

**POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER:
PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF
YEAR 2004-05**



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POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER: PROGRSS REPORT FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2004-05

1 Introduction

1.1 The impressive economic growth performance during the last two consecutive years has sustained in the first quarter of the current fiscal year, 2004-05 (FY05). The quarterly growth of agriculture and manufacturing sectors shows that the immediate economic outlook is good; the target of 6.6 growth set for the FY05 is likely to be achieved. Macroeconomic policies pursued during the last five year have set the stage for taking the economy even at higher growth path in the medium term.

1.2 Acceleration of economic growth while maintaining macroeconomic stability is the first pillar of the poverty reduction strategy, as articulated in the PRSP. However, poverty cannot be tackled only with economic growth. Therefore, this strategy has equally focused on improvement in governance, human capital investment and targeting the poor and vulnerable. Implementation on this strategy can help reduce poverty and income inequality through asset creation, employment generation and social sector development. Regular monitoring of the key elements of the poverty reduction strategy is the key to success. This report reviews the progress of the PRSP in the first quarter of the current fiscal year (FY05) in terms of the PRSP input (expenditure) and intermediate indicators. This quarterly progress report, where possible, has also been compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year (FY04).

1.3 PRSP has envisaged the monitoring of poverty indicators at three levels - federal, province and district. With the availability of CWIQ data by early next year it would be possible to make real progress in this direction by preparing a district-wise baseline. However, it is commendable that the health information system has generated data on the coverage of lady health workers at both the province and district levels, though it is not flawless. This report has included a brief commentary on the district-wise coverage of LHWs in order to devolve the analysis at the district level. Moreover, two years ago, the National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) has launched its projects in social sector in 16 districts of the country. A brief district-wise review of its success in enrolling the out-of school children is also part of this report. Efforts of the NCHD would be helpful in achieving the target of universal primary education in a possible short period of time.

1.4 This report is divided into nine sections. An overview of macroeconomic indicators that are related to poverty reduction is discussed in section 2, followed by an analysis of budgetary and non-budgetary expenditures in sections 3 and 4. Progress in health and education sectors is discussed in sections 5 and 6. Some targeted programs have been examined in section 7. The penultimate section gives main features of the economic strategy, followed by the conclusion in final section.

2 An Overview of Macroeconomic Indicators¹

2.1 Pakistan's economic performance during the first quarter of the current fiscal year (2004-05) has been impressive. It shows that the gains of macroeconomic policies over the last five years have set the foundation for higher economic growth in medium term. The real GDP grew by 5.3 and 6.4 percent respectively in FY03 and FY04. As noted

¹ This review relies heavily on the following documents: 'Pakistan's Economic Performance during July - October 2004-05', Debt Office, Government of Pakistan, Finance Division, Islamabad; Pakistan Economic Update (July-October 2004), Asian Development Bank, Islamabad; Workers' Remittances – website of the State Bank of Pakistan.

above, it is targeted to grow by 6.6 percent during the FY05, with agriculture and large-scale manufacturing growing by 4 and 12 percent respectively. There are however, indications that Pakistan may exceed the growth target for FY 05. It is worth noting that the GDP growth target of 6.6 percent for FY05 is considerably higher than the target set in PRSP, 5.8 percent. Relatively high target has also been set for private investment during the FY05 (Table 1).

Agriculture

2.2 Poverty in Pakistan is basically a rural phenomenon. High agriculture growth is considered as one of the key factor to ensure macroeconomic stability and poverty reduction. Overall agriculture growth is a composite of growth in different sub-sectors such as crop and livestock. At present, the share of major crops in agriculture value added is 34 percent.² Cotton, sugarcane, rice and wheat are among the important major crops of the country. It is encouraging to note that in Kharif 2004 cotton was sown on the area of 3.210 million hectares that is 2.2 percent higher than the target. This year has also been good for the cotton production. Targets for the cotton crop production has been revised upward first from 10.7 million bales to 11.6 million bales, and then more recently to 12.1 million bales. Further upward revision in the size of the cotton crop cannot be ruled out. The rice harvest was also considerably higher than in the preceding year; the size of the rice crop is estimated at 4.977 million tones – almost 2.7 percent higher than last year. However, sugarcane production is estimated to be lower by 10.8 percent than the last year. Sowing of wheat crop has almost been completed. Despite the expected shortage in irrigation water during the Rabi 2005, it is likely that wheat crop will get boost from the timely announcement of increase in its support price and prevailing high market prices.³

2.3 The overall growth target for the agriculture sector during the FY05 is 4 percent that is slightly lower than the PRSP target, but much higher than the actual growth of agriculture during the FY04 (Table 1).

Table 1: Growth, Inflation and Investment: Performance and Targets, 2003/04 and 2004/05

Sectors	2003-04		2004-05	
	PRSP target	Actual	PRSP target	Budget
Agriculture	4.0	2.6	4.3	4.0
Manufacturing	7.8	13.4	7.6	10.2
Large scale manufacturing	8.8	18.1	8.5	12.0
Small scale manufacturing	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Other sectors	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.2
Real GDP growth rate	5.3	6.4	5.8	6.6
Inflation	4.0	4.6	4.0	5.0
GDP at market prices (Billion Rs)	4,420	4,420	4,875	6146*
Investment as % of GDP	16.4	18.1	17.0	18.8
Fixed investment as % of GDP	14.5	16.4	15.5	17.1
Public	5.5	4.7	6.0	5.2
Private	9.0	11.7	9.5	11.9
National savings	20.0	19.8	19.5	19.1
Incremental Capital Output Ratio	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8

*** New GDP**

² Pakistan Economic Survey, 2003-04

³ Pakistan Economic Update, Asian Development Bank, PRM, Islamabad

Manufacturing

2.4 The overall growth in the manufacturing sector in FY04 was 13.4 percent against the PRSP target of 7.8 percent (Table 1). For the current fiscal year (FY05), the manufacturing sector is targeted to grow by 10.2 percent: 12 and 5.3 percent respectively for large and small-scale manufacturing. The growth target for large-scale manufacturing is much higher than the PRSP target (Table 1). During the first three months of the current fiscal year, large-scale manufacturing has registered a growth of 14 percent compared to 15.3 percent during the same period of the previous year. The performance of large-scale manufacturing has been broad based, with increases being particularly large in the case of cement, electronics, automobiles, and paints and varnishes. Moreover, in coming months, the bumper cotton crop and comparatively low cotton prices will provide a boost to the textile industry. Textile industry is also expected to benefit from the end of quota regime in textile trade in January 2005...Robust double-digit increases in production and sale of cement and paints and varnishes indicate that high growth in construction continued in the first quarter of FY2005. Similarly, large increase in telephone connections shows that telecommunication services also continued to expand at a rapid pace.⁴

Inflation

2.5 Inflation during the first four months is estimated at 9.1 percent as against 2.2 percent in the same period last year. Food inflation is estimated at 13.6 percent as against 1.5 percent of last year. Non-food inflation with 6 percent is also on higher side compared with 2.7 percent in the same period last year. House rent increased by 9.9 percent. The non-food non-energy inflation continued to increase to 6.6 percent as against 2.6 percent in the same period last year. The persistence of relatively high core inflation compelled the State Bank of Pakistan to tighten monetary policy more forcefully in September 2004. The average inflation during the current fiscal year, FY05, is likely to be higher than the target of 5 percent.

