PAKISTAN
SDGs Status Report
2023

**Ministry of Planning,
Development and Special initiatives**

PAKISTAN

SDGs Status Report

Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Government of Pakistan

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Pakistan SDGs Status Repot 2023
June 2024

MESSAGE BY MINISTER

Data is the key for evidence-based policy making. Data on SDGs indicators for reporting and monitoring is the key achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Pakistan was the first country to adopt the SDGs as its own national development agenda through a unanimous National Assembly Resolution in 2016. The country has made considerable progress since then by mainstreaming these goals in national policies and strategies, provincial growth strategies and Pakistan's long-term development perspective. The spirit of our annual plans, 5 year plans and vision 2025 is SDGs. The relevant indicators are part of every sector that will be monitored accordingly.

SDGs can only be achieved if we follow holistic approach. Every stakeholder has its key role. It is the contribution of all the stakeholders which is reflected in various outcome indicators such as poverty, overall education quality, gender equality, food security etc. I am glad to launch second SDGs Status Report on the progress of SDGs with their baseline values since inception. The report presents up to date progress of Pakistan on SDGs. This report not only captures the existing data availability gap by sources of data, but it also compares the baseline values of 155 SDGs indicators with their corresponding available values by 2023. This report provides a much needed and immediate reference point and a snapshot to the policy makers and planners to track and improve the country's progress on SDGs. Overall, the country's progress on SDGs is modest. The existing challenges include: ensuring quality education, skill development and job creation along with sustainable economic growth financing and adaptating climatic actions.

I congratulate the whole team working at the SDGs Section at the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives along with the support of UNICEF for producing this report.

The Government of Pakistan is committed to building an inclusive and prosperous future for the people of Pakistan in line with the SDGs spirit of "Leaving no one behind." With the aim of making Rising Pakistan following the spirit of 5Es embedded in all the policies and plans to turnaround Pakistan.

Prof Ahsan Iqbal Chaudhary
Federal Minister
Ministry of Planning Development and
Special Initiatives

MESSAGE BY SECRETARY

SDGs is an inclusive national development agenda that enforces equity and sustainability. The SDGs indicators are finalised after consultation with all stakeholders, and every indicator has a different level of disaggregation that shows our commitment of leaving no one behind.

Relevant Ministries/line departments at the federal level and line departments in the provinces, and in AJ&K and GB, are the custodian of these indicators. Survey data as well as administrative data are being used to report on SDGs indicators, which indicate ministries' and line departments' capacity to measure the outputs and outcomes of policies and projects that are being implemented through their PSDP, ADP or otherwise.

SDGs implementation and reporting is a national obligation. The Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) is the focal ministry for SDGs planning, coordination, monitoring, and reporting. The SDGs section is diligently working together with all federal ministries and line departments for the implementation of SDGs in Pakistan.

SDGs status report 2023 is an important milestone achieved by Government of Pakistan that reflects the whole of the government approach, as well as a strong commitment to harness public and private resources to achieve SDGs, and the Agenda 2030. I would like to commend the efforts of SDGs Section to produce second SDGs Status Report. A number of indicators, highlighted in the report, still require continuous reporting with a regular frequency. Equally important is setting the targets and regularly monitoring the progress.

To accelerate the implementation of SDGs, it is imperative to use this Report and other available data in policy making and development decisions. SDGs indicators along with development outcome indicators are useful for the policymakers to set the right direction of sustainable development.

Mr. Awais Manzur Sumra
Secretary
Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives

MESSAGE BY JOINT CHIEF ECONOMIST

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Status Report 2023 offers a comprehensive assessment of Pakistan's progress toward the 2030 Agenda. It serves as a crucial tool for policymakers, development partners, and stakeholders, helping to identify achievements, gaps, and areas requiring urgent intervention.

At a time when global and national economies face unprecedented challenges—ranging from post-pandemic recovery and economic recession to climate change and social inequalities—Pakistan's ability to achieve its SDG targets depends on evidence-based policymaking, strategic investments, and enhanced coordination among government agencies and partners.

Pakistan's ability to make informed policy adjustments depends on accurate and timely data. The absence of updated figures on poverty, inequality, health, and employment—especially in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, floods, and economic downturn—complicates decision-making processes.

To address this, we must Accelerate national survey cycles to ensure up-to-date data collection, enhance coordination among ministries and provincial agencies to fill data gaps and leverage technology, including AI and satellite monitoring, for real-time tracking of key development indicators.

With more robust and comprehensive data, Pakistan can make better resource allocation decisions, strengthen accountability, and drive impactful interventions at both the national and provincial levels.

One of the biggest challenges identified in the SDGs Status Report 2023 is the lack of inter-agency coordination. Development efforts are often fragmented, with limited collaboration among ministries, provincial governments, and international partners. By improving policy coherence and coordination, Pakistan can achieve faster, more sustainable progress toward SDG implementation.

Sustainable development is a collective responsibility—one that requires the efforts of government, private sector, civil society, and international partners. With a shared vision, strategic action, and unwavering commitment, Pakistan can build a resilient, inclusive, and prosperous future for all.

Let us reaffirm Pakistan's dedication to the Sustainable Development Goals and work toward a Pakistan that leaves no one behind

Mr. Zafar ul Hassan
Joint Chief Economist
Ministry of Planning Development and
Special Initiatives

FOREWORD

The 'SDG Status Report 2023' is the second report focusing on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It provides a thorough overview of the baseline and latest values for 153 SDG headline indicators. Additionally, the report tracks the progress made since 2015 on 107 national headline indicators. The status report is useful for monitoring the SDGs regularly. Given that survey source data and many social sector indicators do not significantly change annually, a comprehensive SDGs report can only be published every 2 to 3 years. However, updates such as the inclusion of new indicators, PSDP and ADP spending, new programs, and changes in legislation and policies should be reported annually in the Annual Plan to ensure continuous monitoring of the SDGs.

'SDG Status Report 2023' presently reports a total of 153 headline indicators which is 20 more indicators than SDGs Status Report 2021. We may increase the indicators significantly in the next SDGs status report. Source of the data is mentioned on the left; thus possible disaggregation of the indicators may be available from the original source.

In this report we are reporting data from national survey sources, administrative sources and international sources. As well as we have tried to show where we stand, what's our progress and what's the ultimate target by 2030. The report does not aim to reflect on sectoral priorities. Nevertheless, it provides the overall progress of SDGs on available indicators. Overall the progress is slow that shows enormous challenges in the decade of action to achieve SDGs by 2030.

Due to lower growth, lower financing and higher inflation and unemployment as well as lower investment by private sector and public sector, we are expecting a reduction in acceleration in SDGs performance. However, in the next couple of years we will have new poverty and inequality estimates that will provide actual progress on different SDGs indicators including food security, health, education, sanitation, gender empowerment and equality, inequality, energy and connectivity.

M. Ali Kemal
Chief SDGs
Ministry of Planning Development and
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CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS:

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Annual Development Plan
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
ATMs	Automated Teller Machines
CBN	Cost of Basic Need
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019.
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
DMC	Directorate of Malaria Control
EAD	Economic Affair Division
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FAOSTAT	The Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database
FDB	Fisheries Development Board
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FRA	Forest Resources Assessment
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHE	Global Health Estimate
HIICS	Household Integrated Income and Consumption Survey
HIES	Household Integrated Economic Survey
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IHR	International Health Regulation
ILO	International Labour Organization
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MoPDSI	Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoCCEC	Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination
MoNHSRC	Ministry of National Health and Regulations and Coordination
MoHR	Ministry of Human Rights
MoNFSR	Ministry of National Food Security & Research
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NAT	National Aptitude Test
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCC	National Curriculum Council
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NRS	The National REDD+ Strategy
NTC	National Tariff Commission

NTRC	National Transport Research Centre
NIH	National Institute of Health
NNS	National Nutrition Survey
PARC	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PES	Pakistan Economic Survey
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic & Health Survey
PIE	Pakistan Institute of Education
PMMS	Pakistan Maternal Mortality Survey
PPP	Pakistan Population Program
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement
PSDP	Public Sector Development Programme
PTA	Pakistan Telecommunications Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
TB	Tuberculosis
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UN-Water	United Nations-Water
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WDI	World Development Indicators
WHO	World Health Organization
WHS	World Health Survey
WTO	World Trade Organization
WTTC	World Travel & Tourism Council

INTRODUCTION

The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Status Report 2023** serves as a critical tool for monitoring Pakistan's progress toward achieving the 2030 Agenda. By leveraging a data-driven approach, the report assesses progress across 17 goals and their associated targets and indicators, providing an essential tool for policymakers and stakeholders. The benchmarks established in the report enable a critical analysis of achievements and gaps, facilitating informed policy adjustments and strategic resource allocation to accelerate progress.

The report provides an analysis of **154 out of the 247 global SDG indicators,** drawing data from three key sources:

surveys, administrative records, and international repositories like the World Development Indicators (WDI) and UNESCAP. The exclusion of certain indicators highlights persistent challenges, including **data unavailability,** the inherently international nature of some metrics, and the absence of comprehensive provincial data integration. This approach not only reflects the nation's progress and gaps in achieving the SDGs but also underscores the critical need for **informed policy adjustments and efficient resource allocation** to address these shortcomings effectively.

INSIGHTS AND TRENDS

The SDGs Status Report 2023 presents a mixed picture of Pakistan's performance. Among the **154 indicators analysed,** the data is derived from **32% survey-based sources, 44% administrative data,** and 24% international sources (see Table 1 for Goal wise availability). However, significant data gaps exist due to outdated survey cycles, such as the **Pakistan Demographic and Health**

Survey (PDHS), which was last conducted in 2017-18, and the **Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES),** which has not been updated since 2018-19. This has left critical areas, such as poverty, inequality, health, and unemployment, without updated metrics, especially in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, floods, and economic recession.

Indicator Reported – Goal-wise

GOAL 1	GOAL 2	GOAL 3	GOAL 4	GOAL 5	GOAL 6	GOAL 7	GOAL 8	GOAL 9	GOAL 10
11	12	22	10	7	5	5	12	10	10

GOAL 11	GOAL 12	GOAL 13	GOAL 14	GOAL 15	GOAL 16	GOAL 17	TOTAL
6	7	7	4	9	6	11	154

While 30% of indicators lack explicit progress measurements due to single data points, analysis of the remaining 70% reveals distinct trends. Roughly one-third of these indicators show improvement, particularly in areas like No Poverty, Zero Hunger, and Affordable and Clean Energy. Conversely, another one-third reflects a decline, notably in Good Health and Well-being, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and Partnerships for the Goals. Stagnation is evident in sectors like Quality Education, highlighting the urgent need for targeted interventions. and Economic Growth, and Partnerships for the Goals. Stagnation is evident in sectors like Quality Education, highlighting the urgent need for targeted interventions.
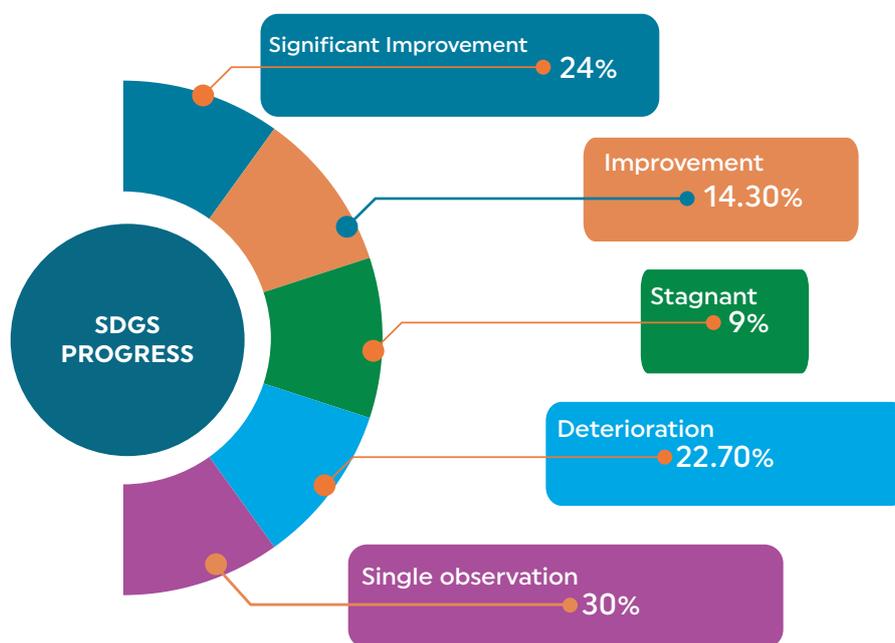
The absence of recent perception-based indicators further complicates the analysis. For example, indicators like "Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone at night" require comprehensive surveys, but resource limitations following the 2023 Census have delayed their collection. In addition, delays in launching regular surveys, including the next HIES expected in 2024-25, mean that crucial data remains unavailable for extended periods, hindering timely decision-making. Coordination among ministries and agencies remains a significant challenge, particularly for areas like climate change and security. However, recent consultations during the Mid-Term Review of SDGs highlighted the potential to calculate progress on an additional 46 indicators through improved administrative data coordination, particularly with the Ministries of Climate Change and Interior.

The report emphasizes the importance of regional and provincial data to better understand localised progress and challenges. However, the current report does not provide detailed provincial estimates for regions such as Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan. Publishing dedicated provincial or combined reports could address this gap, offering a more

nuanced view of SDG progress across diverse regions.

The SDGs Status Report 2023 provides a critical reflection of Pakistan's progress, offering insights into achievements and persistent challenges. By addressing data gaps, improving coordination, and prioritising underperforming areas, Pakistan can ensure a more resilient and inclusive approach to sustainable development. This report serves not only as an accountability tool but also as a guide for future planning, helping the country stay on track to meet its SDG commitments by 2030.

1

NO POVERTY

INDICATOR 1.1.1

Proportion of population below the international poverty line according to $(PPP) 2.15/day

World Bank

5.1% — 4.9% | 2.5% Target

2015 — 2018 | 2030
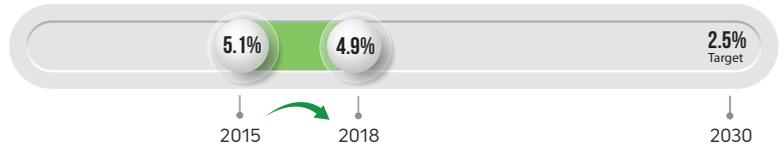
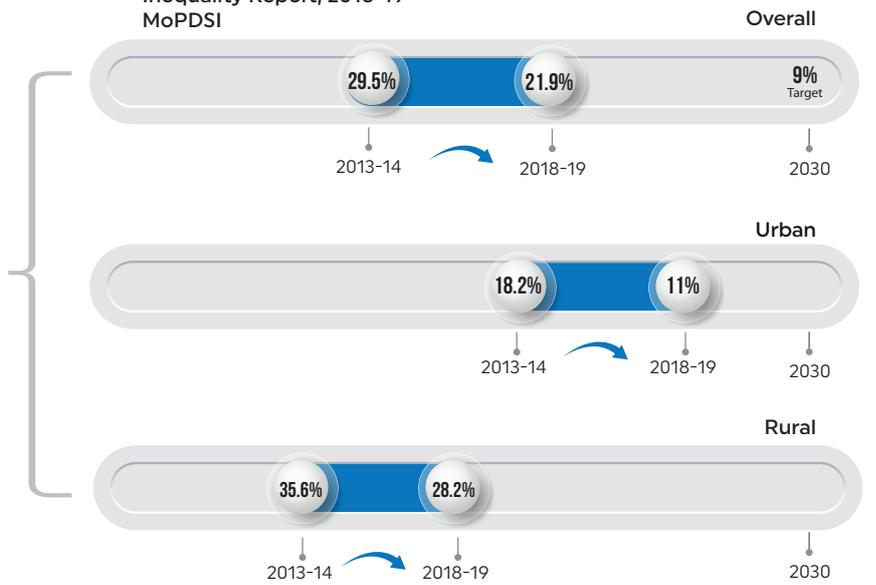## INDICATOR 1.2.1

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (CBN Approach)

National Poverty and Inequality Report, 2018-19 MoPDSI

Overall

29.5% — 21.9% | 9% Target

2013-14 — 2018-19 | 2030

Urban

18.2% — 11%

2013-14 — 2018-19 | 2030

Rural

35.6% — 28.2%

2013-14 — 2018-19 | 2030

INDICATOR 1.2.2

Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions (MPI Estimastes)

Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2019-20 MoPDSI

Overall

38.8% — 30.5% | 19% Target

2014-15 — 2019-20 | 2030

Urban

10.5% — 9.4%

2019-20 — 2014-15

Rural

54.6% — 41.9%

2014-15 — 2019-20
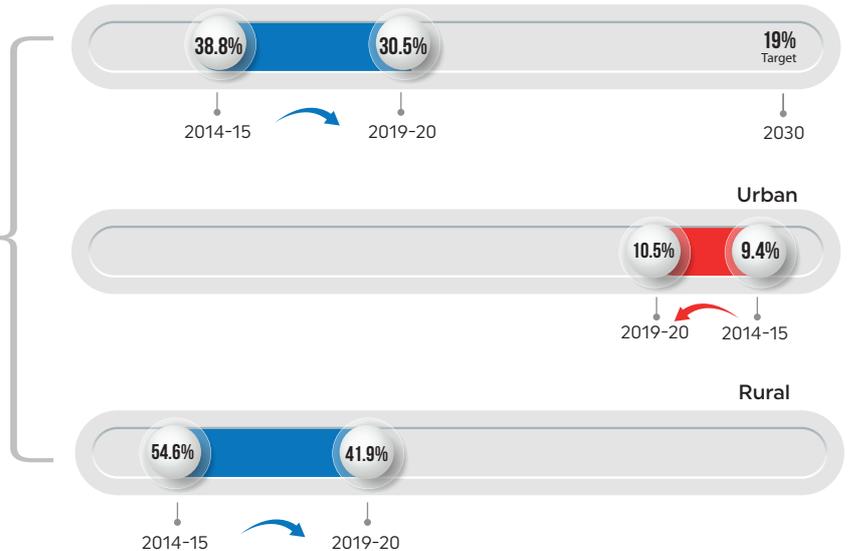
- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
- 🔴 Decreasing

INDICATOR 1.3.1
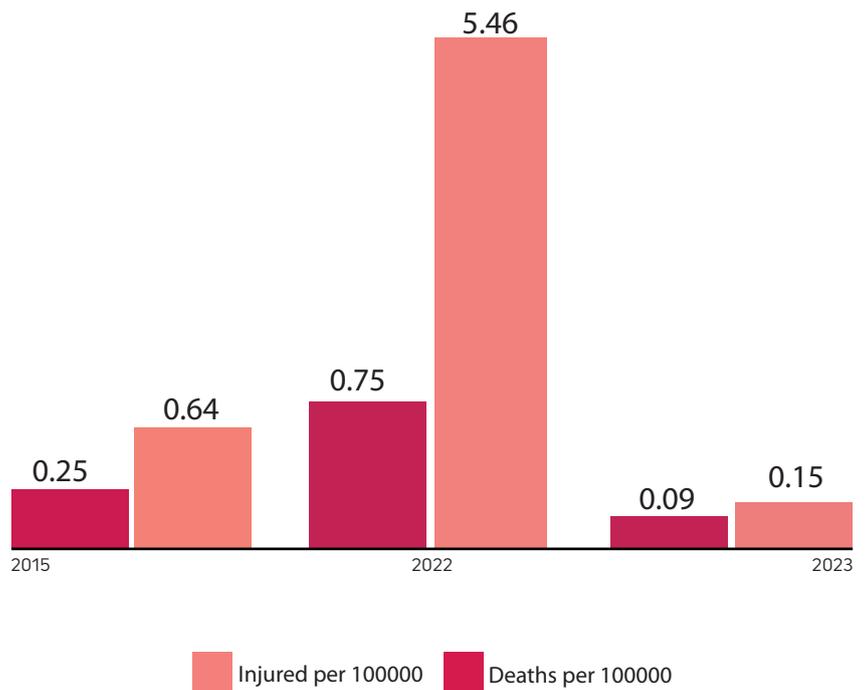Proportion of population covered by social protection

Dashboard, MoPDSI

22% — 26% ——— 70% Target

2020   2019   2030

INDICATOR 1.4.1
Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

PSLM — Improved water source

93% — 94% — 100% Target

2014-15   2019-20   2030

PSLM — Flush Toilet

73% — 80% — 100% Target

2014-15   2019-20   2030

PSLM — Electricity (Lighting)

93.5% — 96%

2014-15   2019-20

PSLM — Gas(cooking)

