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

Pakistan

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is global agreement based upon development as a human right

- SDGs is a **complex system** of many interrelated goals and targets, with potential spillovers and trade-offs

- SDG system based on economic, social, and environmental data from the world.

17 Goals

169 Targets

232 Indicators

Vision
- Aspirational objectives
- Participation
- Priorities and goals

Strategy
- Framework
- 5 year plan
- Institutions

Program
- Incentives
- PSDP
- Policies

Vision 2025

imbeds the essence of

the original

"Pakistan Dream",

rests of

SEVEN PILLARS

that will reflect our national priorities

for the next 11 years and is supported by

FIVE core ENABLERS.

PAKISTAN's Approach

- Pakistan was the first country to adopt SDGs 2030 agenda through a unanimous resolution of Parliament

- Pakistan has prioritized the SDGs which will enable to join the league of upper middle class countries by 2030.

- National/ Provincial consultation   for defining way forward for SDGs

- The process emphasized the
  - categorization of SDGs
  - Improved data collection
  - Enforcement of monitoring mechanism

Seven Pillars Of Pakistan Vision 2025/ Development Priorities

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

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, 11th August, 1947

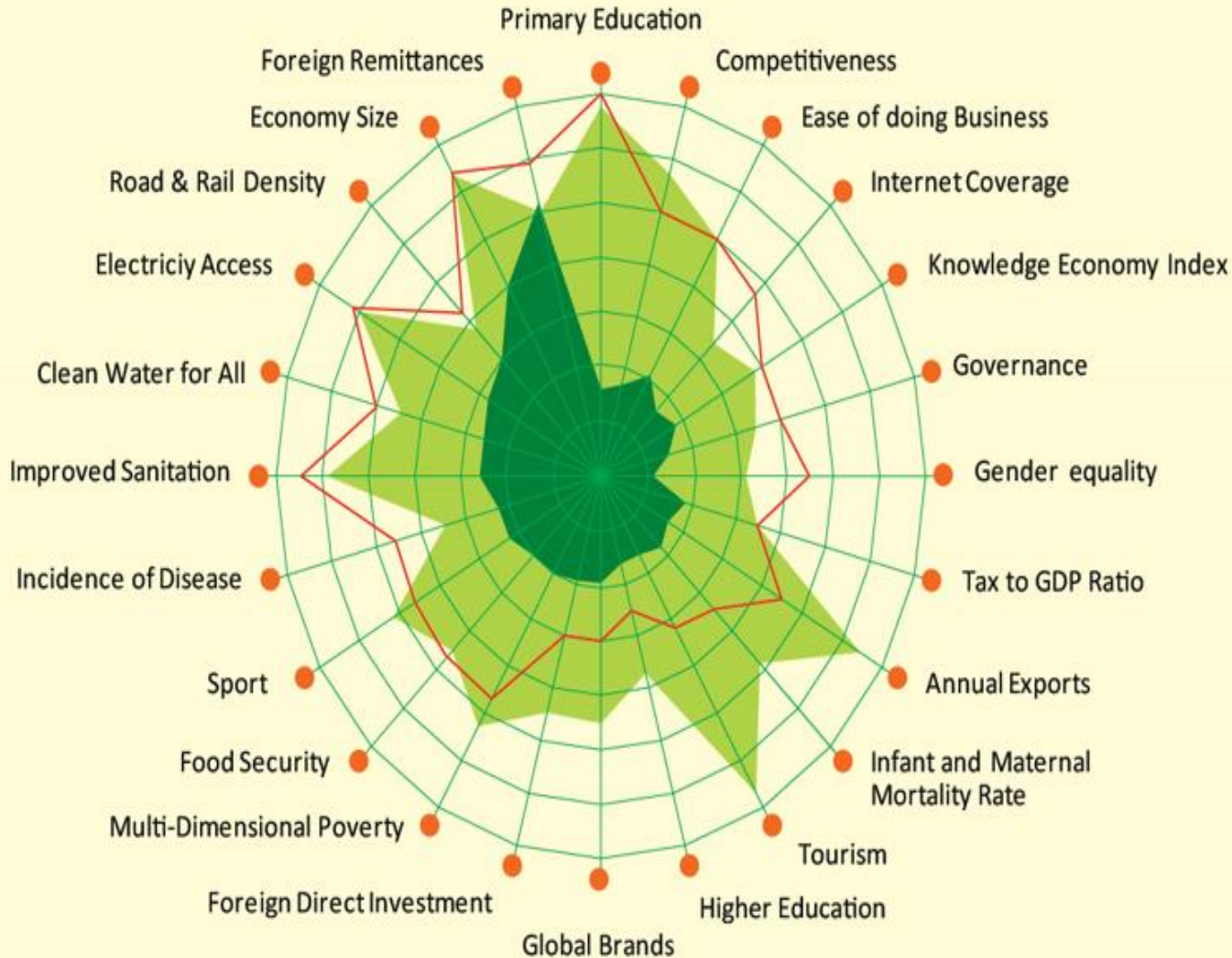| SUSTAINED INDIGENOUS INCLUSIVE GROWTH | ENERGY FOOD & WATER SECURITY | DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONAL REFORM & MODERNIZATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR | HUMAN AND SOCIAL CAPITAL | PRIVATE SECTOR LED GROWTH | DEVELOPING A COMPETITIVE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY THROUGH VALUE ADDITION | MODERNIZE INFRASTRUCTURE AND STRENGTHEN REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY |

