



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

SDGs
LOCALIZATION
PLAN FOR
KILLA ABDULLAH

January, 2021



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

António Guterres

United Nations Secretary General

Concept, Research, Content, and Design

Development Policy Unit, UNDP Pakistan

Balochistan SDGs Support Unit

Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan

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This Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Localization Plan for District Killa Abdullah undoubtedly reflects an innovative approach towards SDGs implementation in the province. It is also a reflection of the will of the Government of Balochistan to create a conducive atmosphere for the implementation of SDGs at the district level. The plan was made possible by the collective efforts and wisdom of multiple stakeholders, including officials from the Balochistan SDGs Support Unit and Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, other government line departments and their officials, community leaders, civil society members, journalists, business community and youth of the district.

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Localization of SDGs is a highly important task that requires coordination and collaboration among multiple stakeholders at the local, national and international levels. This report is a collective effort of multiple stakeholders to contribute to the growing body of knowledge on the subject. The writing of this report is not only a matter of professional pride and pleasure but also a great learning experience for me as well. I sincerely hope that the recommendations of the report are implemented in letter and spirit.

Rafiullah Kakar
Consultant

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Executive Summary

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides the overarching framework for global development for the years 2015-2030. While the SDGs are global, their achievement will depend primarily on the willingness, capacity and resources of national and sub-national governments to translate them into reality. National and sub-national governments across the world have started localizing the SDGs.

The Government of Pakistan adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as National Development Goals in 2016. The adoption of SDGs was followed by the establishment of SDG Support Units at the federal and provincial levels, which are working towards creating an enabling environment for effective implementation of the SDGs in the country. The Government of Balochistan (GoB) is also committed to localize the SDGs and treat them as guiding principles for the planning and development of the province.

Situation Analysis: Review of Enabling Environment for Localization of SDGs

Localization of SDGs requires an enabling environment whose key components include political will and ownership, administrative and financial autonomy of sub-national governments, awareness about SDGs, capacity and performance monitoring mechanisms.

A review of the existing policy, institutional and fiscal environment reveals that it is not very conducive for the localization of SDGs at the district level. Pakistan's multi-tiered governance structure provides for relatively autonomous and financially strong provincial governments, but the local government tier remains disempowered and dependent on discretionary vertical transfers from provincial governments. This is particularly the case in the Balochistan province, where the provincial government exercises excessive control and regulatory powers over local councils. There is a mismatch between the expenditure responsibilities and taxation powers of local governments. Furthermore, there are also serious issues of awareness and capacity at the district level in relation to prioritization, implementation and monitoring of the SDGs.

Furthermore, a review of the public investment management system reveals that serious efforts need to be made to ensure efficient and effective utilization of existing resources and align it with the 2030 Agenda. Analysis of the provincial development expenditures from 2008-09 to 2018-19 shows that investments in communication, other schemes, education, irrigation, public health engineering and health together account for nearly four-fifth of the total public investment during the same period. From the perspective of SDGs, this means that four out of every five pennies have been spent on SDG Goals 9, 4, 6 and 3 over the past 10 years. Spending on the remaining 13 Goals has remained negligible, especially Goals 1, 2, 5, 11 and 16.

Review of public investment flows in District Killa Abdullah shows that provincial development expenditures account for major chunk of the public spending. Local councils also invest funds in public works, but the size of their budgets is very small. Further analysis of provincial development expenditures at the district level reveals that investments in

communication, public health engineering, agriculture, and physical planning and housing together makes nearly four-fifth of the total public investment in the district between 2008-09 and 2018-19. From the perspective of SDGs, it means that nearly 80% of public expenditures have been spent on Goals 9, 6, 2 and 11 between 2008 and 2018. In other words, SDGs 9, 6, 2 and 11 have remained the most important priorities of the Government for Killa Abdullah. When compared with the five most-important SDG Goals for Killa Abdullah identified through multi-stakeholder consultations, a major mismatch can be observed between the priorities of the general public and that of the Government. The five most-prioritized SDGs of the people of Killa Abdullah are SDGs 4, 1, 3, 6, and 16, in that order.

Data gap analysis conducted for this study reveals that there is a serious dearth of data to inform the planning, implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda at the district level. Of the 244 SDG indicators, data for 14 indicators is collected at the global level whereas the level of data disaggregation for the remaining indicators varies across countries. In the context of Pakistan, data gathering for 73, 91 and 66 indicators is possible at the national, provincial and district level respectively. This study further examined data availability for the 66 district-level SDGs indicators and found that complete data was available for only six indicators. Similarly, for 23 out of the 66 indicators, well-defined standards exist but data is collected irregularly. These indicators require minor efforts. For the remaining 37 indicators, major efforts are required to define standards and gather and compute data.

SDGs' Localization Strategy for District Killa Abdullah

There is need for major reforms in the existing local government system in order to create a genuine enabling environment for the localization of the SDGs at the district level. Since public sector reforms, especially those pertaining to fiscal powers and transfers, often take very long time and involve complex processes, therefore localization strategies should not wait for these reforms to happen. Instead, localization strategies should focus on making the most of existing frameworks to implement the SDGs. Here are key pillars of the SDG localization strategy for Killa Abdullah:

- Advocate for reforms in the existing local government system
- Launch awareness campaigns to make the general public, government officials and elected representatives aware of SDG targets and indicators as well as national and provincial SDG frameworks
- Identify SDG goals and targets that relate, directly or indirectly, to the legal areas of responsibility of local councils as defined in the BLGA 2010
- Identify prioritized short-term SDG targets for the pilot district. The following short-term SDG targets were prioritized for District Killa Abdullah for 2020-24:

GOAL	TARGET NO	Prioritized Targets for the Short-term (2020-24)
Goal 1	1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

	1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
	1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Goal 3	3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
	3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
	3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
	3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
Goal 4	4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
	4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
	4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
Goal 6	6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
	6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
	6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
Goal 16	16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
	16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
	16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

- Undertake efforts to disseminate the prioritized targets among concerned stakeholders at the district level
- Develop short and medium-term district development plans and align them with the prioritized SDG Targets
- Build the capacity of provincial and local government officers at the district level to ensure localization of SDGs
- Strengthen data collection, monitoring and analysis capacity at the district and provincial level and ensure disaggregation of indicators by region, gender, age.

1. Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, provides the overarching framework for global development for the years 2015-2030. The SDGs build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and are more comprehensive and ambitious.

National and provincial governments across the world have started localizing the SDGs. The Government of Pakistan also launched the SDGs in Pakistan in 2015 and later proclaimed them as National Development Goals in February 2016. Furthermore, the Federal Ministry for Planning, Development and Reforms (MPDR) embedded the SDGs in Pakistan Vision 2025. Moreover, provincial Planning and Development Departments and UNDP Pakistan have partnered to establish SDG Support Units in all provinces. The Government of Balochistan (GoB) is also committed to localize the SDGs and treat them as guiding principles for the planning and development of the province. It has established the SDG Support Unit with the assistance of UNDP. The Unit is working in close coordination with the Federal SDGs Unit (Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform), Provincial and Federal Technical Committees as well as line departments of GoB, UN agencies, civil society, academia and private sector to mainstream SDGs in local development plans and strategies and facilitate implementation of SDGs in the province.

Given the multi-tiered governance structure in Pakistan, the GoB is keen to take SDG localization efforts to the district and sub-district levels. In this regard, the Planning and Development Department has desired a comprehensive situation analysis of the enabling environment for localization of the SDGs at the district level and a holistic plan for localizing SDGs in District Killa Abdullah in the pilot phase.

1.1. Why Localization?

While the SDGs are global, their achievement will depend primarily on the will and capacity of national and sub-national governments to translate them into reality at national and sub-national levels. All of the SDGs have targets directly or indirectly related to the responsibilities of local and provincial governments, particularly to their role in delivering basic services. That's why local and provincial governments are at the heart of the 2030 Agenda.

Since national and sub-national governments generally have the mandate to promote inclusive and sustainable development within their jurisdictions, they, therefore, are important partners in the implementation of the SDGs. In Pakistan's context, one of the key lessons learnt from the MDGs era was that lack of local ownership and failure to localize, especially at the sub-national level, and align resource allocation were the main reasons behind unsatisfactory progress on MDGs. While keeping the aforesaid lesson from the MDGs era in view, national and sub-national governments ought to play their part effectively by adapting the 2030 Agenda and aligning it with their development plans, policies, priorities and resource allocations. This is commonly referred to as "localization" in the lexicon of international development. Alignment of SDGs is not an end in itself. The very process of

alignment is to be followed by implementation of the prioritized SDGs targets and measurement of progress against the planned outputs.

Localization involves both how the SDGs can provide a framework for national and sub-national development planning and implementation, and how the national and sub-national governments can support the achievement of the SDGs through action from the bottom-up. The Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments defines “localization” as:

“the process of taking into account sub-national contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress.”¹

1.2. Scope of study

This study was commissioned by the Planning and Development Department of the Government of Balochistan with the support of the Balochistan SDGs Support Unit. The key objective of this study was the development of SDGs localization plans for two pilot districts of Balochistan: Killa Abdullah and Nushki. The two pilot districts were selected by the provincial government based on their low ranking in the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI 2016).² The key deliverables of this study, as defined in the scope of work, are as follows:

- Inception report
- Comprehensive financial analysis report
- Localization plans for both districts
- Implementation plan
- Monitoring and evaluation framework
- Guidelines for developing SDG localization plans for other districts

1.3. Methodology

This study employed both qualitative and quantitative research methods to develop SDG localization plans for the pilot districts.

1.3.1. Qualitative Research

The qualitative research was used to review and assess whether the existing legal, policy and financial environment was conducive for the localization of SDGs at district level. Furthermore, qualitative methods helped in identification of realistic and context-sensitive policy recommendations for localization of SDGs. In order to identify effective and realistic strategies for localization of the SDGs, this study first identifies the various pillars of an enabling environment for the localization of SDGs and then carries out a comprehensive review and assessment of the actual situation against these pillars. The purpose of this situation analysis of the macro legal, political and fiscal frameworks is to assess if the existing

¹ Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, “Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs: Implementation and Monitoring at sub-national Level”, p.6

² Individual Consultant Procurement Notice, “Consultant for SDGs Localization in two Pilot Districts of Balochistan”,

system is conducive for the localization of SDGs at the district level and to identify key barriers and potential entry avenues for localizing the SDGs. The situation analysis of the wider political and fiscal frameworks provides the basis for the development of district-level localization plans. District localization plans propose concrete and realistic recommendations for promoting awareness about SDGs, prioritizing SDGs, integrating them into local development plans and processes, and monitoring progress on them. The strategies and recommendations of the district localization plans flow both from the findings of desk research and the consultations carried out for the purpose of this study.

1.3.1.1. *Data Gathering and Collection*

Data for the qualitative component of the study was gathered through three main sources, which are as follows:

- Desk research
- District level key stakeholder consultations
- Key informant interviews (KIIs)

Desk Research: For desk research, a comprehensive review of all available literature was conducted. This literature included authentic existing surveys, reports, papers and program documents prepared by the Government of Balochistan, UN agencies and other development partners. Literature on the localization of SDGs in other provinces was also reviewed to allow for regional comparisons and identify best practices. Furthermore, public sector development programs of the past ten years implemented by the government of Balochistan for the social and economic development of the two pilot districts were also reviewed and analyzed.

Stakeholder Consultations at the District Level: In order to ensure participatory process, all important stakeholders were identified and consulted for this study. A combination of purposive and convenience sampling methods were used to identify participants of the workshop. Community leaders, representatives of civil society, NGOs and media, business community, provincial government officers and district administration officials and other organizations with direct or indirect interest in the social and economic development of the two districts were consulted for this study. A stakeholder workshop was organized in the pilot district. During the workshop, the perspective of the participants was sought on different aspects of localization. The list of participants of the consultative workshop in Killa Abdullah can be found in Annex A.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs): Additionally, in-depth interviews with key experts and personnel at relevant governmental departments (provincial and local government officials) were conducted to better understand decision-making processes and get a sense of the interests and objectives of various stakeholders. Five Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted for this report. The list of interviewees can be found in Annex B. The interviews were face to face, semi-structured and in natural settings. Purposive sampling techniques was used to select the interviewees. This sampling method is useful for targeting main stakeholders as respondents.

1.3.1.2. Data Analysis

The qualitative data was analyzed using both secondary data analysis and coding techniques. First of all, extensive desk research was conducted to identify key concepts and categories and possible theoretical linkages between them. An iterative data gathering and analysis process was followed whereby desk research was first conducted and the findings were then analyzed to inform the design of the workshops and KIIs. Grounded theory approach with coding as its main tenet was used to analyze primary data. Notes and transcripts from the workshops and interviews were reviewed and component parts were identified and labelled. Concepts and categories relevant to the research were identified and their connections and linkages with existing literature were examined. Some of these concepts were explored in further detail through further interviews and desk research.

1.3.2. Quantitative Research (Prioritization Methodology)

Quantitative research was employed to prioritize Sustainable Development Goals and Targets.

Given the resource constraints and vast number of development challenges faced by the pilot districts, it becomes imperative to prioritize SDGs and identify the most important targets for the short, medium and long-term. As part of this study, priority SDGs and Targets were identified for the short-term (2020-2023).

Prioritization at the district-level was carried out based on both data and through consultations with elected representatives and other stakeholders at the district level. In case of the pilot districts in Balochistan, there were serious constraints. Most important constraint was an acute dearth of up-to-date district-level data. As explained in Chapter 2, full data is available for only six of the 66 district-level indicators of the SDGs. And even data for these indicators is old, ranging from five to nine years back. Most of the SDG indicators are output and outcome-based whereas the currently available district-level data is mostly input-focused. The methodology for prioritizing SDGs at the district level was, therefore, developed in the light of the data constraints. This section elaborates the methodological rationale for the choices made at each step of the prioritization process.

The district-level prioritization was undertaken in two phases. In the first phase, prioritization was carried out at the Goal level. In the second phase, prioritization was done at the level of SDG targets. Target-level prioritization was done for the five top priority Goals identified in the first phase for the short-term (2020-23).

1.3.2.1. Phase-1: Goal-level Prioritization

The key criteria used for Goal-level prioritization was 'the most pressing needs of the district' as identified through extensive multi-stakeholder consultations at the district level. Two methods were used to identify the Goals reflecting the most pressing needs of the district. First, a consultative workshop was held with all concerned stakeholders at the district. Participants of the workshop were identified through a combination of purposive and convenience sampling methods. The workshop was attended by district administration officials, officers of provincial departments, community representatives and tribal elders, journalists, civil society and NGO workers, and representatives of business community.

Various aspects of localization, including priority goals for the district, were discussed during the workshop. At the end of the workshop, a questionnaire to identify priority Goals for the short, medium and long-term was administered to the participants. While the workshop had representatives from multiple professions and spheres of life, it was still not adequately inclusive. The perspective of two very critical and important stakeholders was missing: young people and women. Nearly 90% of the participants were males and above 40 years of age.

In order to make up for this, an online survey was conducted to supplement the findings of the first round of consultations. The online mode of survey was chosen because it was very difficult to physically access significant number of women in the district given the cultural sensitivities around gender roles. Secondly, it was easier to access a sizeable number of young people in the digital space than in the actual physical space. A combination of purposive, snowball and convenience sampling techniques were used to access the target group on internet. An online survey was created on 'Survey Monkey' and was disseminated through social media pages and WhatsApp groups of the concerned districts. The survey was closed after ten days. The results of the online survey were combined with that of the multi-stakeholder consultative workshop to identify top five priority Goals for the short (2019-23), medium (2023-26) and long-term (2027-30) phases.

1.3.2.2. Phase-2: Target-level Prioritization

In the second phase, **target-level prioritization** was carried out. Targets of the five highest-ranked Goals for the short-term were prioritized through multi-staged and multi-pronged scoring criteria.

- **Identification of District-level Targets:** In the second phase, targets of the five highest-ranked Goals for the short-term were examined and those targets were identified that were relevant to the district level. For example: The five top-ranked short-term Goals for District Killa Abdullah had 50 targets in total. Of these 50 targets, 37 targets were identified that were relevant at the district level.
- **Checking Data Availability for District-level Targets:** Secondly, within the relevant targets, those indicators were shortlisted for which some sort of data was available. As expected, data was available for only a select number of SDG targets. Of the 37 district-level targets for District Killa Abdullah, full data was available for only six indicators whereas partial data was available for eight indicators.
 - For the remaining targets, closest proxy indicators were used where possible. Proxy indicators were chosen on the basis of data availability and closeness to capturing the essence of the concerned SDG target. For example: proxy indicators were used for five of the 37 district-level targets in District Killa Abdullah.
 - The combination of full and partial data and proxy indicators meant that data-based prioritization became possible for 19 of the 37 district-level targets.
- **Scoring of District-level Targets:** In the next step, the SDG and proxy indicators were ranked according to scoring criteria. There were three parameters in the criteria. Each parameter was assigned a score, with 3 being the highest and 0 being the lowest score. These scores were then added and three to four high-scoring targets were finalized under each Goal as the prioritized targets. The three parameters of the target-level prioritization criteria are as follows:

- **Distance to the 2030 SDG Target:** How far or close is the pilot district towards meeting the SDG target specified in the 2030 Agenda? The distance to the 2030 target was measured in terms of standard deviations. The greater the value of standard deviation, the farther the district is from achieving the 2030 Target.
- **Severity of the Issue:** How does the district fare on a given indicator compared to the provincial mean? The severity of the challenge was estimated through the difference between the district's score on an indicator and the provincial average on the same indicator.
- **Relevance and alignment with Provincial SDG Framework:** Are the District SDG priorities aligned with those of the province? Given that the provincial government exercises major powers pertaining to development expenditures at the district level, it is essential that the District SDG Agenda has a minimum level of alignment with that of the provincial Agenda. This was done through assigning highest score to the Targets that are also a priority in the short run at the provincial level.
 - **Multiplier Effect:** Does progress on one target contribute to progress on other targets? It measures the number of SDG targets that can be positively impacted if progress on one indicator is achieved. Since the multiplier effect was one of the key parameters of prioritization in the provincial framework, it wasn't treated as a separate criterion here. The fact that targets prioritized at the provincial level were assigned high score on the 'relevance & alignment' parameter ensures that targets with high multiplier effect will also receive priority at the district level.
- **Methodology for measuring distance to the 2030 Targets:** The goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda cover a broad range of issues, with different metrics, target values and levels of ambition. In order to measure the distance that a district needs to travel to achieve the SDG targets by 2030, a two-step process was followed. In the **first step**, a target end-value was set for each indicator. In some cases, these targets were derived directly from the wording of the SDG targets themselves. Some SDG Targets provide for absolute targets. For example, SDG Target 1.1, which reads as follows: "By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day", provides an absolute end value i.e. 100%. In certain other cases, the targets in the wording of the SDGs are relative to the starting position. For instance: target 1.2 mentions reduction of multi-dimensional poverty by at least by half (50%) relative to the starting position. For those targets where end values were not explicitly set by the 2030 Agenda, national targets from the National SDG Agenda were used. There were still some indicators whose end values were neither specified in the SDGs nor the National SDG Framework. In such cases, the end values were set significantly higher than the current provincial average score for the indicator.

Table 1: Criteria for Setting End Values

	Type of End Values	Basis of Setting End Value
1.	■ SDG-based, absolute target in the future	End-value referred to in SDGs e.g., infant mortality at 12 per 1000 lives ■
2.	SDG-based, target relative to starting position	End-value referred to in SDGs, e.g. reduce by half the proportion of people living in poverty
3.	No explicit SDG value in the SDGs Performance benchmarked against National SDG Target	■ End-value set as per the National Target set in the National SDG Framework
4.	End-value neither set in the SDGs nor National SDG Framework	End-value set keeping in view the current provincial or national average (a certain percentage increase)

In the **second step**, a normalization method was used based on a standardization through z-scores. Z scores help measure distance from a fixed endpoint in a standardized way for each indicator. The distance of the pilot districts to the 2030 targets was measured in terms of standard deviations. The targets with higher standard deviation scores were awarded high scores as it meant they were farther from the 2030 targets compared to those with lower standard deviation scores. The formula used for Standard Deviation was as follows³:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

σ = lower case sigma
 \sum = capital sigma
 \bar{x} = x bar

³ This study uses the formula of standard deviation for population. The formula for sample was not used because the number of observations were too few and the use of sample formula would have made calculation impossible in some cases because of the “n-1” factor in the denominator.