Remittances

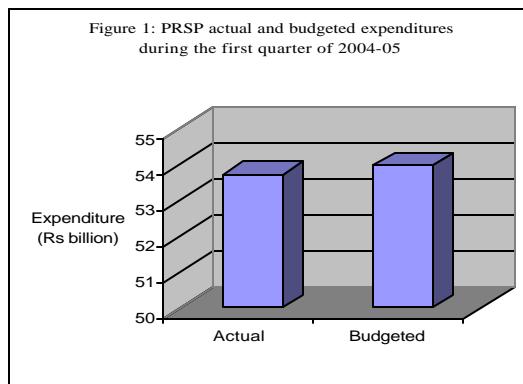
2.6 Data on workers' remittances are regularly available from the State Bank of Pakistan. During the July-November 2004 period, workers' remittances totaled \$1610 million as compared to \$1488 million in the corresponding period of the previous year, depicting an increase of 8 percent. Since 2001-02, the USA has been the largest source country of workers' remittances. This pattern continued during the first quarter of FY05, being the share of remittances from the USA more than 30 percent, followed by UAE and Saudi Arabia. Given the trend so far it is safe to suggest workers' remittances may exceed the target of \$3.5 billion and may end up with \$4 billion in 2004-05. Foreign exchange reserves held by the State Bank of Pakistan stood at \$12083.1 million on 19th November 2004, showing an increase of 2.4 percent over the level of \$11799.3 million as on 19th November 2003. Pakistan has witnessed some pressure on exchange rate during the current fiscal year for a variety of reasons. However, on the whole, exchange rate has remained stable and the government is committed to maintain a stable and strong rupee consistent with country's macroeconomic fundamentals.⁵

⁴ Pakistan Economic Update (July-October 2004), Asian Development Bank, December, PRM, Islamabad.

⁵ 'Pakistan's Economic Performance during July-October 2004-05', Debt Office, Government of Pakistan, Finance Division, Islamabad

3 An Analysis of the PRSP Budgetary Expenditures

3.1 PRSP has identified several pro-poor sectors; and the government of Pakistan is obliged to spend at least 4 percent of GDP on these sectors. The analysis of PRSP expenditures with reference to GDP would be more useful at the end of current financial year when data on all four quarters are available. This section examines the PRSP budgetary expenditures during the first quarter of FY05, when PRSP expenditures by the federal and provincial governments stood at Rs. 53.8 billion, almost equal to the budgetary target of Rs. 54 billion. The first quarter target for the PRSP expenditure was set as 19.43 percent of the whole year expenditure target of Rs. 278.023 billion. This percentage point target is based on the last year (FY04) quarter-wise expenditure pattern. Figure 1 demonstrates that the government has been able to achieve the first quarter target of PRSP expenditure.



3.2 A comparison with the same period (first quarter) of the last fiscal year (FY04) shows an overall increase of 5.4 percent in PRSP expenditures. However, sector-wise data on PRSP expenditures shows a mixed picture.⁶ Several sectors including roads and highways, education, health, irrigation, food support program, housing, administration of justice and law order witnessed a considerable increase in nominal expenditures as compared to the corresponding quarter of FY04. The sectors, which witnessed a decline in expenditure, include water supply and sanitation, population planning, rural development and food subsidies (Table 2). It is highly likely that the sectors, which have witnessed a decline in expenditures during this quarter vis-à-vis the last year first quarter, will make sound progress in the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year.

3.3 PRSP has identified several intermediate indicators to be monitored regularly to see the impact of expenditures in short to medium term. These indicators are primarily related to education, health, population planning, water supply and sanitation, housing and rural development. Expenditure on these sectors, when taken together, stood at Rs 33.673 billion in FY04, 22.6 percent higher than the expenditures incurred during FY03. This increase was larger than the increase in the overall PRSP expenditures.

3.4 The analysis of the first quarter expenditure data shows 'water supply and sanitation' as the sector that needs special attention. Although in FY04 this sector witnessed an increase of 22 percent, a decline was observed in federal and Balochistan expenditures on water supply and sanitation. Data presented in Table 3 for the first quarter of the current fiscal year (FY05) also shows a decline in expenditures in these

⁶ However, the sector-wise analysis is more useful when the full year data is investigated.

two regions. Water supply and sanitation sector has serious implications for the performance of the health sector. Poor health condition is commonly considered as one of the major source of poverty generation particularly in rural areas. There is a need to allocate sufficient resources for 'water supply and sanitation' sector so the people have access to safe drinking water and sanitation. A mechanism to monitor the intermediate indicators related to water supply and sanitation needs to be developed so that policy interventions can timely be made. At present the only source of monitoring, as identified in the PRSP, is the PIHS that is not regularly available even at the annual basis. But CWIQ is going to fill this gap.

Table 2: Budgetary Expenditures and % change between 2004/05 and 2003/04 (first quarter)

Sectors	Expenditures-Q-1 (million Rs)		% change
	2003-04	2004-05	
Roads, highways & building	2414	3028	25.43
Water supply and sanitation	786	467	-40.59
Education	20713	23955	15.65
Health	4320	5510	27.55
Population Planning	1367	757	-44.62
Social security & welfare	182	1658	811.00
Natural calamities	207	136	-34.30
Irrigation	1541	4354	182.54
Land reclamation	294	397	35.03
Rural development	2451	1971	-19.58
Rural electrification	0	0	-
Food subsidies	7778	100	-98.71
Food support program	58	961	1560.37
Tawana Pakistan	0	59	-
Low cost housing	10	13	30.00
Administration of justice	489	649	32.72
Law and order	7821	9540	21.98
Total	51023	53781	5.40

Table 3: Percent change in PRSP expenditures between 2003/04 and 2004/05 (first quarter only) by sector and province

Sectors	% change between 2003-04 and 2004-05 (Q1 only)					
	Federal	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Pakistan
Roads highways, & Bridges	-76.19	6.26	303.57	138.76	34.97	25.43
Water Supply & Sanitation	-91.06	86.67	7.23	69.57	-55.53	-40.59
Education	104.09	19.32	11.68	-30.05	3.38	15.65
Health	20.58	29.58	12.67	70.33	9.09	27.55
Population Planning	-52.55	2.94	17.39	-90.00	0.00	-44.62
Social Security & Social Welfare	0	9.68	9.09	526.67	21.05	810.99
Natural Calamities	-40.91	-60.00	-31.11	0	-100.00	-34.30
Irrigation	0	9.88	74.60	26.97	155.07	182.54
Land Reclamation	100.00	25.00	2.54	0	0	35.03
Rural Development	0	-25.09	13.64	1022.22	-82.87	-19.58
Law and Order	19.00	30.87	13.30	34.59	6.29	21.98
Low Cost Housing	0!	30.00	0	0	0	30.00
Justice Administration	72.31	20.28	10.62	66.10	51.43	32.72
Food Subsidies	-100.00	-100.00	0	614.29	0	-98.71
Food Support Program	36.00	81.73	317.91	32.80	-4.65	82.62
All	0.77	5.95	22.13	1.68	7.63	5.40

3.5 The analysis of PRSP expenditure across the provinces shows several other important dimensions (Table 3). First, the increase in expenditure during the first quarter of the current fiscal year was much higher in Sindh than in other provinces or federal expenditures. One reason could be that in FY04 Sindh did not make real progress in terms of expenditure. Table 3 shows that overall expenditures in NWFP increased only marginally during the first quarter of the current fiscal year while federal expenditures during this quarter were similar to the corresponding quarter of the last year. In fact, education sector expenditure decreased in NWFP whereas the increase in expenditure was substantial in roads and highways, health and rural development sectors in this province.

