



Pakistan Millennium Development Goals

Report 2013



PAKISTAN MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2013

Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform

Government of Pakistan Block-P, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad-Pakistan

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Foreword

As a signatory to the Millennium Declaration, the Government of Pakistan is committed to maximizing the country's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and improving the lives of all Pakistanis. Thirteen years into the new millennium, the MDG framework has proven extremely valuable in focusing attention on some of the most important challenges facing Pakistan and the world. MDGs country report provides a credible assessment of Pakistan's recent progress.

This is the fifth Millennium Development Goals Report produced by Pakistan. It takes stock of the progress made to date towards meeting the development goals set by the Millennium Declaration. Release of this report is yet another indicator of Government's strong commitment to assigning high priority to the global development agenda.

The Millennium Development Goals provide us with concrete socioeconomic targets as we work towards good governance, social justice and poverty alleviation amid sustained growth. In reviewing the MDGs in the context of other developing countries, it is important to appreciate some unique characteristics of Pakistan. It is not surprising that the review of these goals depicts a mixed picture. Of the 34 indicators on which Pakistan reports progress, Pakistan is on track on 10 indicators. The reasons for missing most of the indicators include internal and external economic and non-economic challenges, including natural disasters, conflicts; institutional, administrative and political changes, weak commitments to economic reforms, lack of awareness, fading commitments by the development partners due to global recession of 2008 and belated ownership of MDG agenda at the sub-national level. The impact of above challenges reflected in slow progress and hence non-achievement of many of the indicators.

The Report examines the degree to which the MDGs have been integrated in national policy and demonstrates how de-facto each MDG has been addressed in the ongoing national programmes. The purpose of the Report is to raise awareness of all, including the Government, Donors, NGOs, academia, youth, the civil society about the national MDGs. The Report aims to take stock of Pakistan's progress in achieving the MDG targets adjusted to the conditions of the country.

Hopefully, the findings and recommendations of the Report will strengthen planning and implementation process at all levels, in particular at provincial and districts, which will translate into improved quality of life and more secure social levels of the most vulnerable populations.

While led by Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform, this report is the product of a consultative process involving different Federal and Provincial Government Ministers/Departments, Academia, Research Organizations and the UNDP. As we approach the end of the MDGs era, the Government of Pakistan hopes to strengthen its constructive working relationship with international Development Partners. I am confident that the evidence contained in the report will make a significant contribution to a new global development agenda fully aligned to Pakistan's transformative vision.

Pakistan needs a new framework for social change in wake of eighteenth amendment to provide equal opportunities and social justice to everyone, eliminate exploitation of the poor, harness its human resource potential and restore the dignity of the citizen. Government of Pakistan's social agenda includes not only the vital sectors of Education and Health but also other important dimensions like empowerment of women and youth, population planning, speedy justice, and good governance at federal, provincial and local levels in order to revive the economy and restore the balance of power in favor of the people. Pakistan 2025 programme started by the government envisages such an integrated programme of social development which can create and broaden partnerships between different segments of society, reduce injustice and intolerance society and helps to achieve the Millennium Development Goals 2015 and produce high human and social capital for meeting the challenges of Knowledge Revolution era to make Pakistan one of the top ten economies in the world.



Prof. Ahsan Iqbal

Minister for Planning, Development and Reform

Preface

The Millennium Development Goals Report is a continuing assessment of human development, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability as well as cooperation of the world community in achieving the set targets as part of the overall development goals for the country. This report sets out the national progress in achieving the eight MDGs based on national targets tailored to Pakistan's development circumstances. The report highlights the progress made and the challenges faced in meeting the MDGs.

The aim of the report is to assess progress towards achievement of the MDGs, document achievements and challenges, and help frame the post-2015 development agenda for Pakistan in the light of Pakistan Vision 2025. This report, developed through a wide consultative process, presents the progress made for each of the MDGs, the challenges encountered along the way, and a concrete set of actions needed to keep the Pakistan on track to achieve the MDGs.

The Pakistan MDGs Progress Report is a product of the collaborative efforts of the Government of Pakistan and the UN Country Team particularly the United Nations Development Programme. A National MDGs Coordination Committee was set up by the Planning Commission to coordinate and oversee preparation of the country's MDG report. Eighteen MDGs indicators spread over six MDGs (except Goals 6 and 8) are monitored through purpose built surveys conducted periodically; most of these at national, sub-national level through household surveys such as the Pakistan Living Standards Measurement Survey. For other indicators, estimates are periodically prepared by the Planning Commission and other relevant Ministries. Consensus on such estimates is reached through a consultative process and professional deliberations of the experts.

With only two years remaining, efforts for the achievement of the MDGs have become increasingly important. The developments in the last few years at the national and international front transformed the social, political, and economic landscape of Pakistan, all having an impact on the outcomes, achievements and targets of Pakistan's Millennium Development Goals. Pakistan faced serious challenges in the last few years, stemming from a sudden meltdown in the global economy in 2008, along with a sharp rise in oil and food prices in the same year. At the domestic front security issues, war against extremism and IDPs, catastrophic floods of 2010 and 2011 adversely affected the overall economy and the achievement of many of the goals and targets.

Pakistan has shown gradual progress on all the indicators on most of the targets under the eight Goals. It is hoped that after the devolution, provincial Governments shall have more autonomy and with the help of enhanced resource distribution to them under the National Finance Commission Award, shall be able to reach closer to the set targets. Pakistan has made significant inroads in relation to protecting areas for wildlife conservation, reducing Sulphur content in high speed diesel, GDP per unit energy and access to safe drinking water.

The MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) offers governments and their partners a systematic way to identify, prioritize and address bottlenecks to progress on MDG targets that are off track. Pakistan has prioritized achievement of MDG 2 Universal Primary Education. It has developed a National Plan of Action, specifically aimed to achieve: enrolment of 5.1 million out-of-school children (76 percent of the total number) in primary classes; in-school retention of all enrolled children and completion of their primary education; and improvement in the quality of primary education.

In framing the post-2015 agenda, it is necessary to localize the goals and targets in the socio-economic context of the country. A lesson learnt from the MDGs is that there is a need to set targets selectively with greater focus and align these targets with the resources available to achieve these. Instead of having stagnant end-point targets, short and medium term goals need to be identified as well as disaggregated targets at sub-national level and across gender and other divides. It is also important that all stakeholders sit together and agree on fulfilling their respective roles in order to ensure that the post MDGs agenda is set realistically and achieved jointly.



Hassan Nawaz Tarar
Secretary

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Acknowledgements

Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2013 is an outcome of a participatory process, involving the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform, relevant Provincial Government Departments, the Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan and Federal Administered Tribal Areas, Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners.

The report has been prepared under the leadership of **Prof. Ahsan Iqbal**, Minister for Planning, Development and Reform and under the supervision of Secretary, Planning, Development and Reform. The support of the National MDG Coordination Committee formed in the Planning Commission is appreciable. Four positions papers submitted by the Working Groups on Education, Health, Environment and International Trade and Finance constituted by the Planning Commission were a useful starting point for preparing the report. Continuous interaction with the above Working Groups during the preparation of the Report enriched the consultant's understanding. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics provided the much needed statistical data support. The logistic, administrative and technical support provided by the Poverty Alleviation and MDGs Section of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform/Planning Commission is also acknowledged. The comments by Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) and other stakeholders in validation workshop helped to improve the content and presentation of the Report. Presence of Ms. Marriyum Aurangzeb, MNA and Convener of Parliamentary Task Group on MDGs and her guidance in the validation workshop helped a lot in improving the Report. The financial, facilitation and technical support provided by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is much appreciated.

Acronyms

AEPM	Academy of Educational Planning and Management	MNCH	Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health
AJ&K	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	MTDF	Medium Term Development Framework
ALP	Adult Literacy Programme	MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
APTTA	Afghanistan Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement	NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
ATTA	Afghan Transit Trade Agreement	NCS	National Conservation Strategy
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme	NCSW	National Commission on the Status of Women
CAR	Central Asian Republics	NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
CDWAP	Clean Drinking Water for All Programme	NEAS	National Education Assessment System
cf.	Compare (in writing)	NEC	National Economic Council
CFS	Child Friendly Schools	NEP	National Education Policy
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
CV	Coefficient of variation	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	NIPS	National Institute of Population Studies
DoC	Declaration of Commitment	NLP	National Literacy Programme
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course	NTP	National Tuberculosis Program
DRAP	Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan	ODA	Official Development Assistance
EFA	Education for All: National Plan of Action	PAIMAN	Pakistan Initiative for Mothers & Newborns
EHACP	Enhanced HIV/AIDS Control Project	PBM	Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal
ELEP	Early Learning Education Program	PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (formerly FBS)
EMIS	Education Management Information System	PC	Planning Commission
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization	PDHS	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey
ESR	Education Sector Reforms Programmes	PIDE	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
ESRA	Education Sector Reform Assistance	PIHS	Pakistan Integrated Household Survey
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Agencies	PMN	Pakistan Microfinance Network
FP&PHC	Family Planning and Primary Health Care	PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
FP/RH	Family Planning / Reproductive Health	PPHI	People's Primary Health Care Initiative
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan	PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
GBGS	Gender Based Governance Systems	PSDP	Public Sector Development Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
GEPSP	Gender and Education Policy Support Programme	PTA	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
GHGs	Green House Gases	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
GoB	Government of Balochistan	SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant
GoKP	Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	SPDC	Social Policy Development Center
GoP	Government of Pakistan	STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
GoPb	Government of Punjab	TB	Tuberculosis
GoS	Government of Sindh	UNCBD	UN Conventions on Biological Diversity
GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan	UNCCD	UN Conventions to Combat Desertification
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework for Convention on Climate Change
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries	UPE	Universal Primary Education
IDA	International Development Association	U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
IMF	International Monetary Fund	WDI	World Development Indicators
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	WHO	World Health Organization
KPP	Khushhal Pakistan Program		
LFS	Labour Force Surveys		
LHW	Lady Health Workers		
MAF	MDG Acceleration Framework		
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals		
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements		
MET	Ministry of Education, Trainings & Standards in Higher Education		
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey		



Executive Summary

The Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report (PMDGR) 2013 is the fifth such report for Pakistan. The aim of the report is to assess progress towards achievement of the MDGs, galvanise for a final push on these, document successes and challenges, and share initial thoughts on the post-2015 development agenda for Pakistan. For the first time, this MDGR includes a review of sub-national and district level status and trends.

Methodology

An 18-member MDG Coordination Committee set up by the Planning Commission coordinated and oversaw preparation of the country's MDG report in a process that involved extensive stakeholder consultations. The database for monitoring the MDGs is the same as used in previous reports. Eighteen MDG indicators under six MDGs (except Goals 6 and 8) are monitored through specifically designed surveys conducted at varying time intervals; most of these at the national, provincial and regional levels through household surveys such as the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM). For other indicators, estimates are periodically prepared by the Planning Commission and other ministries and consensus is reached through a consultative process. Analysis of survey-based indicators was thus possible to district level, but not of non-survey based indicators as district level data for these is virtually non-existent.

Country Context

Pakistan's progress towards the MDGs has been influenced by developments in the country and outside. These include natural disasters, man-made conflicts, institutional, administrative and political changes, weak commitments to hardcore structural economic reforms, reductions in international aid by development partners due to the global economic crisis of 2007, and limited localization of the MDG agenda at the provincial level.

MDG1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Under MDG1, Pakistan aims to halve by 2015, the proportion of people living below the national poverty line, achieve full and productive employment and

decent work for all, and halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. There has been a persistent downward trend in poverty incidence over the past decade - the percentage of population below the poverty line fell from 34.5 percent in 2001/02 to 12.4 percent in 2010/11 - and Pakistan is on track to achieve the MDG target with regard to poverty. Factors contributing to the drop include increased allocations to the poor under the Benazir Income Support Program; those contributing to poverty include natural and manmade disasters, despite slow economic growth, the global recession and higher food inflation. Pakistan's unemployment to population ratio increased from 27.1 percent in 2001/02 to 30.9 percent in 2010/11, making the prospect of full employment by 2015 highly unlikely. Malnutrition, measured as prevalence of underweight children under-5 years of age, decreased slightly from 40 percent in 1990/91 to 31.5 percent in 2011/12, but is still far off the MDG target of less than 20 percent. **With two out of three targets off-track, the country is unlikely to achieve MDG 1.**

MDG2 Universal Primary Education

The MDG2 for Pakistan targets 100 percent primary school enrolment, 100 percent completion of education from grades 1-5 and an 88 percent literacy rate. Rates of net primary enrolment and completion increased up to the mid-2000s but thereafter slowed and fluctuated, and in 2011/12 were 57 percent and 50 percent respectively. The literacy rate is 58 percent overall, but this is highly skewed towards males - 70 percent of males are literate compared to 47 percent of females. **Pakistan is thus off-track on all three targets, and therefore not likely to achieve MDG 2.**

MDG3 Promote Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment

MDG3 aims to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005, and in all levels of education by 2015. Gender parity in education has improved - for primary education, secondary education and youth literacy, but still falls short of the MDG targets set for 2015. Punjab, with its higher base, remains the leader in education indicators, but inter-provincial disparities

between Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have narrowed; Balochistan is the exception – it improved but still lags behind the others. The share of women in non-agriculture wage employment is 10.45 percent in 2010/11, still short of the 14 percent target. Again, Punjab at 13.25 percent is very close to the MDG target; by contrast, Balochistan's figure of 2.32 percent in 2010/11 is extremely low. There has been considerable progress on increasing women's representation in legislative bodies. **Overall, with all four indicators (with set targets) of this goal off-track, Pakistan is unlikely to meet MDG 3.**

MDG4 Reduce Child Mortality

Under MDG 4, Pakistan has set itself the objective of reducing the under-five child mortality (U5MR) by two-thirds. The country has shown slow and gradual progress on all the indicators related to this MDG. Under-five mortality fell from 117 deaths in 1990/91 to 89 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2012/13; and the infant mortality rate in this period from 102 to 74 deaths per 1,000 live births. However, both are still short of the MDG targets of 52 deaths per 1,000 live births for under-five mortality, and 40 deaths per 1,000 live births for infant mortality. The coverage for fully immunized children increased from 75 to 80 percent and of measles immunization from 80 to 81 percent in this period; both are still short of the target of above 90 percent coverage. Pakistan was able to achieve the MDG target (less than 10 percent) for reducing the proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhea in the last thirty days: it fell from 26 to 8 percent. Lady health worker coverage stood at 83 percent in 2008/09 against the target of 100 percent. Progress on health indicators has been affected by a number of internal and external factors and therefore **despite the gains, Pakistan is off-track on five out of six indicators and hence unlikely to attain MDG 4.**

MDG5 Improve Maternal Health

By 2015, Pakistan intends to reduce the maternal mortality rate (MMR) by three-quarters and ensure universal access to reproductive health. Over the past decade or so, a renewed focus on providing timely and efficient health care options to women of child-bearing age is apparent. Pakistan has shown considerable yet insufficient progress for achieving the targets set for 2015: MMR has been almost halved (down to 276 per 100,000 births in 2006/07), contraceptive usage has almost tripled (up to 35.4 percent), proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants (SBAs) have more than doubled (up to

52.1 percent), and antenatal consultations have more than quadrupled (up to 68 percent) since 1990/91. The total fertility rate at 3.8 remains considerably higher than the target of 2.1. **Overall, Pakistan is off track on all indicators and therefore unlikely to achieve MDG 5.**

MDG6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

MDG6 strives to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. Most of the indicators show positive trends, particularly in the case of HIV prevalence among pregnant women, and detection and provision of healthcare for TB patients. The latter has been achieved and the former is likely to be. This can be attributed to swift and focused action on the part of the government, particularly in the case of TB. However, the year on year growth of overall TB cases (up to 230 cases/10,000 population cf. target of 45/10,000) represents one of the worst faring indicators for Pakistan in all the MDGs. HIV/AIDS trends among vulnerable groups are also alarming. The proportion of people in malaria risk areas using effective prevention and treatment measures remains low (75 percent against the target of 40 percent). **Pakistan is off-track on three out of five indicators and therefore unlikely to achieve MDG 6.**

MDG7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability

MDG 7 aims to promote sustainable development, and has the target of halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, and bringing about a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers. Of the seven MDG 7 indicators, Pakistan is on track to achieve four: protecting areas for wildlife conservation (11.6 percent against the target of 12 percent), reducing sulphur content in high speed diesel, improving GDP per unit energy (measure of energy efficiency) and improving access to safe drinking water (89 percent against the target of 93 percent). However, it is lagging on access to sanitation; currently 72 percent of the populations have access to this facility against a target of 90 percent. Pakistan has also made progress on increasing forest cover – currently 5.2 percent – but is still short of the 6 percent target. **Overall, with four out of seven indicators on track, Pakistan is likely to achieve MDG 7 with continued efforts; this is the only goal where the majority of indicators are on-track to be attained.**

MDG8 Develop Global Partnership for Development

Goal 8 represents the collaborative efforts and commitments of the developing and developed countries to foster multilateral, bilateral and regional north-south trade. Under this MDG the developed countries have committed financial, technical and capacity development support. For Pakistan, efforts to improve market access regionally and globally achieved mixed results: there was an impasse in the Doha Round of WTO negotiations, bilateral trade with India strengthened but remains hampered by security concerns and mistrust; Pakistan did secure preferential trade agreements with a number of key partners (e.g. Malaysia, Iran, China, Sri Lanka). The trend in average tariffs imposed by developed markets upon developing markets imports, as one indicator of market access, are comparatively high for Pakistan - 8 percent compared to 6 percent for developing market economies. Debt sustainability indicators have shown improvement since their highs in 2001. ODA forms an important component in the realization of MDG 8. Aid as a percentage of Pakistan's GNI has mostly remained in the range of 0.9-1.7 percent since 2001. In absolute terms, aid per capita fluctuated between US\$ 5-20 and total ODA between US\$ 732 million to US\$ 3.5 billion during this period.

Building on the National Plan of Action, the federal and sub national governments are finalizing MDG Acceleration Framework Action Plans which will offer area specific innovative and cross sector strategies to accelerate progress towards Universal Primary Education.

The Emerging Post 2015 Agenda for Pakistan

The MDG Framework will reach its deadline in December 2015. To gather inputs and feedback for Pakistan's priorities for the post 2015 Development Agenda, UNDP, on behalf of the UN Resident Coordinator, undertook a national consultation process. This included diverse stakeholders including government officials, academia, civil society, private sector and the youth to identify Pakistan's priorities and recommendations for the post-2015 development agenda. Key issues identified in these included: peace and security, governance, equitable economic growth, population growth, engaging Pakistan's expanding youth population in positive activities, and gender equity. In framing the post-2015 agenda, the need for localized goals and targets suitable for specific conditions in Pakistan was stressed and a shift from purely quantitative modes of analysis, as is in the current MDGs, towards more qualitative indicators was suggested. Instead of having a stagnant end-point target, it was emphasized that short-term as well as mid-term goals need to be identified as well as disaggregated targets at sub-national level and across gender and other divides. Goals pertaining to human rights were also highlighted as needing to be made more stringent and absolute in their applicability. Both developed and developing countries need to be held more accountable was identified as necessary for fulfilling their respective obligations in relation to the development agenda.

Millennium Development Goals

Indicators	Latest National Value	Target	Status
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger			
Proportion of population below the calorie based food plus non- food poverty line.	12.4	13	On Track
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	31.5	<20	Off Track
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	30	13	Off Track
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education			
Net primary enrolment ratio (percent)	57	100	Off Track
Completion/survival rate Grade 1 to 5 (percent)	50	100	Off Track
Literacy rate (percent)	58	88	Off Track
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment			
GPI Primary Education	0.9	1.00	Off Track
GPI Secondary Education	0.81	1.00	Off Track
Youth Literacy GPI	0.81	1.00	Off Track
Share of Women in Wage Employment	10.45	14	Off Track
Proportion of Seats held by Women in National Assembly	22	n/a	Achieved
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality			
Under 5 Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Live Births)	89	52	Off Track
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Live Births)	74	40	Off Track
Proportion of Fully Immunized Children 12-23 Months	80	>90	Off Track
Proportion of under 1 year children immunized against measles	81	>90	Off Track
Proportion of Children Under 5 Who Suffered from Diarrhea in the Last 30 Days (percent)	8	<10	Achieved
Lady Health Worker's Coverage (percent of target population)	83	100	Off Track
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health			
Maternal Mortality Ratio	276	140	On Track
Proportion of births attended by Skilled Birth Attendants	52.1	>90	Off Track
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	35.4	55	Off Track
Total Fertility Rate	3.8	2.1	Off Track
Proportion of women 15-49 who had given birth during last 3 years and made at least one antenatal consultation	68	100	Off Track
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases			
HIV prevalence among 15-49 year old pregnant women	0.041	Baseline reduced by 50%	On Track
HIV prevalence among vulnerable groups	IDU = 37.4 FSW = 0.8 MSW = 3.1 HSW = 7.3	Baseline reduced by 50%	Off Track
Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective prevention and treatment measures	40	75	Off Track
Incidence of TB/10,000	230	45	Off Track
TB cases detected and cured under DOTS	91	85	Achieved
Goal 7: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability			
Forest Cover (percent)	5.2	6	Off Track
Land Area Protected for Conservation of Wildlife (percent)	11.6	12	On Track
GDP (in 1980-81 Rs.) per ton of oil equivalent (energy efficiency)	26,543	28,000	On Track
Sulfur Content in High Speed Diesel	0.6	0.5-0.25	On Track
Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Water Sources	89	93	On Track
Proportion of Population with Access to Sanitation	72	90	Off Track
Proportion of Katchi Abadies Regularized	n/a	95	Off Track

Introduction

The Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report (PMDGR) 2013 is the fifth such report for Pakistan. With two years remaining in the 15-year (2000-2015) period allotted to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, PMDGR 2013 reviews Pakistan's progress towards the MDGs, documents successes and challenges in achieving the MDGs and intends to galvanize a final push to accelerate progress towards the MDGs. The report also presents the preliminary thoughts on the post 2015 development agenda.

PMDGR 2013 is more comprehensive in its content and coverage than previous MDG reports. Building on the success of the four provincial MDG reports (2010-2014), this report compares provincial and regional progress towards the achievement of MDGs in detail. This report, for the first time, also reviews the status and trends on MDGs in the three regions of Pakistan: Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

The format and structure of the report follows the guidelines recommended by the UN for review reports expected from member countries in the last two years of the MDG period. Chapter One assesses how the eight MDGs have influenced the development agenda of Pakistan in the last 13 years in terms of planning, policies and programmes and interventions. An overview of historical trends for 16 national MDG targets and 37 indicators adopted by Pakistan since 2000 at national and sub-national (provincial, regional and district) level is presented in Chapters Two to Nine. These chapters also highlight sub-national inequalities, including across gender, in progress towards various MDGs. Chapter Ten introduces the MDG Acceleration Framework for MDG 2 – universal primary education – which is being finalized and rolled out by the Government of Pakistan. The last chapter synthesizes the views and feedback of diverse stakeholders on the post-2015 development agenda for Pakistan.

Preparation of PMDGR 2013 Process and Stakeholders

The process of preparing PMDGR 2013 was initiated in the Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform in December 2012. A National Millennium Development Goals Coordination Committee (NMDGCC) was constituted to coordinate and oversee preparation of the country's MDG report.

The Committee, headed by the Chief Economist of the Planning Commission, was composed of nine section chiefs of the Planning Commission, representatives of provincial governments, the Ministry of Education and Training and the Ministry of Inter-Provincial Coordination. It also included representatives from the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) and National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS). Subsequently four thematic working groups of key stakeholders were constituted in the areas of: International Trade and Finance, Environment, Health and Education. These working groups were chaired by the respective section chiefs of the Planning Commission. UNDP provided technical guidance on the content and structure of the report.

The working groups on relevant MDGs prepared four position papers and these, along with other inputs of the committees, were synthesized by a team of consultants, supported and guided by the UNDP.

On behalf of the UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP conducted an extensive round of post-2015 country consultations over a period of five months from December 2012 to April 2013, involving a broad section of Pakistani society to elicit views on the roadmap for the post-2015 agenda. The chapter on the post-2015 agenda in the report mainly reproduces the outcomes of these consultations. The chapter on MDG Acceleration Framework summarizes the Government's plans / strategies, including at the sub-national level, to speed up progress toward Universal Primary Education in Pakistan.

The initial first draft of the PMDGs report was discussed at a consultation/validation workshop in which different stakeholders participated, including officials from various government ministries and departments, civil society organizations, UN agencies and international development partners. The final report has incorporated the feedback of these stakeholders.

Methodology and Analytical Framework

The database of monitoring the MDGs is the same as used for previous reports. The Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) provides data on eighteen MDG indicators spread over six MDGs (except Goals 6 and 8) through purpose built

surveys conducted every year by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. For other MDGs indicators, estimates are periodically prepared by the Planning Commission, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS).

Most of the survey-based MDG indicators are monitored at national and sub-national level through the following household surveys: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey and Labour Force Surveys (LFS). Since 2001-02, a total of nine rounds (non-panel) of PIHS, HIES and PSLM have been conducted. Due to security concerns and the law and order situation, the PSLM 2001/12 was not conducted in 57 out of a total of 144 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) in Balochistan and hence the data for the province is not representative. The household sample of four rounds of the above surveys (2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09 and 2010/11) is representative of the population at national, provincial and district level, while the sample of the remaining surveys is representative of the population at national and provincial level. Consequently intra-provincial or inter-district comparisons and disparities in survey-based MDG indicators are analyzed for the above four selected years. National and provincial trends and inequalities (except poverty indicators) are analyzed from all eight rounds of surveys. For AJ&K, the PSLM database comprises four rounds, namely 2006/07, 2007/08, 2010/11 and 2011/12. For GB, the PSLM database comprises five rounds, namely 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2010/11 and 2011/12.

Aforementioned surveys have been used for analyzing the status and trends of survey based indicators at the national and sub-national level. For non-survey based indicators, the status and trends as reported by the Planning Commission and relevant Federal Ministries (at national level), provincial and regional planning departments are analyzed in the report. At district level, the trends and status of only the relevant survey-based MDG indicators are reported as non-survey based data on MDG indicators is almost non-existent.

In the case of the indicator for poverty incidence, the series estimated from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and reported by the provinces is incorporated in this report. It is important to note that the methodology for estimating poverty using MICS data is in variation with the one used for estimating poverty from PSLM data using official poverty estimation methodology.

Inter-district disparities, district ranking in MDG indicators and trends over time have been analyzed using summary measures i.e. range, coefficient of variation and Spearman's rank correlation.¹ Province-wise ranking of individual districts, by selected MDG indicators for initial and terminal years are compared in the appendices.

Challenges and Opportunities in Achieving MDGs

Overall, Pakistan's journey towards the MDGs has been arduous and generally plagued by internal and external economic and other challenges, albeit with some periods of 'smooth running'. Pakistan's attempts to achieve the MDGs, as detailed in the rest of the report, cannot be appreciated or evaluated meaningfully without understanding the roadblocks experienced by the country in the last 13 years. Among these are natural disasters, man-made conflicts, institutional, administrative and political changes, weak commitments to hardcore structural economic reforms, fading commitments by development partners due to the global economic crisis of 2007, and belated localization and ownership of the MDG agenda at sub-national level.

Natural and Man-made Disasters

With regard to natural disasters, Sindh and Balochistan were in the midst of a two-year drought at the start of the decade, which contributed to raising the poverty levels in these two provinces in 2001. A devastating earthquake struck the region of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2005 causing the loss of 75,000 lives and widespread damage to infrastructure including schools and health facilities. In 2010 widespread floods of unprecedented scale in parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh provinces destroyed economic and social infrastructure in the plains leaving 18 million people affected. In 2011, Pakistan again experienced floods in Sindh and Balochistan that affected more than 8.5 million people.

¹ A more sophisticated measure of inequality, e.g., Gini coefficient is not used in this report for measuring disparities at the provincial and district level as it is multi-dimensional and requires primary and representative data on incomes or consumption. HIES is representative at the national and provincial level, but the sample for Balochistan province is small to estimate a robust multi-dimensional distribution. PSLM is representative at the district level but income and consumption data is not collected at the district level. Therefore Gini cannot be calculated at the district level. Moreover, the summary statistic Range is uni-dimensional and is distribution free. Similarly Coefficient of Variation (CV) is a ratio of standard deviation to mean. It is also distribution free but uses 2 estimates/parameters based on distributions.

Natural disasters cannot be predicted, but for a resource constrained economy like Pakistan, they necessitate the immediate and unplanned diversion of limited resources to disaster management, restoration of livelihoods, reducing internal displacement and rebuilding infrastructure. Disasters also curtail regular access of the affected population to education and health facilities. Moreover, as survival, relief and humanitarian activities take priority demand for these facilities, additional resource attention is required. Unfortunately, since the 2005 earthquake and subsequent floods, the process of rebuilding economic and social infrastructure continues, impacting the regular allocations of development funds needed for new infrastructure. This is in spite of the financial and technical cooperation extended by different development partners.

The start of the MDG period also coincided with the war against extremism after the 9/11 attacks in 2001, the short and long-term impacts of which are proving to be far more widespread and devastating for Pakistan than the above referred natural disasters. As a full-fledged frontline state and partner in the war against extremism, Pakistan initially benefited in terms of loan write-offs and debt re-scheduling by bilateral and multilateral donors. However, this conflict intensified in 2008-09 with the start of a proxy war on Pakistani soil. The resulting costs and damage to the infrastructure and economy of Pakistan has far outweighed the financial relief provided to the country during 2001-11. According to official estimates, Pakistan suffered direct and indirect losses of US\$ 68 billion during 2001-11² as compared to the US\$ 10 billion it received, including debt relief from coalition partners.

The security deficits have had a multifaceted impact on the economy and on the achievement of MDG targets. Increased expenditures on beefing up internal security and on defence to fight militancy have diverted precious resources from other much needed sectoral allocations. Consequently, the increased allocations required for the education, health and environment sectors to achieve the MDGs received less priority. The net effect is nominal increases, if any, in allocations for key social sectors. The observed increase in nominal terms mostly relates to increases in salaries to compensate employees for the rise in inflation. In real terms development expenditure in the relevant ministries and provincial government departments stagnated after 2008. The only exception was a substantial real growth in expenditures on social safety nets (notably the Benazir Income Support Programme). After 2008, growing militancy destroyed the educational infrastructure specifically, female education institutions and roads in parts of FATA and the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. As a by-product of increased militancy, internal displacement of the affected population to safer areas increased the fiscal burden on the federal government and other provinces intermittently.

Economic Development

The period 2002 to 2006 was one of respectable economic growth which offered opportunities to put the country on a sustained high growth trajectory. However, lack of political will to implement long-standing hardcore structural reforms meant these opportunities were lost to populist economic management. It is a matter of debate whether the healthy performance of the economy during 2002 to 2006 was due to the fiscal space provided by debt rescheduling and loan write-offs, increased foreign investment, internationally driven low interest rate environment, expanding world trade, domestic consumer led growth or a combination of all the above. But the fact remains that no serious attempt was made to implement 'second generation reforms' – this despite announced public commitments to such reforms.

During 2002 to 2006, Pakistan lost an opportunity to meaningfully raise the tax-to-GDP ratio in a time of booming economic growth. For the elected governments that followed in 2008 and 2013, it became even more difficult politically to implement strong domestic resource mobilization efforts at a time of weak growth and with serious security and law and order challenges facing the country. For Pakistan, since the 1990s the failure to reform the taxation system and raise domestic resources has hampered successive governments from providing resources to transform the social sectors. Consequently, the officially announced commitment in many national and international forums in 2001 to achieve the MDGs have fallen victim to subsequent weak resource mobilization efforts.

The core of 'second generation' reforms consisted of institutional reforms to improve efficiency and reduce the losses of public sector enterprises and utilities. Implementing these with political commitment would have led to reduction in subsidies and financing from the government budget and thereby created space for increased investment in the social sectors. Unfortunately, successive governments since 2001 are struggling to implement these reforms and, with the exception of privatization of two

² Pakistan Economic Survey 2010-11

commercial banks and two industrial banks, no visible progress was made. Due to subsidized energy pricing and inefficiencies in the government power generation and distribution sector, the phenomenon of 'circular debt' led to a severe energy crisis and unsustainable debt burden on the government in recent years. This has not only dashed hopes for creating much needed fiscal space for the social sectors, but reduced the overall growth of the economy, as well as revenue generation and increased the risk of higher incidence of poverty and unemployment in the country.

Disturbed law and order situation in certain parts of the country impacted inflow of foreign investment. This plummeted from a peak of over US\$ 5 billion in 2007/08 to US\$ 800 million in 2011/12. The poor law and order condition and energy shortages in the country also made it difficult to maintain the pre-2006 momentum in exports. This resulted in pressure on the foreign exchange rate and depreciation of the Pakistani rupee, leading to resort to the IMF for Balance of Payments support, and to increased foreign borrowing on expensive terms and ballooning of the foreign debt. The poor performance of the foreign sector transmitted to the domestic economy in terms of higher inflation, lower GDP growth, higher budget deficits and slower growth in nominal allocations to the development budget of social sectors (except for social safety nets) needed to attain the MDGs.

The after effects of the global financial crisis of 2008 are still reverberating in slow and uncertain growth momentum. As the US and EU are the biggest markets for Pakistani exports. Combined with low productivity and country diversification of exports and failure of the Doha Round, the growth rate of Pakistan's exports decelerated after 2008, creating further pressure on its balance of payments. Moreover the commitments made by development partners under MDG 8 waned due to recessionary conditions. This adverse external environment in foreign assistance inflows created additional roadblocks for Pakistan in meeting the MDG targets.

Political and Institutional Landscape

The revival of a democratically elected government in Pakistan in March 2008 led to a number of profound changes in the political and institutional landscape of the country. Although these changes will place the country's economic and social development on a more sustainable path in the coming years, they slowed down the achievement of MDGs in the immediate to short-term. One notable observation is the tolerance of the political system towards a more outspoken, assertive and vibrant media and judiciary. The new Finance Commission Award to the provinces increased their share of the divisible pool and for the first time introduced multi-dimensional criteria, including poverty and backwardness, for determining the inter-provincial shares.

The 18th Constitutional Amendment and its active implementation from July 2011 significantly changed the country's institutional and administrative landscape. The Ministries of Education, Health, Environment, Labour and Social Welfare were completely devolved to the provinces except vertical programmes underway in social and economic sectors remained with the federal government. The immediate challenges (i.e. capacity issues) notwithstanding, decentralization resulting from the 18th amendment to the constitution brings positive prospects for the achievement of MDGs. Democracy in Pakistan was further strengthened with the successful May 2013 national and provincial elections. For the MDGs and post-2015 agenda, Pakistan's sustained progression along the path of democracy signifies continuity of policies for social development, irrespective of inter-party differences on the economic paradigm to be followed in the coming years.

Under the pre-18th Amendment government structure prevailing at the start of the MDG period, the administrative and implementation commitment of the federal ministries to achieve the MDGs was strong. Evidence of this was seen in the influence of MDGs on Pakistan's planning process, policies, programs and interventions (documented in the next chapter). However, co-opting and building ownership of sub-national or provincial governments in achieving the MDGs and targets was belated and only came after the MDG Summit 2005. Consequently the setting of national targets, which are in an operational sense the aggregate/average of sub-national (provinces and districts) performance, lacked rigorous and coordinated effort at the start of the MDG period. As a result these national targets - against which the provinces later judged their own performance (as documented in provincial MDG reports first published in 2010/12) - were considered ambitious.

With the passage of the 18th Amendment just four years before the end of the MDG period, the provinces began to develop a strong commitment to achieve the education and health related MDGs. The MDG Acceleration Framework being finalized by the provinces to achieve UPE by 2016 will be a test case to show the commitment of the four provinces three administrative regions to the MDGs and the post-2015 Agenda.



National Milestones around the MDGs and Impact on the Development Agenda

Chapter 1

This chapter assesses the alignment and influence of the goals and targets in Pakistan's planning process, programs and priorities. In order to facilitate this analysis the MDGs have been grouped into four areas: poverty (Goal 1); education, literacy, and empowerment of women (Goals 2 and 3); health (Goals 4, 5 and 6); and environment (Goal 7).

Nearly ten years have passed since the Millennium Declaration. The international and local development contexts have changed significantly since then. Pakistan entered the millennium with high hopes of continued economic growth and fairly optimistic resource budgets. However, the situation changed significantly, as the country passed through various socio-political changes, economic challenges, natural disasters and internal and external security issues, but it still managed to uphold its commitment to the MDGs. The Government of Pakistan formulated three strategic planning documents during the initial five years of the MDG period that reinforced the commitments to the MDGs in an elaborated and operational manner: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP); Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) 2005-10 and Vision 2030.

The strategic objectives of PRSPs were comprehensively aligned with the MDG priority areas from the onset. The total number of indicators aligned under I-PRSP was 13; this increased to 48 under PRSP I and II.³ The MDGs provided the long-term perspective within which the strategies to achieve the social, human and sustainable development objectives of the MTDF were formulated. Vision 2030 is an all-encompassing document that reflected the extent to which the MDGs were embedded in the on-going plans and strategies to achieve the 2015 targets. Vision 2030 recognizes that eradication of poverty and hunger is a first step in promoting a just and progressive society. It addresses primary education, literacy and reduction in infant and maternal mortality through various strategies and gives equal importance to other MDG targets.

Goal 1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Major policy documents like the PRSPs had a significant focus on poverty, with Goal 1 in perspective.⁴ Enhanced allocations for the social sectors, recognizing the need for a comprehensive social safety nets framework to protect the poor and vulnerable, the focus on the rural economy, water resource availability and health and social services, all reflected the level of influence of the MDGs on the MTDF and Vision 2030.

At the policy level, the National Social Protection Strategy (2007) more specifically addressed key targets of Goal 1 such as food insecurity and investment in human and physical assets. At the program level the government aligned its existing social safety net programs, i.e. the Zakat program (1980) and Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (1992), with the adapted indicators. The Food Support Program (2002) was another success story whereby Rs. 2,000 per year were extended to around 1.25 million poor families in two biannual installments of Rs. 1,000 through country-wide post offices; with rising levels of need the subsidy amount was increased.

The Khushhal Pakistan Programme (KPP) generated economic activity through public works and temporary employment covering 17 sectors implemented by the district governments. Implementation of income generation projects relating to roads, water supply and sanitation improved people's quality of life. Similarly the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) was set up in 2000 with a view to enhance access of low-income communities to government socioeconomic services. The Benazir Income Support Program (2010) targeted the poor through unconditional cash transfers. Various initiatives at provincial level such as the Sasti Roti (affordable bread) scheme in Punjab and the Bacha Khan Rozgar Scheme are a clear reflection of the MDGs influence at the programme level.⁵

³ PRSP, Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan

⁴ UNDP Review of PRSP

⁵ Provincial MDG Reports 2011

Goals 2 and 3

Achieve Universal Primary Education & Promote Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

The common factor in Goals 2 and 3 is ensuring primary education for both boys and girls, with a focus on girls' education. Goals 2 and 3 respectively address secondary education, adult literacy and youth, women empowerment and employment. Benchmarks for Goal 2 include Net Enrolment Ratio (NER),⁶ completion/survival rate (grade 1 to 5) and the literacy rate.⁷

In aligning with MDG 2 of achieving universal primary education, the interim and first PRSPs took major initiatives to address primary enrolment, dropout and literacy rates, with enhanced focus on resource management capacity of the government. The provision of free books, waiver of school fees, and scholarships to girls significantly improved girls' enrolment. Financing new and existing programs for adult literacy continued nationwide to achieve the MDG indicators.⁸ There was a strong commitment to enhance employment opportunities for young women, through investment in innovative programs and harnessing support from private and non-governmental sectors. In parallel the MTDF included strategies to reduce gender gaps in enrolment and retention by providing financial and nutritional incentives to girl students, especially in rural areas. Mechanisms like employment quotas, micro credit and low interest credit for women entrepreneurs were introduced as important tools for economic empowerment of women.⁹ Vision 2030 clearly reflected its commitment to the set targets with a focus to reduce gender gaps in terms of access to education and employment.

The National Education Policies (1998) and (2009) are the two main policy documents advocating the cause and spirit of the MDGs. These emphasized the removal of urban, rural and gender imbalances specifically addressing the issue of out of school children and expansion of non-formal education to complement the formal system, and suggested initiatives such as functional literacy programs for adults, curriculum reform, strengthening education facilities, encouraging private sector participation and effective community involvement.¹⁰ Issues like lack of basic facilities in schools for equal access to education for underprivileged/marginalized groups, were focused on to increase enrolment and improve retention and completion rates.

Specific policies addressing empowerment of women were formulated in line with international commitments and MDGs. The National Commission on the Status of Women (2000) and the National Policy for the Development and Empowerment of Women (2002) were key steps to ensure a gender sensitive approach to development planning and implementation. Similarly the Labour Policy 2002 and Labour Protection Policy 2006 renewed the government's commitment to reduce gender disparities in wages and promote equal employment opportunities. The Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP) 2005 was constituted at the national and sub-national levels. This plan worked on engendering planning and budgetary processes, restructuring the national machinery dealing with gender issues, and facilitating the requisite policy shifts. A number of programs were initiated in line with the targets set by the MDGs. The combination of the Education Sector Reforms Programmes (ESR) and the National Plan of Action of Education for All (EFA) was an important step. The entire focus was on universal primary education, reducing illiteracy, and eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education partly funded by various international development partners. Two additional programs in support of MDG 2 and 3 were launched at provincial level, namely National Education Assessment System (NEAS) and Education Sector Reform Assistance (ESRA) to ensure the achievement of targets.¹¹ Other noteworthy programs included the National Literacy Program addressing the learning and education needs of out-of-school children, young people and adults; and the Tawana Pakistan Programme focused on poor nutritional status and school enrolment of primary school age girls.

A number of other programs including the National Programme for Women's Political Participation (2002) and Gender Mainstreaming in Planning and Development Project (2004-2007) were initiated to promote women's full and equal participation at all levels of governance, formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of government

⁶ Number of children 5 – 9 years of age attending primary level classes

⁷ Proportion of people aged 10+ years who can read and write with understanding

⁸ Ibid

⁹ MTDF 2005 – 2010, Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan

¹⁰ National Education Policy 1998, Ministry of Education, GoP

¹¹ PRSPs, Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan

policies, plans, programs and projects.¹² Two noteworthy legal initiatives in line with MDG targets included the Protection of Women Act 2006 and the Reproductive Healthcare and Rights Bill 2009.

The Jafakash Aurat (Hardworking Women), Education Sector Reforms and Child Friendly Schools (CFS) in Punjab were other noteworthy interventions.¹³ The Gender Based Governance Systems (GBG) project in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa¹⁴ supported by UNDP, SDC and the Early Childhood Education and Early Learning Education Program in Sindh are other important initiatives at provincial level.¹⁵ The Government of Balochistan also initiated various programs for improvement of education and women empowerment.¹⁶

Goals 4, 5 and 6

Maternal and Child Mortality HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

A significant portion of the MDGs (4, 5 and 6) is focused on health issues. Informed by the Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) in 2000, the I-PRSP focused on improving performance of the health sector to achieve MDG targets. The PPA, MTDF and PRSP played an instrumental role in developing a new vision for a National Health Policy from curative to preventive healthcare and inclined more towards the disadvantaged and those belonging to rural areas.¹⁷ The MDGs also played a key role in expanding the scope of the government's approach to health issues, where the strategy pointed out the need for alignment of various government policies to collectively address interlinked issues.

Policies and program interventions outlined in the MTDF reflected the urgency and commitment that the government attached to achieving Goals 4, 5 and 6 in a comprehensive manner. It addressed all the targets and indicators.¹⁸ Vision 2030 spelled out that Pakistan's future was dependent on trends in fertility and mortality. The basic health needs were noted by the Vision in terms of indicators such as rates of morbidity and mortality (especially infant and maternal mortality rates), illiteracy and malnutrition. It stressed innovative models of private-sector partnerships to address TB, Malaria and HIV/AIDS.

The National Health Policy 2001 and 2009, consistent with MDG targets, addressed childhood diseases and provision of quality care to reduce maternal mortality. The focus was on increased immunization coverage, recruitment and training of LHWs to cover the entire target population; annual provision of necessary vitamins to all under-5 children; and reduction in low birth weights of babies.¹⁹ Implementation modalities included: introduction of a new national program against Tuberculosis based on DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course); implementation of new national malaria control program, focusing on malaria microscopy through upgraded basic health facilities and early diagnosis with prompt treatment; prevention of HIV transmission through health education; surveillance system; early detection of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs); improved care of affected persons; and promotion of safe blood transfusions.²⁰ Budgets were increased and modern best practices were introduced. Free of charge access for the deserving population to primary level public health facilities was institutionalized.²¹ The policies that aligned effectively in support of the health targets were the Population Policy 2002 and 2010 which focused on reducing population growth and fertility rates through enhanced access to family planning information and services.²² The National HIV/AIDS Policy 2007 aimed at providing an enabling

¹² Gender Mainstreaming in Planning and Development Division and Departments 2007, Government of Pakistan <http://www.pc.gov.pk/useful%20links/Gender%20Mainstreaming/publications/Reports/QPRQ12007GMPnD1.doc>

¹³ UNICEF CFC Punjab : <http://www.unicef.org/pakistan/CFS.pdf>

¹⁴ CEDAW shadow report NGOs 2012 AF http://www.af.org.pk/pub_files/1358697993.pdf

¹⁵ UNESCO, Policy Analysis of Education In Sindh – (2011) http://unesco.org.pk/education/documents/situationanalysis/Policy_Analysis_Sindh.pdf

¹⁶ UNESCO, Policy Analysis of Education In Sindh – (2011) http://unesco.org.pk/education/documents/situationanalysis/Policy_Analysis_Sindh.pdf

¹⁷ PRSP I, Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan

¹⁸ The list of targets and indicators adopted by Pakistan compared to the original set under MDGs is annexed (A 1)

¹⁹ National Health Policy 2001, Ministry of Health Government of Pakistan

²⁰ National Health Policy 2001, Ministry of Health, Government of Pakistan

²¹ Health Policy 2009, Ministry of Health, Government of Pakistan —

²² The Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development: http://www.afppdpopulationpolicies.org/Population/Pakistan/National_Population_Policy_Pakistan_Draft_2010.html

environment for HIV/AIDS prevention and care programs and services.

Noteworthy programs influenced by the MDGs include: the “Expanded Programme on Immunization” (EPI) focused at strengthening maternal and child health services within the existing health system;²³ the Pakistan National Maternal Neonatal and Child Health Programme (MNCH); the Population Welfare Programme; People’s Primary Health Care Initiative (PPHI). The Family Planning and Primary Health Care (FP&PHC) program launched in 1994 joined hands with the Pakistan Initiative for Mothers and Newborns (PAIMAN) in 2007. PAIMAN established a communication and publication cell in 2010 and employed over 100,000 LHWs to cover 65% of the population.²⁴ The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) launched in 1994 was brought under the ‘Social Action Program Project’ and its time-frame was extended until 2003. Following the Declaration of Commitment (DoC) in 2001, the ‘Enhanced HIV/AIDS Control Project’ (EHACP) for 2003/2008 funded by the World Bank, DFID and the government was approved. The DOTS strategy was piloted in Pakistan from 1995 but the real progress in TB control was achieved after revival of the National Tuberculosis Program in 2001, when TB was designated as a national emergency through the Islamabad Declaration.²⁵ The mission of the current NTP Strategic Plan 2010/15 is to achieve countrywide control of TB through effective implementation of the National Stop TB strategy.²⁶ The National Malaria Control Program under which the national treatment policy was revised in 2006 to conform to the most recent WHO guidelines on the radical treatment of falciparum and vivax malaria. Two noteworthy legal initiatives include the HIV & AIDS Prevention and Treatment Act 2007 and the Reproductive Healthcare and Rights Act 2013. The stronger emphasis of the MDGs on health issues, is matched at provincial level as evident in the replication of the aforementioned national programs such as EPI, MNCH, TB Control (DOTS), Malaria and HIV/AIDS control programs.

Goal 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Environmental sustainability was initially addressed by the interim-PRSP through the National Conservation Strategy (NCS) within which the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) was also approved. This helped the government develop provincial capacity for implementing environmental protection laws.²⁷ The MTDF framework was prepared with the long-term objective of attaining sustainable economic growth without environmental degradation. It identified the country’s specific priorities and addressed them within the framework of comprehensive national strategies, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity Frameworks.²⁸ Vision 2030 for environmental conservation and management aimed at equitable sharing of environmental benefits, increased community management of national resources, and integration of environmental issues into socio-economic planning to achieve sustainable development.²⁹

Many of the policies in the environment sector address MDG targets such as water, sanitation, forests and climate change. The key points of the National Environment Policy 2005 aligned with the MDGs include: effective management of resources and sustainable development; conservation of the country’s water resources; sustainable management of natural forests; and effective management of protected areas. The National Sanitation Policy 2006, National Forest Policy 2010 and National Drinking Water Policy 2009 adequately cover the targets of MDG 7. These include adequate sanitation coverage and integration of sanitation programs with planning policies through innovative actions such as the use of component sharing model and incentives; monitoring by the environment protection agencies; capacity building and awareness of officials and communities. These policies also cover the conservation of surface and groundwater resources, use of appropriate technologies and standardization, community participation, and

²³ Health Department, Government of Punjab <http://health.punjab.gov.pk/?q=epi>

²⁴ Revised PC LHW, Government of Pakistan, http://www.pc.gov.pk/downloads/pc1-forms_verticalhealthprogram/National%20Program%20for%20Family%20Planning.pdf

²⁵ The government declared TB a national emergency in March 2001 in the “Islamabad declaration,” in which the national tuberculosis programme was asked to implement WHO’s recommended strategy against TB through DOTS (directly observed treatment short course) strategy.

²⁶ Government of Pakistan - Ministry of Inter-Provincial Coordination - National TB Control Program <http://www.ntp.gov.pk/>

²⁷ Ministry of Environment, Government of Pakistan

²⁸ *ibid*

²⁹ Vision 2030, Government of Pakistan

public awareness and the sustainable management of forests and allied natural resources. In addition the National Climate Change Policy 2012 addresses challenges of climate change by integration with the other inter-related aforementioned national policies.³⁰

Noteworthy programs under this goal include: the National Environmental Information Management System (NEIMS) 2005; Clean Drinking Water for All (CDWA) Programs (2005); Community Led and School-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Programs. The provinces mainly follow the national policies, however a few province-specific examples include: the Punjab Clean Drinking Water Policy;³¹ establishment of the Sindh Environmental and Alternate Energy Department;³² the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Sanitation and Drinking Water Supply Policy/Strategy;³³ and the Balochistan Environment, Sports and Youth Affairs Department.³⁴

The government is also finalizing the MDG Acceleration Framework which has prioritized the MDG target for Universal Primary Education. Bottlenecks and associated solutions have been identified and the MDG Acceleration Framework will provide a list of innovative solutions to accelerate progress towards net enrolment ratio.

In conclusion, the above evidence highlights Pakistan's success in aligning a plethora of its policies, programs and projects to achieving the MDGs within the stipulated time period. However, the following chapters will reveal that Pakistan's actual performance fell far short of the blueprint and roadmap laid out in the above policies and programs. In large part the inability to achieve the MDGs clearly rests on the already mentioned challenges facing Pakistan since the start of the millennium. Nonetheless, there is one common thread of weakness in many of these policies and programs. Most of them lacked in-built robust frameworks for timely monitoring and evaluation during implementation – vital to meet the time bound MDGs. The consequent resort to mid-way course correction and fine tuning of interventions from lessons learnt became administratively and politically difficult. Thus, in spite of the red flags raised by the previous three national MDG reports about the difficulty in achieving many of the important MDG indicators, the programs' implementation continued with business-as-usual momentum and dynamics.

³⁰ National Climate Change Policy 2012, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan

³¹ MDG Report 2011, P&D Department, Government of Punjab

³² Government of Sindh : <http://www.sindh.gov.pk/dpt/Environment/index.htm>

³³ Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:
<http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Environment/Department/index.php>

³⁴ Government of Baluchistan
http://www.balochistan.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_content&view=featured&Itemid=17



Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Chapter 2



Key Points

Under MDG1 Pakistan aims to halve by 2015, the proportion of people living below the poverty line, to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, and to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

The country is off-track on two out of three targets. There has been a downward trend in poverty incidence over the past decade, and Pakistan is on track to achieve the MDG target with regard to poverty.