41.3% — 47% — 50% Target

2014-15   2019-20   2030
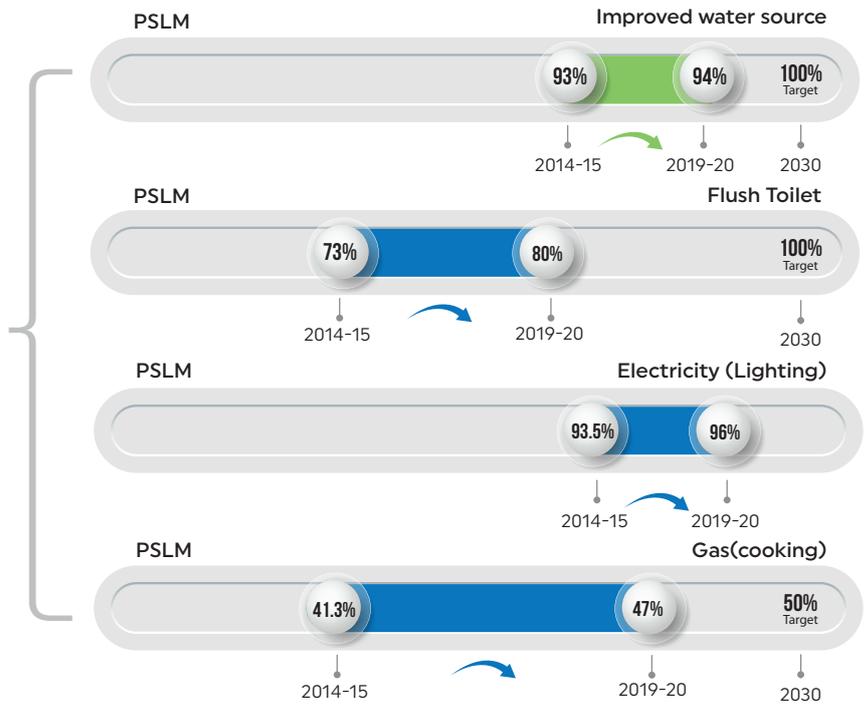
INDICATOR 1.5.1
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

5.46

0.25   0.64   0.75   0.09   0.15

2015   2022   2023

Injured per 100000   Deaths per 100000

NDMA

On Track
Moderately Improving
stagnant
Decreasing

1 NO POVERTY

INDICATOR 1.5.2

Direct economic loss attributed to disasters

152 MILLION

52.1 MILLION

18.1 MILLION

2016   2018   2022

UNESCAP
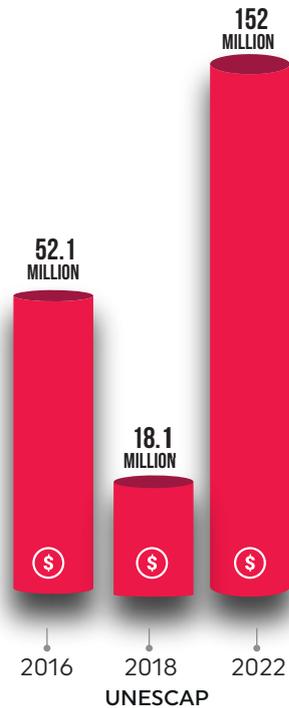
INDICATOR 1.5.3

Adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

NDMA

0.4   0.8   1 Target

2018   2020   2030

INDICATOR 1.5.4

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

NDMA

30% 2020

● On Track
● Moderately Improving
● stagnant
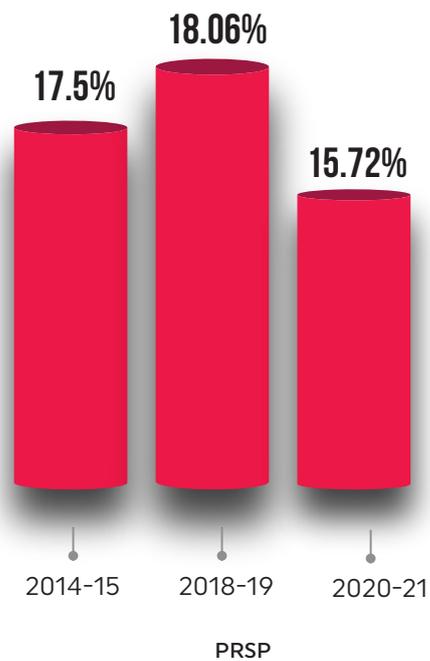● Decreasing

0.13% **0.17%** **0.15%**
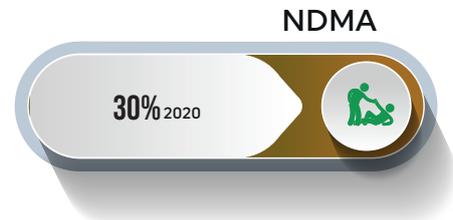
INDICATOR 1.A.1

Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income

2015   2020   2021

UNESCAP

17.5% **18.06%** **15.72%**
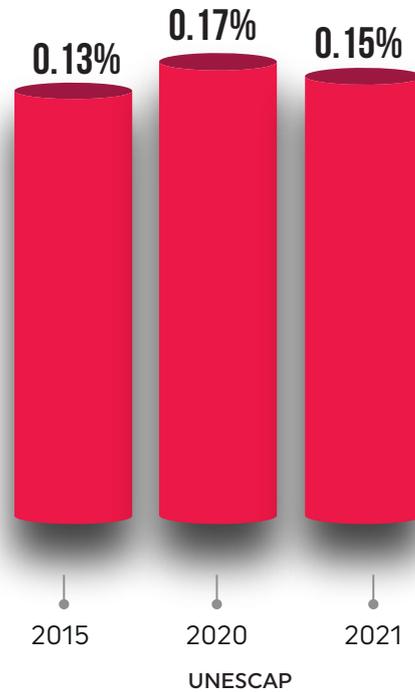
INDICATOR 1.A.2

Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection as percentage of GDP)

2014-15   2018-19   2020-21

PRSP

🔵 On Track
🟢 Moderately Improving
🟡 stagnant
🔴 Decreasing

2

ZERO HUNGER

2 ZERO HUNGER

INDICATOR 2.1.1
Prevalence of undernourishment

HIES — Overall

| 20.2% | 16% | 8% Target |
| 2015-16 | 2018-19 | 2030 |

Urban

| 23.3% | 20.5% |
| 2015-16 | 2018-19 |

Rural

| 17.8% | 13.3% |
| 2015-16 | 2018-19 |
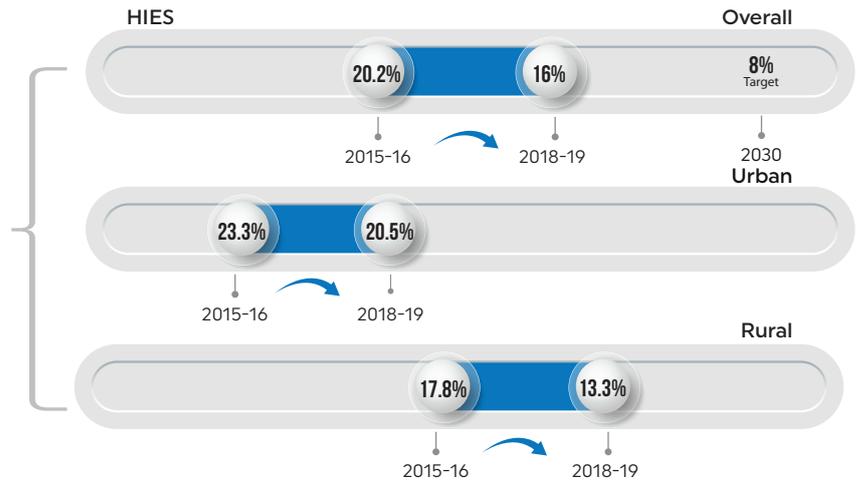
INDICATOR 2.1.2
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
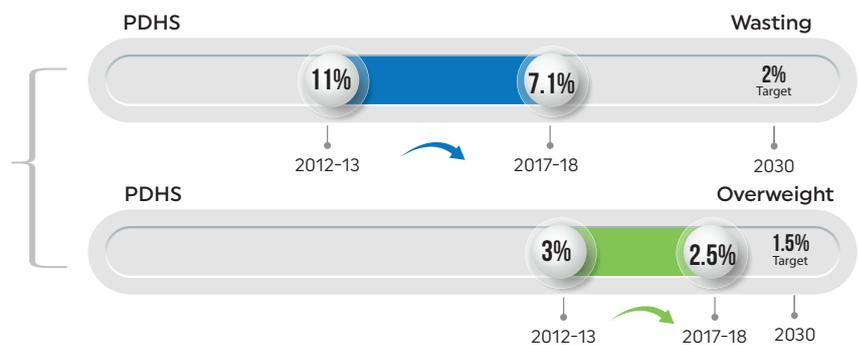
PSLM

16.44% 2019-20
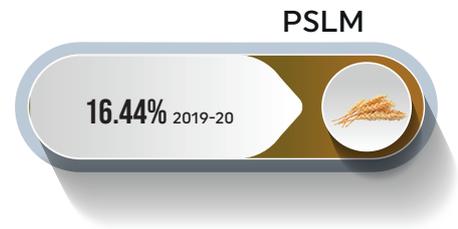
INDICATOR 2.2.1
Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

PDHS

| 44.8% | 37.6% | 12% Target |
| 2012-13 | 2017-18 | 2030 |
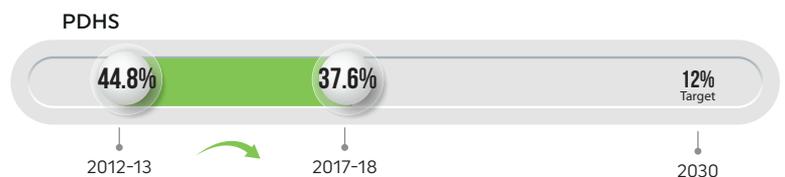
INDICATOR 2.2.2
Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
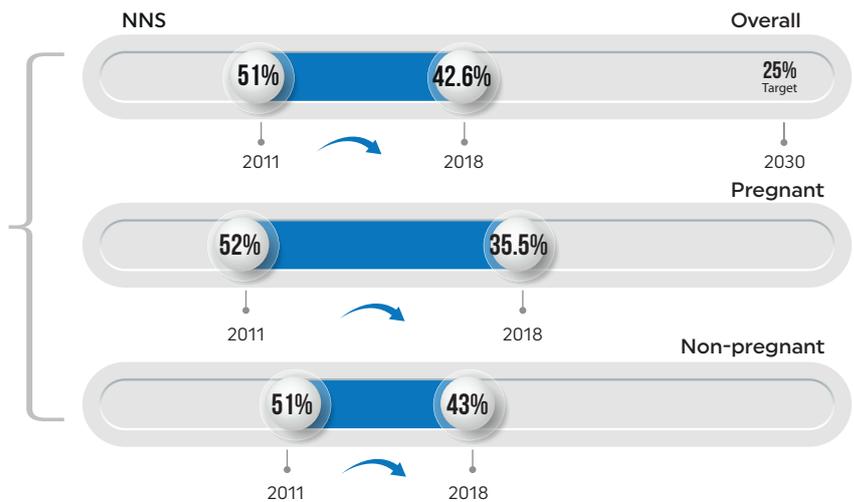
PDHS — Wasting

| 11% | 7.1% | 2% Target |
| 2012-13 | 2017-18 | 2030 |

PDHS — Overweight

| 3% | 2.5% | 1.5% Target |
| 2012-13 | 2017-18 | 2030 |

● On Track
● Moderately Improving
● stagnant
● Decreasing

2 ZERO HUNGER

INDICATOR 2.2.3

Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

NNS

Overall

| 51% | 42.6% | 25% Target |
| 2011 | 2018 | 2030 |

Pregnant

| 52% | 35.5% |
| 2011 | 2018 |

Non-pregnant

| 51% | 43% |
| 2011 | 2018 |

INDICATOR 2.3.1

Volume of production per labour (Tonnes Per Labour)

PARC

| 158 | 190 | 316 Target |
| 2015 | 2020 | 2030 |

INDICATOR 2.3.2

Average income of small-scale food producers (Rs. Million)

PARC

| 0.71 | 1.2 | 3 Target |
| 2019 | 2022 | 2030 |

INDICATOR 2.4.1

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

PARC

| 39% | 41% | 50% Target |
| 2019 | 2022 | 2030 |
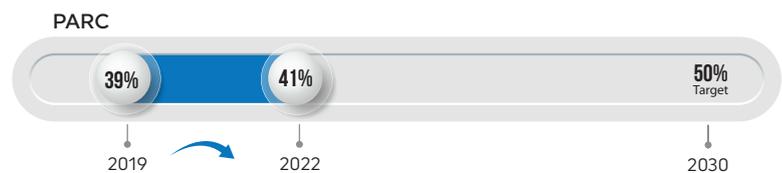
INDICATOR 2.5.1

Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities
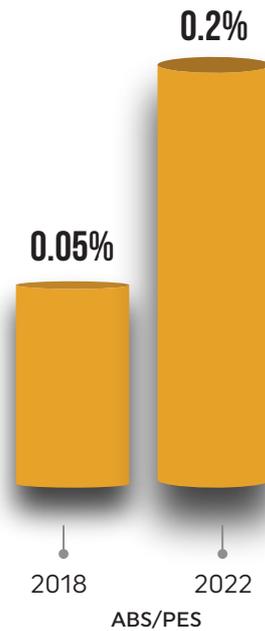
MNFSR

| 31066 | 41374 |
| 2010 | 2020 |

05 OUT OF 80 ANIMAL BREEDS
(BUFFALO , COW, SHEEP, GOAT, CAMEL)
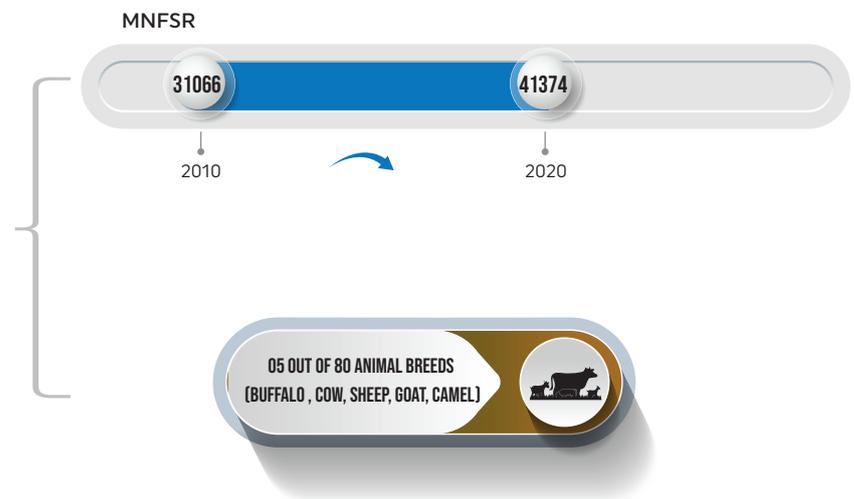
● On Track
● Moderately Improving
● stagnant
● Decreasing

INDICATOR 2.A.1
The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
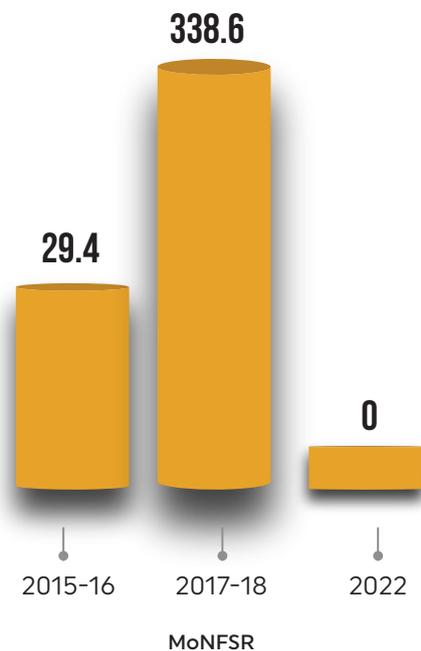
0.2%

0.05%

2018   2022

ABS/PES

INDICATOR 2.A.2
Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector (USD Millions)

2018

271.21

EAD

INDICATOR 2.B.1
Agricultural export subsidies (USD Millions)

338.6

29.4

0

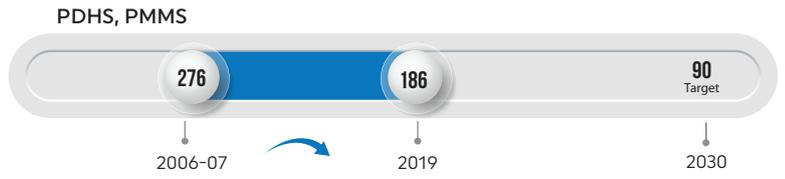2015-16   2017-18   2022

MoNFSR

- On Track
- Moderately Improving
- stagnant
- Decreasing

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

PDHS, PMMS

INDICATOR 3.1.1
Maternal mortality ratio
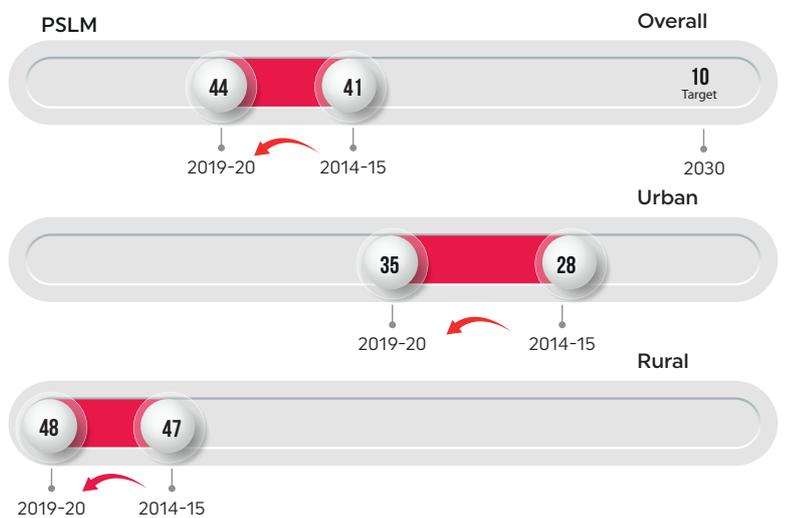per 100,000

| 276 | 186 | 90 Target |

2006-07 → 2019 → 2030

PSLM — Overall

INDICATOR 3.1.2
Proportion of births attended by skilled
health personnel

| 58 | 68 | 90% Target |

2014-15 → 2019-20 → 2030

Urban

| 79 | 82 |

2014-15 → 2019-20

Rural

| 49 | 62 |

2014-15 → 2019-20

PSLM — Overall
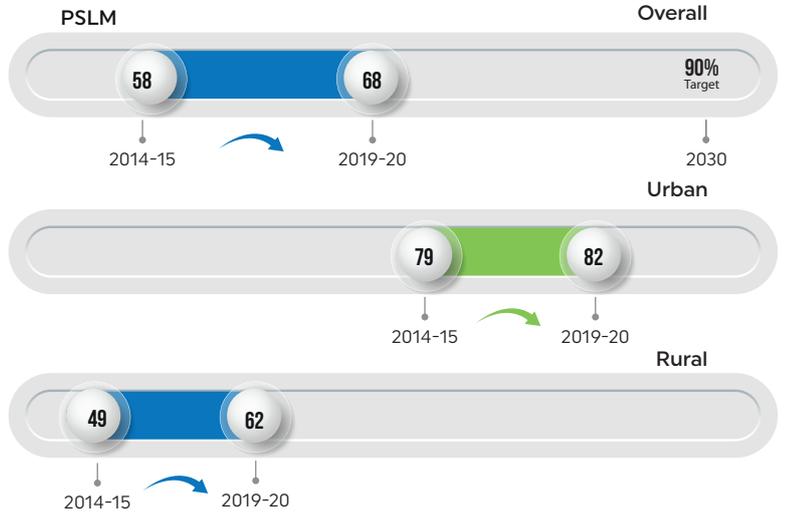
INDICATOR 3.2.1
Under 5 mortality rate
per 1000 live births

| 66 | 62 | 35 Target |

2014-15 → 2019-20 → 2030

Urban

| 49 | 45 |

2019-20 ← 2014-15

Rural

| 75 | 67 |

2014-15 → 2019-20

PSLM — Overall
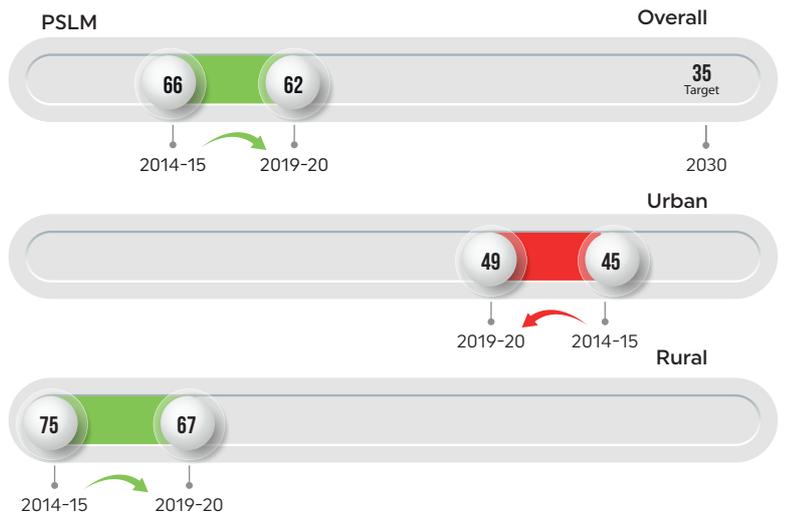
INDICATOR 3.2.2
Neonatal mortality rate
per 1000 live births

| 44 | 41 | 10 Target |

2019-20 ← 2014-15 → 2030

Urban

| 35 | 28 |

2019-20 ← 2014-15

Rural

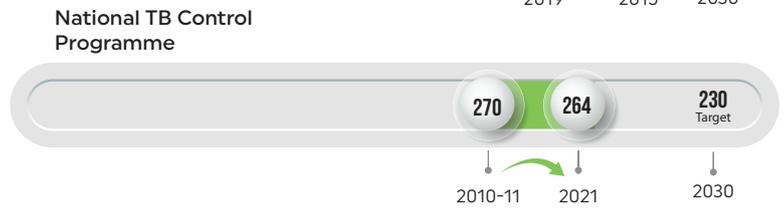| 48 | 47 |

2019-20 ← 2014-15

- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
- 🔴 Decreasing

INDICATOR 3.3.1

Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

UNAIDS

| 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.1 Target |
| 2019 | 2015 | 2030 |

