REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SETS AND SURVEY FOR COMPUTATION/ ESTIMATION OF SDG INDICATORS

Balochistan SDGs Support Unit

"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

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Disclaimer:

The views expressed in this publication are of the author and the respondents interviewed during the study that produced this report; and they do not necessarily represent the views of the United Nations, including UNDP, or UN Member States.

Acknowledgment

This report is based on the findings regarding available administrative and survey indicators for Balochistan. The report is valuable because it contains more than 45 percent of SDGs data on Balochistan, which can play an essential role in improving the quality of the people of Balochistan. It will also help collect the missing data. The exercise conducted by the Balochistan SDGs Support Unit and Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, is timely and vital. To fulfill the commitments in terms of improving the well-being of the people of Balochistan by the year 2030, there is a need for ample data collection and access to it.

The completion of this project could not have been accomplished without the support of a capable team of professionals at UNDP Sub-Office Quetta and the Balochistan government Planning and Development Department. I thank the Provincial Representative of UNDP Balochistan and his team for their continuous support.

Professor Syed Munawar Shah
UNDP Consultant
Department of Economics BUITEMS

Mr. Hafiz Abdul Basit - Additional Chief Secretary, Planning and Development Department

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan. The population is scattered and lives without basic facilities such as clean water, sewerage, and clean air. The SDGs are goals that address almost all aspects of life on Earth. This set of goals covers diverse themes of basic facilities, social, economic uplift, and freedom of speech. The quality of life for a common person can be improved by systematically redirecting resources. After having experienced the financial crunch during the COVID-19 pandemic and keeping in view the share of Balochistan in the national income, it has become inevitable to use resources wisely. None of it can be achieved without having access to data.

The unavailability of data has not only affected our ability to keep us on the right track but has made it challenging to achieve prosperity. The Government of Balochistan realises the importance of SDGs. Therefore, the P&D has been assigned this task. The Government of Balochistan considers working for SDGs as one of its primary goals. The P&D, along with the UNDP is working to make sure that the policymakers are provided with the right ingredients including data. The SDGs data can be traced back to two sources- administrative units and surveys. Both data sources are important; however, the administrative data is considered more accurate and reliable because it covers the targeted population. The administrative units in the far-flung areas potentially need to be made capable of carrying out the important task of data collection with a few resources.

This report is one such endeavour. The report extensively explains the indicators and the calculations involved. The report, I believe, would be a great help to policymakers, researchers, and laypersons. I wish to see a prospering Balochistan.

Mr. Arif Achakzai - Chief of Section (SDGs/Federal Projects)

UNDP and the P&D department of the Government of Balochistan are working on the SDGs as a primary goal. Their efforts to make SDGs achievable are invaluable. To proceed toward achieving prosperity and wellbeing identified in the SDGs, the availability of data is inevitable. The SGDs are about improving the quality of life, which is impossible if the required data is not available. The policies may neither be implemented on the ground devised.

This report has increased data availability from seven percent to 45 percent. I must appreciate the challenging work of collecting SDGs indicators not only from the surveys but by visiting all the concerned departments of the Government of Balochistan. The collection of indicators is also based on statistical calculation, for instance, some important indicators of GDP and real income per capita of Balochistan. The report also paves the way for collecting the remaining 55 percent of the SDGs indicators.

The data as it seems partial, can still help policymakers as we are running out of time. Pakistan has committed to achieving the SDGs by 2030 and the policymakers of Balochistan may proceed with the policies based on the data available in this report. In the meanwhile, the UNDP and P&D are making sure to make available the missing data.

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Acronyms

BBoS	Balochistan Bureau of Statistics
BEPA	Balochistan Environmental Protection Agency
BES	Balochistan Education Statistics
CPEC	China-Pakistan Economic Corridor
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FIT	Tuberculosis Report
FPA	Foreign Project Assistance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOB	Government of Balochistan
HIES	Household Integrated Economics Survey
IAEG	Inter-Agency and Expert Group
LFS	Labor Force Survey
MAR	Malaria Annual Report
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternity Mortality Rate
NHSRC	National Health Services Regulations and Coordination
NNS	National Nutrition Survey
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PCRWR	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources
PDMS	Pakistan Disaster Management Survey
PPTCT	Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission
PSDP	Public Sector Development Programme
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Measurement
PTA	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
P&D	Planning and Development
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations

UNCHR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WDI	World Development Indicators
WHO	World Health Organization

Important Websites

UN	https://www.un.org/en/about-us
SDG-UN	https://sdgs.un.org/goals
Unstats	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/
Unstats-IAEG-SDG	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/
Unstats-Metadata	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata /?Text=&Goal=1&Target=1.1
World Bank Data	https://datatopics.worldbank.org/what-a-waste/
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	https://www.pbs.gov.pk/
Government of Balochistan	https://balochistan.gov.pk/

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

Adopting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the year 2000 was an essential step by the member states towards prosperous life for everyone living on this globe. Humanity has learned much from the MDGs and the agenda of a successful life for everyone continues regarding the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The member states have vowed to end poverty, inequality, and other deprivations while improving health, education, and economic growth by 2030.

This report is an effort to review the administrative data sets and surveys for computation/estimation of SDG Indicators and to address the lack of data on SDG indicators for Balochistan. The primary data sources for this report are the institutional units – the government line departments where data is being used internally but hardly gets published for broader use. Before addressing the issue, the indicators were mapped as global, national, and provincial. The indicators are categorised as 34 global, 36 national, 17 repeated, one under review, and 160 provincial indicators. The provincial indicators are further categorised into 58 administrative and 102 survey indicators.

The collection and calculation of the indicators are based on Metadata definitions and formulae, accessed in April 2022. Keeping in view, the diverse nature of indicators, the tables are made self-explanatory, which include sources, definitions, calculations, and values for the indicators. The explanation of the formula and calculations is however, given adjacent to the tables. A detailed description and derivations are given in the footnote.

The national data sources for demographic and macroeconomic indicators were preferred. However, for the sake of comparison, international sources have also been utilised. For instance, the GDP data is borrowed from the State Bank of Pakistan and the World Bank (World Developing Indicators; WDI). The area and population data are taken from the Development Statistics of Balochistan published by the Balochistan Bureau of Statistics (BBoS). The population data for the years before and after 2017 have been calculated based on the growth rate given in the BBoS.

Likewise, for the survey data, well-known surveys including, Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement (PSLM) Survey, Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS), National Nutrition Survey (NNS), Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), Labour Force Survey (LFS), Pakistan Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Malaria Annual Report (MAR) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) were explored to get the latest values of indicators.

During this exercise, the existing list of UNDP survey indicators was reviewed, and 56 new indicators were discovered, of which 22 were from the administrative units and 34 were from the surveys. The access to data has increased from 7 percent to 45 percent. The still-missing indicators include 51 administrative and 44 survey indicators, of which 39 indicators require a major effort level, 13 indicators require a medium effort level, and 43 require a minor effort level.

The task and nature of collecting data from administrative units were challenging. It required a lot of time to find and meet the concerned officials. Moreover, due to the secretariat officials' strike for most of the working days, the concerned officials were inaccessible.

INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan, with an area of more than 40 percent of the total area of Pakistan. Unfortunately, it is the poorest province and is not performing well as compared to other provinces. The province is performing not well in terms of macroeconomics and socio-economic indicators. The deteriorating status of Balochistan prevails despite the rich mineral resources at its disposal. The population growth rate and poverty in all dimensions are the highest among all provinces. The provincial share in the country's GDP is merely 3 percent despite the rich resources and humongous area.

As a responsible country, Pakistan vowed to play its role in adopting the 17 SDGs by passing a resolution in February 2016 through National Assembly. Although, there exists awareness and percipience regarding the SDGs both among the government officials and private organisations, the progress on the SDGs is however sluggish.[1] Pakistan has hardly progressed by a little more than 2 percent on the SDGs since 2015. One of the main reasons for soggy progress is insufficiency/lack of the data. For instance, according to a report published by the Federal SDG support unit in 2019, less than 10 percent of the SDG indicators' data was available. The situation is much worse for provinces, particularly in the case of Balochistan. According to the Provincial SDG Framework for Balochistan, published in January 2021, merely 7 percent of the data was readily available. In addition, the accuracy of data is a primary step not only for devising policies, but it is important for monitoring the progress of the adopted policies.

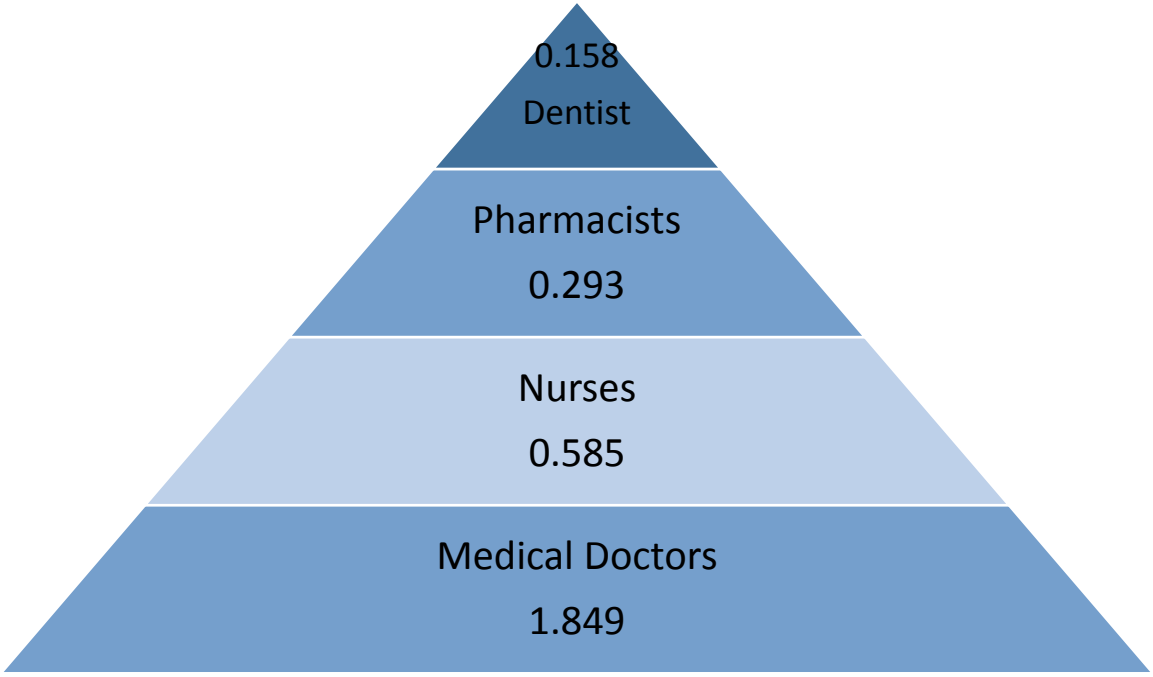
The solution to these issues rests in identifying the problems and treating the underlying problems with the right prescriptions. This can be figured-out by knowing the existing resources and socio-economic indicators. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) serve the purpose and this report aims to address the issue of unavailability of the SDGs indicators.

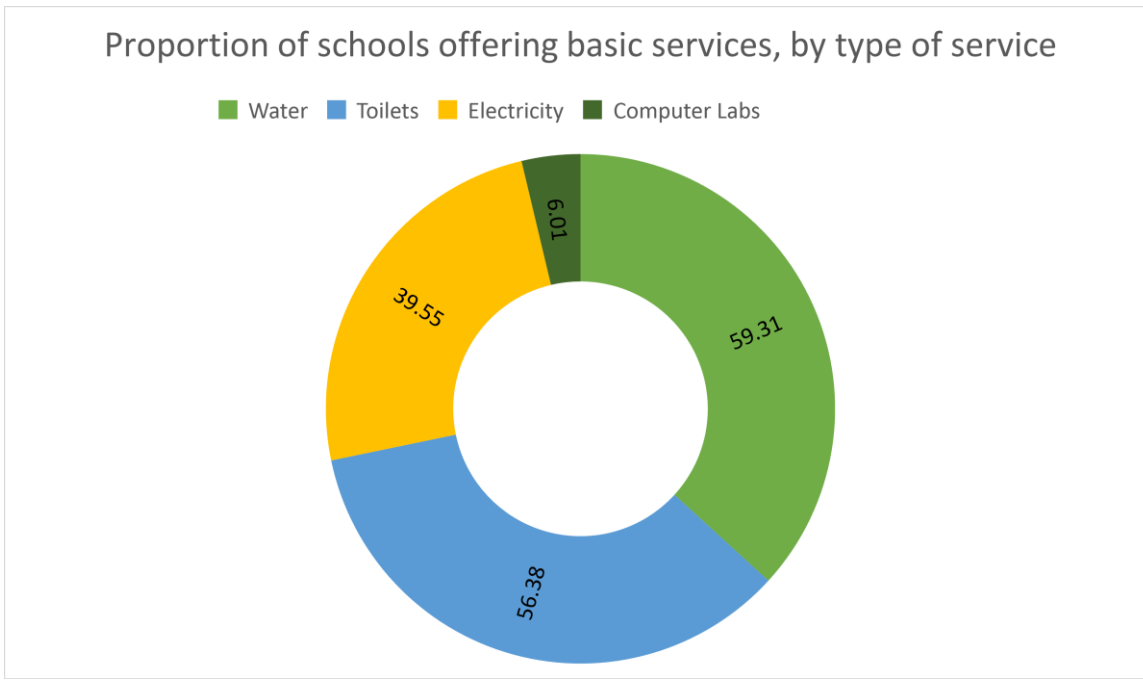
[1] https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/pakistan (Accessed April 2022)

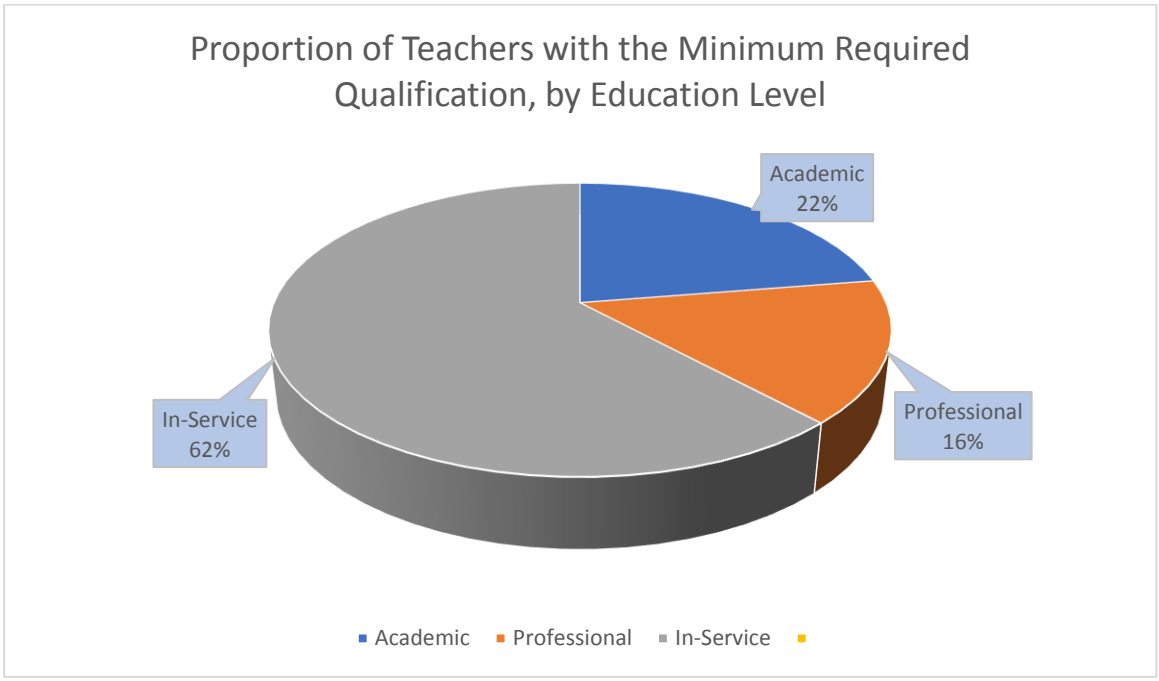

15.2percent ,
EDUCATION
6.3percent ,
HEALTH
1.74percent ,
SOCIAL
PROTECTION
Propoor
Spending
130
Million

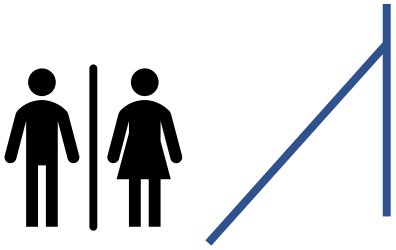
Indicator 2.4.1
Proportion of Land Under Productive and Sustainable Agriculture

3.c.1 Healthworks's Density and Distributions




Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
Water
Toilets
Electricity
Computer Labs
59.31
56.38
39.55
6.01

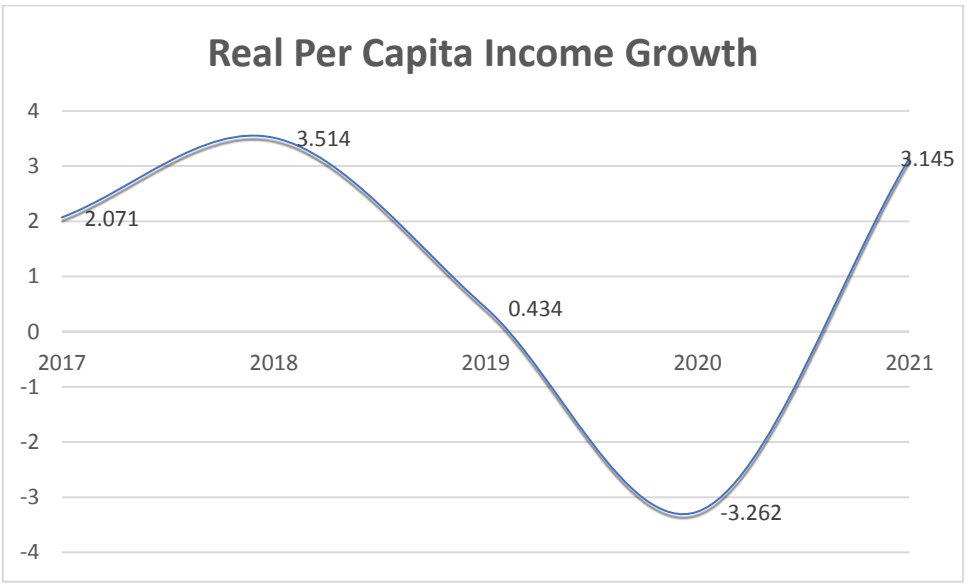

Proportion of Teachers with the Minimum Required Qualification, by Education Level
Academic 22%
Professional 16%
In-Service 62%
Academic
Professional
In-Service



