KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

MILLENNIUM
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

REPORT 2011

Report On The Status Of

Millennium Development Goals

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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List of Abbreviations

BHU	Basic Health Unit
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
CDS	Comprehensive Development Strategy
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRPRID	Center for Research on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution
EPI	Expanded Program for Immunization
ESP	Education Sector Plan
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GRAP	Gender Reform Action Plan
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LHW	Lady Health Worker
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MNCH	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Project
NACP	National AIDS Control Program
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NFC	National Finance Commission
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey
PHC	Primary Health Care
PIHS	Pakistan Integrated Household Survey
PMDGR	Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report
PMN	Pakistan Microfinance Network
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
RHC	Rural Health Center
SPDC	Social Policy Development Center
SPRU	Social Policy Reform Unit
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Program
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
WFP	World Food Program

Glossary

Antenatal Care	Proportion of women who delivered during the last 3 years and who made at least one antenatal care visit to either a public or private health practitioner
Caloric Poverty	Proportion of population consuming less than 2350 calories per adult equivalent per day
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Proportion of currently married women aged 15-49 who are (or their spouses are) using contraception
Dependency Ratio	Number of household members aged below 15 and above 64 as a proportion of the working age members (15 to 64 years) of the same household
Full Immunization Rate	Proportion of children from 12 to 23 months of age who are fully vaccinated against the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) target diseases
Gender Parity Index	Proportion of girls to boys in any given category or group
Headcount Index	Incidence of poverty in terms of percent of persons below the poverty line. For Pakistan, the estimate is based on the official poverty line, which has been set at the monetary value, per capita per month, consistent with the attainment of 2350 calories per adult equivalent per day
Infant Mortality Rate	No. of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1000 live births
Maternal Mortality Rate	No. of mothers dying due to complications of pregnancy and delivery per 100,000 live births
Net Primary Enrolment Ratio	Number of children aged 5 to 9 attending primary level classes, divided by the total number of children in this age cohort
Prevalence of Underweight Children	Proportion of children under 5 years who are underweight for their age
Primary Completion/Survival Rate	Proportion of students who complete grade 5
Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children delivered by a woman during her reproductive years
Under 5 Mortality Rate	No. of deaths of children under 5 years of age per 1000 live births

Foreword

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa MDG Report comes at the time when the province is faced with a number of external challenges. The province is at the epicenter of war on terror and as such has been struggling to cope with the effects of militancy which have severely impacted the social and economic fabric of the Province. The Province has been hit by two major natural disasters over the last five years, which have hampered its progress towards MDGs. The October 2005 earthquakes caused widespread devastation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which left thousands of people dead, injured and homeless. The province was in the phase of recovering from the catastrophic earthquakes of 2005 when it was struck by the conflict in Malakand Division in 2009 and then floods in 2010. These disasters have had significant human and economic losses with the floods alone inflicting losses worth $1.17 billion.

Despite these and the like challenges, the provincial Govt.'s commitment to bring in reforms and foster development paved the way for adopting a medium term Comprehensive Development Strategy (CDS) in 2010. The provincial Govt. has established an intrinsic link of its CDS with the targets spelled out in MDGs, which would keep the province's developmental endeavors abreast with the national and international commitments. Furthermore, the province has employed social safety net programmes such as the Bacha Khan Poverty Alleviation Programme which aims to provide micro credit on easy terms to poor households throughout the province.

The 7th National Finance Commission Award and 18th Constitutional Amendment have provided the Province the opportunity to plan and implement home grown development plans and programmes. In this post devolution scenario, the preparation of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa MDG Report is a timely intervention. The Report, on one hand provides an update on the status of MDGs in the Province, while on the other hand it establishes a baseline against which the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will track its progress towards MDGs.

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa would like to thank UNDP for extending its support in the compilation of the first ever Provincial MDG report. With the firm commitment and resolve shown by the people of the province, I have a firm belief that the province has started to move on the right track to achieve the MDGs. The policies adopted and being implemented by the Government will help accelerate the pace of progress in achieving the MDGs. The deadline of 2015 notwithstanding, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is committed to make significant progress towards the attainment of MDGs.

Amir Haider Khan Hoti
Chief Minister
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Executive Summary

The incessant war in neighboring Afghanistan has had a profound impact on the socio-economic and political life of the province due to its close proximity across a porous border. About 3 million refugees came to reside in the province in the 1980s, and the province continues to host about 1.5 million Afghan nationals. The ongoing conflict in Afghanistan has eroded the traditional social order in the province, broken down law and order, crippled the economy, discouraged investment and resulted in large-scale emigration of skilled labor to the rest of Pakistan and the growing economies of the region. Over the last decade, and particularly the last three years, the province has become the battleground of an insurgency, which at one point led to the displacement of 3.5 million persons. Not only has KP been affected by political and security related crises, but more recently (in late-July 2010) it became the first of Pakistan's provinces to be hit by an unprecedented flood, purported to be the most severe natural disaster to have affected the region in over a century. The impacts of this catastrophe are still being evaluated.

The province is characterized by diversity in topography and physical features, as well as by diversity in the culture of its people, about two-thirds of whom are Pakhtun. With a population of 17.7 million in 1998 at the time of the last census, and growing at an estimated 2.8 percent per annum, the total population of KP is estimated at 24.7 million in 2010. The four contiguous districts of the Peshawar valley, (Peshawar, Charsadda, Mardan and Swabi), together account for nearly 31 percent of the provincial population, and are the most densely populated districts. Peshawar is the most urbanized district, but overall, only 16.9 percent of the population of the province lived in an urban area in 1998. KP has a unique resource base compared to other provinces; less cultivable land but the mountainous areas offer potential for mining, hydroelectric development and tourism.

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) formulated a Comprehensive Development Strategy (CDS) for the province for the period 2010 to 2017, which seeks to delineate clear medium term goals for the provincial government. The CDS proposes to achieve key development objectives of poverty reduction and employment creation through:

- The provision of basic public goods (energy, agriculture, roads, irrigation infrastructure, water and sanitation, education and health, and research);
- Improving capacities, by ensuring modern regulation to promote competition;
- Improving technical and vocational skills; and
- Facilitating the private sector.

The Strategy also defines targets for the province against key MDGs.

Tracking KP's progress against each MDG is sometimes complicated by the lack of adequate data. Wherever possible, provincial data has been supplemented by district level data in this report to get a more comprehensive picture of the situation in the province, and also to capture the diversity in district performance.

MDG 1: Eradication of Extreme Hunger and Poverty

The first MDG refers to the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. A variety of sources were used to track poverty incidence in KP over the last decade. Poverty in KP was estimated at close to 29 percent in

2005/06, 7 percentage points higher than the national average. The difference was particularly stark when it came to urban poverty, which was recorded at a relatively low 13.1 percent for Pakistan as a whole, but was almost 10 percentage points higher for KP. The GoKP's own estimate for 2009/10, as reported in the CDS, is far higher at 39 percent.

The average monthly income in KP was found to be Rs. 14043.5, according to estimates of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) for 2008/09. In rural areas, the average was only Rs. 13231.6. The data shows that income from foreign remittances constitutes an average of 10 percent of monthly household income for KP as a whole, while domestic remittances were found to constitute about 8 percent. That agriculture is not a dominant force in the KP economy is obvious from the fact that income from agriculture (both crop and livestock) collectively amounted to only about 15 percent of monthly income.

The dependency ratio in KP is 100.83 overall, rising to 104.77 in rural areas and dropping to 83.46 in urban areas. The mean household size in the province is quite large, averaging at 8 people per household. There is little variation across districts, and dependency ratios don't seem to correlate to literacy levels or levels of urbanization as such. More than a third of children in the province are underweight, while caloric poverty levels are estimated at a quarter of the population. A 2003 World Food Program assessment of food security in rural KP, showed that 88 percent of all districts in the province were food-insecure. Although the depth of caloric poverty was relatively low in KP compared to other provinces (gauged from the fact that no district had caloric poverty incidence

levels of over 40 percent), the prevalence of caloric poverty was endemic in the province, as the bulk of its districts had caloric poverty incidence rates of 25 percent.

Overall labor force participation rates were estimated at 27.65 percent of the total population in the Labor Force Survey of 2008/09 - for males, it was estimated at 43.3 percent, while for females at 11.91 percent. Of those employed, 44.04 percent were found to be employed in the agriculture sector, while services collectively employed almost a third of people overall. Construction alone employed a little over a tenth of the labor force. Manufacturing employed only 7.5 percent of the labor force overall, and a little over 12 percent of the total labor force in urban areas.

KP has a unique economy where the commodity producing sectors contribute a relatively small share, while the services sector and construction account for much of income and employment generation. Poverty reduction in KP is likely to be linked to growth in services as well as business and employment opportunities in other provinces. The province is far from eradicating poverty by 2015, and needs to employ significant poverty reduction efforts to reach the target. There exists provincial and federal poverty alleviation programs in KP, but both suffer from a significant resource constraint and lack of efficient allocation.

MDG 2: Achieving Universal Primary Education

The 10+ literacy rate in KP is only 50 percent, 7 percentage points less than the national average. The gap is specially pronounced for female literacy – estimated at 31 percent for KP, as compared to a national average of 45 percent.

There are enclaves of high literacy in the province. The

district of Abbotabad had the highest literacy rates on average of 72 percent, with female literacy estimated at 61 percent. Even in this district though, the gender gap was significant with male literacy being at par with many middle-income economies, and 25 percentage points higher than female literacy. At the other end of the spectrum was Kohistan with a literacy rate of 30 percent, and female literacy of 3 percent – surely amongst the worst indicators for any region in the world.

