

Pakistan and the MDGs

- Core Facts:**
- The population is 158 million
 - 24% - around 38 million – were below the national poverty line in 2004/05
 - GDP per capita is around US \$630
 - Life expectancy is 64 years
 - 50% of the adult population is illiterate
 - One in ten children die before their fifth birthday

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in Pakistan

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>OVERVIEW</p> <p><i>Off track, but recent progress</i></p> | <p>Steady progress has been made towards most of the MDGs in Pakistan since 2000. However a low starting point and slow progress during the 1990s mean that many of the MDG targets will be difficult to reach. The Pakistan Government remains committed to achieving these targets. Significant additional resources and effort will be needed to deliver the substantial improvements in progress required.</p> | |
| <p>ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER</p> <p><i>On track if progress since 2000 is maintained</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income poverty increased during the 1990s, but has decreased rapidly recently. If this recent trend can be sustained Pakistan will reach the MDG target of halving the income poverty headcount by 2015. • The proportion of the population living below the official national poverty line decreased from 34.5% in 2001 to 24% in 2004/5. • The proportion living below the international \$1 a day was estimated as 17% in 2002. | <p>POVERTY: % of population under national poverty line</p> |
| <p>ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL EDUCATION</p> <p><i>Off track, but recent progress</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school enrolment rates have improved recently. There are now 3 million more children in primary school compared to 2001. • In 2004/05 52% of 5-9 year olds were in primary school, up from 42% in 2001. • This is still low compared to South Asia as a whole, where net primary enrolment is 88%. | <p>EDUCATION: Primary Net Enrolment (%)</p> |
| <p>PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY</p> <p><i>On track if progress since 2000 is maintained</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress has been made since 1990, but gender inequality remains high. The ratio of female to male primary enrolment rates increased from under 0.68 in 1990 to 0.82 in 2004/05. • Female literacy rates are particularly low. Just over a third of adult females are literate, compared to nearly two thirds of adult men. • Progress has been made in parliamentary representation. Due to the introduction of quotas, the proportion of seats in the national assembly held by women increased from 1% in 1990 to 21% in 2005. | <p>GENDER: Ratio of girls to boys enrolment in primary school</p> |

| <p>REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY</p> <p><i>Off track despite steady progress</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress has been made towards the target of reducing under-five mortality rates by two thirds. The rate of change will need to be accelerated to meet the target, and the rates are still high compared to the rest of South Asia. Under-5 mortality in 2004 was 101 per 1,000 live births compared to 130 in 1990. The majority (80%) of deaths occur in the first year. | <p>CHILD HEALTH: Under five mortality rate</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Under five mortality rate</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1990</td> <td>130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Year | Rate | 1990 | 130 | 2000 | 101 | 2004 | 101 | 2015 | 40 | | |
|--|--|--|------|------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|----|------|----|
| Year | Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 130 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 2015 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH</p> <p><i>Off track</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternal mortality is between 350 to 500 deaths per 100,000 births Some progress has been made towards the standard proxy indicators, although overall levels remain low. The percentage of births attended by doctors and nurses increased from 23% in 2001 to 31% in 2004/05. | <p>MATERNAL MORTALITY: Births attended by health professional (%)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Births attended by health professional (%)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1990</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Year | Percentage | 1990 | 23 | 2001 | 23 | 2004 | 31 | 2010 | 60 | 2015 | 80 |
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| <p>COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA & OTHER DISEASES</p> <p><i>Mixed progress</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TB incidence is the 7th highest in the world but incidence has started to decline. The DOTS case detection rate has increased significantly since 2000 but the rate remains low compared to other countries. Conservative estimates suggest there are around half a million malaria cases every year. Coverage of malaria prevention measures is increasing slowly. Polio is almost eradicated although a few isolated cases remain. HIV/AIDS prevalence is currently low among the general population, but is increasing in high-risk groups. WHO and UNAIDS categorise Pakistan as a high-risk country for the spread of HIV/AIDS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY</p> <p><i>On track</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite a small decline in access to safe water over recent years, Pakistan is still on track to halve the population without access to improved water and sanitation by 2015¹. In 2004/05 66% had access to a tap or hand water pump and 54% had access to a flush toilet. The broader picture on ensuring environmental sustainability is mixed. Various environmental initiatives were started in the 1990s but came after years of environmental neglect. | <p>WATSAN: % with access to improved water and sanitation</p> <table border="1"> <caption>% with access to improved water and sanitation</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1990</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>65</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Year | Percentage | 1990 | 30 | 2000 | 45 | 2004 | 54 | 2015 | 65 | | |
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| <p>GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strength of the relationship between International Partners and Pakistan has varied over the last decade. However over the last few years development assistance has been increasing and development agencies are strengthening their presence in Pakistan. DFID programme in Pakistan has increased from £15m in 2000/01 to £70m in 2005/06. The programme is set to increase to £106m in 2007/8. We established a fully devolved office in Islamabad at the start of 2005. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ The graph shows data based on the national definition of improved water (access to tap and hand pump water) This is stricter than the international definition (which includes access to protected wells or spring water). The following table gives both sets of data.