Pakistan's employment to population ratio increased from 27.1 percent in 2001/02 to 30.9 percent in 2010/11, making the prospect of full employment by 2015 highly unlikely.

Malnutrition, measured as prevalence of underweight children under-5 years of age, decreased slightly from 40 percent in 1990/91 to 31.5 percent in 2011/12, but is still far off the MDG target of less than 20 percent by 2015. For the indicator "Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption", the latest available figure is 30 percent for 2001/02; achieving the target of 13 percent in 2015 looks difficult.

but thereafter slowed and fluctuated to 57 percent and 50 percent in 2011/12. The literacy rate is 58 percent overall, but this is highly skewed towards males – 70 percent of males are literate compared to 47 percent of females.

Table 2 Status of Indicators - MDG 1

Indicators	Latest National Value	Target	Status
Proportion of population below the calorie based food plus non- food poverty line.	12.4	13	On Track
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	31.5	<20	Off Track
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	30	13	Off Track

Introduction

Poverty is dynamic and multifaceted in its nature, and dependent upon a host of factors including food price volatility, access to financial capital and physical assets, employment opportunities, internal and external economic shocks, level of literacy, health and access to other social services, economic growth, if inclusive and equitable can lead to poverty reduction.

MDG 1 aims to halve the proportion of people living under the poverty line by 2015, and ensure full and decent employment for all, and halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger. Progress is measured against three indicators: proportion of population below the calorie based food plus non- food poverty line; prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age; and proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.

Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people below the poverty line (percent)

Target 1B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (percent)

Table 1 Tracking MDG 1

Indicators	Region	1990/91	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	MDG Target (2015)
Proportion of population below the calorie based food plus non-food poverty line. ³⁵	Pakistan	26.1	34.5	23.9	22.3	n/a	17.2*	n/a	n/a	12.4*	n/a	13.0
	Punjab	n/a	26.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Sindh	n/a	31.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	KP	n/a	29.0	n/a	28.2	n/a	n/a	39.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Balochistan	n/a	48.0	n/a	50.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	AJ & K	n/a	n/a	43.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	FATA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	47.0	
Employment to population ratio ³⁶	Pakistan	n/a	27.1	n/a	30.2	30.1	30.5	31.0	31.2	30.9	n/a	n/a
	Punjab	n/a	29.7	n/a	32.8	32.8	32.0	32.4	33.1	33.1	n/a	
	Sindh	n/a	25.9	n/a	28.7	29.0	31.3	31.9	31.5	31.0	n/a	
	KP	n/a	20.5	n/a	23.3	22.3	24.6	25.3	24.4	24.3	n/a	
	Balochistan	n/a	23.4	n/a	28.6	27.8	27.1	27.0	26.1	24.5	n/a	
Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment ³⁷	Pakistan	n/a	59.3	n/a	61.9	61.8	63.1	63.0	63.3	62.6	n/a	n/a
	Punjab	n/a	60.5	n/a	63.7	63.1	62.2	62.7	64.0	63.2	n/a	
	Sindh	n/a	54.6	n/a	55.6	57.6	62.9	62.0	61.0	60.9	n/a	
	KP	n/a	62.5	n/a	61.1	59.9	65.4	64.3	62.0	59.2	n/a	
	Balochistan	n/a	59.3	n/a	71.9	70.5	71.0	70.0	71.8	72.3	n/a	
Growth in Labor Productivity (Constant factor cost in Rs; year on year growth) ³⁸	Pakistan	n/a	-0.7	6.9	-3.4	5.3	0.6	-4.4	0.5	1.9	1.6	n/a

* The figures may be considered interim indication of poverty situation in the country. A Technical Group on Poverty is reviewing official methodology and to find out possible causes of variance in poverty numbers and recommend final official estimates.

³⁵ Based on consumption data of households collected through household surveys by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and poverty trends analyzed by the Planning Commission and CRPRID/CPSPD. Provincial estimates for Punjab from Pakistan Microfinance Network (PMN) and Social Policy Development Center (SPDC, 2006); for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from PMN and CDS 2009/10; Balochistan from PMN and SPDC (2006); for Sindh from SPDC (2006).

³⁶ Labor Force Survey, Various Issues

³⁷ Labor Force Survey, Various Issues

³⁸ Statistical Appendix: Various Issues of Pakistan Economic Survey. Calculated as GDP (fc) at 1999-2000 prices divided by Total Employed Labor Force.

Table 1 Tracking MDG 1 (Continued)

Indicators	Region	1990/91	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	MDG Target (2015)
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age. ³⁹	Pakistan	40.0	41.5	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	n/a	n/a	31.5	<20
	Punjab	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	33.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.8	
	Sindh	n/a	n/a	40.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	40.5	
	KP	n/a	38.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24.1	
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	43.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	39.6	
	AJ&K	n/a	n/a	31.0	n/a	38.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50.0	n/a	
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption ⁴⁰	Pakistan	25.0	30.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.0
	Punjab	n/a	36.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Sindh	n/a	40.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	KP	n/a	27.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Balochistan	n/a	49.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	GB ⁴¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	39.0	n/a	
	FATA ⁴²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32.6	

Status and Trends

Status of Poverty in Pakistan

The official poverty line in Pakistan is calorie based, and is defined as per capita food and non-food expenditure per month to support food consumption yielding 2,350 calories per adult equivalent per day. In Pakistani rupees the official poverty line was set at Rs.673.54 in 1998/99 (Table 1). Using this definition of poverty line in Pakistan, the head count (proportion of people below the poverty line) was 26.11 percent in 1990-91, the benchmark year for the MDGs. Consistent with the universal target of halving the poverty rate by 2015, Pakistan set the target for absolute poverty reduction of 13 percent. Table 1 shows that incidence of absolute poverty increased to 34.5 percent in the 1990s, and declined thereafter to 12.4 percent by 2010/11.⁴³

In the context of Pakistan, the relationship between poverty and growth is not clear-cut. In the sixties, high growth did not lead to an appreciable decline in poverty, while in the seventies the incidence of consumption based poverty declined in spite of low growth. The eighties and early 2000s witnessed high growth leading to reduced poverty, lending support to the poverty-growth nexus.

³⁹ Data on nutrition related indicators are collected periodically through the Nutrition Survey and analyzed by the Planning Commission. Information reported for 1990-91 and 2000-01 is from the 1998-99 and 2000-01 survey respectively

⁴⁰ Planning Commission

⁴¹ Fact sheet provided by, P&D Department, Govt. of GB

⁴² Fact sheet provided by P&D Department, FATA Secretariat

⁴³ These figures may be considered interim indication of poverty situation in the country. A Technical Group on Poverty is reviewing official methodology and to find out possible causes of variance in poverty numbers and recommend final official estimates.

The empirical evidence from household surveys and pro-poor expenditure (macro-level) presented in the remaining sections of this chapter is extended to include the post-2006/07 period. This evidence strengthens the earlier contention that consumption-based data on real household expenditure and inequality show an improvement in the nation's well-being. The share of food and essentials as a percentage of total consumption expenditure in Table 3 shows the dynamics at household level.

Table 3 Expenditure Shares by Commodity Groups

Commodity Group	2004/05	2005/06	2007/08	2010/11
Food, beverage and tobacco	48.3	43.1	44.2	48.9
Apparel, textile and footwear	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.1
Transport and communication	5.2	6.2	6.2	6.0
Cleaning, laundry and personal appearance	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
Recreation and entertainment	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4
Education	3.0	3.7	3.9	3.5
Rent	13.0	15.2	15.1	13.9
Fuel and lighting	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.6
Miscellaneous	12.7	14.0	13.2	10.8

Source: HIES 2004/05, 2005/06, 2007/08, 2010/11

A declining percentage of food expenditure indicates that households can afford to spend a larger share of income on other commodities such as education and leisure. As Table 3 shows, by and large expenditure shares were stable and varied within a narrow range for most of the commodity groups between 2005 and 2011. Expenditure shares on food, rent and miscellaneous items were more volatile than the other groups. After a period of slight decline between 2004/05 and 2005/06, the percentage consumption on the food and beverage commodity group had reverted back by 2010/11 to previous levels. Transport and communication generally show a rising trend. In 2010/11, the rise in food share came at the cost of smaller shares for education, rent and miscellaneous.

Trends in Inequality

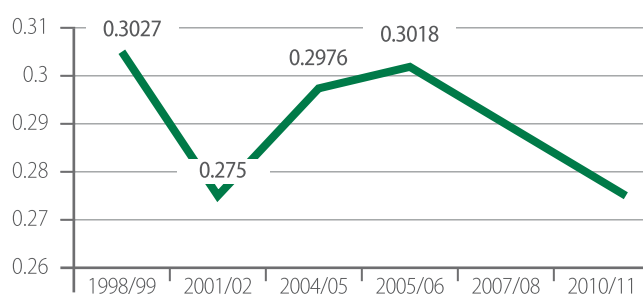
The Gini coefficient is commonly used as a measure of inequality in access among different geographical areas and income groups. The range of values for Gini coefficient vary between 0 and 1, where 0 denotes perfect equality - everyone in the society has equal income - and 1 signifies that all the income is with a single individual. Table 4 below shows the values of consumption based Gini coefficient in Pakistan.

Table 4 Gini Coefficients year-wise and by locations

Year	Region	1998/99	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2007/08	2010/11
Gini Coefficient	Pakistan	0.3027	0.275	0.2976	0.3018	0.2897	0.2752
	Punjab	0.3113	0.2746	0.3043	0.3000	0.2891	0.2832
	Sindh	0.3082	0.3030	0.3023	0.3162	0.2997	0.2825
	KP	0.2684	0.2273	0.2533	0.2627	0.2531	0.2379
	Balochistan	0.2319	0.2065	0.2394	0.2451	0.2327	0.1899
	Rural	0.2526	0.2367	0.2519	0.2462	0.2529	0.2371
	Urban	0.3607	0.3222	0.3388	0.349	0.3245	0.3124

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2010/11

As seen consumption based Gini coefficient does not indicate severe inequalities in Pakistan. It ranged between 0.3027 and 0.2752 from 1998/99 to 2010/11, and shows a cyclical trend (Figure 1). Over the last few years, Pakistan's consumption inequality has narrowed. The trends in consumption based Gini coefficients for the four provinces' closely mimic the national trend. Punjab began with a comparatively higher inequality and in 2010/11 its Gini coefficient is still the highest among the four provinces. It is closely followed by Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Inequality is lowest in Balochistan, suggesting that a larger proportion of its population may be below the poverty line. In terms of rural/urban divide, the figures highlight that historically, inequality is higher in urban centers as opposed to rural regions of Pakistan. Both rural and urban areas mirror the national cyclical trends, although the urban coefficient of 0.3124 is lowest in 2010/11. Inequality has fallen faster in urban areas than in rural areas.

Figure 1 Trends in consumption based Gini coefficient

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2010/11

In order to review the impacts of growth on income redistribution within society and to see whether the growth has been inclusive in its nature, the increase in overall income is compared with changes in income for individual segments of society. Table 5 below provides a basis for such an analysis. Using household data from various PBS surveys it compares the expenditure trends in constant prices of 2001/02 for the five consumption quintiles between 2001/02 and 2010/11. In real terms, consumption expenditure has increased in Pakistan over a period of time, which can be taken as a proxy for increased incomes (higher incomes translate into higher consumption expenditures).⁴⁴ There was an overall increase in

⁴⁴ There are a few studies which have shown that the propensity to save is highest for the middle income brackets, which may mean that incomes might have increased at a larger rate than increased consumption expenditure. Similarly, the poorest people have the highest propensity to consume.

incomes from Rs. 1,004 to Rs. 1,441 or 43.5 percent (Figure 2). While consumption expenditure for people in the poorest quintile did increase over time, it was the lowest increase for the quintiles during the 2001/02-2005/06 period. By contrast, consumption expenditure increased the most (34.8 percent) for people in the highest quintile. This indicates that incomes did increase across the board between 2001/02 and 2005/06, but these were disproportionate in their nature and skewed in favor of the richer segments of the population. In the period 2007/08 consumption expenditure growth in the highest quintiles slowed, while it grew in the lowest quintiles.

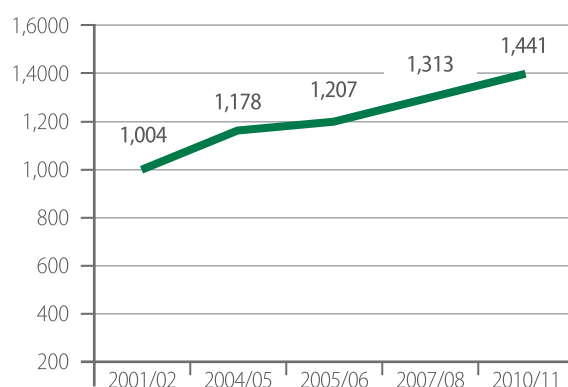
Table 5 Trends in Real Consumption by Quintile

Quintile		Year					Growth rates	
		2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2007/08	2010/11	2001/02-2005/06	2007/08-2010/11
	Poorest 20 %	508	519	537	597	680	5.7	13.9
	Second	690	738	747	826	938	8.3	13.5
	Third	845	929	945	1,044	1,175	11.8	12.5
	Fourth	1,070	1,225	1,242	1,373	1,525	16.1	11.1
	Richest 20%	1,908	2,447	2,572	2,721	2,891	34.8	6.2
	All	1,004	1,178	1,207	1,313	1,441	20.3	8.3

Source: PIHS 2001/02, HIES 2004/05, 2005/06, 2007/08, 2010/11

Thus, while the real growth rate in consumption expenditure from 2007-11 was less than in the period 2001-06, a larger portion of that growth has been tilted towards the poor segments of society.

Figure 2 Trends in Real Consumption Expenditures



Source: PIHS 2001/02, HIES 2004/05, 2005/06, 2007/08, 2010/11

Pro-poor Expenditure

From Table 6, it is clear that expenditure on pro-poor sectors in Pakistan increased appreciably over the years. As a percentage of GDP, pro-poor expenditure more than doubled from 3.8 percent to 9.9 percent between 2001/02 and 2011/12. In nominal terms there has been an approximately ten-fold increase in expenditure on pro-poor sectors in Pakistan. As a percentage of GDP, pro-poor expenditure reached a peak of 9.7 percent in 2007/08, but then fell to around 7-8 percent before rising to 9.9 percent in 2011/12.

Table 6 Trends in Pro-poor Expenditures ⁴⁵

	Annual Trends										Growth rates		
											2001/02- 2006/07- 2005/06 • 2011/12		
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2005/06	2011/12
Market Access and Community Services	11	16.6	28.5	41.7	63.6	76.6	104.5	121.8	123.9	128.1	150.1	478.2	96.0
Human Development	86.8	108.9	129.4	152.9	191.1	222.8	256.8	329.4	361	443.9	577.2	120.2	159.1
Rural Development	24.3	34.2	44.6	59.7	78.5	101.5	151.5	136	159	159.6	176.4	223.0	73.8
Safety Nets	10.2	14.61	16.3	11.3	36.1	18.8	433.3	272.7	303.9	605	832.2	253.9	4,326.6
Governance	33	39	41.8	50.5	6.8	7.2	94	113.9	154.6	184	211.4	(79.4)	2,836.1
Total	166.1	209.0	261.3	316.2	376.1	426.7	1,042.0	977.2	1,102.4	1,520.6	1,947.3	126.4	356.4
As % of GDP	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	9.7	7.4	7.5	8.3	9.9	30.8	102.5

Source: Progress Reports of PRSP, Ministry of Finance - Various Issues

Table 6 also gives the breakdown of pro-poor expenditures. It shows a marked change in growth of allocations to different sectors from 2006/08. The largest growth was recorded in Safety Net programmes (up from 6 percent in 2001/02 to nearly 42 percent in 2011/12), with a phenomenal increase in subsidies. Similarly, large growth (close to 2,800 percent) in public expenditure on Governance was recorded. A drop in spending was seen for Market Access and Community Services along with Rural Development. Human Development is the second largest recipient category of pro-poor expenditures. Over the years, the largest increase in this sector has been in the education category followed by health.

Employment and Poverty

Over the ten years from 2001/02 to 2010/11, the employment to population ratio in Pakistan fluctuated but overall increased slightly from 27.1 percent to 30.9 percent. All four provinces showed a significant jump between 2001/02 and 2004/05 in this ratio, but thereafter fluctuated in a narrow range, with the exception of Balochistan. Punjab has a larger share of population employment ratio than the other provinces with slow increase over the years. By contrast, the employment share in Balochistan has shown constant decline from 2005/06 onwards, falling from 28.6 percent to 24.5 percent in 2010/11.

Although increased participation of females in the labor force contributed to the above improvement in the employment to population ratio, the share of own-account and contributing family workers has fluctuated in the narrow range of 58.7 - 63.1 percent over the last 20 years. The majority of this class of workers is in agriculture and females. As they are "self-employed" and their remuneration is based directly upon the household farm income, their employment and income is

⁴⁵ Including roads, highways & bridges, water supply & sanitation, education, health, population planning, agriculture, land reclamation, rural development, subsidies, social security & welfare (including BISP), food support program, Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, peoples' works program, natural calamities, low cost housing, administration of justice, and law & order.

considered 'vulnerable', dependent on the vagaries of weather and economic and other shocks. A reduction in this figure will reduce vulnerabilities and will act as a deterrent to the increased incidence of poverty.

It is notable that a very large proportion of the population in Balochistan, ranging between 70 to 73 percent between 2005/06 and 2010/11, comprise of own-account workers, while all the other provinces hover close to the national average of around 60 percent. The inter-provincial comparison of time trends indicates a marked jump in the vulnerable population of Balochistan from 59 to 72 percent between 2001/02 and 2005/06, as compared to nominal changes in the other three provinces in the same period. This could indicate reduced paid employment opportunities outside agriculture, thereby forcing contribution in farms as family workers.

The trend in growth in labor productivity (measured as ratio of GDP to total employed) is fluctuating in Pakistan; it reached a peak of 6.9 percent in 2004/05 and a low of -4.4 percent in 2008/09. Since then, it is once more positive but low at 1.6 percent for 2011/12. This low level of productivity arises from the fact that there is large workforce entrance in Pakistan and this workforce is taking on low paying work.

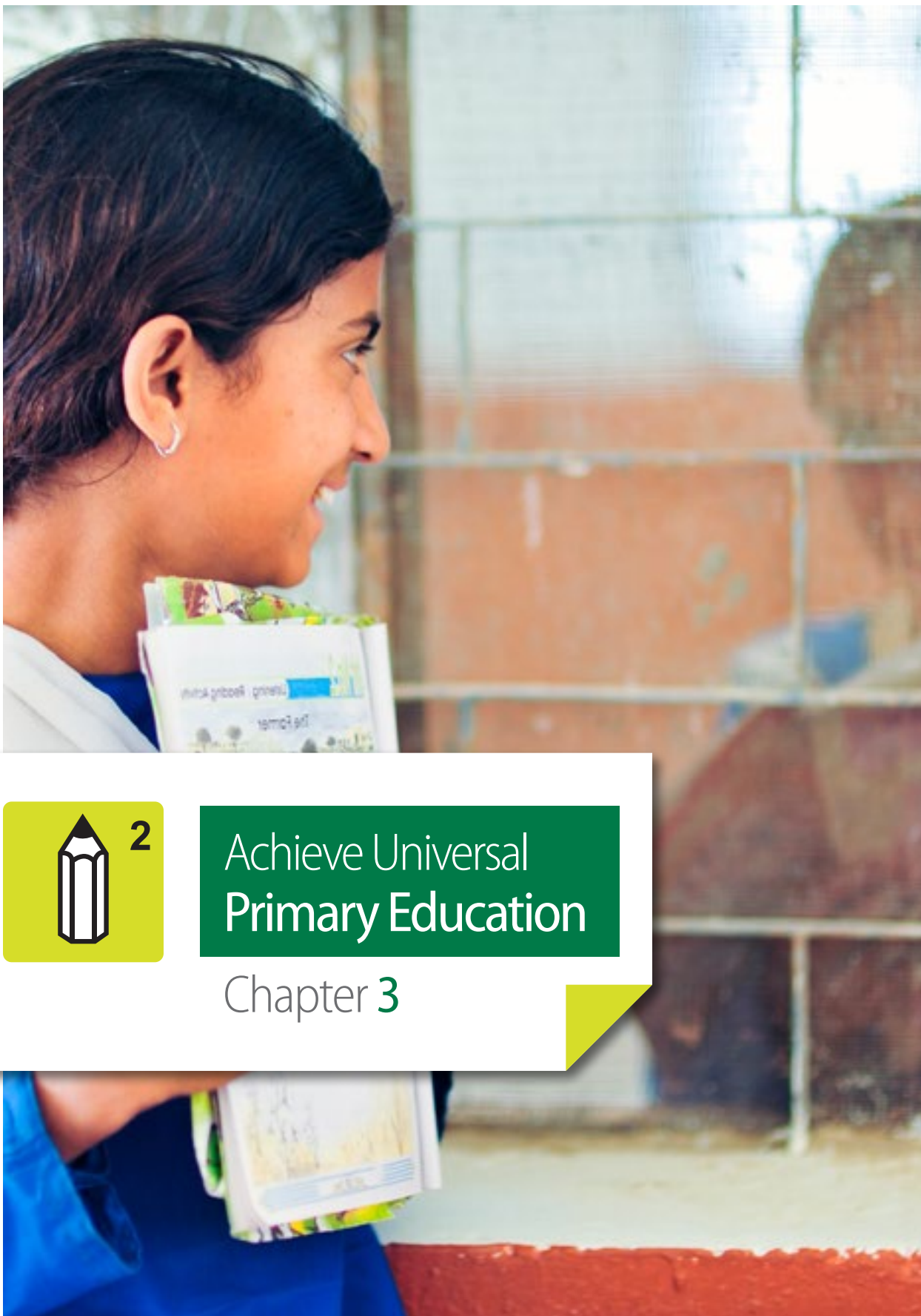
Malnutrition

Child malnutrition is an important indicator to measure population nutritional standards and health conditions. The indicator used to quantify the nutritional standard of the community is 'Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age'. Between 1990/91 and 2000/01, the prevalence of underweight children increased from 40 percent to 41.5 percent, and then fell to 38 percent in 2004/05. The latest national nutritional survey reveals that the prevalence of underweight children under 5 years has fallen to 31.5 percent in 2010/11. Similarly in provinces, based on the available data, a falling trend is seen in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, while in Sindh child malnutrition increased minutely. In AJ&K child malnutrition increased between 2004/05 and 2006/07. The single value for GB indicates that 50 percent of children are malnourished while in FATA the indicator is close to the national level.

Based on the data that is available and linked with other factors, it seems highly unlikely that the target of 20 percent prevalence of underweight children will be met. There is not much data for the indicator of the proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption, however the last reported figure was for 2000/01 at 30 percent while the MDG target is 13 percent.







2

Achieve Universal Primary Education

Chapter 3

Key Points

MDG2 aims to achieve 100 percent primary school enrolment, 100 percent completion of education from grades 1-5 and an 88 percent literacy rate.

The country is off-track on all three indicators. Rates of primary enrolment and completion increased up to the mid-2000s but thereafter slowed and fluctuated to 57 percent and 50 percent in 2011/12. The literacy rate is 58 percent overall, but this is highly skewed towards males – 70 percent of males are literate compared to 47 percent of females.

Table 8 Status of Indicators - MDG 2

Indicators	Latest National Value	Target	Status
Net primary enrolment ratio (%)	57	100	Off Track
Completion/survival rate Grade 1 to 5 (%)	50	100	Off Track
Literacy rate (%)	58	88	Off Track

Introduction

It is now widely accepted that development of human capital, notably education and skills, is critical to a country achieving growth and prosperity and improving human development outcomes.

MDG 2 aims endeavors to increase access to primary education and achieve universal primary education (UPE) in the country by 2015. Progress is measured through tracking three indicators: primary enrolment rate, completion rate (grades 1-5) and adult literacy rate.

Under Article 25a of the constitution of Pakistan two significant provisions impacting education have been introduced. One, education has been made a basic human right for every citizen of the state. Two, it is now the state's responsibility to "provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years".⁵² The 18th Amendment also provided for extensive devolution of functions to provincial governments including the subject of education

⁵² Article 25A, Constitution of Pakistan

Target 3: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Table 7 Tracking MDG 2

Indicators	Region	1990/91	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2010/11	2011/12	MDG Target (2015)
Net primary enrolment ratio (percent) ⁴⁶	Pakistan	46	42	52	53	56	55	57	56	57	100
	Punjab	n/a	45	58	57	62	61	62	61	64	
	Sindh	n/a	40	48	50	50	51	54	53	50	
	KP	n/a	41	47	49	49	49	52	51	53	
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	37	34	41	41	44	47	39	
	AJ & K	n/a	74	n/a	88	60	60	n/a	61	62	
	GB ⁴⁷	n/a	n/a	n/a	42	41	36	n/a	36	41	
	FATA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31	
Completion/survival rate Grade 1 to 5 (percent) ⁴⁸	Pakistan	50	57	44	43	46	47	49	49	50	100
	Male	n/a	53	55	54	56	58	59	59	60	
	Female	n/a	33	64	33	35	37	38	39	40	
	Punjab	n/a	n/a	46	45	49	50	51	52	52	
	Mali	n/a	n/a	55	54	57	58	59	60	60	
	Female	n/a	n/a	37	37	40	42	42	44	44	
	Sindh	n/a	n/a	47	46	47	49	51	52	53	
	Male	n/a	n/a	58	57	57	60	62	62	63	
	Female	n/a	n/a	34	35	36	36	38	40	41	
	KP	n/a	n/a	36	37	38	38	41	41	42	
	Male	n/a	n/a	52	53	55	54	57	57	59	
	Female	n/a	n/a	20	23	21	24	24	26	27	
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	27	25	29	32	34	32	35	
	Male	n/a	n/a	40	36	42	46	48	48	50	
	Female	n/a	n/a	12	11	14	15	16	13	16	
	AJ&K ⁴⁹	n/a	91	n/a	94	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	93	
	FATA ⁵⁰	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	66	

⁴⁶ Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) 1990/91, 2001/02, Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2010/11, 2011/12

⁴⁷ 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2010/11 (PSLM), for other years (Fact Sheet, P&D Department GB)

⁴⁸ National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) 1990/91, 2001/02, PSLM 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2010/11, 2011/12

⁴⁹ PSLM 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2010/11, for other years (Fact Sheet, P&D Department, AJ&K)

⁵⁰ Fact Sheet, P&D Department, FATA Secretariat

Table 7 Tracking MDG 2 (Continued)

Indicators	Region	1990/91	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2010/11	2011/12	MDG Target (2015)
Literacy rate (percent) ⁵¹	Pakistan	35	45	53	54	55	56	57	58	58	88
	Male	48	58	65	65	67	69	69	69	70	
	Female	21	32	40	42	42	44	45	46	47	
	Punjab	n/a	47	55	56	58	59	59	60	60	
	Male	n/a	57	65	66	67	70	69	70	70	
	Female	n/a	36	44	47	48	48	50	51	51	
	Sindh	n/a	46	56	55	55	56	59	59	60	
	Male	n/a	60	68	67	67	69	71	71	72	
	Female	n/a	31	41	42	42	42	45	46	47	
	KP	n/a	38	45	46	47	49	50	50	52	
	Male	n/a	n/a	64	64	67	68	69	68	72	
	Female	n/a	n/a	26	30	28	33	31	33	35	
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	37	38	42	46	45	41	46	
	Male	n/a	n/a	52	54	58	66	62	60	65	
	Female	n/a	n/a	19	20	22	23	23	19	23	
	AJ&K	n/a	58	n/a	60	71	70	n/a	71	74	
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	83	83	n/a	84	n/a	
	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	59	58	n/a	59	n/a	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50	52	49	49	56	
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	64	64	64	63	n/a	
	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36	39	34	36	n/a	
	FATA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	

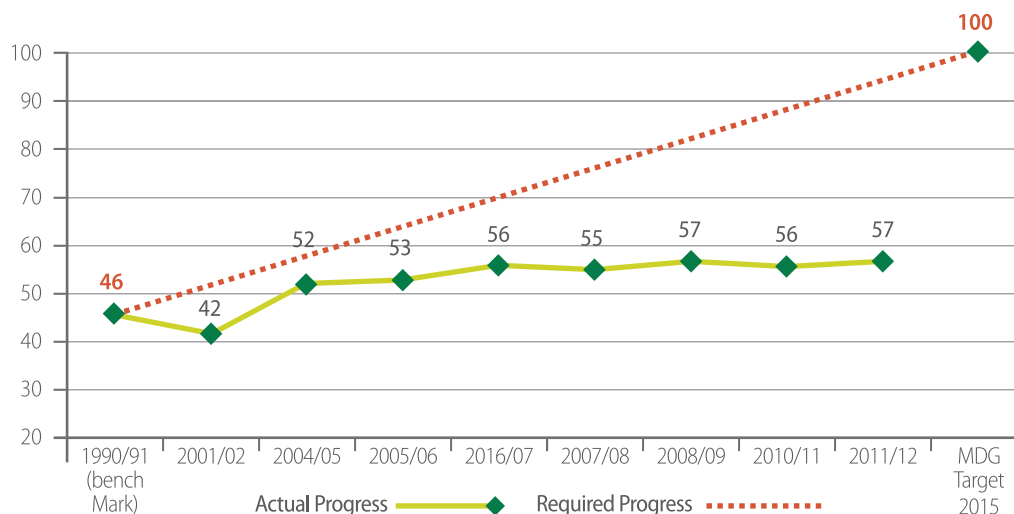
Status and Trends

Primary School Enrolment

One of the major objectives of MDG2 is to achieve universal primary education. Against the baseline of 46 percent in 1990/91, Pakistan adopted the MDG target of 100 percent for 2015. However, evidence from the last 12 years indicates that Pakistan has not shown significant progress on this indicator. Primary school enrolment increased by 10 percentage points to 52 percent between 2001/02 and 2004/05 but then stagnated. As seen in Figure 3, there has been virtually no appreciable improvement in the enrolment rate over the last decade. It should also be noted that the number of private schools grew to more than 50,000 in 2005, which accounted, according to one estimate, for one third of total primary school enrolment.⁵³ It could be difficult for Pakistan to meet the MDG target on this indicator.

⁵¹ PIHS for 1990/91, 2001/02, PSLM for 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2010/11, 2011/12

⁵³ Education Policy in Pakistan: A Framework for Reform, Tahir A. Andrabi, Jishnu Das and Ijaz Khwaja, 2010

Figure 3 Targets and Achievements - Net Primary Enrolment Ratio

Source: PIHS 1990/91, 2001/02, PSLM 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2010/11, 2011/12

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

The four provinces have also adopted the MDG target of 100 percent primary enrolment. There are marked differences in enrolment rates across the provinces: Punjab has the highest rate, followed closely by Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while Balochistan is significantly lagging behind the others. Moreover, over time, the disparity in primary enrolment ratio between Punjab and the other three provinces has widened. Punjab is the only province above the national average; due to its larger population share, it is actually Punjab that has pulled up the national average. From this perspective, the slowing of enrolment growth after 2004/05 nation wide mirrors the slow improvement in ratios in Punjab after 2004/05.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa shows a slow but steady increase in the period under consideration. Given the concurrent war against extremism and consequent security situation, it has fared well relative to other provinces in that the net enrolment rate has not witnessed a decrease. Sindh has shown a marked decrease in its enrolment rates since 2008/09, falling from 54 percent to 50 percent in 2011/12 (Figure 4). This drop can be attributed to the impact of floods and the ensuing displacement of the indigenous population in the province.

The short NER time series for AJ&K indicates a rising trend between 2001 and 2006, but this has been stagnant at around 60 percent between 2006/07 and 2010/11. GB showed a moderate reversal between 2005/06 and 2010/11, but its NER climbed back to 41 percent in 2011/12. FATA's NER at 31 percent in 2012 is the lowest in the country.

Disparities across Districts

Table 9 below summarizes the disparity in net enrolment rates among the districts of each province. The summary statistic 'range' gives the difference between the district with the highest primary enrolment rate and the district with the lowest. The higher the range, the greater the inequality or disparity within the province. In 2004/05, intra-provincial disparities based on the value of range were fairly similar. However, by 2010/11, these inequalities increased within Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, but narrowed marginally in Sindh and in Punjab. Across years the trend in range values for the three provinces (except Punjab) remained uneven.

The coefficient of variation (CV) is another simple measure of inequality. It is more precise than range as it is a ratio of spread (standard deviation) of enrolment rates of all the districts in the province divided by the average of enrolment rates of all the districts. The higher the CV value the higher the disparity among districts in a province. In Punjab and Sindh, CV is

low and decreased overtime, while in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan intra-provincial disparities are comparatively high, uneven and increased overtime.⁵⁴

Table 9 Disparities across Districts - Net Enrolment Rate

Province	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11
Range (No. of Districts)				
Punjab	46(35)	46(35)	41(36)	41(37)
Sindh	40(26)	34(16)	33(22)	38(24)
KP	43(24)	45(24)	35(24)	52(24)
Balochistan	44(24)	48(26)	59(28)	58(30)
Coefficient of Variation (%)				
Punjab	21	18	18	16
Sindh	20	20	17	17
KP	25	22	20	22
Balochistan	31	29	34	38
Rank Correlation (between 2004/05 and 2010/11)				
Punjab	0.84			
Sindh	0.33			
KP	0.75			
Balochistan	0.24			

Rank correlation is another summary indicator showing how the districts' standing in enrolments has changed, in this case between 2004/05 and 2010/11. Enrolment of districts is ordered from highest to lowest in period 2004/05. The ranking of the same districts is noted in 2010/11 and correlation is estimated for the two series. If the correlation is high, it means the ranking of districts has not changed significantly between the two periods, and vice versa.

The estimates for the four provinces suggest that districts in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa did not change their position during the period, i.e. those who were at the top (or bottom) in 2004/05 remained at top (or bottom) in 2010/11. In the case of Sindh and Balochistan, the low correlation indicates that considerable shuffling took place among the ranking of the districts between the two periods.⁵⁵ Districts that showed most improvement in NER are: in Punjab, T.T. Singh with 13 percent; in Sindh, Hyderabad with 22 percent; in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Upper Dir with 21 percent; and in Balochistan Jhal Magsi with 44 percent. Similarly, the largest marked decrease was seen in of Sialkot (17 percent), Badin (7 percent), Abbottabad (12 percent), and Loralai (21 percent) respectively. The inter-provincial averages and spread are depicted in Figure 4.

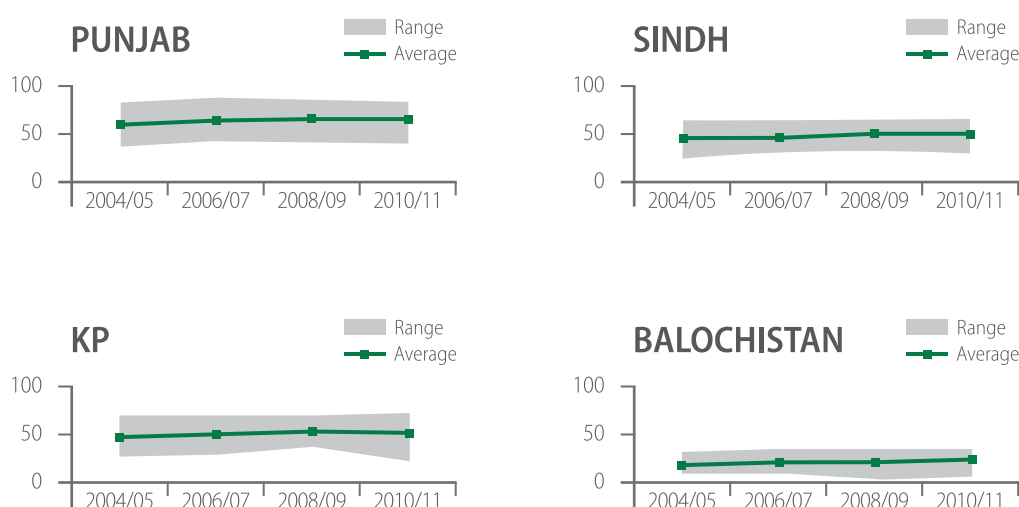
The Punjab Government introduced a free textbook scheme and provided 12.2 million textbooks in 2004-05; the scheme has been extended to secondary school education until 2013. During this period 10.6 million students were provided

⁵⁵ The measure of Rank Correlation can be interpreted as an indicator of progress among districts within a province. A high correlation denotes that progress in districts was evenly or equally spread across the province. Therefore ranking of districts between the periods would remain unchanged denoted by high correlation. If the progress is uneven among districts during the period, for example interventions concentrated in some districts and not in others, the ranking will change and the correlation will be low.

access to free textbooks. To improve female enrolment, an incentive of Rs. 200 per month was given to females enrolled in grades 6-10 in low literacy districts. Similarly, Sindh introduced a free textbook scheme in 2003 for primary school students and extended it to secondary school students in 2005-06. A total of 4.7 million free textbooks were distributed. To promote higher education, 600 students were granted scholarships once a year of Rs. 25,000. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa also provided over 30 million free textbooks from primary to secondary level and provided stipends amounting to Rs. 200 to girls in low literacy districts. Balochistan provided free textbooks amounting to Rs. 150 million for students upto secondary level.⁵⁶

All four provinces have introduced free textbook schemes: Punjab provided 12.2 million free primary textbooks in 2004-05; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh provided a total of over 30 million and 4.7 million free primary and secondary textbooks respectively; and Balochistan provided free secondary textbooks amounting to Rs. 150 million.

Figure 4 Provincial Averages and Spreads - Net Enrolment Rates



Source: PSLM 2004/05 - 2010/11

Completion / Survival Rate to Grade 5

Table 7 shows a consistent and sluggish increase in completion rate in Pakistan from 43percent in 2005/06 to 50percent in 2011/12. Prior to that, a different data source was used and hence comparison between the two periods may not be accurate.⁵⁷ Given the current pace of progress on this indicator, it seems that Pakistan will be unable to reach the target of 100 percent completion rate. The rate of increase in completion rate remains essentially the same for both genders after 2004/05 (see Table 7).

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

The completion rates in Punjab and Sindh were almost at par during the period of analysis. The completion rates for these provinces showed an increasing trend from 2005/06 onwards, matching the national average. Both provinces remained slightly above the national average during this period. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa came next, with Balochistan lagging behind the other provinces on this indicator.

⁵⁶ Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2012-13, Ministry of Finance

⁵⁷ The estimates for the year 1990/91 and 2001/02 come from survey conducted by the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS). It is an administrative data source. A technical committee has been set up in PC to reconcile the methodologies of PSLM and NEMIS data sets for arriving at consistent estimates of completion rates.

AJ&K has the highest primary completion rate in the country in the range of 90-94 percent (based on Non-PSLM source) and as a region is very close to achieving the MDG target of 100 percent for 2015. FATA at 66 percent primary level completion rate is the second highest after AJ&K based on the data provided by FATA secretariat.

Disparities across Districts

The disparity amongst districts within each of the four provinces remained within the 15 percent range between 2004/05 and 2010/11. Over time disparities among districts within Sindh province are stable in the range of 42-45. The disparity in completion rates in Punjab is more prominent, reaching a maximum of 60 percent in 2008/09.

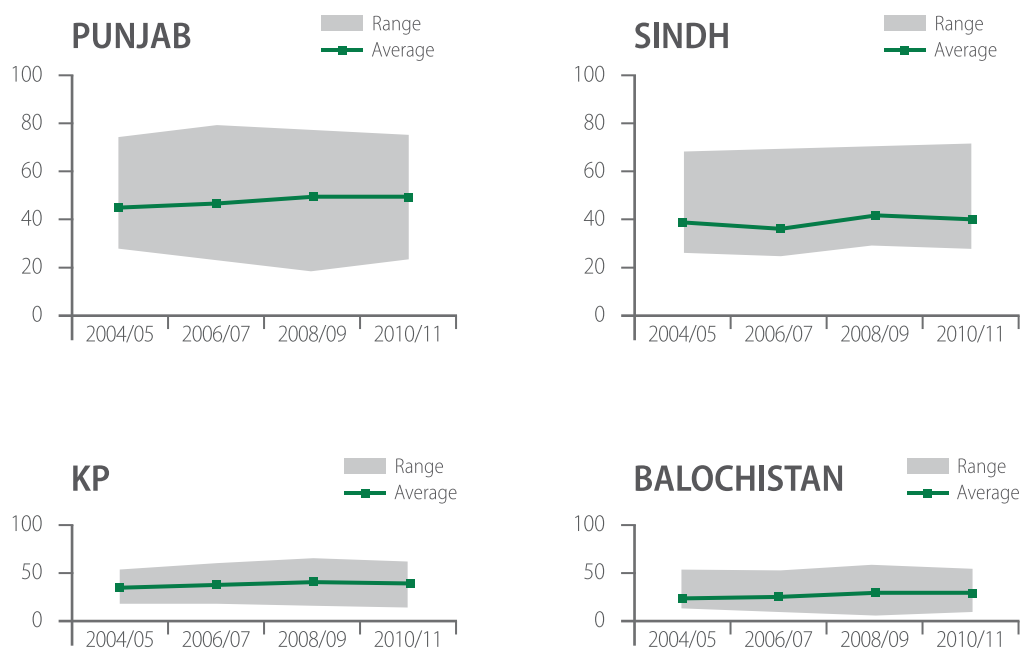
Table 10 Disparities across Districts - Primary Completion Rates

Province	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11
Range (No. of Districts)				
Punjab	47(35)	56(35)	60(36)	53(37)
Sindh	43(26)	45(16)	42(22)	44(24)
KP	37(24)	41(24)	49(24)	48(24)
Balochistan	39(24)	42(26)	53(28)	45(30)
Coefficient of Variation (%)				
Punjab	27	28	27	26
Sindh	28	31	25	25
KP	26	25	25	27
Balochistan	36	38	42	39
Rank Correlation (between 2004/05 and 2010/11)				
Punjab	0.95			
Sindh	0.75			
KP	0.91			
Balochistan	0.22			

Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

The coefficient of variation (CV) in percentage terms is low and similar in three provinces, but much greater in Balochistan. As CV is a ratio of standard deviation to mean, the latter is sensitive to extreme values. In the case of Balochistan, the more extreme values at the lower end will lower the value of mean and thus raise the CV value as seen in Table 10. The value of Range is roughly the same for all provinces.

The rank correlation remained very high in both Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab, meaning that districts in these provinces retained their ranks over the period. The value of 0.75 for Sindh shows that a few districts changed their ranks during this period. Balochistan also had a very low rank correlation, showing that a lot of districts changed their ranking between 2004/05 and 2010/11. Districts showing the biggest drop in completion rates were: Rajanpur with 7 percent, Shikarpur with 6 percent, D.I. Khan with 4 percent and Musa Khel with 16 percent. On the other hand, the highest increases in completion rates were: 14 percent in T.T. Singh, 18 percent in Dadu, 15 percent in Batagram and 27 percent in Awaran.

Figure 5 Provincial Averages and Spreads - Completion Rates

Source: PSLM 2004/05 - 2010/11

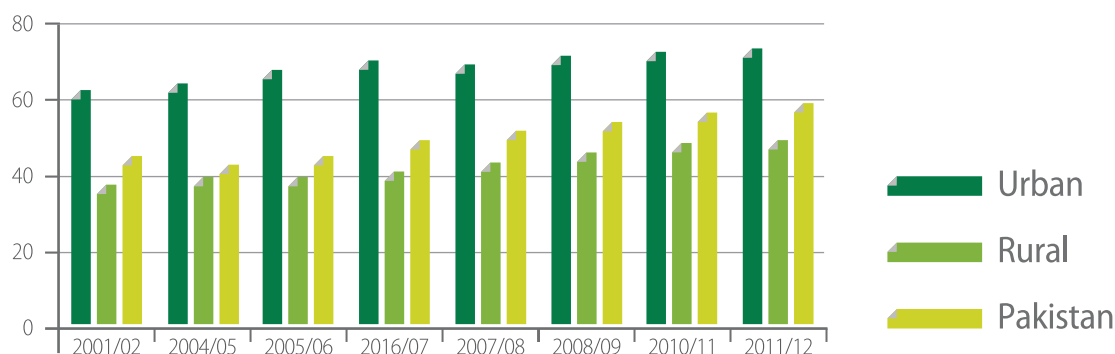
Literacy Rate

Pakistan has been able to make only minor progress in improving its literacy rate since 2004/05. From 1990/91 to 2004/05 the literacy rate for the population aged 10 years and above increased from 35 percent to 53 percent. Since then, the rate of progress has stagnated and by 2011/12 the literacy rate had reached only 58 percent. Table 7 shows that there are significant gender disparities in the literacy rate in Pakistan; moreover, this has not reduced over time, but essentially remained the same.

Pakistan is an overtly urban literate country, as seen in Figure 6. This urban-rural gap also does not markedly decrease over time. While the urban literacy rate increased by 11 percentage points (from 64 percent to 75 percent) between year 2001/02 and 2011/12, the rural literacy rate increased by 13 percentage points during the same time period (from 36 percent to 49 percent). Concerted efforts will be needed in order to achieve this MDG target.

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

Literacy rates in Punjab and Sindh have increased at a sluggish pace, rising by 13 and 14 percentage points respectively from 2001/02 to 2011/12. Both Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan not only started with a smaller base but also showed slow progress: the literacy rate in these provinces increased from 38 percent to 52 percent and from 37 percent to 46 percent respectively. They thus lag behind the national average on this indicator, and are significantly behind both Sindh and Punjab.

Figure 6 Literacy Rates Rural by location

Source: PSLM 2001/02 - 2011/12

At around 70 percent, AJ&K's literacy rate is the highest in the country. The short time series indicate that literacy increased between 2001/02 and 2006/07 from 58 to 71 percent and in the last year moved up to 74 percent. Between 2006/07 and 2011/12, GB's literacy rate gradually moved up from 50 to 56 percent, slightly above that of Balochistan.

Disparities across Districts

With the exception of Balochistan, the disparity (in statistical terms' range') in literacy rates among districts of the provinces has remained between 37–48 percentage points between 2004/05-2010/11 (Table 13). Disparity decreased over time for Punjab and Sindh, but increased for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.

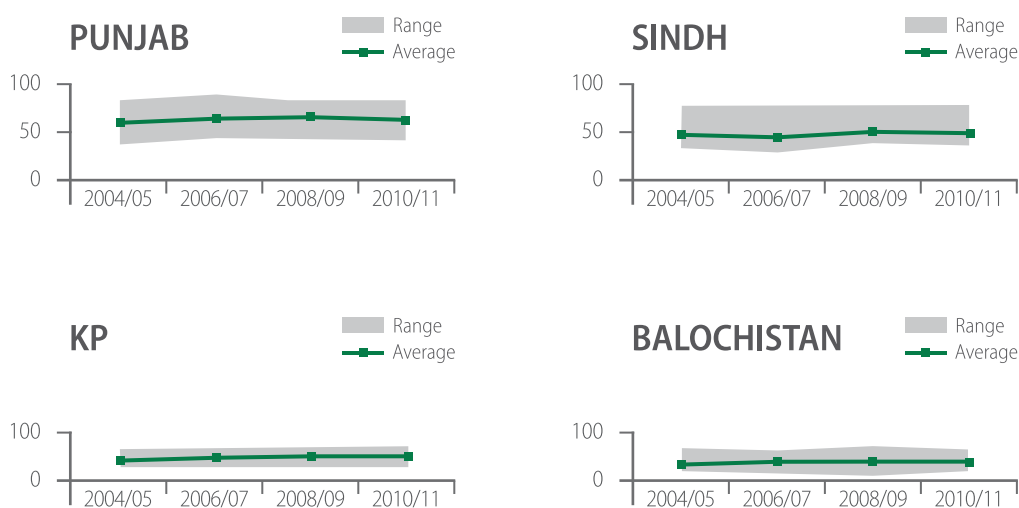
Coefficient of variation estimates show that the inequality in literacy rates among districts of Pakistan is similar to that in enrolment rates. It is least for Punjab and comparatively high in Balochistan. Moreover, overtime intra-provincial inequality declined for Punjab and Balochistan but increased marginally in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Again with the exception of Balochistan, the high rank correlation of literacy rates between 2004/05 and 2010/11 for the provinces indicates that most districts maintained the intra-provincial ranking in literacy rates in 2010/11 that they had in 2004/05. Literacy rates fell by 6 percent in Rajanpur (Punjab), 33 percent in Ghotki (Sindh), 4 percent in D.I. Khan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), 16 percent in Pishin (Balochistan); and increased by 13 percent in Lodhran (Punjab), 10 percent in Hyderabad (Sindh), 21 percent in Upper Dir (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), and 24 percent in Sibi (Balochistan). Figure 7 shows the spread of the range of values between the districts in all four provinces.

Table 11 Disparities across Districts: Literacy Rates

Province	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11
Range (No. of Districts)				
Punjab	46(35)	46(35)	41(36)	41(37)
Sindh	44(26)	48(16)	39(22)	43(24)
KP	39(24)	37(24)	43(24)	44(24)
Balochistan	46(24)	41(26)	62(28)	48(30)
Coefficient of Variation (%)				
Punjab	21	18	18	16
Sindh	24	26	22	22
KP	21	19	19	22
Balochistan	33	28	35	30
Rank Correlation (between 2004/05 and 2010/11)				
Punjab	0.84			
Sindh	0.73			
KP	0.86			
Balochistan	0.49			

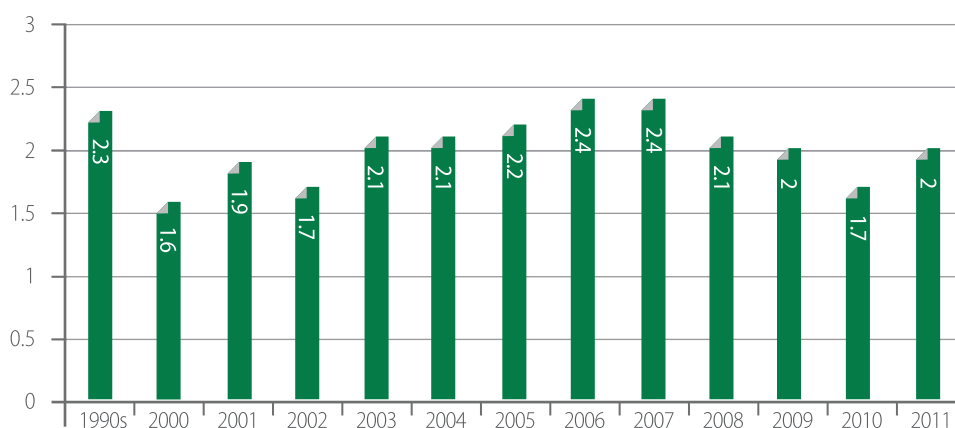
Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

Figure 7 Provincial Averages and Spread – Literacy Rates

Source: PLSM 2004/05 - 2010/11

The inability of Pakistan to achieve the targets under this MDG may partly be explained by insufficient resource allocations to the sector. Public investment in education has been low in Pakistan historically. Public expenditure as a proportion of GNP fell from 2.3 percent in 1990s to 1.6 percent in 2000. It increased up to 2.4 percent in 2007 but then fell to 2.0 percent in 2011. Figure 8 highlights the pattern of low level of public sector resource allocation for education in Pakistan. As a percentage of GNP, Pakistan's allocation is among the lowest in the South Asian region.