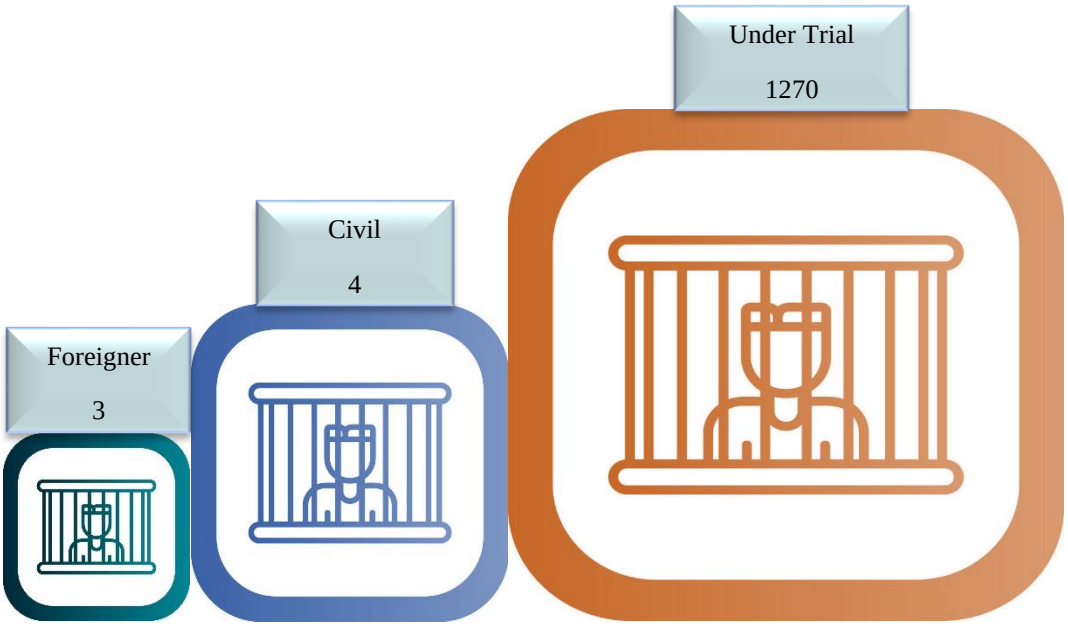
Women in Parliament

National Assembly 1.4 percent

Provincial Assembly 16.9 percent



Unsentenced Detainees as a Proportion of Overall Prison Population



2. Methodology

The task was carried out in two dimensions. Firstly, the published sources including surveys, websites, and reports were reviewed. Secondly, for the administrative data, the line departments were visited. Before moving to the next section, it is worthwhile to note that for data collection and calculation, updated and online accessible Metadata files were used.[2]

Desk Review

The first step was to understand the existing status of data and categorise the sources for administrative and household data on the SDG indicators. The relevant departments involved in this process include the Balochistan Bureau of Statistics (BBoS) and other departments. The detailed list of the relevant departments is given in Table 3. Likewise, the key surveys were considered to assess the existing status of data from published surveys. These include, Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement (PSLM) Survey, Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS), National Nutrition Survey (NNS), Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), Labour Force Survey (LFS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), published reports, and working papers available on the reliable online accessible website. The following tasks were completed at this stage:

- Reviewing existing data gaps and forming a list of missing indicators
- Categorising indicators at the provincial and national levels
- Reviewing the existing list of UNDP indicators covered in published surveys/reports and checking the latest values with validity and reliability
- Identifying data
- Reviewing the initiatives taken by UNDP and/or the Government of Balochistan
- Developing a way forward for the consultative session

The report is organised as follows. The rest of the introduction section discusses the review and mapping of public data sources and progress. Section 2 discusses the administrative indicators and presents the discovered administrative indicators in tables. Likewise, section 3 discusses the survey indicators and presents the discovered survey indicators in tables. Section 4 presents the list of missing indicators based on the level of effort required for the missing indicators.

2.1 Review and Mapping of Public Data Sources

According to the official website of the UN, the global indicator framework for Sustainable Development Goals was developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and was agreed upon at the 48th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2017.[3] The global indicator framework was later adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and is contained in the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on Work of the Statistical Commission about the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

[2] https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata / Accessed (March-April 2022)
[3] unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicats-list/ (Accesses; April 2022)

The global indicator framework includes 231 unique indicators. The total number of indicators listed in the global indicator framework of the SDG indicators is 248. However, thirteen indicators repeat under two or three different targets as shown in table 1.

Table 1 Repeated Indicators

S.NO	Indicators	Repeated Once	Repeated Twice
1	7.b.1	12.a.1	
2	8.4.1	12.2.1	
3	8.4.2	12.2.2	
4	10.3.1	16.b.1	
5	10.6.1	16.8.1	
6	13.2.1	13.b.1	
7	15.7.1	15.c.1	
8	15.a.1	15.b.1	
9	1.5.1	11.5.1	13.1.1
10	1.5.2	11.5.2	
11	1.5.3	11.b.1	13.1.2
12	1.5.4	11.b.2	13.1.3
13	4.7.1	12.8.1	13.3.1

Furthermore, the indicators include global and national indicators. The global indicators are to be monitored at the global level by assessing the progress of a group of countries. For instance, indicator 13.2.1 is designed to monitor the number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Likewise, 14.2.1 represent the number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas. There are a total of 34 global indicators as listed in table 2. The total number of indicators without 34 global indicators becomes 197.

Table 2 Global and National Indicators

Goal	National Indicators	Global Indicators
Goal 1		1.5.3
Goal 2	2.b.1,	
Goal 3	3.b.2, 3.d.1	3.5.1
Goal 4	4.7.1, 4.b.1	
Goal 5		5.6.2, 5.a.2, 5.c.1

Goal 6	6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.a.1	6.6.1
Goal 7	7.3.1, 7.a.1, 7.b.1	
Goal 8	8.8.2, 8.9.1, 8.a.1, 8.b.1	
Goal 9	9.a.1	
Goal 10	10.4.2, 10.5.1, 10.7.1, 10.a.1, 10.b.1	10.6.1, 10.7.2
Goal 11	11.5.2	11.a.1
Goal 12	12.5.1, 12.b.1, 12.c.1	12.1.1, 12.4.1, 12.7.1
Goal 13	13.a.1	13.2.1
Goal 14	14.1.1, 14.3.1	14.2.1, 14.6.1, 14.7.1, 14.c.1,
Goal 15	15.a.1	15.6.1, 15.8.1, 15.9.1
Goal 16	16.4.1	16.10.2
Goal 17	17.3.1, 17.3.2, 17.4.1, 17.13.1, 17.15.1, 17.17.1	17.2.1, 17.5.1, 17.7.1, 17.9.1, 17.10.1, 17.11.1, 17.12.1, 17.14.1, 17.16.1, 17.18.2, 17.18.3, 17.19.1, 17.19.2
Total	36	34

Source: Author's

The next step is to address the national indicators. For instance, indicator 2.b.1 captures the agricultural export subsidies. Likewise, indicator 10.4.2 captures the redistributive impact of fiscal policy. Such indictors can be dealt with at the national level. There are a total of 36 national indicators. The total number of indicators without 36 national indicators becomes 161. Finally, one indicator, that is, 17.18.1 (Statistical capacity indicator for sustainable development goal monitoring) is under review by the IAEG-SDGs. The definition and measurement of this indicator are still under review. Thus, the number of provincial indicators without indicator 17.18.1 becomes 160 as shown in figure 1.

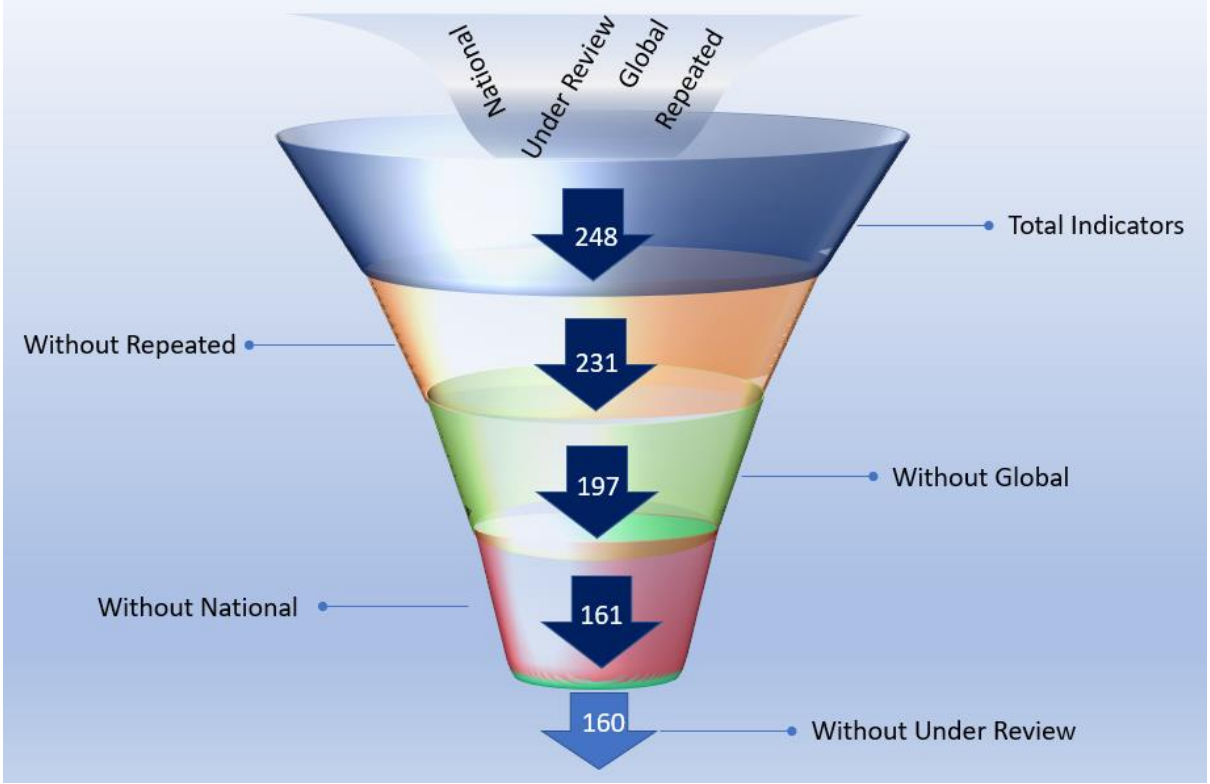


Figure 1 Disaggregation of Indicator

The metadata definition and the SDG framework report have been kept as a benchmark for categorisation. The composition of indicators as repeated, national, global, provincial, and under review is given in figure 1. Finally, the global and national indicators for each goal are given in Figures 3 and 4 respectively.

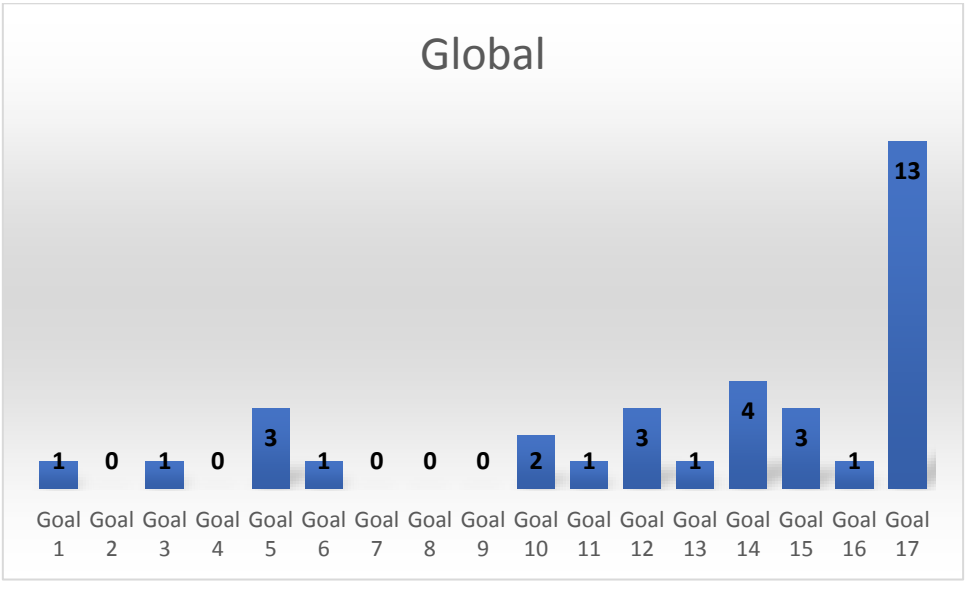


Figure 2 Global Indicators and SDGs

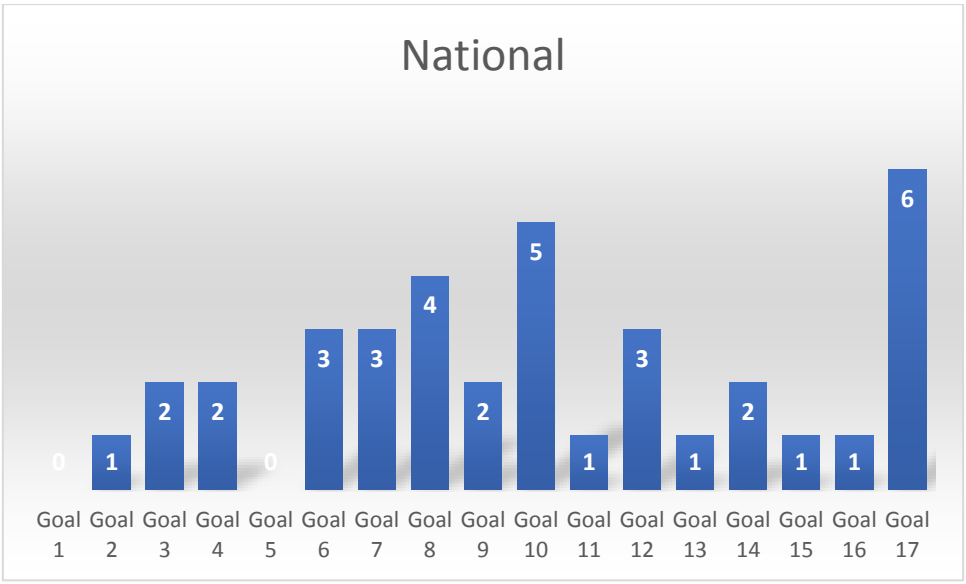


Figure 3 National Indicators and SDGs

The motivation for this report was to explore administrative data sets in computing the missing SDGs indicators that are not being reported in the published surveys and reports. The SDGs data availability for Balochistan is not satisfactory as discussed earlier. As shown in figure 5, only 7 percent of the SDG indicators were available. The readily available SDG indicators have now been increased from seven percent to 45 percent.

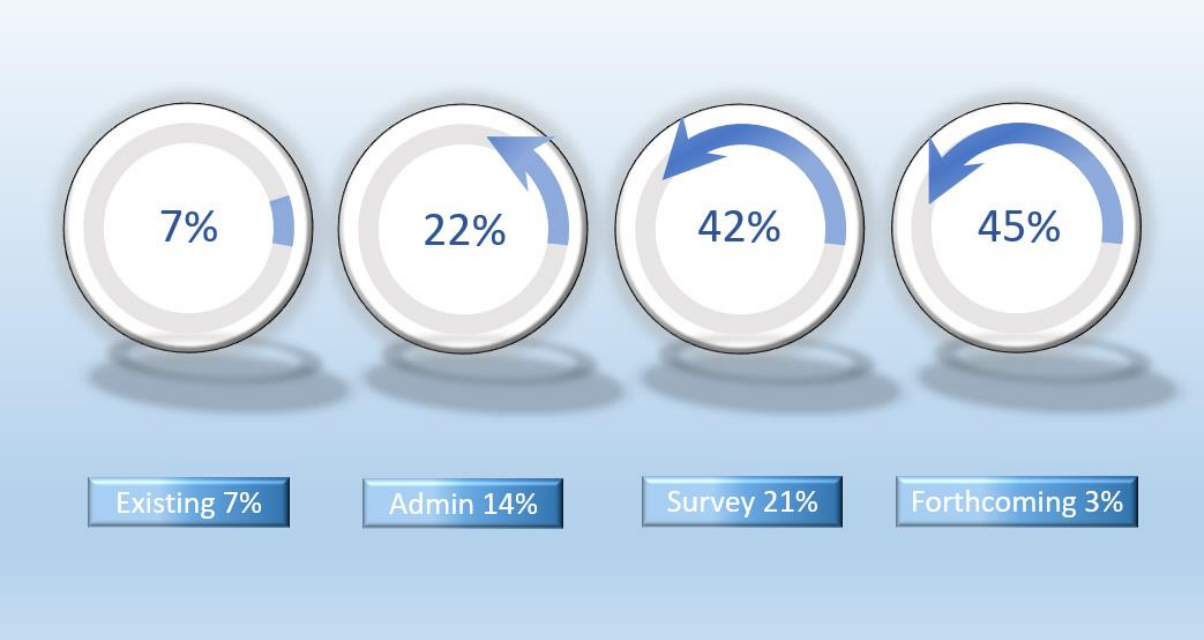


Figure 4 Accomplishment of the Study in Increasing the Availability of Data

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

3. Administrative Indicators

According to literature, governance refers to the setting, application, and enforcement of rules. Hambleton (2004) states that 'government' administrative units or departments are supposed to decide within the specific administrative and legal framework and are supposed to use public resources in a financially accountable way.[4] The departments play a significant role in improving the quality of life and social uplift of the community. The delivery of the services includes everything under the sun, for example, peace, prosperity, education, health, and the environment to name a few more.

The administrative data is a publicly funded programme, and the data is collected as part of the management and operations.[5] The administrative data is more focused and covers total population. The data contains details, and is based on accurate measures. Moreover, due to the same respondents and the same programme over a long period, the administrative data can be used for comparison, and it produces meaningful results. The administrative data can be effective in assessing and evaluating public programmes. Finally, the administrative data requires fewer resources and is often collected from the same group.

Keeping in view the above discussion, the departments listed in table 3 were visited in person. For this purpose, a letter to each department was sent by the Planning and Development Department (P&DD). In response to this, the departments nominated a focal person. As a result of visits to the department, the 22 indicators given in table 4 were discovered.