Gender and regional disparity is evident in enrolment patterns. Urban net enrolment was 61 percent in 2008/09, compared to 50 percent for rural net enrolment. Female net enrolment was only 45 percent in 2008/09, compared to 56 percent for males. Within districts, the highest overall net enrolment rate (NER) was once again in Abbotabad (68 percent) and the lowest in Kohistan (37 percent). The lowest NER in the dataset was for rural females in Kohistan, estimated at 11 percent. Interestingly, the gender gap was found to be very low in general for urban areas – in districts like Bannu, Haripur, Malakand and Kohat the gap was actually reversed, with the NER for urban females higher than that for males. The GoKP prepared an Education Sector Plan in June 2008, but key initiatives to be taken under the Plan were impeded by the security operations which have continued in the province in one form or another over the last two years. A major difficulty in achieving universal primary education in KP has been the lack of resources channelled towards education. While education does receive the bulk of the social development-related budget in the province, overall the proportion of funds allocated to the sector is still quite low. From these funds, the bulk of expenditure is on teachers' salaries, rather than on expansion of infrastructure and access and the improvement of quality, leading to stagnation in the level and quality of educational facilities available.

MDG 3: Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

The indicators specified for the third MDG are concerned with gender parity in education; in wage employment and in political representation.

Average Gender Parity Indices (GPIs) for private schools ranged from 0.35 for middle schools to 0.39 for both primary and high schools. For public schools, GPIs were higher, but the disparity across levels was significant – GPI at the primary level was 0.72 on an average, but declined to 0.53 at middle level and further to 0.37 at high school level. Once again, there are glaring anomalies in the district data, even for public schools. The GPI at high school level in Batagram and Shangla was just 0.11, while in Kohistan it was 0.03. Even in districts like Abbotabad, Mansehra, Haripur and Chitral, where female enrolment rates are relatively high, the GPI did not cross 0.7 for high school level enrolment. The GPI for adult literacy was 0.44 for KP, compared to the national average of 0.65. All of the 22 female representatives in the provincial assembly were nominated on reserved seats – no woman won a general seat in the last election.

Gender gaps in almost all social indicators that can be divided by gender are a major problem in KP, more acute than every other province in Pakistan except for Balochistan. There have been a number of steps taken to improve women's situation at the federal level, and these programs have been implemented in KP as well. However, little has been done to directly reduce gender inequality by the KP government; most reforms have come in other sectors, with women gaining indirectly.

MDG 4: Reducing Child Mortality

The infant mortality rate (IMR) for KP in 2008 was 76 deaths per 1000 births. Different data sources give startlingly disparate results, but immunization coverage in at least some districts seems impressive. The latest estimates suggest that 73 percent of children from 12 to 23 months of age in the province had been fully immunized. The immunization programs appear to have been quite successful in the urban areas of quite a few districts in KP; in some urban regions, 100 percent of children have been fully immunized as per record and recall (such districts include, Charsadda, Chitral, Swabi and Lower Dir). Mardan, Nowshera, Chitral and Charsadda also had high immunization coverage in rural areas. The lowest immunization rate was in the rural areas of the districts of Kohistan and Lakki Marwat, standing at 33 percent only.

The trend in the under-5 mortality rate is uncertain. The rate was 97.6 deaths per 1000 live births in 1994, coming down to 75 deaths per 1000 births in 2006/07 according to one survey, but was recorded at 100 deaths per 1000 live births in 2007/08. Certain other indicators, such as the number of children under the age of five suffering from diarrhea over the past 30 days, remain relatively low: the highest rate occurred in D. I. Khan (20) and the lowest in Swat and Shangla (3 each).

Over half of the province's targeted population has access to a Lady Health Worker (LHW) – but this average obscures significant variation across districts. There were a total of 13,702 LHWs working in the province at the end of the last fiscal year, and they were estimated to be covering about 58 percent of the population on average.

Coverage was particularly good in Chitral (95 percent), Lakki Marwat (94 percent), Abbotabad (93 percent) and other districts in the Hazara belt, and in Karak (84 percent).

While KP seems to have done reasonably well in immunization coverage, and is working steadily towards providing primary health care facilities at the community level through its LHW program, its performance on the IMR indicator and on under-5 mortality rate is not strong enough to be able to meet the MDG target. Further progress is likely to be hindered also by the "catching up" that the GoKP has to do in the current conflict and in some areas "post-conflict" phase that the province is operating in.

MDG 5: Improving Maternal Health

There has been a very slight decline, from 5.5 to 4.3, in the mean number of children born per adult female, in the last 16 years. The data on Contraceptive Prevalence Rates (CPR) is more encouraging, but differs by data source. The CPR was recorded at 25 percent in the PDHS 2006/07, and at 38.6 percent in the MICS 2007/08.

More directly relevant for maternal health is the ante-natal health care coverage indicator. The PDHS for 2006/07 recorded it at 51.3 percent for the province. Once again, data sources vary widely in their estimation. The PSLM 2004/05 estimated ante-natal coverage at just 38 percent. According to the PDHS 2006/07, the maternal mortality rate for KP was 275 death per 100,000 live births for that year. This remains an unacceptably high rate.

MDG 6: Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Data on MDG 6 is sketchy, and where available, is based on small surveys which cannot be considered as

representative per se. Data on HIV/AIDS prevalence was available only for the district of Peshawar, where it was recorded at 12.8 percent for drug users, and 1.2 percent for transsexual sex workers. Data on hepatitis B and C prevalence was more detailed, and district-wise data showed relatively high prevalence of hepatitis B in Upper and Lower Dir. Hepatitis C prevalence was highest in Hangu. For malaria, the use of nets was relatively low in KP – the highest rate recorded was 3.3 percent. Data from the National TB Control Program indicates that case detection rates were about 73 percent, and treatment success rates were 93 percent in KP in 2008.

MDG 7: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

Amongst other indicators, the seventh MDG is concerned with efficient and safe management of water and sanitation for the population. This is under the control of the Tehsil Municipal Administrations (TMAs) and is guided by an overall Sanitation Strategy. A substantial proportion (50 percent) of the population of the province had access to tap water supplied by the local government as a main source of drinking water in 2008/09, a proportion that rose to 66 percent for urban areas. Only 47 percent of the rural population had access to tap water, however, average rates of access to improved water sources were over 90 percent for urban residents. The two districts with the lowest rates of access to improved sources of drinking water were Shangla (36 percent overall access) and Kohistan (a dismal 9 percent).

About 51 percent of the population of KP had access to proper sanitation facilities (underground, covered or open drains) in 2006/07. Again, a disproportionate number of those benefiting from the facility were urban residents – only 44 percent of rural residents had access to sanitation facilities.

Forest cover in KP is estimated at 17.4 percent – far higher than the national average of 5 percent. Protected areas constitute 12.38 percent of the land area of KP. These include 5 National Parks, 3 wildlife sanctuaries, 38 game reserves, and 104 private game reserves. In addition the province has 2 wildlife refuges, and 6 wildlife parks.

KP thus fares poorly with regard to water and sanitation indicators, but does very well on the indicators related to wildlife management and preservation.

Conclusion

Pakistan in general is lagging on meeting the MDG targets, and is unlikely to achieve the development levels it had aspired towards a decade ago. The province of KP, which has been in the frontline of the security problems that have rent the nation, is not on track to achieve the ambitious MDG agenda. This does not mean that we end on a negative note. The GoKP has shown a resolve and a vision which is commendable, and although it may fall short of MDG targets, it can still bring about significant positive change if the security situation remains at current levels of stability, or improves; and if rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts post-floods go as planned.