Figure 8 Public Expenditure on Education as percentage of GNP

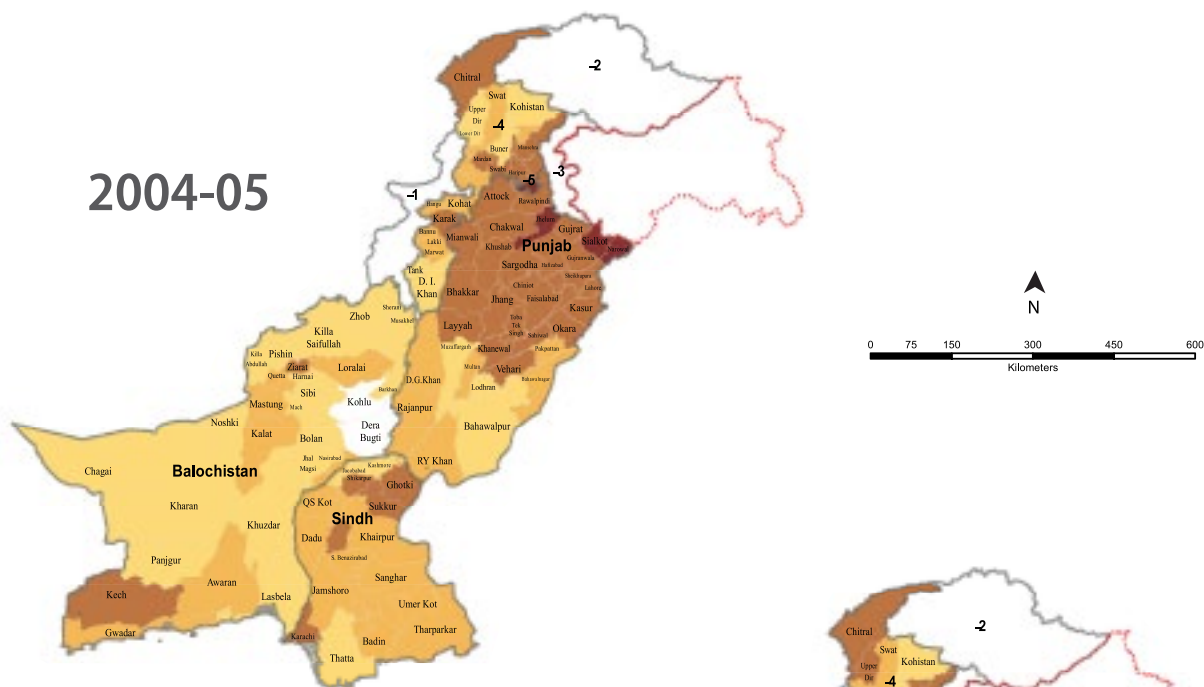


Source: Pakistan Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance

Net Primary Enrolment Rate (5-9 Year)

A Comparison

2004-05



0 75 150 300 450 600
Kilometers

LEGEND

- 1 Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)
- 2 Gilgit Baltistan
- 3 Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)
- 4 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 5 Islamabad

No Data*

1-40

41-50

51-75

76-100

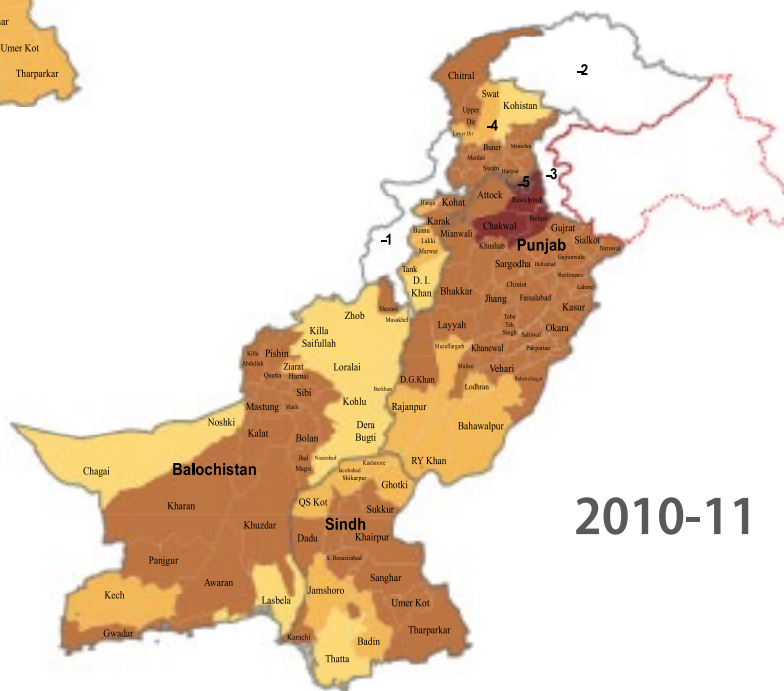
Province Boundary

District Boundary

Line of Control

No Data* No Data available in respective year

2010-11



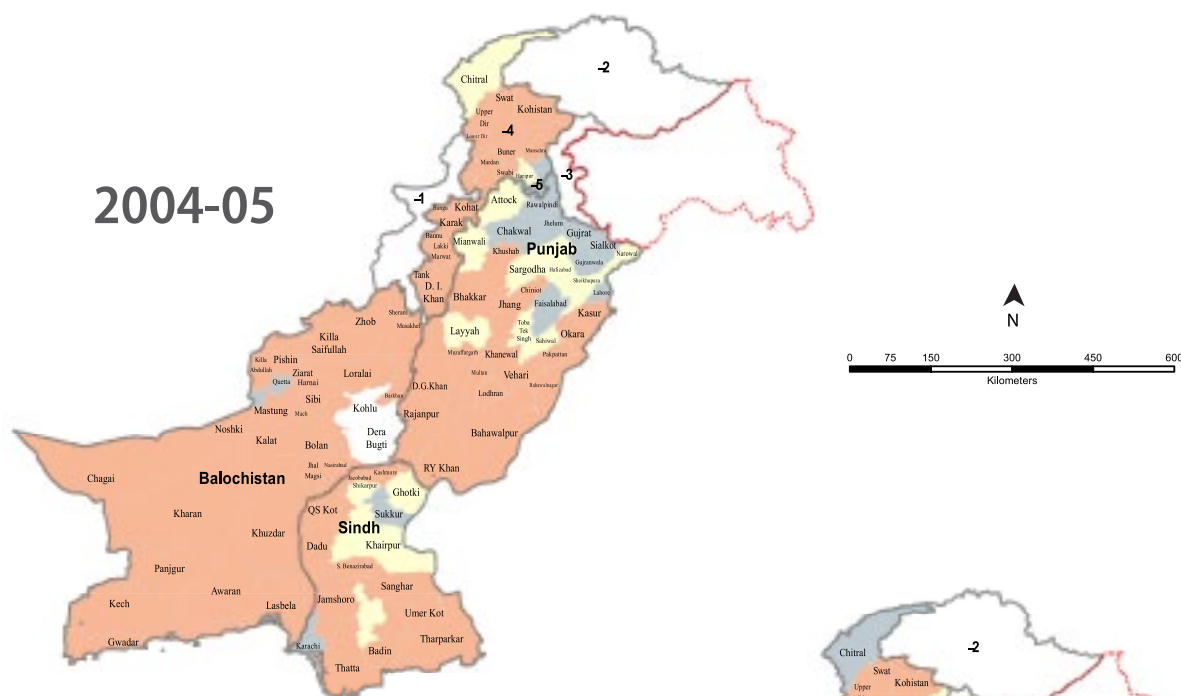
PAKISTAN



Completion Survival Rate (Grade 1-5)

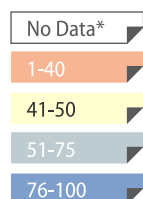
A Comparison

2004-05



LEGEND

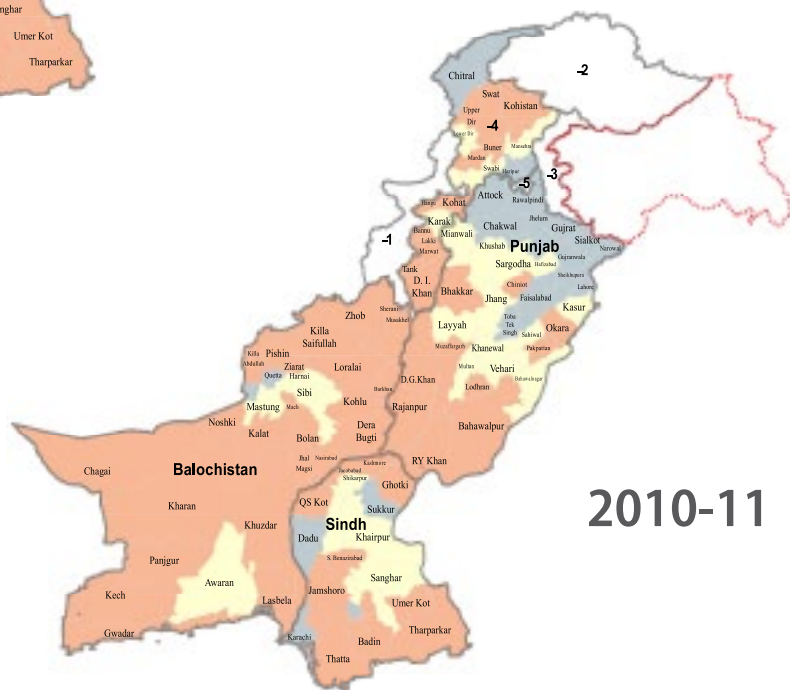
- 1 Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)
- 2 Gilgit Baltistan
- 3 Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)
- 4 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 5 Islamabad



- Province Boundary
- District Boundary
- Line of Control

No Data* No Data available in respective year

2010-11



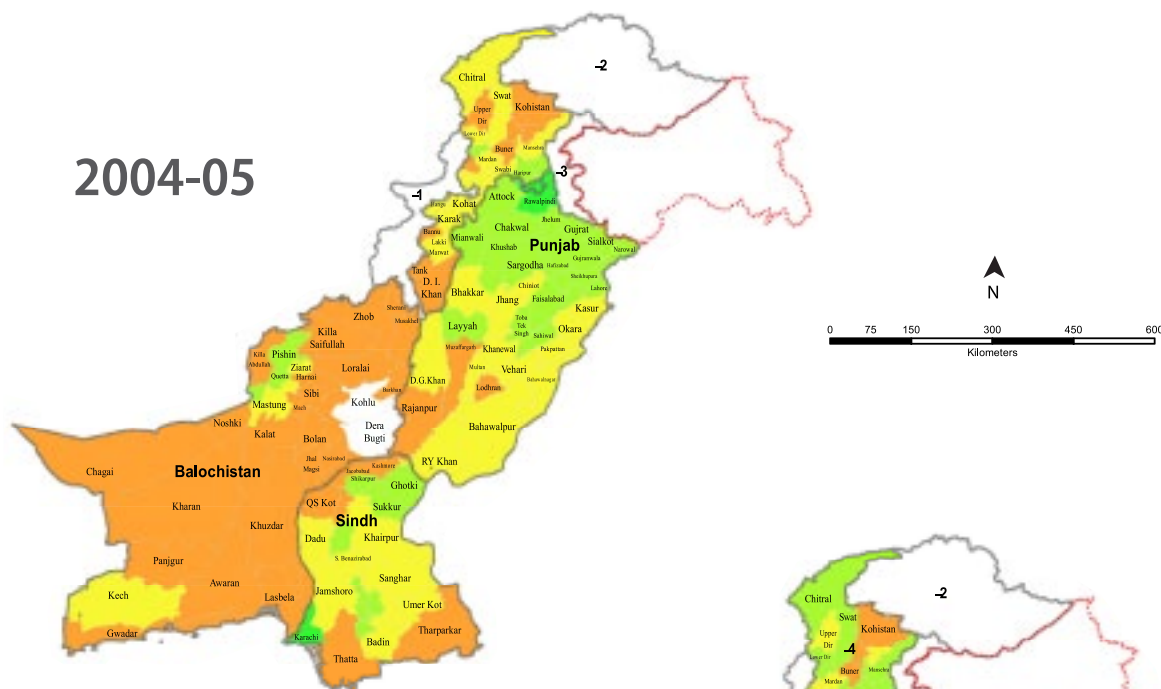
PAKISTAN



Literacy Rate

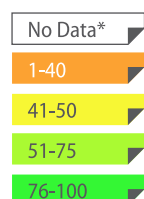
A Comparison

2004-05



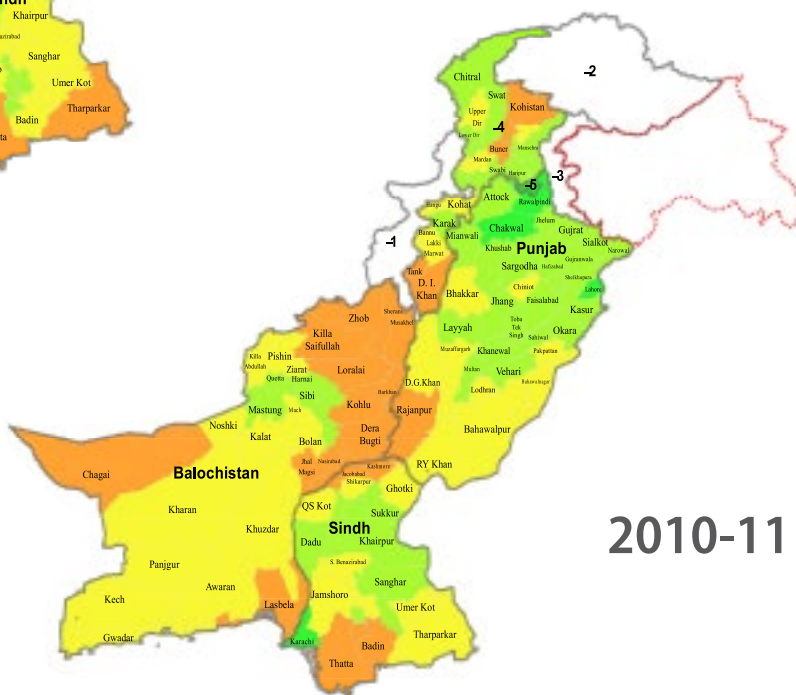
LEGEND

- 1 Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)
- 2 Gilgit Baltistan
- 3 Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)
- 4 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 5 Islamabad



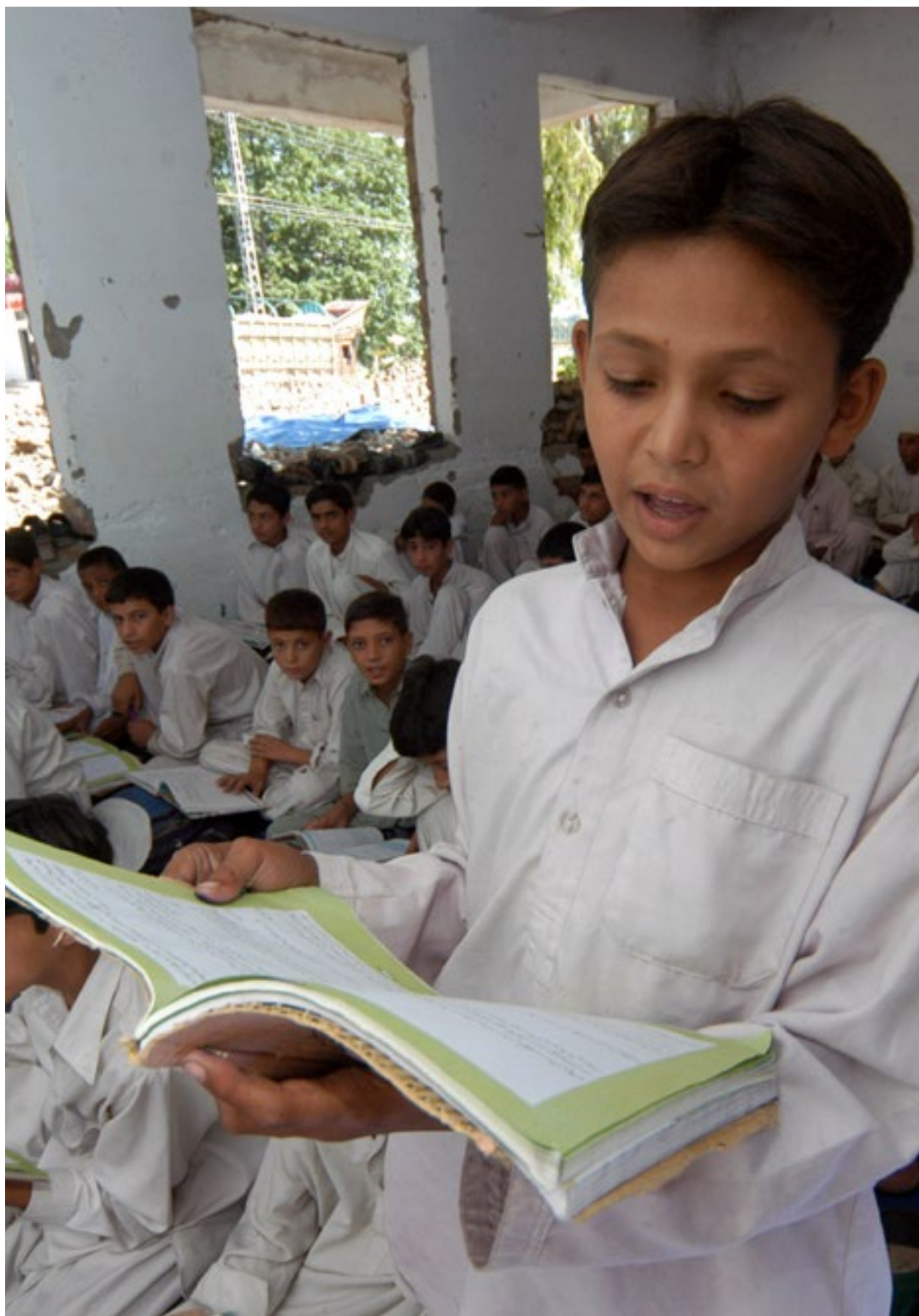
- Province Boundary
- District Boundary
- Line of Control
- No Data* No Data available in respective year

2010-11



PAKISTAN







Promote Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment

Chapter 4

Key Points

MDG3 promotes gender equality in education and aims to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005, and in all levels of education by 2015.

Gender parity in education has improved – for primary education, secondary education and youth literacy, but still falls short of the MDG targets set for 2015. The share of women in non-agriculture wage employment is 10.45 percent in 2010/11, still short of the 14 percent target, but there has been considerable progress on increasing women's representation in legislative bodies. With progress on all four indicators of this goal off-track, Pakistan is unlikely to meet MDG 3.

Table 13 Status of Indicators - MDG 3

Indicators	Latest National Value	Target	Status
GPI Primary Education	0.90	1.00	Off Track
GPI Secondary Education	0.81	0.94	Off Track
Youth Literacy GPI	0.81	1.00	Off Track
Share of Women in Wage Employment	10.45	14	Off Track
Proportion of Seats held by Women in National Assembly	22		On Track

Introduction

Gender parity is at the core of the MDGs. At the onset of the MDGs, it was clearly realized that gender equality is not only a fundamental right, but an enabler for all development outcomes.

MDG 3 focuses upon the key challenges faced by women in three major areas: education, employment and political participation. Female education not only results in a large segment of society (women) having access to labour opportunities and higher wages, it also directly affects their children, who end up attaining higher education levels. Moreover, female education directly reduces mortality rates, and thus impacts beyond the scope of this MDG alone.

Wage employment is also an important indicator of women's economic empowerment. Similarly, adequate representation of women in legislative forums ensures that the country's policies, programmes and legislations reflect the priorities of the fifty percent of the population comprising females.

MDG3 progress is measured against five indicators: gender parity index (ratio of females to males enrolled) in schools at primary level, GPI at secondary level, and GPI for youth literacy (ratio of literate 15-24 year old women to men of the same age bracket), and share of women in non-agricultural wage employment, and proportion of women holding seats in the National Parliament. Targets have been set for the first four indicators.

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and at all levels of education by no later than 2015.

Table 12 Tracking MDG 3

Indicators	Region	1990/91	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2010/11	2011/12	MDG Target (2015)
Gender Parity Index, Primary Education ⁵⁸	Pakistan	0.73	0.82	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.90	1.00
	Punjab	n/a	0.92	0.92	0.88	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.95	
	Sindh	n/a	0.77	0.79	0.87	0.75	0.84	0.86	0.84	0.89	
	KP	n/a	0.67	0.75	0.78	0.74	0.74	0.78	0.79	0.81	
	Balochistan	n/a	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.65	0.74	0.71	0.63	0.58	
	AJ&K ⁵⁹	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.96	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.01	
	GB ⁶⁰	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.75	0.74	0.72	n/a	0.87	0.96	
	FATA ⁶¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.60	
Gender Parity Index, Secondary Education ⁶²	Pakistan	n/a.	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.82	0.80	0.85	0.81	0.94
	Punjab	n/a	0.86	0.87	0.84	0.88	0.94	0.91	0.97	0.85	
	Sindh	n/a	0.68	0.74	0.83	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.79	0.84	
	KP	n/a	0.45	0.53	0.61	0.49	0.61	0.59	0.60	0.59	
	Balochistan	n/a	0.43	0.63	0.63	0.57	0.58	0.50	0.41	0.41	
	AJ&K	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.89	0.93	n/a	0.98	0.89	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.71	0.79	0.75	n/a	0.77	0.67	
	FATA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.60	
Youth literacy GPI ⁶³	Pakistan	0.51	0.65	0.68	0.79	0.75	0.78	0.78	0.79	0.81	1.00
	Punjab	n/a	0.76	0.80	0.86	0.83	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.88	
	Sindh	n/a	0.63	0.70	0.76	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.85	
	KP	n/a	0.41	0.48	0.59	0.49	0.60	0.54	0.57	0.60	
	Balochistan	n/a	0.33	0.40	0.56	0.46	0.44	0.46	0.39	0.45	
	AJ&K	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.49	0.44	n/a	0.51	0.53	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.45	0.36	0.25	n/a	0.33	0.32	
	FATA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.26	n/a	n/a	n/a	

⁵⁸ Net Enrolment, 5-9 age, excluding Katchi; Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

⁵⁹ 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2010/11 (PSLM), for other years (Fact Sheet, P&D Department, AJ&K)

⁶⁰ 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2010/11 (PSLM), for other years (Fact Sheet, Govt. of GB)

⁶¹ Fact Sheet, P&D Department, FATA Secretariat

⁶² Net Enrolment, 10-14 age, Class level 6-10; Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

⁶³ Age group 15-24 literacy; Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Table 12 Tracking MDG 3 (Continued)

Indicators	Region	1990/91	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2010/11	2011/12	MDG Target (2015)
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector ⁶⁴	Pakistan	8.07	9.65	10.11	10.93	10.53	9.89	10.64	10.45	n/a	14.0
	Punjab	n/a	6.57	n/a	7.67	5.53	4.16	7.10	13.25	n/a	
	Sindh	n/a	6.17	n/a	8.33	6.95	5.95	7.93	7.33	n/a	
	KP	8.70	3.04	4.03	4.14	5.60	2.29	6.90	6.54	n/a	
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.63	2.32	n/a	
	AJ&K	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.45	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.00	
Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament ⁶⁵	Pakistan	n/a	n/a	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	n/a
	Punjab	n/a	n/a	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
	Sindh	n/a	n/a	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
	KP	n/a	n/a	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	
	AJ&K				10	10	10	10	10		
Senate (% of Seats)		0.01	n/a	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	

Status and Trends

The Gender Parity Index for Primary Education

Starting with the benchmark of 0.73 in 1990/91, the national GPI for primary education increased steadily to 0.85 by 2004/05. It remained unchanged for the next two years and then jumped to 0.88. Again it showed no progress for next three years, when it increased to 0.90 in 2011/12.

The empirical evidence from household surveys and pro-poor expenditure (macro-level) presented in the remaining sections of this chapter is extended to include the post-2006/07 period. This evidence strengthens the earlier contention that consumption-based data on real household expenditure and inequality show an improvement in the nation's well-being. The share of food and essentials as a percentage of total consumption expenditure in Table 3 shows the dynamics at household level.

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

GPI for primary education in Punjab at 0.92 was higher than the national level in 2004/05, and since then has remained so. The MDG 2015 target for gender parity in primary education in Punjab is in sight if political and administrative commitment is assured. Sindh has shown steady improvement year on year: starting with primary level GPI of 0.77 in 2001/02 (against 82 percent of national GPI), its GPI in 2011/12 is 0.89, almost equal to national GPI. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa saw nominal improvement in its GPI, from 0.78 in 2005 to 0.81 in 2011/12; attacks at female schools likely account for the resulting impact on for female education. GPI at primary level in Balochistan regressed during the 2004/05-2011/12 from 0.66 to 0.58.

GPI in primary education for AJ&K gradually increased from 0.96 in 2005/06 to 1.04 in 2008/09. For the latest year it is slightly lower at 1.01, but still marginally higher than the MDG target for 2015. GB gradually increased its GPI at primary level from 0.75 in 2005/06 to 0.96 in 2011/12, very close to the MDG target of 1.0 for 2015. These two regions have the highest and second highest GPI respectively in the country, closely followed by Punjab. FATA lags behind with the GPI of 0.60.

⁶⁴ Labor Force Survey (LFS), whole series; various LFS issue | ⁶⁵ National Assembly Secretariat

Table 14 Disparities across Districts - GPI (Primary Level)

Province	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11
Range (No. of Districts)				
Punjab	0.37 (35)	0.47 (35)	0.43 (36)	0.30 (37)
Sindh	0.49 (16)	0.51 (16)	0.49 (22)	0.53 (23)
KP	0.75 (24)	0.66 (24)	0.78 (24)	0.65(24)
Balochistan	0.68 (24)	0.60 (26)	1.16 (28)	0.77 (30)
Coefficient of Variation (%)				
Punjab	11	10	11	8
Sindh	15	21	14	17
KP	24	24	22	24
Balochistan	29	31	38	39
Rank Correlation (between 2004/05 and 2010/11)				
Punjab	0.48			
Sindh	0.58			
KP	0.69			
Balochistan	0.68			

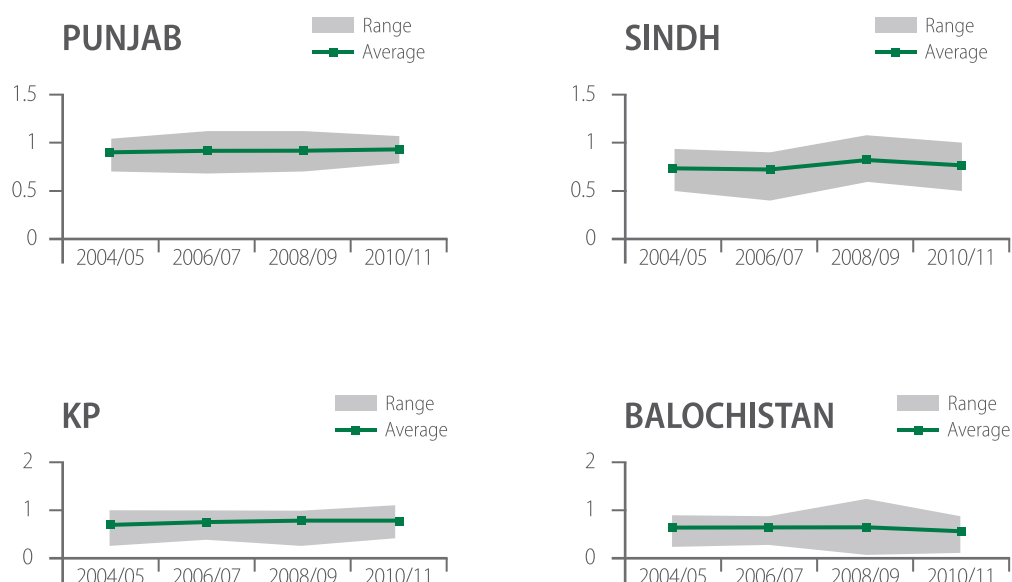
Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

Disparities across Districts

The range, or difference between districts with maximum and minimum GPI shows uneven trends for the four provinces (see Table 14). Comparing the initial and terminal years, inter-district inequalities as measured by range, have declined in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In Sindh, intra-provincial disparity increased marginally, while in Balochistan it increased from 0.68 in 2004/05 to 0.77 in 2010/11. The disparities among districts in Balochistan are more than twice than those among districts in Punjab and have grown over time.

Coefficient of variation (CV) in primary level GPI is the lowest in Punjab, and experienced a drop from 11 percent in 2004/05 to 8 percent in 2010/11. In Sindh, CV for GPI fluctuated but increased marginally overall, it remained stable in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and increased markedly in Balochistan.

Intra-provincial rank correlation between districts' standing in 2004/05 and 2010/11 is lowest in Punjab and highest in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. For Punjab, this signifies that the trend towards increased enrolment of females relative to males impacted on districts' GPI. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, the ranking of districts did not change noticeably. The greatest increase in GPI (0.27) was recorded in Chakwal, while it decreased the most in Vehari (by 0.13) in Punjab. The best and worst performers were Hyderabad (+0.27) and Nowsheroferoz (-0.10) for Sindh, Lower Dir (+0.28) and Mansehra (-0.22) for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Kohlu (+0.33) and Harnai (-0.46) for Balochistan repeatedly.

Figure 9 Provincial Averages and Spreads - GPI (Primary Level)

Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

GPI for Secondary Education

The GPI for secondary education, reported at 0.75 in 2001/02, has improved slightly over the years and now stands at 0.81 in 2011/12, after reaching a peak of 0.85 the previous year. The goal of gender parity at secondary level is a complex one, and impacts on the employability of women in non-agriculture sectors. Reasons for failure to achieve gender parity at secondary level are varied in nature and include the opportunity cost associated with attending secondary education, especially for the lower and middle income classes, where time spent at school could be used for income generating household activities.

The gender divide is much greater in rural areas, where secondary education is often seen as wasteful, in particular for girls, and the opportunity cost of an extra farming hand is often steep – all of which creates a disincentive for agricultural families to send their daughters for secondary education. Finally, the problem is also exacerbated by pressures on parents to marry their daughters off at a young age.

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

GPI in secondary education has increased overall in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa between 2001 and 2012, from 0.68 to 0.84 for Sindh and from 0.45 to 0.69 for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. For Punjab, it improved significantly to 0.97 in 2010/11 but then fell to 0.85 in the last year. For Balochistan, it regressed to 0.41 in 2011/12 from a peak of 0.63 in 2005/06. AJ&K's GPI for secondary education at 0.98 in 2010/11 was above the MDG target of 0.94 for 2015. However the ratio slipped to 0.89 in 2011/12. GB's GPI trend shows an initial rise reaching a peak of 0.79 in 2006/07 and then fall to 0.67 in 2011/12. The significant fall in both primary and secondary GPI in one year calls for further investigation.

Disparities across Districts

Inter-district inequalities, as measured by the range, declined between initial and final years in the Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh, but in Balochistan GPI disparities across districts remained very high.

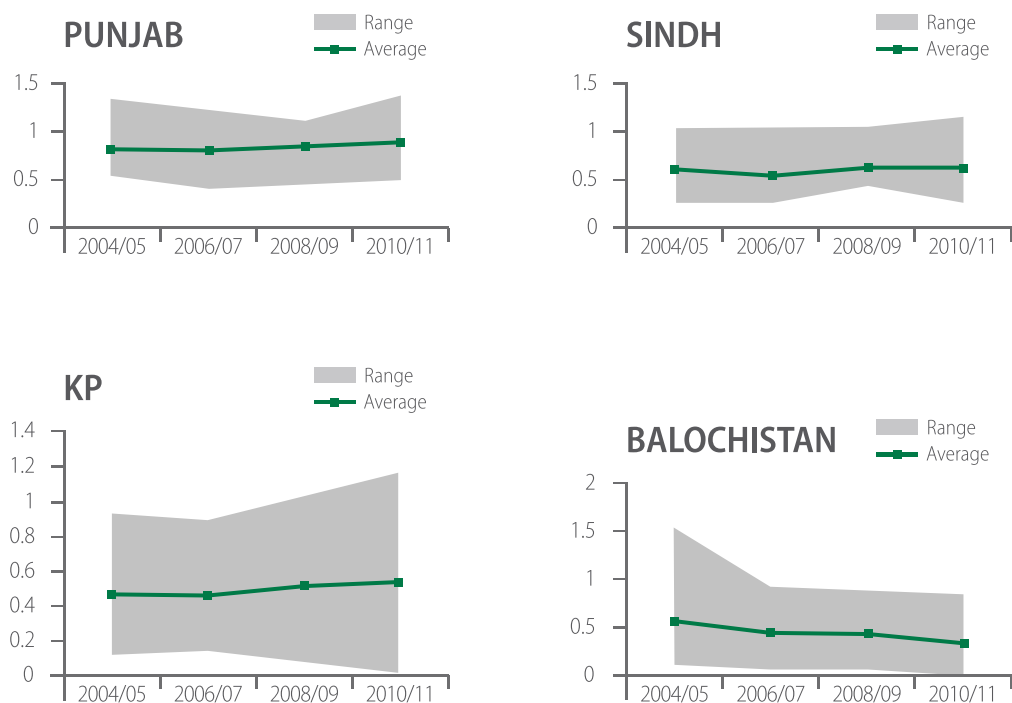
Coefficient of variation in GPI is the lowest in Punjab, and dropped from 23 in 2004/05 to 21 in 2010/11 (see Table 15). CV shows a fluctuating trend in Sindh, while it has increased consistently in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan since 2006/07.

Table 15 Disparities across Districts - GPI (Secondary Level)

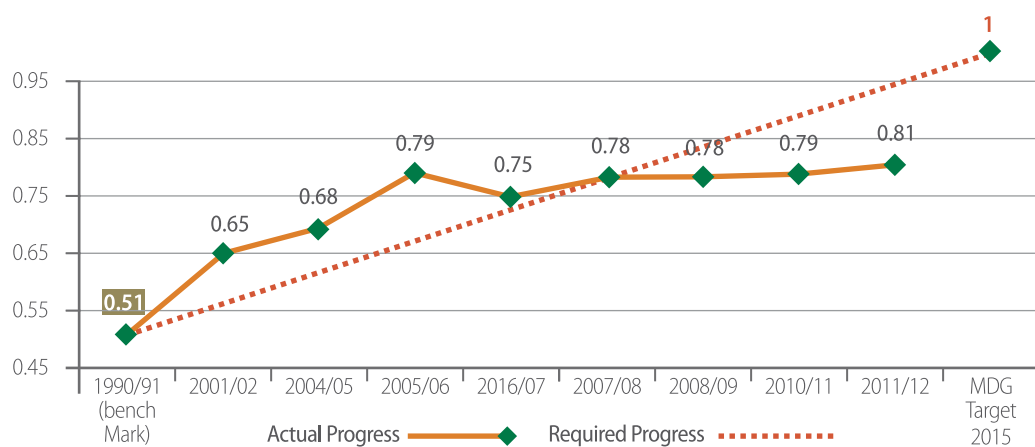
Province	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11
Range (No. of Districts)				
Punjab	0.78 (35)	0.81 (35)	0.69 (36)	0.90 (37)
Sindh	0.78 (16)	0.78 (16)	0.67 (22)	0.92(23)
KP	0.82 (24)	0.76 (24)	0.99 (24)	1.16 (24)
Balochistan	1.4 (24)	0.87 (26)	0.84 (28)	0.85 (30)
Coefficient of Variation (%)				
Punjab	24	25	23	21
Sindh	36	38	26	37
KP	41	40	48	49
Balochistan	65	53	57	67
Rank Correlation (between 2004/05 and 2010/11)				
Punjab	0.59			
Sindh	0.26			
KP	0.82			
Balochistan	0.60			

Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

Intra-provincial rank correlation between the districts' standing in 2004/05 and in 2010/11 is lowest in Sindh. This can be accounted for by rapid changes in enrolment rates of males vs. females. To a lesser extent, the same trend was seen in Punjab. By contrast, the high rank correlation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan signifies that rankings were not affected by gender related changes. The greatest increase in GPI was recorded in Attock (+0.32), whilst it decreased the most in Mandi Bahauddin (-0.36) for Punjab. The best and worst performers were Hyderabad (+0.35) and Sukkur (-0.34) for Sindh, Upper Dir (+0.50) and Tank (-0.24) for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Sibbi (+0.36) and Gwadar (-1.15) for Balochistan.

Figure 10 Provincial Averages and Spreads - GPI (Secondary Level)

Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

Figure 11 Targets and Achievements - GPI Youth Literacy

Source: Calculations by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Youth Literacy GPI

The baseline in 1990/91 for Youth Literacy GPI was 0.51. Pakistan has been able to achieve sustained, albeit quite slow, growth in this indicator. It rose rapidly from 0.65 in 2001/02 to 0.75 in 2005/06, but then slowed and fluctuated after 2005/06, standing at 0.81 in 2011/12 (see Figure 11). Given the slow progress for this indicator, it appears difficult that the Youth Literacy GPI target of 1.0 will be achieved by 2015.

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

Youth Literacy GPI increased for all provinces during the MDG period. In 2001/02 Punjab's GPI was above the national GPI, while Sindh's was near this. In 2011/12, both Punjab's and Sindh's GPI were above the national average. In spite of respectable progress, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan Youth Gender Parity Indices are 75 percent and 55 percent respectively. Youth Literacy GPI in AJ&K increased slowly from 0.49 in 2006/07 to 0.53 in 2011/12. Compared to GPI for youth literacy of 0.45 in 2005/06, GB shows a downward trend in later years and is 0.32 in 2011/12. All three regions have the lowest ratios in the country.

Table 16 Disparities across Districts - GPI Youth Literacy

Province	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11
Range (No. of Districts)				
Punjab	0.60(35)	0.56(35)	0.52(36)	0.57(37)
Sindh	0.65(16)	0.71(16)	0.65(22)	0.72(23)
KP	0.73(24)	0.70(24)	0.93(24)	0.68(24)
Balochistan	0.55(24)	0.63(26)	0.71(28)	0.76(30)
Coefficient of Variation (%)				
Punjab	23	20	19	18
Sindh	28	35	24	29
KP	41	41	43	37
Balochistan	46	49	61	57
Rank Correlation (between 2004/05 and 2010/11)				
Punjab	0.91			
Sindh	0.80			
KP	0.90			
Balochistan	0.43			

Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

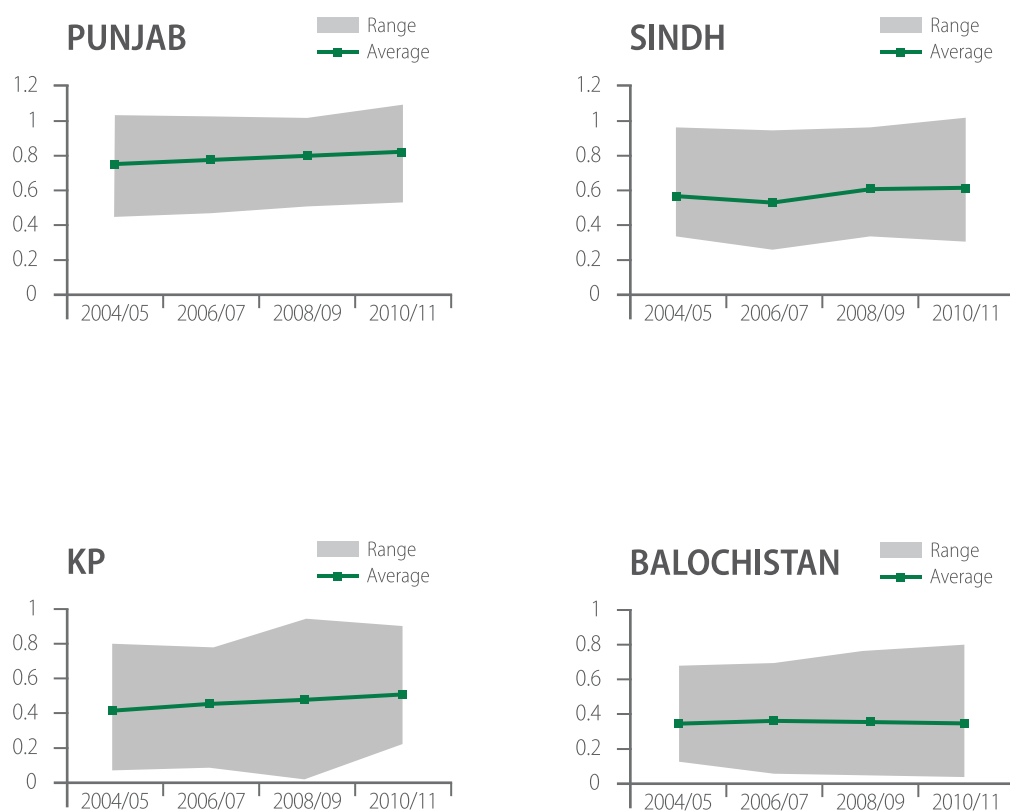
Disparities across Districts

Inter-district inequalities, as measured by Range, declined between initial and terminal years in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In Sindh, the intra-provincial disparity increased marginally, while in Balochistan it increased from 0.55 in 2004/05 to 0.76 in 2010/11. The disparities among districts in Balochistan are thus greater than that of other provinces and have increased over time.

Coefficient of Variation in GPI is lowest in Punjab, and dropped from 23 in 2004/05 to 18 in 2010/11 (see Table 16). GPI CV fluctuated in Sindh but increased marginally overall, it remained stable and eventually decreased in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and increased in Balochistan.

Intra-provincial rank correlation between districts' standing in 2004/05 and in 2010/11 is high, denoting consistency in ranking for the three provinces other than Balochistan. The greatest increase in GPI was recorded in Mianwali (+0.33) for Punjab, whilst it decreased the most in Hafizabad (-0.04). The best and worst performers were Hyderabad (+0.33) and Sukkur (-0.11) for Sindh, Batagram (+0.23) and Lakki Marwat (-0.04) for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Awaran (+0.37) and Panjgur (-0.43) for Balochistan.

Figure 12 Provincial Averages and Spreads - GPI Youth Literacy



Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

Figure 13 Targets and Achievements - Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-Agricultural Sector

Source: Labor Force Survey, Various Issues

Women's share in Wage Employment

The MDG target with regard to 'Share of Women in Non-Agricultural Wage Employment' has been set at 14 percent. Women's share of employment increased steadily across the years, from an original value of 8.07 in 1990/91, to 10.93 in 2005/06. It then fell consecutively for two years, recovering to 10.64 in 2008/09, before falling again to 10.45 in 2010/11. The target of 14 percent for 2015 would have been achievable if employment of women in non-agriculture had increased at the rates witnessed during 2001 - 2006, but the lack of recovery since 2008/09 (see Figure 13) means it is unlikely that the MDG target of 14 percent will be met in 2015.

The drop in the women share in wage employment after 2007 indicates that women's employment in non-agriculture is fairly sensitive to the downturn experienced by the Pakistan economy. Earlier gains in this ratio, as well as in women's employment to population ratio (possibly due to the increased labour force participation of women and vibrant manufacturing and services sector), could not be sustained in the later part of the decade.

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

With regard to provinces, the share of women in non-agricultural wage employment increased from 6.57 in 2001/02 to 13.25 in 2010/11 in Punjab. For Sindh, it grew from 6.17 in 2008/09 to 7.33 in 2010/11. Much work needs to be done in order to bring Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan - at 6.54 and 2.32 in 2010/11 respectively - at par with the national average. Currently, Punjab is the only province among the four provinces, which show a satisfactory trend and is in a position to achieve the national target of 14 percent.

Proportion of Seats held by Women in National Parliament

Historically, for much of Pakistan's existence, women did not have meaningful representation in the country's legislative forums. Indeed, in 1990/1991 the total number of women in parliament was two, or 0.9 percent of the total strength of the parliament. Similarly, the Senate in 1990/1991 had just one woman in 87 seats.

The situation greatly improved with the passage of affirmative action bills, which ensured women's and minority representation in the parliament (60 seats were reserved for women in the National Assembly). In 2004/05, women held 73 seats (or 21 percent) in the National Assembly, and 17 seats out of a 100 (17 percent) in the Senate. In the following elections, women's share in the National Assembly rose to 22.2 percent, and remained constant in the Senate. The provincial and regional profile of women in the National Assembly indicates that AJ&K at 10 percent has the lowest representation followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

It should be noted that Pakistan's parliament, owing to the aforementioned affirmative action programs and so on, has a greater share of women than many other older countries including some of the developed nations. Moreover, women parliamentarians have contributed large number of resolutions raised and passed, as well questions discussed in the forum, a trend which has persisted since their increased allotment of seats.⁶⁷



⁶⁷ Sustainable Development conference 2009,
http://www.sdpi.org/sdc/12thsdcr/role_of_women_parliamentarians.html



Reduce Child Mortality

Chapter 5



Key Points

MDG4 targets a reduction in under-five mortality by two-thirds.

Pakistan has shown slow and gradual progress on all the indicators on this MDG. Despite the gains, the country is off track on five out of six indicators (Table 18) and thus unlikely to attain MDG 4.

Table 18 Status of Indicators - MDG 4

Indicators	Latest National Value	Target	Status
Under 5 Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Live Births)	89	52	Off Track
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Live Births)	74	40	Off Track
Proportion of Fully Immunized Children 12-23 Months	80	>90	Off Track
Proportion of under 1 year children immunized against measles	81	>90	Off Track
Proportion of Children Under 5 who suffered from Diarrhea in the last 30 Days (%)	8	<10	Achieved
Lady Health Worker's Coverage (percent of target population)	83	100	Off Track

Introduction

The international target for reducing child mortality is to reduce by two-thirds, the under five mortality rate (U5MR) between 1990 and 2015.

There are a number of cross-cutting issues which accentuate and aggravate child health and mortality. For instance, poor health and sanitation facilities lead to high rates of diarrhea, which is one of the leading causes of child mortality. Similarly, education of the mother and availability of basic health facilities have a positive impact on reducing child mortality. The inter-dependency of this indicator with MDGs 3 and 5 suggests that multi-sectoral government interventions will positively impact this indicator.

After 18th Constitutional Amendment, functional and administrative responsibilities in relation to the social sectors, including health, have been devolved to provincial level since 2011. The increase in responsibilities of the provinces has led to new challenges as well as opportunities for health and other MDGs. To capitalize on the devolved responsibilities, the provinces will need to improve the overall governance structures, increase resource allocations for health, human resource development especially Lady Health Workers (LHW) as well as to ensure equity, quality and efficiency in health care services. Progress on MDG 4 is measured against six indicators: under-five child mortality rate; infant mortality rate; proportion of children 12-23 months fully immunized; proportion of children under one year of age immunized against measles; proportion of children under five years of age suffering from diarrhea in previous 30 days; and Lady Health Worker coverage.

Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality

Table 17 Tracking MDG 4

Indicators ⁶⁸	Region	1990/91	2001/02	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2010/11	2011/12	MDG - Target (2015)
Under 5 Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Live Births). ⁶⁹	Pakistan	117	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	94	n/a	n/a	n/a	89 (for year 2012/13) ⁷⁰	52
	Punjab	n/a	n/a	112	n/a	n/a	n/a	111	n/a	104	n/a	
	Sindh	n/a	n/a	112	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	158	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	AJ&K	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	96	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	122	
	FATA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	104	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Live Births). ⁷¹	Pakistan	102	77	n/a	77	76	75	n/a	n/a	n/a	74 (for year 2012/13) ⁷²	40
	Punjab	n/a	n/a	77	n/a	n/a	n/a	77	n/a	82	n/a	
	Sindh	n/a	n/a	71	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	KP	n/a	79	n/a	n/a	n/a	63	76	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	104	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	AJ&K	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	62	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	92	
	FATA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80	

⁶⁸ Provincial Numbers for Balochistan may not be representative, across all Health and education indicators, as 57 Primary Sampling Units out of 144 were dropped in PSLM 2011/12 due to adverse security situation.

⁶⁹ Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 1990/91, PDHS 2006/07 and PDHS 2012/13 at Federal Level. Figures for Punjab from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003/04, MICS 2007/08 and MICS 2011; Sindh from MICS 2003/04; KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA from MICS 2007/08; Balochistan from MICS 2003/04.

⁷⁰ 2012/13 preliminary PDHS findings

⁷¹ PDHS 1990/91, 2006/07 and 2012/13 at Federal Level. Figures for Punjab from MICS 2003/04, 2007/08 and 2011; Sindh from MICS 2003/04; KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA from MICS 2001/02 and MICS 2007/08; however, Provincial IMR (through MICS) is only provided for reference, and is not representative of/nor aggregated in the calculation of the National IMR numbers

⁷² 2012/13 preliminary PDHS findings

Table 17 Tracking MDG 4 (Continued)

Indicators	Region	1990/91	2001/02	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2010/11	2011/12	MDG Target (2015)
Proportion of Fully Immunized Children 12-23 Months ⁷³	Pakistan	75	53	n/a	77	71	76	73	78	81	80	>90
	Punjab	n/a	57	50	84	76	83	76	85	86	86	
	Sindh	n/a	45	n/a	73	71	65	67	69	75	71	
	KP	n/a	57	n/a	76	64	76	74	73	77	80	
	Balochistan	n/a	24	n/a	62	48	54	57	43	56	37	
	AJ&K	n/a	78	n/a	83	89	77	82	94	79	83	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	64	70	68	n/a	68	77	
	FATA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80	
Proportion of under 1 year children immunized against measles ⁷⁴	Pakistan	80	57	n/a	78	76	77	76	79	82	81	>90
	Punjab	n/a	63	n/a	85	81	84	80	86	86	87	
	Sindh	n/a	46	n/a	73	73	66	68	70	77	72	
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	77	65	76	75	75	78	83	
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	62	70	54	67	44	58	38	
	AJ&K ⁷⁵	n/a	78	n/a	83	89	77	84	94	79	85	
	GB ⁷⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	65	70	68	n/a	64	78	
	FATA ⁷⁷	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	71	
Proportion of Children Under 5 Who Suffered from Diarrhea in the Last 30 Days (%)	Pakistan	26	12	14	16	12	11	10	10	11	8	<10
	Punjab	14	n/a	15	15	14	11	11	10	11	9	
	Sindh	n/a	11	n/a	18	8	12	7	12	12	8	
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	15	8	12	10	10	5	
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	4	7	8	6	13	13	
	AJ&K	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	2	n/a	4	3	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	4	1	n/a	12	2	
	FATA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	n/a	n/a	21	
Lady Health Worker's Coverage (percent of target population)	Pakistan	n/a	38	n/a	66	72	76	76	83	n/a	n/a	100
	Punjab	n/a	n/a	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	50	55	48	n/a	
	Sindh	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	46	n/a	n/a	
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	58	n/a	n/a	
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	28	n/a	n/a	
	AJ&K	n/a	57	n/a	58	58	59	59	60	n/a	n/a	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	126	n/a	n/a	

⁷³ Baseline set by Health Section, Planning Commission; Pakistan Demographic Survey 2006/07 for year 2001/02; PSLM for year 2004/05 onwards at National and Provincial level

⁷⁴ Baseline set by Health Section, Planning Commission; Pakistan Demographic Survey 2006/07 for year 2001/02; PSLM for year 2004/05 onwards at National and Provincial level

⁷⁵ PSLM 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2010-11, for other years (Fact Sheet, P&D Department, AJ&K)

⁷⁶ PSLM 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2010/11, for other years (Fact Sheet, P&D Department, Govt. of GB)

⁷⁷ Fact Sheet, P&D Department, FATA Secretariat

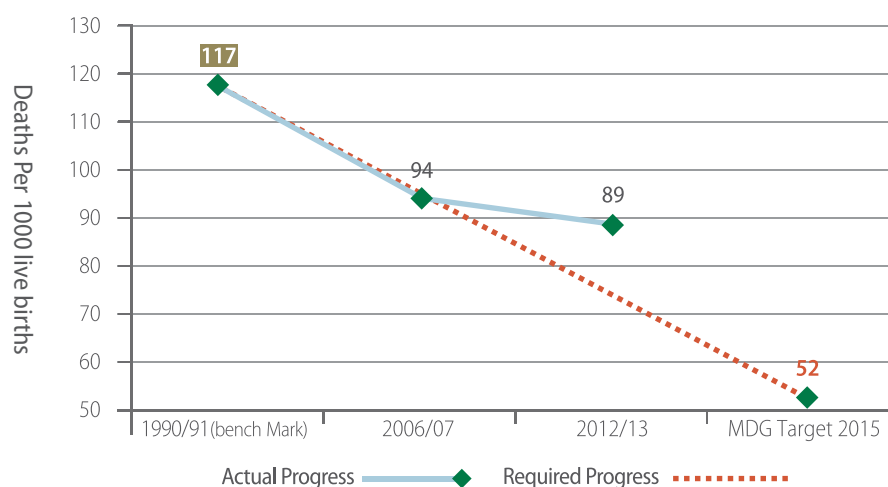
Status and Trends

Under-Five Mortality

Under MDG 4, the first indicator to measure progress is the U5MR. Pakistan has shown a consistent positive trend on this indicator over the years. In 1990/91, the reported number of deaths per thousand live births was 117. By 2012/13, this number decreased to 89 deaths per 1,000 live births. There is a general paucity of provincial data, but the available data indicates that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has fared better than Punjab and Sindh. Balochistan's status on this indicator shows least progress among all four provinces. Punjab shows some improvement over the years, despite having more than 100 deaths per 1,000 live births as per the latest data. The single period U5MR estimates in the three Special Areas of AJ&K, GB and FATA, ranging from 96-122 deaths per 1000 live births are similar to those in the rest of the country. Based on the evidence of slow improvements in this indicator over the years, Pakistan is unlikely to achieve the MDG target of 52 deaths of under five children per 1000 live births by 2015.

