



Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2006



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Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2006

Planning Commission
Center for Research on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution
Islamabad

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Contents

Foreword-----	v
Acknowledgements-----	vi
Perface-----	vii
Acronyms-----	viii
Introduction-----	1
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty And Hunger-----	5
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education-----	25
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality And Women Empowerment-----	39
Goal4: Reduce Child Mortality-----	53
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health-----	63
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria And Other Diseases-----	69
Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability-----	75
Appendices A-H, I-VIII-----	89

Foreword

At the time of 2005 World Summit, it was increasingly realized by the Heads of State that although MDGs are global they can most effectively be achieved with the active and continuous involvement of sub-national/district levels of government, civil society and local population at large. National level plans and actions are critical. But experience has shown that national plans must be linked with both local realities and the people they serve to be successful.

The Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2006- the third in the series is a self- evaluation on the progress of selected MDG indicators. Compared to the earlier reports that evaluated the progress at national/provincial level the present report is hybrid in nature. At the national level it evaluates the gains made during the last 5 years in alleviating consumption and non-consumption based poverty and inequalities. At district level, it is a self-evaluation of progress made in 98 districts of Pakistan during 1998-2005, for selected seven indicators under Goal 2,3,4 and 7.

An essential pre-requisite to localizing MDGs is to create effective local governments that can then play a key role in eradicating poverty through provision of access to basic services. The devolution process that began with holding local government elections in August 2001 is now firmly rooted and was given further strength with the second round of elections held in August 2005. Designed around the principles of grass-root democracy and community participation, communities are now more empowered through their representatives and many local governments are even embarked on healthy competition for provision of better access to services for their citizens.

The sound macro-economic environment achieved through structural reforms in socio-economic sectors, availability of large resources and their effective use and participation of civil society in development process have contributed to the achievement of MDGs in Pakistan. In spite of progress, there are serious issues and challenges. To meet MDGs targets by 2015, Pakistan will have to achieve GDP growth rate of 7-8 % per annum, ensure continuity and sustainability of reforms, allocate additional resources and ensure their effective use, and above all increasingly involve communities in the development process.

Pakistan is well on the track to reducing poverty and will achieve the MDG target of 13 % by 2015. The overall poverty which had increased to 34.5 per cent in 2001 has been brought down to 23.9 percent in 2005. Notwithstanding this significant reduction in poverty, the Government is fully committed to its continuing support to anti-poverty measures including allocation of 4.5 percent of GDP each year for social sectors as mandated under the Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Act 2005. As larger fiscal space becomes available, even more resources would be allocated to social sectors. Equally, we expect our development partners to provide enhanced resources to helping us achieve the MDGs. Let me reiterate that the Government of Pakistan is fully committed to achieving MDGs.

SHAUKAT AZIZ
Prime Minister of Pakistan
March 2007

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The Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2006 has been prepared in a participatory manner with the involvement of Federal and Provincial Governments, the Centre for Research on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution (CRPRID), Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners. The review of the first draft by the advisory committee provided valuable inputs for its improvement. This report has been finalized under the leadership of Dr. M. Akram Sheikh, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, and guidance of Mr. Akram Malik, Ex-Secretary, and Mr. Muhammad Zia-ur-Rehman, Secretary, Planning and Development Division and Mr. Asif Bajwa, Additional Secretary, Planning and Development Division. The contributions from Heartfile, National AIDS Program, Academy of Educational Planning and Management and UN Population Fund improved the report. The support and facilitation by the United Nations Development Program Country Team is gratefully acknowledged.

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Preface

The Government of Pakistan's commitment to the MDGs is fully reflected in Pakistan's overall development strategy as embodied in the Medium Term Development Framework (2005-10). The MTDF focuses on pro-poor economic growth around 7-8 % per annum, allocating adequate resources for sustainable human development specially education (upto 4.0% of the GDP) and health (about 1 % of GDP), enhancing resource base and capacity of local government institutions for delivery of basic services, and above all creating opportunities and choices for the poor and vulnerable people. This commitment to MDGs is also reflected in the Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Law where a floor has been mandated for pro-poor budgetary outlays. All policies of the government are being made people – centric and geared towards meeting MDG targets by 2015.

Viewed in retrospect, Pakistan is well set on the track to achieve MDGs by 2015. As a result of the overall macro-economic stability, structural reforms, high GDP growth rate combined with pro-poor public expenditures in the recent past, the overarching MDG goal of reducing poverty to 13 % by 2015 is likely to be achieved. This optimism is based on our commitment and policies under implementation. The unprecedented performance and bright prospects notwithstanding, we cannot afford to be complacent. The challenges are enormous. One in four Pakistani still lives below the poverty line. In terms of Human Development Index developed by the UNDP, Pakistan stands at 134 out of 177 countries. The overall literacy rate at 53 % is low. These challenges and attaining MDGs can best be met by pursuing pro-poor economic growth, deepening the on-going reforms, continuity and sustainability of policies and programs and involvement of communities in the development process.

It is a source of pride and strength that the Prime Minister has mandated CRPRID in the Planning Commission to monitor progress on attaining MDGs in Pakistan. Since 2004, Planning Commission is regularly monitoring the progress and publishing the annual MDG report. This is the third report in the series. I congratulate Centre for Research on Poverty Reduction & Income Distribution for undertaking this important assignment. We look forward to reader's comments/views for improvement.

Islamabad, March 2007

Engr. Dr. M. Akram Sheikh, HI
Minister of State/Deputy Chairman

Acronyms

AGR	Annual Growth Rate	MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	MoH	Ministry of Health
ARV	Anti – Retroviral Therapy	MTDF	Medium Term Development Framework
BHU	Basic Health Unit	MSM	Male Sex Workers
CBOs	Community Based Organizations	M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CRPRID	Centre for Research on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution	NATPOW	National Trust for Population Welfare
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire	NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
CDWA	Clean Drinking Water for All	NER	Net Enrolment Rate
CDWI	Clean Drinking Water Initiative	NIPS	National Institute of Population Studies
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
DFID	Department for International Development	NWFP	North West Frontier Province
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course	PBM	Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal
EmOC	Emergency Obstetric Care	PEI	Polio Eradication Initiative
ECNEC	Executive Committee of National Economic Council	PIHS	Pakistan Integrated Household Survey
EPI	Extended Programme for Immunization	PLHIV	People living with HIV and AIDs
ESR	Education Sector Reform	PMDGR	Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report
FANA	Federal Administrated Northern Areas	PPDS	Pak Public Development Society
FATA	Federal Administrated Tribal Areas	PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
FY	Financial/ Fiscal Year	PSLM	Pakistan Social And Living Standard Measurement
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization	RCDC	Rural Community Development Council
GIVS	Global Immunization Vision and Strategy	RH	Reproductive Health
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	RED	Reaching Every District
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate	RFA	Request for Assistance
GOP	Government of Pakistan	RTIs	Reproductive Tract Infections
GPI	Gender Parity Index	SCSPEB	Society for Community Support for Primary Education in Balochistan
HIES	Household Integrated Economic Survey	SEHER	Society for Empowering Human Resource
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome	SPO	Strengthening Participatory Organization
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory	STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
IDUs	Intravenous Drug Users	STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate	TARAEQEE	TARAEQEE Trust
ILM	Integrated Literacy Model	TBA	Trained Birth Attendant
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	UNDP	United Nation Development Program
Kg	Kilogram	UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
KFW	Development Bank of Germany	UPE	Universal Primary Education
LHV	Lady Health Visitor	VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
LHW	Lady Health Worker	WHO	World Health Organization
LAFAM	Light of Awareness for Fair Advancement of Mankind	WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature-Pakistan
MD	Millennium Development		
MCH	Mother and Child Health		
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals		

Introduction

The Millennium Development Goals

Beyond age 5, Millennium Development Goals are the centerpiece of development efforts of the Government of Pakistan. The 18 global targets and 48 indicators adopted in 2000 have been translated into 16 national targets and 37 indicators keeping in view Pakistan's specific conditions, priorities, data availability and institutional capacity. Five years down the road, and specifically after the Millennium+ 5 Summit of 2005, it has been realized that a) in spite of encouraging progress made since 2000, 'business-as-usual' will not work in realizing the MDG targets for many of the countries and, b) 'localization' of MDGs or main streaming of sub-national/local targets into the national targets and priorities is needed to achieve the MDGs by 2015. In August 2004, the UN Secretary General acknowledged in Brazil that as many as 70% of the MDGs and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation targets would be achieved primarily through local/district governments working in consultation with national governments and other stake holders.

Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2006 (PMDGR)

PMDGR 2004 and 2005 were instrumental in raising awareness and building consensus and ownership about the MDGs among the various stakeholders including development partners, at the national and provincial level. PMDGR 2005, second in the annual series reported progress made during 2000-05 and broadly assessed the achievability of selected MDG indicators in time for the Millennium+ 5 Summit held in New York in September 2005. This report is different from the earlier two reports in many respects. It adopts a hybrid format for reporting the progress on MDGs in Pakistan. A) The reporting on Goal 1, i.e., Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty is extensive and detailed. The progress is documented and analyzed by using the latest information on consumption patterns of 14000 households collected through Pakistan Social and Living Standard (PSLM) survey of 2004-05. Moreover the latest outcomes in consumption and non-consumption poverty status are compared with similar data set of 2001. The discussion and analysis is extended to include a section on the comparative profile of consumption and non-consumption based inequalities in 2001 and 2005. B) Except for Goal 5 and 6, the report selects one or two indicator/s in each Goal and analyzes progress at the local level, i.e., the district as lowest tier in the government hierarchy for which comparable data is available. The benchmark for comparison is the Census 1998, and progress is measured against the district-wise representative sample of 77000 households covered in Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) of 2004-05. Reproductive health is given centre stage in the discussion of Goal 5 as it has been given the status of a full-fledged target from Sept/Oct 2006. The discussion on HIV/AIDS under Goal 6 is generic in content.

The confluence of favorable government policies, bumper cotton crop in 2004-05, rescheduling and re-profiling of foreign debt, growth of pro-poor expenditures at the rate of 16 percent per annum against the backdrop of slow-moving and partly drought-stricken economy in 2001 has lead to a marked reduction in population below the poverty line from 34.5 to 23.9 percent during the period. In absolute numbers the count of poor persons has fallen from 49.23 million in 2001 to 36.45 million in 2004-05. The absolute fall in poverty headcount in rural areas from 39.3 percent in 2001 to 28.1 percent in 2005 is higher than in urban areas.

The present report is a comparative score card on seven MDG indicators, namely Net Primary enrolment, Literacy rate (Goal 2), Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Net Primary Enrolment, Youth literacy Gender Parity Index (Goal 3), Immunization coverage (Goal 4), Safe Water Supply and Sanitation Coverage (Goal 7) at the district level at two points in time, i.e., 1998 and 2005. The

improvements in these indicators during 2001-2005, at the national and provincial level are documented in PMDGR 2005. In absolute terms the districts in Punjab dominate the top ten ranking in 1998 and 2005 in all the seven indicators. However in terms of catching-up from low base, the rate of progress has been the highest for selected districts in Balochistan and NWFP during the seven year period. One also observes inter-provincial and intra-provincial shuffling in ranking between 1998 and 2005 in all seven indicators.

This first report on the documentation, comparison and analysis of few selected MDG indicators at the district level can contribute to the planning, implementation and monitoring process of social indicators in several ways and at various levels. For planners, implementers, district governments, NGOs and CBOs at the three tiers of the government and civil society, it will help to identify the current status of these indicators at the inter- and intra- provincial level. Moreover highlighting gaps and disparities in terms of access as well progress can serve to improve geographical targeting and provide indirect assessment of the impact of on-going programs and projects at the district level. This report can be a springboard for improving the geographical targeting of new programs to be implemented under MTDF 2005-10. The top ranking or fast moving districts potentially serve as good practice districts. Their performance can be further studied and replicated for improving program and policy effectiveness in the lagging districts. Lastly it is hoped that this report will inspire and guide local district governments to localize MDGs and implement activities at the district level aimed at achieving the MDGs.

Methodology and Analytical Framework

As indicated in PMDGR 2005, the progress of many MDG indicators is monitored through a series of purpose built surveys conducted at regular/irregular time intervals by Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS). For others indicators estimates are periodically prepared by the Planning Commission and a consensus is reached through a consultative process. At the time of writing of this report, second round of CWIQ survey is underway, while NIPS just started a survey of 100,000 households for collecting information on reproductive health. The results of these surveys are expected by mid 2007. Given the absence of latest survey based data (except the PSLM 2004-05) to report on the progress of many MDG indicators, and institutional time lags involved in reporting on others, it opened a timely opportunity to analyze the existing data sets i.e., CWIQ 2004-05 more fully and extend the reporting of few MDG indicators to the sub-national level. Thus the process of preparing first draft of PMDGR 2006 is different from the one adopted in the previous reports. It is desk based more data intensive and technical.

Out of 34 MDG indicators in Goal 1-7, 10 are monitored by CWIQ survey. For district level score card and analysis, the criteria of selecting the indicators is that indicators with similar (if not exact) definitions are also available from the secondary published district reports of Census 1998 and the sample is statistically representative at the district level. Thus although data on comparable indicators is available from PIHS 2000-01, its small size of 14000 households render the sample non-representative at the district level and thus cannot be used for comparison. Census 1998 and CWIQ 2004-05 definitions of Net primary enrolment ratio, Literacy rate, Net primary enrolment GPI, Youth literacy GPI and Immunization rate indicators are identical to the definitions adopted for monitoring Pakistan's progress towards MDGs commitments. Modified definitions are adopted for two indicators of Goal 7 to ensure comparability between Census 1998 and CWIQ 2004-05 data. As with any survey based on sample of population, the CWIQ estimates carry a sampling error of 3-7 percent.

In the first phase, the draft report was prepared based on the following common analytical framework adopted for all the seven indicators. It consists of following components:-

- Identification, ranking and comparison of top and bottom 10 districts in the country during 1998 and 2005 in terms of absolute value of the indicators.
- Identification and ranking of top and bottom 10 districts in the country in terms of absolute change and annual growth rate in indicator values.
- Four provincial score-cards that rank top and bottom 10/5 districts within each province.
- Indicator-specific policies and programs pursued at national (Goal 1,5,6), provincial and district level (Goals 2,3,4,7)
- A summary of inter- and intra- provincial indicator specific assessment of seven MDG indicators by 2015.

In second phase, the draft report was presented, debated in an Advisory Committee with Secretary, Planning and Development Division as its chair. The committee included senior officers of the Federal and Provincial Government, UN Resident Coordinator, CRPRID and members of the civil society. The composition of the Advisory Committee is given as Appendix VIII.



Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Introduction

During the decade of nineties, average growth rate of GDP was about 4.6 percent compared to 6.5 percent in the 1980s. Consequently, poverty rates were high at the end of 1990s. Government of Pakistan responded to rising poverty by devising and implementing a poverty reduction strategy in 2003. Macroeconomic stabilization, policies of liberalization, deregulation and privatization and favorable external circumstances led to a revival of growth in the last 4 years, i.e., FY 03-06. Substantial increase in pro-poor expenditures was also a crucial element of the poverty reduction strategy. A time honored and popular yardstick in assessing the success of government policies (economic and non-economic) specifically in developing countries including Pakistan has always been there ex-post impact on poverty reduction. It is popularly measured as headcount ratio or percentage of population below the nationally defined consumption poverty line. Thus, its periodic measurement and status is keenly tracked for various reasons by all sections of the society. Moreover, as Goal 1 of MDGs, Government of Pakistan is committed to halve poverty from its 1990-91 level of 26.1 to 13 percent by 2015. We present the various indicators of poverty estimated from the latest Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey 2004-05 (PSLM) and compare them with the results obtained from the Pakistan Integrated Household Survey 2000-01 (PIHS). The status of few non-income dimensions of poverty are also compared over this period.

We also extend the report card on Goal 1 by analyzing the status of consumption and non-consumption based inequalities in 2004-05 and compare them with 2000-01 estimates. It is now increasingly recognized at a policy level that poverty can only be reduced permanently if income/non-income inequalities in a society are seriously addressed and reduced. Moreover sustained growth may be necessary, but is not a sufficient condition for poverty reduction. Distribution of income also determines the level of poverty for a given level of average per capita income in a country. Although PIHS 2001-02 provides detail information and data on household income useful to analyze income inequality but PSLM 2004-05 does not provide information at a comparatively detailed level on household income. Thus, examining changes in income inequality from these two surveys is not meaningful. Therefore, household consumption expenditure on non-durables is used as an alternative for income for the measurement of inequality in this section.

Contours of Household Consumption Patterns: 2000-01 and 2004-05

The Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) periodically conducts household surveys and PIHS 2000-01 and PSLM 2004-05 are a part of this exercise. The surveys are the main instruments to monitor and measure poverty status and quantify (in a uni-dimensional way) income and non-income inequalities in the Pakistani society. These surveys provide rich information about consumption expenditure and socio economic indicators. The sample size of these two surveys is substantial enough to allow representative estimates at the national level and by urban/rural classification. A cleaning protocol was adopted to correct minor data entry errors in few (less than 100) of the households through computer programming in order to adjust implausible values and avoid excluding them from the analysis.

Table 1: Sample size

Name of survey	No. of households		
	Urban	Rural	Overall
PIHS 2000-01	5536	9169	14705
PSLM 2004-05	5808	8898	14706

Table 2 compares mean and median of real monthly consumption expenditure per adult equivalent of the two periods. In constant prices of 2001, the real mean expenditure per adult equivalent per month increased by 16.6 percent from Rs.1004 to Rs.1171 during the period. The growth in real mean expenditure of top 20 percent population at 22 percent is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ time that of the bottom 20 percent. This indicates that consumption inequality may have worsened during the two periods. The closeness of mean and median values across the bottom 80% of the population indicate that consumption expenditures are bell-shaped normally distributed around the mean and median of each quintile. Only the top 20% of the population exhibit greater skewness in consumption behaviour as mean and median consumption expenditures are different.

Table 2: Comparison of per adult equivalent monthly consumption expenditure between PIHS 2000-01 and PSLM 2004-05 at 2001 prices

Quintile	PIHS 2000-01		PSLM 2004-05		Growth (mean exp.)
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	
Poorest 20 %	508	524	555	557	9.25
Second	690	690	775	775	12.32
Third	845	843	961	959	13.73
Fourth	1070	1060	1238	1227	15.70
Richest 20 %	1908	1582	2327	1912	21.96
All	1004	843	1171	960	16.63

Comparing the share of major food and non-food items in total expenditure across the two points in time provides another perspective on the stability of consumption behavior and reliability of the data. Table 3 gives the percentage expenditure share of major items in the monthly per adult equivalent expenditure.

Table 3: Percentage of per adult equivalent monthly consumption expenditure by commodity group

Commodity group	PIHS 2000-01	PSLM 2004-05
Food	49.5	49.1
Fuel and lighting	8.1	8.0
Personal care articles/services, laundry cleaning, paper articles	3.9	3.8
Personal transport and traveling expenses (not commercial)	3.7	4.9
Other misc. household exp. on goods and services(e-mail, internet etc)	3.9	5.2
Clothing, clothing material/services	5.7	5.0
Medical care	4.5	4.0
Education	3.5	3.0
House rent	12.0	11.9
Other remaining expenditures	5.1	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Notable increase in shares between the two periods is observed in transport category and other miscellaneous expenditures, e.g., email, internet etc. The share of medical expenses and education record a marginal decline from 2001 level. In case of education, this may reflect substitution by households of own expenditures with that provided by the government via upscaling and better targeting of expenditures on education in PRSP.

Table 4: Per capita monthly consumption in physical quantity

Food items	Unit	PIHS 2000-01	PSLM 2004-05
Wheat	Kg	09.92	09.10
Rice	Kg	01.30	01.15
Pulses	Kg	00.38	00.49
Vegetable ghee	Kg	00.71	00.74
Tea	Grams	62.48	80.30
Milk fresh	Kg	06.44	07.42
Butter	Grams	50.89	49.59
Mutton	Kg	00.11	00.08
Beef	Kg	00.33	00.36
Chicken	Kg	00.15	00.25
Fish	Kg	00.05	00.07
Fruit	Kg	02.83	05.92
Vegetables	Kg	04.24	04.66
Sugar	Kg	01.39	01.46
Gur	Kg	00.16	00.19

Table 4 in physical units of food consumed provides a further evidence of stability in the consumption behaviour of households between 2001 and 2005 at the national level. In terms of per capita consumption one notes a notable increase in consumption of tea, fresh milk, chicken and fruits.

Table 5: Comparison of per adult equivalent monthly consumption expenditure between PIHS 2000-01 and PSLM 2004-05 at 2001 prices by commodity group and quintile

Commodity group	Poorest 20 %			Richest 20 %		
	2001	2005	Growth	2001	2005	Growth
Food	288.5	322.0	11.6	799.8	951.8	19.0
Fuel and lighting	47.3	50.0	5.7	140.6	169.9	20.9
Personal care articles/services, laundry cleaning, paper articles	22.6	22.3	-1.4	66.9	82.8	23.9
Personal transport and traveling expenses (not commercial)	11.0	16.6	50.4	92.1	153.4	66.5
Other misc. household exp. on goods and services(e-mail, internet etc)	14.3	16.4	15.2	101.0	165.3	63.6
Clothing, clothing material/services	33.1	32.4	-2.2	93.5	101.4	8.4
Medical care	19.3	22.1	14.6	93.4	87.7	-6.1
Education	9.0	7.8	-13.7	96.5	108.0	11.9
House rent	39.3	43.0	9.3	313.2	365.7	16.8

Table 5 compares the growth rate in per adult equivalent monthly consumption expenditure on few commodity groups of bottom 20% with the top 20% of the population for the year 2001 and 2004-05. Except for the negative growth in medical care expenses of the richest 20%, all other commodity groups indicate a lower and in some cases, i.e., education, clothing, and personal care, a negative growth rate for the poorest 20% during the period. A marginal negative growth in clothing and items of personal care may reflect cheaper imports from China, while in case of education, increased expenditures by the government. The highest growth (50.4 %) for the poorest 20% occurred in the transport and traveling expenses.

Highlights of Methodology

In both periods, consumption is taken as the welfare indicator for measurement of the poverty status of the household. Expenditure on calorie intake of 2350 calories per adult equivalent per day along with consumption expenditure on non-food items is aggregated to construct poverty line. Consumption aggregate is very comprehensive and includes actual and imputed expenditure. It consists of not only actual purchases but also self-produced and consumed items or consumption of items received as gift or assistance or wage and salary in kind. More precisely, the aggregate of household expenditure includes food items, frequent non-food expenses (household laundry, cleaning, personal care products and services) and other non-food expenses (clothes, footwear, education, health-related expenses). Items left out from the expenditure estimates include taxes, fines, expenses on marriage or funeral and durable items. Though expenses have been reported in relation to different recall periods in the survey they are converted to a monthly denominator.

In the household survey, expenditures are recorded at the household level but for poverty comparison it is necessary to measure them at the individual level. Generally, household consumption expenditure is divided by the household size in order to get individual expenditure. This method has the drawback that it gives equal welfare ranking to two households with same total consumption and with same number of household members even if one of the household is dominated by adults and the other by children. Therefore, nutrition based adult equivalent scales are used to transform the number of persons in a household to adult equivalents. The use of such scales can be defended only if food expenditure occupies a comprehensive share of total expenditure. While adjusting household expenditure in order to get per adult equivalent consumption expenditure we use simple equivalent scale that weighs 0.8 to individuals younger than 18 years and 1 for other individuals, as food expenditure is 50 percent of the total expenditure.

Household income and expenditure surveys are mostly spread over a year. Consequently, households may experience different prices during the survey year. Per adult equivalent consumption expenditure cannot be computed as nominal expenditures are affected by price differences between urban and rural areas and among provinces. This situation demands the correction of the welfare indicator according to real values in order to do meaningful comparison. As mostly household income and expenditure surveys don't provide information on prices, so unit values are computed by dividing expenditure per food and fuel item by quantity consumed. Unit values for non-food items except fuel cannot be obtained due to non-availability of quantity information. Even in the presence of quantity, the price of non-food items is not used, as they are heterogeneous in quality. Thus only food and fuel prices are used to compute price indices as it is a common international practice. Paasche's price index is calculated at Primary Sampling Unit level by using median unit values, average budget shares in each Primary Sampling Unit and median unit values at national level in order to remove price differences between urban and rural areas and among provinces.

The popular measures of poverty are the Foster, Greer and Thorbecke class of poverty measures. They are headcount ratio, poverty gap and severity of poverty. Headcount ratio is defined as the percentage of population below the poverty line. It is easy to calculate but it doesn't capture the depth of poverty. Poverty gap captures the mean aggregate income or consumption shortfall relative to poverty line across the whole population. It is obtained by adding up all the shortfalls of the poor (considering the non-poor having a zero shortfall) and dividing the total by the population. The drawback of poverty gap is that it is not sensitive to the distribution of income among the poor and hence to the severity of poverty. The poverty gap squared index (severity of poverty) is sensitive to the distribution of income among the poor, since it weighs the shortfall between an individual's income and the poverty line more heavily the lower the individual's income is from the poverty line. A weakness of this measure is that it doesn't lend itself to an easy interpretation.

National Poverty Status: 2001 and 2005

Based on the above methodology, we estimate the poverty indicators and poverty line for 2001 and 2004-05. These are given in Table 6. The inflation rate of 21.45 percent between the PIHS 2000-01 and PSLMS 2004-05 is used to inflate the per capita per month poverty line of Rs. 723.4 to get Rs. 878.64 as the poverty line for 2004-05. In this way absolute poverty line remains constant over time and poverty measures are consistent and comparable over time. While calculating the inflation rate between the two surveys, monthly Consumer Price Index published by the Federal Bureau of Statistics is weighted by the percentage of interviews that take place in different months during the survey period.

Table 6: Comparison of poverty estimates

Poverty estimates by region	Poverty estimates					
	Headcount		Poverty gap		Severity of poverty	
	2000-01	2004-05	2000-01	2004-05	2000-01	2004-05
Urban	22.69	14.94	4.55	2.87	1.35	0.84
Rural	39.26	28.13	8.04	5.64	2.44	1.77
Overall	34.46	23.94	7.03	4.76	2.13	1.48

An appreciable decline in poverty rates has occurred between 2000-01 and 2004-05. At the national level, headcount decreased from 34.46 percent in 2000-01 to 23.94 percent in 2004-05, depicting a substantial reduction of 10.52 percentage points over this period. In absolute numbers the count of poor persons has fallen from 49.23 million in 2001 to 36.45 million in 2004-05. The absolute fall in poverty headcount in rural areas from 39.3 percent in 2001 to 28.1 percent in 2005 was much higher than in urban areas. However in percentage terms, urban poverty fell by 34 and rural poverty by 28 percent during the period. Moreover, the difference in the incidence of poverty between urban and rural areas has decreased from 16.57 percentage points to 13.19 percentage points over this period. In interpreting and assessing the impact of government economic and social policies on this dramatic empirical improvement in poverty headcount, one needs to be aware that 2001 and 2005 were not normal years. The former was the second year of drought specifically in Sindh and Balochistan, while the latter year recorded one of the highest growth in agriculture as well as in overall economy. Moreover as low value of poverty gap and severity of poverty indicates, most of the poor cluster around close to the poverty line. The implication is that headcount is very sensitive to positive and negative short, medium term shocks in the economy.

The estimation of poverty line enables the policy makers to further identify and group the population into various 'poverty bands' such as extremely poor, vulnerable and non-poor etc. Table 7 presents a comparative profile of 2001 and 2004-05 for the six groups. While the percentage of population classified as 'extremely poor' remain almost identical in the two periods, the proportion of ultra poor and poor have declined appreciably. At the higher end, the percentage of quasi non-poor and non-poor in the economy increased notably. The section of population defined as 'vulnerable' remain almost the same and any negative macro or personal shock can easily shift these households into the category of 'poor'. Combining 'poor' with 'vulnerable' segments of the population, i.e., the poverty status of 36.9 percent of the population is likely to fluctuate with the growth performance of the economy, specifically the yearly performance in agriculture sector. In looking at the region-wise distribution of various poverty groups, the intra-band shifts between 2001 and 2005 mirror those at the national level.

Table 7: Comparative Poverty Profile 2001 and 2004-05
Percentage of Population

	2001			2005		
	U	R	Overall	U	R	Overall
Extremely Poor	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.4	1.3	1.0
Ultra Poor	7.0	12.3	10.8	4.2	7.6	6.5
Poor	15.0	25.5	22.5	10.4	19.2	16.4
Vulnerable	20.1	23.5	22.5	15.8	22.7	20.5
Quasi Non-Poor	34.5	28.3	30.1	35.3	34.8	35.0
Non-Poor	22.8	9.0	13.0	33.9	14.3	20.5

Non-consumption dimensions of poverty

Decline in consumption based poverty headcount reflect just one dimension of improvement in society's welfare. When a large percentage of population cluster around the poverty line it is sensitive to yearly growth performance of the economy, specifically to agriculture growth in Pakistan. Thus to approximately evaluate the possibilities of a 'permanent/structural' reduction in 'underlying' or 'non-measurable' rate of poverty, we analyze and compare the status of poor and non-poor with respect to improvements in educational attainment, health status and access to health and other services. We categorize the poor and non-poor in relation to the poverty line of Rs.723.4 for 2001 and Rs.878.64 per capita per month for 2005.

Education

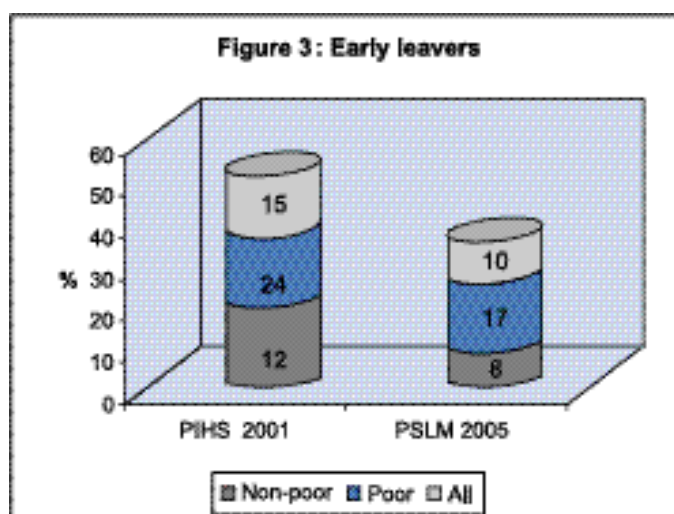
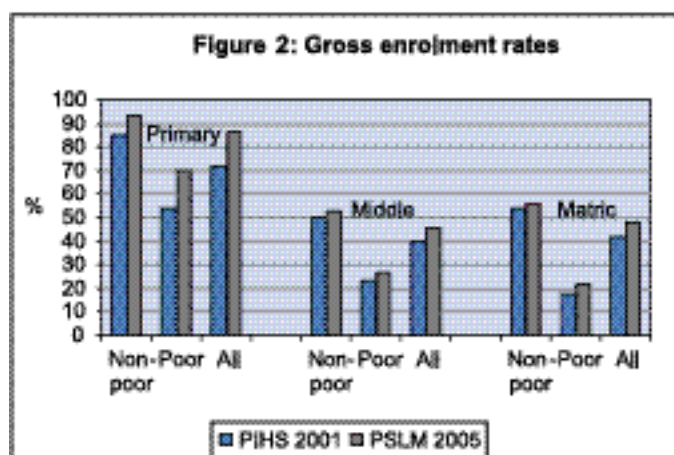
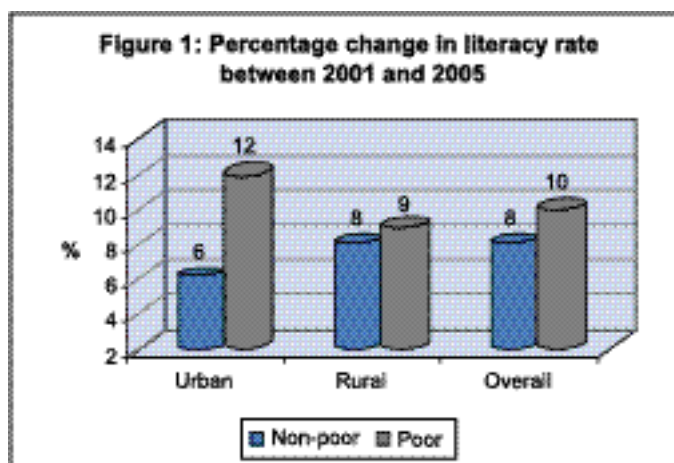
Education plays an important role in reducing poverty specifically chronic poverty. The empirical evidence suggests an inverse relationship between poverty, education level and literacy. The educated have high earnings and consequently, have a lesser chance to slip into poverty. Educational attainment of people is a tool that can break the cycle of poverty. Though literacy levels have improved over time yet they are low. Overall, the percentage of population aged 10 years or older that can read and write was 45 percent in 2001 and it improved to 55 percent in 2005 indicating a rise of 10 percentage points over the time. The literacy rate for non-poor went up from 51 percent in 2001 to 59 percent in 2005 whereas for poor it improved from 30 percent to 40 percent over the period still depicting wide difference between poor and non-poor (Appendix A, Table A.1). This pattern also exists in urban and rural areas. However, it is important to note that the rate of improvement in literacy rate is higher for poor than non-poor.

Though gross enrolment rates are lower and there is wide gap between poor and non-poor but a considerable improvement has taken place during 2001 and 2005. Gross enrolment rate (1-5) GER has increased by 14 percentage points from 72 percent to 86 percent over this period. The poor experienced faster rise in GER than non-poor.

The rate increased from 85 percent to 93 percent for non-poor while the rate for poor went up from 54 percent to 70 percent during this period. Thus gap between poor and non-poor has narrowed down from 31 percentage points in 2001 to 23 percentage points in 2005.

Moreover, increase in GER has been higher in urban areas than rural areas. During 2001 and 2005 the increase in urban areas was 17 percentage points compared to 12 percentage points in rural areas. Gross enrolment rates at middle level and matric level show moderate rise over the period for the poor and non-poor. Moreover for the poor they are half of rates for the non-poor. This type of pattern also exists for net enrolment rates.

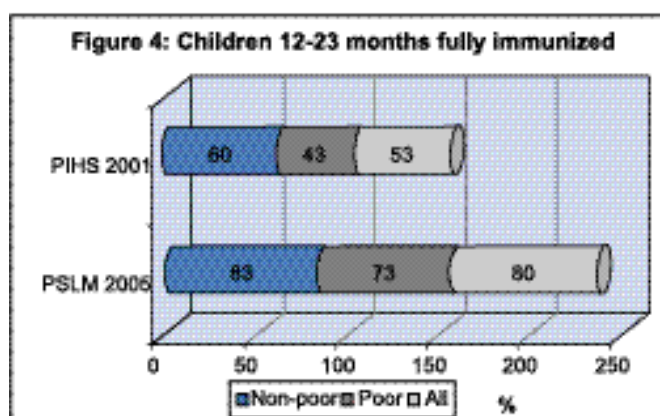
Another important indicator is the percentage of children aged 10-18 years that left school before completing primary level. This rate decreased from 15 percent in 2001 to 10 percent in 2005. It underlines the efforts of the government to reduce drop out rate in the education sector. The percentage of poor children who left school before completing primary level is about twice that of non-poor children both in 2001 and 2005. This rate is higher in rural areas (18 percent) than urban areas (11 percent). Why is this rate high for poor



children? It might be the result of below average performance of poor children or the perceived returns from extra schooling. Attending school has a high opportunity cost for poor children because it lessens the amount of time they can work in home or contribute to family income.

Immunization

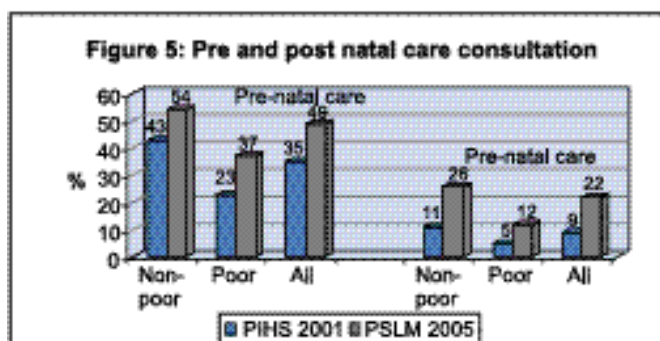
Immunization coverage has shown remarkable progress during 2001 and 2005. Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized increased sharply from 53 percent in 2001 to 80 percent in 2005 depicting a substantial gain of 27 percentage points. The rate of increase is higher for poor than non-poor. Immunization coverage for the poor has improved sharply by 30 percentage points compared to 23 percentage points for non-poor. Moreover, the difference between urban and rural areas has reduced over the period. In urban areas the rate of immunization increased by 18 percentage points from 71 percent to 89 percent during 2001 and 2005 whereas in rural areas it went up from 46 percent to 77 percent showing an improvement of 31 percentage points (Figure 4).



Consequently, the gap between urban areas and rural areas narrowed from 25 percentage points in 2001 to 12 percentage points in 2005 (Appendix A, Table A.2).

Maternal health

An improvement also occurred in pre-natal care consultation. About 49 percent of women aged 15-49 years who had given birth in the last 3 years visited pre-natal care consultations in 2005 compared to 35 percent in 2001. The rate of pre-natal care consultation is higher for non-poor than poor but gap decreased over time (Figure 5).



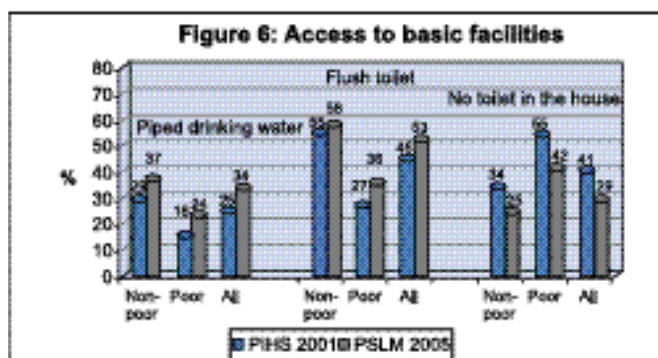
Wide difference exists between urban and rural areas as well as between poor and non-poor. The rate of post-natal care consultation is lower than pre-natal care consultation but it went up substantially from 9 percent to 22 percent during 2001 and 2005 (Appendix A, Table A.2). There are wide differences between poor and non-poor and this pattern prevails both in urban and rural areas.

Poor women mostly visit government hospitals/clinics whereas non-poor women prefer private hospitals/clinics. PIHS 2001 corroborates this observation regarding pre-natal care consultation. According to PSLM 2005 poor women visited more frequently government hospitals/clinics in

urban areas in contrast to non-poor women, but in rural areas non-poor women availed more regularly both government and private facilities than poor women (Appendix A, Table A.2). For post-natal care consultation PIHS 2001 and PSLM 2005 suggest that poor women went for government hospitals/clinics while private hospitals/clinics were the choice of non-poor women.

Access to basic services

It is well established that households having access to basic services are usually less poor than those without them. The finding from PIHS 2001 and PSLM 2005 strengthen this argument. The analysis show that access to basic facilities improved between 2001 and 2005. However, the rates are still low and poor benefit less from access to basic facilities. The percentage of population with access to piped drinking water was 25 percent in 2001 that increased to 34 percent in 2005. The rate is lower for poor than non-poor but the percentage change over the period is approximately the same for the two groups. In urban areas still 55 percent of poor people don't have access to piped water. Toilet facilities have also improved over time. The percentage of population having no toilet in the house reduced significantly from 41 percent in 2001 to 29 percent in 2005 (Appendix A, Table A.3). Poor access to piped water supply and sanitation makes it more likely that the poor will contract illness more frequently than non-poor. Poor health and illness is a major cause of vulnerable slipping into poverty. Moreover, the coverage of basic infrastructure services (electricity and gas) is lower for poor than non-poor (Appendix A, Table A.3).