1995 - Survey of Pakistan
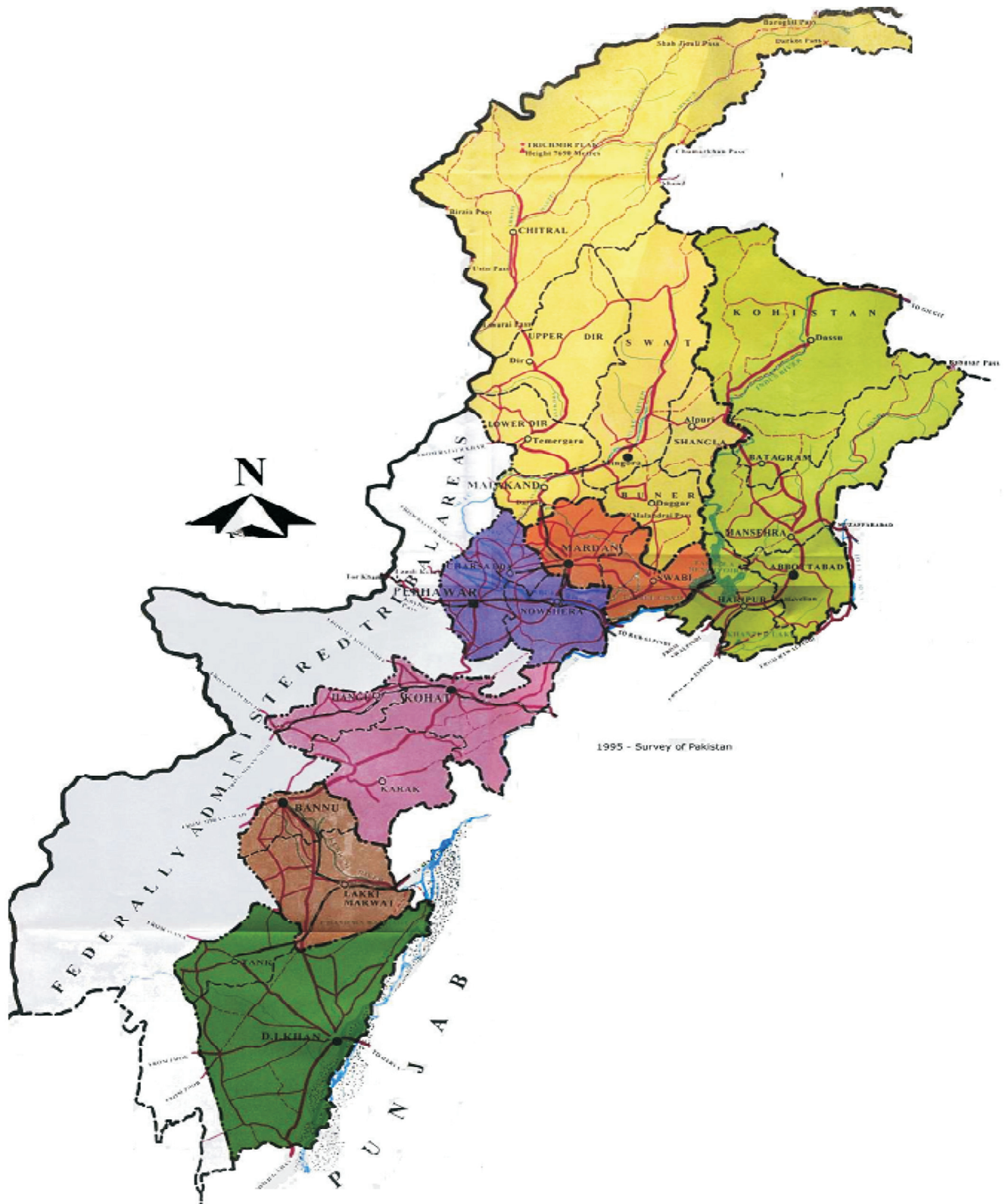
Chapter 1

Introduction

The Province: An Overview

Medium Term Development Strategy

Chapter-1

1. Introduction

Any discussion of development efforts in Pakistan and particularly Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province, must view the achievements and shortcomings in the perspective of the extra-ordinary events in the immediate region beyond the control of any government, and the natural disasters that have shaped conditions, particularly in KP.

The region, including neighboring Afghanistan, has been experiencing the vicissitudes of history due to its strategic location. The people of KP have been adversely affected by the situation across the western border since1979 when the Soviet Army invaded Afghanistan, sending millions of refugees fleeing across the border. More than 1.5 million refugees continue to reside in KP today. More recently, in the aftermath of the 9/11 events, a fresh wave of militancy erupted in the region following the invasion of Afghanistan by Western forces in 2002. The incessant war in neighboring Afghanistan has had a profound impact on the socio-economic and political life of the province. Apart from draining the scarce resources of the province while international assistance remained inadequate, the refugees and the politics of the war in the vicinity, has eroded the traditional social order in the province, broken down law and order, crippled the economy, discouraged investment and resulted in large-scale emigration of skilled labor to the rest of Pakistan and the growing economies of the region. Above all, the refugees taxed the social and physical infrastructure of the province. Finally the province has become the battleground of an insurgency since 2007, which has its roots in the war in Afghanistan.

A large proportion of the population in the Federally Administered Tribal Agencies (FATA) has migrated to KP due to the recent "war on terror." The terrorist insurgency in Malakand Division caused the migration of 3.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), many of whom have subsequently returned to their homes, but are faced with livelihood losses. The insurgency and continuing terrorism has adversely impacted the economy, and reduced employment; businesses have closed down and moved elsewhere in the country, public services have been paralyzed, and the cost of maintaining law and order has greatly increased. The IDPs have been a drain on budgetary resources, regional trade has been disrupted, reducing employment and revenue; and international funding for development has declined markedly.

1.1. Recent Natural Disasters

In the past decade, KP has been struck twice by major natural disaster. The earthquake of October 2005, though centered in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, caused widespread damage in northern KP, with the monetary value of losses assessed at Rs. 58.7 billion[1].

Disaster again struck in late-July 2010, with the province being the first to experience the worst floods that Pakistan has endured in its history. The flood originated in KP, with high intensity rainfall that swelled the banks of the Swat River, and caused an unprecedented flood peak in the town of Nowshera, before continuing downstream in the Indus River.

According to the joint donor/government damage and needs assessment (DNA) of the floods, KP was the second most badly affected province in Pakistan, after Sindh[2]. Estimated flood damage in the province amounted to $1.17 billion or just over 11 percent of the total national damage. In terms of damages in sectors directly linked to MDGs, 5.6 percent of the pre-flood educational facilities in KP suffered damage (either partial or total destruction of buildings and infrastructure); while 11 percent of health facilities were similarly affected. Direct damage to housing

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[1]Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank. 2005. Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment: Pakistan 2005 Earthquake. November.
[2]Government of Pakistan, Planning Commission; Asian Development Bank and World Bank. 2010. Pakistan Floods 2010: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment. November.

stock was also significant in KP, with losses monetized at about $163.8 million. Damage to water and sanitation infrastructure was estimated at about $5.6 million.

In addition to the infrastructure damage, the loss of livelihoods was devastating for the province. The DNA estimated that 50 percent of livelihoods from agriculture were affected as a result of the floods, while early flash floods killed over 72,000 large and 67,000 small animals, in addition to more than 600,000 heads of poultry in the province.

In all, 2.88 million persons in KP were thought to have been affected by the floods, of which 360,000 were severely affected. As the total number of affectees in Pakistan was estimated at just over 19 million, it appears that while KP suffered 11 percent of the total damages estimated to have occurred from the floods, its affectees were 15 percent of the total for the country as a whole. The human cost of the tragedy was thus disproportionately high.

While the DNA report assessed flood damages in general, the UNDP carried out an exercise to assess the impact of the floods on the MDGs (FIMA), which yielded sobering results[3]. The FIMA report, estimated that 167,684 school going children in the province would be among the affectees, which represents 7 percent of the school going population in the province. The FIMA report predicted that net enrolment rates in KP would fall by 4.6 percentage points in the aftermath of the floods, while gross enrolment rates would fall by 6.2 percent. In another similarly alarming estimation, the report also assessed that there would be a 57 percent drop in the number of people using toilets. While these estimates can only be confirmed when a large scale survey such as the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) or the Pakistan Social and Living Standards

Measurement Survey (PSLM) takes place, the preliminary findings are disquieting, and point to a deterioration in the status of post-flood MDGs.

2. The Province: An Overview

Among the four provinces of Pakistan, KP is the smallest in terms of area, lying landlocked nearly 1500 kilometers from the country's major port in the south. However it is located at the gateway to western routes into neighboring Afghanistan sharing a long border with eastern and southern Afghanistan and a potentially useful trading route to China in the north. The province itself is largely mountainous, with only 30 percent of the land cultivable. The land is very diverse, stretching from the high mountains of the Hindu Kush in the north to the Indus plain in the south, from snowy, forest-covered mountains to arid rangelands, from the barren hills of the tribal areas to the fertile agricultural Peshawar valley. The province is interspersed with perennial rivers and streams with abundant fresh water and a huge largely untapped hydropower potential.

The diversity in its geographical conditions is matched by diverse climatic conditions. The area in the south is one of the hottest in Pakistan, while summers are temperate and winters often extremely cold in the snowy mountainous north. There is wide variation in precipitation, both in amounts and in distribution over the year. Rainfall over KP mainly occurs in two distinct crop-growing seasons, *Rabi* or winter, (December to March) and *Kharif* or summer, (June to September).

2.1. Population and Land Mass

The natural diversity of the province also runs in its people who are rich in culture and traditions. Predominantly populated by Pakhtuns, a people who dwelled here long before Alexander cut across the region, about one third of the population are non Pakhtuns. With a population of 17.7 million in 1998 at

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[3]UNDP. 2010. An Analysis of the Impact of the Floods on MDGs in Pakistan. November.

the time of the last census, and growing at 2.8 percent per annum, the total population of KP is estimated at 24.7 million in 2010. KP is the third most populace province of Pakistan. Nearly half the population lives in the mountainous and arid areas. The population density of the province was 332.4 people/square km in 1998. The population by district is shown in the table below, as is the area of each district:

Table 2.1: Population by District

S No	District	Population 1998	Projected Population 2010	Area (Sq. Km.)	Population Density (Persons per Sq. Km.)	Urban Proportion (Percent)
1	Abbotabad	880,666	1,093,474	1967	555.91	17.9
2	Bannu	675,667	942,230	1227	767.91	7.1
3	Bata Gram	307,278	286,561	1301	220.26	-
4	Buner	506,048	797,208	1865	427.46	-
5	Charsadda	1,022,364	1,437,398	996	1,443.17	18.9
6	Chitral	318,689	429,606	14850	28.93	9.6
7	D. I. Khan	852,995	1,253,522	7326	171.11	14.7
8	Hangu	314,529	461,680	1097	420.86	20.4
9	Haripur	692,228	897,739	1725	520.43	12
10	Karak	430,796	633,078	3372	187.75	6.5
11	Kohat	562,644	825,875	2545	324.51	27
12	Kohistan	472,570	477,699	7492	63.76	-
13	Lakki Marwat	490,025	711,794	3164	224.97	9.6
14	Lower Dir	717,649	1,074,401	1582	679.14	6.2
15	Malakand	452,291	672,431	952	706.34	9.5
16	Mansehra	1,152,839	1,532,386	4579	334.66	5.3
17	Mardan	1,460,100	2,084,180	1632	1,277.07	20.2
18	Nowshera	874,373	1,232,200	1748	704.92	26
19	Peshawar	2,026,851	3,091,240	1257	2,459.22	48.5
20	Shangla	434,563	639,356	1586	403.12	-
21	Swabi	1,026,804	1,457,169	1543	944.37	17.5
22	Swat	1,257,602	1,871,877	5337	350.74	13.8
23	Tank	238,216	344,819	1679	205.37	15
24	Upper Dir	575,858	798,371	3699	215.83	4
	Total/Average for KP	17743645	24772739	74521	332.43	16.9

Source: Population Census 1998, Population Census Organization, Government of Pakistan. Projections were calculated on the basis of the inter-censal growth rate for the two censuses of 1981 and 1998, and do not factor in changing fertility patterns.

