COSTING PRIORITY SDG TARGETS IN BALOCHISTAN

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CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Context of sustainable development

1.1.1. Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a *"blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all"*. In 2015, all Member States of the United Nations committed to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs by 2030. Since their inception, the SDGs have successfully reframed the concepts and practices of sustainable development and corporate sustainability worldwide, with the central pledge of **leaving no one behind** and reaching those farthest behind first.

The Government of Pakistan adopted the SDGs as Pakistan's 'National Development Goals' through a unanimous parliamentary resolution, becoming the first country in the world to embrace the Global Goals as its own. In 2022, Pakistan will mark the sixth year of the SDGs' implementation. During this time, a skeletal institutional infrastructure has been established to implement the SDG agenda at the federal and provincial levels, with the support of the United Nations, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Pakistan's National SDGs Framework was approved by the National Economic Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, in 2018. UNDP also supported the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics to analyse data gaps related to SDG indicators, in order to align these with national surveys. Balochistan has created a comprehensive institutional mechanism to facilitate, guide supervise and oversee the SDGs' implementation in the province. This institutional mechanism includes:

- The **Balochistan SDGs Support Unit**, which is housed at UNDP's Sub-Office in Quetta.
- A **Provincial Technical Committee**, chaired by the Additional Chief Secretary (Development).
- A **Parliamentary Task Force** that provides parliamentary oversight for the SDGs' implementation in Balochistan.
- **SDG focal persons** in line departments.
- **District SDGs committees**.

The Balochistan SDGs Support Unit has made remarkable progress in fostering an enabling environment for the localization of the SDGs in the province, supporting the provincial government to better plan, implement and track progress on the SDGs.

The SDGs Support Unit developed Balochistan's SDGs Framework, which includes priority SDG targets, a data gap analysis of SDG indicators, and an SDG implementation plan approved by the Provincial Technical Committee on 24 July 2019. The implementation plan provides a good starting point for the SDG localization process, and the commendable approval of Balochistan's SDGs Framework makes it necessary to quantify the resources needed for the province's priority SDG targets, in order to inform policy and planning processes. Identifying the financial resources required to achieve the SDGs is especially vital given the insufficiency of current financial flows. This is the rationale for this present study, as discussed below.

1.1.2. Human development and poverty in Balochistan

Before outlining this study's purpose, objectives, approach and structure, it is important to understand the broader development context of Pakistan in general, and Balochistan specifically. Pakistan's Human Development Index (HDI) value was 0.560 in 2018, placing it in the range of countries that have achieved 'medium human development'. Globally, Pakistan ranks 152nd of 189 countries and territories on the Human Development Index. Its HDI value is below average for countries in the medium human development category (0.634), and below average for neighbouring countries in South Asia (0.642).[1]

Balochistan is Pakistan's largest province in terms of land area, and its smallest in terms of population share. Among the country's provinces, Balochistan has the highest rates of multidimensional poverty.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2014–2015 found that 71.2 percent of people in Balochistan are multidimensionally poor.[2]

According to Pakistan's National Human Development Report (NHDR) 2020 developed by UNDP, although per capita gross regional product (GRP) increased for all of Pakistan's other provinces in recent decades, Balochistan's GRP has declined.[3] Since 1999–2000, Balochistan has fallen from second place to last place among the provinces, with a 7 percent decrease in real per capita income. Balochistan's HDI value in 2018–2019 (0.465) was considerably lower than the national average, largely due to poor performance on education, placing it in the category of 'low human development'.

Overall, Balochistan ranks last among Pakistan's provinces in human development and experienced the lowest levels of improvement in its HDI value between 2006–2007 and 2018–2019. Urban income inequality in Pakistan is greatest in Balochistan, demonstrating high levels of urban–rural inequality. Balochistan also records the lowest provincial performance on the Youth Development Index (YDI), the Labour Development Index (LDI) and the Gender Inequality Index (GII), three key sub-indices of the Human Development Index. The NHDR 2020 finds similar results in terms of inequality in development:

> *"The richest 20 percent of Balochistan's population have a GDP per capita that is 3.7 times greater, and an HDI value that is 1.8 times greater, than the poorest 20 percent.*

[1] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2019). *Human Development Report 2019. Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today: Inequalities in human development in the 21st century*. New York.

[2] Planning Commission of Pakistan, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) (2016). *Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan*. Islamabad: UNDP.
[3] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2021). *Pakistan National Human Development Report 2020. The three Ps of inequality: Power, People, and Policy*. Islamabad.

Over the years, income inequality in Balochistan has shown no substantial change, but the province faces the most pronounced inequalities in education and living standards in the country. Inequalities in health are less marked. However, this is not good news – it reflects the fact that almost everyone in the province has equally poor access to health care."[4]

Figure 1. Incidence of poverty in Balochistan by district

Legend:
- No data
- 70% and above
- 60–69.9%
- 50–59.9%
- 40–49.9%
- 30–30.9%
- 20–29.9%
- 10–19.9%
- Under 10%
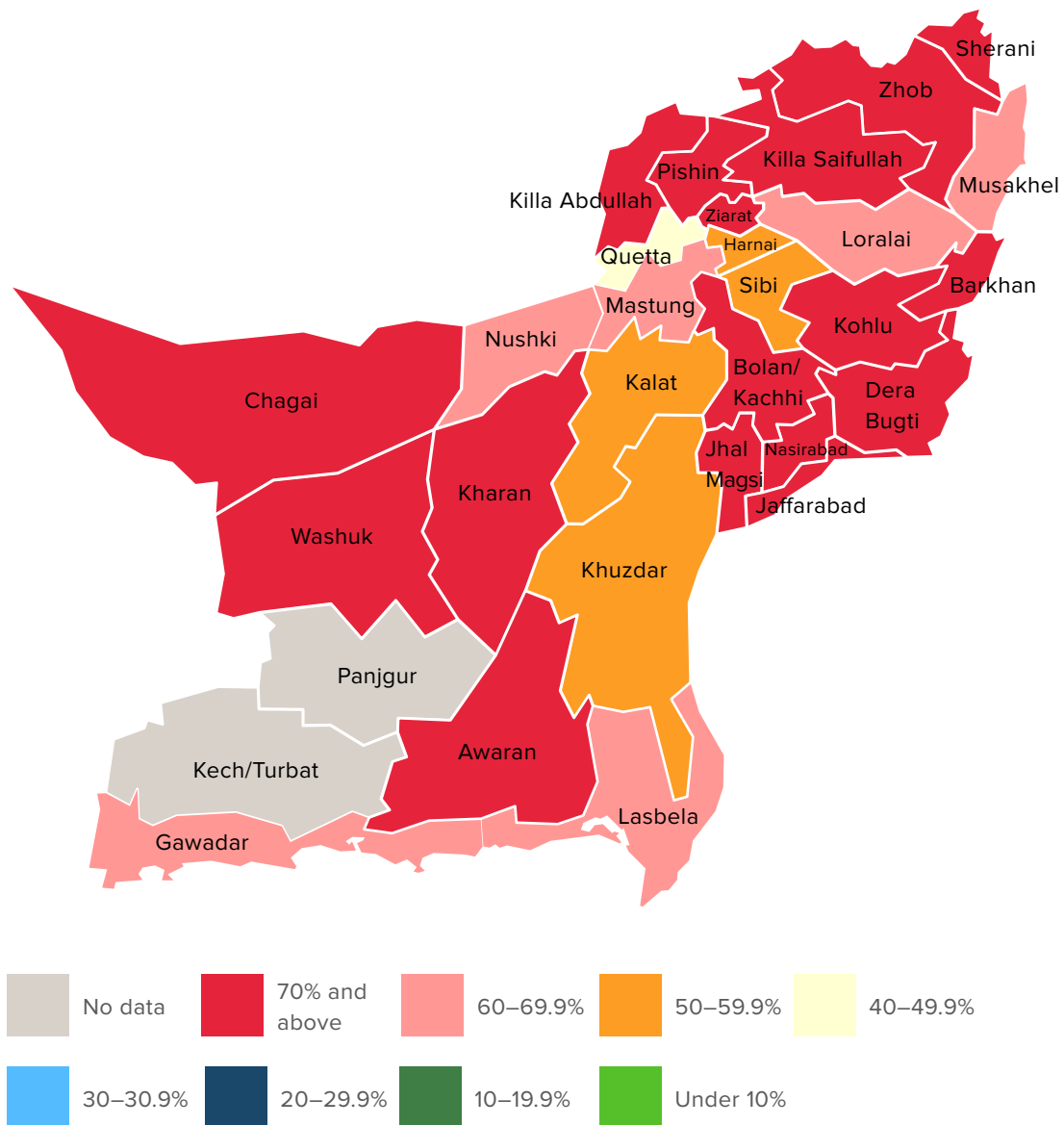
[4] Ibid.

