs Framework. Gender-responsive planning and budgeting are crucial for closing the gender gap and localizing the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda at the provincial level. Equally important is a focus on legal and policy reforms required for inclusion of women in the economy, protection of women's rights in the informal sector, mitigating the gendered impacts of COVID-19, and refining the private sector's role in helping the government address structural barriers for the economic emancipation of women in Pakistan.

As Chairperson for Standing Committee on Gender Mainstreaming, I assure full support and commitment of the Government of Punjab through legislation, stakeholders sensitization, and empowering all girls and boys equally to leave no one behind.

Ms. Uzma Kardar

Chairperson Standing Committee
Gender Mainstreaming & Women Development
Punjab







3. Good Health and Well-being

“Give a man health and a course to steer, and he’ll never stop to trouble about whether he’s happy or not.”

George Bernard Shaw

Playwright



BACKGROUND

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of ambitious development goals that cut across all areas of governance and require mandated institutions and unwavering commitment to providing resources for a balanced and sustainable approach towards development.

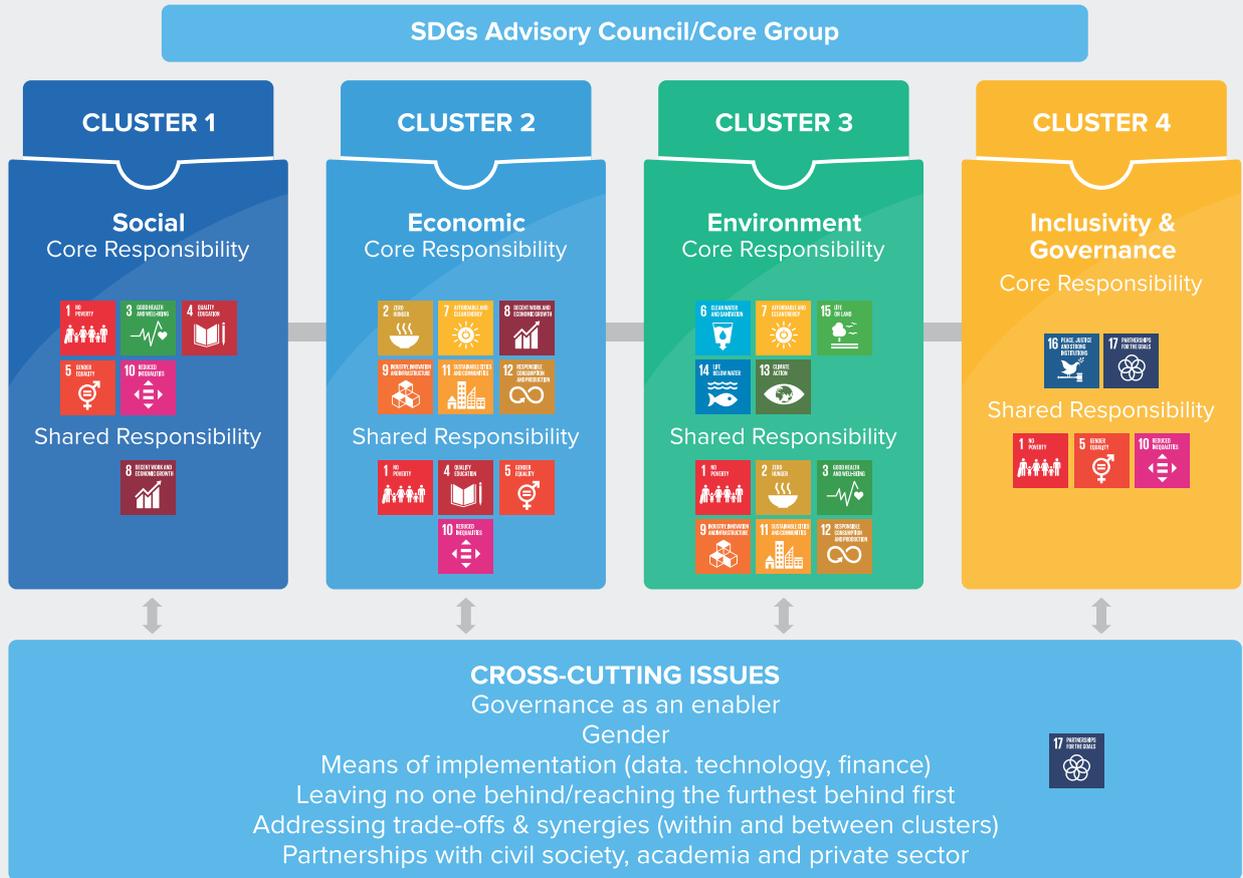
Success in achieving SDGs is dependent on policy coherence, capitalizing on the synergies and relationships between development targets and close coordination between and within federal and provincial institutions. Punjab SDGs Framework has been developed to serve as a guiding document to strengthen coordination and policy coherence for future development strategies. It will facilitate in understanding the broader objectives such as prioritizing provincial goals and targets for short-term, medium-term, and long-term development agenda in Punjab.

The process for formulation of this framework includes but is not limited to the study of provincial SDG data gaps, stocktaking & analysis of provincial policies/strategies, and earmarking the lead government departments responsible for contributing and accomplishing a progress in each SDG indicator. Also, the Unit remained engaged in extensive consultations with government departments, development partners, academia, and civil society through the institutional mechanism for SDGs planning and implementation in Punjab. The whole exercise was completed under the guidance of the Planning & Development Board that had an active role in steering consultations of the Social, Economic, Environment, and Governance Cluster Groups.

Punjab SDGs Advisory Council, the highest forum constituted by the government for overseeing the process of development of the framework in Punjab, approved the Provincial SDGs Framework on September 18, 2019. The council was assisted by four clusters, i.e., Social, Economic, Environment and Inclusivity & Governance - each cluster was headed by the eminent sectoral expert and technically facilitated by a well-known think-tank. As a result of these cluster meetings and the research work done by the technical partners, the Punjab SDGs Unit devised Provincial SDGs Framework, identifying medium-term, short-term, and long-term SDGs priorities for Punjab (Annex-A)



Integrated Approach for Formulation of SDGs Framework in Punjab





4. Quality Education

“Education is neither eastern nor western. Education is education and it's the right of every human being.”

Malala Yousafzai

Pakistani Activist
Nobel Prize Laureate







SDGs PRIORITIZATION

SDG prioritization methodology does not give importance to one target over another. It focuses on the sequencing of development targets, based on provincial needs and gaps. This approach helps align sub-national policy making and resource allocation with the national, regional, and global development agenda. The overall aim is to ensure effective implementation of the provincial development agenda, geared to achieve the SDG targets by 2030.

The Punjab SDG prioritization methodology also corresponds with the essence of the SDGs i.e. 'leaving no one behind' while assessing each goal/target in the context of Punjab, based on the following factors:

- Impact on the population
- Inequalities within the province
- Cross-cutting synergies with other targets
- Where does the province stand in achieving it?

In order to strengthen the vertical and horizontal coordination between federal and provincial planning, and ensure consistency amongst provincial frameworks, National SDGs Framework has been used as the guiding template. Further, the framework is embedded in the socio-economic development context of Punjab. It utilizes the SDGs Data-gap study conducted by Punjab SDGs Unit, research & analysis by think tanks for Social, Economic, Governance, and Environment Clusters constituted for the purpose, as well as, policy and technical recommendations from stakeholders consultations.

SDGs Targets for Prioritization

The Sustainable Development Goals contain a set of development targets that can be classified under three separate categories, i.e. Outcomes, Policy & Institutions, and Means of Implementation (MOI). Outcome targets are measurable public service delivery goals, whereas the Policy and MOI targets are the catalysts that support the achievement of Outcome targets. 

Like methodology adopted within Pakistan’s National SDG Framework, the Punjab SDGs Framework also focuses on the Outcome Targets within the Sustainable Development Goals.

Out of the total 169 Targets and 244 Indicators in 17 Sustainable Development Goals, this prioritization process involves sequencing of 75 Targets that have been selected based on the following criteria:

1. Identification of Outcome Targets in the SDG Goals/Targets/Indicators framework
2. Identification of provincially applicable targets having provincial/district reporting and relevance to the social, economic, geographic, and development context of Punjab

These 75 targets comprise of 125 indicators that belong to the first 16 Goals. It does not include Goal 17 as all its targets fall under the ‘Means of Implementation’ category.

Limitations

Out of the abovementioned 75 Targets, baselines values are only available for 35 national-level and 57 provincial-level indicators. Whereas, district level data is only available for 27 targets and their 32 indicator values.