As can be seen in table 4, a few of the indicators are interrelated in terms of source or calculation. For instance, indicators 8.1.1 and 8.2.1 are based on real GDP. Thus, in the interest of saving space, the calculation of the indicators is explained in section 2.3. Indicators 1.a.2 and 17.1.2 came from the Balochistan White Papers and are thus discussed in section 2.1. Likewise, indicators 1.b.1, 2.a.2, and 14.a.1 are drawn from the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDPs) as discussed in section 2.2.

[4] Hambleton, R. (2004) Beyond New Public Management – city leadership, democratic renewal and the politics of place, paper to the City Future International Conference, Chicago, Illinois, USA, 8-10 July 2004.

[5] https://www.researchconnections.org/research-tools/data-collection/administrative-data (Accessed on 15th April 2022)

Table 3 Administrative Units of Balochistan

S. No	Departments
1	Bureau of Statistics (BoS) Balochistan
2	Urban Planning and Development Department
3	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
4	Forest Department
5	Livestock Department
6	Local Government/Rural Development Department
7	Mines & Minerals Department
8	Agriculture Department
9	Registrar Cooperative Societies
10	Secondary Education and School Department
11	Social Welfare, Special Edu., Literacy, Non-Formal & Human Rights Department
12	Law & Parliamentary Affairs Department
13	Women Development Department
14	Services & General Administration Department
15	Fisheries Department
16	Youth Affairs
17	Sports Department
18	Irrigation Department
19	Directorate of Food, Balochistan
20	Finance Department
21	Inter-Provincial Coordination
22	Information Department
23	Directorate of Health, Balochistan
24	Religious Affairs
25	Minorities Department
26	Directorate of Industries and Commerce
27	Provincial Transport Authority (PTA)
28	Directorate of Culture, Balochistan

29	Local Government Department
30	Higher Education & Technical Department
31	Directorate General of Population Welfare
32	Labour and Manpower
33	Communication and Works (C&W) Department

Source: Capacity Need Assessment Report, Balochistan

Table 4 Administrative Indicators

S.No	Indicator
1	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection)
2	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending
3	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
4	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
5	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
6	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
7	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
8	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level
9	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
10	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
11	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
12	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
13	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
14	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
15	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
16	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
17	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
18	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

19	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
20	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
21	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
22	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

3.1 Balochistan White Paper on Budget

Indicator 1.a.2: Government Spending on Essential Services

The provincial government spending on essential services, that is, education, health, and social protection are reported in the Balochistan white paper on budget. As per the metadata definition, the total expenditure on education, health, and social protection as a proportion of general government expenditures falls in the category of government spending on essential services. As per metadata definitions, the formula for calculating Balochistan government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection can be written as:

Education $$PXE_t = \frac{TXE_t}{TPX_t}$$

Health $$PXH_t = \frac{TXH_t}{TPX_t}$$

Social Protection $$PXS_t = \frac{TXS_t}{TPX_t}$$

Whereas,

- PXEt = government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure in financial year t
- PXHt = government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure in financial year t
- PXSt = government expenditure on social protection as a percentage of total government expenditure in financial year t
- TXEt = total government expenditure on education in financial year t
- TXHt = total government expenditure on health in financial year t
- TXSt = total government expenditure on social protection in financial year t
- TPXt = total general government expenditure on education in financial year t

The metadata further cautions that both the numerator and denominator should come from the same source as the preferred option. As discussed, the general provincial government spending and other essential services, such as education, health, and special protection are taken from the Balochistan white paper on budget. The government of Balochistan spends 23.28 percent on essential services as shown in Table 5. The government spending on education, health, and social protection is 15.2 percent, 6.3 percent, and 1.74 percent of the total government spending, respectively.

Table 5 Proportion of Total Government Spending on Essential Services (Education, Health, and Social Protection)

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection)				
Source	Balochistan White Papers on Budget			
Explanation	Total Government Spending is the sum of all the expenditures in the column 'RE 2019-20' of Table 'Abstract of Expenditure for Budget 2020-21' on page 40. The Three essential services are likewise from the mentioned table on page 40.			
Total Government Expenditures	2019-20	PKR 380506.635 million		
Education Affairs and Services		Education Spending	PKR 57968.086 million	
		Proportion of Total Spending	$\frac{57968.086}{380506.635}$	0.152 or 15.2 percent
Health Affairs		Health Spending	PKR23981.659 million	
		Proportion of Total Spending	$\frac{23981.659}{380506.635}$	0.063 or 6.3 percent
Social Protection		Social Protection Spending	PKR 662.9 million	
		Proportion of Total Spending	$\frac{6629.599}{380506.635}$	0.0174 or 1.74 percent
Total Spending on Essential Services		Total Spending on Essential Services	PKR88579.344 million	
		Proportion of Total Spending	$\frac{88579.334}{380506.635}$	**0.2328 or 23.28 percent**

Indicator 17.1.2

The provincial tax receipts as a sum of direct and indirect taxes are reported in Balochistan White Paper on the budget. The direct tax receipt includes agricultural income tax, property tax, land revenue, professional tax, and capital value taxes. Whereas the indirect taxes include sales taxes on services, provincial excise, stamp duties, motor vehicle taxes, and electricity duty. The provincial tax receipts are reported as 'Budget Estimates' and 'Revised Estimates' in separate columns. In this report, the value of 'Revised Estimates' is considered as it is the final tax receipts after adjustments.

Likewise, the provincial expenditures are reported as the sum of current expenditure, development expenditure, and capital expenditure. Again, the value of 'Revised Estimates' is considered in this report.

Table 6 Proportion of Domestic Budget Funded by Domestic Taxes

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes				
Source	Balochistan White Papers on Budget 2020-21			
Explanation	Provincial Tax Receipts in the Table on page 27 Provincial Expenditures in the Table on page 40			
Provincial Tax Receipts	2019-20	PKR 19010.455 million		
Provincial Expenditure	2019-20	Current Expenditure	249608.118 million	
		Capital Expenditure	26542.611 million	
		Development Expenditure	104355.906 million	
		Total	380506.635 million	
Proportion of Domestic Budget Funded by Domestic Taxes	2019-20	$\frac{Provincial\ Tax\ Receipts}{Provincial\ Expenditure}$	$\frac{19010455000}{380506635000}$	**0.0499 or 5 percent**

3.2 Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP)

The Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) is a key policy tool used for achieving sustainable economic growth and socioeconomic objectives of the government. According to the Manual for Development Project (2019)[6], the PSDP is a comprehensive report of all the development expenditures that are to be carried out in a fiscal year which starts on 1st July and ends on June 30th of the next calendar year. The report includes the details of all the public sector projects and programmes including the total cost, foreign project assistance, and new and ongoing schemes. As stated, the PSDP is a policy tool that can not only be used for improving infrastructure but for reducing inequality, poverty, and unemployment.

The priorities of the government of Balochistan for the fiscal year 2020-21 were communication, education, public health engineering, and water with the allocated fund of 22.76, 11.73, 11.30, and 8.41 percent, respectively. The mentioned four sectors are still a priority of the government as per PSDP 2021-22.

Indicators 1.b.1, 2.a.2, and 14.a.1

In the interest of continuity and coherence, all the PSDP relevant indicators, which are 1.b.1, 2.a.2, and 14.a.1 are discussed in this section. The PSDP reports the financial outlay in the main columns of i) 'Estimated Cost', ii) 'Exp: Up to June *Current Fiscal Year*', iii) 'Allocation *Next Fiscal Year*', and iv) 'Thr: Fwd': Throw Forward. The estimated cost of the project is in the Estimated Cost column. The spent amount on the project is given in the column 'Exp: Up to June *Year*'. The allocated amount for the next fiscal year is in the 'Allocation' column. For

[6] chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.pc.gov.pk/uploads/psdp/Manual_PDF.pdf (Accessed on 13th September 2022)

each of these columns, the financial outlay of both the Government of Balochistan (GOB) and Foreign Project Assistance (FPA) is reported. Thus, for any concerned project, the amount spent can be calculated as the difference between the amount spent in the current and previous year. Finally, each project has an identity as given in table 7.

For instance, for indicator 1.b.1, the pro-poor social spending is given in the third row as the difference between 'exp: up to June 2022' and 'exp: up to June 2021'. The sum of pro-poor spending on all projects is Rs 130 million.

Indicator 2.a.2 is the total official flows to the agriculture sector. The government of Balochistan allocates the spending to the subsectors of Agricultural Engineering, Extension, and Research.

Table 7 Pro-Poor Public Social Spending

1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending				
Source	1. Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) Balochistan, 2021-22 2. Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) Balochistan, 2020-21			
Definition	The proportion of government spending which benefits directly the monetary poor in health, education, and direct transfers. The government spending measures public expenditures on health and education services. Direct transfers refer to cash transfers and near-cash transfers. The definition of the monetary poor follows national standards, with poverty levels determined by the national definition of income or consumption poverty (consistent with SDG 1.2.1).			
Spending in 2021 (=Exp: upto June 2021 – Exp: upto June 2022)	Balochistan Medical Support Programme (Poverty Eradication Initiative). Health Department, S. No 1308, Z2019.1588, at p. 100, provincial approved	GOB Allocated in million	300 – 0	70 – 0 =70
		FPA Allocated in million	750 – 0	10 – 0 = 10
	Poverty Alleviation through Provision of CHING-CHIE Rikshaws to Deserving Persons Social Welfare Department, S.No 3585, Z2021.0878, p.284, provincial approved	GOB Allocated in million	1000	0
		FPA Allocated in million	0	0
	Construction of Hostel, Boarding for Poor & Needy People of Minority at SSD DHAM ESSA NAGRI, Quetta, Minority Affairs, S.No 2234, Z2021.1054, Quetta approved	GOB Allocated in million	10	--
		FPA Allocated in million	0	--
	Resid: Flats for Poor Deprived, Shelter less People, Orphan: & Deserving, Govt.	GOB Allocated in million	350	50 – 0 = 50

	employee Alamdar Road (Shuhada Victims) Physical Planning & Housing Department, S.No 2317, Z2019.1896, Quetta Approved	FPA Allocated in million	0	0
	Residential Flats for Poor Deprived Shelter less People Orphan & Deserving Govt. Employee Alamdar Road Shuhada Victims Phase-II Physical Planning & Housing, S.No 2332, Z2021.1395, p.182	GOB Allocated in million	200	0
		FPA Allocated in million	0	0
Total Funds	PKR. 130 million			

Table 8 Total Official Flows (Official Development Assistance Plus Other Official Flows) to the Agriculture Sector

2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector					
Source	Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) Balochistan				
Definition	Official Development Assistance (ODA): The DAC defines ODA as "those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.				
Explanation	As per the metadata definition, the official development assistance provided by the government is available in the PSDP. The government of Balochistan spends PSDP funds in three main areas of Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Extension, and Agricultural Research.				
PSDP 2020-21: (Exp. PSDP 2021 – Exp. PSDP 2020)	Agricultural Engineering	Upto 2021	GOB	2502.429 M	260.732 M
			FPA		
		Upto 2020	GOB	2241.697 M	
			FPA		
	Agricultural Extension	Upto 2021	GOB	8793.911 M	3147.275 M
			FPA		
		Upto 2020	GOB	5646.636 M	
			FPA		
		Upto 2021	GOB	943.877 M	

	Agricultural Research		FPA		646.727 M
		Upto 2020	GOB	297.105 M	
			FPA		
	Total Official Outflows				**4054.734** M

3.3 GDP, Revenues, and Expenditure

The SDG indicators 8.1.1 and 8.2.1 utilise real GDP. The GDP is measured in nominal or real terms. The nominal GDP is based on the current prices whereas real GDP is based on constant prices. The relationship between nominal and real GDP can be written as:

$$Real\ GDP = \left[\frac{1}{GDP\ Deflator}\right] * Nominal\ GDP * 100$$

Whereas the GDP deflator is a measure of inflation that is based on a fixed basket of goods. In this report, the GDP at constant prices, both from the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) and the World Bank Development Indicators (WDI), has been used. The SBP has reported the GDP at constant prices in 2015 whereas the WDI reported the GDP at constant prices in 2006. It is worth noting that the real GDP is less than the nominal GDP, and farther the base year the lesser the GDP is in real terms.

According to the white paper on budget, there is little known about the size, composition, and growth of the provincial economy. However, the share of Balochistan in the country's GDP is known. According to white papers, the share of Balochistan in the national nominal GDP remained at 2.9 percent and 3 percent for the year 2015-16 and 2019-20 respectively. Using this information, the share of Balochistan in the national GDP for other years can be interpolated and extrapolated using the following formula:

$$\left(\frac{Share\ of\ GDP_{at\ constant\ prices\ of\ year\ i}}{Share\ of\ GDP_{at\ constant\ prices\ of\ year\ j}}\right)^{\frac{1}{Year\ i - Year\ j}} * Share\ of\ GDP_{at\ constant\ prices\ of\ year\ j}$$

Where $i > j$, the derivation of the above formula is given in the footnote.[7]

[7] The share of Balochistan in the national GDP in year 2015 and year 2019 are 2.9 percent and 3 percent respectively. This implies that the share of GDP has increased from 2.9 percent to 3 percent in 4 years, the relationship can be written as:

$$Share\ of\ GDP\ in\ Year\ i * x^4 = Share\ of\ GDP\ in\ j$$

Where x is the growth rate

For instance, the share of Balochistan for the year 2016 based on the share of GDP in 2019 and 2015 can be calculated as:

$$\left(\frac{0.030}{0.029}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} * 0.029 = 0.029247 \cong 0.02925$$

Likewise, for the year 2017 based on the share of GDP in 2019 and 2016 is:

$$\left(\frac{0.030}{0.02925}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} * 0.02925 = 0.029495 \cong 0.0295$$

The share of GDP is divided by the population for the per capita GDP. According to the census of the year 2017, the population of Balochistan was 12335129.[8] The annual growth rate of the population between 1998 and 2017 is 3.37 or 0.0337. Thus, the population for the years before and after 2017 can be calculated as:

$$Population\ in\ Year\ i = \frac{Population\ of\ Balochistan\ in\ Year\ 2017}{(1 + Growth\ Rate)^i}$$

Where i = 1, 2, 3, … for year = 2016, 2015, 2014, …

And

$$Population\ in\ Year\ j = Population\ of\ Balochistan\ in\ Year\ 2017 * (1 + Growth\ Rate)^j$$

Where j = 1, 2, 3, for year = 2018, 2019, 2020, …

Finally, the growth rate of real GDP per capita is:

$$\left[\frac{RPCGDP_t - RPCGDP_{t-1}}{RPCGDP_{t-1}}\right] * 100$$

Where *RPCGDPt* is the Real Per Capita GDP in year *'t'*.

The real GDP per capita using the SBP and WDI measures are given in tables 9 and 10 respectively.

$$x^{j-i} = \frac{Share\ of\ GDP\ in\ Year\ i}{Share\ of\ GDP\ in\ Year\ j}$$

Where *i > j, i = 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018*

$$x = \sqrt[j-i]{\frac{Share\ of\ GDP\ in\ Year\ j}{Share\ of\ GDP\ in\ Year\ i}}$$

Or

$$x = \left(\frac{Share\ of\ GDP\ in\ Year\ j}{Share\ of\ GDP\ in\ Year\ i}\right)^{\frac{1}{j-i}}$$

[8] https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//population_census/Balochistanpercent_20percent_20Districtpercent20wise.pdf
https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/population/census_reports/pcr_balochistan.pdf

Indicator 8.1.1: Real GDP per Employed Person

The real GDP as discussed above can be used for calculating growth or real GDP per employed person as:

$$\left[\frac{\left(\frac{Real\ GDP}{Employed\ Persons}\right)_t - \left(\frac{Real\ GDP}{Employed\ Persons}\right)_{t-i}}{\left(\frac{Real\ GDP}{Employed\ Persons}\right)_{t-i}}\right]^{\left(\frac{1}{i}\right)}$$

The real GDP per employed person is given in the tables 11 and 12 respectively.

Table 9 Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Capita Utilising SBP Data

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita			
Source	1. Balochistan White Paper on Budget 2. State Bank of Pakistan		
Explanation			
Formula	$\left(\frac{Share\ of\ GDP_{at\ constant\ prices\ 2015\ of\ year\ \boldsymbol{i}}}{Share\ of\ GDP_{at\ constant\ prices\ of\ year\ j}}\right)^{\frac{1}{Year\ i - Year\ j}} * Denominator$ Where '*i*' is the difference between year i^{th} and year 2015		
Population Census 2017	Population	12335129	
	Growth	3.37 percent	
Share of Balochistan	2015-16	0.029	
	2016-17	**0.02925**	
	2017-18	**0.0295**	
	2018-19	**0.0297**	
	2019-20	0.030	
	2020-21	**0.0303**	
Pakistan GDP at Constant Prices 2015-16 in LCU	2015-16	30508205 million	
	2016-17	31914207 million	
	2017-18	33859620 million	
	2018-19	34916041 million	
	2019-20	34566053 million	
	2020-21	36489871 million	
	2015-16	$\left[\frac{(30508205 * 0.029)}{(12.335129/(1.0337^2))}\right]$	7.6640 M

Real Per Capita Income of Balochistan Based on Share	2016-17	$\left[\frac{(31914207 * 0.02925)}{(12.335129/(1.0337))}\right]$	**7.8227 M**
	2017-18	$\left[\frac{(33859620 * 0.0295)}{(12.335129)}\right]$	**8.0976 M**
	2018-19	$\left[\frac{(34916041 * 0.0297)}{(12.335129 * (1.0337))}\right]$	**8.1328 M**
	2019-20	$\left[\frac{(34566053 * 0.030)}{(12.335129 * (1.0337^2))}\right]$	7.8675 M
	2020-21	$\left[\frac{(36489871 * 0.0303)}{(12.335129 * (1.0337^3))}\right]$	**8.1149M**
Real Per Capita Income Growth RPCIG	2016-17	$\left[\frac{RPCIG_t - RPCIG_{t-1}}{RPCIG_{t-1}}\right] * 100$	2.071 percent
	2017-18		3.514 percent
	2018-19		0.434 percent
	2019-20		-3.262 percent
	2020-21		3.145 percent
	Average		**1.180 percent**

Note: Text in Bold are estimated values.