Table 1. Multidimensional poverty in Balochistan, 2014–2015

No.	District	Values		
		Multidimensional Poverty Index value (MPI)	Incidence of poverty (H)	Intensity of poverty (A)
1.	Killa Abdullah	0.641	96.9%	66.2%
2.	Harnai	0.633	94.2%	67.2%
3.	Barkhan	0.627	93.6%	67.0%
4.	Ziarat	0.575	90.3%	63.7%
5.	Chagai	0.546	89.2%	61.2%
6.	Jhal Magsi	0.528	89.7%	58.9%
7.	Sherani	0.526	90.6%	58.1%
8.	Zhob	0.514	82.8%	62.1%
9.	Kohlu	0.503	86.8%	58.0%
10.	Dera Bugti	0.499	88.4%	56.4%
11.	Washuk	0.466	81.9%	56.9%
12.	Kharan	0.454	78.4%	57.9%
13.	Pishin	0.453	82.2%	55.1%
14.	Awaran	0.415	77.2%	53.8%
15.	Nasirabad	0.413	77.0%	53.6%
16.	Bolan/Kachhi	0.414	73.1%	56.7%
17.	Jaffarabad	0.404	75.0%	53.8%
18.	Lasbela	0.395	68.1%	58.0%
19.	Killa Saifullah	0.386	79.3%	48.7%
20.	Musakhel	0.351	66.9%	52.4%
21.	Sibi	0.324	57.5%	56.3%
22.	Loralai	0.320	68.5%	46.7%
23.	Nushki	0.316	64.0%	49.4%
24.	Mastung	0.302	62.0%	48.7%
25.	Gawadar	0.293	60.8%	48.2%
26.	Khuzdar	0.285	57.5%	49.6%
27.	Kalat	0.275	57.1%	48.1%
28.	Quetta	0.213	46.3%	46.0%

Source: Planning Commission of Pakistan, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) (2016). *Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan*. Islamabad: UNDP.

Note: Data were not available on the districts of Panjgur and Kech/Turbat.

Given its high incidence of poverty and poor development indicators, Balochistan has a major part to play in accelerating Pakistan's progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In recent years, the Government of Balochistan has taken decisions and practical steps to adapt and contextualize the SDGs and SDG targets for the province. For instance, the Government developed the Balochistan Comprehensive Development and Growth Strategy (BCDGS) 2020–25 to leverage opportunities related to the SDGs and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) initiative.[5]

1.2. Purpose and objectives of this study

To support the Government of Balochistan's efforts, the purpose of this study is to **provide a comprehensive financing and costing framework for priority SDG targets in Balochistan**, in order to inform public sector planning and financing processes in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This proposed framework addresses areas identified by Balochistan's SDGs Framework, and is guided by the vision of the Balochistan Comprehensive Development and Growth Strategy 2020–25. The **key objectives** of this assignment are to:

1. **Review existing provincial policies, strategies, plans and budgets with regard to prioritized SDG targets.**

2. **Identify existing financial resources, financing gaps and the resources required to achieve the SDG targets prioritized by the Government of Balochistan.**

1.3. Technical approach

This costing of priority SDG targets for Balochistan aims to complement the Government of Balochistan's efforts to contextualize and localize the SDGs. In this regard, it is important to align development processes with local governance, socio-economic conditions and available fiscal space. This is the context for costing SDG targets prioritized in Balochistan's SDGs Framework, identifying financial gaps, and pinpointing potential opportunities for bridging resource gaps.

The technical approach of this costing exercise, in line with the overarching framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is guided by Pakistan's National SDGs Framework, Balochistan's SDGs Framework and the Balochistan Comprehensive Development and Growth Strategy.

The costing of priority SDG targets is based on a coordinated and participatory process for strategic planning, prioritization and costing. The technical approach used to develop this costing framework was a government-led, participatory, evidence-based and consultative process.

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[5] Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform (2019). *Pakistan's Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Voluntary National Review.* Islamabad: Government of Pakistan, p. 9.

Figure 2. Technical approach of this SDG costing framework for Balochistan

2030 Agenda
for Sustainable
Development

Pakistan National SDGs
Framework, and
SDGs Framework for Balochistan

Balochistan
Comprehensive Development and
Growth Strategy (BCDGS)

Balochistan's
costed priority
SDG targets
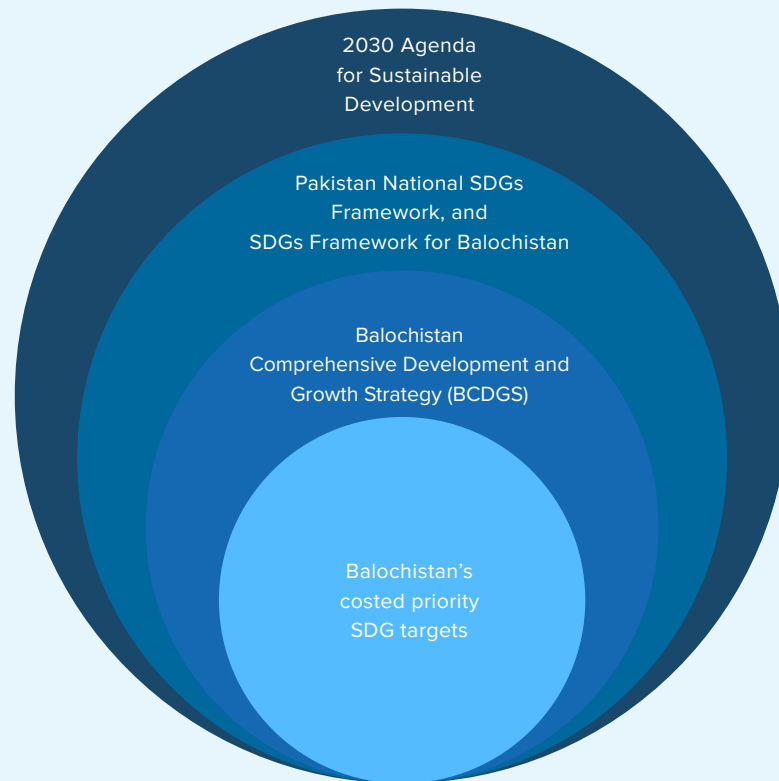
1.4. Report structure

This report is divided into four sections:

- **Section 1:** This first section outlines the context of development in Balochistan and provides an introduction to the costing exercise, including the purpose, objectives and technical approach of this study.

- **Section 2:** The second section provides an overview of international and national practices for costing the SDGs.

- **Section 3:** The third section presents an overview of the SDG data ecosystem and outlines the methodology of this costing exercise.

- **Section 4:** The last section costs the Government of Balochistan's priority SDG targets in the short-term, medium-term and long-term.

2

SECTION 2. COSTING THE SDGS: AN OVERVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL PRACTICES

With the advent of the SDGs, governments around the world are realigning their planning, budgeting and implementation policies and procedures. A review of existing literature and policy documents suggests that, although a large volume of work has been produced on the implementation of the SDGs, work on costing and financing for the SDGs remains limited. Some of the most important documents and methodologies used for costing the SDGs are discussed below.

2.1. International practices

The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Staff Discussion Note (2019) examines the human, social and physical investments required to achieve the SDGs. It adopts an innovative costing methodology, based on quantifying the annual costs of achieving high performance across five SDG areas (education, health, roads, electricity, and water and sanitation).