Inequality Changes: 2001 and 2005

Inequality is a broader concept than poverty in that it is defined over the whole distribution, unlike the censored distribution of individuals below a certain poverty line. A number of inequality measures have been proposed for the measurement of inequality across regions or groups. The Gini coefficient is the most popular measure of inequality that satisfies important properties of an inequality measure. It also satisfy the most important property of Pigou-Dalton principle of transfer sensitivity that requires whenever a unit of income is transferred from a richer to a poorer person and such a transfer does not reverse the ranking of the two individuals, then the measure of inequality should decrease.

Table 10: Gini coefficient and consumption quintile 2001-2005

	PIHS 2001			PSLM 2005		
	Urban	Rural	Pakistan	Urban	Rural	Pakistan
Gini coefficient	0.323	0.237	0.275	0.339	0.252	0.298
Consumption share by Quintile						
Quintile1	5.3	12.8	10.1	4.8	12.6	9.5
Quintile2	8.1	16.9	13.7	7.6	17.1	13.2
Quintile3	12.1	19.5	16.8	11.6	19.7	16.4
Quintile4	19.4	22.4	21.3	18.3	23.0	21.4
Quintile5	55.1	28.4	38.0	57.7	27.6	39.4
Ratio of highest to lowest	10.4	2.2	3.8	12.0	2.2	4.1

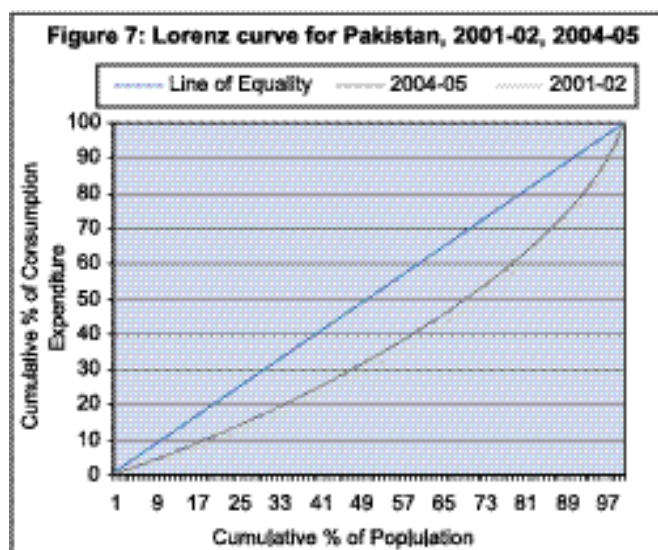
The Gini coefficient takes on values between 0 and 1. The higher the value of Gini coefficient, the higher will be the inequality. Values between 0 and 1 represent different degree of inequality. Table 10 reports Gini Coefficient by regions for Pakistan for the years 2001 and 2005. The results indicate that consumption inequality as measured by Gini Coefficient has increased in Pakistan between 2001 and 2005. It is noteworthy that the trend in inequality turns out to be contrary to the trend in absolute poverty during this period. It appears that while rising income due to a high economic growth rate reduced absolute poverty but contributed to a rise in inequality between 2001 and 2005. It is not surprising as poverty and inequality may move in opposite direction. Evidence shows that a decline in absolute poverty was also accompanied by a rise in inequality in Pakistan between 1970 and 1979. Uneven distribution of rapid increases in income (or consumption) during the period of rapid growth between low and high income groups is a distinct possibility.

The regional distributions both for rural and urban areas also reflect an increase in inequality over the period. The estimates in Table 10 also depicts that in both years inequality is generally higher in urban than in rural areas. The high urban inequality may be attributed to the fact that urban work force is more diversified in terms of skill and education. The wage income is, therefore more unequally distributed in urban areas than in rural areas. In addition, income from self-employment is more concentrated in urban areas than in rural areas because urban self-employed ranges from wealthy businessmen to petty traders whereas bulk of the rural self-employed are homogeneous in informal sectors.

These results are also confirmed by the Lorenz curve which is derived by plotting cumulative population share and cumulative consumption share in xy plane. The Lorenz curve of 2005 for Pakistan lies everywhere, below the 2001 curve (See Figure 7). Thus, it can be concluded that consumption distribution worsened in Pakistan resulting in higher inequality in 2005 than in 2001.

However, these results may suppress significant differences in changes in different parts of distribution, which may not be reflected by the inequality measure. Table 10 also reports the percentage share of consumption expenditure by quintile between 2001 and 2005 for overall Pakistan as well as the rural and urban regions. The percentage share of expenditure indicate that while first three quintiles-the lowest 60% lost their consumption share, the last two quintiles-the highest 40 percent gained in their consumption share implying that inequality in Pakistan increased at the expense of the poor and the middle income groups during this period.

At regional level, increase in inequality was more pronounced in urban areas than in rural areas. While the first quintile in rural areas (the poorest 20%) lost their consumption share by 0.2 percentage points from 12.8% to 12.6%, the erosion of consumption share of the first quintile in urban areas was more severe declining by 0.5 percentage points from 5.3% to 4.8% over the period. While within urban regions first four quintiles lost their income consumption share, the richest quintile gained in their



consumption share implying that inequality increased in urban areas at expense of lower and middle income groups. In contrast, the top quintile-the richest 20% in rural areas experienced a decline in consumption share during this period.

The ratio of the highest to the lowest quintile which measures the gap between the richest and the poorest also worsened from 3.76 in 2001 to 4.15 in 2005 indicating an increased rich-poor gap over the period. At regional level, increase in inequality was more pronounced in urban areas than in rural areas. This is also reflected by the ratio of the highest to the lowest quintile which increased rapidly from 10.40 in 2001 to 12.02 in 2005 reflecting an increased gap between the richest and the poorest in urban areas over this period.

Changes in Non-Income Inequality Dimension

Like poverty, inequality has many dimensions. Often the analysis is limited to monetary-measurable dimension related to individual income or consumption. However, this is just one perspective and inequality can be linked to inequality in non income dimensions i.e. inequality in educational opportunity or inequality in access to health and other amenities of life. This section discusses the trends in non-income dimensions inequality between 2001 and 2005.

Education:

Poverty is both a consequence and a cause of inadequate education. Capacity and opportunities to earn higher income remain weak due to low education levels in terms of quantity and quality. Alternatively low income levels and poverty also constrain households/individuals to invest in education. Thus generating a vicious circle of inter-generational poverty and inequity. It would thus be important to examine the changes in distribution of educational opportunities between 2001 and 2005.

Table 11: Changes in Literacy Rates

Quintile	PIHS 2001-02			PSLM 2004-05		
	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall
Literacy (Age 10 & above)						
PAKISTAN	64	36	45	72	45	54
Quintile1	39	24	27	51	34	38
Quintile2	47	30	34	59	40	45
Quintile3	59	36	42	67	44	51
Quintile4	65	41	49	72	49	58
Quintile5	81	52	65	86	60	74
Ratio of highest to lowest	2.08	2.17	2.41	1.69	1.76	1.95
Adult Literacy (Age 15 & above)						
PAKISTAN	63	34	43	69	40	50
Quintile1	38	22	25	45	29	32
Quintile2	46	28	32	54	34	39
Quintile3	57	33	39	62	39	46
Quintile4	63	38	47	69	45	54
Quintile5	80	49	63	85	56	71
Ratio of highest to lowest	2.11	2.23	2.52	1.89	1.93	2.22

To examine the distribution of educational opportunities, performance indicators of education are computed by consumption quintile of population. Table 11 reports the literacy rates of the population by consumption quintile between 2001 and 2005. The literacy rates reflect a high degree of inequality across consumption quintile. In 2001, the literacy rate of 10 years and above for the poorest quintile was 27 percent compared to 65 percent of the richest quintile. Similarly, adult literacy rate (15 years and above) for the poorest quintile was 25 percent compared to 63 percent of the richest quintile. Also the disparities among the poor between rural and urban region are apparent.

For instance, adult literacy rate of the poorest quintile in rural area was 22 percent compared to 38 percent in urban area. Nevertheless, both literacy rates—10 years and above and the adult literacy improved for the country as whole as well as for the rural and urban areas. Not only the distribution of literacy rates but also the average literacy rates improved during the last five years. While literacy rates of population 10 years and above increased by 9 percentage points from 45% to 54%, the adult literacy rate improved by 7 percentage points from 43% to 50% between 2001 and 2005. Ratio of highest to the lowest quintile reflects the gap between the rich and the poor. The higher the ratio, the higher is the gap between rich and the poor. Notably, this ratio declined for both literacy rates between 2001 and 2005 implying improvement of the conditions of the poorest.

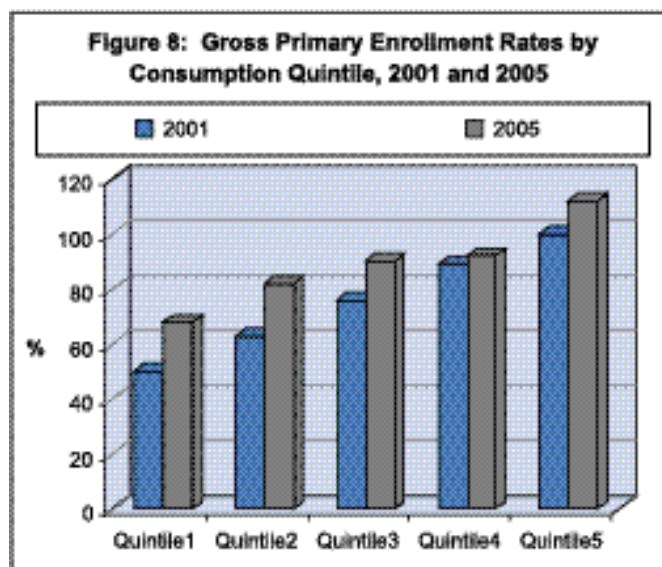


Table 12: Changes in Gross Enrolment Rates by Consumption Quintile, 2001-02 and 2004-05

Quintile	PIHS 2001-02			PSLM 2004-05		
	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall
Primary level (Age 5 to 9 & Class 1 to 5)						
PAKISTAN	91	66	72	108	78	86
Quintile1	62	47	50	80	66	68
Quintile2	75	60	63	98	78	82
Quintile3	92	72	76	118	80	90
Quintile4	104	82	89	113	83	92
Quintile5	110	93	100	124	100	112
Ratio of highest to lowest	1.77	1.98	2.00	1.55	1.52	1.65
Middle level (Age 10 to 12 & Class 6 to 8)						
PAKISTAN	63	32	41	66	38	46
Quintile1	31	17	20	39	23	26
Quintile2	49	25	30	53	32	37
Quintile3	53	31	37	52	36	41
Quintile4	69	42	51	80	49	59
Quintile5	88	59	72	89	67	79
Ratio of highest to lowest	2.84	3.47	3.60	2.28	2.91	3.04
Matric level (Age 13 to 14 & Class 9 to 10)						
PAKISTAN	64	32	42	68	38	48
Quintile1	27	11	15	40	15	21
Quintile2	38	23	26	42	28	31
Quintile3	46	29	34	53	40	44
Quintile4	65	41	49	70	48	57
Quintile5	107	70	87	100	80	91
Ratio of highest to lowest	3.96	6.36	5.80	2.50	5.33	4.33

Table 12 reports gross enrollment rates at primary, middle and matric level of the school going population by consumption quintile between 2001 and 2005. Education level-wise, the disparities among the lowest and highest quintiles are visible (Figure 8). Large rural-urban differences also exist in gross primary enrolment rate. The gross primary enrollment rate for overall Pakistan was 50 percent for poorest 20% compared to 100 percent for the richest 20% in 2001. Moving from the primary to the middle and matric level the gap widens. For example, the gross enrollment rate at matric level was 15 percent for poorest 20% against 87 percent for the richest 20% in 2001. However, gross enrollment rates improved at all levels between 2001 and 2005 not only for the country as whole but also for the rural and urban areas. The ratio of the highest to the lowest quintile declined at primary, middle and matric level highlighting an improvement of the educational opportunity for the poorest segment of population.

Table 13: Changes in Net Enrollment Rates

Quintile	PIHS 2001-02			PSLM 2004-05		
	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall
Primary level (Age 5 to 9 & Class 1 to 5)						
PAKISTAN	55	38	42	67	47	52
Quintile1	34	27	28	50	39	41
Quintile2	48	34	37	60	47	50
Quintile3	52	41	43	66	49	54
Quintile4	62	46	51	70	50	56
Quintile5	73	55	63	81	61	71
Ratio of highest to lowest	2.15	2.04	2.25	1.62	1.56	1.73
Middle level (Age 10 to 12 & Class 6 to 8)						
PAKISTAN	26	12	16	27	15	19
Quintile1	10	6	7	17	9	11
Quintile2	17	10	11	23	11	14
Quintile3	19	11	13	19	14	15
Quintile4	26	15	19	30	20	23
Quintile5	44	22	32	40	32	36
Ratio of highest to lowest	4.40	3.67	4.57	2.35	3.56	3.27
Matric level (Age 13 to 14 & Class 9 to 10)						
PAKISTAN	15	6	9	18	8	11
Quintile1	5	2	3	12	3	5
Quintile2	6	4	5	8	4	5
Quintile3	7	4	5	15	7	10
Quintile4	14	7	10	15	11	12
Quintile5	30	17	23	30	20	25
Ratio of highest to lowest	6.00	8.50	7.67	2.50	6.67	5.00

Net enrolment rate which is better measure for educational attainment portrays even a poorer outcome in terms of distribution of educational opportunity. The net primary enrollment rate for overall Pakistan was 28 percent for poorest 20% compared to 63 percent for the richest 20% in 2001 (Table 13). Substantial rural-urban differences exist in the distribution of net primary enrolment rates. These differences widen further moving from primary to the middle and matric level. Strikingly net enrollment rates at middle and matric level were respectively just at 7 and 3 percent for the poorest 20% compared to 32 and 23 percent for the richest 20% in 2001. The gap albeit is still high, nonetheless, narrowed in 2005.

Health:

An individual's health status forms a critical component of his human capital. Due to ill health and lowered immunity, the poor are more susceptible to disease pushing them deeper into poverty. It is, therefore, important to look at various "disparities" in health and health care. Table 14 reports indicator of immunization of children aged 12-23 months of population by consumption quintile between 2001 and 2005. A high level of disparity across consumption quintile is reflected in immunization. In 2001, proportion of fully immunized children aged 12-23 months was at 41 percent among the poorest 20% as against 71 percent among the richest twenty percent. However, the

disparity between the rich and the poor and rural and urban areas narrowed remarkably in 2005. As a result, the percentage of children fully immunized increased from 53 percent in 2001 to 80 percent in 2005. The ratio of highest to the lowest also indicates a rapidly declining trend in disparity between the rich and the poor.

Table 14: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months that have been fully immunized

Quintile	PIHS 2001-02			PSLM 2004-05		
	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall
PAKISTAN	70	46	53	88	76	80
Quintile1	57	38	41	77	72	73
Quintile2	58	45	48	87	76	78
Quintile3	71	46	52	81	75	76
Quintile4	69	55	60	93	80	84
Quintile5	90	58	72	96	86	91
Ratio of Highest to lowest	1.58	1.53	1.76	1.25	1.19	1.25

Indicators related to utilization of maternal health facilities also appear to have improved between 2001 and 2005. Table 15 reports pre and post natal care indicators. The results indicate that percentage of pregnant women receiving pre-natal consultation increased from 35 percent in 2001 to 49 percent in 2005. The increase in pre-natal consultation was mainly due to rise in consultation received at home from traditional birth attendants, lady health workers, lady health visitors and doctors (Appendix A, Table A.4 and A.5).

Table 15: Percentage of Women Using Pre & Post Natal Care

Quintile	PIHS 2001-02			PSLM 2004-05		
	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall
PAKISTAN	63	26	35	68	41	49
Quintile1	36	18	21	46	33	36
Quintile2	51	21	26	56	37	41
Quintile3	63	27	35	60	42	46
Quintile4	65	31	42	73	48	56
Quintile5	85	44	62	86	57	72
Ratio of highest to lowest	2.36	2.44	2.95	1.87	1.73	2.00
Percentage of women who received post-natal consultation within six weeks after delivery						
PAKISTAN	16	6	9	35	17	22
Quintile1	7	4	5	19	11	12
Quintile2	13	4	6	23	16	18
Quintile3	10	6	7	26	16	19
Quintile4	14	7	9	32	23	26
Quintile5	28	15	21	58	24	41
Ratio of highest to lowest	4.00	3.75	4.20	3.05	2.18	3.42

Although, the disparity between the rich and the poor is still very high but seems to have narrowed during the period. On the other hand, the post-natal consultation within six weeks after delivery increased remarkably from 9 percent in 2001 to 22 percent in 2005. Not only the average

indicators improved but also their distribution improved significantly. The improvement was attributable to the rise in consultation from lady health visitors, doctors and government hospital (Appendix A, Table A.6 and A.7).

Constraints and Challenges

An immediate challenge facing the policy makers in fight against poverty is whether the hard won improvement in poverty levels in 2004-05 can be sustained or consolidated in the immediate to short-term. The medium to longer-term challenge is to put the poverty headcount of the country on a secular declining trend. It is also imperative for economic managers to arrest the worsening income distribution before it grows in magnitude to retard the impact of prospective growth on poverty reduction. In the immediate to short-term scenario, prospects for growth in the range of 6-8 percent are favourable. This is reinforced by one percentage point increase in PSDP to GDP ratio allocated in the budget 2006-07. The overall thrust is infrastructure development even if one looks at the Khushal Pakistan Programme in the social sector. From an employment generation angle it translates into employment creation for casual, non-farm labour and temporary farm labour in the rural areas. It helps the poor just below the poverty line in moving closely above the line into the vulnerable group. The extent to which the 'trickle' converts to 'hair line flow' will depend on the bargaining power of the unskilled/semi-skilled workforce as a result of regional and temporal shortages of the labour force. Defining 'pro-poor' growth whereby incomes of the poor grow faster than that of the rich in any given period, a priori this strategy will again sustain or reduce the absolute current poverty levels rather than be 'pro-poor' in the sense of denting the income distribution. In the medium term, strong political, institutional and administrative commitment to various programs, and allocations in the form of PRSP II (2007-10) targets, MTDF (2005-10) budgetary allocations, strict adherence to Fiscal Responsibility Law that stipulates 4.5 of GDP to social sectors, and the initiation of the proposed Social Protection Strategy will ensure that poverty levels do not rise significantly above the current levels and in fact are marginally reduced even in the advent of unforeseen tapering of growth momentum.

It is apt to mention that a significant downside risk specifically in the immediate to short-term in sustaining the recent 'headcount windfall' is rising inflationary tendencies. Though rate of food inflation (relevant for poverty headcount) in 2005-06 has slowed down compared to the previous year, it is still above the 5 year (00-05) average of 5 percent. The current strategy of 'pump priming' in times of near full capacity utilization, supply and skill bottlenecks, rising imported inflation in food and energy and demand-pull forces can keep the inflation rate stubbornly high and thus render the headcount windfall as a short-lived phenomena.

Prolonged high current account deficits if not reduced/controlled in time can also dent the government's effort in alleviating poverty. So far the economy has been successful in financing these deficits without any adverse impact on exchange rate stability, foreign debt ratios, foreign reserves and inflation. The policy mix to finance sustained current account deficits in the medium to long term horizon include, significant adjustment/realignment of the exchange rate, higher level of foreign borrowing, attracting foreign investments through privatization /Green Field projects, involuntary import compression and depleting reserves. These policy instruments have both positive and negative implications for inflation, employment generation and growth momentum. The latter is a necessary pre-condition for maintaining a secular decline in poverty rates to achieve the MD Goal 1 target for 2015.

Arresting further deterioration in income inequalities as mentioned above is another challenge. In the short to medium term, if slight worsening of income distribution is considered an inevitable consequence of faster growth, complacency in policy interventions can lead to unwarranted worsening, given that Pakistan's economy is expected to perform well in the medium term.

Therefore reactivation and re-enforcement of the re-distributive functions of the fiscal policy, i.e., expenditure and taxation instruments are suggested. However if 'pump priming' is strictly aligned with the goal of macro stabilization, the limits to increased expenditure set in early. The only alternative is to adopt growth neutral taxation instruments and/or involve private sector (e.g., micro-credit, philanthropy) that identify and re-distribute the rapidly growing incomes in the economy.

The strong evidence of reduction in non-consumption inequalities bodes well for reduction in income inequalities in the long-term and in an inter-generational context. To remain on track on this dimension of inequities, the expenditures in a "qualitative and cost-effective" sense, as a ratio of GDP not only be sustained but increased in order to strengthen and enlarge the human capital asset base and living standards of the population.

In conclusion one cannot also ignore the case for deepening governance reforms in particular reforming institutions that are more accountable, transparent and efficient and establishing national targets for reducing income and non-income inequalities.

New Initiative: Social Protection Strategy

In spite of the 'headcount windfall' that has witnessed percentage of population below the poverty line falling from 34.5 in 2001 to 23.9 in 2005, the percentage of 'extremely poor' and 'vulnerable' are roughly the same during the last four years. The 'vulnerable' constitute 1/5th of the population and together with the 23.9 percent of the poor are susceptible to slipping below the poverty line and into deeper poverty on account of idiosyncratic (specific to the individual or the household) or aggregate (affecting the entire community, region, or country) shocks. Given that a sizeable population is clustered around (just above and below) the poverty line, positive shock such as economic growth will generate opportunities for poor and vulnerable households to overcome their situation but pro-active interventions are needed to ensure that extremely poor, ultra-poor participate and reap the benefits of growth and development process for themselves and their progeny.

Fiscal space created by last few years of robust growth has strengthened Government of Pakistan's resolve to tackle poverty and vulnerability. Social Protection Strategy on the anvil and final stages of approval will have three main objectives:-

- To protect poor and vulnerable households from the impact of adverse shock on their consumption.
- To support poor households in managing these shocks in ways that do not trap them into poverty.
- To build resilience against chronic poverty and interrupting inter-generational cycle of poverty by promoting investments in human and physical assets by poor households.

The long term objective of social protection strategy of Pakistan is to develop an integrated and comprehensive social protection system, covering all the population, but especially the vulnerable poor and the vulnerable non-poor. The immediate focus is on providing cash/conditional cash transfers to the poorest of the poor and vulnerable who constitute about 20 percent of the population. The number of the beneficiaries is expected to increase from about 2 million at present to 3.2 million in the next five years. In addition, new pilot programs such as child support and public works program will be initiated.

In the first phase of the proposed strategy, the focus will be on programme design and development. This phase will also include the collection of baseline data to help with the design of the programme and the identification of beneficiaries. The second phase will begin on gradual implementation of cash transfer programme. Starting with 10 less developed districts in year one, it will gradually expand to all the districts by year 5. A third phase will review the operation of the programme and develop linkages with other social protection programmes under PBM and Zakat, with the aim of achieving a better integration and coordination of the social protection interventions.

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

Indicators	Definitions	1990-91	2000-01	2004-05	MTDF Target 2009-10	MDG Targets 2015
Proportion of population below the calorie based food plus non-food poverty line.	Head-count index based on the official poverty line of R. 673.54 per capita per month in 1998-99 prices consistent with attainment of 2350 calories per adult equivalent per day ¹	26.1 ²	34.5 ³	23.9 ³	21	13

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

Indicators	Definitions	1990-91	2000-01	2004-05	2009-10	MDG Targets 2015
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	Proportion of children under 5 years who are underweight for their age	40 ⁴	41.5 ⁴	n/a	28	<20
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	Proportion of population below 2350 calories per day of food intake (Food poverty line)	25	30 ⁴	n/a	15	13

Notes and Sources:

1. National Poverty Line notified vide notification. No. 1(41) Poverty/PC/2002 dated 16 August 2002.
2. Data relating to consumption of households are collected regularly through the household surveys by the Federal Bureau of Statistics and poverty trends are analyzed by the Planning Commission/CRPRID
3. The figure for 2000-01 are revised and based on poverty line of Rs. 723.40 per capita per month. The figure for 2004-05 are estimated from Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) survey conducted in 2004-05. The revision for 2000-01 and estimates of 2004-05 is undertaken by the Planning Commission/CRPRID.
4. Data on nutrition related indicators are collected periodically through the National Nutrition Survey and analyzed by the Planning Commission. Information reported for 1998-99 and 2000-01 is from the 1998-99 and 2000-01 survey respectively



Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Introduction

Education plays a fundamental role in reducing current levels of poverty and weakens the transmission of inter-generational poverty. The first role demands a highly literate population in sustaining economic growth and quality of life, while the second calls for provision and access to basic education to all school going age children in the country. Thus both these indicators are included as commitment by GOP to achieve the MDG of Universal primary education. Over the last decade, considerable investment has been made at the federal, provincial and district level to raise literacy levels of the population and attempt universalization of primary education. Consequently, net primary enrolment increased from 33 to 48 percent between 1998 and 2005, whereas national literacy rates rose from 35 to 45 to 53 percent in 1991, 2001 and 2005 respectively. Despite these efforts, wide disparities exist in net primary enrolment and literacy rates at regional, provincial as well as in terms of gender. From a monitoring perspective, tracking inter-temporal changes at a district level is essential to: a) assess the progress in these two indicators in view of the national target, and b) identify fast improving and lagging districts so as to help further fine tune geographical targeting and improve the efficiency of expenditures at the district level. The definitions adopted by Census 1998 and CWIQ 2004-05 for these two indicators being identical to the one adopted as MDG 2 indicator, facilitate an inter-temporal district-wise comparison in order to assess the attainment of the target till 2015. It is important to note that census data is based on entire population enumeration while CWIQ data is based on a national sample of 77,000 households that is representative at the district level.

Net Primary Enrolment Ratio

Top and bottom 10 districts in terms of net primary enrolment are ranked between 1998 and 2005 in Table 1A and 1B. It is clear from Table 1A that all top districts belong to Punjab in both the years with the exception of Abbotabad in NWFP in 2005. Three districts, Mandi Bahauddin, Faisalabad and Toba Tek Singh that held position among top ten in 1998 lost their position in 2005, while Narrowal, Abbotabad and Attock gained a position among top ten in 2005. Some districts also switched their positions among top ten. For example, Sialkot improved from 3rd to first position. Narrowal an upper middle rank district in 1998 moved from 13th to 2nd position in 2005. Jehlum improved from 4th to 3rd position, whereas Lahore regressed from 5th to 9th position and Gujranwala maintained its 10th position.

Table 1A: Top Ten Districts

1998				2005			
Rank	Districts	Province	rate	Rank	Districts	Province	rate
1	Gujrat	P	74.8	1	Sialkot	P	84.0
2	Rawalpindi	P	74.6	2	Narrowal	P	83.0
3	Sialkot	P	74.1	3	Jehlum	P	82.0
4	Jehlum	P	73.4	4	Chakwal	P	75.0
5	Lahore	P	64.0	5	Gujrat	P	73.0
6	M.B.Din	P	61.5	6	Rawalpindi	P	71.0
7	Chakwal	P	60.6	7	Abbottabad	N	70.0
8	Faisalabad	P	58.2	8	Attock	P	70.0
9	T.T. Singh	P	58.1	9	Lahore	P	67.0
10	Gujranwala	P	57.9	10	Gujranwala	P	65.0

Table 1B listing the bottom ten districts indicates the following: - a) Only four districts are common in bottom ten ranking of 1998 and 2005. b) Districts in Balochistan province continue to dominate the ranking both in 1998 and 2005. However even within Balochistan only two districts are common in both periods and remaining moved up during the period or regressed by default due to below average rate of progress.

Table 1B: Bottom Ten Districts

1998				2005			
Rank	Districts	Province	rate	Rank	Districts	Province	rate
89	Awaran	B	14.1	89	Bolan	B	29.0
90	Kharan	B	13.9	90	Kohistan	N	27.0
91	Tharparkar	S	13.0	91	Shangla	N	27.0
92	Kalat	B	12.8	92	Qilla Saifullah	B	26.0
93	Battagram	N	12.2	93	Zhob	B	26.0
94	Shangla	N	11.4	94	Jacobabad	S	25.0
95	Musa khel	B	10.3	95	Jhal magsi	B	23.0
96	Nasirabad	B	7.4	96	Nasirabad	B	21.0
97	Kohistan	N	4.5	97	Panjgur	B	19.0
98	Jhal Magsi	B	3.7	98	Qilla Abdullah	B	19.0

Quantifying and Ranking improvements

The analysis so far provides a comparative overview of ranking of districts. It is now further extended to examine and identify 10 top performers and 10 slow moving districts in terms of speed of improvement or regression. Two indicators are chosen for assessing improvements, annual growth rates and absolute change in primary enrolment rates during 1998 and 2005.

Table 2A: Ten fastest growing districts

Rank 98/2005	Districts	Province	1998	2005	AGR
98/95	Jhal Magsi	B	3.7	23.0	29.6
97/90	Kohistan	N	4.5	27.0	29.2
93/52	Battagram	N	12.2	45.0	20.5
91/51	Tharparkar	S	13.0	46.0	19.8
95/83	Musa Khel	B	10.3	34.0	18.6
92/61	Kalat	B	12.8	42.0	18.5
89/58	Awaran	B	14.1	43.0	17.3
78/34	Shikarpur	S	18.2	52.0	16.2
96/96	Nasirabad	B	7.4	21.0	16.0
77/47	Badin	S	18.4	48.0	14.7

Table 2A single out the top performers of net primary enrolment rates. The improvement rates ranged from 15 to 30 percent per annum during the period. Most of the top performing districts are from the province of Balochistan followed by Sindh and NWFP. None of the districts of Punjab is amongst the top performer in terms of growth in net primary enrolment. Table 2B distinguishes the districts with ten lowest growth rates in net primary enrolment. The growth rate ranges

from 1.0 to -10 percent. Notably, 6 districts of Punjab have the slowest or even negative growth followed by 3 from Balochistan. Only Panjgur district in Balochistan regressed dramatically while in four districts the decline was only marginal and may be due to sampling errors.

Table 2B: Ten slow and regressive districts

Rank 98/2005	Districts	Province	1998	2005	AGR
47/67	Peshawar	N	41.8	45.0	1.1
6/10	Chaghi	B	27.9	30.0	1.0
4/6	Hafizabad	P	55.1	58.0	0.7
20/42	Lahore	P	64.0	67.0	0.7
5/7	M.B.Din	P	61.5	63.0	0.3
1/2	T.T.Singh	P	58.1	57.0	-0.3
11/17	Gujrat	P	74.8	73.0	-0.3
12/21	Rawalpindi	P	74.6	71.0	-0.7
25/50	Quetta	B	57.7	45.0	-3.5
55/91	Panjgur	B	39.6	19.0	-10.0

Tables 3A and 3B present the list of 10 districts in terms of highest and lowest absolute improvements in net primary enrolment rates. Only 6 of the top 10 districts are common under both criteria, i.e. Battagram, Tharparker, Badin, Shikarpur, Kalat and Awaran. Among the ten slow

Table 3A: Top Ten Districts (Absolute Change)

S.No	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Absolute Change
1	Karak	N	27.0	62.0	35.0
2	Shikarpur	S	18.2	52.0	33.8
3	Tharparker	S	13.0	46.0	33.0
4	Battagram	N	12.2	45.0	32.8
5	Badin	S	18.4	48.0	29.7
6	Kalat	B	12.8	42.0	29.2
7	Awaran	B	14.1	43.0	28.9
8	Mansehra	N	35.5	64.0	28.6
9	Bannu	N	20.9	49.0	28.1
10	Mastung	B	22.4	50.0	27.6

Table 3B: Bottom Ten Districts (Absolute Change)

S.No	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Absolute Change
1	Qilla Abdullah	B	15.9	19.0	3.1
2	Lahore	P	64.0	67.0	3.0
3	Hafizabad	P	55.1	58.0	2.9
4	Chaghi	B	27.9	30.0	2.1
5	M.B.Din	P	61.5	63.0	1.5
6	T.T.Singh	P	58.1	57.0	-1.1
7	Gujrat	P	74.8	73.0	-1.8
8	Rawalpindi	P	74.6	71.0	-3.6
9	Quetta	B	57.7	45.0	-12.7
10	Panjgur	B	39.9	19.0	-20.6

moving districts, most of them are from Punjab and 9 districts are common districts with the slowest annual growth as well as smallest absolute change.

Province-wise Score card

Within province ranking of districts between 1998 and 2005 for the four provinces is provided in Appendix B.1 to B.4. a) In case of Punjab, top seven districts remain in this group in both periods with some gains and slippages within this category. Three new good performers entered among the top ten performers. These are Narowal, Attock, and Khushab. Among the bottom 10 districts, Layyah and Bhakhar graduated from this group and are replaced by Vehari and Multan in 2005. b) In Sindh, among the top 5, Hyderabad and Khairpur lost their place and are replaced by Shikarpur and Ghotki. Among the bottom 5 Badin, Shikarpur and Tharparker graduated from their lowest ranking and are replaced by Dadu, Nawabshah and Sanghar in 2005. c) In case of NWFP, a little bit reshuffling took place. Consequently, the NWFP's capital Peshawar lost its place among the top five. Karak graduated from middle order to join the ranks of top five. Among the bottom 5 Battagram and Lower Dir graduated from their lowest 5 status and are replaced by Tank and Dera Ismail Khan in 2005. d) In Balochistan, Panjgur and Gwadar slipped and Mastung and Awaran took their places among the top five. Among the bottom 5 districts, Kharan, Kalat and Musa Khel joined the ranks of the middle group, while Qilla Abdullah, Nasirabad and Jhal Magsi slipped to bottom 5 places in 2005.

Literacy rate 10 Years and Above

Top and bottom 10 districts in terms of literacy rates in the country in 1998 and 2005 are identified in Table 4A and 4B respectively. In Table 4A note the following:- a) Districts that were top 10 in 1998 continue to occupy the top 10 positions even in 2005. b) Within this elite group, Sialkot lost 4 places and slipped to 10th place in 2005. Gujranwala gained 5 places and jumped from 10th position in 1998 to 5th position in 2005. c) Seven out of 10 top positions are held by districts in Punjab in both the years, with one district each associated with the provincial capitals of Sindh and Balochistan. NWFP is represented by Abbottabad rather than its capital Peshawar.

Table 4B list the districts with 10 lowest literacy rates in the country in 1998 and 2005. Note the following: - a) None of the districts in the lowest category belong to either Punjab or Sindh. In both years only 2 out of 10 districts belong to NWFP. b) In 2005, Kharan, and Bolan of Balochistan graduated from the lowest 10 ranks, while Panjgur and Qilla Saifullah joined the list. c) Shangla of

Table 4A: Top Ten Districts

1998				2005			
Rank	Districts	Province	rate	Rank	Districts	Province	rate
1	Rawalpindi	P	70.4	1	Karachi	S	78.1
2	Karachi	S	65.3	2	Rawalpindi	P	75.2
3	Lahore	P	64.7	3	Lahore	P	73.3
4	Jhelum	P	64.1	4	Chakwal	P	73.2
5	Gujrat	P	62.2	5	Gujranwala	P	69.4
6	Sialkot	P	58.9	6	Jhelum	P	69.3
7	Quetta	B	57.1	7	Gujrat	P	66.5
8	Chakwal	P	56.7	8	Quetta	B	65.3
9	Abbottabad	N	56.6	9	Abbottabad	N	64.7
10	Gujranwala	P	56.6	10	Sialkot	P	64.3

NWFP graduated from the lowest ranking with improvement of 14 places, Upper Dir of NWFP joined these ranks by slipping 5 places during 1998 and 2005.

Table 4B : Bottom Ten Districts

1998				2005			
Rank	Districts	Province	rate	Rank	Districts	Province	rate
88	Zhob	B	16.8	88	Upper Dir	N	29.0
89	Qilla Abdullah	B	16.1	89	Qilla Abdullah	B	28.7
90	Barkhan	B	15.7	90	Barkhan	B	27.7
91	Bolan	B	15.7	91	Panjgur	B	27.6
92	Kharan	B	15.1	92	Awaran	B	26.0
93	Awaran	B	14.8	93	Zhob	B	25.2
94	Shangla	N	14.7	94	Kohistan	N	25.0
95	Nasirabad	B	12.7	95	Nasirabad	B	23.4
96	Jhal Magsi	B	12.3	96	Qilla Saifullah	B	20.0
97	Kohistan	N	11.1	97	Jhal Magsi	B	19.6

Quantifying and Ranking improvements

The above analysis provides a comparative overview of ranking of selected districts in terms of absolute rates. This section extends the analysis and identifies 10 top performers and 10 slow moving districts in terms of speed of improvement. We choose only two indicators for assessing improvements i.e., annual growth rates and absolute change in literacy rates during 1998 and 2005.

Table 5A identifies the top performers. The annual rate of improvement has ranged from 9 to 12 percent per annum during the period. Half of the top performing districts are from the province of Balochistan, while the remaining are from other provinces. Only one district of Punjab, i.e., Rajanpur and one from Sindh i.e., Tharparkar is in this list. Table 5B lists the districts with the ten lowest growth in literacy rates. The growth rate ranges from 1.3 to -1.8 percent. Five districts from Punjab have the lowest growth, followed by 3 from NWFP and one each from Balochistan and Sindh.

Table 5A: Ten fastest growing districts

Rank 1998/2005	Districts	Province	1998	2005	AGR
97/94	Kohistan	N	11.1	25.0	12.3
94/80	Shangla	N	14.7	33.0	12.2
91/82	Bolan	B	15.7	31.7	10.6
85/70	Tharparkar	S	18.3	36.2	10.3
92/87	Kharan	B	15.1	29.1	9.8
80/65	Rajanpur	P	20.7	39.7	9.7
84/72	Batagram	N	18.3	35.0	9.7
83/73	Jaffarabad	B	18.5	34.7	9.4
58/16	Pashin	B	31.1	57.9	9.3
95/95	Nasirabad	B	12.7	23.4	9.1

Table 5B: Ten most slow Districts

Rank	Districts	Province	1998	2005	AGR
47/67	Larkana	S	34.9	38.2	1.3
6/10	Sialkot	P	58.9	64.3	1.3
4/6	Jhelum	P	64.1	69.3	1.1
20/42	Kohat	N	44.0	47.4	1.1
5/7	Gujrat	P	62.2	66.5	1.0
1/2	Rawalpindi	P	70.4	75.2	1.0
11/17	Haripur	N	53.7	57.2	0.9
12/21	Narowal	P	52.7	55.8	0.8
25/50	Nowshera	N	42.5	44.9	0.8
55/91	Panjgur	B	31.4	27.6	-1.8

Tables 6A and 6B gives the list of 10 districts in terms of highest and lowest absolute improvements in literacy rates. Only 5 of the top 10 districts are common under both criteria, i.e., Pashin, Rajanpur, Shangla, Tharparkar and Batagram. Among the 10 slow moving districts, seven districts are common and have the slowest annual growth as well as smallest absolute change.