Social Justice

Rule of Law

Peace and Security
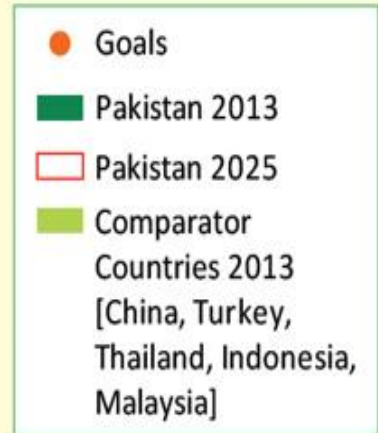
Political Stability & Continuity of Policies

Shared Vision

25 GOALS For 2025

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

Legend:
- **Goals** (orange dots)
- **Pakistan 2013** (dark green)
- **Pakistan 2025** (red outline)
- **Comparator Countries 2013** [China, Turkey, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia] (light green)

Axes labels: Primary Education, Competitiveness, Ease of doing Business, Internet Coverage, Knowledge Economy Index, Governance, Gender equality, Tax to GDP Ratio, Annual Exports, Infant and Maternal Mortality Rate, Tourism, Higher Education, Global Brands, Foreign Direct Investment, Multi-Dimensional Poverty, Food Security, Sport, Incidence of Disease, Improved Sanitation, Clean Water for All, Electriciy Access, Road & Rail Density, Economy Size, Foreign Remittances

Vision 2025 & SDGs

- Vision 2025 seeks to bring human resource development to the top of the national agenda.

- Pakistan has to make a leap forward in areas like education, health and social development to catch up with other emerging economies.

- Vision 2025 presents a comprehensive approach to addressing human and social development gaps with an emphasis on developing human and social capital to take full advantage of Pakistan's youth bulge.

- Vision also recognizes the rising power of a socially aware population and seeks to move towards a knowledge-based society with harmony, ethics and values.