Table 10 Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Capita Utilising WDI Data

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita		
Source	1. Balochistan White Paper on Budget 2. WDI (World Bank Development Indicators)	
Formula	$\left(\frac{Share\ of\ GDP_{at\ constant\ prices\ 2015\ of\ year\ \boldsymbol{i}}}{Share\ of\ GDP_{at\ constant\ prices\ of\ year\ j}}\right)^{\frac{1}{Year\ i - Year\ j}} * Denominator$ Where 'i' is the difference between year i^{th} and year 2015	
Population Census 2017	Population	12335129
	Growth	3.37 percent
Share of Balochistan	2015-16	0.029
	2016-17	**0.02925**
	2017-18	**0.0295**

	2018-19	**0.0297**	
	2019-20	0.030	
	2020-21	**0.0303**	
Pakistan GDP at Constant Prices	2015-16	11140138 million	
	2016-17	11755824 million	
	2017-18	12408775.08 million	
	2018-19	13133003 million	
	2019-20	13283343 million	
	2020-21	13159092 million	
Real Per Capita Income of Balochistan Based on Share	2015-16	$\left[\frac{(11140138 * 0.029)}{(12.335129/(1.0337^2))}\right] * 1000000$	27985.55
	2016-17	$\left[\frac{(11755824 * 0.02925)}{(12.335129/(1.0337))}\right] * 1000000$	28815.74
	2017-18	$\left[\frac{(12408775.08 * 0.0295)}{(12.335129)}\right] * 1000000$	29676.13
	2018-19	$\left[\frac{(13133003 * 0.0297)}{(12.335129 * (1.0337))}\right] * 1000000$	29592.92
	2019-20	$\left[\frac{(13283343 * 0.030)}{(12.335129 * (1.0337^2))}\right] * 1000000$	30234.02
	2020-21	$\left[\frac{(1315909.2 * 0.0303)}{(12.335129 * (1.0337^3))}\right] * 1000000$	30250.73
Real Per Capita Income Growth **RPCIG**	2016-17	$\left[\frac{RPCIG_t - RPCIG_{t-1}}{RPCIG_{t-1}}\right] * 100$	2.966 percent
	2017-18		2.986 percent
	2018-19		-0.280 percent
	2019-20		2.166 percent
	2020-21		0.055 percent
	Average		1.579 percent

Table 11 Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Employed Person by Utilising SBP Data

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person			
Source	1. Balochistan White Paper on Budget 2. State Bank of Pakistan 3. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Pakistan Employment Trend Report 2018, Table A3, at p. 26		
Formula	$\left(\frac{Share\ of\ GDP_{at\ constant\ prices\ 2015\ of\ year\ i}}{Share\ of\ GDP_{at\ constant\ prices\ of\ year\ j}}\right)^{\frac{1}{Year\ i - Year\ j}} * Denominator$ Where 'i' is the difference between year i^{th} and year 2015		
Population Census 2017	Population	12335129	
	Growth	3.37 percent	
Employed Persons	2015	3000000	
	2018	2500000	
Share of Balochistan	2015-16	0.029	
	2016-17	**0.02925**	
	2017-18	**0.0295**	
	2018-19	**0.0297**	
	2019-20	0.030	
	2020-21	**0.0303**	
Pakistan GDP at Constant Prices 2015-16 in LCU	2015-16	30508205 million	
	2016-17	31914207 million	
	2017-18	33859620 million	
	2018-19	34916041 million	
	2019-20	34566053 million	
	2020-21	36489871 million	
Real GDP Per Employed Person of			
	2015	$\left[\frac{(30508205 * 0.029)}{(3.)}\right]$	29.49 M

Balochistan Based on Share (RGDP-Per-Employed Person)	2018	$\left[\frac{(349160410 * 0.030)}{2.500000}\right]$	41.48 M
Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person	$\left[\frac{\left(\frac{Real\ GDP}{Employed\ Persons}\right)_t - \left(\frac{Real\ GDP}{Employed\ Persons}\right)_{t-i}}{\left(\frac{Real\ GDP}{Employed\ Persons}\right)_{t-i}}\right]^{\left(\frac{1}{i}\right)}$		**74.08 percent**
	$\left[\frac{(414802.57)_{2018} - (294912.65)_{2015}}{(294912.65)_{2015}}\right]^{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)} * 100$		

Table 12 Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Employed Person by Utilising WDI Data

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person		
Source	1. Balochistan White Paper on Budget 2. WDI (World Bank Development Indicators)	
Formula	$\left(\frac{Share\ of\ GDP_{at\ constant\ prices\ 2015\ of\ year\ i}}{Share\ of\ GDP_{at\ constant\ prices\ of\ year\ j}}\right)^{\frac{1}{Year\ i - Year\ j}} * Denominator$ Where 'i' is the difference between year i^{th} and year 2015	
Population Census 2017	Population	12335129
	Growth	3.37 percent
Employed Persons	2015	3000000
	2018	2500000
Share of Balochistan	2015-16	0.029
	2016-17	**0.02925**
	2017-18	**0.0295**
	2018-19	**0.0297**
	2019-20	0.030
	2020-21	**0.0303**
Pakistan GDP at	2015-16	11140138
	2016-17	11755824

Constant Prices	2017-18	12408775.08	
	2018-19	13133003	
	2019-20	13283343	
	2020-21	13159092	
Real GDP Per Employed Person of Balochistan Based on Share (RGDP-Per-Employed Person)			
	2015	$\left[\frac{(11140138 * 0.029)}{(3)}\right]$	0.107688 M
	2018	$\left[\frac{(13133003 * 0.030)}{2.5}\right]$	0.130017 M
Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person	$\left[\frac{\left(\frac{Real\ GDP}{Employed\ Persons}\right)_t - \left(\frac{Real\ GDP}{Employed\ Persons}\right)_{t-i}}{\left(\frac{Real\ GDP}{Employed\ Persons}\right)_{t-i}}\right]^{\left(\frac{1}{i}\right)}$		**59.2 percent**
	$\left[\frac{(130017)_{2018} - (107688)_{2015}}{(107688)_{2015}}\right]^{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)} * 100$		

Indicator 17.1.1: Government Revenues

The Balochistan White Papers and Development Statistics of Balochistan report the data as per metadata definition. The revenue is classified into tax and non-tax revenues. As for the former is concerned, the data is reported under the sub-headings of direct taxes (taxes on income, property, wealth tax, and so on), and direct taxes (sales tax, stamp duty, and so on). Whereas for the latter the data is reported under three subheadings of 'income from property and enterprises', 'civil administration and other function', and 'miscellaneous' receipts. The revenue includes property tax, land revenue, and others. The development statistics book reports both estimated and revised data for revenues. In this report, the revised data is considered.

The total government revenue as a proportion of GDP both from SBP and WDI are given in tables 13 and 14.

Table 13 Total Government Revenues as a Proportion of GDP, by Source (SBP)

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source			
Source	Balochistan White Paper on Budget Development Statistics of Balochistan State Bank of Pakistan		
Balochistan GDP	2018	$34916041 * 0.0297$	1037006.42
	2019	$34566053 * 0.030$	1036981.59
Provincial Revenue (Tax and Non-Tax) in millions	2017-18	Tax	7518.431
		Non-Tax	9923.779
		Total	17442.21
	2018-19	Tax	10211.060
		Non-Tax	5197.817
		Total	15408.877
Government Revenue as Proportion of GDP	2017-18	$\frac{17442.21}{1037006.42}$	0.0168 or 1.68 percent
	2018-19	$\frac{15408.877}{1036981.59}$	0.0149 or 1.49 percent

Table 14 Total Government Revenue as Proportion of GDP, by Source (WDI)

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source			
Source	1. Balochistan White Paper on Budget 2. Development Statistics of Balochistan 3. WDI (World Bank Developing Indicators)		
Balochistan GDP	2017-18	$13133003 * 0.0297$	390050.1891 M
	2018-19	$13283343 * 0.030$	398500.29 M
Provincial Revenue (Tax and Non-Tax) in millions	2017-18	Tax	7518.431
		Non-Tax	9923.779
		Total	17442.21
	2018-19	Tax	10211.060
		Non-Tax	5197.817
		Total	15408.877
Government Revenue as Proportion of GDP	2017-18	$\left[\frac{17442.21}{390050189100} * 1000000\right] * 100$	**0.045 or 4.5 percent**
	2018-19	$\left[\frac{15408.877}{398500290000} * 1000000\right] * 100$	**0.039 or 3.9 percent**

Indicator 2.4.1

As per metadata definition, the numerator captures three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic, and social. Keeping in view, the historical trends of drought and declining water tables; there is an emerging concern that low-delta crops should be preferred over high-delta crops.

According to literature, the low-delta crops with high growth and value such as grapes, pomegranate, olives, pistachio, almond, and dates capture both the environmental and social dimensions. Whereas the high-growth crops, according to the Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, include wheat, sugarcane, and pulses (moong, mash, moth, massor, muttar pulses, gram). The agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture is given in table 15.

Table 15 Proportion of Agricultural Area Under Productive and Sustainable Agriculture

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture			
Source	1. Agricultural Statistics Balochistan (2019-2020) 2. Proposed Balochistan Agriculture Policy (2021)		
Definition	The numerator captures the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic, and social. It corresponds to the agricultural land area of the farms that satisfy the sustainability criteria of the 11 sub-indicators selected across all three dimensions.		
2019-20	Low-Delta and High-Valued Crops Area in Hectors	Grapes	15574
		Pomegranate	5677
		Olives	536
		Pistachio	176
		Almond	8823
		Dates	53455
	High Growth Crops Area in Hectors	Wheat	427862
		Sugarcane	890
		Pulses	62021
	All Crops Area		1081996
	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture in Hectors	$\frac{575014}{1081996}$	**0.53 or 53 percent**

Indicator 3.6.1

Table 16 Death Rate Due to Road Traffic Injuries

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries				
Source	1. Provincial Police Department (Crime Branch), PBS https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/traffic-accidents-annual 2. Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations, and Coordination (MNHSRC), Dashboard https://sdg3.nhsrc.pk/indicator_detail_provincial/61/4			
Definition	Numerator: Number of deaths due to road traffic. The absolute figure indicates the number of people who die as a result of road traffic. Denominator: Population			
Provincial Police Department for Balochistan	2012-13	Deaths	163	1.528
		Deaths Per 100,000	$\frac{(163 * 100000)}{(12335129)/(1.037^4)}$	
	2013-14	Deaths	247	2.233
		Deaths Per 100,000	$\frac{(247 * 100000)}{(12335129)/(1.037^3)}$	
	2014-15	Deaths	178	1.552
		Deaths Per 100,000	$\frac{(178 * 100000)}{(12335129)/(1.037^2)}$	
	2015-16	Deaths	207	1.740
		Deaths Per 100,000	$\frac{(207 * 100000)}{(12335129)/(1.037)}$	
	2016-17	Deaths	321	2.602
		Deaths Per 100,000	$\frac{(321 * 100000)}{(12335129)}$	
	2017-18	Deaths	313	2.447
		Deaths Per 100,000	$\frac{(313 * 100000)}{(12335129) * (1.037)}$	
	2018-19	Deaths	330	2.488
		Deaths Per 100,000	$\frac{(330 * 100000)}{(12335129) * (1.037^2)}$	
	2019-20	Deaths Per 100,000	289	2.101
			$\frac{(289 * 100000)}{(12335129) * (1.037^3)}$	
	2020-21	Deaths	289	2.208
		Deaths Per 100,000	$\frac{(315 * 100000)}{(12335129) * (1.037^4)}$	

Indicator 3.c.1

Table 17 Health Worker Density and Distribution

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution					
Source	Balochistan Bureau of Statistics (BBoS)				
Variables	Density of medical doctors Density of nursing and midwifery personnel Density of dentists Density of pharmacists				
Development Statistics of Balochistan 2019	Medical Doctors	Male	1889	$\frac{(1889 * 10000)}{(12335129) * (1.037^2)}$	1.424
		Female	538	$\frac{(538 * 100000)}{(12335129)/(1.037^2)}$	0.425
	Nurses	Male	72	$\frac{(72 * 100000)}{(12335129)/(1.037^2)}$	0.054
		Female	705	$\frac{(705 * 100000)}{(12335129)/(1.037^2)}$	0.531
	Dentists/Dental Surgeons		210	$\frac{(210 * 100000)}{(12335129)/(1.037^2)}$	0.158
	Pharmacists		388	$\frac{(388 * 100000)}{(12335129)/(1.037^2)}$	0.293

Indicator 4.a.1

Table 18 Proportion of Schools Offering Basic Services, by Type of Service

4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	
Source	Survey: Balochistan Education Statistics 2016-2017 (BES) Accessible at http://emis.gob.pk/website/BlochistanEducationStatistics.aspx
	The values are reported in the tables and info graphs in the section, titled "School Facilities", Example: section 2.2 'Availability of Water in Schools', at p. 19, section 2.3 'Availability of Toilets in Schools' at p.21, section 2.5 'Availability of Electricity in Schools', at p. 25 and section 2.6 'Availability of Computer Labs in Schools' at p.27 of Balochistan Education Statistics 2016-17
Explanation	The percentage of schools by the level of education (primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education) with access to the given facility or service.

	Balochistan Education Statistics on schools by sex and education level. Boys Primary Schools: 8195 Girls Primary Schools: 3077 Boys Middle Schools: 830 Girls Middle Schools: 565 Boys High and Higher Secondary Schools: 657 Girls High and Higher Secondary Schools: 332 Total Number of Schools: 13674		
Water	Primary Schools	Boys	52.1 percent
		Girls	53.1 percent
	Middle Schools	Boys	49.5 percent
		Girls	57.3 percent
	High Schools	Boys	70.1 percent
		Girls	73.8 percent
Toilets	Primary Schools	Boys	14.8 percent
		Girls	31.4 percent
	Middle Schools	Boys	50.2 percent
		Girls	72.2 percent
	High Schools	Boys	79.9 percent
		Girls	89.8 percent
Electricity	Primary Schools	Boys	13.2 percent
		Girls	19.9 percent
	Middle Schools	Boys	28.3 percent
		Girls	36.5 percent
	High Schools	Boys	64.7 percent
		Girls	74.7 percent
Computer Labs	Primary Schools	Boys	0.05 percent
		Girls	0.00 percent
	Middle Schools	Boys	0.24 percent
		Girls	0.18 percent
	High Schools	Boys	14.52 percent
		Girls	21.08 percent

Indicator 4.c.1

Table 19 Proportion of Teachers with the Minimum Required Qualification, by Education Level

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level			
Source	Survey: Balochistan Education Statistics 2016-2017 (BES) Accessible at http://emis.gob.pk/website/BlochistanEducationStatistics.aspx		
	The values are reported in the tables and info graphs in the section, titled "Teachers", Example: section 4.3 'Academic Qualification of Teachers (All Levels)', at p. 45, and section 4.4 'Professional Qualification of Teachers (All Levels)' at p.47.		
Explanation	The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organised pedagogical teacher training pre-service, and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country. Total Number of Teachers: 45663		
Academic Qualification	Matric/Equivalent	14.35 percent	
	Intermediate/Equivalent	15.72 percent	
	Bachelor/Equivalent	38.97 percent	
	Masters/Equivalent	28.91percent	
	M.Phil./Equivalent	0.19 percent	
	Ph.D.	0.01 percent	
Professional Qualification	M.Ed.	15.01 percent	
	B.Ed.	31.17 percent	
	PTAC	5.85 percent	
	PTC	30.10 percent	
	CT	3.19 percent	
	SDM Diploma	1.25 percent	
	Arabic Teaching Course	2.95 percent	
	Diploma in Physical Education	1.64 percent	
In-Service Training	Primary	Trained	63.5 percent
		Untrained	27.3 percent
	Middle	Trained	56.4percent

		Untrained	32.5 percent
	High/Higher Secondary	Trained	61.5 percent
		Untrained	29.2 percent

Indicator 5.5.1

Table 20 Proportion of Seats Held by Women in (a) National Parliament and (b) Local Governments

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments			
Source	1. National Assembly of Pakistan https://na.gov.pk/en/mna_list_w2.php?list=women 2. Provincial Assembly of Balochistan https://pabalochistan.gov.pk/new/membership-statistics-2/?tenure		
Explanation	The number of seats is the sum of women elected on general and reserved seats. Both the national and provincial assembly websites report the data for previous governments.		
National Assembly of Pakistan	2018	$\frac{4}{271}$	0.018 or 1.8 percent
	2021	4/271	0.014 or 1.4 percent
Provincial Assembly of Pakistan	2018	$\frac{11}{65}$	0.169 or 16.9 percent
	2021	$\frac{11}{65}$	0.169 or 16.9 percent

Indicator 8.10.1

Table 21 (a) Number of Commercial Bank Branches per 100,000 Adults and (b) Number of Automated Machines (ATMs) per 100,000 Adults

8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	
Source	1. State Bank of Pakistan https://www.sbp.org.pk/loaddata_atm.html?val=balochistan Accessed on 18th March 2022
Explanation	Commercial Bank Branches The data is for all the commercial banks categorised as i) Conventional Banks, ii) Islamic Banks, and iii) Micro-Finance Banks. Number of ATMs The State Bank of Pakistan reports the data

Formula				
Number of ATMs	Total	518	$\frac{(518 * 100000)}{(12335129) * (1.0337^5)}$	$3.558 \cong 4$
	Working	490	$\frac{(490 * 100000)}{(12335129) * (1.0337^5)}$	$3.366 \cong 3$
Number of Commercial Bank Branches	2015	CBs IBs MFBs	$\frac{((324 + 34 + 0) * 100000)}{(12335129)/(1.0337^2)}$	$3.101 \cong 3$
	2020	CBs IBs MFBs	$\frac{((448 + 63 + 15) * 100000)}{(12335129) * (1.0337^3)}$	$3.86 \cong 4$

Indicator 9.5.1:

Table 22 Research and Development Expenditure as a Proportion of GDP

9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP					
Source	1. Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) Balochistan 2. State Bank of Pakistan 3. WDI (World Bank Development Indicators)				
Definition	Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the amount of R&D expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.				
Explanation	All the figures in million rupees				
PSDP 2020-21	Agriculture	Rehabilitation of Research Infrastructure, Project ID, Z2015.0709	GOB Allocated in million	264.600 – 250.000	14.60
			FPA Allocated in million	--	--
		Production Enhancement of Field Crops Through Research and Innovation in Balochistan, Project ID Z2013.0020	GOB Allocated in million	354.647 – 167.105	
			FPA Allocated in million	--	--
	Forest and Wildlife	Strengthening of Network of PROT Areas in Balochistan for	GOB Allocated in million	57.495 – 47.495	10

