

# PAKISTAN MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2013

Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform  
Government of Pakistan Block-P, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad-Pakistan

# Executive Summary

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

## Methodology

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

## Country Context Challenges and Opportunities

Pakistan's progress towards the MDGs has been influenced by both internal and external factors.

### Natural and Man-made Disasters

Natural disasters cannot be predicted, but for a resource constrained economy like Pakistan, they necessitate the immediate and unplanned diversion of limited resources and curtail regular access of the affected population to education and health facilities. Unfortunately, since the 2005 earthquake which struck Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and Khyber Paktunkhwa in 2005 and the subsequent floods in KP, Sindh and Punjab in 2010 and 2011, significant amount of resources continue to be used for recovery and rehabilitation thereby negatively impacting the allocation of funds for development interventions.

The start of the MDG period also coincided with the 'War on Terror' after the 9/11 attacks in 2001, the short and long-term impacts of which are proving to be widespread and damaging for Pakistan. As a full-fledged frontline state and partner in the 'War on Terror', Pakistan initially benefited in terms of loan write-offs and debt re-scheduling by bilateral and multilateral donors, however the resulting costs and damage to the infrastructure and economy of Pakistan has far outweighed the financial relief provided to the country during 2001-11. According to official estimates, Pakistan suffered direct and indirect losses of US\$ 68 billion during 2001-11.

Increased expenditures since 2008-09 on beefing up internal security and fighting militancy have put serious constraints on sectoral allocations. Consequently, the increased allocations required for the education, health and environment sectors to achieve the MDGs received less priority.

### Economic Development

The period 2002-2006 was one of respectable economic growth which offered opportunities to put the country on a sustained high growth trajectory. However, lack of political will to implement long-standing stringent structural reforms meant these opportunities were lost to populist economic management. Foremost among these lost opportunities was the failure to meaningfully raise the tax-to-GDP ratio in a time of booming economic growth. For Pakistan, since the 1990s, the failure to reform the taxation system and raise domestic resources has hampered successive governments from providing resources to transform the social sectors. Furthermore, reforms to improve efficiency and reduce the losses of public sector enterprises and utilities were not implemented. Implementing these reforms would have led to reduction in subsidies and financing from the government budget thereby creating space for increased investment in the social sectors.

Increased militancy and the consequent disturbing security and law and order situation has impacted the inflow of foreign investment. This plummeted from a peak of over US\$ 5 billion in 2007/08 to US\$ 800 million in 2011/12. The poor law and order condition in the country also made it difficult to maintain the pre-2006 momentum in exports. This resulted in pressure on the foreign exchange rate and depreciation of the Pakistani rupee, leading to resort to the IMF for Balance of Payments support, and to increased foreign borrowing on expensive terms and ballooning of the foreign debt.

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

### Governance

The arrival of a democratically elected government in Pakistan in March 2008 led to a number of profound changes in the political and institutional landscape of the country. Although these changes will place the country's economic and social development on a more sustainable path in the coming years, they slowed down the achievement of MDGs in the immediate to short-term. Although two years have passed since the introduction of devolution (now in its third year), teething problems continue to be faced in defining jurisdictions, legalities and provincial rights and responsibilities with regard to economic and social subjects. Moreover, the simultaneous devolution of many ministries without first addressing the provinces' lack of implementation capacity, exacerbated the longstanding administrative and technical 'capacity vacuum' in the provinces to carry out programmes and interventions.

Under the pre-18th Amendment's government structure prevailing at the start of the MDG period, the commitments of the federal ministries to achieve the MDGs were strong. Evidence of this was seen in the influence of MDGs on Pakistan's planning process, policies, programmes and interventions. In the post 18th amendment scenarios, the provinces will need to quickly align their policies and strategies to achieve the MDGs.

### The MDG Acceleration Framework

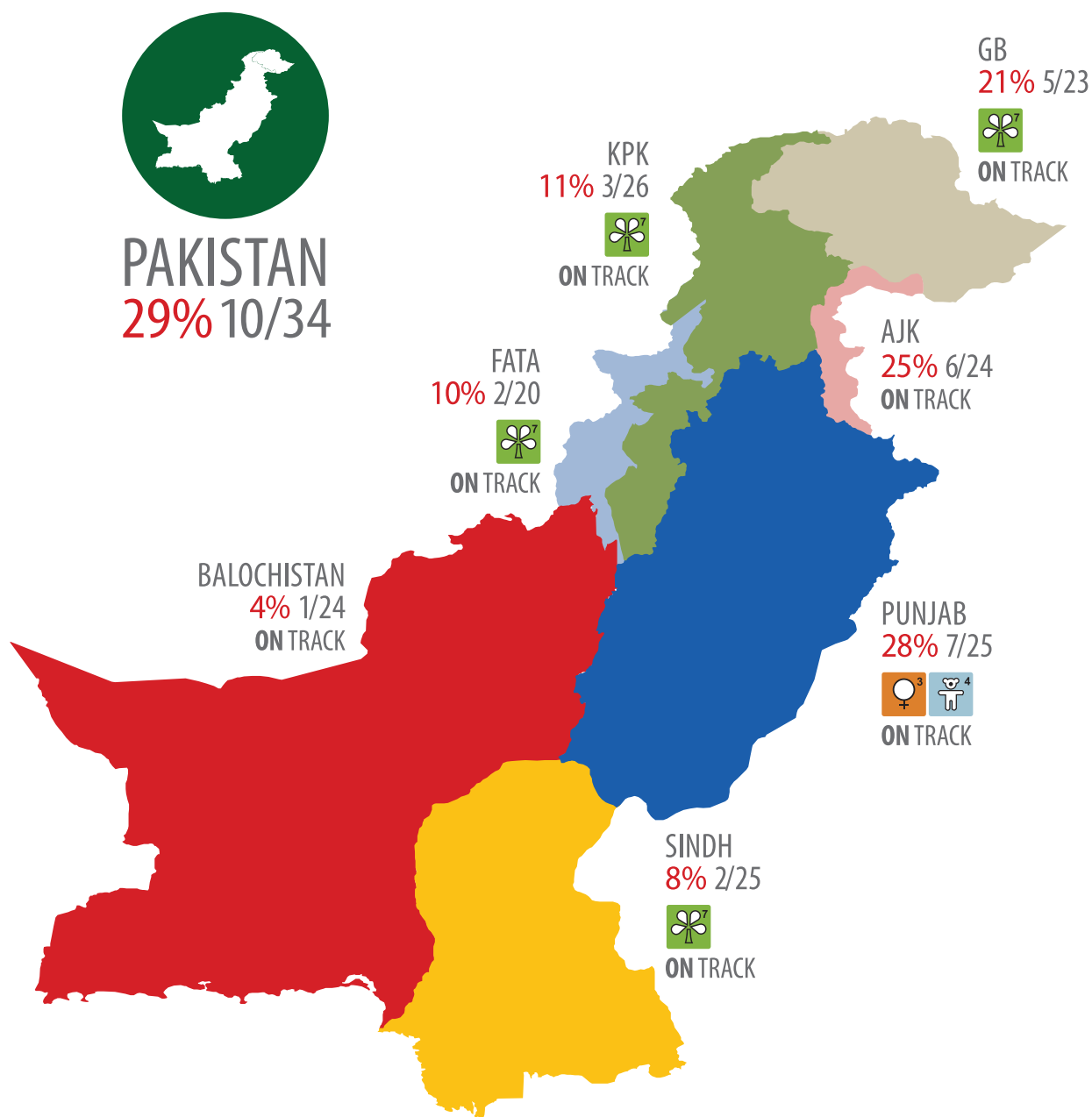
The MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) offers governments and their partners a systematic way to identify, prioritize and address bottlenecks to progress on MDG targets that are off track. Pakistan has prioritised achievement of MDG 2; Universal Primary Education. Building on the National Plan of Action, the federal and sub national governments are finalizing MDG Acceleration Framework Action Plans which will offer area specific innovative and cross sector strategies to accelerate progress towards Universal Primary Education.