- The Seven pillars of Vision 2025 are fully aligned with SDGs

PAKISTAN 2025 & SDGS

	Pillar	Links with MDGs	Links with SDGs
1.	**People First**: Developing social and human capital and empowering women	This pillar encompasses poverty eradication (MDG1), access to health and education services (MDGs 2, 4, 5, and 6), and gender empowerment (MDG 3).	SDGs 1 (poverty), 3, (health) 4 (education), and 5 (gender)
2.	**Growth**: Sustained, indigenous, and inclusive growth	While this was not an explicit goal, it was a key driver of MDGs, as well as being implicit in MDG 1 (equity, decent work), and MDG 6 (environmental sustainability).	The target is virtually identical to SDG 8, and also to SDGs 10, 12, 13, 14, 15
3.	**Governance**: Democratic governance: institutional reform and modernization of the public sector	Again, while not an explicit goal, there is abundant evidence that shows the positive impact of good governance on the human development goals.	Again, the language is similar to that of SDG 16
4.	**Security**: Energy, water, and food security	These are incorporated in MDG 1 (hunger), and MDG 6 (water)	Linked to SDG 2 (zero hunger), 6 (water security), 7 (energy security), and 11 (urban)
5.	**Entrepreneurship**: Private Sector and entrepreneurship-led growth		This is linked to SDG 9 (foster innovation)
6.	**Knowledge Economy**: Developing a competitive knowledge economy through value addition		SDG 9 (innovation), and 4 (education)
7.	**Connectivity**: Modernizing transport infrastructure and regional connectivity		SDG 9 (infrastructure), and 17 (global partnership)

MDGs lessons learnt and SDGs:

- MDGs were officially acknowledged in 2004 and localization started in 2010
- Development framework remained alien to MDGs
- Timely and pro-active reaction on SDGs by GoP
- **Economic policies and development framework, Vision 2025 is aligned to SDGs framework**
- SDGs demands disaggregation of data by sex, age and other salient socio-economic characteristics, including income/wealth, location, class, ethnicity, age, disability status

- Decentralized Governance Structure in Pakistan- where provinces are empowered to plan and executive- implementation of SDGs, especially those related to social sectors, fall under the preview of sub-nationals.
- This calls for localization and ownership of SDGs at the lowest administrative tier as key to SDGs achievement.

Preparedness on SDGs

- SDGs became part of PSDP 2015-16 reflecting a pro-active approach
- SDG Support Units established in all 4 provinces
- Appointment of focal persons by concerned Ministries, and provincial and special areas' governments
- National Framework on SDGs approved by the NEC on March 07 2018.

Approach To SDGs: Policy Coherence

Approach to SDGs: Institutional Framework

....Key Milestones Achieved So Far

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

Data Gap Analysis & Availability Codes

Code 1

Data collected and indicator reported
[Required: No Action]

Code 2

Data available, indicator not reported
[Computation]

Code 2a	Standard available computation required
Code 2b	Standard available data irregularly available
Code 2c	Standard available, data not available, minor effort
Code 2d	Standard available, data not available, major effort

Code 3

Data might be collected by an institution, but is not reported or readily available
[Consultation]