Furthermore, for the 57 available provincial baseline values, only 31 indicators have previous or recent value, other than 2015 baselines available at the provincial level. This limits the ability to calculate current provincial growth rates for indicators to only 32% of SDGs targets needed to be prioritized for the Punjab SDGs Framework.

Working with Data Limitations

The SDGs Support Unit has made significant efforts to manage data limitations, reduce subjectivity, and maintain evidence-based values for provincial targets.

For the 57 targets and indicators, provincial-level baseline data helps to calculate the values for each category of prioritization. Whereas, for the targets where provincial baselines are not available, the process tries to bridge the data gap by incorporating National Baseline Values (as a national average) for indicators relevant to Punjab, where possible.

Criteria for Prioritization

Prioritized sequencing of SDGs targets has been determined through the following four criteria:

Width

The width category looks at the total population within the province, which is directly affected by each target. It indicates the scale of each SDG target and how it impacts Punjab’s Population.

Width is calculated by identifying the population associated with the incidence of each indicator within a target and selecting the maximum population value between the indicators within each target.

$$\max (P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n)$$

n: Number of indicators in a given target
P: Population number associated with indicator

Since the width category is calculated by measuring the reported incidence of each target on the population, it undervalues some aspects of the impact of each target that it might have on the province. However, since, the information for prevalence and unreported cases is not reliably available, estimating those aspects for some indicators and not for others would overvalue the width of some targets and skew comparison between SDGs targets for prioritization.

Dispersion

Dispersion criterion is a measure of inequality and looks at how all the districts in Punjab are affected in comparison with the best performing district for each SDG target. It identifies the indicator value for the best performing district of each target. It then measures the degree to which each district in Punjab lags in comparison to the best performing district for all SDGs targets.

This prioritization category is calculated by taking the Maximum Absolute Deviation of the distribution of district values for each indicator within each target.

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

n: Number of district values for an indicator
max(ID): Baseline value of Indicator for Best Performing District
ID: District Baseline value of Indicator





5. Gender Equality

“Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance.”

Kofi Annan

Former UN Secretary General



Since, dispersion looks at the difference in performance and inequality between districts, its measurement requires representative and compatible data on each SDG target and indicator for each of the 36 districts in Punjab. The availability of district-level data is one of the critical limitations of computing dispersion, as the provincial framework contains certain provincial-level indicators that are not expected to be calculated at the district level. There are some district-level indicators where data not reported according to the methodology required to calculate SDGs indicators.

Multiplier

Due to the interdependent nature of the targets and indicators within the SDGs 2030 Agenda, it is crucial to understand all possible synergies between the different SDGs for achieving long-lasting, sustainable development outcomes. The multiplier criterion looks at the interlinkages between SDGs targets, and how each SDG target contributes towards the accomplishment of other SDGs targets. The multiplier category is calculated by establishing thematic level target-to-target interlinkages of each provincially relevant outcome target with the rest of 169 SDGs targets, and aggregating the number of interlinkages for each target.

The methodology taken for deriving Target-to-Target interlinkages concerning their application to Punjab is as follows:

- Knowledge of how to derive SDGs interlinkages by employing the ‘Systems Thinking Approach’ to the global SDGs Goals & Targets framework:
 - Learning from papers and articles on SDGs relevant systems approach by UN-ESCAP, IEAG, IGES, ICSU and SDSN
 - Analysis of the SDGs Targets and Indicators within Punjab
 - Meetings with Federal and Provincial counterparts
- International best practices:
 - UNSTATISTICS’ repository of latest IEAG SDGs Goal, Target and Indicator Metadata
 - International Council for Science (ICSU) guide to SDGs interactions
 - Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) Analysis and visualization of SDGs target to target interlinkages for countries including Bangladesh and India

- Research papers and policy briefs on internationally established causal and thematic links between sectors like Health, Food, Water, Energy, Poverty, etc. and interventions made to improve service delivery in these sectors.
- Provincially localized knowledge:
 - Established localized interlinkages based on information of the existing narrative of Government policies and strategies through reviewing documents like Vision 2025, Punjab Growth Strategy, Punjab Government Rules of Business as well as National and Provincial policy and strategy documents
 - Context gained through stakeholder consultations including discussions with Punjab line department representatives, development partners, and Cluster Group meetings to filter out SDGs target linkages relevant to Punjab

During the provincial prioritization process, the multiplier category does not measure the strength of interlinkage and the prospective negative effects of some targets, as the positive impact of SDGs targets can be gauged through the thematic interactions between the goals and each target. The strength or any potential negative effect of these interactions is largely context-specific and dependent on the policy options and strategies adopted to pursue the goals of each target. This means that the nature of SDGs targets is not deterministic and negative links between some targets and any potential negative impact of one target upon another can be resolved through an effective, efficient, and coherent approach to ensure efficient implementation of the SDGs framework.

Urgency

Level of Urgency measures the current status of a SDG target in Punjab, as to how urgent it needs to improve its goals by 2030, within the context of the province. This criterion looks at the following three factors for each of the SDG targets in the scope of Punjab SDGs Framework:

- 1 Distance between where the province stood in 2015 and where it needs to be by 2030
2. Progress made for the target in Punjab since the baseline year 2015
3. Time left to accomplish the target

The level of urgency prioritization criterion is calculated by identifying the 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 final year.



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

- n: Number of Indicators in a given Target
- It=1: Indicator value for Recent Year
- It=0: Indicator value for Baseline Year
- IT: Indicator value for Terminal Year
- Yt=1: Year for most recent Indicator Value (It=1)
- YT: Year for Target deadline (Terminal Year)
- YB: Year of Baseline

Calculating the trajectory of the provincial growth of a target is one of the critical elements required to evaluate the level of Urgency. Due to the addition of new indicators, change in the required method of computation of certain indicators, current data collection, and provincial data reporting gaps, only 31 indicators are having any previous or recent value other than baselines available at the provincial level. This limits the ability to calculate current provincial growth rates for several indicators of SDGs Targets.

Qualitative Dimension

To fully encapsulate the availability of data in terms of width, dispersion, multipliers, and level of urgency, discussions generated at the cluster meetings of the Social, Economic, Environment, and Inclusivity & Governance Clusters, one on one consultations with 38 departments of the Government of Punjab, and thematic events were also incorporated in the framework formulation process. These cluster group meetings were to ascertain whether the work being done on the framework is in line with the understanding of government departments, international development agencies, private sector, academia, and civil society.

Consolidation of Four Criteria for Prioritization

Prioritized sequencing of SDGs targets segments 75 targets into Short-Term, Medium-Term, and Long-Term according to their prioritization score, which has been determined through the following four criteria:

range within which a set of indicators can fall, culminating into a range that can then denote a qualitative value to it. The Minimum-Maximum approach within the Quartile approach allocates the lowest value to the first quartile and the highest value to the last quartile. The three values in between (low – 4, medium – 6 and high – 8) are 25% percentile, 50% percentile, and 75% percentile.

Each criterion for the targets has been scored on a 10-point scale dependent on whether the Target value falls in Very Low (2), Low (4), Medium (6), High (8), or Very High (10) level of severity for the specific criterion.



The Prioritization Matrix aggregates these scores and applies uniform weights to each criterion to come up with an average score for each target, which then corresponds with its classification as a Long-term, Medium-term, or Short-term Target for Punjab’s SDGs Framework.