### The Emerging Post 2015 Agenda for Pakistan

The MDG Framework will reach its deadline in December 2015. To gather inputs and feedback for Pakistan's priorities for the post 2015 Development Agenda, UNDP, on behalf of the UN Resident Coordinator, undertook a national consultation process. This included diverse stakeholders including government officials, academia, civil society, private sector and the youth to identify Pakistan's priorities and recommendations for the post-2015 development agenda. Key issues identified in these included: peace and security, governance, equitable economic growth, inclusive social development including access to health and education, population growth, engaging Pakistan's expanding youth population in positive activities, and gender equity. It was also highlighted that the post 2015 agenda should address the issues of human rights. It was also stressed that both developed and developing countries need to be held more accountable for fulfilling their respective obligations in relation to the development agenda.

### MDG Status Summary

Pakistan has adopted 16 targets and 41 indicators against which progress towards achieving the Eight Goals of the MDGs is measured. Time series data, available for 34 of the indicators reveal that Pakistan is on track to achieve the targets on 10 indicators whereas its progress on 24 indicators is off track. At the provincial level, Punjab is seen to perform above the national average in 18 of the 25 MDG indicators, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 8 of the 25 MDG indicators, Sindh in 9 of the 23 MDG indicators, Balochistan in 1 of the 23 MDG indicators, AJK in 13 of the 24 MDG indicators, GB for 5 of the 22 MDG indicators and FATA for 1 of the 23 MDG indicators for which data is available.



■ The denominators represent indicators for which data is available

# Millennium Development Goals

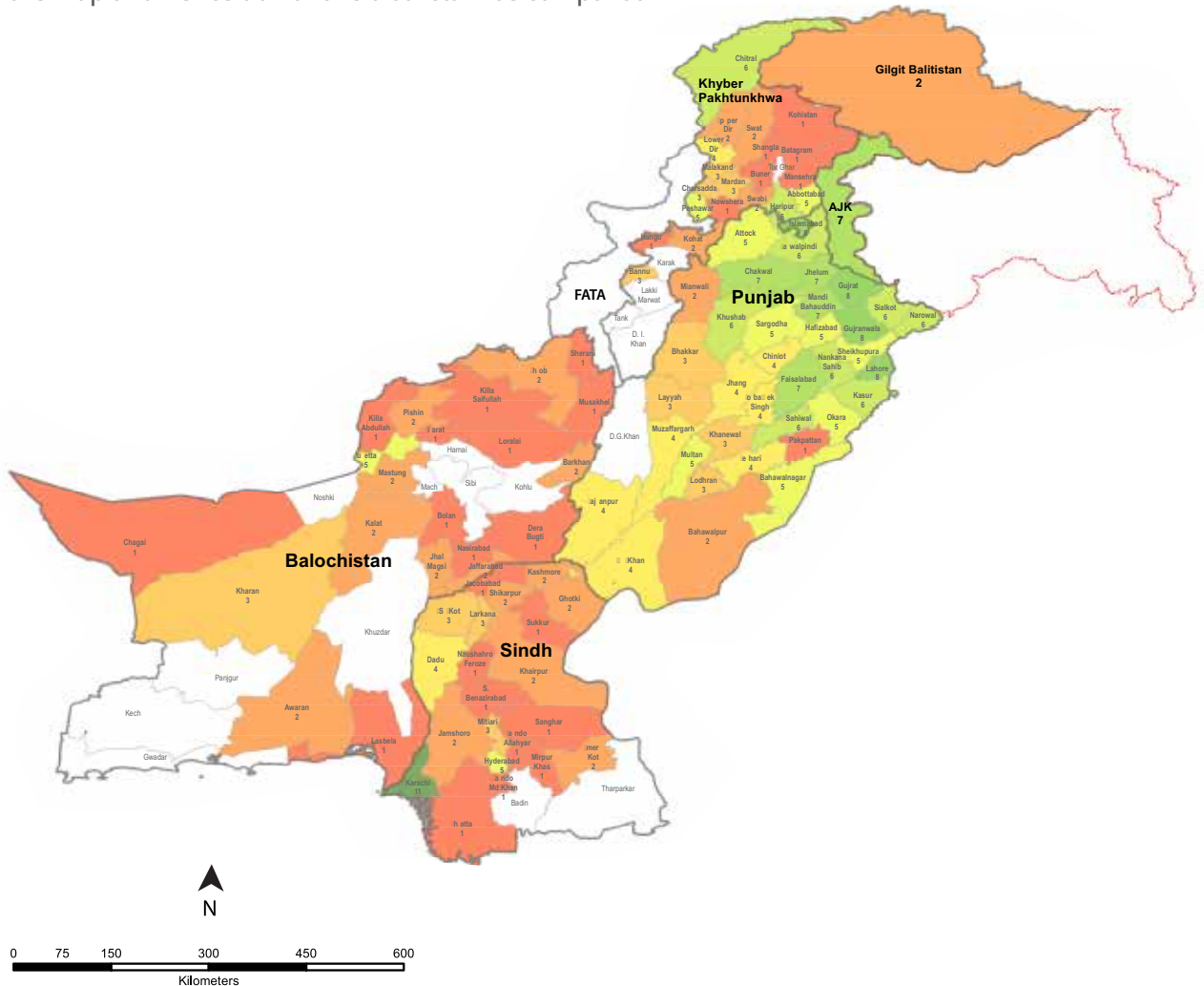
Indicators	Latest National Value	Target	Status
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</b>			
Proportion of population below the calorie based food plus non- food poverty line.	12.4	13	On Track
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	31.5	<20	Off Track
Proportion of population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