INDICATOR 3.3.2

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

National TB Control Programme

| 270 | 264 | 230 Target |
| 2010-11 | 2021 | 2030 |

INDICATOR 3.3.3

Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

DMC

| 7.7 | 5.1 | 1 Target |
| 2022 | 2015 | 2030 |

INDICATOR 3.3.4

Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Overall
391   2018-19

Urban
309   2018-19

Rural
438   2018-19

HIES
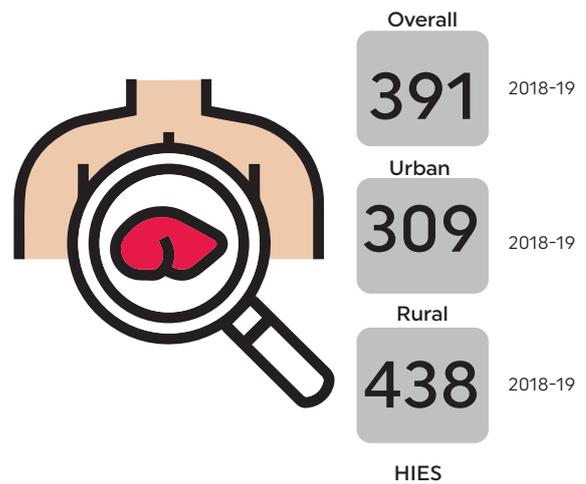
INDICATOR 3.4.1

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

WHS   Cardiovascular disease

| 29.4 | 24.7 | 20% Target |
| 2020 | 2014 | 2030 |

- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
- 🔴 Decreasing

WHS

INDICATOR 3.4.2
Suicide mortality rate
Per 100,000 population

8.9 2019

NTRC

INDICATOR 3.6.1
Death rate due to road traffic injuries
(per 100,000)

2.7   2.1   1
                          Target

2021   2016   2030
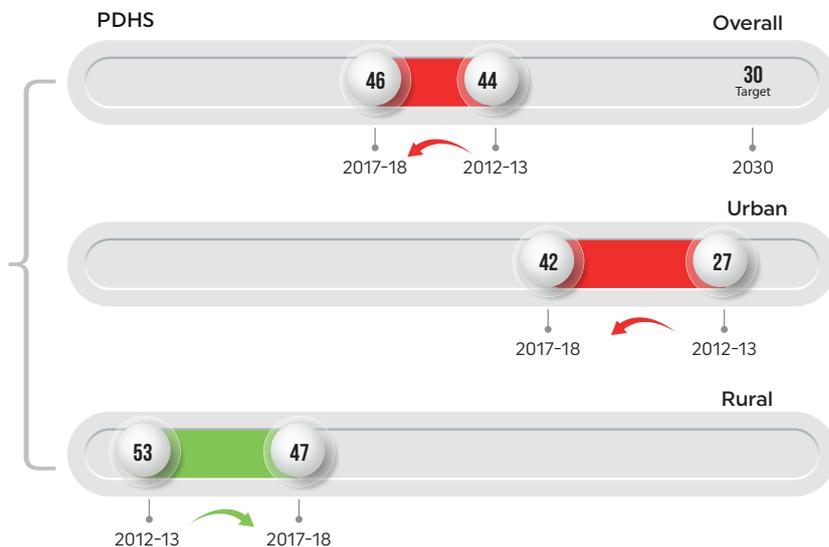
PDHS   Overall

INDICATOR 3.7.1
Proportion of women of reproductive
age (aged 15-49 years) who have their
need for family planning satisfied with
modern methods

47%   49%   60%
                          Target

2012-13   2017-18   2030

Urban

50.2%   51.7%

2017-18   2012-13

Rural

44.3%   47.5%

2012-13   2017-18

PDHS   Overall

46   44   30
                          Target

2017-18   2012-13   2030

Urban
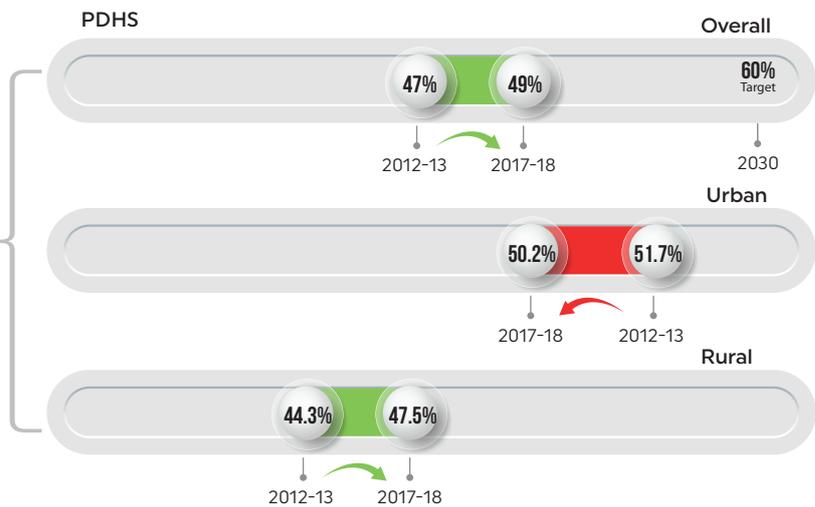
INDICATOR 3.7.2
Adolescent birth rate per 1,000
women in that age group

42   27

2017-18   2012-13

Rural

53   47

2012-13   2017-18

● On Track
● Moderately Improving
● stagnant
● Decreasing

INDICATOR 3.8.1
Coverage of essential health services

Ministry Of National Health Services

| 40 | | 53 | **60** Target |

2015   2021   2030
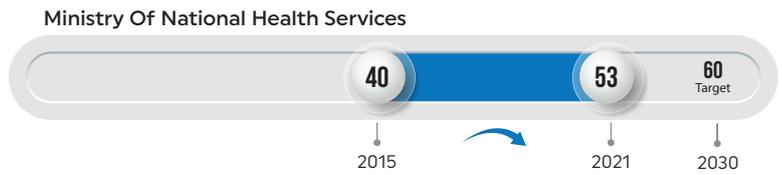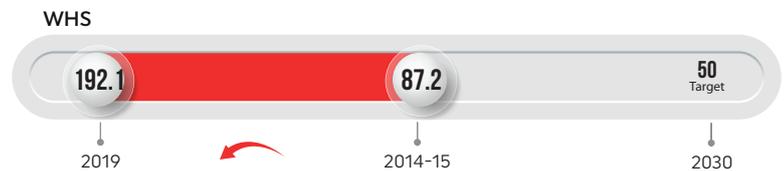
INDICATOR 3.8.2
Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

WHS

| 5.4 | 4.5 | | **0%** Target |

2021   2015   2030
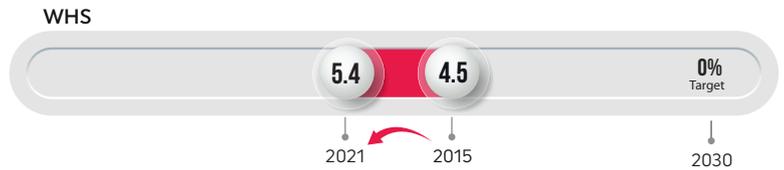
INDICATOR 3.9.1
Mortality rate attributed to ambient air pollution per 100,000 population

WHS

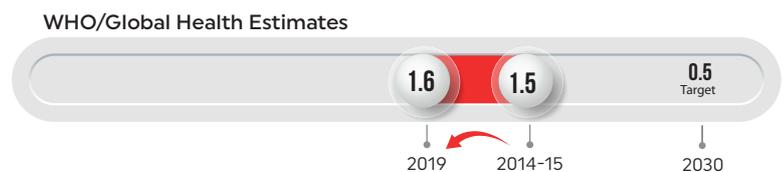| 192.1 | | 87.2 | **50** Target |

2019   2014-15   2030

INDICATOR 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 per 100,000 population
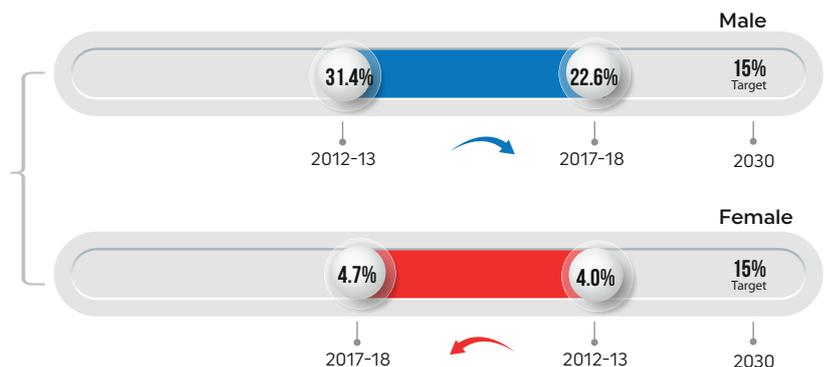
WHS

| 38.8 | | 20.7 | **10** Target |

2019   2012   2030

INDICATOR 3.9.3
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

WHO/Global Health Estimates

| 1.6 | 1.5 | | **0.5** Target |

2019   2014-15   2030

INDICATOR 3.A.1
Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

Male

| 31.4% | | 22.6% | **15%** Target |

2012-13   2017-18   2030

Female

| 4.7% | 4.0% | | **15%** Target |

2017-18   2012-13   2030

- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
- 🔴 Decreasing

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

PDHS
Overall

44.9% ──────── 51.3% | 90% Target

2012-13 | 2017-18 | 2030

Male

47.1% ──────── 51.2%

2012-13 | 2017-18

INDICATOR 3.B.1
Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programm

Female

42.7% ──────── 51.5%

2012-13 | 2017-18

Urban

60.1% ──────── 56.1%

2012-13 | 2017-18

Rural

38.2% ──────── 48.8%

2012-13 | 2017-18

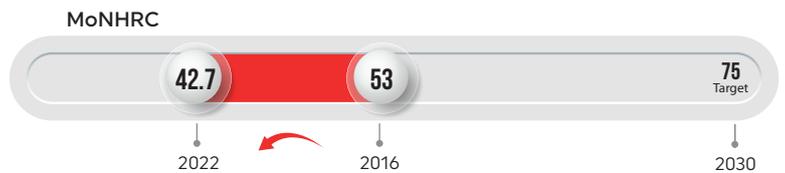## INDICATOR 3.B.2
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors (USD Million)

UNESCAP

160.7 ──────── 256 | 500 Target
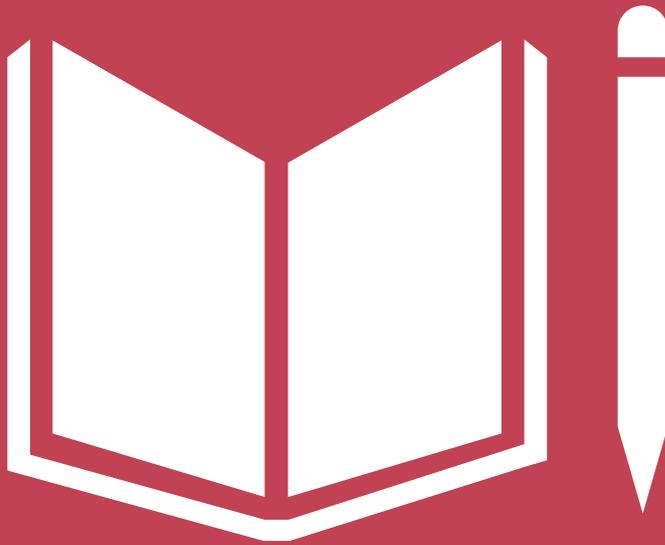
2015 | 2020 | 2030

INDICATOR 3.D.1
International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

MoNHRC

42.7 ──────── 53 | 75 Target

2022 | 2016 | 2030

- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
- 🔴 Decreasing

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

NAT Grade-4 (Mathematics)
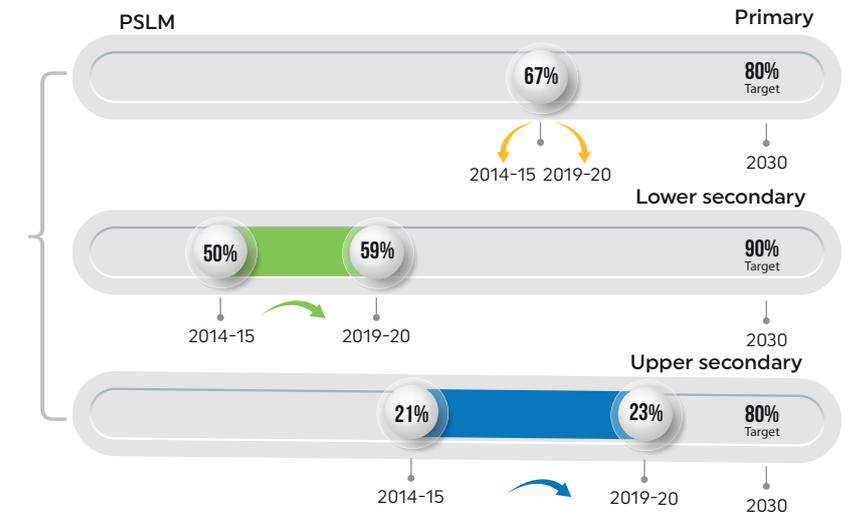
48.4% 49% 75% Target

2017 2023 2030

INDICATOR 4.1.1
Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/ 3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Grade-4 (English Reading)

49.4% 56% 75% Target

2014 2023 2030

Grade-4 (Urdu/Sindh Reading)

48.5% 68% 90% Target

2017 2023 2030

PSLM Primary

67% 80% Target

2014-15 2019-20 2030
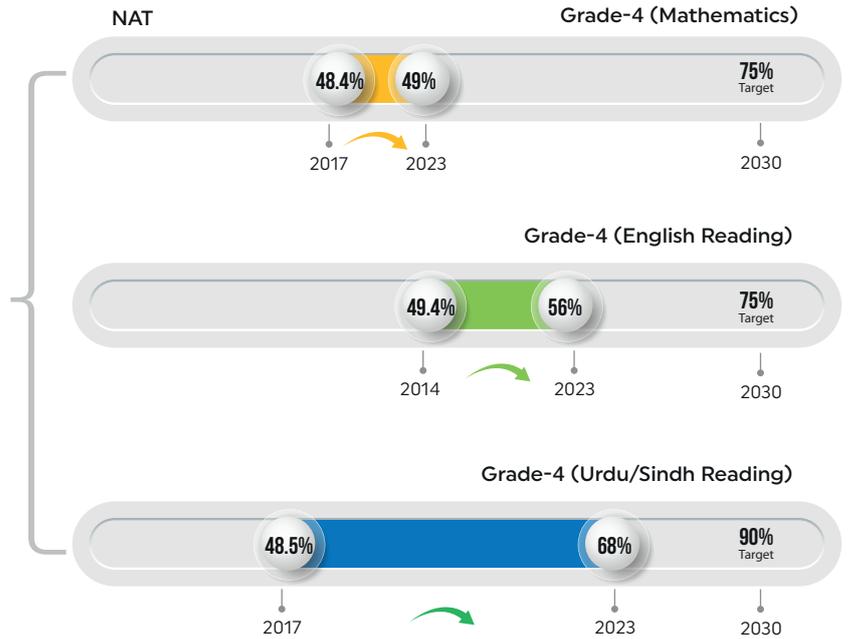
INDICATOR 4.1.2
Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

Lower secondary

50% 59% 90% Target

2014-15 2019-20 2030

Upper secondary

21% 23% 80% Target

2014-15 2019-20 2030

PSLM Overall

18.7% 28.0% 45% Target

2019-20 2014-15 2030

INDICATOR 4.2.2
Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

PSLM Male

18.8% 28.9%

2019-20 2014-15

PSLM Female

18.7% 27.0%

2019-20 2014-15

- On Track
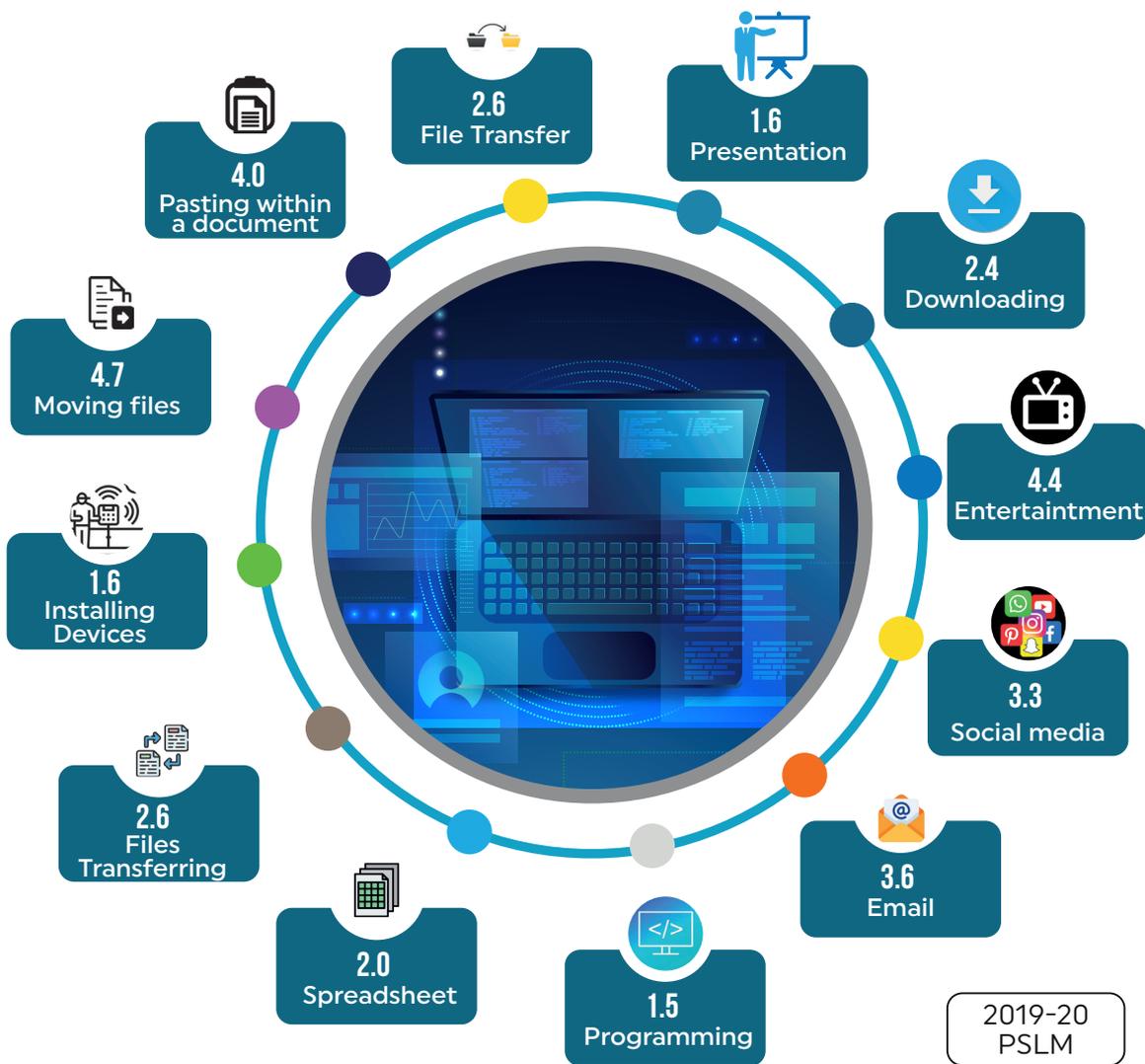- Moderately Improving
- stagnant
- Decreasing