Table 6A: Top Ten Districts (Absolute Change)

S.No	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Absolute Change
1	Pishin	B	31.1	57.9	26.8
2	Shikarpur	S	31.9	55.9	24.0
3	Ghotki	S	29.0	50.8	21.8
4	Kech	B	27.5	48.3	20.8
5	Rajanpur	P	20.7	39.7	19.0
6	Nowshero Feroze	S	39.1	58.1	19.0
7	Shangla	N	14.7	33.0	18.3
8	Tharparkar	S	18.3	36.2	17.9
9	Badin	S	24.6	41.8	17.2
10	Batagram	N	18.3	35.0	16.7

Table 6B: Bottom Ten Districts (Absolute Change)

S.No	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Absolute Change
1	Gujrat	P	62.2	66.5	4.3
2	Okara	P	37.8	42.0	4.2
3	Lodhran	P	29.9	33.6	3.7
4	Haripur	N	53.7	57.2	3.5
5	Kohat	N	44.0	47.4	3.4
6	Larkana	S	34.9	38.2	3.3
7	Narowal	P	52.7	55.8	3.1
8	Qilla Saifullah	B	17.5	20.0	2.5
9	Nowshera	N	42.5	44.9	2.4
10	Panjgur	B	31.4	27.6	-3.8

Province-wise Score card

Appendix C.1 to C.4 gives the within province ranking of districts between 1998 and 2005. a) In case of Punjab, top nine districts remain in this group in both periods inspite of gains and slippages within this category. Among the bottom 10 districts, Kasur, Bahawalnagar and Bhakhar graduated from this list and are replaced by Vehari, Jhang and Okara in 2005. b) In case of Sindh, among the top 5, Mirpurkhas lost its place and is replaced by Shikarpur. Among the bottom 5 Ghotki graduated and is replaced by Larkana in 2005. c) In NWFP, a higher degree of reshuffling took place, and three districts, Kohat, Nowshera and Karak lost their place among the top five. Malakand, Chitral and Swabi graduated from middle order to join the ranks of top five. d) In Balochistan only Panjgur slipped and Kech/Turbat took its place among the top five. Among the bottom 5 districts, Barkhan and Kharan joined the ranks of the middle group, while Zhob and Qilla Saifullah slipped to bottom 5 places in 2005.

On going and New Initiatives: Provincial and District Level

Provinces are playing a major role in reducing illiteracy by developing and formulating different strategies and programs. Some of these programs are financed and implemented in collaboration with the federal government while others are undertaken with the cooperation of development partners. Moreover in the area of primary education and literacy, NGO sector is actively involved since the nineties.

Punjab

The province of Punjab plans to reach out to 38 million illiterates, both male and female as well as in rural and urban areas, through the following programs:

- During 2001-2006, 22,656 adult literacy centers have been established at a cost of Rs.515.098 million. Skill based training and literacy imparted to 0.63 million adults.
- A Project titled *"Model Districts for Literacy Campaign to achieve 100% Literacy"* has been launched at a cost of Rs. 981.374 million in four districts, i.e., Khanewal, Khushab, M.B.Din & D.G Khan with a target of providing basic education facilities to about 1.5 million people.
- A Project titled *"Literate Punjab Programme"* has been launched in the year 2005-2006 envisaging establishment of 40,000 Adult Literacy Centers and 3,100 Non-Formal Basic Education (Primary) schools in the next three years at a total cost of Rs.993.05 million.
- To enhance female literacy rate a program *"Crash Literacy Program for Rural Women in Southern Punjab"* has been launched. The estimated cost is Rs.93.300 million. Under this program 1000 adult literacy centers for women will be established in a period of three years. In each of the 10 districts i.e., Lodhran, R.Y.Khan, Rajanpur, Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Layyah, Muzaffar Garh, Multan, Vehari and Bhakkar, 100 literacy center will be established.
- Establishment of 172,000 Adult Literacy Centers in the next three years with a target of educating 10.35 million illiterates to increase Literacy rate of Punjab to 70.6 percent.
- Establishment of Literacy & Non-Formal Resource Centers at Provincial and District level at a cost of Rs. 340.68 million for quality assurance and training activities in Literacy and Non-Formal sector.

Sindh

- The Directorate of Literacy & Non-Formal Education, education and Literacy Department, Govt. of Sindh, at present is operating the “*Adult Literacy Program*” under Education Sector Reforms. Since 2001-02, the funds for Adult Literacy are received from Federal Government under Education Sector Reforms, and placed at the disposal of Finance Department, Govt of Sindh. From the year 2001-02 to 2004-05, 30,398 illiterate have graduated from a total of 970 Adult Literacy Centres.
- The funds for 2005-06 amounting to Rs. 9.315 million have been released from the Finance Department to the District Governments. All the districts have been requested to utilize the funds during 2006-07 as per the guidelines already communicated to by the Directorate. An estimated 750 Adult Literacy Centers will be established in Sindh during 2006-07, where approximately 22,500 illiterates will be made literate.

NWFP

- Elementary Education Foundation started a major project “*Literacy for All in NWFP*” to achieve high literacy rate in the province. The budget of the project is 996.78 million. The project is running in all twenty four districts of NWFP. Total numbers of Literacy Centers so far established is 15,567 and 82,243 illiterates have been made literate. The targeted population for this program is 10 to 39 years male and female. The program employs 1800 teachers whose remuneration is Rs. 2000 per month. Another important achievement of this project is the establishment of 1100 Learning Centres in five earthquake affected districts.

Balochistan

- The provincial government of Balochistan along with NGOs is playing an important role to enhance adult literacy in the province. Provincial government along with the NGOs is running two major programs *Integrated Literacy Model (ILM)* and *Request for Assistance (RFA) 1 & 2*. Targeted districts include: Kech, Gwadar, Qilla Saifullah, Noshki, Chaghi and Turbat. Eighty-six literacy centres have been opened under the former programme and 2150 illiterates have graduated and 24,923 illiterates have been made literate. NGOs like SPO, SEHER, RCDC, LAFAM, PPDS, HHHPO, SCSBEB and TARAQEE are actively participating. Under the second programme 835 literacy centres were opened and 24,923 illiterates were imparted basic Literacy skills. An estimated 1108 Adult Literacy Centres will be established in Balochistan during 2006-07, where approximately 30,000 illiterates will be made literate under both these programmes.

Summary Assessment

In terms of attainment of Net Primary Enrolment, districts of Punjab continue to dominate while many districts in Balochistan still have lowest attainment level. None of the districts have yet attained the MDG target of 100 percent for 2015. A successful targeting of primary education programs of the provincial and district governments, NGOs and development partners will increase net primary enrolment rates and help achieve the targets under Millennium Development Goal 2.

In terms of literacy attainment, districts in Punjab continue to dominate while many districts in Balochistan still have low attainment. However 8 of the fastest growing districts are in Balochistan (5) and NWFP (3), indicating successful targeting of literacy and primary education programs of the provincial/district governments, NGOs and development partners. None of the districts have yet

attained the MDG target of 88 percent for 2015, although if one extrapolates business-as-usual growth of last 7 years, at least ten top districts will reach this target. In fact many districts would have to attain 100 percent literacy by 2015, to support a national average of 88 percent by 2015.

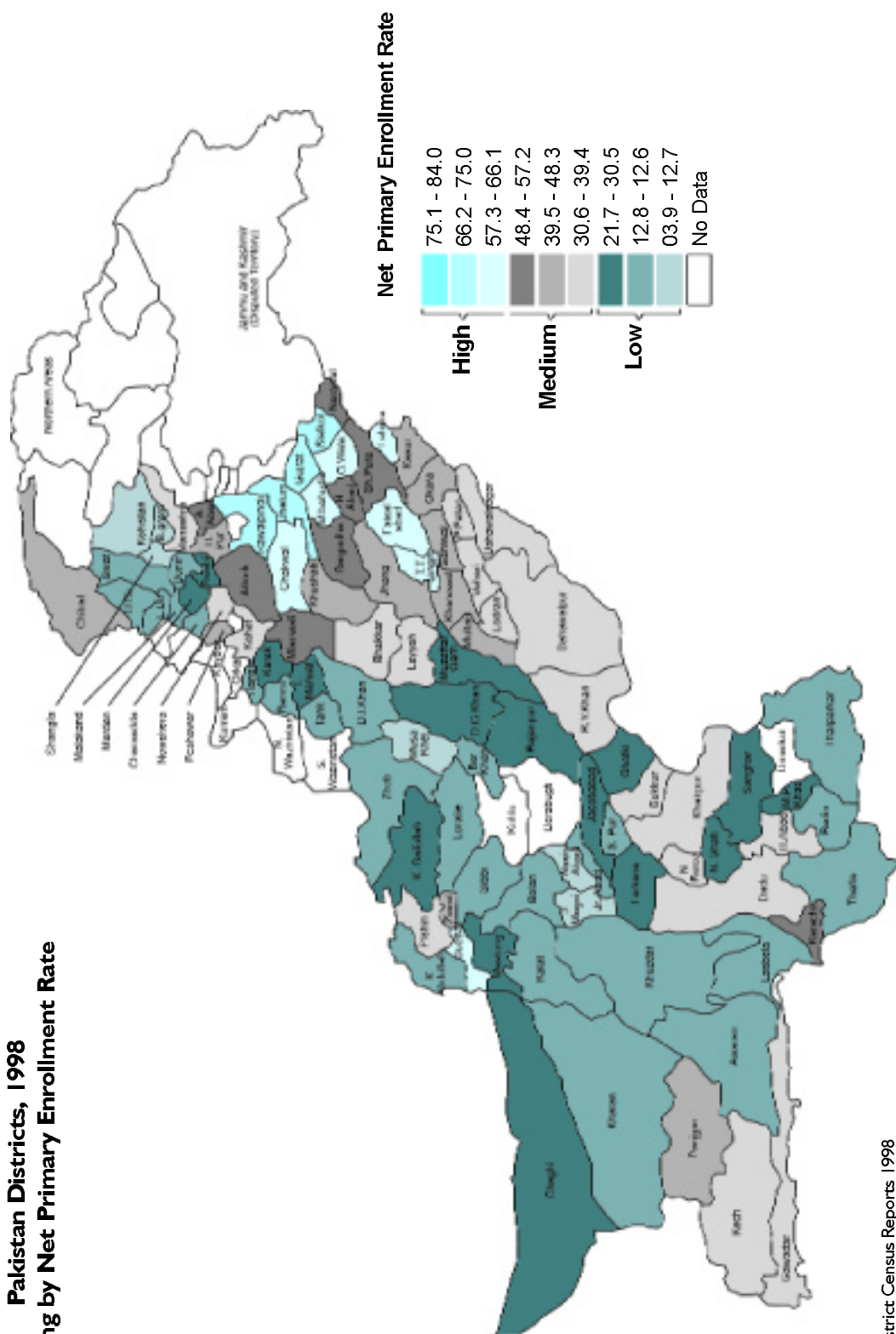
Target 3: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicators	Definitions	1990-91	2000-01	2004-05	2005-06 ⁴	MTDF Target 2009-10	MDG Targets 2015
Net primary enrolment ratio (%)	Number of children aged 5-9 years attending primary level classes i.e., 1-5, divided by the total number of children aged 5-9 years, multiplied by 100.	46 ¹	42 ¹	*52 ¹	53	77	100
Completion/survival rate to grade 5 (%)	Proportion of students who complete their studies from grade 1 to grade 5	50 ²	68 ² (M:72, F:65)	72 ³	74	80	100
Literacy rate (%)	Proportion of people aged 10+ years who can read and write with understanding	*35 ¹ (M:48, F:21)	*45 ¹	53 ¹ (M:65, F:40)	54	77 (M:85, F:66)	88 (M:89, F:87)

Notes and Sources:

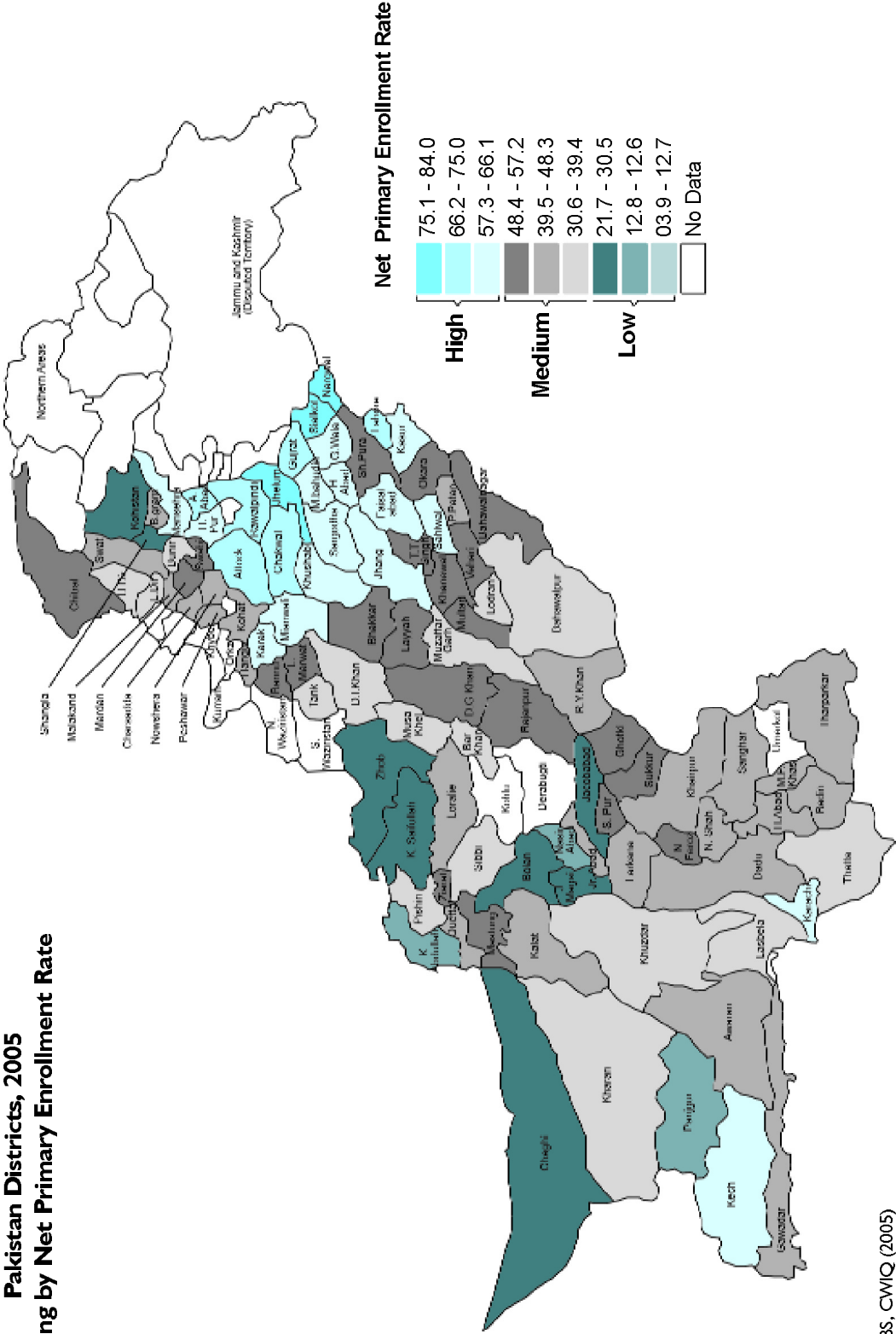
1. PIHS 1990-91, PIHS 2000-01 and PSLM survey 2004-05
 2. Ministry of Education
 3. Planning Commission
 4. Estimates of Education section, Planning Commission.
- * MDGR 2004 reporting 36.3 percent Literacy rate for 1990-91, 51 percent net primary enrolment ratio and 50.3 percent Adult Literacy for 2000-01 was based on Ministry of Education estimates.

Pakistan Districts, 1998 Ranking by Net Primary Enrollment Rate



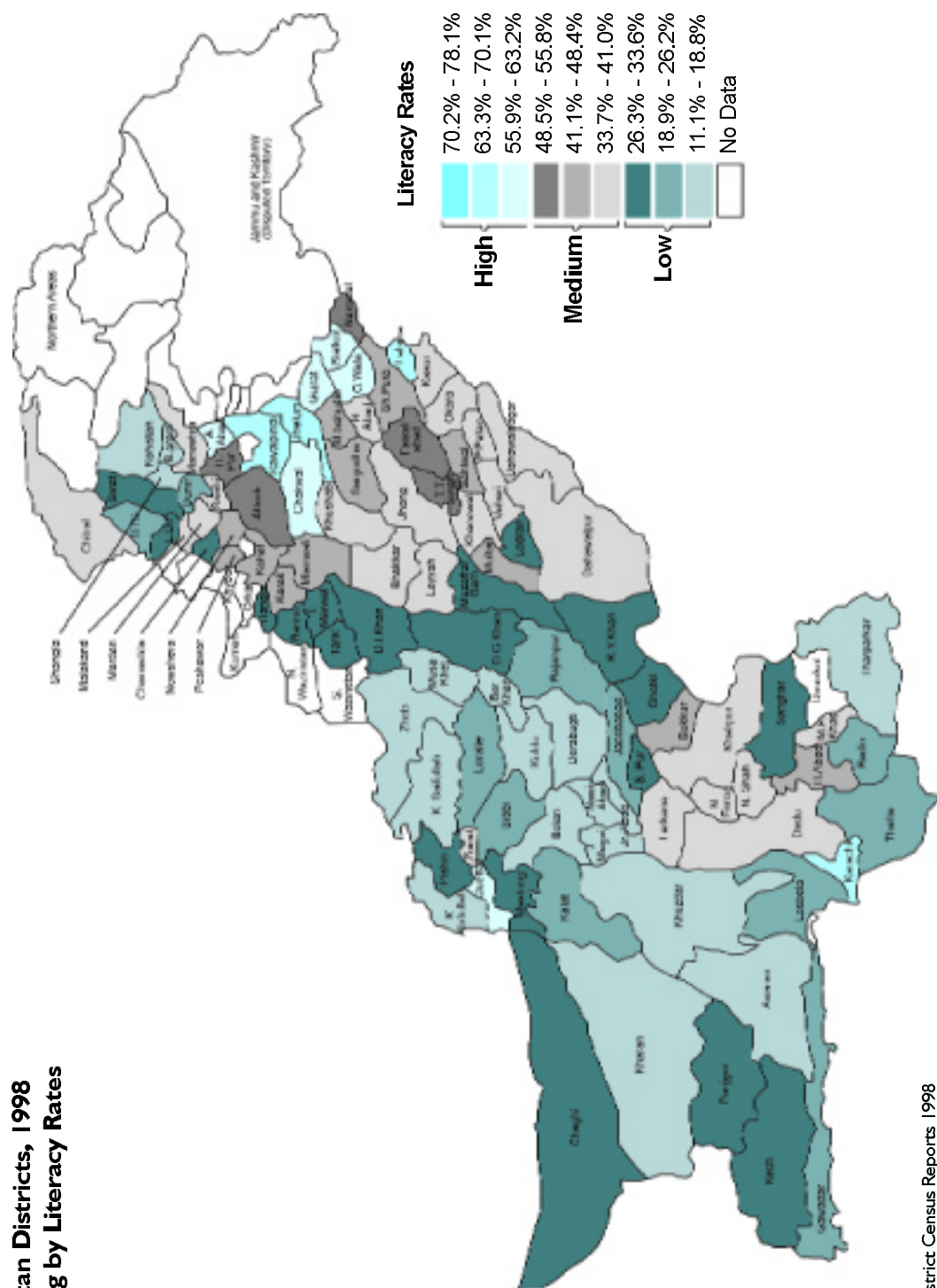
Source: District Census Reports 1998

Pakistan Districts, 2005
Ranking by Net Primary Enrollment Rate



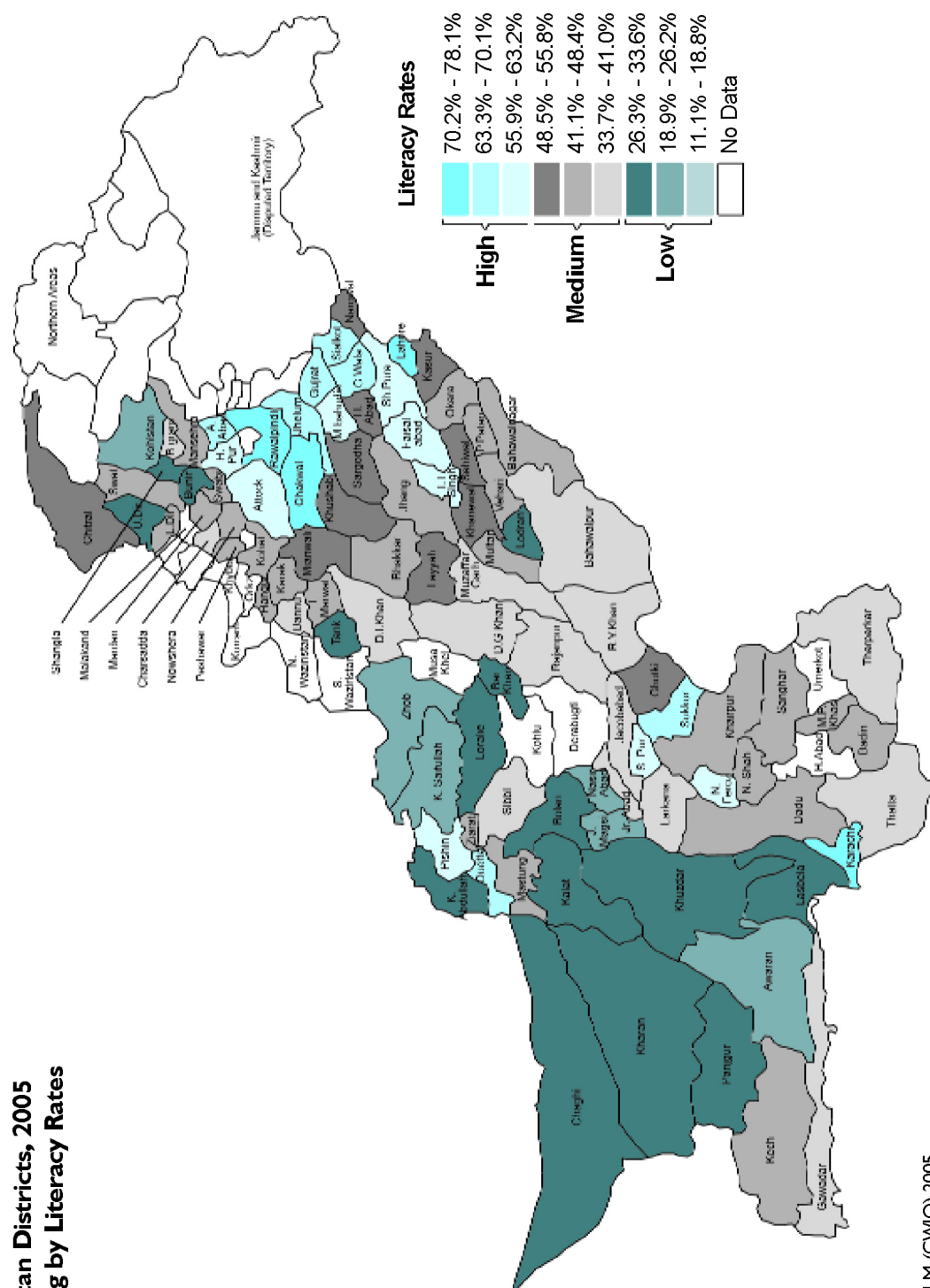
Source: FBS, CWIQ (2005)

Pakistan Districts, 1998 Ranking by Literacy Rates



Source: District Census Reports 1998

Pakistan Districts, 2005 Ranking by Literacy Rates



Source: PSLM (CWIQ) 2005



Goal 3: Promoting Gender Equality and Empowerment

Introduction

Gender mainstreaming is essential for progress and prosperity. Although half of the population of Pakistan consists of females, their participation in the development process is far from equal and desirable. Socio-cultural traditions reinforced by lack of access to opportunities and resources, relegate majority of the women to traditional roles. Moreover in some direct market oriented economic activities, although their contribution is substantial, e.g., in agriculture, it remains largely undervalued and unappreciated. Low female participation in formal economic activities in developing countries can be traced to gender disparities in education that continue since past generations.

Recognizing such disparities, Goal 3 of MDGs aims at redressing the inequities in access and opportunities faced by females in many of the countries around the globe. The target under this Goal is to “eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015”. Operationally it is calculated as the ratio of proportion of female enrolment to proportion of male enrolment at each of the three, i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education. Due to data constraints only Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Net Primary Enrolment at the district level is documented and analyzed under this Goal. The index (ratio) is based on household level information collected at the time of Census 1998 and Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) conducted in 2004-05. At the national level GPI in primary enrolment steadily improved from 0.73 to 0.82 and to 0.85 in 1990, 2001 and 2005 respectively. However, the national estimate masks considerable inter- and intra provincial variations in GPI. Although the country has missed the preferred target year of 2005 to achieve GPI 1.0 in primary and secondary education, the rate of progress is steady to achieve it by 2015.

Youth Literacy GPI is another indicator under target 4 of this goal. Over the years, Youth Literacy GPI increased from 0.51 to 0.65 and lately to 0.67 in 1990, 2001 and 2005 respectively. Both Census 1998 and CWIQ 2004-05 document the literacy rates by gender and age. It is therefore possible to track, compare and monitor the status of this indicator at the district-level as defined under the list of MDG 3 indicators, i.e., proportion of females as compared with males aged 15-24 who can read and write. It is a fact that considerable inter-provincial and inter-district variations also continue to exist for this indicator.

Gender Parity Index in Net Enrollment (Primary)

District ranking of top and bottom 10 districts in 1998 and 2005 are provided in Tables 1A and 1B respectively. Table 1A suggests a) Major re-shuffling of ranks among the top ten between 1998 and 2005. Five of the top ten districts in 1998 slipped to middle-ranks in 2005, including big cities like Karachi, Rawalpindi and Faisalabad. Their place was taken up by mid-size cities. B) While none of the districts of NWFP made it to the top 10 in 1998, Abbotabad and Mansehra are among the top ten in 2005. C) Districts of Punjab continue to dominate the top ten ranking in 1998 and 2005.

A good deal of reshuffling also took place in the bottom rankings as presented in Table 1B. A) Only 5 of the districts in bottom ten are common in both periods. B) In 1998, seven districts of NWFP were ranked in the bottom ten. In 2005, only 3 districts belong to NWFP, 6 are located in the Balochistan province and one in Sindh.

Table 1A : Top 10 Ranking Districts

1998				2005			
Rank	Districts	Province	1998	Rank	Districts	Province	2005
1	Sialkot	P	0.98	1	Toba Tek Singh	P	1.05
2	Gujrat	P	0.97	2	Narowal	P	1.05
3	Gujranwala	P	0.96	3	Lahore	P	1.05
4	Lahore	P	0.95	4	Gujranwala	P	1.02
5	Faisalabad	P	0.94	5	Jehlum	P	1.01
6	Rawalpindi	P	0.94	6	Sialkot	P	1.01
7	Karachi	S	0.94	7	Abbottabad	N	1.00
8	Jehlum	P	0.93	8	Mansehra	N	1.00
9	Chakwal	P	0.93	9	Sargodha	P	1.00
10	Toba Tek Singh	P	0.92	10	Mandi Bahuddin	P	0.98

Table 1B: Bottom 10 Ranking Districts

1998				2005			
Rank	Districts	Province	1998	Rank	Districts	Province	2005
89	Battagram	N	0.43	89	Nasirabad	B	0.50
90	Nasirabad	B	0.41	90	Tank	N	0.49
91	Bannu	N	0.37	91	Kharan	B	0.49
92	Tank	N	0.36	92	Awaran	B	0.48
93	Hangu	N	0.33	93	Shangla	N	0.47
94	Jhal Magsi	B	0.33	94	Loralai	B	0.47
95	Lakki marwat	N	0.32	95	Jacobabad	S	0.47
96	Shangla	N	0.29	96	Qilla Abdullah	B	0.31
97	Qilla Abdullah	B	0.25	97	Musa khel	B	0.26
98	Kohistan	N	0.22	98	Kohistan	N	0.25

Quantifying and Ranking improvements

Rank analysis, in the above, provides information about the shifts in ranks of selected top and bottom districts over the years, taking into account their absolute GPIs. However it is important to analyze the rate of progress of individual districts keeping in view Compound Annual Growth Rate (AGR). These growth rates provide an indication of the individual performance of districts in terms of speed of progress. Districts are arranged in order of their AGR and Table 2A and 2B provide details of top 10 performers and bottom 10 least progressive or regressive districts.

Table 2A shows that in top 10, AGR ranges from 5 to 11 percent during the period. Looking at the provincial share, 60% of the top 10 performers belong to NWFP, 3 are in Baluchistan and one district, i.e., D.G.Khan belongs to Punjab, with no representation from Sindh, mainly because of their already high rates. Hangu in NWFP is on the top of the list with AGR of 11.5 percent, while D.G.Khan from Punjab is No 10 with 5 percent annual growth rate. In addition to the better performing districts, a number of districts performed below expectation and even regressed in GPI, resulting in a negative growth rate between 1998 and 2005. Table 2B identifies such 10 least progressive districts. All of the ten districts have a negative AGR ranging from -13% to -1%. However 5 out of ten districts regressed only marginally with annual negative rate of below 2 percent. Five out of ten districts are in Balochistan, four in Sindh and one in NWFP province.

Table 2A: Ten fastest growing districts

Rank 98/05	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Change	AGR %
93/63	Hangu	N	0.33	0.71	0.38	11.48
95/82	Lakki Marwat	N	0.32	0.59	0.27	8.94
94/83	Jhal Magsi	B	0.33	0.57	0.24	8.29
89/65	Battagram	N	0.43	0.71	0.28	7.34
96/93	Shangla	N	0.29	0.47	0.18	7.30
91/80	Bannu	N	0.37	0.60	0.23	6.95
84/49	Kalat	B	0.50	0.79	0.29	6.68
88/76	Bonair	N	0.45	0.65	0.20	5.47
76/39	Mastung	B	0.58	0.83	0.26	5.38
65/24	D.G.Khan	P	0.64	0.90	0.27	5.10

Table 2B: Ten most regressive districts

Rank 98/05	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Change	AGR %
77/88	Jafarabad	B	0.58	0.53	-0.05	-1.22
49/75	Nawabshah	S	0.72	0.65	-0.07	-1.38
24/61	Malakand	N	0.80	0.72	-0.08	-1.58
28/71	Mirpurkhas	S	0.79	0.69	-0.10	-1.84
81/94	Loralai	B	0.54	0.47	-0.07	-1.92
42/78	Larkana	S	0.74	0.63	-0.11	-2.33
40/84	Khuzdar	B	0.75	0.56	-0.19	-4.04
63/95	Jacobabad	S	0.64	0.47	-0.17	-4.39
39/92	Awaran	B	0.75	0.48	-0.27	-6.11
51/97	Musa khel	B	0.72	0.26	-0.46	-13.46

Table 3A and 3B present the top ten performers and laggards in terms of absolute change in GPI Primary Net Enrolment. In top ten ranking, seven districts in the country retain their positions under both criteria. Comparing districts in Table 2B and 3B, note that districts identified as 10 most regressive districts under the growth rate criteria also appear under the least/negative absolute change criteria.

Table 3A: Top Ten Districts (Absolute Change)

S.No	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Absolute Change
1	Hangu	N	0.33	0.71	0.38
2	Kalat	B	0.50	0.79	0.29
3	Battagram	N	0.43	0.71	0.28
4	Lakki Marwat	N	0.32	0.59	0.27
5	D.G.Khan	P	0.64	0.90	0.27
6	Manstung	B	0.58	0.83	0.26
7	Pakpattan	P	0.65	0.90	0.25
8	Jhal Magsi	B	0.33	0.57	0.24
9	Mardan	N	0.63	0.86	0.23
10	Bannu	N	0.37	0.60	0.23

Table 3B: Bottom Ten Districts (Absolute Change)

S.No	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Absolute Change
1	Chitral	N	0.80	0.75	-0.05
2	Nawabshah	S	0.72	0.65	-0.07
3	Loralai	B	0.54	0.47	-0.07
4	Malakand	N	0.80	0.72	-0.08
5	Mirpurkhas	S	0.79	0.69	-0.10
6	Larkana	S	0.74	0.63	-0.11
7	Jacobabad	S	0.64	0.47	-0.17
8	Khuzdar	B	0.75	0.56	-0.19
9	Awaran	B	0.75	0.48	-0.27
10	Musa khel	B	0.72	0.26	-0.46

Province wise score card

In addition to national ranking of districts, we present an overview of ranking of districts at the provincial level (Appendix D.1 to D.4). a) In NWFP the overall ranking is less disturbed and is significantly correlated especially at the bottom ranks. Four out of five districts ranked among bottom five are present in both periods. Slight changes have been observed in top 5 ranking, where Haripur at the top in 1998 is replaced by Abbotabad in 2005. b) In Sindh quite a number of districts changed their position during the seven year period. Karachi maintains its position at the top during the period, while Mirpurkhas slipped drastically from second position, in 1998, to 13th rank, in 2005. On the other hand districts like Noushero Feroz, Shikarpur and Dadu improved considerably from rank 13, 10, and 7 in 1998 to 4, 3 and 5 respectively, in 2005. c) Majority of the districts in Punjab retain their position among the top 10 both in 1998 and 2005. Faisalabad however, slipped to middle ranks in 2005. Among the bottom ten, Multan, Pakpattan and D.G. Khan graduated to middle ranks and Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan and Okara joined the bottom ranking. The latter three districts are overtaken by others due to marginal improvements during the period. d) In case of Balochistan the ranking of various districts also changed during the 7 year period. Both in the top and bottom 5 ranking, only 2 districts in each group retained their respective positions. New districts took the top and bottom 5 positions by default or by very slow and even negative improvements in the GPI NER.

Youth Literacy GPI aged 15-24

District ranking of top and bottom 10 districts in 1998 and 2005 are provided in Tables 4A and 4B respectively. Table 4A suggests:- a) Between 1998 and 2005 there is some reshuffling among the top ten with only one district i.e., Quetta losing its place among the top ten. It is replaced by district Chakwal in Punjab by 10th position in 2005. b) The districts in Punjab not only dominated the top ranking in 1998 but further strengthened their hold in 2005 from 8 to 9 districts. c) Balochistan lost its sole district at the top 10 in 2005.

Table 4B suggest major shifts at the bottom ranking districts :- a) None of the districts from Punjab belong to bottom 10 in both periods. b) NWFP significantly reduced its presence in this group from eight in 1998 to three in 2005. c) Districts in Balochistan slipped by default and could not keep up with the rate of improvements, thereby increasing their share from two in 1998 to seven in bottom 10 ranking by 2005.

Table 4A : Top Ten Districts

1998				2005			
Rank	Districts	Province	Rate	Rank	Districts	Province	Rate
1	Lahore	P	0.95	1	Sialkot	P	1.04
2	Karachi	S	0.92	2	Lahore	P	1.01
3	Sialkot	P	0.89	3	Gujranwala	P	1.01
4	Gujranwala	P	0.87	4	Gujrat	P	0.99
5	Rawalpindi	P	0.87	5	Karachi	S	0.98
6	Gujrat	P	0.86	6	Jehlum	P	0.92
7	Faisalabad	P	0.80	7	Rawalpindi	P	0.91
8	Jehlum	P	0.80	8	Faisalabad	P	0.91
9	Toba Tek Singh	B	0.74	9	Toba Tek Singh	P	0.91
10	Quetta	B	0.74	10	Chakwal	P	0.88

Table 4B: Bottom Ten Districts

1998				2005			
Rank	Districts	Province	Rate	Rank	Districts	Province	Rate
89	Tank	N	0.21	89	Zhob	B	0.22
90	Awaran	B	0.20	90	Bonair	N	0.21
91	Battagram	N	0.19	91	Kharan	B	0.20
92	Sibbi	B	0.19	92	Upper Dir	N	0.20
93	Bonair	N	0.18	93	Barkhan	B	0.20
94	Hangu	N	0.18	94	Musa Khel	B	0.18
95	Lakki Marwat	N	0.17	95	Loralai	B	0.16
96	Upper Dir	N	0.16	96	Nasirabad	B	0.14
97	Shangla	N	0.16	97	Qilla Abdullah	B	0.12
98	Kohistan	N	0.15	98	Kohistan	N	0.07

Quantifying and Ranking improvements

Rank analysis, in the above, provides information about the shifts in ranks of selected top and bottom districts over the years, taking into account their absolute GPIs. However it is important to analyze the rate of progress of individual districts keeping in view Compound Annual Growth Rate (AGR). These growth rates provide an indication of the individual performance of districts in terms of speed of progress. Districts are arranged in order of their AGR and Table 5A and 5B provides details of top 10 best performers and 10 regressive districts.

Table 5A shows that in top 10, AGR ranges from 6.0 to 15.0 percent during the period. Looking at the provincial share, 50% of the top 10 performers belong to NWFP, 20% each to Sindh and Balochistan and 10% to Punjab. Sibbi district of Balochistan is on the top of the list with AGR of 15 percent, while Hangu from NWFP is No 10 with 6 percent annual growth. In addition to the better performing districts, a number of districts are not only slow performers but regressed in their Youth Literacy GPIs during the period. Table 5B identifies such 10 districts. All of the ten districts have a negative AGR ranging from -3% to -15%. Nine out of ten districts belong to Balochistan, while one to NWFP province.

Table 5A: Ten fastest growing districts

Rank 98/2005	Districts	Province	1998	2005	AGR
92/55	Sibbi	B	0.19	0.50	14.7
81/39	Pishin	B	0.27	0.58	11.4
97/84	Shangla	N	0.16	0.29	9.0
87/70	Tharparkar	S	0.23	0.42	8.7
85/67	Lower Dir	N	0.24	0.42	8.2
95/83	Lakki Marwat	N	0.17	0.29	7.6
50/33	Khushab	P	0.41	0.64	6.5
69/49	Mardan	N	0.34	0.52	6.3
47/32	Shikarpur	S	0.42	0.65	6.2
94/85	Hangu	N	0.18	0.28	6.0

Ten 5B: Ten most regressive districts

Rank 98/2005	Districts	Province	1998	2005	AGR
66/80	Ziarat	B	0.35	0.29	-2.8
79/89	Zhob	B	0.29	0.22	-3.7
74/88	Jafarabad	B	0.31	0.23	-3.9
82/93	Barkhan	B	0.27	0.20	-4.3
64/86	Jhal Magsi	B	0.37	0.24	-6.0
86/96	Nasirabad	B	0.24	0.14	-7.7
72/95	Loralai	B	0.31	0.16	-9.0
98/98	Kohistan	N	0.15	0.07	-9.7
83/97	Qilla Abdullah	B	0.26	0.12	-10.6
52/94	Musa khel	B	0.41	0.18	-10.7

Tables 6A and 6B gives the top and bottom ten ranking in terms of absolute change. In absolute change, districts of Punjab dominate the top ten ranking with four districts. The other 6 districts are equally divided among the remaining 3 provinces. In case of Balochistan and Sindh the fastest growing districts also grew rapidly in absolute terms. All the districts that had negative annual rates also regressed in absolute youth literacy GPIs during the seven year period.