# MDG Status at District Level Comparison of 13 Indicators\*

Number of indicators reaching progress at 90% or above towards the target\*\*



AJ&K, GB and FATA have been shown as “single entities” on the map and hence don’t have districts wise comparison



- Province Boundary
- District Boundary
- Line of Control

District Name

No# of Indicators Reach at Progress 90%

\* For the list of these 13 indicators, please refer to Page7

\*\*For example, “white color” means that in that particular geographical area, not a single indicator has reached progress at 90% or above. District Sibi in Balochistan, the entire FATA region, district D.I Khan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa etc are a few such areas.

PAKISTAN



## List of 13 Indicators (Against which comparable data is available across all the districts of Pakistan)

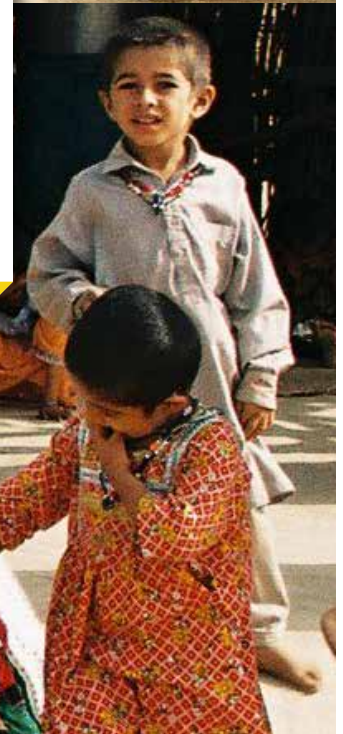
MDG	Indicator	Definition
<b>Goal 2:</b> Achieve Universal Primary Education	Net Primary Enrolment Ratio	Number of children aged 5-9 years attending primary level classes i.e., Grade 1 to 5
	Completion/Survival Rate to Grade 5	Proportion of students who complete their studies from grade 1 to grade 5
	Literacy rate (%)	Proportion of people aged 10+ years who can read and write
<b>Goal 3:</b> Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary education	Proportion of girls' enrolment at primary levels in comparison to boys'
	Gender parity index (GPI) for Secondary education	Proportion of girls' enrolment at secondary level in comparison to boys'
	Youth Literacy GPI	Proportion of females as compared to males aged 15-24 who can read & write
<b>Goal 4:</b> Reduce Child Mortality	Proportion of fully immunized children 12-23 months	Proportion of children of 12 to 23 months of age who are fully vaccinated against EPI (Extended Programme of Immunization) target diseases (%)
	Proportion of under 1 year children immunized against measles	Proportion of children 12 months of age who have been vaccinated against measles (%)
	Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhea in the last 30 days and received ORT (Oral Rehydration Therapy)	Proportion of children under 5 years suffering from diarrhea in past 30 days (%)
<b>Goal 5:</b> Improve Maternal Health	Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants	Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (MOs, midwives, Lady Health Visitors)
	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
<b>Goal 7:</b> Ensure Environmental Sustainability	Proportion of population (urban and rural) with sustainable access to a improved drinking water source	Percentage of population with access to improved water source providers
	Proportion of population (urban and rural) with access to improved sanitation facility	Percentage of population with access to sanitation





# Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

MDG 1

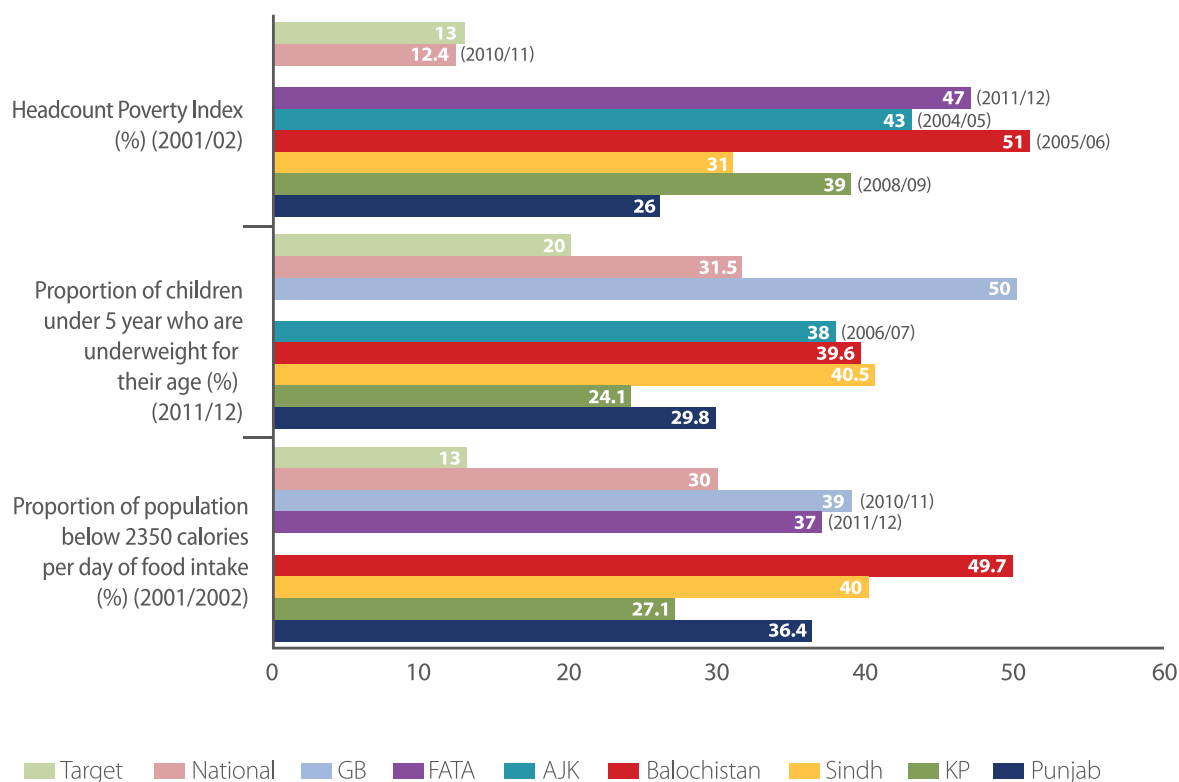




## Key Points

Under MDG 1 Pakistan aims to halve by 2015, the proportion of people living below the poverty line, to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, and to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