As the table shows, population density is highest (above 1000 persons/square km) in the four contiguous districts of the Peshawar valley, the agricultural heartland of KP, (Peshawar, Charsadda, Mardan and Swabi), which together account for nearly 31 percent of the provincial population. These districts are also urbanized, containing the two largest towns Peshawar and Mardan, of the province. The land here is irrigated supporting intensive high value agriculture and horticulture.

Peshawar is the most urbanized district by far, followed by the southern districts of Kohat and Hangu (where rural areas are mostly arid mountains), and Mardan. Urbanization was also higher than the average for the province in Charsadda, Swabi and the mountainous area of Abbotabad. Overall, according to the 1998 census, the proportion of the urban population in KP was only 16.9 percent, (much lower than the national average) and was predominantly concentrated in three cities, Peshawar (982,816 in 1998, projected to grow to 1.5 million in 2010), Mardan (245,926 in 1998, projected at about 350, 000 in 2010), and Mingora (173,868 in 1998, projected at nearly 260,000 in 2010).

In the absence of updated census data, it is difficult to make a definitive statement, but levels of urbanization are very likely to have increased significantly over the last decade – certainly anecdotal and visual evidence would point to a mushroom growth of urban and peri-urban settlements across the province. Nevertheless, the three cities mentioned continue to be the main urban centers of the province.

2.2. Resource Endowments

Development in KP faces tough and unique challenges due to its geography, history and location. KP has a unique resource base compared to other provinces; less cultivable land but the mountainous areas offer potential for mining, hydroelectric development and tourism. The temperate climate and abundant fresh water allow high value-added horticulture on the limited but fertile lands in the valleys of the province, but elsewhere agriculture is mostly on marginal arid lands. Industry is disadvantaged by geography, located far from the country's sea-ports, agriculture based industrial raw materials and main markets in the large urban centers. The labor force is mostly dependent on jobs in the relatively low value-added agriculture, services, public employment especially in the armed forces, and large numbers have emigrated inside and outside the country sending back remittances to support their families.

Time series of provincial GDP estimates are absent in Pakistan, however estimates have been made for some years. Provincial GDP estimates for KP made in 1997/98 suggest that the structure of the KP economy is significantly different than the rest of Pakistan because the share of industry in KP's economy is much lower than the average in the country. Thus the relative lack of industry in the province is likely to cause KP to lag behind the rest of the country. This is a fundamental weakness in the economic structure of the province. The main industrial products of the province are cigarettes, cement, and vegetable oil. Agriculture contributes to about 20 percent of the provincial GDP and providing employment to about 44 percent of the labor force, while about 80 percent of the rural population of the province is dependent for their livelihoods on this sector. The main agricultural products are tobacco, sugarcane and maize apart from fruits. Services, especially wholesale and retail trade, also accounts for a slightly higher share in KP than at the national level. Manufacturing employs about 7

percent of those employed in KP while services employ about 35 percent of those employed. The main exports of the province are cement, fruits and cigarettes.

KP has a variety of natural resources including fresh water streams and rivers, forests, minerals, gemstones, and some oil and gas, all of which remain under-utilized. The numerous rivers and streams in the mountainous region provide vast potential for hydro-power generation. The estimated potential of hydro-power generation in the province is about 29,600 MW, of which less than 4000MW is produced in KP. In 2009, the Sarhad Hydropower Development Organization (SHYDO) completed three new hydropower projects in the province with a total capacity of 101MW. These projects are not only contributing to the reduction in load shedding but will also generate annual revenue for the province. To further exploit the resources, the Government of Pakistan has signed a loan agreement with the Asian Development Bank for the development of hydropower potential in KP, to construct three new projects (total capacity 50 MW) at a cost of Rs. 4,777 million, which will be completed during the next four years.

KP has the potential to be the destination of tourists with a range of interests, providing thousands of jobs and growing incomes for the people of the province. Apart from the landscapes, biodiversity and sports, KP has much to offer. Excellent cuisine, marketable crafts in copper and silver, carpets, distinctive furniture, fine arts and archeological sites of the Gandhara civilization. Above all the people of KP are known for their legendary hospitality. Yet KP is not a major tourist destination for domestic or international tourists. Tourism in the province has been severely handicapped by the geo-political developments in the region which have cast KP as a frontline province along the Afghanistan border where foreign military occupation and internal civil war have impacted KP for the last 25 years. Within the province incidents of militancy and political extremism have also marred the provincial image, at the cost of depriving the people of development, jobs and incomes. Similarly, the perception among the businesses that KP suffers from relatively poor security conditions does not help market the province easily as a tourist destination. The impact of a poor image has been worsened by dismal tourism infrastructure in the province.

KP also has a number of mineral deposits that offer significant income generating opportunities. Currently, only small-scale exploitation of coal, limestone and marble takes place in KP, using crude technology. Losses from extraction are estimated to be significant[4]. Output of crude oil and natural gas is also not significant as yet; all together the production of these minerals generated less than Rs 8 million in revenue in 2005/06. The minerals sector provides daily wage employment to about 13,700 persons, with the bulk of labor being concentrated in the mining of coal, limestone and marble. Table 2.2 gives some summary statistics of the major mineral reserves found in the province.

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[4]Government of Pakistan, Census of Mining and Quarrying Industries, 2005/06.

Table 2.2: Summary Statistics on Mineral Reserves

Type of Minerals	Average daily employment (Nos)	Employment Cost (Rs.)	Gross Value of Production (Rs.)	Gross Value Added (Rs.)
ll Minerals	13,732	579,427	8,403,463	6,709,334
Coal	1,865	59,723	580,192	425,459
Crude Oil	268	20,126	1,703,564	1,346,973
Dolomite	284	12,735	14,743	12,005
Feldspar	122	3,214	2,491	1,951
Gypsum	471	19,157	56,315	37,741
Laterite	175	10,875	112,178	104,518
Lime Stone	3,670	149,578	2,346,288	1,588,518
Marble	4,726	167,920	837,771	759,047
Natural Gas	212	37,485	2,028,499	1,762,734
Phosphate	120	6,530	1,274	946
Rock Salt	396	18,752	29,752	25,336
Shale Clay	102	7,830	360,890	342,568
Silica Sand	148	9,542	9,075	7,222
Slat-Stone	192	10,246	32,878	27,144
Soap Stone	542	22,498	23,256	20,554

Source: Census of Mining and Quarrying Industries, 2005/06.

3. Medium Term Development Strategy

The deterioration in the security environment has perhaps been the single biggest factor which has derailed the province from investing in development as planned. The situation has been compounded by the devastation wreaked by the recent floods.

Nevertheless, the GoKP has taken the first step in facing up to the challenge by formulating a Comprehensive Development Strategy (CDS) for the province for the period 2010 to 2017, which seeks to delineate clear goals for the provincial government for the medium term. The strategy was approved by the provincial cabinet on 30 March 2010, and is now in its first year of implementation[5]. In an important departure from standard planning documents in the country, the CDS attempts to defines clear and changing priorities for the short, medium and long term, and assesses the costs of the priority programs involved. It then matches the expected costs with funding from both domestic and foreign sources. At least in terms of design, therefore, the Strategy is practical in that it recognizes the issue of resource constraints and acknowledges the importance of prioritizing needs.

• To quote from the Strategy, it proposes to achieve key development objectives of poverty reduction and employment creation through:

• The provision of basic public goods (energy, agriculture, roads, irrigation infrastructure, water and sanitation, education and health, and research);

• Improving capacities, by ensuring modern regulation to promote competition;

• Improving technical and vocational skills; and

• Facilitating the private sector.[6]

The first goal of the strategy fits in completely with the spirit of the MDGs, as does the third one relating to improving the skill set of the population. In this section, we assess how development priorities articulated in the CDS link in with progress towards attainment of MDG goals.

3.1. CDS and the MDGs

The CDS sets targets for each MDG for the GoKP, as given in the following table.

Table 3.1: MDG Goals in the CDS

No	Indicator	MDG	2009/10	2010 target	2015 target
1	Poverty rate	MDG 1	39%	30%	20%
2	Roads in good condition	MDG 1	24%	30%	45%
3	Area of land bought into cultivation (hectares)	MDG 1	0	20000	70000
4	Literacy rate	MDG 2	47%	55%	75%
5	Primary net enrolment rate	MDG 2	49%	60%	80%
6	Ratio of girls: boys in primary school	MDG 3	0.52:1	0.70:1	1:1

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[5] The CDS is likely to be amended somewhat in view of the need to divert funds for rehabilitation after the floods.
[6] GoKP, Comprehensive Development Strategy 2010-17.

7	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	MDG 4	63	60	40
8	Proportion of fully immunised children	MDG 4	47%	60%	>90%
9	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	MDG 5	275	250	140
10	Contraceptive prevalence rate	MDG 5	31%	45%	70%
11	Access to drinking water	MDG 7	71%	75%	85%
12	Access to sanitation	MDG 7	66%	72%	85%
13	Aid as a %age of GDP	MDG 8	0.4%	5.0%	3.3%

The CDS's targets for MDG 1 were particularly ambitious – a reduction in the poverty incidence rate by almost 20 percentage points by 2015, and area under cultivation to be increased three times. For MDG 2, the province hopes to achieve rates comparable with those of middle-income countries by 2015, while it is aiming for full gender parity in primary school enrolments in five years. Goals for MDGs 4 and 5 which are health sector related similarly aim for significant reductions in infant and maternal mortality rates, and an increase to over 90 percent for immunization coverage, while for MDG 6, the province aims to improve access to water and sanitation to 85 percent of the population.

3.2. Post Crisis Needs Assessment

More recently, in October 2010, the GoKP moved to adopt a key peace-building strategy for the province and FATA in the form of the post-crisis needs assessment or PCNA.[7] The PCNA, which was formulated in collaboration with a host of key international development partners, is a milestone in the GoKP's quest to establish peace and security, and resuscitate development processes, in the province after years of unrest. The PCNA does not take into account the impact of the floods, but has developed into a key policy document which takes account of both economic and socio-political realities.