1.3.2.3. Example of Target-level Prioritization

In line with the process explained above, top five priority goals for each district were identified in Phase-1. It turned out that Goals 1, 3, 4 and 6 were common in both districts. Killa Abdullah's 5th most important Goal in the short run was Goal 16 whereas that of Nushki's was Goal 2. For Killa Abdullah, these Goals (Goal 1,3,4,6, and 16) together had 50 targets. Of these 50 targets, 37 were relevant at the district level. Of these 37 targets, data-based prioritization was done for nearly 19 indicators. Data wasn't available for the remaining 18 indicators. For details, see the table below:

Table 2: Categorization of Shor-term SDG Targets by Relevance and Data Availability

Description	Numbers
Total Number of Goals	5
Total Targets	50
<i>Targets not Relevant to District</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Targets Relevant to District</i>	<i>37</i>
Relevant Indicators for which Data is Available	19
No of Actual Indicators with Full Data	6
No of Actual Indicators with Partial Data	8
No of Proxy Indicators	5

The example below demonstrates how distance to the 2030 target, severity of the challenge and alignment with provincial SDG framework were measured. Let's take the example of SDG Target 4.6 which reads as follows: *By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.*

- In the first step, data availability for this indicator was checked. It was found that data was available only for literacy rates. PSLM 2014-15 was identified as the preferred source.
- In order to measure distance to the 2030 target, end-value was set for the indicator on literacy rates. Since SDGs don't specify end value for Target 4.6, the end-value was set as per the target specified in the National SDG Framework, which was 80%. This was followed by calculation of standard deviation.
- Distance to the 2030 Target was measured based on standardization through Z scores. The follow formula was used to measure distance to the 2030 target:

$$\text{Distance to 2030 Target} = \frac{\text{Current Value of the Indicator} - \text{2030 Target for the Indicator}}{\text{Standard Deviation}}$$

Table 3: Example of Target-level Prioritization (Step-by-step calculations)

SDG Target 4.6	<i>By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.</i>		
Indicator 4.6.1	<i>Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.</i>		
Indicator Values	<i>Killa Abdullah</i>	<i>Nushki</i>	<i>Balochistan</i>
	27%	46%	44%
Data Source	PSLM 2014-15		
Standard Deviation	12.10		
2030 Target	80% (specified in the National SDG Framework)		
Z Values	<i>Killa Abdullah</i>	<i>Nushki</i>	<i>Balochistan</i>
	-4.38	-2.81	
<i>Prioritization Score for Distance to the 2030 Target</i>	3	2	
Difference from Provincial Mean (% points)	-17	2	
<i>Prioritization Score for Severity of the Challenge</i>	2	1	
Is SDG Target 4.6 a priority at the provincial level in the short, medium or long-term?	No	No	
<i>Prioritization Score for Alignment with Provincial SDG Framework</i>	0	0	
TOTAL PRIORITIZATION SCORE	$(3+2+0) = 5$	$(2+1+0) = 3$	

1.3.2.4. Data Analysis

Secondary data analysis techniques were used to analyze data from desk research. Budgetary allocation and provincial PSDPs were reviewed to map and assess allocations and financial flows to the two districts. Key trends, gaps and priority areas for policy intervention were identified from quantitative and qualitative data. Similarly, survey analysis tools were used to analyze findings of the physical and online survey.

1.3.3. Limitations

The main limitation of this study is the use of non-probability sampling methods for identifying participants for the quantitative component. Purposive sampling was helpful for the qualitative part of the study, but it had limitations for quantitative component of the study. For the quantitative part, purposive and snowball sampling did help in getting perspectives of multiple groups and stakeholders of the target population. However, the results of such sampling are not always generalizable. Non-probability sampling could have been a better method, but it was not possible due to serious time and resource constraints.

2. Situation Analysis of Enabling Environment for SDGs' Localization

Localization of SDGs requires an enabling environment that can facilitate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. This environment can create incentives or obstacles for the prioritization, implementation and monitoring of SDGs at the provincial and district levels. Key components of the enabling environment are⁴:

- **Awareness:** Sub-national governments should be aware of their roles and responsibilities in relation to the prioritization, implementation and monitoring of SDGs. Furthermore, they should be able to engage local communities, media, civil society organisations and private sector and raise awareness about the importance of SDGs.⁵
- **Devolution of powers to lower tiers of government:** A political system that provides for the devolution of powers to sub-national governments and recognises local and regional governments as autonomous tiers of government with legal powers, well-defined roles and financial autonomy is more likely to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Local and regional governments should not only have administrative autonomy but also adequate taxation powers to be able to serve and promote the interests of citizenry and achieve the SDG goals and targets. Devolution of taxation powers is likely to make local and regional governments more accountable and responsive to the needs of the people they represent. Furthermore, it puts a check on spendthrift behavior of elected governments and fosters responsible spending.
- **Fiscal transfers to lower tiers of government:** Another key enabler for the success of localization of SDGs is a recognition of the need to make fiscal transfers from the upper tier of government to lower tiers. In many countries, there is a mismatch between the responsibilities assigned to sub-national governments and their financial powers.⁶ Provincial and local governments often have limited taxation powers, resulting in financial imbalances. In order to correct for these imbalances, a country's multi-level governance framework should provide for regular, unconditional and formula-based fiscal transfers from the central to provincial governments and provincial to local governments.
- **Public Investment Management System:** Sub-national governments must have sound and effective public investment management systems. Public investments should be guided by short, medium and long-term development plans. Furthermore,
-

⁴ The components of the enabling environment have been identified by the author in the light of Pakistan's federal framework and the factors identified by the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments in: Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, "*Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs: Implementation and Monitoring at sub-national Level*", pp.18-19

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

there should be well-defined processes and mechanisms for the appraisal, selection, costing and monitoring of public investment projects.

- **Capacity:** Sub-national governments must have the capacity to effectively and efficiently exercise the will of the people and ensure the provision of basic services within the available resources. Furthermore, they should have skilled human resource at their disposal.
- **Performance monitoring:** Strong measures and mechanisms should be in place to monitor and assess the performance of sub-national governments. Information on the performance of provincial and local governments should be publicly accessible so that citizens and civil society organisations can hold them accountable.
- **Political Will:** Political leadership at each tier of government should have the will to align their development plans and strategies with the goals, targets and indicators of the 2030 Agenda. Furthermore, they should be willing to introduce and strengthen the institutional and financial frameworks required for establishing powerful and autonomous sub-national governments. Political leadership at provincial and sub-national level should be willing to mobilise their own resources and align budget allocations, especially development expenditures, with the priority SDG targets defined in their respective development plans.

2.1. Awareness about SDGs

Awareness about SDGs and their implementation and monitoring at the district level is negligible. Most representatives of community and civil society consulted for this study had little or no knowledge of SDGs.⁷ Even officers of local and provincial governments had very basic knowledge about SDGs. District officers who are likely to play the most important role in the localization of SDGs had little knowledge about the implementation, monitoring and localization of SDGs.

2.2. Division of Powers

In order to understand the enabling environment for the localization of the SDGs in Pakistan, it is imperative to first understand the country's multi-tiered federal framework. This requires a comprehensive review of the roles and responsibilities of all orders of government (federal, provincial, local) and beyond government in delivering public services

2.2.1. Overview of Pakistan's Multi-tiered Federal Structure

Pakistan is a federal republic with three tiers of government: federal, provincial and local. The distribution of administrative and financial powers among these tiers follows the principles of shared rule and regional and local autonomy. Each tier exercises exclusive jurisdiction over some subjects and has joint jurisdiction over others. Prior to the adoption of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, the planning, revenue-collection and resource allocation processes were quite centralized. Most fiscal and administrative powers were concentrated in the upper tier of the government.

⁷ District Consultation Workshops in Killa Abdullah and Nushki

The 18th Amendment introduced profound changes in the multi-tiered governance framework of Pakistan. It transferred significant fiscal and administrative powers to the provinces, strengthened institutions of intergovernmental coordination and conflict resolution, and obligated provinces to establish strong and powerful local government systems. It abolished the concurrent legislative list that enumerated shared responsibilities of federal and provincial governments over 47 subjects. Nearly all key subjects in the social sector such as education health, labour, social and population welfare, sewerage, clean drinking water supply, Zakat, Auqaf, environment, tourism, print media and cinematograph films, culture and archaeology were transferred to the provinces. By abolishing the shared federal-provincial functions and devolving most of them to the provinces, the 18th Amendment has strengthened the powers of provinces vis-a-vis the federal government and introduced greater clarity for citizens in terms of which tier of government to hold accountable in case of poor service delivery.⁸

Local governments have gained formal recognition in the Constitution as the third tier of government after the adoption of the 18th Amendment. Previously, the legal basis for introducing local government system existed in Article 32 of the Principles of Policy, which asked the State to *encourage* the promotion of representative and inclusive local government institutions. The 18th Amendment incorporated Article 140-A in the Constitution, which not only empowered the provinces to establish local government systems but also obligated/bonded them to devolve administrative and financial powers to the elected representatives of the local governments. Article 140-A states:

- “Each province shall, by law, establish a local government system and devolve political, administrative and financial responsibility and authority to the elected representatives of the local governments.”⁹

In line with Article 140-A of the Constitution, the provinces have enacted local-government-enabling legislations and created ministries responsible for its implementation. Balochistan adopted the Balochistan Local Government Act (BLGA) in 2010. The Act has been amended several times since then with the latest amendment being made in April 2019.

2.2.2. Overview of the Local Government System in Balochistan

The Balochistan Local Government Act 2010 provided for party-based local polls and mainly restored the pre-2001 system of local governance which was governed by the Local Government Ordinance 1980. The first LG elections under the BLGA were held in 2013. After a delay of over a year, Balochistan finally constituted local governments in 32 Districts, 5 Municipal Corporations, 54 Municipal Committees and 635 Union Councils in early 2015.

The Local Government system in Balochistan provides for separate institutional structures for rural and urban constituencies. Local government in rural areas has two tiers: Union and District Councils. Union Council is the lowest and District Council is the highest tier. In contrast, there is only one tier of local government in urban Balochistan with three different

⁸ Rafiullah Kakar, ‘Understanding the Baloch Ethnic Question post-18th Amendment’, In Ishtiaq Ahmed & A Rafiq (eds.) *Pakistan’s Democratic Transition: Change and Persistence* (London: Routledge, 2016), pp. 174-75

⁹ Report of the 18th Constitutional Amendment Bill 2010, p.33

types of local bodies, depending on the population of the city (For details: see Graph 14). The area of each local body is divided into single member constituencies called wards.

The BLGA 2010 devolves certain compulsory and optional functions to local councils.¹⁰ Compulsory functions include responsibilities related to Public Health, Water supply, Drains, Animals and Cattle, Primary Education, Public Safety, Town Planning, Building Control and Rural Development.

Local council budgets in Balochistan are subject to approval by the provincial government. The approval mechanism for each local body is as follows:

- Union Council's Budget to be approved by District Council
- District Council's budget to be approved by the concerned Divisional Coordination Committees (DCC) and by the Provincial Government
- Municipal Committee's budget to be approved by DCC
- Municipal Corporation's budget to be approved by DCC and the Provincial Government
- Metropolitan Corporation by DCC and the Provincial Government¹¹

The BLGA 2010 gives the provincial government the authority to exercise general supervision and control over the local councils. The provincial government can exercise this authority in a number of ways, including approval of budgets and taxes, inspection of local councils, audit of accounts, issuing directions, dissolution and suspension of local councils, and removal of elected heads of local councils.

¹⁰ Balochistan Local Government Act 2010

¹¹ Ibid.

Figure 1: Structure of Local Government System in Balochistan

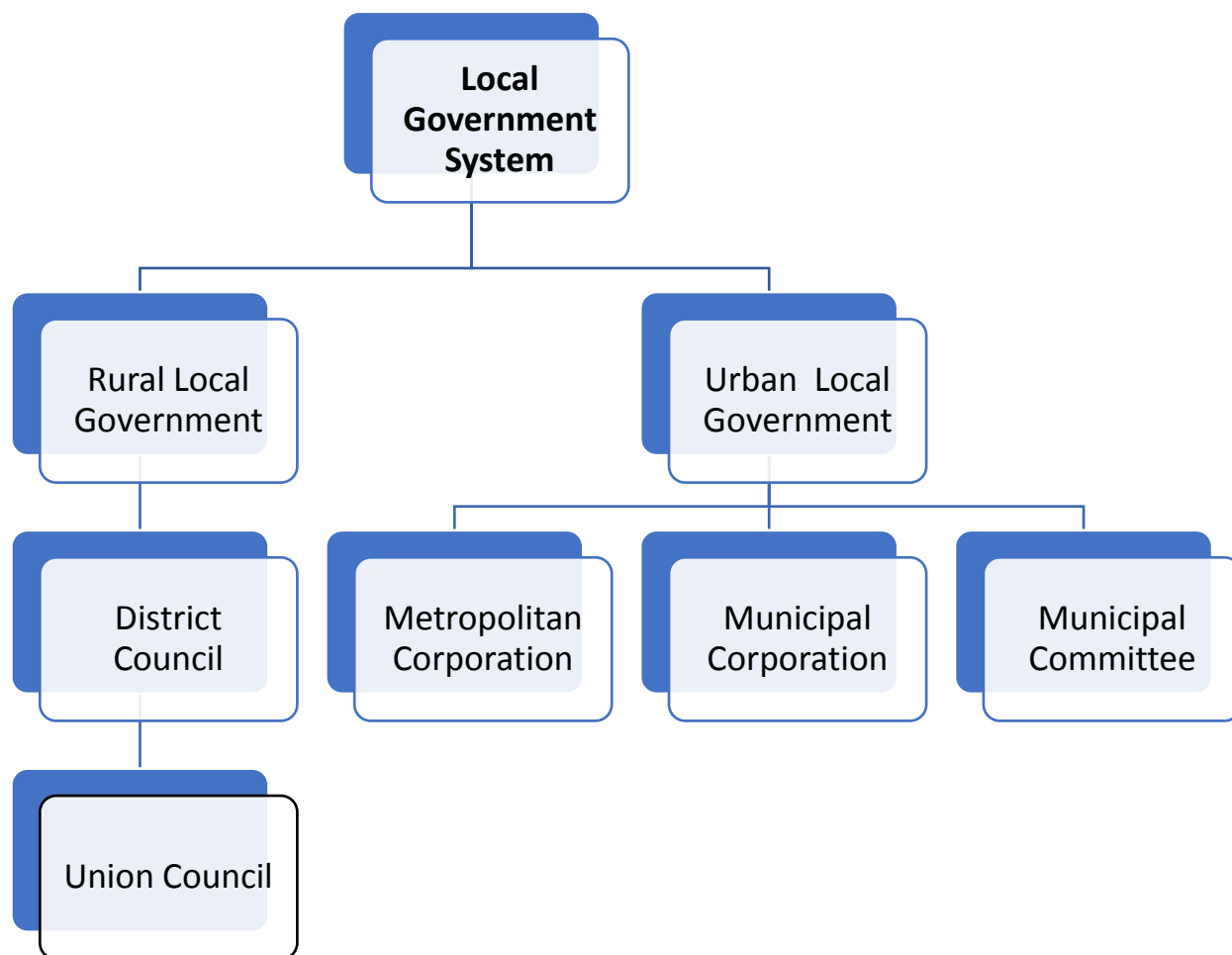


Table 4: Functions of Local Councils in Balochistan

Urban Councils	District Councils	Union Councils
Public health Water supply Drains Articles of food and drinks Animals and cattle Education Public safety Town planning	Public Works Public health Education Agriculture Development and Economic Welfare Drainage Articles of food and drinks Livestock and Dairy Development Culture	Public Works Public health Education Agriculture Development and Economic Welfare Drainage Articles of food and drinks Public safety Rural Development

Building control	Public safety	Other Functions
Streets	Rural Development	
Arboriculture	Other Functions	

Source: Balochistan Local Government Act 2010

2.2.3. Division of Fiscal Responsibilities

Fiscal responsibilities in Pakistan are distributed among the three tiers of government. Historically, the country has had a centralized fiscal system with most revenue-generations powers concentrated at the Centre. The 18th Amendment combined with the 7th NFC Award, however, increased the revenue-generation potential of the provinces in the following ways:

- *Provincial sales tax on services*: General sales tax (GST) on services was recognized as a provincial subject. Revenue generated from it was excluded from the federal divisible pool.
- *Expansion of provincial tax base*: Provinces were empowered to levy fees in respect of state lotteries, duties in respect of succession to property, estate duty in respect of property, and taxes on capital value of immovable property.
- *Greater access to capital finance*: Provinces were permitted to raise domestic as well as foreign loans and issue guarantees subject to limitations specified by the National Economic Council.

In short, the 18th Amendment and the 7th NFC Award significantly enhanced the quantum of resources available to the provinces. The GST on services is a growing and buoyant tax with great potential to increase provincial revenues. Provinces have further devolved fiscal resources and revenue-collection powers to local councils. The BLGA 2010 assigns taxation powers to local governments (For further details, see Table 1).

Table 5: Fiscal Federalism I: Taxation responsibilities at different tiers of government

Federal Taxation Powers	Provincial Taxation Powers	Local Taxation Powers (BLGA 2010)
Personal Income and Corporation Tax (excluding on agriculture income)	Property tax	Taxes on Cinemas, Entertainment and Hotels
Custom Duties	Tax on property transfers	Tax on the transfer of immovable property
Excise duties on Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Natural Gas, and Betel nuts (excluding opium, liquors, narcotics)	Capital Gains Tax on property	Tax on annual rental value of buildings and land
Sales Tax on Goods	Income tax on agriculture	Tax on advertisement and billboards
Capital Value Tax on non-immovable assets	Excise duty on alcohol, opium and narcotics	Tax on sale of animals

Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, sea or air; taxes on their fares and freights	Sales Tax on Services	Fee on slaughter of animals
Surcharge on Mineral Oil, Natural Gas and Electricity	Motor Vehicle Tax	Taxes on professions, Callings and Trades
	Stamp Duty	Taxes on other-than-motor vehicles
	Registration Fee	Fees on erection of buildings
	Mutation Fee	Tax on births, marriages and feats
	Excise duty on natural gas	Marriage tax
	Net hydro profits	Market fees
	Duty on electricity	Water, drainage, lighting and conservancy rates
	VAT on services	Fees at Fairs, Agricultural Shows
	Zakat and Usher	Fees on Parking
		Fee for licenses, permits, and sanctions
		Toll tax on roads, bridges maintained by the local council
		Fees for specific services

Source: Anwar Shah, "Making Federalism Work for the People of Pakistan: Reflections on the Role of the 18th Constitutional Amendment", World Bank Policy Paper Series, 03/12, November 2012, and Balochistan Local Government Act 2010

2.2.4. Critical Analysis

- Pakistan's multi-tiered governance structure suffers from fiscal imbalance. There remains a mismatch between the expenditure responsibilities and taxation powers of provincial and local governments.¹² The 18th amendment attempted to correct these imbalances through the expansion of taxation powers of the provinces. It devolved a dynamic and potentially buoyant tax base—sales tax on services—to the provinces. There is evidence that provinces, including Balochistan, have significantly increased revenues from GST on services.¹³ However, fiscal decentralization by the 18th amendment was limited in scope and degree than expenditure decentralization.
- The degree of fiscal imbalance is particularly stark at the level of local councils. While the BLGA 2010 has assigned important powers to local councils, it doesn't assign any of the

¹²Muhammad Asif Iqbal et. al, "Strengthening Fiscal Federalism in Pakistan: The Way Forward", *Social Policy and Development Centre*, January 2018, p.12

¹³ Balochistan PEFA Report 2017

major buoyant taxes to local councils. Even worse, the 7th NFC Award abolished the one-sixth of GST pass-through grant to local councils that was introduced in 1999 to replace the Octroi and Zila tax. Buoyant taxes such as sales tax, income tax, property tax and capital gains tax remain with the center and provinces.¹⁴ Most of the taxes that fall within the jurisdiction of local governments have limited potential, owing to poor taxation capacity of local councils and weak economic base in the province. No wonder, revenue-generation at the local tier of government remains dismally low. Currently, own revenues on average account for less than 3% of the total expenditures of local councils in Balochistan. In the two districts considered for this study, own revenues accounted for mere 2% of the urban councils' total budgets.¹⁵

- Furthermore, the BLGA 2010 gives the provincial government excessive control and regulatory powers over local councils. The local government is not fully independent in exercising the assigned functions, budget-making and imposition of taxes. Even the exercise of compulsory functions assigned by law is subject to the “direction” of the provincial government. For budgets and imposition of taxes, local councils have to report to bureaucrats and depend on the provincial government for approval, which is against the spirit of devolution. Furthermore, the multi-step budget approval procedure causes serious delays in release of funds to the local councils.¹⁶ For example: sometimes, the budgets of local councils get final approval in in the third quarter of a financial year¹⁷, meaning that they are left with only three months to spend the budget.