Table 6A: Top Ten Districts (Absolute Change)

S.No	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Absolute Change
1	Sibbi	B	0.19	0.50	0.31
2	Pishin	B	0.27	0.58	0.31
3	Hafizabad	P	0.62	0.88	0.26
4	Khushab	P	0.41	0.64	0.23
5	Shikarpur	S	0.42	0.65	0.22
6	Kasur	P	0.54	0.75	0.21
7	Layyah	P	0.48	0.67	0.19
8	Tharparker	S	0.23	0.42	0.19
9	Abbotabad	N	0.61	0.80	0.19
10	Mardan	N	0.34	0.52	0.18

Table 6B: Bottom Ten Districts (Absolute Change)

S.No	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Absolute Change
1	Ziarat	B	0.35	0.29	-0.06
2	Zhob	B	0.29	0.22	-0.07
3	Barkhan	B	0.27	0.20	-0.07
4	Jafarabad	B	0.31	0.23	-0.07
5	Kohistan	N	0.15	0.07	-0.08
6	Nasirabad	B	0.24	0.14	-0.10
7	Jhal Magsi	B	0.37	0.24	-0.13
8	Qilla Abdullah	B	0.26	0.12	-0.14
9	Loralai	B	0.31	0.16	-0.15
10	Musa Khel	B	0.41	0.18	-0.22

Province wise score card

In addition to national ranking of districts, we present an overview of ranking of districts at the provincial level in Appendix E.1 to E.4. A) In NWFP the overall top 5 ranking is less disturbed and significantly correlated. However slight changes have been observed in ranking. D.I. Khan is replaced by Chitral among the top 5 districts in 2005. Among the bottom 5, Lakki Marwat moved to mid-ranks by 2005, while Bonair moved to bottom 5 by default. B) Similarly in Sindh, out of 5 top and bottom ranking districts only Dadu slipped and Shikarpur progressed to the top 5 districts by 2005. c) In Punjab, all the top 9 districts in terms of Youth Literacy GPI in 1998 are also in the elite group in 2005, except Mandi Bahuddin that slipped from 9th to 13th position.. In the bottom 10 ranks, Layyah moved up to the border of mid-ranks, while Vehari slipped to bottom 10 group. d) Quetta maintained its lead among the top 5 positions though the Youth GPI decreased from 0.74 in 1998 to 0.68 in 2005. Kech and Musa Khel lost their positions among the top 5 while Pishin and Gwader districts progressed to the elite status. Among the bottom 5, Kharan, Awaran and Sibbi progressed to mid-ranks by 2005. Barkhan, Musa Khel and Loralai joined the bottom ranks.

On-Going Initiatives:

National Commission for Human Development: The NCHD established in 2002, has been given two mandates. One is to increase adult literacy in the country and the other is to attain universalization of primary education. In fact it operates the largest program for enhancing adults, specifically female literacy in the country. As an icon of public-private partnership, it receives its funding from an independent agency, i.e., Pakistan Human Development Fund. To realize its mandate, it intimately interacts and supports government line departments, civil society organization and local communities. The adult literacy program is run in all four provinces and is supervised by NCHDs general manager in each district. Attractive and simple curriculum is designed for the easy comprehension of the learners. A strong cross cutting component of social mobilization is built-in the program design coupled with an extensive monitoring system that looks at issues beyond head counts.

The adult literacy program is mainly targeted at females, above the eligible age of primary school, through non-formal education. It targets and selects the females illiterates as per the following 4 criteria: 1) Mothers whose children are attending primary school in grade one or two. 2) Mothers who may not yet have children or mothers whose children have not attained the age of school going; 3) Unmarried girls above the age of 15 years; 4) Age group 11-45. Social mobilization and community involvement is ensured in the following manner. Once the learners are identified in a

community, the community provides the classroom. The teacher is hired from the same community with at least a qualification of matric or more. Before starting teaching at the literacy centre, teachers are provided training for ten days. The total duration of the course is 90 days and 180 hours. The learner has to attend a 2 hour class, six days a week.

Since its establishment NCHD set-up 21,928 adult literacy centres in the country including AJK and Northern Areas. All of these centres are not established on a permanent basis and in any one year about 5000 centres are functional. Approximately 0.5 million illiterates have graduated from these centres, 85 percent among the graduates are females. In 2005-06, 5415 literacy centre were functioning under NCHD in the country. An ambitious target of 20,000 - 25,000 adult literacy centres is set for 2006-07. Table 7 gives an aggregate provincial profile (excluding AJK and Northern Areas) of centres and the graduates during 2002-2006. In terms of districts, the province of Baluchistan remains under-serviced followed by Punjab. However the provincial share of literacy centres and graduates are higher for Balochistan and NWFP than their share in total population. A proxy indicator was constructed to assess the targeting/efficiency of the program in the provinces. A ratio of learners to total female illiterates in each of the district was calculated. The last column in the table reports the mean of the ratio for each province. Balochistan has the highest mean while all other provinces have identical mean.

Table 7: NCHD Adult Literacy Centres and Learners

Provinces	No. of Districts	Literacy Centres		Learners		Mean Ratio
		Number	Share	Number	Share	
Punjab	20.0 (34.0)	9139.0	43.1	207,709.0	43.8 (57.0)	0.03
Sindh	13.0 (14.0)	4367.0	20.6	106,034.0	22.4 (24.0)	0.03
NWFP	24.0 (24.0)	5498.0	25.9	114,460.0	24.2 (14.0)	0.03
Balochistan	9.0 (29.0)	2198.0	10.4	45,597.0	9.6 (5.0)	0.09
Total	66.0 (101)	21,202.0	100.0	473,800.0	100.0	
Note: The number in brackets in the first column indicate the total districts in each province and in the second last column indicate population shares.						

Summary Assessment

Considerable progress in eliminating gender disparity in primary education in the last 7 years is apparent. The numerical analysis indicates that nine districts have already attained the MDG target of parity ratio of 1.0 and another 4 districts are almost in the neighborhood of the target. If the past rate of progress is maintained and extrapolated into the future, another 25 districts will attain the parity ratio. However fast track initiatives in this regard will ensure the attainment of parity in majority of the districts by 2015.

Out of 10 fastest growing districts in terms of annual growth rate as well in absolute change, 4 belong to Punjab and the remaining 6 are equally shared by 3 provinces. Many districts in Balochistan experienced regressivity in Youth GPI during the period. Only 3 districts in Punjab have attained the MDG target of 1.0 for 2015. Extrapolating the business-as-usual scenario of last 7 years, at least another 15 districts are likely to reach this target by 2015.

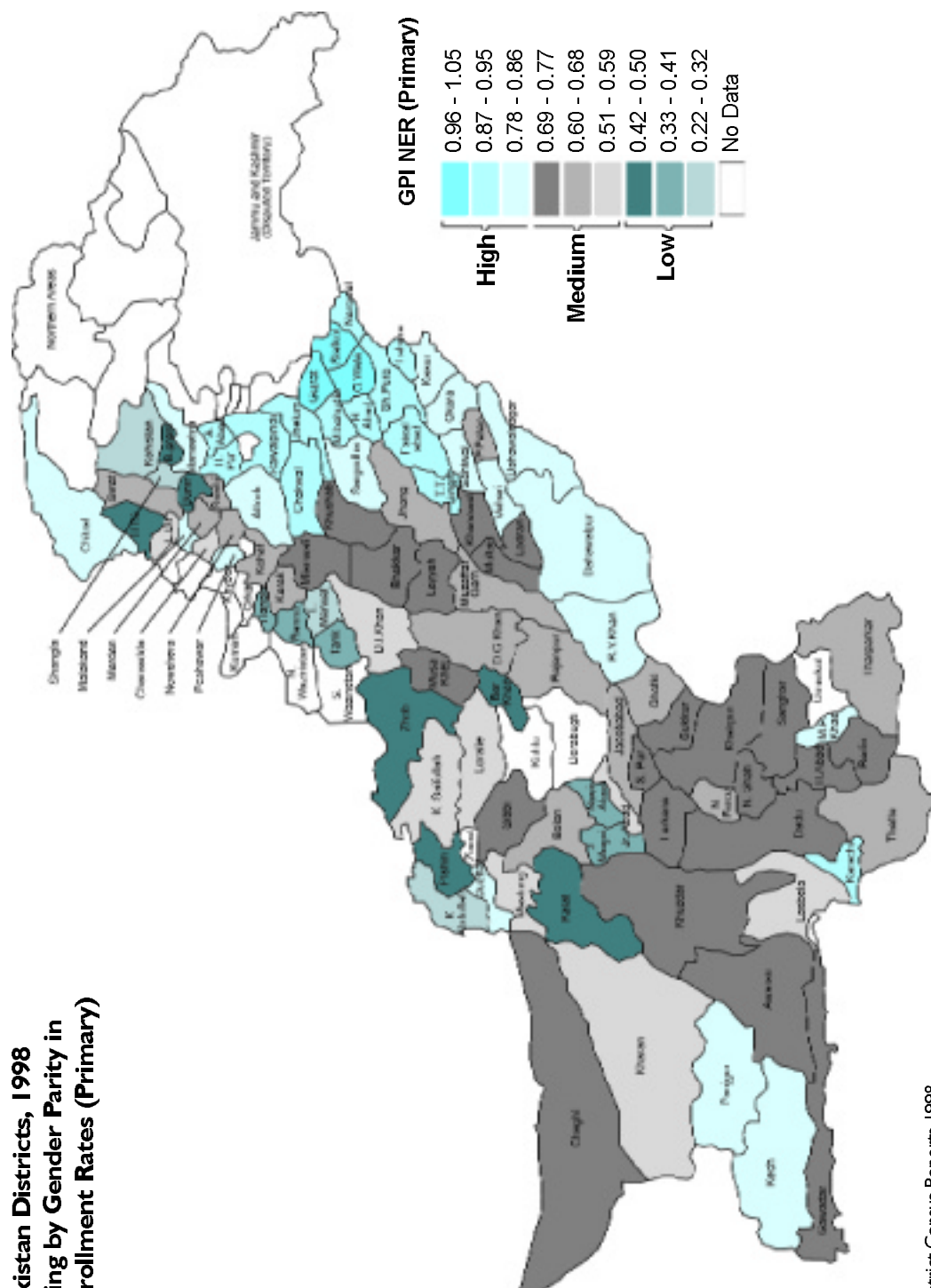
**Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005
and to all levels of education no later than 2015**

Indicators	Definitions	1990-91	2000-01	2004-05	PRSP Target 2005-06 ⁷	MTDF Target 2009-10	MDGs Targets 2015
Gender parity index (GPI) for primary, secondary and tertiary education	Proportion of girls' enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in comparison with boys	Primary: 0.73 ¹ Secondary: N.A	Primary: 0.82, Secondary: 0.75 ¹	Primary: 0.85, Secondary: 0.83 ¹	Secondary: 0.73 ⁸	Primary: 0.94, Secondary: 0.90 ²	Primary: 1.00, Secondary: 0.94
Youth literacy GPI	Proportion of females as compared with boys aged 15-24 who can read and write	0.51 ³	0.65 ³	0.67 ⁴	0.70	0.85 ⁴	1.00
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	The share/proportion of women employed in the non-agricultural wage sector (%)	8.7 ⁵	8.9 ⁵	10 ²	n/a	12 ²	14
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament (%)	National Assembly: 2/217 =0.9, Senate: 1/87 = 1 ⁶	National Assembly: 72/342 = 21, Senate: 17/100 = 17 ⁶	National Assembly: 72/342 = 21, Senate: 17/100 = 17 ⁶			

Notes and Sources:

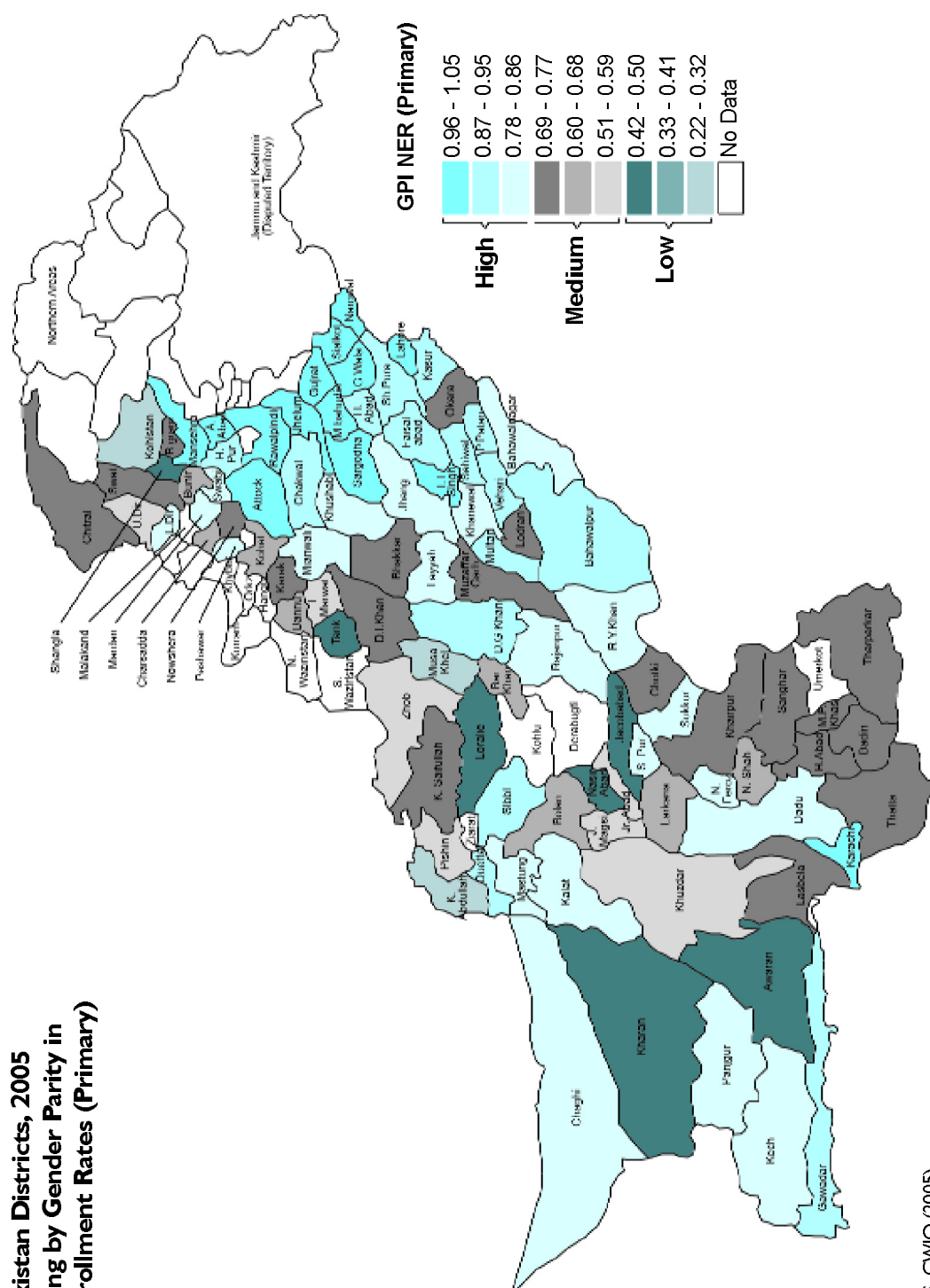
- 1 PIHS 1990-91, PIHS 2000-01, PSLM 2004-05
- 2 MTDF 2005-10
- 3 Ministry of Education.
- 4 Thematic Group on Education
- 5 Labour Force Survey 1991-92, 2001-02
- 6 Women and Men in Pakistan, Federal Bureau of Statistics
7. All PRSP targets are taken from Accelerating Economic Growth and Reducing Poverty: The Road Ahead. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Government of Pakistan, December 2003.
- 8 A lower number for 2005-06 by the PRSP secretariat was estimated in 2002-03, while the 2004-05 number is based on PSLM 2004-05 survey.

Pakistan Districts, 1998
Ranking by Gender Parity in
Net Enrollment Rates (Primary)



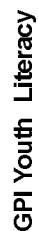
Source: District Census Reports 1998

Pakistan Districts, 2005 Ranking by Gender Parity in Net Enrollment Rates (Primary)



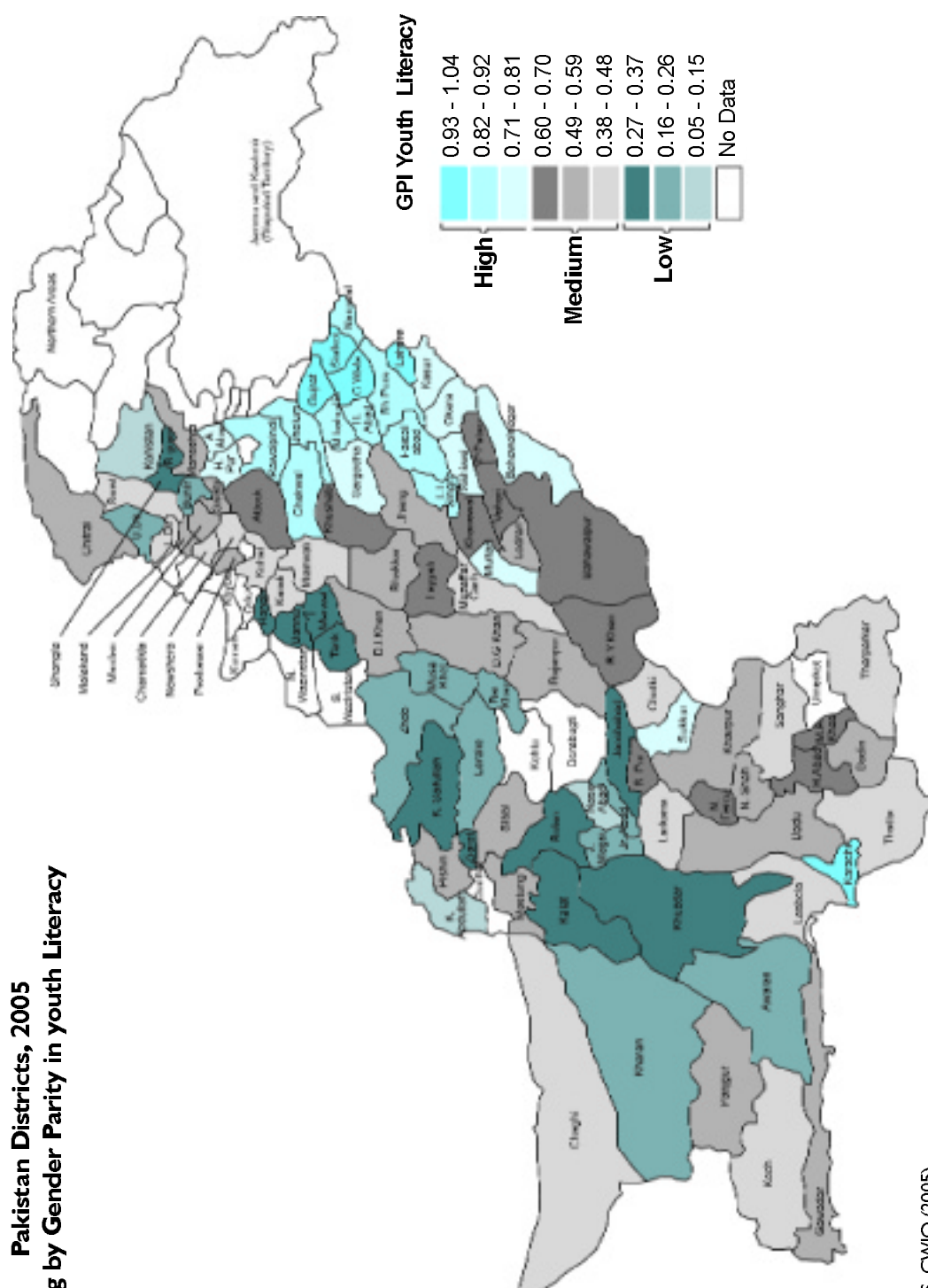
Source: FBS, CWIQ (2005)

Pakistan Districts, 1998



Source: District Census Reports 1998

Pakistan Districts, 2005



Source: FBS, CWIQ (2005)



Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Introduction

One of the greatest challenges faced by the countries in the South Asian region is to meet the basic health needs of the people. The immunization of children against six preventable diseases namely, tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, polio and measles is the cornerstone of child health care system. Immunization is the most cost-effective and highest- impact health intervention that reduces under-five child mortality and hospitalization and treatment costs during childhood. At a national level, the coverage of fully immunized children in the 12-23 month age bracket increased from 53 in 2000-01 to 77 percent in 2004-05.

As one of the six indicators under target 5 of Goal 4, its monitoring and tracking inter-temporal improvements across districts will help to further identify the gaps in geographical targeting and improve the efficiency of existing local immunization programs. Census 1998 and CWIQ 2005 adopt a similar definition of immunization coverage, i.e., as the proportion of fully immunized children (aged 12-23 months based on recall and record) who are fully immunized against EPI target diseases. This ensures comparability. However census data is based on entire population enumeration while CWIQ data is based on a representative sample of households at the district level

Top and bottom 10 districts in terms of immunization coverage in the country in 1998 and 2005 are depicted in Table 1A and 1B respectively. In Table 1A note the following:- a) The districts in the province of Punjab occupied most of the positions in top ten in both periods (6 in 1998 and 8 in 2005). None of the districts, from the Sindh province were among top ten in both periods. b) Even among the top ten, major reshuffling took place and only four of the districts were common in both periods. c) Districts that lost their position among the top ten regressed considerably, ranging from 13 to 42 places. e) Except Peshawar, the provincial capital of NWFP, none of the other 3 provincial capitals were among top ten in 1998. In 2005, Peshawar also lost its top ten ranking.

Table 1B lists the 10 districts with lowest immunization coverage in the country in 1998 and 2005. Note the following: - a) In both years, seven out of ten districts in this category belong to the province of Balochistan. In 1998, only one district was from Punjab, while in 2005 this group had

Table 1A: Top Ten Districts

1998				2005			
Rank	Districts	Province	Rate	Rank	Districts	Province	Rate
1	Chitral	N	87.5	1	Chitral	N	100.0
2	Jehlum	P	86.4	2	Jehlum	P	99.2
3	Rawalpindi	P	86.2	3	Sialkot	P	97.7
4	Ziarat	B	84.0	4	Gwadar	B	96.5
5	Sahiwal	P	83.0	5	Khushab	P	96.5
6	Peshawar	N	82.6	6	Attock	P	95.4
7	Attock	P	82.1	7	Chakwal	P	94.3
8	Okara	P	80.0	8	Gujrat	P	93.7
9	Gujrat	P	79.4	9	Mianwali	P	93.4
10	Mardan	N	79.4	10	Bahawalnagar	P	93.1

none from Punjab. B) Considerable re-shuffling took place even at the bottom 10 ranking. Only 3 districts are common in both periods. Majority of the districts in this category in 1998 improved their ranking by more than 20 places.

Table 1B: Bottom Ten Districts

1998				2005			
Rank	Districts	Province	Rate	Rank	Districts	Province	Rate
89	Bolan	B	46.9	89	Sibbi	B	50.2
90	Badin	S	43.6	90	Chaghi	B	48.8
91	Layyah	P	43.6	91	Musakhel	B	48.3
92	Khuzdar	B	42.7	92	Kohistan	N	48.2
93	Qilla Saifullah	B	39.3	93	Sanghar	S	45.8
94	Musakhel	B	37.9	94	Barkhan	B	44.8
95	Awaran	B	36.2	95	Qilla Abdullah	B	41.3
96	Sibbi	B	31.5	96	Jacobabad	S	35.2
97	Jhal Magsi	B	29.6	97	Jaffarabad	B	32.5
98	Shangla	N	26.3	98	Qilla Saifullah	B	27.9

Quantifying and Ranking improvements

The above analysis provides a comparative overview of ranking of selected districts in terms of absolute rates. This section extends the analysis and identifies 10 top performers and 10 slow moving districts in terms of speed of improvement. We choose only two indicators for assessing improvements i.e., annual growth rates and absolute change in immunization coverage during 1998 and 2005.

Table 2A highlights the top performers. The annual rate of improvement has ranged from 6.7 to 12.6 percent per annum during the period. Five districts from Balochistan, three from NWFP and one each from Punjab and Sindh province have the highest growth. Table 2B lists the ten districts with negative growth in immunization coverage. The growth rate ranges from -2.2 to -7.1 percent. Six districts from Balochistan, two each from Sindh and NWFP province reported the negative growth rate. No district from Punjab is in the regressive category.

Table 2A: Ten fastest growing districts

Rank 98/2005	Districts	Province	1998	2005	AGR
97/69	Jhal Magsi	B	29.6	67.9	12.6
98/84	Shangla	N	25.3	54.8	11.7
91/28	Layyah	P	43.6	86.6	10.3
95/66	Awaran	B	36.2	70.4	10.0
81/24	Malakand	N	49.9	87.9	8.4
90/60	Badin	S	43.6	75.0	8.1
76/21	Zhob	B	54.3	88.5	7.2
83/49	Batagram	N	49.7	80.0	7.0
96/89	Sibi	B	31.5	50.2	6.9
92/70	Khuzdar	B	42.7	67.1	6.7

Table 2B: Ten most regressive districts

Rank 98/2005	Districts	Province	1998	2005	AGR
44/81	Bonair	N	65.9	56.3	-2.2
40/82	Lakki Marwat	N	67.9	55.9	-2.7
78/95	Qilla Abdullah	B	52.7	41.3	-3.4
45/88	Panjgur	B	65.6	50.3	-3.7
65/94	Barkhan	B	59.6	44.8	-4.0
47/90	Chaghi	B	65.3	48.8	-4.1
53/93	Sanghar	S	63.7	45.8	-4.6
93/98	Qilla Saifullah	B	39.3	27.9	-4.8
87/97	Jaffarabad	B	47.2	32.5	-5.2
67/96	Jacobabad	S	58.8	35.2	-7.1

Table 3A and 3B gives the 10 top and bottom ranking in terms of absolute change between 1998 and 2005 respectively. Among the top performers, eight districts are common under both criteria. Gwadar and Chakwal record substantial absolute change, but do not rank among the most progressive districts in terms of annual growth rate. Remarkably, the 10 regressive districts under both the indicators is the same.

Table 3A : Top Ten Districts (Absolute Change)

S.No	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Absolute Change
1	Layyah	P	43.6	86.6	43.0
2	Jhal Magsi	B	29.6	67.9	38.3
3	Malakand	N	49.9	87.9	38.0
4	Zhob	B	54.3	88.5	34.3
5	Awaran	B	36.2	70.4	34.2
6	Chakwal	P	61.1	94.3	33.2
7	Badin	S	43.6	75.0	31.5
8	Gwadar	B	66.0	96.5	30.5
9	Batagram	N	49.7	80.0	30.3
10	Shangla	N	25.3	54.8	29.5

Table 3B : Bottom Ten Districts (Absolute Change)

S.No	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Absolute Change
1	Bonair	N	65.9	56.3	-9.6
2	Qilla Abdullah	B	52.7	41.3	-11.4
3	Qilla Saifullah	B	39.3	27.9	-11.4
4	Lakki Marwat	N	67.9	55.9	-12.0
5	Jaffarabad	B	47.2	32.5	-14.8
6	Barkhan	B	59.6	44.8	-14.8
7	Panjgur	B	65.6	50.3	-15.4
8	Chaghi	B	65.3	48.8	-16.5
9	Sanghar	S	63.7	45.8	-17.9
10	Jacobabad	S	58.8	35.2	-23.6

Province-wise Score card

Appendix F.1-F.4 depict, within province ranking of districts between 1998 and 2005. a) In case of Punjab, the hierarchy has changed considerably during the stipulated period. Only 5 of the districts are common to 1998 and 2005 top ten ranking. In 2005, Sahiwal, Okara, Sargodha, Gujranwala and Hafizabad slipped from their top 10 positions in 1998. Among the bottom 10 districts, 8 districts improved their position by 2005 and joined the middle ranks. Only Rajanpur and Kasur are common in both periods. b) In case of Sindh, among the top 5, the top most ranking district Larkana lost its first place and is replaced by Hyderabad in 2005. District Sanghar lost 11 places and slipped from position 4 to 15 in 2005 ranking. Among the bottom 5, 3 districts improved their ranking in 2005. Thatta, Ghotki and Badin moved upto middle ranks. c) In NWFP, a higher degree of reshuffling took place, and three districts, Peshawar, Mardan and Lower Dir lost their places among the top 5. Chitral maintained its top position even in 2005. Among the bottom 5 districts, Malakand and Batagram moved up in the ranking. d) In Balochistan among top 5 districts, Kech and Panjgur slipped down in the ranking while Gwadar jumped up to position 1 in the ranking of 2005. Among the bottom 5 districts, 4 districts namely, Musakhel, Awaran, Sibbi and Jhal Magsi moved up in the ranking of 2005 while Qilla Saifullah slipped to last position in bottom 5 places in 2005.

On-going and Planned Initiatives

The Expanded Programme on Immunization in Pakistan provides immunization against seven vaccine preventable diseases annually to around 5 million children under one year. Almost the same numbers of pregnant women are targeted for two Tetanus Toxoid injections each year. The overall objective of the EPI is to reduce mortality and morbidity resulting from the seven EPI target diseases.

The routine immunization coverage has remained stagnant around 70% for the last few years. However with increased focus on the immunization performance with respect to achieving MDGs and the actions taken as described below, the DPT3 and Measles's coverage in 0-11 month children and TT2 coverage in pregnant women increased from 69%, 68% and 43 % in 2004 to 72%, 71% and 46% in 2005 respectively.

The following are the key general actions taken in this regard in the recent years

Highest level of commitment and leadership: Government of Pakistan has shown a high level of commitment towards improving the routine immunization coverage and Polio Eradication Initiative (PEI). The Federal Health Minister, who chairs the National Interagency coordination committee for EPI holds regular in-depth meeting with the senior most concerned officers of MOH and key stake holders. Similar meeting at the provincial level are also held regularly and are chaired by Provincial Health Ministers or Provincial Chief Secretaries. In addition highest level of commitment for strengthening the immunization coverage has also been demonstrated by top leadership at the federal and provincial level.

Ensuring Adequate GOP resources: In line with its commitment for strengthening EPI in the country, GOP allocate sufficient resources for the programme. The allocation for the 5-year program (2005-06 to 2009-10) is in excess of Rs.11 billion. It is estimated that GOP provided US\$ 18.7 million (59%) out of the total US\$ 31.7 million expenditure on EPI during 2003.

Ensuring Adequate Partner support: A number of partners in EPI mainly, WHO, UNICEF, GAVI alliance, JICA, DFID, Rotary International, World Bank support the EPI including PEI through technical, financial or commodity assistance. The estimated GAVI support for EPI for the period 2002-2007 is US\$ 89 million.

In the last year, two Federal EPI Cells in collaboration with the EPI partners and provincial EPI cells undertook the following key activities, or intensified them if they were already being undertaken. These were instrumental in increasing the immunization coverage in 2005 as compared to 2004.

Identification of barriers in immunization: A study with the assistance of UNICEF was undertaken, to identify the barriers in immunization in 2003. The copies of the reports were provided to each district health team and the results were discussed at different forums to overcome the barriers.

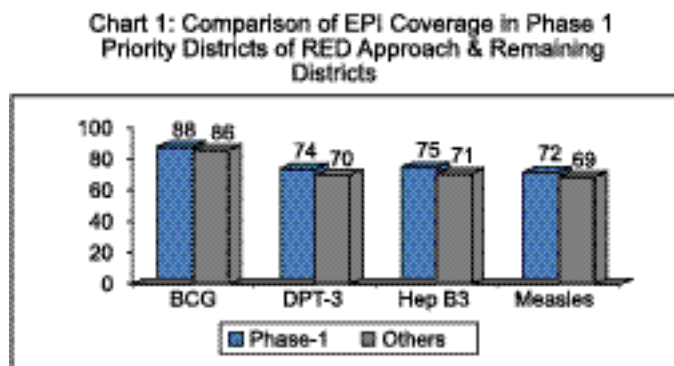
Formulation of EPI Policy and guidelines: In a thorough consultative process involving different stake holders, EPI policy and guidelines were updated and documented. After the approval, 5000 printed copies were distributed through out the EPI teams in the country to benefit from this.

Regular review meetings: Regular review meetings are held at all level (National, Provincial and District) with active participation of all concerned for review of the EPI performance. During these meetings the issues related to the EPI performance are discussed and the solutions agreed upon. In addition the participants are also updated on the global and regional policies and priorities e.g., PEI, GIVS, Measles elimination etc.

Reaching Every District (RED) Approach: Based on the WHO /UNICEF recommended strategy of prioritizing the districts for focusing the interventions. Thirty-five districts in the country were selected under phase 1. These included 11 districts from Punjab, 9 from Sindh, 7 from NWFP, 7 from Balochistan, 2 each from FANA and FATA and one each from AJK and ICT. These districts were provided following additional support as compared to remaining districts:-

1. Provision of GAVI and UNICEF resources on prioritized basis.
2. Trainings for micro planning.
3. Periodic review of the district performance

An improvement in the performance of the Phase 1 priority districts has been observed as compared to remaining districts. (Chart-1)



Strengthening of Supervision and Monitoring :

An effective supervision and monitoring system is a key for better performance of EPI. Transport and operational cost are usually the key constraints in full implementation of this component of immunization programme. Much of the need of the transport and operational cost for this purpose has been fulfilled in last two years primarily with GAVI support in addition to GOP and UNICEF assistance.

Additional Human resource: With the expansion of the magnitude of immunization services over the years, mainly because of increase in the birth cohort and also of addition of new antigen (Hep B vaccine) a need was felt to increase the human resource for the programme. In last two years almost 1200 recruitments (almost all vaccinators) were made for EPI. Their salaries are paid jointly out of respective provincial government resources and GAVI funds. The GAVI contribution is on annual declining basis, so that by the end of five years the salary cost is fully borne by respective provincial governments to ensure sustainability.

With the initiation of PEI in 1995, specific staff (mainly with the assistance of WHO) was recruited at district level for Polio eradication activities. With the polio eradication in sight, this staff is now also entrusted to assist in monitoring and supervision of the routine EPI activities.

Involvement of Lady Health Workers: As per national EPI Policy and guidelines, LHWs assists through social mobilization in provision of immunization services in their catchment areas. In addition where needed, after provision of necessary training they also provide immunizations under the supervision of the trained staff.

Emphasis on in-service trainings: The emphasis on the in-service EPI trainings on different subjects for all categories of staff, in last few years has been of significance in increasing the overall EPI performance. Relevant EPI trainings were also provided to the new entrants and the LHWs.

Provision of needed hardware: For last many years the supply of the required hardware for EPI, i.e cold chain equipment, office equipment and transport was not according to the needs. As a result a strong need was felt for the hardware especially to replenish the old cold chain equipment and provide for the new established ones. Consequently during last two years hardware has been provided to the programme at all levels to meet the shortfall to great extent. Though GOP and EPI partners also provided hardware support, the bulk of the requirements were procured through GAVI funds.

Summary Assessment

During the period, on average there was an improvement of 10 percentage points in the immunization coverage. In absolute coverage, districts of Punjab dominated the top 10 ranking with above than 90 percent coverage. Districts in Balochistan with roughly 40 percent coverage were among the bottom ten in the nation. However coverage in many of the districts in Balochistan and NWFP grew rapidly during the period. In relation to the national MDG target of greater than 90 percent set for 2015, nearly 16 districts have already achieved it, and extrapolating the recent past performance another 50 districts are likely to achieve it around 2015.