The PCNA has four strategic objectives including:

- To build the responsiveness and effectiveness of the State to restore the trust of citizens;
- To stimulate employment and livelihoods opportunities;
- To ensure the delivery of basic services; and
- To counter radicalism and foster reconciliation.

The PCNA's recommendations cover a range of issues; many of them referring to fundamental reform in the governance structures of the province and the federal government. For example, the report calls for a debate on the future governance structure of FATA, and a thorough review of law enforcement systems and accountability mechanisms in the province.

In terms of economic reform, the PCNA urges support to commercial and subsistence agriculture; the need to ensure delivery of basic social services; and the need to counter radicalization by the promotion of peace-building values in education, and by opening up spaces for communication to a range of stakeholders.

The GoKP estimated the total cost of implementation of the PCNA at $2.7 billion, but emphasized that the cost of reform amounts to only $100 million, and could result in significant dividends for the province. The PCNA rightly points out that investing in peace, security and governance reform is a vital step towards achievement of economic goals.   As such, future development strategies for the province are to be allied with the PCNA.

[7]Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. 2010. Post Crisis Needs Assessment. October.

Chapter 2

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Chapter 2

Millennium Development Goals

This section reports the progress towards achievement of MDGs in KP, using PSLM 2008/09 data, focusing on the use of district level data where available, to capture variations across the province. The indicators actually used in this report are country specific, and may vary in definition from the ones specified by the UN. National or provincial data has thus been used in this report to broadly assess the status of the policy targets specified for each goal. *Definitions for the key indicators are given in the Glossary at the beginning of the report.*

4.1. MDG 1 – Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

The table below shows how Goal 1 has been tracked in the PMDGR, showing national progress on the key indicators specified for the goal over the last decade. While national goals have been defined by the federal government, the GoKP defined its own targets for key MDG indicators, which were first publicized in the CDS. The tracking table below shows the national and KP indicators, as well as the separate targets as defined in the national MDG report, and in the CDS respectively.

MDG Tracking Table 1: Indicators for Poverty and Hunger

Indicators	Region	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	MDG Target (2015)
Headcount Index (percent)	Pakistan	34.5	23.9	22.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	13
	KP	29	n/a	28.2	n/a	n/a	39*	20
Proportion of children under 5 years who are underweight for their age	Pakistan	41.5	38	38	38	38	38	<20
	KP	38	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Proportion of population below 2350 calories per day of food intake	Pakistan	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13
	KP	27.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: For national level indicators, PMDGR 2010. For KP indicators, MDG targets are from GoKP's CDS. Other data from various sources as explained below.
- Headcount index figures for KP from SPDC 2004 and PMN 2010.
- Proportion of underweight children from MICS 2002.
- Proportion of population falling below the caloric poverty line is a simple average calculated from WFP 2003.

*Figure for 2009/10 as given in the CDS.

Eradicating poverty is the essential objective of development policy in general. In Pakistan, research on poverty is constrained by lack of availability of disaggregated data – in particular official province and district level estimates of poverty incidence have not been issued in some years. Nevertheless, provincial poverty estimates have been calculated by some researchers, using mainly official data from national household surveys. These and other provincial indicators that are relevant to this goal are discussed below.

4.1.1 Poverty Incidence

Key Message: Poverty in KP was estimated at close to 29 percent in 2005/06, 7 percentage points higher than the national average. The GoKP's own estimate for 2009/10, as reported in the CDS, is far higher at 39 percent.

Although official sources such as the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) have not furnished provincial poverty estimates, the Social Policy Development Center (SPDC), an independent research institution based in Karachi, estimated poverty incidence by province for 2001/02 data from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)[8]. Although this data is a decade old, it provides a reference point to assess the progress of the province in poverty alleviation. The key estimates for KP from the SPDC study are reproduced in the table below. Overall poverty incidence in the province, or proportion of population falling below the poverty line, was estimated at 29 percent, as opposed to an estimated national average of 33 percent.[9]

According to the SPDC's estimates there was little difference in rural and overall poverty incidence in the province, but when urban poverty was estimated for only small towns and cities (which for KP were assumed to include all cities other than the provincial capital), it was found to be 14 percentage points higher than the estimated rural poverty. In addition, the poverty incidence of 28 percent estimated for Peshawar was the highest for all four provincial capitals in the country.

Table 4.1: Poverty Incidence in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (Percent)

			Urban		
	Overall	Rural	Provincial capital	Large cities	Small cities and towns
KP	29	27	28	-	42

Source: SPDC 2004, Table 3.3.

Poverty was also disaggregated by asset ownership in the SPDC report as shown in the table:

Table 4.2: Distribution of Poverty by Assets in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (Percent)

Rural	Urban						
Land Ownership	No Land Ownership	House Ownership	No House Ownership	Property Ownership	No Property Ownership	House Ownership	No House Ownership
19.51	32.35	25.48	40.02	23.84	38.94	35.34	42.17

Source: SPDC 2004, Table 3.5.

[8] Social Policy Development Center (SPDC). 2004. Combating Poverty: Is Growth Sufficient? Annual Report, 2004.
[9] The national average was heavily skewed because of the estimated poverty incidence in Balochistan which was exceptionally high at 48 percent.

As the table shows, poverty incidence was highest for the rural population with no house ownership as well as for those with no land ownership. Across all categories, poverty incidence in KP was highest for the urban population with no house ownership. Rural land ownership appeared to be associated with lower poverty incidence, as less than 20 percent of the rural population which reported owning some land fell below the poverty line. The data underscores the relationship between asset ownership and poverty, and while it is difficult to establish a causality, the inverse relationship between the two variables can be inferred with some confidence.

The SPDC's report included a clear exposition of its methodology, but its results were disputed by official institutions. The HIES data for 2001/02 was also analyzed by the Planning Commission's Center for Research on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution (CRPRID), which looked at trends in the headcount measure of poverty incidence across all the provinces from 1992/93 to 2001/02.[10] The CRPRID estimates differed significantly from those of SPDC, and showed that KP had the highest incidence of poverty of all the provinces in Pakistan in 2001/02 at 41.5 percent.

More recently, a Pakistan Microfinance Network (PMN) study on poverty incidence by agro-climatic zones, based on the HIES 2005/06 data provides more insight into the poverty profile of the province.[11] The study places overall poverty incidence in the province at 28.2 percent, with rural poverty estimated at 29.2 percent and urban at 22.7. According to the findings of this report, KP fared worse than the national average on poverty estimates, as overall poverty across agro-climatic zones of Pakistan was estimated at lower levels as shown in the table. The difference was particularly stark when it came to urban poverty, which was recorded at a relatively low 13.1 percent for Pakistan as a whole, but was almost 10 percentage points higher for KP.

The PMN report goes on to assess the depth of poverty in rural areas, by constructing "poverty bands" which classify households on the basis of their stated monthly expenditure, relative to the expenditure commensurate with the poverty line. Six percent of the population of KP was classified as "ultra-poor," a category which covered people whose income was between 50 to 75 percent of the poverty line. A staggering 23 percent were classified as "vulnerable," or households that can move below the poverty line as a response to even a relatively mild shock.

Table 4.3: Poverty Incidence in KP 2005/06 (Percent)

Region	Rural	Urban	Total
Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	29.2	22.7	28.2
Pakistan	27	13.1	22.3

Source: PMN 2010 (see footnote 23). Table 2.

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[10]Cheema, Iftikhar Ahmed. 2005. A Profile of Poverty in Pakistan. Center for Research on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution (CRPRID), Planning Commission, Islamabad. November. The CRPRID has now been reconstituted as the Centre for Poverty Reduction and Social Policy Development (CPRSPD).
[11]Pakistan Micro-finance Network. 2010. Profiling Pakistan's Rural Economy for Microfinance.

Table 4.4: Poverty Bands in KP 2005/06 (Percent)

Ultra Poor	Poor	Vulnerable	Quasi Non-Poor	Non-Poor
6	21	23	33	18

Source: PMN 2010 (see footnote 23). Figure 5.

The further disaggregation of HIES data in the PMN report revealed interesting facts about household incomes in KP. About 83 percent of the income of rural households was found to stem from non-agricultural sources – a finding that has interesting policy implications. Remittances, both domestic and foreign, were found to play an important role in KP's economy, with 20.7 percent of poor households found to be dependent on domestic remittances as shown in the table.

Table 4.5: Percent of Households Dependent on Remittances (2005/06)

Category of Households	Domestic Remittances		Foreign Remittances	
	KP	Pakistan	KP	Pakistan
Poor	20.7	9.4	6.8	1.7
Non-poor	29.8	19.1	14.8	6.7

Source: PMN 2010 (see footnote 23), Table 4a.

In general, the level of dependence on remittances, by both poor and non-poor households, was found to be higher in KP than in Pakistan as a whole, with the difference being particularly significant for domestic remittances. This underlines KP's unique status within provinces in Pakistan as a provincial economy which depends strongly on migrant labor, supplying labor both overseas (primarily in the Gulf) and to other provinces in Pakistan. Anecdotal evidence suggests that some sectors in Pakistan are in fact characterized by the presence of Pakhtun labor and management – transport and construction are obvious examples, but migrant labor from KP can even be found in the fisheries sector now in Sindh and Balochistan, although deep sea fishing is not a sector in which Pakhtuns traditionally have expertise, given that the province is land-locked.[12]

4.1.2 Household Income

Key Messages: Income from agriculture and livestock collectively amounts to only 15 percent of average household monthly income in KP. In contrast, income from remittances and non-agricultural wage labor collectively amounts to over 26 percent.

The latest data on average monthly income for KP, from the HIES 2008/09, shows a gap in rural and urban income.[13] While the average monthly income is Rs. 14043.5 in KP, in rural areas the average is only Rs. 13231.6, as compared to the average of Rs.17895.72 in urban areas, a jump of over Rs.4000 (see **Annex I** for a rural/urban breakdown). In quintiles, this means that a household in the first quintile earns Rs. 9011.56, going up to Rs.22006.71 in the fifth quintile, as shown in the table.