2.3. Fiscal Transfers to Lower Tiers of Governments

In addition to assigning fiscal responsibilities to each tier of government, the fiscal federalism framework in Pakistan also provides for the vertical and horizontal transfer of resources between and among the different tiers of government respectively. Fiscal transfers are meant to correct imbalances in the country's fiscal federalism. The principal mechanism for allocating financial resources to lower tiers of government is inter-governmental transfers.

2.3.1. National Finance Commission (NFC)

National Finance Commission manages the distribution of resources between the Centre and the provinces and among provinces. Historically, the NFC awards have been beset by deadlocks over both the vertical and horizontal distribution formulae. The 7th NFC Award revised the vertical and horizontal formula as follows:

- *Larger provincial share in vertical transfers:* The share of provinces in the divisible pool was increased to 57.5% from the year 2011-12 onwards and the same was provided Constitutional protection through the 18th Amendment.¹⁸
- *Multi-dimensional criteria for horizontal transfers:* The erstwhile population-based criteria for horizontal distribution of resources was revised to include factors such as
-

¹⁴ Muhammad Asif Iqbal et. Al., Strengthening Fiscal Federalism in Pakistan, p.40

¹⁵ Budget Data of Local Councils of Killa Abdullah and Nushki for the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18

¹⁶ Interview with employee of Local Government Department.

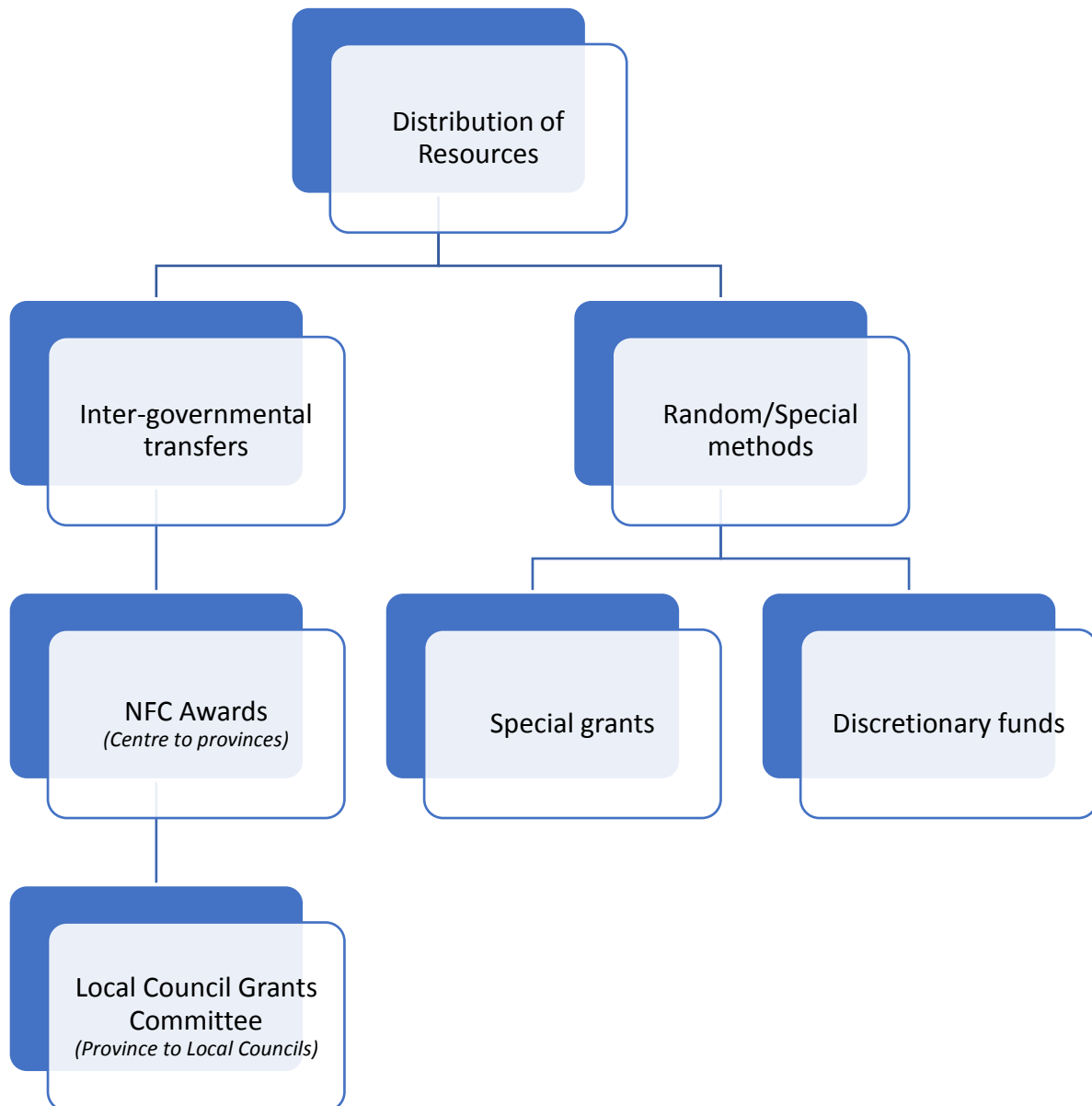
¹⁷ Interview with Secretary of Local Councils Association Balochistan.

¹⁸ Report of the 18th Constitutional Amendment Bill 2010, p.33

poverty, revenue generation, and area. Smaller provinces like Balochistan were the biggest beneficiaries of this revision.¹⁹

- *Province-specific considerations:* Recognizing the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's frontline role in the 'war against terror', one percent of the total divisible pool was earmarked for KP in the 7th NFC Award Furthermore, the award guaranteed Balochistan the receipt of its projected sum and obligated the federal government to make up for the remaining funds in case of a shortfall.

Figure 2: Fiscal Federalism II: Resource Distribution Mechanism in Pakistan



¹⁹ Aisha Ghaus Pasha, Making Devolution Work in Pakistan, p.341

2.3.2. Provincial Finance Commission (PFC)

The fiscal framework of Pakistan also provides for the distribution of funds between the provinces and local bodies and among local bodies. Provincial Finance Commissions (PFCs) have traditionally managed the transfer of funds to local councils. In Balochistan, however, Local Council Grants Committees (LCGC) is the principal mechanism for the transfer of resources from the provincial to local governments and among local councils. Section 120 of the BLGA 2010 provides for the constitution of an LCGC to take key decisions regarding fiscal transfers to the local councils.

The LCGC is headed by the Finance Minister with the Secretaries of Finance, Local Government, and Planning and Development as its members. According to the Act, the LCGC should devise a formula for distribution of funds among local councils according to “the principles of need, capacity, effort, and performance”²⁰.

The LCGC in Balochistan distributes non-salary and development funds among local councils according to the formula provided in Tables 7 & 8.

Table 6: Formula for Horizontal Distribution of LG Development Funds (2016-17)

Type/Tier of Local Council	Percentage Allocation to each Council	Formula for distribution among Local Councils
1 Metropolitan Corporation	10%	N/A
5 Municipal Corporations	5.6%	50% distributed equally and 50% distributed on the basis of population among the 5 MCs
53 Municipal Committees	33%	50% distributed equally and 50% distributed on the basis of population among the 53 MCs
32 District Councils	25%	50% distributed equally and 50% distributed on the basis of population among the 32 DCs
634 Union Councils	25.4%	Distributed almost equally among all UCs

Source: Local Government Department, Government of Balochistan

Table 7: Formula for Horizontal Distribution of Non-Salary Funds (2016-17)

Local Council	Percentage Allocation to each Council	Formula for distribution among Local Councils
1 Metropolitan Corporation	10%	N/A

²⁰ Balochistan Local Government Act 2010

5 Municipal Corporations	9%	50% distributed equally and 50% distributed on the basis of population among the 5 MCs
53 Municipal Committees	38%	50% distributed equally and 50% distributed on the basis of population among the 53 MCs
32 District Councils	19%	50% distributed equally and 50% distributed on the basis of population among the 32 DCs
634 Union Councils	10.5%	Distributed almost equally among all UCs
Provincial and Divisional LG Boards, BLCE Cell	2%	
Unforeseen	11.5%	

Source: Local Government Department, Government of Balochistan

2.3.3. Critical Analysis

- As explained in the previous section, the provincial and local governments in Balochistan are highly dependent on vertical transfers. Fiscal transfers from the federal government still constitute more than 90 percent of Balochistan’s total receipts.²¹
- The 7th NFC Award and the 18th Amendment have significantly enhanced the quantum of fiscal resources available to the provinces. The amount of funds transferred to local councils as a percentage of the total provincial expenditure has hardly crossed 5%. The development component of funds transferred to local councils each year on average has amounted to 8% of the total provincial expenditure on development between 2014 and 2018. (See Figure 3 & 4).
- There is also lack of a clear formula or methodology for horizontal distribution of funds among local councils. The horizontal sharing of resources among various urban and rural councils is determined through an ad hoc and unsophisticated formula devised in 2016-17. A lump sum amount is allocated to local councils in the provincial budget. After deducting the salary component from the total allocation for the local councils, the remaining amount is divided between non-salary and development components. This formula doesn’t ensure equitable allocation of resources across all local councils.

²¹ The World Bank, “Balochistan: Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Performance Assessment Report”, 2017.

Figure 3: Comparison of Development Expenditures of Local and Provincial Governments

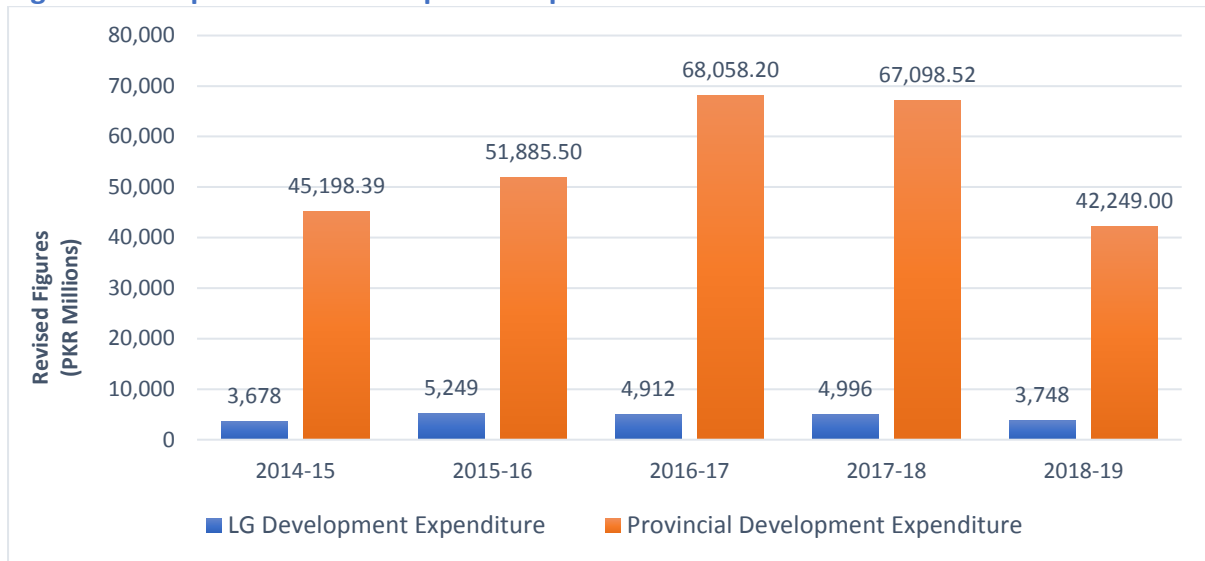
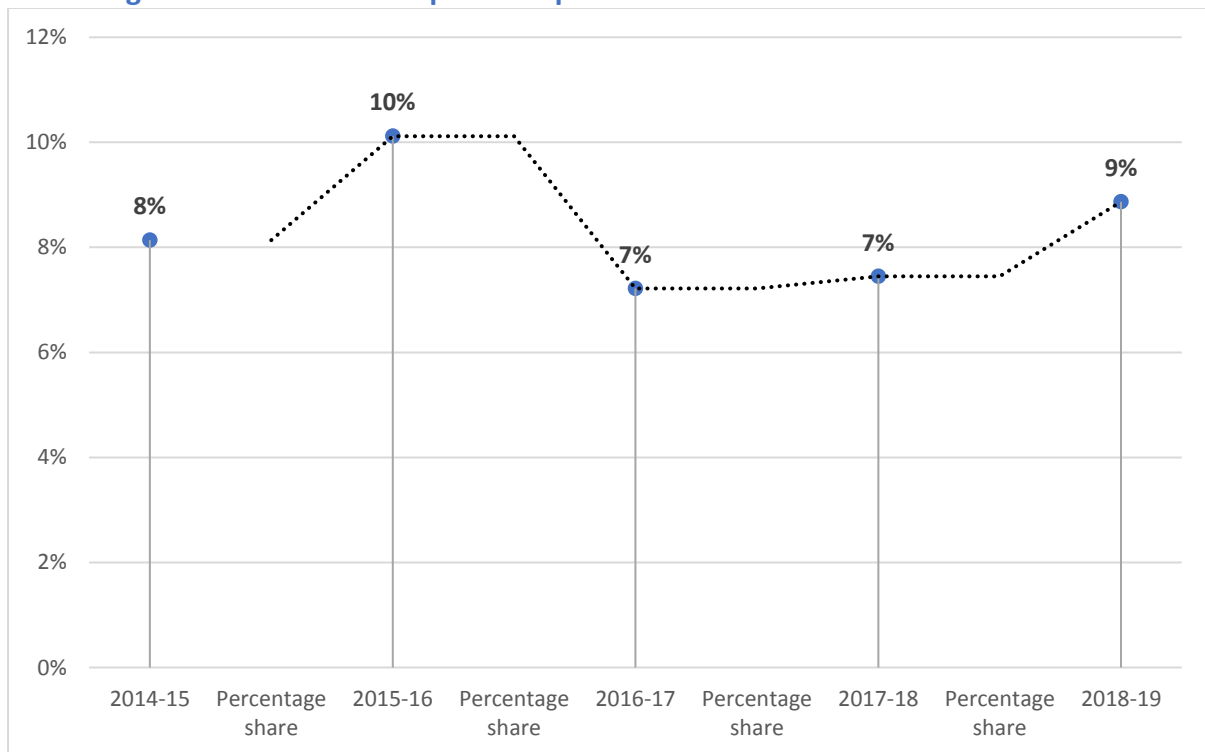


Figure 4: Provincial Transfer to Local Councils (development component only) as Percentage of Provincial Development Expenditures 2014-2018



2.4. Public Investment Management System

2.4.1. Review of PIM Framework

Prior to the passage of the 18th Constitutional Amendment in 2010, the federal government had primary responsibility for guiding and managing the public investment program. The subject of 'national planning and national economic coordination, including planning and coordination of scientific and technological research' was listed in the Federal Legislative List-1, which contains subjects lying in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government. In other words, the Federal Government had an exclusive functional responsibility for national planning. The 18th Amendment moved the subject of 'national planning' to the Federal Legislative List-II, which falls under the joint jurisdiction of both the Federal and Provincial Governments. This means that 'national planning and economic coordination' now comes under the purview of the Council of Common Interests.

The Federal Government manages its public investment program through the Planning Commission (PC). The PC is the highest body at the federal level for preparing and implementing national development plans. It also coordinates with the provinces on development projects and issues guidelines for public investment management in a document titled "Manual for Development Projects". The manual lays out processes and guidelines for the planning, appraisal, approval, implementation and evaluation of development schemes.

In addition to giving the provinces a say in national planning, the 18th Amendment also made provinces exclusively responsible for setting and achieving development objectives related to the devolved sectors. The provinces implement their development agenda through the Public Sector Development Programmes (PSDPs). The Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) is the main instrument for providing budgetary resources for addressing development needs of the province. PSDP channelizes domestic and foreign resources to achieve development goals and targets set by the federal and the provincial government.²²

Provinces have also devolved some planning responsibilities to the local bodies. Local governments implement their development programs separately from the province. The BLGA 2010 makes local councils key partners in development planning process at the provincial level. It binds local bodies to prepare Annual Development Plans (ADPs) and exercise project identification, preparation, implementation and maintenance responsibilities related to certain sub-sectors. In other words, local councils have the mandate to identify, appraise, approve and implement projects related to the following sub-sectors:

- Primary schools
- Basic health units and family welfare clinics
- Piped water supply; potable water; storage tanks; hand pumps
- "Karezat"
- Sanitation

²² Hafiz Pasha et. Al., "Review and Analysis of Pakistan's Public Investment Program", p.1

- Rural roads and farm to market roads²³

The Planning and Development Department is the principal public investment management body at the provincial level. Provincial Development Working Party (PDWP) is the highest provincial forum for appraising and approving projects. It has the authority to approve projects up to PKR 5 Billion. At the level of local councils, the Chief Officer and heads of local councils are mainly responsible for managing development projects.

The Planning manual classifies development plans into long-term (15-25 years), medium-term (4-7 years) and short-term (Annual Development Plans) plans. The Government of Balochistan's Rules of Business 2012 bind the provincial P&D Department to prepare annual, medium and long-term development plans in line with the guidelines provided in the Planning Manual. Similarly, the BLGA 2010 tasks local councils to prepare their development plans. Furthermore, the manual provides for identification, appraisal, and selection of projects on the basis of financial rate of return and socio-economic impact.

2.4.2.PSDP Trends

- The size of Balochistan's PSDP has increased significantly over the past ten years. The size of the province's PSDP has quadrupled in nominal terms between 2009-10 and 2018-19, recording an average annual growth rate of 20%. The highest growth rate (77%) was recorded in the year 2010-2011 (see Figure 3). This is explained by the increased fiscal resources available to the province as a result of the passage of the 7th NFC Award.
- While the size of provincial development expenditure has increased substantially, its share in the total public expenditure has remained relatively stagnant. PSDP as a percentage of the total budget has hovered around 25% between 2009-10 and 2018-19, indicating that current expenditures have also grown during the same period (See Figure 4). While development expenditures have grown at an average rate of 20% annually, current expenditures have registered an average annual growth of 23% during the same period.²⁴ This means that the increased fiscal resources available to the province post-7th NFC Award have mostly been absorbed in non-productive expenditure categories such as salaries, pensions and law order.
- Initially budgeted level of PSDP is not always realized, often due to growth in current expenditures and stagnation of revenue generation. Budgets with large deficits are presented and approved without specifying mechanisms for meeting the shortfall.²⁵ Furthermore, inefficient mechanisms and processes for funds release and spending also partially explain the gap between budgeted and actual expenditures.
- A sectoral review of the provincial development expenditure from financial year 2008-09 to 2018-19 shows that **communication, other schemes, education, irrigation, and public health engineering** respectively are top five prioritized sectors, followed by health, agriculture and physical planning and housing (See Figure 7). The same data reveals that culture, environment, information technology, labor and manpower and industries & commerce respectively have received the least priority between 2008 and 2018 (See Figure 8). The mapping of these sectors against SDGs is provided in Table 8.