There could be a number of factors impacting this indicator. Firstly, public sector expenditure on health is not adequate. Secondly, in the last few years, the increase in intensity of terrorist attacks on health teams, floods in many districts and internal population displacement have all contributed to a breakdown of health service delivery mechanisms, especially in the provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

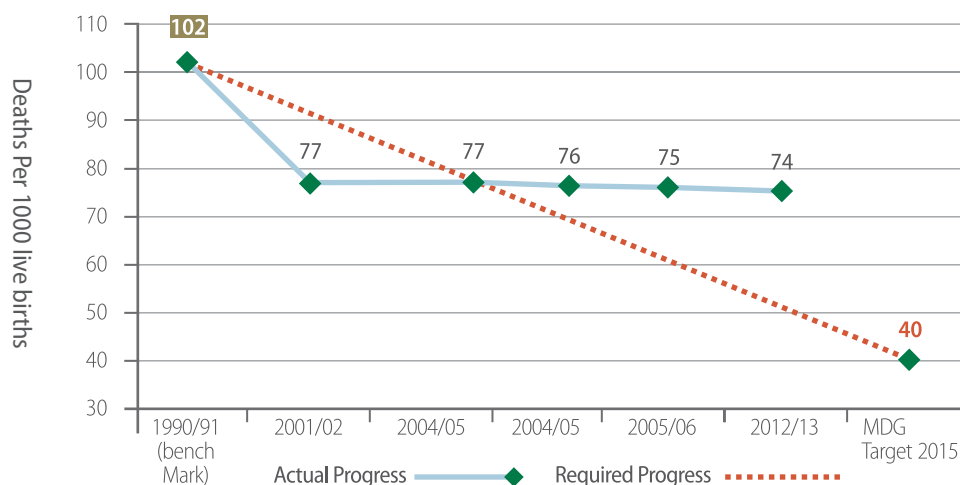
Figure 14 Targets and Achievements - Under 5 Mortality Rate



Source: PSLM Various Issues

Infant mortality rate

Infant mortality rate (IMR), a subset of U5MR, measures the recorded deaths of children under the age of one year per 1,000 live births.

Figure 15 Targets and Achievements - Infant Mortality Rate

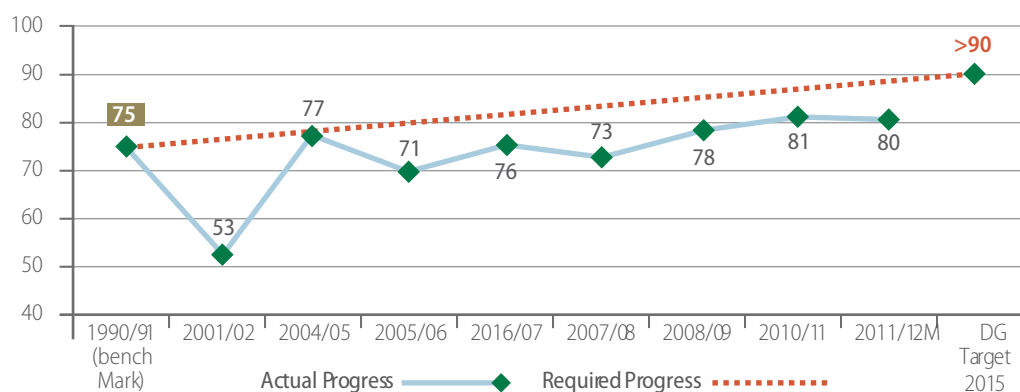
Source: PSLM Various Issues

As seen in Figure 15, the number of deaths decreased from 102 to 77 deaths per 1,000 between 1990/91 and 2001/02. However, in the decade since then, it has only reduced to 74 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2012/13. Pakistan remains significantly far away from reaching the desired figure of 40. The patchy time series province-wise data suggest that improvements have reversed in KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA and Punjab recently. One point estimates in time for the three regions indicate that AJ&K's IMR at 62 was the lowest in the country in 2007/08. However, latest numbers from the GB and FATA indicate fairly high IMRs.

Proportion of fully immunized children 12-23 months

Immunization against the common communicable diseases is important in preventing morbidity and mortality amongst children, especially newborns and infants. Following a massive decline in the 'Proportion of Fully Immunized Children under the age of 12-13 months' in Pakistan from 75 percent in 1990/91 to 53 percent in 2001/02, the country increased its coverage to 80 percent in 2011/12. Between 2004/05 and 2011/12, the proportion at national level has fluctuated but overall it has shown only a marginal increase from between 77 percent to 2004/05 80 percent in 2011/12 (see Figure 16). There are urban-rural, gender and provincial variations. In 2011/12, the percentage of fully immunized male children was 81 percent and for females 79 percent; the rural-urban breakdown was 87 percent and 77 percent respectively. The fact that the indicator increased by 24 percentage points in just a three-year period prior to 2004/05, but has almost stagnated since then, shows that a similar strategy and commitment could take coverage to above 90 percent (Figure 16). However, due to the administrative and capacity problems facing the provinces post-18th Amendment, it is unlikely that the target will be met.

Figure 16 Target and Achievements - Proportion of Fully Immunized Children 12 – 23 months



Source: PSLM Various Issues

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa both had coverage of 57 percent in 2001/02; by 2011/12 this had increased to 86 percent and 80 percent respectively. Sindh has also shown progress in increasing immunization coverage, although it has not always been able to sustain this. For example, coverage increased to 73 percent in 2004/05 but fell to 65 percent in 2006/07, and then increased back to 75 percent in 2010/11. The largest variation is seen in Balochistan, falling from 62 percent in 2004/05 to 37 percent in 2011/12⁷⁸. The inter-provincial disparities at two points in time, i.e. 2001/02 and 2011/12, have remained stable.

In 2008/09 AJ&K attained the MDG target of greater than 90 percent rate of fully immunized children. However this could not be sustained and the rate slipped to 78 in 2010/11 before increasing marginally to 83 in 2011/12. The progress in GB for this indicator is gradual, improving from 64 in 2005/06 to 77 in 2011/12. FATA single point estimate stands at 80 in 2011/12.

Disparity across Districts

Table 19 summarizes the profile of intra-provincial disparities. In Punjab and Sindh, inequality as measured by the range (difference between districts with maximum and minimum values of proportion of fully immunized children) shows stability except for Punjab in 2006/07. In Sindh disparity between districts is slightly higher as compared to districts in Punjab. Disparity between districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan is notably very high and rising overtime (see Table 19).

⁷⁸ Although we said that Balochistan data is not representative for 2011-12 due to law & order situation. Provincial Numbers for Balochistan may not be representative, across all Education and Health indicators for 2011/12, as 57 out of 144 Primary Sampling Units were dropped due to adverse security situation.

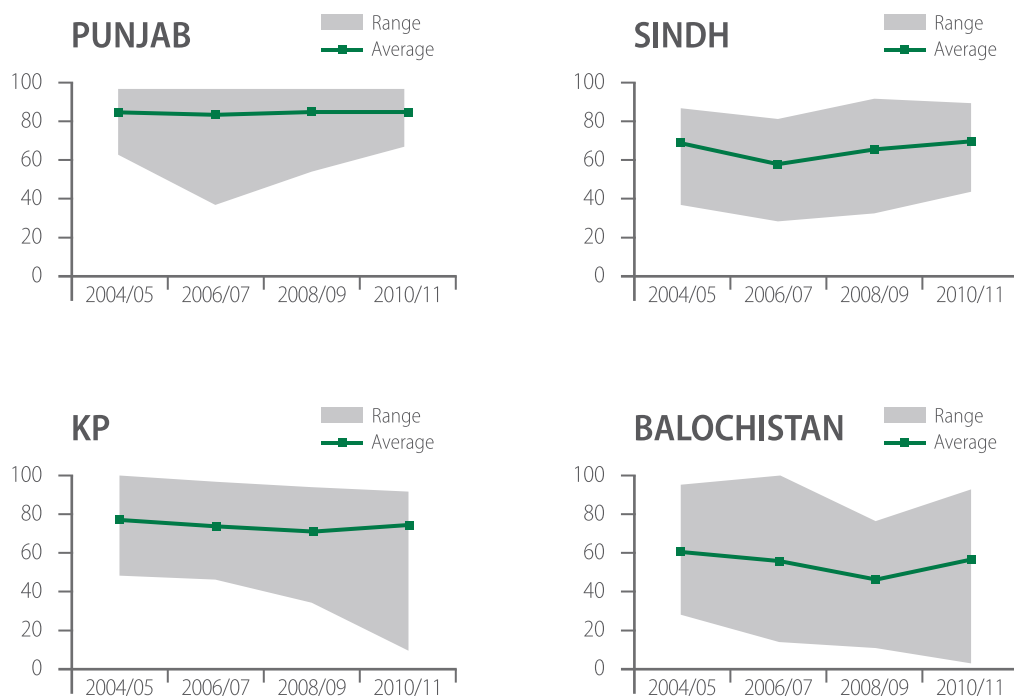
Table 19 Disparities across Districts - Fully Immunized Children 12 – 23 months

Province	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11
Range (No. of Districts)				
Punjab	35 (35)	63 (35)	45 (36)	31 (37)
Sindh	53 (16)	54 (16)	60 (22)	48 (23)
KP	52 (24)	50 (24)	60 (24)	83 (24)
Balochistan	69 (24)	87 (26)	66 (28)	89 (30)
Coefficient of Variation (%)				
Punjab	9	14	11	8
Sindh	23	31	26	19
KP	18	22	25	25
Balochistan	28	41	41	45
Rank Correlation (between 2004/05 and 2010/11)				
Punjab	0.11			
Sindh	0.59			
KP	0.78			
Balochistan	0.21			

Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

The coefficient of variation (CV) is fairly low in Punjab suggesting that the extent of coverage of immunization is similar across its districts. Overtime it exhibits an inverted U-shaped trend. Immunization coverage CV is comparable for Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, albeit lower in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Significantly large variations in coverage exist for districts in Balochistan and again these are increasing overtime.

Estimates of rank correlation for districts of Punjab and Balochistan stand out as they are low compared to the other two provinces. This suggests that improvements across districts have been uneven. The high rank correlation for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa indicates that improvements or reversals across districts were relatively equal. Sindh's slightly smaller rank correlation points to the same explanation. Mianwali in Punjab, Nowshero Feroze in Sindh, and Kohistan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had reduced coverage by 14 percent, 25 percent and 38 percent respectively. In Balochistan, Ziarat recorded a huge 69 percent reduction over the period of analysis. On the other hand, coverage increased by 20 percent in Rajanpur, Punjab; 22 percent in Jacobabad, Sindh; 21 percent in Kohat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; and 48 percent in Barkhan, Balochistan.

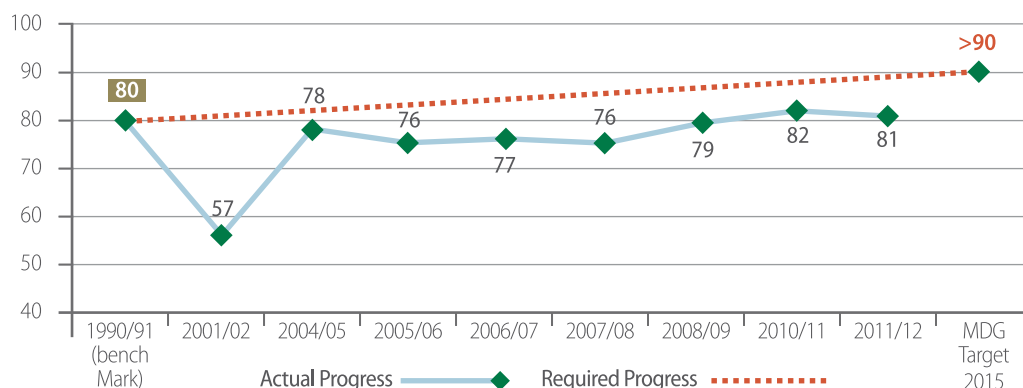
Figure 17 Provincial Averages and Spreads - Fully Immunized Children

Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

Proportion of less than 1 year Children immunized against measles

Measles is one of the leading causes of death among young children. A major outbreak of measles in Pakistan occurred in the last quarter of 2012. From January 2012 to February 2013, there were 19,048 suspected measles cases out of which 463 deaths were recorded throughout the country. This has been a significant increase, especially given the trends in previous years. With the high level of child malnutrition in Pakistan, the vulnerability to measles becomes even more serious.

Given that immunization against measles is a sub-component of full immunization, it is not surprising that the national and provincial status and trends (see Figure 18) for this indicator are similar to those of the full immunization. Other than Balochistan, coverage in the three provinces has either remained the same or has increased by 1-2 percentage points for most of the years. The two series (full immunization and measles immunization) differ over time only in the case of Balochistan. Regional trends show immunization against measles closely mirroring national trends for full immunization.

Figure 18 Target and Achievements under - 1 year children immunized against measles (%)

Source: PSLM Various Sources

Disparities across Districts

Table 20 summarizing the profile of inter-district inequalities in the coverage of immunization against measles is also similar to the full immunization indicator, with the exception of Balochistan. Inequality in coverage across districts is lowest in Punjab followed by Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; it is highest in Balochistan. Over time, inequalities have reduced for the three provinces except Balochistan. The rank correlation mirrors the position of districts in each province observed for full immunization.

Table 20 Disparities across Districts - Less than 1 year Children Immunized against Measles

Province	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11
Range (No. of Districts)				
Punjab	35 (35)	63 (35)	42 (36)	31 (37)
Sindh	53 (16)	52 (16)	60 (22)	54 (23)
KP	46 (24)	50 (24)	60 (24)	83 (24)
Balochistan	69 (24)	87 (26)	63 (28)	95 (30)
Coefficient of Variation (%)				
Punjab	9	14	11	8
Sindh	23	31	26	18
KP	18	22	24	25
Balochistan	28	41	38	49
Rank Correlation (between 2004/05 and 2010/11)				
Punjab	0.11			
Sindh	0.62			
KP	0.80			
Balochistan	0.34			

Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

Proportion of Children under five who suffered from diarrhea in the last 30 days

One of the major causes of child mortality is diarrhea. The indicator used to track progress in reducing mortality due to diarrhea is the 'proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhea in the last 30 days'. From yearly national trends, it is clear that Pakistan has achieved the MDG target for this indicator: the proportion of children who suffered from diarrhea fell from 26 percent in 1990/91 to 8 percent in 2011/12, compared to the target of reducing the proportion to under 10 percent by 2015. Pakistan has thus achieved the MDG target (under 10 percent) for this indicator.

However, after falling consistently up to 2007/08, the rate shows fluctuations within a narrow range of 1-2 percentage point. The data to be gathered in the next two years will indicate whether this reduction in diarrhea cases is sustainable at national and provincial level. The Government through the Health Ministry at the federal level and Health Departments at provincial level, with assistance from UN agencies, is active in engaging and advocating for remedial and preventive actions against diarrhea. These include use of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) and improved childhood nutrition (e.g. the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative). Doctors, pediatricians and paramedics across the country, in both the public and private sector, receive training in standardized protocols. LHWs are also engaged in the advocacy campaign along with large scale advertisements targeting the general public.

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

Among the provinces, only Balochistan lags in meeting the MDG target for this indicator, even though it had essentially reduced the figure down to 4 percent in 2005/06. Since 2008/09, all the other provinces have shown a declining trend in the proportion of cases reported, strengthening the possibility of a sustained and robust improvement. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has shown the largest improvement since 2008/09 (reducing the number from 10 percent to 5 percent in 2011/12), while Sindh and Punjab reduced the occurrence to 4 percent and 2 percent respectively. It is worth mentioning, however, that with the exception of Punjab, prior to 2008/09 all the provinces have, at one point or the other, had a history of setbacks with regard to diarrhea incidence.

The brief time series of this indicator for the three regions show that AJ&K has performed better and has achieved the MDG target. The trend in GB is unstable with both setbacks and progress towards the achievement of the MDG target. With a value of 21 percent in 2011/12, progress in FATA is much lower. This is due to the peculiar law and order situation in some areas of FATA.

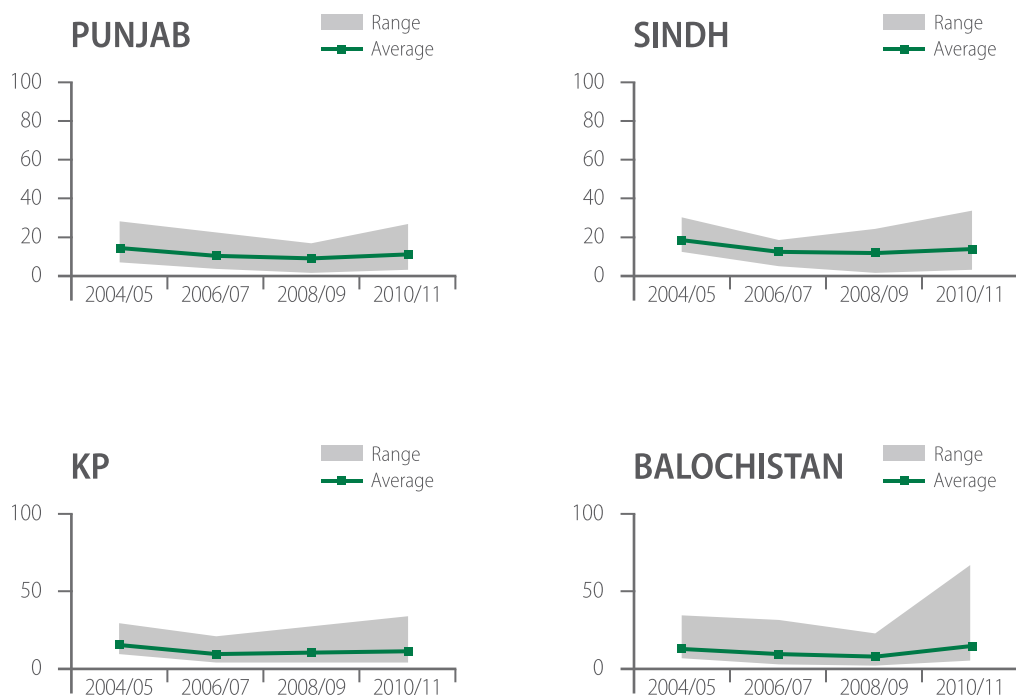
Disparity across Districts

Table 21 and Figure 20 show that disparities in the incidence of diarrhea reported in terms of its attack (in the last 30 days) across districts in each province have increased over the years. As per the range values, the increase in inequality has been rapid for Sindh and Balochistan and less for the other two provinces.

Table 21**Disparities across Districts - Under Five Children who suffered from Diarrhea in last 30 days**

Province	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11
Range (No. of Districts)				
Punjab	21 (35)	18 (35)	16 (36)	23 (37)
Sindh	18 (16)	14 (16)	22 (22)	31 (23)
KP	20 (24)	17 (24)	26 (24)	29 (24)
Balochistan	28 (24)	29 (26)	22 (28)	62 (30)
Coefficient of Variation (%)				
Punjab	37	37	46	41
Sindh	28	38	47	49
KP	36	54	77	66
Balochistan	43	50	68	90
Rank Correlation (between 2004/05 and 2010/11)				
Punjab	0.47			
Sindh	0.18			
KP	0.35			
Balochistan	0.10			

Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

Figure 19 Provincial Average and Spread - Under Five Children who suffered from Diarrhea

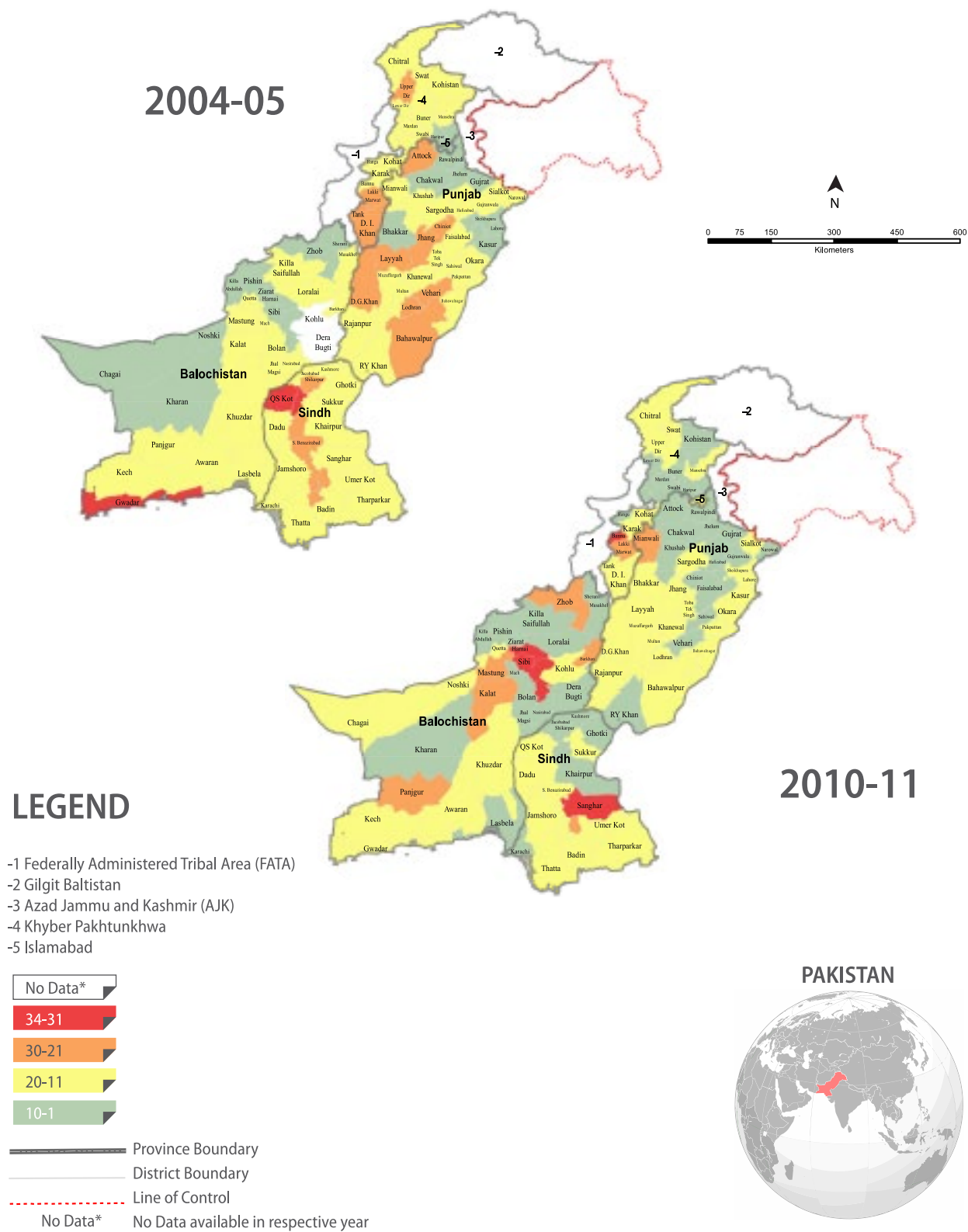
Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

Lady Health Worker's Coverage of Target Population

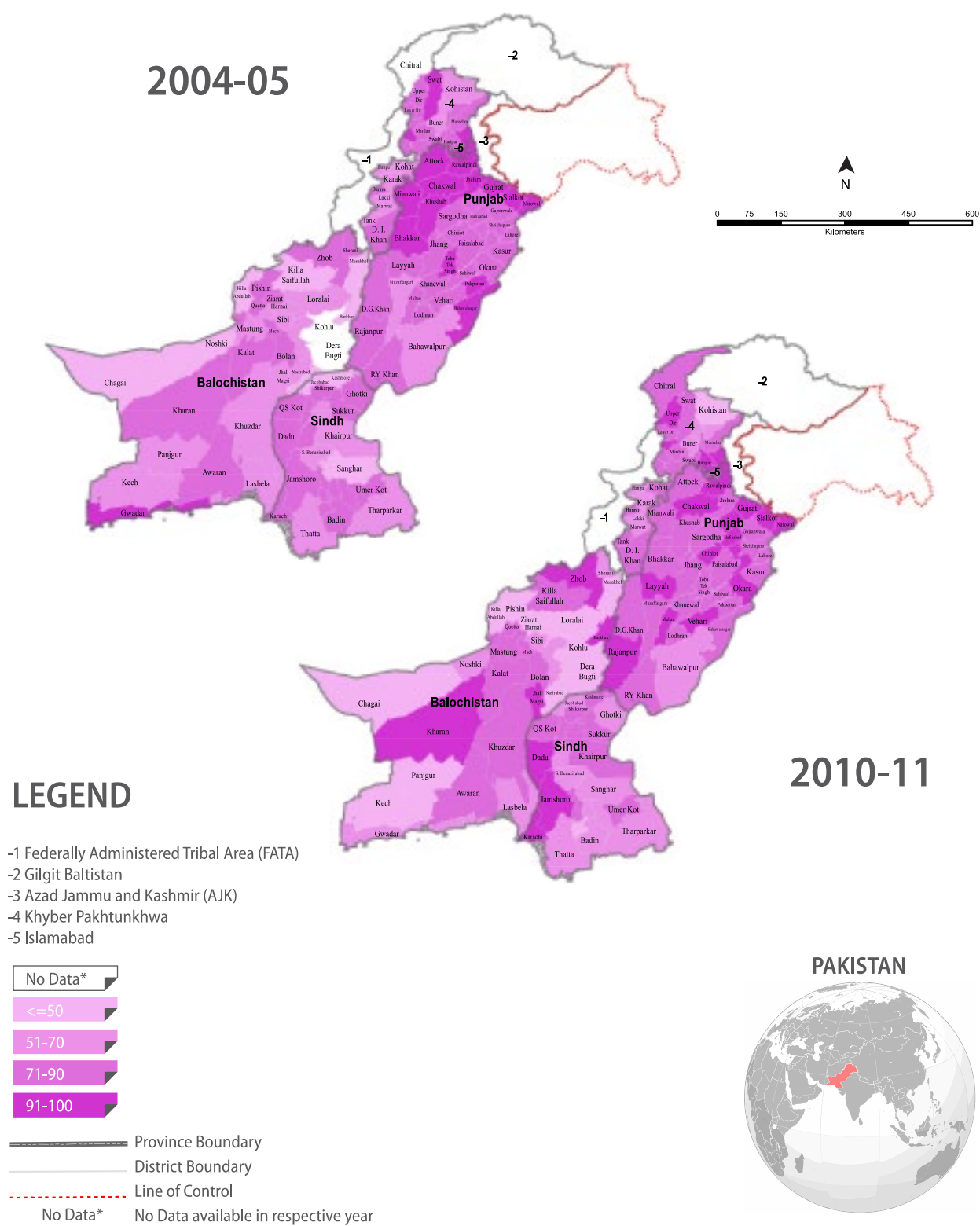
The Lady Health Worker (LHW) Programme was launched in 1994 and is also known as the National Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care. The LHWs have a number of roles that include identifying pregnant women, providing them with multi-vitamin supplements, referring them to antenatal care services at the Basic Health Units (BHUs), and basic functions of providing family planning advice and basic health care. The LHWs visit homes, interact freely with married female members, thus helping overcome women's lack of education and mobility. The number of LHWs in the field increased from 95,000 in 2008 to almost 100,000 in 2011.

Given their coverage and outreach, the LHWs are also utilized by the government for other programmes, e.g. polio campaigns, tuberculosis treatment initiatives. There is lack of data of the progress of the programme after the 18th Amendment and devolution of the federal Health Ministry to the provinces. The latest data at federal level for 2008/09 estimates the share of the target population covered by LHWs to be 83 percent, progressively increasing from 38 percent in 2001/02. Sparse and patchy provincial time series data show that the coverage of target populations by LHWs at provincial level has remained between 28 - 58 percent. Given that health is now a provincial subject, strong financial and administrative commitment is needed from provinces to reach the target of 100 percent coverage in a short period of three years.

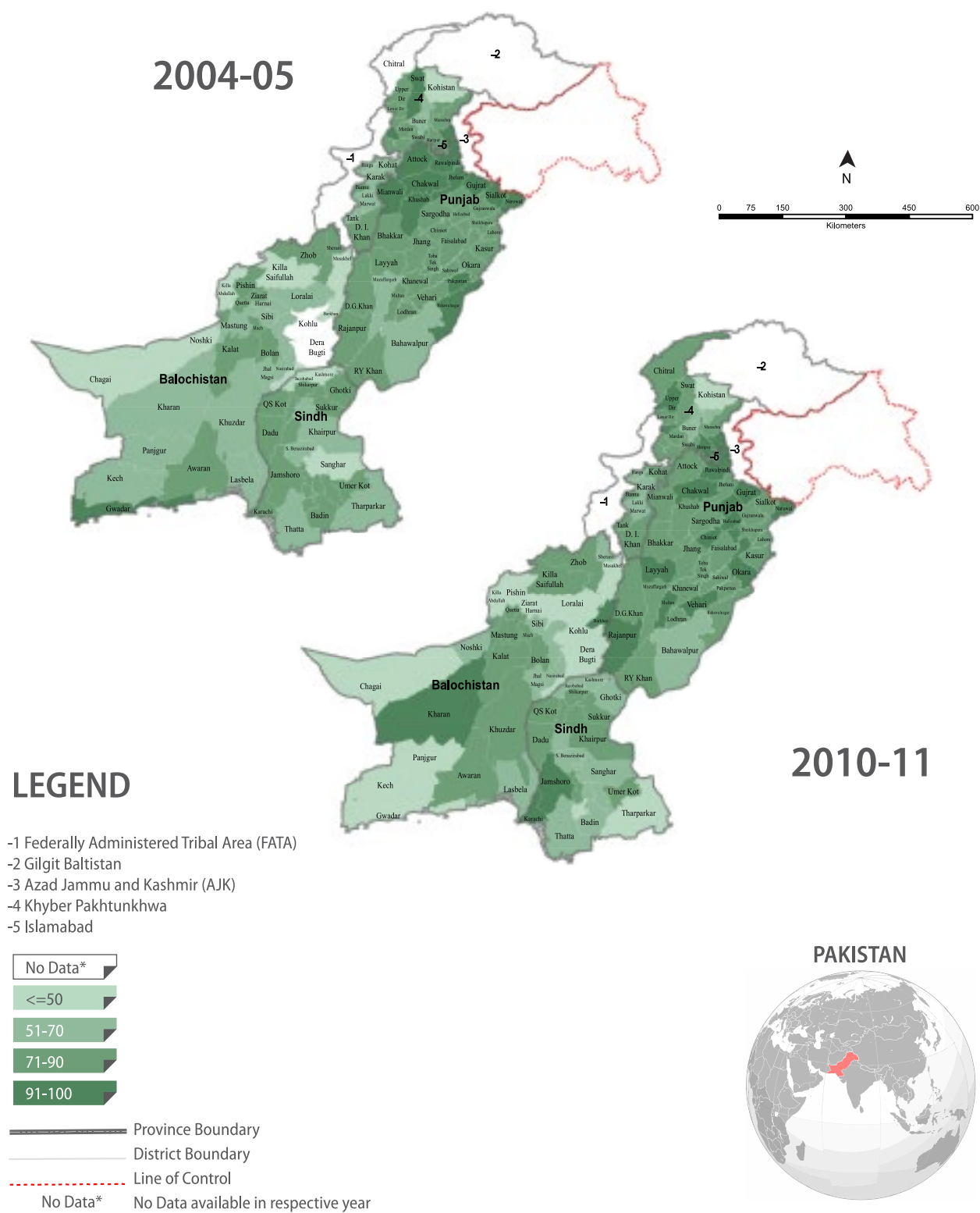
Children Under 5 who suffered from Diarrhea A Comparison



Children (< 1 Year) Immunized Against Measles A Comparison



Fully Immunized Children 12 - 23 Months A Comparison





Improve Maternal Health

Chapter 6

Key Points

Under MDG 5, Pakistan aims to reduce maternal mortality rate (MMR) by three-quarters and ensure universal access to reproductive health.

Pakistan has shown progress on all indicators for their MDG 5: MMR has been almost halved, contraceptive usage has almost tripled, proportions of births attended by SBAs have more than doubled, and antenatal consultations have more than quadrupled since 1990/91. Despite this, it is off track on all indicators and therefore unlikely to achieve MDG 5.

Table 23 Status of Indicators - MDG 5

Indicators	Latest National Value	Target	Status
Maternal Mortality Ratio	276	140	Off Track
Proportion of births attended by Skilled Birth Attendants	52.1	>90	Off Track
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	35.4	55	Off Track
Total Fertility Rate	3.8	2.1	Off Track
Proportion of women 15-49 who had given birth during last 3 years and made at least one antenatal consultation	68	100	Off Track

Introduction

Millennium Development Goal 5 aims to substantially decrease maternal mortality rates by 2015.

Maternal mortality is affected by numerous factors, notably access to pre and post-natal care, as well as general access to health care services, and access to family planning and services.

The government's National Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Programme (NMNCH), initiated in 2006, is based on the 3-delays model (of Thaddeus and Maine). This states that successful maternal and child emergency interventions depend on an effective referral process that enables movement of patients to an appropriate facility and/or from one level of care to the next with speed and agility, resulting in adequate treatment being provided in a timely manner.

Progress on MDG 5 is measured against five indicators: MMR, proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants (SBAs), contraceptive prevalence rate, total fertility rate, and proportion of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the last three years who had at least one antenatal consultation.

Table 22 Tracking MDG 5

Indicators ⁸⁰		Region	1990/91	2001/02	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 ⁸¹	Target 2015
Maternal Mortality Ratio	Pakistan		533 ⁸²	350 ⁸³	n/a	400	380	276	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	140
	Punjab		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	227	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Sindh		n/a	n/a	600	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	345-350	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	KP		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	275	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Balochistan		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	758	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	AJ&K		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	201	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	GB ⁸⁴		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	450	n/a	
	FATA ⁸⁵		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	290	n/a	
Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants	Pakistan		18 ⁸⁶	24 ⁸⁷	n/a	30 ⁸⁸	41	37 ⁸⁹	40	41	47 ⁹⁰	51	52	>90
	Punjab		n/a	23	n/a	29	41	36	43	43	48	52	53	
	Sindh		n/a	21	n/a	38	43	43	44	42	50	59	61	
	KP		n/a	20	n/a	23	32	33	32	32	29	43	48	
	Balochistan		n/a	8	n/a	14	44	19	26	17	45	43	18	
	AJ&K ⁹¹		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	43	22	n/a	32	47	n/a	
	GB ⁹²		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	23	23	n/a	21	45	n/a	
	FATA ⁹³		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	55	n/a	
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Pakistan		12	28	n/a	n/a	n/a	30 ⁹⁴	30	31 ⁹⁵	n/a	n/a	35	55
	Punjab		n/a	22	36	n/a	n/a	32	32	n/a	35	n/a	41	
	Sindh		n/a	15	31	n/a	n/a	22	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	
	KP		n/a	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	39	n/a	n/a	n/a	28	
	Balochistan		n/a	n/a	13	n/a	n/a	25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	
	AJ&K		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	GB		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	n/a	
	FATA		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27	n/a	

⁸⁰ Provincial Numbers for Balochistan may not be representative, across all Education and Health indicators for 2011/12, as 57 out of 144 Primary Sampling Units were dropped due to adverse security situation.

⁸¹ All values reported for 2012/13 are preliminary, and based upon findings of the latest PDHS Report.

⁸² Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey 2000/01 has quoted MMR as 533 based on Sisterhood Method

⁸³ Estimates of Ministry of Health, Government of Pakistan

⁸⁴ Fact sheet, P&D Department, Govt. of GB

⁸⁵ Fact sheet, P&D Department, FATA Secretariat

⁸⁶ PIHS 2001/02, PSLM 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2011/12 (whole series)

⁸⁷ SBA for the year 2001/02 includes Doctor, Nurse and LHV

⁸⁸ SBA for the year 2004/05 includes Doctor and Nurse

⁸⁹ SBA for the year 2006/07 & 2008/09 includes Doctor, Nurse and Midwife

⁹⁰ SBA for the year 2010/11 and onwards includes Doctor, Nurse, Midwife and LHV

⁹¹ PSLM 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2010/11, for other years (Fact Sheet, P&D Department, AJ&K)

⁹² PSLM 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2010/11, for other years (Fact Sheet, P&D Department, GB)

⁹³ Fact Sheet, P&D Department, FATA Secretariat

⁹⁴ PDHS Survey 2006/07

⁹⁵ Estimate provided by Ministry of Health

Table 22 Tracking MDG 5 (Continued)

Indicators	Region	1990/91	2001/02	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Target 2015
Total Fertility Rate	Pakistan	5.4 ⁹⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.1 ⁹⁷	3.9	3.8	3.6	n/a	3.8	2.1
	Punjab	n/a	n/a	4.7	n/a	3.5	3.9	4.3	n/a	3.6	n/a	3.8	
	Sindh	n/a	n/a	5.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.9	
	KP	5.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.3	3.8	3.7	n/a	n/a	3.9	
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	7.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.2	
	AJ&K	5.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.0	4.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.0	n/a	
Proportion of woman 15-49 years who had given birth during last 3 years and made at least one antenatal care consultation	Pakistan	15 ⁹⁸	35	n/a	50	52	53	56	58	58	68	n/a	100
	Punjab ⁹⁹	n/a	40	n/a	56	53	56	59	61	61	71	n/a	
	Sindh	n/a	38	n/a	55	56	56	59	60	60	73	n/a	
	KP	n/a	22	n/a	39	43	46	48	49	49	57	n/a	
	Balochistan	n/a	21	n/a	35	36	31	39	36	36	43	n/a	
	AJ&K	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		72	72	82	77	71	n/a	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	46	49	51	n/a	56	57	n/a	
	FATA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	65	n/a	

⁹⁶ Estimates of Ministry of Health for 1990/91⁹⁷ Estimates of NIPS, provided by Ministry of Health⁹⁸ Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) 2001/2002, PSLM 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2011/12 (whole series)⁹⁹ Provincial PSLM Data, various issues

Figure 20 Targets and Achievements - Maternal Mortality Ratio

Source: PSLM Various Issues

Status and Trends

Maternal Mortality Ratio

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as number of deaths occurring in every 100,000 women during childbirth or pregnancy, for a given year. The MMR reflects the quality of health care provision, particularly for childbearing women. In 1990/91 the MMR was 533, which decreased substantially to 350 deaths per 100,000 women in 2000. In 2004/05 it increased slightly to 400. Since then, the number has steadily decreased, from 380 (an estimate of Ministry of Health, GoP) in 2005-06, to the last recorded number of 276 in 2006/07 (see Figure 20). The monitoring of MMR is dependent on large data sets that are conducted at irregular intervals of 4-6 years. The MMR declined by 74 (deaths per 10,000 childbirths) between the two survey periods of 2001/02 and 2006/07, i.e. over 6 years. Even if the next survey shows a decline of 100, this will be close but insufficient to achieve the target of 140. It will also be challenging for Pakistan to maintain the historical downward trend in the face of 2010 and 2011 floods and other capacity issues in the provinces in the post-18th amendment devolution.

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

The time series data on MMR for provinces is patchy. With the exception of Sindh, the provinces used the national data base of PDHS 2006/07 to report on the latest status of MMR in their respective provinces. Sindh relied on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) to report on MMR figures. In 2006/07, Punjab was below the national average and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at the national average, while Balochistan's MMR was three times the national figure. Between 2003/04 and 2008/09, Sindh halved the MMR. Had it not been for the 2010 and 2011 floods and their impact on access to health facilities, three provinces (except Balochistan) were on course to achieve the MDG target of 140 for MMR. Floods and other calamities had an adverse impact on MDG5 like other MDGs. In the aftermath of the floods, however, they will not be able to meet the MDG 2015 target for this indicator.

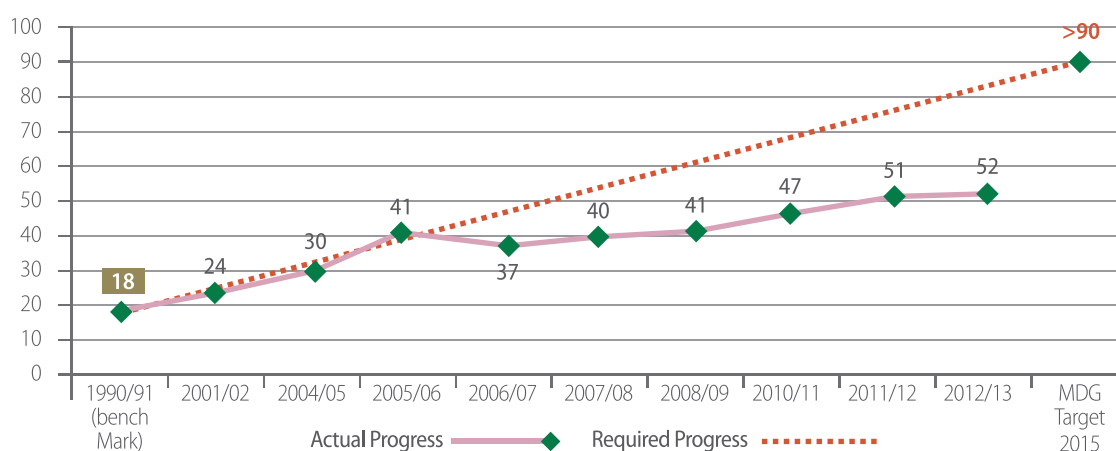
The patchy and 'one point in time' estimates for the three special areas indicate that AJ&K's MMR was 201 in 2007/08, better than the national average of 276 in 2006/07. AJ&K thus has a chance of achieving the MDG target of 140. The other two regions lag far behind the national average for this indicator.

Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendant

The proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants (SBA) directly impacts on the maternal mortality rate. SBA serves as a proxy indicator to assess the timelines of maternal health care provision. In 1990/91, at national level there were 18 SBAs present per 100 child births. By 2001/02, this had increased to 24, then reached 41 in 2005/06 before falling in the following two years (2006 and 2008) to 37 and 40 respectively. The proportion then steadily improved over the following years, 41 in 2008/09, 51 in 2011/12, and 52.1 in 2012/13 (see Figure 21). The target level of skilled birth attendants for 2015, however, is over 90 SBA per 100 births. It seems unlikely this will be achieved, given the slow rate of progress on this indicator.

For the purpose of this analysis, particularly in the case of districts, the number of years has been limited to 2008-09 and 2010-11, using the definition of skilled birth attendants that includes 'Doctor', 'Nurse' and 'Midwife'.

Figure 21 Targets and Achievements - Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendant (%)



Source: PSLM Various Issues

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

Sindh is the best performer in this indicator amongst all the provinces, with a reported value of 38 in 2004/05, which steadily increased to 43 in 2006/07, 42 in 2008-09, 50 in 2010/11 and 60.5 in 2012/13. Punjab has lagged behind Sindh, with SBA at 29 in 2004/05, improving to 36 in 2006/07, 43 in 2008/09 and 48 in 2010/11. For the latest year of 2012/13, it hovers around the national average of 52.1 with a value of 52.5.

SBA proportions for Balochistan present a troubling trend, wherein between 2004/05 and 2012/13, this indicator marginally improved from a very low number of 14 to 17.8 – having reached peak of 45 in 2010/11. In the case of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, a steady, albeit slow improvement is seen in SBA proportions, from 23 in 2004/05, to 32 in 2008/09, 29 in 2010/11, and a marked improvement to 48.3 in 2012-13. Much greater focus is needed on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, if the national average on this indicator is to be improved and brought up to the required proportion of over 90.

Based on short time series, the progress on SBA is uneven in the regions of AJ&K and GB. In AJ&K, the indicator value declined from 43 in 2006/07 to 22 in 2007/08, then picked up swiftly to reach 47 in 2010/11. In contrast, after slow progress since 2005/06, the SBA proportion increased in just one year in GB from 21 (2010/11) to 45 (2011/12).

Table 24 Disparities across Districts - Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendant

Province	2008/09	2010/11
Range (No. of Districts)		
Punjab	80(36)	58(37)
Sindh	75(22)	74(23)
KP	59(24)	49(24)
Balochistan	60(28)	71(30)
Coefficient of Variation (%)		
Punjab	41	34
Sindh	56	42
KP	51	41
Balochistan	81	63
Rank Correlation (between 2008/09 and 2010/11)		
Punjab	0.76	
Sindh	0.73	
KP	0.57	
Balochistan	0.25	

Source: PSLM 2008/09, 2010/11

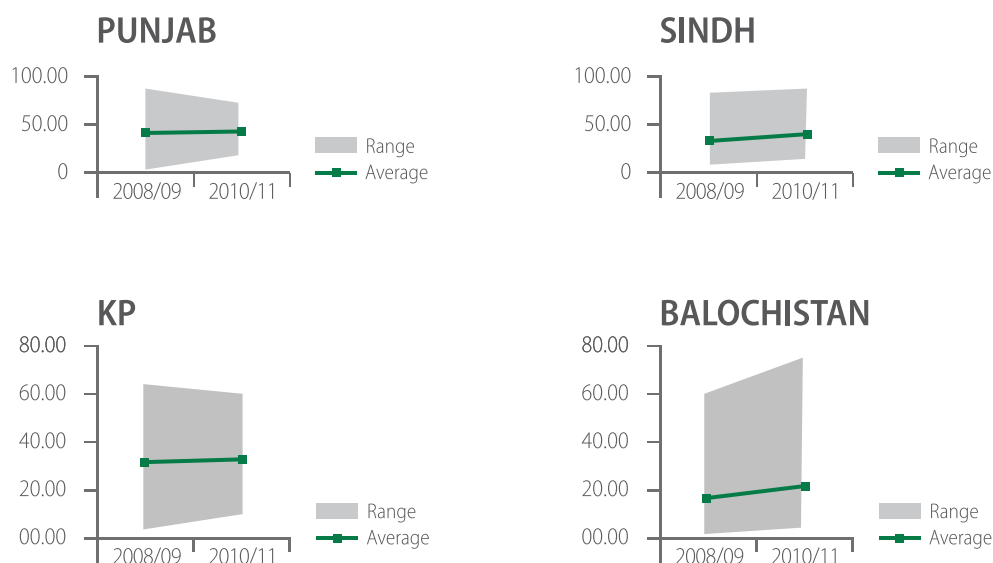
Disparities across Districts

Table 24 shows intra-provincial disparities that exist amongst districts within individual provinces. From the estimates of Range for the two periods 2008/09 and 2010/11, disparities (defined as the difference between districts with a maximum and minimum value for the indicator) have decreased markedly in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, from 79.8 to 57.7 and from 59.0 to 49.2 respectively. In the case of Sindh, disparities persist, while for Balochistan, they increased markedly from 60 to 70 – in the same time period.

The coefficient of variation (CV) largely supports this finding, wherein the lowest value at 33.5 is recorded for Punjab. However, for Balochistan, even though the CV is the largest of the four provinces in 2010/11, it decreased markedly from 2008/09. This indicates that, even though there is a large difference between districts with the highest and lowest proportion of SBA, overall variation between personnel presence at childbirth has decreased.

Both Punjab and Sindh have high rank correlation values of 0.76 and 0.73, indicating that districts in these provinces did not change their positions and improvements were synchronized in most districts. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with rank correlation of 0.57, districts did change ranks, while the low value of 0.25 in Balochistan shows that a large number of districts changing ranks. The greatest increase in SBA for Punjab was recorded in Bahawalnagar at 19.14 percent, whilst it decreased the most in Jehlum by 15.25 percent. The best and worst performers were Mir Pur Khas (+21.65 percent) and Tando Muhd Khan (-7.51 percent) for Sindh, Charsadda (+20.34 percent) and Bannu (-27.21 percent) for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Quetta (+38.92 percent) and Qilla Saifullah (-45.6 percent) for Balochistan.

Figure 22 Provincial Averages and Spreads - SBAs



Source: PSLM 2008/09, 2010/11

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

The prevalence of modern forms of contraception has a direct effect on maternal mortality, in that they help curtail birth rates, and enable and empower couples, in particular women, to decide whether or not to bear a child. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is an important indicator for assessing overall maternal health and family planning practices.

The national CPR was 12 percent in 1990/91. This rate more than doubled in the following decade to 28 percent in 2001/02, but growth in the use of contraceptives slowed in the following eight years reaching just 30.8 in 2008/09. The rate for 2012/13 is 35.4 percent. At the current rate of progress the national target for CPR at 55 percent for 2015 is unlikely to be met. PDHS survey 2012/13 shows that usage of modern contraception is rapidly increasing, and has far surpassed that of traditional means of preventing insemination.

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

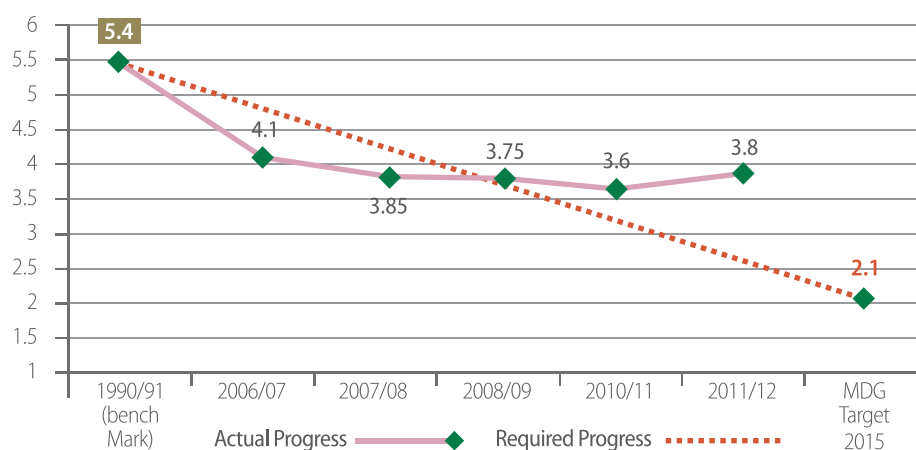
Punjab has shown the highest year on year growth in CPR, from 22 percent in 2001/02, jumping to 36 percent in 2003/04. However, it hovered around 32 percent for the period 2006 to 2008, then rose to 35 percent in 2010/11, before reaching 41 percent in 2012/13. Punjab is thus noticeably ahead of the other provinces as well as the national average, and at the current rate, it should come quite close to or even achieve the target of 55 percent. Sindh too, has shown a marked improvement from 15 percent CPR in 2001/02 to 31 percent in 2003/04. However, this rate came down to 22 percent in 2006/07 before again reaching 30 percent in 2012/13.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa registered improvement for CPR from 14 percent in 2001/02 to 38.6 percent in 2007/08. Since 2007/08, this momentum could not be sustained, most probably due to the security situation leading to internal population displacement, and contraceptive prevalence fell to 28 percent in 2012/13.

Balochistan is lagging the furthest behind, with a very low CPR of 13 percent in 2003/04, the same year when both Punjab and Sindh saw a marked increase in CPR. The Balochistan rate almost doubled by 2006/07 to 25 percent, but according to the survey of 2012/13, it has fallen again to 20 percent. Much work needs to be done to bring it closer to the MDG target or at least the national average.

Based on single year estimates for each of the three regions (FATA, GB, AJK), CPR in the range of 28-31 percent is comparable with provincial estimates and well short of the MDG target of 55 percent set for 2015.

Figure 23 Targets and Achievements - Total Fertility Rate



Source: PSLM Various Issues

Total Fertility Rate

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is a measure of the average number of childbirths to women over their lifetime in a given population. Higher TFRs are linked to higher population growth rates, and take a toll on female health and maternal mortality. For obvious reasons TFR is directly affected by CPR.