1 Width

2 Dispersion

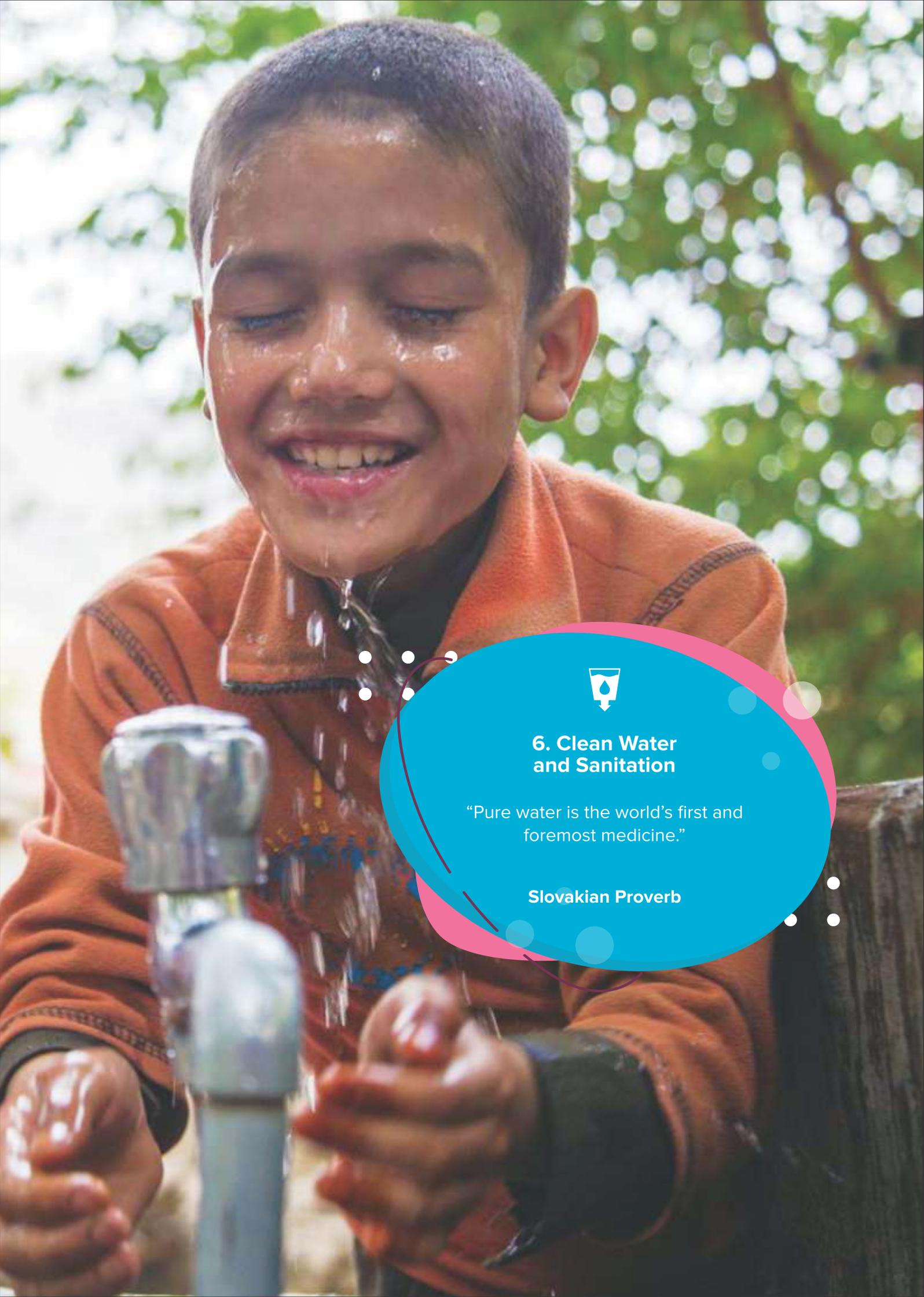
3 Multiplier

4 Urgency

To maintain uniformity across all the variables of the SDGs Framework, an amalgamative method was used forging the Quartile approach and Minimum-Maximum approach. The Quartile approach divides the values of an indicator in four equal parts to set a quantitative

Due to the unavailability of data, in the cases where values for 1 or 2 criterion are not present for certain targets, the final score for Provincial Prioritization ignores the absent value. It takes the average of remaining values for available criteria for each Target. ➤

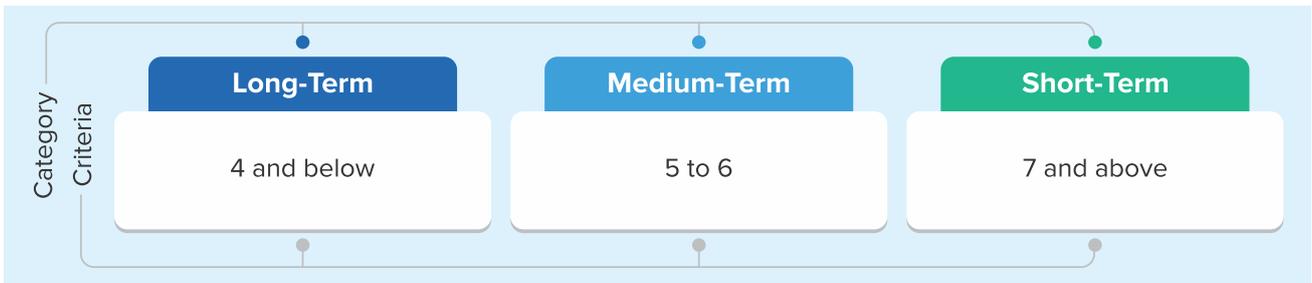




6. Clean Water and Sanitation

“Pure water is the world’s first and foremost medicine.”

Slovakian Proverb



Meaning of the SDGs Prioritization Criteria

These prioritization categories of the SDGs targets do not imply that higher-ranked targets need support while the rest of the targets need not. The Punjab SDGs Framework seeks to assure that even though targets

categorized under the 'Short-Term' category need special attention; the other targets also need continuous support. A few targets are challenging to achieve in the Short-Term; therefore, those targets need consistent support to be achieved in the Medium or Long-Term.

Short-Term

The targets under the Short-Term category require immediate policy intervention. To achieve desirable outcomes by 2030, these targets need an influx of investment or implementation of new strategies in the short-run.

Medium-Term

The targets under the Medium-Term category require consistent policy support. Many of the targets that fall within this category have also demonstrated good growth as compared to other SDGs targets, or development actors have been consistently engaged on these issues. They have shown strong potential for growth in Punjab. Yet, these targets require consistent efforts towards policy support and development change to achieve their outcomes by 2030.

Long-Term

The targets under the Long-Term category require a consistent fundamental change in the way society and people think, perceive, and react to the development challenges which are enforced by culture and informal norms. Hence, these targets require behavioral and thought process change, which can be achieved only in the long run through sustained policy and development interventions.





7. Affordable and Clean Energy

“A large and sustained expansion of solar and wind power, alongside hydropower and substantial investments in the grid, is both achievable and desirable. We stand ready to support Pakistan in achieving the goal of affordable, reliable power for all by 2030.”

Najy Benhassine

Country Director
World Bank Pakistan





PROVINCIAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) FRAMEWORK

Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.
 GOAL 1- NO POVERTY	Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1:90 a day.	Medium Term	11.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/ rural)					P&DB
	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	Medium Term	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Total: 31.4, Rural: 43.7, Urban: 6.3	2014-15	MPI Report 2015-16	12.5% 15.7%	P&DB P&DB

Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.
 GOAL 1- NO POVERTY	Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030, achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	Medium Term	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	42.8%	2017	MICS	64.20%	SWD
	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.	Short-Term	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Improved Water - 94.4% Flush Toilet - 82.5% Electricity for lighting - 95.4% Gas for cooking - 34.9%	2014	MICS	Improved Water : 100% Flush Toilet -100% Electricity for lighting - 100	P&DB
	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-Term	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	100%				Board of Revenue
			1.5.1 number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Deaths = 343	2015	Punjab Development Statistics		PDMA
			1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)					Board of Revenue
			1.5.3 number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030					PDMA
			1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies					PDMA & LG & CDD





8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

"Expanding access to decent work opportunities is the most effective way to increase the labor-market participation, lift people out of poverty, reduce inequality and drive economic growth. It should be at the center of the policy making. The alternative is a do-eat-dog world, in which too many will feel left out."

Guy Ryder

Director General
International Labour Organization

Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.
 GOAL 2 - ZERO HUNGER	Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Medium-Term	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	14%	2015-16	State of Food Security, Pakistan 2016		P&SHD; Food
			2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Food Insecure=59.5%; Without: hunger=32.2%; Moderate=18.5% Severe=8.8%	2011	National Nutrition Survey	Total: 0%	Food
	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.	Medium-Term	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	33.5%	2014	MICS	0	P&SHD
			2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Wasted = 17.5% Overweight = 0.8%	2014	MICS	Wasted = 0% Overweight = 0%	P&SHD
Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	Short-Term	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/ forestry enterprise size					Double Baseline Value	L&DD, Agriculture, and FW&FD
		2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status					Double Baseline Value	L&DD, Agriculture, and FW&FD
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	Medium-Term	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		92.2	2010	Agriculture Census/ Agriculture Statistics, PBS	Double Baseline Value	Agriculture

Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.
 GOAL 2- ZERO HUNGER	Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	Short-Term	2.5.1 number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities					L&DD, Agriculture, and FW&FD
			2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or unknown level of risk of extinction					
 GOAL 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.	Medium Term	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	180	2017	MICS	70	P&SHD
			3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	64.7	2014	MICS	100	P&SHD
	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.	Long-Term	3.2.1 Under 5 five mortality rate	93	2014	MICS	25	P&SHD
			3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	75	2014	MICS	12	P&SHD
			3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	0.08 per 1000	2015	AEM	0.02 per 1000	P&SHD SH&MED
	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.	Long-Term	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population				0	P&SHD SH&MED
			3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0.04	2015	Malaria Control Program	0	P&SHD SH&MED
3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population			2.5	2011	MDG's Report Punjab 2011	0	P&SHD SH&MED	
3.3.5 number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases						0	P&SHD SH&MED	





9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

“A paradigm shift in governance is required towards an enabling, business-friendly approach accompanied by transparent, equitable and evidence-based planning of resource allocation. Only then can industrialization be successful, inclusive and sustainable.”