The IMF discussion note determines additional spending required until 2030 by using the current spending-to-GDP ratio in these five selected sectors. The sample for costing covers 155 countries, including 49 low-income developing countries, 72 emerging market economies and 34 advanced economies. Pakistan is placed in the category of emerging market economies. The IMF estimates that the costs of achieving SDG targets in emerging market economies will be US$2.1 trillion, implying additional spending equivalent to 4 percent of GDP.[6]

The Sustainable Development Solutions Network's (SDSN) paper on SDG Costing and Financing for Low-Income Developing Countries (2019) builds on recent SDG needs assessments. It covers SDGs related to health, education, infrastructure (including climate adaptation and mitigation), agriculture, biodiversity and ecosystem services, social protection, and justice.

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[6] Vitor Gaspar, and others (2019). *Fiscal Policy and Development: Human, Social, and Physical Investment for the SDGs.* Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund.

In order to determine the SDGs' financing gap, the SDSN paper estimates overall SDG financing needs, alongside non-SDG-related public spending, compared to achievable government revenues in low-income developing states. The paper uses estimates of unit costs from available literature, and the minimum costs possible for achieving basic coverage of SDG-related services. It determines annual costs from 2019 to 2030 by multiplying the unit costs with the population projections of respective low-income developing countries.[7]

The Overseas Development Institute's (ODI) 2015 report on financing the future is one of the earliest efforts to quantify the implementation of the SDGs. The report estimates that the costs required to achieve SDGs related to social protection, universal health coverage, and universal primary and secondary education, are US$148 billion in total annually. The report calculates the financing gap by comparing domestic spending, as well as available and potential official development assistance (ODA), with the total estimated costs for interventions related to these three intervention areas. The model it uses for costing is based on the assumption that developing countries collect revenues in line with their estimated tax capacity and allocate half of their total resources to social sectors. On this basis, the report estimates that the total annual financing gap for these three areas is US$84 billion per year.[8]

Another key work in this context is a study by Move Humanity and SDSN, which focuses on SDG-related budget gaps in low-income developing countries.

It provides rough estimates of the budgets needed to achieve the SDGs in low-income developing countries, while acknowledging the lack of accurate available unit costs, which vary from country to country. The study estimates budgetary needs based on national budgets, SDG-related public spending and spending on key categories, including administrative costs, subsidies and debt servicing.[9]

A World Bank study estimates the global costs for achieving SDG 6 on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). The study estimates the costs of achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and ending open defecation. Thus, it only deals with SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2. Nevertheless, it provides a good basis to inform the costing of SDGs targets overall. In order to estimate the costs of achieving SDG 6 targets, the World Bank study uses the service definitions and indicators developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). To estimate the costs of meeting the SDGs' water, sanitation, and hygiene targets, the study uses per capita unit costs for WASH services, focusing on populations who have yet to be served by different service levels. The study divides the total population to be served from 2015 to 2030 into 15 equal annual tranches to estimate a time series for capital investment, as well as operational and maintenance needs. Population estimates take into account the rate of population growth, based on the UN's medium variant estimates of population growth by country, as well as rural-urban migration projections until 2030.

[7] Jeffrey Sachs, and others (2019). *SDGs Costing and Financing for Low-Income Developing Countries.* New York, NY: Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UN SDSN)

[8] Romilly Greenhill, and others (2015). *Financing the future: How International Public Finance Should Fund a Global Social Compact to Eradicate Poverty.* London: Overseas Development Institute.

[9] Move Humanity (2018). *Closing the SDG Budget Gap.* New York, NY: Sustainable Development Solutions Network-(UN SDSN).

The WASH targets included in the World Bank's study are based on the indicators and service ladder proposed by the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) for SDG WASH monitoring.[10]

The World Bank's 2017 study on the investments required for nutrition is another key piece of literature that builds on existing work regarding investments for good nutrition worldwide. It estimates that an additional investment of US$70 billion over 10 years is required to achieve global targets to reduce stunting, curb anaemia in women, promote exclusive breastfeeding and scale up treatment for severe wasting. The study identifies high-burden low-income and middle-income countries for each of these four targets. Its sample includes 37 countries for stunting, 26 for anaemia, 27 for breastfeeding and 24 for wasting.

The World Bank's 2017 study then analyses financing across two dimensions: geographic region and national incomes. It groups low-income and middle-income countries according to the regional classifications used by the World Bank, in order to account for unobserved factors. These include development, infrastructure and structural constraints. The study estimates unit costs based on the real financing needs of programmes, a literature review, costed national nutrition plans and primary data collected by the World Bank. When unit costs are not available for a specific country, the study uses the mean unit costs for other countries in the region.

The World Bank's 2017 study also provides benefit-cost ratios, which it computes for all four nutrition-related targets. It presents exhaustive estimates of the financing needed for good nutrition by linking these costs to impacts and developing a financing framework for achieving good nutrition.[11]

The World Investment Report 2014 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) explains that the SDGs will require a change of pace in both public and private investment in developing countries, if an annual funding gap of US$2.5 trillion is to be filled. The report offers a framework to understand and enhance the role of private sector contributions to positive economic, social and environmental outcomes in developing countries. It highlights the fact that public sector contributions are crucial, but inadequate, to achieve SDG targets. It also estimates that the world's least developed countries (LDCs) need to double their private investment growth rates.

The UNCTAD report estimates that total investments required in developing countries range from US$3.3 trillion to US$4.5 trillion every year for essential infrastructure (roads, rail and ports, power stations, and water and sanitation), food security (agriculture and rural development), climate change mitigation and adaptation, health, and education. Therefore, the potential for increased private sector investment in these sectors is especially significant.[12]

[10] Guy Hutton and Mili Varughese (2016). *The Costs of Meeting the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal Targets on Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.* Washington, DC: World Bank.

[11] Meera Shekar, and others (2017). *An Investment Framework for Nutrition Reaching the Global Targets for Stunting, Anemia, Breastfeeding, and Wasting. Directions in Development.* Washington, DC: World Bank.
[12] James X. Zhan, and others (2014). *World Investment Report 2014 Investing in the SDGs: An Action Plan.* New York: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

2.2. National practices

In Pakistan, a number of studies have been conducted on the status of the SDGs' implementation. While provincial SDG Units have developed SDG frameworks, province-specific costing exercises have not yet been conducted.

A study by UNDP provides a costing framework for achieving the SDGs at the national level in Pakistan. It includes estimates for SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

For its projections, the UNDP study takes an average GDP growth rate of 5.8 percent for the 2018–2023 period and assumes an average GDP growth rate of 6.2 percent for the 2024–2030 period. It deploys a simple multiplicative factor analysis (MFA) method for most of the SDGs. To calculate total costs, the study adjusts estimated additional annual costs between 2019 and 2030 using the inflation adjustment factor.[13]

To date, the only work available on province-specific and area-specific costing of the SDGs is by the Institute of Social and Policy Sciences (I-SAPS). The institute uses a comprehensive methodology to cost SDG 4 for Pakistan's federal capital and four provinces.

I-SAPS' SDG 4 costing exercise includes targets with achievable annual costs against various indicators, including population, enrolment, the number of teachers, the number of schools, infrastructure and basic facilities, among others.[14]

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[13] Talat Anwar (n.d.). *Achieving SDGs for Pakistan: A Costing Framework.* Islamabad: United Nations Development Programme.

[14] See the 2019 publications by the Institute of Social and Policy Sciences (I-SAPS): *Implementing SDG 4: Financial Implications for Islamabad Capital Territory*; *Implementing SDG 4: Financial Implications for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*; *Implementing SDG 4: Financial Implications for Punjab*; and *Implementing SDG 4: Financial Implications for Sindh*.

3

SECTION 3. SDG COSTING METHODOLOGY

This section presents the methodology used by this study to calculate the investments required for achieving the short-term, medium-term and long-term SDG targets prioritized by the Government of Balochistan. The investments requirements include both recurrent expenditure and capital spending needs. Although private sector spending and public-private partnerships also have a significant role to play in achieving SDG targets in a timely manner, this study only focuses on public sector investments.