The Total Fertility Rate for Pakistan was 5.4 average childbirths per woman over her lifetime in 1990/91. This rate gradually declined annually and was 4.1 in 2006/07 and 3.6 in 2010/11. The latest PDHS (2012/13) calculated the TFR at 3.8 (see Figure 23). While the falling TFR from 2006-09 was in line with increased CPR in the same period, the reverse correlation is not apparent for the past few years. This is a troubling trend, and could be attributed to a number of factors such as economic instability (whereby young people are seen as extra breadwinners) and the security crisis in the country. The 2015 target for TFR is 2.1 and, if current trends persist, is unlikely to be met.

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

While Punjab generally has the least values of TFR among the four provinces, the trend is erratic. Punjab recorded its lowest rate of 3.5 in 2005/06, rising to 4.3 in 2007/08, before falling to 3.6 in 2010/11 and rising again to the national average in 2012/13. Based on the two data points for Sindh and Balochistan, TFR has fallen appreciably in both provinces over the nine years from 2003/04 to 2012/13. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, like Punjab, shows an erratic trend with fewer data points and TFR in the range of 3.7 - 4.3. In conclusion, despite evidence that all provinces except Punjab have generally shown a declining trend, the national target may not be attainable.

Since 1990/91, AJ&K has succeeded in bringing down its fertility rate from 5.4 to 4.0 in 2008/09. GB's TFR at 5.0 in 2011/12 is higher than the national average.

Proportion of Women aged 15-49 years who had given birth during Last Three Years and made at least One Antenatal Care Consultation

Antenatal services are of particular concern as they not only represent women's access to proper health provision but timely consultations with specialists can ensure that any complications in the process of childbirth are identified, and proper referrals made in an effective manner. Thus, prenatal visits to doctors impact MMR and IMR, as well as the general health of the mother and child. Coverage of the LHW programme increased during the period, and is currently around 83 percent as noted under MDG 4. The LHW programme is particularly beneficial in downtrodden rural areas where it provides an accessible means of support to women who might not otherwise have been able to get even rudimentary checks.

The national figure was 15 percent in 1990/91, and this more than doubled to 35 percent in 2001/02. It further increased to 50 percent in 2004/05. Progress on this indicator then slowed, reaching 58 percent in 2008/09. It picked up momentum again in 2011/12 to reach 68 percent. If this can be sustained, Pakistan could come very close to the target of 100 percent for 2015.

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

Punjab and Sindh have shown steady improvement on this indicator since 2001/02. Starting at 40 and 38 percent in 2001/02 respectively, averages for both provinces in 2011/12 are higher than the national average. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, starting at a low base, have also recorded a steady increase over the years, but at around 50 percent in 2011/12, pull down the national average.

AJ&K's attempt to increase the proportion of woman making at least one antenatal consultation during the MDG period did not succeed. Based on a few data points, it peaked at 82 percent in 2008/09 but then gradually dropped to 71 percent by 2011/12. GB's progress is steadier, progressing from 46 percent in 2005/06 to 57 percent in 2011/12. The FATA single point estimate at 65 percent in 2011/12 is higher than GB, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. The three regions are not likely to achieve the MDG target of 100 in 2015.

Figure 24

Targets and Achievements - Women 15-49 years who had given birth during last 3 years and made at least one antenatal care consultation



Source: PSLM Various Issues

Disparities across Districts

From the estimates of range given in Table 25, disparities between the districts with lowest and highest proportion of women getting antenatal care do not show a clear decline or rise over the years but rather fluctuate up and down. Overall, inequalities in access increased across all provinces except Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The inter-district estimates of coefficient of variation (CV) are consistent with the estimates of range. The CV of three provinces (except Balochistan) is smaller when the value of range is smaller and vice versa. Only in the case of Balochistan, the estimates of CV differ from estimated values of Range, and show a decline in variability between its districts.

In terms of rank correlation between 2004/05 and 2010/11, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh exhibit a degree of rank retention amongst districts with regard to accessing consultations, with values of 0.73 and 0.64 respectively. Districts showed a large degree of shuffling in Punjab and Balochistan, with rank correlation of 0.33 and 0.26 respectively, indicative of change in antenatal healthcare provision and/or shift in public attitudes. The greatest increase on this indicator for Punjab was recorded in Mandi Bahauddin at 48.1 percent, whilst it decreased the most in Narowal by 36.21 percent. The best and worst performers were Hyderabad (+25.88 percent) and Mir Pur Khas (-4.99 percent) for Sindh, Kohat (+31.7 percent) and Mansehra (-10.56 percent) for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Awaran (+44.89 percent) and Ziarat (-29.3 percent) for Balochistan.

Table 25

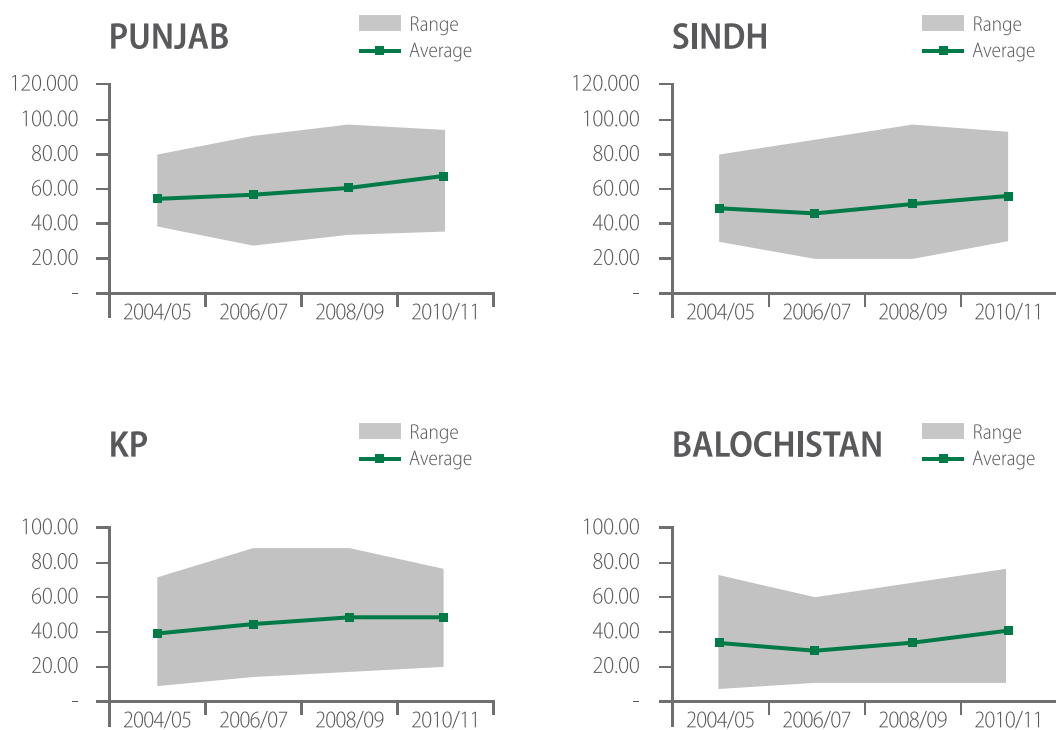
Disparities across Districts - Women giving birth during last 3 years and making at least one antenatal care consultation

Province	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11
Range (No. of Districts)				
Punjab	42(35)	64(35)	64(36)	58(37)
Sindh	51(16)	70(16)	76(22)	64(23)
KP	63(24)	74(24)	72(24)	57(24)
Balochistan	66(24)	51(26)	57(28)	66(30)
Coefficient of Variation (%)				
Punjab	23	20	19	18
Sindh	28	35	24	29
KP	41	41	43	37
Balochistan	46	49	61	57
Rank Correlation (between 2004/05 and 2010/11)				
Punjab	0.91			
Sindh	0.80			
KP	0.90			
Balochistan	0.43			

Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

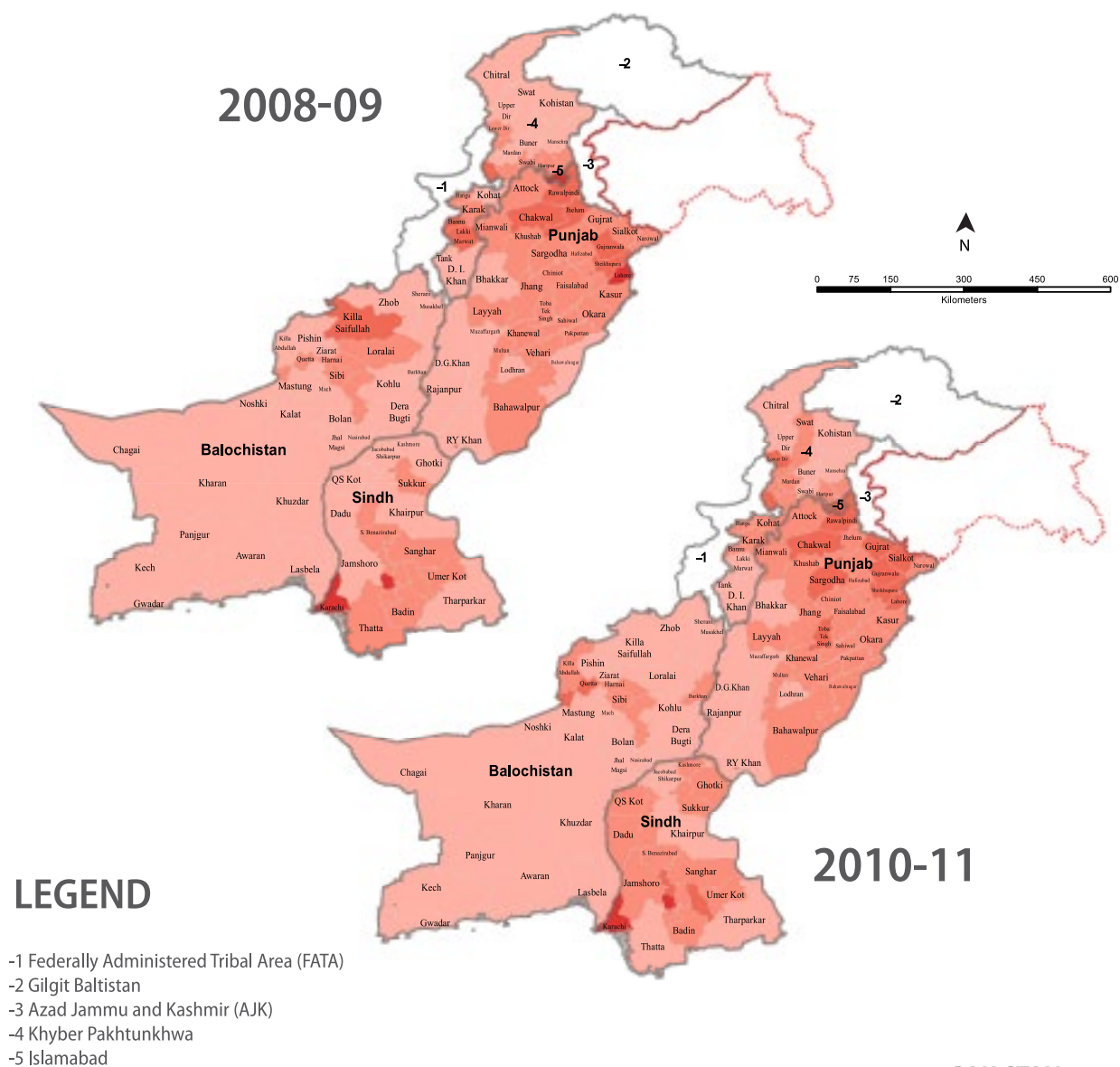
Figure 25

Provincial Averages and Spreads - Women 15-49 years who had given birth during last 3 years and made at least one antenatal care consultation



Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/08, 2010/11

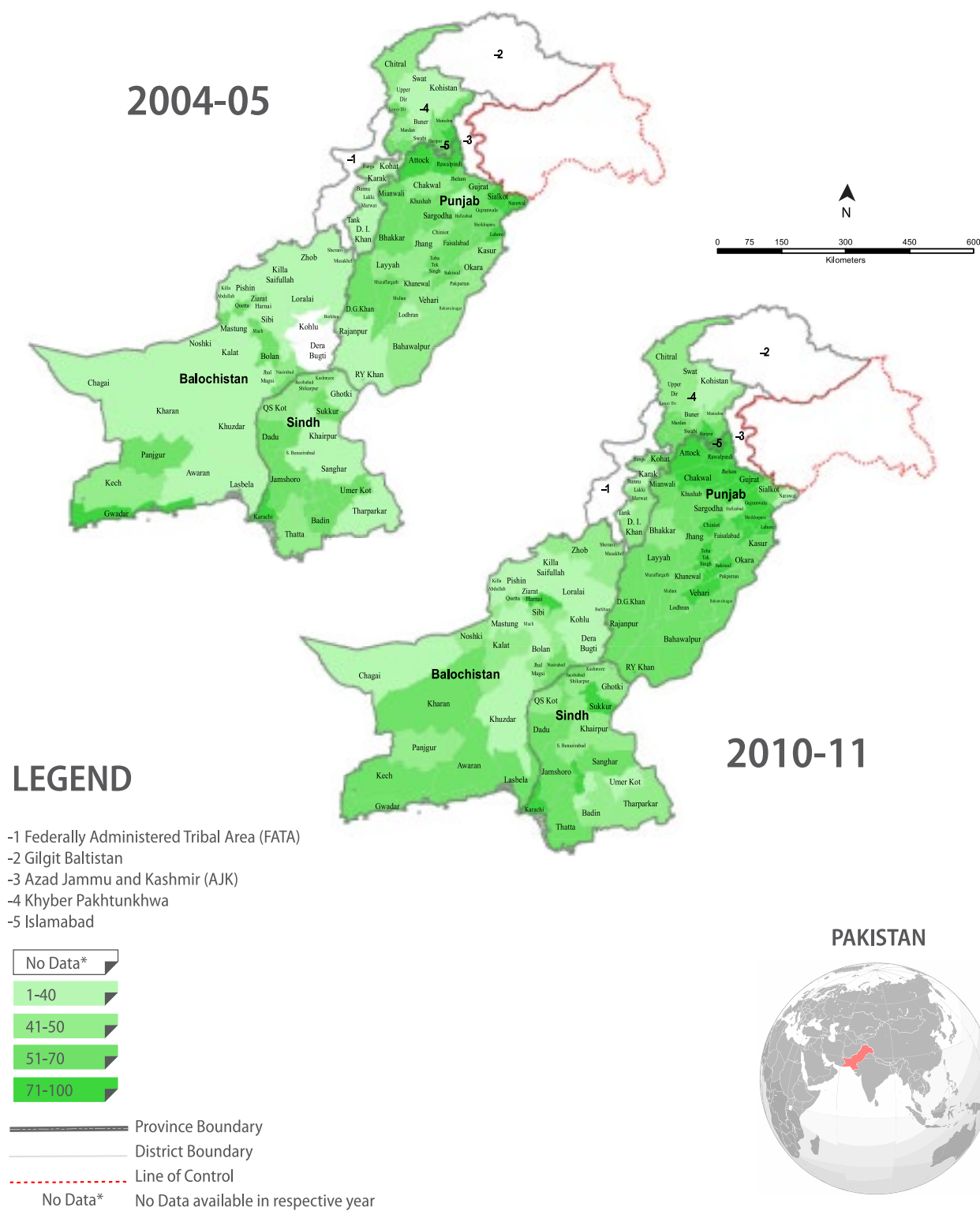
Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants A Comparison



PAKISTAN



Pre-natal consultation A Comparison







Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Chapter 7

Key Points

Under MDG6 Pakistan aims to halt and have begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Most indicators show a positive trend, particularly in the case of HIV prevalence among pregnant women, and successful detection and provision of healthcare for TB patients. The latter has been achieved and the former is likely to be achieved.

However, Pakistan is off-track on the other indicators – incidence of TB is very high - and therefore it is unlikely to achieve MDG6.

Table 27 Status of Indicators - MDG 6

Indicators	Latest National Value	Target	Status
HIV prevalence among 15-49 year old pregnant women	0.041	Baseline reduced by 50 %	On Track
HIV prevalence among vulnerable groups	IDU= 37.4 FSW= 0.8 MSW= 3.1 HSW= 7.3	Baseline reduced by 50 %	Off Track
Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective prevention and treatment measures	40	75	Off Track
Incidence of TB/100,000	230	45	Off Track
TB cases detected and cured under DOTS	91	85	Achieved

Introduction

Millennium Development Goal 6 pertains to the control and eventual elimination of three debilitating, communicable and life-threatening diseases, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. For Pakistan, HIV prevalence is largely in control, insofar as its spread is limited to specific vulnerable groups of society like sex workers, drug users etc.

Pakistan remains particularly vulnerable to viral, in particular water borne infections such as dengue, and in relation to this MDG, malaria. Similarly, Hepatitis B & C are endemic, as is tuberculosis, a disease which has almost been eradicated in the developed world. However, TB continues to affect a significant proportion of the population, and its communicability gives it more scope to afflict large numbers of people unless it is completely eliminated.

Progress on MDG 6 is measured against five indicators: HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-29 years, and among vulnerable groups; proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective prevention and treatment measures; incidence of TB; and TB cases detected and cured under DOTS.

Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Table 26 Tracking MDG 6

Indicators	Region	1990/91	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Target 2015
HIV Prevalence among 15–49 year old pregnant women (%) ¹⁰⁰	Pakistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Baseline to be reduced by 50 %
HIV Prevalence among vulnerable group e.g., active sexual workers (%) ¹⁰¹	Pakistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	IDU=10.8 FSW=<0.05 MSW=0.4 HSW=0.8	n/a	IDU=15.8 FSW=<0.02 MSW=1.5 HSW=2.1	IDU=20.8 MSW=0.9 HSW=6.4	n/a	IDU=37.4 FSW=0.8 MSW=3.1 HSW=7.3	Baseline to be reduced by 50 %
Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures ¹⁰²	Pakistan	n/a	20	30	25	25	30	30	35	40	75
Incidence of Tuberculosis per 100,000 population ¹⁰³	Pakistan	171	181	181	181	181	181	181	230	230	45
Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS(Direct Observation Treatment Short Course) ¹⁰⁴	Pakistan	n/a	79	80	85	85	85	85	91	n/a	85

Status and Trends

HIV prevalence among 15-49 year old Pregnant Women

The limited data that is available on the indicator suggests that a very small percentage of the general population is currently affected by HIV/AIDS. A larger study is, however, required to holistically assess the spread of HIV in the country. This has been impeded by the fact that national surveys are very expensive, and a proxy of the general population i.e. [sero-surveillance of] antenatal women (sexually active part of the population) have been surveyed and an estimate drawn regarding the status of the virus in the general population. The overall objective is to provide the correct direction to policy making.

As the data stands, <0.1 percent of the 15-49 age bracket pregnant women are affected by HIV, which has more than halved to 0.041 percent by 2010/11. In the absence of a baseline, it can be safely assumed that this target will be met by 2015.

¹⁰⁰ National Aids Control Programme

¹⁰¹ Ibid

¹⁰² Roll Back Malaria Control Programme

¹⁰³ National TB Control Programme

¹⁰⁴ ibid

HIV Prevalence among vulnerable groups e.g. active sex workers (percent)

There is an alarming increase in HIV prevalence amongst vulnerable groups, especially Intravenous Drug Users (IDUs). HIV prevalence has consistently increased from 10.8 percent in 2005, to 37.4 in 2010/11, registering an annual growth rate of 23 percent over 6 years. Moreover, it is highest among all vulnerable groups including FSWs (Female Sex Workers), MSWs (Male Sex Workers) and HSW (Hijra Sex Workers). HIV prevalence among HSW of 7.3 in 2010/11 is the second highest after IDU, but its absolute levels are much smaller – though it shows a higher rate of increase (45 percent). HIV prevalence has also increased both for FSW and MSW between 2005-10, from 0.4 to 3.1 and from 0.05 to 0.8 respectively. These figures indicate a dangerous trend because as the percentage rises in the vulnerable population, it can spill over to the general population and can be the precursor to a widespread HIV/AIDs epidemic. The target for this indicator – to halve baseline values by 2015 – is likely to be missed.

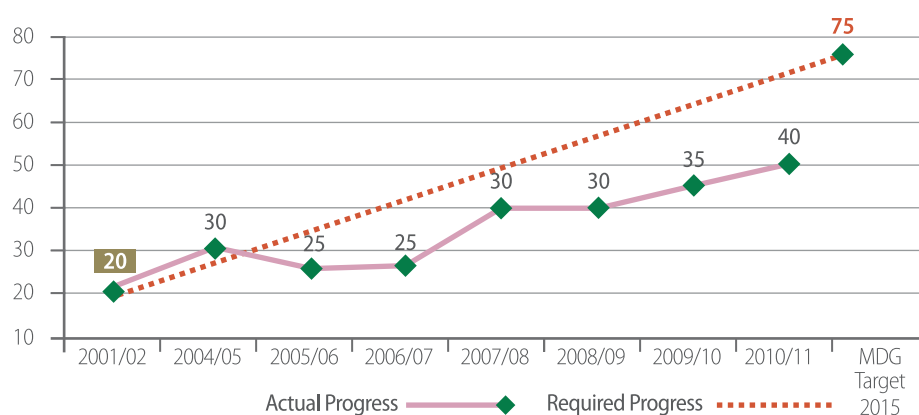
Proportion of population in Malaria Risk Areas using effective Malaria Prevention and Treatment measures

In recent years, Pakistan's risks for most air-borne endemics have increased. It suffered annual outbreaks of swine flu, multiple iterative dengue viruses affecting all provinces, as well as spread of malaria. Historically malarial infections have remained widespread in the country, in part to low levels of education about hygienic practices and poverty. Improvement in socio-economic conditions is highly correlated to survivability, detection, as well as avoidance of malaria endemics.

Analysis of national trends indicates a positive trend in terms of the proportion of population employing preventive measures and treatment. In 2001/02, this was 20 percent, increasing to 30 percent in 2004/05 but then reversed to 25 percent in 2005/07. Following 2007, it has shown a steady, albeit slow annual increase reaching 40 percent in 2010/11 (Figure 26). Given the 2015 target of 75 percent for this indicator, it is unlikely that this will be met at the current slow pace of growth.

Figure 26

Targets and Achievements - Population in Malaria Risk Areas Using Effective Prevention and Treatment Measures



Source: PSLM Various Issues

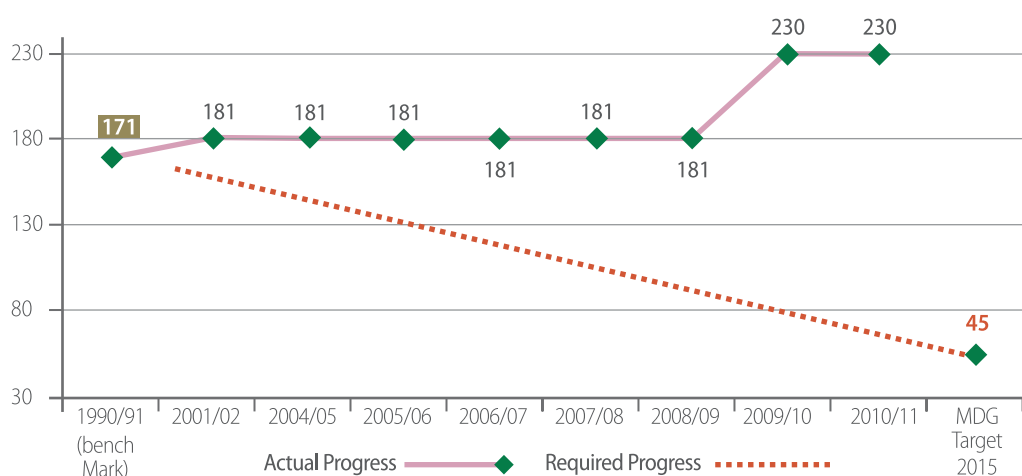
Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the major endemics in Pakistan. Pakistan is termed as a high-burden TB country and accounts for 61 percent of the TB burden in the Eastern Mediterranean region. A large number of reported TB cases come from the 15-49 years age group. Estimates show that there are around 420,000 new TB cases reported every year and half of them are verified positive.¹⁰⁵

The incidence of TB has gradually increased in Pakistan. The number of cases per 100,000 population rose from 171 to 230 between 1990/91 and 2010/11. This is one of the worst faring indicators for Pakistan in all the MDGs. There is little chance that Pakistan will meet the 2015 target of 45 TB cases per 100,000 populations.

Figure 27

Targets and Achievements - Incidence of Tuberculosis per 100,000 Populations

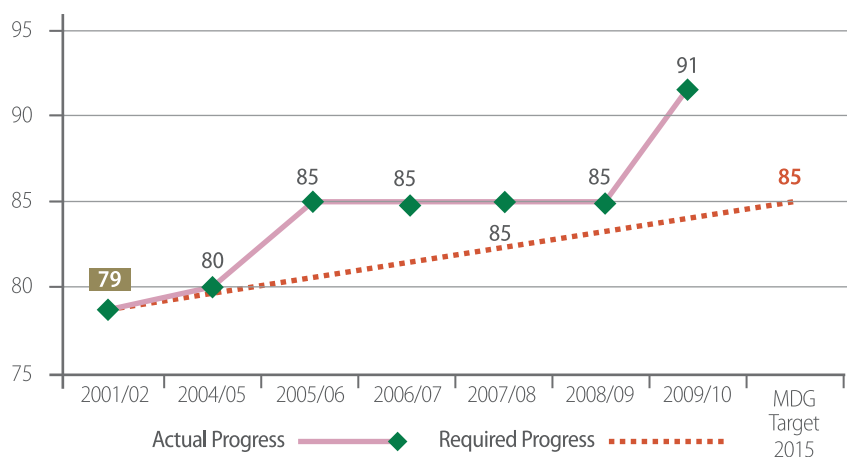


Source: PSLM Various Issues

¹⁰⁵ The Global Plan to Stop TB, WHO, 2013

Figure 28

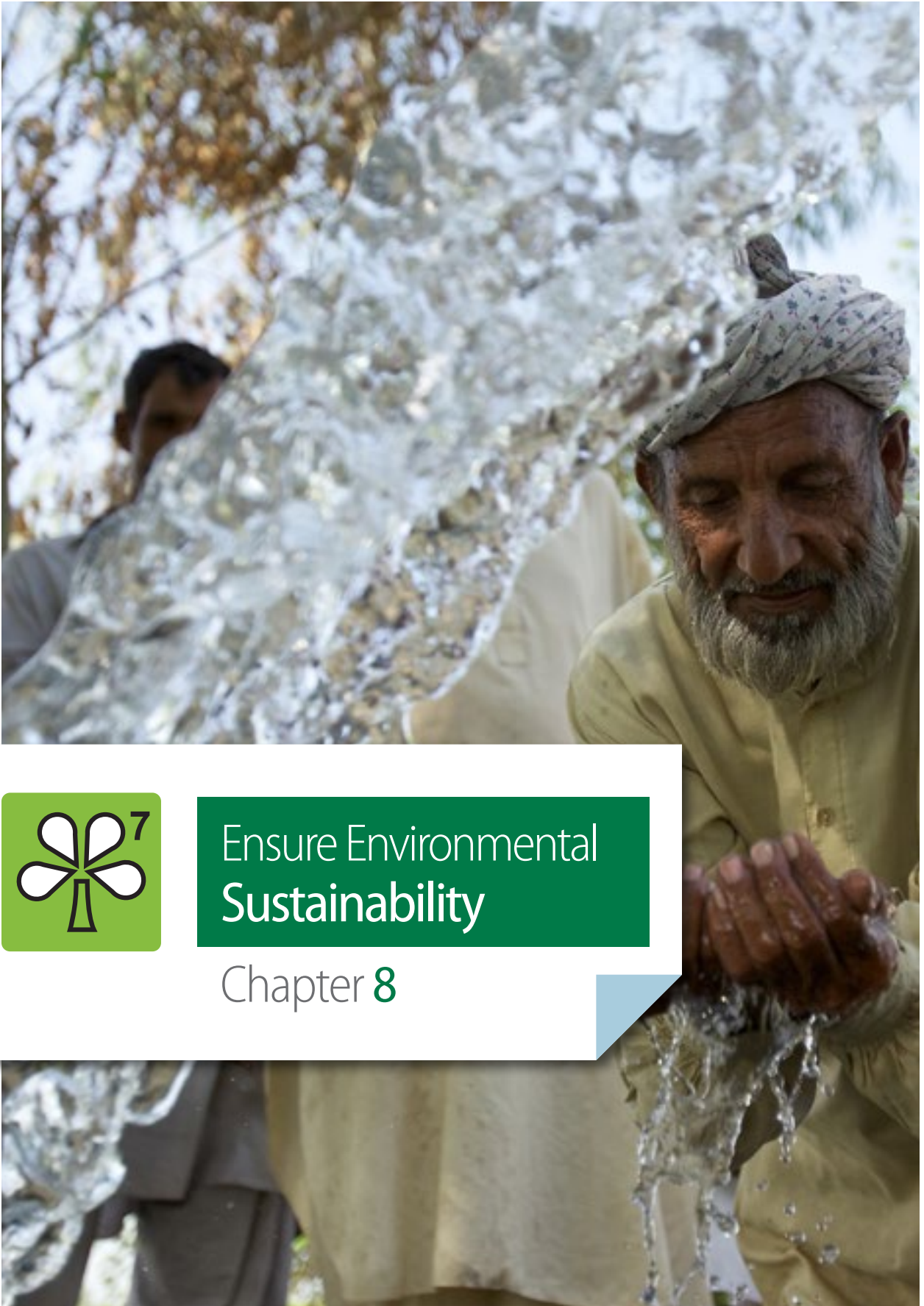
Targets and Achievements - Proportion of TB Cases Detected and Cured under DOTS



Source: PSLM Data Various Issues

Direct Observation Treatment Short Course (DOTS) is one of the core strategies adopted to reduce TB. It has five basic elements: political commitment, case detection, standardized treatment, effective drug supply system and monitoring and evaluation system.¹⁰⁶ Starting with 79 percent in 2001/02, Pakistan achieved the 2015 target of 85 percent in 2005/06 for detecting the proportion of cases under Direct Observation Treatment Short Course (DOTS). By 2009/10, it had attained 91 percent detection, and thus surpassed the MDG target set for this indicator.

¹⁰⁶ WHO, The five elements of DOTS, <http://www.who.int/tb/dots/whatisdots/en/index4.html>



Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Chapter 8

Key Points

Under MDG 7, Pakistan aims to promote sustainable development, halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved drinking water and basic sanitation, and bring about a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers (by 2020).

Of the seven MDG 7 indicators, Pakistan is on track to achieve four. Pakistan has made inroads in relation to protecting areas for wildlife conservation, reducing Sulphur content in high speed diesel, GDP per unit energy and access to safe drinking water. MDG 7 is the only goal which Pakistan is currently on-track to achieve by 2015 (more indicators on-track).

Table 29 Status of Indicators - MDG 7

Indicators	Latest National Value	Target	Status
Forest Cover (%)	5.2	12	Off Track
Land Area Protected for Conservation of Wildlife (%)	11.6	28,000	On Track
GDP (in 1980/81 Rs.) per ton of oil equivalent (energy efficiency)	26,543	0.5-0.25	On Track
Sulfur Content in High Speed Diesel	0.6	93	On Track
Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Water Sources	89	90	On Track
Proportion of Population with Access to Sanitation	72	95	Off Track
Proportion of Katchi Abadies Regularized	n/a		-

Introduction

The environmental strains faced by Pakistan over the last decades have become a major challenge for its citizens and economy.

Climate change poses a grave threat to gains made in poverty reduction and development. While climate change is a global phenomenon, its impact is felt more severely by the developing world due to their greater vulnerabilities and lesser capacity to manage the effects of climate change, and similarly, within society, by marginal and vulnerable groups including women and children. Pakistan's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) are much lower than those of the rest of the world. Environmental degradation along with poor home hygiene, lack of basic sanitation and unsafe drinking water has a huge impact on the health of the population, particularly children under five. The estimated cost to the economy due to poor sanitation and access to clean drinking water is Rs. 112 billion or 1.81 percent of the GDP,¹¹⁷ while that due to environmental and resource related damage is Rs. 365 billion per year or 6 percent of GDP. The total health costs are estimated at Rs. 62-65 billion which is equivalent to 1 percent of GDP.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁷ Pakistan Strategic Country Environmental Assessment, 2006

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

Progress on MDG 7 is measured against seven indicators: forest cover, land area protected for conservation of wildlife, energy efficiency [GDP (in 1980/81 Prices.) per ton of oil equivalent], sulphur content in high speed diesel, proportion of population with access to improved water sources and to sanitation, and proportion of Katchi Abadies regularized.

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental degradation

Target 10: Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Target 11: Have achieved by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers

Table 28 Tracking MDG 7¹⁰⁷

Indicators	Region	1990/91	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	MDG Target (2015)
Forest Cover (%) ¹⁰⁸	Pakistan	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	6.0
	Punjab	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.1	n/a	
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	AJ&K	27	28	30	30	31	32	33	34	34	n/a	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	
	FATA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	
Land Area Protected for Conservation of Wildlife (%) ¹⁰⁹	Pakistan	9.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	12.0
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	AJ&K	1	2	4	4	4	9	9	9	9	n/a	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	44	
GDP (in 1980-81 Rs.) per ton of oil equivalent (energy efficiency) ¹¹⁰	Pakistan	26,471	27,047	27,000	27,300	26,233	24,852	26,543	n/a	n/a	n/a	28,000
Sulfur Content in High Speed Diesel ¹¹¹	Pakistan	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	n/a	0.5-0.25

¹⁰⁷ It was decided in the meeting of Planning Commission's Working Group on Environment that indicator on Number of Vehicles using CNG (and monitored in all 4 previous National MDG reports) will be dropped as an MDG indicator. Consequently it wasn't included in the position paper submitted by the Working Group.

¹⁰⁸ Ministry of Environment, Government of Pakistan from 1990/91 - 2008/09 and Environment Section, Planning Commission, 2009/10 and 2010/11 at National level; for Punjab Government of Punjab district statistics 2009/10; for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Department of Environment, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

¹⁰⁹ Ministry of Environment, Government of Pakistan from 1990/91 - 2008/09 and Environment Section, Planning Commission, 2009/10 and 2010/11 at National level; for KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, Department of Environment, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

¹¹⁰ HDIP, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, Government of Pakistan (whole series). This indicator is monitored at the federal level.

¹¹¹ HDIP, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, Government of Pakistan, 1990/91 - 2008/09; and Pakistan Economic Survey 2009/10 onwards. This indicator is monitored at the federal level.

Table 28 Tracking MDG 7 (Continued)

Indicators	Region	1990/91	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	MDG Target (2015)
Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Water Sources ¹¹²	Pakistan	53	86	84	90	87	91	88	n/a	87	89	93
	Punjab	n/a	96	97	95	96	96	95	n/a	93	95	
	Sindh	n/a	81	87	89	86	87	89	n/a	89	90	
	KP	n/a	58	65	72	64	73	73	n/a	70	71	
	Balochistan	n/a	37	48	51	46	61	61	n/a	47	62	
	AJ&K ¹¹³	n/a	n/a	49	n/a	68	66	56	n/a	64	62	
	GB ¹¹⁴	n/a	n/a	n/a	58	60	65	n/a	n/a	66	74	
	FATA ¹¹⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	68	
Proportion of Population with Access to Sanitation ^{116*}	Pakistan	30	45	54	60	58	66	63	n/a	66	72	90
	Punjab	n/a	n/a	66	66	64	73	69	n/a	72	78	
	Sindh	n/a	n/a	51	59	55	57	60	n/a	62	61	
	KP	n/a	n/a	48	54	52	63	56	n/a	62	71	
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	23	19	25	27	24	n/a	31	37	
	AJ&K	n/a	n/a	39		60	73	61	n/a	78	82	
	GB	n/a	n/a	n/a	50	47	49	n/a	n/a	55	57	
		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Proportion of Katchi Abadies Regularized		n/a	50	60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	95

¹¹² Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) 2001/02 and Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2010/11, 2011/12

¹¹³ PSLM 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2010/11, for other years (Fact Sheet, P&D Department, AJ&K)

¹¹⁴ PSLM 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2010/11, for other years (Fact Sheet, P&D Department, GB)

¹¹⁵ Fact Sheet, P&D Department, FATA Secretariat

¹¹⁶ Ibid

Status and Trends

Forest Cover

The total area under forests and planted trees in Pakistan is 4.224 million hectares out of a total land area of 87.98 million, or 5.2 percent. Pakistan has thus shown marginal progress in this indicator against the baseline of 4.8 percent in 1990/91 and still counts among the list of countries with low forest cover. This low level can be attributed to the large areas of arid and semi-arid land in the country. Based on current trends, it is highly unlikely that forest cover will reach the target of 6.0 percent by 2015.

The government has taken a number of steps to increase forest cover in Pakistan. These include mass afforestation and tree planting campaigns under which 111.38, 91.73, and 92.26 million trees were planted in 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively.¹¹⁹ In the same year, Pakistan planted a record number of 541,176 mangrove trees to enter the Guinness World Records.¹²⁰ Provincial breakdown of 'Forest Cover' and 'Wildlife Protection' areas is not available. However, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported both these indicators for 2008/09 as 17.4 percent and 12.4 percent respectively. Coverage in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa thus already exceeds the MDG targets. Among the regions, forest cover in AJ&K of 34 percent, GB of 9 percent and FATA of 22 percent in 2010/11 and 2011/12 also far exceeded the MDG target set for the country.

The areas for wildlife conservation have increased from 9.1 percent to 11.5 percent. Pakistan now has a vast network of protected areas covering 9,939,480 hectares and consisting of 19 national parks, 99 wildlife sanctuaries, 96 game reserves and 16 unclassified regions.¹²¹ Over the past ten years Pakistan has added quite a few regions, especially in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and AJ&K for wildlife preservation.¹²² In GB the 44 percent of land area set aside for wildlife exceeds the MDG target by fourfold. AJ&K's progress on achieving this target has been gradual but consistent, as it moved from 1 percent in 1990/91 to 9 percent in 2010/11; however, this is still below the national average.

Pakistan is a party to several UN Conventions on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Migratory Species, Ramsar on Wetlands, and the Convention on International Trade of Engendered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora (CITES, UN Forum on Forests). Awareness and understanding about the obligations and opportunities under these agreements are improving at federal level, but there is a need to involve stakeholders at provincial and local level. As a result, opportunities available under UN Conventions are not being adequately harnessed. Following the 18th Amendment, there is a need to involve provincial government departments in the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).

Energy Use

The proxy measure used to estimate the efficiency of energy use in Pakistan is the GDP per unit of energy used, given as value addition per ton of oil equivalent. GDP per unit of energy use has fluctuated but remained within the range of Rs. 25,000 - 27,000 over the last 13 years. Despite severe 'load shedding' (power cuts) affecting every sphere of economic activity in the last few years, energy use is characterized by a high degree of waste and inefficiency. In the absence of investment in conservation technologies and weak grassroots level advocacy for conservation, it is possible that the MDG target for this indicator might not be attained. Nonetheless, with effort and greater reliance on low cost energy, efficiency could increase. Finally, there is also the likelihood that international oil price fluctuations could impact this indicator.

¹¹⁹ Pakistan Economic Survey 2010-11, Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan

¹²⁰ Pakistan Economic Survey 2009-10, Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan

¹²¹ Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-13, Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan

¹²² These new National Parks include Central Karakoram, Pir Lasorha, Shiekh Badin, Toli Pir, Deva Batala and Karumbar Parks, Environment Section, Planning Commission

Sulphur Content in High Speed Diesel (HSD)

The Sulphur content in High Speed Diesel (HSD), as a proxy for ambient air quality, has remained at 1 percent during the previous two decades. The amount of sulphur was reduced at the start of the current decade through the ban on leaded gasoline in the year 2000. This has resulted in reduction of Sulphur content in diesel from 1 percent in 2008/09 to 0.6 percent in 2011/12.¹²³

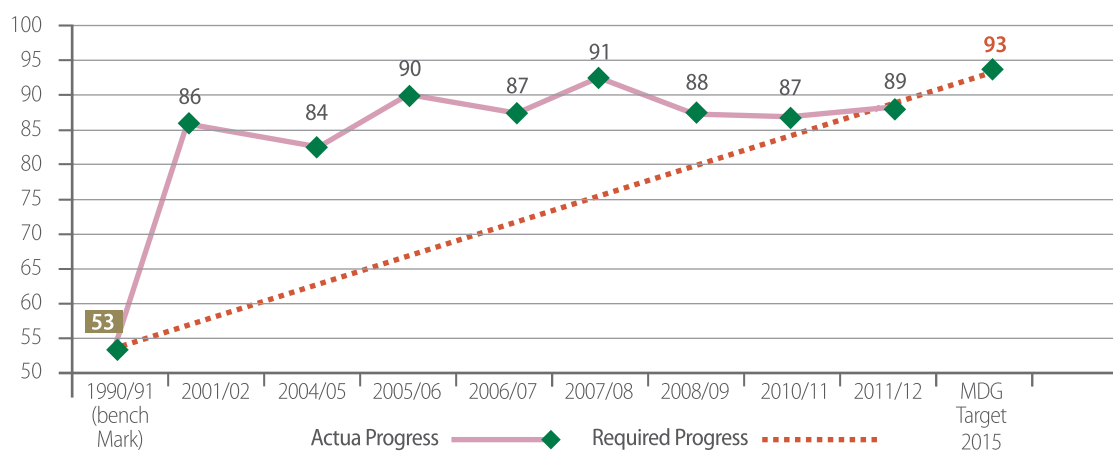
The government has taken a positive stance in reducing the Sulphur content in HSD. It plans to be EURO II compliant.¹²⁴ However, in order to reach the fuel standards under EURO II, the content of Sulphur in diesel needs to be 0.05 percent, which Pakistan was to adopt in 2011, a standard well below the MDG target of 0.5 percent. The evidence suggests that Pakistan should be on track to achieve the target of 0.5 for this goal.

Access to Improved Water Sources

In recent decades, Pakistan has made significant progress in achieving the target of 93 percent of the population with access to improved water sources.¹²⁵ The federal government took an initiative between 2005-08 allocating Rs. 10 billion under a program "Clean Drinking Water for All". The program established water purification plants at various urban and rural areas, thereby increasing access of households significantly; it also focused on providing hand and motor-pumps. An evaluation of the program showed that it increased access to 90 percent in urban centers and 70 percent among the rural population.¹²⁶ The Government of Pakistan formulated the National Drinking Water Policy 2009, the overall goal of which is to improve the quality of life of people of Pakistan by reducing deaths and diseases caused by water borne diseases.

Access to improved water supply improved slightly in the last decade (2001/02 to 2011/12) rising from 86 percent to 89 percent. It therefore seems likely that Pakistan will be able to achieve the 93 percent target for this indicator. Figure 29 shows the trends.

Figure 29 Targets and Achievements - Proportion with Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources



Source: PIHS 2001/02 and PSLM 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2010/11, 2011/12

¹²³ Environment Section, Pakistan Economic Survey 2010-11

¹²⁴ Discussion Paper on tax incentives and other economic instruments to promote up gradation of vehicular fuel quality in Pakistan, June 2012.

¹²⁵ Pakistan's adaptation of this target for drinking water coverage is the proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water sources, i.e. piped, hand pumped water and motor pumps. In previous MDG reports, only water supply from piped water and hand pumps were aggregated for this indicator. Thus the entire series in this report is based on the new definition.

¹²⁶ Joint Monitoring Programme of WHO and UNICEF, Progress Report 2008

Provincial and Special Area Status and Trends

Punjab has already achieved the MDG target and by 2011/12, 95 percent of the province's population had access to improved drinking water. Sindh also shows positive signs of improvement reaching 90 percent in 2011/12, up from 81 percent in 2001/02; it too seems likely to achieve the 93 percent target. Both Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan lag behind Punjab and Sindh on this indicator, at 71 and 62 percent respectively for 2011/12, but this too represents considerable improvement from 2001/02.

A brief historical review of access to improved drinking water in AJ&K shows mixed trends. In the space of two years, between 2004/05 and 2006/07, the progress jumped from 49 to 68 percent, but then dropped to the range 56-66 percent between 2007/08 and 2011/12. In contrast, in GB the population's access to improved water increased steadily from 58 percent in 2005/06 to 74 percent in 2011/12, though this is still far off the 93 percent target.

Disparities across Districts

The range shows that disparities among districts in Punjab in access to improved drinking water are not wide (see Table 30). This is in direct contrast with the other provinces where the range is significantly higher (above 90), and reaching 95 in Balochistan in 2010/11.

Table 30 Disparities across Districts - Access to Improved Drinking Water

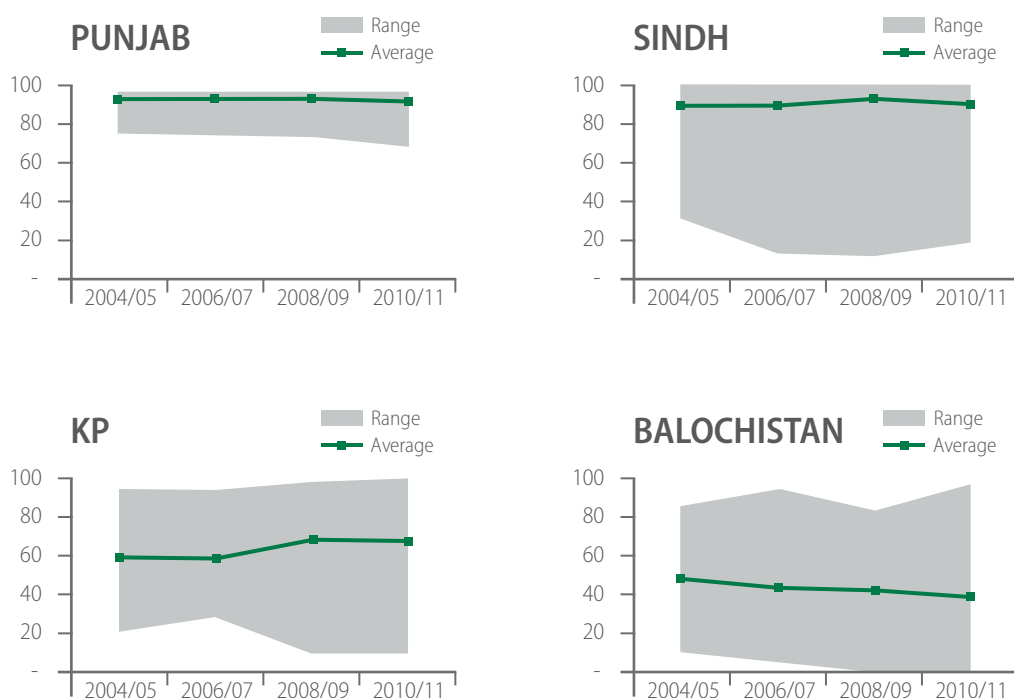
Province	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11
Range (No. of Districts)				
Punjab	25(35)	27(35)	28(36)	32(37)
Sindh	71(16)	88(16)	91(22)	83(23)
KP	74(24)	65(24)	87(24)	90(24)
Balochistan	73(24)	83(26)	74(28)	95(30)
Coefficient of Variation (%)				
Punjab	6	6	7	9
Sindh	23	27	24	23
KP	30	31	27	32
Balochistan	37	65	60	77
Rank Correlation (between 2004/05 and 2010/11)				
Punjab	0.79			
Sindh	0.89			
KP	0.54			
Balochistan	0.50			

Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

The coefficient of variation (CV) for Punjab confirms this position: Punjab's CV is considerably lower than that of the other provinces. Disparities within districts increased significantly in Balochistan post-2004/05; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh had high values of CV as well, but far less than Balochistan.

The rank correlation of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan is near 0.5, showing that half the districts changed their positions between 2004/05 and 2010/11. Sindh and Punjab have a much higher rank correlation showing that a large number of districts changed positions between 2004/05 and 2010/11. D.G. Khan with 18 percent, Tharparkar with 11 percent, Upper Dir with 22 percent, and Chagai with 46 percent reduction were the worst performing districts in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan respectively. Districts which showed most improvements were Jhelum and Okara (Punjab) with 2 percentage points, Mir Pur Khas (Sindh) with 22 percentage points, Shangla (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) with 43 percentage points and Jaffarabad (Balochistan) with 30 percentage points. The fluctuations in disparities (CV), specifically in Balochistan, could be due to completion of water supply projects post-2004/05 in some districts and not in others. The small fluctuations seen in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa could also be due to temporary disruption from water supply schemes undergoing repair and/or up-gradation or those non-operational due to flooding.

Figure 30 Provincial Averages and Spreads - Improved Drinking Water

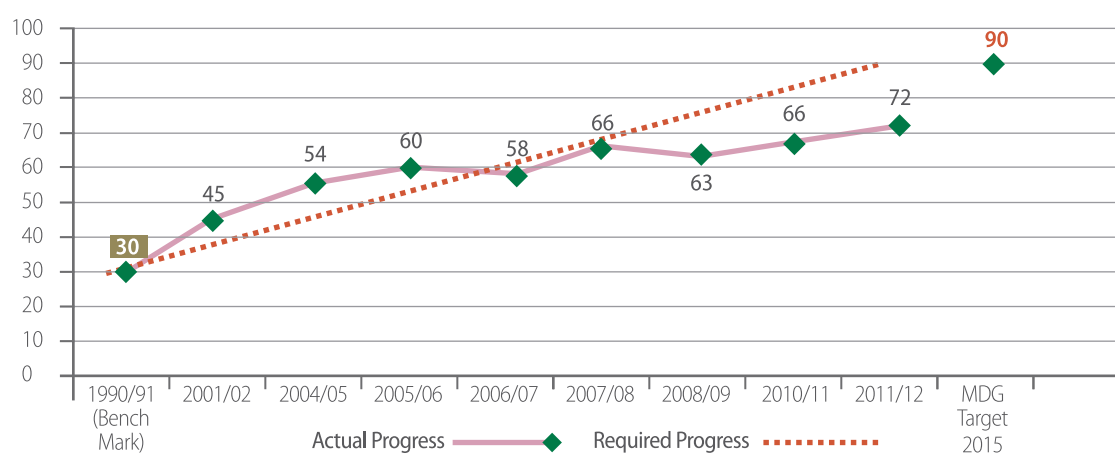


Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

Access to Sanitation

Poor access to sanitation is linked not only to poor hygiene, but to a wide range of illnesses such as typhoid, diarrhea, intestinal worms and hepatitis. Poor water supply combined with poor access to sanitation leads to high IMR and MMR. Pakistan has made significant progress in increasing sanitation coverage from 30 percent in 1990/01 to 72 percent in 2011/12 (see Figure 31), with a particularly rapid rise (15 percentage points) in just five years between 2001/02 and 2005/06. However, it slowed down during the latter half of the decade and is unlikely to meet the target of 90 percent coverage by 2015. There is also disparity in access to flush toilets between the urban and rural poor: 97 percent of urban household have access to flush systems, compared to only 58 percent of rural households. Concerted efforts are also needed to reduce these urban-rural disparities.

Figure 31 Targets and Achievements - Proportion with Access to Improved Sanitation



Source: PIHS 2001/02 and PSLM 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2010/11, 2011/12

Provincial Trends and Status

Punjab has the highest proportion of population with access to sanitation, while Balochistan's population has the least access. All provinces showed an increase between 2004/05 and 2011/12, but the most rapid growth has been in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with an increase of 23 percentage points. Despite this progress, and large scale efforts and public investments, it seems highly unlikely that the three provinces other than Punjab will achieve the MDG target. Even Punjab has to perform exceedingly well during 2012/15 to achieve the MDG target. Inter-provincial disparities in access to sanitation are less in 2011/12 than in 2004/05.

In AJ&K access to sanitation at 82 percent of the population in 2011/12 is the highest in the country and fairly close to the MDG 2015 target of 90 percent. It increased steadily from 39 percent in 2004/05 to its current level. GB's progress in providing access to sanitation is less increasing slowly from 49 percent in 2007/08 to 57 percent in 2011/12.