Nazish Afraz

Economist/Teaching Fellow
LUMS



Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.	
 GOAL 3 - GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	Medium-Term	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	180	2017	MICS	70	P&SHD	
		3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	64.7	2014	MICS	100	P&SHD		
	Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Long-Term	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders						P&SHD SH&MED
		3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol							P&SHD SH&MED
	Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Long-Term	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Death rate for people killed in traffic: Accidents: 3.77 Rate for people injured in road accidents: 6.5	2016	Punjab Development Statistics	1.88	LG&CDD	
		Medium-Term	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	68.9	2014	MICS	100	PWD	
	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-Term	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	34	2016	Punjab Development Statistics	1.88	LG&CDD	
		Medium-Term	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)					100%	P&SHD SH&MED
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.									

Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.
 GOAL 3 - GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING			3.8.2 number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population				100%	P & DBSWD
	Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	Long-Term	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	180	2017	MICS	Reduce by half the present value Reduce by half the present value	EPD IC&ID HUD & PHED, LG& CDD
	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.	Medium-Term	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	Girls 20.4, 2.9 Boys 32.7, 4.5	2017	MICS	Total=100% Girls=100% Boys=100%	P&SHD
	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.	Medium-Term	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 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	977 (H), 93.6 (L), 62.6 (P) (overall); 97.4 (H), 93.3 (L), 60.3 (P); (Male); 98.0 (H), 94 (L), 64.1 (P) (female) 37.3 overall, 37.2M, 37.4F	2014	MICS	100 (H) 100 (L) 100(P)	SED
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 Term	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex		2014	MICS	100%	100% of the present value	SED, HED, L&NFED
Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Long-Term	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Men=14.5, Women=5.1	2017	MICS	Men=2175 Women=765	SED, HED, L&NFED	





10. Reduced Inequalities

“Inequality is not inevitable! Power, people, and policies drive inequalities. But with the will to reduce privileges, prioritize human development, and improve working conditions, inequality can be overcome.”

Knut Ostby

Resident Representative
UNDP Pakistan

Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.
	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.	Medium-Term	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	Percentage of the population that has ever attended school: Male 74%, female 56 %, parity 1.321 Gross enrolment ratio at the primary level (age 6-10) %= male 103, female 92, parity 1.120 Net enrolment rate at the primary level (age 6-10)= male 73, female 67, parity 1.090 Gross enrolment ratio at the middle level (age 11-13)= male 67, female 62, parity 1.081 Net enrolment rate at the middle level (age 11-13)= male 39, female 38, parity 1.026 Gross enrolment ratio at the matric level (age 14-15)= male 68, female 58, parity 1.172 Net enrolment rate at the matric level (age 14- 15)= male 29, female 29, parity 1.000 Literacy-population 10 years and older= male 71, female 55, parity 1.291 adult literacy- population 15 years and older= male 69, female 51, parity 1.353	2014-15	PLSM	GPI=1.0	School Education, Literacy & NFE & Higher Education
	Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Short-Term	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Literacy = male 70.8, female 52.6, overall 61.4 Numeracy skills = male 93, female 6.7, overall 90	2014-15	PLSM	Literacy = Male 100, Female 100, overall 100 Numeracy skills = male 100, female 100, overall 100	Literacy & NFE



GOAL 4 - QUALITY EDUCATION

Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.
 GOAL 4 - QUALITY EDUCATION	Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.	Short-Term	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment					SED
	Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	Medium-Term	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Yes		Prevention of Anti-Women Practices Act, 2011 (National Level), Punjab Women Protection Authority Ordinance, 2017 (Provincial Level), Punjab Fair Representation of Women Act, 2014 (Provincial Level), The Punjab Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Amendment) Act, 2012	Improve implementation of the legal framework	WDD

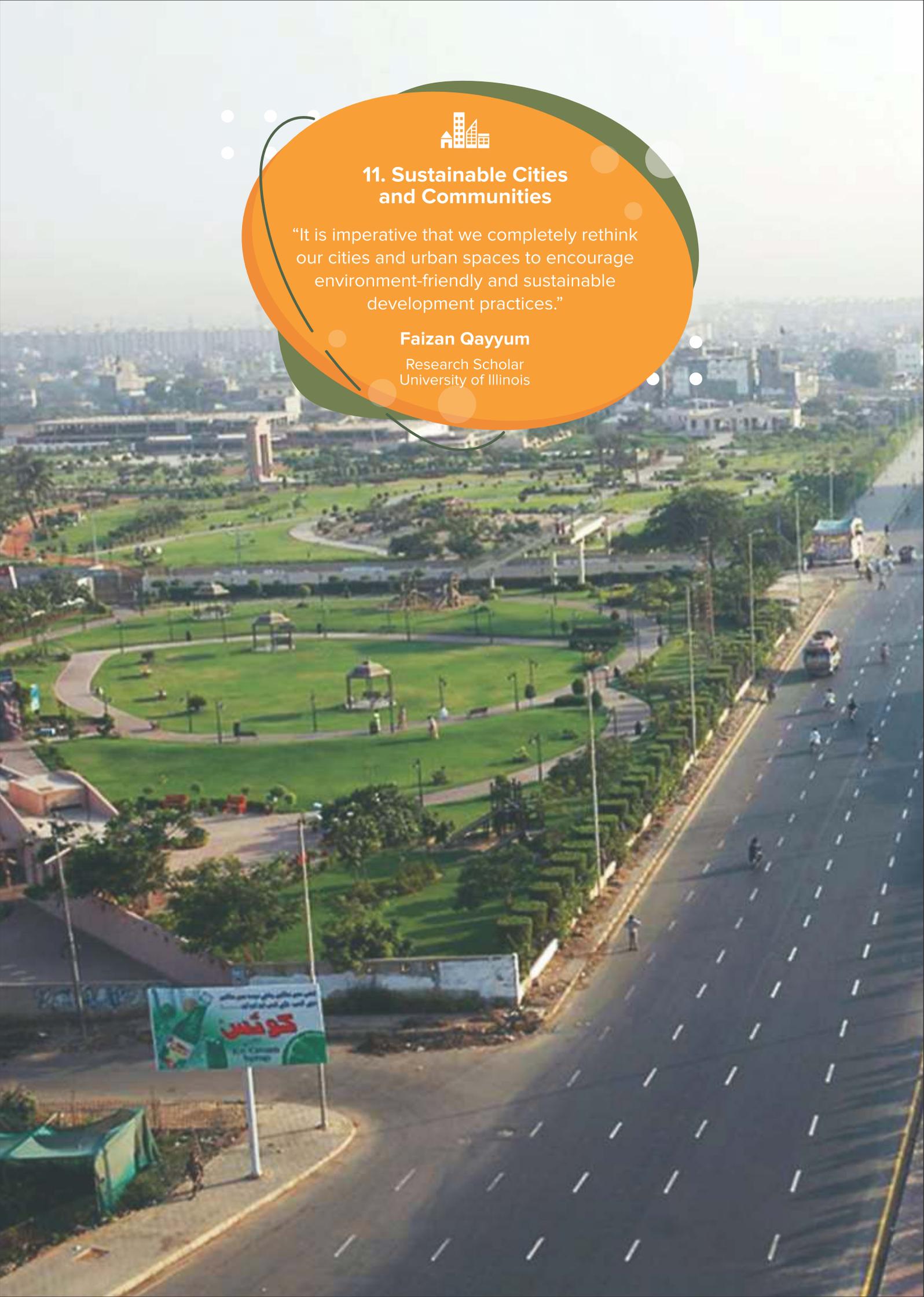


11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

“It is imperative that we completely rethink our cities and urban spaces to encourage environment-friendly and sustainable development practices.”