4 QUALITY EDUCATION
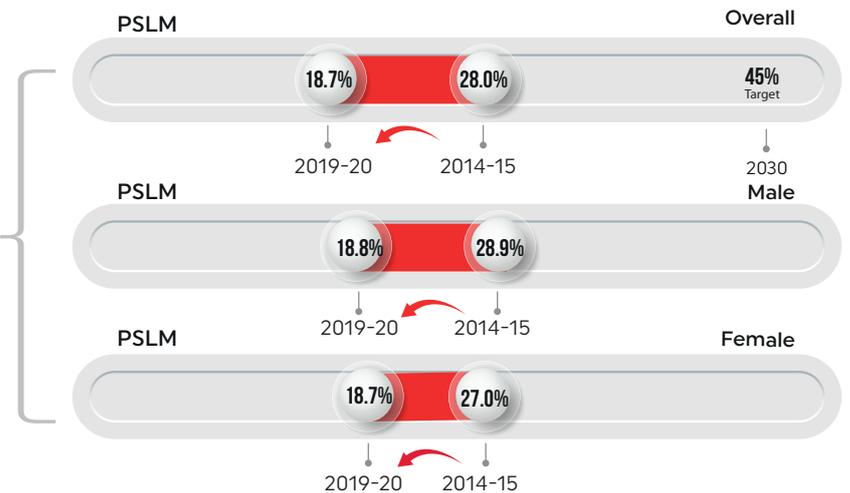
INDICATOR 4.3.1

Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

LFS

28.7%   29.9%   35% Target

2014-15   2020-21   2030
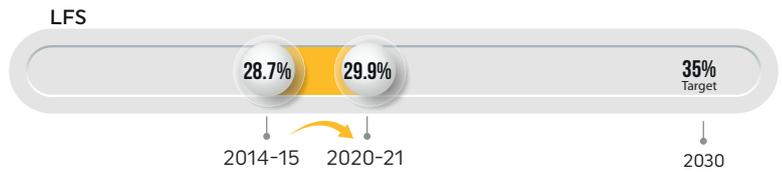
INDICATOR 4.4.1

Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (IT & CS) skills, by type of skilll, age 10 and above
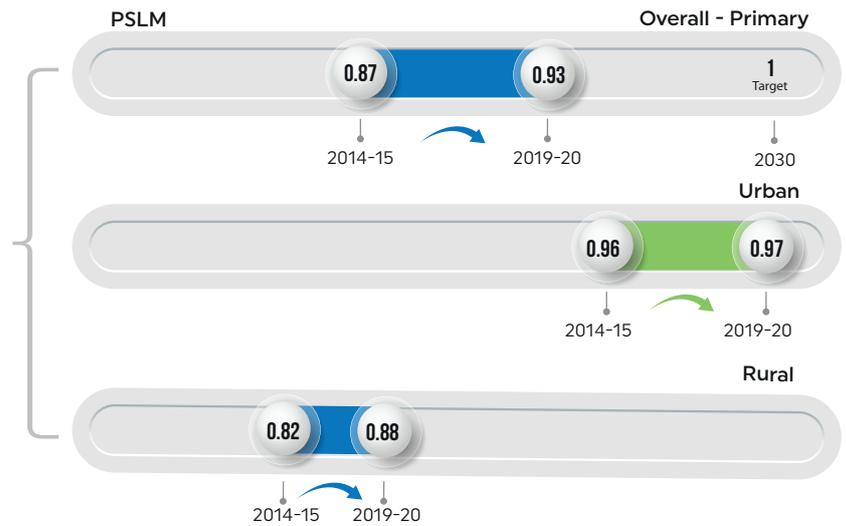
2.6 File Transfer

1.6 Presentation

4.0 Pasting within a document

2.4 Downloading

4.7 Moving files

4.4 Entertaintment

1.6 Installing Devices

3.3 Social media

2.6 Files Transferring

3.6 Email

2.0 Spreadsheet

1.5 Programming

2019-20 PSLM

- On Track
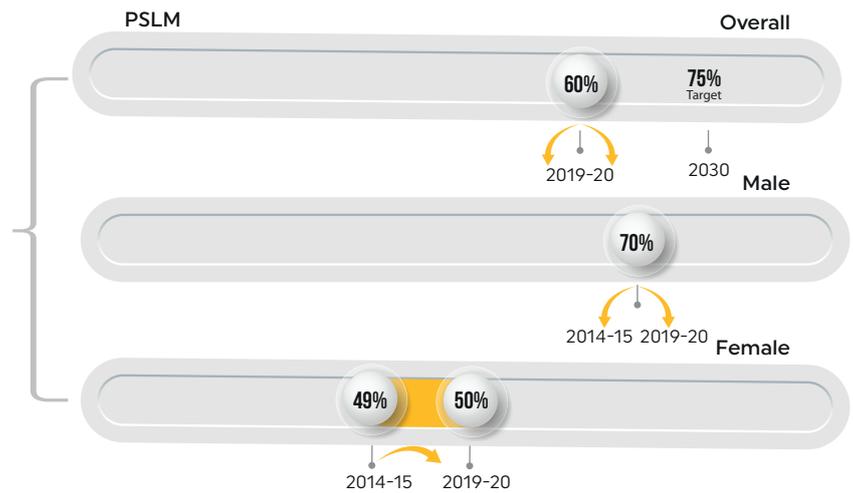- Moderately Improving
- stagnant
- Decreasing

INDICATOR 4.5.1

Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict & CS-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
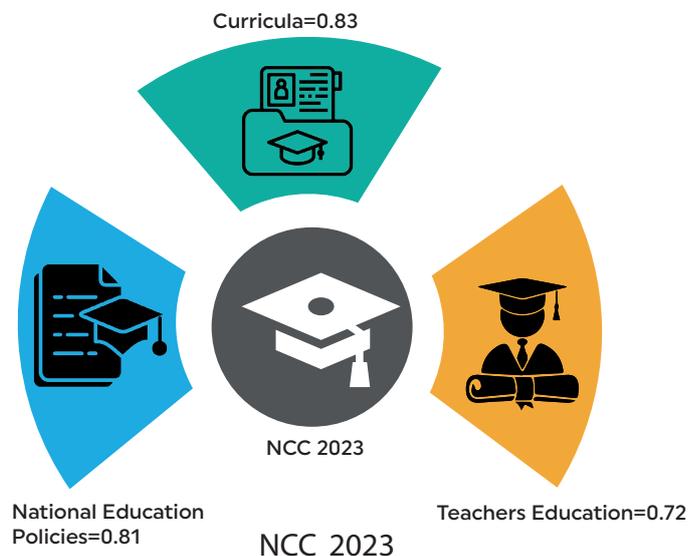
PSLM — Overall - Primary

| 0.87 | 0.93 | 1 Target |
| 2014-15 | 2019-20 | 2030 |

Urban

| 0.96 | 0.97 |
| 2014-15 | 2019-20 |

Rural

| 0.82 | 0.88 |
| 2014-15 | 2019-20 |

INDICATOR 4.6.1

Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy

PSLM — Overall

| 60% | 75% Target |
| 2019-20 | 2030 |

Male

| 70% |
| 2014-15 2019-20 |

Female
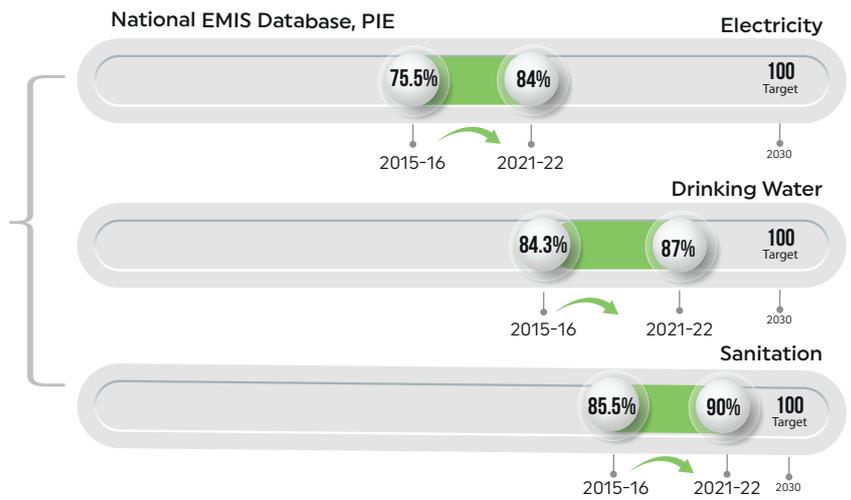
| 49% | 50% |
| 2014-15 | 2019-20 |

INDICATOR 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

Curricula=0.83

National Education Policies=0.81

NCC 2023

Teachers Education=0.72

NCC 2023

- ● On Track
- ● Moderately Improving
- ● stagnant
- ● Decreasing

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

National EMIS Database, PIE

Electricity

| 75.5% | 84% | 100 Target |
| 2015-16 | 2021-22 | 2030 |

INDICATOR 4.A.1

Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

Drinking Water

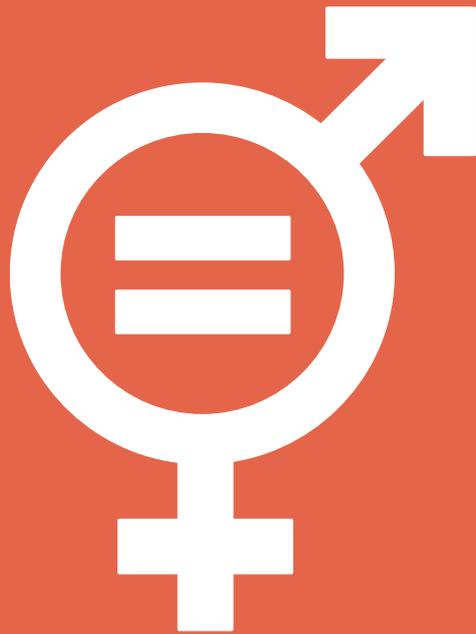| 84.3% | 87% | 100 Target |
| 2015-16 | 2021-22 | 2030 |

Sanitation

| 85.5% | 90% | 100 Target |
| 2015-16 | 2021-22 | 2030 |

INDICATOR 4.B.1

Volume of official development assidtance flows for scholarships by sector and tybe study (USD Million)

26.73   24.63

2015   2021

UIS, UNESCO
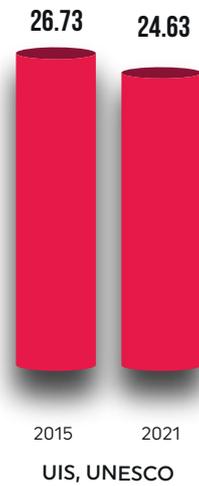
🔵 On Track
🟢 Moderately Improving
🟡 stagnant
🔴 Decreasing

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Marriage and Family = 81 %

Violence Against Women = 66 %

Employment and Economic Benefits = 60 %

Overarching Legal Frameworks and Public Life = 66 %
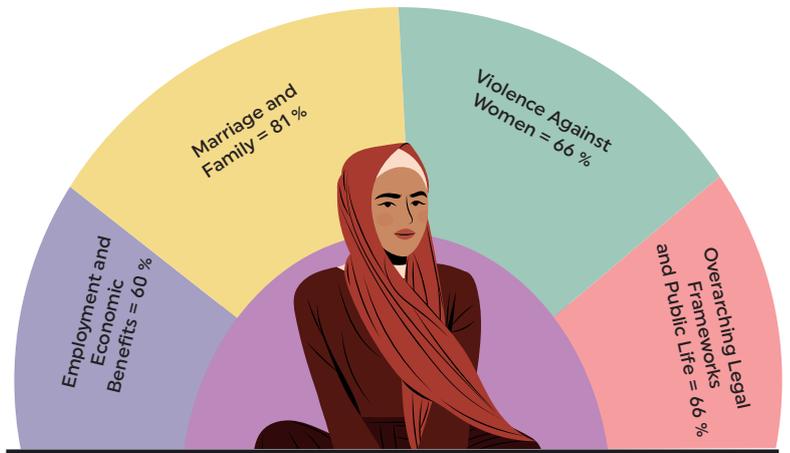
MoHR   2022

INDICATOR 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
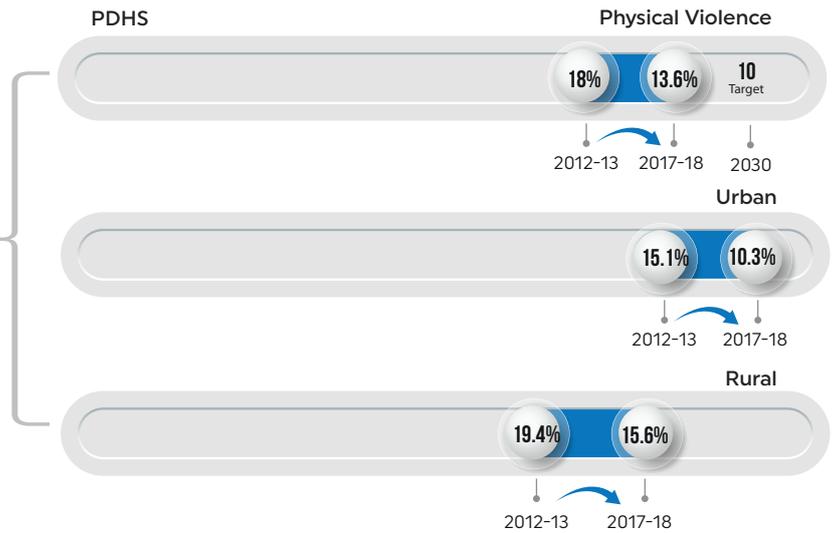
PDHS   Physical Violence

18%   13.6%   **10** Target

2012-13   2017-18   2030

Urban

15.1%   10.3%

2012-13   2017-18

INDICATOR 5.2.1

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged (15-49) subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence

Rural

19.4%   15.6%

2012-13   2017-18

PDHS 2017-18

INDICATOR 5.3.1

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married before age 15 and before age 18

MARRIED BEFORE THE AGE 15 (3.6)
MARRIED BEFORE THE AGE 18 (18.3)

🔵 On Track
🟢 Moderately Improving
🟡 stagnant
🔴 Decreasing

INDICATOR 5.5.1

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Gender Compendium, PBS/National Assembly

| 19.88% | 20.8% | 25% Target |
| 2013 | 2022 | 2030 |
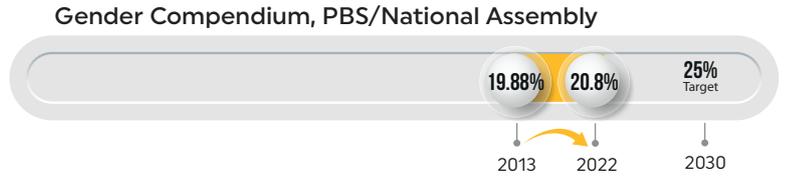
INDICATOR 5.5.2

Proportion of women in managerial positions

LFS

| 2.7% | 5.7% | 10% Target |
| 2014-15 | 2021 | 2030 |
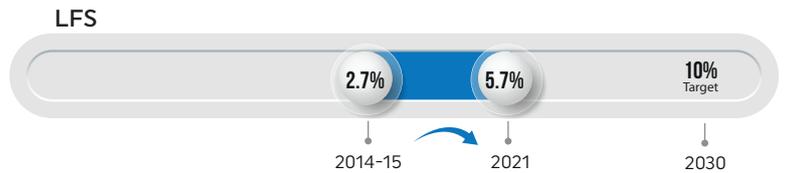
INDICATOR 5.6.1

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health cares

PDHS
31.4%
2017-18

75%
Target
2030
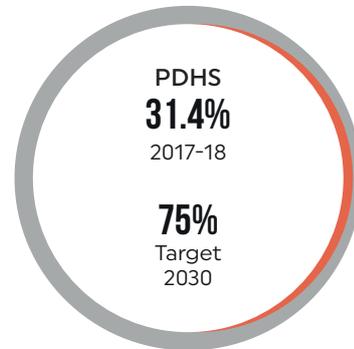
INDICATOR 5.B.1

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

65%   PSLM 2019-20   25%

- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
- 🔴 Decreasing

6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

INDICATOR 6.1.1
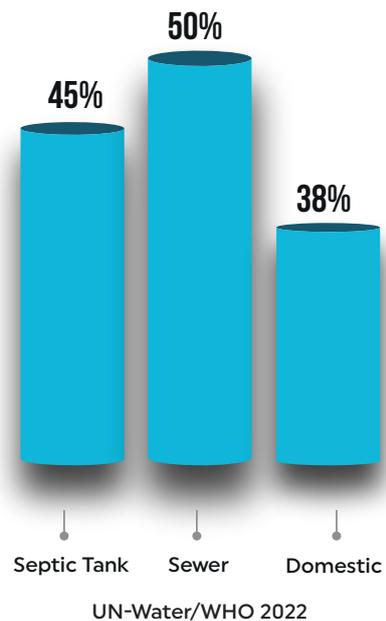Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

PSLM **Improved Water Sources**

93% 94% 100%
Target

2014-15 2019-20 2030

INDICATOR 6.2.1
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

PSLM **Overall - Sanitation Services (Flush Facility)**

73% 83% 100%
Target

2014-15 2019-20 2030

Urban

97% 98%

2014-15 2019-20

Rural

60% 70%

2014-15 2019-20
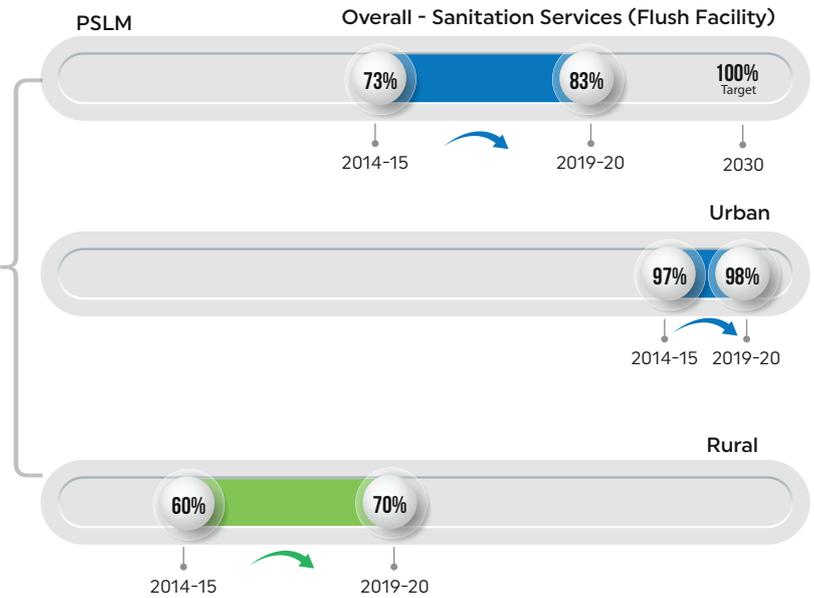
INDICATOR 6.3.1
Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

45% 50% 38%

Septic Tank Sewer Domestic

UN-Water/WHO 2022

- On Track
- Moderately Improving
- stagnant
- Decreasing

INDICATOR 6.5.1

Degree of integrated water resources management (0-100%)