Table 31 Disparities across Districts - Access to Improved Sanitation

Province	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11
Range (No. of Districts)				
Punjab	58(35)	71(35)	77(36)	68(37)
Sindh	77(16)	90(16)	93(22)	90(24)
KP	65(24)	65(24)	86(24)	69(24)
Balochistan	74(24)	82(26)	87(28)	88(30)
Coefficient of Variation (%)				
Punjab	22	30	29	24
Sindh	49	62	48	47
KP	33	34	44	30
Balochistan	78	97	94	75
Rank Correlation (between 2004/05 and 2010/11)				
Punjab	0.79			
Sindh	0.79			
KP	0.65			
Balochistan	0.33			

Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11

Disparities across Districts

Disparities are high between the districts in every province, with the highest variation in Balochistan, followed by Sindh. The range in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab were similar in 2011/12. The CV estimates further confirm that disparities in access to sanitation are much higher in Sindh and Balochistan compared to the other two provinces. Moreover there are considerable year-on-year fluctuations for all four provinces. These could be due to the time difference in completion of sanitation schemes in smaller towns and cities.

With regard to rank correlation, in Punjab and Sindh, a high correlation of 0.79 between the district rankings over six years indicates that districts have maintained their positions. However in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa many districts changed their ranking (rank correlation of 0.65), while in Balochistan, a low correlation of 0.33 indicates that most districts changed their position during this period (see Table 31). The worst and best performing districts respectively were: in Punjab, Rajanpur (-22 percent) and Chakwal (+29 percent); in Sindh, Shikarpur (-10 percent) and Larkana (+33 percent); in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, D.I. Khan (-16 percent) and Chitral (+41 percent); and in Balochistan, Chagi (-16 percent) and Pashin (+42 percent).

Proportion of Katchi Abadies regularized

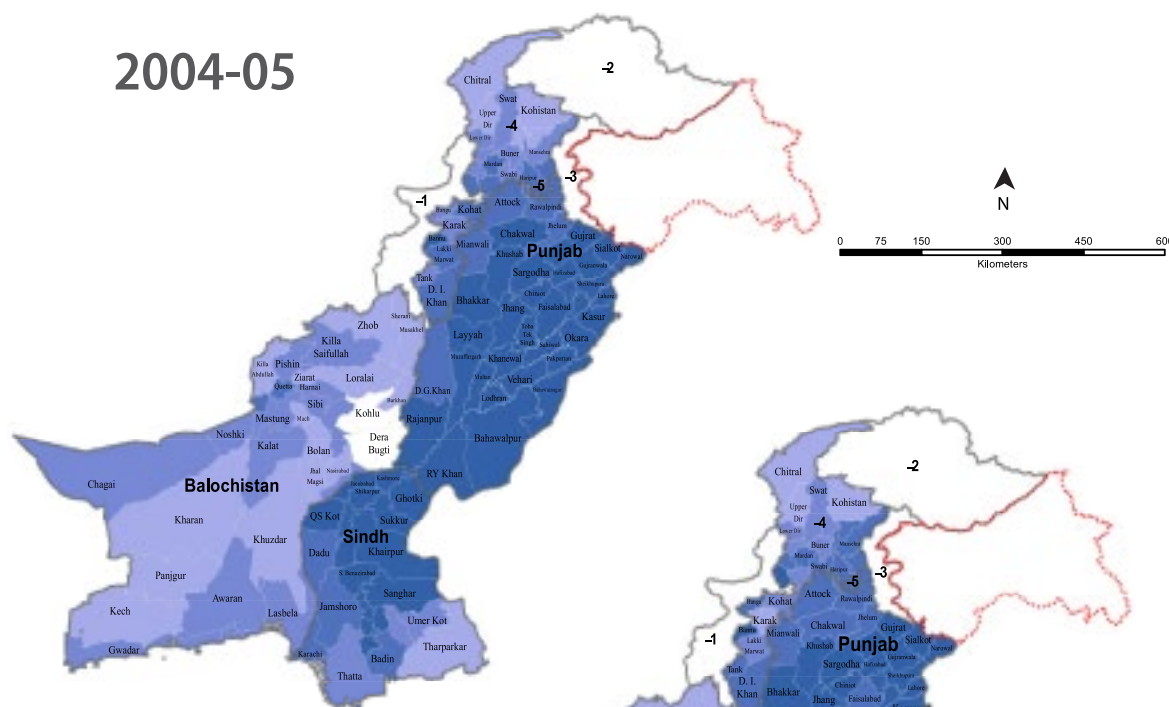
Slums, commonly referred to as katchi abadies in Pakistan, are largely concentrated in urban regions, mostly within the provinces of Sindh and Punjab. This indicator looks to track improvement in the lives of slum dwellers. However, while some exercises have been conducted by provincial governments to track the katchi abadies, there is no national level data available to measure progress against this indicator.

¹²⁷ Based on PSLM district level data

Access to Improved Drinking Water

A Comparison

2004-05



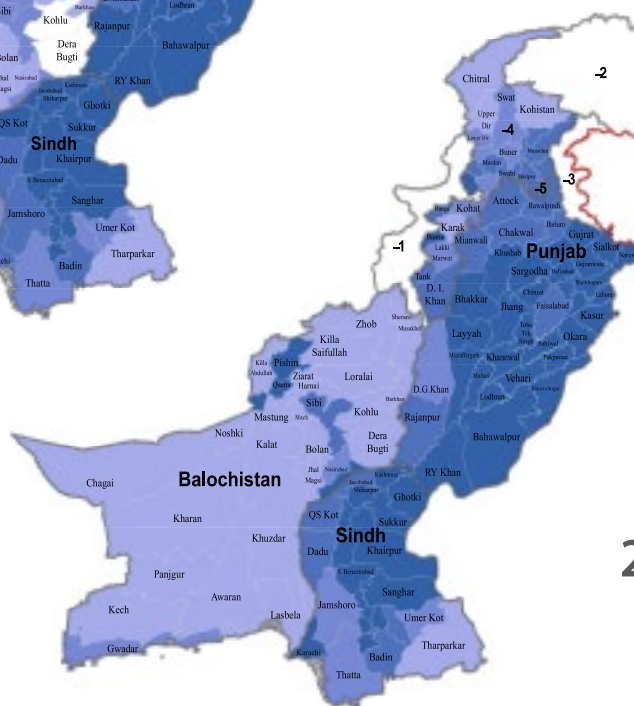
LEGEND

- 1 Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)
- 2 Gilgit Baltistan
- 3 Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)
- 4 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 5 Islamabad



- Province Boundary
- District Boundary
- Line of Control
- No Data* No Data available in respective year

2010-11



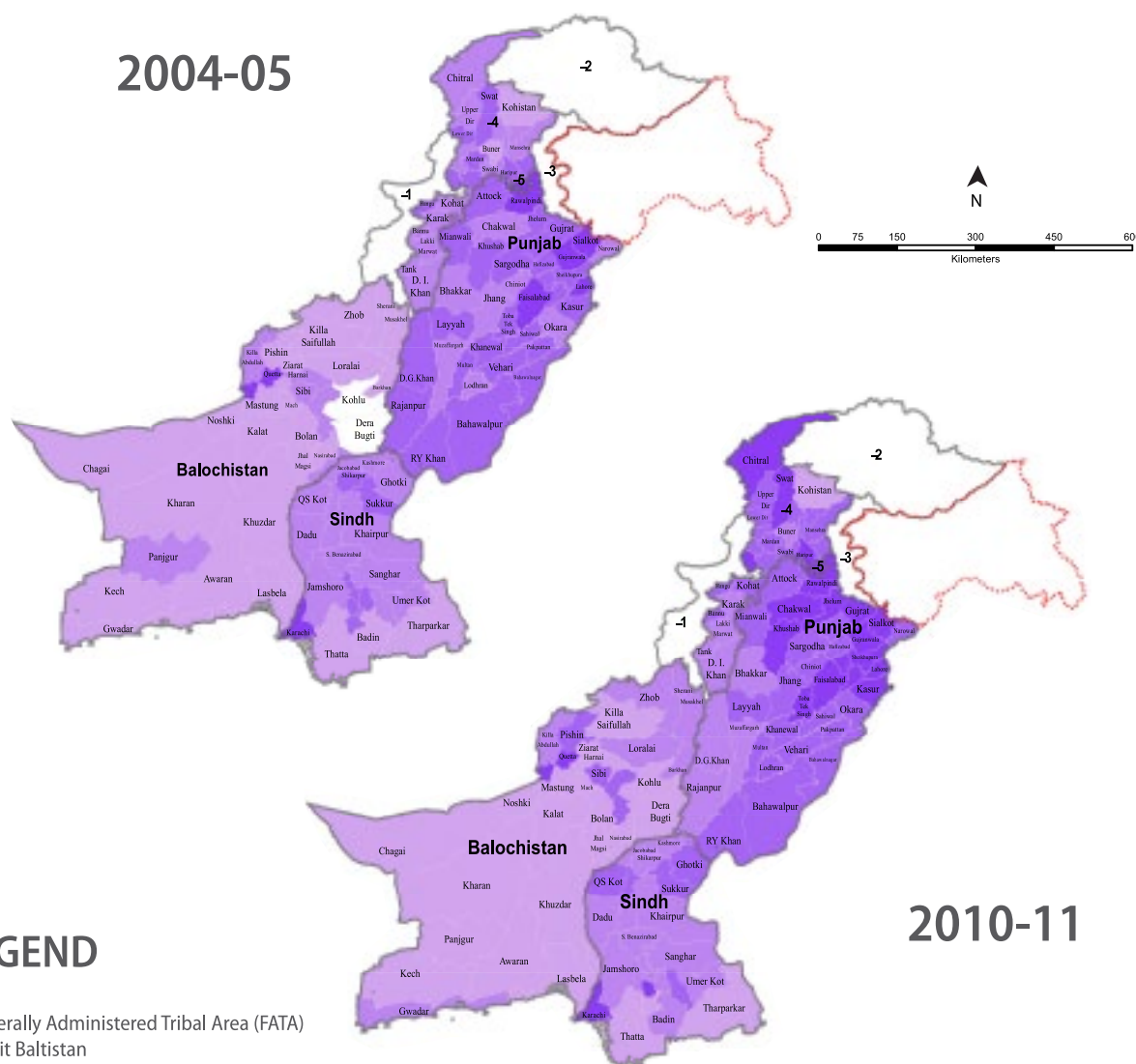
PAKISTAN



Access to Improved Sanitation

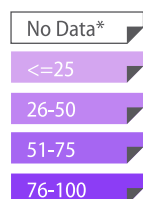
A Comparison

2004-05



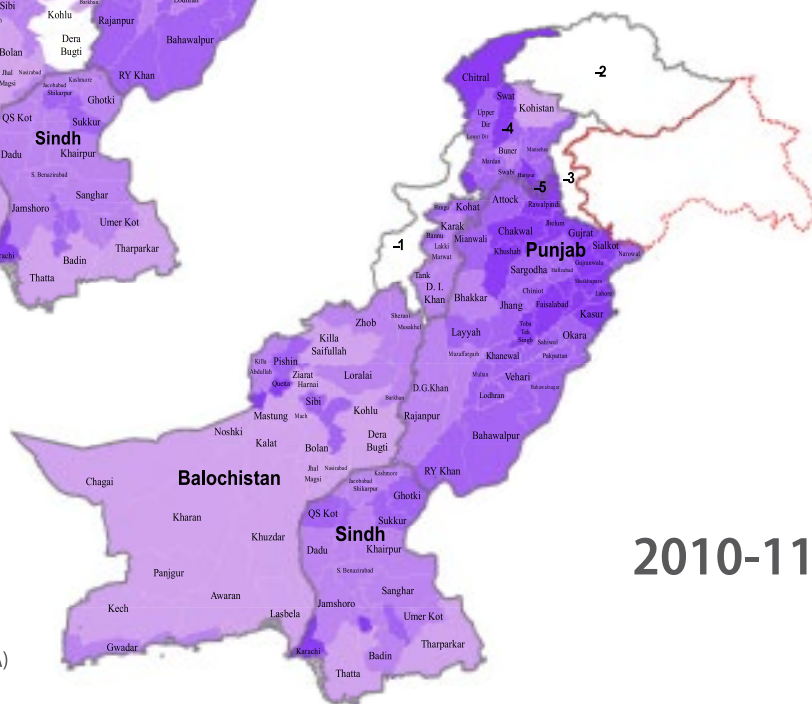
LEGEND

- 1 Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)
- 2 Gilgit Baltistan
- 3 Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)
- 4 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 5 Islamabad



- Province Boundary
- District Boundary
- Line of Control
- No Data* No Data available in respective year

2010-11



PAKISTAN





Develop Global Partnership for Development

Chapter 9

Key Points

Through MDG 8, the developing world was expecting strong partnership with the developed world through access to trade and technology and financial support. However this has not happened in the desired way.

The impasse in the Doha Round rendered Pakistan's attempt to seek improved market access in the textile and clothing sectors unfulfilled. Its attempt to gain market access 'regionally' had mixed results. Pakistan's attempt to increase exports to Central Asia under the APTTA signed in 2010 is mired in various discriminatory transit policies. India granted MFN status to Pakistan in 1996 and Pakistan in principal has agreed to give MFN status to India, but security concerns and mistrust continue to hamper bilateral trade relations.

During the last ten years, Pakistan secured preferential trade agreements with a number of key partners (e.g. Malaysia, Iran, China, Sri Lanka) which created accessible trade options, providing nominal to duty free access. Overall, following 2001, the indebtedness of the country in relation to its output decreased from 52.1 in 2001 to 28.5 percent in 2012.

Aid as a percentage of Pakistan's GNI has mostly remained in the range of 0.9 to 1.7 percent since 2001. In absolute terms, aid per capita fluctuated between US\$ 5-20 and total ODA between US\$ 732 million to US\$ 3.5 billion since 2000.

Introduction

In framing of the MDGs in the late nineties, it was recognized that any effort to achieve the MDGs by developing countries - and specifically by the least developed countries - would be difficult if not impossible without the partnership and support of more well-off nations. 'Partnership for development' was defined in a holistic manner to include financial, technical and capacity support along with frameworks to foster multilateral, bilateral and regional north-south trade.

The linkages between specific MDGs and strengthened global partnership include: a) MDG1 for poverty reduction is intimately linked with enhancing growth and employment opportunities and thus with provision of market access and fair trade regimes; b) Meeting the targets of MDGs 2-6 requires increased diversion of resources to social sectors. Efforts at additional domestic resource mobilization and creation of fiscal space through debt reduction can help ensure this. Greater flow of ODA can also boost investment in social capital to attain the above five MDGs; c) In many countries where resources are not the binding constraint, cooperation in capacity building at institutional and administrative level, specifically through use of ICT, in the services sector will speed up the attainment of MDGs.

The inclusion of MDG 8 in the UN Agenda is a reflection of the commitment and contribution of developed nations towards the MDGs in the shape of increased market access, official development assistance (ODA) and transfer of technology. Developing countries commitment to achieve sustainable debt ratios is a derivative of commitments made by the developed world.

Status and Trends

Market Access

Access to the global trade markets is essential to the economic viability of any country, and particularly so for a struggling economy. With the global economic crunch persisting, Pakistan's primary export markets shrank by about 4.8 percent in 2009-2010. In Pakistan almost all tariffs (99.4 percent) are ad valorem (levying of tax or customs duties in proportion to the estimated value of the goods or transaction concerned) and peak ad valorem rates have dropped from 250 percent to 90 percent.¹²⁸ Pakistan's economic strategy is to strengthen economic ties with its key allies and economic partners, as well as push for access to markets at various international trade forums and consortiums. Measures taken in this regards are as follows:

Doha Round

Pakistan's aim in the Doha Round of trade negotiations at WTO level has been to secure maximum possible improvement in market access and trading conditions, particularly for non-agricultural products in sectors of major export interest, notably textiles and clothing. The impasse in the Doha Rounds has necessitated that developing countries consider other options for market access such as having a "regional focus".

The United States

The US Government had agreed to establish Reconstruction Opportunity Zones (ROZs) in Pakistan in 2009, from where the US would allow duty free imports. However, the US Congress failed to pass any legislation for this until 2011, and since then it has been dropped as an intervention for market access. In addition, Pakistan has been seeking enhanced market access for its textile products. In 2013, U.S. imports from Pakistan remained US\$3.6 billion out of which US\$ 195 million (5.4 percent) of the total imports were GSP covered.

Europe and the United Kingdom

The situation regarding global partnership in the context of trade with the EU is more encouraging. The import vulnerability threshold for GSP covered imports has been raised by the EU from 1 percent to 2 percent in 2013, and is applicable from 2014. Pakistan has benefitted from the EU's revision of its criteria for GSP+ eligibility; as per the new criteria, Pakistan hopes to have duty free access on most of its products going to the European market. Inclusion into the GSP+ category, however, entails a number of policy stipulations on imports into the EU, and is subject to countries coming up to par on standards pertaining to human rights, copyright security and acts, etc. Pakistan has signed up to ensuring the required standards and, with the submission of relevant documents guaranteeing this, should start benefitting from GSP+ in the year 2014.

South Asia and Afghanistan

Since 1965, security concerns and mistrust between India and Pakistan have overshadowed any meaningful and rapid development of bilateral trade relations. However, since the last one decade, bilateral confidence-building measures and trade activism under the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC, signed in 1985) encouraged both countries to grant greater market access to each other's exports. India granted Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to Pakistan in 1996, and recently Pakistan had in principle agreed to give MFN status to India. However, elections in Pakistan and slow progress on the reduction of non-tariff barriers by India, delayed this. Pakistan replaced its positive list of nearly 2,000 items importable from India with a negative list of 1,209 items in 2012. This too will ultimately be phased out with the process leading to normal trade relations with India on MFN basis. The transition from a positive list of items to a negative list directly resulted in an immediate increase of 21 percent in bilateral trade, or US\$ 410 million, between April 2012 and March 2013. As Table 32 indicates, over the years Pakistan's exports to India increased from US\$ 84 million in 2003/04 to US\$ 333 million in 2011/12; this is at a slightly higher pace, albeit starting from a low base, than imports from India.

¹²⁸ World Trade Organization-Pakistan, Trade Policy Review; Pakistan Economic Affairs Division

Regional Cooperation (SAARC, signed in 1985) encouraged both countries to grant greater market access to each other's exports. India granted Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to Pakistan in 1996, and recently Pakistan had in principle agreed to give MFN status to India. However, elections in Pakistan and slow progress on the reduction of non-tariff barriers by India, delayed this. Pakistan replaced its positive list of nearly 2,000 items importable from India with a negative list of 1,209 items in 2012. This too will ultimately be phased out with the process leading to normal trade relations with India on MFN basis. The transition from a positive list of items to a negative list directly resulted in an immediate increase of 21 percent in bilateral trade, or US\$ 410 million, between April 2012 and March 2013. As Table 32 indicates, over the years Pakistan's exports to India increased from US\$ 84 million in 2003/04 to US\$ 333 million in 2011/12; this is at a slightly higher pace, albeit starting from a low base, than imports from India.

Pakistan also shares an extensive border with Afghanistan. Trade is carried out with the country not only through direct and unsanctioned routes, but Afghanistan also serves as a transitory and accessible route from Pakistan to the Central Asian Republics (CAR). To this end, the outdated and discriminatory ¹²⁹ Afghan Transit Trade Agreement (ATTA, 1965) was replaced in 2010 with the Afghanistan Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA), and is based on the principle of complete reciprocity as against the unilateral transits provided in ATTA. Unlike the old agreement, APTTA provides Pakistani exports access to the CARs region through Afghanistan. Under this Agreement, Gawadar Port is also included as an entry point for transit goods along with Karachi and Port Qasim. However, exports to the CARs are still stagnant, as discriminatory transit policies, other than those of non-tariff are still in effect, creating a disincentive for local exporters.

Table 32 Trends in Imports and Exports from India and Afghanistan

(In million US\$)

	• 2003-04	• 2004-05	• 2005-06	• 2006-07	• 2007-08	• 2008-09	• 2009-10	• 2010-11	• 2011-12
Trade with India									
Imports	377	486	770	1181	1442	1032	1061	1445	1253
Exports	84	190	264	315	263	313	259	287	333
Trade with Afghanistan									
Imports	3	1	2	2	2	0	3	10	13
Exports	403	732	831	680	1032	975	1204	1865	1380

Source: State Bank of Pakistan 2011/12.

Rest of the World

During the last ten years, Pakistan has secured preferential trade agreements with a number of key partners, which have created accessible trade options, providing nominal to duty free access. Pakistan signed bilateral FTAs with China in 2007, with Sri Lanka in 2005, and with Malaysia in 2007. Moreover, Preferential Trading Arrangements signed, a) with Iran in 2004 is effective since 2006, b) with Mauritius since 2007 and c) with Indonesia since 2012. To promote trade, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) has recently signed bilateral currency swap agreements with the People's Bank of China and the Central Bank of Turkey.

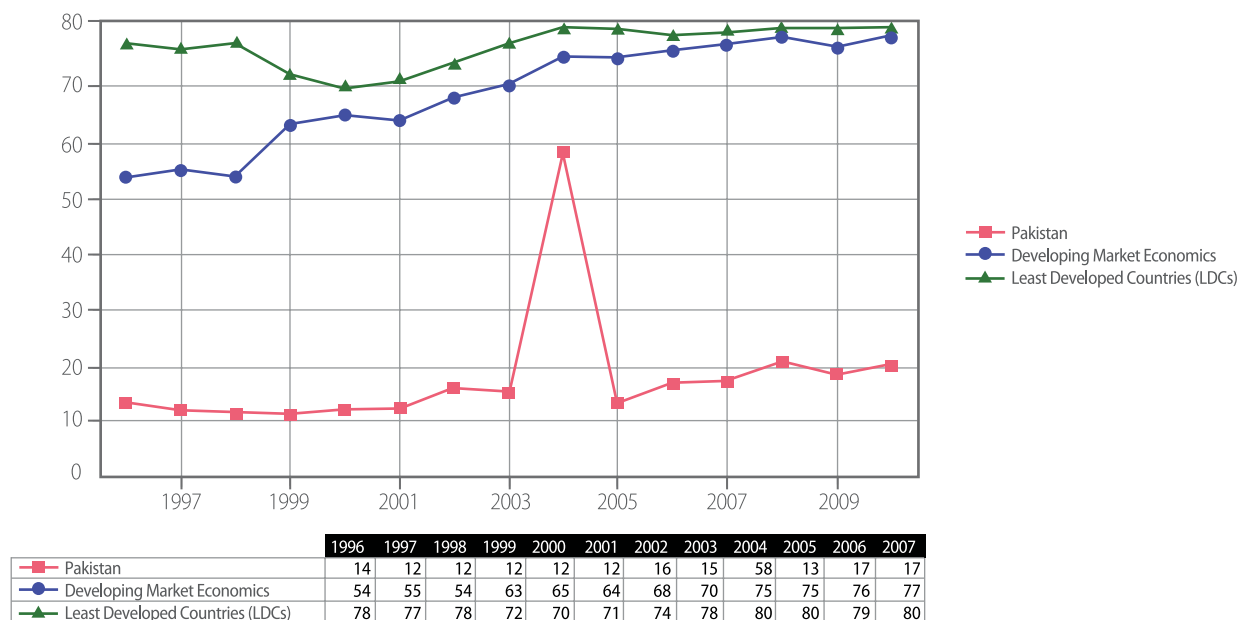
Over the last two decades, tariffs have decreased substantially generally in many countries of the world, both developed and developing. However, it is increasingly being realized that simple decrease in tariffs is insufficient, as it is not the only factor curtailing bilateral trade. A large obstacle, in particular for Pakistan, is the presence of non-tariff barriers. Removal of such barriers will give more market access to Pakistan's exports.

¹²⁹ Facilitating Two-Way Transit Trade, M.A. Khan. Published in Dawn, 2008.

Market Access Indicators

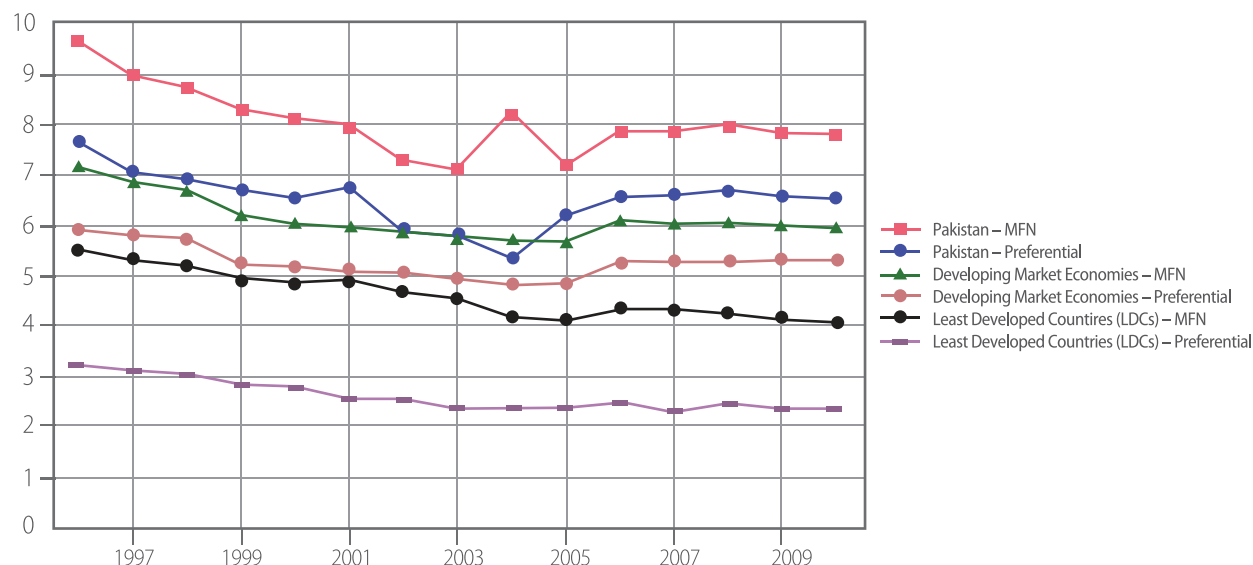
Owing to a collaborative effort between ITC, UNCTAD and WTO, two indicators are selected to compare market access among developing countries. Under MDG 8, the indicator that refers to share of imports by developed market economies from Pakistan (developing market economies and LDCs), remained in the low 20s (see Figure 32). At its peak this reached 58 in 2003, but this was still much less than that of developing market economies, whose share increased to 70.

Figure 32 A Comparison of Tariffs



Source: World Trade Organization

Under MDG 8, the indicator that refers to average tariffs imposed by developed markets upon less developed market's imports, Pakistan was subjected to higher tariffs in comparison to other developing markets. It is evident from these indicators that market access is an issue that is constraining Pakistan's economic standing as a global partner, and in particular, leads to slower economic growth in comparison to similar developing economies.

Figure 33 Pakistan's International Trade and Market Access

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Pakistan – MFN	10	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	8	8
Pakistan – Preferential	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	6	7	7	7	7	7
Developing Market Economies – MFN	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Developing Market Economies – Preferential	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – MFN	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – Preferential	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Source: Source: World Trade Organization

Exports from Pakistan

Pakistan has a limited export basket; a few major categories, namely raw cotton, other textile goods, rice and leather products, have traditionally comprised the disproportionately major chunk of exports for the country. In order to assess the state of Pakistan's economy with reference to its exports, year on year figures for exports are assessed, divided into three broad categories: textiles, all other exports, and total exports. This has been further sub-divided into two distinct economic periods during which major policy shifts occurred, so that these two periods can be compared.

Table 33 Pakistan export trends: Textile, Non textile and Total

(In million Rupees)

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Growth Rate
Textile	4,503	7,795	8,643	9,378	10,468	11,014	10,780	9,946	10,333	13,230	13,181	10.26%
Non-Textile	4,632	3,366	3,670	5,013	5,983	5,962	8,272	9,266	9,299	12,209	11,476	
Total	9,135	11,160	12,313	14,391	16,451	16,976	19,052	19,212	19,632	25,439	24,657	9.45%

Source: State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) Annual Reports, various years

The data from 2001-2007 (see Table 33) show that textile exports accounted for a major share of total exports. Textile exports showed year on year growth, especially in 2001-03, and overall almost tripled in five years from \$4,503 million to \$11,014 million.

Non-textile exports, after declining initially, showed healthy growth during the three year period 2005-2007. The remaining period 2007-2008 onwards presents a varying landscape. Non-textile exports saw a marked improvement following 2007, increasing from \$5,952 million in 2006 to \$8,272 million in 2007. They continued to increase and reached US\$ 11.4 billion in 2011/12, almost equal to textile exports. However, overall growth for total exports from 2007-2012 at 5.9 percent was lower than that of 2001-06.

Pakistan accounts for a nominal share of the global market, and its share of exports declined sharply after 2005, falling from a peak of 0.16 percent in 2003 to its lowest value in 2008 at 0.12 percent. This is largely owing to the worsening financial conditions globally in this period. The average share of exports for the years 2001-2007 was 0.15 percent, which fell in the 2007-2012 period to 0.13 percent.

External Debt Sustainability

Debt sustainability is an important measure of a country's ability to service its debt, as well as to assess its capacity to pay the principal amount of debt, and its potential to incur more debt for its development needs. A number of comparative ratios are calculated that indicate if debts accrued by the country are sustainable.

Table 34 Indicators for External Debt Sustainability

	(In million Rupees)											
(In Percent)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EDL/FER (times)	11.5	5.8	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.3
EDL/GDP	52.1	50.9	43.1	36.7	32.7	29.4	28.3	28.1	32.3	34.9	31.5	28.5
EDL/FEE (times) ¹³⁰	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
DS/FEE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.2	12.6	11.8	18.0	16.6	11.4	12.7
DS/XGS	32.7	36.7	22.8	32.5	11.1	10.0	9.2	8.6	13.2	12.2	n/a	n/a

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey, Various Issues; SBP Annual Reports (Various Issues).

Indebtedness can be gauged by the External Debt and Liabilities to GDP (EDL/GDP) ratio, which assesses a country's net economic productivity in comparison to the loans accrued. Pakistan's EDL/GDP ratio decreased from 52.1 percent in 2001 to 28.5 percent in 2012. The IMF has recently approved a financial assistance package to the tune of US\$ 6.7 billion for the country. It is a three-year arrangement, aimed at supporting Pakistan's plans of economic reform and inclusive growth, under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF).

A country's capacity for debt repayment is more accurately captured by expressing EDL as a percentage of foreign exchange earnings and reserves, i.e. FEE and FER. In 2012, external debt and liabilities were 4.3 times foreign exchange reserves. The external debt to foreign exchange earnings (FEE) ratio is better than EDL/FER as FEE includes remittances from Pakistani expatriates in the Middle East and Western countries. It closely follows the trend of EDL/FER. With regard to DS/XGS, after reaching a low of 8.6 percent in 2008, it is again rising due to pressure on balance of payments (see Table 34).

¹³⁰ FEE: Foreign Exchange Earnings; EDL: External Debt and Liabilities; FER: Foreign Exchange Reserves Rollover Ratio (Principal Repayments/Disbursements); DS: Debt Servicing; XGS: Exports of Goods and Services

Official Development Assistance

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is an indicator of total monetary and non-monetary assistance provided to developing and least developed countries, and includes both standard loans as well as proportioned grants. In the G-8 meeting of 2005 held in the UK, member states reiterated their commitment to enhance ODA to facilitate developing countries, LDCs and Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) in achieving the MDGs. The actual performance of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries in disbursing ODA has fallen short of the above commitments. In 2011, the DAC countries had disbursed US\$ 133.5 billion, equivalent to 0.31 percent of their combined GNI.¹³¹ US\$3.2 billion has been received by Pakistan from the US under the Kerry Lugar Bill since 2009, of which US\$ 2.1 billion was disbursed as bilateral civilian assistance, whilst the remaining US\$ 1.06 billion was provided under the Emergency Flood Response.

Table 35 gives the trend for three indicators for ODA received by Pakistan from 2000 to 2011. Aid as a percentage of Pakistan's GNI has remained in the range of 0.9 to 1.7 percent for most of the period except for the years 2001 and 2002, when it exceeded 2 percent - the result of support from western countries for Pakistan's participation in the war against extremism. In absolute terms, aid per capita fluctuated between US\$ 5-20 and total ODA between US\$ 732 million to US\$ 3.5 billion during the period. The peaks in cyclical fluctuations in absolute amount of ODA reflect the periods when Pakistan was under a structural/standby agreement with multilateral donors.

The following factors can largely explain the reasons for the fluctuating ODA to Pakistan and consequent low financing of MDGs. Although an ally in the war against extremism, Iraq and Afghanistan competed with Pakistan for ODA and thus - from a geopolitical perspective - it remained a low priority. Commitments made to Pakistan in various forums were not honored, for example commitments following the 2005 Earthquake and those made under "Friends of Democratic Pakistan". Thirdly, the momentum for ODA for MDGs weakened with the onset of the global financial crisis affecting developed countries from 2008 onwards.

Table 35 Official Development Assistance (ODA) Indicators for Pakistan

Year	Aid (%) of Pakistan's GNI	Aid per Capita (Current US\$)	ODA (Million US\$)
2000	1.24	5.4	732
2001	2.7	13	1942
2002	2.9	14	2105
2003	1.2	7	1072
2004	1.4	9	1439
2005	1.4	10	1614
2006	1.7	14	2180
2007	1.6	14	2269
2008	0.9	9	1549
2009	1.7	16	2769
2010	1.6	17	3013
2011	1.6	20	3508

Source: World Development Indicators

¹³¹ The Global Partnership for Development: Making Rhetoric a Reality; MDG Gap Task Force Report 2012, UN

Pakistan received a total of US\$ 16,605 million as ODA between 2000/01 and April 2013, with the largest share (US\$ 8,016 million) coming from the International Development Association (IDA).¹³²

Access to Affordable Medicine

In Pakistan, essential drugs are too costly for the general public. Given the dire need of essential drugs, their inaccessibility involves basic human rights issues. Drug laws within the country have a huge impact on the availability of affordable, essential medicines. Prior to devolution of the Ministry of Health in 2011, the Drugs Act of 1976 regulated the import, export, manufacture, storage, distribution and sale of medicines in Pakistan. While the Act was comprehensive, its implementation proved difficult both in the open market as well as inside hospitals. In 2012, the Supreme Court directed the government to establish a Drug Regulatory Authority to ensure implementation of the laws. The Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP) was thus established under the DRAP Act of 2012. DRAP falls under the administrative control of the federal government with headquarters in Islamabad. DRAP reports to the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination and aims to ensure effective coordination and enforcement of the Drugs Act, 1976 and to bring harmony in inter-provincial trade and commerce of therapeutic medicines.

With regard to availability, only 3.3 percent of government health facilities had stock availability of essential medicines. Private practices are also unable to meet medicinal needs adequately, as they serve about one third of the required set of medicines. There have been a few positive changes, however. The latest budgetary allocation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, for example, allocated Rs. 1 billion for the provision of free medicine and healthcare in government-run hospitals.

Table 36 Median Consumer Price Ratio¹³³

Country	Value/Year
Pakistan	2.26 (2004)
India	1.9 (2003-2011)
Iran	1.32 (2007)
Malaysia	6.57 (2004)
Sri Lanka	1.14 (2001)
U A E	13.75 (2006)
China	1.38 (2004-2012)

Source: World Health Organization

The consumer price ratio is a comparative representation of indigenous prices of generic medicine to the international level of pricing. Table 36 gives the median consumer price ratios of selected generic medicines in private practices for selected countries. As seen the ratio for Pakistan in 2004 is 2.26, as compared to 1.9 for India from 2003-2011, Iran at 1.32 (2007), Malaysia at 6.57 (2004), Sri Lanka at 1.14 (2001), the U.A.E. at 13.75 (2006) and 1.38 for China (2004-2012).

¹³² Source: Economic Affairs Division (EAD). The World Bank estimates given in Table 35 total US \$ 24,192 million during the period 2000-2011. The difference in EAD and World Bank estimates is due to the difference in definitions adopted by the two institutions. The definition adopted by World Bank is reproduced as follows: Net official development assistance (ODA) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

¹³³ Median consumer price ratio (ratio of median local unit price to Management Sciences for Health international reference price) of selected originator medicines.

Thus, while Pakistan's consumer price ratio is better than a number of countries, medicinal prices in Pakistan are greater than in three of its immediate neighbors, China, India and Iran. Relatively developed countries exhibit higher median price cost ratios but those costs are usually cushioned by national and private health insurance schemes, medical benefits and so on. Studies have found that: whilst public procurement of essential medicines is efficient in so far as low-priced medicine is concerned, the requisite quantities are often not available; the poor do not have access to many essential medicines;¹³⁴ provision of essential medicines for poor segments of society is inefficient and costly, resulting in the utilization of 'alternative medicine' and faith-healing etc., dubious practices with little to no medical credence; children under-five years of age are among those suffering the most from this availability gap;¹³⁵ and the healthcare system primarily suffers from inherent systemic weaknesses, as well poor pharmaceutical regulation.¹³⁶

Access to New Technology

Following deregulation of the telecom sector in 2004, this attracted substantial investment. Over the last seven years more than US\$ 12 billion were invested in telecom infrastructure and new technologies, leading to the current situation where 90 percent of the population has access to telecom services. The internet is regarded as an economic stimulus rather than just a communication tool. However, the broader the scope of internet use, the greater the need for regulation. Regulatory provisions such as rules, regulations, SOPs, licensing and authority directives of the telecom sector should be shaped to meet the challenges ahead.

Table 37 Estimate of telephone lines, computers and internet users

Year	• Telephones in '000'	• Cell Phones in '000'	• Internet Connections in '000'	• Telephone Lines per 100 population	• Internet Users per 100 population ¹³⁸	• Broadband Subscribers
2000	3340	742	800	2.4	0.57	
2001	3656	1698	1000	2.6	0.7	
2002	4949	2404	1600	3.4	1.1	
2003	4460	5022	2000	3	1.3	
2004	5191	12771	2100	3.5	1.4	
2005	5128	34506	2400	3	1.6	26611
2006	4806	63163	3500	3	2.2	45153
2007	4546	88019	3700	3.2	2.3	168082
2008	3700	91422	3700	2.8	2.3	413809
2009	3,417	99,186	N/A	2.16	7.5	900648
2010	3,016	108,895	N/A	1.9	8.0	1491491
2011	2,985	120,151	N/A	1.7	9.0	2101315
2012 (DEC)	N/A	121,946	N/A	1.7	N/A	2350246

Source: PTA Annual Report 2011-12

¹³⁴ Tisocki, Kiani & Mustafa. The Network for Consumer Protection, 2006

¹³⁵ Shafiq, Shaikh and Kumar. J Ayub Medical College Abbottabad, 2011

¹³⁶ Zaidi S, Bigdeli M etel. US National Library of Medicine, 2013

¹³⁷ Pakistan Economic Survey, 2012-13

¹³⁸ World Bank Estimates for last 3 years for Internet Users per 100 populations.

At the end of 2012 total tele-density of Pakistan increased to 71.7 percent, representing growth of 5 percent over the previous year. Cellular mobiles contributed solely towards this (see Table 37), as the number of fixed line telephones, as well as telephone lines per 100 population, decreased. Broadband adoption has also more than doubled over the last three years, and the trend persists; and internet connections overall, as well as the proportion of people out of every 100 with internet access, has improved. The telecom sector has been contributing significantly to the national exchequer. During 2012, it contributed Rs.132.5 billion or 30 percent of total revenue, compared to Rs. 117 billion in the previous year. With the expected launch of 3G/4G services in the country, it is expected that the cellular mobile sector will attract significant investment in the next two years.



¹³⁹ Pakistan Economic Survey, 2012-2013.



MDG

1.99 years remaining
until 2015

ACCELERATION FRAMEWORK



Pakistan's MDG Acceleration framework and Post - 2015 Development Agenda

Chapter 10

The MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) is a methodological framework offering governments and their partners a systematic way to identify and address bottlenecks to progress on MDG targets that are off track.¹⁴⁰ The MAF is formulated by the government in consultation with all relevant stakeholders. It comprises four systematic steps for each off-track MDG target: prioritization of country-specific interventions; identification and prioritization of bottlenecks to effective implementation; selection of feasible, multi-partner acceleration solutions; and planning and monitoring of implementation.

After consultation at the federal and sub-national level, Pakistan has selected MDG 2 (Net Enrolment Ratio) for acceleration. The MAF for education specifically aims to achieve: enrolment of a maximum number of out-of-school children in primary classes; in-school retention of all enrolled children and completion of their primary education; and improvement in the quality of primary education.

MDG Acceleration Framework targets

Some preliminary work on the MAF for Education has already been done. The Ministry of Education, Training and Standards in Higher Education, in consultation with the four provinces and regions and with technical support from UNICEF and UNESCO has prepared a National Plan of Action (NPA) which aims to enroll 5.1 million out-of-school children between 2013 and 2016, equivalent to 76 percent of the total number of out-of-school children.

Identification and prioritization of bottlenecks to the effective implementation

The NPA has identified a few reasons driving low enrolment rates in Pakistan:

Reasons for never attending School: Among children who never attended school, the most predominant reason for girls is “parents did not allow” (40 percent), followed by “too expensive” (16 percent), “child not willing” (10 percent) and “too far” (9 percent). For boys, the reasons seem a bit different, with “child not willing” (37 percent), followed by “too expensive” (21 percent); and “has to help at work” (10 percent).

Reasons for dropping out-of-school before completing primary: For girls, the predominant reason for dropping out of primary school is “child not willing” (14 percent), followed by “parents did not allow” (10 percent) and “too expensive” (7 percent). With boys, too, the predominant reason is also “child not willing” (26 percent) but this is followed by “had to help at work” (7 percent).

Lack of access to education/high drop-out rate; relevant factors here include: a) lack of capacity of teachers, teacher absenteeism and harsh attitudes; b) insufficient number of schools, poor or no facilities, and long distances to schools.

Poor quality of education: Issues include poor teaching quality and outdated methods; missing facilities; lack of supervision as well as incentives for teachers; and management and political pressures.

Acceleration Solution

In light of the reasons identified, the NPA proposes the following four strategies to enhance enrolment rates:

a) Enrolment of new students in existing schools (under-utilized/closed schools): Under the strategy of enrolling new students in existing schools, a total of 3.2 million new students will be enrolled in primary classes in Pakistan between 2013 and 2016.

¹⁴⁰ The MAF broadly defines bottlenecks as the proximate and removable constraints that impede implementation of MDG related interventions. Bottlenecks can be identified as belonging to one of five categories — supply side (provisioning perspective); demand side (including social and cultural issues); policy and planning; budget and financing; and crosscutting (including coordination and alignment)

Of these, 56 percent will be enrolled in public formal and 13 percent in public non-formal schools, and 15 percent in deeni madaris and other schools. Private schools are expected to absorb another 16 percent of students. The human resource requirement (teachers and administrators/supervisors) for these new enrolments under the strategy will be recruitment of a total of 16,750 new formal and 14,775 new non-formal school teachers and 19 supervisors. The total cost of implementing the strategy, which entails increasing access along with quality enhancement as well as innovative strategies (e.g. awareness campaigns to promote the importance of education, community involvement in supervision of local education; and use of media), for three years (2013-16) is estimated to be Rs. 69,574 million, of which 66 percent is for increasing access to education.

b) Enrolment of new students in formal schools through provision of an additional room: the 10 percent (511,095) new students to be enrolled in primary classes in Pakistan from 2013-16 will be accommodated in formal public schools which will be provided with an additional classroom and one additional teacher. Assuming 30 students per classroom, a total of 20,915 additional rooms (and 20,915 teachers) will be provided in 20,915 formal schools. Assuming a teacher-supervisor ratio of 40:1, around 427 new supervisors will be recruited to monitor new teaching activities. The total cost of implementing this strategy, i.e. provision of public sector formal schools with one additional room and teacher, is estimated to be Rs. 37,252 million over three years. Some of this amount will be directed towards quality enhancement, innovative strategies, and for miscellaneous/unforeseen events.

c) Enrolment of Children in new schools: Of the children to be enrolled in new schools, 24 percent will be enrolled in formal public sector new schools and 76 percent will be enrolled in equal proportions in new non-formal primary and feeder schools. The human resource requirement under this strategy are for recruitment of 6,917 formal school teachers, 33,757 non-formal teachers, 857 supervisors and 835 other support staff. The total cost of implementing this strategy is estimated at Rs 50,900 million, of which almost 80 percent covers development and recurrent (operational) costs. The remaining 20 percent is for costs due to quality enhancement measures, innovative awareness campaigns and miscellaneous/unforeseen events.

d) Targeted Incentives for access and retention for disadvantaged groups and girls (15 percent of all enrolment): Under this strategy, for all (old and new) primary enrolment, 15 percent of students will be provided incentives equivalent to Rs. 3,000 per child, for access and retention in primary schools. A total of 10.3 million children will be targeted at a cost of Rs. 30.9 billion. Targeted interventions to deal with out of school factors: These include awareness campaigns to improve enrolment and reduce drop outs; incentives for students, teachers and parents; awareness raising in meetings/trainings/workshops for community leaders; media campaigns and community support for education interventions; alternate Learning Centers/Feeder Schools/Mobile and second shift schools. Also included are provision of other incentives (e.g. stipends, food for education, uniforms, etc) to retain children from the most disadvantaged/rural/remote areas, especially girls. The Government of Punjab has aligned these efforts in a more education oriented approach through: parental education and adult literacy programmes; social mobilization and involvement of community in decision-making; community sensitization and functional literacy; and need-based identification of sites for schools/transport facilities through public private partnership.

MAF Action Plan

Building on the NPA, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Training and Standards in Higher Education, provinces, and with UNDP's technical support, is organizing consultation workshops to gather inputs from different stakeholders on innovative and area specific interventions to accelerate progress towards attaining MDG 2. At the provincial level, the Planning and Development Departments have constituted MDG/MAF coordination Committees which facilitate discussions and consultations at the sub-national level.

Post – 2015 Development Agenda

The Millennium Development Goals which were endorsed by the member states in the Millennium Declaration adopted in 2000, have defined and informed a common framework of priorities for the Development community. Since their inception in 2001, the MDGs and relevant indicators have been regarded by countries as development milestones against which optimal end points were anointed and frameworks development for their achievement. Many countries report positively on the achievement of targets. However as the target date of December 2015 approaches, for many countries targets several targets remain unmet giving rise to a number of contentions on the path that much be taken once the stipulated timeline ends. Discussions and consultations on the development agenda that will build on the MDGs after 2015 have been initiated around the world.

The UN Secretary General (UN SG) Report on accelerating progress toward the MDGs and the issues for advancing the UN development agenda beyond 2015 (A/66/126) stated that “the post- 2015 development framework is likely to have the best development impact if it emerges from an inclusive, open and transparent process with multiple stakeholder participation.”

A number of development challenges emerged or exacerbated after the adoption of MDG Framework would inform the Post 2015 Development Agenda. Inequality has increased worldwide, although poverty has reduced. Demographics are shifting and by 2050 there will be more aged people especially in the developed world. Pakistan and some other countries will however continue to benefit from the youth bulge particularly until 2030. There are growing environmental issues and an increase in insecurity due to violence and political conflict. Countries where the latter was prevalent have not achieved a single MDG target. Deficits related to governance, accountability, rule of law and lessons from the 2008 financial crisis are also informing the debate on the Post 2015 Agenda.

Post-2015 Consultations in Pakistan

The UN selected Pakistan one of the 100 countries for the national consultations. UNDP, on behalf of the UN Resident Coordinator in Pakistan, conducted national consultations to gather inputs and feedback from different stakeholders on the Pakistan specific priorities for the Post 2015 Development Agenda. The consultation process in Pakistan started on the 20th December 2012. Until end of March 2013, more than 21,987 people around Pakistan belonging to different professions and representing diverse communities were consulted through face to face meetings / workshops and an online survey. The people who participated in the process included representatives from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), farmers, labourers, employers and workers associations, religious, ethnic and sexual minorities, students, parliamentarians, academia, development partners including donors and national staff of UN agencies, disabled persons, government officials at the federal and provincial levels, media, private sector, internally displaced people, women organizations etc. Through the online survey, feedback from across Pakistan was gathered. The inputs were gathered by employing different formats including face to face discussions, online survey, focus groups discussions, seminars and panel discussions.

To benefit from the existing knowledge base, different policy documents / strategies, situational analyses, thematic reports etc were used to draw key messages for the post 2015 agenda. A few reports to mention here include the Meta Analysis Report / Common Country Assessment 2011 undertaken by the UN System for the second generation One UN Programme in Pakistan, the Planning Commission's Framework for Economic Growth 2011, Global Peace Index, Pakistan's Participatory Poverty Assessment National Report 2013, the Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13, National and Provincial MDGs Reports, National Climate Change Policy 2012, Household Integrated Economic Survey 2010-11 and a number of other documents.

Priority Areas for Post-2015

1. Reflections on the MDG framework

One of the key messages, especially from the civil society and academia, that emerged during the consultations was that the MDGs framework, though useful in its own right, would have made more impact had it been localized at the provincial level at the onset. A large number of respondents doubted the reliability of the national data used for MDGs monitoring and progress reporting. A useful recommendation for the post 2015 development agenda is that there should be adequate investment in developing the capacities of statistical machineries to generate, compile and analyze timely, reliable and accessible (to public at large) data. One of the feedbacks was that while the government should lead the process of progress reporting on the post 2015 MDGs framework, it should also involve the civil society and academia in this process to help ensure broader acceptability for the government reports. The respondents also proposed that the post 2015 development agenda should be guided by the principles of human rights. The new development framework must include issues like violence against women, right to freedom of information and expression, reproductive rights, health and education rights etc. The participants also proposed that it should be binding on the states to put in place appropriate policies, plans, budgetary frameworks and legislation to pursue the post 2015 development agenda.

2. Peace and security

Peace and security emerged as the most critical development challenge for Pakistan. There was a complete convergence among the respondents that without resolving the issues concerning security, law and order in the country, the achievements of other development targets will remain a distant dream. Majority of the respondents were of the view that the current security situation in Pakistan is the direct consequence of the international war on terrorism. The respondents emphasized that the international stakeholders, in the war on terror, should therefore appreciate the realities on the ground and shouldn't enforce its policies / agenda on the national government. At the national level, efforts should be made to enhance social cohesion among people from different sects and ethnic groups with the objective to promote tolerance for diverse views and beliefs.

3. Good Governance

Good governance underpinned by the principles of transparency, accountability and the rule of law emerged as the second most pressing priority for the people of Pakistan. The respondents opined that bad governance had been the main barrier to the achievement of MDGs in Pakistan. The government officials themselves recognized the need for increasing efficiencies in the public service delivery systems and the Results Based Management system in the public offices. The respondents also underlined that full functioning local government system brings governing apparatus closer to the citizens and improves accountability and transparency mechanisms through greater people's participation. As part of the good governance system, rule of law and access to justice was identified as a key priority for Pakistan. The respondents observed that access to and use of legal system is unevenly distributed among different social and economic groups. The national legal system should be inclusive and should protect the property rights of women and marginalized groups and should provide safeguards against the abuse of political, economic or institutional authority by the elite class.

4. Inclusive Economic growth

Economic growth in Pakistan has remained volatile resulting into unsustainable patterns of employment creation. But even high growth periods have not led to substantial reduction in poverty and inequalities in Pakistan. Some of the academics observed that the current political and economic structures in the country generate rents for the rich. The national economy needs institutional reforms to promote more equitable distribution of productive resources / assets (like land) and to help ensure that poor people participate as partners / actors in the economic development process rather than mere beneficiaries. Pakistan is bestowed with a huge youth bulge which should be converted into a "youth dividend" by enhancing their income generation skills and providing them business development opportunities. The need for inclusive economic growth was highlighted.

5. Rule of Law

The Workers' Federation emphasized that to foster inclusive economic growth and decent employment, rule of laws and implementation of laws, especially the Industrial Relations Laws to guarantee the rights available under ILO Conventions 87 and 98, should be accorded priority. Investment in Human Resource Development should also be prioritized and apart from developing 'market-based strategies', some basic standards need to be developed to measure workers' performance while keeping in view their specific challenges.

6. Inclusive Social Development

Pakistan needs an agenda for inclusive social development. High fertility rate is one of the key obstacles to reaping the benefits of growth and should therefore be prioritized for appropriate interventions in the post MDGs' era. Women's reproductive rights should be guaranteed. Besides recognizing education as a fundamental human right, the quality of education should be improved. The education system should be equitable by providing equal accessibility and benefits to the rich and the poor cadres of the society. The government, civil society and media should promote spaces for cultural and social activities especially for youth. Social development services, especially health and education services shouldn't be the sole responsibility and domain of the public sector. The private sector stands ready to contribute to the social development in the country and should therefore be encouraged and provided enabling environment to play its due role.

7. Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

There was a strong voice for gender equality and women empowerment. The participants observed that different forms of violence against women have put constraints on women's meaningful participation in social, economic and political fields. Women share in wage employment is one of the lowest in the South Asian Region. Programmes like Benazir Income Support Programme, a social safety net initiative, plays an important role in women's empowerment and should therefore be pursued and expanded. Women should be provided enabling environment, like the provision of safe transport, protection against harassment and abuse, so that they could freely take part in the social and economic activities. Pakistan has one of the highest quotas for women in the parliament; however women from the less privileged strata should also be provided opportunities to benefit from the quota system, which at the moment mostly benefits the upper class. A unanimous recommendation was that besides specific goal on gender equality, the same should be mainstreamed across all other goals to be set for the post 2015 framework.

8. Sustainable and Low Cost Energy

Access to sustainable and low cost energy resources is also one of the key development priorities for the citizens of Pakistan. Food insecurity and nutrition deficits have drastically increased in Pakistan over the past few years. Besides the issues related to production and availability, higher prices and declining purchasing powers have put significant stress on poor's accessibility to food items. The respondents underlined that the governments need to design appropriate policies to check inflation, especially food prices, and at the same time, invest in increasing its citizens' resilience to economic shocks through social safety nets / protection initiatives.

9. Disaster Preparedness and Response

It was interesting to note that disaster preparedness and response (related to natural calamities) appeared at the bottom of the list of development priorities gathered through the online survey in which more than 18,000 Pakistanis participated. However, participants in the face to face discussions did identify natural disasters as one of the key development challenges, at the national and global levels, and therefore called for appropriate measures to enhance people's and institutions' capacities to prevent, mitigate and manage the consequences of natural disasters. It was proposed that state should make adequate financial allocations in its budgets and development plans for disaster preparedness and mitigation.

10. Role of the Developed World

Many of the participants criticized the role and contribution of the developed world in the MDGs framework. They proposed that the role of the developed world in the post 2015 agenda should be much broader than a mere provision of donor of funds. The developed world should be made legally bound to commit and provide adequate and predictable resources to the developing world. The developing countries should be provided access to global markets without any conditions and an anticipation of politically motivated returns. The developed countries should commit to “good governance” at the global level so that the likes of 2008 financial crisis are not repeated. It should be underlined that issues related to climate change are mostly the outcomes of the acts of developed countries. It is therefore obligatory on the developed world to make sufficient investments to reduce the impact of climate change and global warming. The developed countries should be held responsible for their policies and interventions affecting peace and security in the developing countries, the participants underlined.

Suggested Parameters for the Post-2015 Development Framework

The new framework should enhance responsibility and ownership of national as well as sub-national policy-making and actions thereof. Moreover, there needs to be a shift from purely quantitative modes of analysis, as is in the current MDGs, towards more qualitative indicators. The progress of these should be gauged at regular intervals by means of real-world participatory surveys. Instead of having a stagnant end-point target, short-term as well as mid-term goals need to be identified, so that progress towards the final target can be more succinctly quantified and accelerated as needed.

Goals pertaining to human rights need to be made more stringent and absolute in their applicability; they should follow an absolute standard, as opposed to a relative one, which could be achieved in phases. These rights include gender equality, minority protection, etc. To this end, new parameters pertaining to specific ethnic and socio-economic groups, as well as those based on age demographics should be established. Options include (there could be others): children, adolescents, youth, peace and security, social justice, emergencies, disasters, environment, population, demography, energy, infrastructure, water scarcity, economic migrants, regional conflicts, internal displacement and gender equality.

Educational progress should be measured not only by net enrolment, but rather this should be used in conjunction with improvement in learning outcome indicators. Finally, democratic governance, health and education, and peace and security along with climatic resilience are seen as the most urgent priority areas for Pakistan.

Measurement Methodology

There must be strong focus on localization of targets/goals to country level ground realities: the focus needs to shift from a universal all-encompassing approach to specific measurement frameworks. Moreover, a system for check and balances is needed, in order to cogently measure the success and failures of various strategies. Finally, targets need to be disaggregated, so disparity across different population segments, e.g. gender, ethnicity, can be observed.

Monitoring of Progress

Updates on targets must be made available on more regular intervals; moreover, reviewing mechanisms need to be set up via independent bodies. Roadmaps should be prepared by each country, for the execution of their policy frameworks, and such frameworks need to be synergized amongst the various relevant branches, i.e. fiscal, planning and so on. Indicators must take into account gender, and in particular other marginalized segments.

Responsibilities of Stakeholders

Each country should be asked to prepare a clear implementation plan with roles and responsibilities for different stakeholders and partners. Political ownership, at the national level, will be the most important drivers of success for the future development agenda. Civil society should be involved in progress monitoring.

Investment in building the capacity of statistical institutions should be made to help trace the progress on development goals and collection of reliable data. The UN should play a more proactive role to monitor progress towards the global development agenda and to ensure the effectiveness of development interventions on the lives of poor and marginalized segments of the society. To make it binding, the developing countries should also commit their share of resources for the post-2015 development framework. There should be a more robust system of accountability for the developed countries. In addition to fulfilling their financial and capacity/technical support commitments, developed countries should be held responsible for their policies and interventions affecting peace and security in developing countries.

For further details about the national consultations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, please visit:
<http://www.worldwewant2015.org/regions/160516>

PMDGR 2013 Annexes Annex 1

National adaptation of MDG Goals, Targets and Indicators

MDG Goals and targets	Nationally Adapted Goals & Targets		Original Indicators for monitoring	Nationally adopted indicators
	Y/N	If yes, describe new goals/targets and indicate dates (when these were adopted)		
GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER				
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day	Y	Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1. Proportion of population below the calorie based food plus non-food poverty line 2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	N	* Target 2: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1(PPP) per day 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	3. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Y	Target 3: Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	4. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age)
GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION				
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Y	Target 4: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men	5. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 6. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade5 7. Literacy rate of 15-24 years olds
GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN				
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	Y	Target 5: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	8. Literacy (10+) GPI 9. Youth literacy GPI 10. Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector 11. Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament

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Annex 1

MDG Goals and targets	Nationally Adapted Goals & Targets		Original Indicators for monitoring	Nationally adopted indicators
	Y/N	If yes, describe new goals/targets and indicate dates (when these were adopted)		
GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY				
Target 4.A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Y	Target 6: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	12. Under-five mortality rate 13. Infant mortality rate 14. Fully Immunized children (12-23m) 15. Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhea in the last 30 days and received ORT 16. Lady Health Workers' coverage
GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH				
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio	Y	Target 7: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	17. Maternal mortality ratio 18. Proportion of births attended by skilled health Personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve universal access to reproductive health	Y		5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning	19.Total Fertility Rate 20.Contraceptive Prevalence Rate 21.ANC coverage
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES				
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	Y Y	Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS.	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	22. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women 23. HIV prevalence among vulnerable group (%)

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National adaptation of MDG Goals, Targets and Indicators

MDG Goals and targets		Nationally Adapted Goals & Targets	Original Indicators for monitoring	Nationally adopted indicators
	Y/N	If yes, describe new goals/targets and indicate dates (when these were adopted)		
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES				
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Y	Target 9: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short Course	24. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures 25. Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) 26. Incidence of TB per 100,000 population
GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY				
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Y	Target 10: Integrate the principles of Sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	27. Proportion of land area covered by forest 28. Land area protected as % of total area 29. No. of vehicles using CNG fuel 30. GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency) 7.1 Forest cover including state-owned and private forest and farmlands
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	N			

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Annex 1

MDG Goals and targets	Nationally Adapted Goals & Targets		Original Indicators for monitoring	Nationally adopted indicators
	Y/N	If yes, describe new goals/targets and indicate dates (when these were adopted)		
GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY				
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Y	Target 11: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	31. Proportion of population with access to clean water 32. Proportion of people with access to sanitation
Target 7.D: Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Y	Target 12: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	33. Proportion of katchi abadis (slums) regularized
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development				
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading & financial system	Y	Target 13: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system. Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction-both nationally & internationally	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. Official development assistance (ODA) 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes	Official Development Assistance 34. Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI (targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs) 35. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 36. Proportion of ODA that is untied 37. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states 38. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in landlocked countries

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National adaptation of MDG Goals, Targets and Indicators

MDG Goals and targets	Nationally Adapted Goals & Targets		Original Indicators for monitoring	Nationally adopted indicators
	Y/N	If yes, describe new goals/targets and indicate dates (when these were adopted)		
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development				
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of least developed countries	Y	Target 14: Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	Market access 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	Market Access 39. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas 40. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing 41. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries 42. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	Y	Target 15: Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions)		
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries	Y	Target 16: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	Debt sustainability 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	Debt sustainability 43. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled 44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services 45. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief 46. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	Y	Target 17: In-co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries.	8.12 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	47. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	Y	Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.13 Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants 8.14 Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants 8.15 Internet users per 100 inhabitants	48. Telephone lines per 1000 people 49. Personal computers per 1000 people

PMDGR 2013 Annexes

Annex 2

Net Primary Enrolment Ratio

District Level Ranking by Provinces

2.A: Punjab

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Sialkot	83.6
2	Narowal	83.1
3	Jhelum	81.6
4	Islamabad	77.7
5	Chakwal	74.9
6	Gujrat	72.9
7	Rawalpindi	71.2
8	Attock	69.6
9	Lahore	66.5
10	Khushab	65.3
11	Gujranwala	65.2
12	Faisalabad	64.4
13	Mianwali	64.1
14	Mandi Bahauddin	63.5
15	Jhang	62.7
16	Sargodha	59.2
17	Sahiwal	58.3
18	Hafizabad	57.9
19	Kasur	57.6
20	Toba Tek Singh	57.4
21	Okara	56.8
22	Sheikhupura	56.2
23	Layyah	54.3
24	Khanewal	51.8
25	Bhakkar	51.1
26	Vehari	50.5
27	Rajanpur	49.8
28	D.G.Khan	49.7
29	Multan	49.3
30	Bahawalnagar	48.6
31	Pakpattan	48.4
32	RY Khan	41.9
33	Muzaffargarh	39.3
34	Lodhran	37.7
35	Bahawalpur	37.6

*New District/s created after 2004-05

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Chakwal	81.3
2	Jhelum	76.6
3	Islamabad	76.0
4	Rawalpindi	75.6
5	Attock	73.5
6	Narowal	72.4
7	Toba Tek Singh	70.8
8	Okara	69.1
9	Mandi Bahauddin	68.8
10	Gujrat	68.4
11	Mianwali	68.1
12	Lahore	67.6
13	Hafizabad	67.4
14	Gujranwala	67.1
15	Sialkot	67.0
16	Sargodha	66.1
17	Sahiwal	65.0
18	Nankana Sahib	64.6
19	Sheikhupura	63.8
20	Khanewal	63.8
21	Khushab	63.6
22	Faisalabad	62.8
23	Layyah	62.5
24	Kasur	62.2
25	Pakpattan	61.6
26	Multan	59.0
27	Jhang	56.5
28	Vehari	55.8
29	Bhakkar	54.1
30	Bahawalnagar	53.1
31	Chiniot	50.9
32	D.G.Khan	50.8
33	Lodhran	49.7
34	Muzaffargarh	47.9
35	Rajanpur	46.1
36	RY Khan	43.4
37	Bahawalpur	40.4

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Annex 2

Net Primary Enrolment Ratio

District Level Ranking by Provinces

2.B: Sindh

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Karachi	65.3
2	Sukkur	55.4
3	Naushahro Feroze	53.9
4	Shikarpur	52.0
5	Ghotki	50.2
6	Badin	48.1
7	Tharparkar	46.0
8	Hyderabad	45.4
9	Khairpur	44.0
10	Sanghar	42.2
11	Larkana	42.1
12	Mirpur Khas	41.6
13	S. Benazirabad	41.2
14	Dadu	40.4
15	Thatta	33.1
16	Jacobabad	24.6

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Hyderabad	67.1
2	Karachi	60.0
3	Khairpur	59.7
4	Umer Kot	58.1
5	Dadu	57.4
6	Sukkur	56.2
7	Sanghar	53.7
8	Naushahro Feroze	53.5
9	Mirpur Khas	52.5
10	Tharparkar	52.3
11	Larkana	51.6
12	S. Benazirabad	51.2
13	Shikarpur	49.2
14	Mitiari	49.1
15	Ghotki	48.3
16	Kashmore	48.0
17	Jacobabad	45.8
18	QS Kot	43.7
19	Jamshoro	43.3
20	Tando Allahyar	41.4
21	Badin	40.9
22	Thatta	34.4
23	Tando Md Khan	29.6

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Annex 2

Net Primary Enrolment Ratio District Level Ranking by Provinces

2.C: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1	Abbottabad	70.0	1	Haripur	72.5
2	Mansehra	63.8	2	Nowshera	63.1
3	Haripur	63.1	3	Swabi	59.8
4	Karak	62.2	4	Mansehra	58.5
5	Chitral	55.3	5	Abbottabad	58.3
6	Mardan	55.0	6	Chitral	57.3
7	Swabi	52.4	7	Karak	57.1
8	Lakki Marwat	49.6	8	Buner	57.0
9	Bannu	48.8	9	Charsadda	56.0
10	Kohat	48.3	10	Peshawar	55.8
11	Nowshera	48.2	11	Upper Dir	54.9
12	Malakand	45.4	12	Batagram	54.6
13	Peshawar	45.3	13	Mardan	54.2
14	Batagram	45.0	14	Kohat	51.1
15	Hangu	42.2	15	Malakand	50.9
16	Swat	41.3	16	Bannu	49.9
17	Charsadda	41.2	17	Lower Dir	48.1
18	Lower Dir	38.8	18	Lakki Marwat	46.9
19	Buner	38.5	19	Hangu	45.7
20	D. I. Khan	35.4	20	Swat	41.6
21	Tank	35.0	21	Tank	40.2
22	Upper Dir	33.5	22	D. I. Khan	36.0
23	Shangla	27.0	23	Shangla	30.2
24	Kohistan	26.9	24	Kohistan	20.1
			25	Tor Ghar*	-

*New District/s created after 2004-05

PMDGR 2013 Annexes

Annex 2

Net Primary Enrolment Ratio District Level Ranking by Provinces

2.D: Balochistan

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Kech	63.3
2	Ziarat	50.6
3	Mastung	49.6
4	Quetta	45.2
5	Gwadar	43.5
6	Awaran	42.8
7	Kalat	42.4
8	Jaffarabad	41.5
9	Loralai	40.1
10	Khuzdar	39.2
11	Pishin	38.3
12	Lasbela	37.6
13	Barkhan	37.3
14	Sibi	34.3
15	Musakhel	33.6
16	Kharan	31.4
17	Chagai	29.5
18	Bolan	29.2
19	Killa Saifullah	26.0
20	Zhob	25.9
21	Jhal Magsi	22.6
22	Nasirabad	21.2
23	Panjgur	19.5
24	Killa Abdullah	18.7
25	Dera Bugti*	-
26	Kohlu*	-

*New District/s created after 2004-05

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Mastung	70.2
2	Awaran	69.1
3	Jhal Magsi	66.8
4	Kalat	66.6
5	Sibi	66.2
6	Quetta	64.8
7	Khuzdar	62.2
8	Washuk	59.7
9	Kharan	59.2
10	Sherani	57.9
11	Bolan	57.7
12	Pishin	56.3
13	Gwadar	54.5
14	Killa Abdullah	53.8
15	Panjgur	52.8
16	Harnai	52.2
17	Ziarat	46.6
18	Kech	45.3
19	Jaffarabad	38.1
20	Chagai	34.6
21	Noshki	33.2
22	Nasirabad	33.1
23	Lasbela	30.6
24	Zhob	30.4
25	Killa Saifullah	29.1
26	Kohlu	28.4
27	Barkhan	19.2
28	Loralai	19.2
29	Musakhel	15.5
30	Dera Bugti	11.7
31	Mach*	-

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Annex 3

Population that has Completed Primary level or Higher (%)

District Level Ranking by Provinces

3.A: Punjab

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Islamabad	75.0
2	Lahore	66.0
3	Rawalpindi	66.0
4	Chakwal	64.0
5	Sialkot	60.0
6	Gujranwala	59.0
7	Gujrat	59.0
8	Jhelum	59.0
9	Faisalabad	51.0
10	Attock	49.0
11	Narowal	47.0
12	Sheikhupura	47.0
13	T.T.Singh	47.0
14	Mandi Bahuddin	46.0
15	Mianwali	44.0
16	Sahiwal	44.0
17	Sargodha	43.0
18	Hafizabad	42.0
19	Layyah	42.0
20	Kasur	40.0
21	Khanewal	40.0
22	Khushab	40.0
23	Bhakhar	39.0
24	Multan	37.0
25	Bahawalnager	36.0
26	Jhang	36.0
27	Pakpatten	36.0
28	Okara	34.0
29	Vehari	34.0
30	D.G.Khan	33.0
31	Bahawalpur	32.0
32	Rahim Yar Khan	32.0
33	Rajanpur	30.0
34	Muzaffar Garh	29.0
35	Lodhran	28.0

*New District/s created after 2004-05

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Islamabad	76.0
2	Rawalpindi	71.0
3	Lahore	70.0
4	Chakwal	69.0
5	Jhelum	66.0
6	Gujranwala	64.0
7	Gujrat	64.0
8	Sialkot	62.0
9	T.T.Singh	61.0
10	Faisalabad	60.0
11	Narowal	57.0
12	Attock	55.0
13	Mandi Bahuddin	55.0
14	Sheikhupura	54.0
15	Nankana Sahib	51.0
16	Mianwali	50.0
17	Sargodha	49.0
18	Hafizabad	49.0
19	Khushab	49.0
20	Sahiwal	48.0
21	Kasur	48.0
22	Multan	48.0
23	Vehari	44.0
24	Khanewal	43.0
25	Bahawalnager	42.0
26	Jhang	42.0
27	Layyah	41.0
28	Okara	40.0
29	Bahawalpur	39.0
30	Bhakhar	38.0
31	Rahim Yar Khan	38.0
32	Chiniot	38.0
33	Pakpatten	36.0
34	Lodhran	36.0
35	Muzaffar Garh	34.0
36	D.G.Khan	28.0
37	Rajanpur	23.0

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Annex 3

Population that has Completed Primary level or Higher (%)

District Level Ranking by Provinces

3.B: Sindh

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Karachi	69.0
2	Sukkur	55.0
3	Shikarpur	47.0
4	Nowshero Feroze	46.0
5	Hyderabad	45.0
6	Ghotki	43.0
7	Khairpur	41.0
8	Mir Pur Khas	37.0
9	Nawabshah	36.0
10	Dadu	35.0
11	Sanghar	35.0
12	Badin	33.0
13	Larkana	31.0
14	Tharparkar	30.0
15	Jacobabad	26.0
16	Thatta	26.0

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Karachi	72.0
2	Hyderabad	61.0
3	Dadu	53.0
4	Sukkur	51.0
5	Nowshero Feroze	47.0
6	Mir Pur Khas	44.0
7	Khairpur	43.0
8	Larkana	43.0
9	Shikarpur	41.0
10	Sanghar	41.0
11	Matari	41.0
12	Tando Allah Yar	40.0
13	Ghotki	38.0
14	Nawabshah	38.0
15	Jamshoro	38.0
16	Shahdadkot	35.0
17	Umer Kot	35.0
18	Tharparkar	33.0
19	Kashmore	33.0
20	Badin	32.0
21	Tando Muhammad Khan	30.0
22	Jacobabad	29.0
23	Thatta	28.0

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Annex 3

Population that has Completed Primary level or Higher (%)

District Level Ranking by Provinces

3.C: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1	Abbottabad	54.0
2	Haripur	48.0
3	Chitral	41.0
4	Peshawar	40.0
5	Karak	39.0
6	Kohat	39.0
7	Malakand	39.0
8	Swabi	39.0
9	Mardan	38.0
10	Lower Dir	36.0
11	Mansehra	36.0
12	Nowshera	36.0
13	Lakki Marwat	35.0
14	Hangu	33.0
15	Swat	33.0
16	Bannu	32.0
17	D.I.Khan	32.0
18	Charsada	31.0
19	Tank	28.0
20	Shangla	25.0
21	Batagram	22.0
22	Bonair	20.0
23	Upper Dir	20.0
24	Kohistan	17.0

1	Haripur	61.0
2	Abbottabad	59.0
3	Chitral	52.0
4	Malakand	47.0
5	Peshawar	46.0
6	Mansehra	46.0
7	Karak	45.0
8	Swabi	44.0
9	Nowshera	42.0
10	Lower Dir	41.0
11	Kohat	40.0
12	Swat	40.0
13	Mardan	39.0
14	Bannu	38.0
15	Hangu	37.0
16	Charsada	37.0
17	Batagram	37.0
18	Lakki Marwat	36.0
19	Upper Dir	33.0
20	Tank	31.0
21	D.I.Khan	28.0
22	Shangla	25.0
23	Bonair	24.0
24	Kohistan	13.0
25	Tor Ghar*	-

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Annex 3

Population that has Completed Primary level or Higher (%)

District Level Ranking by Provinces

3.D: Balochistan

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Quetta	53.0
2	Ketch	38.0
3	Mastung	33.0
4	Pashin	33.0
5	Ziarat	31.0
6	Gwadar	28.0
7	Musa Khel	28.0
8	Jafarabad	27.0
9	Sibbi	26.0
10	Loralai	24.0
11	Panjgur	24.0
12	Bolan	23.0
13	Lasbilla	23.0
14	Kalat	22.0
15	Qilla Abdullah	21.0
16	Barkhan	20.0
17	Chaghi	20.0
18	Khuzdar	19.0
19	Nasirabad	18.0
20	Awaran	17.0
21	Kharan	17.0
22	Zhob	17.0
23	Jhal Magsi	14.0
24	Qilla Saifullah	14.0
25	Dera Bugti*	-
26	Kohlu*	-

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Quetta	54.0
2	Mastung	50.0
3	Sibbi	48.0
4	Harnai	45.0
5	Awaran	44.0
6	Pashin	38.0
7	Kalat	37.0
8	Qilla Abdullah	37.0
9	Khuzdar	37.0
10	Bolan	36.0
11	Kharan	36.0
12	Ziarat	34.0
13	W ashuk	33.0
14	Nushki	32.0
15	Gwadar	30.0
16	Panjgur	28.0
17	Jhal Magsi	27.0
18	Ketch	25.0
19	Lasbilla	24.0
20	Qilla Saifullah	24.0
21	Kohlu	24.0
22	Chaghi	23.0
23	Zhob	23.0
24	Jafarabad	22.0
25	Nasirabad	20.0
26	Sherani	19.0
27	Loralai	17.0
28	Musa Khel	12.0
29	Barkhan	9.0
30	Dera Bugti	9.0
31	Mach*	-

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Annex 4

Literacy Ratio (10+ Year)

District Level Ranking by Provinces

4.A: Punjab

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Islamabad	84.1
2	Rawalpindi	75.2
3	Lahore	73.3
4	Chakwal	73.2
5	Gujranwala	69.4
6	Jhelum	69.3
7	Gujrat	66.5
8	Sialkot	64.3
9	Attock	61.0
10	Toba Tek Singh	59.3
11	Faisalabad	58.2
12	Sheikhupura	56.7
13	Mandi Bahauddin	56.4
14	Narowal	55.8
15	Sargodha	53.7
16	Sahiwal	52.8
17	Mianwali	52.7
18	Layyah	51.8
19	Khushab	50.9
20	Hafizabad	50.5
21	Khanewal	49.9
22	Kasur	48.8
23	Multan	48.4
24	Bhakkar	47.5
25	Bahawalnagar	45.2
26	Vehari	44.8
27	Pakpattan	43.8
28	Jhang	42.9
29	Okara	42.0
30	D.G.Khan	40.9
31	Bahawalpur	40.2
32	RY Khan	40.1
33	Rajanpur	39.7
34	Muzaffargarh	35.8
35	Lodhran	33.6

Rank	District	2010-11
1	Islamabad	81.8
2	Rawalpindi	78.5
3	Chakwal	78.0
4	Lahore	76.6
5	Jhelum	74.9
6	Gujranwala	74.2
7	Gujrat	71.4
8	Toba Tek Singh	69.2
9	Faisalabad	66.2
10	Sialkot	66.0
11	Mandi Bahauddin	64.7
12	Attock	63.7
13	Sheikhupura	62.7
14	Mianwali	61.3
15	Nankana Sahib	60.3
16	Khushab	59.6
17	Sargodha	58.5
18	Kasur	58.3
19	Narowal	58.2
20	Multan	58.1
21	Hafizabad	58.1
22	Sahiwal	56.4
23	Vehari	54.7
24	Layyah	54.7
25	Khanewal	53.1
26	Jhang	51.7
27	Okara	50.0
28	Bhakkar	49.3
29	Bahawalnagar	49.2
30	Bahawalpur	47.0
31	Lodhran	46.8
32	RY Khan	45.5
33	Pakpattan	44.6
34	Chiniot	43.7
35	D.G.Khan	43.5
36	Muzaffargarh	43.2
37	Rajanpur	34.0

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Annex 4

Literacy Ratio (10+ Year)

District Level Ranking by Provinces

4.B: Sindh

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Karachi	78.1
2	Sukkur	63.3
3	Naushahro Feroze	58.1
4	Shikarpur	55.9
5	Hyderabad	52.5
6	Ghotki	50.8
7	Khairpur	48.1
8	Dadu	47.3
9	S. Benazirabad	45.2
10	Sanghar	45.1
11	Mirpur Khas	44.0
12	Badin	41.8
13	Larkana	38.2
14	Tharparkar	36.2
15	Thatta	34.6
16	Jacobabad	33.8

Rank	District	2010-11
1	Karachi	79.3
2	Hyderabad	68.8
3	Dadu	64.8
4	Sukkur	56.5
5	Naushahro Feroze	55.3
6	Mirpur Khas	52.8
7	Khairpur	52.2
8	Larkana	52.2
9	Sanghar	51.3
10	Shikarpur	49.6
11	Mitiari	48.0
12	Tando Allahyar	47.1
13	S. Benazirabad	46.1
14	Tharparkar	46.1
15	Ghotki	44.2
16	Umer Kot	43.9
17	Jamshoro	43.9
18	QS Kot	43.8
19	Kashmore	39.1
20	Badin	39.0
21	Jacobabad	37.4
22	Tando Md Khan	36.2
23	Thatta	36.0

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Annex 4

Literacy Ratio (10+ Year)

District Level Ranking by Provinces

4.C: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1	Abbottabad	64.7
2	Haripur	57.2
3	Malakand	50.6
4	Chitral	48.9
5	Swabi	48.4
6	Mardan	48.1
7	Peshawar	47.7
8	Karak	47.6
9	Kohat	47.4
10	Lower Dir	46.6
11	Mansehra	46.3
12	Nowshera	44.9
13	Swat	42.3
14	Lakki Marwat	42.0
15	Hangu	41.9
16	Bannu	39.9
17	D. I. Khan	38.1
18	Charsadda	37.5
19	Batagram	35.4
20	Shangla	33.4
21	Tank	32.4
22	Buner	30.0
23	Upper Dir	29.0
24	Kohistan	25.4

1	Haripur	70.1
2	Abbottabad	69.4
3	Chitral	61.6
4	Malakand	58.6
5	Mansehra	58.3
6	Peshawar	53.8
7	Lower Dir	53.4
8	Karak	52.3
9	Swabi	51.6
10	Nowshera	51.2
11	Swat	51.2
12	Upper Dir	49.6
13	Batagram	48.8
14	Bannu	48.1
15	Kohat	48.0
16	Mardan	47.9
17	Charsadda	44.9
18	Hangu	44.3
19	Lakki Marwat	42.9
20	Shangla	36.7
21	Tank	36.5
22	D. I. Khan	34.4
23	Buner	32.4
24	Kohistan	25.7
25	Tor Ghar*	-

*New District/s created after 2004-05

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Annex 4

Literacy Ratio (10+ Year) District Level Ranking by Provinces

4.D: Balochistan

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Quetta	65.3
2	Pishin	57.9
3	Kech	48.3
4	Ziarat	45.0
5	Mastung	42.6
6	Gwadar	38.5
7	Jaffarabad	34.7
8	Sibi	33.8
9	Chagai	33.6
10	Kalat	33.4
11	Bolan	31.7
12	Lasbela	31.5
13	Loralai	31.2
14	Musakhel	30.2
15	Khuzdar	29.3
16	Kharan	29.1
17	Killa Abdullah	28.7
18	Barkhan	27.7
19	Panjgur	27.6
20	Awaran	26.2
21	Zhob	25.2
22	Nasirabad	23.4
23	Killa Saifullah	20.0
24	Jhal Magsi	19.6
25	Dera Bugti*	-
26	Kohlu*	-

*New District/s created after 2004-05

Rank	District	2010-11
1	Quetta	63.8
2	Mastung	58.0
3	Sibi	57.8
4	Harnai	51.2
5	Gwadar	49.9
6	Khuzdar	49.8
7	Kalat	48.8
8	Awaran	47.0
9	Bolan	45.1
10	Ziarat	44.6
11	Noshki	43.1
12	Kech	43.0
13	Panjgur	42.9
14	Pishin	41.9
15	Washuk	40.9
16	Killa Abdullah	40.8
17	Kharan	40.1
18	Jhal Magsi	36.1
19	Chagai	34.9
20	Killa Saifullah	32.9
21	Sherani	32.8
22	Lasbela	31.9
23	Zhob	31.8
24	Kohlu	31.2
25	Jaffarabad	29.7
26	Nasirabad	27.0
27	Loralai	25.2
28	Musakhel	22.6
29	Barkhan	16.0
30	Dera Bugti	15.7
31	Mach*	-

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Annex 5

GPI Primary Education

District Level Ranking by Provinces

5.A: Punjab

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Toba Tek Singh	1.07
2	Narowal	1.05
3	Lahore	1.04
4	Jhelum	1.02
5	Sialkot	1.01
6	Gujranwala	1.01
7	Mandi Bahauddin	0.99
8	Sargodha	0.99
9	Gujrat	0.97
10	Attock	0.97
11	Rawalpindi	0.96
12	Hafizabad	0.95
13	Chakwal	0.94
14	Vehari	0.93
15	Multan	0.93
16	Kasur	0.92
17	Sheikhupura	0.92
18	Faisalabad	0.90
19	D.G.Khan	0.90
20	Pakpattan	0.90
21	Sahiwal	0.89
22	Bahawalpur	0.89
23	Khanewal	0.85
24	Mianwali	0.84
25	Jhang	0.84
26	Bahawalnagar	0.84
27	RY Khan	0.83
28	Khushab	0.81
29	Layyah	0.81
30	Islamabad	0.81
31	Rajanpur	0.81
32	Okara	0.77
33	Lodhran	0.73
34	Bhakkar	0.70
35	Muzaffargarh	0.69

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Sialkot	1.08
2	Sheikhupura	1.07
3	Mandi Bahauddin	1.07
4	Hafizabad	1.05
5	Gujrat	1.05
6	Gujranwala	1.02
7	Rajanpur	1.01
8	Islamabad	1.00
9	Faisalabad	0.98
10	Rawalpindi	0.98
11	Narowal	0.97
12	Sargodha	0.97
13	Khushab	0.97
14	Chakwal	0.96
15	Lahore	0.96
16	Attock	0.96
17	RY Khan	0.95
18	Jhelum	0.95
19	Nankana Sahib	0.94
20	Okara	0.94
21	Jhang	0.94
22	Kasur	0.93
23	Mianwali	0.93
24	Pakpattan	0.93
25	Bahawalnagar	0.92
26	Multan	0.91
27	Sahiwal	0.91
28	Chiniot	0.90
29	Bahawalpur	0.89
30	Bhakkar	0.88
31	Layyah	0.87
32	Toba Tek Singh	0.87
33	Lodhran	0.84
34	Khanewal	0.83
35	Muzaffargarh	0.82
36	Vehari	0.81
37	D.G.Khan	0.78

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Annex 5

GPI Primary Education District Level Ranking by Provinces

5.B: Sindh

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Karachi	0.97
2	Sukkur	0.86
3	Shikarpur	0.86
4	Naushahro Feroze	0.85
5	Dadu	0.78
6	Hyderabad	0.76
7	Ghotki	0.75
8	Sanghar	0.74
9	Badin	0.73
10	Tharparkar	0.72
11	Thatta	0.70
12	Khairpur	0.70
13	Mirpur Khas	0.70
14	S. Benazirabad	0.67
15	Larkana	0.63
16	Jacobabad	0.48

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Karachi	1.02
2	Hyderabad	1.01
3	Dadu	0.99
4	Umer Kot	0.90
5	Tharparkar	0.83
6	Khairpur	0.83
7	Badin	0.83
8	Mitiani	0.81
9	Sukkur	0.81
10	Shikarpur	0.79
11	Sanghar	0.76
12	Jamshoro	0.76
13	Naushahro Feroze	0.75
14	QS Kot	0.74
15	S. Benazirabad	0.73
16	Larkana	0.72
17	Tando Allahyar	0.71
18	Mirpur Khas	0.71
19	Thatta	0.70
20	Ghotki	0.67
21	Jacobabad	0.64
22	Kashmore	0.53
23	Tando Md Khan	0.49

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Annex 5

GPI Primary Education

District Level Ranking by Provinces

5.C: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1	Mansehra	1.00
2	Abbottabad	0.99
3	Haripur	0.91
4	Mardan	0.87
5	Peshawar	0.84
6	Lower Dir	0.80
7	Swabi	0.79
8	Swat	0.77
9	Chitral	0.76
10	Nowshera	0.72
11	Hangu	0.72
12	Karak	0.72
13	Malakand	0.72
14	Batagram	0.71
15	D. I. Khan	0.68
16	Buner	0.65
17	Charsadda	0.64
18	Kohat	0.64
19	Bannu	0.59
20	Lakki Marwat	0.59
21	Upper Dir	0.53
22	Tank	0.49
23	Shangla	0.47
24	Kohistan	0.25

*New District/s created after 2004-05

1	Lower Dir	1.07
2	Chitral	1.00
3	Haripur	0.99
4	Swabi	0.91
5	Abbottabad	0.90
6	Charsadda	0.89
7	Peshawar	0.88
8	Nowshera	0.87
9	Swat	0.86
10	Mardan	0.84
11	Upper Dir	0.79
12	Batagram	0.78
13	Mansehra	0.78
14	Buner	0.73
15	Kohat	0.71
16	Karak	0.70
17	Malakand	0.69
18	Bannu	0.68
19	Lakki Marwat	0.56
20	D. I. Khan	0.53
21	Shangla	0.52
22	Hangu	0.52
23	Kohistan	0.47
24	Tank	0.42
25	Tor Ghar*	-

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Annex 5

GPI Primary Education District Level Ranking by Provinces

5.D: Balochistan

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Quetta	0.92
2	Sibi	0.89
3	Gwadar	0.87
4	Kech	0.86
5	Mastung	0.85
6	Panjgur	0.83
7	Chagai	0.79
8	Kalat	0.78
9	Lasbela	0.71
10	Ziarat	0.69
11	Bolan	0.60
12	Barkhan	0.60
13	Khuzdar	0.57
14	Jhal Magsi	0.56
15	Pishin	0.56
16	Killa Saifullah	0.54
17	Zhob	0.53
18	Jaffarabad	0.52
19	Nasirabad	0.51
20	Kharan	0.48
21	Awaran	0.48
22	Loralai	0.47
23	Musakhel	0.26
24	Killa Abdullah	0.24
25	Dera Bugti*	-
26	Kohlu*	-

*New District/s created after 2004-05

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Gwadar	0.87
2	Quetta	0.87
3	Khuzdar	0.87
4	Sherani	0.83
5	Harnai	0.83
6	Awaran	0.81
7	Sibi	0.79
8	Bolan	0.76
9	Jhal Magsi	0.76
10	Mastung	0.74
11	Lasbela	0.74
12	Washuk	0.72
13	Kalat	0.71
14	Jaffarabad	0.64
15	Kech	0.60
16	Noshki	0.59
17	Panjgur	0.56
18	Zhob	0.54
19	Killa Saifullah	0.51
20	Chagai	0.51
21	Kharan	0.43
22	Kohlu	0.41
23	Nasirabad	0.37
24	Pishin	0.34
25	Killa Abdullah	0.32
26	Barkhan	0.32
27	Loralai	0.29
28	Ziarat	0.23
29	Musakhel	0.21
30	Dera Bugti	0.11
31	Mach*	-

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Annex 6

GPI Secondary Education District Level Ranking by Provinces

6.A: Punjab

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Mandi Bahauddin	1.34
2	Sialkot	1.19
3	Lahore	1.13
4	Gujranwala	1.10
5	Faisalabad	1.04
6	Islamabad	1.04
7	Jhelum	1.01
8	Rawalpindi	0.98
9	Gujrat	0.98
10	Bahawalpur	0.93
11	Toba Tek Singh	0.91
12	Hafizabad	0.88
13	Sargodha	0.87
14	Multan	0.86
15	RY Khan	0.85
16	Attock	0.84
17	Bahawalnagar	0.84
18	Lodhran	0.84
19	Okara	0.83
20	Sheikhupura	0.79
21	Narowal	0.78
22	Chakwal	0.76
23	Khanewal	0.71
24	Kasur	0.71
25	Bhakkar	0.70
26	Sahiwal	0.70
27	Vehari	0.67
28	Muzaffargarh	0.64
29	Pakpattan	0.62
30	Layyah	0.61
31	Khushab	0.61
32	Rajanpur	0.60
33	Jhang	0.58
34	D.G.Khan	0.57
35	Mianwali	0.56

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Sialkot	1.39
2	Lahore	1.25
3	Toba Tek Singh	1.20
4	Attock	1.16
5	Gujrat	1.15
6	Gujranwala	1.14
7	Rawalpindi	1.11
8	Bahawalpur	1.05
9	Mandi Bahauddin	0.98
10	Chakwal	0.97
11	Narowal	0.97
12	Nankana Sahib	0.97
13	Jhelum	0.96
14	Sheikhupura	0.96
15	Faisalabad	0.95
16	Multan	0.95
17	Kasur	0.91
18	Islamabad	0.90
19	RY Khan	0.90
20	Sahiwal	0.88
21	Bahawalnagar	0.85
22	Muzaffargarh	0.85
23	Khushab	0.85
24	Vehari	0.84
25	Sargodha	0.80
26	Rajanpur	0.78
27	Lodhran	0.78
28	Khanewal	0.76
29	Hafizabad	0.76
30	Okara	0.73
31	Jhang	0.73
32	Mianwali	0.71
33	Chiniot	0.68
34	Layyah	0.67
35	Pakpattan	0.65
36	D.G.Khan	0.60
37	Bhakkar	0.49

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Annex 6

GPI Secondary Education District Level Ranking by Provinces

6.B: Sindh

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Karachi	1.03
2	Mirpur Khas	0.95
3	Hyderabad	0.79
4	Sukkur	0.79
5	Shikarpur	0.69
6	Badin	0.69
7	Tharparkar	0.65
8	Naushahro Feroze	0.63
9	S. Benazirabad	0.53
10	Jacobabad	0.51
11	Sanghar	0.49
12	Ghotki	0.41
13	Khairpur	0.40
14	Larkana	0.40
15	Dadu	0.38
16	Thatta	0.25

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Karachi	1.17
2	Hyderabad	1.14
3	Mirpur Khas	0.97
4	Sanghar	0.81
5	Shikarpur	0.70
6	Larkana	0.69
7	Khairpur	0.68
8	Dadu	0.67
9	Naushahro Feroze	0.64
10	Tando Allahyar	0.56
11	QS Kot	0.56
12	Badin	0.54
13	Umer Kot	0.51
14	Jamshoro	0.51
15	Tando Md Khan	0.50
16	Jacobabad	0.50
17	Mitlari	0.49
18	Kashmore	0.47
19	Tharparkar	0.47
20	Thatta	0.46
21	Sukkur	0.45
22	S. Benazirabad	0.39
23	Ghotki	0.24

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Annex 6

GPI Secondary Education District Level Ranking by Provinces

6.C: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1	Abbottabad	0.94	1	Abbottabad	1.16
2	Chitral	0.71	2	Haripur	0.97
3	Mansehra	0.71	3	Mansehra	0.92
4	Peshawar	0.66	4	Chitral	0.90
5	Malakand	0.63	5	Upper Dir	0.71
6	Swat	0.63	6	Swabi	0.70
7	Tank	0.60	7	D. I. Khan	0.64
8	Lower Dir	0.59	8	Peshawar	0.62
9	D. I. Khan	0.58	9	Lower Dir	0.60
10	Haripur	0.52	10	Nowshera	0.57
11	Mardan	0.50	11	Malakand	0.57
12	Swabi	0.42	12	Mardan	0.55
13	Kohat	0.41	13	Swat	0.51
14	Nowshera	0.40	14	Karak	0.50
15	Hangu	0.40	15	Charsadda	0.45
16	Karak	0.40	16	Shangla	0.40
17	Charsadda	0.39	17	Kohat	0.38
18	Shangla	0.37	18	Batagram	0.38
19	Bannu	0.28	19	Tank	0.36
20	Buner	0.24	20	Buner	0.31
21	Lakki Marwat	0.23	21	Hangu	0.30
22	Upper Dir	0.21	22	Bannu	0.30
23	Batagram	0.12	23	Lakki Marwat	0.21
24	Kohistan*	-	24	Kohistan	-
			25	Tor Ghar*	-

*New District/s created after 2004-05

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Annex 6

GPI Secondary Education District Level Ranking by Provinces

6.D: Balochistan

Rank	Districts	2004-05	Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Gwadar	1.55	1	Quetta	0.85
2	Khuzdar	1.49	2	Sibi	0.79
3	Kalat	1.01	3	Lasbela	0.69
4	Quetta	0.92	4	Zhob	0.69
5	Awaran	0.80	5	Mastung	0.61
6	Kech	0.68	6	Khuzdar	0.52
7	Pishin	0.67	7	Pishin	0.45
8	Killa Saifullah	0.65	8	Gwadar	0.40
9	Panjgur	0.62	9	Noshki	0.39
10	Kharan	0.59	10	Jhal Magsi	0.35
11	Mastung	0.54	11	Kalat	0.34
12	Zhob	0.49	12	Barkhan	0.32
13	Chagai	0.46	13	Awaran	0.27
14	Barkhan	0.44	14	Jaffarabad	0.27
15	Sibi	0.43	15	Kech	0.26
16	Nasirabad	0.37	16	Harnai	0.26
17	Lasbela	0.36	17	Killa Abdullah	0.25
18	Jaffarabad	0.34	18	Ziarat	0.24
19	Bolan	0.33	19	Bolan	0.23
20	Loralai	0.31	20	Killa Saifullah	0.22
21	Musakhel	0.26	21	Sherani	0.21
22	Ziarat	0.22	22	Kharan	0.21
23	Killa Abdullah	0.14	23	Chagai	0.20
24	Jhal Magsi	0.13	24	Washuk	0.19
			25	Musakhel	0.14
			26	Panjgur	0.13
			27	Nasirabad	0.13
			28	Loralai	0.10
			29	Kohlu	0.08
			30	Dera Bugti	-
			31	Mach*	-

*New District/s created after 2004-05

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Annex 7

GPI Youth Literacy District Level Ranking by Provinces

7.A: Punjab

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Sialkot	1.04
2	Lahore	1.01
3	Gujranwala	1.01
4	Gujrat	0.99
5	Islamabad	0.99
6	Jhelum	0.92
7	Rawalpindi	0.91
8	Toba Tek Singh	0.90
9	Faisalabad	0.90
10	Chakwal	0.89
11	Sheikhupura	0.88
12	Hafizabad	0.88
13	Narowal	0.83
14	Mandi Bahauddin	0.82
15	Sahiwal	0.80
16	Sargodha	0.75
17	Kasur	0.74
18	Bahawalnagar	0.72
19	Multan	0.72
20	Okara	0.71
21	Attock	0.70
22	Bahawalpur	0.70
23	RY Khan	0.69
24	Khanewal	0.68
25	Layyah	0.66
26	Khushab	0.64
27	Pakpattan	0.60
28	Vehari	0.60
29	Jhang	0.54
30	Lodhran	0.54
31	D.G.Khan	0.53
32	Rajanpur	0.52
33	Bhakkar	0.51
34	Muzaffargarh	0.47
35	Mianwali	0.44

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Sialkot	1.10
2	Gujranwala	1.04
3	Gujrat	1.03
4	Sheikhupura	1.02
5	Faisalabad	0.99
6	Lahore	0.99
7	Chakwal	0.96
8	Rawalpindi	0.96
9	Islamabad	0.95
10	Sahiwal	0.93
11	Mandi Bahauddin	0.93
12	Jhelum	0.91
13	Toba Tek Singh	0.90
14	Narowal	0.89
15	Attock	0.88
16	Kasur	0.86
17	Bahawalpur	0.86
18	Bahawalnagar	0.85
19	Nankana Sahib	0.85
20	Hafizabad	0.84
21	Sargodha	0.82
22	Multan	0.82
23	RY Khan	0.78
24	Mianwali	0.77
25	Jhang	0.74
26	Khushab	0.74
27	Vehari	0.74
28	Layyah	0.73
29	Okara	0.70
30	Khanewal	0.70
31	Lodhran	0.68
32	Pakpattan	0.65
33	Chiniot	0.63
34	Bhakkar	0.62
35	Rajanpur	0.58
36	Muzaffargarh	0.58
37	D.G.Khan	0.53

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Annex 7

GPI Youth Literacy District Level Ranking by Provinces

7.B: Sindh

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Karachi	0.97
2	Sukkur	0.75
3	Hyderabad	0.69
4	Mirpur Khas	0.64
5	Shikarpur	0.64
6	Naushahro Feroze	0.61
7	Dadu	0.58
8	S. Benazirabad	0.57
9	Khairpur	0.55
10	Badin	0.55
11	Larkana	0.47
12	Sanghar	0.44
13	Thatta	0.44
14	Tharparkar	0.43
15	Ghotki	0.42
16	Jacobabad	0.33

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Hyderabad	1.02
2	Karachi	1.01
3	Mirpur Khas	0.81
4	Dadu	0.80
5	Naushahro Feroze	0.70
6	Tando Allahyar	0.70
7	Mitiani	0.69
8	Tando Md Khan	0.65
9	Larkana	0.64
10	Sukkur	0.63
11	Badin	0.61
12	QS Kot	0.60
13	Jamshoro	0.59
14	Khairpur	0.56
15	Thatta	0.55
16	S. Benazirabad	0.55
17	Shikarpur	0.55
18	Sanghar	0.54
19	Umer Kot	0.51
20	Kashmore	0.45
21	Tharparkar	0.38
22	Ghotki	0.34
23	Jacobabad	0.30

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Annex 7

GPI Youth Literacy District Level Ranking by Provinces

7.C: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1	Abbottabad	0.80	1	Abbottabad	0.90
2	Haripur	0.72	2	Haripur	0.90
3	Mansehra	0.59	3	Chitral	0.69
4	Chitral	0.57	4	Mansehra	0.68
5	Peshawar	0.54	5	Swabi	0.67
6	Malakand	0.53	6	Peshawar	0.66
7	Mardan	0.53	7	Nowshera	0.60
8	Swabi	0.50	8	Malakand	0.59
9	D. I. Khan	0.49	9	Lower Dir	0.58
10	Nowshera	0.48	10	Mardan	0.57
11	Kohat	0.47	11	Kohat	0.54
12	Lower Dir	0.43	12	Karak	0.53
13	Charsadda	0.40	13	Swat	0.52
14	Karak	0.40	14	Batagram	0.51
15	Swat	0.39	15	D. I. Khan	0.50
16	Tank	0.29	16	Charsadda	0.41
17	Bannu	0.29	17	Upper Dir	0.37
18	Shangla	0.29	18	Bannu	0.34
19	Batagram	0.28	19	Hangu	0.33
20	Lakki Marwat	0.28	20	Shangla	0.31
21	Hangu	0.28	21	Tank	0.29
22	Buner	0.21	22	Buner	0.26
23	Upper Dir	0.20	23	Lakki Marwat	0.24
24	Kohistan	0.07	24	Kohistan	0.23
			25	Tor Ghar*	-

*New District/s created after 2004-05

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Annex 7

GPI Youth Literacy District Level Ranking by Provinces

7.D: Balochistan

Rank	Districts	2004-05	Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Quetta	0.67	1	Sibi	0.80
2	Pishin	0.57	2	Mastung	0.65
3	Mastung	0.53	3	Khuzdar	0.60
4	Panjgur	0.52	4	Awaran	0.60
5	Sibi	0.50	5	Quetta	0.59
6	Gwadar	0.50	6	Washuk	0.58
7	Kech	0.49	7	Lasbela	0.55
8	Lasbela	0.48	8	Gwadar	0.54
9	Chagai	0.42	9	Zhob	0.42
10	Killa Saifullah	0.37	10	Kohlu	0.42
11	Khuzdar	0.36	11	Kalat	0.41
12	Kalat	0.31	12	Killa Saifullah	0.40
13	Bolan	0.31	13	Jhal Magsi	0.35
14	Ziarat	0.29	14	Noshki	0.33
15	Jhal Magsi	0.25	15	Jaffarabad	0.31
16	Zhob	0.23	16	Kech	0.30
17	Awaran	0.23	17	Loralai	0.30
18	Jaffarabad	0.23	18	Chagai	0.30
19	Kharan	0.21	19	Musakhel	0.25
20	Barkhan	0.20	20	Harnai	0.24
21	Musakhel	0.19	21	Barkhan	0.23
22	Loralai	0.16	22	Ziarat	0.22
23	Nasirabad	0.14	23	Kharan	0.18
24	Killa Abdullah	0.13	24	Pishin	0.16
			25	Bolan	0.14
			26	Sherani	0.12
			27	Nasirabad	0.10
			28	Killa Abdullah	0.10
			29	Panjgur	0.10
			30	Dera Bugti	0.04
			31	Mach*	-

*New District/s created after 2004-05

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Annex 8

Fully Immunized Children (12-23 month) % District Level Ranking by Provinces

8.A: Punjab

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Jhelum	99.2
2	Sialkot	97.7
3	Khushab	96.5
4	Attock	95.4
5	Chakwal	94.3
6	Gujrat	93.7
7	Mianwali	93.4
8	Bahawalnagar	93.1
9	Rawalpindi	92.2
10	Pakpattan	91.6
11	Narowal	90.4
12	Bhakkar	89.9
13	Sahiwal	89.4
14	Toba Tek Singh	89.2
15	Gujranwala	89.1
16	Islamabad	88.9
17	Lahore	87.4
18	Layyah	86.6
19	Lodhran	86.3
20	Khanewal	85.7
21	Sargodha	85.3
22	Sheikhupura	85.0
23	Vehari	84.6
24	Multan	83.2
25	RY Khan	83.0
26	Jhang	82.1
27	Mandi Bahauddin	81.7
28	Kasur	80.6
29	Okara	79.9
30	Faisalabad	78.8
31	D.G.Khan	78.6
32	Hafizabad	77.8
33	Rajanpur	72.2
34	Muzaffargarh	69.0
35	Bahawalpur	64.0

Rank	District	2010-11
1	Chakwal	99.0
2	Nankana Sahib	96.1
3	Gujrat	96.0
4	Narowal	94.7
5	Hafizabad	94.6
6	Chiniot	94.1
7	Mandi Bahauddin	93.5
8	Rawalpindi	93.1
9	Rajanpur	92.5
10	Multan	91.1
11	Okara	90.5
12	Vehari	90.3
13	Layyah	90.3
14	Faisalabad	88.6
15	Sahiwal	88.5
16	Khushab	88.5
17	Sialkot	88.3
18	Jhang	88.2
19	Lodhran	87.7
20	Khanewal	87.4
21	Attock	86.7
22	Jhelum	86.2
23	Lahore	85.4
24	Gujranwala	84.8
25	Muzaffargarh	83.8
26	Bhakkar	83.6
27	Toba Tek Singh	83.4
28	Sargodha	82.9
29	Islamabad	82.9
30	Bahawalnagar	81.4
31	Kasur	81.0
32	Mianwali	79.7
33	Pakpattan	79.0
34	RY Khan	76.9
35	Sheikhupura	76.3
36	D.G.Khan	74.3
37	Bahawalpur	68.2