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





## Achieve Universal Primary Education

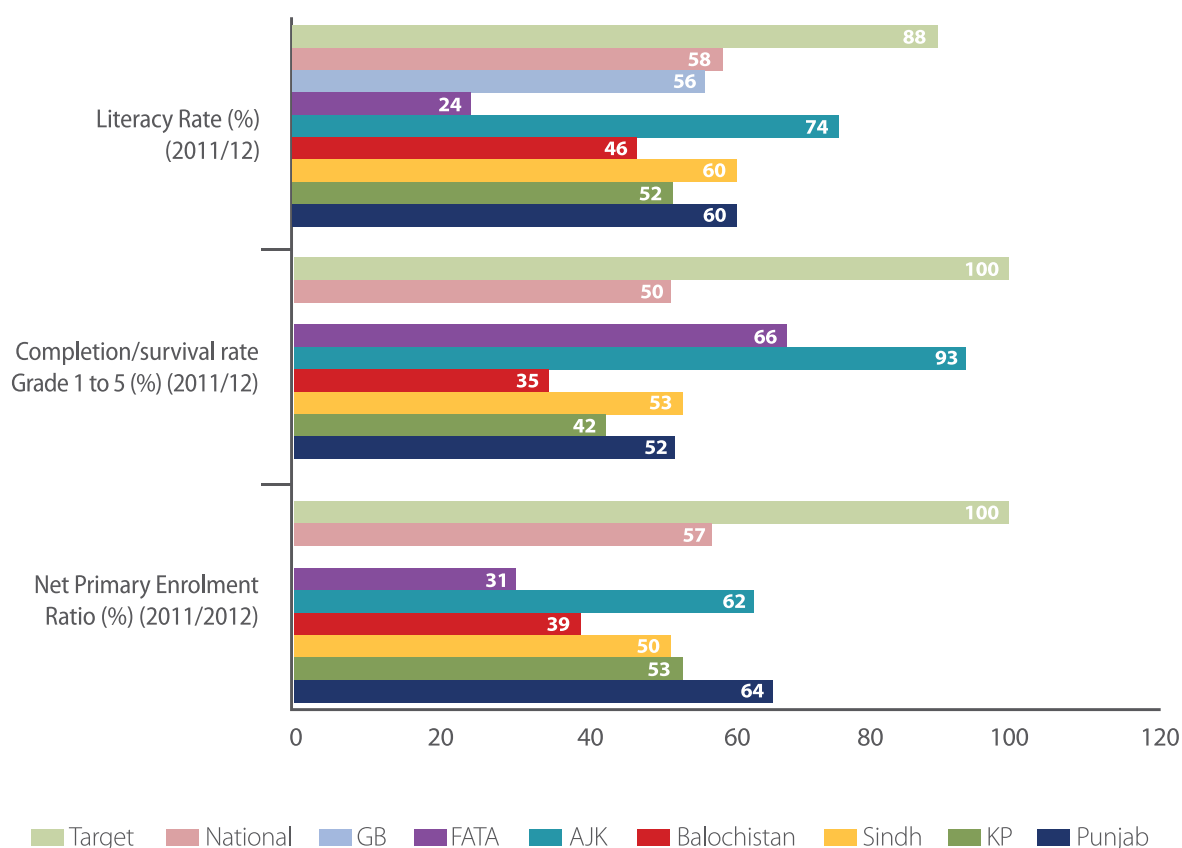
MDG 2

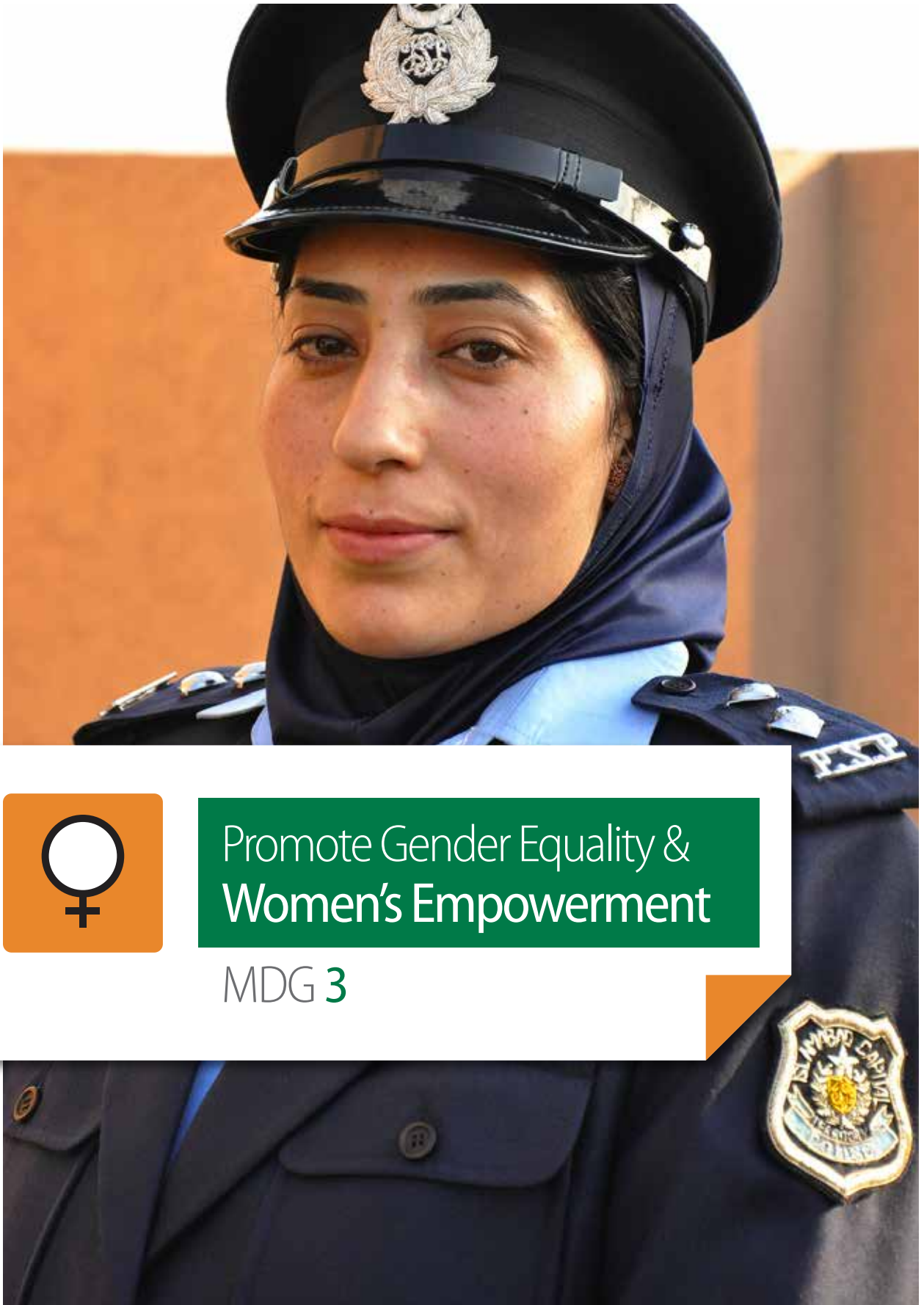


## Key Points

The MDG 2 for Pakistan targets 100 percent primary school enrolment, 100 percent completion of education from grades 1-5 and an 88 percent literacy rate.

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





Promote Gender Equality &  
Women's Empowerment

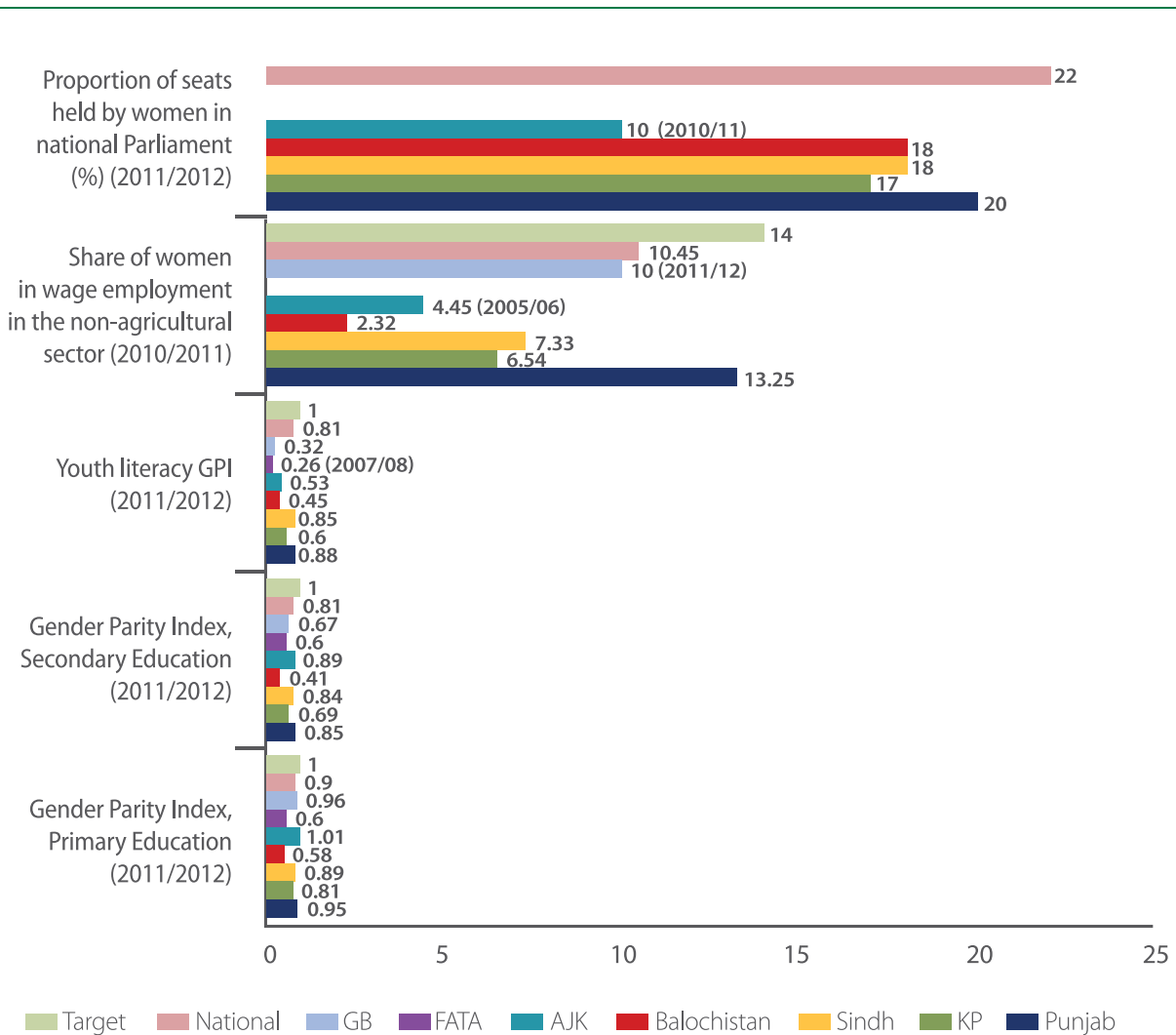
MDG 3



# Key Points

MDG 3 aims to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005, and in all levels of education by 2015.

Gender parity in education has improved – for primary education, secondary education and youth literacy, but still falls short of the MDG targets set for 2015. Punjab, with its higher base, remains the leader in education indicators, but inter-provincial disparities between Punjab, Sindh and KP have narrowed; Balochistan is the exception – it improved but still lags behind the others. The share of women in non-agriculture wage employment is 10.45 percent in 2010/11, still short of the 14 percent target. Again, Punjab at 13.25 percent is very close to the MDG target; by contrast, Balochistan’s figure of 2.32 percent in 2010/11 is extremely low. There has been considerable progress on increasing women’s representation in legislative bodies. Overall, with all four indicators (with set targets) of this goal off-track, Pakistan is unlikely to meet MDG 3.