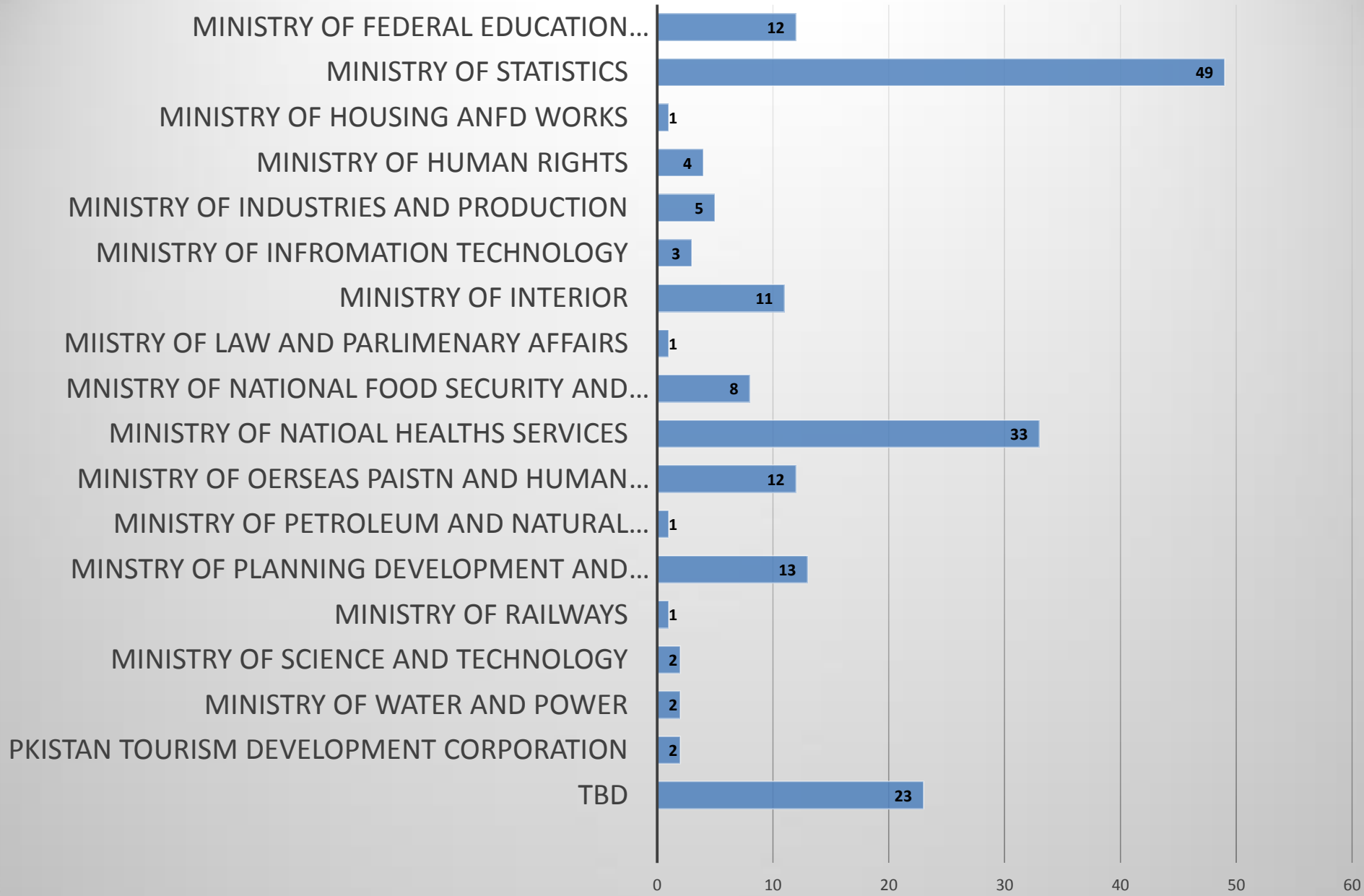|	
Code 3a	Standard not available, data is reported by few agencies
Code 3b	Standard not available, data not available, minor effort
Code 3c	Standard not available, data not available, major effort
Code 3d	Standard not available, data is reported, national standards are available

Code 8

Global Indicator/Irrelevant
[No Action]