Faizan Qayyum

Research Scholar
University of Illinois





Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.
	<p>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.</p>	Long-Term	<p>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</p>	28.6 Punjab, 29.6 U, 28.1 R	2013-14	PDHS	0	WDD
			<p>5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p>	The information on this Indicator is being captured by Economic & Social Wellbeing of Women Survey conducted by PCSW 2017. Results will be available later	2014-15	PLSM	Literacy = Male 100, Female 100, overall 100 Numeracy skills = male 100, female 100, overall 100	Literacy & NFE
	<p>Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p>	Long-Term	<p>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</p>	14.6	2017	MICS		WDD
			<p>5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</p>					WDD
	<p>Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.</p>	Medium-Term	<p>5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</p>				Time use survey for unpaid domestic care	L&HRD
<p>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.</p>	Short-Term	<p>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</p>	<p>National: 342 seats, men:271 & Women 71, Women: 21% Provincial: 369 seats, Men: 294, Women: 75, Women 20%, % Women in LG: 10-20%</p>	2017	http://www.pap.gov.pk	29.75	WDD	
		<p>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</p>	<p>Urban= 1.2, Rural= 0.1, Overall= 0.2</p>	2014-15	Pakistan Labour Force Survey	100%	WDD	

Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.
 GOAL 5 - GENDER EQUALITY	Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	Long-Term	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				100%	WDD, PWD
			5.6.2 number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education					WDD, BoR
 GOAL 6 - CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Medium-Term	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Basic water accessible through improved water source: All Punjab: 94.41, Urban: 89.08, Rural: 97.04 Basic water Available (in premises): All Punjab: 80.79, Urban: 73.70, Rural: 84.28 Free from contamination: 43.8 (in MICS 2018)	2014 2017	MICS	100%	HUD & PHED
		Short-Term	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facility with soap and water	Basic/Improved Sanitation: All Punjab: 75, Urban: 92, Rural: 67 Handwashing with soap and water: All Punjab: 79.6, Urban: 92.9, Rural: 73.1	2014	MICS	100%	HUD & PHED
	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	Short-Term	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Total volume = 6,414 106, m3 y-1 Industry: 6%, Commercial: 5%, Urban Residential: 25%, Rural Residential: 48%, Agriculture: 16%	2000	Pakistan's Wetlands Action Plan, 2000, by NNCW and WWF	50% treatment of total wastewater production	HUD & PHED, Agriculture IC&ID, EPA



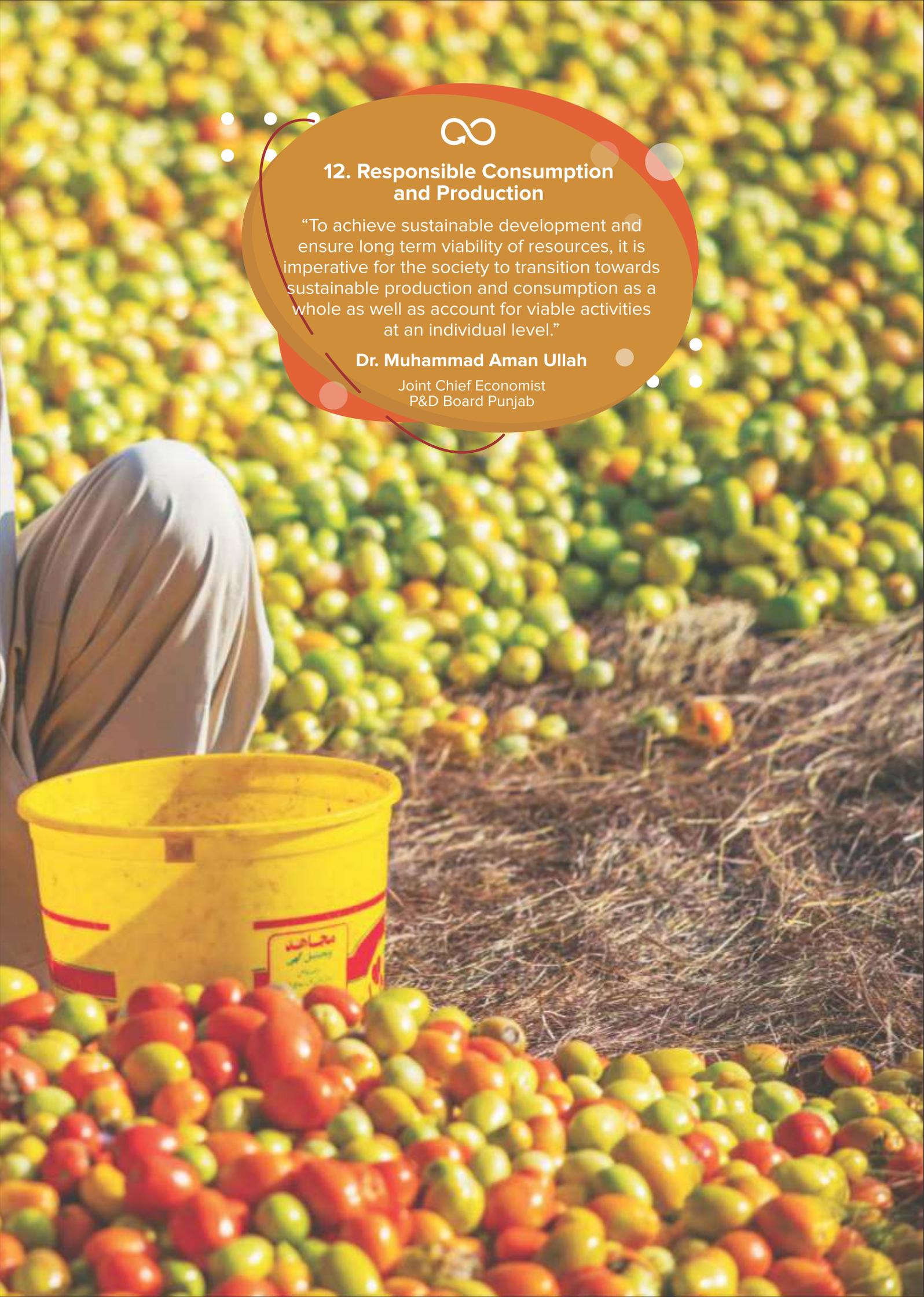


12. Responsible Consumption and Production

“To achieve sustainable development and ensure long term viability of resources, it is imperative for the society to transition towards sustainable production and consumption as a whole as well as account for viable activities at an individual level.”

Dr. Muhammad Aman Ullah

Joint Chief Economist
P&D Board Punjab



Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.	
 GOAL 6 - CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION		Short-Term	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Punjab: 35%, Bahawalpur: 4%, Faisalabad: 33%, Gujranwala: 21%, Gujrat: 67%, Kasur: 60%, Lahore: 75%, Multan: 19%	2015-16	Pakistan Council of Research on Water Resources' (PCRWR) report on 'Water Quality Status of Major Cities of Pakistan 2015-16		EPD	
	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.	Short-Term	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time				Improve by 50% of present value	HUD & PHED & Irrigation
 GOAL 7 - AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY		Medium-Term	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	95.4	2014	MICS	100%	Energy	
	Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Medium-Term	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Cooking: Punjab: 38.9 Lighting: Punjab: 95.4	2014	MICS	Cooking: Punjab: 58.4 Lighting: Punjab: 100	Energy	
	Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Medium Term	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption				Increase by 25% of present value	Energy
	Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Short Term	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP					Energy
 GOAL 8	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	Short-Term	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita			Increase by 5 Times of present value	P&DB	

Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.	
<p>GOAL 8 - DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labor-intensive sectors.	Medium-Term	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person				Improve by 3% of present value	P&DB, L&HRD, IC&ID	
	8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	Short-Term	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP						HUD & PHED, LG&CDD HUD & PHED, LG&CDD
	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	Short-Term	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Total=69.82 p/h, Male=76.14 p/h, Female= 45.88 p/h Punjab: Urban = Male - 5.8, Female - 2.63, Rural = Male - 3.21, Female - 1.95 Age: 10-14= 2.27, 15-19= 10.07, 20-24= 16.04, 25-29= 10.06, 30-34= 6.28, 35-39= 3.60, 40-44= 3.58, 45-49= 2.47, 50-54= 5.43, 55-59= 6.03, 60-64= 7.67, 65+ = 6.42	2014-15	Labour Force Survey	The average hourly earnings will be increased by 5 times. Wage differential is targeted as zero.	P&DB, L&HRD, IC&ID	
								Total = 0%	L&HRD,
	Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Medium Term	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training					Reduce the (15-24 years) youth by less than 10 percent	L&HRD, IC&ID



13. Climate Actions

“Turning to renewable energy and a range of other measures that will reduce emissions and increase adaptation efforts is a key way forward as a part of viable climate action.”