MoWR
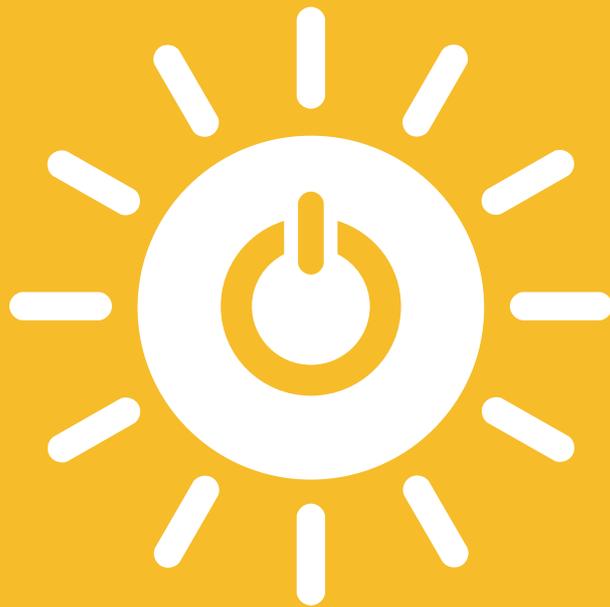
50 — 63 — 80% Target

2017 — 2023 — 2030

INDICATOR 6.A.1

Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan (USD Million)
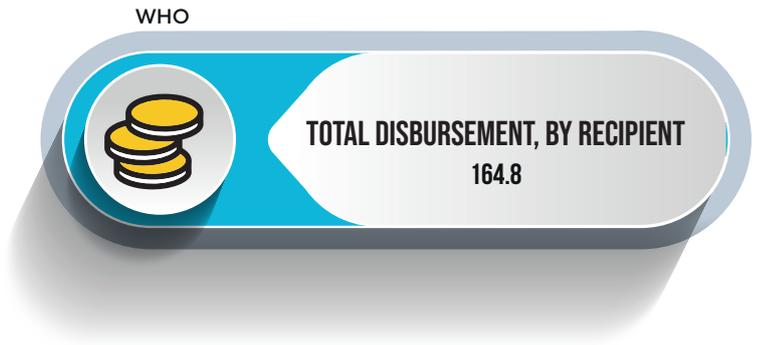
WHO

TOTAL DISBURSEMENT, BY RECIPIENT
164.8

- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
- 🔴 Decreasing

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

INDICATOR 7.1.1

Proportion of population with access to electricity

PSLM

93% | 96.7% | 97% Target

2014-15 | 2019-20 | 2030

96%

48%

37

Gas | Electricity | clean fuel

overall
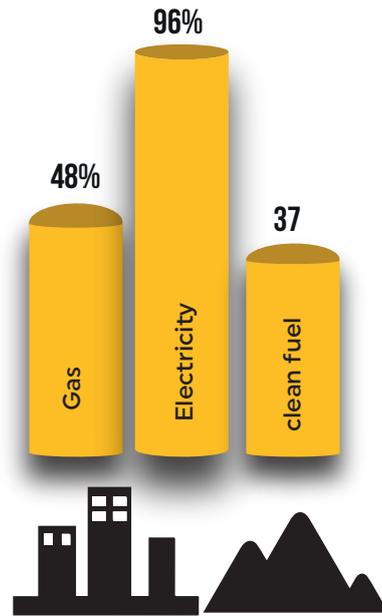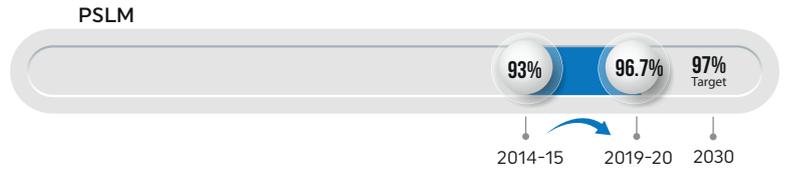
INDICATOR 7.1.2

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
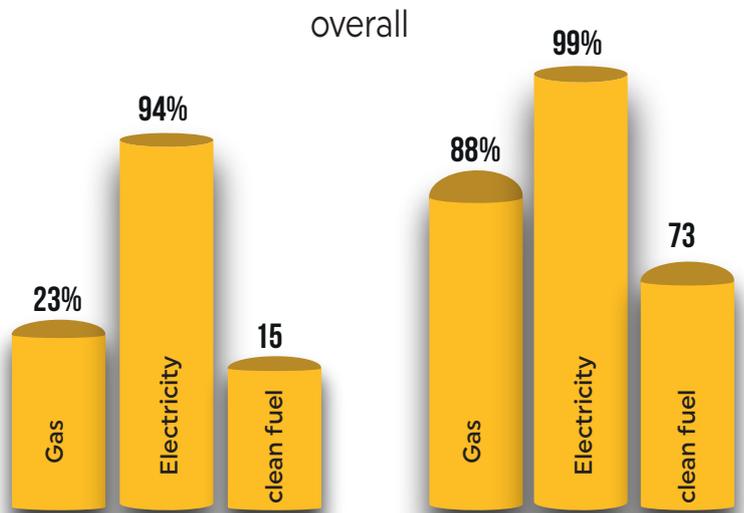
94%

23%

15

Gas | Electricity | clean fuel

99%

88%

73

Gas | Electricity | clean fuel

2019-20
PSLM

Rural

Urban

🔵 On Track
🟢 Moderately Improving
🟡 stagnant
🔴 Decreasing

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

INDICATOR 7.2.1
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

Pakistan Energy Year Book

| 45.8% | 47% | 60% Target |
| 2014-15 | 2019-20 | 2030 |

INDICATOR 7.3.1
Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

State Bank of Pakistan

| 4.18 | 3.97 | 2.5 Target |
| 2015 | 2020 | 2030 |
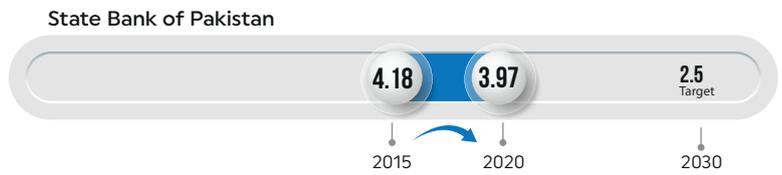
INDICATOR 7.B.1
Installed renewable energy-generating capacity

Pakistan Energy Year Book   Total (MW)

| 902 | 2783 | 3000 Target |
| 2015 | 2023 | 2030 |

- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
- 🔴 Decreasing

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

INDICATOR 8.1.1
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Average 1.58%

Target 5%

PES

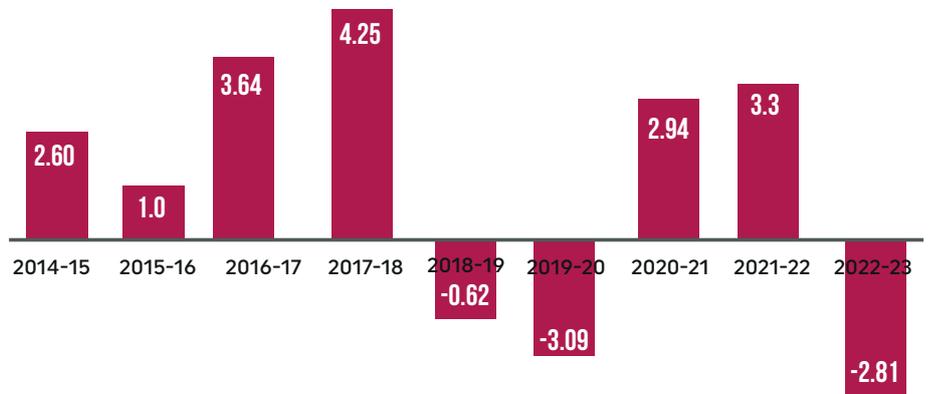| 2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
2.21	2.78	1.62	3.78	1.10	-2.61	3.40	4.11	-2.13
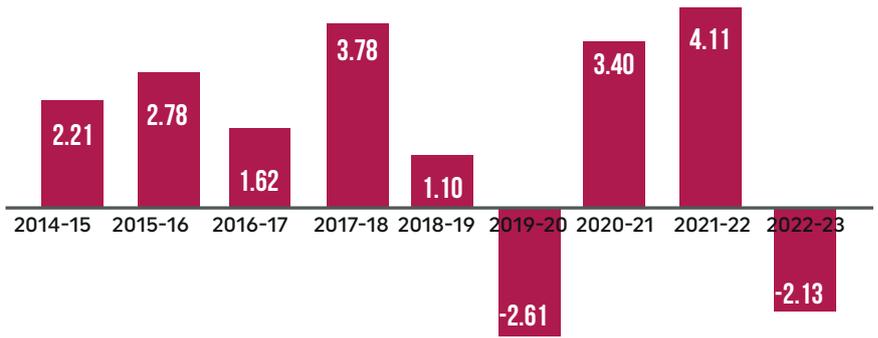
INDICATOR 8.2.1
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Average 1.25%

Target 5%

PES

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
2.60	1.0	3.64	4.25	-0.62	-3.09	2.94	3.3	-2.81

INDICATOR 8.3.1
Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment

LFS

72.6% (2014-15)   72.5% (2020-21)   70 Target (2030)
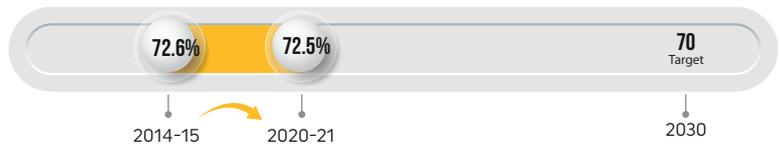
INDICATOR 8.4.1
Material footprint per capita

ADB

3.5 (2018-19)   3.1 (2014-15)   2 Target (2030)

- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
- 🔴 Decreasing

INDICATOR 8.4.2
Domestic material consumption, per capita

Passenger-km (billion) by road

Fossil Fuels=0.6
(tones per capita)

Non-metallic minerasl=2.3
(tones per capita)

Biomass=5.9
(tones per capita)

UNESCAP - 2017
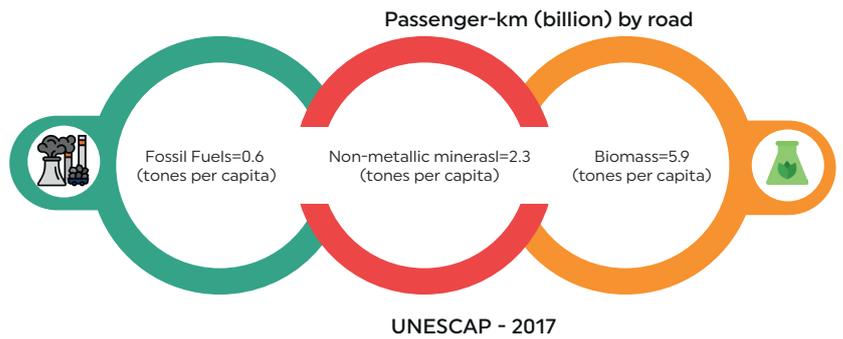
INDICATOR 8.5.1
Average hourly earnings of employees

LFS   Overall

76   133   **225**
                                                      Target

2014-15   2020-21   2030
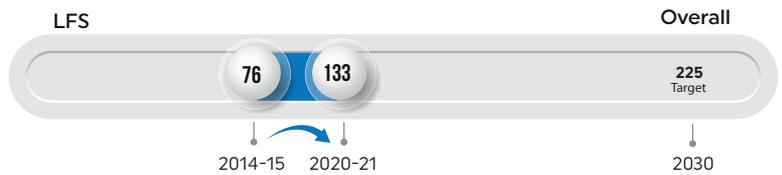
INDICATOR 8.5.2
Unemployment rate, by sex

LFS   Overall

6.3%   5.9   **4%**
                                                      Target

2020-21   2014-15   **Male**   2030

5.5%   5

2018-19   2014-15   **Female**

9   8.9%

2014-15   2020-21
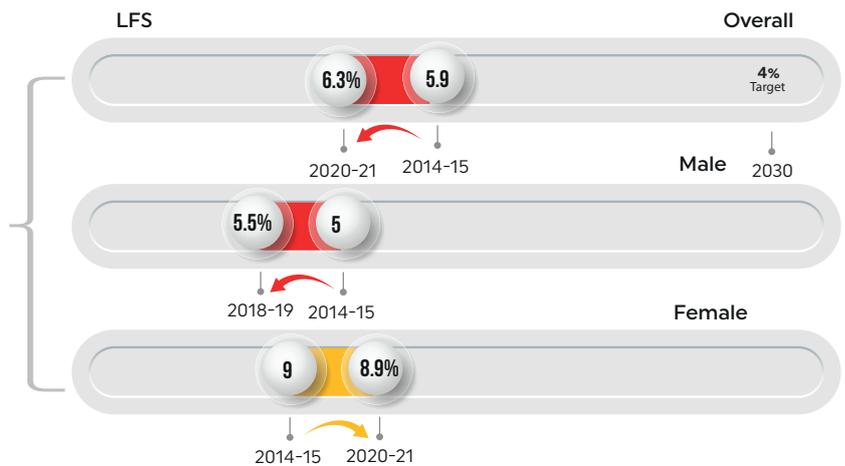
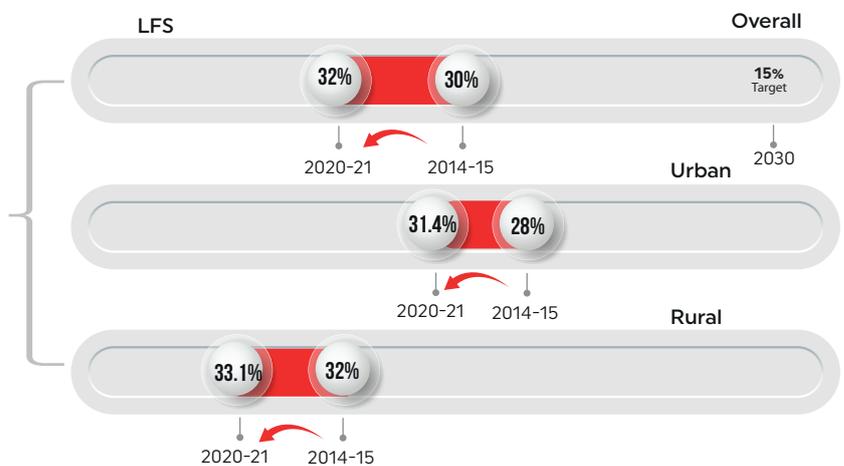**INDICATOR 8.6.1**
Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

LFS   Overall

32%   30%   **15%**
                                                      Target

2020-21   2014-15   **Urban** 2030

31.4%   28%

2020-21   2014-15   **Rural**

33.1%   32%

2014-15   2020-21

⬤ On Track
⬤ Moderately Improving
⬤ stagnant
⬤ Decreasing

INDICATOR 8.8.1

Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

LFS   Frequency rate of nonFfatal

0.04   0.03   0.02
Target

2014-15   2020-21   2030
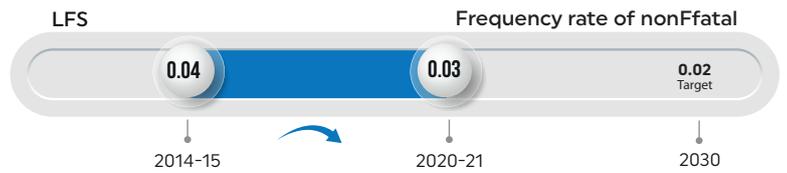
INDICATOR 8.8.2

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
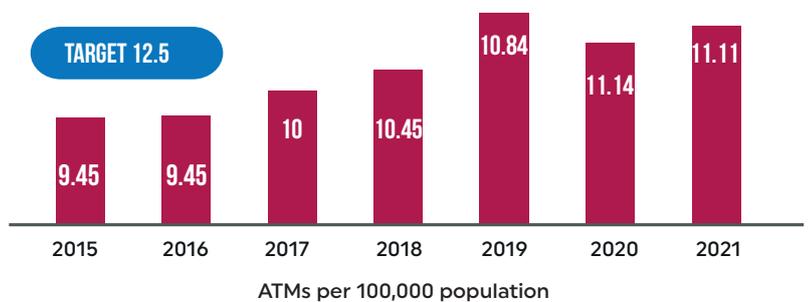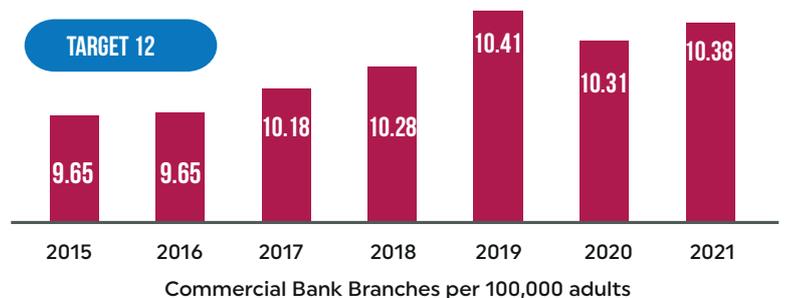
ILO

4.4   4.5   6%
Target

2014-15   2020-21   2030
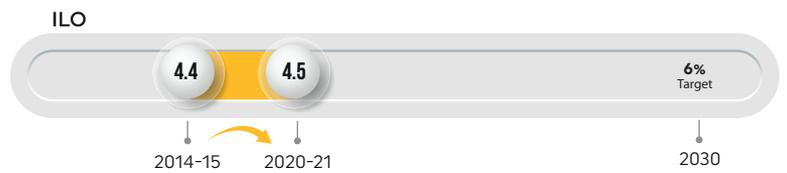
INDICATOR 8.9.1

Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

WTCC

5.8%   5.9%   6.5
Target

2019   2021   2030

INDICATOR 8.10.1

(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
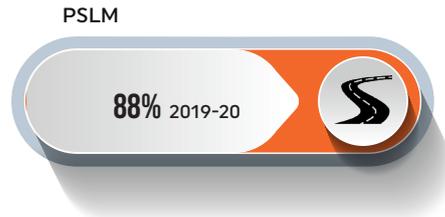
TARGET 12

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
9.65	9.65	10.18	10.28	10.41	10.31	10.38

Commercial Bank Branches per 100,000 adults

TARGET 12.5

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
9.45	9.45	10	10.45	10.84	11.14	11.11

ATMs per 100,000 population

● On Track
● Moderately Improving
● stagnant
● Decreasing

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
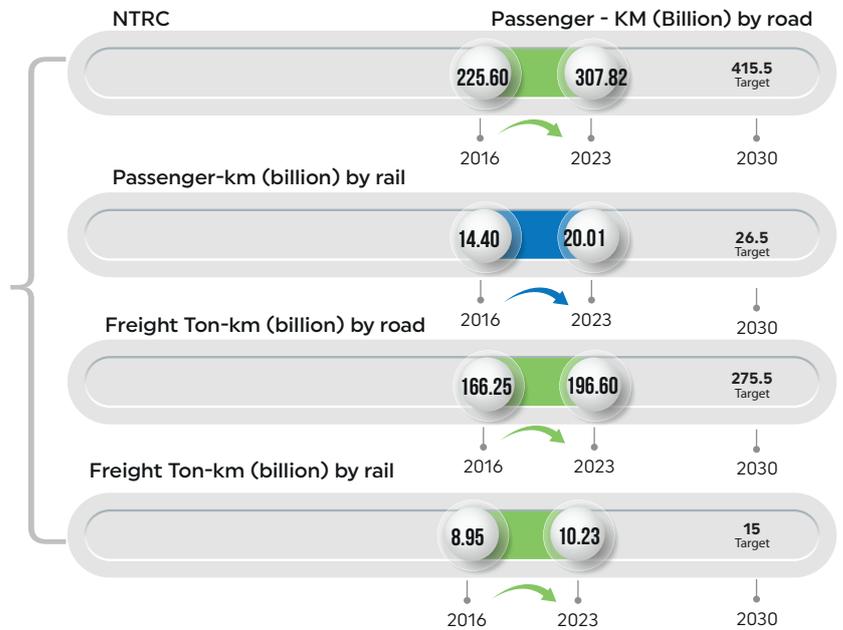
PSLM