PRSP Expenditures on Sub-sector of Education and Health

3.6 Data presented in Table 4 show that spending on primary education has considerably increased over time. During the first quarter of the current fiscal year (FY05), an increase of 17 percent was observed in primary education spending in comparison to same quarter spending of the FY04. This increase shows the commitment of the government in achieving the primary education related targets set in PRSP, MDGs and ESR. During the first quarter of FY05, expenditure in secondary education increased by 32 percent. A substantial increase has also been observed in spending on training while a decline was witnessed on college/university expenditures. This decrease was largely in federal spending whereas three provinces, Punjab, Sindh and NWFP, witnessed an increase in college/university education. Technical education spending decreased in Punjab and NWFP. Federal expenditures in this sub-sector of education were also lower in the first quarter of FY05 as compared to spending in the same quarter of FY04.

Table 4: Percent change in education expenditures during the first quarter of 2003/04 and 2004/05 by province and sectors of education

Province/ region	Educa tion	Primary education	Secondary education	University/ college education	Technical education	Training
Federal Punjab	104.09	30.59	381.82	-75.42	-100.00	8187.50 32400.0
Sindh	19.32	21.99	15.69	12.28	-27.39	0
NWFP	11.68	5.85	17.56	9.69	17.22	0.00
Balochistan	-30.05	16.79	-5.48	58.20	-100.00	20.00
Total	15.65	16.60	31.89	-19.91	-72.04	1886.54

3.7 Another important dimension of education and health expenditure is that the share of development component in total expenditure has been low, although Punjab and Balochistan have made a considerable progress in increasing development expenditures in the education sector during the first quarter of the FY05 (Figures 2 and 3). There is a need to prioritize the allocation of resources within the education and health sectors in line with education and health policies.

Figure 2: Development expenditures as percentage of total education expenditures by province: a comparison of first quarter of FY 04 and 05

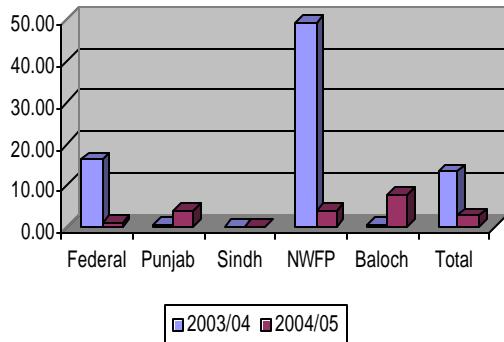
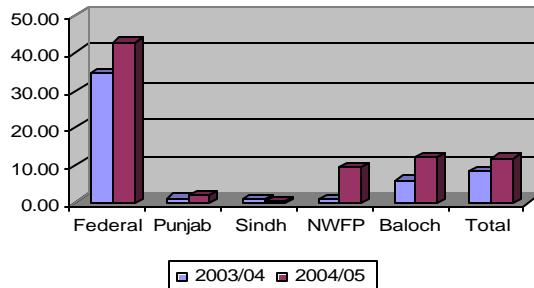


Figure 3: Development expenditures as percentage of total health expenditures by province/region



4 Non-Budgetary Transfers

4.1 Data on non-budgetary transfers are reported in Table 5 for three programs - Zakat, EOBI and micro-credit. Only a small amount of Zakat could be disbursed during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, and this disbursement was only in NWFP. The rest of the three provinces did not distribute any Zakat funds in this quarter. One reason could be that Zakat has been distributed but it could not be reported on time. However, Zakat is largely distributed in Ramadhan, which fell this year in the months of October and November. Actual disbursement is likely to have taken place in the second quarter of the current fiscal year. It would be reported in the next quarterly report.

4.2 This explanation has been validated from the last year data. A close look at Table 5 indicates that in first quarter of the FY04, less than 3 percent of the total zakat distributed in FY04 was disbursed during the first quarter. It is therefore reasonable to say that real situation about the Zakat disbursement will be known in the next quarter report. However, it is worth noting that due to certain reasons, the government has temporarily halted the disbursement of Zakat fund under the rehabilitation program. Disbursement through EOBI during the first quarter of the current fiscal year was higher than the corresponding disbursement in the last year (FY04).

Table 5: Non-budgetary transfers and beneficiaries

Program/disbursement/ beneficiaries	Total disbursement and beneficiaries			
	FY03	FY04	Q1 FY04	Q1 FY05
Zakat - amount disbursed (million Rs)	8009	5330	146	5
- number of beneficiaries (000)	1754	1639	73	5
EOBI - amount disbursed (million Rs)	1523	1744	413	453
- number of beneficiaries (000)	332	349	108	117
Credit - amount disbursed (million Rs.)	2518	3034	824	773
- number of beneficiaries (000)	216	286	59	72
Total - amount disbursed (million Rs)	12050	10108	1383	1219
- number of beneficiaries (000)	2302	2274	239	192

4.3 A modest decline has been observed in the credit disbursement. There are two reasons for this decline. PPAF halved its disbursement through partner organizations (POs) from Rs. 544 million in first quarter of FY04 to Rs. 281 million in the same quarter of FY05. It is worth noting that PPAF has recently entered into the second phase. Modalities of the release of funds during this phase have not yet been worked out. It has delayed the whole process of credit disbursement through the POs. Second, credit disbursement through ZTBL has also declined from Rs. 21 million during the first quarter of FY04 to about Rs. 13 million in the same quarter of the current fiscal year, FY05.

4.4 Data shows that in terms of amount as well number of beneficiaries, Khushali Bank was the main source for credit during the first quarter of FY05. In comparison to the corresponding quarter of FY04, Khushali Bank almost doubled its credit disbursement. In the case of coverage, Khushali Bank has also expanded its operation from 42 districts at the end of FY04 to 64 in the first quarter of the current year. This expansion of Khushali Bank seems to be the likely reason for a decline in credit through ZTBL, which is probably focusing more on the farms sector by extending loans to small farmers.

4.5 In FY04 more than 50 percent of borrowers in the PPAF disbursement were females. But the first quarter data show that share of female borrowers in PPAF operation declined to about 38 percent. In fact in the corresponding quarter of FY04 female borrowers of PPAF were greater in number than male borrowers. Larger share of females among the PPAF borrowers during the FY04 was due to the focus of its few POs on females. With the streamlining of PPAF funds for the current fiscal year, the share of female borrowers is likely to be increased. It is worth reporting that Khushali Bank has retained the share of female borrowers around 30 percent during the last two years.

5 Intermediate Indicators: Progress in the Health Sector

Filling some data gaps

5.1 In the FY04 Annual Progress Report of PRSP, there were data gaps in some health indicators because of the non-availability of information for the last quarter of FY04. With the availability of full year data, it is worth filling these gaps. Data on four intermediate health indicators - utilization rate of FLCF/day, births attended by skilled birth attendants, FLCFs not experiencing stock-out, and availability of contraceptives at FLCFs - are reported in Table 6, which also shows data on these indicators for two early years, FY02 and FY03. PRSP targets for the FY04 have also been given in parenthesis.