Malik Amin Aslam

Federal Minister Climate Change
Government of Pakistan



Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.	
 <p>GOAL 8 - DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	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-Term	8.7.1 Proportion and Number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Total = 16.4%; Male = 20.3%, Female = 12.2%; 5-11 = 9.3%, 12-14 = 22.9%, 15-17 = 28.2%	2014	MICS	Improve by 3% of present value	L&HRD	
	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	Short-Term	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status				Reduce fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries by 50 percent from current level Increase compliance of labour rights by 50 percent of present value	L&HRD	
	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	Long-Term	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment		Total = 16.47 Male = 17.58 Female = 13.69	2014-15	Labour Force Survey	Total= 18.0%, Male= 13.0%, Female=5.0%	IC&ID IC&ID
	Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.	Short-Term	9.4.1 CO2 emission per Unit of value added					Co2 emission reduce by 50% of present value	EPA, IC&ID
 <p>GOAL 9 - INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>									

Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.
 GOAL 9 - INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	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	Short-Term	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants				Increase by 100% of present value Increase by 100% of present value	P&DB, IC&ID P&DB
	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	Short-Term	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 Provincial Average Annual Growth rate of total population 2013-14 to 2015-16= urban 3.51, rural 4.98, overall 4.14 Average Annual Growth rate 2013-14 to 2015-16 among bottom 40%= urban 8.33, rural 9.14, overall 9.12		2013-14 & 2015-16	HIES	Improve by 3% of present value	P&DB
 GOAL 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES	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	Short-Term	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Urban= 30.6 Rural= 58.6 Overall= 38.9	2015-16	HIES	23.34	P&DB
	Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	Long-Term	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	men = 8.5 women = 9.7	2017	MICS 2018 for men and women age 15-49	men = 4.25 women = 4.85	Home HR&MAD



14. Life Below Water

"With every drop of water you drink, every breath you take, you're connected to the sea. No matter where on Earth you live. Most of the oxygen in the atmosphere is generated by the sea."

Sylvia Earle

American Marine Biologist



Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.
 GOAL 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.	Short-Term	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Wages and Salaries: urban 44.1, rural 27.17, overall 34.49 Social Insurance Benefits Including Pension: urban 3.31, rural 2.27, overall 2.72 Gift & Assistance: urban 1.6, rural 2.38, overall 2.04	2015-16	HIES	Improve by 3% of present value	L&HRD
	Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	Short Term	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing				0	LG&CDD HUD & PHED
 GOAL 11 - SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with particular attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	Short-Term	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities				Double the proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport	Transport
	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	Long-Term	11.5.1 number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	Deaths = 343	2015	Punjab Development Statistics	85.75	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 waste management	Medium-Term	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)				Reduce disaster economic loss by half	PDMA & BoR

Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.
GOAL 11 - SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	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	Long-Term	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities				Increase by 30 percent of present value	LG & CDD HUD & PHED
			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	Total = 28.6 Urban = 29.6 Rural = 28.1	2012-13	PDHS	0%	WDD, L&PAD
GOAL 12 - RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION	Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.	Short-Term	12.4.1 number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement					Environment Protection
			12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment				Reduce hazardous waste by 50 percent compared to current situation	Environment Protection
GOAL 13 - CLIMATE ACTION	Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Short-Term	13.1.1 number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies					PDMA
			13.1.2 number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Data on deaths and injuries disaggregated by Event and Hazard is calculated. However, in 2017 there were no incidents from earthquakes, droughts or floods. Major cause of incidents was the Monsoon Rain (PDMA) Adults (692), Children (128); Male (389), Female (303), Children (128); Punjab (820), for district data see district wise table; Disabled = 0	2017	PDMA & DDMA	205	PDMA



15. Life on Land

“Conserving natural resources and ensuring long-term sustainability by protecting biodiversity should feature high in development planning. Pakistan should focus on going green as a mission far beyond any government action.”

Dr. Pervaiz Amir

Director
Pakistan Water Partnership



Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.
 GOAL 14 - LIFE BELOW WATER	Target 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	Long-Term	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Total Fish Catch = 53924 Tons	1998	Marine Fisheries Sector in Pakistan, Development Strategy, SMEDA	Enhance sustainability	FW&FD
	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	Short-Term	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	3.26 % Irrigated Plantations comprises 25.6%, Riverain Forests 10.6%, Scrub Forest 40.7%, Range lands 12.2%, Desert 2.3%, Coniferous forests 6.8% and Mix Forest (Coniferous/Scrub) 1.8% of total forest area of Punjab	2014	Forests, Wildlife and Fisheries Department, Punjab	3.75%	FW&FD
 GOAL 15 - LIFE ON LAND	Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	Long-Term	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	80% (8 KBAs in Punjab covered by Protected Areas/10 total KBAs in Punjab)	2016-17	World database of key biodiversity areas; WWF	92%	EPA, FW&FD
	Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world	Medium-Term	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	35.86%	2006	Land Degradation in Pakistan: A Serious Threat to Environments and Economic Sustainability.	Increase by 15% of present value	EPA, FW&FD

Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.		
 GOAL 15 - LIFE ON LAND	Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	Long-Term	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity					EPA FW&FD		
			15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index			3.75%		EPA FW&FD		
 GOAL 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	Long-Term	16.1.1 number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age			Punjab Police, Public Prosecution Department	Reduce by 100% of present value	Home, HR&MAD		
			16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause			Punjab Police, Public Prosecution Department, NACTA	Reduce by 50% of present value	HR&MAD		
			16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months						Reduce by 50% of present value	HR&MAD
			16.1.4 Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live		2017	MICS 2018 for men and women age 15-49	men=93.8 women= 55.9			HR&MAD
			16.2.1 Percentage of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month		2014	MICS for children 1-14	80.7		40.4%	HR&MAD
Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Short-Term	16.2.2 number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation				FIA Federal Department	0.0%	HR&MAD		



16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

“My guiding principle will be justice and complete impartiality, and I am sure that with your support and co-operation, I can look forward to Pakistan becoming one of the greatest nations of the world.”

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Founder of Pakistan



Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.	
 GOAL 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS		Short-Term	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18			HR&MAD, National Human Rights Commission, NIPS	0.0%	HR&MAD	
	Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Long-Term	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	men = 22.8 women =12.1	2017	MICS 2018 for men and women age 15-49 experiencing violence in the last 12 months	men = 11.4 women =6.05	HR&MAD	
	Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	Long-Term	16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population				Prison Department, Public Prosecution Department and Home Department	Reduce by 100% of the present value	HR&MAD
	Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	Long-Term	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)				EAD, Ministry of Finance and Finance Department	Reduce by 100% of the present value	Finance
		Medium-Term	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments			Police, FIA, Ministry of Interior and Home Department	Reduce by 100% of the present value	Home	
Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms		Medium-Term	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months				Reduce by 100% of the present value	S&GAD	

Year	Target	Priorities	Indicator	Punjab Baseline 2015	Year Reported	Source	Punjab SDG Target	Lead Dept.
 GOAL 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS			16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months				Reduce by 100% of the present value	S&GAD
	Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Short-Term	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of the original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)			Finance Department / P&DD Department	Improve by 80% of the present value	Finance & P&DB
			16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services			Information & Culture Department and Punjab Information & Technology Board		S & GAD
	Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Short-Term	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions			Bureau of Statistics	Increase by 100% of the present value	S & GAD
			16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group					L&PAD
	Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Medium Term	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	72.7	2014	MICS 2018	100.0%	LG & CDD
	Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Short-Term	16.10.1 number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months			{Crime Branch), Home Department and Ministry of Interior	100% Reduction of present value	Home
			16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information					Home & HR&MAD



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR PUNJAB SDGs FRAMEWORK

The successful realization of SDGs is highly dependent on the ways SDGs are mainstreamed into legislation, policies, and plans. Following the adoption of Agenda 2030 by the UN member states, the Government of Pakistan developed the “National SDGs Framework”. Punjab SDGs Framework, which sets provincial SDGs priorities, has been developed on the methodology adopted in the development of the National Framework. The framework serves as a guiding document for the departments/ agencies for ensuring alignment of development preferences with Agenda 2030. The summary of priorities goals and targets is given in (Annex-B).

Aligning the development priorities of the government with those determined by the Punjab SDGs Framework overly relies on political leadership. Therefore, the active engagement of political leadership is imperative for achieving the objectives envisaged by the framework.

The policymaking process at the provincial level determines how the government intends to steer its development agenda sustainably. Therefore, SDGs are required to be a guiding principle at every stage of policymaking so that policies, plans, and strategies should supplement the acceleration of SDGs in Punjab.

Due to financial constraints, the challenge of SDGs financing poses a severe threat to the achievement of SDGs by 2030. Though domestic resource mobilization, expected to increase the resource envelope, the problem of fiscal space for achieving all SDGs is likely to remain a challenge in a “business as usual” mod. Provincial departments/agencies need to explore alternate financing modes such as engaging the private / business sector to mobilize resources and to build public-private partnership models to accelerate progress on the prioritized SDGs.