		Biodiversity Conservation, Education and Scientific Research, Project ID Z2017.0018	FPA Allocated in million	--	--
		Establishment of Mangroves Research Centre for the Development of Mangroves Along Coastal Belt of Balochistan, Project ID Z2021.1162	GOB Allocated in million	--	--
			FPA Allocated in million	--	--
	Livestock & Diary Development	Establishment of Veterinary Research Centre with Vaccine Production Lab at Brewery Road Quetta, Project ID Z2019.2112	GOB Allocated in million	20-0	20
			FPA Allocated in million	--	--
		Upgradation of Multipurpose Sheep Research Station Yetabad District Duki, Project ID Z2021.1222	GOB Allocated in million	--	--
			FPA Allocated in million	--	--
		Revamping & Upgradation of Beef Production Research Centre Sibi, Z2021.1223	GOB Allocated in million	--	--
			FPA Allocated in million	--	--
		Construction of Office of Directorate Research, Brewery Road, Quetta, Project ID Z2021.1224	GOB Allocated in million	--	--
			FPA Allocated in million	--	--
		Strengthening of Wool Research Laboratory Mastung, Z2021.1226			
		Establishment of Dairy Research Development Farm at Muslim Bagh, District Qilla Saifullah, Project ID Z2021.1237			
	Science & Information Technology	Astronomical/Space Observatory for Science Educational, Research &	GOB Allocated in million	2.500 – 0.500	2

		Recreational Purpose in Quetta, Z2019.0098	FPA Allocated in million	--	
	Marine Technology	Establishment of Marine Radio Station at Gawadar, Project ID Z2021.1212	GOB Allocated in million	30	
			FPA Allocated in million		
Total Funds	14.60 + 10 + 20 + 2 = 46.6				
R&D Expenditure as Proportion of GDP (SBP)	$\left[\frac{46.6 * 1000000}{(36489871000000 * 0.0303)}\right]$		0.000042 or 0.0042 percent		
R&D Expenditure as Proportion of Real GDP (WDI)	$\left[\frac{46.6 * 1000000}{(13159092000000 * 0.0303)}\right]$		0.0001 or 0.01percent		

Indicator 11.6.2

Table 23 Annual Mean Levels of Fine Particulate Matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) in Cities (population weighted)

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)		
Source	Balochistan Environmental Protection Agency Department, Samungli Road Quetta	
Definition	The data collection process for ground measurements includes official reporting from countries to WHO (after request) and web searches. Measurements of PM10 **or** PM2.5 from official national/sub-national reports and websites or reported by regional networks such as Clean Air Asia for Asia and the European Environment Agency for Europe or data from UN agencies, development agencies, articles from peer-reviewed journals, and ground measurements compiled in the framework of the Global Burden of Disease Project.	
PM10 **Year 2012**	Engineering Institution Quetta	308.6 µg/m^3
	High Court Building Quetta	93 µg/m^3

	Mission Chowk Quetta	467.63 µg/m^3
	Garrison Sports Academy	62.50 µg/m^3
	Science College Quetta	401.28 µg/m^3
	Airport Road Quetta	701.45 µg/m^3
	Gawalmandi Chowk	267.52 µg/m^3
	Koyla Phatak	222.93 µg/m^3
	Sirki Road	668.80 µg/m^3
	University of Balochistan	267.52 µg/m^3
	Killi Alam Chowk	327.34 µg/m^3
	Manan Chowk	2999.01 µg/m^3
	Regional Office Hub	516.22 µg/m^3
	Average Value	561.83 µg/m^3
PM10 Year 2017	Marble City Hub	471.97 µg/m^3
	Marble City (Lieda Office)	122.91 µg/m^3
	D G Cement Hub	251.60 µg/m^3
	Chmalang	737.46 µg/m^3
	Duki	368.73 µg/m^3
	Harnai	350.72 µg/m^3
	Sharag	350.12 µg/m^3
	Khost	350.72 µg/m^3
	Average Value	375.53 µg/m^3

Indicator 12.6.1

Table 24 Number of Companies Publishing Sustainability Reports

12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	
Source	Directorate General Industries and Commerce Statistics Branch Sirki Road, Quetta
Explanation	As per the department record, the following industries send the report to the department: i. Attock Cement ii. Agri Auto Industry LTD iii. Balochistan Wheel LTD iv. Saddiq Sons LTD v. Gatron Industries LTD vi. Dittu & Sons

	All the industries publishing reports are located in Hub except Dittu & Sons which is located at S.I.T.E Sirki Road Quetta.	
2020	Total Number of Industries	764
	Number of Companies Publishing Sustainability Reports	6

Indicator 14.5.1

Table 25 Coverage of Protected Areas concerning Marine Areas

14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		
Source	Directorate of Coastal Development & Fisheries Department Saryab Road Quetta	
Definition	The indicator 'coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas' shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity (i.e., those which contribute significantly to global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).	
Protected Areas in Pakistan	"The National Coordinating Body (NCB) of Mangroves for the Future Pakistan headed by the Ministry of Climate Change, the Government of Pakistan, has led the process of initial identification of potential Marine Protected Area (MPA) sites in Pakistan, Astola Island, Churna Island, Minai Hor, Gwadar Bay, and the Indus Swatch." Source: https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/designation-first-ever-marine-protected-area-pakistan	
Explanation	"*The Government of Balochistan through notification has declared Astola Island as Marine Protected Area which if measured from all sides makes up almost 2 percent of the total coastline of Balochistan. The Convention on Biological Diversity, which Pakistan is signatory of, requires at least 10 percent of area to be MPA*"	
Marine Area of Balochistan	40147 (ha) or 401.47 Km^2 Source: https://bfwd.gob.pk/protected-areas-of-balochistan/?print=print	
Area of Astola Island	6.7 Km^2	
Value of Indicator	$\frac{6.7}{401.47} * 100$	1.67 percent

Indicator 14.a.1

Table 26 Proportion of Total Research Budget Allocated to Research in the Field of Marine Technology

14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology			
Source	1. Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) Balochistan		
As per Metadata	As per the metadata definition, the research budget allocated to marine technology may include any of the following components: a) Information and data, in a user-friendly format, on marine sciences and related marine operations and services; b) Manuals, guidelines, criteria, standards, and reference materials; c) Sampling and methodology equipment (e.g., for water, geological, biological, chemical samples); d) Observation facilities and equipment (e.g. remote sensing equipment, buoys, tide gauges, shipboard and other means of ocean observation); e) Equipment for in situ and laboratory observations, analysis and experimentation; f) Computer and computer software, including models and modelling techniques; g) Expertise, knowledge, skills, technical/scientific/legal know-how and analytical methods related to marine scientific research and observation.		
Explanation	All the figures in million rupees		
PSDP 2020-21	Marine Technology	Establishment of Marine Radio Station at Gwadar, Project ID Z2021.1212	30
	Total Research Fund (*Copied from Table 9.5.1)*		46.6
Proportion of Research Budget Allocated to Marine Technology to Research	$\left[\frac{30}{487.691}\right]$		0.061 or 6.1percent

Indicator 15.1.1

Table 27 Forest Area as a Proportion of Total Land Area

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	
Source	Balochistan Bureau of Statistics
Area of Balochistan	347,190 sq. Km

Conversion of Hectares into Square Kilometers	100 Hectares are equal to one square kilometre.			
2017-18	Forest Area	1162365 Hectares	$\frac{1162365}{100}$	11623.65
	Proportion	$\frac{11623.65}{347190}$		0.033
2018-19	Forest Area	1162365 Hectares	$\frac{1162365}{100}$	11623.65
	Proportion	$\frac{11623.65}{347190}$		0.033

Indicator 16.3.2

Table 28 Unsentenced Detainees as a Proportion of Overall Prison Population

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of the overall prison population			
Source	Inspector General Prisons Office Judicial Branch		
Concept	The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.		
Explanation	The data to the concerned department is reported monthly from 11 prisons in Balochistan in a tabulated form. The data for the indicator is the sum of Foreigner, Civil, Under Trail, and under trial Juvenile prisoners while the Detainees, Condemned, Convicted, and Convicted Juvenile prisoners are deducted.		
Data collected on 4th February 2022	Total Prisoners	Male	2478
		Female	37
	Foreigner	Male	3
		Female	0
	Civil	Male	4
		Females	0
	Under Trail	Male	1254
		Female	16
	Juvenile Prisoners	Male	45
		Female	0
Proportion of Unsentenced Detainees	$\frac{37+3+4+1254+16+45}{2478}$		0.548

Indicator 16.a.1

Table 29 Existence of Independent National Human Rights Institutions in Compliance with the Paris Principles

16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	
Source	Regional Office of National Commission for Human Rights https://nchr.gov.pk/provincial-branches/balochistan/
Concept	This indicator Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles measures the compliance of existing national human rights institutions with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles), which were adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134) based on the rules of procedure of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI, formerly the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights or ICC).
Explanation	The provincial branch of the National Commission of Human Rights (NCHR) is located at Zarghoon Road, Asad Jan Street. The NCHR has one member each from the province and the federal capital. In addition to it, one member is from minorities.
Existence	Exists

SURVEY DATA

4. Survey Indicators

In contrast to administrative data, the survey data is more focused on general issues. The sample as compared to the administrative is large, for instance, the survey population could be the whole nation, province, or district. The sample units include the entire population instead of some specific groups of employees or respondents in the administrative units. The survey data covers diversified topics, and the sample units may vary over time. In this report, the following surveys and/or reports have been explored:

1. Pakistan Social Living Measurement (PSLM)
2. Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)
3. National Nutrition Survey (NNS)
4. Pakistan Disaster Management Survey (PDMS)
5. Pakistan Maternal Mortality Rate Survey (PMMRS)
6. Strategic Framework for Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission (PPTCT) of HIV in Pakistan
7. Tuberculosis Report (FIT)
8. Malaria Annual Report (MAR)
9. Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination (NHSRC)
10. Household Integrated Economic Survey (HEIS)
11. Labour Force Survey (LFS)
12. Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA)
13. Drinking-Water Quality in Pakistan Current Status and Challenges (Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR))
14. UNHCR Refugee Report
15. UN-HABITAT Report 2020: World Cities Report 2020; The Value of Sustainable Urbanisation
16. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Table 30 Survey Indicators

S. No	Survey Indicator
1	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
2	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (*a*) with legally recognized documentation, and (*b*) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
3	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
4	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
5	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
6	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
7	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)
8	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
9	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, and key populations
10	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
11	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
12	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
13	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
14	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
15	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
16	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
17	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
18	4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)
19	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
20	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
21	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
22	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
23	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

24	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (*a*) safely managed sanitation services and (*b*) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
25	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
26	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
27	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
28	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
29	10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin
30	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
31	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities
32	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
33	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
34	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Indicator 1.4.1

Table 31 Proportion of Population Living in Households with Access to Basic Services

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	
Source	Survey: Pakistan Social Living Measurement (PSLM) Accessible at https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement-survey-pslm-2019-20-provincial-district
Explanation	As per metadata, the following services should be considered for this indicator: Access to Basic Drinking Water Services Access to Basic Sanitation Services Access to Basic Hygiene Facilities Access to Clean Fuels and Technology Access to Basic Mobility Access to Basic Waste Collection Services Access to Basic Health Care Services Access to Basic Education Access to Basic Information Services

PSLM 2019-20	Basic Drinking Water	Tap water	32 percent
		Hand Pump	4 percent
		Motor Pump	20 percent
		Dug Well	9 percent
		Others	35 percent
	Basic Sanitation Services	Flush Facility	41 percent
	Basic Waste Collection Services	Collection by Municipality or Private Van	10 percent
		Public Bin	3 percent
		Road/Street	6 percent
		Open Space	72 percent
		Other	8 percent
	Basic Hygiene	Handwash Place with Soap	31 percent
		Owned Dwelling Unit	83 percent
	Clean Fuels and Technology	Electricity as Fuel	77 percent
		Gas as Fuel	35 percent
	Basic Education	Primary School	83 percent
		Middle School	82 percent
		High School	88 percent
	Basic Health Care Services	Basic Health Unit	40 percent
		Family Planning	50 percent
	Basic Information Services	Computer/Laptop/Tablet	6 percent
		Internet	21percent

Indicator 1.4.2

Table 32 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure			
Explanation	As per metadata, the DHS and MICS cover the data. Furthermore, the individual questionnaire in the latest version includes questions on whether respondents own land if they have formal ownership documents, and if their name is included on these documents. The secure tenure rights are comprised of two sub-components: (i) legally recognised documentation and (ii) perception of the security of tenure, which is both necessary to provide a full measurement of tenure security.		
Source	Survey: Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2017-18 Accessible at https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR354/FR354.pdf		
	The values are reported in tables 15.6.1 and 15.6.2 captioned as "*Ownership of Title or Deed for House: Women"* and "*Ownership of Title or Deed for House: Men*" at p.287 and p.288, respectively.		
Women	House has a title or deed	Woman's name is on the title/deed	24.3
		Woman's name is not on title/deed	6.4
	Does not have a title/deed		40.3
	Don't know/missing		29.0
	Percentage that have the autonomy to sell the house they own		19.8
Men	House has a title or deed	Woman's name is on title/deed	16.1
		Woman's name is not on title/deed	3.5
	Does not have a title/deed		80.2
	Do not know/missing		0.2
	Percentage who have the autonomy to sell the house they own		17.4

Indicator 1.5.1

Table 33 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population		
Variables	d: Number of deaths m: Number of missing persons a: Number of directly affected persons p: Per 100,000 Population	
Formula	$Indicator_{1.51} = \frac{d + m + a}{(p/100000)}$	
Source	Survey: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) Latest: Annual Report 2018 Previous: 11 Annual Report (2008-2018) Accessible at https://cms.ndma.gov.pk/publications	
	The NDMA reports the required information in the tables and pie charts under the heading "*Losses/Damages due to Disasters*" Example: p.18 of Annual Report 2018	
Calculations	Number of Deaths and Missing Persons	d_1: Number of deaths due to Monsoon = 4 d_2: Number of deaths due to earthquakes = 1 m_1: Number of missing persons = 0
	Number of directly affected persons	a: Number of persons affected a_1: Injured due to Monsoon = 0 a_2: Injured due to Earthquake = 19
		Affected due to houses damaged Houses Damaged in Monsoon = 440 Houses Damaged in Earthquake = 2 a_3: 440 x 7 = 3080 a_4: 2 x 7 = 14
	Required Variables	Household size as per 2017 census = 6.87 Growth rate of Population = 3.37

		Population of Balochistan in 2017 = 12335129 Population Growth Rate = 3.37 percent Population of Balochistan in 2018 p = 12335129 x 1.0337 p = 12750823
Value 2018	$Indicator_{1.51} = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + d_1 + d_2 + m_1}{(p/100000)}$	
	$Indicator_{1.51} = \frac{0 + 19 + 3080 + 14 + 4 + 1 + 0}{(12750823/100000)}$	
	24.453	
Value 2017	$Indicator_{1.51} = \frac{28+(139*7)}{(12335129/100000)} = 8.115$	
Baseline Value 2015	$Indicator_{1.51} = \frac{16 + 34 + 69976}{((12335129/(1.0337^2)/100000))} = 606.603$	

Indicator 2.1.2

Table 34 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	
Source	Primary Sources: Food prices data from the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) The projected population is based on the 2017 Population Census (PBS) Food and cash assistance, agriculture support, livelihood support/other distribution from WFP, FAO, INGOs, and NGOs Precipitation/rainfall and the Seasonal Agro-Climate Outlook from PMD Crop production data from the CRS, Agriculture Department, Balochistan
	Data Available at: https://www.ipcinfo.org/ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Population in 2022	14558488
Number of Households	$14558488\frac{14558488}{7} = 2079784$
Food Insecurity	51 percent of Households or 1060690 households have a FIES score of more than 0.58 or 58 percent

based on FIES	21 percent of Households or 436755 households have FIES scores between 0.36 and 0.58
	29 percent of Households or 603137 households have a FIES score of more than 0.36

Indicator 2.2.1

Table 35 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	
Source	Survey: National Nutrition Survey (NNS) Latest: Annual Report 2018 Previous: NNS AR 2001, 2011 Accessible at Pakistan Health Knowledge Hub Surveillance Reports 1. https://phkh.nhsrc.pk/sites/default/files/2021-03/Nationalpercent 20Nutritionpercent 20Surveypercent 20Keypercent 20Findingspercent 20Volumpercent 201percent 20UNICEFpercent 202018.pdf 2. https://phkh.nhsrc.pk/knowledge-article/pakistan-national-nutrition-survey-unicef-2011pdf
	The NNS reports the required information under the heading "*Provincial trends in malnutrition*" Example: p.110 of NNS 2018
Value 2001	39.1 percent
Baseline-Value-2011	52.2 percent
Value-2018	46.6 percent

Indicator 2.2.2

Table 36 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)			
Source	Survey: National Nutrition Survey (NNS) Latest: Annual Report 2018 Previous: NNS AR 2001, 2011 Accessible at Pakistan Health Knowledge Hub Surveillance Reports 1. https://phkh.nhsrc.pk/sites/default/files/2021-03/Nationalpercent 20Nutritionpercent 20Surveypercent 20Keypercent 20Findingspercent 20Volumpercent 201percent 20UNICEFpercent 202018.pdf 2. https://phkh.nhsrc.pk/knowledge-article/pakistan-national-nutrition-survey-unicef-2011pdf		
	The NNS reports the required information under the heading "*Wasting*" Example: p.103 of NNS 2018. Likewise, for overweight, the data is reported under the heading "Overweight", for example, p.108.		
Wasting	Weight for Height >-2 SD	Rural	18.5
		Urban	19.7
		Balochistan	18.9
	Weight for Height >+2 SD	Rural	16.7
		Urban	16.7
		Balochistan	16.7
Overweight	Weight for Height >+2 SD	Rural	16.7
		Urban	16.7
		Balochistan	16.7

Indicator 2.2.3

Table 37 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

2.2.3 Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	
Source	Survey: National Nutrition Survey (NNS) Latest: Annual Report 2018 Previous: NNS AR 2001, 2011 Accessible at Pakistan Health Knowledge Hub Surveillance Reports 1. https://phkh.nhsrc.pk/sites/default/files/2021-03/Nationalpercent 20Nutritionpercent 20Surveypercent 20Keypercent 20Findingspercent 20Volumpercent 201percent 20UNICEFpercent 202018.pdf 2. https://phkh.nhsrc.pk/knowledge-article/pakistan-national-nutrition-survey-unicef-2011pdf
	The NNS reports the required information under the heading "*Provincial trends in malnutrition*" Example: p.190-192 of NNS 2018
Value 2011	Pregnant Women: 48 percent
	Non-pregnant Women: 49 percent
Value 2018	Pregnant Women: 53.9 percent
	Non-pregnant Women: 61.8 percent