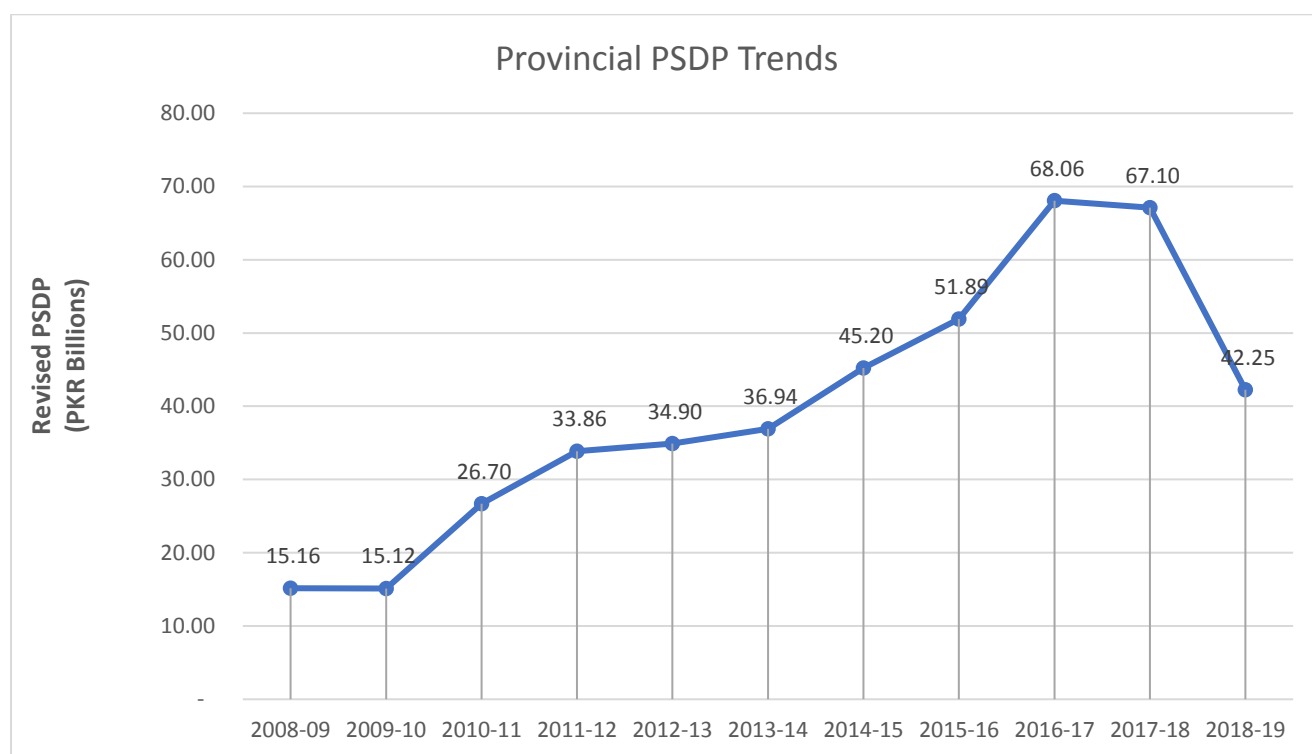
²³ BLGA 2010

²⁴ The World Bank: Balochistan PEFA Report 2017

²⁵ Balochistan High Court Judgement in "Muhammad Alam vs Government of Balochistan", May 2019

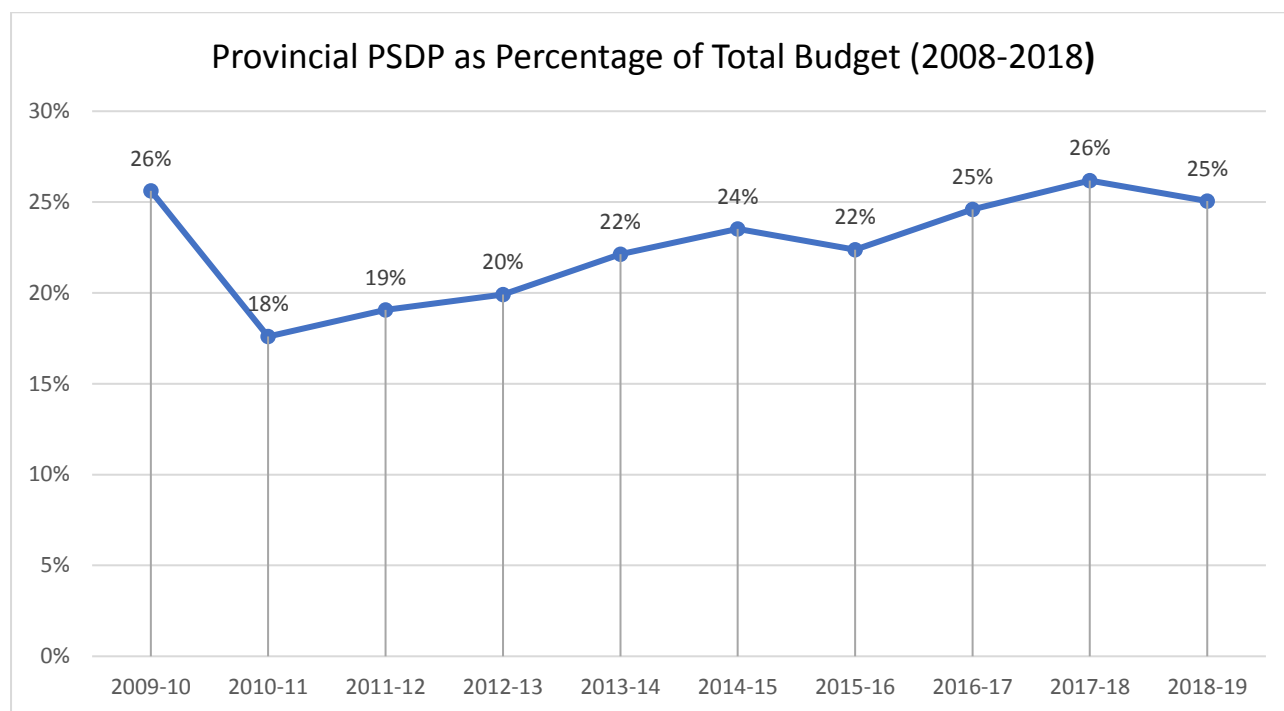
- While communication sector has consistently received the highest amount of resource, development spending on education increased significantly from 2013-14 onwards. Graph 7 shows that development spending on communication and other schemes declined between 2013 to 2015 whereas the share of education increased substantially during the same period (Graph 9). This indicates that investment in human development was prioritized over other sectors in the afore-mentioned years.

Figure 5: Size of Annual Development Expenditures, Government of Balochistan (2008 – 2018) (Revised Budget)



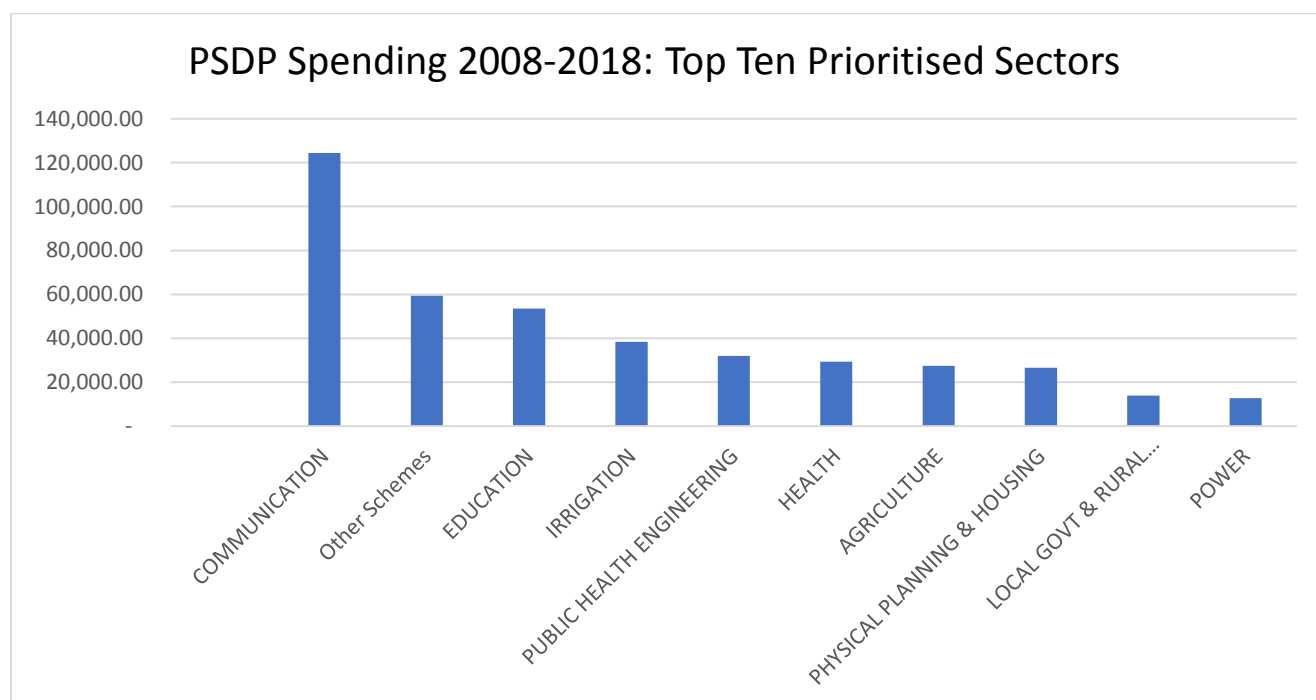
Source: PSDP Data 2008-18, Government of Balochistan

Figure 6: Provincial Development Expenditures as Percentage of Total Budget (2008 – 2018)



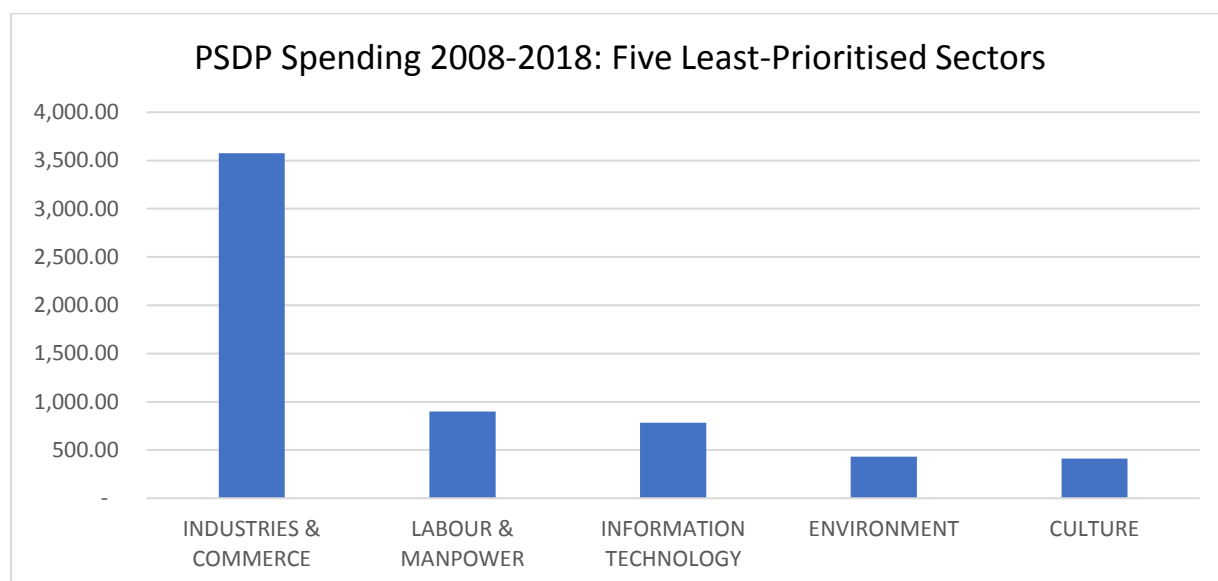
Source: PSDP Data 2008-18, Government of Balochistan

Figure 7: Provincial Development Expenditures: Top Ten Most-prioritized Sectors (2008 – 2018)



Source: PSDP Data 2008-18, Government of Balochistan

Figure 8: Provincial Development Expenditures: Five Least-prioritized Sectors (2008-18)



Source: PSDP Data 2008-18, Government of Balochistan

Figure 9: Provincial Development Expenditures: Annual Spending Pattern of Top Six Sectors (2008-18)

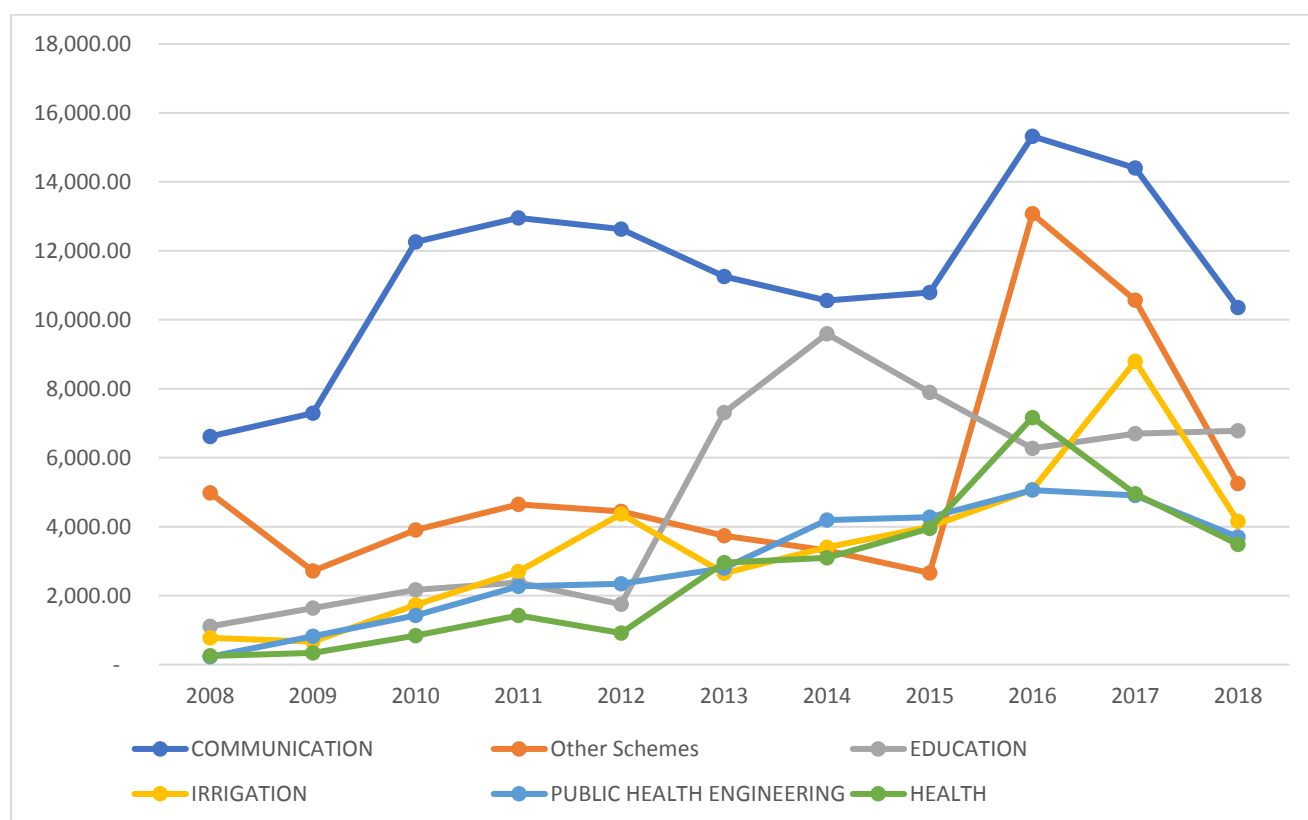


Table 8: Mapping of Provincial Development Priorities against SDGs

S. N	Sector	Sectoral Spending 2008-18 (PKR Millions)	Share in Total Spending 2008-18	Relevant SDG Goal
1	Communication	124,466	28.47%	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and Infrastructure
2	Other Schemes	59,388	13.59%	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and Infrastructure & other SDGs
3	Education	53,601	12.26%	Goal 4: Quality Education
4	Irrigation	38,324	8.77%	Goal 6: Clean Water & Sanitation
5	Public Health Engineering	32,005	7.32%	Goal 6: Clean Water & Sanitation
6	Health	29,370	6.72%	Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing
7	Agriculture	27,433	6.28%	Goal 1: No Poverty Goal 2: Zero Hunger Goal 14: Life below Water (Oceans, Seas, Marine Life) Goal 15: Life on Land (forests, deserts)
8	Physical Planning & Housing	26,576	6.08%	Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
9	Local Govt & Rural Development	13,897	3.18%	Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
10	Power	12,805	2.93%	Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
11	Urban Planning & Development	5,358	1.23%	Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
12	Sports, Culture, Tourism & Youth Affairs	3,940	0.90%	Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
13	Social Welfare & Women Dev:	3,577	0.82%	Goal 5: Gender Equality Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
14	Industries & Commerce	3,574	0.82%	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and Infrastructure

15	Labour & Manpower	899	0.21%	Goal 4: Quality Education
16	Information Technology	784	0.18%	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and Infrastructure
17	Environment	431	0.10%	Goal 13: Climate Action
18	Culture	410	0.09%	Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
19	Foreign Aid	315	0%	
	Total	437,152		

Source: PSDP Data 2008-18, Government of Balochistan

2.5. Capacity

Local councils lack the capacity to effectively and efficiently provide basic services to citizens. In particular, local councils don't have the capacity to formulate short, medium and long-term development plans.²⁶ Furthermore, local councils lack the capacity to make proper budgets. Moreover, their capacity to impose new taxes is severely limited. They lack trained human resource to undertake tasks such as budgeting, imposition and collection of taxes and preparation of short and medium-term development plans.²⁷

2.6. Performance Monitoring and Data Availability

Strong measures and mechanisms should be in place to monitor and assess the performance of sub-national governments. Information on the performance of provincial and local governments should be publicly accessible so that citizens and civil society organisations can hold them accountable.

Existence of institutional mechanisms and data to monitor progress against SDGs is an essential component of an enabling environment for the localization of SDGs. In particular, information on the performance of provincial and local governments should be publicly accessible so that citizens and civil society organisations can hold them accountable. In this regard, the availability of precise and disaggregated data is a pre-requisite for tracking progress against the SDGs.

The Federal Government in partnership with the UNDP conducted an extensive data gap analysis to identify existing reporting challenges pertaining to the SDGs and propose actions to address them. This study revealed that, despite facing multiple challenges in monitoring progress on SDGs, Pakistan may still be able to report progress on more than 50% of SDG indicators. Of the 244 indicators, 14 are purely global indicators on which countries don't need to report their data. Of the remaining 230 indicators, nearly half are either available or require minor efforts to be made available. Data for the other half is not available and requires major efforts. As far level of disaggregation is concerned, 73 indicators are national, 91 indicators are provincial and 66 indicators are district-level.²⁸

²⁶ Interview with Chief Officer, Municipal Corporation, Chaman, 2019.

²⁷ Consultative Workshop, District Nushki; Consultative Workshop, District Killa Abdullah

²⁸ Federal SDGs Support Unit, "Data Reporting Gaps", June 2018, p.2

For the purpose of this study, a thorough review and analysis of the state and source of data availability was conducted for the 66 district-level indicators. The following coding was done to identify different levels of data availability.