INDICATOR 9.1.1

Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

88% 2019-20
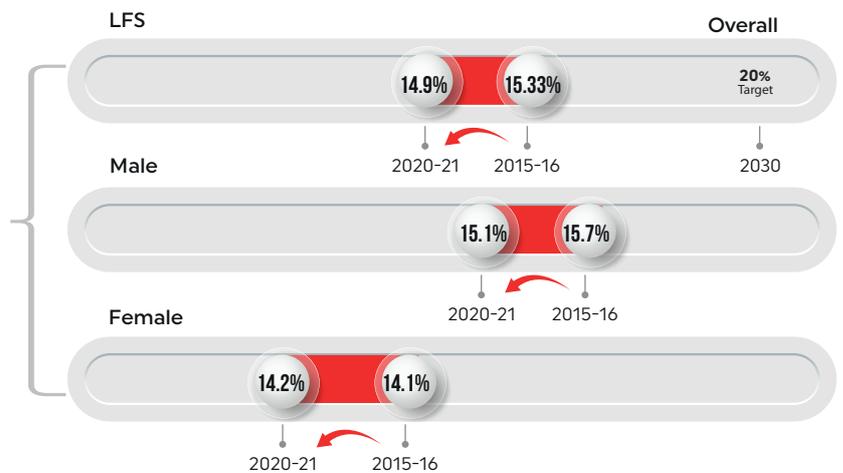
INDICATOR 9.1.2

Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

NTRC

Passenger - KM (Billion) by road

| 225.60 | 307.82 | 415.5 Target |
| 2016 | 2023 | 2030 |

Passenger-km (billion) by rail

| 14.40 | 20.01 | 26.5 Target |
| 2016 | 2023 | 2030 |

Freight Ton-km (billion) by road

| 166.25 | 196.60 | 275.5 Target |
| 2016 | 2023 | 2030 |

Freight Ton-km (billion) by rail

| 8.95 | 10.23 | 15 Target |
| 2016 | 2023 | 2030 |

INDICATOR 9.2.1

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capit

PES

| 11.93% | 13.56% | 15 % Target |
| 2022-23 | 2014-15 | 2030 |

INDICATOR 9.2.2

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

LFS

Overall

| 14.9% | 15.33% | 20% Target |
| 2020-21 | 2015-16 | 2030 |

Male

| 15.1% | 15.7% |
| 2020-21 | 2015-16 |

Female

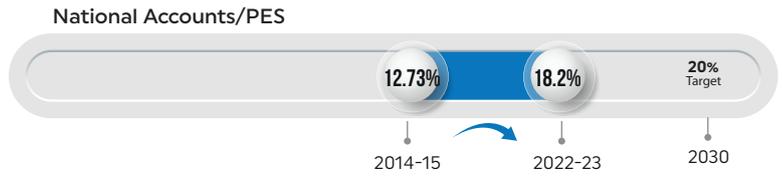| 14.2% | 14.1% |
| 2020-21 | 2015-16 |

- ● On Track
- ● Moderately Improving
- ● stagnant
- ● Decreasing

INDICATOR 9.3.1

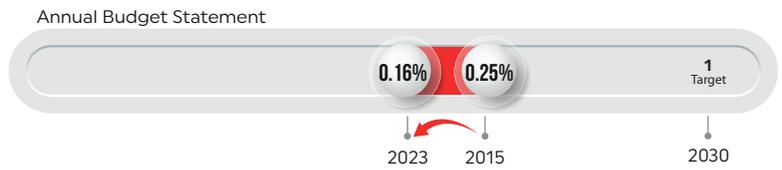Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

National Accounts/PES

12.73%   18.2%   **20%** Target

2014-15   2022-23   2030

INDICATOR 9.4.1

CO2 emission per unit of value added

UNIDO

1.38 2019-20

INDICATOR 9.5.1

Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Annual Budget Statement

0.16%   0.25%   **1** Target

2023   2015   2030

INDICATOR 9.5.2

Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

UNESCO

278.8   422.8   **750** Target

2015   2021   2030
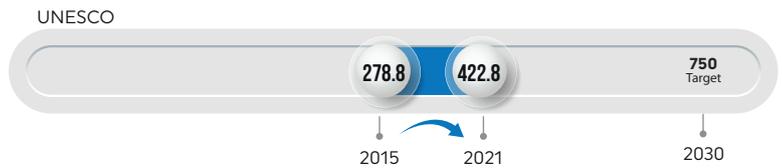
INDICATOR 9.B.1

Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

CMI, 2015

24.6

INDICATOR 9.C.1

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

PTA

70.31%   87%   **95%** Target

2017-18   2022-23   2030

- On Track
- Moderately Improving
- stagnant
- Decreasing

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
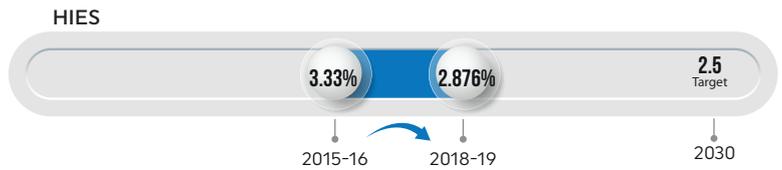
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
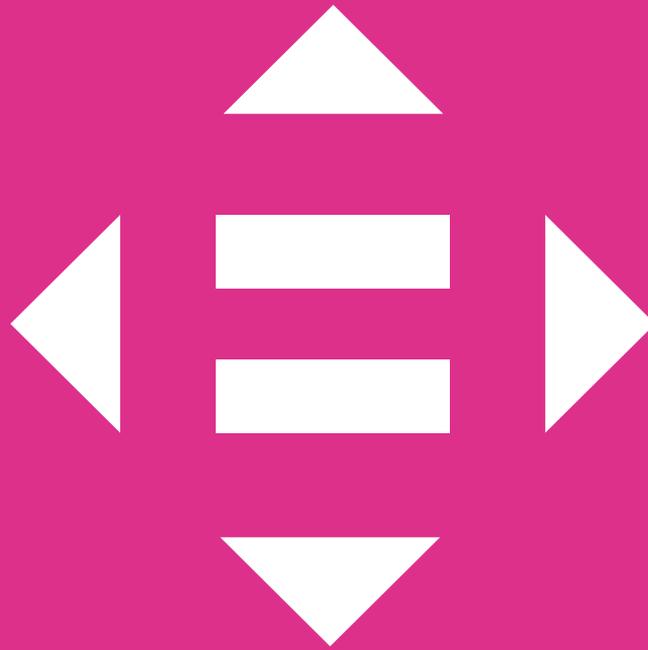
INDICATOR 10.1.1
Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

HIES

| 3.01% | 7.41% | 8 Target |
| 2018-19 | 2015-16 | 2030 |
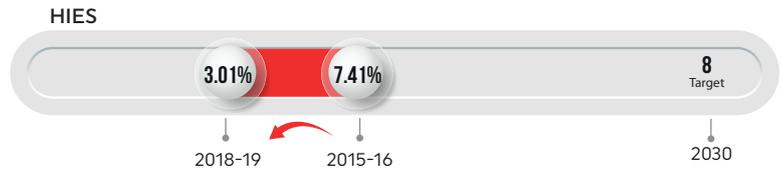
INDICATOR 10.2.1
Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
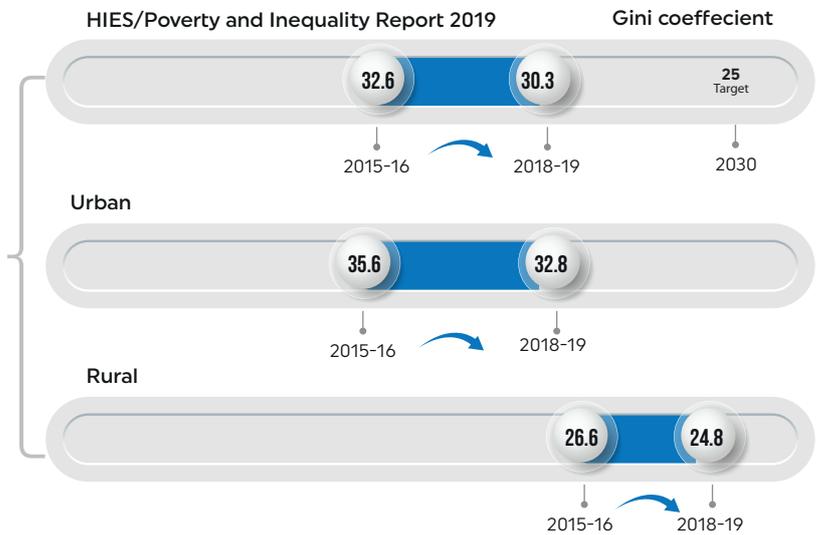
HIES

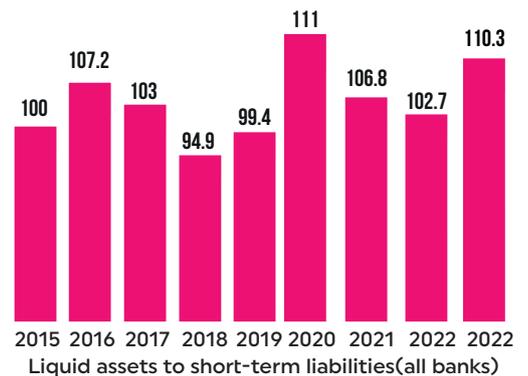| 3.33% | 2.876% | 2.5 Target |
| 2015-16 | 2018-19 | 2030 |

INDICATOR 10.4.1
Labour share of GDP

LFS

| 47.11% | 49.14% | 60 Target |
| 2015 | 2020 | 2030 |

INDICATOR 10.4.2
Redistributive impact of fiscal policy

HIES/Poverty and Inequality Report 2019   Gini coeffecient

| 32.6 | 30.3 | 25 Target |
| 2015-16 | 2018-19 | 2030 |

Urban

| 35.6 | 32.8 |
| 2015-16 | 2018-19 |

Rural

| 26.6 | 24.8 |
| 2015-16 | 2018-19 |

● On Track
● Moderately Improving
● stagnant
● Decreasing

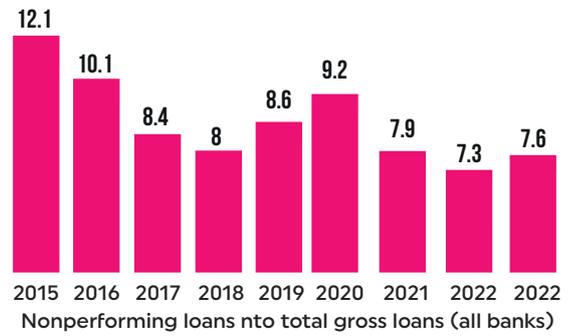**Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets(all banks)**

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022
8.4	7.8	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.3	5.9	5.9

SBP

Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk- weighted assets(all banks)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022
14.4	13	12.9	13.2	14	14.8	13.5	14.2	16
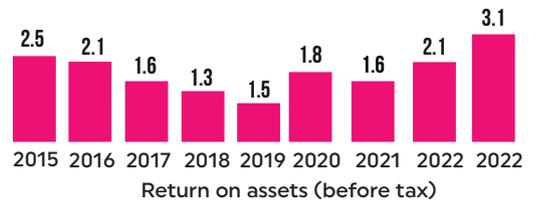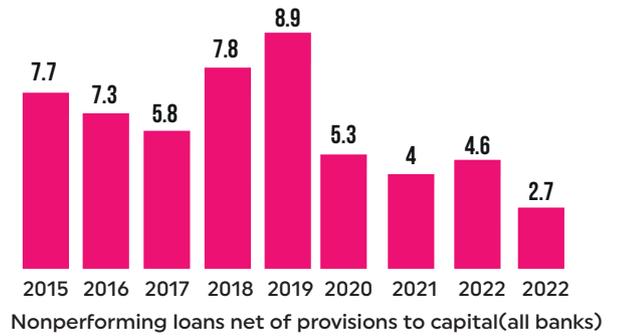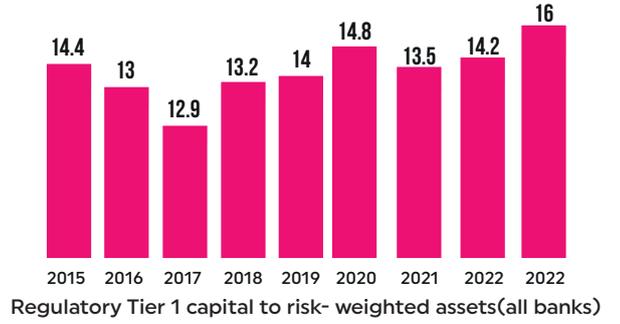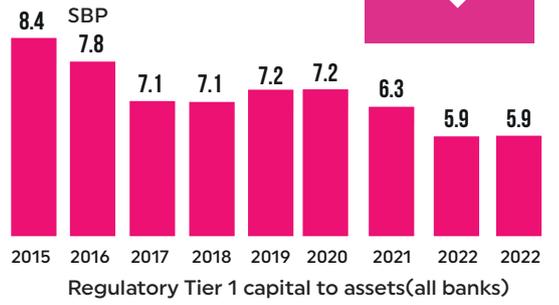
INDICATOR 10.5.1
Financial Soundness Indicators

Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital(all banks)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022
7.7	7.3	5.8	7.8	8.9	5.3	4	4.6	2.7

Nonperforming loans nto total gross loans (all banks)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022
12.1	10.1	8.4	8	8.6	9.2	7.9	7.3	7.6

Return on assets (before tax)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022
2.5	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.1	3.1

Liquid assets to short-term liabilities(all banks)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022
100	107.2	103	94.9	99.4	111	106.8	102.7	110.3

- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
- 🔴 Decreasing

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

INDICATOR 10.6.1

Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Voting Rights

- 08 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development =0.5
- 02 UN General Assembly =0.5
- UN Economic and Social Council =1.9
- International Finance Corporation =NA
- International Monetary Fund =0.4
- 06
- World Trade Organisation =0.6
- 05
- Asian Development Bank =NA
- 04

Membership Proportion

- 08 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development =0.5
- 02 UN General Assembly =0.5
- 03 UN Economic and Social Council =1.9
- 07 International Finance Corporation =NA
- International Monetary Fund =0.5 0.4*(2021)
- 06
- World Trade Organisation =0.6
- 05
- Asian Development Bank =1.5
- 04

UNESCAP

INDICATOR 10.7.4

Proportion of the population who are refugees
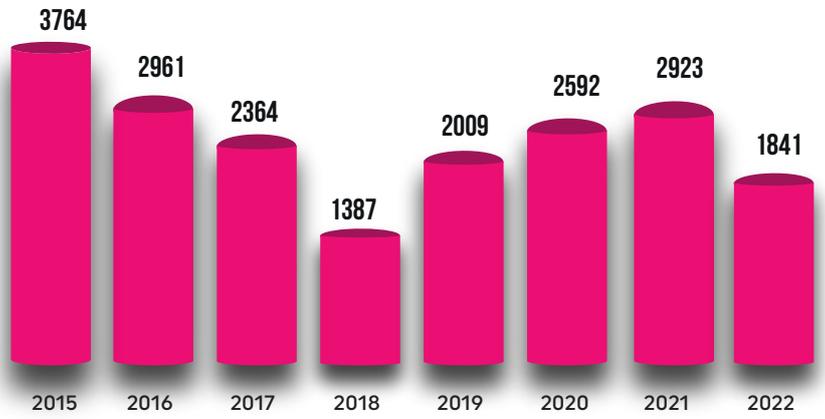
UNHCR · · · Afghan Refugees

1.5 → 1.3
2014 · 2022

INDICATOR 10.A.1

Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

Ministry of Commerce · · · Zero tariff lines

22.4% → 29% · · · 33% Target
2021 · 2022 · 2030
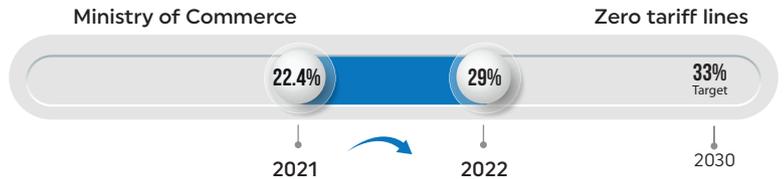
- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
- 🔴 Decreasing

INDICATOR 10.B.1
Total resource flows for development, (USD Million)

3764 2015
2961 2016
2364 2017
1387 2018
2009 2019
2592 2020
2923 2021
1841 2022

WDI World Bank

MoPSDI

INDICATOR 10.C.1
Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

3.64%
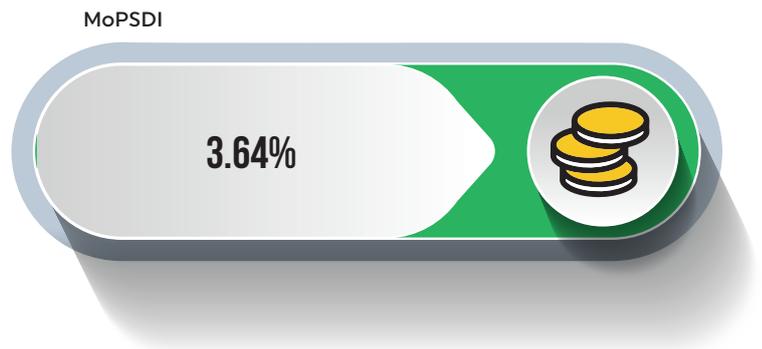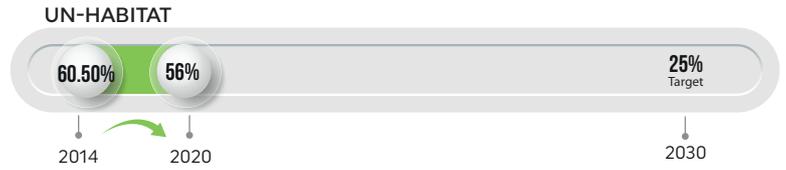
🔵 On Track
🟢 Moderately Improving
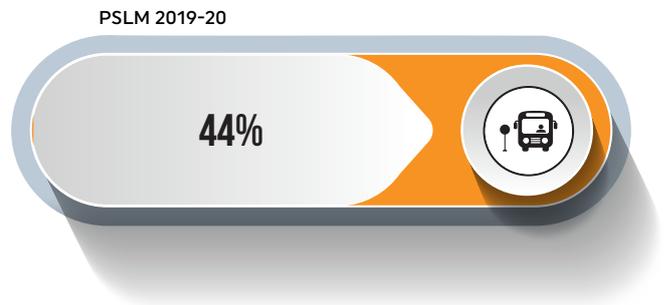🟡 stagnant
🔴 Decreasing

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

INDICATOR 11.1.1

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
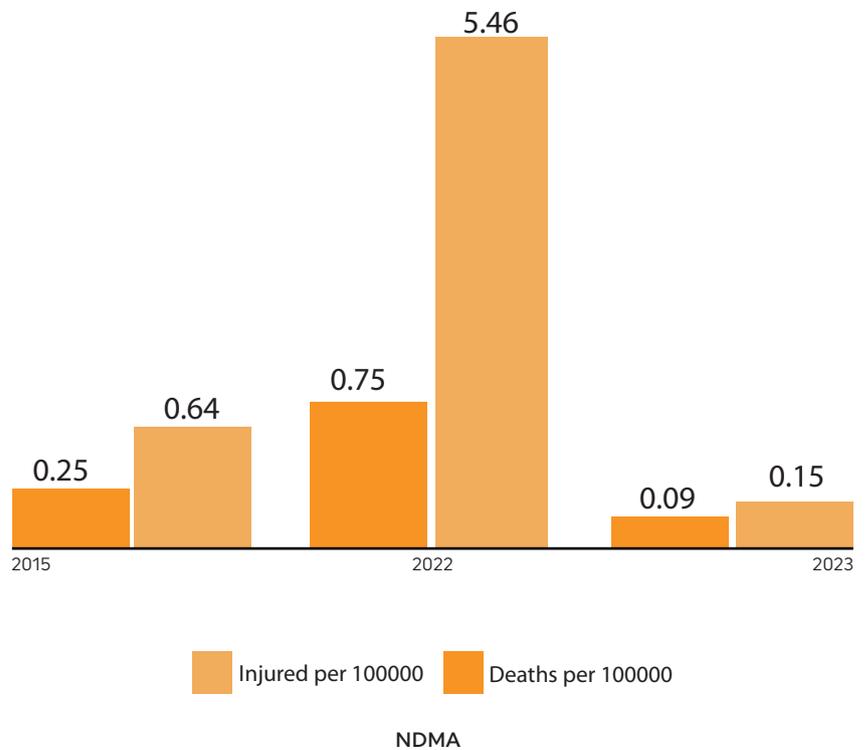
UN-HABITAT