5.2 The utilization rate of FLCFs has steadily but slowly increased from 113 in 2001-02 to 120 in 2003-04. It is hard to compare this indicator with the PRSP targets because of some changes in the definition of FLCF. The range of PRSP targets (or actual) for this

indicator varies from 37 for the baseline year 2001-02 to 48 for the 2005-06. The figures reported in Table 6 are much higher than the PRSP targets primarily due to definitional change.

5.3 No improvement could be witnessed in the number of births attended by skilled birth attendants; it remained stagnant as 14 percent for FY03 as well as FY04.⁷ The PRSP target for FY04 was 18 percent. This indicator has serious implications for the achievement of several outcome indicators, particularly for the reduction in maternal mortality, which, at present, is very high in Pakistan. The common observation is that unless a large proportion of births is attended by skilled birth attendants or delivered at the hospital, it is hard to bring a substantial reduction in maternal mortality.

5.4 With respect to 'experiencing stock-out of key supplies at the FLCFs', the reported percentage of 35 is similar to the target set in PRSP for FY04. Similarly, the availability of contraceptives at the FLCFs seems to be satisfactory – 86 percent as compared to the PRSP target of 87 percent.

Table 6: PRSP health intermediate indicators

Indicators	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Utilization rate of FLCF/Day (Curative)	113	115	120
Births attended by skilled birth attendants (%)	13	14	14 (18)
FLCFs not experiencing stock-out of any one of five key supplies during the past month	28	35	35 (35)
Availability of contraceptives at FLCFs	83	85	86 (87)

Note: In parenthesis are the PRSP targets

Immunization

5.5 Table 7 presents data on immunization coverage of children⁸ for DP-III and pregnant women for TT-II during the first quarter of the current fiscal year (FY05). This information is not available for the corresponding period of FY04. This table, however, enables to make a regional comparison in terms of immunization coverage during the first quarter. Overall, the coverage of infants against DP-III was 66 percent, ranging from 84 and 82 percent respectively in NWFP and Azad Kashmir to 51 percent for Federally Administered Northern Areas (FANA). In case of TT-II the coverage was lowest in FANA and Balochistan, followed by NWFP. It is likely that some cultural norms particularly in traditional tribal communities inhibit the universal coverage of immunization of women. The other possibility could be that these women, in fact, were not covered in the immunization campaign.⁹

⁷ However the figure of 14 percent is probably low because the recent household surveys have shown a larger percentage of births attended by the skilled workers.

⁸ It refers to infants 5-11 months old.

⁹ Data on immunization is gathered at the district level by the Federal EPI/CDD Cell at the National Institute of Health. To monitor the progress in immunization coverage, district-wise data may be provided for each quarter. Moreover, the other health schemes of the National EPI Programme may also be included in the monitoring system to get real picture of health sector progress.

Table 7: Reported DPT-III coverage of children (0-11 months of age) and TT-II coverage of pregnant women, July-September, 2004

Province/region	DPT-III	TT-II
Punjab	66	48
Sindh	65	51
NWFP	84	38
Balochistan	51	26
AJK	82	42
FANA	51	21
ICT	55	40
All	66	45

Lady Health Workers: A district Level Analysis

5.6 Lady health workers program was designed in the early 1990s with an objective to provide basic community services to all rural and poor urban areas in Pakistan. It appears to be a success story in the health sector.¹⁰ This section focuses on the coverage of this program first at the province level and then at the district level. It is worth noting that the data discussed below refers to March, 2004.

5.7 Table 8 shows that approximately 74000 LHWs have so far been recruited to provide basic health services to rural as well as urban population. Data also show that 76 percent of LHWs or more than 50 thousands were deployed in rural areas, covering about 75 percent of the rural population.

5.8 District-wise data are presented in Table 9, which shows 'number of LHWs' in rural and urban areas, 'population covered' and 'person per LHW'. Several points are note worthy. First, a sizeable number of LHWs has been placed in each district of the country. Second, the majority of these workers is placed in rural areas in each district. Third, no proper mechanism has so far been developed to report the exact number of persons covered by LHWs because for Punjab a figure of 1062 has been reported for 32 districts out of the total of 35 districts. For Sindh and NWFP, this figure is 898 and 952 respectively for most of the districts. These figures seem to be the targets given to LHWs; their actual coverage may vary because of both differences in size of the targeted households and reach of LHWs to these households. Table 9 shows a large variation in Balochistan districts in terms of persons covered by LHWs. It seems that a relatively better reporting system has been developed in most areas of Balochistan.

5.9 There is another way of looking the district-wise placements of LHWs. Districts vary in terms of the size of population. Number of LHWs in each district should match with the district population. But the analysis shows a large variation. Total population of each district, as shown in 1998 census, has been divided by number of LHWs placed in the respective district to calculate the 'average number of persons per LHW' in each

¹⁰ A LHW registers approximately 200 households or 1000 individuals in her community to whom she offers a range of preventive services including family planning. It was discussed in the FY04 progress report of the PRSP that the independent evaluation shows that the LHWs reach to most of the target population. The population served by the program was found to have substantially better health indicators than the control population. This was the case for the use of antenatal services, medical assistance at birth, the use of family planning, health knowledge, the use of preventive child health services and the treatment of childhood diseases. It is expected that as a result of the improved uptake of preventive services through LHW infant and child mortality will be reduced substantially in future. Lady Health Worker Programme: External Evaluation of the National Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care, Oxford Policy Management, 2002.

district.¹¹ Results are presented in Annex 2. In Punjab, average number of persons per LHW varies from 1000 in Jhelum, Mandi Bahauddin and Bhakkar districts to 4500 in Sheikhupura district. Several studies have shown relatively high incidence of poverty in southern Punjab, where at present a LHW is serving, on average, a large population e.g. 3300 in Muzaffargarh, 3500 in Rahim Yar Khan, and 3400 in Rajanpur. To make this program more effective, a targeted approach may be adopted to serve the poor areas on priority basis, and more LHWs may be appointed in southern Punjab.

5.10 In Sindh the situation seems to be relatively better. It has low variation in terms of number of persons per LHW, ranging from 800 to 2000 persons (excluding Karachi). LHWs placed in Tharparker, Ghotki, Hyderabad, Thatta and Sanghar districts are serving a population between 1600 and 2100. In other districts of Sindh province, the number of LHWs matches with the target population of 1000 persons.

5.11 In NWFP, there are several districts, including Hangu, Buner, Shangla, Upper Dir and Peshawar where more LHWs are required to provide basic health facilities. In Balochistan these districts are Gwader, Bolan, Jhalmagsi, Killa Abdullah and Dera Bugti.

5.12 It appears from the above analysis that the LHW program has not reached to all remote and poorer rural areas. These areas are least likely to have a functional health facility and where it would be most difficult to recruit suitable educated women to work as a LHW. According to the 1998 population census there are in total 46,242 rural localities (Mauza/Deh/Village). The government of Pakistan aims to increase the number of LHWs to 100,000 very soon. With this large number of workers it would be possible to place at least one worker in each rural locality. Coverage of the more remote and poor rural areas will thus be possible. The LHW program needs to develop a targeted expansion strategy in rural areas if it is to counteract this problem and ensure that it serves the rural poor at least as much as it serves the rest of the rural population.