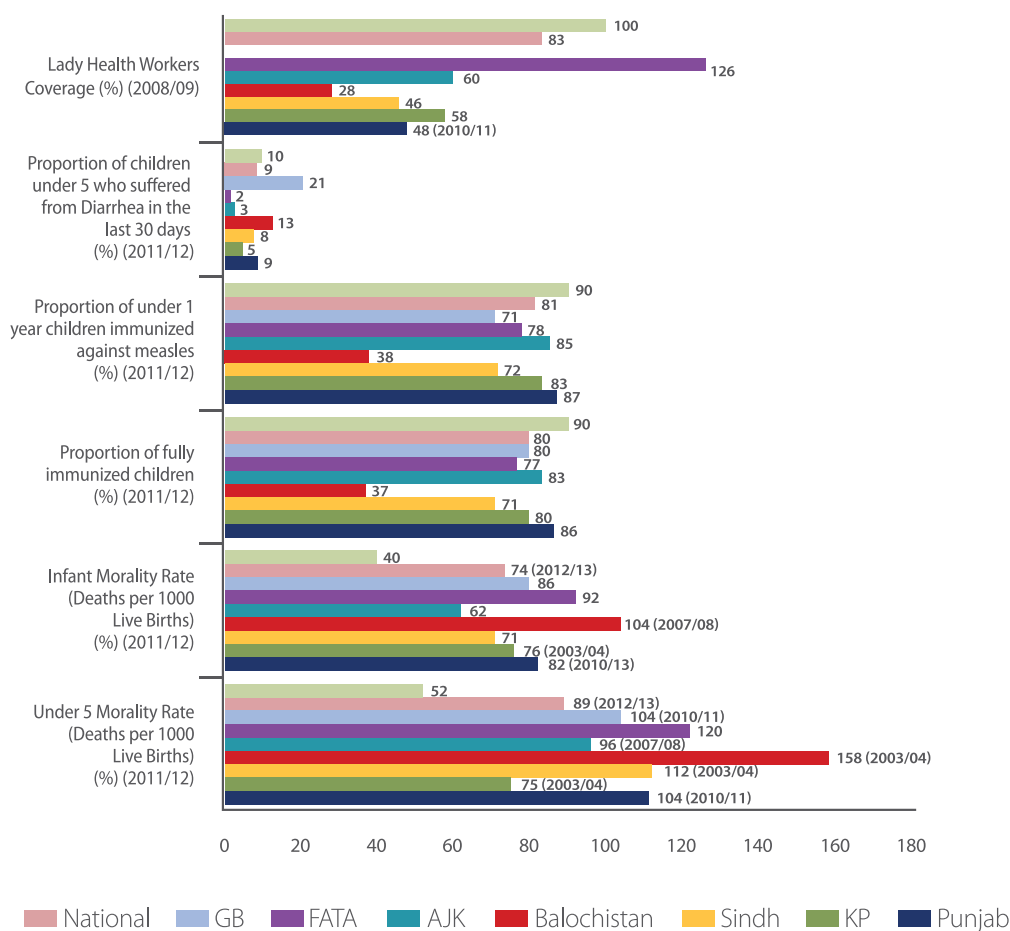
Reduce Child  
Mortality

MDG 4

## Key Points

Under MDG 4, Pakistan has set itself the objective of reducing the under-five child mortality (U5MR) by two-thirds.

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





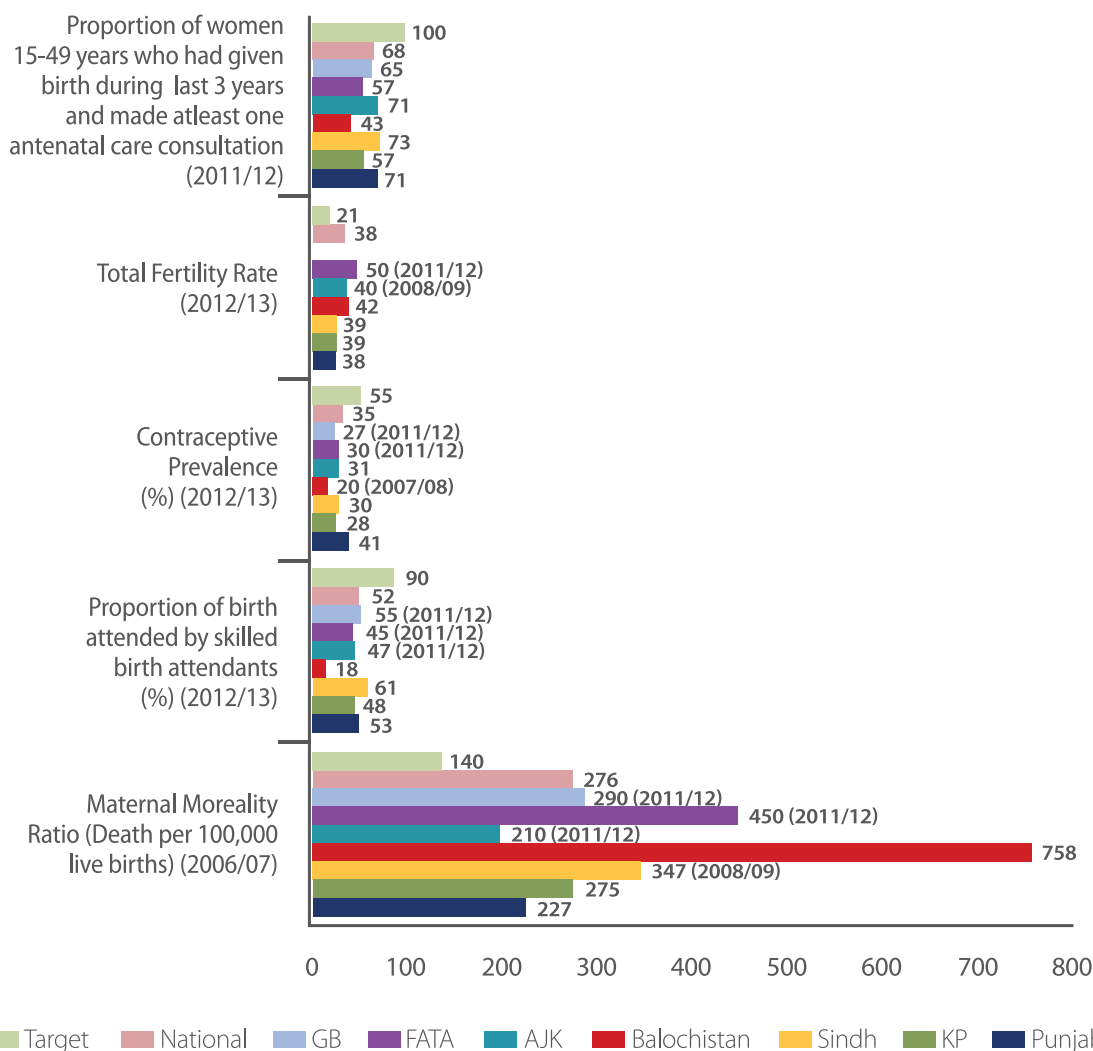
Improve  
Maternal Health

MDG 5

## Key Points

By 2015, Pakistan intends to reduce the maternal mortality rate (MMR) by three-quarters and ensure universal access to reproductive health.