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[12] Information on the growing presence of Pakhtuns in the fisheries sector can be confirmed from Fisherfolk associations in Sindh.
[13] Federal Bureau of Statistics. 2009. Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2007/08.

Table 4.6: Total Monthly Income by Quintile

	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Average monthly income (KP)	14043.5	9011.56	10409.38	11595.61	15265.59	22006.71
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wages and Salaries	32.59	44.49	37.69	33.54	26.73	31.05
Crop Production	7.97	9.53	13.25	8.84	6.59	5.68
Livestock	7.11	9.76	6.9	8.43	11.06	2.86
Other non Agricultural Activities	15.69	11.45	12.78	15.94	15.98	17.71
Property (Owner Occupied Houses Excluded)	4.52	0.57	1.56	1.67	3.65	9.14
Owner Occupied Houses	6.65	3.75	5.04	6.26	6.67	8.33
Social Insurance Benefits Including Pension	1.96	1.5	1.53	1.21	2.37	2.4
Gift Assistance	2.85	3.49	2.25	2.95	2.95	2.83
Foreign Remittances	10.48	9.64	9.95	8.77	13.62	9.6
Domestic Remittances	8.55	4.78	7.13	10.18	8.96	8.91
Other Sources	1.64	1.03	1.93	2.22	1.43	1.49

Source: HIES 2007/08 (see footnote 25).

As the data shows, for the province as a whole, wages and salaries constitute about a third of monthly income. The 2007/08 data corroborates the analysis of the PMN report, in that income from foreign remittances is shown to constitute an average of 10 percent of monthly household income for KP as a whole, while domestic remittances were found to constitute about 8 percent.[14]   Agriculture is not a dominant force in the KP economy is obvious from the fact that income from crop agriculture and livestock collectively amounted to only about 15 percent of monthly income.   Income from non-agriculture activities (which include daily wage labor and casual labor in service establishments) amounted to almost 16 percent, indicating a relatively high dependence on the strength of the informal economy.

For urban households, income from wages constituted almost half of the monthly income, other non-agricultural activities accounted for about a fifth, while income from agricultural sources was understandably negligible. Once again, foreign and domestic remittances were key sources of income after wage employment and other (presumably business and commercial) activities. For rural households, the most interesting finding, which has been referred to earlier in this report, is that income from crops and livestock constitutes less than 20 percent of total monthly income, while foreign and domestic remittances combined form almost 20 percent. Thus remittances are as important a source of income for rural households as agricultural activity is.

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[14] Interestingly, the major deviation in both these categories is in the 4th quintile, for which income from wages and salaries constitutes a little less than the average, and income from foreign remittances constitutes a little more.   This may be a statistical artifact – certainly there appears to be no intuitive reason for this.

The data on expenditure acts as a check on income data, and again can be interpreted to provide some insight into household characteristics. The table below gives a breakdown of expenditure data (see **Annex II f**or a more detailed urban/rural breakdown).

Table 4.7: Monthly Household Expenditure Data by Quintile

	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Average Monthly Consumption Expenditures (Rs.)	13472.04	9023.58	10935.54	11949.76	13803.15	19954.6
Percentage of Consumption Expenditure on:						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food, beverage and tobacco	47.35	56.26	54.49	52.05	49.14	36.72
Apparel, textile and footwear	6.19	6.86	6.72	6.43	6.3	5.49
Transport and communication	4.96	3.76	3.62	4.24	4.27	6.98
Cleaning, laundry and personal appearance	2.89	3.18	3	2.88	2.92	2.73
Recreation and entertainment	0.31	0.07	0.1	0.18	0.25	0.6
Education	4.23	1.45	2.57	2.97	4.01	6.87
Rent	9.2	5.53	6.57	7.59	9.06	12.78
Fuel and lighting	8.87	10.32	10.07	9.46	9.12	7.28
Miscellaneous	16	12.58	12.87	14.18	14.92	20.57

Source: HIES 2007/08 (see footnote 25).

As expected, the expenditure data closely mirrors income data, but the interesting finding here relates to the proportion of expenditure on food. In general, poverty levels can be inferred from this figure, as poorer households tend to spend a greater proportion of their monthly income on essential items. The data was commensurate with this test, as the poorest income quintiles were found to spend more than half their income on food. Interestingly, although this effect was more pronounced in rural areas, there was very little difference in the consumption patterns of the lowest income quintiles in urban and rural areas – a finding that points to the severity of poverty in urban areas in KP.

4.1.3 Household Characteristics
Key Message: The mean household size in KP is larger than the national average at 8 persons per household. The dependency ratio is also high at 100.8.

The dependency ratio in KP is 100.83 overall, rising to 104.77 in rural areas and dropping to 83.46 in urban areas. The mean household size in the province is quite large, averaging at 8 people per household.[15] This significantly adds to the pressure on each family and on government projects aimed at poverty alleviation, and a reduction of household size and population growth is necessary to make an impact on rural poverty in particular. There is little variation across districts, and dependency ratios don't seem to correlate to literacy levels or levels of urbanization as such. The lowest ratios were in the mountainous areas of Abbotabad, Haripur, Kohistan and Batagram; but it is not clear whether better education indicators are responsible for this (which may be true for the first two districts) or lower life expectancy and higher infant mortality rates (which may be true for the latter two).

[15] Unless mentioned otherwise, data in this sub-section is from the Population Census of 1998.

Table 4.8: Dependency Ratio and Average Household Size

S No	Districts	Total	Rural	Urban	Average household Size
1	Abbotabad	85.82	91.44	63.8	6.4
2	Bannu	101.95	104.78	70.83	9.7
3	Batagram	105.38	105.38	-	6.6
4	Buner	109.45	109.45	-	9
5	Charsadda	99.88	102.52	89.27	8
6	Chitral	103	105.48	82.32	7.9
7	DI Khan	98.32	102.74	76.09	7.5
8	Hangu	110.38	115.61	92.21	10.4
9	Haripur	84.09	86.33	69.14	6.6
10	Karak	116.23	116.81	108.25	10
11	Kohat	98.15	109.57	72.72	7.4
12	Kohistan	112.19	112.19	-	6.4
13	Lakki Marwat	111.07	112.6	97.56	9.2
14	Lower Dir	118.75	119.67	105.63	9.3
15	Malakand P/A	107.56	107.88	104.61	9.1
16	Mansehra	97.5	98.57	80.19	6.7
17	Mardan	100	103.36	87.72	8.4
18	Nowshera	90.84	96.67	75.97	7.7
19	Peshawar	94.62	106.81	83.16	8.5
20	Shangla	106.52	106.52	-	8.1
21	Swabi	98.8	99.78	94.3	7.7
22	Swat	106.21	108.02	95.61	8.8
23	Tank	105.55	107.11	97.13	9.3
24	Upper Dir	120.52	121.36	101.95	8
	Overall KP	100.83	104.77	83.46	**8**

Source: Population Census, 1998.

4.1.4 Nutrition and Food Security

Key Message: More than a third of children in the province are underweight, while caloric poverty levels are estimated at a quarter of the population.

The first MDG is concerned not only with eradicating poverty as whole, but also with directly combating hunger. As a result, concerns about food security are an integral part of any assessment for MDG 1. It has been difficult to ascertain the percentage of underweight children in KP today; the most recent figures available date to 2001. In that year, 38 percent of all children under the age of five were underweight[16] – a figure that was a little higher than the 37.5 percent of children who were underweight in 1995.[17] By district, the highest percentage of underweight children occurred in Kohistan (52 percent), a district that has consistently shown the poorest record of socioeconomic indicators. The districts with the least incidence of underweight children were Karak, Malakand and Peshawar, but even here, a third of children surveyed were found to be underweight.   The next table gives the data on proportion of underweight[18] children by district.

Food security is more difficult to assess, but a comprehensive study on food security in rural Pakistan conducted by the World Food Program (WFP) in 2003 also provides valuable insight into sub-national poverty incidence.[19] The study was based on an analysis of secondary data, and assessed food availability, economic access to food and food absorption in rural areas of all districts of Pakistan. The report gave a perilous assessment of food security in rural KP, assessing that 88 percent

**Table 4.9:
Proportion of Underweight
Children (Moderate to Severe)**

Districts	Proportion of Underweight Children
Abbotabad	33
Bannu	39
Bata Gram	50
Buner	39
Charsadda	37
Chitral	37
D. I. Khan	43
Dir Lower	41
Dir Upper	46
Hangu	35
Haripur	32
Karak	31
Kohat	32
Kohistan	52
Lakki Marwat	35
Malakand	31
Mansehra	34
Mardan	35
Nowshera	37
Peshawar	31
Shangla	48
Swabi	40
Swat	50
Tank	48

Source: NWFP MICS 2001.

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[16]Government of NWFP. 2002. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2001.
[17]Government of NWFP. 1996. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 1995.
[18]Government of NWFP. 2002. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2001.

of all districts in the province were food-insecure, with Shangla, Kohistan, Hangu and Upper Dir topping the list of districts with the highest incidence of food insecurity.

Although the depth of caloric poverty was relatively low in KP compared to other provinces (gauged from the fact that no district had caloric poverty incidence levels of over 40 percent), the prevalence of caloric poverty was endemic in the province, as the bulk of its districts had caloric poverty incidence rates of 25 percent.   This ties in with the earlier findings on the status of income from the agriculture sector in monthly household income. The economy of KP is strongly remittance oriented rather than agricultural, and while this is a positive outcome in years when the national economy is strong, and may mitigate the *severity* of poverty somewhat, it does translate into high *prevalence* of food insecurity across the province.

4.1.5 Labor Force Participation

Key Message:Unemployment rates show a significant gender differential, estimated at 14.2 percent for females in KP and 6.9 percent for males.