Table 8: Coverage of lady health workers by province and region

Province and region	Number of lady health workers			% of LHWs working in rural areas	% of rural population covered	Persons per LHW		
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total			Urban areas	Rural areas	Total
Punjab	7637	26274	33911	77.48	79.45	990	1113	1085
Sindh	6778	11217	17995	62.33	58.70	1005	863	916
NWFP	1574	8686	10260	84.66	86.02	889	992	976
Balochistan	817	3323	4140	80.27	74.28	1209	859	928
AJK	177	2110	2287	92.26	88.29	1324	838	875
FANA	117	1013	1130	89.65	58.70	3673	603	921
FATA	0	777	777	100.00	100.00	0	1040	1040
ICT	59	253	312	81.09	78.37	1110	937	970
Total	17159	53653	70812*	75.77	75.47	1019	1003	1007

* It excludes 2758 LHWs who were under training in March, 2004.

¹¹ District-wise population for the more recent period is not available. However, the 1998 population gives a good indication about variation in the average number of persons per LHW.

Table 9: Coverage of lady health workers in each district of the country

Districts	Number of lady health workers			Population covered	Persons per LHW
	Urban	Rural	Total		
Punjab					
Attock	153	526	679	721098	1062
Bahawalnagar	184	534	718	762516	1062
Bahawalpur	346	680	1026	1089612	1062
Bakkar	185	918	1103	1171386	1062
Chakwal	61	927	988	1049256	1062
DG Khan	224	718	942	1000404	1062
Faisalabad	214	1142	1356	1440072	1062
Gujranwala	321	707	1028	1091736	1062
Gujrat	252	983	1235	1311570	1062
Hafizabad	182	561	743	789066	1062
Jhang	102	708	810	860220	1062
Jhelum	199	767	966	1025892	1062
Kasur	455	1075	1530	1624860	1062
Khanewal	298	711	1009	1071558	1062
Khushab	220	571	791	840042	1062
Lahore	940	494	1434	1522908	1062
Layyah	127	398	525	557550	1062
Lodhran	103	468	571	606402	1062
M. Bahauddin	130	1050	1180	1253160	1062
Mianwali	249	701	950	1008900	1062
Multan	471	926	1397	1483614	1062
Muzafargarh	144	662	806	855972	1062
Norowal	105	996	1101	1169262	1062
Okara	288	800	1088	1396530	1284
Pakpattan	106	563	669	710478	1062
RY Khan	137	764	901	956862	1062
Rajanpur	80	245	325	345150	1062
Rawalpindi	179	1741	1920	2039040	1062
Sahiwal	138	590	728	773136	1062
Sargodha	231	1122	1353	1436886	1062
Sheikhupura	242	490	732	777384	1062
Sialkot	213	1250	1463	2101698	1437
T.T. Singh	211	665	876	930312	1062
Vehari	147	821	968	1028016	1062
	7637	26274	33911	36802548	1085

(Table continued.....)

(Table continued.....)

Sindh					
Karachi	1783	966	2749	2468602	898
Hyderabad	818	1103	1921	1884902	981
Dadu	402	984	1386	1244628	898
Badin	150	851	1001	898898	898
Thatta	140	462	602	540596	898
Mirpur Khas	435	654	1089	977922	898
Sanghar	368	553	921	827058	898
Tharparkar	43	392	435	390630	898
Larkana	658	1135	1793	1711588	955
Jacobabad	408	405	813	730074	898
Shikarpur	291	465	756	678888	898
Sukker	341	574	915	821670	898
Nawabshah	174	621	795	713910	898
Khairpur	406	773	1179	1058742	898
Ghotki	91	387	478	429244	898
N. Feroz	270	892	1162	1111724	957
NWFP					
Abbotabad	46	813	859	817768	952
Bannu	62	391	453	431256	952
Battagram	0	51	51	104720	2053
Buner	0	202	202	192304	952
Charsada	176	542	718	683536	952
Chitral	47	375	422	401744	952
DI Khan	165	330	495	471240	952
Dir (L)	0	412	412	392224	952
Dir (U)	0	206	206	196112	952
Hangu	59	22	81	94248	1164
Haripur	61	501	562	556920	991
Karak	26	304	330	314160	952
Kohat	53	228	281	267512	952
Lakki Marwat	82	154	236	224672	952
Malakand	29	390	419	398888	952
Mansehra	73	669	742	706384	952
Mardan	139	513	652	725424	1113
Nowshera	48	503	551	524552	952
Peshawar	205	522	727	692104	952
Shagla	0	121	121	158032	1306
Swabi	91	647	738	702576	952
Swat	185	693	878	835856	952
Tank	27	97	124	123760	998

(Table continued.....)

(Table continued....)

Balochistan

Quetta	164	431	595	500316	841
Pishin	28	111	139	137370	988
K. Abdullah	15	107	122	122910	1007
Chaghai	40	134	174	144600	831
Zhob	25	82	107	115680	1081
K. Saifullah	20	80	100	86760	868
Loralai	25	118	143	122187	854
Ziarat	18	122	140	101220	723
Sibi	25	83	108	115680	1071
Kohlu	0	56	56	57840	1033
Mastung	31	86	117	115680	989
Awaran	0	65	65	83145	1279
Khuzdar	81	204	285	253050	888
Kalat	35	110	145	108450	748
Kharan	15	115	130	151830	1168
Lesbela	55	160	215	173520	807
Naseerabad	24	112	136	121464	893
Bolan	24	53	77	108450	1408
Kech	45	323	368	325350	884
Panjgoor	35	311	346	281970	815
Gawadar	15	38	53	72300	1364
Dera Bugti	0	21	21	50610	2410
Jhal Magsi	15	22	37	72300	1954
Jaffarabad	55	175	230	216900	943
Musakheil	13	80	93	93990	1011
Barkhan	14	124	138	108450	786

Azad Jammun and Kashmir

Bagh	23	349	372	318060	855
Kotli	51	360	411	351405	855
Mirpur	34	176	210	179550	855
Muzzarabad	35	520	555	488205	880
Sudhunti	0	204	204	174420	855
Bimber	8	279	287	245385	855
Poonch	26	222	248	244530	986

Federally administered Northern Areas (FANA)

Gigit	60	280	340	311220	915
Skardu	40	234	274	268470	980
Diamer	17	167	184	157320	855
Ghizer	0	198	198	169290	855
Ghanche	0	134	134	134235	1002

(Table continued.....)

(Table continued....)

Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

Khyber Agency	0	75	75	71400	952
Mohmand Agency	0	109	109	103768	952
Orakzai Agency	0	59	59	91392	1549
Bajaur Agency	0	64	64	94248	1473
Kurram Agency	0	325	325	309400	952
N. Waziristan Agency	0	59	59	56168	952
South Waziristan	0	86	86	81872	952
Islamabad Capital Territory	59	253	312	302640	970

6 Universal Primary Education: Achievements of NCHD in Selected Districts

6.1 Both the education policy and PRSP have assigned high priority to the universal primary education. The goal regarding universal primary education is not limited to only school entry of young children. Rather both boys and girls alike should be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Government of Pakistan is signatory of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), which aims at ensuring that by 2015 children everywhere would be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. At present, the gross enrolment is low and the drop-out rates are also very high.