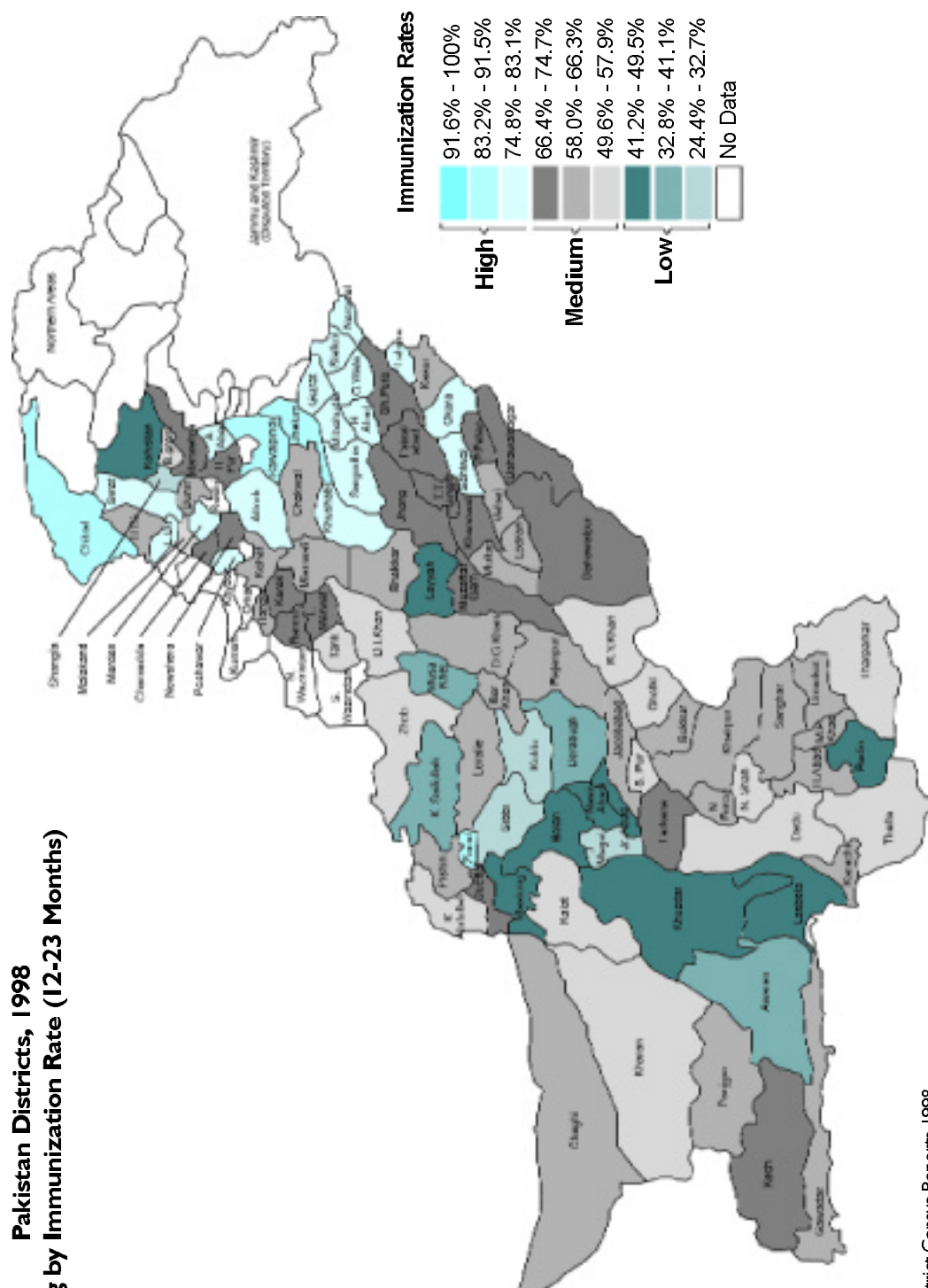
Target-5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Indicators	Definitions	1990-91	2000-01	2004-05	PRSP Target 2005-06 ⁸	MTDF Target 2009-10	MDGs Targets 2015
Under-five mortality rate	No. of deaths of children under five years of age per thousand live births	140 ²	105 ³	100	80	77	52
Infant mortality rate	No. of deaths of children under 1 year of age per thousand live births	102 ¹	77 ⁴	73	63 ¹⁰	65	40
Proportion of fully immunized children 12-23 months	Proportion of children of 12 to 23 months of age who are fully vaccinated against EPI target diseases (%)	75 ¹	53 ⁵	77 (M:78 F:77) ⁷	82	90	>90
Proportion of under 1 year children immunized against measles	Proportion of children 12 months of age and received measles vaccine (%)	80 ¹	57 ⁵	78 ⁷	80 ¹	90	>90
Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhoea in the last 30 days and received ORT	Proportion of children under 5 years suffering from diarrhoea in past 30 days (%)	26 ⁵	12 ⁵	16 ⁷	n/ a ⁹	16	<10
Lady Health Worker's coverage of target population	Households covered by Lady Health Workers for their health care services (%)	n/a ⁶	33.6	80	83	90	100

Notes and Sources:

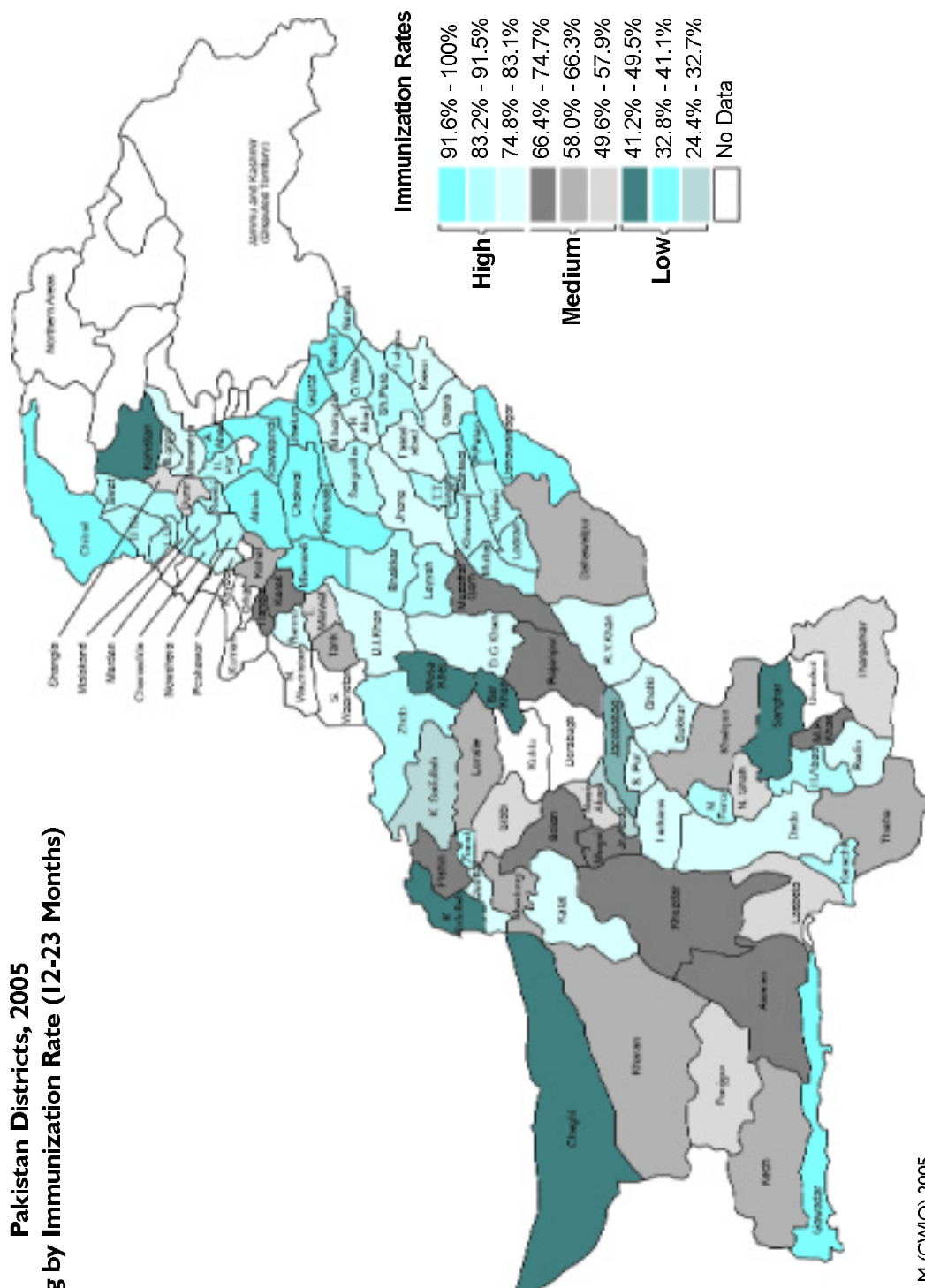
- 1 Planning Commission
- 2 Ministry of Health
- 3 Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey 2000-2001
- 4 Pakistan Demographic Survey 2001
- 5 Pakistan Integrated Household Survey 2000-01
- 6 The LHW Programme started in 1994 with 30,000 LHWs
- 7 CWIQ 2005
- 8 All PRSP targets are taken from Accelerating Economic Growth and Reducing Poverty: The Road Ahead. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Government of Pakistan, December 2003.
- 9 Based on the definition, "Proportion of children under 5 years who passed more than 3 watery stools per day and received ORS (treated with oral dehydration salt)", used in MDGR 2004, the PRSP target for 2005-06 was 40%
- 10 The lower number is an estimate by the PRSP secretariat. MTDF estimate if 65 in 2009-10 is based on the 2004-05 estimate of Planning Commission/Ministry of Health

Pakistan Districts, 1998
Ranking by Immunization Rate (12-23 Months)



Source: District Census Reports 1998

Pakistan Districts, 2005 Ranking by Immunization Rate (12-23 Months)



Source: PSLM (CWIQ) 2005



Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Introduction

Maternal mortality and morbidity is a major problem that has a significant impact on women's health status in Pakistan. It must be fully addressed if MDG5 to improve maternal health is to be achieved by 2015. Preventing maternal deaths requires both investment and public health policies and programmes to ensure that women are healthy while they are pregnant, at the time of birth and during the postpartum period and that they are not exposed to unplanned pregnancies. Policies and programmes are being undertaken within Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) 2005-10 to reduce the maternal mortality ratio and provide universal access to reproductive health. Vision 2030 will take a longer term view.

Progress during 2005-2006

Goal 5 has as a target for the reduction of maternal mortality by three quarters between 1990-2015. In addition, as agreed by Heads of Government in the World Summit Outcome (REF), it also aims to provide universal access to reproductive health by 2015. The Prime Minister of Pakistan had emphasized reproductive health in the foreword to MDGR 2005. Two new indicators i.e., unmet need for contraception and proportion of fertility among married adolescents aged 15-19 are proposed to monitor the progress of the target of universal access to reproductive health

The Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey is currently being undertaken by the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) under the authority of the Government of Pakistan with funding from USAID/Pakistan and logistical support from UNFPA and UNICEF. It will be the first national survey to produce a reliable estimate for the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) and will address the monitoring and evaluation needs of maternal health and population welfare programmes by providing high quality data. It will also investigate the factors that impact on the maternal and neonatal (MDG 4) morbidity and mortality. These include the contraceptive prevalence rate, the total fertility rate and the unmet need for contraception. As such it will provide all the necessary information for measuring the indicators for Goal 5.

The Commonwealth Medical Trust (Commat), in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) held a high-level roundtable on 'Achieving MDG5 on maternal health: Integrating reproductive health into its implementation and monitoring' in September 2006. The roundtable brought together the key actors in the reporting process, together with representatives of relevant Ministries, inter-governmental bodies, the donor community and concerned NGOs. Dr Donya Aziz, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Population Welfare and a Member of the Advisory Committee on the Pakistan MDG Report, gave the introductory presentation.

The participants recommended that in order to monitor the proposed target on access to reproductive health, the Government of Pakistan should add new indicators on the Proportion of fertility among married adolescents aged 15-19 and on Unmet need for family planning. Both can be collected within the new Demographic Household Survey (DHS) that is currently being carried out in Pakistan. A further indicator on the availability of emergency obstetric care should also be considered for inclusion.

Status and trends

Pakistan, in common with many other developing countries, has an unacceptably high maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1,000 women) and maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births). According to the Planning Commission estimates, the maternal mortality ratio has increased from 350 in 2000-01 to 400 per 100,000 live births in 2005. Reversing this trend, which falls short of the PRSP target of 300-350 per 100,000 live births, will require a multifaceted approach to the health of women before and during pregnancy. The death of the mother at the time of birth can usually be attributed to one or more of four main causes, namely hemorrhage, infection, eclampsia or obstructed labour. These are often compounded by what are commonly referred to as the 'three delays'. The first delay is that many women do not seek professional care when they are pregnant, as is highlighted by the fact that only 50 percent of women who have given birth in the past three years have made at least one antenatal visit. Delay in recognizing a pregnancy complication is more likely without counseling at such a visit. The second delay is logistical in so far as transport is not always readily available to take women in labour to health centres and private clinics, which are more likely to be located in urban areas. And the third delay arises from the lack of adequately trained personnel, equipment and supplies, once these women have reached the health centre.

While there has been an improvement in the number of women who give birth attended by a skilled birth attendant, the figure falls dramatically short of the PRSP target for 2005-06. Ensuring the attendance of a skilled birth attendant, whether the delivery takes place at home or in a health facility, will greatly help to bring down the maternal mortality ratio, insofar as such health personnel are able to assist or refer when complications arise.

At an intermediate outcomes level however, improvements have been seen in relation to maternal health as is evidenced by comparisons of data from studies that have used the same instruments (The Pakistan Integrated Household survey of 2001 and the Pakistan Social Living Standards Measurement Survey of 2005). Over a ten year period (from 1996/7 to 2005/6), the percentage of pregnant women who receive at least one ante-natal consultation has increased from 30%-50%; the percentage of women receiving post-natal consultations has increased from 11-23% and the proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants has increased from 18% to 31%. In addition one of the underlying established determinants of maternal mortality, anemia among pregnant women, has reduced to half during the last four decades, from 88% in 1965 to 36% in 2001-02. Contraceptive prevalence also improved in the last five years from 12% in 1991 to the reported levels in 2001 which stood at 27.6%. There are also indications of increased utilization particularly of private sector health care facilities as is evidenced by increase in the percentage of post natal consultations from 35% in 1998-99 to 46% in 2004-05. However quality of service cannot be assessed objectively due to paucity of data in that area; nonetheless, anecdotal impressions indicate major gaps both within the public and private sectors.

Reproductive health, in addition to antenatal, pre-natal and post-natal care, includes contraception and family planning; the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STI), including HIV/AIDS; the prevention of gender-based violence; and the management of non-infectious conditions of the reproductive system, such as genital fistula. Reproductive health in itself is one of the pillars for ensuring the achievement of MDG5 and indeed of all the other MDGs as well.

Reproductive health services are provided in a variety of ways, i.e., through provincial outlets and service units of provincial line departments, public corporate sector institutions, private sector undertakings and civil society initiatives. There are 2206 government family welfare centres, 118 reproductive health centres and 204 mobile service units, which provide a wide range of family planning services including motivation, counseling, IEC materials and a full range of

contraceptives and contraceptive surgery. In addition to the services provided by the Government of Pakistan, there are some 264 NGOs with 479 outlets, operating throughout the country, which have been registered with the National Trust for Population Welfare (NATPOW). The private sector, moreover, is active in providing information and services for family planning at reduced rates through social marketing. Currently social marketing programmes are executed by Social Marketing Pakistan, under the Green Star logo and Key Social Marketing, with assistance from KFW (Development Bank of Germany) and the UK Department for International Development.

Policies and programmes

The following programmes aim to address the problems of maternal mortality and access to reproductive health information and services in Pakistan.

The Lady Health Worker Programme was initiated in 1994 to provide basic health care services to women on their doorsteps thereby bridging the gap between the community and institutionalized services. To achieve this community-based Lady Health Workers (LHW) were recruited, leading to a total of 95,000 by November 2005, within reach of the target of 100,000 LHW covering 80 percent of the population.

In addition to the Women's Health project, which has been active since June 2000, the Government of Pakistan has recently launched its *National Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programme*. It is aimed at improving access to high quality and effective MCH services for all, especially the poor and disadvantaged, through the development and implementation of a sustainable MCH programme at all levels of the health delivery system. The programme will provide access to high quality MCH and family planning services using Lady Health Worker's; train 12,000 community midwives; train 15,000 health care providers in Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmONC), Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood illnesses and Management Information Systems; recruit 324 midwifery tutors who will also function as supervisors once the community midwives are placed in their respective catchment areas; strengthen 214 hospitals to provide comprehensive EmONC and family planning services; strengthen 650 health facilities to provide basic EmONC and family planning services; strengthen 5,000 Basic Health Units (BHUs) for the provision of basic preventive care and family planning services; establish MCH cells at federal, provincial and district levels; build strategic partnerships to enhance the role of NGOs and the private sector; and provide evidence-based programme management and capacity building.

Challenges and Constraints

In addition to the challenges that are impeding the contribution to the continuing high levels of maternal mortality such as the lack of emergency obstetric care and trained personnel particularly in rural areas, there are other constraints that affect the provision of family planning information and services. Addressing these will require that young married women have the knowledge and means to be able to delay the birth of their first child and space their subsequent children and that all women of child-bearing age are able to access easily the family planning method of their choice.

Achieving universal access to reproductive health will, therefore require efforts to improve motivation and communication, support new family size norms and provide women with information on the advantages of child-spacing and improve the availability of quality services. Such measures should be promoted within the religious, social and cultural norms of the country and taking into account those population groups that are at particular risk, including adolescent girls and those living in remote rural and tribal areas.

New initiatives 2006-2010

The MTDF 2005-10 calls for the devolution of Family Planning and Primary Health Care to the provincial and district levels with community based workers (Village-based Family Planning Workers and LHWs) of both the population and health sectors being brought under one umbrella. Such a strategic integrated approach should ensure that both maternal mortality and access to reproductive health information and services are addressed through a coordinated institutional approach.

Major complementary strategies include the use of mobile service units for covering remote villages that do not have access to family planning services; expanded service delivery through family welfare centres and reproductive health centres; increased involvement of all health centres by providing training/refresher courses, basic equipment and regular supplies of contraceptives; introduction of family planning services in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA); and reinforcement of family planning and MCH services in the Azad State of Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and the Northern Areas.

Important initiatives being undertaken by the Ministry of Population Welfare are the establishment of the high-level National Population Commission, which is chaired by the Prime Minister, providing assistance to parliamentarians in projecting population as a cross-cutting issue and large scale sensitization of religious scholars. These will greatly help to ensure that policies are put in place to provide the necessary impetus to accelerate the achievement of MDG 5 by the target date of 2015. In addition the emphasis that the Ministry is placing on working with NGOs and the private sector to complement the information and services that it is itself providing. Furthermore, there is the increased priority that the Ministry of Health is giving to addressing maternal mortality through the recently initiated MCH programme.

Summary Assessment

There are now nine years left for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. MDG 5 on maternal health is one of the most important but most difficult to achieve of the eight goals. The call by Heads of Government for the inclusion of the target on access to reproductive health provides an added dimension that is crucial for its achievement. The Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey will ensure that the trends post-2006 can be monitored fully. What are required now are increased commitment and priority actions so that the desired results can be attained before 2015. The setting up of the high-level National Population Commission will greatly help in this direction.

Target 6 : a) Reduce by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio; b) Achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2015.

Indicators	Definitions	1990-91	2000-01	2004-05	PRSP Target 2005-06 ⁸	MTDF Target 2009-10	MDGs Targets 2015
Maternal mortality ratio	No. of mothers dying due to complications of pregnancy and delivery per 100,000 live births	550 ¹	350 ²	400 ³	300-350	300	140
Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants	Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (MOs, midwives, LHVs)	18 ⁴	*40 ⁵	*48 ⁷	75 ⁹	60	>90
Contraceptive prevalence rate	Proportion of eligible couples for family planning programmes using one of the contraceptive methods	12 ¹	30 ¹	36 ³	41.7	51	55
Total fertility rate	Average number of children a woman delivered during her reproductive age	5.4 ⁶	4.1 ⁶	3.5 ³	3.7	2.7	2.1
Proportion of women 15-49 years who had given birth during last 3 years and made at least one antenatal care consultation	Proportion of women (15-49) who delivered during the last 3 years and received at least one antenatal care during their pregnancy period from either public/private care-providers	15 ⁴	35 ⁵	50 ⁷	50	70	100

Notes and Sources:

1. Ministry of Health
 2. Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey 2000-01
 3. Medium Term Development Framework, 2005-10, Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, May 2005
 4. Agreed in Advisory Committee meetings organized by the Planning Commission during July 2003-February 2004
 5. Pakistan Integrated Household Survey 2000-2001
 6. Pakistan Demographic Survey 2001
 7. Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (CWIQ) 2004-05
 8. All PRSP targets are taken from Accelerating Economic Growth and Reducing Poverty: The Road Ahead. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Government of Pakistan, December 2003.
 9. PRSP projected a higher proportion, based on hiring and availability of LHVs, MOs and midwives. MTDF target for 2009-10 is based on projecting the CWIQ results of 2004-05
- * A higher number as compared to MDG 2004 is reported here due to modification in the definition of skilled birth attendants



GOAL 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Introduction

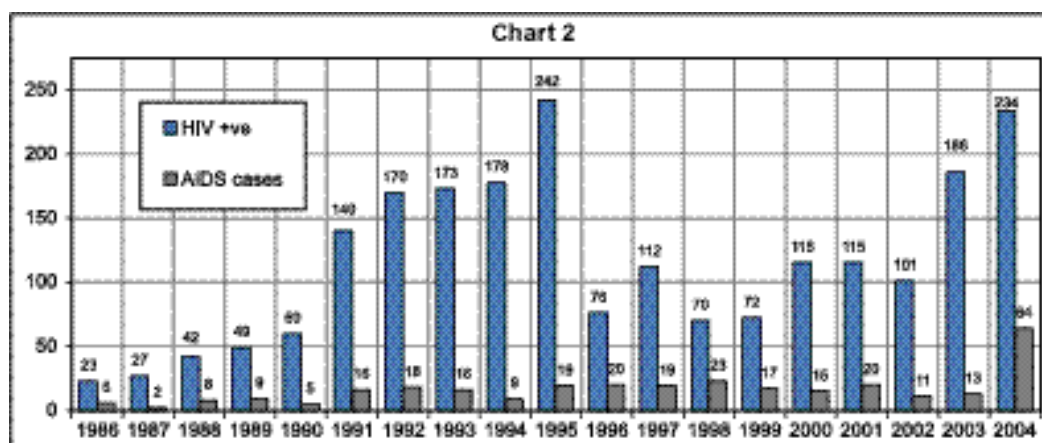
The prevalence of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other communicable diseases in Pakistan has been fluctuating from year to year. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the general population is still less than 1 percent of the population and Pakistan is therefore, considered a low prevalence country. However, in some groups of population, who are vulnerable to a high degree of risk to contacting the disease, this has crossed the 5 percent mark. Malaria continues to be an endemic disease in large areas of the country, particularly in those regions where government has retreated from the fight to combat the diseases, such as in the province of Balochistan and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. Tuberculosis has been, and continues to be a major contributor to the overall burden of disease in the country at large. Latest bio-statistics indicate that the resistance to the existing generation of drugs to combat the disease is beginning to rise, thereby posing greater challenges to attaining the target.

Current Status

Since the reporting of the first HIV positive case in 1986 in Lahore an increasing number, mostly men, have been infected with HIV while living or traveling abroad. Some of these men subsequently infected their wives who, in some cases, have passed the infection to their children. During 1990s, cases of HIV and AIDS have also appeared among various vulnerable groups such as commercial sex workers, injecting drug users, long distance drivers, and jail inmates. Street children and colonies with a concentration of uni-sex population groups are also among the groups of population who are vulnerable to and at a high level of risk from contacting the disease.

Since the first reported case in 1986, the numbers of reported cases has been steadily increasing, and have spread over in all geographical regions of the country. The extent of the HIV and AIDS epidemic in Pakistan is very difficult to assess because of several factors that play an important role in the spread: socio-cultural, religious, stigma related with HIV and AIDS, gender, and illegal profession. Risky sexual behaviours including hetero- and homosexual activity with no regular partners, and low condom use rates also influence the spread of the disease and, therefore, also the estimates of prevalence.

This is borne out by the rate of reporting the disease from the time when information is being

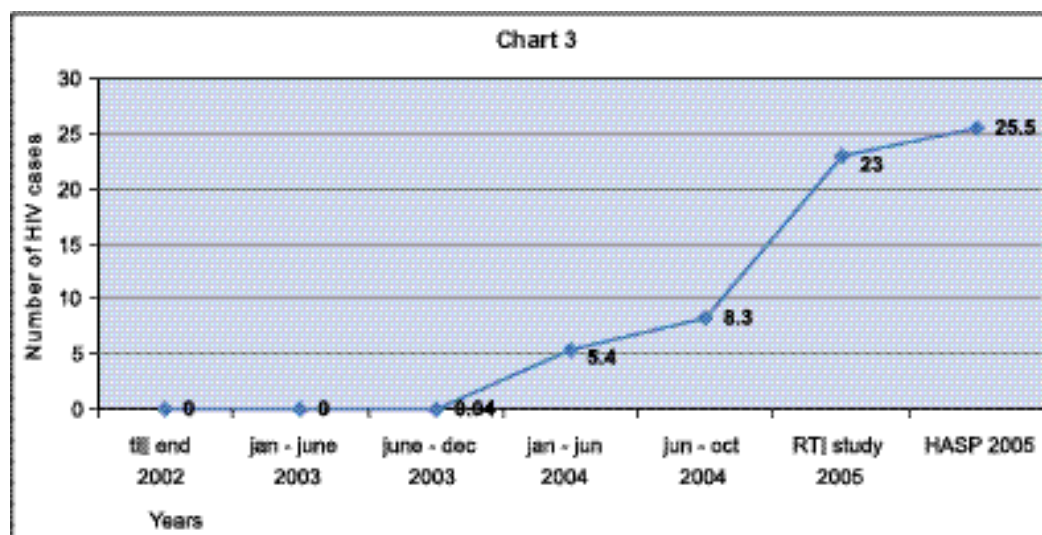


compiled through the public sector health care facilities (Chart 2) indicates no clear pattern with regard to its spread.

Earlier estimates of the prevalence of the disease by the UNAIDS, suggest that in March 2002 there were not more than 80,000 cases of HIV and AIDS. These studies also indicated that the principal modes of transmission were through heterosexual transmission (51.4%) and contaminated blood or blood products (12.5%); and that other modes of transmission, such as, injecting drug use (2.2%), homosexual or bisexual acts (4.2%), and mother to child transmission (2.4%) were becoming apparent. In both instances of the HIV and AIDS pandemic, males were the most infected by margins of 7 to 8 times the prevalence rate among women.

Several mapping studies and other national studies in Pakistan have since 2005 tried to undertake behavioural and biological surveillance of the high risk groups in Pakistan in order to make better estimates of the spread of the disease. These are predominantly the DFID financed study on STIs and RTIs, the CIDA-financed Sero-Surveillance Project and several mapping studies initiated by government agencies themselves. The current accepted estimate of the prevalence of the disease is that there are about 60,000 persons infected with the disease. The acceptance of even this number needs caution. The lack of an appropriate surveillance system for case detection, a general lack of awareness about the disease and social stigmatization attached to the disease itself are some of the reasons for the low estimates.

The updated 2006 Situation and Response Analysis report indicates that the epidemic is emerging rapidly in the high-risk populations, especially in intravenous drug users (IDUs) and male sex workers (MSMs) networks in larger cities. Data collected by the provincial AIDS Control Program from January to August 2004 has shown, that the prevalence has increased from 0.4% to more than 7% in all IDUs tested for HIV in the Punjab. Furthermore, the HIV prevalence in 2005 among IDUs in Karachi reached 23%. Data from several cities around the country among drug users show that almost all of IDUs are male (99.8%), about half are married and more than a third have heard about HIV and AIDS. Less than a fifth knows that HIV and AIDS can be transmitted through sexual contact. Sexual behaviours among IDUs were reported as; 14% had sex with other men, 28% had sex with both men and women, 49% had in the last year paid money to have sex and only 10% had ever used condom. One out of five reported having had an Sexually Treated Diseases (STD) and about 40% had suffered from one or more STD-related symptoms. In conclusion, high-risk sexual behaviour is prevalent among male drug users in Pakistan, and awareness of transmission risk is low.



This follows the pattern of the epidemic in Asia. Starting with the IDUs, then spreading through them to the commercial sex workers and through them to the general population. In Pakistan this is further complicated by the transmission through returning migrant workers. There is concern being expressed in both the coastal belt of Balochistan and the tribal areas straddling the Afghan border that these migrants are fast becoming the source of a concentrated epidemic. The governments are establishing ARV Centres in response to these threats, and also to contain the disease geographically.

In response to this changing scenario the government is at present carrying out a mid-term review of Pakistan's response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The review will update the 2000 Situation and Response Analysis, a review of the national response itself (including but not limited to the Enhanced Programme being delivered by the National AIDS Control Programme), the revision as appropriate of the National Strategic Framework document and thereafter the development of a new Programme Implementation Plan.

So far Pakistan's response to achieving the MDG Targets for HIV and AIDS has been:

- Development and introduction of the NSF that guides the response to HIV;
- The significant expansion in the number and scope of interventions in the public sector. Prior to 2003, only IDUs were reached whereas, by September 2006, there were 19 projects through GOP/NGOs working with various groups, including youth, and 11 about to be awarded;
- Condom promotion is now an integral element of service delivery for key populations most at risk;
- Under Global Fund support, 16 VCT centres became operational in April 2005 and five ARV Centres of Excellence have since been established;
- The significant increase from less than 50 to over 350 participating NGOs with 32 interventions and the strengthening of the NGO community through the formation of the PNAC consortia;
- More multi-sector involvement not only within the public sector but also with civil groups;
- Progress in establishing a National Network of PLHIV;
- Enactment of blood transfusion laws to help prevent transmission of HIV;
- Protocols and operational guidelines have been produced;
- A mass media campaign to raise awareness and the expanded use of electronic media;
- Design of the National Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework that has just been finalised and is expected to become operational in the near future;
- Replacement of the former surveillance system with the IBBS;
- Preparation of legislation dealing with human rights aspects of HIV/AIDS and the draft HIV policy paper on which consultations are well advanced;
- Decentralisation and provincial autonomy; and
- More than US\$71 million of financial resources have been mobilised to support the national response.

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

Indicators	Definitions	1990-91	2001-02	2004-05	PRSP Target 2005-06 ⁶	MTDF Target 2009-10	MDGs Targets 2015
HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women (%)		n/a	0.03	0.03	n/a	n/a ⁵	Baseline to be reduced by 50%
HIV prevalence among vulnerable group (e.g., active sexual workers) (%)		n/a	0.03 ¹	2	n/a	n/a ³	Baseline to be reduced by 50%

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

Indicators	Definitions	1990-91	2001-02 ²	2004-05 ⁴	2005-06 ⁶	MTDF Target 2009-10	MDGs Targets 2015
Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures	Proportion of population living in 19 high risk districts of Pakistan having access and using effective malaria prevention and treatment as guided in roll back malaria strategy	n/a	20	30	25 ⁷	50	75
Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	Total number of TB cases per 100,000 population	n/a	177	160	133	130	45
Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Direct Observed Treatment Short Course)	Proportion of TB cases detected and managed through DOTS strategy	n/a	25	40	70	80	85

Notes and Sources:

1. National AIDS Control Programme; information on all Pakistan basis is not available. As per National Aids Control Program Survey, HIV prevalence among vulnerable groups was 0.03% in Punjab province only.
2. Ministry of Health information, 2003
3. MTDF target 0.02% is based on available information on Punjab only.
4. Medium Term Expenditure Framework, 2005-10, Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, May 2005.
5. Based on the estimates of MTDF of 0.1 % for 2004-05 the target for 2009-10 was set at 0.07%.
6. All PRSP targets are taken from Accelerating Economic Growth and Reducing Poverty: The Road Ahead. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Government of Pakistan, December 2003
7. PRSP secretariat estimated it in 2002-03, while the MTDF target for 2009-10 is based on updated estimate of 2004-05



Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Introduction

Halving, by 2015, the proportion of people with sustainable access to safe and improved water source is the tenth MDG target, covered under seventh Goal of Environmental Sustainability. Access to improved drinking water source especially for the poorest of the poor remains a challenge. With the launch of multi billion rupee Clean Drinking Water for All by 2008, Government of Pakistan has further stepped up efforts to achieve MDG targets. Pakistan's adaptation of MDG indicator for drinking water coverage defines it as the proportion of population (urban and rural) with sustainable access to improved water source i.e. Pipe and Hand Pump water. As per this definition, water supply coverage increased from 53% in 1990 to 66% in 2005. However it has still a long way to go in reaching MDG target of 93% by 2015.

To reach the benefits at the lowest level of population it is important to monitor the coverage indicator at the sub-national and especially at the district level. However district level monitoring of the indicator is constrained by the availability of compatible data from reliable sources. CWIQ Survey 2005 provides data on district level coverage by taking into account various supply sources i.e. Tap/pipe, Hand pump, Motor pump, Dug well and others. Census 1998 data identifies various water sources as Pipe, Hand pump, Well, Pond and Others. In order to assess the district-wise progress in coverage between 1998 and 2005 and maintain comparability, a modified and extended definition of water supply coverage is adopted. Thus for the purpose of this report, Census 1998 drinking water supply coverage includes proportion of people with access to Pipe and Hand pump, while supply coverage data from CWIQ 2005 includes people with access to Pipe, Hand and Motor pump. In 1998, a higher proportion specifically in rural areas population may have relied for safe water on hand pump due to low incomes and smaller access to electricity connections. In 2005, higher incomes, declining water table and availability of electricity even in bigger villages may have included the options for safe water from motor pump and thus some substitution between hand and motor pump is more likely. In the following pages a number of conclusions are drawn based on the comparative ranking analysis of these two sets of data at the district level.

The indicator of sanitation coverage in rural and urban areas is target 10 of MDG 7. The other seven indicators subsumed in target 9 and 10 under Goal 7 also spell out GOPs commitment to move towards environmental sustainability by 2015. In analyzing the district-wise improvements in sanitation coverage during 1998 and 2004-05, we explicitly deviate from the definition adopted for this indicator so far in the PMDGR 2004 and 2005 and use a more comprehensive definition suggested by relevant UN agencies. Sanitation coverage includes "facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, pour-flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are assumed to be adequate, provided they are not public". In Census 1998, access to latrines at the household level is categorized as 'shared' and 'separated'. In PSLM 2004-05, toilet facilities at the household level are categorized as 'flush' and 'non-flush'. The third category in census and survey is the non-existence of toilet facilities. In the respective years we aggregate the two categories to measure sanitation coverage. This definition is adopted to ensure broad comparability of indicators at the district level. MDGR 2005 reported the figures for coverage of flush toilets in both the PIHS 2000-01 and PSLM 2004-05. Under this definition, sanitation coverage increased from 30 to 45 and to 54 in 1990-91, 2001-02 and 2004-05. Strict comparability at the district level will be restored with future CWIQ surveys. Thus the sanitation coverage under this flexible definition will be higher and is not comparable to the one reported in previous MDGRs.

Drinking Water Supply

District ranking of top and bottom 10 districts in 1998 and 2005 are provided in Tables 1A and 1B respectively. Table 1A suggests a) In 1998, all the top 10 districts were from Punjab. In 2005 two districts from the Sindh province joined the ranks of top ten. b) Seven of the top ten districts are common in both periods. Mandi Bahuddin, Hafizabad and Muzaffargarh lost their top 10 ranking by 2005, and replaced Kasur, Shikarpur and Ghotki in the group.

Table 1B suggest major shifts at the bottom ranking districts during the 7 year period:- a) None of the districts from Punjab are in the bottom ten ranking in 1998 or 2005. b) Seven of the districts in this group are common to both periods, although witnessing intra-group shifting. c) Share of districts of Balochistan among the bottom ten fell from 8 to 6, with districts in NWFP increasing their share from 1 to 3 in 2005.

Table 1A: Top Ten Districts

1998				2005			
Rank	Districts	Province	Rate	Rank	Districts	Province	Rate
1	Gujranwala	P	99.5	1	Sheikhupura	P	99.9
2	Mandi Bahuddin	P	99.4	2	Narowal	P	99.9
3	Layyah	P	99.3	3	Layyah	P	99.8
4	Hafizabad	P	99.2	4	Gujranwala	P	99.8
5	Narowal	P	99.0	5	Bhakhar	P	99.7
6	Muzaffargarh	P	98.9	6	Lahore	P	99.7
7	Lahore	P	98.8	7	Kasur	P	99.7
8	Sheikhupura	P	98.8	8	Shikarpur	S	99.7
9	Sialkot	P	98.7	9	Ghotki	S	99.6
10	Bhakhar	P	98.5	10	Sialkot	P	99.6

Table 1B: Bottom Ten Districts

1998				2005			
Rank	Districts	Province	Rate	Rank	Districts	Province	Rate
89	Bolan	B	20.8	89	Upper Dir	N	38.6
90	Ziarat	B	19.8	90	Bolan	B	33.3
91	Nasirabad	B	19.8	91	Kech	B	32.4
92	Khuzdar	B	16.3	92	Kohistan	N	28.9
93	Barkhan	B	15.9	93	Tharparkar	S	28.3
94	Kohistan	N	14.0	94	Pangur	B	22.4
95	Jhal Magsi	B	13.0	95	Jhal Magsi	B	22.0
96	Musakhel	B	11.6	96	Shangla	N	19.5
97	Tharparkar	S	4.2	97	Musakhel	B	17.3
98	Panjgur	B	3.4	98	Ziarat	B	11.2

Quantifying and Ranking improvements

Rank analysis, in the above, provides information about the shifts in ranks of selected top and bottom districts over the years, taking into account their absolute water supply coverage.

However it is important to analyze the rate of progress of individual districts keeping in view compound annual growth rate (AGR). These growth rates provide an indication of the individual performance of districts in terms of speed of progress. Districts are arranged in Table 2A and 2B according to the order of their AGR and provide details of 10 best performers and 10 least progressive districts.

Table 2A show that a) all the 10 best performing districts belonged to the lowest ranks in 1998 and grew at an annual rate of 11% to 31% during the period. b) Seventy percent of the top 10 performers belong to Balochistan, 20% to Sindh and 10% to NWFP. Tharparkar tops the list with AGR of 31%, while Kohistan from NWFP is No. 10 with 11%. Table 2B identifies 10 regressive districts:- a) Annual growth rate of this group ranges from 0 to -8 percent. b) Four out of ten districts belong to Punjab, three from Balochistan, two from NWFP and one from Sindh province. Note that 5 of these districts had already reached a coverage of more than 90 percent in 1998 and thus with a higher base could only make a marginal progress.

Table 2A: Ten fastest growing districts

Rank 98/2005	Districts	Province	1998	2005	AGR
97/93	Tharparkar	S	4.2	28.3	31.4
98/94	Panjkur	B	3.4	22.4	30.9
87/62	Awaran	B	23.5	60.2	14.4
92/85	Khuzdar	B	16.3	41.7	14.4
93/87	Barkhan	B	15.9	39.7	13.9
88/74	Kalat	B	21.8	53.2	13.6
91/84	Nasirabad	B	19.8	43.9	12.1
68/43	Badin	S	41.4	88.0	11.4
81/66	Mastung	B	28.3	58.7	11.0
94/92	Kohistan	N	14.0	28.9	11.0

Table 2B: Ten stagnant and regressive districts

Rank 98/2005	Districts	Province	1998	2005	AGR
1/4	Gujranwala	P	99.5	99.8	0.0
2/12	Mandi Bahuddin	P	99.4	99.5	0.0
11/23	Sargodah	P	98.5	98.5	0.0
36/47	Quetta	B	85.8	84.7	-0.2
15/33	Faisalabad	P	97.6	95.3	-0.3
16/37	Jacobabad	S	97.1	93.0	-0.6
65/89	Upper Dir	N	45.2	38.6	-2.2
83/96	Shangla	N	27.2	19.5	-4.6
53/88	Qilla Abdullah	B	57.7	39.5	-5.3
90/98	Ziarat	B	19.8	11.2	-7.8

Ten top and bottom districts ranked by absolute change in water supply coverage are given in tables 3A and 3B. Only 5 districts in AGR ranking are also in top 10 list of absolute level ranking. All the least progressive districts in terms of zero or negative growth also had the smallest absolute change.

Table 3A: Top Ten Districts (Absolute Change)

S.No	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Absolute Change
1	Badin	S	41.4	88.0	46.6
2	Awaran	B	23.5	60.2	36.8
3	Kalat	B	21.8	53.2	31.4
4	Mastung	B	28.3	58.7	30.4
5	Tank	N	41.7	69.6	27.9
6	Swabi	N	33.8	59.7	25.9
7	Khuzdar	B	16.3	41.7	25.4
8	Mardan	N	47.9	73.0	25.2
9	Nowshera	N	58.2	82.8	24.6
10	Lakki Marwat	N	58.2	82.6	24.4

Table 3B: Bottom Ten Districts (Absolute Change)

S.No	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Absolute Change
1	Gujranwala	P	99.5	99.8	0.3
2	Mandi Bahuddin	P	99.4	99.5	0.1
3	Sargodah	P	98.5	98.5	0.0
4	Quetta	B	85.8	84.7	-1.1
5	Faisalabad	P	97.6	95.3	-2.3
6	Jacobabad	S	97.1	93.0	-4.0
7	Upper Dir	N	45.2	38.6	-6.7
8	Shangla	N	27.2	19.5	-7.7
9	Ziarat	B	19.8	11.2	-8.6
10	Qilla Abdullah	B	57.7	39.5	-18.2

Province-wise score card

In addition to national ranking of districts, it is also worthy to analyze district ranking at the provincial level. These are given in Appendix G.1 to G.4. A) In Punjab, nine out of the top ten ranked districts in 1998, also maintain their status in 2005. Kasur loses this status to District Muzaffargarh. In the bottom ten ranking only Khushab graduated to mid-level ranking by 2005, while Faisalabad joined the bottom ten group of relatively low coverage districts. B) In NWFP three districts in the category of 5 top districts with highest coverage in 1998 remain in the top 5 list in 2005. However there is considerable re-shuffling in the bottom five ranked districts during 1998-2005. Charsada, Swabi and Hangu moved to mid-ranks, while Chitral, Batagram and Upper Dir joined the bottom ranks. C) In Sindh the ranking of top and bottom five have remained stable as compared to other provinces. D) In Balochistan, three districts, Qilla Abdullah, Gwadar and Chaghi slipped to mid-ranks by 2005. From bottom 5 districts, Khuzdar and Barkhan moved to mid-ranks.

Ongoing and Planned Initiatives

Clean Drinking Water for All Programme is a part of "Khushal Pakistan Programme". Two projects namely "Clean Drinking Water Initiative (CDWI)" and "Clean Drinking Water for All (CDWA)" are being implemented under Clean Drinking Water for All Programme. CDWI project, approved in 2005, plans to install and operate one water purification plant (WPP) in each tehsil of Pakistan

including AJK, Northern Areas and FATA. Out of a target of 544 (equal to number of Tehsils i.e. 122 in Sindh, 143 in Baluchistan, 144 in Punjab, 78 in NWFP and 57 in AJK, Northern Areas and FATA), 297 WPPs are complete by July 2006. Whereas, contracts have been awarded for another 144 WPPs. Survey for all 544 sites is complete. Each WPP under Clean Drinking Water Initiative Project has a capacity of 2000 gallons per hour. The project will be completed during the fiscal year 2006-07.