3.1. Overview of the data ecosystem for costing the SDGs

Pakistan's data regime is governed by the General Statistics Act of 1975 and the General Statistics (Reorganization) Act of 2011. These provide the legal basis for the collection of reliable, authentic, timely and transparent data and statistics, as well as for protecting respondents' privacy, reducing the reporting burden on respondents, eliminating the duplication of statistical activities and ensuring the consolidation of the statistical system.

This legal framework also provides protection for, and support to, statistical activities across the country.

The Government of Pakistan established a Central Statistical Office (CSO) in 1950, as a department attached to the Economic Affairs Division. Since then, the statistical system has been reviewed from time to time by both local and foreign consultants. In 1972, on the recommendation of a mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the Central Statistical Office was upgraded to become a full-fledged Statistics Division. The division was re-organized in 1981 and its technical wing (then the Central Statistical Office) was converted into the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) as an attached department.

The Government of Pakistan established the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) by merging the Federal Bureau of Statistics, the Population Census Organization, the Agriculture Census Organization and the technical wing of the Statistics Division. At the provincial level, Bureaus of Statistics function as attached departments of provincial Planning and Development Departments.

Dedicated statistical cells, both at the federal and provincial levels, are also in place in different government ministries and line departments to address their specific statistical needs. In addition to the public sector, international and national development partners – including United Nations agencies, the World Bank, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) and academic institutions – provide valuable data on development indicators. However, no coherent knowledge management system exists to share and collate data.

3.1.1. Data limitations

According to the World Bank, Pakistan scores 75.6 percent in terms of its statistical capacity, compared to the regional score of 74.87 percent. This score is computed on the basis of three variables: methodology, source data and periodicity.

In the larger development context, and particularly for achieving the SDGs, there is a clear need to enhance the financial and human resource base for statistical capacity development in Pakistan.

According to the United Nations Development Group's (UNDG) report on the implementation of the SDGs,[15] Pakistan was able to produce regular data on 33 of the 60 indicators of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs, however, have 244 indicators. Based on a snapshot of 241 available indicators, there are serious limitations in terms of data availability for SDG reporting in Pakistan at the national level. The table below presents the status of data availability on SDG indicators in Pakistan.

Table 2. Data availability on SDG indicators in Pakistan

No.	Data availability	Level of reporting on indicators			
		National	Provincial	District	Total indicators
1.	Data available on a regular basis and standards are available	45	14	33	92
2.	Data available but not on a regular basis, however standards are available	5	10	9	24
3.	Data not regularly produced and standards need to be developed	10	25	77	112
4.	Indicators not reported at this level	0	0	0	0
Total indicators		**60**	**49**	**119**	**241**

Source: A. Ahmad (2017). *Assessment Report on Pakistan's National Action Plan related to SDG and Capacity in Science, Engineering, Technology and Innovative to Support SDG*. Islamabad: Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources.

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[15] United Nations Development Group (UNDG) (2017). *Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Reference Guide to UN Country Teams.* New York.

3.2. Data limitations in Balochistan

Data challenges exist in Balochistan, including a lack of provincial baseline data on SDG indicators. A previous analysis conducted as part of this costing exercise identified that data are not available for 84 percent of SDG indicators in Balochistan. For the remaining 16 percent, data are partially available for 9 percent of SDG indicators, and readily available for only 7 percent of SDG indicators. As such, instead of costing financing needs for achieving end-line targets, an incremental approach must be used. This costing exercise took care to ensure that the increments are realistically ambitious, in order to provide a near-accurate picture.

Significant efforts are required to ensure data availability for priority SDG indicators. In this regard, both internal and external funding and capacity building for officials will play a pivotal role. Strengthening the data regime – that is, ensuring the availability and quality of data – is critical for keeping track of progress. It is also a precursor to the timely achievement of SDG targets. The table below shows the status of data availability on priority SDGs in Balochistan.

Table 3. Data availability on priority SDGs in Balochistan

SDG target	Data available	Data partially available	Data not available
1.1			
1.a	1.a.1		1.a.2, 1.a.3
1.2		1.2.1	1.2.2
1.3			
1.4	1.4.1		1.4.2
2.1	2.1.1, 2.1.2		
2.3			2.3.1, 2.3.2
3.1		3.1.1, 3.1.2	
3.2		3.2.1, 3.2.2	
3.c			3.c.1
3.7		3.7.1	3.7.2
3.8			3.8.1, 3.8.2
4.1			4.1.1
4.3			4.3.1
4.a			4.a.1
4.c			4.c.1
4.5		4.5.1	

SDG target	Data available	Data partially available	Data not available
5.1			5.1.1
5.2	5.2.1		5.2.2
5.c			5.c.1
6.1			6.1.1
6.4			6.4.1, 6.4.2
6.6			6.6.1
6.b			6.b.1
7.1	7.1.1	7.1.2	
16.3			15.3.1, 16.3.2
16.5			16.5.1, 16.5.2
16.6			16.5.1, 16.6.2
16.7			16.7.1, 16.7.2
16.b			16.b.1

Source: Government of Balochistan. 2021. Sustainable Development Goals Framework for Balochistan. Islamabad: UNDP.

3.3. Methodology

This costing exercise adopted a multi-pronged approach to determine the financial resources required to achieve the SDGs in Balochistan. To cost some of the SDGs, this study identifies key interventions and uses unit rates. For others, it adopts an incremental budgeting approach. The increase is appropriated towards the capital/development side of the budget.

The costing of priority SDGs covers three broad aspects:

- It identifies **key interventions** needed to contribute to achieving priority SDG targets.
- It provides estimates of **additional resources needed** to achieve priority SDG targets.
- It highlights the need to develop **policies and practices** to achieve prioritized SDGs and SDG targets.

This costing exercise covers a period of 10 years, from 2020–2021 to 2029–2030. Based on discussions with key stakeholders, this study divides priority SDG targets into short-term targets, medium-term targets, long-term targets and targets that have already been prioritized by the Government of Balochistan. In line with the agreed criteria, the following arrangements were kept in mind for costing the SDGs:

- **Short-term SDG targets:** Investments calculated for a period of three years, starting from 2020–2021 and ending by 2022–2023.
- **Medium-term SDG targets:** Investments calculated for a period of six years, starting from 2020–2021 and ending by 2025–2026.
- **Long-term SDG targets:** Investments calculated for a period of 10 years, starting from 2020–2021 and ending by 2029–2030.
- **SDG targets already prioritized by the Government:** Investments calculated for a period of three years, from 2020–2021 and ending by 2022–2023.

Table 4. Year-wise inclusion criteria used for costing the SDGs, 2020–2030

Type	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30
Short-term	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government priorities	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium-term	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Long-term	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The priorities outlined above were identified through a consultative process, taking into account the availability of resources, Balochistan's economic and social endowments, value for money, and impact.

4

SECTION 4. COSTING PRIORITY SDGS

4.1. SDG costing

The SDGs prioritized by Balochistan do not cover all of the SDGs indicators and targets. This costing exercise, therefore, only provides estimates of the investments required to achieve specified SDG targets, and not all SDG targets. It is also important to note that the SDGs are interlinked. Therefore, the costs of achieving one SDG target may also include the costs of achieving another target.

For example, in order to eradicate poverty (SDG 1), many areas need to be covered, including social welfare, population welfare and women's empowerment. Health (SDG 3) and education (SDG 4) also have important roles to play in eradicating poverty in the long run. The following sub-sections present the costing exercise undertaken for short-term, medium-term and long-term SDG targets, as well as the SDG targets already prioritized by the Government of Balochistan.