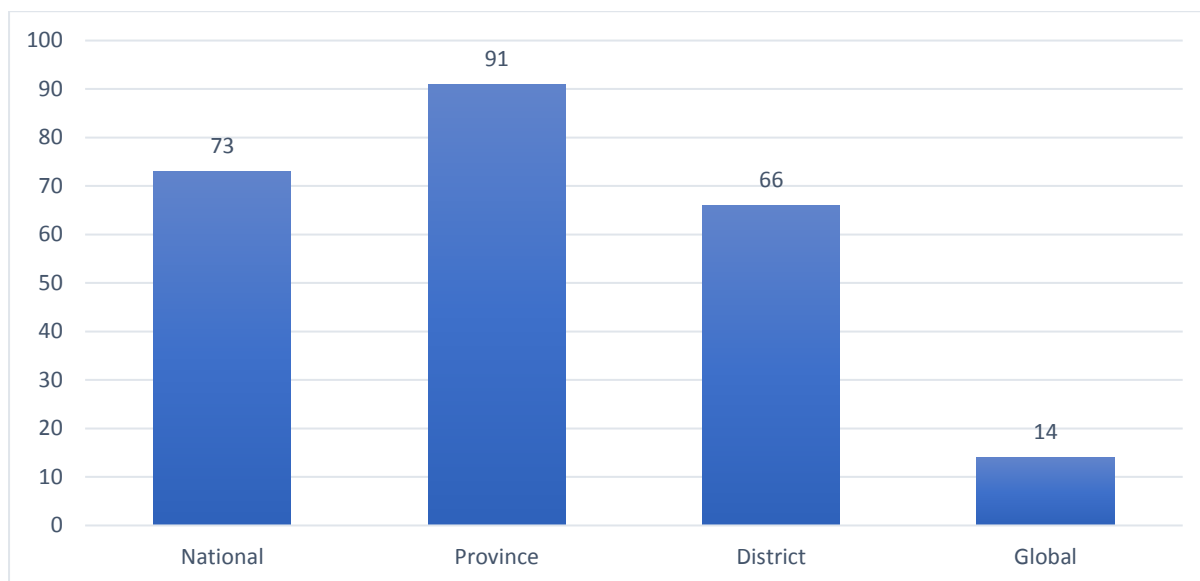
Table 9: Classification of SDG Indicators by Level of Data Availability

Indicators Availability Codes	Definition
1	Both data and standards are available on a regular basis
2a	Data is irregularly available and standards are also available
2b	Standards are available but data is not available
3	Neither data nor standards are available

The exercise revealed that only six of the 66 indicators were assigned Code 1, indicating that data was available for only 9% of the total district-level indicators. From a data availability perspective, Code 1 and 2a respectively are the most desirable codes. That Code 1 accounts for mere 9% of the district-level indicators marks the serious lack of data availability. Similarly, 23, 27 and 10 indicators respectively were assigned Codes 2a, 2b and 3. This means that major efforts are required for more than half of the SDG indicators (55%) for ensuring data availability.

The most common and important source of data at the district level is the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM), followed by Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). The two data sources respectively account for 35% and 23% of the district-level indicators. Data of nearly one fifth of the district-level indicators isn't collected by any department or agency.

Figure 10: SDG Indicators Disaggregated by Region



Source: Federal SDGs Support Unit, "Data Reporting Gaps", June 2018.

Figure 11: Classification of District-level Indicators by Level of Availability

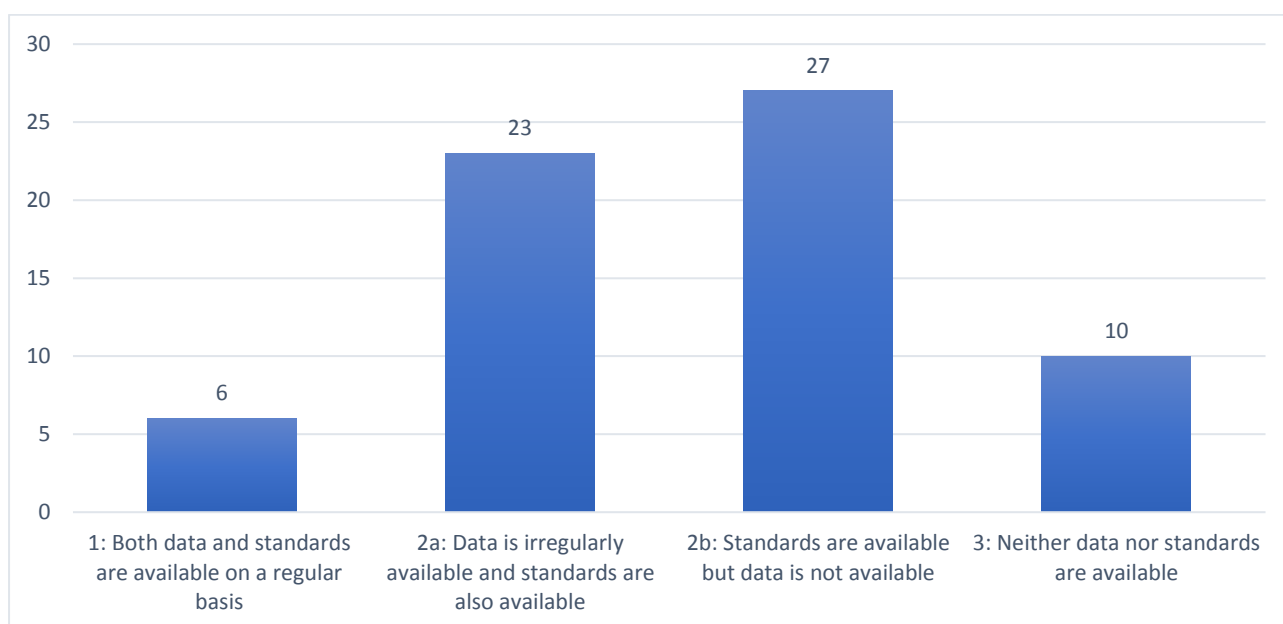


Table 10: Data Sources of District-level Indicators

Sources of Data	Tier-wise availability of indicators				Grand Total
	1	2a	2b	3	
PSLM	5	12	4	2	23
MICS		9	5	1	15
TBD			11	1	12
WHO				3	3
Ministry of Finance				2	2
AEPAM		1			1
DCOs			1		1
EMIS	1				1
Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination			1		1
National Institute of Oceanography			1		1
NDMA		1			1
NEAS			1		1
PMDC, Health Department			1		1
Provincial BOS			1		1
Provincial Health Departments				1	1
SUPARCO			1		1
Grand Total	6	23	27	10	66

Table 11: District Level Indicators by Availability, Data Source and Reporting Agency

S. no	Indicator Code	Indicators	Availability Code	Preferred Source	Reporting Agency	Action Required
1	1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1	PSLM/MPI	Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform	None

2	1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	3	MICS	Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform	Consultation with SP providers and disaggregated data with BISP for disaggregated floor wise data
3	1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	2a	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Computation from available data, and qualitative data generation (e.g. UNICEF has agreed to provide water quality testing kits).
4	1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	2b	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Add question about legal documentation and perception of secure rights to land to PSLM section F. Assets in Possession. A question on the household member ID that owns the land will also need to be added to get disaggregation by sex.
5	1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	2a	NDMA	NDMA	Consultation with PDMA, UNOCHA and provincial governments provincial for disaggregated data
6	1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2b	DCO	NDMA	Consultation with DCOs and DDMA to ascertain how many district governments have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies
7	1.a.1	Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	3	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance	Computation required

8	1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	3	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance	Computation required. Consultation with BISP, and relevant provincial departments dealing with social security required to get district figures.
9	2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	2a	MICS	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	Computation is required for district level estimates
10	2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2a	PSLM	Ministry of National Food Security and Research	Computation of FIES
11	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Computation at district level required from PSLM data
12	3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	2a	MICS	Provincial Bureau of Statistics	Minor effort required. Divisional data is already available. District level data needs to be collected and computed.
13	3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	2a	MICS	Provincial Bureau of Statistics	Minor effort required. Divisional data is already available. District level data needs to be collected and computed.
14	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	2b	TBD	National AIDs Control Program	Consultation with UN Aids, NACP, MoNHSRC, PBS and NIPS
15	3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	2a	MICS	National TB Control Program	Computation once new PSLM is available

16	3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	2a	PSLM	Malaria Control Program	Computation once new PSLM is available
17	3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	2a	MICS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Computation once new PSLM is available
18	3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	2b	TBD	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	Major effort is required - either through a cause of death survey or a well-functioning CRVS system that registers deaths by cause.
19	3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and after care services) for substance use disorders	2b	TBD	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	None
20	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	2b	Provincial BOS	Provincial Bureau of Statistics	Computation required
21	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	2a	MICS	National Institute of Population Studies	Can be computed once PSLM data is available
22	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	2a	MICS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Computation required
23	3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	2b	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	Needs consultation on what can be reported and how HMIS can be aligned to report of NCDs, service level data and private sector providers.
24	3.8.2	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	2b	MICS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Consultation is required with MoNHSRC, WHO and PBS, to include health module which covers this area.

25	3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	3	WHO	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	Consultation is required with WHO & Health dept. for methodology and disaggregation of data
26	3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	3	WHO	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	Consultation is required with WHO & Health dept. for methodology and disaggregation of data
27	3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	3	WHO	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	Consultation is required with WHO & Health dept. for methodology and disaggregation of data
28	3.b.1	Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	2b	TBD	TBD	Consultation with WHO, World Bank, Mo NHSRC and Planning Commission for stock of medicines per health facility in each district.
29	3.b.3	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	3	Provincial Health Departments	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	Consultation with WHO, World Bank, Mo NHSRC and Planning Commission for stock of medicines per health facility in each district.
30	3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	2b	PMDC, Health Department	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	Consultation is required with WHO, World Bank, Provincial Health Departments, and Health Section of Planning Commission to compute this indicator

31	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	2b	NEAS	Academy of Education Planning and Monitoring	Consultation with AEPAM, Ministry of Education, PBS, UNESCO, ASER and MoPDR and Provincial Education Department
32	4.2.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	2a	MICS	Provincial Bureau of Statistics	Divisional data available. District-level data needs to be collected and computed.
33	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	2a	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	
34	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	2b	MICS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	
35	4.5.1	Parity indices (female/ male, rural/ urban, bottom/ top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	2a	MICS	Provincial Bureau of Statistics	
36	4.6.1	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	1	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Data on numeracy skills not available
37	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	2b	TBD	Education Department	Need to consult with education department
38	4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	2a	AEPAM	Education Department	Minor effort required.

39	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	1	EMIS	Education Department	Data computation from EMIS
40	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	2a	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	
41	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	2b	TBD	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Consultation with PBS regarding inclusion of Time Use Module/Survey
42	5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	2a	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Computation required
43	5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	2b	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Add question about legal documentation and perception of secure rights to land to PSLM section F. Add question on id of asset owner in Assets in Possession. A question on the household member ID that owns the land will also need to be added to get disaggregation by sex.
44	5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	2b	MICS	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority	Consultation with PTA and PBS to compute it.
45	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	2b	MICS	Provincial Bureau of Statistics	
46	6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	2a	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Computation required

47	6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	2b	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Consultation with provincial and local department such as WASA, Sewerage Boards and Municipal Committees.
48	6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	2b	National Institute of Oceanography	National Institute of Oceanography	Consultation with Ministry of Climate Change, and PCRWR and Ministry of S&T and UN Climate Change Unit.
49	6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time	2b	TBD	TBD	Need to do a comprehensive study to compute this indicator
50	6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	2b	TBD	Ministry of Water Resources	Consultation with UN water, PBS, IRSA, Irrigation Department, WASA and WAPDA.
51	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	2b	TBD	Ministry of Water Resources	Consultation with FAO, UN water, IRSA, Irrigation Department, WASA and WAPDA.
52	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	1	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Data available
53	7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	1	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Data available
54	9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	3	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	
55	9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	2a	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Compute the indicator using PSLM although it is reported from LFS.
56	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	2a	PSLM	State Bank of Pakistan	Compute disaggregation by age and gender for HH below 50% of

						median income.
57	10.3.1	Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	2b	MICS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Consultation needed with Ministry of Human rights, UNWOMEN, NIPS, NCSW, Provincial women development departments.
58	10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	2a	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Consultation with ILO, Ministry of Overseas and Human Resource and PBS for calculation of this variable because it involved accounting errors.
59	11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2a	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Computation
60	11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	2b	SUPARCO	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Data consolidation on Land Consumption growth from SUPARCO and population growth from NIPS. Data consolidation from PBS, SUPARCO, UN habitat and Ministry of Climate Change.
61	16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	2b	TBD	Ministry of Interior	Consultation with Ministry of Law, PBS and UNODC.
62	16.5.2	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	3	TBD	Ministry of Interior	Consultation with Ministry of Law, PBS and UNODC.

63	16.6.2	Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	2a	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Computation from district-level data collected by PSLM
64	16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	3	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Consultation with PBS to add a question of inclusive decision making to all population.
65	16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	2b	PSLM	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Consultation with PBS to add a question of birth registration with local authorities.
66	16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	2b	TBD	Ministry of Human Rights	Consultation needed with UNWOMEN, NIPS, NCSW, Provincial women development departments.

3. SDGs Localization Plan for District Killa Abdullah

3.1. Socio-economic Profile of the District

Demography: Killa Abdullah is located in the north-east of Balochistan at 70 Km north from the provincial capital, Quetta city. The district shares its western boundaries with Afghanistan. The headquarter of the district is in “Chaman”. The total area of the district is 5,263 square kilometers. According to the 2017 census, the total population of the district is 757,578. It is the fourth most populous district in the province. Chaman Tehsil has the highest population accounting for more than 57% of the district’s population. It is followed by Killa Abdullah Tehsil, Gulistan Tehsil and Dobandi Tehsil respectively.²⁹

Between 1998 and 2017, the population of the district has more than doubled, registering an average annual growth rate of 3.97%. The provincial population growth rate is 3.37% during the same period.³⁰ In what is a reflection of the broader national trend, the population of males (52.5%) is greater than that of females (47.5%). Of the 757,578 inhabitants, nearly 80% live in rural areas. In other words, one in every five persons lives in urban area. The share of urban population in the district (20%) is lower than in the province (28%). The total number of households in the district is 97,210. The average household size is 7.79, which is higher than the provincial average of 7.0 persons per family.³¹ The last stat shows that the district continues to have high birth rates. Large family size has attendant implications for health, education, nutrition and other social indicators. It is likely to result in inability to ensure access to food, quality education, health services and a reasonable standard of living.

Topography & Climate: The district has mountainous terrain. Ground elevation ranges from 1205-2,675 meters above sea level. The district is home to the Toba Kakari Range. Climate in the district is generally dry and temperate. It lies outside the monsoon zone. Rainfall is irregular and scant. The climatic conditions of the district are particularly suited for the growth of fruits such as apples, peaches, plums, grapes, watermelons, cantaloupes and apricots and vegetables such as potatoes, onions and tomatoes

Livelihoods: Main sources of livelihoods for the people include agriculture, trade and livestock. About one third of the labor force is in trade-linked activities and a quarter is in agriculture. Chaman city is one of the biggest trading towns in the province but most of this trade is undocumented and informal.

Ethnicity & Tribalism: Ethnically, Killa Abdullah is a Pashtun majority district. Social organization is strongly structured along tribal lines. Major tribes in the district are Achakzai, Kakar, Tareen, Noorzai and Syed. Achakzais are a majority in Chaman and Dobandi. Kakars form majority in Tehsil Gulistan. All these tribes speak the same language and share a common culture. Family is the most important unit of the social system. Most people live in rural areas and tend to have a joint family system.

²⁹ Province-wise Provisional Results of Census 2017

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

Socio-Economic Profile: District Killa Abdullah fares badly on nearly all important indicators of development and access to basic social services. According to the Pakistan Multi-dimensional Poverty Index 2016, Killa Abdullah is the poorest district in Balochistan. Nearly 97% of the district's population lives in multi-dimensional poverty. Here is an overview of the state of public services in the district and its comparison with the provincial and national averages.

The district is one of the worst-performing districts in terms of socio-economic development indicators. It has one of the lowest enrolment figures and literacy rates in Balochistan. Similarly, the district also fares worst on health-related indicators. The district has only two health workers per 10,000 population whereas the province has on average five health workers per 10,000 population. Similarly, the district lags behind significantly on other socio-economic indicators such as improved drinking water, sanitation and access to electricity and gas.

Table 12: Satisfaction with Key Social Services in Killa Abdullah

	BHU	Family Planning	School	Veterinary	Police	Agriculture
Killa Abdullah	17	21	70	1.76	32	1.84
Balochistan	43.5	62	82	47	50	55
Pakistan	57	83	94	71	48	69

Source: PSLM 2014-15

Table 13: Education Indicators for District Killa Abdullah

	GER Primary (6-10)	NER Primary (6-10)	GER Middle (11-13)	NER Middle (11-13)	GER Matric (14-15)	NER Matric (14-15)	Literacy rate (10 years and older)
Killa Abdullah	45	36	40	12	23	6	27
Balochistan	73	56	48	26	39	7	44
Pakistan	91	67	62	37	58	14	60

Source: PSLM 2014-15

Table 14: Health Indicators for District Killa Abdullah

	% of children that have been fully immunized (12-23 months)	Children under 5 suffering from Diarrhea in past 30 days	% of pregnant women that have received TT Injection	Child delivery (% of doctor-assisted deliveries)
Killa Abdullah	13	1	9	29
Balochistan	27	11	34	23
Pakistan	60	9	75	47

Source: PSLM 2014-15

Table 15: Health Workers Density for District Killa Abdullah

Health Workers Category	Killa Abdullah	Balochistan
Doctors	68	2,336
Nurses	14	822
Dental Surgeons	7	144
Pharmacist	10	363
Drug Inspector	2	55
Health Education Officer	0	18
Lady Health Worker	30	871
Midwives	51	1,703
Health Worker Density (Workers per 10,000 population)	2.4	5.12

Source: Provincial Health Department 2016

Table 16: Housing, Water Supply and Sanitation Indicators for Killa Abdullah

	% of households who own a house	% of mud-walled houses	% of households using tap water for drinking	% of households with flush toilet	% of households using electricity for lighting	% of households using gas for cooking
Killa Abdullah	94	92	18	11	88	1.50

Balochistan	88	64	33	31	81	25
Pakistan	84	16	27	73	93	41

Source: PSLM 2014-15

3.2. Review of Public Finances in Killa Abdullah

As explained in Chapter 2, the provincial government, owing to its vast financial powers vis-à-vis local councils, remains the most important actor at the district level. It is the biggest source of financial flows to districts. Provincial development expenditures account for major chunk of public spending at the district level. Local councils also invest funds in public works but the size of their budgets is very small. This section will provide a review of public expenditures in district Killa Abdullah both by the provincial government and local councils.