2. Second project i.e. *"Clean Drinking Water for All"* aims at installation of one WPP in each Union Council of Pakistan including AJK, Northern Areas and FATA. The Umbrella PC-I was approved in April 2006 by ECNEC for installation of around 6500 water purification plants. Under this project Rs. 2.0 billion were transferred to the Ministry of Environment and Provincial/Territorial Governments during 2005-06, whereas, Rs. 4.0 billion are allocated in the PSDP 2006-07 for the project implementation. The project will be completed by December 2007.

Sanitation

Top and bottom 10 districts in terms of sanitation coverage in the country in 1998 and 2005 are identified in Table 4A and 4B respectively. In Table 4A note the following:- a) Only 5 districts that were among the top 10 in 1998 continue to remain in this group in 2005. b) Karachi, Peshawar, Hyderabad, Panjgur and Qilla Abdullah lost their positions and were replaced by Charsada, Kohat, Nawabshah, Mardan and Chaghi. c) In 1998, four out of 10 top positions were held each by districts in Sindh and Balochistan. In 2005, three each top positions were claimed by districts in NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan. While only one district namely Lahore was from Punjab province.

Tables 4B list the districts with 10 lowest sanitation coverage in the country in 1998 and 2005. Note the following:- a) Only 5 districts that were among the bottom 10 in 1998 continue to remain in this group in 2005. b) Awaran, Zhob, Jhal Magsi and Barkhan of Balochistan joined the bottom ranks in 2005. Karak, Mansehra, Upper Dir and Shangla districts of NWFP graduated from this category. c) Only one district of Punjab, i.e., Muzaffar Garh continues to remain in the bottom 10 category in both years.

Table 4A: Top Ten Districts

1998				2005			
Rank	Districts	Province	Rate	Rank	Districts	Province	Rate
1	Karachi	S	95.8	1	Quetta	B	99.7
2	Quetta	B	94.2	2	Charsada	N	99.3
3	Lahore	P	87.0	3	Kohat	N	99.1
4	Qilla Abdullah	B	74.3	4	Nowshero Feroze	S	98.3
5	Larkana	S	73.3	5	Mardan	N	98.1
6	Peshawar	N	73.2	6	Pashin	B	98.0
7	Pashin	B	72.9	7	Larkana	S	97.6
8	Hyderabad	S	71.4	8	Nawabshah	S	96.0
9	Panjgur	B	71.4	9	Chaghi	B	95.4
10	Nowshero Feroze	S	71.0	10	Lahore	P	95.4

Table 4B: Bottom Ten Districts

1998				2005			
Rank	Districts	Province	1998	Rank	Districts	Province	2005
89	Karak	N	21.0	89	Awaran	B	44.7
90	Rajanpur	P	20.9	90	Musakhel	B	43.2
91	Mansehra	N	20.8	91	Batagram	N	42.1
92	Qilla Saifullah	B	20.8	92	Muzaffar Garh	P	39.5
93	Muzaffar Garh	P	18.9	93	Zhob	B	37.1
94	Kohistan	N	17.6	94	Tharparkar	S	33.2
95	Batagram	N	15.3	95	Jhal Magsi	B	28.6
96	Upper Dir	N	15.0	96	Qilla Saifullah	B	15.9
97	Shangla	N	13.6	97	Barkhan	B	12.2
98	Musakhel	B	12.9	98	Kohistan	N	11.7

Quantifying and Ranking improvements

The above analysis provides a comparative overview of ranking of selected districts in terms of absolute rates. This section extends the analysis and identifies 10 top performers and 10 slow moving districts in terms of speed of improvement. We choose only two indicators for assessing improvements i.e., annual growth rates and absolute change in Sanitation Coverage during 1998 and 2005.

Table 5A: Ten fastest growing districts

Rank 98/2005	Districts	Province	1998	2005	AGR
97/55	Shangla	N	13.6	69.9	26.4
83/22	Kharan	B	23.1	85.7	20.6
86/44	Bhakhar	P	22.0	77.7	19.8
80/24	Lower Dir	N	24.7	84.1	19.1
98/90	Musakhel	B	12.9	43.2	18.8
73/21	Ghotki	S	26.7	86.0	18.2
96/88	Upper Dir	N	15.0	48.0	18.1
70/26	Buner	N	28.2	83.2	16.7
75/40	Lakki Marwat	N	26.0	74.5	16.2
59/9	Chaghi	B	33.9	95.4	15.9

Table 5A identifies the top performers. The annual rate of improvement has ranged from 16 to 26 percent per annum during the period. Half of the top performing districts are from the province of NWFP, while the remaining are from other provinces. Only one district of Punjab, i.e., Bhakhar is in this list. Table 5B lists the districts with the ten lowest annual increase or decrease in Sanitation coverage. The growth rate ranges from 1.3 to -7.8 percent. Among the 10 least progressive districts, 7 are from the Balochistan province and one each is from the other 3 provinces. Out of the 7 districts in Balochistan, 5 have negative growth rates.

Tables 6A-6B gives the list of 10 districts in terms of highest and lowest absolute improvements in sanitation coverage. Eight districts from the top 10 absolute level ranking are also in top 10 growth rate ranking. Nine out of 10 slow growing districts in terms of a absolute change are also listed under the growth rate criteria.

Table 5B: Ten slow and regressive districts

Rank 98/2005	Districts	Province	1998	2005	AGR
3/10	Lahore	P	87.0	95.4	1.3
2/1	Quetta	B	94.2	99.7	0.8
32/86	Sibbi	B	47.8	48.9	0.3
1/11	Karachi	S	95.8	95.1	-0.1
18/72	Bolan	B	58.4	57.8	-0.1
51/93	Zhob	B	39.0	37.1	-0.7
92/96	Qilla Saifullah	B	20.8	15.9	-3.7
94/98	Kohistan	N	17.6	11.7	-5.7
38/95	Jhal Magsi	B	44.2	28.6	-6.0
88/97	Barkhan	B	21.6	12.2	-7.8

Table 6A : Top Ten Districts (Absolute Change)

S.No	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Absolute Change
1	Kharan	B	23.1	85.7	62.6
2	Chaghi	B	33.9	95.4	61.5
3	Lower Dir	N	24.7	84.1	59.4
4	Ghotki	S	26.7	86.0	59.3
5	Shangla	N	13.6	69.9	56.3
6	Bakhar	P	22.0	77.7	55.7
7	Bonair	N	28.2	83.2	55.0
8	Kohat	N	46.6	99.1	52.5
9	Sanghar	S	43.7	94.9	51.1
10	Lakki Marwat	N	26.0	74.5	48.5

Table 6B : Bottom Ten Districts (Absolute Change)

S.No	Districts	Province	1998	2005	Absolute Change
1	Mirpurkhas	S	44.1	50.0	5.9
2	Quetta	B	94.2	99.7	5.5
3	Sibbi	B	47.8	48.9	1.1
4	Bolan	B	58.4	57.8	-0.5
5	Karachi	S	95.8	95.1	-0.7
6	Zhob	B	39.0	37.1	-1.8
7	Qilla Sifullah	B	20.8	15.9	-4.8
8	Kohistan	N	17.6	11.7	-5.9
9	Barkhan	B	21.6	12.2	-9.4
10	Jhal Magsi	B	44.2	28.6	-15.6

Province-wise Score card

Appendix H.1 to H.4 gives the within province ranking of districts between 1998 and 2005. a) In case of Punjab, seven of the top ten districts in 1998 survive in the top 10 list in 2005. Important commercial cities like Multan, Sahiwal and Toba Tek Singh loose to Bhakkar, Mianwali and Attock.

Among the bottom 10 districts, 4 graduated to middle level during the period and Pakpattan, Bhawalnagar, Hafizabad and Okara slipped to join this group. b) In case of Sindh, among the top 5, Hyderabad and Dadu lost their place and are replaced by mid-level cities of Sanghar and Nawabshah. Among the bottom 5, greater re-shuffling took place and Sanghar, Jacobabad and Ghotki joined the mid-level ranks, while Thatta, Khairpur and Mirpurkhas slipped to bottom 5 places in 2005. c) In NWFP, the ranking remained fairly stable among the top and bottom 5 districts during 1998 and 2005. In both categories one district each lost/gained their place by 2005. d) In Balochistan a greater amount of re-shuffling took place between 1998 and 2005. Three districts, i.e., Qilla Abdullah, Panjgur and Mastung lost their position among the top five in 2005 and are replaced by Chaghi, Kech and Kharan. Among the bottom 5 districts, Nasirabad and Kharan graduated to middle ranks, while Zhob and Jhal Magsi slipped to bottom five positions.

Summary Assessment

The top ten positions in the coverage was more equally shared among the four provinces in 1998 as well as in 2005. However districts of NWFP and Balochistan shared most of the bottom ten positions in 1998 and 2005. Districts in Balochistan also share the distinction of being the fastest growing during the period, while the opposite is evident for few districts for Punjab. Under a broader definition of safe water supply adopted in this analysis, nearly 36 districts of the country have achieved the national target (narrowly defined as Pipe/Hand pump) of 93 percent set for 2015. The clean water for all programs if implemented effectively within the proposed time frame will enable most of the districts to achieve the national target well before 2015.

As per the modified definition of sanitation coverage adopted in this analysis in top ten districts, no province dominates the ranking. However, in the bottom ten ranking, districts in Balochistan substitute in 2005 for districts in NWFP in 1998. Nearly fifty percent of the fastest/slowest growing districts are in the province of NWFP/Balochistan. As per the extended definition of sanitation coverage, 16 districts have already attained the MDG target of 90 percent coverage set for 2015. Extrapolating the business-as-usual scenario of last seven years, another 30 districts are likely to achieve the target by 2015.

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

Indicators	Definitions	1990-91 ¹	2001-02	2004-05	PRSP Target 2005-06 ⁷	MTDF Target 2009-10	MDGs Targets 2015
Forest cover including state owned and private forest and farmlands	Forest cover including state owned and private forest and farmlands, as percentage of the total land area	4.8	4.8	4.92	5.0	5.2	6.0
Land area protected for the conservation of wildlife	Land area protected as percentage of total land area	9.1	11.25	11.3	11.3 ⁸	11.6	12.0
GDP (at constant factor cost) per unit of energy use as a proxy for energy efficiency	Value added (in 1980/81 Rs) per ton of oil equivalent	26,471	27,047	27,000	27,300 ⁸	27,600	28,000
No. of vehicles using CNG	No of petrol and diesel vehicles using CNG fuel	500	280,000	700,000 ³	n/a	800,000	920,000
Sulphur content in high speed diesel (as a proxy for ambient air quality)	Percentage of sulphur (by weight) in high speed diesel	1.0	1.0	1.0	n/a	0.5	0.5 - 0.25

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

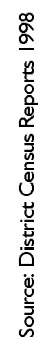
Indicators	Definitions	1990-91 ¹	2001-02	2004-05	PRSP Target 2005-06 ⁷	MTDF Target 2009-10	MDGs Targets 2015
Proportion of population (urban and rural) with sustainable access to a safe (improved) water source	Percentage of population with access to improved water source	53	69 ⁴	66 ⁴	70 ¹	76	93
Proportion of population (urban and rural) with access to sanitation	Percentage of population with access to sanitation	30	45 ⁵	54 ⁵	55	70 ⁶	90

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

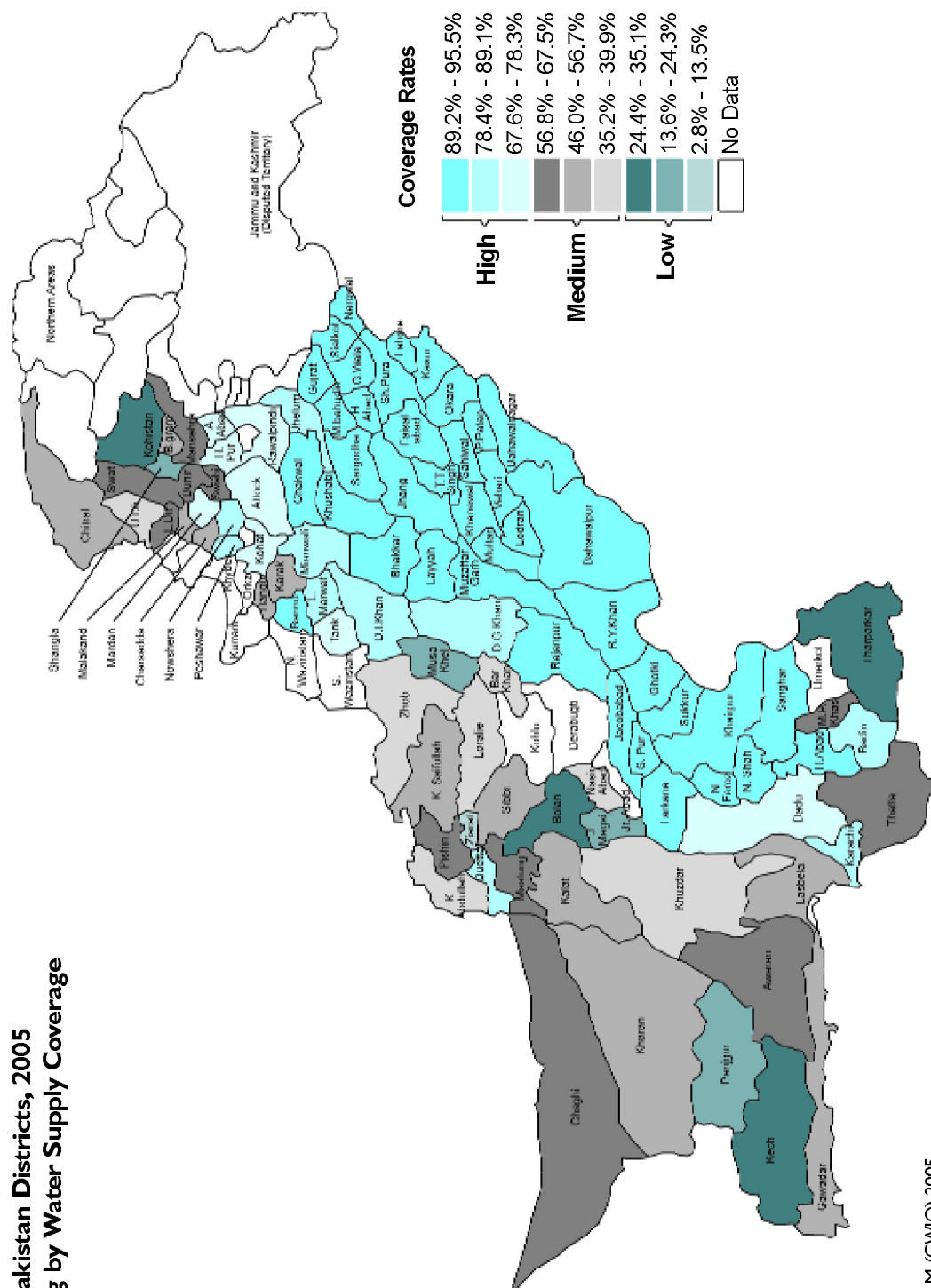
Indicators	Definitions	1990-91 ¹	2001-02	2004-05	PRSP Target 2005-06 ⁷	MTDF Target 2009-10	MDGs Targets 2015
Proportion of katchi abadis regularized	Katchi Abadis regularized as percentage of those identified by the cut-off date of 1985	NA	50	60	60 ¹	75	95

Notes and Sources:

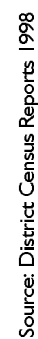
1. Planning Commission
2. Medium Term Development Framework, 2005-10
3. Pakistan Economic Survey 2004-05
4. PIHS 2000-01, PSLM (CWIQ) 2004-05 (Coverage of Tap, Hand-pump water)
5. PIHS 2001-01, PSLM (CWIQ) 2004-05 (Flush Toilets use)
6. Target of MTDF has been changed from 50 to 70 percent in view of higher coverage in the previous years
7. All PRSP targets are taken from Accelerating Economic Growth and Reducing Poverty: The Road Ahead. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Government of Pakistan, December 2003.
8. Ministry of Environment, 2003



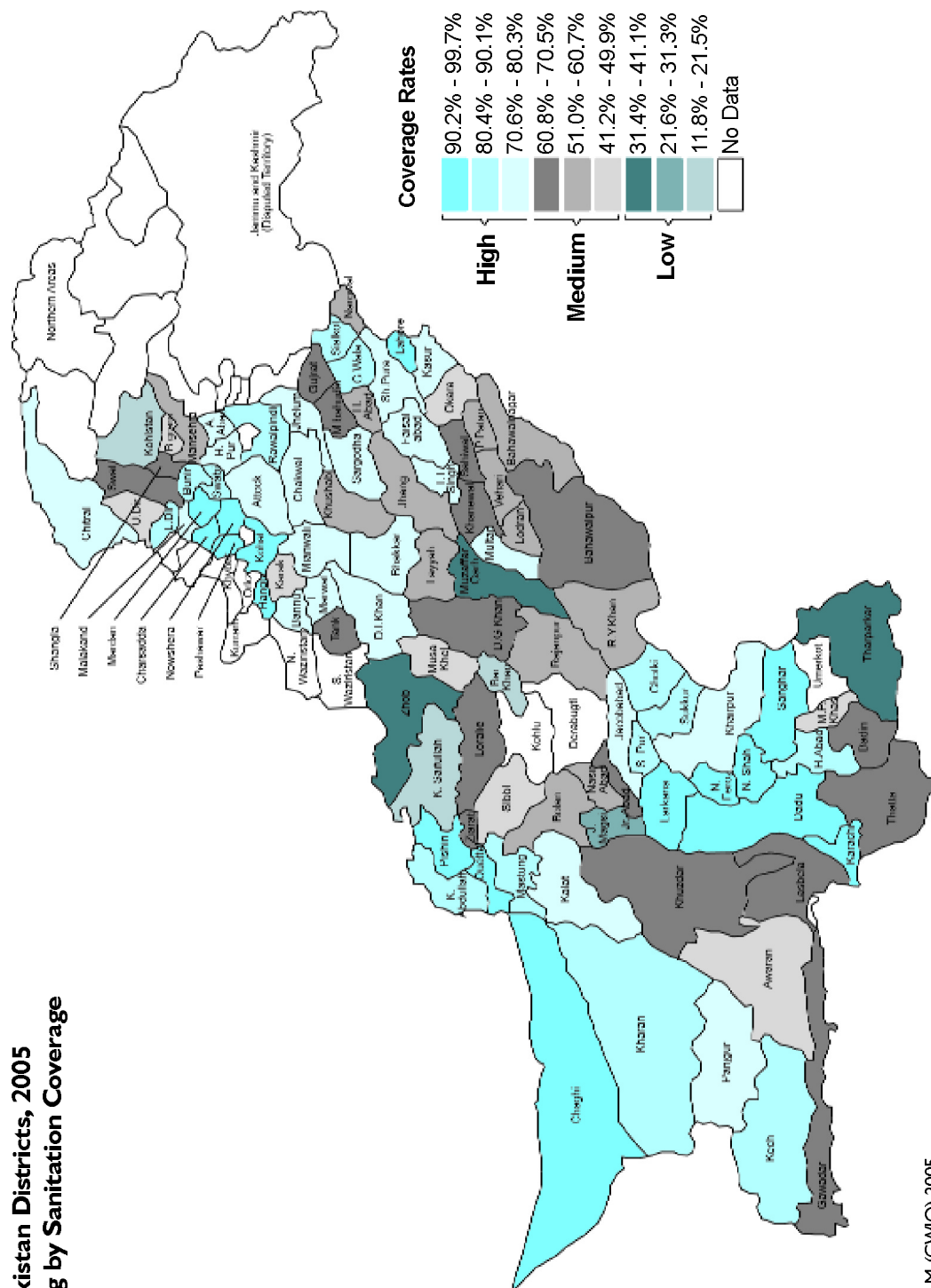
Pakistan Districts, 2005 Ranking by Water Supply Coverage



Source: PSLM (CWIQ) 2005



Pakistan Districts, 2005 Ranking by Sanitation Coverage



Source: PSLM (CWIQ) 2005

Appendices

Appendices	Description	Page No.
Appendix A	Status of Social Indicators	90
Appendix B	Intra Province Ranking (Net Primary Enrolment Rate)	97
Appendix 1	National Ranking (Net Primary Enrolment Rate)	100
Appendix C	Intra-Province ranking (Literacy rate 10 Years and above)	102
Appendix II	National Ranking (Literacy rate 10 Years and above)	105
Appendix D	Intra Province ranking (GPI NER)	107
Appendix III	National Ranking (GPI NER)	110
Appendix E	Intra-Province ranking (Youth Literacy GPI)	112
Appendix IV	National Ranking (Youth Literacy GPI)	115
Appendix F	Intra-Province ranking (Immunization 12-23 months)	117
Appendix V	National Ranking (Immunization 12-23 months)	120
Appendix G	Intra-Province ranking (Water Supply)	122
Appendix VI	National Ranking (Water supply)	125
Appendix H	Intra-Province ranking (Sanitation)	127
Appendix VII	National Ranking (Sanitation)	130
Appendix VIII	Advisory Committee on PMDGR-2006	132

Appendix A

A. 1 Education indicators

Indicators		Urban areas			Rural areas			Overall		
		Non-poor	Poor	All	Non-poor	Poor	All	Non-poor	Poor	All
Literacy rate (10 years or older)	PIHS 01	70	42	64	41	27	36	51	30	45
	PSLM 05	76	54	73	49	36	45	59	40	55
Gross enrolment rate (1-5 classes)	PIHS 01	101	65	91	78	52	66	85	54	72
	PSLM 05	115	83	108	83	68	78	93	70	86
Gross enrolment rate (6-8 classes)	PIHS 01	71	36	62	40	20	32	50	23	41
	PSLM 05	72	41	66	43	24	38	53	27	46
Gross enrolment rate (9-10 classes)	PIHS 01	75	30	64	43	15	32	54	18	42
	PSLM 05	73	40	68	46	17	38	56	22	48
Net enrolment rate (1-5 classes)	PIHS 01	62	38	56	45	29	38	50	31	42
	PSLM 05	71	51	67	51	39	47	57	42	52
Net enrolment rate (6-8 classes)	PIHS 01	31	12	26	15	07	12	20	08	16
	PSLM 05	29	18	27	18	09	15	22	11	19
Net enrolment rate (9-10 classes)	PIHS 01	18	05	15	08	03	06	12	03	09
	PSLM 05	19	12	18	10	03	08	13	05	11
Percentage of children aged 10-18 years that left school before completing primary level	PIHS 01	09	22	11	14	25	18	12	24	15
	PSLM 05	05	14	06	11	18	13	08	17	10
Note: Indicators are expressed as percentages. The numbers in last column of "Overall" can differ from the national estimates obtained from CWIQ Survey 2004-05 because of the differences in the sample sizes of the two surveys.										

A.2 Health indicators

Indicators		Urban areas			Rural areas			Overall		
		Non-poor	Poor	All	Non-poor	Poor	All	Non-poor	Poor	All
Fully immunized (12-23 months)	PIHS 01	77	54	71	52	40	46	60	43	53
	PSLM 05	90	81	89	79	72	77	83	73	80
Pre-natal care consultation	PIHS 01	71	41	63	31	19	26	43	23	35
	PSLM 05	72	48	68	45	34	42	54	37	49
Choice of provider (pre-natal)	PIHS 01									
Govt. hospital/clinic		40	48	41	41	46	42	40	46	42
Private hospital/clinic		52	38	49	40	31	37	46	33	43
Choice of provider (pre-natal)	PSLM 05									
Govt. hospital/clinic		28	38	29	24	20	23	26	24	25
Private hospital/clinic		55	33	52	37	30	35	45	31	42
Post-natal care consultation	PIHS 01	18	09	16	08	04	06	11	05	09
	PSLM 05	38	19	35	20	11	17	26	12	22
Choice of provider (post-natal)	PIHS 01									
Govt. hospital/clinic		22	44	25	27	41	29	24	42	27
Private hospital/clinic		57	27	52	51	37	45	54	33	45
Choice of provider (post-natal)	PSLM 05									
Govt. hospital/clinic		25	38	26	25	26	25	25	30	26
Private hospital/clinic		59	29	57	39	27	37	49	27	46

Note: Indicators are expressed as percentages. The numbers in last column of "Overall" can differ from the national estimates obtained from CWIQ Survey 2004-05 because of the differences in the sample sizes of the two surveys.

A.3 Access to basic facilities

Indicators		Urban areas			Rural areas			Overall		
		Non-poor	Poor	All	Non-poor	Poor	All	Non-poor	Poor	All
Electricity	PIHS 01	99	92	97	75	63	70	83	69	78.
	PSLM 05	97	95	97	80	72	78	86	76	84
Gas	PIHS 01	70	43	64	05	03	04	27	11	22
	PSLM 05	71	44	67	05	03	05	29	11	24
Source of drinking water	PIHS 01									
Piped water		62	44	58	12	10	11	29	16	25
Hand pump		10	28	14	51	60	55	37	54	43
Motorised pumping/tube well		24	22	23	19	08	15	21	11	17
Well		01	03	02	09	12	10	06	10	08
Other		03	03	03	10	10	10	07	09	08
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Source of drinking water	PSLM 05									
Piped water		65	45	62	22	19	21	37	24	34
Hand pump		08	24	11	39	47	41	28	43	32
Motorised pumping/tube well		23	25	23	20	11	18	21	14	19
Well		02	02	02	07	07	07	05	06	06
Other		02	03	02	12	16	13	08	13	09
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Type of toilet	PIHS 01									
Flush		93	75	89	34	16	27	55	27	45
Non-flush		04	13	06	16	19	17	12	18	12
No toilet in the house		03	12	05	50	65	55	34	55	43
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Type of toilet	PSLM 05									
Flush		93	82	91	39	25	35	58	36	53
Non-flush		03	08	04	24	25	24	17	22	18
No toilet in the house		04	10	05	37	50	41	25	42	29
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Indicators are expressed as percentages. The numbers in last column of "Overall" can differ from the national estimates obtained from CWIQ Survey 2004-05 because of the differences in the sample sizes of the two surveys.

A.4 Received pre-natal consultation from source (PIHS-2001-02)

Quintile	Received at home from				Govt. Hospital/ Clinic	Pvt. Hospital/ Clinic	Other	Total
	TBA	LHW	LHV	Doctor				
PAKISTAN	4	3	3	1	42	43	5	100
Quintile1	6	1	4	1	48	32	9	100
Quintile2	6	4	4	1	44	36	6	100
Quintile3	6	3	2	1	49	35	4	100
Quintile4	3	3	4	1	43	42	4	100
Quintile5	2	2	2	1	32	58	4	100
Ratio of highest to lowest	0.33	2.00	0.50	1.00	0.67	1.81	0.44	
URBAN	3	1	1	1	41	49	2	100
Quintile1	8	2	4	0	49	31	6	100
Quintile2	3	2	1	1	47	44	2	100
Quintile3	5	2	1	1	52	39	1	100
Quintile4	3	1	3	1	46	45	2	100
Quintile5	2	1	1	2	29	64	2	100
Ratio of highest to lowest	0.25	0.50	0.25	2.00	0.59	2.06	0.33	
RURAL	5	4	4	1	42	37	7	100
Quintile1	5	1	4	1	48	32	9	100
Quintile2	7	5	6	1	42	30	9	100
Quintile3	7	4	3	1	46	33	6	100
Quintile4	3	5	4	2	40	40	6	100
Quintile5	2	4	3	1	35	48	6	100
Ratio of highest to lowest	0.40	4.00	0.75	1.00	0.73	1.50	0.67	
<i>Note: Indicators are expressed as percentages</i>								

A.5 Received pre-natal consultation from source (PSLM-2004-05)

Quintile	Received at home from				Govt. Hospital/ Clinic	Pvt. Hospital/ Clinic	Other	Total
	TBA	LHW	LHV	Doctor				
PAKISTAN	12	8	6	4	25	42	3	100
Quintile1	17	14	9	2	24	30	4	100
Quintile2	15	7	5	4	29	36	4	100
Quintile3	15	9	6	3	29	35	3	100
Quintile4	10	5	6	5	27	46	2	100
Quintile5	7	4	4	6	20	57	2	100
Ratio of highest to lowest	0.41	0.29	0.44	3.00	0.83	1.90	0.50	
URBAN	7	4	3	4	29	52	1	100
Quintile1	13	8	6	2	38	30	3	100
Quintile2	11	4	3	3	40	37	1	100
Quintile3	7	4	5	2	38	43	1	100
Quintile4	6	4	3	3	28	55	1	100
Quintile5	3	3	2	7	18	66	1	100
Ratio of highest to lowest	0.23	0.38	0.33	3.50	0.47	2.20	0.33	
RURAL	16	10	7	4	23	35	3	100
Quintile1	19	16	10	2	20	30	4	100
Quintile2	17	9	6	4	24	36	5	100
Quintile3	19	12	7	4	24	31	3	100
Quintile4	13	7	7	6	26	39	3	100
Quintile5	13	7	7	5	21	44	3	100
Ratio of highest to lowest	0.68	0.44	0.70	2.50	1.05	1.47	0.75	
Note: Indicators are expressed as percentages. The numbers in last column of "Overall" can differ from the national estimates obtained from CWIQ Survey 2004-05 because of the differences in the sample sizes of the two surveys.								

A.6 Received post-natal consultation from source (PIHS-2001-02)

Quintile	Received at home from				Govt. Hospital/ Clinic	Pvt. Hospital/ Clinic	Other	Total
	TBA	LHW	LHV	Doctor				
PAKISTAN	13	6	5	3	27	45	1	100
Quintile1	18	7	2	2	41	28	2	100
Quintile2	16	10	3	3	22	40	6	100
Quintile3	21	5	4	2	29	38	1	100
Quintile4	13	9	11	3	29	34	1	100
Quintile5	6	4	3	4	23	59	1	100
Ratio of highest to lowest	0.33	0.57	1.50	2.00	0.56	2.11	0.50	
URBAN	5	6	6	4	25	52	2	100
Quintile1	10	16	3	6	52	12	2	100
Quintile2	7	4	3	0	28	50	8	100
Quintile3	17	3	3	3	31	44	0	100
Quintile4	6	5	17	4	28	40	0	100
Quintile5	1	7	4	5	18	64	1	100
Ratio of highest to lowest	0.10	0.44	1.33	0.83	0.35	5.33	0.50	
RURAL	19	6	3	3	29	38	2	100
Quintile1	21	5	1	0	37	33	3	100
Quintile2	22	14	3	5	18	34	4	100
Quintile3	22	7	5	2	28	36	1	100
Quintile4	20	12	6	3	29	29	2	100
Quintile5	12	0	2	4	31	51	0	100
Ratio of highest to lowest	0.57	0.00	2.00	4.00	0.84	1.55	0.00	
<i>Note: Indicators are expressed as percentages.</i>								

A.7 Received post-natal consultation from source (PIHS-2004-05)

Quintile	Received at home from				Govt. Hospital/ Clinic	Pvt. Hospital/ Clinic	Other	Total
	TBA	LHW	LHV	Doctor				
PAKISTAN	13	6	3	6	25	45	2	100
Quintile1	23	9	6	3	29	29	2	100
Quintile2	19	8	3	6	26	32	5	100
Quintile3	14	7	3	5	30	40	2	100
Quintile4	12	7	4	7	27	43	1	100
Quintile5	7	1	1	6	20	65	0	100
Ratio of highest to lowest	0.30	0.11	0.17	2.00	0.69	2.24	0.00	
URBAN	7	4	1	6	25	56	1	100
Quintile1	16	9	4	3	40	27	2	100
Quintile2	13	5	1	8	21	49	2	100
Quintile3	9	3	2	5	33	48	0	100
Quintile4	8	7	1	4	33	47	0	100
Quintile5	3	1	1	7	18	69	1	100
Ratio of highest to lowest	0.19	0.11	0.25	2.33	0.45	2.56	0.50	
RURAL	18	8	4	5	25	37	2	100
Quintile1	26	10	7	3	25	29	1	100
Quintile2	22	9	4	6	28	25	6	100
Quintile3	16	8	3	5	29	36	3	100
Quintile4	14	8	5	10	22	40	1	100
Quintile5	16	2	2	2	24	55	0	100
Ratio of highest to lowest	0.62	0.20	0.29	0.67	0.96	1.90	0.00	
Note: Indicators are expressed as percentages. The numbers in last column of "Overall" can differ from the national estimates obtained from CWIQ Survey 2004-05 because of the differences in the sample sizes of the two surveys.								

Appendix B

B.1 Punjab: Intra-Province ranking Net Primary Enrolment Rate

1998			2005		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Gujrat	74.8	1	Salikot	84.0
2	Rawalpindi	74.6	2	Narrowal	83.0
3	Salikot	74.1	3	Jehlum	82.0
4	Jehlum	73.4	4	Chakwal	75.0
5	Lahore	64.0	5	Gujrat	73.0
6	Mandi Bahuddin	61.5	6	Rawalpindi	71.0
7	Chakwal	60.6	7	Attock	70.0
8	Faisalabad	58.2	8	Lahore	67.0
9	Toba Tek Singh	58.1	9	Gujranwala	65.0
10	Gujranwala	57.9	10	Khushab	65.0
11	Narrowal	56.6	11	Faisalabad	64.0
12	Hafizabad	55.1	12	Mianwali	64.0
13	Sargodha	53.2	13	Jhang	63.0
14	Attock	51.8	14	Mandi Bahuddin	63.0
15	Sheikhupua	49.6	15	Sargodha	59.0
16	Mianwali	49.4	16	Hafizabad	58.0
17	Khushab	46.6	17	Kasur	58.0
18	Jhang	45.9	18	Sahiwal	58.0
19	Okara	43.6	19	Okara	57.0
20	Multan	43.3	20	Toba Tek Singh	57.0
21	Sahiwal	43.1	21	Sheikhupua	56.0
22	Kasur	41.6	22	Layyah	54.0
23	Khanewal	40.2	23	Khanewal	52.0
24	Vehari	39.2	24	Bakhar	51.0
25	Bahawalnagar	38.7	25	Vehari	51.0
26	Layyah	37.7	26	D.G.Khan	50.0
27	Bakhar	37.1	27	Rajanpur	50.0
28	Pakpattan	35.0	28	Bahawalnagar	49.0
29	Bahawalpur	34.7	29	Multan	49.0
30	Rahim Yar Khan	31.9	30	Pakpattan	48.0
31	Lodhran	31.6	31	Rahim Yar Khan	42.0
32	Muzaffar Garh	27.5	32	Muzaffar Garh	39.0
33	Rajanpur	25.0	33	Bahawalpur	38.0
34	D.G.Khan	23.7	34	Lodhran	38.0

B.2 NWFP: Intra-Province ranking Net Primary Enrolment Rate

1998			2005		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Abbottabad	48.9	1	Abbottabad	70.0
2	Haripur	42.1	2	Mansehra	64.0
3	Peshawar	41.8	3	Haripur	63.0
4	Chitral	41.7	4	Karak	62.0
5	Mansehra	35.5	5	Chitral	55.0
6	Kohat	32.8	6	Mardan	55.0
7	Nowshera	30.6	7	Swabi	52.0
8	Mardan	28.6	8	Lakki Marwat	50.0
9	Karak	27.0	9	Bannu	49.0
10	Swabi	25.9	10	Kohat	48.0
11	Lakki Marwat	24.9	11	Nowshera	48.0
12	Malakand	20.9	12	Battagram	45.0
13	Bannu	20.9	13	Malakand	45.0
14	Dera Ismail Khan	20.9	14	Peshawar	45.0
15	Hangu	19.9	15	Hangu	42.0
16	Swat	19.3	16	Charsada	41.0
17	Charsada	18.6	17	Swat	41.0
18	Tank	16.8	18	Lower Dir	39.0
19	Bonair	16.4	19	Bonair	38.0
20	Lower Dir	15.7	20	Dera Ismail Khan	35.0
21	Upper Dir	14.6	21	Tank	35.0
22	Battagram	12.2	22	Upper Dir	34.0
23	Shangla	11.4	23	Kohistan	27.0
24	Kohistan	4.5	24	Shangla	27.0

B.3 Sindh: Intra-Province ranking Net Primary Enrolment Rate

1998			2005		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Karachi	56.9	1	Karachi	65.0
2	Nowshero Feroz	38.4	2	Sukkur	55.0
3	Sukkur	36.2	3	Nowshero Feroz	54.0
4	Hyderabad	35.9	4	Shikarpur	52.0
5	Khairpur	33.5	5	Ghotki	50.0
6	Dadu	32.2	6	Badin	48.0
7	Sanghar	30.3	7	Tharparkar	46.0
8	Nawabshah	29.9	8	Hyderabad	45.0
9	Mirpurkhas	28.7	9	Khairpur	44.0
10	Larkana	28.5	10	Larkana	42.0
11	Ghotki	24.4	11	Mirpurkhas	42.0
12	Jacobabad	21.8	12	Sanghar	42.0
13	Badin	18.4	13	Nawabshah	41.0
14	Shikarpur	18.2	14	Dadu	40.0
15	Thatta	16.3	15	Thatta	33.0
16	Tharparkar	13.0	16	Jacobabad	25.0

B.4 Balochistan: Intra-Province ranking Net Primary Enrolment Rate

1998			2005		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Quetta	57.7	1	Kech	63.0
2	Ziarat	42.5	2	Ziarat	51.0
3	Panjgur	39.6	3	Mastung	50.0
4	Kech	38.7	4	Quetta	45.0
5	Gwadar	34.1	5	Awaran	43.0
6	Pishin	32.1	6	Gwadar	43.0
7	Chaghi	27.9	7	Kalat	42.0
8	Mastung	22.4	8	Jafarabad	41.0
9	Qilla Saifullah	21.7	9	Loralai	40.0
10	Lasbilla	21.4	10	Khuzdar	39.0
11	Loralai	20.3	11	Lasbilla	38.0
12	Bolan	19.7	12	Pishin	38.0
13	Khuzdar	18.9	13	Barkhan	37.0
14	Sibbi	17.7	14	Musa Khel	34.0
15	Jafarabad	17.7	15	Sibbi	34.0
16	Barkhan	16.4	16	Kharan	31.0
17	Qilla Abdullah	15.9	17	Chaghi	30.0
18	Zhob	14.4	18	Bolan	29.0
19	Awaran	14.1	19	Qilla Saifullah	26.0
20	Kharan	13.9	20	Zhob	26.0
21	Kalat	12.8	21	Jhal Magsi	23.0
22	Musa Khel	10.3	22	Nasirabad	21.0
23	Nasirabad	7.4	23	Panjgur	19.0
24	Jhal Magsi	3.7	24	Qilla Abdullah	19.0