The level of participation in economic activity in the province can be gauged by analysis of employment data. According to projections done on the census data, the working age (15 to 64 years) population in the province in 2010 should be close to 12.3 million, a little over 10 million of which consists of rural population. Overall labor force participation rates were estimated at 27.65

percent of the total population in the Labor Force Survey of 2008/09. The key issue here is the stark disparity in male and female participation rates – for males, it was estimated at 43.3 percent, while for females at 11.91 percent. The following table gives the breakdown by age and region (rural or urban), while **Annex III** provides a more complete picture, including a rural/urban division.

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[19]World Food Program (WFP)/Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI). 2003. Food Insecurity in Rural Pakistan.

Table 4.10: Labor Force Participation Rates (Percent)

	Labor Force Participation Rates			Un-employment Rates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KP						
Total (all ages)	27.65	43.3	11.91			
Total 10 years and over	40.17	64.28	16.92	8.5	6.95	14.2
10-14	12	15.96	7.17	5.76	4.91	8.05
15-19	32.83	50.88	13.85	11.79	10.29	17.59
20-24	46.19	80.81	19.11	15.36	12.86	23.63
25-29	49.32	95.63	17.5	9.6	7.81	16.33
30-34	54.44	96.54	22.61	4.19	3.43	6.63
35-39	54.55	97.54	19.31	2.72	2.48	3.74
40-44	56.93	97.57	21.38	3.42	3.45	3.32
45-49	57.17	96.18	21.49	4.12	3.85	5.2
50-54	60.74	94.25	24.9	6.56	5.19	12.1
55-59	63.55	91.65	29.38	9.4	5.68	23.49
60-64	50.3	78.96	23.82	11.79	8.53	21.78
65 Years and Over	28.46	40.33	11.3	17.19	11.58	46.18

Source: Labor Force Survey 2008/09.

Unemployment rates (defined as the percent of unemployed among those looking for work) again show a significant gender differential, with female unemployment rates estimated at 14.2 percent of the population of over 10 years who are looking for work, as compared to an unemployment rate of 6.95 percent for men. Under-employment may also be rife in KP, given that 30.9 percent of all those employed were found to be unpaid family helpers according to the LFS 2008/09, a category that tends to disguise unemployment.

The age-distribution pattern of the labor force participation rate is indicative of the low educational attainment in the province, and the over-supply of persons with low skill levels. Thus the labor force participation rate for males aged between 15 to 19 was 50.9 percent, rising close to 80.8 percent for those aged between 20 to 24. Interestingly, this pattern did

not differ significantly across rural and urban areas. Female labor force participation rates showed a different trend, peaking for older age groups while remaining low for women of child-bearing age, but once again there was not much of a distinction across rural and urban areas. The proportion of women looking for work, as estimated from the unemployment rate, was however higher than the similar figure for men, indicating that appropriate employment opportunities for women are hard to come by in the province, and that female labor force participation rates could be raised if culturally sensitive enterprises are encouraged.

Of those employed, 44.04 percent were found to be employed in the agriculture sector, while services collectively employed almost a third of people overall (see table below).[20] Construction alone employed a little over a tenth of the labor force, much of which is probably employed as daily wage labor. Manufacturing employed only 7.5 percent of the labor force overall, and a little over 12 percent of the total labor force in urban areas. Interestingly, the proportion of the population employed in agriculture in the rural areas was about 50 percent, while over 30 percent of the rural employed population worked in the service sector. In urban areas, the service sector dominated, employing about 60 percent of the urban workforce.

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[20] Services were defined here as the wholesale and retail sectors, finance and insurance and miscellaneous personal and communityservices.

Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Key Industry Division

	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100	79.88	20.12	84.51	66.03	18.48	15.49	13.85	1.63
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries	44.04	27.79	16.25	42.79	26.81	15.98	1.25	0.98	0.28
Mining and Quarrying	0.43	0.42	0.01	0.42	0.41	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Manufacturing	7.46	6.08	1.38	5.46	4.46	1.00	1.99	1.61	0.38
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.76	0.76	0.00	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00
Construction	10.03	10	0.04	8.77	8.73	0.04	1.26	1.26	0.00
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	14.74	14.55	0.19	10.41	10.28	0.14	4.33	4.27	0.06
Transport, Storage and Communications	6.88	6.85	0.04	5.39	5.38	0.02	1.49	1.47	0.02
Public Administration and defense	3.25	3.18	0.07	1.99	1.97	0.02	1.26	1.21	0.05
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	1.13	1.13	0.00	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00
Community, Social and Personal Services	9.9	7.91	1.99	7.31	6.11	1.19	2.59	1.79	0.79

Source: Labor Force Survey 2008/09.

Patterns of male and female employment were slightly different within urban or rural areas, as well as overall. Thus female employment in rural areas was concentrated in agriculture; and community and personal services, with negligible female employment in other major service sectors such as wholesale and retail trade or transport. In urban areas also, female employment was concentrated in community and personal services.

Status of Progress Against Goal 1: Target is unlikely to be met.

4.1.6 Challenges

KP has a unique economy where the commodity producing sectors contribute a relatively small share, while the services sector and construction account for much of income and employment generation. Poverty reduction in KP is likely to be linked to growth in services as well as business and employment opportunities in other provinces. This explains why poverty seems to be on the increase over the last few years – Pakistan's economy as a whole has slowed down from 2008 onwards with average national GDP growth rates falling from a range of 5 to 7 percent to barely 1.7 percent in FY2009, recovering to 3.8 percent in FY2010. The latest estimate indicates that GDP growth during FY2011 was 2.4 percent.

The key challenges facing the GoKP in this regard are:

- The provincial GDP thus will not respond so much to agricultural or industrial policy, as to policies that strengthen the human resource capabilities of its people and equip them to channel their enterprising spirit into more sophisticated service provision. As such, the emphasis of the PCNA on human resource development is well placed.

- The GoKP does, however, need to be aware of the intra-provincial disparities in poverty and employment patterns, perhaps through a more concerted effort to keep track of and analyze survey data.

4.1.7 Summary of Findings

KP is far from eradicating poverty by 2015, and is unlikely to be able to effect a reduction in poverty incidence to 20 percent, as articulated in the CDS. Poverty remained largely stagnant over the first half of the last decade judging from two different data sources. It may actually have increased subsequently, as national GDP growth has slowed considerably from 2007/08 onwards, and the province has been racked by militancy, and a series of military operations. If over a quarter of KP's population fell below the poverty line in 2005/06, this number is unlikely to have fallen in the wake of recent developments, and is unlikely to show significant improvement over the next five years.

The structure of the KP economy is such that the province is highly dependent on growth and development in other parts of the country, and even abroad – migrant labor contributes significantly to household income. The province has a high dependency ratio and food insecurity is widely prevalent. There are indications that disguised employment is high, and it is a fact that labor force participation rates are overall low, and are particularly low for females. While it is true that much of the economic activity in the province may be taking place in the informal sector (particularly with regard to trade with Afghanistan), there is little indication that the informal economy is benefitting a wide range of people.

The first MDG is perhaps the most important from a humanitarian perspective. In KP, the growing refugee problem – first as a consequence of the 2005 earthquake and later in the form of the IDPs created by the military operation in the province – has attracted most of the government resources earmarked for poverty alleviation programs. It has also made it very difficult to map poverty and distribute resources for poverty alleviation. The impact of the recent floods has been even more severe. There is, however, little effort to understand patterns of poverty incidence or do more in-depth analysis on the determinants of poverty in the province. This does not mean that large-scale poverty alleviation programs have not been put in place, both by the federal and the provincial government.

Policy Response

At the federal level, the programs that are implemented in all provinces in Pakistan include the

Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) which is a cash transfer program targeted at the poorest households, the distribution of *Zakat* (a tax collected for charity purposes), and programs for food support run under the auspices of the Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal. Targeting still remains an issue in many of these programs, as does irregular or delayed cash payments, making them unreliable for poor citizens in times of need. Despite these issues, the benefits received through these programs "provide 5 to 8 percent of the income of poor beneficiaries, and up to 15 percent of the income of the ultra-poor."[21]

The federal government also provides a number of labor safety nets; these are accessible only to those citizens who work in the formal economy, and therefore do not provide support to the large number of poor people who operate in the informal sector. At the provincial level, social protection for the poor does exist, but the programs are not of the same scale as those of the federal government. A Social Protection Reform Unit (SPRU) has been constituted, charged with designing and initiating new schemes for the protection of vulnerable groups. This will supplement the efforts of organizations such as the Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP) and various IDP rehabilitation programs. Microfinance institutions have also been encouraged by the GoKP, but so far these reach out to only 2 percent of the poor.[22] International institutions are also active in implementing poverty reduction programs in the province.

The GoKP is now in the process of formulating an Economic Growth Strategy under the aegis of the CDS, which aims to rapidly increase investments in key sectors like hydropower generation, oil & gas exploration, mineral sector (mechanization), transport, tourism, and irrigation promotion based on the comparative edge that the province possesses. However, in the wake of the floods, and

as a consequence of depressed national growth, resources for high-value investment are likely to be constrained in the short term. Other provincial government initiatives such as the Bacha Khan Poverty Alleviation Program, being implemented through the Rural Support Programs (RSPs), are also expected to have an impact on poverty in the medium to long term. Under this program, which operates through the principles of social mobilization, households have been provided credit, with an average loan size of Rs 10,000. Village banks have also been created. Similarly, the Bacha Khan Rozgar Scheme, a micro-credit provision scheme for which funds are provided through the Bank of Khyber, has started operation in February 2011.

The PCNA also emphasizes stimulation of livelihood and employment opportunities as a key strategic objective. In this regard, its recommendations for revitalization of agriculture include restocking of livestock, feed and fodder and rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure like irrigation channels. It also emphasizes the need to explore the potential for commercial agriculture, particularly horticulture. The strategy also emphasizes immediate job creation through labor intensive public works programs, rehabilitation of closed, but viable businesses and the establishment of employment information centers. In general, the strategy aims to develop a business friendly environment in the province peace-building initiatives, investment in infrastructure, regulatory reform and effective law enforcement.