Indicator 3.1.1

Table 38 Maternal Mortality Ratio

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	
Variables	Ratio: number of maternal deaths expressed per 100,000 live births
Source	Survey: Pakistan Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) Report 2019 Accessible at https://dhsprogram.com/methodology/survey/survey-display-552.cfm And https://sdg3.nhsrc.pk/indicator_detail_provincial/48/4
	The MMR reports the required information under the heading "*Estimates of Pregnancy-Related and Maternal Mortality*" Example: p.39
Value 2019	298
Value 2006	785

Indicator 3.3.1

Table 39 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, and key populations

3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, and key populations	
Variables	Ratio: number of maternal deaths expressed per 100,000 live births
Source	Survey: Strategic Framework for Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission (PPTCT) of HIV in Pakistan, 2017 Accessible at https://www.aidsdatahub.org/sites/default/files/resource/strategic-framework-prevention-parent-child-transmission-hiv-pakistan.pdf And https://sdg3.nhsrc.pk/indicator_detail_provincial/52/4
	The values are reported under the heading of Balochistan, Example: p.12
Value 2019	$\frac{5000}{(12335129/1000)} = 0.41$
Value 2015	0.8

Indicator 3.3.2

Table 40 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	
Variables	The tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population is defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.
Source	Reports: Tuberculosis Report (FIT) Accessible at https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//tables/rename-as-per-table-type/T.Bpercent 20Report_0.pdf And https://sdg3.nhsrc.pk/indicator_detail_provincial/53/4
	The values are reported for quarters annually as accessible at the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Website
Formula	$\frac{(Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4)}{((12335129 * (1.0337^x)/100000)} =$

	Where x = … -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, … for … 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 …
Value 2020	$\frac{(2801 + 1602 + 2451 + 2620)}{((12335129 * 1.0337 * 1.0337 * 1.0337)/100000)} = 69.53$
Value 2019	$\frac{(2607 + 2723 + 2917 + 2843)}{((12335129 * 1.0337 * 1.0337)/100000)} = 84.139$
Value 2018	$\frac{(2618 + 2545 + 2510 + 2487)}{((12335129 * 1.0337)/100000)} = 80.98$
Value 2017	$\frac{(2530 + 2445 + 2759 + 2592)}{(12335129/100000)} = 83.71$
Value 2016	$\frac{(2282 + 2668 + 2543 + 2648)}{((12335129 * (\frac{1}{1.0337}))/100000)} = 85.31$
Value 2015	$\frac{(1913 + 2243 + 2027 + 2140)}{((12335129 * (\frac{1}{1.0337 * 1.0337}))/100000)} = 72.38$

Indicator 3.3.3

Table 41 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	
Variables	Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year
Source	Reports: Malaria Annual Report Accessible at http://dmc.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=76&Itemid=117 And https://sdg3.nhsrc.pk/indicator_detail_provincial/54/4
Formula	$\frac{(M)}{((12335129 * (1.0337^{x})/1000)} =$ Where x = … -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, … for … 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 …
Value 2019	$\frac{(129787)}{((12335129 * 1.0337 * 1.0337)/1000)} = 9.85$
Value 2018	$\frac{(61510)}{((12335129 * 1.0337)/1000)} = 4.82$

Value 2017	$\frac{(75790)}{(12335129/100000)} = 6.14$
Value 2016	$\frac{(76283)}{((12335129 * (\frac{1}{1.0337}))/1000)} = 6.39$
Value 2015	$\frac{(46807)}{((12335129 * (\frac{1}{1.0337 * 1.0337}))/1000)} = 4.05$

Indicator 3.4.1

Table 42 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease

3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	
Source	Source: i. Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination (NHSRC) https://nhsrc.gov.pk/ ii. NHSRC Dashboard http://www.nhsrc.pk/# https://sdg3.nhsrc.pk/indicator_detail_provincial/57/4
Value 2020	25
Value 2016	24.7
Value 2015	24.7
Value 2010	25.6
Value 2005	26.7
Value 2000	24.8

Indicator 3.4.2

Table 43 Suicide Mortality Rate

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	
Definition	The Suicide mortality rate as defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000
Source	Source: i. Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination (NHSRC) https://nhsrc.gov.pk/

	ii. NHSRC Dashboard http://www.nhsrc.pk/# https://sdg3.nhsrc.pk/indicator_detail_provincial/58/4
Value 2016	2.9
Value 2015	2.1
Value 2010	3.1
Value 2005	3.5
Value 2000	2.6

Indicator 3.5.1

Table 44 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	
Source	Source: i. Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination (NHSRC) https://nhsrc.gov.pk/ ii. NHSRC Dashboard http://www.nhsrc.pk/# https://sdg3.nhsrc.pk/indicator_detail_provincial/59/4
Value 2015	10
Value 2014	10

Indicator 3.5.2

Table 45 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol	
Definition	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
Source	Source: i. Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination (NHSRC) https://nhsrc.gov.pk/

	ii. NHSRC Dashboard http://www.nhsrc.pk/# https://sdg3.nhsrc.pk/indicator_detail_provincial/60/4
Value 2016	0.3
Value 2015	0.2
Value 2010	0.2

Indicator 3.7.2

Table 46 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	
Unit of Measure	An annual number of births to females aged 10-14 **or** 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.
Source	Survey: Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18 Accessible at https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR354/FR354.pdf
	The values are reported in the table captioned "*Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood",* Example: Table 5.11 at p.99 of DHS 2017-18
Value 2017-2018	11.6
Value 2012-2013	6.8
Value 2006-2007	7.4

Indicator 3.8.2

Table 47 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	
Definition	The proportion of the population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income. Two thresholds are used to define "large household expenditure on health": greater than 10 percent and greater than 25 percent of total household expenditure or income.
Source	Survey: Household Integrated Economic Survey (HEIS) Accessible at https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/household-integrated-economic-survey-hies-2018-19

	The values are reported in the table captioned as "*Distribution of Average Monthly Consumption Expenditure per Households by Commodity Groups and Quintiles",* Example: Table 16 of HIES 2018-19
Formula	$\left[\frac{Health\ Expenditures}{Total\ Houshold\ Consumption\ Expenidtures}\right] * 100$
Explanation	According to the metadata definition, household expenditure on health is considered large if it is greater than 10 percent and 25 percent of the expenditure or income. The HEIS survey reports "Distribution of Average Monthly Consumption Expenditure per Households by Commodity Groups and Quintiles", for example in Table 16 of HIES 2018-19. The expenditures are given for various groups, such as food & non-alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, clothing and footwear, housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels, furnishing, household equipment and maintenance, health, transport, communication, recreation & culture, education, restaurants and hotels, and miscellaneous goods and services. Table 16 contains data for Balochistan as a whole, rural, and urban households' consumption expenditure. For all the quintiles, the health expenditures are far below 10 percent. For instance, for Balochistan, the percentage of health expenditures for five quintiles is 2.4, 0.2.5, 0.2.6, 2.9, and 2.2 percent. Likewise, the health expenditures for HIES 2018
Value 2018-2019	0
Value 2016-17	0

Indicator 4.1.2

Table 48 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)			
Source	Survey: Household Integrated Economic Survey (HEIS) Accessible at http://emis.gob.pk/website/BlochistanEducationStatistics.aspx		
	The values are reported in the info graphs under the heading "Effective Transition Rate (ETR)," Example: Info graphs 5.5.1 and 5.5.2 at p.57 of Balochistan Education Statistics 2016-17		
Explanation	Effective Transition Rate (ERT) indicates the proportion of students who continue their education at the next level of education.		
Value 2016-17	Primary to Lower Secondary 70 percent	Male	71 percent
		Female	69 percent
	Lower to Upper Secondary 81percent	Male	83 percent
		Female	78 percent

Indicator 4.3.1

Table 49 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex				
Source	Survey: Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2018-19 Accessible at https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/labour-force-survey-2018-19-annual-report			
	The values are reported in the table captioned "Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex, Literacy, and Level of Education", Example: Table 3.4, at p. 80 of Labour Force Survey 2018-2019			
Explanation	The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g., 15-24 years, 25-64 years, etc.) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time (e.g., last 12 months). The LFS survey reports the data for this indicator for 13 age groups. The youth percentages can be calculated as the sum of the age groups 15-19 and 20-24, whereas the adult percentage can be calculated as the sum of the age groups 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65+. NOTE: The labour force survey also reports data for the group 65+. The percentage for adults below also includes 65+.			
Value 2016-17	Youth 15-24 Years	Formal	Male	15.87 percent
			Female	7.54 percent
		Informal	Male	0.18 percent
			Female	0.24 percent
	Adults 25-64	Formal	Male	21.66 percent
			Female	5.99 percent
		Informal	Male	0.63 percent
			Female	0.67 percent

Indicator 5.5.2

Table 50 Proportion of women in managerial positions

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	
Source	Survey: Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2018-19 Accessible at https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/labour-force-survey-2018-19-annual-report
	The values are reported in tables 18.4 and 20.4 captioned as "Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons 10 Years of Age and Over by Major Occupation Groups, Sex and Area 2018-19" and "Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons 10 Years of Age and Over by Major Industry Division Occupation Groups and Sex 2018-19" respectively, of Labour Force Survey 2018-2019
Explanation	This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. It is recommended to use two different measures jointly for this indicator: the share of females in (total) management and the share of females in senior and middle management (thus excluding junior management). The joint calculation of these two measures provides information on whether women are more represented in junior management than in senior and middle management, thus pointing to an eventual ceiling for women to access higher-level management positions. In these cases, calculating only the share of women in (total) management would be misleading, in that it would suggest that women hold positions with more decision-making power and responsibilities than they do. The formula given in the below cell can be used for this purpose.
	$$Proportion\ of\ Women\ in\ Senior\ and\ Middle\ Management = \frac{(Women\ employed\ in\ ISCO\ 88\ categgory\ 1}{(Persons\ employed\ in\ ISCO\ 08\ category\ 1)} * 100$$ As per the International Standard Classification of Occupations (Structure, group definitions, and correspondence tables), the occupations are categorised into the following ISCO-08 major groups: 1. Managers 2. Professionals 3. Technicians and Associate Professionals 4. Clerical Support Workers 5. Services and Sales Workers 6. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Workers 7. Craft and Related Trades Workers 8. Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers 9. Elementary Occupations 3. Armed Forces Occupations. The Labour Force Survey reports follow the ISCO-08 and report the data for all the above categories except the last category of Armed Forces Occupations.

	In the formula, the *Women employed in ISCO 88 categories 1* are Managers which is given in Table 18.4, at p. 185		
LFS 2018-19	Managerial Positions	Urban	0.01 percent
		Rural	0.03 percent
LFS 2017-18	Managerial Positions	Urban	0.01percent
		Rural	0 percent

Indicator 5.b.1

Table 51 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex			
Source	Survey: Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) Accessible at https://www.pta.gov.pk/en/data-&-research/publications/annual-reports		
	The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'.		
Explanation	Effective Transition Rate (ERT) indicates the proportion of students who continue their education at the next level of education.		
Value 2020	Rural/Urban	Urban	43.56 percent
		Rural	34.76 percent
	Sex	Male	58.21 percent
		Female	13.72 percent

Indicator 6.1.1

Table 52 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	
Source	Survey: Pakistan Social Living Measurement (PSLM) Accessible at https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement-survey-pslm-2019-20-provincial-district
	The values are reported in the bar diagram in the section 'Water, Sanitation, Hygiene & Housing' of the PSLM survey. Example at p.441 and p.442 of PLSM 2018-19

Explanation	The proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services is defined as the proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source that is accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination. 'Improved' drinking water sources include piped supplies, boreholes, tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, water kiosks, and packaged and delivered water.		
	The data is given in PSLM for households which is the same for the population too.		
PSLM 2018-19	Balochistan	84 percent	
	Percentage by Source (*Others include Filtration Plant*)	Tap Water	32 percent
		Hand Pump	4 percent
		Motor Pump	20 percent
		Dug Well	9 percent
		Others	35 percent

Indicator 6.2.1

Table 53 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	
Source	Survey: Pakistan Social Living Measurement (PSLM) Accessible at https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement-survey-pslm-2019-20-provincial-district Survey: Pakistan Demographic Health Survey (PDHS) https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-FR354-DHS-Final-Reports.cfm
	a) Safely managed sanitation services (PSLM 2019-20) The values are reported in the Bar Diagram in the section 'Water, Sanitation, Hygiene & Housing' on p. 454. b) Hand-washing facility with soap and water (DHS 2017-18) The values are reported in the table captioned as 'Handwashing' on p. 23. The table is given in the section '*Housing Characteristics and Household Population*'.

Definition	The proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services is defined as the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off-site. 'Improved' sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. These include wet sanitation technologies such as flush and pour flush toilets connected to sewers, septic tanks, or pit latrines, and dry last updated: 2021-12-20 sanitation technologies such as dry pit latrines with slabs, ventilated improved pit latrines, and composting toilets.			
	The proportion of the population with basic hygiene services is defined as the proportion of the population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home. Handwashing facilities may be located within the dwelling, yard, or plot. They may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes a bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand, or other handwashing agents.			
DHS 2017-18	Hand-washing facility with soap and water	Balochistan	Fixed Facility	60.3 percent
			Mobile Facility	31.3 percent
		Urban	Fixed Facility	76.7 percent
			Mobile Facility	17.1 percent
		Rural	Fixed Facility	54.0 percent
			Mobile Facility	36.7 percent
PSLM 2019-20	Hand-washing facility and practice with soap and water	Balochistan	31percent	
PSLM 2019-20	Safely managed sanitation services	Balochistan	41percent	

Indicator 6.3.2

Table 54 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	
Source	Report: Drinking Water Quality in Pakistan Current Status and Challenges (Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR)), 2021 Accessible at https://pcrwr.gov.pk/water-quality-reports/
	The values are reported in the bar diagram in the section 'Water Quality Trends in Provinces" of Drinking Water Quality in Pakistan Current Status and Challenges. Example on p.61 of the report.

Explanation	The indicator is defined as the proportion of water bodies in the country that has good ambient water quality. Ambient water quality refers to natural, untreated water in rivers, lakes, and groundwaters and represents a combination of natural influences together with the impacts of all anthropogenic activities. The indicator relies on water quality data derived from in situ measurements and the analysis of samples collected from surface and groundwaters. Water quality is assessed by means of core physical and chemical parameters that reflect natural water quality related to climatological and geological factors, together with major impacts on water quality. The continuous monitoring of all surfaces and groundwaters is economically unfeasible and not required to sufficiently characterise the status of ambient water quality in a country. Therefore, countries select river, lake, and groundwater bodies that are representative and significant for the assessment and management of water quality to monitor and report on indicator 6.3.2. The quality status of individual water bodies is classified based on the compliance of the available water quality last updated: 2021-02-02 monitoring data for the core parameters with target values defined by the country. The indicator is computed as the proportion of the number of water bodies classified as having good quality (i.e. with at least 80 percent compliance) to the total number of assessed water bodies, expressed as a percentage.		
	The samples from the tube well, water supply, surface water, bore, tap, reotter, water storage tank, karez, spring, well, hand pump, injection pump, filtration plant and dam were tested for contaminants such as turbidity, hardness, pH, chloride, nitrate, TDS, arsenic, iron, fluoride, total coliforms, and E. coli.		
Balochistan	2002	Safe	14 percent
		Unsafe	86 percent
	2003	Safe	26 percent
		Unsafe	74 percent
	2004	Safe	25 percent
		Unsafe	72 percent
	2005	Safe	22 percent
		Unsafe	78 percent
	2006	Safe	11percent
		Unsafe	88 percent
	2010	Safe	14 percent
		Unsafe	80 percent
	2015	Safe	15 percent
		Unsafe	78 percent
	2020	Safe	41percent
		Unsafe	59 percent

Indicator 8.3.1

Table 55 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex				
Source	Survey: Labor Force Survey (LFS) 2018-19 Accessible at https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/labour-force-survey-2018-19-annual-report			
	The values are reported in the table captioned as "Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons 10 Years of Age and Over Engaged in Informal Sector by Major Industry Divisions, Sex and Area 2018-19", Example: Table 22.4, at p. 251 of Labour Force Survey 2018-2019			
Explanation	This indicator presents the share of employment which is classified as informal employment in the total economy, and separately in agriculture and non-agriculture. According to LFS 2018-19, a total of 1,146,535 employees were employed in the informal sector which makes up about 4.2percent in Pakistan (26,710,479 employed in the informal sector) as given on p.5 and p.8.			
Value 2018-19	Balochistan	Rural	Male	61.72 percent
			Female	4.48 percent
		Urban	Male	33.07 percent
			Female	0.73 percent
	Non-Agriculture (Informal)	Rural	Male	22.47 percent
			Female	1.63 percent
		Urban	Male	12.04 percent
			Female	0.27 percent
	Non-Agriculture Formal	Rural	Male	11.97 percent
			Female	0.71 percent
		Urban	Male	7.70 percent
			Female	0.58 percent
	Agriculture (Formal and Informal)	Rural	Male	30.12 percent
			Female	9.82 percent
		Urban	Male	2.31 percent
			Female	0.38 percent

Indicator 8.6.1

Table 56 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment, or training

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment, or training			
Source	Survey: Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2018-19 Accessible at https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/labour-force-survey-2018-19-annual-report		
	The values are reported in the table captioned "Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons 10 Years of Age and Over by Age, Sex, and Level of Education 2018-19", Example: Tables 9.4 and 35.4, at p.130 and p. 294 respectively of Labour Force Survey 2018-2019. The LFS survey reports the data for this indicator for 12 age groups. The youth percentages can be calculated as the sum of the age groups 15-19 and 20-24.		
Explanation	This indicator conveys the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training (also known as "the youth NEET rate").		
Value 2018-19	Balochistan	Male	10.56 percent (8.28+2.28) percent
		Female	1.41 percent (0.7+0.71) percent
	Rural	Male	14.12 percent (11.32+2.8) percent
		Female	1.88 percent (0.93+0.95) percent
	Urban	Male	5.91 percent (4.31+1.6) percent
		Female	0.82 percent (0.41+0.41) percent
Recommendations	The data for training is missing, however, the LFS collects the data under the Technical/Vocational Training section. The data can be reported.		