Appendix I

Pakistan: National ranking Net Primary Enrolment Rate

Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Gujrat	74.8	1	Sialkot	84.0
2	Rawalpindi	74.6	2	Narrowal	83.0
3	Sialkot	74.1	3	Jhelum	82.0
4	Jhelum	73.4	4	Chakwal	75.0
5	Lahore	64.0	5	Gujrat	73.0
6	Mandi Bahuddin	61.5	6	Rawalpindi	71.0
7	Chakwal	60.6	7	Abbottabad	70.0
8	Faisalabad	58.2	8	Attock	70.0
9	Toba Tek Singh	58.1	9	Lahore	67.0
10	Gujranwala	57.9	10	Gujranwala	65.0
11	Quetta	57.7	11	Karachi	65.0
12	Karachi	56.9	12	Khushab	65.0
13	Narrowal	56.6	13	Faisalabad	64.0
14	Hafizabad	55.1	14	Mansehra	64.0
15	Sargodha	53.2	15	Mianwali	64.0
16	Attock	51.8	16	Haripur	63.0
17	Sheikhupua	49.6	17	Jhang	63.0
18	Mianwali	49.4	18	Kech	63.0
19	Abbottabad	48.9	19	Mandi Bahuddin	63.0
20	Khushab	46.6	20	Karak	62.0
21	Jhang	45.9	21	Sargodha	59.0
22	Okara	43.6	22	Hafizabad	58.0
23	Multan	43.3	23	Kasur	58.0
24	Sahiwal	43.1	24	Sahiwal	58.0
25	Ziarat	42.5	25	Okara	57.0
26	Haripur	42.1	26	Toba Tek Singh	57.0
27	Peshawar	41.8	27	Sheikhupua	56.0
28	Chitral	41.7	28	Chitral	55.0
29	Kasur	41.6	29	Mardan	55.0
30	Khanewal	40.2	30	Sukkur	55.0
31	Panjgur	39.6	31	Layyah	54.0
32	Vehari	39.2	32	Nowshero Feroz	54.0
33	Kech	38.7	33	Khanewal	52.0
34	Bahawalnagar	38.7	34	Shikarpur	52.0
35	Nowshero Feroz	38.4	35	Swabi	52.0
36	Layyah	37.7	36	Bakhar	51.0
37	Bakhar	37.1	37	Vehari	51.0
38	Sukkur	36.2	38	Ziarat	51.0
39	Hyderabad	35.9	39	D.G.Khan	50.0
40	Mansehra	35.5	40	Ghotki	50.0
41	Pakpattan	35.0	41	Lakki Marwat	50.0
42	Bahawalpur	34.7	42	Mastung	50.0
43	Gwadar	34.1	43	Rajanpur	50.0
44	Khairpur	33.5	44	Bahawalnagar	49.0
45	Kohat	32.8	45	Bannu	49.0
46	Dadu	32.2	46	Multan	49.0
47	Pishin	32.1	47	Badin	48.0
48	Rahim Yar Khan	31.9	48	Kohat	48.0
49	Lodhran	31.6	49	Nowshera	48.0
50	Nowshera	30.6	50	Pakpattan	48.0

Pakistan: National ranking Net Primary Enrolment Rate (Continued)

Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
51	Sanghar	30.3	51	Tharparkar	46.0
52	Nawabshah	29.9	52	Battagram	45.0
53	Mirpurkhas	28.7	53	Hyderabad	45.0
54	Mardan	28.6	54	Malakand	45.0
55	Larkana	28.5	55	Peshawar	45.0
56	Chaghi	27.9	56	Quetta	45.0
57	Muzaffar Garh	27.5	57	Khairpur	44.0
58	Karak	27.0	58	Awaran	43.0
59	Swabi	25.9	59	Gwadar	43.0
60	Rajanpur	25.0	60	Hangu	42.0
61	Lakki Marwat	24.9	61	Kalat	42.0
62	Ghotki	24.4	62	Larkana	42.0
63	D.G.Khan	23.7	63	Mirpurkhas	42.0
64	Mastung	22.4	64	Rahim Yar Khan	42.0
65	Jacobabad	21.8	65	Sanghar	42.0
66	Qilla Saifullah	21.7	66	Charsada	41.0
67	Lasbilla	21.4	67	Jafarabad	41.0
68	Malakand	20.9	68	Nawabshah	41.0
69	Bannu	20.9	69	Swat	41.0
70	Dera Ismail Khan	20.9	70	Dadu	40.0
71	Loralai	20.3	71	Loralai	40.0
72	Hangu	19.9	72	Khuzdar	39.0
73	Bolan	19.7	73	Lower dir	39.0
74	Swat	19.3	74	Muzaffar Garh	39.0
75	Khuzdar	18.9	75	Bahawalpur	38.0
76	Charsada	18.6	76	Bonair	38.0
77	Badin	18.4	77	Lasbilla	38.0
78	Shikarpur	18.2	78	Lodhran	38.0
79	Sibbi	17.7	79	Pishin	38.0
80	Jafarabad	17.7	80	Barkhan	37.0
81	Tank	16.8	81	Dera Ismail Khan	35.0
82	Barkhan	16.4	82	Tank	35.0
83	Bonair	16.4	83	Musa khel	34.0
84	Thatta	16.3	84	Sibbi	34.0
85	Qilla Abdullah	15.7	85	Upper dir	34.0
86	Lower Dir	15.7	86	Thatta	33.0
87	Upper Dir	14.6	87	Kharan	31.0
88	Zhob	14.4	88	Chaghi	30.0
89	Awaran	14.1	89	Bolan	29.0
90	Kharan	13.9	90	Kohistan	27.0
91	Tharparkar	13.0	91	Shangla	27.0
92	Kalat	12.8	92	Qilla saifullah	26.0
93	Battagram	12.2	93	Zhob	26.0
94	Shangla	11.4	94	Jacobabad	25.0
95	Musa Khel	10.3	95	Jhal magsi	23.0
96	Nasirabad	7.4	96	Nasirabad	21.0
97	Kohistan	4.5	97	Panjgur	19.0
98	Jhal Magsi	3.7	98	Qilla Abdullah	19.0

Appendix C

C.1 Punjab: Intra-Province ranking Literacy rate 10 Years and above

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Rawalpindi	70.4	1	Rawalpindi	75.2
2	Lahore	64.7	2	Lahore	73.3
3	Jhelum	64.1	3	Chakwal	73.2
4	Gujrat	62.2	4	Gujranwala	69.4
5	Sialkot	58.9	5	Jhelum	69.3
6	Chakwal	56.7	6	Gujrat	66.5
7	Gujranwala	56.6	7	Sialkot	64.3
8	Narowal	52.7	8	Attock	61.0
9	Faisalabad	51.9	9	Toba Tek Singh	59.3
10	Toba Tek Singh	50.5	10	Faisalabad	58.2
11	Attock	49.3	11	Sheikhupura	56.7
12	Mandi Bahuddin	47.4	12	Mandi Bahuddin	56.4
13	Sargodah	46.3	13	Narowal	55.8
14	Sahiwal	43.9	14	Sargodah	53.7
15	Sheikhupura	43.8	15	Sahiwal	52.8
16	Multan	43.4	16	Mianwali	52.7
17	Mianwali	42.8	17	Layyah	51.8
18	Hafizabad	40.7	18	Khushab	50.9
19	Khushab	40.5	19	Hafizabad	50.5
20	Khanewal	39.9	20	Khanewal	49.9
21	Layyah	38.7	21	Kasur	48.8
22	Okara	37.8	22	Multan	48.4
23	Jhang	37.1	23	Bakhar	47.5
24	Vehari	36.8	24	Bahawalnagar	45.2
25	Kasur	36.2	25	Vehari	44.8
26	Bahawalnagar	35.1	26	Pakpatten	43.8
27	Bahawalpur	35.0	27	Jhang	42.9
28	Pakpatten	34.7	28	Okara	42.0
29	Bakhar	34.2	29	D.G.Khan	40.9
30	Rahim Yar Khan	33.1	30	Bahawalpur	40.2
31	D.G.Khan	30.6	31	Rahim Yar Khan	40.1
32	Lodhran	29.9	32	Rajapur	39.7
33	Muzzaffar Garh	28.4	33	Muzzaffar Garh	35.8
34	Rajapur	20.7	34	Lodhran	33.6

C.2 NWFP: Intra-Province ranking Literacy rate 10 Years and above

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Abbottabad	56.6	1	Abbottabad	64.7
2	Haripur	53.7	2	Haripur	57.2
3	Kohat	44.0	3	Malakand	50.6
4	Nowshera	42.5	4	Chitral	48.9
5	Karak	41.9	5	Swabi	48.4
6	Peshawar	41.8	6	Mardan	48.1
7	Chitral	40.3	7	Peshawar	47.7
8	Malakand	39.5	8	Karak	47.6
9	Mardan	36.5	9	Kohat	47.4
10	Mansehra	36.3	10	Lower Dir	46.6
11	Swabi	36.0	11	Mansehra	46.3
12	Bannu	32.1	12	Nowshera	44.9
13	Dera Ismail Khan	31.2	13	Swat	42.3
14	Charsada	31.1	14	Lakki Marwat	42.0
15	Hangu	30.5	15	Hangu	41.9
16	Lower Dir	29.9	16	Bannu	39.9
17	Lakki Marwat	29.7	17	Dera Ismail Khan	38.1
18	Swat	28.7	18	Charsada	37.5
19	Tank	26.3	19	Batagram	35.0
20	Bonair	22.6	20	Shangla	33.0
21	Upper Dir	21.2	21	Tank	32.4
22	Batagram	18.3	22	Bonair	30.0
23	Shangla	14.7	23	Upper Dir	29.0
24	Kohistan	11.1	24	Kohistan	25.0

C.3 Sindh: Intra-Province ranking Literacy rate 10 Years and above

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Karachi	65.3	1	Karachi	78.1
2	Sukkar	46.6	2	Sukkar	63.3
3	Hyderabad	44.3	3	Nawshero Feroz	58.1
4	Nawshero Feroz	39.1	4	Shikarpur	55.9
5	Mirpurkhas	36.0	5	Hyderabad	52.5
6	Dadu	35.6	6	Ghotki	50.8
7	Khairpur	35.5	7	Khairpur	48.1
8	Larkana	35.0	8	Dadu	47.3
9	Nawabshah	34.1	9	Nawabshah	45.2
10	Shikarpur	32.0	10	Sanghar	45.1
11	Sanghar	31.0	11	Mirpurkhas	44.0
12	Ghotki	29.0	12	Badin	41.8
13	Badin	24.6	13	Larkana	38.2
14	Jacobabad	23.7	14	Tharparkar	36.2
15	Thatta	22.1	15	Thatta	34.6
16	Tharparkar	18.3	16	Jacobabad	33.8

C.4 Balochistan: Intra-Province ranking Literacy rate 10 Years and above

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Quetta	57.1	1	Quetta	65.3
2	Ziarat	34.3	2	Pashin	57.9
3	Pangur	31.4	3	Kech	48.3
4	Pishin	31.1	4	Ziarat	45.0
5	Mastung	27.6	5	Mastung	42.6
6	Kech	27.5	6	Gwadar	38.5
7	Chaghi	27.0	7	Jaffarabad	34.7
8	Sibbi	25.5	8	Sibbi	33.8
9	Gwadar	25.5	9	Chaghi	33.6
10	Lasbilla	22.3	10	Kalat	33.4
11	Loralai	20.5	11	Bolan	31.7
12	Kalat	19.9	12	Lasbilla	31.5
13	Jaffarabad	18.5	13	Loralai	31.2
14	Qilla Saifullah	17.6	14	Khuzdar	29.3
15	Khuzdar	17.5	15	Kharan	29.1
16	Zhob	16.8	16	Qilla Abdullah	28.7
17	Qilla Abdullah	16.1	17	Barkhan	27.7
18	Bolan	15.7	18	Pangur	27.6
19	Barkhan	15.7	19	Awaran	26.0
20	Kharan	15.1	20	Zhob	25.2
21	Awaran	14.8	21	Nasirabad	23.4
22	Nasirabad	12.7	22	Qilla Saifullah	20.0
23	Jhal Magsi	12.3	23	Jhal Magsi	19.6

Appendix II

Pakistan: National ranking Literacy rate 10 years and above

Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Rawalpindi	70.4	1	Karachi	78.1
2	Karachi	65.3	2	Rawalpindi	75.2
3	Lahore	64.7	3	Lahore	73.3
4	Jehlum	64.1	4	Chakwal	73.2
5	Gujrat	62.2	5	Gujranwala	69.4
6	Sialkot	58.9	6	Jehlum	69.3
7	Quetta	57.1	7	Gujrat	66.5
8	Chakwal	56.7	8	Quetta	65.3
9	Abbottabadd	56.6	9	Abbottabadd	64.7
10	Gujranwala	56.6	10	Sialkot	64.3
11	Haripur	53.7	11	Sukkur	63.3
12	Narowal	52.7	12	Attock	61.0
13	Faisalabad	51.9	13	Toba Tek Singh	59.3
14	Toba Tek Singh	50.5	14	Faisalabad	58.2
15	Attock	49.3	15	Nawshero Feroze	58.1
16	M.B. Din	47.4	16	Pashin	57.9
17	Sukkur	46.6	17	Haripur	57.2
18	Sargodha	46.3	18	Sheikhupura	56.7
19	Hyderabad	44.3	19	Mandi Bhaudidin	56.4
20	Kohat	44.0	20	Shikarpur	55.9
21	Sahiwal	43.9	21	Narowal	55.8
22	Sheikhupura	43.8	22	Sargodha	53.7
23	Multan	43.4	23	Sahiwal	52.8
24	Mianwali	42.8	24	Mianwali	52.7
25	Nowshera	42.5	25	Hyderabad	52.5
26	Karak	41.9	26	Layyah	51.8
27	Peshawar	41.8	27	Khushab	50.9
28	Hafizabad	40.7	28	Ghotki	50.8
29	Khushab	40.5	29	Malakand	50.6
30	Chitral	40.3	30	Hafizabad	50.5
31	Khanewal	39.9	31	Khanewal	49.9
32	Malakand	39.5	32	Chitral	48.9
33	Nowshero Feroze	39.1	33	Kasur	48.8
34	Layyah	38.7	34	Multan	48.4
35	Okara	37.8	35	Swabi	48.4
36	Jhang	37.1	36	Kech	48.3
37	Vehari	36.8	37	Khairpur	48.1
38	Mardan	36.5	38	Mardan	48.1
39	Mansehra	36.3	39	Peshawar	47.7
40	Kasur	36.2	40	Karak	47.6
41	Swabi	36.0	41	Bakhar	47.5
42	Mirpur Khas	35.9	42	Kohat	47.4
43	Dadu	35.5	43	Dadu	47.3
44	Khairpur	35.5	44	Lower Dir	46.6
45	Bahawalnager	35.1	45	Mansehra	46.3
46	Bahawalpur	35.0	46	Bahawalnager	45.2
47	Larkana	34.9	47	Nawab Shah	45.2
48	Pakpatten	34.7	48	Sanghar	45.1
49	Ziarat	34.3	49	Ziarat	45.0
50	Bakhar	34.2	50	Nowshera	44.9

Pakistan: National ranking Literacy rate 10 years and above (Continued)

Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
51	Nawabshah	34.1	51	Vehari	44.8
52	R.Y. Khan	33.1	52	Mirpur Khas	44.0
53	Bannu	32.1	53	Pakpatten	43.8
54	Shikarpur	31.9	54	Jhang	42.9
55	Panjugur	31.4	55	Mastung	42.6
56	D.I.Khan	31.2	56	Swat	42.3
57	Charsada	31.1	57	Okara	42.0
58	Pishin	31.1	58	Lakki Marwat	42.0
59	Sanghar	30.8	59	Hangu	41.9
60	D.G.Khan	30.6	60	Badin	41.8
61	Hangu	30.5	61	D.G.Khan	40.9
62	Lodhran	29.9	62	Bahawalpur	40.2
63	Lower Dir	29.9	63	R.Y. Khan	40.1
64	Lakki Marwat	29.7	64	Bannu	39.9
65	Ghotki	29.0	65	Rajanpur	39.7
66	Swat	28.7	66	Gwadar	38.5
67	Muzaffar Garh	28.4	67	Larkana	38.2
68	Mastung	27.6	68	D.I. Khan	38.1
69	Kech	27.5	69	Charsada	37.5
70	Chaghi	26.9	70	Tharparkar	36.2
71	Tank	26.3	71	Muzaffar Garh	35.8
72	Gwadar	25.5	72	Batagram	35.0
73	Sibi	25.5	73	Jaffarabad	34.7
74	Badin	24.6	74	Thatta	34.6
75	Jacobabad	23.6	75	Sibi	33.8
76	Bonair	22.6	76	Jacobabad	33.8
77	Lasbilla	22.3	77	Lodhran	33.6
78	Thatta	22.1	78	Chaghi	33.6
79	Upper Dir	21.2	79	Kalat	33.4
80	Rajanpur	20.7	80	Shangla	33.0
81	Loralai	20.5	81	Tank	32.4
82	Kalat	19.8	82	Bolan	31.7
83	Jaffarabad	18.5	83	Lasbilla	31.5
84	Batagram	18.3	84	Loralai	31.2
85	Tharparkar	18.3	85	Bonair	30.0
86	Khuzdar	17.5	86	Khuzdar	29.3
87	Qilla Saifulla	17.5	87	Kharan	29.1
88	Zhob	16.8	88	Upper Dir	29.0
89	Qilla Abdullah	16.1	89	Qilla Abdullah	28.7
90	Barkhan	15.7	90	Barkhan	27.7
91	Bolan	15.7	91	Panjugur	27.6
92	Kharan	15.1	92	Awaran	26.0
93	Awaran	14.8	93	Zhob	25.2
94	Shangla	14.7	94	Kohistan	25.0
95	Nasirabad	12.7	95	Nasirabad	23.4
96	Jhal Magsi	12.3	96	Qilla Saifullah	20.0
97	Kohistan	11.1	97	Jhal Magsi	19.6

Appendix D

D.1 Punjab: Intra-Province ranking GPI NER

1998			2005		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Sialkot	0.98	1	T.T. Singh	1.05
2	Gujrat	0.97	2	Narrowal	1.05
3	Gujranwala	0.96	3	Lahore	1.05
4	Lahore	0.95	4	Gujranwala	1.02
5	Faisalabad	0.94	5	Jhelum	1.01
6	Rawalpindi	0.94	6	Sialkot	1.01
7	Jhelum	0.93	7	Sargodha	1.00
8	Chakwal	0.93	8	M.B.Din	0.98
9	Toba Tek Singh	0.92	9	Gujrat	0.97
10	Mandi Bahuddin	0.91	10	Rawalpindi	0.97
11	Sheikhupura	0.91	11	Attock	0.96
12	Narrowal	0.90	12	Hafizabad	0.95
13	Hafizabad	0.88	13	Chakwal	0.95
14	Kasur	0.86	14	Vehari	0.94
15	Sargodha	0.86	15	Multan	0.92
16	Bahawalnagar	0.81	16	Kasur	0.92
17	Bahawalpur	0.80	17	Sheikhupua	0.92
18	Sahiwal	0.80	18	Faisalabad	0.91
19	Vehari	0.80	19	D.G.Khan	0.90
20	Rahim Yar Khan	0.79	20	Pakpattan	0.90
21	Okara	0.79	21	Sahiwal	0.90
22	Attock	0.79	22	Bahawalpur	0.88
23	Khanewal	0.76	23	Khanewal	0.86
24	Mianwali	0.76	24	Mianwali	0.84
25	Multan	0.74	25	Jhang	0.84
26	Layyah	0.74	26	Bahawalnagar	0.83
27	Khushab	0.72	27	R.Y. Khan	0.83
28	Lodhran	0.71	28	Khushab	0.82
29	Bakhar	0.71	29	Layyah	0.80
30	Jhang	0.68	30	Rajanpur	0.80
31	Pakpattan	0.65	31	Okara	0.77
32	D.G.Khan	0.64	32	Lodhran	0.74
33	Muzaffar Garh	0.64	33	Bakhar	0.70
34	Rajanpur	0.60	34	Muzaffar Garh	0.70

D. 2 NWFP: Intra- Province ranking GPI NER

1998			2005		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Haripur	0.90	1	Abbottabad	1.00
2	Abbottabad	0.88	2	Mansehra	1.00
3	Malakand	0.80	3	Haripur	0.91
4	Chitral	0.80	4	Mardan	0.86
5	Peshawar	0.79	5	Peshawar	0.84
6	Mansehra	0.78	6	Swabi	0.79
7	Karak	0.67	7	Lower dir	0.79
8	Swat	0.67	8	Swat	0.77
9	Nowshera	0.63	9	Chitral	0.75
10	Mardan	0.63	10	Nowshera	0.73
11	Kohat	0.63	11	Malakand	0.72
12	Swabi	0.62	12	Hangu	0.71
13	Lower dir	0.59	13	Karak	0.71
14	Dera Ismail Khan	0.58	14	Battagram	0.71
15	Charsada	0.57	15	D.I. Khan	0.69
16	Upper dir	0.46	16	Charsada	0.65
17	Bonair	0.45	17	Bonair	0.65
18	Battagram	0.43	18	Kohat	0.64
19	Bannu	0.37	19	Bannu	0.60
20	Tank	0.36	20	Lakki marwat	0.59
21	Hangu	0.33	21	Upper dir	0.53
22	Lakki marwat	0.32	22	Tank	0.49
23	Shangla	0.29	23	Shangla	0.47
24	Kohistan	0.22	24	Kohistan	0.25

D. 3 Sindh: Intra-Province ranking GPI NER

1998			2005		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Karachi	0.94	1	Karachi	0.97
2	Mirpurkhas	0.79	2	Sukkur	0.86
3	Hyderabad	0.76	3	Shikarpur	0.86
4	Sukkur	0.75	4	Nowshero Feroz	0.84
5	Larkana	0.74	5	Dadu	0.78
6	Badin	0.74	6	Hyderabad	0.76
7	Dadu	0.73	7	Ghotki	0.75
8	Khairpur	0.73	8	Sanghar	0.75
9	Nawabshah	0.72	9	Badin	0.74
10	Shikarpur	0.72	10	Tharparkar	0.72
11	Sanghar	0.71	11	Thatta	0.71
12	Ghotki	0.68	12	Khairpur	0.71
13	Nowshero Feroz	0.67	13	Mirpurkhas	0.69
14	Jacobabad	0.64	14	Nawabshah	0.65
15	Tharparkar	0.64	15	Larkana	0.63
16	Thatta	0.62	16	Jacobabad	0.47

D. 4 Balochistan: Intra-Province ranking GPI NER

1998			2005		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Quetta	0.86	1	Quetta	0.91
2	Kech	0.82	2	Sibbi	0.89
3	Panjgur	0.80	3	Gwadar	0.87
4	Chaghi	0.76	4	Kech	0.85
5	Awaran	0.75	5	Mastung	0.83
6	Khuzdar	0.75	6	Panjgur	0.81
7	Gwadar	0.74	7	Chaghi	0.79
8	Musa khel	0.72	8	Kalat	0.79
9	Ziarat	0.71	9	Lasbilla	0.72
10	Sibbi	0.70	10	Ziarat	0.69
11	Bolan	0.60	11	Qilla saifullah	0.69
12	Mastung	0.58	12	Barkhan	0.61
13	Jafarabad	0.58	13	Bolan	0.60
14	Lasbilla	0.57	14	Jhal magsi	0.57
15	Qilla saifullah	0.55	15	Khuzdar	0.56
16	Loralai	0.54	16	Pishin	0.55
17	Kharan	0.53	17	Zhob	0.55
18	Barkhan	0.50	18	Jafarabad	0.53
19	Kalat	0.50	19	Nasirabad	0.50
20	Zhob	0.49	20	Kharan	0.49
21	Pishin	0.48	21	Awaran	0.48
22	Nasirabad	0.41	22	Loralai	0.47
23	Jhal magsi	0.33	23	Qilla abdullah	0.31
24	Qilla abdullah	0.25	24	Musa khel	0.26

Appendix III

Pakistan: National ranking GPI NER

Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Sialkot	0.98	1	Toba Tek Singh	1.05
2	Gujrat	0.97	2	Narrowal	1.05
3	Gujranwala	0.96	3	Lahore	1.05
4	Lahore	0.95	4	Gujranwala	1.02
5	Faisalabad	0.94	5	Jhelum	1.01
6	Rawalpindi	0.94	6	Sialkot	1.01
7	Karachi	0.94	7	Abbottabad	1.00
8	Jhelum	0.93	8	Mansehra	1.00
9	Chakwal	0.93	9	Sargodha	1.00
10	Toba Tek Singh	0.92	10	Mandi Bahuddin	0.98
11	Mandi Bahuddin	0.91	11	Gujrat	0.97
12	Sheikhupura	0.91	12	Rawalpindi	0.97
13	Haripur	0.90	13	Karachi	0.97
14	Narrowal	0.90	14	Attock	0.96
15	Hafizabad	0.88	15	Hafizabad	0.95
16	Abbottabad	0.88	16	Chakwal	0.95
17	Kasur	0.86	17	Vehari	0.94
18	Quetta	0.86	18	Multan	0.92
19	Sargodha	0.86	19	Kasur	0.92
20	Kech	0.82	20	Sheikhupura	0.92
21	Bahawalnagar	0.81	21	Quetta	0.91
22	Bahawalpur	0.80	22	Faisalabad	0.91
23	Sahiwal	0.80	23	Haripur	0.91
24	Malakand	0.80	24	D.G.Khan	0.90
25	Panjgur	0.80	25	Pakpattan	0.90
26	Vehari	0.80	26	Sahiwal	0.90
27	Chitral	0.80	27	Sibbi	0.89
28	Mirpurkhas	0.79	28	Bahawalpur	0.88
29	Rahim Yar Khan	0.79	29	Gwadar	0.87
30	Okara	0.79	30	Mardan	0.86
31	Peshawar	0.79	31	Sukkur	0.86
32	Attock	0.79	32	Khanewal	0.86
33	Mansehra	0.78	33	Shikarpur	0.86
34	Hyderabad	0.76	34	Kech	0.85
35	Khanewal	0.76	35	Nowshero Feroz	0.84
36	Mianwali	0.76	36	Mianwali	0.84
37	Chaghi	0.76	37	Jhang	0.84
38	Sukkur	0.75	38	Peshawar	0.84
39	Awaran	0.75	39	Mastung	0.83
40	Khuzdar	0.75	40	Bahawalnagar	0.83
41	Multan	0.74	41	Rahim Yar Khan	0.83
42	Larkana	0.74	42	Khushab	0.82
43	Layyah	0.74	43	Panjgur	0.81
44	Gwadar	0.74	44	Layyah	0.80
46	Dadu	0.73	46	Swabi	0.79
47	Khairpur	0.73	47	Lower dir	0.79
48	Khushab	0.72	48	Chaghi	0.79
49	Nawabshah	0.72	49	Kalat	0.79
50	Shikarpur	0.72	50	Dadu	0.78

Pakistan: National ranking GPI NER (Continued)

Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
51	Musa khel	0.72	51	Swat	0.77
52	Sanghar	0.71	52	Okara	0.77
53	Lodhran	0.71	53	Hyderabad	0.76
54	Ziarat	0.71	54	Ghotki	0.75
55	Bakhar	0.71	55	Sanghar	0.75
56	Sibbi	0.70	56	Chitral	0.75
57	Jhang	0.68	57	Lodhran	0.74
58	Ghotki	0.68	58	Badin	0.74
59	Karak	0.67	59	Nowshera	0.73
60	Swat	0.67	60	Lasbilla	0.72
61	Nowshera Feroz	0.67	61	Malakand	0.72
62	Pakpattan	0.65	62	Tharparkar	0.72
63	Jacobabad	0.64	63	Hangu	0.71
64	Tharparkar	0.64	64	Karak	0.71
65	D.G.Khan	0.64	65	Battagram	0.71
66	Muzaffar Garh	0.64	66	Thatta	0.71
67	Nowshera	0.63	67	Khairpur	0.71
68	Mardan	0.63	68	Bakhar	0.70
69	Kohat	0.63	69	Muzaffar Garh	0.70
70	Thatta	0.62	70	Ziarat	0.69
71	Swabi	0.62	71	Mirpurkhas	0.69
72	Rajanpur	0.60	72	Dera Ismail Khan	0.69
73	Bolan	0.60	73	Qilla Saifullah	0.69
74	Lower dir	0.59	74	Charsada	0.65
75	Dera Ismail Khan	0.58	75	Nawabshah	0.65
76	Mastung	0.58	76	Bonair	0.65
77	Jafarabad	0.58	77	Kohat	0.64
78	Lasbilla	0.57	78	Larkana	0.63
79	Charsada	0.57	79	Barkhan	0.61
80	Qilla Saifullah	0.55	80	Bannu	0.60
81	Loralai	0.54	81	Bolan	0.60
82	Kharan	0.53	82	Lakki marwat	0.59
83	Barkhan	0.50	83	Jhal magsi	0.57
84	Kalat	0.50	84	Khuzdar	0.56
85	Zhob	0.49	85	Pishin	0.55
86	Pishin	0.48	86	Zhob	0.55
87	Upper dir	0.46	87	Upper dir	0.53
88	Bonair	0.45	88	Jafarabad	0.53
89	Battagram	0.43	89	Nasirabad	0.50
90	Nasirabad	0.41	90	Tank	0.49
91	Bannu	0.37	91	Kharan	0.49
92	Tank	0.36	92	Awaran	0.48
93	Hangu	0.33	93	Shangla	0.47
94	Jhal magsi	0.33	94	Loralai	0.47
95	Lakki marwat	0.32	95	Jacobabad	0.47
96	Shangla	0.29	96	Qilla Abdullah	0.31
97	Qilla Abdullah	0.25	97	Musa khel	0.26
98	Kohistan	0.22	98	Kohistan	0.25

Appendix E

E.1 Punjab: Intra-Province ranking Youth Literacy GPI

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Lahore	0.95	1	Sialkot	1.04
2	Sialkot	0.89	2	Lahore	1.01
3	Gujranwala	0.87	3	Gujranwala	1.01
4	Rawalpindi	0.87	4	Gujrat	0.99
5	Gujrat	0.86	5	Jhelum	0.92
6	Fasialabad	0.80	6	Rawalpindi	0.91
7	Jhelum	0.80	7	Fasialabad	0.91
8	Toba Tek Singh	0.74	8	Toba Tek Singh	0.91
9	Mandi Bahuddin	0.71	9	Chakwal	0.88
10	Chakwal	0.71	10	Sheikhupura	0.88
11	Sheikhupu	0.70	11	Hafizabad	0.88
12	Narrowal	0.68	12	Narrowal	0.84
13	Multan	0.68	13	Mandi Bahuddin	0.82
14	Okara	0.66	14	Sahiwal	0.79
15	Sahiwal	0.66	15	Sargodha	0.76
16	Sargodha	0.62	16	Kasur	0.75
17	Hafizabad	0.62	17	Multan	0.72
18	Bahawalnagar	0.59	18	Bahawalnagar	0.72
19	Bahawalpur	0.59	19	Okara	0.71
20	Rahim Yar Khan	0.56	20	Attock	0.70
21	Attock	0.55	21	Rahim Yar Khan	0.70
22	Kasur	0.54	22	Bahawalpur	0.70
23	Khanewal	0.53	23	Khanewal	0.69
24	Vehari	0.52	24	Layyah	0.67
25	Pakpattan	0.49	25	Khushab	0.64
26	Layyah	0.48	26	Pakpattan	0.61
27	Jhang	0.47	27	Vehari	0.60
28	D.G.Khan	0.46	28	Jhang	0.55
29	Rajanpur	0.43	29	Lodhran	0.53
30	Khushab	0.41	30	D.G.Khan	0.53
31	Lodhran	0.41	31	Rajanpur	0.52
32	Muzaffar Garh	0.39	32	Bakhar	0.51
33	Mianwali	0.39	33	Muzaffar Garh	0.46
34	Bakhar	0.38	34	Mianwali	0.44

E. 2 NWFP : Intra-Province ranking Youth Literacy GPI

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Haripur	0.62	1	Abbottabad	0.80
2	Abbottabad	0.61	2	Haripur	0.72
3	Mansehra	0.47	3	Mansehra	0.59
4	Peshawar	0.47	4	Chitral	0.57
5	D.I.Khan	0.43	5	Peshawar	0.55
6	Chitral	0.42	6	Mardan	0.52
7	Malakand	0.41	7	Malakand	0.52
8	Nowshera	0.38	8	Swabi	0.50
9	Kohat	0.38	9	D.I.Khan	0.49
10	Swabi	0.35	10	Nowshera	0.48
11	Mardan	0.34	11	Kohat	0.47
12	Swat	0.31	12	Lower Dir	0.42
13	Karak	0.29	13	Karak	0.40
14	Charsada	0.29	14	Charsada	0.40
15	Bannu	0.25	15	Swat	0.38
16	Lower Dir	0.24	16	Bannu	0.29
17	Tank	0.21	17	Tank	0.29
18	Battagram	0.19	18	Battagram	0.29
19	Bonair	0.18	19	Lakki Marwat	0.29
20	Hangu	0.18	20	Shangla	0.29
21	Lakki Marwat	0.17	21	Hangu	0.28
22	Shangla	0.16	22	Bonair	0.21
23	Kohistan	0.15	23	Upper Dir	0.20
24	Upper Dir	0.16	24	Kohistan	0.07

E.3 Sindh : Intra-Province ranking Youth Literacy GPI

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Karachi	0.92	1	Karachi	0.98
2	Hyderabad	0.72	2	Sukkur	0.75
3	Mirpurkhas	0.59	3	Hyderabad	0.69
4	Sukkur	0.58	4	Mirpurkhas	0.65
5	Dadu	0.51	5	Shikarpura	0.65
6	Sanghar	0.46	6	Nowshero Feroz	0.61
7	Larkana	0.45	7	Dadu	0.58
8	Nowshero Feroz	0.45	8	Nawabshah	0.56
9	Nawabshah	0.45	9	Khairpur	0.55
10	Khairpur	0.43	10	Badin	0.55
11	Shikarpur	0.42	11	Larkana	0.48
12	Badin	0.39	12	Thatta	0.45
13	Thatta	0.39	13	Sanghar	0.43
14	Jacobabad	0.37	14	Ghotki	0.42
15	Ghotki	0.29	15	Tharparkar	0.42
16	Tharparkar	0.23	16	Jacobabad	0.32

E.4 Balochistan : Intra-Province ranking Youth Literacy GPI

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Quetta	0.74	1	Quetta	0.68
2	Panjgur	0.58	2	Pishin	0.58
3	Kech	0.42	3	Mastung	0.53
4	Musa khel	0.41	4	Panjgur	0.52
5	Mastung	0.41	5	Gwadar	0.50
6	Gwadar	0.38	6	Sibbi	0.50
7	Jhal Magsi	0.37	7	Lasbilla	0.48
8	Qilla Saifullah	0.36	8	Kech	0.48
9	Ziarat	0.35	9	Chaghi	0.42
10	Chaghi	0.34	10	Qilla Saifullah	0.37
11	Khuzdar	0.32	11	Khuzdar	0.35
12	Lasbilla	0.32	12	Kalat	0.30
13	Loralai	0.31	13	Bolan	0.30
14	Jafarabad	0.31	14	Ziarat	0.29
15	Bolan	0.30	15	Jhal Magsi	0.24
16	Kalat	0.30	16	Awaran	0.23
17	Zhob	0.29	17	Jafarabad	0.23
18	Pishin	0.27	18	Zhob	0.22
19	Barkhan	0.27	19	Kharan	0.20
20	Qilla Abdullah	0.26	20	Barkhan	0.20
21	Nasirabad	0.24	21	Musa Khel	0.18
22	Kharan	0.23	22	Loralai	0.16
23	Awaran	0.20	23	Nasirabad	0.14
24	Sibbi	0.19	24	Qilla Abdullah	0.12

Appendix IV.