3.2.1. Review of Provincial Development Expenditures in District Killa Abdullah

- The size of provincial development expenditure in district Killa Abdullah has increased from PKR 362 million in 2008-09 to PKR 2480 in 2017-18, registering an average annual growth of 28%. In nominal terms, development expenditure in the district has increased seven times approximately between 2008-09 and 2017-18. The highest growth was recorded in the years 2010 (60%) and 2016 (55%) respectively. (For details: see Figure 12)
- Figure 12 shows the trend of development spending in Killa Abdullah for the past 11 years. Two spikes can be observed in the graph. The first significant increase in development spending can be seen after 2009-10—the increased fiscal space after the adoption of the 7th NFC Award likely explains this. The second upward rise in the graph can be observed after 2013-14. The fact that the provincial Minister for Planning and Development (P&D) was from Killa Abdullah during the period 2013-2017 most likely explains the massive growth in Killa Abdullah’s share in development expenditure post-2013.
- In per capita terms, Killa Abdullah has received significantly larger share of development funds compared to the per capita average of the province. Between 2008 and 2018, the average per capita spending in Killa Abdullah and Balochistan respectively was PKR 1715 Million and PKR 323 Million annually (For details: see Figure 13).
- Communication, public health engineering, agriculture, physical planning and housing and education respectively received the largest share of development expenditures between 2008 and 2018, indicating that these sectors received the highest priority. These five sectors together accounted for approximately 85% of the total development spending in the district during the said period. (For details: see Figure 14)
- Certain important sectors didn’t receive any development funds at all between 2008 and 2018. Development expenditures in the following sectors remained zero during the said period:

- Culture
 - Environment
 - Information Technology
 - Labour and manpower
 - Industries & Commerce
 - Urban planning and Development
- From the standpoint of SDGs, the above trends mean that nearly 80% of public expenditure has been spent on Goals 9, 6, 2 and 11 between 2008 and 2018. In other words, SDGs 9, 6, 2 and 11 have remained the most important priorities of the Government for Killa Abdullah. When compared with the five most-important SDG Goals for Killa Abdullah identified through multi-stakeholder consultations, a major mismatch can be observed between the priorities of the general public and that of the Government. The five most-prioritized SDGs of the people of Killa Abdullah are SDGs 4, 1, 3, 6, and 16, in that order. (For further details, see Table 17)

Figure 12: Provincial Development Expenditure Trend in Killa Abdullah 2008-18

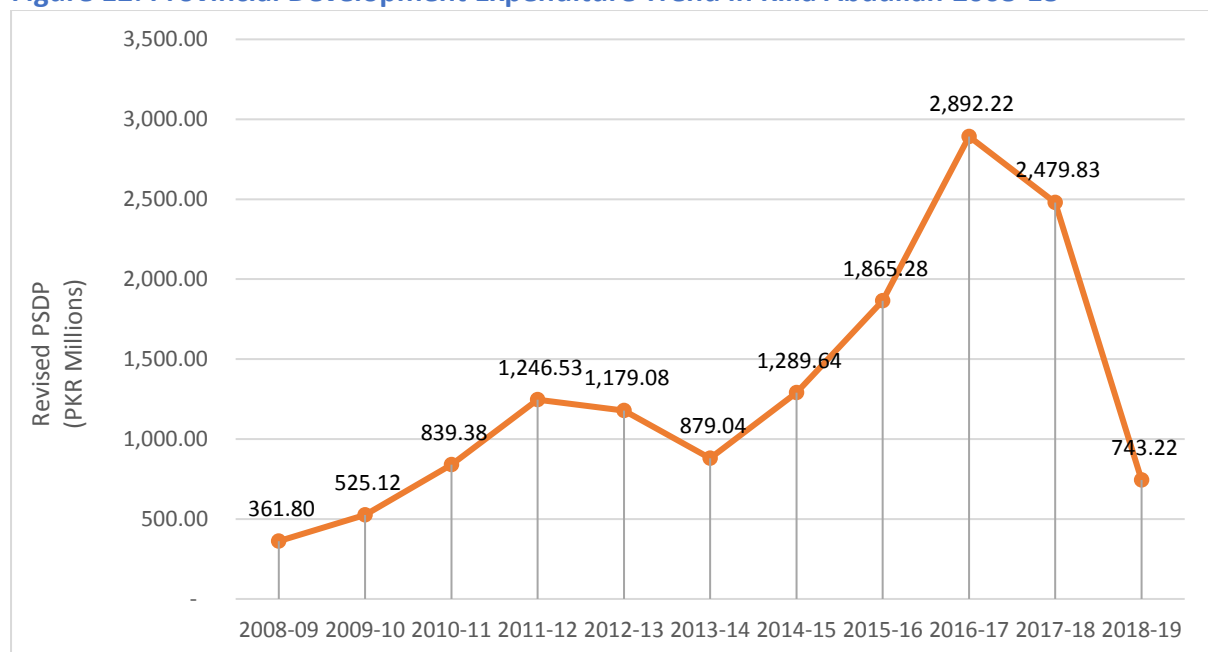


Figure 13: Provincial Development Expenditures in Killa Abdullah: Per Capita Comparison

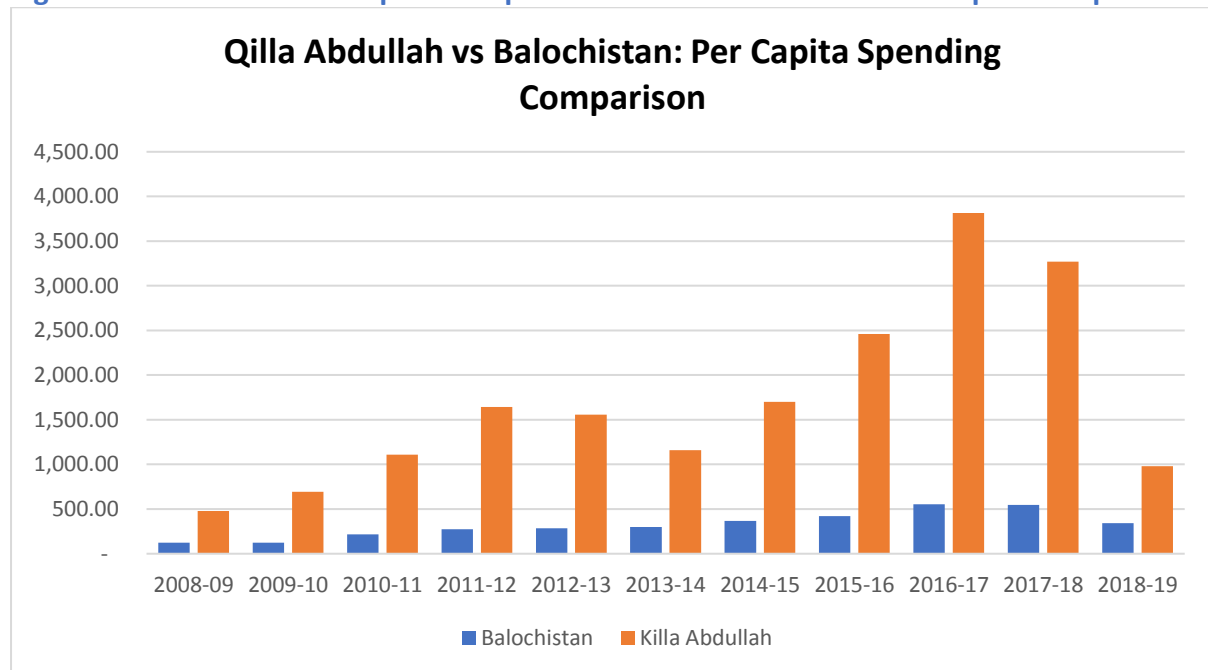


Figure 14: Provincial Development Expenditures in Killa Abdullah: Top Ten Sectors

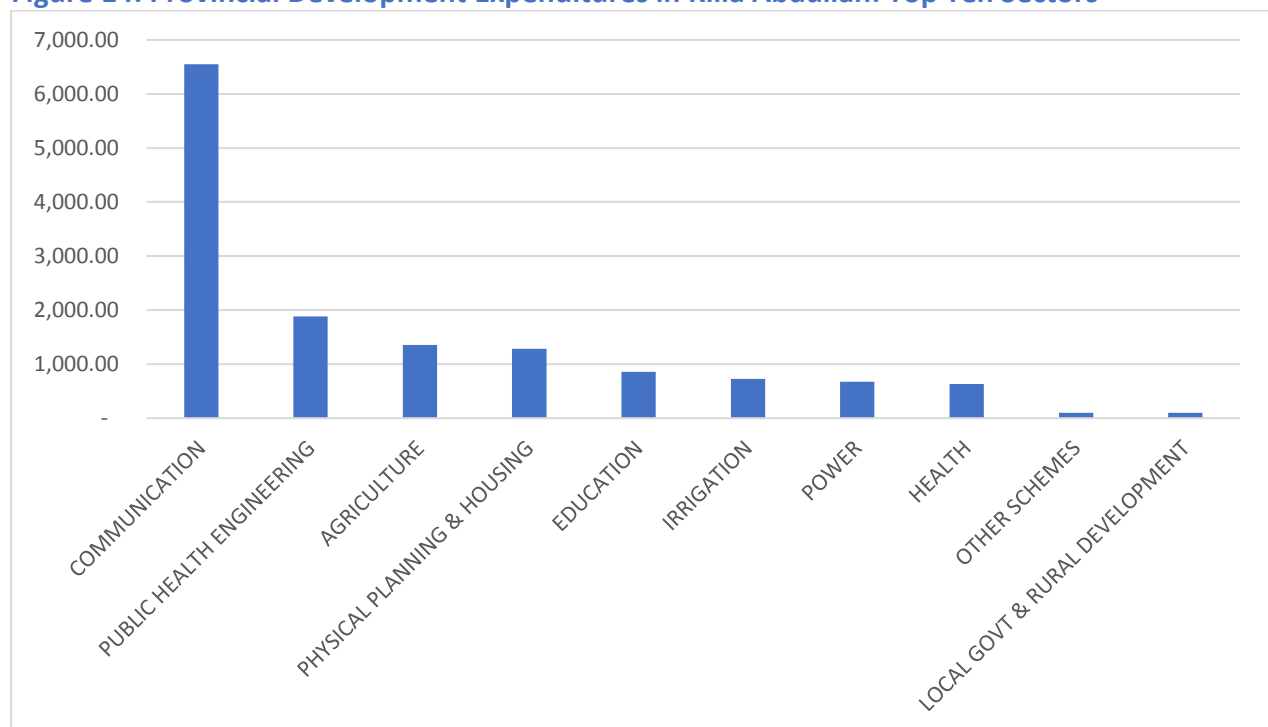


Table 17: Mapping of District Sectoral Priorities against SDGs

S. No	Sectors	Total Sectoral Spending 2008-18 (PKR Millions)	Share in Total PSDP 2008-18	Relevant SDG Goals
1	Communication	6547.24	45.8%	Goal 9
2	Public Health Engineering	1881.753	13.2%	Goal 6
3	Agriculture	1329.26	9.3%	Goal 1, 2
4	Physical Planning & Housing	1282.755	9.0%	Goal 11
5	Education	860.208	6.0%	Goal 4
6	Irrigation	724.594	5.1%	Goal 6
7	Power	676.468	4.7%	Goal 7
8	Health	632.638	4.4%	Goal 3
9	Other Schemes	99.99	0.7%	Miscellaneous
10	Local Govt & Rural Development	99.845	0.7%	Goal 11
11	Sports, Culture, Tourism & Youth Affairs	86.388	0.6%	Goal 16
12	Social Welfare & Women Dev:	52.462	0.4%	Goal 5 & 10
13	Livestock	27.52	0.2%	Goal 2
14	Culture	0	0.0%	Goal 11
15	Environment	0	0.0%	Goal 13
17	Industries & Commerce	0	0.0%	Goal 9
18	Information Technology	0	0.0%	Goal 9
19	Labour & Manpower	0	0.0%	Goal 4
20	Urban Planning & Development	0	0.0%	Goal 11
	Total	14,301.121		

3.2.2. Analysis of Local Councils' Budget in District Killa Abdullah

District Killa Abdullah comprises of two urban councils and 36 union councils. The urban councils are: Chaman Municipal Corporation and Killa Abdullah Municipal Committee. Below

is a review of annual budget of Municipal Corporation Chaman between 2015-16 and 2017-18.

- The size of total public expenditure of Chaman Municipal Corporation has increased from PKR 116.8 Million in 2015-16 to PKR 218.73 Million in 2017-18.
- **Expenditure Analysis:** Current expenditures account for approximately 70% of the total expenditure between 2015-16 and 2017-18. The share of development component in the total expenditure has averaged around 30% annually during the same period (For details, see Figure 16).
- Salaries, pensions and allowances account for approximately two thirds of the total current expenditures between 2015-16 and 2017-18. Non-salary current expenditure constitutes one third of the total current expenditure during the same period. Within the non-salary expenditure, nearly half the amount is spent on embankments and drainage services, buildings and roads and bridges account.
- Review of development expenditures shows that most of the budget is spent on installment of tuff tiles, drain work, construction of culverts and provision of water tanks. These expenditures relate to SDG 6 on sustainable management of water and sanitation.
- The size of MC Chaman's development expenditure is very small compared to the development funds that have been spent in District Killa Abdullah through provincial PSDP.
- Planning guidelines relating to project appraisal, selection, costing and monitoring are not followed. No proper feasibility and costing of proposed development schemes is carried out. Instead, generic costs are included in development budgets. Furthermore, there is no proper mechanism for monitoring progress on development schemes, which has resulted in mismanagement of resources.
- **Revenue Analysis:** Provincial transfer accounts for approximately 98% of Municipal Corporation Chaman's total revenue receipts. Own revenue constitutes mere 2% of the total revenue of Chaman MC (For details, see Figure 15). This not only indicates the weak revenue-mobilization efforts of the MC but also reveals its excessive reliance on discretionary funding from the provincial government.
- Local taxes on average account for more than two-thirds of the total own revenue. Revenue from rents makes up 25% of own revenue on average (See Figure 17). As far local taxes are concerned, registration of births and deaths, fee on transfer of property, water tax, fine copying fee respectively are the biggest sources of revenue. Parking fees are the major source of revenue from rents.
- Rent from shops and markets owned by the MC is among the lowest sources of own revenues. It accounts for merely 5%, 0% and 2% of the total own revenue for the years

2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. There is huge gap between the budgeted and actual revenue from shop rentals. For the three financial years mentioned above,

- only 17%, 0% and 5%, respectively, of the budgeted revenue targets from shop rentals could be achieved.
- Discussions with local government officers in Chaman revealed that shops owned by the MC have been rented out at rates that are significantly lower than the current market rates.³² Tenants of these shops are paying exorbitantly meagre amounts in the form rents to the MC. Some of these rents are at least 50 times lower than the market rates. Most of these rates were fixed 20-25 years back and have remained stagnant since then. Efforts have been made to increase the rents but without success. Tenants have resisted and blocked, quite successfully, rent-enhancing efforts.
- Similarly, the actual potential of tax on transfer of immovable property and registration of births and deaths remains under-utilized. There are issues around true rates of property. People have exploited these loopholes to their favor.

Table 18: Budget Overview of Chaman Municipal Corporation 2015-2017(Revised Budget)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<i>Revenues</i>			
Provincial Transfers	150,131,622	172,638,745	135,355,435
Government Grant (GST)	91,171,622	113,678,745	76,395,435
Government Grant (PSDP)	58,960,000	58,960,000	58,960,000
Own Sources	3,579,746	3,560,077	3,424,167
Tax	2,289,868	2,406,089	2,506,411
Rents	1,095,700	980,285	741,257
Miscellaneous	194,178	173,703	176,499
Total Receipts	153,711,368	176,198,822	138,779,602
Own Revenue as % of Total Revenue	2.33%	2.02%	2.47%
<i>Expenditures</i>			
Current Expenditure	90,386,826	114,894,082	126,088,049

³² Interview with Chief Officer, MC Chaman.

Development Expenditure	26,374,321	40,882,264	92,645,517
Total Expenditure	116,761,147	155,776,346	218,733,566
Development Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	23%	26%	42%

Source: Budget Documents MC Chaman, 2015-17

Figure 15: Revenue Sources of Chaman Municipal Corporation 2015-2017

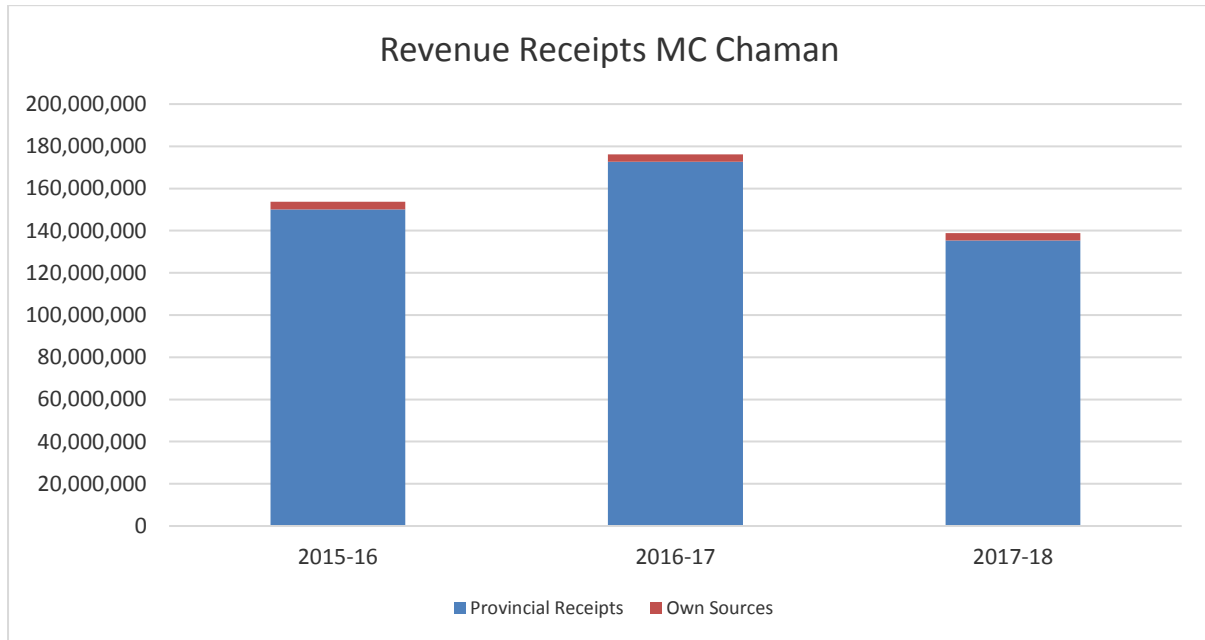


Figure 16: Expenditures of Chaman Municipal Corporation 2015-2017

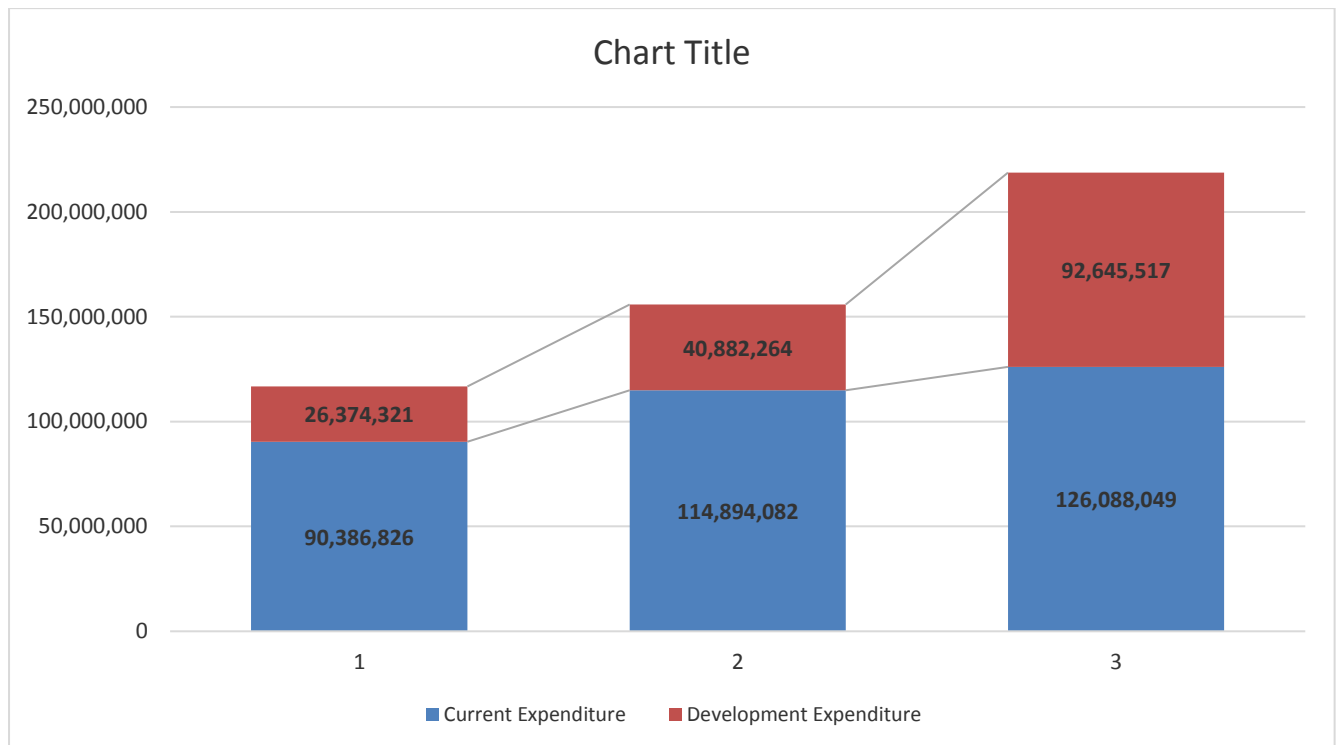
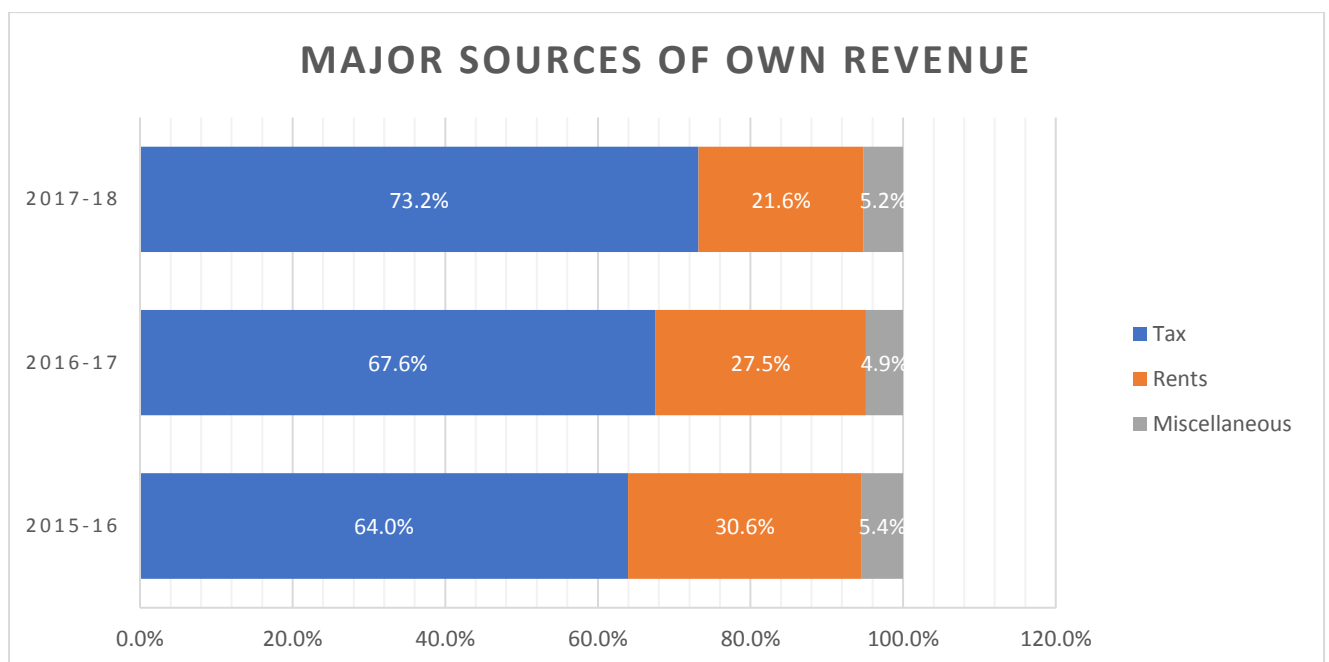