Indicator 8.10.2

Table 57 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	
Definition	The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.
Source	Survey: Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18 Accessible at https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR354/FR354.pdf

	The values are reported in the tables captioned "*Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women"* and "*Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men*". Example: Table 15.8.1 and 15.8.2 at p.291 and p.292 respectively of DHS 2017-18		
Explanation	The data in the columns 'Have and use a bank account' and 'Use the mobile phone for financial transactions can be considered as given below.		
Balochistan	Male	Bank Account	24.5 percent
		Mobile Financial Transaction	22.4 percent
	Female	Bank Account	2.2 percent
		Mobile Financial Transaction	12.0 percent
Rural	Male	Bank Account	15.6 percent
		Mobile Financial Transaction	15.4 percent
	Female	Bank Account	0.9 percent
		Mobile Financial Transaction	11.8percent
Urban	Male	Bank Account	45.1 percent
		Mobile Financial Transaction	37.7 percent
	Female	Bank Account	5.4 percent
		Mobile Financial Transaction	12.2 percent

Indicator 10.4.1

Table 58 Labour Share of GDP

10.4.1 Labour share of GDP	
Source	Survey: Labour and Employment in Pakistan, FRIEDRICH EBERT STIFTUNG, Dr. Hafiz A. Pasha, January 2021 Based on the Sources: 1) Labour Force Survey 2) Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
	The values are reported in table 12.3 captioned as "*Labour Share in Regional Income by Province",* on p.73
Value 2017-2018	40.3 percent

Indicator 10.7.4

Table 59 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin

10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin		
Definition	The indicator is defined as the total count of the population who has been recognised as refugees as a proportion of the total population of their country of origin, expressed per 100,000 population. Refugees refer to persons recognised by the Government and/or UNHCR, or those in a refugee-like situation. Population refers to the total resident population in a given country in a given year.	
Source	UNHCR Report Accessible at http://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/pak	
Explanation	The UNHCR reports the total number of refugees in Pakistan each month. As of March 2022, the total number of refugees in Pakistan was reported as 1.42 million (or 1,420,000). Out of which, 22 percent (or 312,400) were residing in Balochistan. Taking into account the growth rate of 3.37 percent for Balochistan, the population of Balochistan in the year 2022 adds is: $Population\ in\ 2022 = 12335129 * (1.0337)^5 = 14558488$ Thus, the total number of refugees in Balochistan expressed per 100,000 population are $\frac{Population2022}{100000} = ((12335129 * (1.0337^5))/100000)) = 146$	
Afghanistan	Outside Refugee Villages	85 percent or $146 * 0.85 = 124$
	Refugee Villages	15 percent or $146 * 0.85 = 122$

Indicator 11.3.1

Table 60 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to the population growth rate	
Definition	The indicator is defined as the ratio of the land consumption rate to the population growth rate. This indicator requires defining the two components of population growth and land consumption rate. Computing the population growth rate is more straightforward and more readily available, while the land consumption rate is slightly challenging, and requires the use of new techniques. In estimating the land consumption rate, one needs to define what constitutes "consumption" of land since this may cover aspects of "consumed" or "preserved" or available for "development" for cases such as land occupied by wetlands. Secondly, there is not one unequivocal measure of whether land that is being developed is truly "newly-developed" (or vacant) land, or if it is at least partially "redeveloped". As a result, the percentage of current total urban land that was newly developed (consumed)

	will be used as a measure of the land consumption rate. The fully developed area is also sometimes referred to as a built-up area	
Source	UN-HABITAT Report 2020: World Cities Report 2020; The Value of Sustainable Urbanisation. Accessible at https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3905819?ln=en The UN Habitat Report 2020 reports the data for this indicator in table C1 captioned as 'Spatial Urbanization Indicator in Selected Cities' for Quetta and Turbat at p.324.	
Quetta	Land Consumption Rate 2000-2015 (percent)	4.37 percent
	Population Growth Rate 2000-2015 (percent)	0.67 percent
	The ratio of Land Consumption Rate to Population Growth Rate 2000-2015	6.482
	Build-up Area Per Capita 2000 (m^2 per capita)	78
	Build-up Area Per Capita 2015 (m^2 per capita)	136
	Change in Total Build-up-Area 2000-2015 (percent)	92.69 percent
Turbat	Land Consumption Rate 2000-2015 (percent)	2.26 percent
	Population Growth Rate 2000-2015 (percent)	--
	The ratio of Land Consumption Rate to Population Growth Rate 2000-2015	--
	Build-up Area Per Capita 2000 (m^2 per capita)	30
	Build-up Area Per Capita 2015 (m^2 per capita)	40
	Change in Total Build-up-Area 2000-2015 (percent)	40.46 percent

Indicator 11.6.1

Table 61 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	
Source	Survey: Pakistan Social Living Measurement (PSLM) Accessible at https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement-survey-pslm-2019-20-provincial-district
Explanation	The PSLM reports the data for rural and urban areas of Balochistan and its districts in the table captioned 'Percentage of Household by Type of Solid Waste Management. The columns *Collection by Municipality or Private Van* fulfills the definition of the indicator. The data for Balochistan as a whole and districts are reported in terms of percentage within each district. Thus, the values for

	districts should be considered as a percentage of the total waste collected by municipality or private van for Balochistan which is 10.49 percent. For some districts, the value is zero which indicates that all the solid waste is in the public bin, roads/streets, open spaces, and other places.	
PSLM 2019-20	Balochistan	10.49 percent
	Awaran	0 percent
	Barkhan	0 percent
	Dera Buahti	0.08 percent
	Duki	0 percent
	Gawadar	1.59 percent
	Harnai	0.37 percent
	Jaffarabad	3.23 percent
	Kachhi/Bolan	0.50 percent
	Kalat	0 percent
	Kech/Turbat	7.69 percent
	Kharan	0.74 percent
	Khuzdar	0 percent
	Kohlu	0 percent
	Lasbela	0.45 percent
	Loralai	27.22 percent
	Mastung	0 percent
	Nasirabad/Tamboo	0 percent
	Nushki	0 percent
	Pishin	11.82 percent
	Qila Abdullah	0 percent
	Qila Saifullah	0 percent
	Quetta	41.81percent
	Shaheed Sikandar Abad	0 percent
	Sherani	0 percent
	Sibbi	12.07 percent
	Sohbatpur	0 percent
	Washuk	0 percent
	Ziarat	0 percent

Indicator 16.6.2

Table 62 Proportion of the Population Satisfied with their Last Experience of Public Services

11.6.1 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of Public Services			
Source	Survey: Pakistan Social Living Measurement (PSLM) Accessible at https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement-survey-pslm-2019-20-provincial-district		
Definition	This indicator measures levels of public satisfaction with people's last experience with public services, in the three service areas of healthcare, education, and government services (i.e., services to obtain government-issued identification documents and services for the civil registration of life events such as births, marriages, and deaths)		
Explanation	The PSLM reports the data for rural and urban areas of Balochistan and its districts in the table captioned 'Percent Distribution of Households Satisfaction by Facilities & Services Use'. For example, Table 8.3 at p.570 of PSLM 2019-20. As per the metadata definition, the data is required for three service areas of Healthcare, Education, and Government Services. The data for veterinary, agriculture, and police can be taken as a proxy for government services.		
Health Care	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit	39.78 percent
		Family Planning	50.34 percent
	Rural	Basic Health Unit	36.31percent
		Family Planning	36.89 percent
	Urban	Basic Health Unit	55.70 percent
		Family Planning	84.58 percent
Education	Balochistan	Primary School	83.23 percent
		Middle School	82.13 percent
		High School	87.92 percent
	Rural	Primary School	79.33 percent
		Middle School	75.77 percent
		High School	85.06 percent
	Urban	Primary School	92.06 percent
		Middle School	93.24 percent
		High School	94.01percent
	Balochistan	Veterinary	40.78 percent

Government Services		Agriculture	42.13 percent
		Police	55.51percent
	Rural	Veterinary	36.66 percent
		Agriculture	40.21percent
		Police	49.89 percent
	Urban	Veterinary	65.87 percent
		Agriculture	67.02 percent
		Police	72.80 percent

Indicator 16.9.1

Table 63 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age			
Source	Survey: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Balochistan[9] Accessible at https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1312		
	MICS reports the values in the table captioned as "Birth Registration". Example Table CP.1: Birth Registration at p.139 of MICS 2010		
	Survey: Pakistan Demographic Health Survey (PDHS) https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-FR354-DHS-Final-Reports.cfm		
	PDHS reports the values in the table captioned "Birth Registration of Children under age 5". Example table 2.11 at p.27		
Definition	The proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority		
Explanation	MICS reports the data for children who have birth certificates in the column 'Has birth certificate' which has two sub-columns of 'seen' and 'not seen'. The PDHS reports the data in the sub-headings of 'Had a birth certificate' and 'Did not have birth certificate'.		
MICS 2010	Balochistan	Total Registered	22.9 percent
		Certificates	19.3 percent
		No Certificates	3.7 percent
	Urban	Total Registered	38.6 percent

[9] MICS Balochistan was conducted by P&DD GoB and UNICEF

		Certificates	34 percent
		No Certificates	4.5 percent
	Rural	Total Registered	18.8 percent
		Certificates	15.4 percent
		No Certificates	3.4 percent
PDHS 2017-18	Balochistan	Total Registered	37.6 percent
		Certificates	12.7 percent
		No Certificates	24.9 percent
	Urban	Total Registered	46.0 percent
		Certificates	24.7 percent
		No Certificates	21.3 percent
	Rural	Total Registered	34.0 percent
		Certificates	7.5 percent
		No Certificates	26.5 percent

Indicator 17.8.1

Table 64 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	
Source	Survey: Pakistan Social Living Measurement (PSLM) Accessible at https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement-survey-pslm-2019-20-provincial-district
	PSLM reports the values in the section Information Communication Technology. Example Table 3.1 at p.160
	Survey: Pakistan Demographic Health Survey (PDHS) https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-FR354-DHS-Final-Reports.cfm
	PDHS reports the values captioned as 'Internet usage women' and 'Internet usage men' in the tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 at p.49 and p.50 respectively.
Definition	The proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority
Explanation	PDHS reports the data for the age group 15-49, and for the individuals who have ever used the internet or used the internet in the past 12 months. PSLM reports the data for the age group 10 and above, and for individuals who used the internet in the last three months.

	The difference in the values is due to age groups and reporting of data for the previous point in time.		
PDHS 2017-18	Balochistan	Ever used the internet	2.6 percent
		Used the internet in the past 12 months	2.3 percent
	Urban	Ever used the internet	9.2 percent
		Used the internet in the past 12 months	7.5 percent
	Rural	Ever used the internet	0.2 percent
		Used the internet in the past 12 months	0.1percent
PSLM 2019-20	Balochistan	21.15 percent	
	Urban	31.97 percent	
	Rural	17.13 percent	

5. Recommendations for Missing Indicators

The computed indicators in this report are to be celebrated, however, 55 percent of the indicators are yet to be computed. As shown in figure 6, out of 95 missing indicators, 5 indicators are incorporated in the forthcoming surveys[10], 14 indicators are partially available, whereas 75 indicators are missing.

It is important to keep the quest alive for the missing indicators because the missing indicators include significant indicators of poverty, zero hunger, health, education, and gender equality. As shown in figure 7 the missing indicators for poverty, zero hunger, health, education, and gender equality are 5, 6, 13, 4, and 7 respectively. The most missing indicators are for goal 16, Peace and Justice. The data can help identify the prioritised goals with the highest missing indicators.

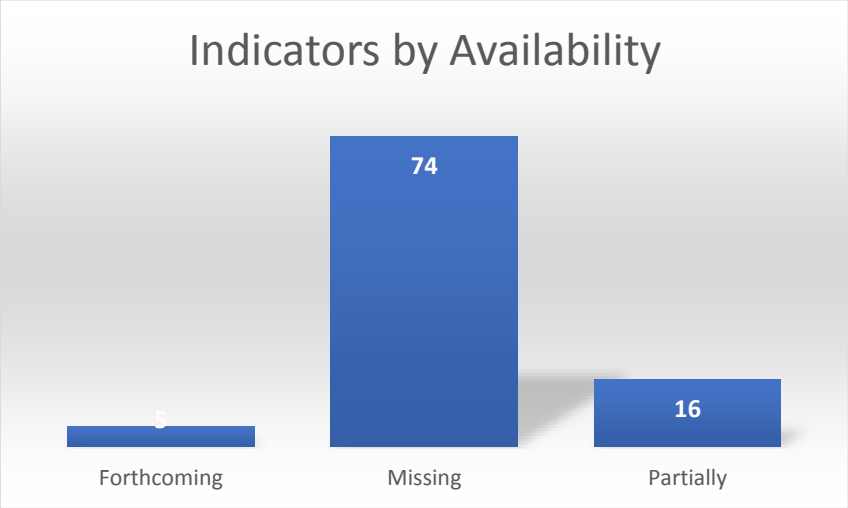


Figure 5 Indicators by Availability

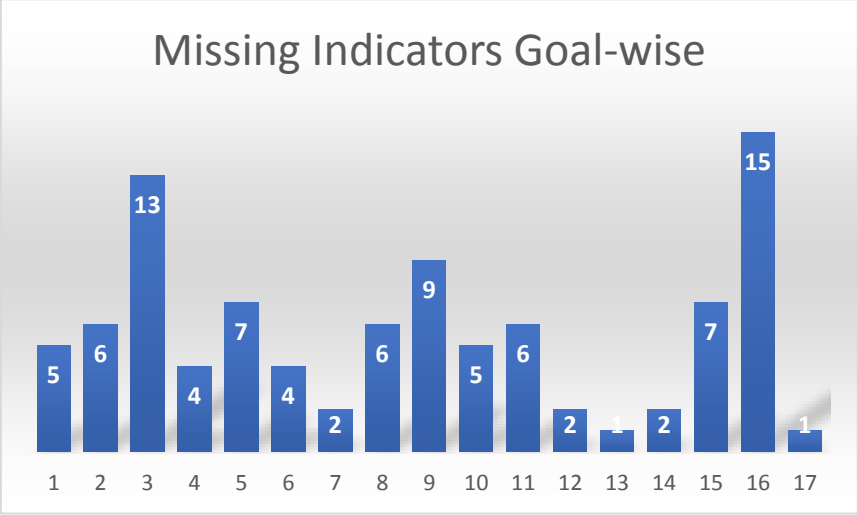


Figure 6 Missing Indicators by Goals

[10] https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement

5.1 Missing Indicators by Source

It is important to differentiate between administrative and survey data before categorising the indicators into these two dimensions. As discussed earlier, administrative units are more focused and are responsible to make specific administrative decisions. The object under study is usually a complete population instead of a sample. For instance, the education department collects data on all schools, teachers, and students. The data is detailed, and the results are accurate as compared to survey data. The administrative units consider the same sample repeatedly which makes the comparison or monitoring of progress over time more reliable. Finally, administrative units have the authority of collecting data easily through the basic units. In contrast, surveys focus on general and diverse issues and collect data from a considerably large population. The sample units may vary over time.

As shown in figure 8, 51 missing indicators are administrative whereas 44 are survey related missing indicators. It is worth noting that the reports are based on the principles of surveys, however, the reports are usually published on a specific issue, such as Malarial Annual Report (MAR), UNHCR Refugee Report, UN-HABITAT Reports, and World Cities Report.

The distinction between administrative and survey indicators as discussed above is based on the nature of indicators. For instance, as shown in figure 9, the missing indicators for goals 2, 9, 13, 14, 15, and 17 are to be found by administrative units. In the interest of saving space, the indicators of goal 2 are presented below for clarity on the matter:

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

2.5.1: number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium-or long-term conservation facilities

2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

2.a.1: the agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies

The mentioned indicators require administrative units to respond because in all the cases the objective is specific and, in some cases, the administrative units do report the data, whereas for others, the administrative units collect data partially. For instance, for indicator 2.c.1, i.e., for food price anomalies, and 2.3.1 i.e., the volume of production per Labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size, the administrative units collect partially. Likewise, indicator 2.5.2 i.e., the local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction is the domain of administrative units.

To elaborate, the missing indicators of goal 3 can be explained further. For instance, the administrative and survey indicators of goal 3 are:

Administrative

3.8.1: coverage of essential health services

3.9.1: mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

3.9.2: mortality rate attributable to unsafe water, sanitation, and hygiene (unsafe WASH services)

3.9.3: mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

3.b.3: proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

3.d.2: percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms.

Survey

3.1.2: proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel

3.2.1: under-5 Mortality rate

3.2.2: neonatal mortality rate

3.3.4: hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical disease

Keeping in view the specific and general focus of administrative units and surveys, the above distinction can be understood easily. For instance, the survey indicators require a thorough sample study of the population as the outcome of under-5 mortality and neonatal mortality is expected to be high. In contrast, the mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution and the mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning requires confirmation from the administrative unit. The data on these indicators can be collected by the administrative units by adding the reports from all the basic health units.