Table 5. SDG costing summary, 2020–2030

SDG	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	Total
Short-term targets											
SDG 1 (No Poverty)	387.78	879.97	1,498.70								
SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)	1,198.24	2,714.54	4,615.02								
SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)	1,020.70	2,271.68	3,792.67								
SDG 4 (Quality Education)	0.00	15.00	5.00								
SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)	368.50	405.35	445.89								
SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)	607.28	1,366.96	2,309.29								
Short-term total	**3,582.50**	**7,653.50**	**12,666.56**								**23,90256**
Government priority targets											
SDG 4 (Quality Education)	3,292.60	3,550.05	3,855.86								
SDG 5 (Gender Equality)	38.20	31.10	53.79								
Government priorities total	**3,330.80**	**3,581.15**	**3,909.65**								**10,821.60**

Medium-term targets											
SDG 1 (No Poverty)	4.00	4.40	4.84	5.32	5.86	6.44					
SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)	1,020.70	2,271.68	3,792.67	5,629.63	7,835.63	10,471.96					
SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)	119.65	116.10	117.85	119.60	121.35	131.71					
SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)	37.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00					
Medium-term total	**1,181.35**	**2,392.18**	**3,915.36**	**5,754.55**	**7,962.83**	**10,640.11**					**31,846.38**
Long-term targets											
SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)	359.88	780.93	1,271.41	1,840.58	2,498.89	3,258.06	4,131.30	5,133.43	6,281.15	7,593.17	
SDG 4 (Quality Education)	895.21	1,924.70	3,104.14	4,450.87	5,984.09	7,725.04	9,697.21	11,926.59	14,441.88	17,274.83	
SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)	52.50	34.60	67.58	45.59	50.15	55.17	60.68	66.75	73.42	80.77	
Long-term total	**1,307.59**	**2,740.23**	**4,443.13**	**6,337.04**	**8,533.13**	**11,038.30**	**13,889.19**	**17,126.77**	**20,796.45**	**24,948.77**	**111,160.57**
Grand total	**9,402.24**	**16,367.06**	**24,934.70**	**12,091.59**	**16,495.96**	**21,678.41**	**13,889.19**	**17,126.77**	**20,796.45**	**24,948.77**	**177,731.11**
Annual increase	-	74%	52%	-52%	36%	31%	-36%	23%	21%	20%	

4.2. Short-term targets

The table below lists Balochistan's short-term SDG targets, identified by the Government and other stakeholders, and related SDG indicators.

Table 6. Short-term priority SDGs, targets and indicators

Priority SDG	Priority targets	Indicators
SDG 1 (No Poverty)	1.1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1. Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/ rural)
	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)
		1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
	1.3. Implement 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

Priority SDG	Priority targets	Indicators
SDG 1 (No Poverty)	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	1.4.1. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
		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
SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)	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	2.1.1. Prevalence of undernourishment
		2.1.2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)	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
		3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	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-five mortality rate
		3.2.2. Neonatal mortality rate
	3.7. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
		3.7.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
SDG 4 (Quality Education)	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
SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)	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
SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)	7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity
		7.1.2. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

4.2.1. Financing required for the SDGs prioritized by the Government

SDG 1 (No Poverty)

To achieve Balochistan's selected SDG 1 targets, the Government will have to increase existing social welfare benefits and introduce new interventions. These should include income generation interventions for the poorest people in Balochistan, such as subsidized access to credit for business, social protection initiatives and disaster management interventions, since a lack of effective disaster management could further increase poverty in the province. These interventions will exist in addition to federal government programmes, such as the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP).

Data limitations exist in terms of baselines for Balochistan's six selected SDG 1 indicators. Since achieving SDG 1 targets will require similar types of interventions, all of these targets are costed together. Financing for achieving SDG 1 targets will focus on the development budget, while an overarching increase has been introduced on the recurrent side to adjust for inflation. Although poverty eradication efforts will also exist in the health and education sectors, the costing exercise for SDG 1 principally concerns three government departments: population welfare, social welfare and women's development.

SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)

The Government of Balochistan will have to address the root causes of hunger in order achieve SDG 2 targets. Social welfare programmes need to be scaled up (which are already costed under SDG 1) and the resilience of communities must be enhanced. School meal programmes can also be initiated, as in the past. Building rural roads and electrification are further expected to have an impact. These interventions are costed under other SDGs.

Achieving SDG 2 targets will depend on coordination between, and the further empowerment of, the departments/sectors of agriculture, food, livestock and fisheries. This costing exercise focuses on the development budget, while an overarching increase will be made on the recurrent side to adjust for inflation. Although interventions to end hunger will also be undertaken in the education, roads and energy sectors, the costing of SDG 2 targets chiefly relates to the government departments mentioned above: agriculture, food, livestock and fisheries.

SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)

Achieving selected SDG 3 targets depends on enhancing the scope and budgets for existing health schemes, as well as introducing new initiatives to increase access to modern health care facilities. The Health Department will be the main focus here. This costing exercise focuses on both recurrent and development budgets. Although the Women Development Department also has a role to play, costing in this regard is already included in the costs for SDG 1 (see above).

SDG 4 (Quality Education)

It is essential that adequate systems are in place to collect data on SDG 4 indicators. While important surveys exist, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), they are not conducted on a regular basis. A lump sum budget of PKR 15 million (50 percent for recurrent and 50 percent for development purposes) should be earmarked for Year 2 for this work. Subsequently, a budget of PKR 5 million should be earmarked for Year 3 to cover operational and other costs.

This budget will at the disposal of the Department of Education or Balochistan's Bureau of Statistics.

SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)

There is no comprehensive system in place to test the quality of drinking water in Balochistan. To achieve Balochistan's selected short-term SDG 6 target, it is essential to scale up existing interventions and implement new initiatives. In addition to current interventions, schemes like the establishment of new water filtration plants in union councils and the restoration or creation of new water treatment plants at the city level are included and costed for SDG 6. As these are development-related costs, they have been costed accordingly.

SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)

The Government is already undertaking a number of programmes to improve access to electricity. These include various electrification initiatives, providing solar energy, installing transmission lines, and constructing grid stations, among other measures.

However, efforts and budgets need to be enhanced significantly in order to expand access to clean and reliable energy – including electricity – across the province. Achieving Balochistan's selected short-term SDG 7 targets will depend on enhancing the scope and budgets for existing schemes and introducing new initiatives to increase access to electricity, such as securing energy efficiency and using biogas and other renewable energy sources.

The Energy Department will be the main focus here. This costing exercise principally focuses on the development budget, although an overarching increase has been made on the recurrent side to adjust for inflation.

Figure 3. Achieving short-term SDG targets in each fiscal year, 2020–2023
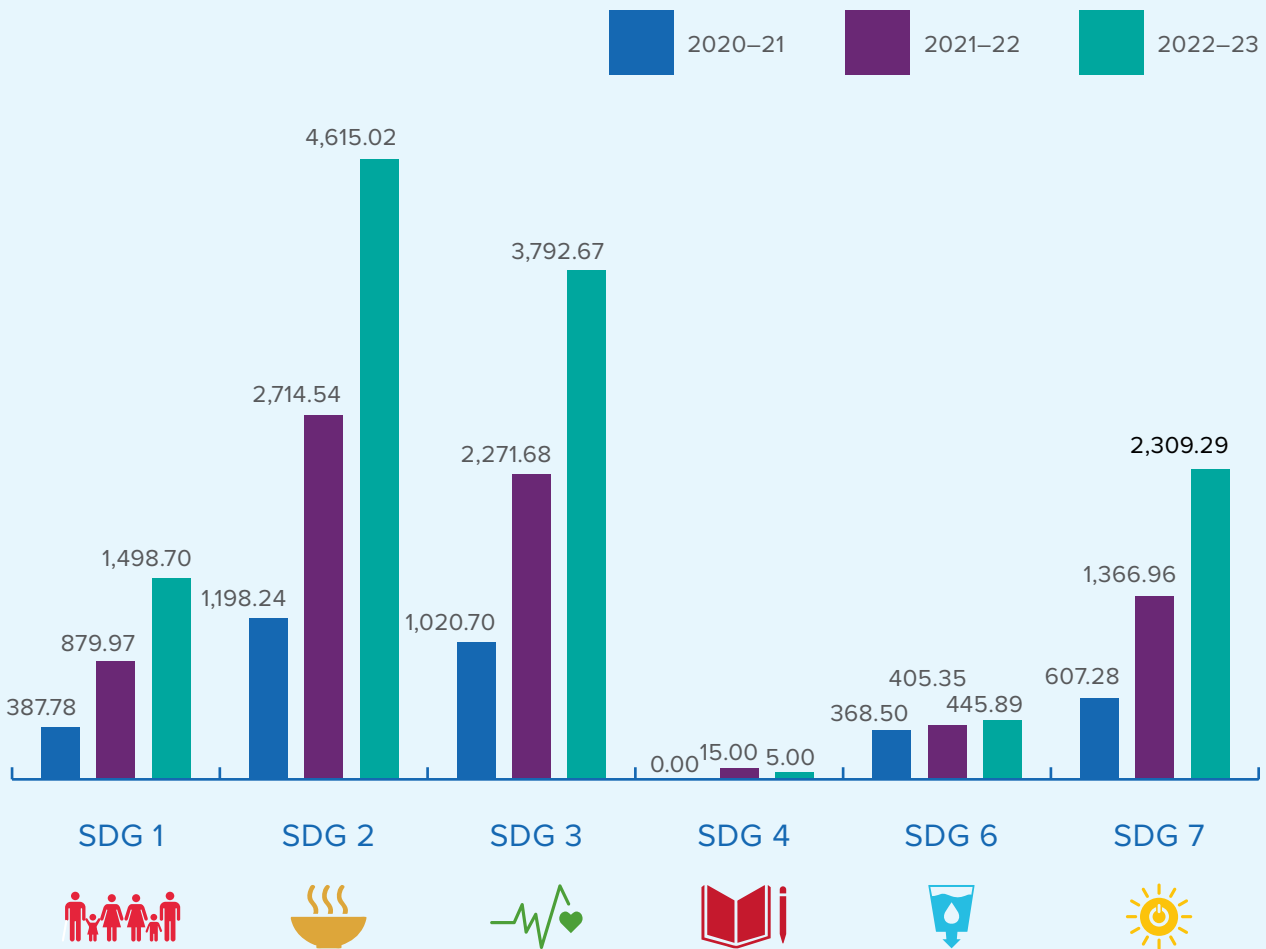
The table below presents the investments required (PKR 24 billion in total) to achieve Balochistan's short-term SDG targets. It is important to highlight that this budget is in addition to existing provincial government budgets, which are expected to grow incrementally over these years.