Figure 17: Major Sources of Own Revenue for Chaman Municipal Corporation 2015-17



3.3. SDG Localization Strategy for District Killa Abdullah

Local governments are key partners in the implementation of the SDGs. Local governments can play an effective role in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda only when they localize the SDGs. Here is how SDGs can, and should, be localized in District Killa Abdullah.

3.3.1. Advocacy for Reforms in the LG System

The following reforms are essential to create a genuine enabling environment for the localization of the SDGs at the district level:

- The current Local Government Grants Committee (LCGC) should be replaced with an independent PFC that has representatives from local councils. PFC needs to devise a transparent and well-defined formula for vertical and horizontal transfer of funds to local councils. PFC should consider factors such as population, poverty, area, taxation efforts for distributing funds among local councils.
- There is widespread agreement among local stakeholders that major chunk of development funds should be channelized through local councils³³ as members of local councils are closer to the people and can be held accountable.
- At least 25% of the provincial consolidated fund should be reserved for local councils.
- Border towns like Chaman are contributing significant revenues to the Federal exchequer in the shape of custom duties and taxes on imports and exports however, they get nothing in return from either the provincial or federal government. A certain percentage of federal transfer in lieu of taxation efforts should be transferred to concerned local council.³⁴
- Proper mechanisms be devised for monitoring development spending at the provincial and local government level.
- Ensure implementation of guidelines of planning manual pertaining to medium and long-term planning.
- Align short-term and medium-term development plans with SDGs. Include a mandatory section on SDGs in PC-1s of projects

These advocacy efforts should target both demand and supply sides of the local government system in the province. Here are some concrete advocacy measures:

- **Supply-side advocacy:**
 - Organize a dissemination workshop to launch this report and share its findings with all the key stakeholders.
- **Demand-side advocacy:** A realistic strategy for the localization of the SDGs, therefore, should focus not only on supply-side advocacy but also include measures that will strengthen the knowledge and capacity of local government associations and civil society organizations to act as advocacy groups. Similarly, local government associations have an important role to play as advocates of localization.

³³ District Consultation Workshop Killa Abdullah

³⁴ Ibid.

In addition to advocating for reforms, localization strategies should simultaneously focus on making the most of existing policy, fiscal, and institutional frameworks to implement the SDGs. In this regard, the following strategy is proposed for localizing the SDGs in Killa Abdullah.

3.3.2. Awareness campaign

As discussed in the previous chapter, consultations in district Killa Abdullah revealed that most citizens, local government officials and representatives of civil society organizations were not aware of their role in the implementation of the SDGs. Therefore, an awareness and communication campaign should be the first and foremost part of a strategy for localizing SDGs in Killa Abdullah.

The campaign should target officials and elected representatives of local councils. They should be made aware of SDG goals, targets and indicators as well as national and provincial SDGs frameworks. Furthermore, they should be informed about the importance of localizing SDGs.

3.3.3. Identification of SDGs Targets Relevant to Local Councils' Mandate

In order to ensure sound implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the district level, it is important to first identify the roles and responsibilities of each tier of government vis-a-vis the different targets of SDGs. Most SDG targets require actions at multiple levels of government. No tier of government alone can achieve SDG targets.

In theory, however, local councils also have an important role. Therefore, a clear and sound understanding of the mandate of local government can help identify the goals and targets relevant to local councils' functions. Local councils can play a role in the implementation of only those goals and targets that relate, directly or indirectly, to their legal areas of responsibility as defined in the BLGA 2010. An example of a goal that relates directly to the responsibilities of local government in Balochistan is Goal 11 of the 2030 Agenda. Titled as "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable", Goal 11 is a dedicated, stand-alone goal on safe and sustainable cities.

Although the inclusion of Goal 11 in the 2030 Agenda marks a great step forward in the recognition of the transformative role of local council leaders in driving global, national and local development agenda, the role of local governments in the achievement of the Agenda goes far beyond Goal 11.³⁵ A thorough review and comparison of the SDGs and functions of the local councils in Balochistan reveals that nearly all the SDGs have targets that are directly or indirectly related to the work and responsibilities of local councils in the province. Depending upon the target, the role of local councils varies from major to minor. Admittedly, the achievement of most SDG targets requires a whole range of actions by different actors in the country's multi-tiered governance structure, which makes it very difficult to put responsibility solely on one particular tier of government. Nonetheless, here is a mapping of the SDG targets that relate to the legal functions and responsibilities of local councils in Balochistan. It is worth elaborating that local councils alone can't achieve these targets. The

³⁵ The SDGs: What LGs Need to Know, p.1

provincial and federal governments also bear significant responsibility with regards to these targets.

Table 19: SDG Targets Relevant to the Mandate of Local Councils in Balochistan

	<i>SDG Targets Relevant to Local Councils</i>	<i>Local Government Responsibilities Pertaining to SDG Targets</i>
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
1.	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local councils may take a multi-dimensional approach to poverty and provide basic services such as water supply, public health, and primary education. 2. They may establish and maintain welfare homes and other institutions for the relief of the poor; and may provide public safety by taking relief measures in the event of fire, flood, famine, hailstorm or other natural calamities. 3. Local councils may make regulations for the registration of orphanages, widow homes and other institutions for the relief of the poor. They may take public safety initiatives to build the resilience of the poor from climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
2.	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services , ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	
3.	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture		
4.	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local councils are required to secure food by preventing it from food adulteration and taking measures for increased agricultural production, water supply, and market access to farms. 2. They shall also establish and maintain model agricultural farms and popularize improved methods of agriculture. 3. They shall ensure appropriate measures for the development of skills, crafts, and cottage industries are
5.	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers , in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land , other productive resources and inputs, knowledge ,	

	financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	taken to enhance non-farm employment.
6.	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	4. They are required to improve infrastructure through agricultural, industrial and community development promotion and the promotion of education in co-ordination.
7.	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure , agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	5. Local councils are required to take special rural development initiatives, particularly, rural infrastructure, and special advanced agriculture production and research initiatives, and livestock and dairy capacity productivity projects.
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		
8.	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	1. Local councils shall take public health initiatives by establishing and maintaining hospitals, rural health cares, first aid centres, visiting of Unani Ayurveda and Homeopathic dispensaries, family welfare units and shall establish maternity centres, and centres for the welfare of infants and children, training of Dais and adoptions of other measures likely to promote health and welfare of women, infant and children. 2. They shall also take steps to prevent and cure infectious diseases and enforce vaccination and may provide grants to medical aids societies and institutions for the preventions of such diseases.
9.	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	
10.	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS , tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	
11.	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse , including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	

12.	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	<p>3. Local councils shall also take measures to promote sanitation, public health, and educating people in public health.</p> <p>4. They shall also regulate traffic and public vehicles and shall suppress the taking of injurious drugs and consumption of alcoholic drinks.</p>
13.	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services , including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmed	
14.	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	
15.	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.	
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all		
16.	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	<p>1. Local councils shall enforce compulsory primary education and shall establish, maintain, and manage educational institutions as may be required and approved by the provincial government.</p> <p>2. They have the authority to pay grants and subsidies to institutions that are engaged in the promotion of education.</p> <p>3. They may build and maintain facilities such as student hostels and shall maintain libraries and reading rooms and prevent any kind of nuisance and encroachment.</p> <p>4. They may also take measures to promote adult education.</p>
17.	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	
18.	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.	
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls		
19.	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including	

	trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local councils shall take public safety measures for the safety of women and shall suppress prostitution, control over dangerous and offensive trades and other social evils. 2. They have the mandate to establish family health care and welfare clinics. 3. They shall maintain a special representation of women in the local council, i.e., a local council may have women members from the local area whose number shall be 33% of the number of general members subject to a minimum of one such member.
20.	5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	
21.	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programmed of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		
22.	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local councils have all the authority to promote equitable sanitation for public; improve and maintain wells; water pumps; ponds and other works of water supply. 2. To provide access to clean water, reduce pollution, and increase recycling, local councils are required to construct and maintain piped water supply, potable water storage tanks, hand pumps, wells and tube wells and formulate Karez; they are required to maintain private drainage and sewerage and shall regulate, inspect and control private sources of water supply. 3. Local councils shall encourage local participation in district development programs by holding review meetings within the districts as well as through periodic inspections and progress reports from the lower tiers etc.
23.	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation , paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	
24.	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution , eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	
25.	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	
26.	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in	

	improving water and sanitation management	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all		
27.	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	1. Local councils are in good position to make renewable energy consumption policies for public streets, public offices, parks, town planning, and other such institutions.
28.	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all		
29.	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation , entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation , and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local councils' compulsory primary education policy and its regulations for public institutions shall guarantee the prevention of child labour. 2. Local councils' mandate to regulate a wide range of public and private institutions shall promote safe and sustainable labour working policies. 3. Local councils have the authority to promote sustainable tourism through cultural events such as fairs, shows, public games, art galleries, museums; their initiative in such regards does not only promote sustainable growth but also produce employment. 4. Local councils shall take appropriate measures for the development of skills, crafts and cottage industries. Such developments will train unskilled labour, giving them economic sustainability. They may also increase economic growth and jobs creation through sustainable agricultural, livestock, and dairy policies. 5. Local councils may use appropriate technology and execute development projects on a more economic basis. 6. Local councils also have the potential to make regulations for equal job opportunities.
30.	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men , including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	
31.	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour , including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	
32.	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	
33.	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation		
34.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure , including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	1. Rural Councils may construct farm to market roads. 2. All local councils shall make provisions, maintain, improve, and manage public roads, streets, culverts bridges, public buildings etc.
35.	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	3. They are also required to maintain and improve sarais, dark bungalows, rest houses, and other buildings for the convenience of travellers may plant and preserve trees on roadsides, public ways, public places and buildings; they shall also maintain public gardens, playgrounds and other public places. 4. They shall make provisions and maintain adequate system of public drains and regulations for the disposal of industrial wastes. 5. Local councils shall disseminate information about development projects and allocation of funds for such projects and district level to keep the people fully informed about the projects. 6. In regard to Urban councils, they may devise master plans for town planning. 7. Local councils responsibility to maintain public infrastructure shall enable the councils to make efficient use of new technology and access to information.
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries		
36.	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	1. Local councils may take economically viable initiatives for the poorest strata of society through income growth and job creation initiatives in the areas such as sustainable agricultural, livestock, dairy, cottage industry, and other such development initiatives.
37.	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex,	

	disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Local councils encourage political inclusion and may eliminate any discriminatory practices within its institutions. There are reserved seats for women and minorities in local councils. 3. Local councils can adopt progressive local taxation and use their fiscal resources to create livelihood opportunities for marginalized social groups such as women, differently abled persons, sexual minorities, young people, and religious or ethnic minorities.
38.	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	
39.	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies , and progressively achieve greater equality.	
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
40.	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local councils shall maintain all public places (i.e. parks, streets, public guest houses etc.) and shall guarantee safety on those places and shall regulate any kind of dangerous and offensive trades. They also have the authority to regulate private streets and take measures for the prevention of encroachments. 2. Local councils shall also make regulations for traffic safety; they shall also maintain other public safety aspects such as firefighting, civil defence, and relief measures in the event of disasters. 3. In its town planning powers, local councils have the potential to enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity of sustainable human capital participation and management. 4. They may also take environmentally sustainable initiatives by maintaining adequate system of public drainage and industrial waste; and encouraging sustainable waste management systems and sustainable town planning
41.	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport , with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	
42.	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	
43.	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	
44.	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters , including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	

45.	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	<p>5. Local councils also have the authority to protect cultural heritage in the forms of fairs and shows, museums, art galleries, and celebration of national occasions.</p> <p>6. Local councils shall take measures to enhance safety and encourage inclusivity on its public parks and other green places.</p> <p>7. They may also link urban, peri-urban rural areas through various infrastructure developments initiatives such as construction of roads.</p> <p>8. Local councils can adapt climate change resilience to disasters through public safety policies and adequate town planning and housing initiatives.</p>
46.	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces , in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	
47.	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	
48.	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters , and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
49.	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	<p>1. Local councils are required to prevent food loss and adulteration. They are also responsible for the enforcement of food-related offences and the management of natural resources such as water. Such authority shall enable them to not only achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, but also allows them to regulate sustainable policies for food waste, reduction, recycling and reuse, and public procurement practices.</p>
50.	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	
51.	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse	

	impacts on human health and the environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Local councils also have existing harmful chemical wastage offences legislation. 3. Local councils may also use sustainable public procurement practices on all public grounds and may initiate awareness workshops within its budget. 4. Sustainable tourism is crucial for conservation, and local councils are in unique position to strike the balance between sustainable tourism and conservation. They have the authority to promote local culture and also the responsibility to preserve public parks and other tourist places.
52.	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	
53.	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	
54.	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	
55.	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts²		
56.	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local councils are responsible for the maintenance of public safety measures, particularly in relation to climate-related disasters. Such measures shall not only be limited to last-minute relief actions but must be extended to awareness workshops and long-term climate change-related planning. 2. Local councils have the authority to engage the public through awareness workshop; therefore, they shall use this authority to build human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
57.	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	
58.	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
59.	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities ,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local councils shall reduce the threat to marine life through sustainable sewerage and public waste

	including marine debris and nutrient pollution	management system which comes under their jurisdiction.
60.	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	2. Local councils have the authority to regulate the use of public watercourses, therefore, they shall make eco-friendly regulations, mainly, in councils that are adjunct to coastal areas.
61.	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	3. Local councils are required to develop infrastructure for economic activities and to, particularly, enable access to markets. They shall use such authority to provide access to small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources.
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss		
62.	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	1. Local councils' wide range of responsibilities, powers, and services in areas such as water sanitation, solid waste management, green park and trees initiatives, puts councils in a unique position to protect natural resources and habitats.
63.	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats , halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	2. Local councils have the authority to make by-laws to preserve wildlife.
64.	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning , development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	3. Their powers to cooperate and fund private sectors and communities enables them to allocate complex tasks of water resources management and encouragement of biodiversity through community awareness workshops and other such public initiatives.
65.	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	4. Since local councils can regulate for wildlife, they may use support from global partners to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species.
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels		

66.	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local councils can address some of the key socio-economic drivers of violence and prevent violence by contributing to social resilience through initiatives targeted at marginalised groups of society. 2. Local councils can reduce corruption and bribery by adhering to the principles of transparency and accountability and strictly promoting anti-corruption codes within public bodies that come under their jurisdiction. Councils may discourage its own members from corruption by taking action against them. 3. Local councils have the authority and resources to make its institutions effective, accountable and transparent at all levels. 4. Local councils are better placed to respond to the needs of citizens and promote participatory and inclusive governance 5. Local councils have the authority to register births, deaths and marriages. 6. Local councils can ensure public access to information through adherence to the practice of transparency and establishment of public information centres.
67.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	
68.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	
69.	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	
70.	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	
71.	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development		
72.	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local councils have certain taxation powers that they can use to mobilize their own resources. 2. Provincial governments have empowered local councils to implement and monitor a range of areas such as public health, reduction of poverty, promotion of education, water management etc. These powers enable local councils to implement
73.	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	
74.	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share	

	knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources , to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	and promote coherent sustainable development policies.
75.	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships , building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	3. Local councils are also in an ideal position to encourage private and public partnership; in fact, local councils are often required by law to engage and consult private sectors in development projects, particularly, in education sector, public health, waste management, water sanitation, and economic development.
76.	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	4. Local councils' grass root position puts them in a unique position to monitor development initiatives and collect reliable data.

3.3.4. Prioritization of SDGs

After the identification of SDG targets relevant to local councils, efforts should be made to enable them to localize and implement the SDGs in their communities. In this regard, the first and most important step is the prioritization of SDG goals and targets. Prioritization is required because each district faces multitude of development challenges but lacks the human and financial resources to address all of them simultaneously. Prioritization will adapt SDG targets to local needs and make them coherent with national and provincial frameworks.

After extensive consultations and data analysis, the following goals and targets were prioritized for the short-term (2019-2022). The methodology employed to prioritize SDG Goals and Targets has been explained in detail in Chapter 1.