6.2 National Commission for Human Development (NCHD), established in 2002, has launched its projects in social sector on a district-to-district basis. In education sector, one important objective of NCHD is 100 percent enrolment of children in schools (5-7 years old), and preventing them from dropping out; reducing the dropout rate from the current level of 50% to at least below 20 percent.

6.3 NCHD implements its universal primary education project in close collaboration with the District Education Department. It conducts training of the officials and the teachers on enrolment, dropout prevention and quality education. Project implementation starts by collecting baseline data in a door-to-door survey that is conducted by the teachers of the Education department and supported by the community volunteers of NCHD. Data collection is followed by enrolment campaign in which all the identified out-of-school children are enrolled in the schools by the teachers of the Education department, and supported by volunteers. NCHD has also adopted special measures to prevent dropout of children from the school including a constant follow up of the children who are absent without any leave application by involving teachers, senior students, volunteers and influential people from the community.

6.4 NCHD launched its operation in district Mardan of NWFP in 2002 and over a course of one year extended its presence to 16 districts through the establishment of Human Development Support Units at the grass root level in various locations throughout Pakistan. During the last two years, the Commission has made commendable success in a number of its established programs. With respect to primary education, data on 16 districts are presented in Table 10. In these districts, as noted above, NCHD first developed a database from the household survey to identify out-of school children. Approximately 1.4 million children in school age were out-of the school, and NCHD was able to enroll about one million children that accounts for 72 percent of the total out-of school children. Although data on dropout rates for each districts are not available, in Mardan it declined from 50 percent to 5 percent. Active involvement of local community is likely to have reduced the chances of early drop-outs.

Table 10: Proportion of out-of school enrolled in school in 16 districts of NCHD intervention

District	No. of households covered in survey	No. of out of school children	No. of children enrolled	% children enrolled
Mastung	23000	14350	11604	81.9
Pishin	50248	42773	24948	58.3
Killa Saifullah	27648	13922	12496	89.8
Jaffarabad	44574	28769	20597	71.6
Mardan	308000	184264	141277	76.7
Mansehra	176388	102372	81615	80.0
Karak	74124	34785	29534	84.9
Bajuar	56323	62738	52041	62.9
Narowal	20400	86695	70323	81.1
Attock	178715	76131	64897	85.2
Rahim Yar Khan	556376	242304	167232	69.0
Rajanpur	18000	74126	45856	61.9
Ghotki	163079	149581	89902	60.1
Thatta	162000	54512	44727	82.0
Naushero Feroz	223588	62512	35758	57.2
Badin	226524	145171	96358	66.4
Total	2654587	1375005	995768	72.4

6.5 Although it is difficult to determine the gross or net enrolment ratios in the NCHD program districts, it appears from its achievements in the field of primary education that solid efforts can bring a positive change and the out-of school children can be kept in school to complete primary level education. NCHD has also developed a good model in bringing together the education department, school teachers and community leaders in achieving the common goal of universal primary education. NCHD success will be substantiated when the district level data on school enrolment is available.

7 Progress in targeted programs

7.1 The main programs of the Government of Pakistan targeting the poor are Zakat, food support program (FSP), Tawana Pakistan, micro-credit, food subsidies and land reclamation. Under these programs, benefits are transferred directly to the poor. Data on Zakat disbursement during the first quarter of current fiscal year is only partially available. It is hard to draw any meaningful conclusions from this data. Three other programs, food support program (FSP), Tawana Pakistan and land reclamation are briefly discussed below.

Food Support Program

7.2 Table 11 shows the data on number of beneficiaries of FSP as well as total disbursement for the first quarter of the current fiscal year FY05. The last two years data are also reported in this table. At present, the FSP provides benefits to more than one million poor in the country. During the first quarter of FY05, an amount of Rs 1187 million was given to slightly less than a million individuals, being the average benefits as Rs. 1200 per beneficiary. During the corresponding quarter of FY04 on average an amount of Rs. 1000 was disbursed to 650000 beneficiaries.

7.3 Regional distribution of beneficiaries shows that less than half (46 percent) of them were from Punjab followed by Sindh (23.6%), NWFP (21.1%) and Balochistan (3.5%). In

comparison to population distribution across the province, the number of beneficiaries is relatively higher in NWFP. These beneficiaries receive at present Rs. 2400 per year in two six-monthly installments.¹² The aim of the FSP was to compensate the poorest families for a reduction in the wheat subsidy. The assistance for food is targeted to poorest of the poor having no source of income or whose income (household) is not more than Rs. 2000 per month. In the last PRSP report (FY04), it was discussed in detail that the independent evaluation of the FSP shows that it targets the poor households and benefits are transferred to them.

Table 11: Food Support Program: number of beneficiaries by province and total disbursement, 2001-04

Province/Region	FY03	FY04	Q1 FY 04	Q1 FY 05
Punjab	563508	565418	300945	455990
Sindh	232907	239014	66489	233748
NWFP	215245	217012	189471	208658
Balochistan	44816	42507	43113	34408
ICT/NA/AJK	60796	60619	50029	56306
Pakistan	1117272	1124570	650047	989110
Total disbursement (Million Rs)	2234.55	2803.718	650.047	1186.931

Tawana Pakistan

7.4 This is a four and half year project (2002-2006) of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, with an estimated cost of Rs. 3.6 billion. The program is designed for 29 districts, with the lowest female literacy rates. The main objectives of the Tawana Pakistan are to alleviate hunger in short-term and to improve nutritional status and cognitive abilities of girl students in these districts. Girls in primary school age (5-12 years) are the target population. Each child is enrolled into a two-year feeding cycle where fresh meals are served 6 times a week for 10 months in a year. The girls are also provided information on basic hygiene, public health and status of women. Thus, the major associated objectives of the program are to serve as an incentive to increase enrollment of girls and their attendance in school as well as promote greater community mobilization.

7.5 Table 12 sets out data on number of schools as well as students enrolled under the Tawana Pakistan program by province for the first quarter of the current fiscal year. It also shows these numbers for the last two PRSP year, 2002-03 and 2003-04. Several observations can be made. First, the program has gradually been extended to 3390 schools of the selected districts. Second, in total more than 340000 girls are presently enrolled in these schools, suggesting that on average 100 girls per school benefit from the Tawana Pakistan program. Third, a substantial proportion of schools (17%) and girl students (15%) are from Balochistan.

7.6 In the absence of an independent evaluation of the Tawana Pakistan, it is difficult to assess its success in increasing the girls' school enrolment and reduction in their drop-out rates, the main objectives of the Tawana Pakistan program. Concerns have also been expressed on the hazards of providing cooked food and how the program is distracting attention from education. However, the enrolment of girls does indicate that some children who were hungry would have been fed for a long period of time. Moreover, the experience of having girls at school for so long may have changed attitudes and produced a lasting impact.

¹² Earlier this amount was Rs. 2000 per annum.

7.7 Funding of the Tawana Pakistan program expires in 2006. The program will end unless the provincial/district governments involved replace the aid funding with their own money. An independent evaluation of the program would be useful in deciding about its continuation after 2006.