60.50% — 56% — 25% Target

2014 — 2020 — 2030

INDICATOR 11.2.1

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport

PSLM 2019-20

44%

INDICATOR 11.5.1

Affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

5.46

0.75

0.64

0.25

0.09

0.15

2015 — 2022 — 2023

■ Injured per 100000 ■ Deaths per 100000

NDMA

● On Track
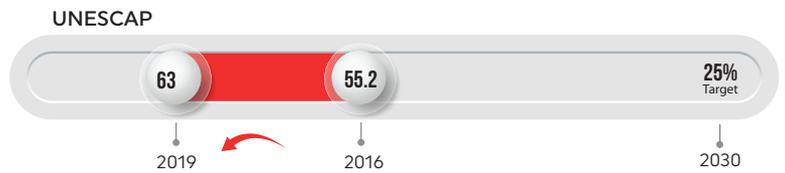● Moderately Improving
● stagnant
● Decreasing

INDICATOR 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 (Million US dollars)

52.1
15.2

UNESCAP

2016 **2018**
Direct economic loss attributed to disaster

50.1
5.6

2016 **2018**
Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters
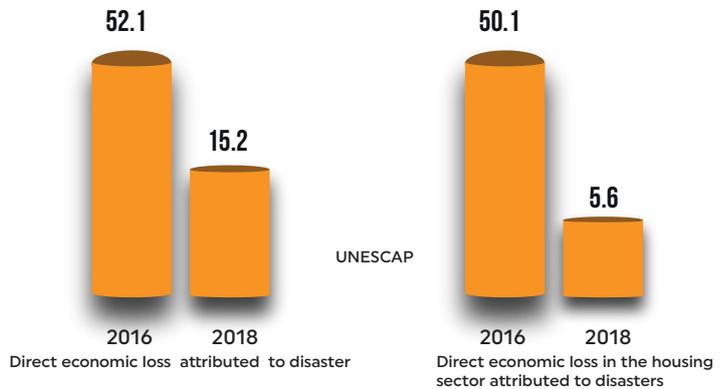
INDICATOR 11.6.2

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (Annual mean concentration of PM2.5, total Micrograms per m3)

UNESCAP

63   55.2   **25%** Target

2019   2016   2030

INDICATOR 11.B.1

Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 [scale 0-1]
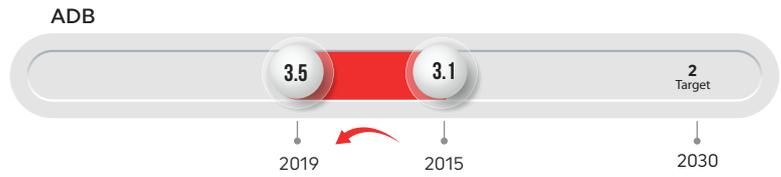
NDMA 2020

0.8
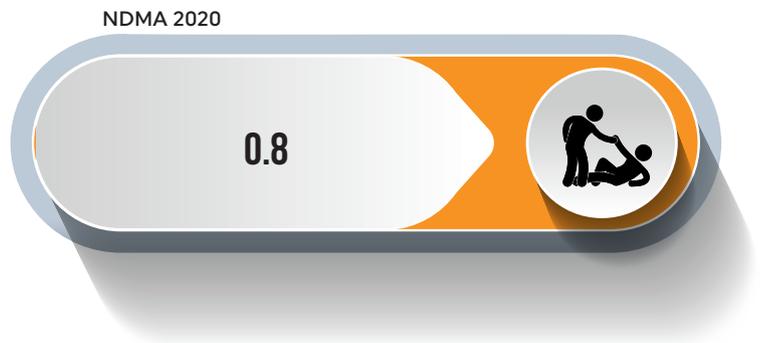
⬤ On Track
⬤ Moderately Improving
⬤ stagnant
⬤ Decreasing

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

INDICATOR12.2.1
Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per Tones

ADB

| 3.5 | 3.1 | 2 Target |

2019   2015   2030

INDICATOR 12.3.1
(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index

Overall= 15%
Food Waste: 4%
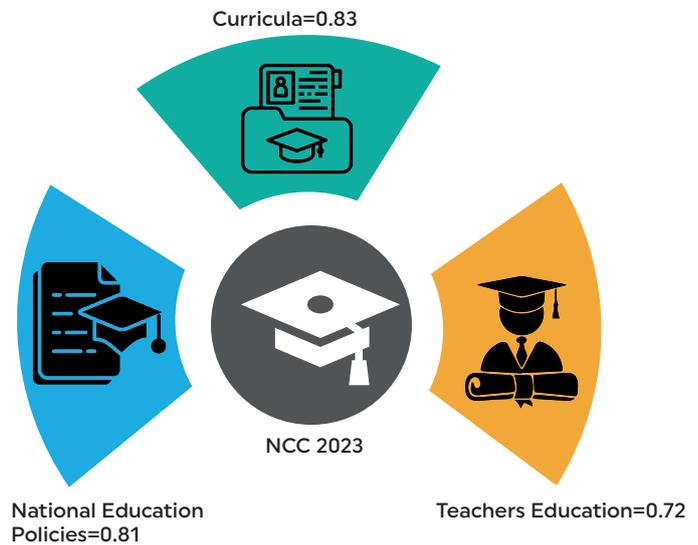Food Loss = 11%

FAO 2020

INDICATOR 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

Hazardous waste, Basel convention compliance (Percentage)=100

Hazardous waste, Basel convention compliance (Percentage)=100

waste, Rotterdam convention compliance (Percentage)=70.7

Hazardous waste, Stockholm convention compliance (Percentage)=250

UNESCAP

INDICATOR 12.8.1
Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
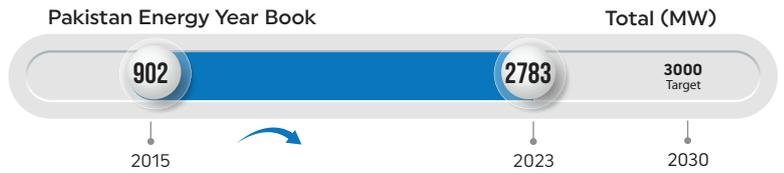
Curricula=0.83

NCC 2023

National Education Policies=0.81

Teachers Education=0.72

- ● On Track
- ● Moderately Improving
- ● stagnant
- ● Decreasing

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

INDICATOR 12.A.1

Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)

Pakistan Energy Year Book — Total (MW)
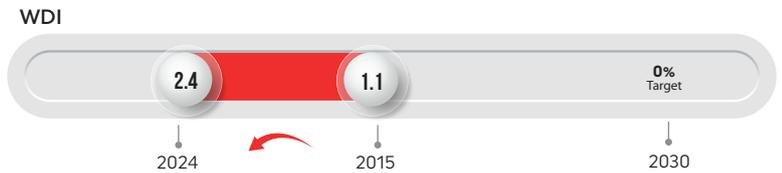
902 (2015) — 2783 (2023) — 3000 Target (2030)

INDICATOR 12.B.1

Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability

PTDC — Total (MW)

5% (2019) — 10% (2022) — 40% Target (2030)

INDICATOR 12.C.1

Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)

WDI

2.4 (2024) — 1.1 (2015) — 0% Target (2030)

- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
- 🔴 Decreasing

13

CLIMATE ACTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

5.46

0.75

0.64

0.25

0.09 **0.15**

INDICATOR 13.1.1

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 populatio

2015   2022   2023

■ Injured per 100000   ■ Deaths per 100000

NDMA
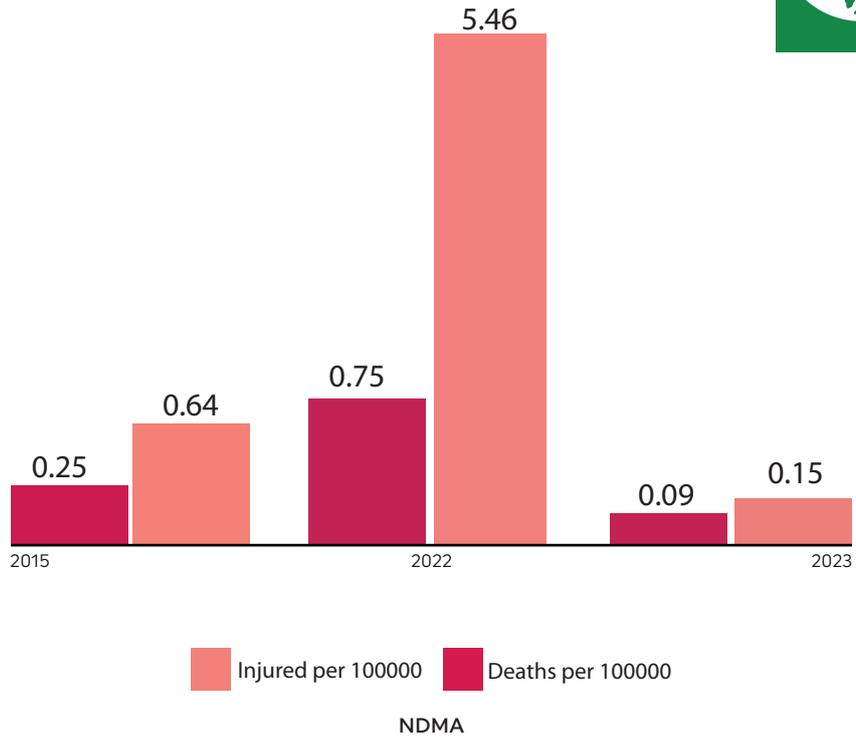
INDICATOR 13.1.2

Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 [Scale 0-1]

INDICATOR 13.1.3

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies [Scale 0-1]

NDMA 2020

0.8

INDICATOR 13.2.1

Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications [Scale 0-1]

● On Track
● Moderately Improving
● stagnant
● Decreasing

NDMA 2020

INDICATOR 13.2.1

Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications [Scale 0-1]

0.8

NDMA

WDI World Bank
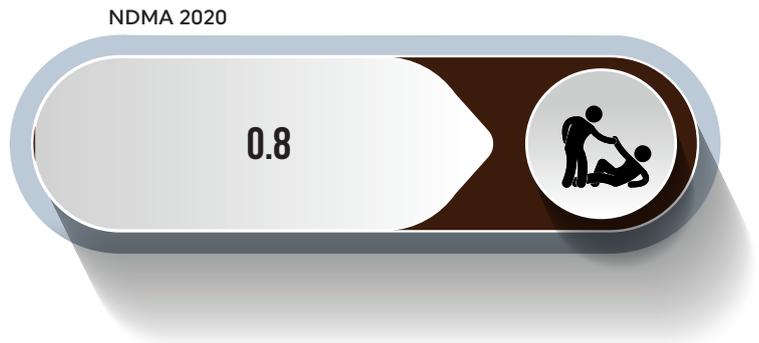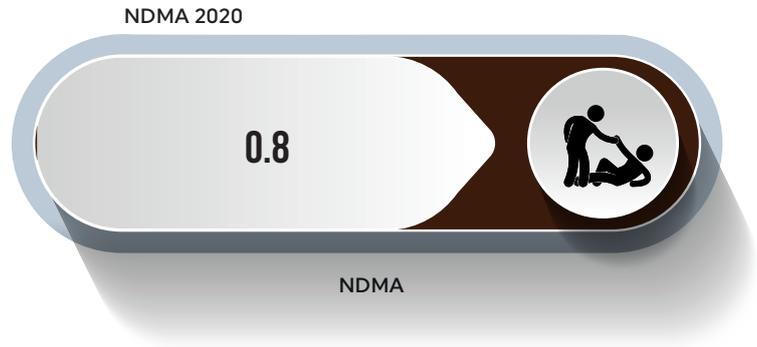
INDICATOR 13.2.2

Total green house gas emissions per year (Million Tons)

431.2   365.88   **350** Target

2018   2015   2030

Curricula=0.83

INDICATOR 13.3.1

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

NCC 2023

National Education Policies=0.81

Teachers Education=0.72
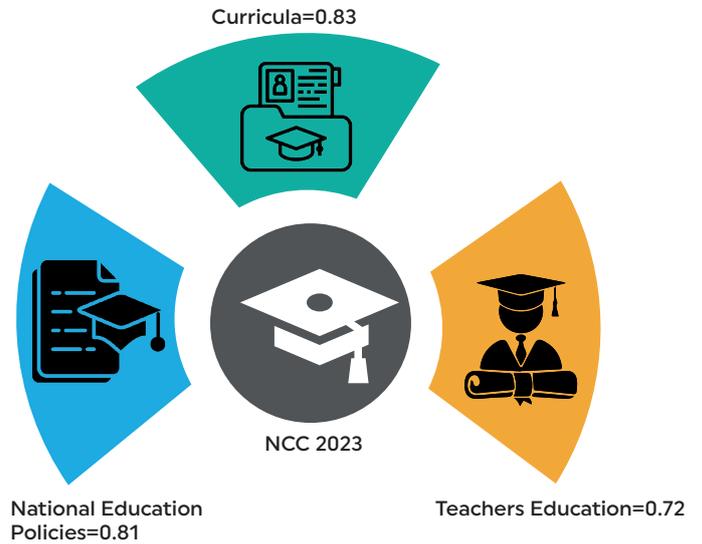
○ On Track
○ Moderately Improving
○ stagnant
○ Decreasing

14

LIFE BELOW WATER
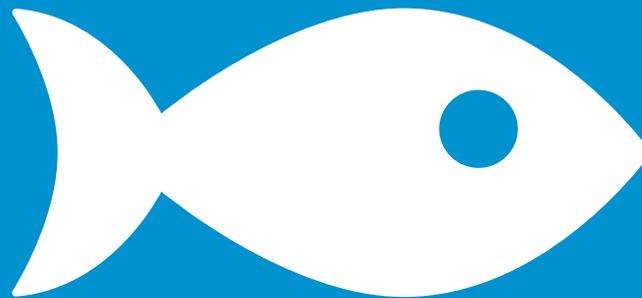
INDICATOR 14.4.1

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

MoNFS&R

30%

50
Target

2015-2022

2030

INDICATOR 14.5.1

Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine area

Protected areas in relation to marine area (EEZ) (% of territorial water)=0.3

UNESCAP

Proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected area status =14.6%
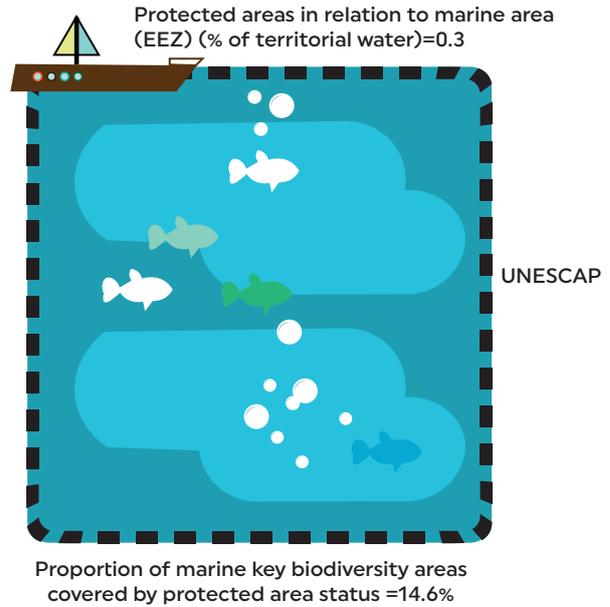
INDICATOR 14.7.1

Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

Fishries Development Board/MoNFSR

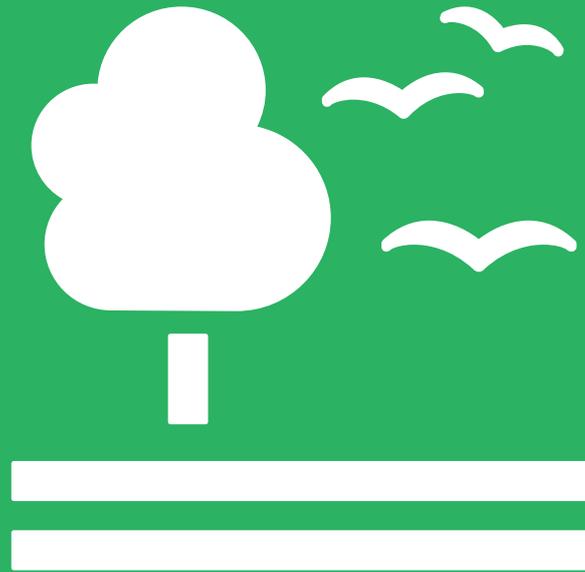0.35   0.43

0.5
Target

2023   2015

2030

INDICATOR 14.B.1

Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/ regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

MoNFSR

2

Band 3
Target

2018-2022

2030

● On Track
● Moderately Improving
● stagnant
● Decreasing

15 LIFE ON LAND

15 LIFE ON LAND

INDICATOR 15.1.1
Forest area as a proportion of total land area

MoCCEC

4.68% — 5.01% — **6%** Target

2020 — 2012 — 2030
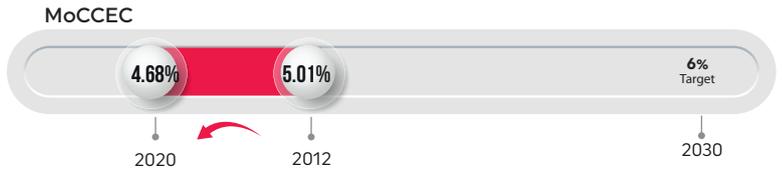
INDICATOR 15.1.2
Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
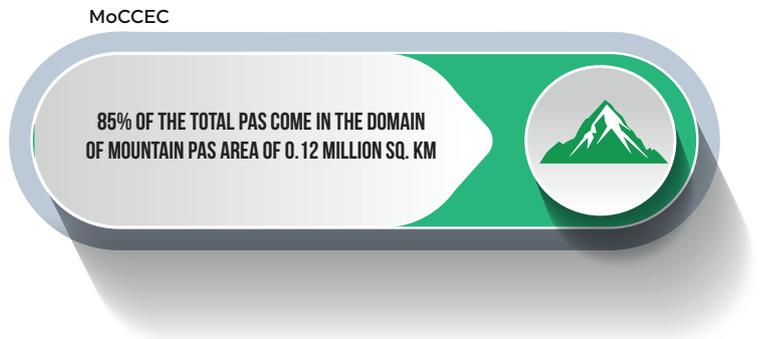
MoCCEC

12.3 — 17.85 — **25%** Target

2012 — 2023 — 2030
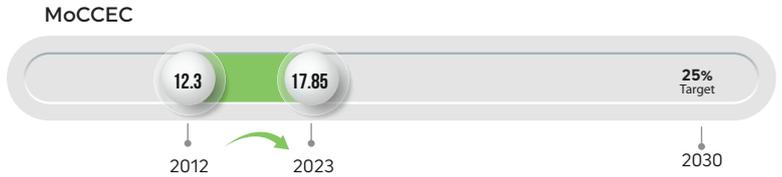
INDICATOR 15.2.1
Progress towards sustainable forest managements (tonnes/Ha)

Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) 2025

65.3 — 73.49 — **80%** Target

2015 — 2023 — 2030

INDICATOR 15.4.1
Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

MoCCEC

85% OF THE TOTAL PAS COME IN THE DOMAIN OF MOUNTAIN PAS AREA OF 0.12 MILLION SQ. KM

INDICATOR 15.4.2
Mountain Green Cover Index

FAOSTAT

86.29% — 89.72% — **90** Target

2000 — 2018 — 2030
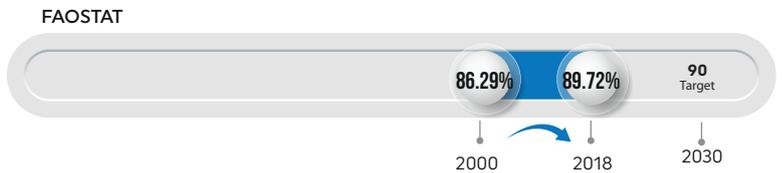
INDICATOR 15.5.1
Red List Index

ADB

0.839 — 0.873 — **1** Target

2021 — 2015 — 2030

- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
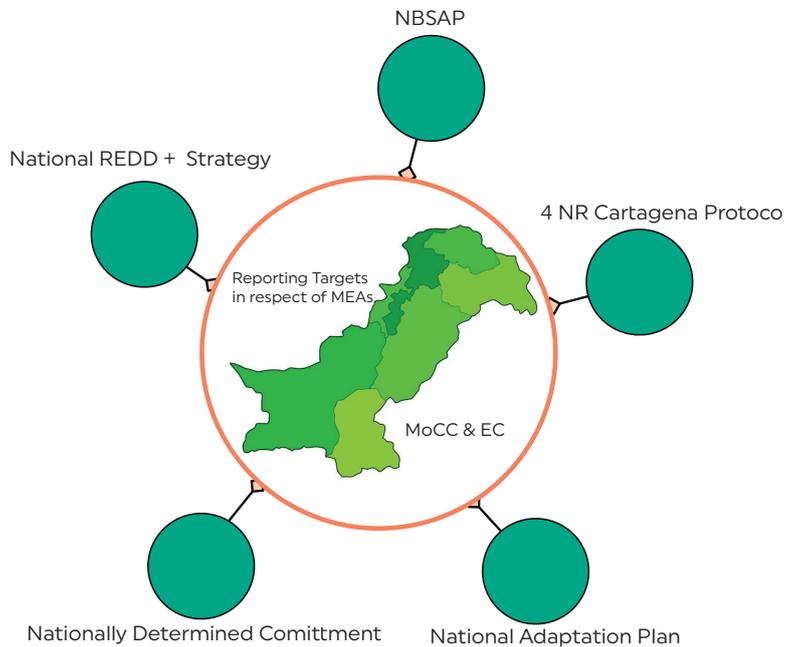- 🔴 Decreasing