Pakistan: National ranking Youth Literacy GPI 15-24 years

Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Lahore	0.95	1	Sialkot	1.04
2	Karachi	0.92	2	Lahore	1.01
3	Sialkot	0.89	3	Gujranwala	1.01
4	Gujranwala	0.87	4	Gujrat	0.99
5	Rawalpindi	0.87	5	Karachi	0.98
6	Gujrat	0.86	6	Jhelum	0.92
7	Faisalabad	0.80	7	Rawalpindi	0.91
8	Jhelum	0.80	8	Faisalabad	0.91
9	Toba Tek Singh	0.74	9	Toba Tek Singh	0.91
10	Quetta	0.74	10	Chakwal	0.88
11	Hyderabad	0.72	11	Sheikhupura	0.88
12	Mandi Bahuddin	0.71	12	Hafizabad	0.88
13	Chakwal	0.71	13	Narowal	0.84
14	Sheikhupura	0.70	14	Mandi Bahuddin	0.82
15	Narowal	0.68	15	Abbottabad	0.80
16	Multan	0.68	16	Sahiwal	0.79
17	Okara	0.66	17	Sargodha	0.76
18	Sahiwal	0.66	18	Sukkur	0.75
19	Sargodha	0.62	19	Kasur	0.75
20	Haripur	0.62	20	Multan	0.72
21	Hafizabad	0.62	21	Haripur	0.72
22	Abbottabad	0.61	22	Bahawalnagar	0.72
23	Mirpurkhas	0.59	23	Okara	0.71
24	Bahawalnagar	0.59	24	Attock	0.70
25	Bahawalpur	0.59	25	Rahim Yar Khan	0.70
26	Panjgur	0.58	26	Bahawalpur	0.70
27	Sukkur	0.58	27	Hyderabad	0.69
28	Rahim Yar Khan	0.56	28	Khanewal	0.69
29	Attock	0.55	29	Quetta	0.68
30	Kasur	0.54	30	Layyah	0.67
31	Khanewal	0.53	31	Mirpurkhas	0.65
32	Vehari	0.52	32	Shikarpur	0.65
33	Dadu	0.51	33	Khushab	0.64
34	Pakpattan	0.49	34	Nowshero Feroz	0.61
35	Layyah	0.48	35	Pakpattan	0.61
36	Mansehra	0.47	36	Vehari	0.60
37	Peshawar	0.47	37	Mansehra	0.59
38	Jhang	0.47	38	Dadu	0.58
39	D.G.Khan	0.46	39	Pishin	0.58
40	Sanghar	0.46	40	Chitral	0.57
41	Larkana	0.45	41	Nawabshah	0.56
42	Nowshero Feroz	0.45	42	Khairpur	0.55
43	Nawabshah	0.45	43	Jhang	0.55
44	D.I.Khan	0.43	44	Peshawar	0.55
45	Khairpur	0.43	45	Badin	0.55
46	Rajanpur	0.43	46	Lodhran	0.53
47	Shikarpur	0.42	47	D.G.Khan	0.53
48	Kech	0.42	48	Mastung	0.53

Pakistan: National ranking Youth Literacy GPI 15-24 years (Continued)

Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
49	Chitral	0.42	49	Mardan	0.52
50	Khushab	0.41	50	Rajanpur	0.52
51	Malakand	0.41	51	Malakand	0.52
52	Musa khel	0.41	52	Panjgur	0.52
53	Lodhran	0.41	53	Bakhar	0.51
54	Mastung	0.41	54	Gwadar	0.50
55	Badin	0.39	55	Sibbi	0.50
56	Muzaffar Garh	0.39	56	Swabi	0.50
57	Thatta	0.39	57	D.I.Khan	0.49
58	Mianwali	0.39	58	Lasbilla	0.48
59	Nowshera	0.38	59	Kech	0.48
60	Gwadar	0.38	60	Larkana	0.48
61	Bakhar	0.38	61	Nowshera	0.48
62	Kohat	0.38	62	Kohat	0.47
63	Jacobabad	0.37	63	Muzaffar Garh	0.46
64	Jhal magsi	0.37	64	Thatta	0.45
65	Qilla Saifullah	0.36	65	Mianwali	0.44
66	Ziarat	0.35	66	Sanghar	0.43
67	Swabi	0.35	67	Lower Dir	0.42
68	Chaghi	0.34	68	Ghotki	0.42
69	Mardan	0.34	69	Chaghi	0.42
70	Khuzdar	0.32	70	Tharparkar	0.42
71	Lasbilla	0.32	71	Karak	0.40
72	Loralai	0.31	72	Charsada	0.40
73	Swat	0.31	73	Swat	0.38
74	Jafarabad	0.31	74	Qilla saifullah	0.37
75	Bolan	0.30	75	Khuzdar	0.35
76	Kalat	0.30	76	Jacobabad	0.32
77	Ghotki	0.29	77	Kalat	0.30
78	Karak	0.29	78	Bolan	0.30
79	Zhob	0.29	79	Bannu	0.29
80	Charsada	0.29	80	Ziarat	0.29
81	Pishin	0.27	81	Tank	0.29
82	Barkhan	0.27	82	Battagram	0.29
83	Qilla Abdullah	0.26	83	Lakki marwat	0.29
84	Bannu	0.25	84	Shangla	0.29
85	Lower Dir	0.24	85	Hangu	0.28
86	Nasirabad	0.24	86	Jhal magsi	0.24
87	Tharparkar	0.23	87	Awaran	0.23
88	Kharan	0.23	88	Jafarabad	0.23
89	Tank	0.21	89	Zhob	0.22
90	Awaran	0.20	90	Bonair	0.21
91	Battagram	0.19	91	Kharan	0.20
92	Sibbi	0.19	92	Upper Dir	0.20
93	Bonair	0.18	93	Barkhan	0.20
94	Hangu	0.18	94	Musa khel	0.18
95	Lakki marwat	0.17	95	Loralai	0.16
96	Upper Dir	0.16	96	Nasirabad	0.14
97	Shangla	0.16	97	Qilla abdullah	0.12
98	Kohistan	0.15	98	Kohistan	0.07

Appendix F

F.1 Punjab: Intra-Province ranking Immunization 12-23 months

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Jhelum	86.4	1	Jhelum	99.2
2	Rawalpindi	86.2	2	Sialkot	97.7
3	Sahiwal	83.0	3	Khushab	96.5
4	Attock	82.1	4	Attock	95.4
5	Okara	80.0	5	Chakwal	94.3
6	Gujrat	79.4	6	Gujrat	93.7
7	Sargodah	78.3	7	Mianwali	93.4
8	Gujranwala	78.1	8	Bahawalnagar	93.1
9	Hafizabad	77.8	9	Rawalpindi	92.2
10	Sialkot	77.7	10	Pakpatten	91.6
11	Narowal	77.2	11	Narowal	90.4
12	Mandi Bahuddin	77.0	12	Bakhar	89.9
13	Khushab	75.7	13	Sahiwal	89.4
14	Lahore	75.2	14	Toba Tek Singh	89.2
15	Jhang	74.3	15	Gujranwala	89.1
16	Faisalabad	73.8	16	Lahore	87.4
17	Toba Tek Singh	71.5	17	Layyah	86.6
18	Bahawalnagar	70.9	18	Lodhran	86.3
19	Sheikhupura	69.8	19	Khanewal	85.7
20	Khanewal	69.4	20	Sargodah	85.3
21	Pakpatten	69.3	21	Sheikhupura	85.0
22	Muzzaffar Garh	68.4	22	Vehari	84.6
23	Bahawalpur	68.3	23	Multan	83.2
24	D.G.Khan	66.0	24	Rahim Yar Khan	83.0
25	Vehari	65.4	25	Jhang	82.1
26	Mianwali	63.9	26	Mandi Bahuddin	81.7
27	Multan	63.9	27	Kasur	80.6
28	Lodhran	63.7	28	Okara	79.9
29	Bakhar	63.1	29	Faisalabad	78.8
30	Rajanpur	62.9	30	D.G.Khan	78.6
31	Kasur	62.5	31	Hafizabad	77.8
32	Chakwal	61.1	32	Rajanpur	72.2
33	Rahim Yar Khan	56.4	33	Muzzaffar Garh	69.0
34	Layyah	43.6	34	Bahawalpur	64.0

F.2 NWFP: Intra-Province ranking Immunization 12-23 months

1998			2005		
Rank	Districts	1998	Rank	Districts	2005
1	Chitral	87.5	1	Chitral	100.0
2	Peshawar	82.6	2	Abbotabad	92.6
3	Mardan	79.4	3	Swat	90.8
4	Abbotabad	79.2	4	Charsada	90.1
5	Lower Dir	76.3	5	Swabi	88.3
6	Swat	75.8	6	Malakand	87.9
7	Nowshera	74.6	7	Haripur	87.3
8	Karak	74.0	8	Upper Dir	86.0
9	Haripur	73.8	9	Mardan	85.5
10	Charsada	71.8	10	Nowshera	85.3
11	Swabi	71.7	11	Lower Dir	84.8
12	Mansehra	70.5	12	Peshawar	81.3
13	Lakki Marwat	67.6	13	Mansehra	80.0
14	Bannu	67.3	14	Batagram	80.0
15	Bonair	65.9	15	D.I.Khan	77.5
16	Hangu	63.9	16	Bannu	74.8
17	Upper Dir	63.7	17	Hangu	68.7
18	Kohat	60.8	18	Karak	66.6
19	D.I.Khan	55.0	19	Tank	65.0
20	Malakand	49.9	20	Kohat	59.2
21	Tank	49.8	21	Bonair	56.3
22	Batagram	49.6	22	Lakki Marwat	55.9
23	Kohistan	48.0	23	Shangla	54.8
24	Shangla	25.3	24	Kohistan	48.2

F.3 Sindh: Intra-Province ranking Immunization 12-23 months

1998			2005		
Rank	Districts	1998	Rank	Districts	2005
1	Larkana	69.8	1	Hyderabad	87.9
2	Nowshero Feroze	65.0	2	Nowshero Feroze	87.6
3	Karachi	64.3	3	Karachi	83.4
4	Sanghar	63.7	4	Shikarpur	82.9
5	Hyderabad	63.1	5	Larkana	82.1
6	Mirpurkhas	62.5	6	Dadu	78.4
7	Sukkar	59.9	7	Ghotki	78.1
8	Khairpur	59.2	8	Sukkar	75.3
9	Jacobabad	58.8	9	Badin	75.0
10	Shikarpur	55.7	10	Mirpurkhas	70.6
11	Dadu	55.4	11	Thatta	63.7
12	Nawabshah	54.5	12	Khairpur	61.7
13	Tharparkar	53.6	13	Tharparkar	53.6
14	Thatta	51.9	14	Nawabshah	51.5
15	Ghotki	51.8	15	Sanghar	45.8
16	Badin	43.6	16	Jacobabad	35.2

F.4 Balochistan: Intra-Province ranking Immunization 12-23 months

1998			2005		
Rank	Districts	1998	Rank	Districts	2005
1	Ziarat	84.0	1	Gwadar	96.5
2	Quetta	71.7	2	Zhob	88.5
3	Kech	68.9	3	Ziarat	83.7
4	Gwadar	66.0	4	Quetta	76.0
5	Panjgur	65.6	5	Kalat	75.9
6	Chaghi	65.3	6	Bolan	71.3
7	Pashin	59.8	7	Pashin	71.0
8	Barkhan	59.6	8	Awaran	70.4
9	Loralai	58.7	9	Jhal Magsi	67.9
10	Kharan	55.1	10	Khuzdar	67.1
11	Kalat	55.0	11	Loralai	65.4
12	Zhob	54.3	12	Kech	65.0
13	Qilla Abdullah	52.7	13	Mastung	64.7
14	Nasirabad	49.4	14	Kharan	60.8
15	Lasbilla	47.5	15	Nasirabad	55.0
16	Jaffarabad	47.2	16	Lasbilla	52.8
17	Mastung	47.1	17	Panjgur	50.3
18	Bolan	46.9	18	Sibbi	50.2
19	Khuzdar	42.7	19	Chaghi	48.8
20	Qilla Saifullah	39.3	20	Musakhel	48.3
21	Musakhel	37.9	21	Barkhan	44.8
22	Awaran	36.2	22	Qilla Abdullah	41.3
23	Sibbi	31.5	23	Jaffarabad	32.5
24	Jhal Magsi	29.6	24	Qilla Saifullah	27.9

Appendix V

Pakistan: National ranking Immunization 12-23 months

Rank	Districts	1998	Rank	Districts	2005
1	Chitral	87.5	1	Chitral	100.0
2	Jehlum	86.4	2	Jehlum	99.2
3	Rawalpindi	86.2	3	Sialkot	97.7
4	Ziarat	84.0	4	Gwadar	96.5
5	Sahiwal	83.0	5	Khushab	96.5
6	Peshawar	82.6	6	Attock	95.4
7	Attock	82.1	7	Chakwal	94.3
8	Okara	80.0	8	Gujrat	93.7
9	Gujrat	79.4	9	Mianwali	93.4
10	Mardan	79.4	10	Bahawalnagar	93.1
11	Abbottabadd	79.2	11	Abbottabadd	92.6
12	Sargodah	78.3	12	Rawalpindi	92.2
13	Gujranwala	78.1	13	Pakpatten	91.6
14	Hafizabad	77.8	14	Swat	90.8
15	Sialkot	77.7	15	Narowal	90.4
16	Narowal	77.2	16	Charsada	90.1
17	Mandi Bahuddin	77.0	17	Bakhar	89.9
18	Lower Dir	76.3	18	Sahiwal	89.4
19	Swat	75.8	19	Toba Tek Singh	89.2
20	Khushab	75.7	20	Gujranwala	89.1
21	Lahore	75.2	21	Zhob	88.5
22	Nowshera	74.6	22	Swabi	88.3
23	Jhang	74.3	23	Hyderabad	87.9
24	Karak	74.0	24	Malakand	87.9
25	Faisalabad	73.8	25	Nowshero Feroze	87.6
26	Haripur	73.8	26	Lahore	87.4
27	Charsada	71.8	27	Haripur	87.3
28	Quetta	71.7	28	Leyyah	86.6
29	Swabi	71.7	29	Lodhran	86.3
30	Toba Tek Singh	71.5	30	Upper Dir	86.0
31	Bahawalnagar	70.9	31	Khanewal	85.7
32	Mansehra	70.5	32	Mardan	85.5
33	Larkana	69.8	33	Nowshera	85.3
34	Sheikhupura	69.8	34	Sargodah	85.3
35	Khanewal	69.4	35	Sheikhupura	85.0
36	Pakpatten	69.3	36	Lower Dir	84.8
37	Kech	68.9	37	Vehari	84.6
38	Muzaffar Garh	68.4	38	Ziarat	83.7
39	Bahawalpur	68.3	39	Karachi	83.4
40	Lakki Marwat	67.9	40	Multan	83.2
41	Bannu	67.3	41	Rahim Yar Khan	83.0
42	Gwadar	66.0	42	Shikarpur	82.9
43	D.G.Khan	66.0	43	Jhang	82.1
44	Bonair	65.9	44	Larkana	82.1
45	Panjgur	65.6	45	Mandi Bahuddin	81.7
46	Vehari	65.4	46	Peshawar	81.3
47	Chaghi	65.3	47	Kasur	80.6
48	Nowshero Feroze	65.0	48	Mansehra	80.0
49	Karachi	64.3	49	Batagram	80.0
50	Mianwali	63.9	50	Okara	79.9

Pakistan: National ranking Immunization 12-23 month (Continued)

Rank	Districts	1998	Rank	Districts	2005
51	Multan	63.9	51	Faisalabad	78.8
52	Hangu	63.9	52	D.G.Khan	78.6
53	Sanghar	63.7	53	Dadu	78.4
54	Lodhran	63.7	54	Ghotki	78.1
55	Upper Dir	63.7	55	Hafizabad	77.8
56	Bakhar	63.1	56	D.I. Khan	77.5
57	Hyderabad	63.1	57	Quetta	76.0
58	Rajanpur	62.9	58	Kalat	75.9
59	Mirpurkhas	62.5	59	Sukkar	75.3
60	Kasur	62.5	60	Badin	75.0
61	Chakwal	61.1	61	Bannu	74.8
62	Kohat	60.8	62	Rajanpur	72.2
63	Sukkar	59.9	63	Bolan	71.3
64	Pishin	59.8	64	Pishin	71.0
65	Barkhan	59.6	65	Mirpurkhas	70.6
66	Khairpur	59.2	66	Awaran	70.4
67	Jacobabad	58.8	67	Muzaffar Garh	69.0
68	Loralai	58.7	68	Hangu	68.7
69	Rahim Yar Khan	56.4	69	Jhal Magsi	67.9
70	Shikarpur	55.7	70	Khuzdar	67.1
71	Dadu	55.4	71	Karak	66.6
72	Kharan	55.1	72	Loralai	65.4
73	Kalat	55.0	73	Tank	65.0
74	D.I. Khan	55.0	74	Kech	65.0
75	Nawabshah	54.5	75	Mastung	64.7
76	Zhob	54.3	76	Bahawalpur	64.0
77	Tharparkar	53.6	77	Thatta	63.7
78	Qilla Abdullah	52.7	78	Khairpur	61.7
79	Thatta	51.9	79	Kharan	60.8
80	Ghotki	51.8	80	Kohat	59.2
81	Malakand	49.9	81	Bonair	56.3
82	Tank	49.8	82	Lakki Marwat	55.9
83	Batagram	49.7	83	Nasirabad	55.0
84	Nasirabad	49.4	84	Shangla	54.8
85	Kohistan	48.0	85	Tharparkar	53.6
86	Lasbilla	47.5	86	Lasbilla	52.8
87	Jaffarabad	47.2	87	Nawabshah	51.5
88	Mastung	47.1	88	Panjgur	50.3
89	Bolan	46.9	89	Sibbi	50.2
90	Badin	43.6	90	Chaghi	48.8
91	Leyyah	43.6	91	Musakhel	48.3
92	Khuzdar	42.7	92	Kohistan	48.2
93	Qilla Saifullah	39.3	93	Sanghar	45.8
94	Musakhel	37.9	94	Barkhan	44.8
95	Awaran	36.2	95	Qilla Abdullah	41.3
96	Sibbi	31.5	96	Jacobabad	35.2
97	Jhal Magsi	29.6	97	Jaffarabad	32.5
98	Shangla	25.3	98	Qilla Saifullah	27.9

Appendix G

G.1 Punjab: Intra-Province ranking Water Supply

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Gujranwala	99.5	1	Sheikhupura	99.9
2	Mandi Bahuddin	99.4	2	Narowal	99.9
3	Layyah	99.3	3	Layyah	99.8
4	Hafizabad	99.2	4	Gujranwala	99.8
5	Narowal	99.0	5	Bakhar	99.7
6	Muzzaffar Garh	98.9	6	Lahore	99.7
7	Lahore	98.8	7	Kasur	99.7
8	Sheikhupura	98.8	8	Sialkot	99.6
9	Sialkot	98.7	9	Hafizabad	99.6
10	Bakhar	98.5	10	Mandi Bahuddin	99.5
11	Sargodah	98.5	11	Gujrat	99.4
12	Multan	97.9	12	Rahim Yar Khan	99.4
13	Gujrat	97.7	13	Muzzaffar Garh	99.3
14	Faisalabad	97.6	14	Vehari	98.8
15	Jhang	96.9	15	Khanewal	98.7
16	Vehari	96.8	16	Multan	98.7
17	Kasur	96.1	17	Khushab	98.7
18	Okara	96.1	18	Sargodah	98.5
19	Sahiwal	95.8	19	Jhang	98.3
20	Khanewal	94.6	20	Sahiwal	98.3
21	Lodhran	93.9	21	Okara	97.8
22	Rahim Yar Khan	92.4	22	Lodhran	97.2
23	Toba Tek Singh	91.3	23	Pakpatten	96.5
24	Pakpatten	90.1	24	Toba Tek Singh	96.4
25	Bahawalpur	89.6	25	Bahawalnagar	96.3
26	Bahawalnagar	87.6	26	Faisalabad	95.3
27	Mianwali	85.1	27	Bahawalpur	94.1
28	Khushab	84.4	28	Rajanpur	91.0
29	D.G.Khan	82.5	29	Chakwal	90.3
30	Rajanpur	80.4	30	Mianwali	89.0
31	Chakwal	70.2	31	D.G.Khan	86.2
32	Jehlum	68.7	32	Jehlum	85.9
33	Rawalpindi	57.3	33	Attock	77.8
34	Attock	54.0	34	Rawalpindi	75.0

G.2 NWFP: Intra-Province ranking Water Supply

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Bannu	72.8	1	Bannu	93.6
2	D.I.Khan	70.4	2	D.I.Khan	87.8
3	Peshawar	66.3	3	Peshawar	84.5
4	Haripur	66.1	4	Nowshera	82.8
5	Abbotabad	64.0	5	Lakki Marwat	82.6
6	Lakki Marwat	58.2	6	Haripur	78.0
7	Nowshera	58.2	7	Abbotabad	76.9
8	Mansehra	56.5	8	Kohat	74.0
9	Kohat	53.4	9	Mardan	73.0
10	Lower Dir	51.7	10	Tank	69.6
11	Bonair	49.4	11	Mansehra	60.5
12	Mardan	47.9	12	Swabi	59.7
13	Batagram	47.7	13	Swat	59.0
14	Upper Dir	45.2	14	Lower Dir	58.6
15	Chitral	45.0	15	Bonair	57.1
16	Tank	41.7	16	Hangu	53.8
17	Swat	36.0	17	Charsada	51.9
18	Malakand	35.6	18	Malakand	51.4
19	Karak	34.2	19	Karak	50.4
20	Swabi	33.8	20	Chitral	49.1
21	Charsada	33.4	21	Batagram	48.9
22	Hangu	31.8	22	Upper Dir	38.6
23	Shangla	27.2	23	Kohistan	28.9
24	Kohistan	14.0	24	Shangla	19.5

G.3 Sindh: Intra-Province ranking Water Supply

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Shikarpur	98.2	1	Shikarpur	99.7
2	Jacobabad	97.1	2	Ghotki	99.6
3	Ghotki	96.8	3	Hyderabad	99.0
4	Nowshero Feroze	94.9	4	Nowshero Feroze	99.0
5	Nawabshah	94.5	5	Nawabshah	98.9
6	Khairpur	94.2	6	Khairpur	98.3
7	Sukkar	93.1	7	Sukkar	98.1
8	Larkana	89.6	8	Larkana	93.1
9	Hyderabad	89.6	9	Jacobabad	93.0
10	Karachi	84.9	10	Sanghar	90.3
11	Sanghar	71.2	11	Karachi	88.8
12	Dadu	68.9	12	Badin	88.0
13	Mirpurkhas	49.5	13	Dadu	73.7
14	Badin	41.4	14	Thatta	64.0
15	Thatta	40.3	15	Mirpurkhas	58.2
16	Tharparkar	4.2	16	Tharparkar	28.3

G.4 Balochistan: Intra-Province ranking Water Supply

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Quetta	85.8	1	Quetta	84.7
2	Qilla Abdullah	57.7	2	Pashin	62.7
3	Pashin	54.3	3	Awaran	60.2
4	Gwadar	52.6	4	Jaffarabad	60.2
5	Chaghi	41.3	5	Mastung	58.7
6	Jaffarabad	35.9	6	Chaghi	57.6
7	Sibbi	35.5	7	Gwadar	54.3
8	Loralai	31.0	8	Sibbi	54.1
9	Kech	30.0	9	Kalat	53.2
10	Mastung	28.3	10	Qilla Saifullah	50.4
11	Kharan	28.1	11	Lasbilla	50.1
12	Lasbilla	26.8	12	Kharan	46.8
13	Zhob	26.7	13	Zhob	44.2
14	Qilla Saifullah	26.4	14	Nasirabad	43.9
15	Awaran	23.5	15	Khuzdar	41.7
16	Kalat	21.8	16	Loralai	40.1
17	Bolan	20.8	17	Barkhan	39.7
18	Ziarat	19.8	18	Qilla Abdullah	39.5
19	Nasirabad	19.8	19	Bolan	33.3
20	Khuzdar	16.3	20	Kech	32.4
21	Barkhan	15.9	21	Panjgur	22.4
22	Jhal Magsi	13.0	22	Jhal Magsi	22.0
23	Musakhel	11.6	23	Musakhel	17.3
24	Panjgur	3.4	24	Ziarat	11.2

Appendix VI

Pakistan: National ranking Water Supply

Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Gujranwala	99.5	1	Sheikhupura	99.9
2	Mandi Bahuddin	99.4	2	Narowal	99.9
3	Leyyah	99.3	3	Leyyah	99.8
4	Hafizabad	99.2	4	Gujranwala	99.8
5	Narowal	99.0	5	Bakhar	99.7
6	Muzaffar Garh	98.9	6	Lahore	99.7
7	Lahore	98.8	7	Kasur	99.7
8	Sheikhupura	98.8	8	Shikarpur	99.7
9	Sialkot	98.7	9	Ghotki	99.6
10	Bakhar	98.5	10	Sialkot	99.6
11	Sargodah	98.5	11	Hafizabad	99.6
12	Shikarpur	98.2	12	Mandi Bahuddin	99.5
13	Multan	97.9	13	Gujrat	99.4
14	Gujrat	97.7	14	Rahim Yar Khan	99.4
15	Faisalabad	97.6	15	Muzaffar Garh	99.3
16	Jacobabad	97.1	16	Hyderabad	99.0
17	Jhang	96.9	17	Nowshero Feroze	99.0
18	Ghotki	96.8	18	Nawabshah	98.9
19	Vehari	96.8	19	Vehari	98.8
20	Kasur	96.1	20	Khanewal	98.7
21	Okara	96.1	21	Multan	98.7
22	Sahiwal	95.8	22	Khushab	98.7
23	Nowshero Feroze	94.9	23	Sargodah	98.5
24	Khanewal	94.6	24	Jhang	98.3
25	Nawabshah	94.5	25	Sahiwal	98.3
26	Khairpur	94.2	26	Khairpur	98.3
27	Lodhran	93.9	27	Sukkar	98.1
28	Sukkar	93.1	28	Okara	97.8
29	Rahim Yar Khan	92.4	29	Lodhran	97.2
30	Toba Tek Singh	91.3	30	Pakpatten	96.5
31	Pakpatten	90.1	31	Toba Tek Singh	96.4
32	Larkana	89.6	32	Bahawalnagar	96.3
33	Hyderabad	89.6	33	Faisalabad	95.3
34	Bahawalpur	89.6	34	Bahawalpur	94.1
35	Bahawalnagar	87.6	35	Bannu	93.6
36	Quetta	85.8	36	Larkana	93.1
37	Mianwali	85.1	37	Jacobabad	93.0
38	Karachi	84.9	38	Rajanpur	91.0
39	Khushab	84.4	39	Chakwal	90.3
40	D.G.Khan	82.5	40	Sanghar	90.3
41	Rajanpur	80.4	41	Mianwali	89.0
42	Bannu	72.8	42	Karachi	88.8
43	Sanghar	71.2	43	Badin	88.0
44	D.I.Khan	70.4	44	D.I.Khan	87.8
45	Chakwal	70.2	45	D.G.Khan	86.2
46	Dadu	68.9	46	Jhelum	85.9
47	Jhelum	68.7	47	Quetta	84.7
48	Peshawar	66.3	48	Peshawar	84.5
49	Haripur	66.1	49	Nowshera	82.8
50	Abbotabad	64.0	50	Lakki Marwat	82.6

Pakistan: National ranking Water Supply (Continued)

Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
51	Lakki Marwat	58.2	51	Haripur	78.0
52	Nowshera	58.2	52	Attock	77.8
53	Qilla Abdullah	57.7	53	Abbotabad	76.9
54	Rawalpindi	57.3	54	Rawalpindi	75.0
55	Mansehra	56.5	55	Kohat	74.0
56	Pishin	54.3	56	Dadu	73.7
57	Attock	54.0	57	Mardan	73.0
58	Kohat	53.4	58	Tank	69.6
59	Gwadar	52.6	59	Thatta	64.0
60	Lower Dir	51.7	60	Pishin	62.7
61	Mirpurkhas	49.5	61	Mansehra	60.5
62	Bonair	49.4	62	Awaran	60.2
63	Mardan	47.9	63	Jaffarabad	60.2
64	Batagram	47.7	64	Swabi	59.7
65	Upper Dir	45.2	65	Swat	59.0
66	Chitral	45.0	66	Mastung	58.7
67	Tank	41.7	67	Lower Dir	58.6
68	Badin	41.4	68	Mirpurkhas	58.2
69	Chaghi	41.3	69	Chaghi	57.6
70	Thatta	40.3	70	Bonair	57.1
71	Swat	36.0	71	Gwadar	54.3
72	Jaffarabad	35.9	72	Sibbi	54.1
73	Malakand	35.6	73	Hangu	53.8
74	Sibbi	35.5	74	Kalat	53.2
75	Karak	34.2	75	Charsada	51.9
76	Swabi	33.8	76	Malakand	51.4
77	Charsada	33.4	77	Qilla Saifullah	50.4
78	Hangu	31.8	78	Karak	50.4
79	Loralai	31.0	79	Lasbilla	50.1
80	Kech	30.0	80	Chitral	49.1
81	Mastung	28.3	81	Batagram	48.9
82	Kharan	28.1	82	Kharan	46.8
83	Shangla	27.2	83	Zhob	44.2
84	Lasbilla	26.8	84	Nasirabad	43.9
85	Zhob	26.7	85	Khuzdar	41.7
86	Qilla Saifullah	26.4	86	Loralai	40.1
87	Awaran	23.5	87	Barkhan	39.7
88	Kalat	21.8	88	Qilla Abdullah	39.5
89	Bolan	20.8	89	Upper Dir	38.6
90	Ziarat	19.8	90	Bolan	33.3
91	Nasirabad	19.8	91	Kech	32.4
92	Khuzdar	16.3	92	Kohistan	28.9
93	Barkhan	15.9	93	Tharparkar	28.3
94	Kohistan	14.0	94	Panjgur	22.4
95	Jhal Magsi	13.0	95	Jhal Magsi	22.0
96	Musakhel	11.6	96	Shangla	19.5
97	Tharparkar	4.2	97	Musakhel	17.3
98	Panjgur	3.4	98	Ziarat	11.2

Appendix H

H.1 Punjab: Intra-Province ranking Sanitation

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Lahore	87.0	1	Lahore	95.4
2	Gujranwala	64.7	2	Gujranwala	89.6
3	Rawalpindi	64.7	3	Rawalpindi	86.0
4	Faisalabad	57.9	4	Sialkot	83.2
5	Sialkot	50.6	5	Sheikhupura	80.4
6	Multan	50.0	6	Faisalabad	79.1
7	Sheikhupura	45.0	7	Bakhar	77.7
8	Toba Tek Singh	41.6	8	Mianwali	75.0
9	Sahiwal	40.3	9	Attock	73.8
10	Jhelum	40.2	10	Jhelum	72.6
11	Gujrat	40.0	11	Toba Tek Singh	72.5
12	Attock	38.6	12	Multan	72.1
13	Sargodha	34.6	13	Sargodha	71.1
14	Kasur	34.0	14	Chakwal	70.7
15	Khanewal	33.8	15	Kasur	70.5
16	Bahawalpur	33.7	16	Sahiwal	69.5
17	Mianwali	32.2	17	Gujrat	66.3
18	Rahim Yar Khan	32.2	18	D.G.Khan	62.3
19	Vehari	31.1	19	Bahawalpur	62.1
20	Okara	30.7	20	Khanewal	61.0
21	Chakwal	30.0	21	Mandi Bahuddin	60.8
22	Hafizabad	28.5	22	Vehari	59.2
23	Pakpatten	26.8	23	Rajanpur	58.3
24	Bahawalnagar	26.7	24	Rahim Yar Khan	57.3
25	Mandi Bahuddin	25.3	25	Pakpatten	57.0
26	D.G.Khan	25.0	26	Bahawalnagar	56.4
27	Khushab	24.8	27	Hafizabad	56.0
28	Lodhran	23.2	28	Layyah	53.9
29	Jhang	23.1	29	Narowal	53.0
30	Layyah	22.5	30	Khushab	52.6
31	Bakhar	22.0	31	Lodhran	51.6
32	Narowal	21.9	32	Jhang	50.5
33	Rajanpur	20.9	33	Okara	49.7
34	Muzaffar Garh	18.9	34	Muzaffar Garh	39.5

H.2 NWFP: Intra-Province ranking Sanitation

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Peshawar	73.2	1	Charsada	99.3
2	Mardan	62.1	2	Kohat	99.1
3	Charsada	59.2	3	Mardan	98.1
4	Nowshera	57.9	4	Nowshera	94.2
5	Bannu	54.0	5	Peshawar	93.0
6	Malakand	51.4	6	Hangu	91.5
7	Haripur	46.7	7	Lower Dir	84.1
8	Kohat	46.6	8	Bonair	83.2
9	Swabi	45.3	9	Swabi	82.9
10	Tank	44.9	10	Abbotabad	77.7
11	Hangu	44.0	11	Chitral	77.3
12	D.I.Khan	41.9	12	Haripur	74.9
13	Chitral	38.5	13	Lakki Marwat	74.5
14	Swat	36.3	14	Bannu	74.2
15	Abbotabad	34.3	15	D.I.Khan	74.2
16	Bonair	28.2	16	Malakand	72.2
17	Lakki Marwat	26.0	17	Tank	70.2
18	Lower Dir	24.7	18	Shangla	69.9
19	Karak	21.0	19	Swat	64.7
20	Mansehra	20.8	20	Mansehra	50.6
21	Kohistan	17.6	21	Karak	48.2
22	Batagram	15.3	22	Upper Dir	48.0
23	Upper Dir	15.0	23	Batagram	42.1
24	Shangla	13.6	24	Kohistan	11.7

H.3 Sindh: Intra-Province ranking Sanitation

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Karachi	95.8	1	Nowshero Feroze	98.3
2	Larkana	73.3	2	Larkana	97.6
3	Hyderabad	71.4	3	Nawabshah	96.0
4	Nowshero Feroze	71.0	4	Karachi	95.1
5	Dadu	67.2	5	Sanghar	94.9
6	Sukkar	58.4	6	Dadu	94.1
7	Shikarpur	57.6	7	Hyderabad	88.8
8	Thatta	52.0	8	Ghotki	86.0
9	Khairpur	52.0	9	Sukkar	82.5
10	Nawabshah	50.8	10	Shikarpur	81.1
11	Mirpurkhas	44.1	11	Jacobabad	76.4
12	Sanghar	43.7	12	Khairpur	72.1
13	Badin	43.4	13	Badin	70.0
14	Jacobabad	35.6	14	Thatta	63.9
15	Ghotki	26.7	15	Mirpurkhas	50.0
16	Tharparkar	22.1	16	Tharparkar	33.2

H.4 Balochistan: Intra-Province ranking Sanitation

1998			2005		
Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Quetta	94.2	1	Quetta	99.7
2	Qilla Abdullah	74.3	2	Pashin	98.0
3	Pashin	72.9	3	Chaghi	95.4
4	Panjgur	71.4	4	Kech	88.7
5	Mastung	61.1	5	Kharan	85.7
6	Bolan	58.4	6	Mastung	84.4
7	Gwadar	54.3	7	Qilla Abdullah	82.4
8	Kech	53.4	8	Panjgur	79.9
9	Loralai	47.9	9	Kalat	70.9
10	Sibbi	47.8	10	Jaffarabad	67.4
11	Jhal Magsi	44.2	11	Khuzdar	65.6
12	Lasbilla	43.0	12	Ziarat	63.7
13	Kalat	41.2	13	Lasbilla	62.8
14	Ziarat	39.1	14	Gwadar	62.0
15	Zhob	39.0	15	Loralai	61.8
16	Chaghi	33.9	16	Bolan	57.8
17	Khuzdar	33.8	17	Nasirabad	57.5
18	Jaffarabad	30.4	18	Sibbi	48.9
19	Awaran	27.9	19	Awaran	44.7
20	Nasirabad	25.8	20	Musakhel	43.2
21	Kharan	23.1	21	Zhob	37.1
22	Barkhan	21.6	22	Jhal Magsi	28.6
23	Qilla Saifullah	20.8	23	Qilla Saifullah	15.9
24	Musakhel	12.9	24	Barkhan	12.2

Appendix VII

Pakistan: National ranking Sanitation

Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
1	Karachi	95.8	1	Quetta	99.7
2	Quetta	94.2	2	Charsada	99.3
3	Lahore	87.0	3	Kohat	99.1
4	Qilla Abdullah	74.3	4	Nowshero Feroze	98.3
5	Larkana	73.3	5	Mardan	98.1
6	Peshawar	73.2	6	Pishin	98.0
7	Pishin	72.9	7	Larkana	97.6
8	Hyderabad	71.4	8	Nawabshah	96.0
9	Panjugur	71.4	9	Chaghi	95.4
10	Nowshero Feroze	71.0	10	Lahore	95.4
11	Dadu	67.2	11	Karachi	95.1
12	Gujranwala	64.7	12	Sanghar	94.9
13	Rawalpindi	64.7	13	Nowshera	94.2
14	Mardan	62.1	14	Dadu	94.1
15	Mastung	61.1	15	Peshawar	93.0
16	Charsada	59.2	16	Hangu	91.5
17	Sukkar	58.4	17	Gujranwala	89.6
18	Bolan	58.4	18	Hyderabad	88.8
19	Faisalabad	57.9	19	Kech	88.7
20	Nowshera	57.9	20	Rawalpindi	86.0
21	Shikarpur	57.6	21	Ghotki	86.0
22	Gwadar	54.3	22	Kharan	85.7
23	Bannu	54.0	23	Mastung	84.4
24	Kech	53.4	24	Lower Dir	84.1
25	Thatta	52.0	25	Sialkot	83.2
26	Khairpur	52.0	26	Bonair	83.2
27	Malakand	51.4	27	Swabi	82.9
28	Nawabshah	50.8	28	Sukkar	82.5
29	Sialkot	50.6	29	Qilla Abdullah	82.3
30	Multan	50.0	30	Shikarpur	81.1
31	Loralai	47.9	31	Sheikhupura	80.4
32	Sibbi	47.8	32	Panjugur	79.9
33	Haripur	46.7	33	Faisalabad	79.1
34	Kohat	46.6	34	Bakhar	77.7
35	Swabi	45.3	35	Abbotabad	77.7
36	Sheikhupura	45.0	36	Chitral	77.3
37	Tank	44.9	37	Jacobabad	76.4
38	Jhal Magsi	44.2	38	Mianwali	75.0
39	Mirpurkhas	44.1	39	Haripur	74.9
40	Hangu	44.0	40	Lakki Marwat	74.5
41	Sanghar	43.7	41	Bannu	74.2
42	Badin	43.4	42	D.I.Khan	74.2
43	Lasbilla	43.0	43	Attock	73.8
44	D.I.Khan	41.9	44	Jhelum	72.6
45	Toba Tek Singh	41.6	45	Toba Tek Singh	72.6
46	Kalat	41.2	46	Malakand	72.2
47	Sahiwal	40.3	47	Multan	72.1
48	Jhelum	40.2	48	Khairpur	72.1
49	Gujrat	40.0	49	Sargodha	71.1
50	Ziarat	39.1	50	Kalat	70.9

Pakistan: National ranking Sanitation (Continued)

Rank	District	1998	Rank	District	2005
51	Zhob	39.0	51	Chakwal	70.7
52	Attock	38.6	52	Kasur	70.5
53	Chitral	38.5	53	Tank	70.2
54	Swat	36.3	54	Badin	70.0
55	Jacobabad	35.6	55	Shangla	69.9
56	Sargodha	34.6	56	Sahiwal	69.6
57	Abbotabad	34.3	57	Jaffarabad	67.4
58	Kasur	34.0	58	Gujrat	66.3
59	Chaghi	33.9	59	Khuzdar	65.6
60	Khanewal	33.8	60	Swat	64.7
61	Khuzdar	33.8	61	Thatta	63.9
62	Bahawalpur	33.7	62	Ziarat	63.7
63	Mianwali	32.2	63	Lasbilla	62.8
64	Rahim Yar Khan	32.2	64	D.G.Khan	62.3
65	Vehari	31.1	65	Bahawalpur	62.1
66	Okara	30.7	66	Gwadar	62.0
67	Jaffarabad	30.4	67	Loralai	61.8
68	Chakwal	30.0	68	Khanewal	60.9
69	Hafizabad	28.5	69	Mandi Bahuddin	60.8
70	Bonair	28.2	70	Vehari	59.2
71	Awaran	27.9	71	Rajanpur	58.3
72	Pakpatten	26.8	72	Bolan	57.8
73	Ghotki	26.7	73	Nasirabad	57.5
74	Bahawalnagar	26.7	74	Rahim Yar Khan	57.3
75	Lakki Marwat	26.0	75	Pakpatten	57.0
76	Nasirabad	25.8	76	Bahawalnagar	56.4
77	Mandi Bahuddin	25.3	77	Hafizabad	56.0
78	D.G.Khan	25.0	78	Leyyah	53.9
79	Khushab	24.8	79	Narowal	53.0
80	Lower Dir	24.7	80	Khushab	52.6
81	Lodhran	23.2	81	Lodhran	51.5
82	Jhang	23.1	82	Mansehra	50.6
83	Kharan	23.1	83	Jhang	50.5
84	Leyyah	22.5	84	Mirpurkhas	50.0
85	Tharparkar	22.1	85	Okara	49.8
86	Bakhar	22.0	86	Sibbi	48.9
87	Narowal	21.9	87	Karak	48.2
88	Barkhan	21.6	88	Upper Dir	47.9
89	Karak	21.0	89	Awaran	44.7
90	Rajanpur	20.9	90	Musakhel	43.2
91	Mansehra	20.8	91	Batagram	42.1
92	Qilla Saifullah	20.8	92	Muzaffar Garh	39.5
93	Muzaffar Garh	18.9	93	Zhob	37.1
94	Kohistan	17.6	94	Tharparkar	33.2
95	Batagram	15.3	95	Jhal Magsi	28.6
96	Upper Dir	15.0	96	Qilla Saifullah	15.9
97	Shangla	13.6	97	Barkhan	12.2
98	Musakhel	12.9	98	Kohistan	11.7

Appendix-VIII

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PMDGR 2006

1. Secretary, Planning & Development Division, Islamabad	Chairperson
2. Dr. Nadeem-ul-Haq, Acting Chief Economist, Planning Commission, Islamabad	Member
3. Mr. Haoliang Xu, Country Director UNDP, Islamabad	Member
4. Additional Secretary, Finance Division, Islamabad	Member
5. Additional Secretary, Economic Affairs Division, Islamabad	Member
6. Additional Secretary, Planning & Development Division, Islamabad	Member
7. Member (Social Sectors), Planning Commission, Islamabad	Member
8. Director General, Ministry of Health, Islamabad	Member
9. Joint Education Advisor, Ministry of Education, Islamabad	Member
10. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women Development, Islamabad	Member
11. Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Islamabad	Member
12. Ms. Saba Gul Khattak, Executive Director, SDPI, Islamabad	Member
13. Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, Chairman, NRSP, Islamabad	Member
14. Ms. Shahnaz Wazir Ali, Executive Director, PCP, Islamabad	Member
15. A representative of the National Commission for Human Development, Islamabad	Member
16. Chairman, Planning & Development Board, Government of the Punjab, Lahore	Member
17. Additional Chief Secretary (Dev.), Planning & Development Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi	Member
18. Additional Chief Secretary (Dev.), Planning & Development Department, Government of NWFP, Peshawar	Member
19. Additional Chief Secretary (Dev.), Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta	Member
20. Additional Chief Secretary (Dev.), Planning & Development Department, Government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Muzaffarabad	Member
21. Dr. Sajjad Akhtar, Director, CRPRID, Islamabad	Member
22. Shaikh Murtaza Ahmad, Project Coordinator, CRPRID, Islamabad	Member
23. Dr. M. Aslam Khan, Chief, Poverty Alleviation Section, Planning & Development Division, Islamabad	Member/ Secretary