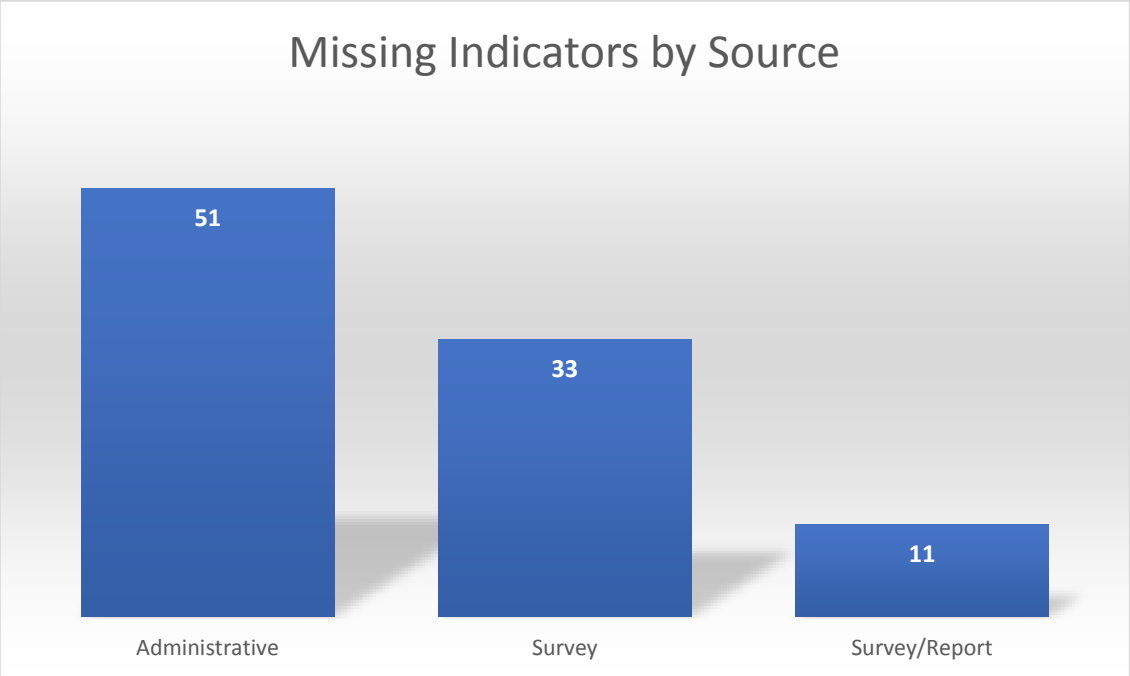


Figure 7 Missing Indicators by Source

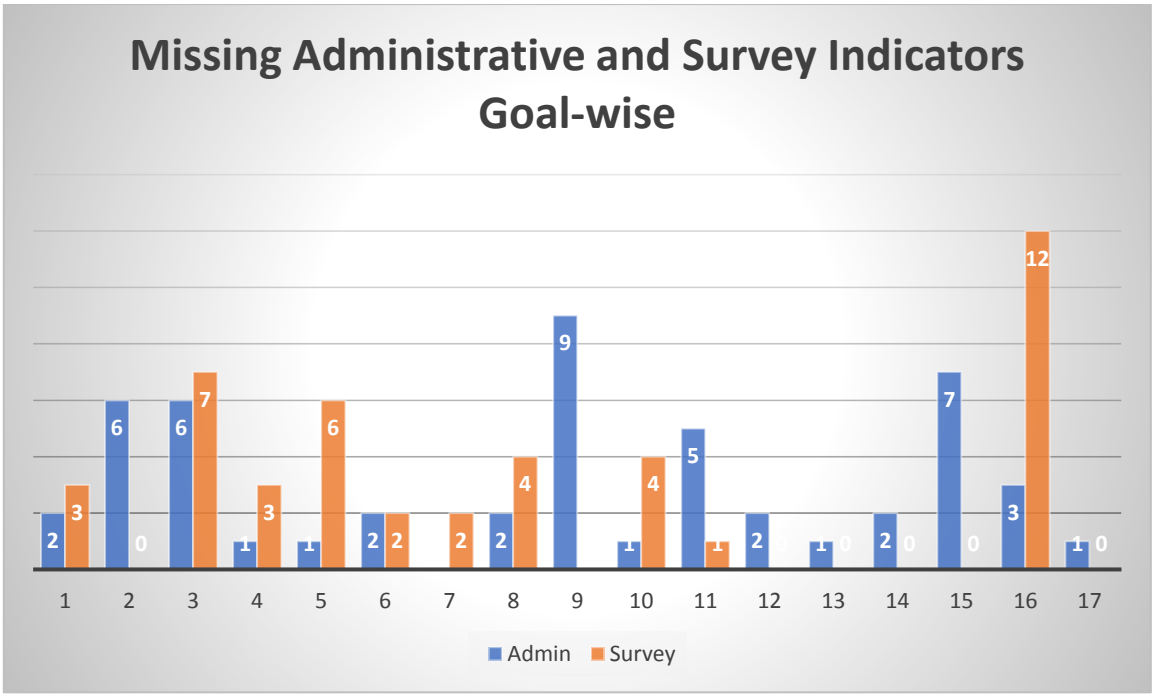


Figure 8 Missing Admin and Survey Indicators Goal-wise

5.2 Missing Indicators by Effort Level

The effort levels explained in this report are based on the problems that are likely to be faced by the administrative units or surveys in collecting the data on indicators. It is important to note that the effort levels explained in this report are different from the IAEG-SGDs codes classification system. For instance, the IAEG-SDGs codes classification system is based on the availability of standards and data which includes all indicators. The effort level for the missing indicators identified in this report is based on the challenges and issues in collecting the data for missing indicators. Thus, the effort levels of a minor, medium, and major exclude the standards and availability of data, and are more focused on administrative and survey-specific issues. For instance, a missing survey indicator with a minor effort level could be found by simply adding a question to the existing questionnaire.

Minor Effort

The missing indicators require a different level of effort, such as minor, medium, and major. The effort levels of the minor, medium, and major for goals are shown in figure 10. A minor effort could be a small manipulation or addition of questions in the existing survey questionnaires. For instance, the forthcoming PSLM survey will be covering the following indicators:

- Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) 2.12
- Information Communication Technology 4.4.1, 5.b.1, 17.8.1
- Unmet Need of Family Planning 3.7.1
- Water Availability and Hygiene 6.2.1
- Malaria, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis 3.3.3, 3.3.2, 3.34

The list of minor effort levels can be seen in table 65.

Medium Effort

A medium effort level as compared to a minor effort might require thorough working on the indicators. For instance, it may require changing the existing collection pattern to that of metadata definition such as the NDMA collects the data for houses affected by the disasters. However, it does not report that economic loss is attributed to disasters. The NDMA may estimate the economic value of affected houses and infrastructure through detailed working on the value of houses based on the building material. For this purpose, the NDMA might need to coordinate with the Communication, Works, Physical Planning, and Housing departments.

The challenges in collecting an indicator are identified as medium effort level, as given in table 65. In contrast to a minor effort level, the indicators requiring a medium effort level might not be resolved by including a question in the survey questionnaire. It might require the surveyor or administrative unit to work on the indicators in multiple dimensions, such as understanding the definition, training of enumerators or government officials, and metadata calculations.

Major Effort

The major effort level in contrast to minor and medium might require rigorous steps such as

- ➔ structural change in the data collection process
- ➔ coordination among two or more administrative units
- ➔ working on the measurement of the indicator
- ➔ regulatory challenges
- ➔ financial and technical skills development

For instance, for the indicator 4.2.2 '*Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex'*, the concerned department (i.e., Education Department in coordination with the curriculum development) may require developing the test, devise a mechanism for conducting the test, a compilation of tests and/or finally reporting the measurement of the indicator according to metadata.

An example of coordination could be indicator 2.3.1. A thorough understanding of the indicators is required by all the stakeholders. For example, indicator 2.3.1 is concerned with the departments of Agriculture, Livestock, and Labour Department. The indicator may seem to be a survey and particularly from HIES; however, the essence of the indicator is measuring the productivity of Labour in livestock and agriculture.

The regulatory challenges can be observed in the case of indicator 5.1.1 '*Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex'* and indicator 6.3.1 '*Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated'*. For the former, the concerned department must assess the existing legal frameworks and the compatibility with the metadata concepts and definitions. For the latter, the concerned department, such as, Balochistan Environmental Protection Agency might legally oblige the industries to provide the data.

In some cases, the departments might require financial and technical skills in collecting the data for missing indicators. For instance, indicator 9.4.1 '*CO_2 emission per unit of value-added* and 13.2.2 '*Total greenhouse gas emissions per year'* require the capacity building of the concerned department.

Table 65 List of Indicators by Level of Effort

Goals	Minor	Medium	Major
1	1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 1.5.4	1.5.2	
2	2.5.1, 2.5.2, 2.a.1, 2.c.1		2.3.1, 2.3.2
3	3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.5, 3.9.1, 3.9.2, 3.9.3, 3.a.1, 3.b.1, 3.b.3, 3.d.2	3.8.1	
4	4.6.1		4.2.2
5	5.2.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.6.1,	5.4.1	5.1.1
6			6.3.1, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 6.b.1
7	7.1.2, 7.2.1		
8	8.5.1, 8.5.2	8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.8.1	8.7.1
9		9.5.2, 9.c.1	9.1.1, 9.1.2, 9.2.1, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.4.1, 9.b.1
10	10.1.1, 10.2.1, 10.3.1, 10.c.1		10.7.3
11	11.7.2		11.1.1, 11.2.1, 11.3.2, 11.4.1, 11.7.1
12			12.3.1, 12.4.2
13			13.2.2
14			14.4.1, 14.b.1
15		15.1.2, 15.5.1	15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.4.1, 15.4.2, 15.7.1
16	16.1.1,16.1.4, 6.2.1,16.2.3, 16.3.1, 16.3.3, 16.6.1	16.2.2	16.1.2, 16.4.2, 16.5.1, 16.5.2, 16.7.1, 16.7.2, 16.10.1
17	17.6.1		

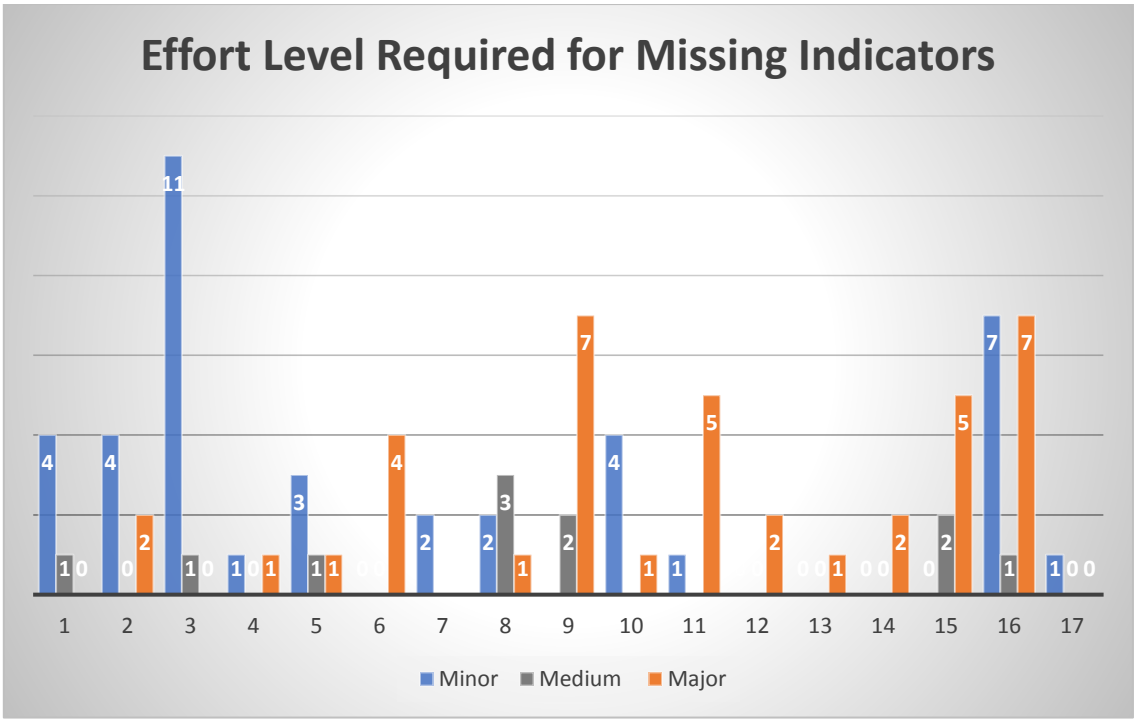


Figure 9 Effort Level Required for Missing Indicators

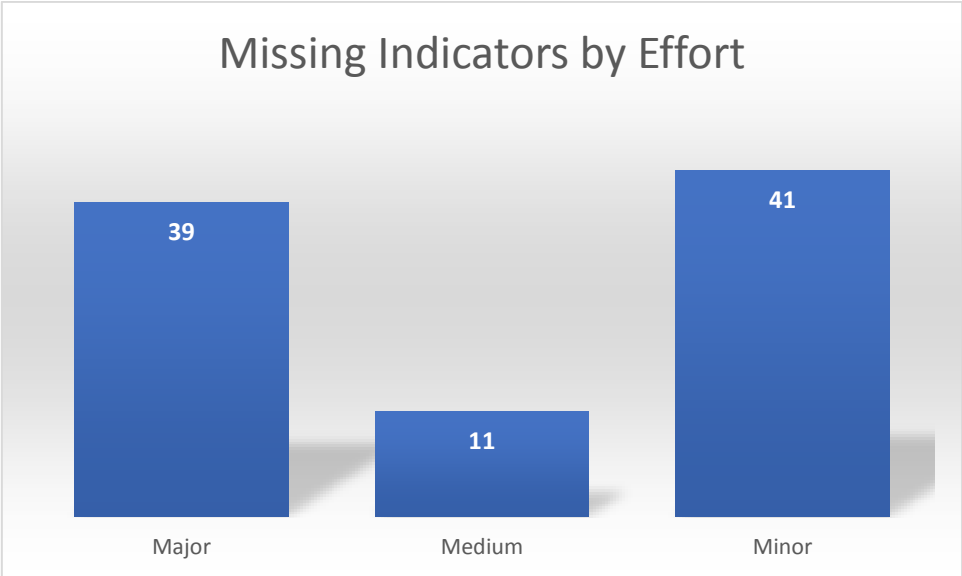


Figure 10 Missing Indicators by Effort

5.3 Recommendations

General

- ➔ **Outdated website**: The departments need to update website and put relevant information for policymakers and researchers
- ➔ **Awareness Sessions**: The awareness sessions on SDGs and their important can help motivate individuals towards collection of SDGs data, particularly the focal persons
- ➔ **Role of BBoS**: The Bureau of Statistics can help the administrative units in taking steps for collection of the missing data

- ➔ **Resources**: The effort level explained in this chapter may help administrative units in dedicating human and financial resources
- ➔ **Reforms**: The administrative units are required to introduce change in the data collection process, it may include redesigning the process.
- ➔ **Coordination**: There is a lack of coordination among administrative units, which leads to issues of overlapping. A coordination among administrative units can reduce inefficiencies and can help collect data on missing indicators
- ➔ **Measurement**: The administrative units need to work on the measurement of indicators as explained in the metadata
- ➔ **Concurrent Task Scheduling**: A multidimensional and concurrent effort is required by the administrative units. For instance, identifying and recommending regulatory challenges is time consuming. The administrative units need to work on all the tasks, such as, awareness sessions, coordination, measurement, and resource allocation simultaneously

Specific

- ➔ NDMA

  1.5.2: Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross GDP
  The NDMA needs to work on measuring the economic loss in terms of calculating the value/cost of damages to buildings, trees, agricultural land, and machinery. In this case, the Federal Bureau of Revenue (FBR) may be helpful. The FBR has extensive data which is used in calculating the GDP at national level. The global gross GDP can be accessed easily from the World Bank.

- ➔ Health Department

  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 disease and service capacity and access, among general and the most disadvantaged population)
  For this indicator, the health department might need to introduce variables such as income level, job status, gender and other variables in the basic health unit's registration process.

- ➔ Women Department and Law and Justice Department

  5.1.1: Whether legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce, and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
  The indicator requires major effort as is shown in the Table 65. A thorough study of the legal frameworks is required. The Women Development Department with the help of Law and Justice Department can address indicator 5.1.1.
  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
  16.7.1: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

➔ PCRWR, UNWATER, UNHABITAT, IRSA, Irrigation Department
6.3.1: Proportion of Wastewater Safely treated
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.b.1: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
All the above-mentioned indicators require major effort. The departments and UN offices such as PCRWR, UNWATER, UNHABITAT, IRSA and Irrigation department need to coordinate and arrange working sessions.

➔ Department of Mines and Minerals
8.4.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
8.4.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

➔ Department of Social Work
8.8.1: Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

➔ Labour and Manpower Department
8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 child labour, by sex and age
The department of labour is in a process of conducting child labour survey. The relevant SDGs indicators can be incorporated in the survey at this stage.

➔ Education Department
9.5.2: Research and development expenditure as proportion of GDP

➔ Department of Information and Technology
9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

➔ Department of Local Government and Rural Development, Transportation Department
9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

➔ Food Department
12.3.1: (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index

➔ Industries and Commers
9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
9.3.1: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
9.b.1: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
The GDP and GDP per capita can be seen in this report.

➔ Balochistan Environmental Protection Agency
9.4.1: CO2 emission per unit of value added
12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year
15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4.1: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
15.4.2: Mountain Green Cover Index
11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)
15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

➔ Fisheries Department
14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.b.1: Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

➔ Home Department
10.7.3: Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination
16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
16.4.2: Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

Administrative Indicators

Administrative Indicators

Code	Year	Indicator	Values	
1.a.2	2020	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection)	Education	15.2 percent
			Health	6.3 percent
			Social	1.74 percent
			Total	23.28 percent
1.b.1	2021	Pro-poor public social spending	PKR. 130 million	
2.4.1	2020	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	53 percent	
2.a.2	2021	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	PKR. 4648.99 million	
3.6.1	2021	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	2.208	
3.c.1	2019	Health worker density and distribution	Medical Doctors	1.849
			Nurses	0.585
			Dentists	0.158
			Pharmacists	0.293
4.a.1	2017	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	Water	59.31percent
			Toilets	56.38 percent
			Electricity	39.55percent
			Computer Labs	6.01percent
4.c.1	2017	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	Academic Qualification	16.35 percent
			Professional Qualification	11.40 percent
			In-Service Training	45.07 percent

5.5.1	2022	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	1.4percent	
			16.9 percent	
8.1.1	2021	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	State Bank of Pakistan	3.145 percent
			WDI	2.166 percent
8.2.1	2021	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	State Bank of Pakistan	74.08 percent
			WDI	59.2 percent
8.10.1	2020	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Conventional Banks	3.28
			Islamic Banks	0.46
			Microfinance Banks	0.11
9.5.1	2021	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Agriculture	PKR. 14.60 million
			Forest and Wildlife	PKR. 10 million
			Livestock & Dairy Development	PKR. 20 million
			Science & Information Technology	PKR. 2 million
			Marine Technology	PKR. 30 million
11.6.2	2017	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Year 2012	561.83 $\mu g/m^3$
			Year 2017	375.53 $\mu g/m^3$
12.6.1	2020	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	6	
14.5.1	2021	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	1.67 percent	
14.a.1	2021	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	6.1 percent	

15.1.1	2019	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	3.33 percent	
16.3.2	2022	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Foreigner	3
			Civil	4
			Under Trail	1270
16.a.1	2022	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Exists	
17.1.1	2019	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	State Bank Pakistan	1.49 percent
			WDI	3.9 percent
17.1.2	2020	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	5 percent	

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