Budgets for Year 1 have been kept at a minimum and increased over the subsequent years. Another important consideration is that ambitious targets, such as 'no poverty' and 'zero hunger', cannot be achieved within a span of three years. However, allocating budgets for the next three years will lay the groundwork for achieving these targets by 2030.

Table 7. Investments required to achieve short-term SDG targets

SDG	2020 –21	2021–22	2022–23
SDG 1 (No Poverty)	387.78	879.97	1,498.70
SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)	1,198.24	2,714.54	4,615.02
SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)	1,020.70	2,271.68	3,792.67
SDG 4 (Quality Education)	0.00	15.00	5.00
SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)	368.50	405.35	445.89
SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)	607.28	1,366.96	2,309.29
Short-term total	**3,582.50**	**7,653.50**	**12,666.56**

4.2.2. Summary of short-term SDG targets

The table below presents Balochistan's short-term SDG targets, indicators and available baselines (see Sub-section 4.2.1 above for the costing methodology used).

As discussed above, this costing exercise reveals a total budget requirement of PKR 24 billion to achieve Balochistan's short-term SDG targets between 2020–2021 and 2022–2023.

Table 8. Short-term SDG targets and indicators

Priority SDG	Priority targets	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Budget required (in PKR millions)		
					2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
SDG 1 (No Poverty)	1.1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1. Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/ rural)	Poverty headcount overall = 71.2% Poverty headcount in rural areas = 84.6% Poverty headcount in urban areas = 37.7% (Source: Multidimensional Poverty Index 2014–2015)	Rural = 42.3% Urban = 18.9% Overall = 35.6%	387.78	879.97	1,498.70
	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)					
		1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions					
	1.3. Implement 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					
	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	1.4.1. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services					
		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					
SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)	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	2.1.1. Prevalence of undernourishment	Stunting in children = 46.6% Wasting in children = 18.9% Undernourished population (national average) = 20.5% (Source: National Nutrition Survey 2018)	Stunting in children: 0% Wasting in children: 0% Undernourished population: 0%	1,198.24	2,714.54	4,615.02
		2.1.2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	FIES (moderate + severe) = 42.2% (Source: National Nutrition Survey 2018)				

Priority SDG	Priority targets	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Budget required (in PKR millions)		
					2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)	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	178 per 100,000 live births (national)	N/A	1,020.70	2,271.68	3,792.67
		3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	17.8% (Balochistan)	N/A			
	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-five mortality rate	81 per 1,000 live births (national)	N/A			
		3.2.2. Neonatal mortality rate	46 deaths per 1,000 live births (national)	N/A			
	3.7. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	32.3% (Balochistan)	N/A			
		3.7.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	48 per 1,000 women (national)	N/A			
SDG 4 (Quality Education)	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 available for some of the mentioned indicators; data collection to capture further indicators.	Data available to compute these indicators	0.00	15.00	5.00
SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)	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	N/A	100%	368.50	405.35	445.89
SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)	7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity	N/A	100%	607.28	1,366.96	2,309.29
		7.1.2. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	N/A	N/A			
Total					3,582.50	7,653.50	12,666.56

4.3. SDG targets prioritized by the Government of Balochistan

Two SDGs have already been prioritized by the Government of Balochistan: SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality). The table below presents the priority targets and indicators of these two SDGs.

Table 9. SDGs, targets and indicators prioritized by the Government

Priority SDG	Priority targets	Indicators
SDG 4 (Quality Education)	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 hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
	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	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
	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
SDG 5 (Gender Equality)	5.c. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1. Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Priority SDG	Priority targets	Indicators
SDG 5 (Gender Equality)	5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
	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	5.2.1. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
		5.2.2. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

4.3.1. Financing required for the SDG targets already prioritized by the Government

SDG 4 (Quality Education)

Various interventions are proposed to achieve the SDG 4 targets prioritized by the Government. These include the electrification of schools, providing computers and access to the internet in post-primary schools, providing clean drinking water, developing facilities for the inclusion of children with disabilities in mainstream education, and handwashing facilities in schools. Several interventions are also proposed to improve the quality of education, including greater opportunities for teacher training and strategies to address multi-grade teaching in schools. The targets for each year are multiplied by unit costs to calculate the budget required to achieve SDG 4 targets.

SDG 5 (Gender Equality)

The SDG 5 targets prioritized by the Government of Balochistan require budgetary allocations to be made available for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment. Balochistan has earmarked a budget of PKR 369 million for its Women Development Department. A review of existing frameworks for women's empowerment is proposed in Year 1, alongside the development of new frameworks in Year 2, in line with SDG-related needs and other international and national commitments. Various strategies are proposed for achieving these targets, including awareness raising campaigns, the collection of data on gender-based violence and the creation of rehabilitation centres for women. The targets for each year are multiplied by unit costs to calculate the budget required to achieve SDG 5 targets.