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Annex 8

Fully Immunized Children (12-23 month) % District Level Ranking by Provinces

8.B: Sindh

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Hyderabad	87.9
2	Naushahro Feroze	87.6
3	Karachi	83.4
4	Shikarpur	82.9
5	Larkana	82.1
6	Dadu	78.4
7	Ghotki	78.1
8	Sukkur	75.3
9	Badin	75.0
10	Mirpur Khas	70.6
11	Thatta	63.7
12	Khairpur	61.7
13	Tharparkar	53.6
14	S. Benazirabad	51.5
15	Sanghar	45.8
16	Jacobabad	35.2

Rank	District	2010-11
1	Karachi	91.1
2	Jamshoro	91.0
3	Larkana	85.1
4	Umer Kot	84.1
5	Dadu	84.0
6	QS Kot	82.8
7	Mitiari	81.0
8	Shikarpur	79.2
9	Hyderabad	78.4
10	Khairpur	72.7
11	Sukkur	70.8
12	Kashmore	69.8
13	S. Benazirabad	67.0
14	Tando Allahyar	66.8
15	Mirpur Khas	64.4
16	Badin	63.9
17	Thatta	63.3
18	Ghotki	62.9
19	Naushahro Feroze	62.3
20	Sanghar	57.7
21	Jacobabad	57.1
22	Tharparkar	45.9
23	Tando Md Khan	42.7

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Annex 8

Fully Immunized Children (12-23 month) % District Level Ranking by Provinces

8.C: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1	Chitral	100.0	1	Haripur	93.1
2	Abbottabad	92.6	2	Upper Dir	91.9
3	Swat	90.8	3	Abbottabad	91.7
4	Charsadda	90.1	4	Malakand	90.6
5	Swabi	88.3	5	Chitral	89.5
6	Malakand	87.9	6	Charsadda	88.2
7	Haripur	87.3	7	Lower Dir	87.5
8	Upper Dir	86.0	8	Peshawar	87.5
9	Mardan	85.5	9	Mardan	84.7
10	Nowshera	85.3	10	Bannu	83.7
11	Lower Dir	84.8	11	Swat	83.4
12	Peshawar	81.3	12	Kohat	80.0
13	Mansehra	80.0	13	Swabi	76.9
14	Batagram	80.0	14	Nowshera	74.7
15	D. I. Khan	77.5	15	Tank	72.3
16	Bannu	74.8	16	D. I. Khan	70.8
17	Hangu	68.7	17	Mansehra	70.5
18	Karak	66.6	18	Hangu	69.1
19	Tank	65.0	19	Shangla	63.3
20	Kohat	59.2	20	Karak	61.6
21	Buner	56.3	21	Buner	58.5
22	Lakki Marwat	55.9	22	Lakki Marwat	53.1
23	Shangla	54.8	23	Batagram	52.1
24	Kohistan	48.2	24	Kohistan	9.7
			25	Tor Ghar*	-

*New District/s created after 2004-05

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Annex 8

Fully Immunized Children (12-23 month) % District Level Ranking by Provinces

8.D: Balochistan

1	Gwadar	96.5	1	Barkhan	92.5
2	Zhob	88.5	2	Kharan	92.4
3	Ziarat	83.7	3	Awaran	89.8
4	Quetta	76.0	4	Quetta	89.0
5	Kalat	75.9	5	Zhob	85.1
6	Bolan	71.3	6	Mastung	82.7
7	Pishin	71.0	7	Kalat	82.1
8	Awaran	70.4	8	Washuk	78.3
9	Jhal Magsi	67.9	9	Bolan	76.4
10	Khuzdar	67.1	10	Killa Saifullah	72.9
11	Loralai	65.4	11	Khuzdar	71.1
12	Kech	65.0	12	Noshki	69.8
13	Mastung	64.7	13	Sherani	67.1
14	Kharan	60.8	14	Sibi	61.3
15	Nasirabad	55.0	15	Jhal Magsi	61.0
16	Lasbela	52.8	16	Nasirabad	59.0
17	Panjgur	50.3	17	Lasbela	53.1
18	Sibi	50.2	18	Panjgur	46.4
19	Chagai	48.8	19	Gwadar	42.8
20	Musakhel	48.3	20	Pishin	41.0
21	Barkhan	44.8	21	Killa Abdullah	39.9
22	Killa Abdullah	41.3	22	Kech	38.8
23	Jaffarabad	32.5	23	Loralai	35.3
24	Killa Saifullah	27.9	24	Chagai	33.7
			25	Kohlu	30.4
			26	Harnai	28.9
			27	Musakhel	23.2
			28	Jaffarabad	19.8
			29	Ziarat	15.0
			30	Dera Bugti	3.2
			31	Mach*	-

*New District/s created after 2004-05

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Annex 9

Proportion of Under 1 year Children Immunized against Measles District Level Ranking by Provinces

9.A: Punjab

Rank	Districts	2004-05	Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Jhelum	99.2	1	Chakwal	99.0
2	Attock	98.7	2	Nankana Sahib	96.1
3	Chakwal	98.6	3	Gujrat	96.0
4	Sialkot	97.7	4	Narowal	94.7
5	Mianwali	97.1	5	Hafizabad	94.6
6	Khushab	96.5	6	Chiniot	94.1
7	Bahawalnagar	93.8	7	Mandi Bahauddin	93.5
8	Gujrat	93.7	8	Multan	93.2
9	Rawalpindi	93.0	9	Rawalpindi	93.1
10	Pakpattan	91.6	10	Rajanpur	92.5
11	Bhakkar	91.3	11	Vehari	91.3
12	Islamabad	90.6	12	Sialkot	90.8
13	Narowal	90.4	13	Okara	90.5
14	Toba Tek Singh	90.4	14	Layyah	90.3
15	Sahiwal	89.4	15	Faisalabad	89.0
16	Gujranwala	89.1	16	Sahiwal	88.5
17	Layyah	88.9	17	Khushab	88.5
18	Lahore	87.9	18	Lodhran	88.4
19	Sargodha	87.1	19	Khanewal	88.4
20	Sheikhupura	86.3	20	Jhang	88.2
21	Lodhran	86.3	21	Attock	86.7
22	Khanewal	85.7	22	Jhelum	86.2
23	Vehari	85.4	23	Lahore	85.7
24	RY Khan	83.6	24	Toba Tek Singh	85.3
25	Multan	83.6	25	Bhakkar	85.1
26	Jhang	82.1	26	Gujranwala	84.8
27	Mandi Bahauddin	81.7	27	Muzaffargarh	84.8
28	Kasur	80.6	28	Sargodha	83.9
29	Okara	80.4	29	Islamabad	82.9
30	Hafizabad	80.0	30	Bahawalnagar	82.2
31	Faisalabad	79.6	31	Kasur	81.0
32	D.G.Khan	78.6	32	Mianwali	79.7
33	Rajanpur	72.2	33	Pakpattan	79.0
34	Muzaffargarh	69.0	34	RY Khan	76.9
35	Bahawalpur	64.4	35	Sheikhupura	76.3
			36	D.G.Khan	74.3
			37	Bahawalpur	68.2

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Annex 9

Proportion of Under 1 year Children Immunized against Measles District Level Ranking by Provinces

9.B: Sindh

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Hyderabad	88.3
2	Naushahro Feroze	87.6
3	Karachi	83.8
4	Shikarpur	82.9
5	Larkana	82.5
6	Dadu	79.0
7	Ghotki	78.1
8	Sukkur	75.3
9	Badin	75.0
10	Mirpur Khas	70.6
11	Thatta	65.3
12	Khairpur	61.7
13	Tharparkar	53.6
14	S. Benazirabad	51.5
15	Sanghar	46.5
16	Jacobabad	35.2

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Dadu	96.5
2	Karachi	92.0
3	Jamshoro	91.0
4	Umer Kot	86.9
5	Larkana	85.7
6	QS Kot	82.8
7	Mitiari	81.0
8	Shikarpur	79.2
9	Hyderabad	78.4
10	Sukkur	77.6
11	Kashmore	75.7
12	Khairpur	73.8
13	S. Benazirabad	69.9
14	Mirpur Khas	68.4
15	Tando Allahyar	66.8
16	Ghotki	64.5
17	Badin	63.9
18	Thatta	63.8
19	Naushahro Feroze	62.3
20	Tharparkar	61.7
21	Sanghar	59.6
22	Jacobabad	57.1
23	Tando Md Khan	42.7

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Annex 9

Proportion of Under 1 year Children Immunized against Measles District Level Ranking by Provinces

9.C: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1	Chitral	100.0	1	Haripur	93.1
2	Abbottabad	92.6	2	Abbottabad	92.5
3	Swat	90.8	3	Upper Dir	92.3
4	Charsadda	90.1	4	Malakand	90.6
5	Malakand	88.7	5	Chitral	89.5
6	Swabi	88.3	6	Charsadda	89.0
7	Upper Dir	87.6	7	Lower Dir	88.6
8	Haripur	87.3	8	Peshawar	88.1
9	Mardan	86.1	9	Mardan	85.9
10	Lower Dir	85.6	10	Bannu	84.4
11	Nowshera	85.3	11	Swat	84.0
12	Peshawar	83.3	12	Kohat	81.3
13	Mansehra	81.9	13	Swabi	79.7
14	Batagram	80.0	14	Nowshera	74.7
15	D. I. Khan	78.5	15	Tank	73.5
16	Bannu	77.7	16	Mansehra	72.2
17	Hangu	68.7	17	D. I. Khan	71.6
18	Karak	67.5	18	Hangu	69.1
19	Tank	65.0	19	Shangla	64.7
20	Buner	59.9	20	Karak	61.6
21	Kohat	59.2	21	Buner	58.5
22	Lakki Marwat	55.9	22	Batagram	53.7
23	Shangla	54.8	23	Lakki Marwat	53.7
24	Kohistan	53.5	24	Kohistan	9.7
			25	Tor Ghar*	-

*New District/s created after 2004-05

PMDGR 2013 Annexes

Annex 9

Proportion of Under 1 year Children Immunized against Measles District Level Ranking by Provinces

9.D: Balochistan

Rank	Districts	2004-05	Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Gwadar	96.5	1	Zhob	98.7
2	Zhob	88.5	2	Jhal Magsi	95.0
3	Ziarat	83.7	3	Barkhan	92.5
4	Quetta	76.0	4	Kharan	92.4
5	Kalat	75.9	5	Awaran	89.8
6	Kharan	71.6	6	Quetta	89.8
7	Bolan	71.3	7	Mastung	85.4
8	Pishin	71.0	8	Kalat	82.1
9	Awaran	70.4	9	Washuk	80.9
10	Jhal Magsi	67.9	10	Bolan	79.0
11	Khuzdar	67.1	11	Killa Saifullah	72.9
12	Loralai	65.4	12	Khuzdar	71.1
13	Kech	65.0	13	Noshki	69.8
14	Mastung	64.7	14	Sibi	67.9
15	Nasirabad	55.0	15	Sherani	67.1
16	Lasbela	52.8	16	Gwadar	57.3
17	Panjgur	50.3	17	Lasbela	55.1
18	Sibi	50.2	18	Panjgur	48.3
19	Chagai	48.8	19	Pishin	41.4
20	Musakhel	48.3	20	Kech	41.4
21	Barkhan	44.8	21	Chagai	39.9
22	Killa Abdullah	41.3	22	Killa Abdullah	39.9
23	Jaffarabad	34.1	23	Loralai	35.3
24	Killa Saifullah	27.9	24	Kohlu	32.7
			25	Harnai	28.9
			26	Musakhel	23.2
			27	Jaffarabad	20.9
			28	Ziarat	15.0
			29	Nasirabad	7.7
			30	Dera Bugti	3.2
			31	Mach*	-

*New District/s created after 2004-05

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Annex 10

Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhea

District Level Ranking by Provinces

10.A: Punjab

Rank	District	2004-05
1	Bahawalpur	27.7
2	Vehari	26.9
3	D.G.Khan	23.0
4	Attock	21.7
5	Jhang	21.1
6	Layyah	20.7
7	Lodhran	20.0
8	Bahawalnagar	19.6
9	Muzaffargarh	19.1
10	Sialkot	18.4
11	Sargodha	18.2
12	Rajapur	17.8
13	Khanewal	17.2
14	RY Khan	17.2
15	Khushab	17.1
16	Multan	16.6
17	Faisalabad	16.5
18	Mandi Bahauddin	15.5
19	Pakpattan	15.3
20	Toba Tek Singh	15.0
21	Sahiwal	13.9
22	Okara	13.2
23	Mianwali	11.6
24	Narowal	11.5
25	Hafizabad	10.6
26	Gujranwala	10.4
27	Lahore	9.9
28	Bhakkar	9.4
29	Rawalpindi	9.1
30	Kasur	9.0
31	Sheikhupura	8.8
32	Chakwal	8.4
33	Gujrat	7.2
34	Islamabad	6.9
35	Jhelum	6.5

Rank	District	2010-11
1	Mianwali	25.9
2	Layyah	19.3
3	Khanewal	17.4
4	D.G.Khan	16.9
5	Jhang	15.2
6	Sargodha	14.8
7	Bahawalpur	14.7
8	Bahawalnagar	14.7
9	Multan	14.3
10	Islamabad	13.6
11	Sheikhupura	13.4
12	Muzaffargarh	13.0
13	Sialkot	12.4
14	Lodhran	12.4
15	Rajapur	12.3
16	Pakpattan	12.3
17	Bhakkar	12.2
18	Kasur	11.2
19	Toba Tek Singh	11.1
20	Lahore	11.0
21	Okara	10.8
22	Hafizabad	9.7
23	Khushab	9.5
24	Vehari	9.4
25	Nankana Sahib	8.8
26	RY Khan	8.2
27	Faisalabad	8.0
28	Narowal	7.5
29	Mandi Bahauddin	7.4
30	Chakwal	6.8
31	Attock	6.8
32	Sahiwal	6.7
33	Chiniot	6.4
34	Jhelum	6.0
35	Rawalpindi	5.9
36	Gujranwala	5.1
37	Gujrat	2.7

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Annex 10

Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhea District Level Ranking by Provinces

10.B: Sindh

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Larkana	30.0
2	Naushahro Feroze	25.1
3	S. Benazirabad	23.6
4	Hyderabad	22.2
5	Shikarpur	20.2
6	Dadu	19.6
7	Sanghar	18.3
8	Mirpur Khas	16.8
9	Khairpur	16.6
10	Ghotki	15.8
11	Sukkur	15.4
12	Thatta	15.1
13	Karachi	14.7
14	Jacobabad	12.6
15	Badin	12.3
16	Tharparkar	12.3

Rank	District	2010-11
1	Sanghar	33.5
2	Tando Allahyar	28.7
3	Mitiani	18.5
4	Hyderabad	17.7
5	Mirpur Khas	16.8
6	Tharparkar	16.6
7	Tando Md Khan	16.6
8	QS Kot	15.8
9	Naushahro Feroze	15.2
10	Badin	14.7
11	Umer Kot	13.7
12	Larkana	13.6
13	Jamshoro	13.1
14	S. Benazirabad	12.0
15	Sukkur	11.6
16	Dadu	11.0
17	Thatta	11.0
18	Karachi	8.6
19	Ghotki	8.4
20	Khairpur	7.9
21	Jacobabad	6.5
22	Shikarpur	5.6
23	Kashmore	2.5

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Annex 10

Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhea District Level Ranking by Provinces

10.C: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1	D. I. Khan	28.7	1	Bannu	32.7
2	Lakki Marwat	26.8	2	Lakki Marwat	21.2
3	Tank	23.8	3	Tank	18.3
4	Upper Dir	22.5	4	Swat	16.8
5	Batagram	19.7	5	D. I. Khan	16.1
6	Mansehra	16.9	6	Karak	15.7
7	Buner	16.6	7	Mansehra	14.7
8	Bannu	16.1	8	Upper Dir	13.5
9	Lower Dir	15.2	9	Chitral	10.7
10	Peshawar	15.1	10	Kohat	10.0
11	Swat	14.9	11	Haripur	9.7
12	Malakand	13.9	12	Swabi	8.6
13	Charsadda	13.7	13	Batagram	7.0
14	Mardan	13.3	14	Mardan	6.7
15	Swabi	13.1	15	Abbottabad	6.6
16	Chitral	11.8	16	Malakand	6.3
17	Karak	11.7	17	Kohistan	5.8
18	Shangla	11.5	18	Shangla	5.6
19	Kohistan	10.4	19	Peshawar	5.6
20	Hangu	10.2	20	Hangu	4.9
21	Nowshera	10.1	21	Charsadda	4.9
22	Kohat	10.0	22	Buner	4.4
23	Abbottabad	9.7	23	Nowshera	4.1
24	Haripur	8.5	24	Lower Dir	3.3
			25	Tor Ghar*	-

*New District/s created after 2004-05

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Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhea District Level Ranking by Provinces

10.D: Balochistan

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Gwadar	33.7
2	Musakhel	18.2
3	Kech	17.8
4	Mastung	17.6
5	Nasirabad	14.9
6	Loralai	14.7
7	Panjgur	14.5
8	Kalat	13.7
9	Awaran	13.6
10	Khuzdar	13.3
11	Killa Saifullah	13.1
12	Quetta	12.6
13	Barkhan	12.4
14	Jaffarabad	12.2
15	Bolan	10.9
16	Lasbela	10.9
17	Jhal Magsi	10.7
18	Kharan	10.0
19	Killa Abdullah	9.9
20	Ziarat	9.9
21	Pishin	9.4
22	Zhob	8.7
23	Sibi	6.3
24	Chagai	5.3

**New District/s created after 2004-05*

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Harnai	65.2
2	Sibi	43.1
3	Barkhan	25.6
4	Kalat	23.6
5	Mastung	22.4
6	Zhob	22.4
7	Panjgur	21.4
8	Kohlu	18.0
9	Gwadar	16.4
10	Noshki	16.3
11	Quetta	15.9
12	Awaran	15.4
13	Kech	13.4
14	Khuzdar	11.8
15	Chagai	10.9
16	Pishin	10.0
17	Jaffarabad	9.6
18	Nasirabad	8.5
19	Sherani	8.5
20	Bolan	8.4
21	Ziarat	8.0
22	Killa Abdullah	7.3
23	Musakhel	6.1
24	Lasbela	5.6
25	Washuk	5.2
26	Dera Bugti	4.9
27	Killa Saifullah	4.4
28	Loralai	4.2
29	Jhal Magsi	3.9
30	Kharan	3.4
31	Mach*	-

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Annex 11

Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants

District Level Ranking by Provinces

11.A: Punjab

Rank	District	2008-09
1	Islamabad	84.3
2	Lahore	76.4
3	Rawalpindi	71.7
4	Chakwal	68.9
5	Jhelum	59.8
6	Gujranwala	51.7
7	Sheikhupura	51.2
8	Sialkot	49.6
9	Multan	48.6
10	Faisalabad	47.6
11	Gujrat	47.0
12	Sahiwal	45.9
13	Bahawalpur	43.0
14	Jhang	42.6
15	Khanewal	40.9
16	Sargodha	40.3
17	Vehari	40.2
18	Kasur	40.1
19	Hafizabad	38.7
20	Okara	37.4
21	Narowal	37.2
22	Mianwali	37.0
23	Nankana Sahib	36.7
24	Layyah	35.7
25	Toba Tek Singh	35.6
26	Khushab	34.6
27	Mandi Bahauddin	33.4
28	Pakpattan	32.8
29	Attock	30.9
30	Bahawalnagar	29.3
31	Lodhran	28.9
32	Muzaffargarh	23.7
33	RY Khan	22.0
34	Bhakkar	19.6
35	D.G.Khan	13.1
36	Rajanpur	4.5

Rank	District	2010-11
1	Islamabad	73.4
2	Lahore	67.0
3	Gujrat	63.7
4	Rawalpindi	61.3
5	Sheikhupura	60.5
6	Chakwal	59.6
7	Sialkot	57.2
8	Sargodha	54.2
9	Toba Tek Singh	53.1
10	Gujranwala	52.2
11	Faisalabad	48.8
12	Nankana Sahib	48.8
13	Bahawalnagar	48.4
14	Khushab	46.5
15	Jhelum	44.6
16	Hafizabad	44.3
17	Multan	43.7
18	Jhang	43.1
19	Narowal	42.3
20	Sahiwal	41.3
21	Mianwali	40.9
22	Vehari	40.5
23	Mandi Bahauddin	38.6
24	Okara	35.3
25	Pakpattan	34.6
26	Bahawalpur	32.4
27	Chiniot	32.1
28	Attock	31.7
29	Kasur	31.6
30	Layyah	31.5
31	Khanewal	30.6
32	RY Khan	27.5
33	Bhakkar	25.6
34	D.G.Khan	22.9
35	Lodhran	20.4
36	Muzaffargarh	19.3
37	Rajanpur	15.7

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Annex 11

Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants

District Level Ranking by Provinces

11.B: Sindh

Rank	Districts	2008-09
1	Karachi	83.6
2	Hyderabad	79.1
3	Tando Allahyar	44.4
4	Mitiari	43.3
5	Tando Md Khan	40.7
6	Sanghar	37.4
7	Naushahro Feroze	36.8
8	Badin	35.6
9	Sukkur	33.0
10	Mirpur Khas	33.0
11	Thatta	31.0
12	S. Benazirabad	30.9
13	Shikarpur	27.9
14	Jamshoro	26.0
15	Jacobabad	24.8
16	Larkana	22.3
17	Khairpur	21.8
18	Ghotki	18.7
19	Dadu	17.1
20	QS Kot	16.4
21	Kashmore	14.7
22	Tharparkar	8.3
23	Umer Kot*	-

Rank	District	2010-11
1	Karachi	87.8
2	Hyderabad	77.0
3	Mirpur Khas	54.6
4	Mitiari	50.0
5	Naushahro Feroze	49.6
6	Sukkur	48.3
7	Umer Kot	42.9
8	S. Benazirabad	42.2
9	Sanghar	38.4
10	Tando Allahyar	38.0
11	Badin	37.8
12	Jamshoro	36.7
13	Kashmore	34.5
14	Tando Md Khan	33.2
15	Larkana	32.0
16	QS Kot	31.7
17	Dadu	31.3
18	Ghotki	31.1
19	Shikarpur	29.5
20	Khairpur	28.0
21	Thatta	27.0
22	Jacobabad	18.3
23	Tharparkar	13.6

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Annex 11

Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants

District Level Ranking by Provinces

11.C: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1	Bannu	63.0	1	Peshawar	58.4
2	Lakki Marwat	51.5	2	Lower Dir	50.8
3	Peshawar	50.0	3	Abbottabad	48.8
4	Karak	48.4	4	Haripur	46.4
5	Malakand	45.9	5	Kohat	45.7
6	Nowshera	43.5	6	Charsadda	44.1
7	Haripur	43.2	7	Malakand	43.9
8	Abbottabad	39.3	8	Hangu	41.4
9	Lower Dir	38.2	9	Nowshera	40.4
10	Hangu	34.4	10	Swat	38.6
11	Swabi	33.7	11	Mardan	36.5
12	Kohat	29.0	12	Bannu	35.8
13	Chitral	27.5	13	Karak	33.3
14	Mardan	26.0	14	Swabi	28.2
15	Mansehra	23.9	15	Batagram	27.3
16	Charsadda	23.8	16	Lakki Marwat	27.3
17	Swat	22.2	17	Mansehra	22.8
18	Buner	21.8	18	D. I. Khan	22.8
19	Batagram	17.6	19	Upper Dir	22.5
20	D. I. Khan	12.8	20	Buner	17.6
21	Upper Dir	12.1	21	Chitral	15.9
22	Tank	11.2	22	Tank	15.5
23	Kohistan	7.6	23	Shangla	12.3
24	Shangla	4.0	24	Kohistan	9.1
			25	Tor Ghar*	-

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Annex 11

Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants

District Level Ranking by Provinces

11.D: Balochistan

Rank	Districts	200809	Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Killa Saifullah	61.5	1	Quetta	74.3
2	Loralai	39.9	2	Sibi	49.4
3	Quetta	35.4	3	Barkhan	36.9
4	Sibi	31.4	4	Killa Abdullah	33.9
5	Chagai	28.3	5	Jhal Magsi	29.7
6	Lasbela	25.7	6	Gwadar	29.2
7	Gwadar	22.4	7	Pishin	29.0
8	Noshki	21.1	8	Washuk	28.1
9	Killa Abdullah	18.5	9	Panjgur	24.5
10	Mastung	16.9	10	Kohlu	24.2
11	Pishin	15.2	11	Awaran	23.9
12	Kech	15.0	12	Jaffarabad	23.6
13	Panjgur	14.5	13	Kech	23.0
14	Jaffarabad	12.1	14	Mastung	22.4
15	Washuk	11.5	15	Noshki	21.6
16	Ziarat	11.3	16	Harnai	21.5
17	Kharan	11.1	17	Lasbela	21.2
18	Zhob	11.0	18	Kalat	18.7
19	Kalat	9.8	19	Chagai	17.7
20	Barkhan	8.7	20	Killa Saifullah	15.9
21	Khuzdar	8.3	21	Loralai	14.4
22	Jhal Magsi	7.5	22	Nasirabad	14.2
23	Musakhel	6.7	23	Ziarat	12.4
24	Bolan	4.5	24	Kharan	11.0
25	Nasirabad	3.6	25	Musakhel	10.9
26	Dera Bugti	3.3	26	Khuzdar	10.5
27	Awaran	3.2	27	Bolan	9.2
28	Kohlu	1.2	28	Zhob	9.0
			29	Sherani	6.6
			30	Dera Bugti	3.5
			31	Mach*	-

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Annex 12

Proportion of women 15-49 years who had given birth during last 3 years and made at least one antenatal care consultation

District Level Ranking by Provinces

12.A: Punjab

Rank	District	2004-05	Rank	District	2010-11
1	Attock	80.4	1	Islamabad	93.4
2	Sialkot	80.2	2	Mandi Bahauddin	87.7
3	Lahore	77.7	3	Rawalpindi	86.3
4	Rawalpindi	72.1	4	Jhelum	84.6
5	Narowal	71.5	5	Lahore	81.7
6	Islamabad	67.3	6	Gujrat	80.9
7	Gujranwala	67.2	7	Toba Tek Singh	78.2
8	Sheikhupura	62.6	8	Nankana Sahib	78.1
9	Toba Tek Singh	59.4	9	Sahiwal	77.8
10	Sargodha	59.0	10	Sheikhupura	76.7
11	D.G.Khan	57.6	11	Chiniot	76.5
12	Multan	57.0	12	Gujranwala	75.0
13	Jhelum	55.3	13	Vehari	73.7
14	Hafizabad	55.3	14	Chakwal	72.1
15	Gujrat	54.3	15	Attock	70.2
16	Bhakkar	53.7	16	Okara	69.0
17	Faisalabad	53.5	17	D.G.Khan	68.0
18	Mianwali	53.3	18	Sialkot	66.8
19	Khushab	53.3	19	Multan	66.4
20	Muzaffargarh	52.6	20	Kasur	65.9
21	Sahiwal	51.6	21	Khanewal	65.2
22	Bahawalpur	49.9	22	Bahawalpur	64.0
23	Pakpattan	49.8	23	Layyah	63.9
24	Chakwal	49.2	24	Faisalabad	62.2
25	Vehari	49.1	25	Pakpattan	60.7
26	Kasur	48.7	26	RY Khan	59.0
27	Khanewal	48.6	27	Khushab	58.7
28	Okara	46.9	28	Mianwali	58.4
29	Layyah	45.5	29	Lodhran	57.7
30	Bahawalnagar	41.4	30	Bahawalnagar	56.9
31	Jhang	41.1	31	Sargodha	56.6
32	Rajanpur	39.8	32	Muzaffargarh	55.3
33	RY Khan	39.6	33	Jhang	55.3
34	Mandi Bahauddin	39.6	34	Rajanpur	54.4
35	Lodhran	38.1	35	Hafizabad	49.9
			36	Bhakkar	48.3
			37	Narowal	35.3

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Annex 12

Proportion of women 15-49 years who had given birth during last 3 years and made at least one antenatal care consultation

District Level Ranking by Provinces

12.B: Sindh

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Karachi	81.0
2	Naushahro Feroze	60.9
3	Hyderabad	58.8
4	Dadu	57.3
5	Sukkur	56.9
6	Mirpur Khas	53.4
7	Badin	50.2
8	Jacobabad	49.4
9	Larkana	48.4
10	Thatta	45.8
11	Shikarpur	42.8
12	Sanghar	38.8
13	Tharparkar	37.2
14	Ghotki	35.7
15	Khairpur	33.4
16	S. Benazirabad	29.8

Rank	District	201011
1	Karachi	93.4
2	Hyderabad	84.7
3	Mitiani	79.6
4	Sukkur	76.6
5	Dadu	66.1
6	Thatta	65.1
7	Jamshoro	59.6
8	Naushahro Feroze	56.0
9	Jacobabad	55.8
10	Sanghar	54.9
11	Larkana	52.6
12	Khairpur	49.6
13	S. Benazirabad	49.4
14	Kashmore	49.1
15	Shikarpur	48.6
16	Mirpur Khas	48.4
17	Ghotki	47.9
18	Badin	46.8
19	Tharparkar	44.6
20	QS Kot	42.3
21	Umer Kot	39.8
22	Tando Allahyar	39.3
23	Tando Md Khan	28.9

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Annex 12

Proportion of women 15-49 years who had given birth during last 3 years and made at least one antenatal care consultation

District Level Ranking by Provinces

12.C: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1	Abbottabad	71.0	1	Haripur	75.8
2	Haripur	65.7	2	Mardan	69.0
3	Mansehra	60.1	3	Peshawar	68.5
4	Nowshera	56.5	4	Malakand	64.8
5	Peshawar	53.9	5	Abbottabad	64.6
6	Lower Dir	52.3	6	Nowshera	60.0
7	Malakand	45.0	7	Swabi	57.1
8	Hangu	44.3	8	Charsadda	55.6
9	Chitral	43.9	9	Kohat	51.2
10	Charsadda	43.2	10	Mansehra	49.6
11	Mardan	43.0	11	Chitral	49.0
12	Swabi	39.1	12	Lower Dir	48.4
13	Swat	39.0	13	Swat	46.4
14	Lakki Marwat	38.9	14	D. I. Khan	45.3
15	Bannu	38.8	15	Upper Dir	41.9
16	Upper Dir	38.1	16	Lakki Marwat	41.8
17	D. I. Khan	37.4	17	Hangu	41.6
18	Batagram	27.6	18	Buner	40.6
19	Tank	26.9	19	Bannu	38.6
20	Karak	23.5	20	Shangla	36.6
21	Kohat	19.5	21	Batagram	32.5
22	Buner	17.0	22	Tank	32.0
23	Shangla	10.7	23	Karak	28.8
24	Kohistan	8.0	24	Kohistan	19.1
			25	Tor Ghar*	

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Annex 12

Proportion of women 15-49 years who had given birth during last 3 years and made at least one antenatal care consultation

District Level Ranking by Provinces

12.D: Balochistan

Rank	Districts	2004-05
1	Gwadar	72.2
2	Bolan	60.3
3	Panjgur	58.9
4	Jaffarabad	57.3
5	Quetta	55.0
6	Ziarat	49.0
7	Kech	42.1
8	Nasirabad	41.2
9	Lasbela	39.9
10	Kharan	36.6
11	Sibi	33.7
12	Chagai	32.8
13	Pishin	32.7
14	Mastung	30.9
15	Loralai	25.9
16	Zhob	24.9
17	Killa Abdullah	24.9
18	Killa Saifullah	19.3
19	Jhal Magsi	18.7
20	Khuzdar	17.1
21	Kalat	13.4
22	Musakhel	11.5
23	Barkhan	11.3
24	Awaran	6.2

Rank	Districts	2010-11
1	Harnai	76.5
2	Kech	69.7
3	Lasbela	67.2
4	Gwadar	63.5
5	Jaffarabad	59.9
6	Nasirabad	59.3
7	Kharan	53.1
8	Awaran	51.1
9	Zhob	48.7
10	Kalat	46.0
11	Quetta	45.5
12	Musakhel	44.1
13	Panjgur	43.8
14	Sibi	42.4
15	Jhal Magsi	42.3
16	Noshki	41.9
17	Sherani	40.2
18	Washuk	37.1
19	Khuzdar	36.5
20	Barkhan	34.2
21	Mastung	32.2
22	Bolan	31.7
23	Chagai	30.4
24	Dera Bugti	23.9
25	Ziarat	19.7
26	Killa Abdullah	18.9
27	Pishin	17.5
28	Loralai	17.5
29	Kohlu	17.0
30	Killa Saifullah	10.5
31	Mach*	-

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Annex 13

Access to Improved Drinking Water (%) District Level Ranking by Provinces

13.A: Punjab

Rank	District	2004-05
1	Sheikhupura	99.9
2	Narowal	99.9
3	Layyah	99.8
4	Gujranwala	99.8
5	Lahore	99.7
6	Bhakhar	99.7
7	Kasur	99.7
8	Sialkot	99.6
9	Hafizabad	99.6
10	Mandi Bahuddin	99.5
11	Gujrat	99.4
12	Rahim Yar Khan	99.4
13	Muzaffar Garh	99.3
14	Vehari	98.8
15	Khanewal	98.7
16	Multan	98.7
17	Khushab	98.7
18	Sargodha	98.5
19	Jhang	98.3
20	Sahiwal	98.3
21	Okara	97.8
22	Lodhran	97.2
23	Pakpattan	96.5
24	T.T.Singh	96.4
25	Bahawalnager	96.3
26	Faisalabad	95.3
27	Bahawalpur	94.1
28	Rajanpur	91.0
29	Chakwal	90.3
30	Mianwali	89.0
31	D.G.Khan	86.2
32	Jehlum	85.9
33	Islamabad	81.7
34	Attock	77.8
35	Rawalpindi	75.0

Rank	District	2010-11
1	Layyah	100.0
2	Okara	99.8
3	Chiniot	99.6
4	Bhakhar	99.6
5	Gujranwala	99.3
6	Sahiwal	99.3
7	Mandi Bahuddin	98.7
8	Gujrat	98.6
9	Narowal	98.6
10	Jhang	98.6
11	Lahore	98.5
12	Sheikhupura	98.5
13	Muzaffar Garh	98.4
14	Kasur	98.3
15	Hafizabad	98.3
16	Khanewal	98.1
17	Nankana Sahib	97.7
18	Sialkot	97.6
19	T.T.Singh	97.3
20	Multan	97.2
21	Bahawalnager	96.7
22	Vehari	96.5
23	Pakpattan	96.1
24	Sargodha	96.1
25	Khushab	96.0
26	Bahawalpur	94.8
27	Rahim Yar Khan	93.2
28	Lodhran	90.6
29	Mianwali	89.7
30	Jehlum	88.0
31	Chakwal	86.3
32	Rajanpur	86.3
33	Faisalabad	78.4
34	Islamabad	78.3
35	Attock	73.8
36	Rawalpindi	72.7
37	D.G.Khan	68.1

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Annex 13

Access to Improved Drinking Water (%)

District Level Ranking by Provinces

13.B: Sindh

Rank	District	2004-05
1	Shikarpur	99.7
2	Ghotki	99.6
3	Hyderabad	99.0
4	Nowshero Feroze	99.0
5	Nawabshah	98.9
6	Khairpur	98.3
7	Sukkur	98.1
8	Larkana	93.1
9	Jacobabad	93.0
10	Sanghar	90.3
11	Karachi	88.8
12	Badin	88.0
13	Dadu	73.7
14	Thatta	64.0
15	Mir Pur Khas	58.2
16	Tharparkar	28.3

Rank	District	2010-11
1	Larkana	100.0
2	Ghotki	100.0
3	Shikarpur	99.8
4	Matari	99.7
5	Nowshero Feroze	99.6
6	Sukkur	98.3
7	Nawabshah	97.7
8	Hyderabad	97.5
9	Khairpur	97.5
10	Kashmore	96.7
11	Sanghar	96.7
12	Tando Muhd Khan	96.3
13	Tando Allah Yar	95.1
14	Karachi	94.3
15	Shahdad Kot	87.9
16	Jacobabad	82.5
17	Badin	81.4
18	Mir Pur Khas	80.2
19	Dadu	75.2
20	Thatta	68.7
21	Jamshoro	64.0
22	Umer Kot	53.2
23	Tharparkar	17.2

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Annex 13

Access to Improved Drinking Water (%) District Level Ranking by Provinces

13.C: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1	Bannu	93.6
2	D.I.Khan	87.8
3	Peshawar	84.5
4	Nowshera	82.8
5	Lakki Marwat	82.6
6	Haripur	78.0
7	Abbottabad	76.9
8	Kohat	74.0
9	Mardan	73.0
10	Tank	69.6
11	Mansehra	60.5
12	Swabi	59.7
13	Swat	59.0
14	Lower Dir	58.6
15	Bonair	57.1
16	Hangu	53.8
17	Charsada	51.9
18	Malakand	51.4
19	Karak	50.4
20	Chitral	49.1
21	Batagram	48.9
22	Upper Dir	38.6
23	Kohistan	28.9
24	Shangla	19.5

1	Bannu	98.5
2	Peshawar	93.9
3	Batagram	83.6
4	Mardan	79.2
5	Tank	79.0
6	Abbottabad	75.9
7	Charsada	75.2
8	Haripur	74.4
9	Swabi	74.4
10	Mansehra	72.6
11	D.I.Khan	71.6
12	Hangu	71.3
13	Nowshera	68.9
14	Kohat	66.3
15	Lower Dir	66.2
16	Lakki Marwat	63.6
17	Malakand	63.1
18	Shangla	62.1
19	Bonair	61.7
20	Swat	56.0
21	Karak	49.8
22	Chitral	37.8
23	Upper Dir	16.7
24	Kohistan	8.3
25	Tor Ghar*	-

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Annex 13

Access to Improved Drinking Water (%)

District Level Ranking by Provinces

13.D: Balochistan

Rank	District	2004-05
1	Quetta	84.7
2	Pashin	62.7
3	Awaran	60.2
4	Jafarabad	60.2
5	Mastung	58.7
6	Chaghi	57.6
7	Gwadar	54.3
8	Sibbi	54.1
9	Kalat	53.2
10	Qilla Saifullah	50.4
11	Lasbilla	50.1
12	Kharan	46.8
13	Zhob	44.2
14	Nasirabad	43.9
15	Khuzdar	41.7
16	Loralai	40.1
17	Barkhan	39.7
18	Qilla Abdullah	39.5
19	Bolan/Kachhi	33.3
20	Ketch	32.4
21	Panjgur	22.4
22	Jhal Magsi	22.0
23	Musa Khel	17.3
24	Ziarat	11.2
25	Dera Bugti*	-
26	Kohlu*	-

Rank	District	2010-11
1	Quetta	95.7
2	Pashin	91.6
3	Jafarabad	90.3
4	Sibbi	73.6
5	Gwadar	66.4
6	Nasirabad	65.7
7	Loralai	46.5
8	Lasbilla	43.5
9	Qilla Saifullah	42.4
10	Kalat	39.6
11	Khuzdar	38.5
12	Ketch	38.4
13	Ziarat	35.3
14	Mastung	34.9
15	Barkhan	34.0
16	Nushki	31.0
17	Qilla Abdullah	25.6
18	Bolan/Kachhi	24.8
19	Panjgur	23.5
20	Kharan	22.3
21	Awaran	20.5
22	Harai	19.5
23	Zhob	15.8
24	Chaghi	11.5
25	Kohlu	11.0
26	Jhal Magsi	7.3
27	Dera Bugti	5.6
28	Washuk	5.2
29	Musa Khel	0.9
30	Sherani	0.01
31	Mach*	-

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Annex 14

Access to Improved Sanitation Facility (%) District Level Ranking by Provinces

14.A: Punjab

Rank	District	2004-05	Rank	District	2010-11
1	Lahore	94.0	1	Lahore	97.0
2	Gujranwala	89.0	2	Gujranwala	96.0
3	Islamabad	81.0	3	Islamabad	96.0
4	Sialkot	79.0	4	Sialkot	91.0
5	Faisalabad	78.0	5	Sheikhupura	88.0
6	Rawalpindi	76.0	6	Kasur	87.0
7	Sheikhupura	75.0	7	Faisalabad	86.0
8	Toba Tek Singh	71.0	8	Rawalpindi	84.0
9	Attock	69.0	9	Gujrat	84.0
10	Sargodha	68.0	10	Jhelum	80.0
11	Multan	67.0	11	Toba Tek Singh	78.0
12	Gujrat	66.0	12	Khushab	78.0
13	Kasur	65.0	13	Nankana Sahib	78.0
14	Sahiwal	63.0	14	Chakwal	76.0
15	Jhelum	62.0	15	Sargodha	75.0
16	Mandi Bahauddin	60.0	16	Multan	74.0
17	Bahawalpur	57.0	17	Hafizabad	74.0
18	Hafizabad	56.0	18	Mandi Bahauddin	73.0
19	Mianwali	56.0	19	Sahiwal	69.0
20	Pakpattan	54.0	20	Attock	68.0
21	Vehari	54.0	21	Mianwali	66.0
22	Bahawalnagar	53.0	22	Okara	65.0
23	RY Khan	53.0	23	Narowal	64.0
24	D.G.Khan	52.0	24	Bahawalnagar	62.0
25	Layyah	52.0	25	Lodhran	60.0
26	Khanewal	51.0	26	RY Khan	59.0
27	Khushab	51.0	27	Vehari	58.0
28	Rajanpur	51.0	28	Bahawalpur	56.0
29	Lodhran	48.0	29	Chiniot	56.0
30	Narowal	48.0	30	Layyah	55.0
31	Chakwal	47.0	31	Khanewal	55.0
32	Okara	47.0	32	Pakpattan	52.0
33	Jhang	44.0	33	Jhang	51.0
34	Bhakkar	43.0	34	Muzaffargarh	45.0
35	Muzaffargarh	36.0	35	Bhakkar	43.0
			36	D.G.Khan	38.0
			37	Rajanpur	29.0

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Annex 14

Access to Improved Sanitation Facility (%)

District Level Ranking by Provinces

14.B: Sindh

Rank	District	2004-05
1	Karachi	91.0
2	Sukkur	69.0
3	Shikarpur	54.0
4	Hyderabad	52.0
5	Ghotki	39.0
6	Larkana	39.0
7	Naushahro Feroze	37.0
8	S. Benazirabad	35.0
9	Khairpur	33.0
10	Mirpur Khas	33.0
11	Jacobabad	32.0
12	Sanghar	31.0
13	Dadu	26.0
14	Badin	23.0
15	Thatta	20.0
16	Tharparkar	14.0

Rank	District	2010-11
1	Karachi	97.0
2	Hyderabad	84.0
3	Larkana	72.0
4	Sukkur	61.0
5	Mirpur Khas	54.0
6	Ghotki	53.0
7	QS Kot	52.0
8	Badin	46.0
9	Shikarpur	44.0
10	Naushahro Feroze	43.0
11	S. Benazirabad	43.0
12	Sanghar	42.0
13	Umer Kot	37.0
14	Kashmore	36.0
15	Dadu	35.0
16	Jamshoro	35.0
17	Khairpur	33.0
18	Mitiari	33.0
19	Tando Allahyar	32.0
20	Jacobabad	26.0
21	Tando Md Khan	21.0
22	Thatta	20.0
23	Tharparkar	7.0

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Annex 14

Access to Improved Sanitation Facility (%)

District Level Ranking by Provinces

14.C: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1	Peshawar	73.0	1	Chitral	86.0
2	Abbottabad	68.0	2	Peshawar	81.0
3	Lower Dir	62.0	3	Haripur	80.0
4	Haripur	60.0	4	Swat	77.0
5	Hangu	55.0	5	Lower Dir	74.0
6	Swat	53.0	6	Nowshera	70.0
7	Mardan	52.0	7	Swabi	67.0
8	Nowshera	52.0	8	Mansehra	66.0
9	Kohat	50.0	9	Batagram	66.0
10	Swabi	50.0	10	Abbottabad	65.0
11	Mansehra	48.0	11	Shangla	65.0
12	D. I. Khan	46.0	12	Mardan	62.0
13	Lakki Marwat	46.0	13	Upper Dir	61.0
14	Chitral	45.0	14	Hangu	60.0
15	Bannu	40.0	15	Bannu	59.0
16	Charsadda	40.0	16	Malakand	58.0
17	Batagram	38.0	17	Kohat	57.0
18	Shangla	38.0	18	Charsadda	57.0
19	Malakand	32.0	19	Buner	45.0
20	Tank	32.0	20	Lakki Marwat	43.0
21	Upper Dir	30.0	21	Karak	36.0
22	Karak	29.0	22	D. I. Khan	30.0
23	Buner	22.0	23	Tank	27.0
24	Kohistan	8.0	24	Kohistan	17.0
			25	Tor Ghar*	-

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Annex 14

Access to Improved Sanitation Facility (%)

District Level Ranking by Provinces

14.D: Balochistan

Rank	District	2004-05
1	Quetta	76.0
2	Sibi	41.0
3	Jaffarabad	29.0
4	Killa Abdullah	27.0
5	Panjgur	26.0
6	Chagai	25.0
7	Gwadar	23.0
8	Loralai	20.0
9	Zhob	20.0
10	Lasbela	18.0
11	Mastung	17.0
12	Nasirabad	17.0
13	Ziarat	17.0
14	Bolan	16.0
15	Pishin	14.0
16	Killa Saifullah	14.0
17	Kech	11.0
18	Kalat	9.0
19	Khuzdar	9.0
20	Barkhan	8.0
21	Kharan	8.0
22	Musakhel	8.0
23	Jhal Magsi	4.0
24	Awaran	2.0

Rank	District	2010-11
1	Quetta	91.0
2	Pishin	56.0
3	Sibi	51.0
4	Zhob	45.0
5	Barkhan	43.0
6	Musakhel	42.0
7	Gwadar	35.0
8	Sherani	35.0
9	Loralai	33.0
10	Killa Abdullah	32.0
11	Ziarat	24.0
12	Lasbela	23.0
13	Kech	23.0
14	Noshki	23.0
15	Mastung	20.0
16	Kharan	20.0
17	Harnai	19.0
18	Khuzdar	18.0
19	Panjgur	16.0
20	Jaffarabad	15.0
21	Bolan	15.0
22	Killa Saifullah	15.0
23	Dera Bugti	15.0
24	Awaran	12.0
25	Nasirabad	10.0
26	Chagai	9.0
27	Kalat	8.0
28	Jhal Magsi	4.0
29	Washuk	4.0
30	Kohlu	3.0
31	Mach*	-

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Annex 15

List of National Coordination Committee on MDGs

Sr. #	Designation	Role
1.	Chief Economist	Chairman
2.	Sr .Chief Education Section	Member
3.	Sr .Chief Nutrition Section	Member
4.	Chief Environment Section	Member
5.	Chief Population and Social Planning Section	Member
6.	Chief Info. Technology Section	Member
7.	Chief Health Section	Member
8.	Chief Int. Trade and Finance Section	Member
9.	Chief Gender Section	Member
10.	Chief Physical Planning and Housing Section	Member
11.	Representative of M/o Education and Training	Member
12.	Representative of Pak. Bureau of Statistics	Member
13.	Representative of Inter – Provincial Coordination	Member
14.	A Representative of Government of Punjab, Sindh Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan	Member
15.	Representative of PIDE	Member
16.	Representative of NIPS	Member
17.	D.G. JACC	Member
18.	Chief, Poverty Alleviation & MDGs Section	Member Secretary

Committee Constituted on December 18, 2012

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List of Working Groups on PMDGR 2013

1. Composition of Working Group on IT & F

#	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Dr. Ali Bat Khan	Chief	IT&F Section, Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform
2.	Dr. Ather Maqsood	Professor	NUST Business School
3.	Mr. Nisar Ahmed Khan	Deputy Secretary	Economic Affairs Division, Islamabad
4.	Mr. Mirza Ahmad Hassan	General Manager	National Commission for Human Development, Islamabad
5.	Mr. Muzaffar Ali Burki		Debt Policy Coordination Office(DPCO), Finance Division, Islamabad
6.	Mr. Muhammad Siddique	Research Officer	Debt Policy Coordination Office(DPCO), Finance Division, Islamabad
7.	Mr. Ricardo Rossi		European Commission, Islamabad
8.	Mr. Mohammad Tehseen		Trade Development Authority of Pakistan
9.	Mr. Shakeel Ahmad	Policy Specialist	UNDP Islamabad
10.	Ms. Anum Parvez	YPO	UNDP Islamabad
11.	Mr. Nausheen Saba Nizami	Assistant Chief	IT & F Section P & D Division

2. Composition of Working Group on Health and Population

#	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Dr. Ghulam Asghar Abbasi	Chief (Health)	Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform - Chair
2.	Mr. Shahzad Ahmad Malik	Chief (Population)	Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform
3.	Dr. Muhammad Raza	Director General	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Islamabad
4.	Mr. Ayaz ud Din,	Deputy Director General	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Islamabad
5.	Ms. Tanveer Kiyani	Director (Research and Survey)	NIPS, Islamabad
6.	Mr. Akbar	Deputy Director	National Health Information Resource Center, Islamabad
7.	Dr. Zeba Sathar	Country Director	Population Council, Islamabad
8.	Dr. Muhammad Shafiquddin	Ex-Chief (Health)	Islamabad
9.	Representative from		WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, USAID
10.	Dr. Saman Yazdani	Director	Centre for Health and Population Studies (CHPS), Pakistan
11.	Dr. Muhammad Asif	Deputy Chief (Health)	Member Secretary

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List of Working Groups on PMDGR 2013

3. Composition of Working Group on Environment

#	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Mr. Syed Mehmood Nasir	Inspector General (Forest)	Ministry of Climate Change, Islamabad
2.	Mr. Ayaz-ud-Din	Dy. Director General	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics , Islamabad
3.	Mr. Imran Tarique	Director General (Environment)	Ministry of Climate Change
4.	Mr. Anwar Hussain Chaudhary	Chief, PP&H Section	Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform
5.	Mr. Hamid Marwat	Chief, Environment Section	Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform

4. Composition of Working Group on Education

#	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Mr. Abdul Ha-meed	Senior Chief (Education Section)	Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform
2.		Secretary	Capital Administration and Development Division, Islamabad
3.		Secretary	Elementary & Secondary Education Department, Govt. of Punjab, Lahore
4.		Secretary	Education and Literacy, Department Govt. of Sindh Secretariat, Karachi.
5.		Secretary	Education Department, Govt. of Azad Jammu & Kashmir Muzaffarabad
6.		Secretary	Education Department, Gilgit Baltistan, Gilgit
7.	Mr. Jamaluddin	Chief Planning Officer	Elementary & Secondary Education Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa , Peshawar
8.	Mr. Muhammad Tayyab Lehri	Additional Secretary	Secondary Education, Govt. of Balochistan, Quetta
9.	Ms. Rabia Awan	Chief Statistical Officer	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics , Islamabad
10.	Dr. Imran Ullah Khan	Deputy Secretary (Education)	Ministry of Education, Training and Standards in Higher Education, Islamabad
11.	Mir Mukhtar Hussain Talpur	Director	Bureau for University Extension & Special Programmes/ Projects, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad

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UNDP and National MDGs Secretariat Team

1. UNDP Team

#	Name	Designation
1.	Mr. Shakeel Ahmad	Policy Specialist, Development Policy Unit
2.	Dr. Sajjad Akhtar	Senior Consultant
3.	Mr. Kamran Ahmad	Data Specialist/Consultant
4.	Mr. Mohammad Shoaib	Junior Consultant
5.	Mr. Jawad Rehman	Junior Consultant
6.	Mr. Nadeem Shaukat	Junior Consultant
7.	Ms. Anam Parvez	Young Professional Officer, Development Policy Unit

2. Poverty Alleviation & MDGs Section

#	Name	Designation
1.	Mr. Shahid Naeem	Deputy Chief
2.	Mr. Irfan Khan	Assistant Chief
3.	Dr. M. Aman Ullah	Assistant Chief
4.	Dr. Lubna Shahnaz	Social Protection Policy Expert
5.	Ms. Rehana Afzal	M & E Specialist
6.	Mr. Muhammad Anwar	Assistant
7.	Mr. Muhammad Iqbal	Assistant Private Secretary



Planning Commission of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform
Poverty Alleviation and MDGs Section
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