Pakistan's 6th National Report to CBD

INDICATOR 15.8.1
Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

NBSAP TARGETS ALIGNMENT TO ABT 9 YES (1)
LEGISLATION, REGULATION, ACT RELATED TO IAS YES:
ACTION PLAN IN DRAFT FORM)
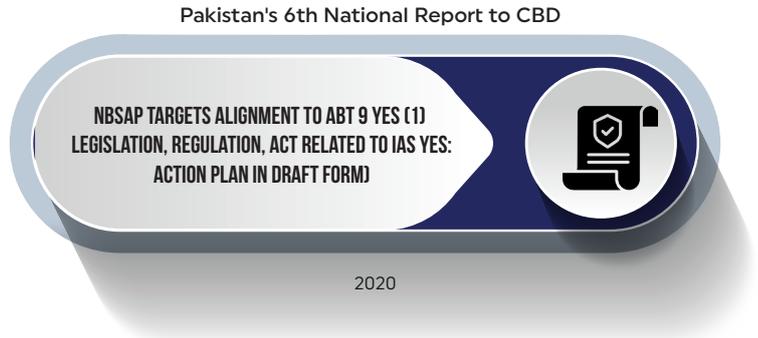
2020

INDICATOR 15.9.1
Established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

NBSAP

National REDD + Strategy

4 NR Cartagena Protoco

Reporting Targets in respect of MEAs

MoCC & EC

Nationally Determined Comittment

National Adaptation Plan

INDICATOR 15.A.1
Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

UNESCAP

14 — 2015

17.2 — 2018

40 Target — 2030
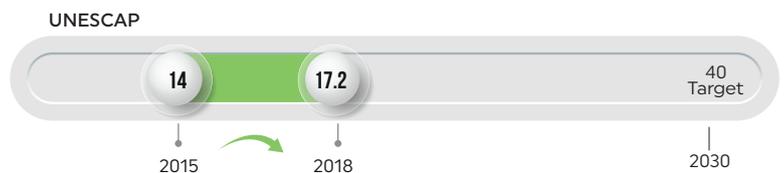
- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
- 🔴 Decreasing

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

INDICATOR 16.1.1

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

WDI World Bank

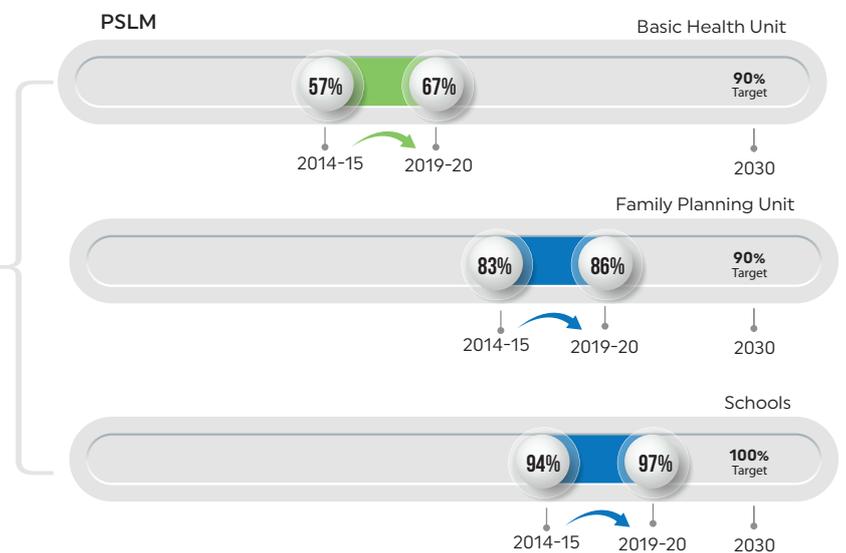| 4.75 | 4 | | 1 Target |
| 2015 | 2020 | | 2030 |

INDICATOR 16.6.1

Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

Average = 103.24

2015	2020	2016	2021	2017	2022	2018	2023	2019	2023
98.77%	99.1%	100.18%	96.51%	98.11%	114.15%	106.18%	108.9%	107.26%	108.9%

PES

PSLM

Basic Health Unit

| 57% | 67% | | 90% Target |
| 2014-15 | 2019-20 | | 2030 |
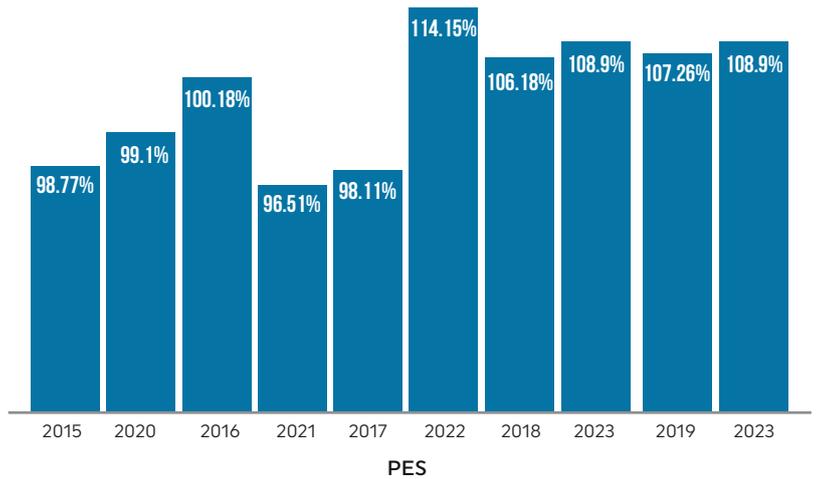
INDICATOR 16.6.2

Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Family Planning Unit

| 83% | 86% | | 90% Target |
| 2014-15 | 2019-20 | | 2030 |

Schools

| 94% | 97% | | 100% Target |
| 2014-15 | 2019-20 | | 2030 |

48%

2014-15
Police

88%

2019-20
Hospital

69%

2014-15
Agriculture Extension

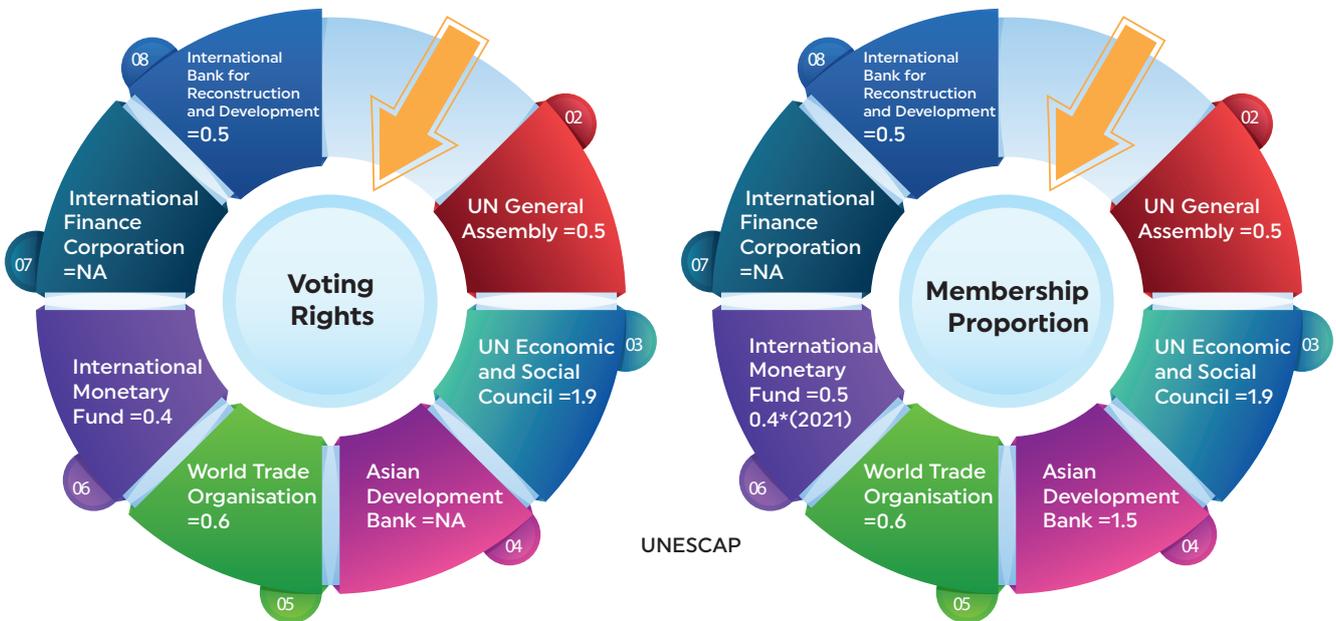- ● On Track
- ● Moderately Improving
- ● stagnant
- ● Decreasing

INDICATOR 16.7.1

Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, compared to National distributions (females Ratio)

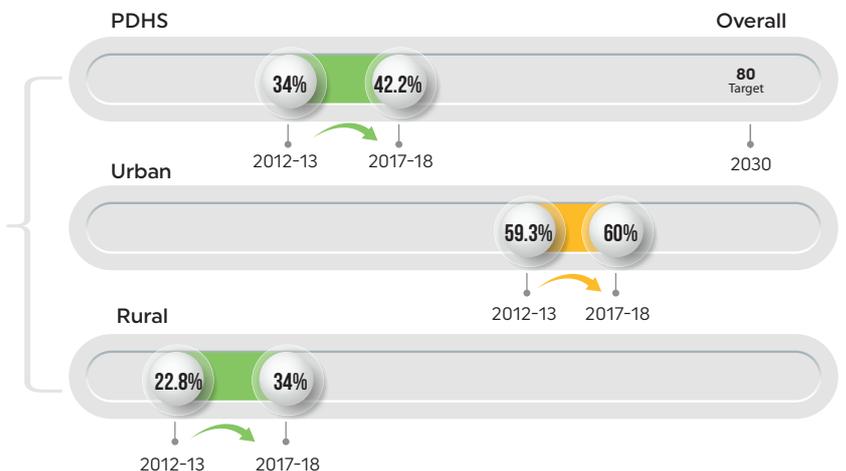Ministry of Law and Justice, 2023

SUPREMEM COURTS JUDGES 0.26
HIGH COURTS JUDGES 0.08

INDICATOR 16.8.1

Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Voting Rights

- 08 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development =0.5
- 02 UN General Assembly =0.5
- 03 UN Economic and Social Council =1.9
- 07 International Finance Corporation =NA
- 06 International Monetary Fund =0.4
- 05 World Trade Organisation =0.6
- 04 Asian Development Bank =NA

Membership Proportion

- 08 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development =0.5
- 02 UN General Assembly =0.5
- 03 UN Economic and Social Council =1.9
- 07 International Finance Corporation =NA
- 06 International Monetary Fund =0.5 0.4*(2021)
- 05 World Trade Organisation =0.6
- 04 Asian Development Bank =1.5

UNESCAP

INDICATOR 16.9.1

Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority

PDHS

Overall

Overall: 80 Target — 2030

Urban: 34% (2012–13) → 42.2% (2017–18)

Urban: 59.3% (2012–13) → 60% (2017–18)

Rural: 22.8% (2012–13) → 34% (2017–18)

- 🔵 On Track
- 🟢 Moderately Improving
- 🟡 stagnant
- 🔴 Decreasing

17

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
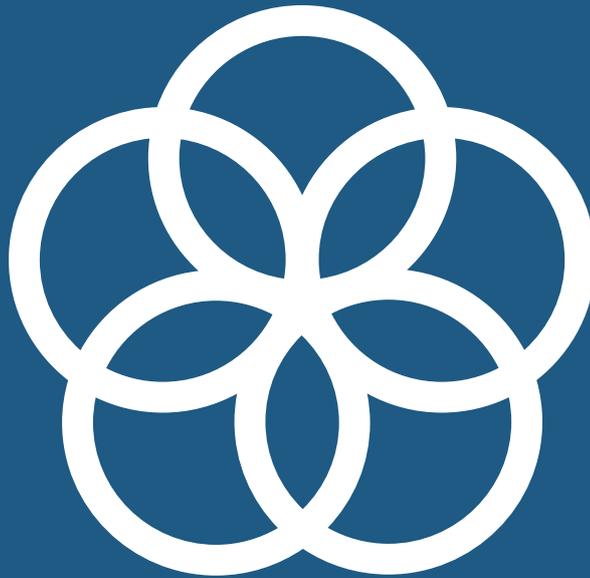
INDICATOR 17.1.1
Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP

PES

11.4%   14.3%   **18** Target

2022-23   2014-15   2030
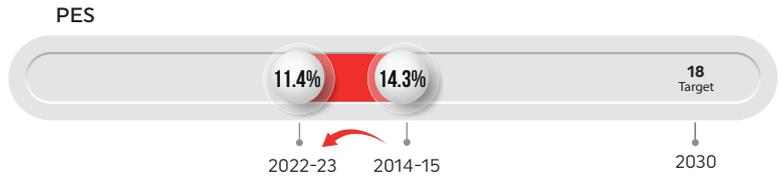
INDICATOR 17.1.2
Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

PES

48.39%   56%   **75** Target

2022-23   2014-15   2030

INDICATOR 17.3.1
Foreign direct investment (FDI), % of GDP

WDI World Bank

0.38%   0.51%   **2%** Target

2015   2023   2030

INDICATOR 17.3.2
Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

SBP/PES

6.9%   7.86%   **10** Target

2014-15   2022-23   2030
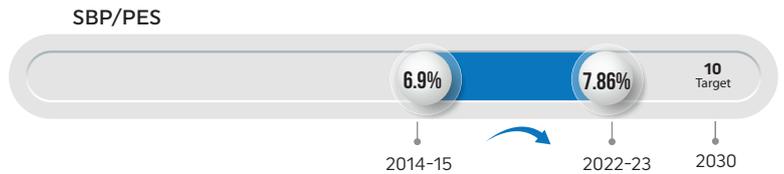
INDICATOR 17.4.1
Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

PES

37.8%   13.3%   **10%** Target

2021-22   2014-15   2030
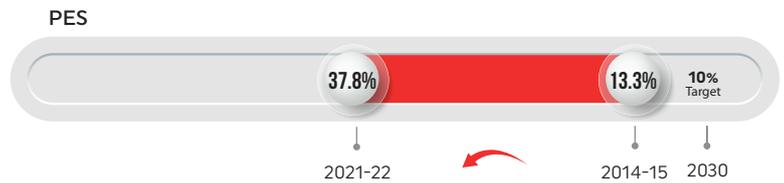
INDICATOR 17.6.1
Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)

PTA Annual Report

0.8   1.3   **5%** Target

2015   2022   2030

INDICATOR 17.8.1
Proportion of individuals using the Internet

PSLM 2019-20

OVERALL (10+) = 19%
MALE=24% FEMALE= 14%

WWW

- On Track
- Moderately Improving
- stagnant
- Decreasing

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
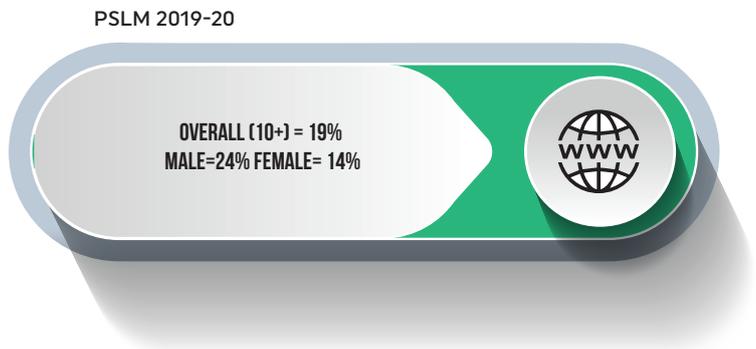
INDICATOR 17.10.1
Weighted average tariff

National Tariff Commission of Pakistan

Customs

8.18% 7.49%

2%
Target

2022   2021

2030

Overall trade weighted averege tariff

11.4% 11.36%

8%
Target

2022   2021

2030
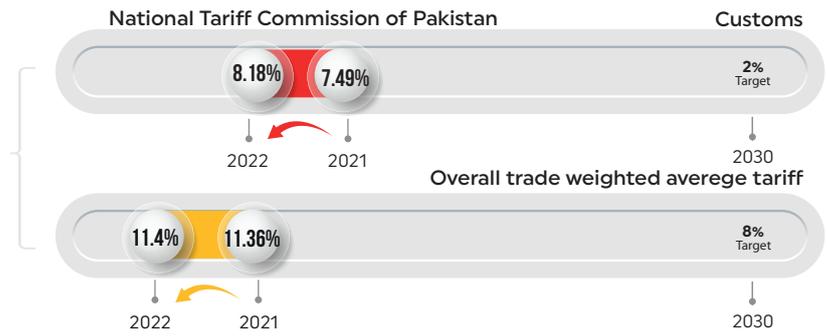
INDICATOR 17.11.1
Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

World Trade Statistical Review-WTO & PBS

0.18% 0.2%

0.5%
Target

2022   2021

2030

Pakistan's share in gloabl export

2.0% 2.2%

3%
Target

2021   2022

2030

Pakistan's import from LDCs
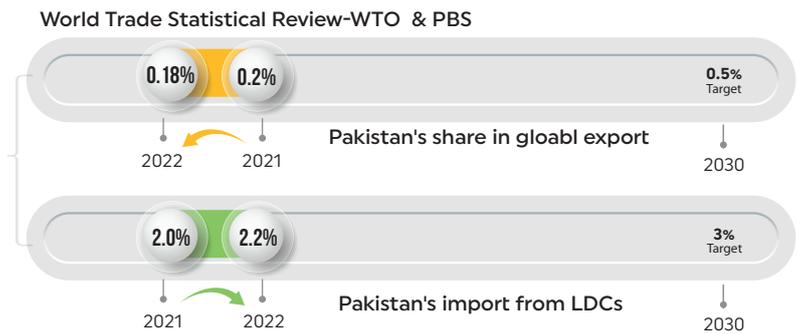
INDICATOR 17.14.1
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

NBSAP

Steering Committees

National Adaptation Plan

MoCC & EC

Federal Forestry Board

Nationally Determined Comittments
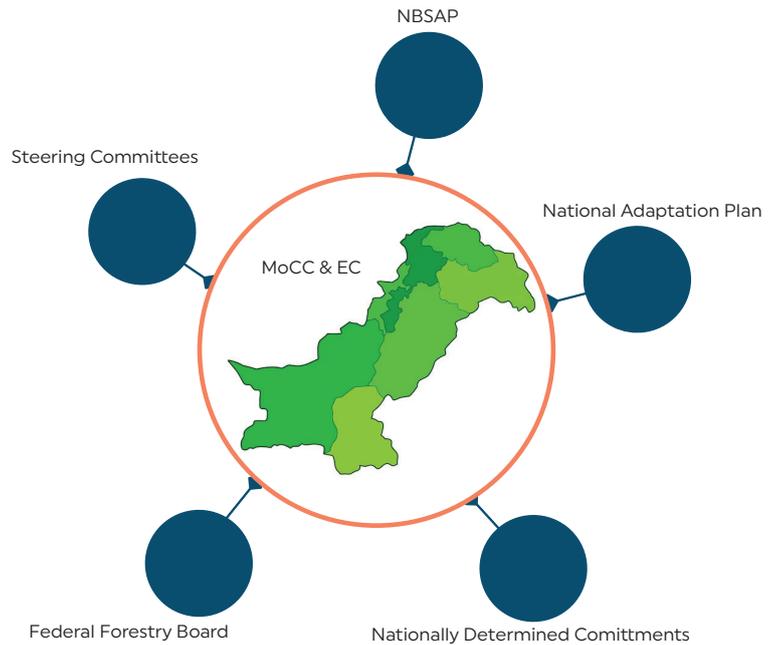
INDICATOR 17.19.3
Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registrations

PBS conducted population census

Pakistan has achieved 42% birth registration

PBS

- ● On Track
- ● Moderately Improving
- ● stagnant
- ● Decreasing