Table 12: Number of students benefiting from Tawana Pakistan program by province

Province	Number of schools			Number of students		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (Ist quarter)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (Ist quarter)
Punjab	542	1424	1424	189293	166150	165126
Sindh	474	652	683	70186	58862	54674
NWFP	37	390	434	66706	38307	46315
Balochistan	167	582	582	5508	49555	50114
AJK/FANA	300	267	267	30000	24901	25998
Total	1520	3315	3390	361693	338775	342227

Land Distribution

7.8 It was stated in FY04 progress report that the land distribution took place only in Punjab where about three thousand and five hundred acres of land was distributed among the three hundred and fifty four beneficiaries. It was also reported that the major activity of land distribution was carried out in FY02. The situation has not improved during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, FY05 when only 192 acres of state owned land was distributed to 20 households only in Punjab.

8 Strategy for Sustainable Development

8.1 Sustaining high economic growth and significant reduction in poverty are the key policy challenges in Pakistan. The economic strategy, as outlined by the Prime Minister of Pakistan in his first address to the nation on November 19, 2004, is based on the primary objectives of rapid economic growth, price stabilization, creation of employment opportunities and social sector development.

8.2 For sustainability in economic growth, the focus of the strategy is on five sectors: agriculture, industry including SMEs, telecommunication and information technology, services including housing and construction and natural resources including oil and gas. The focus in the agriculture sector will be on the improvement of major and minor crops through the provision of better fertilizer availability, better technology and better credit facilities so that yields can reach international standards. To overcome the water shortages, in the next five years all watercourses in the country will be lined, and additional large water storage dams will be constructed. Livestock is an important component of rural life. To protect the animals from disease and improve their productivity a comprehensive program of recruiting veterinary doctors to provide free medical coverage is being initiated. Private sector will be involved to provide credit facilities to farmers.

8.3 Industrial sector will be broadened through investment in the sub-sectors such as engineering, electronic, computers, biotechnology etc. Outstanding networks of rail, road, air and marine transport, telecommunication systems will be developed. Pakistan is one of the fastest growing countries in the telecommunication sector. Efforts in training of skilled manpower for the information technology sector will be made. This trained manpower will be provided employment in call centres, software houses and other outsourcing projects. All hurdles in the rapid development of the construction industry will also be removed.

8.4 For employment opportunities, the government is working on multiple fronts; filling vacancies in government departments, particularly education and health, and launching of Khushal Pakistan program to initiate small development schemes. The gap of skilled manpower will be filled through public-private partnership for providing a crash program in technical and vocational training to 300000 people annually. To promote self-employment in the country, coverage of credit programs will be extended from the current level of 500000 households to 5 million households in the next five years. To boost employment opportunities in the private sector, a credit guarantee scheme will be launched through banking system to channel Rs 6 billion to the small and medium establishments.

8.5 Increase in price levels results in eroding the purchasing power of the people; therefore for the welfare of the people prices have to be stabilized. For price stabilization, the economic strategy aims to have sufficient stock of wheat, sugar, and fertilizer.

8.6 With respect to the development of social sector, 80000 illiterate people will be imparted adult literacy in the next five years. The number of Lady Health Workers (LHWs) will be increased from 70000 to 100000 to cater a population of 100 million. Health facilities are being expanded and being made more effective. It has also been planned to train a large number of birth attendants.

8.7 For rural development, the Rural Support Programs are encouraged to spread their programs to a much larger population base for the provision of clean drinking water, sanitation, paving of streets and starting of self employment programs through small loans. An innovative program is being launched to spread employment opportunities and enhance the incomes of rural areas by introducing distinctive products of each area and region at the national and international level. The program will provide technical assistance to upgrade the quality of the products and marketing channels for reaching the customers. To improve the urban infrastructure separate development programs for Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta are being prepared to make improvements in water supply, drainage, traffic flows and mass transit facilities.

9 Concluding Remarks

9.1 It is widely recognized that Pakistan has successfully recovered from the economic crisis of the 1990s. The economic progress made during the first quarter of the current fiscal year gives a strong message that the immediate economic outlook is also good. It also appears that macroeconomic policies pursued during the last five years have set the stage for taking the economy at 7-8 percent growth path in the medium term.

9.2 Poverty related expenditures have substantially increased over time, reflecting the government commitment to poverty reduction. No doubt Pakistan's social indicators are still weak. However, efforts are underway to make solid improvements in the social sector. In addition, several targeted programs have been initiated to transfer benefits directly to the poor.

9.3 Sustaining high economic growth and significant reduction in poverty are the key policy challenges. It has been recently argued that poverty in Pakistan cannot be tackled only with economic growth. There is a need to have strategy for equitable distribution of income, employment generation, with a focus on social sector development. In fact, the government of Pakistan has adopted this strategy, as recently outlined by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, focusing on high economic growth, price stabilization, creation of employment opportunities and social sector development.

9.4 The monitoring and evaluation system is still weak to determine the benefits of these programs and to suggest necessary changes in social and economic policies. PRSP

process has entered into the fourth year. It seems right time to review the whole monitoring and evaluation system to make it more effective.

PROVISIONAL												
ANNEX 1 PRSP First Quarter Budgetary Expenditures (2003-04 and 2004-05)												
	Q1 (Rs. Millions)											
	2003-04						2004-05					
	Federal	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochist	TOTAL	Federal	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochist.	TOTAL
Roads highways, & Bridges	147	1,485	84	129	569	2,414	35	1,578	339	308	768	3,028
Current	147	306	0	27	207	687	35	339	2	50	46	472
Development	0	1,179	84	102	362	1,727	0	1,239	337	258	722	2,556
Water Supply & Sanitation	179	30	83	69	425	786	16	56	89	117	189	467
Current	26	10	57	66	85	244	16	24	56	85	87	268
Development	153	20	26	3	340	542	0	32	33	32	102	199
Education	2,445	8,487	3,931	4,786	1,064	20,713	4,990	10,127	4,390	3,348	1,100	23,955
Current	2,041	8,440	3,931	2,424	1,058	17,894	4,931	9,680	4,390	3,204	1,011	23,216
Development	404	47	0	2,362	6	2,819	59	447	0	144	89	739
Primary Education	304	4,803	1,916	1,209	450	8,682	387	5,859	2,028	1,412	427	9,951
Current	290	4,795	1,916	1,076	450	8,527	384	5,568	2,028	1,387	427	9,631
Development	14	8	0	133	0	155	3	291	0	25	0	319
Secondary Education	352	2,180	1,312	1,478	374	5,694	259	2,522	1,540	1,397	355	6,073
Current	327	2,144	1,310	960	374	5,115	252	2,391	1,540	1,299	355	5,837
Development	25	36	2	518	0	579	7	131	0	98	0	236
General Universities, Colleges, & Institutes	1,005	790	351	244	86	2,476	355	887	385	386	78	2,091
Current	768	788	351	152	86	2,145	336	875	385	380	78	2,054
Development	237	2	0	92	0	331	20	12	0	6	0	38
Professional & Technical Universities, Collegees &	395	157	180	565	37	1,334	240	114	211	0	48	613
Current	359	157	180	107	37	840	229	114	211	0	48	602
Development	36	0	0	458	0	494	11	0	0	0	0	11
Teacher & Vocational Training	8	1	21	5	17	52	15	325	21	6	18	385
Current	6	1	21	5	17	50	14	325	21	6	18	384
Development	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Others	381	556	153	1,285	100	2,475	186	420	205	147	174	1,132
Current	291	555	153	124	94	1,217	168	407	205	132	85	997
Development	90	1	0	1,161	6	1,258	18	13	0	15	89	135
Health	929	1,748	876	492	275	4,320	1,120	2,265	987	838	300	5,510
Current	606	1,731	870	489	259	3,955	639	2,219	984	759	264	4,865
Development	323	17	6	3	16	365	481	46	3	79	36	645
General Hospitals & Clinics	417	1,483	747	422	94	3,163	547	1,885	848	689	122	3,870