Figure 18: Top Ten Prioritized Goals for Killa Abdullah for Short-term (2019-23)

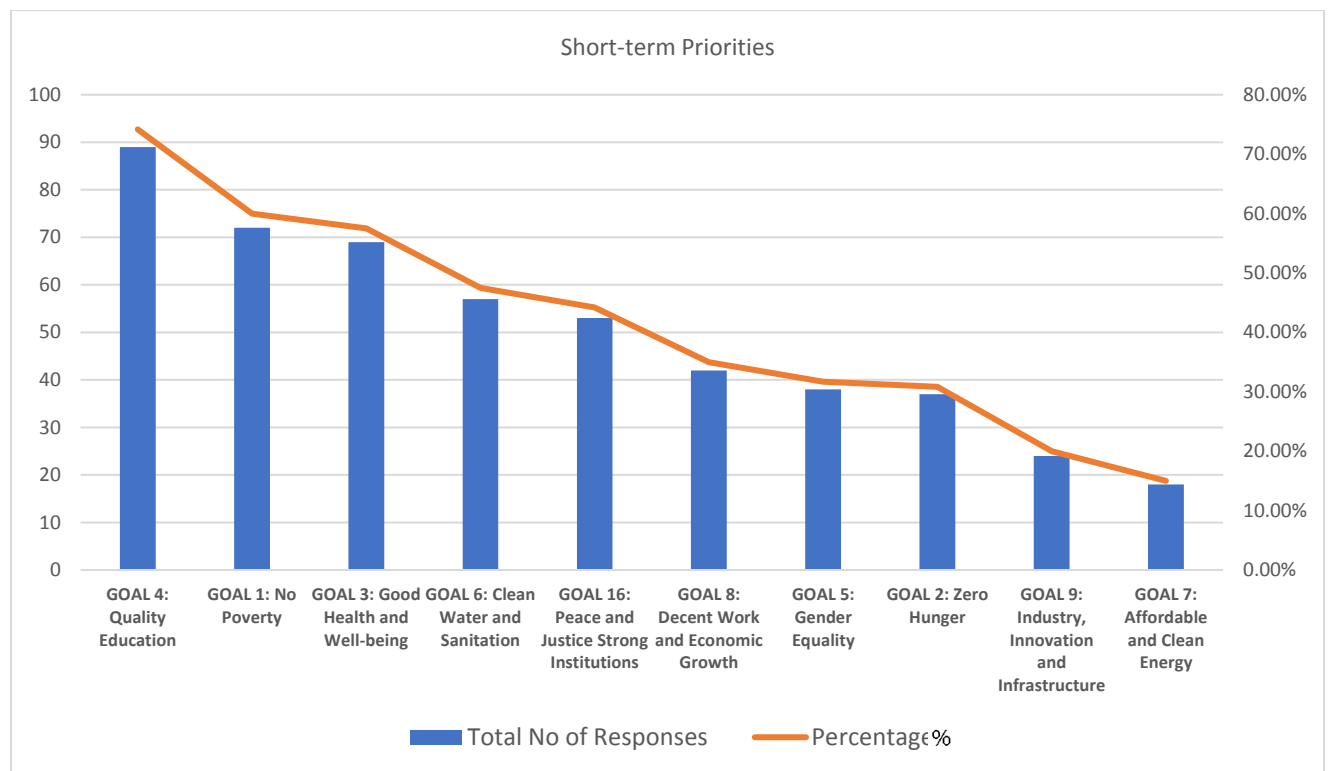


Figure 19: Top Ten Prioritized Goals for Killa Abdullah for Medium-term (2023-26)

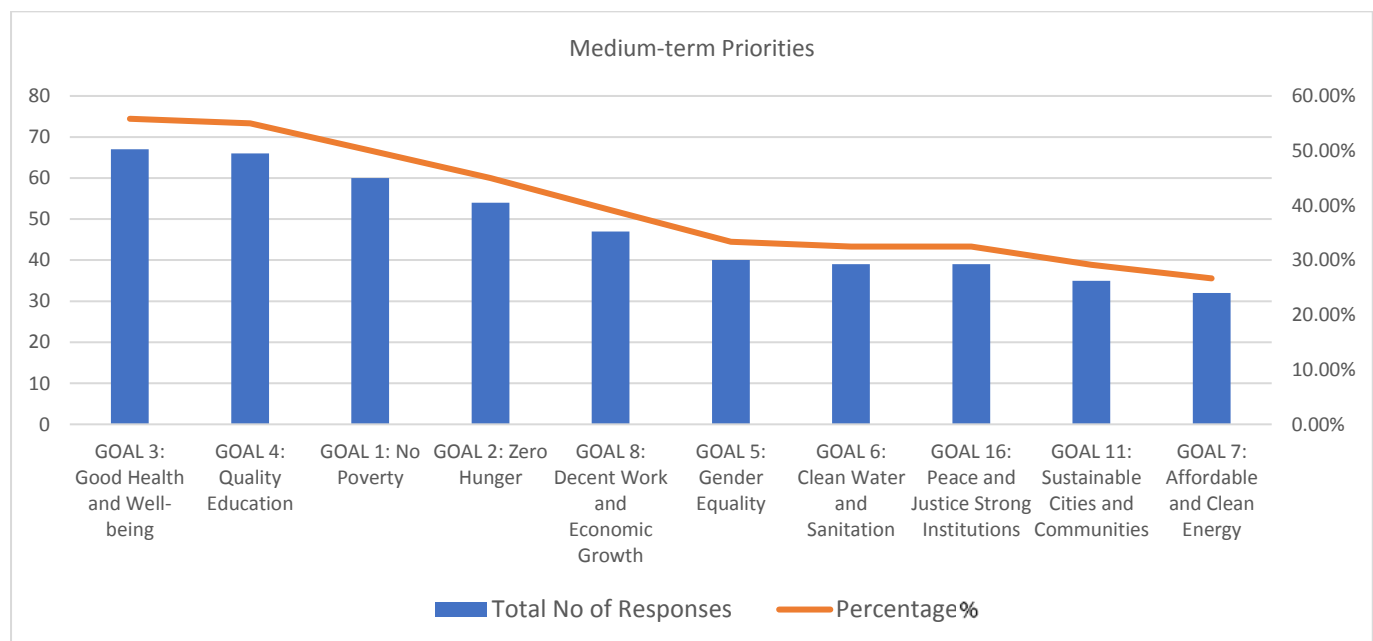


Figure 20: Top Ten Prioritized Goals for Killa Abdullah for Long-term (2027-30)

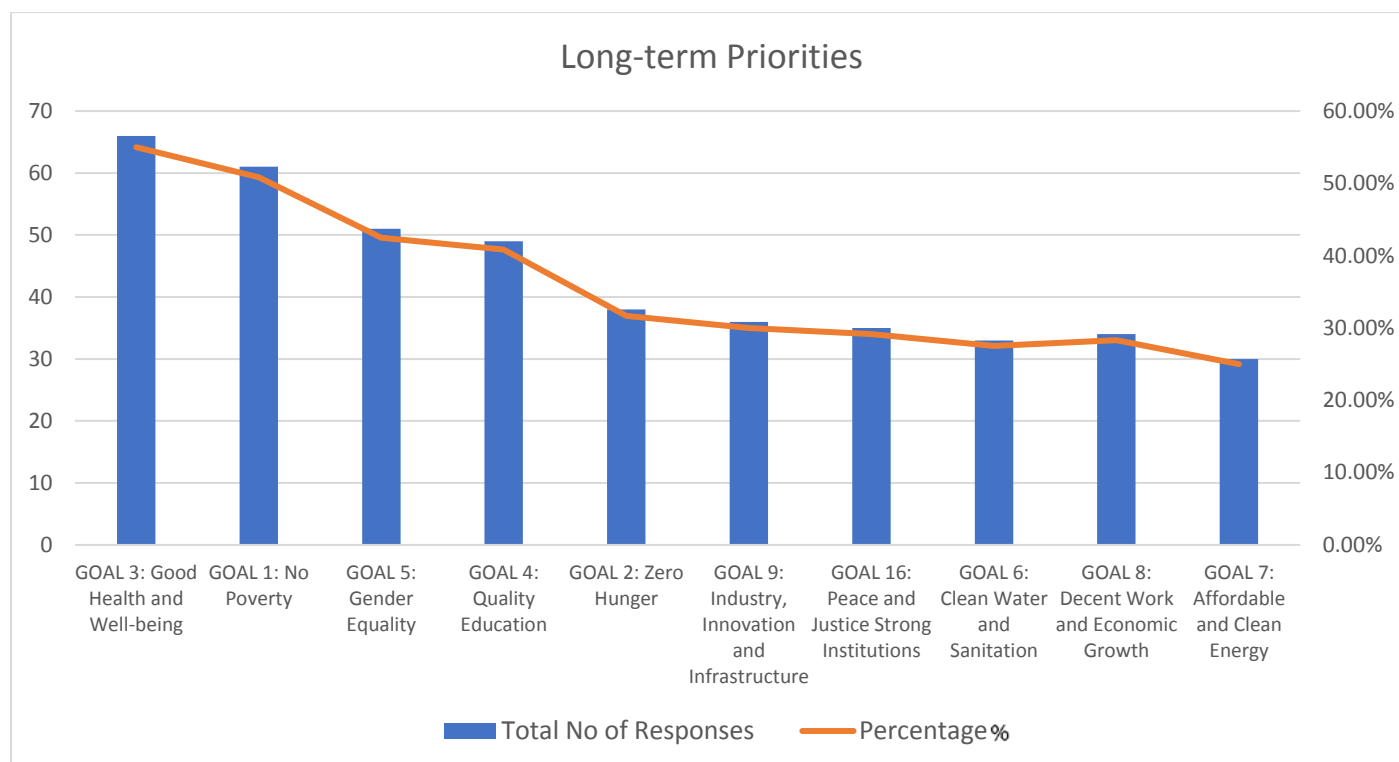


Table 20: Prioritized SDG Targets for Killa Abdullah for the Short-term (2019-23)

GOAL	TARGET NO	Prioritized Targets for the Short-term (2019-22)
Goal 1	1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
	1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
	1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Goal 3	3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
	3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
	3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

	3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
Goal 4	4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
	4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
	4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
Goal 6	6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
	6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
	6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
Goal 16	16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
	16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
	16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

3.3.5. Align Development Plans with Prioritized SDG Targets

Development plans serve as the principal instruments for integration of the SDGs in the provincial and local development planning and processes. Therefore, short-term and medium-term (five-year plan) development planning should be aligned with the prioritized goals and targets of the district. Furthermore, the planners should be sensitized on the importance of SDGs localization at the district and sub-district levels.

3.3.6. Build capacity

Capacity building of elected members and officers at the district level is necessary for the localization of the SDGs. Public servants need to be trained on the integration, implementation and monitoring of SDGs. Key recommendations pertaining to capacity-building of local councils are as follows:

- Train local government officers on modalities and processes of public-private partnerships, improving local tax collection and innovative methods of revenue mobilization

- Develop toolkit and guides in local languages on preparation of local council budgets and annual development plans

3.3.7. Mobilize resources

Keeping in view resource constraints, provincial departments and local councils in District Killa Abdullah, therefore, need to devise an innovative strategy for mobilizing financial resources. Key components of this strategy are as follows:

- With improved tax management capacity, local councils in district Killa Abdullah can better harness some of the existing taxation powers. In particular, there is great potential for increasing revenue generation from the following taxes:
 - **Tax on annual rental value of buildings and land:** As explained in the section on analysis of budget, the buildings and property owned by MC Chaman have been rented out at rates that are significantly lower than those prevailing in the market. These rates need to be revised and fixed as per the current market rates.³⁶ District administration's help should be sought to ensure compliance with the new rates.
 - **Tax on the transfer of immovable property:** There is great room for increasing revenue generation from this tax. Flat rates should be fixed to improve compliance.
 - **Fees on parking:** New parking plazas can be constructed to regulate traffic and control traffic rush. There is good public demand for parking plazas. This will not only improve traffic management but also result in additional revenue for the MC.
-
- MC Chaman is one of the major revenue contributors to national exchequer from the province of Balochistan. Businesses in Chaman contributed PKR 2.15 Billion to Federal Board of Revenue in in 2018-19 in lieu of custom duties, sales tax, income tax and federal excise duty.³⁷ The actual volume of trade in Chaman is much bigger but a large portion of this trade is undocumented and informal. Better incentives and stronger enforcement mechanisms can be used to formalize this trade.³⁸
- Despite generating significant revenues, MC Chaman is dependent on provincial transfers for meeting its financial needs. The citizens of Chaman complain that they are contributing revenue to the country's exchequer but don't get any benefit in return.³⁹ It is recommended that a certain proportion of revenue collected from a local council should be spent on the welfare of citizens of that council. This can be achieved in two ways:
 - **Deduction at source:** Federal Board of Revenue can deduct a fixed proportion from the total revenue collected in an urban council and pay it to the concerned council. This mean that FBR will pay a certain proportion of the total revenue collected from Chaman city to MC Chaman.

³⁶ Interview with Chief Officer, MC Chaman.

³⁷ Data obtained from Customs Collectorate Chaman.

³⁸ Interview with President, Chaman Chamber of Commerce

³⁹ Ibid.

- Direct Federal Transfers to Local Councils: Federal Government can transfer directly to a local council a fixed proportion of the net revenue collected from it.
- Efficient utilization of existing resources: Through proper planning and commitment to sound management and transparency standards, local councils should aim to efficiently and effectively utilize existing resources. This can be done by aligning ADPs with those prioritized SDG targets that can be adequately addressed within the existing resource constraints and fall within the exclusive domain of local councils.
- Local councils in Killa Abdullah can engage private businesses in the delivery of public services. The Government of Balochistan is currently developing legal, policy and institutional framework for PPPs. Local councils need to develop a strategy and rules for private sector engagement in the light of the provincial PPP framework. The potential for involving private businesses is particularly greater in Municipal Corporation of Chaman, which is a city of traders and is home to some of the province's richest businessmen. The Chaman Chamber of Commerce and Trade is one of the strongest and most active chambers of the province. Most of the big businessmen are already active contributors to philanthropic causes. Through a combination of incentives and adherence to practices of transparent and participatory governance, the MC Chaman can involve private businesses in the delivery of public services and amenities to local communities, especially with regards to primary education, healthcare, streets development and public health.
- Additionally, national and provincial governments and development partners can jointly create an SDG fund for local councils. This fund can be used to provide conditional grants to local councils. Provision of the grant can tie to certain measures and indicators related to localization of SDGs.

3.3.8. Monitoring Plan

Existence of institutional mechanisms and data to monitor progress against SDGs is an essential component of an enabling environment for the localization of SDGs. In particular, information on the performance of provincial and local governments should be publicly accessible so that citizens and civil society organisations can hold them accountable. In this regard, the availability of precise and disaggregated data is a pre-requisite for tracking progress against the SDGs.

Local councils in Balochistan lack the capacity to gather and analyze data at the district and sub-district level. Local councils in the two pilot districts don't have any proper statistical capacity. Instead, most monitoring systems are administered at the national level. In the wake of the passage of the 18th Amendment, provinces have also begun to develop their own monitoring systems, especially with regards to social services such as health and education. Depending upon the type of data and indicator, these national and provincial institutions gather and administer data at the national, provincial and district level.

Given the current structure, resources and capacity of local councils in Killa Abdullah, it will take herculean efforts and resources to develop data collection and analysis capacity at the district level. A more realistic strategy should focus on strengthening the data collection, monitoring and analysis capacity of provincial departments and ensuring localization of

national indicators and their disaggregation by region and age. Here are some key recommendations:

- Encourage provincial and national data management institutions to gather data at the district level where possible
- Encourage provincial and national data management institutions to adapt national and provincial indicators to local context
- Give heads of urban and rural councils a formal seat at the institutions or bodies created at the national and provincial level to monitor and evaluate progress on SDGs
- Promote the formal participation of heads of local councils in the Voluntary National Review Process (VNR) and mechanisms in Pakistan.
- Develop an index for monitoring and assessing the degree to which local councils have aligned their plans and processes with the prioritized SDGs
- Establish district baselines where possible against indicators that fall in the jurisdiction of local councils in Balochistan

Baselines for District Killa Abdullah against the prioritized SDG targets is provided in the Table below.

Table 21: Baselines for Prioritized SDG Targets for Killa Abdullah

GOAL	TARGET NO	TARGET DESCRIPTION	EFFORT	2019 Baseline	Data Source	2030 Target
Goal 1	1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Data not available		
			1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	97%	MPI 2016	49%
	1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	BISP Coverage 8,000 Households	BISP Data	50% of poor households
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources,	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	% of households using tap water for drinking = 18 % of households with flush toilet = 11 % of households using electricity for lighting = 88 % of households using gas for cooking = 1.5 % of children that have been fully immunized (12-23 months) = 13 Proportion of births attended by skilled health	PSLM 2014-15	70% improvement	

		appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance		personnel (doctor, nurse, midwife) = 55 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) OVERALL = 36		
			1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Data not available		
Goal 3	3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Data not available		
			3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Proportion of births attended by Doctors = 21% Nurses = 34% Midwives = 0% Total = 55%	PSLM 2014-15	90%
	3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	Data not available		
			3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Data not available		

	3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Total Number of Health Institutions = 58 Health Institutions per 100,000 people = 8	Provincial Health Department	HI per 100,000 people = 20
			3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Data not available		
	3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Doctors = 68 Nurses = 14 Dental Surgeon = 7 Pharmacist = 10 Drug Inspector = 2 Health Education Officer = 0 LHV = 30 Midwives = 51 Health Worker Density (Health workers per 10,000 population) = 2.40	Provincial Health Department 2015-16	Health Worker Density = 12
Goal 4	4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	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	Incomplete Data Primary Enrolment = 26,049 Middle Enrolment = 3,046	EMIS 2016-17	

	4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	GPI Scores (Calculated by the author) (NER) FEMALES = 5.67 (NER) MALES= 19.33 GPI=0.29	PSLM 2014-15	GPI = 0.70
	4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Electricity = 21% Internet = Data not available Computers = 0.5% Infrastructure for disabled = Data not available Drinking water = 51% Sanitation = 34.5% Handwashing facilities = Data not available	EMIS 2016-17	70% improvement
	4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Proportion of teachers who have received in-service trainings Primary = 57.5% Lower Secondary = 47.8% Higher Secondary = 62.7%	EMIS 2016-17	90%

		developed countries and small island developing States				
Goal 6	6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	39%	PSLM 2014-15	80%
	6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Proportion of households using flush toilet = 11% Hand-washing facility with soap and water = Data no available	PSLM 2014-15	
	6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Data not available		
Goal 16	16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Data not available		
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause		Data not available			
	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)		Data not available			
	16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context	Data not available		

		financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments			
	16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Households satisfied with public services (%) BHU = 17% Family Planning = 21% School = 70% Veterinary = 2% Police = 32% Agriculture = 2%	PSLM 2014-15	70% improvement

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Annexures

Annex A: PARTICIPANTS OF CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP IN KILLA ABDULLAH

S.NO	NAMES	DEPARTMENT
1	Shafqat Anwar Shahwani	Deputy Commissioner, Killa Abdullah
2	Ehsanullah	Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO), Irrigation Department
3	Dr. Muhammad Idrees	Livestock Department
4	Dr. Rehmatullah	Livestock Department
5	Muhammad Imran	Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA)
6	Najibullah	Public Health Engineering Department
7	Agha Taimoor Shah	Public Health Engineering Department
8	Nasrullah khan	Executive Engineer--Irrigation Department
9	Muhammad Hanif	Executive Engineer--Agriculture Department
10	Abdul Samad	Information Technology Department
11	Afrasiab Khan	Divisional Forest Officer, Forest Department
12	Abdul Sadiq	People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI)
13	M Khalid Saeed	Chief Officer, MC Chaman
14	Chakkar Khan Baloch	Deputy Director, Irrigation Department
15	Ms Raheela	Social Welfare Department
16	Muhammad Imran Khan	President, Chaman Chamber of Commerce
17	Samiullah	Political Worker
18	Maulvi Muhammad	Political Worker
19	Malak Abdurahman	Tribal Elder
20	Sadiq Khan	President, Pashtun Jirga
21	Naseer Ahmad Bacha Khan	Tribal Elder and Former Member Provincial Assembly
22	Haji Rehmatullah	Senior Vice President, Pashtun Jirga
23	Muhammad Sadiq Khan	Community Representative
24	Muhammad Naeem	Community Representative
25	Abdul Aleem	Political Worker
26	Dr Saeed Ali	Representative Pashtoon jirga
27	Bashir Khan	Journalist
28	Muhammad Qasim	Political Worker
29	Daad shah	President
31	Azizullah	
32	Abdul Rahman	Student

Annex B	
S. NO	LIST OF INTERVIEWEES
1.	Interview with Secretary Local Government, Government of Balochistan.
2.	Interview with employee of Local Government Department, GOB.
3.	Interview with Secretary, Local Councils Association Balochistan (LCAB).
4.	Interview with Chief Officer, Municipal Corporation, Chaman.
5.	Interview with President, Chaman Chamber of Commerce

Annex C	
Occupation/Profession of Participants of SDG Prioritization Survey	
Government Servants	30
Political Party Representatives	9
Business Community	10
Civil Society & NGOs	12
Journalists	3
Students	38
Employee of International Organisation	5
Housewives	3
Lawyers	3
Others	7
Total Number of Participants	120 <i>Male = 105</i> <i>Female = 15</i>



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