Besides, the traditional approaches for development planning and budgeting do not appear suitable to address complex development needs. Provincial departments/agencies will have to adopt new mindsets and build new business models through innovative approaches to accelerate progress on SDGs priorities mentioned in the Provincial SDGs Framework.



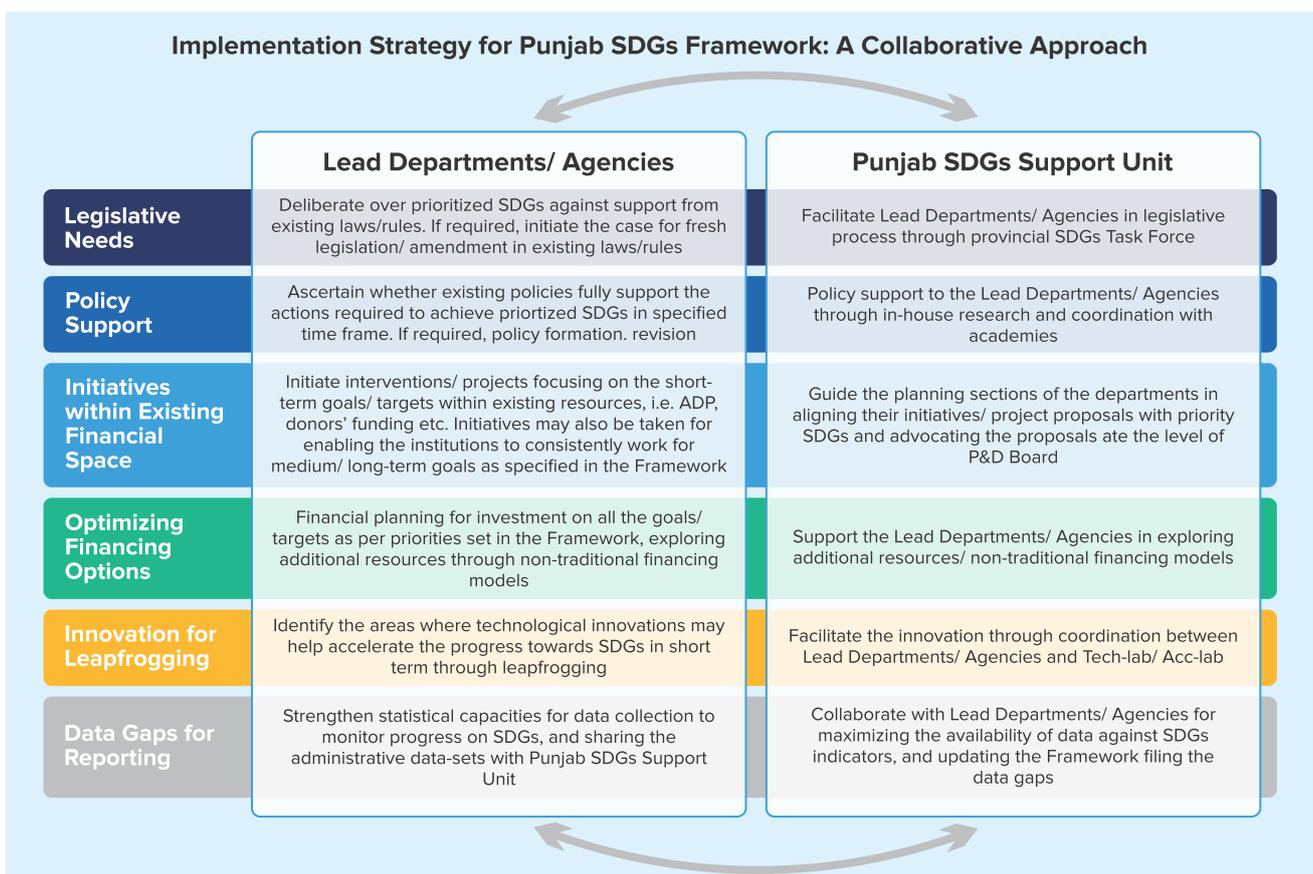
Another critical factor in achieving progress towards the realization of SDGs is the effective monitoring and reporting mechanism. Analysis of the provincial data ecosystem reveals that Punjab has data available for 70 indicators out of 161 provincially relevant indicators. The lack of data undermines the monitoring and reporting mechanism for SDGs, which may further lead to inadequate public policy formulation due to lack of evidence. Therefore, the government departments/agencies must address key data issues to ensure effective monitoring and reporting on SDGs indicators. Punjab SDGs Support Unit in collaboration with relevant provincial departments, is determined to work on the identification of reliable data sources for filling the existing data gaps in the framework and updating the same on yearly basis.

In light of the above detail, a multidimensional collaborative approach is required to implement the Punjab SDGs Framework. The framework requires a proactive role of all key institutions, including Punjab SDGs Support Unit, government departments/agencies, and above all provincial legislative. The strategy starts with the dissemination of the framework to departments/agencies who will re-examine their existing legislations and policies/strategies to identify whether these sets of legislation/policies are sufficient to achieve the SDG priorities, particularly that of immediate nature, as determined by the framework. In case there are deficiencies, the department would initiate the process of filling the gap, and the Punjab SDGs Support Unit will facilitate them through Provincial SDGs Taskforce (for legislation) and providing technical support (for policy issues). For

medium-term and long-term priorities, departments/agencies will also have to ensure that they have sufficient institutional capacity to work till 2030 to achieve the critical goals consistently.

Based on these analyses, the departments/agencies are required to mobilize resources for priority SDGs. As an instant measure, they should finance the interventions of immediate nature through the Annual Development Programme (ADP). Their development initiatives should address the short-term priorities as well as issues of institutional capacity for long-term working on SDGs. For the long-term financing measures, the government also needs to explore alternative financing modes through public-private partnership/blended financing etc.

To accelerate progress on prioritized SDGs, the Punjab SDGs Support Unit and government departments will work in close collaboration to seek innovative solutions. The sectoral experts, while examining the prioritized SDGs against legislations and policy, will also identify the “issues” where the immediate answer can be made available through technological and social innovations. The SDGs Support Unit will take up these problem statements to the forums of Tech-lab and UNDP’s Accelerator Lab for seeking innovative solutions to the stated problems. The below given figure shows the role of lead departments/agencies, and that of the Punjab SDGs Unit on all six action areas named as (1) Legislative Needs, (2) Policy Support, (3) Initiatives within Existing Financial Space, (4) Optimizing Financing Options (5) Innovation, and (6) Data Gaps.





17. Partnerships for the Goals

“Creating a better world requires teamwork, partnerships, and collaboration, as we need an entire army of companies to work together to build a better world within the next few decades. This means corporations must embrace the benefits of cooperating with one another.”

Simon Mainwaring

Futurist





ANNEX-A: COMPOSITION OF THEMATIC CLUSTERS



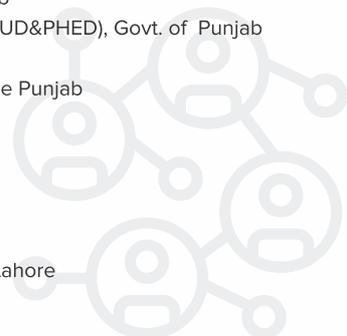
ENVIRONMENT CLUSTER

- **Dr. Tariq Banuri, Global Change of Impact Study (GCISC) – Chairman**
- Secretary, Forestry, Wildlife & Fisheries Department, Government of the Punjab
- Secretary, Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of the Punjab
- Secretary, Environment Protection Department, Government of the Punjab
- Chief Environment, P&D Board, Government of the Punjab
- Director General, Environment Protection Agency, Government of the Punjab
- Director, Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Government of the Punjab
- Managing Director, Water and Sanitation Agency (WASA), Lahore
- Director General (DG), Bureau of Statistics, P&DD, Government of the Punjab
- CEO, The Urban Unit, P&DD, Government of the Punjab
- Chief, Environment and Climate Change Unit (ECCU), UNDP
- CEO, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Pakistan
- Rizwan Mehboob Syed, Oxford Policy Management, Islamabad
- Chairman, Department of Environment Sciences, Lahore School of Economics, Lahore
- Chairman, Department of City & Regional Planning, Lahore College of Women University
- Chairman, Department of City & Regional Planning, University of Engineering & Technology
- Chairman, College of Earth & Environmental Sciences, University of Punjab, Lahore
- Chairman, Department of Environmental Sciences, Kinnaird College for Women University, Lahore