Current	415	1,466	747	420	94	3,142	547	1,871	845	652	122	3,760
Development	2	17	0	2	0	21	0	14	3	37	0	110
Mother & Child Health	0	11	0	3	1	15	0	11	0	3	0	14
Current	0	11	0	3	1	15	0	11	0	3	0	14
Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Facilities & Preventive Measures	417	12	62	20	16	527	482	49	71	50	53	310
Current	113	12	62	19	16	222	20	48	71	9	17	161
Development	304	0	0	1	0	305	462	1	0	41	36	149
Others	95	242	67	47	164	615	91	320	68	96	125	636
Current	78	242	61	47	148	576	72	289	68	95	125	594
Development	17	0	6	0	16	39	19	31	0	1	0	42
Population Planning	1,155	102	69	20	21	1,367	548	105	81	2	21	757
Current	52	0	0	3	19	74	36	0	0	1	21	58
Development	1,103	102	69	17	2	1,293	512	105	81	1	0	699
Social Security & Social Welfare	0	93	55	15	19	182	1,379	102	60	94	23	1,658
Current	0	91	55	14	19	179	59	101	60	75	21	316
Development	0	2	0	1	0	3	1,320	1	0	19	2	1,342
Natural Calamities & Other Disasters	88	25	90	0	4	207	52	10	62	12	0	136
Irrigation	0	658	504	152	227	1,541	1,979	723	880	193	579	4,354
Current	0	587	463	144	66	1,260	40	634	425	171	374	1,644
Development	0	71	41	8	161	281	1,939	89	455	22	205	2,710
Land Reclamation	6	12	276	0	0	294	12	15	283	87	0	397
Rural Development	0	2,160	22	18	251	2,451	83	1,618	25	202	43	1,971
Current	0	38	18	13	38	107	18	28	25	36	29	136
Development	0	2,122	4	5	213	2,344	65	1,590	0	166	14	1,835
Law and Order	2,558	2,491	1,669	610	493	7,821	3,044	3,260	1,891	821	524	9,540
Low Cost Housing	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	13	0	0	0	13
Justice Admin	65	217	113	59	35	489	112	261	125	98	53	649
Food Subsidies	5,764	2,000	0	14	0	7,778	0	0	0	100	0	100
Food Support Program	50	301	67	189	43	650	68	547	280	251	41	1,187
Tawana Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	59
GRAND TOTAL	13,336	19,518	7,772	6,364	3,383	51,023	13,438	20,680	9,492	6,471	3,641	53,781

Annex 2: Average number of persons per lady health workers by district

Districts (1)	Total Population (000 in 1998 census) (2)	Number of lady health workers in district (March 2004) (3)	Persons per lady health workers (000) (2?3)
Attock	1,275	679	1.9
Bahawalnagar	2,061	718	2.9
Bahawalpur	2,433	1026	2.4
Bhakkar	1,052	1103	1.0
Chakwal	1,084	988	1.1
Deraghazikhan	1,643	942	1.7
Faisalabad	5,430	1356	4.0
Gujranwala	3,401	1028	3.3
Gujrat	2,048	1235	1.7
Hafizabad	832	743	1.1
Jhang	2,835	810	3.5
Jhelum	937	966	1.0
Kasur	2,376	1530	1.6
Khanewal	2,069	1009	2.1
Khushab	906	791	1.1
Lahore	6,319	1434	4.4
Layyah	1,121	525	2.1
Lodhran	1,172	571	2.1
Mandibahudin	1,161	1180	1.0
Mianwali	1,057	950	1.1
Multan	3,117	1397	2.2
Muzaffargarh	2,636	806	3.3
Naroval	1,265	1101	1.1
Okara	2,233	1088	2.1
Pakpattan	1,287	669	1.9
Rahim Yar Khan	3,141	901	3.5
Rajanpur	1,104	325	3.4
Rawalpindi	3,364	1920	1.8
Sahiwal	1,843	728	2.5
Sargodha	2,666	1353	2.0
Sheikhupura	3,321	732	4.5
Sialkot	2,724	1463	1.9
Tobateksingh	1,622	876	1.9
Vehari	2,090	968	2.2
Bannu	676	453	1.5
Lakki Marwat	490	236	2.1
D. I. Khan	853	495	1.7
Tank	238	124	1.9
Abbottabad	881	859	1.0
Batagram	307	51	6.0
Haripur	692	562	1.2
Mansehra	1,153	742	1.6

Hangu	315	81	3.9
Karak	431	330	1.3
Kohat	563	281	2.0
Buner	506	202	2.5
Chitral	319	422	0.8
Lower Dir	718	412	1.7
Malakand			
Protected Area	452	419	1.1
Shangla	435	121	3.6
Swat	1,258	878	1.4
Upper Dir	576	206	2.8
Mardan	1,460	652	2.2
Swabi	1,027	738	1.4
Charsadda	1,022	718	1.4
Nowshera	874	551	1.6
Peshawar	2,027	727	2.8
Sindh			
Badin	1,136	602	1.9
Dadu	1,689	1386	1.2
Hyderabad	2,892	1921	1.5
Thatta	1,113	602	1.8
Karachi	9856	2749	3.6
Jacobabad	1,426	813	1.8
Larkana	1,927	1793	1.1
Shikarpur	880	756	1.2
Mirpur Khas	906	1089	0.8
Sanghar	1,453	921	1.6
Tharparkar	914	435	2.1
Ghotki	971	478	2.0
Khairpur	1,547	1179	1.3
Naushahro			
Feroze	1,088	1162	0.9
Sukkur	908	915	1.0
Nawabshah	1,072	795	1.3
Balochistan			
Awaran	118	65	1.8
Kalat	238	145	1.6
Kharan	207	130	1.6
Khuzdar	418	285	1.5
Lasbela	313	215	1.5
Mastung	165	117	1.4
Gwadar	186	53	3.5

Kech	413	368	1.1
Panjgur	234	346	0.7
Bolan	288	77	3.7
Jaffarabad	433	230	1.9
Jhalmagsi	110	37	3.0
Nasirabad	246	136	1.8
Chagai	203	174	1.2
Killa Abdullah	370	122	3.0
Pishin	367	139	2.6
Quetta	760	595	1.3
Dera Bugti	181	21	8.6
Kohlu	100	56	1.8
Sibi	180	108	1.7
Ziarat	33	140	0.2
Barkhan	104	138	0.8
Killa Saifullah	194	100	1.9
Loralai	298	143	2.1
Musakhel	134	93	1.4
Zhab	275	107	2.6