PAKISTANS MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS

| Source | Series | Pakistan | | | TARGET | South Asia | |
|---|--|----------|-------------------|-------|--------|-------------|------------|
| | | 1990 | Latest Data | Yr | 2015 | Latest Data | Yr |
| GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER | | | | | | | |
| WDI 2005 | Poverty headcount ratio at \$1 a day (PPP) (% of population) | | 17 | 02 | | 31 | 02 |
| <i>MDGR</i> | <i>Poverty headcount national (% of population)</i> | 25 | ⁹² 24 | 04* | 13 | | |
| WDI 2005 | Income share held by lowest 20% | | 9 | 02 | | 9 | 00 - India |
| WDI 2005 | Malnutrition prevalence: weight for age (% of children under 5) | 40 | ⁹¹ 38 | 02 | 20 | 49 | 04 |
| GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| <i>MDGR</i> | <i>Net primary enrollment ratio (% of relevant age group)</i> | 46 | 52 | 04 | 100 | 88 | 03 |
| <i>MDGR</i> | <i>Persistence to grade 5 total (% of cohort)</i> | 50 | 72 | 04 | 100 | 80 | 02 |
| WDI 2005 | Literacy rate: youth total (% of people ages 15-24) | 47 | 66 | 04 | | 74 | 04 |
| GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY | | | | | | | |
| ** | <i>Ratio of girls to boys in primary education (%)</i> | 68 | 82 | 04 | 100 | | |
| <i>MDGR</i> | <i>Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (%)</i> | | 83 | 04 | 94 | | |
| WDI 2005 | Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24) | 49 | 72 | 04 | 100 | 79 | 04 |
| WDI 2005 | Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (%) | 7 | 9 | 03 | 14 | 18 | 03 |
| WDI 2005 | Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 1 | 21 | 05 | | 11 | 05 |
| GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY | | | | | | | |
| WDI 2005 | Mortality rate: under-5 (per 1 000 live births) | 130 | 101 | 04 | 43 | 92 | 04 |
| WDI 2005 | Mortality rate infant (per 1 000 live births) | 100 | 80 | 04 | | 66 | 04 |
| WDI 2005 | Immunization measles (% of children ages 12-23 months) | 50 | 67 | 04 | 90 | 61 | 04 |
| GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| <i>MDGR</i> | <i>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)</i> | | 350-500 | 00 | 140 | 564 | 00 |
| WDI 2005 | Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total) | 19 | ⁹¹ 31 | 04** | 90 | 36 | 04 |
| GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES | | | | | | | |
| <i>MDGR</i> | <i>Prevalence of HIV pregnant female (% ages 15-24)</i> | | 0.03 | 01 | | | |
| WDI 2005 | Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of women ages 15-49) | 14 | 28 | 01 | | 46 | 04 |
| <i>MDGR</i> | <i>Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100 000 people)</i> | 177 | ⁰⁰ 160 | 04 | 45 | 177 | 04 |
| WDI 2005 | Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%) | 3 | ⁰⁰ 37 | 05*** | 85 | 42 | 04 |
| GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY | | | | | | | |
| WDI 2005 | Forest area (% of total land area) | 3.3 | 2.5 | 05 | | 17 | 05 |
| WDI 2005 | Nationally protected areas (% of total land area) | | 4.9 | 04 | | 5 | 04 |
| WDI 2005 | GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2000 PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent) | 3.9 | 4.2 | 03 | | 5 | 03 |
| WDI 2005 | CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) | 0.6 | 0.7 | 02 | | 1 | 02 |
| WDI 2005 | Improved water source (% of population with access) - international definition | 83 | 90 | 02 | | 84 | 02 |
| <i>MDGR</i> | <i>Percentage with access to tap or hand pump water</i> | 53 | 66 | 04 | 93 | | |
| WDI 2005 | Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access) | 38 | 54 | 02 | 69 | 35 | 02 |
| GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | |
| WDI 2005 | Unemployment youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) | 7 | ⁹⁴ 13 | 02 | | 11 | 00 |
| WDI 2005 | Unemployment youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24) | 7 | ⁹⁴ 12 | 02 | | 10 | 00 |
| WDI 2005 | Unemployment youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24) | 10 | ⁹⁴ 21 | 02 | | 13 | 00 |
| WDI 2005 | Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 1 000 people) | 8 | 63 | 04 | | 76 | 04 |
| WDI 2005 | Internet users (per 1 000 people) | 0 | 13 | 04 | | 26 | 04 |
| WDI 2005 | Personal computers (per 1 000 people) | 1.4 | 4.9 | 03 | | 12 | 04 |
| GENERAL INDICATORS | | | | | | | |
| WDI 2005 | Population Total (m) | 108 | 152 | 04 | | 1447 | 04 |
| WDI 2005 | GNI per capita Atlas method (current US\$) | 420 | 600 | 04 | | 594 | 04 |
| WDI 2005 | Literacy rate adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) | 35 | 50 | 04 | | 60 | 04 |
| WDI 2005 | Life expectancy at birth total (years) | 59 | 65 | 04 | | 63 | 04 |
| WDI 2005 | Aid per capita (current US\$) | 11 | 9 | 04 | | 5 | 04 |
| WDI 2005 | Total debt service (% of exports of goods and services) | 21 | 21 | 04 | | 12 | 04 |
| WDI 2005 | Trade (% of GDP) | 39 | 31 | 04 | | 41 | 04 |

All data is from the World Development Indicators 2005 (WDI 2005) or the Government of Pakistan's 2005 MDG Report (MDGR) unless otherwise stated. Data is taken from the WDI 2005, unless the data from the national MDG report is assessed to be significantly more accurate, up-to-date, or relevant.

Data from the Pakistan MDG Report is in italics

* Planning Commission ** DFID estimates from latest survey data *** TB Programme