SOCIAL CLUSTER

- **Dr. Faisal Bari, Associate Professor, Department of Economic, LUMS - Chairman**
- Member (Social Sector), Ministry of Planning, Development & Reforms, Government of Pakistan
- Secretary, School Education Department, Government of the Punjab
- Secretary, Population Welfare Department, Government of the Punjab
- Secretary, Primary and Secondary Healthcare Department, Government of the Punjab
- Secretary, Housing, Urban Development & Public Health Engineering Department (HUD&PHED), Govt. of Punjab
- CEO, Punjab Social Protection Authority (PSPA), Government of the Punjab
- Chairperson, Punjab Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW), Government of the Punjab
- Director General (DG), Bureau of Statistics, P&DD, Government of the Punjab
- Chief, UNICEF, Punjab
- Chief, WHO, Punjab
- Chief, UNFPA, Punjab
- Programme Officer, UN Women, Punjab
- Head-Gender Development Studies, Lahore College for Women University (LCWU), Lahore
- CEO, The Citizen Foundation (TCF), Karachi
- CEO, Contech International, Lahore
- Dr. Sofia Siddiqui, Assistant Professor, School of Education, LUMS, Lahore
- Regional Director, British Council, Lahore
- Regional Director, Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP), Lahore
- Member Education, P&D Board, Government of Punjab



ANNEX-A: COMPOSITION OF THEMATIC CLUSTERS



INCLUSIVITY & GOVERNANCE CLUSTER

- **Dr. Saeed Shafqat, Director, Centre for Public Policy and Governance, Forman Christian College and University (FCCU), Lahore - Chairman**
- Member (Governance), Ministry of Planning, Development & Reforms, Govt. of Pakistan
- Secretary (Services), S&GAD, Government of the Punjab
- Special Secretary, Home Department, Government of the Punjab
- Secretary, Law and Parliamentary Affairs Department, Government of the Punjab
- Secretary LG&CD Department, Government of the Punjab
- Secretary, Human Rights and Minorities Department, Government of the Punjab
- Dr. Shahid Aadil, Additional Secretary P&DD, Government of the Punjab
- CEO, Punjab Social Protection Authority P&DD, Government of the Punjab
- Chief Governance/IT, P&D Board, Government of the Punjab
- Director General, Bureau of Statistics, P&DD, Government of the Punjab
- Chairperson, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Lahore
- Chairman, Pattan Development Organization, Islamabad
- Director, AVANTE Development Services (ADS), Lahore
- Dr. Izza Aftab, Information Technology University (ITU), Lahore
- Chief, Democracy and Governance Unit (DGU), UNDP
- Director General (DG), BISP, Government of the Punjab
- Chairman, Political Science Department, University of Punjab, Lahore
- Chairman, Political Science, Government College University (GCU), Lahore
- Dean, School of Humanities & Social Sciences, LUMS, Lahore
- Chairman, Department of Political Science, Lahore School of Economics (LSE), Lahore



ECONOMIC CLUSTER

- **Dr. Azam Amjad Chaudhary, Lahore School of Economics (LSE) - Chairman**
- Secretary, Communication and Works Department, Government of the Punjab
- Secretary, Finance Department, Government of the Punjab
- Secretary, Industries, Commerce and Investment Department, Government of the Punjab
- Secretary, Agriculture Department, Government of the Punjab
- Dr. Aman Ullah, Joint Chief Economist, P&D Board, Government of the Punjab
- Director, Punjab Economic Research Institute (PERI), Government of the Punjab
- Director General (DG), Bureau of Statistics, P&DD, Government of the Punjab
- CEO, Infrastructure Development Authority Punjab (IDAP), Government of the Punjab
- President, Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FCCI)
- Director Research, Lahore Chamber of Commerce Industries (LCCI)
- Chairman, All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA)
- Director, Institute of Development and Economic alternatives (IDEAS), Lahore
- CEO, Center for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP), Lahore
- Dr. Uzma Hanif, Department of Economics, FC College University (FCCU), Lahore
- Dr. Uzair Ahson, Department of Economics, Government College University (GCU), Lahore
- Representative, The World Bank, Pakistan
- Representative, Department for International Development (DFID), Pakistan
- Chief, Development Policy Unit (DPU), UNDP, Pakistan
- Country Director, International Labour Organization (ILO), Pakistan
- Representative, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Pakistan
- Representative, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Pakistan



ANNEX-B: SUMMARY OF PRIORITIZED SDGs AND TARGETS FOR PUNJAB

SDGs Prioritization Summary: Goals, Targets & Major Interventions



GOALS

Short-term Prioritized SDGs



Medium-term Prioritized SDGs



Long-term Prioritized SDGs



TARGETS

Short-term Prioritized SDGs Targets - 2020

T1.4	T2.3 T2.5	T4.6 T4.7	T6.2 T6.3 T6.4
T7.3	T8.1 T8.4 T8.5 T8.8	T9.4 T9.5	T10.1 T10.2 T10.4
T11.1 T11.2	T12.1	T13.1	T16.2 T16.6 T16.1

Medium-term Prioritized SDGs Targets - 2025

T11 T1.2 T1.3 T1.4	T2.1 T2.2 T2.4	T3.1 T3.4 T3.7 T3.8	T4.1 T4.2 T4.3 T4.5
T5.1 T5.4	T6.1	T7.1 T7.2	T8.2 T8.6 T8.7
	T11.6	T16.5 T16.9	

Long-term Prioritized SDGs Targets - 2030

T3.2 T3.3 T3.5 T3.6 T3.9	T4.4	T5.2 T5.3 T5.6	T9.2
T10.3	T11.5 T11.7	T14.4	T15.2 T15.4 T15.5
	T16.1 T16.3 T16.4		



MAJOR POLICY INTERVENTIONS

Major Policy Interventions Short-term

- Policies to improve access to basic services like health, education & Water
- Increase Agriculture Productivity
- Achieve literacy and numeracy
- Imparting skills
- Water and Sanitation/ Water Quality
- Policies to ensure Decent Work and employment
- Strengthening Disaster Management
- Policies to reduce abuse and exploration of children/ Women
- Policies to ensure institutional accountability and transparency.

Major Policy Interventions Medium-term

- Access to safe drinking water
- Addressing gender Equalities through improved implementation
- Policies to reduce malnutrition and stunting
- Food Insecurity
- Innovative Infrastructure of sustainable cities
- Urban Planning
- Policies to improve health service delivery
- Universal access to reproductive health services
- Policies to control population growth
- Equitable and Quality Education for ALL
- Gender disparities in Education

Major Policy Interventions Long-term

- Reducing Child Mortality
- ICT Skills for youth and adults to reduce digital divide
- Policies to eliminate of form of gender violence against women and girls
- Policies for effective industrialization
- Policies for universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces
- Regulate fishing
- Policies to promote rule of law
- Policies to reduce illicit financial flows



ANNEX-B: SUMMARY OF PRIORITIZED SDGs AND TARGETS FOR PUNJAB

Punjab SDGs Support Unit
Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) for SDGs in Punjab



MAINSTREAMING

- **Landing the SDGs agenda at the national and local levels**
integration into national and sub-national plans for development and into budget allocations

ACCELERATION

- **Focus on priority areas** defined by respective countries
- **Support an integrated approach** including synergies and trade-offs across sectors
- **Bottlenecks assessment** financing, partnerships and measurement

POLICY SUPPORT

- **Support by making skills and experience** available at a low cost in a timely manner

- **Partnership Development:** Channel additional support for national level partnership development activities, including for parliamentarians, NGOs, faith-based groups, private sector and the media
- **Accountability:** Establishing monitoring and review frameworks to hold decision makers and the UN to account
- **Data:** Contributing to the data revolution by helping strengthen national capacities to collect and analyses information to monitor progress on the 2030 agenda and SDGs



ACKNOWLEDGING OUR VALUED STAKEHOLDERS

We would like to thank all our esteemed public and private sector stakeholders for extending their valuable support to developing the Punjab SDGs Framework.

We hope that our concerted efforts in articulating this guiding document would go a long way to steer the concerned administrative departments and agencies in assessing the current situation in their respective goals/targets and gear towards future interventions and investments aimed to accelerate progress towards SDGs.

Please join hands together to acknowledge the valuable contribution of our stakeholders and partners, whose list includes but not limited to:

- SDGs Section, Ministry of planning, Development, and & Special Initiatives
- United Nations Development Programme
- Planning & Development Board, Government of the Punjab
- Federal SDGs Support Unit
- SDGs Advisory Council
- Members of Four Thematic Cluster Groups
- Provincial Line Departments
- Provincial UN Agencies
- Academia
- Civil Society Organizations
- Private Sector Stakeholders





Punjab SDGs Support Unit
Planning & Development Board
Government of the Punjab

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