Figure 4. Achieving the Government's prioritized SDG targets in each fiscal year, 2020–2023
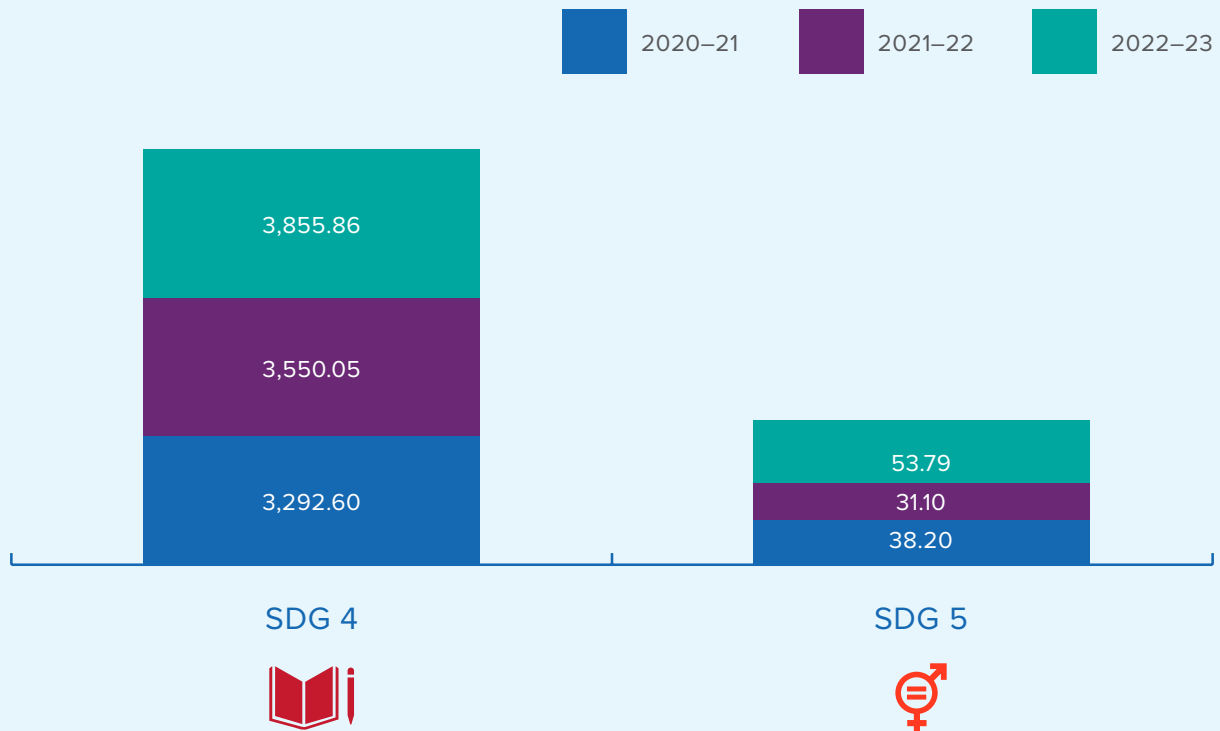
The table below presents the investments needed (PKR 11 billion) to achieve the SDG targets that have already been prioritized by the Government of Balochistan. It is important to note that these budgets are in addition to existing provincial government budgets, which are expected to grow incrementally over these years.

Table 10. Investments required to achieve the Government's prioritized SDG targets

SDG	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
SDG 4 (Quality Education)	3,292.60	3,550.05	3,855.86
SDG 5 (Gender Equality)	38.20	31.10	53.79
Total	**3,330.80**	**3,581.15**	**3,909.65**

4.3.2. Summary: SDGs already prioritized by the Government of Balochistan

The table below presents the SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality) targets and indicators that have already been prioritized by the Government of Balochistan. It also includes available baselines (see Sub-section 4.3.1 above for the costing methodology used).

As explained above, this costing exercise reveals a total budget requirement of PKR 11 billion to achieve the Government's prioritized SDG targets between 2020–2021 and 2022–2023.

Table 11. SDGs already prioritized by the Government of Balochistan

Priority SDG	Priority targets	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Budget required (in PKR millions)		
					2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
SDG 4 (Quality Education)	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 hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Total schools in Balochistan = 14,893

Schools without electricity = 11,789

Schools without toilets = 8,947

Schools without access to water in toilets and other areas = 12,608 | All schools have adequate basic facilities and all post-primary schools have access to computers and the internet | 3,161.76 | 3,319.85 | 3,485.84 |
	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	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	A budget of PKR 928 million was apportioned for teacher training in 2019–20	15% increase per year in the budget for teacher training	92.79	204.13	337.05
	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	N/A	N/A	38.05	26.07	32.97
SDG 5 (Gender Equality)	5.c. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1. Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	N/A	N/A	4.20	3.80	0.00
	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	5.2.1. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	N/A	N/A	34.00	27.30	53.79
		5.2.2. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence					
Total					3,330.80	3,581.15	3,909.65

4.4. Medium-term priority SDG targets

Balochistan's medium-term SDG targets, prioritized by the Government and other stakeholders, include selected targets of SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). The table below lists these medium-term SDG targets and their indicators.

Table 12. Medium-term priority SDG targets and indicators

Priority SDG	Priority targets	Indicators
SDG 1 (No Poverty)	1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1. Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
		1.a.2. Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
		1.a.3. Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP
SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)	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)
		3.8.2. Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as share of total household expenditure income
SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)	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
	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	6.4.1. Change in water-use efficiency over time
		6.4.2. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

Priority SDG	Priority targets	Indicators
SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)	6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1. Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time.
SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)	16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1. Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
		16.6.2. Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
	16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1. Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
		16.7.2. Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

4.4.1. Financing required for medium-term prioritized SDGs

SDG 1 (No Poverty)

To achieve SDG target 1.a, the Government will have to work with development cooperation partners and allocate increased funds. As they address similar issues, the three medium-term targets of SDG 1 are costed together. A lump sum budget of PKR 4 million is earmarked for Year 1, with a 10 percent increase in each subsequent year for communication-related activities to attract more assistance.

SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)

Achieving SDG target 3.8 will depend on enhancing the scope and budgets for existing health schemes and introducing new interventions to expand access to modern health care facilities. As for the short-term targets discussed above, the Health Department will be the main focus in this regard. The costing of this target focuses on both recurrent and development budgets.

The budget for 'business as usual' is calculated based on an annual increase of 10 percent for the recurrent budget, and an annual increase of 8 percent for the development budget, and subtracted from the proposed annual increase of 12 percent for the recurrent budget and 15 percent for the development budget.

SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)

Balochistan's three medium-term SDG targets (6.b, 6.4 and 6.5) are costed together given their similar nature. Various strategies are proposed to achieve these targets. For example, setting up local water and sanitation committees, establishing policies and procedures for the participation of local communities, awareness raising campaigns on water efficiency, and initiatives to increase/introduce water efficiency at the local level. For SDG target 6.6, a lump sum budget of PKR 100 million has been earmarked to protect and restore water-related ecosystems. The SDG 6 targets for each year are multiplied by unit costs to calculate the budget required to achieve these targets.

SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)

A survey is proposed in Year 1 and Year 6 to identify the proportion of the population who are satisfied with their last experience of public services. Various other strategies are also proposed to achieve Balochistan's medium-term SDG 16 targets, including a review of frameworks for responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making and their revision (if required), a household survey on inclusive responsive decision-making, and the creation of a database on the proportion of positions (disaggregated by the holders' sex, age, disabilities and population group) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public services and the judiciary) compared to national distributions. No costs are included for SDG target 16.6, as a system already exists for capturing expenditures against approved budgets as part of the Project to Improve Financial Reporting and Auditing (PIFRA). The SDG 16 targets for each year are multiplied by unit costs to calculate the budget required to achieve these targets.

The table below presents the investments (PKR 32 billion) required for Balochistan's medium-term SDG targets. It is important to note that these budgets are in addition to existing provincial government budgets, which are expected to grow incrementally between 2020–2021 and 2025–2026. Budgets for Year 1 are kept at a minimum and increase over the subsequent years.