DATA REPORTING GAP ANALYSIS
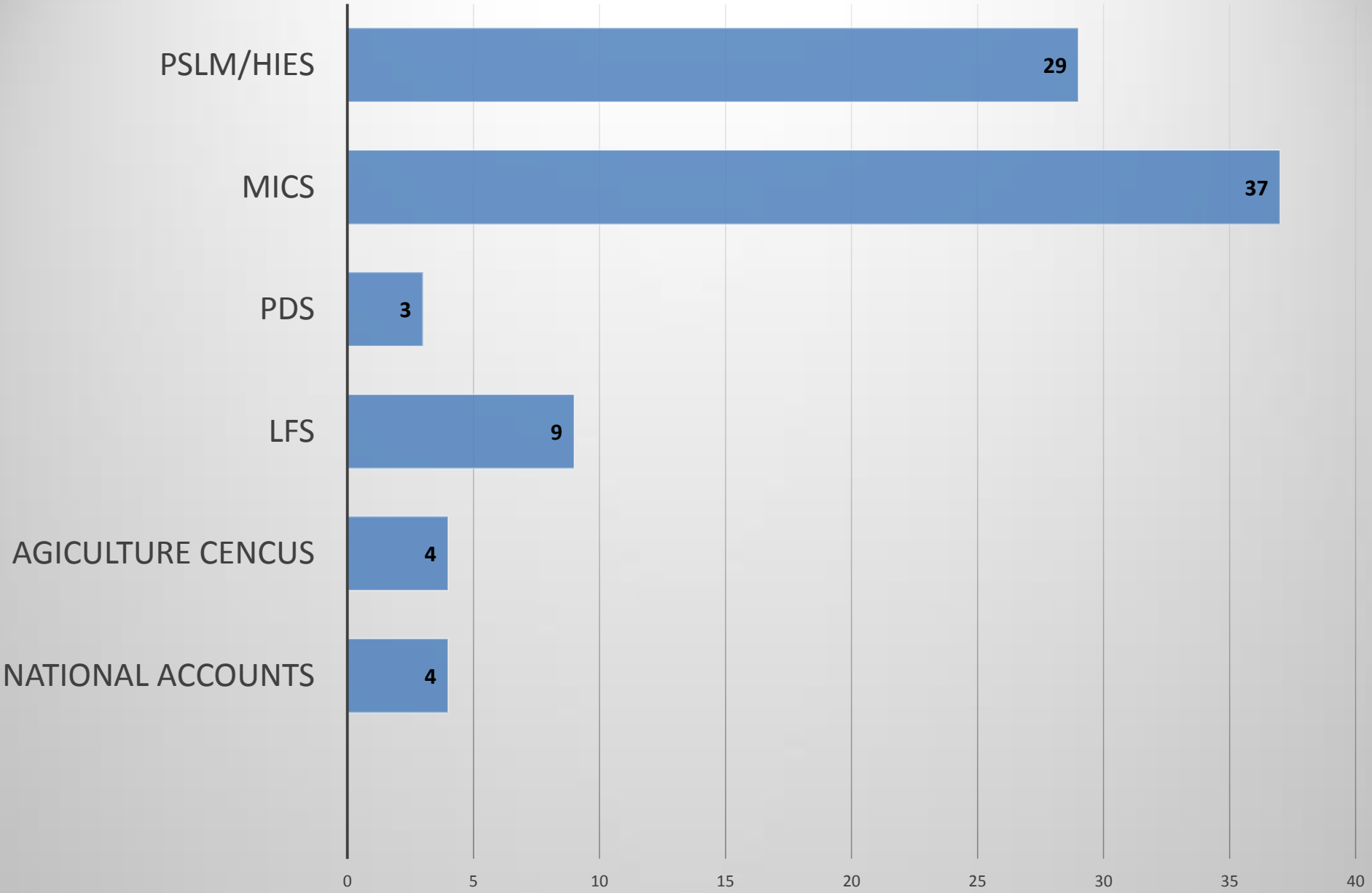
CODE	PERCENTAGE	DESCRIPTION
1	11.44	49.75 percent (1,2a,2b,2c,3d) are either available; or computation is required; or can be available with minor efforts; or national standards are available
2a	22.89	
2b	1.99	
2c	11.94	
3d	1.49	
2d	29.85	40.8 percent (Codes 2d, 3b, and 3c), Indicators requiring significant efforts
3b	5.97	
3c	4.97	
3a	9.45	9.5 percent required more significant effort that are not conceptually clear, as well as whose method of computation and other

Lead Ministries

Source – Survey Data

NATIONAL SDGS FRAMEWORK

PRIORITIZATION OF SDGS GOALS & TARGETS

National SDGs Framework Methodology

A multi-layered nested methodology is adopted to develop National SDGs Framework.