Over the past decade or so, a renewed focus on providing timely and efficient health care options to women of child-bearing age is apparent. Pakistan has shown considerable yet insufficient progress for achieving the targets set for 2015 : MMR has been almost halved (down to 276 per 100,000 births in 2006/07), contraceptive usage has almost tripled (up to 35.4 percent), proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants (SBAs) have more than doubled (up to 52.1 percent), and antenatal consultations have more than quadrupled (up to 68 percent) since 1990/91. The total fertility rate at 3.8 remains considerably higher than the target of 2.1. Overall, Pakistan is off track on all indicators and therefore unlikely to achieve MDG 5.







## Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

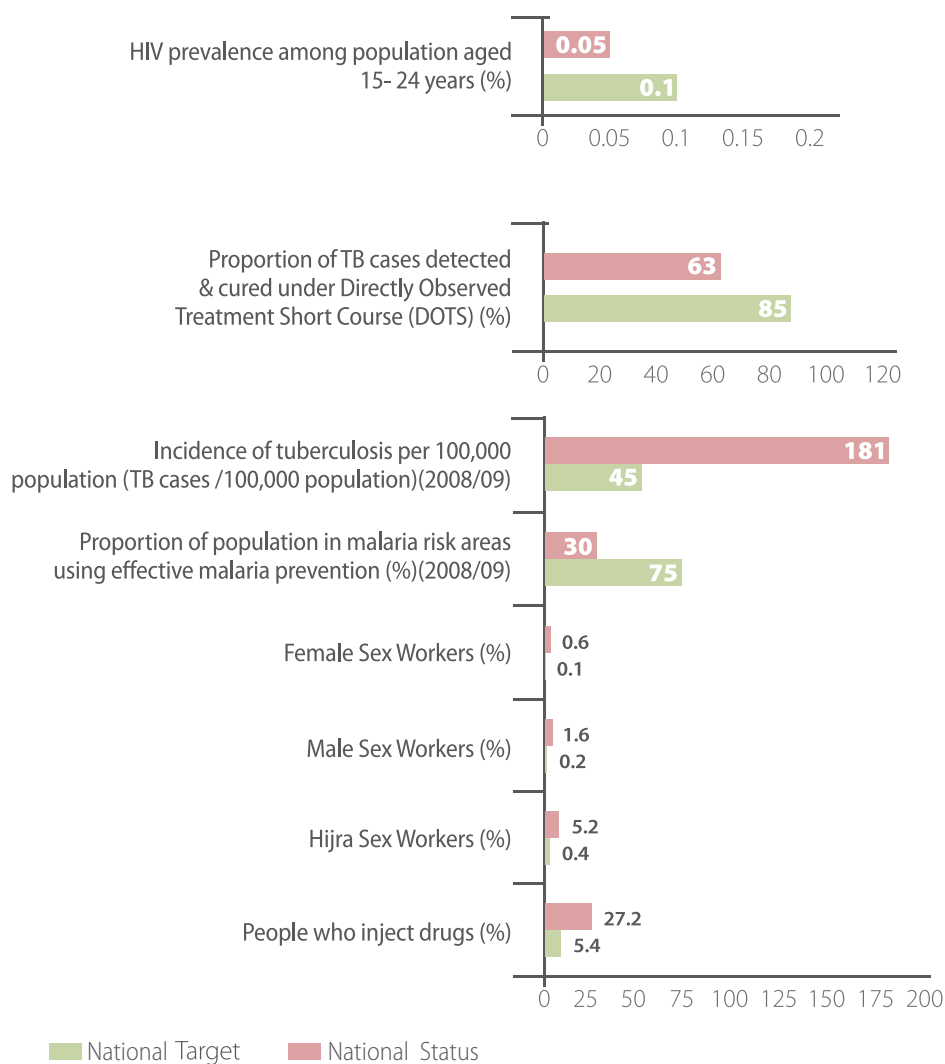
MDG 6

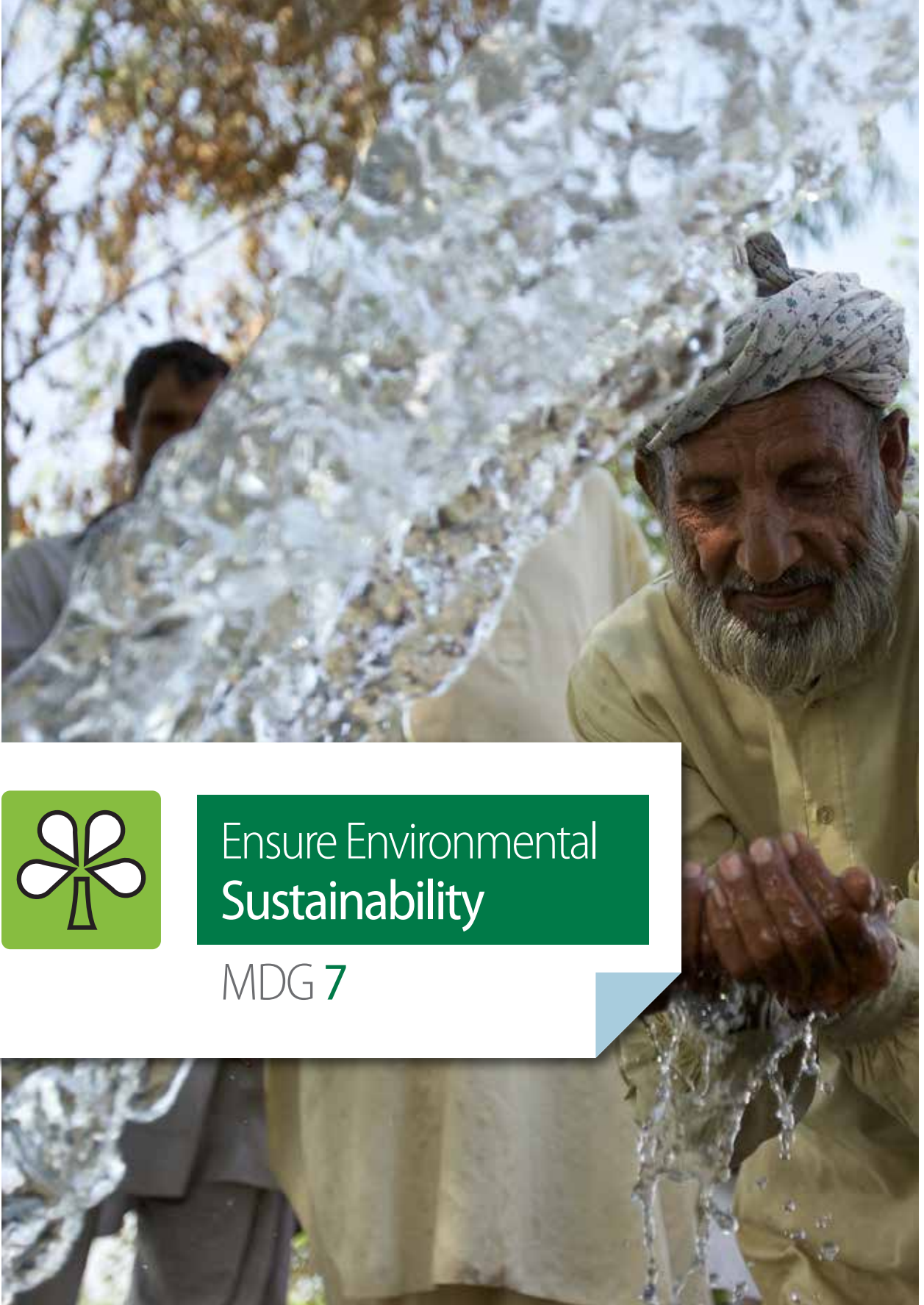


# Key Points

## MDG 6 strives to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

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





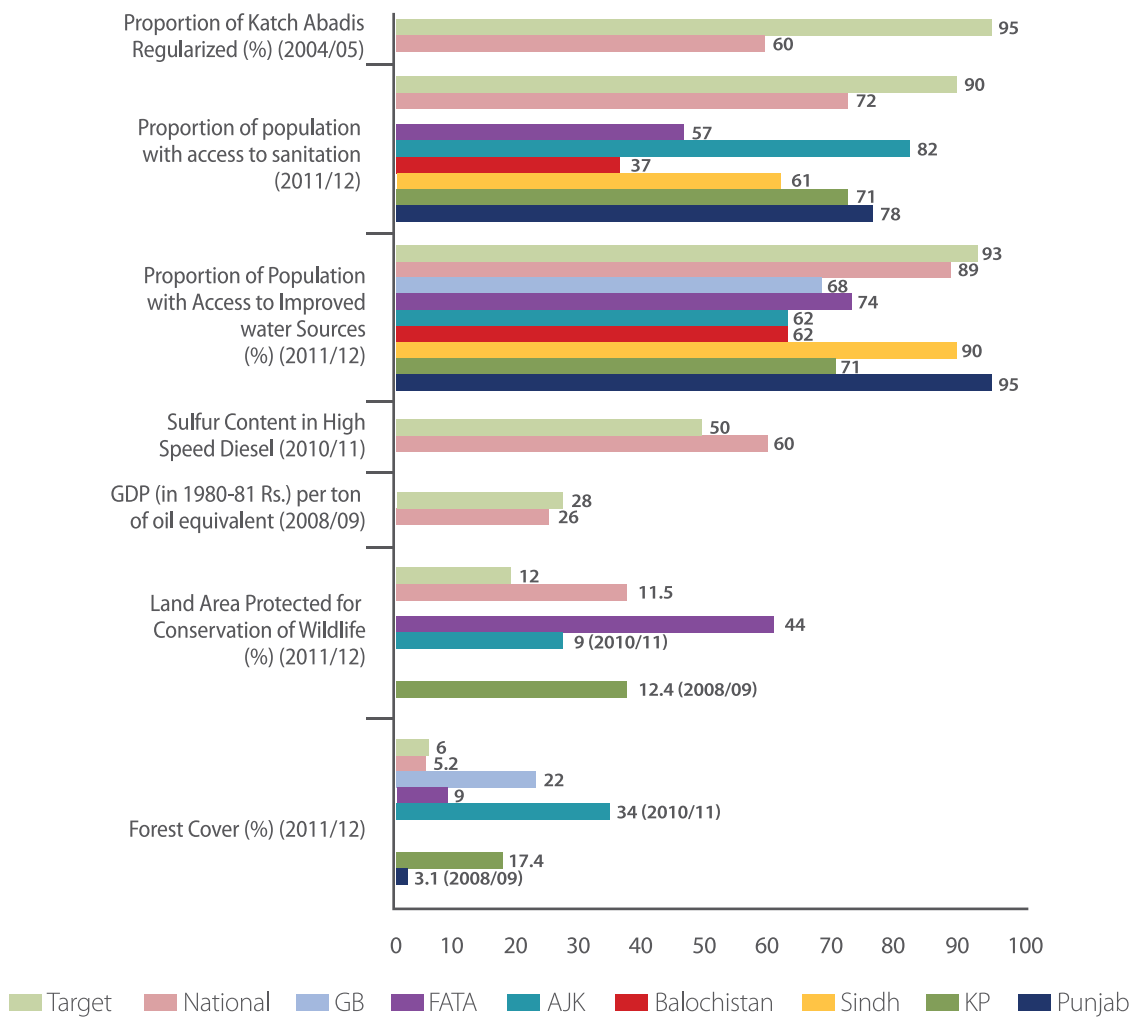
Ensure Environmental  
Sustainability

MDG 7

# Key Points

MDG 7 aims to promote sustainable development, and has the target of halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, and bringing about a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers.

Of the seven MDG 7 indicators, Pakistan is on track to achieve four: protecting areas for wildlife conservation (11.6 percent against the target of 12 percent), reducing sulphur content in high speed diesel, improving GDP per unit energy (measure of energy efficiency) and improving access to safe drinking water (89 percent against the target of 93 percent). However, it is lagging on access to sanitation; currently 72 percent of the populations have access to this facility against a target of 90 percent. Pakistan has also made progress on increasing forest cover – currently 5.2 percent – but is still short of the 6 percent target. Overall, with four out of seven indicators on track, Pakistan is likely to achieve MDG 7 with continued efforts; this is the only goal where the majority of indicators are on-track to be attained.





Develop Global Partnership  
for Development

MDG 8

## Key Points

Goal 8 represents the collaborative efforts and commitments of the developing and developed countries to foster multilateral, bilateral and regional north-south trade. Under this MDG the developed countries have committed financial, technical and capacity development support.

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

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