Figure 5. Achieving medium-term SDG targets in each fiscal year, 2020–2026

| 2020–21 | 2021–22 | 2022–23 | 2023–24 | 2024–25 | 2025–26 |
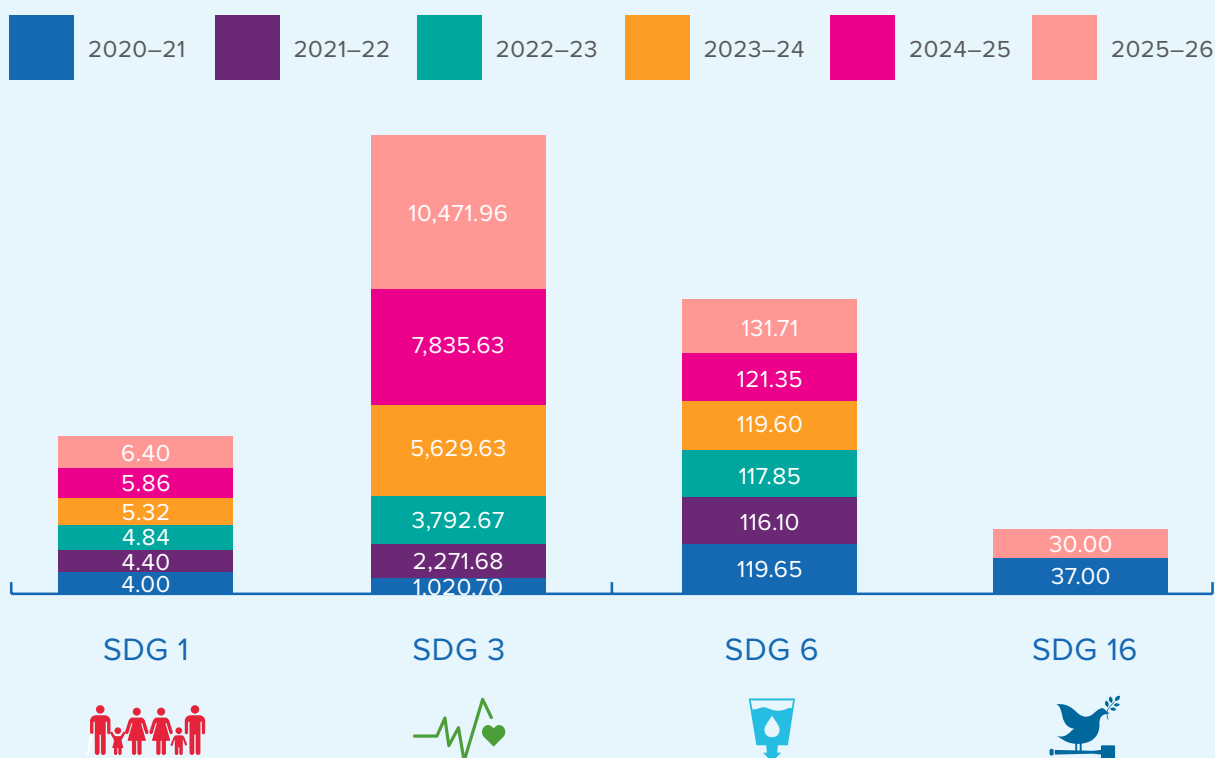
Table 13. Investments required to achieve medium-term SDG targets

SDG	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
SDG 1 (No Poverty)	4.00	4.40	4.84	5.32	5.86	6.44
SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)	1,020.70	2,271.68	3,792.67	5,629.63	7,835.63	10,471.96
SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)	119.65	116.10	117.85	119.60	121.35	131.71
SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)	37.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
Total	**1,181.35**	**2,392.18**	**3,915.36**	**5,754.55**	**7,962.83**	**10,640.11**

4.4.2. Summary: Medium-term prioritized SDG targets

The table below presents Balochistan's medium-term SDG targets, indicators and available baselines (see Sub-section 4.4.1 above for the costing methodology used). As noted above, the costing exercise reveals a total budget requirement of PKR 32 billion to achieve these medium-term SDG targets between 2020–2021 and 2025–2026.

Table 14. Medium-term prioritized SDG targets

Priority SDG	Priority targets	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Budget required (in PKR millions)					
					2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
SDG 1 (No Poverty)	1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1. Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	N/A	N/A	4.00	4.40	4.84	5.32	5.86	6.44
		1.a.2. Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	26%	30%						
		1.a.3. Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP	N/A	N/A						
SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)	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)	N/A	N/A	1,020.70	2,271.68	3,792.67	5,629.63	7,835.63	10,471.96
		3.8.2. Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as share of total household expenditure income								

Priority SDG	Priority targets	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Budget required (in PKR millions)					
					2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)	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	N/A	N/A	19.65	16.10	17.85	19.60	21.35	31.71
	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	6.4.1. Change in water-use efficiency over time								
		6.4.2. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources								
	6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1. Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time			100	100	100	100	100	100
SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)	16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1. Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		16.6.2. Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	N/A	N/A	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
	16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1. Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	N/A	N/A	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
		16.7.2. Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	N/A	N/A						
Total					**1,181.35**	**2,392.18**	**3,915.36**	**5,754.55**	**7,962.83**	**10,640.11**

4.5. Long-term prioritized SDG targets

Balochistan's long-term SDG targets, prioritized by the Government and other stakeholders, include selected targets of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). The table below lists these long-term SDG targets and related indicators.

Table 15. Long-Term priority SDGs, targets and indicators

Priority SDG	Priority targets	Indicators
SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)	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	2.3.1. Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/ forestry enterprise size
		2.3.2. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
SDG 4 (Quality Education)	4.3. By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)	16.b. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	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
	16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1. Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
		16.3.2. Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Priority SDG	Priority targets	Indicators
SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)	16.5. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	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
		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

4.5.1. Financing required for long-term prioritized SDGs

SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)

The costing of Balochistan's long-term SDG 2 target primarily concerns the departments/sectors of agriculture, food, livestock and fisheries. The budget for 'business as usual' is calculated based on an annual increase of 5 percent, and subtracted from the proposed annual increase of 12 percent.

SDG 4 (Quality Education)

To ensure that all women and men have access to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university education, collaboration is required between the formal education sector, non-formal education, technical education and higher education. The higher education sector is the main focus of this long-term target. The budget for 'business as usual' is calculated based on an annual increase of 5 percent, and subtracted from the proposed annual increase of 10 percent. Both recurrent and capital budgets are proposed for increases here.

SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)

Balochistan's three long-term SDG 16 targets on the rule of law and access to justice are costed together due to their similar nature. Various strategies are proposed to achieve these targets. These strategies include the review and revision (if required) of existing frameworks, awareness raising campaigns, the establishment of rehabilitation centres, and the collection of data on discrimination, harassment and violence. The targets for each year are multiplied by unit costs to calculate the budget required to achieve these targets.

Figure 6. Achieving long-term SDG targets in each fiscal year, 2020–2030

Several strategies are also proposed to achieve the target on reducing corruption and bribery. These strategies include developing communication materials, spearheading awareness raising campaigns, and collecting data on cases of corruption and bribery. As above, the targets for each year are multiplied by unit costs to calculate the budget required to achieve this long-term SDG 16 target.

The table below presents the investments required (PKR 111 billion in total) to achieve Balochistan's long-term SDG targets. Once more, these budgets are in addition to existing provincial government budgets, which are expected to grow incrementally between 2020–2021 and 2029–2030. Budgets for Year 1 are kept at a minimum before increasing over the subsequent years.

Table 16. Investments required to achieve long-term SDG targets

SDG	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30
SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)	359.88	780.93	1,271.41	1,840.58	2,498.89	3,258.06	4,131.30	5,133.43	6,281.15	7,593.17
SDG 4 (Quality Education)	895.21	1,924.70	3,104.14	4,450.87	5,984.09	7,725.04	9,697.21	11,926.59	14,441.88	17,274.83
SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)	52.50	34.60	67.58	45.59	50.15	55.17	60.68	66.75	73.42	80.77
Total	1,307.59	2,740.23	4,443.13	6,337.04	8,533.13	11,038.30	13,889.19	17,126.77	20,796.45	24,948.77

4.5.2. Summary: Long-term prioritized SDGs

The table below presents Balochistan's long-term SDG targets, indicators and available baselines (see Sub-section 4.5.1 above for the costing methodology used). As explained above, the total budgetary requirement for achieving Balochistan's long-term SDG targets is PKR 111 billion.

Table 17. Long-term prioritized SDGs

Priority SDG	Priority targets	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Budget required (in PKR millions)									
					2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30
SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)	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	2.3.1. Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/ forestry enterprise size	N/A	N/A	359.88	780.93	1,271.41	1,840.58	2,498.89	3,258.06	4,131.30	5,133.43	6,281.15	7,593.17
		2.3.2. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status												
SDG 4 (Quality Education)	4.3. By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.	4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	N/A	N/A	895.21	1,924.70	3,104.14	4,450.87	5,984.09	7,725.04	9,697.21	11,926.59	14,441.88	17,274.83
SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)	16.b. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	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	N/A	N/A	41.00	27.30	53.79	37.46	41.21	45.33	49.86	54.85	60.33	66.37
	16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1. Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanism												
		16.3.2. Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population												
	16.5. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.	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	N/A	N/A	11.50	7.30	13.79	8.13	8.94	9.84	10.82	11.90	13.09	14.40
		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												
Total					1,307.59	2,740.23	4,443.13	6,337.04	8,533.13	11,038.27	13,889.19	17,126.77	20,796.45	24,948.77

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