| Identification of Critical Pathways (CPWs) and mapping of SDG targets | → | Identification of 7 core criteria | → | Measurement of relative weights | → | Give score to each target | → | Multiply Score with their respective weight | → | Identify High, Medium High, Medium Low and Low | → | Map each target in their goals and Rank it |

Framework

1 Better governance and improved security

2 Improved access to quality social and municipal services

3 Increase investment, employment and productivity in key sectors and improve economic growth

4 Improved environmental stewardship and climate action

5 Eradicate Poverty, Reduce Inequalities and improve social cohesion (Cross cutting)

Methodology

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

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

➢ **Width**: How many People are affected (Number)

➢ **Depth**: How Badly they are Affected (Severity)

➢ **Multiplier**: How many other Targets it contributes to: (Spillovers)

➢ **Urgency**: Status of Target (Panic)

➢ **Lower Resource**: Value for money

➢ **Less Structural Change**: Institutional change required

➢ **Across All Regions**: For all provinces

Weighting Matrix

- The choice of these seven criteria are based on a priori knowledge, data gap analysis and core values of SDGs **No one left behind, Furthest behind first and Sustainability ,**Five Ps of SDGs

➢ **People**

➢ **Peace,**

➢ **Prosperity**

➢ **Planet**

➢ **Partnership**

- The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are mapped to rank seven criteria
  - For example, the Width is compared with Depth for all 17 Goals by giving (0,1) value to each. If Width is greater than Depth, the value will be 1 otherwise 0. This applies to all seven criteria.
- The weights of each criteria is aggregated after assigning values by goals.
- The aggregate values of each criteria is normalized to get the ranking.

Normalized Weights of Each Criteria

	NORMALIZED RELATIVE WEIGHT	CRITERIA RANK
Width	0.118	5
Depth	0.146	4
Multiplier	0.244	1
Urgency	0.174	3
Low Resources Required	0.076	6
Less Structural Change	0.042	7
Relevance across regions	0.202	2

Prioritisation by Target

Each target is assigned score ranging from 0 to 10 for each criterion

Score is then multiplied with the normalized weights of each criterion

Weighted score obtained is then ranked according to four priority categories

- High (If Target Score is >=8)
- Medium-High (If Target Score is >= 6 and < 8)
- Medium-Low (If Target Score is >= 4 and < 6)
- Low (If Target Score is < 4)

Relative Priority of SDGs for Pakistan

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

- **Category-I**:   High Rank
- **Category-II**: Medium High Rank
- **Category-III**: Medium Low

Category-I

Goals with Highest no of " High weighted Score targets are grouped as Category-1.

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

- Food Security through Sustainable agriculture (SDG-2)

- Improved Nutrition and Healthy Life.(SDG-2)

- Improved Health Facilities' (SDG-3)

- Equitable quality education. (SDG-4)

- Improved Drinking Water and Hygiene Facilities. (SDG-6)

- Responsive institutions that ensure peace and security. (SDG-16)

- Access to affordable, reliable, clean and Sustainable Energy for all. (SDG-7)

Category-II

Goals with medium-high priority in Category-II.

These goals require relatively longer timeframes and consistent policy support.

- Accelerating the rate of Poverty reduction through coordinated interventions.(SDG-1)

- Empowerment of Women and Girls through institutional Strengthening to reduce all forms of discrimination. (SDG-5)

- Building resilient infrastructure and smart cities not only to the main urban centers but also in rural areas. (SDG-11)

Category-III

All remaining goals are fall under Category-III.

These goals require relatively longer timeframes and consistent policy support.

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

Obstacle & Constraints

- Increasing Population and pressure on resources affecting economic growth of country.

- Availability of data to monitor Progress. Data for at least ¼ indicators was not available.

- Capacity of Provincial Governments for implementation this multifaceted plan is varied

- Grass root level problem is absence of administrative and financial powers of district government.

- Creation of awareness regarding SDGs.