Overall, there exist provincial and federal poverty alleviation programs in KP, but both suffer from a significant resource constraint and lack of efficient allocation. With better GDP growth and improved management of existing resources, greater progress can be made towards achieving or at least coming close to the target set for MDG 1 within the next few years.

[21] Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, "Comprehensive Development Strategy." April 2010. pp. 30.
[22] Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, "Comprehensive Development Strategy." April 2010. pp. 30.

MDG1-Eradication of Extreme Hunger and Poverty
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Chitral

Upper Dir

Swat

Kohistan

Lower Dir

Shangla

Batagram

Mansehra

Malakand PA

Buner

Mardan

Charsadda

Swabi

Abbottabad

Peshawar

Haripur

Nowshera

Hangu

Kohat

Karak

Bannu

Lakki Marwat

Tank

D. I. Khan

Scale - 1:1,750,000
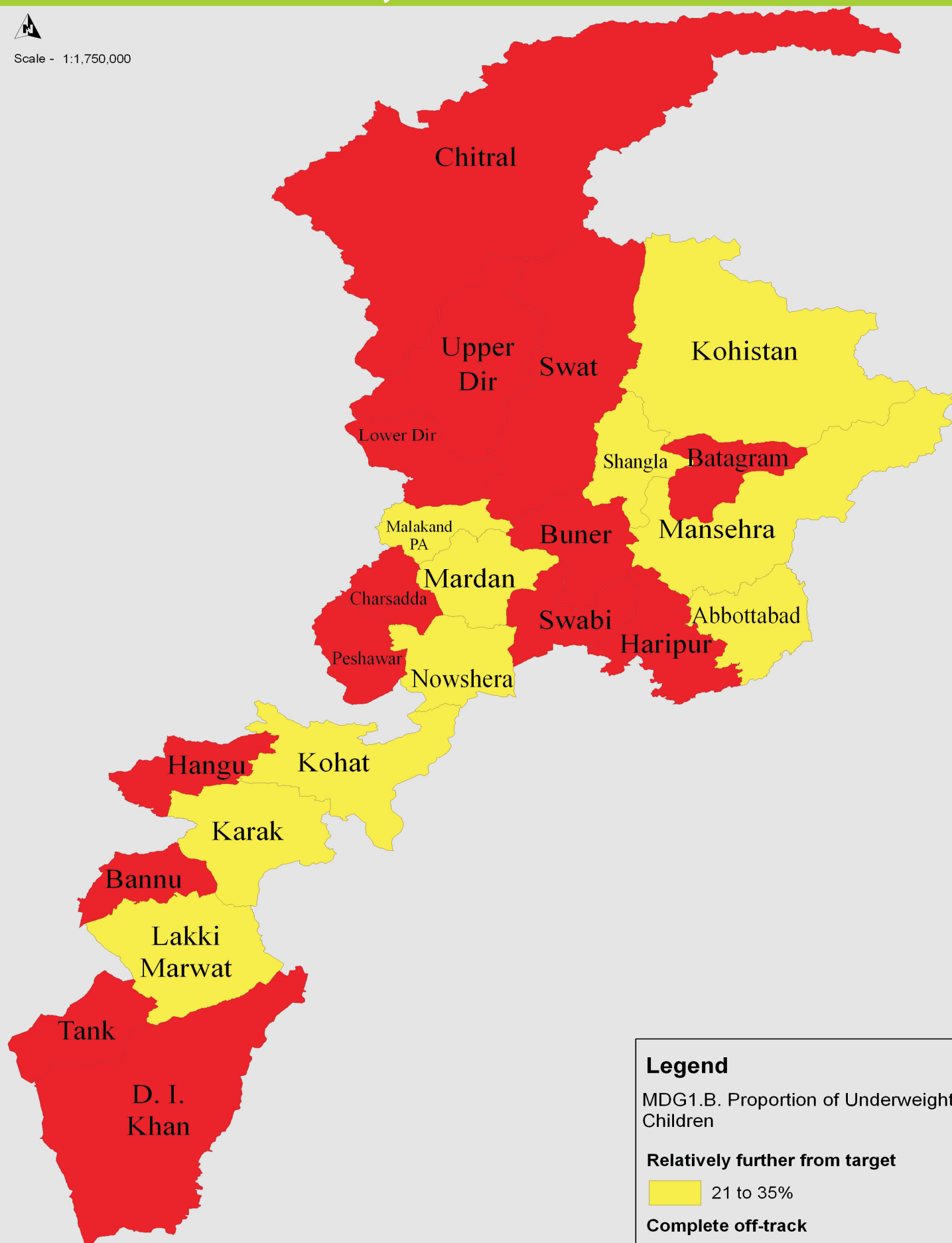
Legend

MDG1.B. Proportion of Underweight Children

Relatively further from target

21 to 35%

Complete off-track

Over 35%

Chapter 3

Goal 2: Achieving Universal Primary Education

Chapter 3

MDG 2: Achieving Universal Primary Education

Goal 2 is defined in terms of achieving universal primary education. The table below shows the target, which elaborates what is meant by universal primary education; as well as the indicators which the PMDGR specifies as means of tracking progress towards the target.

MDG Tracking Table 2: Achieving Universal Primary Education

Indicators	Region	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	MDG Target (2015)
Net primary enrolment ratio (percent)	Pakistan	42	52	53	56	55	57	100
	KP	41	47	49	49	49	52	80
Completion/survival rate Grade 1 to 5 (percent)	Pakistan	57.3	67.1	72.1	54.7	52.3	54.6	100
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	76	n/a	n/a
Literacy rate (percent)	Pakistan	45	53	54	55	56	57	88
	KP	38	45	46	47	49	50	75

Source: For national indicators, PMDGR 2010.KP MDG targets from GoKP's CDS. Other KP sources are detailed below.

- Net primary enrolment ratio and literacy rate: PIHS 2001/02 and various issues of PSLM.
- Completion/survival rate: Transition rate as given in Annual School Census 2007/08.

Education is a key factor in the determination of long-term sustainable economic growth, especially in today's era of globalized knowledge and skill-based economies. Pakistan compares poorly to other countries at comparable levels of development when it comes to education indicators, and KP is no exception to the rule.

4.2.1 Literacy

Key Message: The 10+ literacy rate in KP is only 50 percent, 7 percentage points less than the national average. The gap is even more stark for female literacy – estimated at 31 percent for KP, as compared to a national average of 45 percent.

The 10+ literacy rate has shown a gradual increase in KP over the last decade, but continues to fall far short of desired levels. Figure 4.1 illustrates the trend using data from the Pakistan Integrated Household Surveys (PIHSs) and the PSLMs.

Figure 4.1: Trend in Literacy Rates (Percent)
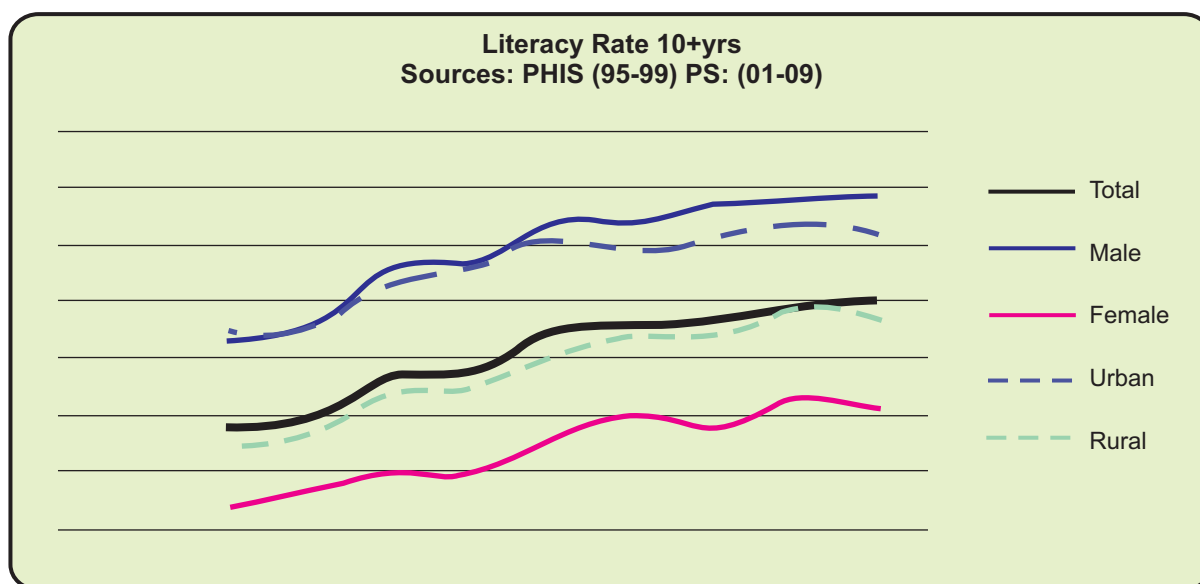
Source: PIHS and PSLM, Various Issues.

As the figure shows, the overall literacy rate in the province has risen by almost 20 percentage points between the mid 1990s and at the end of the current decade, from 28 to 50 percent. The increase in male literacy has been particularly significant, rising from 43 to 69 percent – female literacy more than doubled over the period, but starting as it did from a very low base of 14 percent, it still remains at a dismally low level of 31 percent overall, and the gap between male and female literacy actually widened. The gap between urban and rural literacy narrowed very slightly, with urban literacy recorded at 62 percent in 2008/09 and rural at 47 percent. The following table gives the literacy rate by district.

Table 4.12: Literacy Rate (Age 10+) by District (Percent)

	Region	Urban Male	Rural Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Pakistan	**81**	**67**	**74**	**63**	**33**	**48**	**69**	**45**	**57**
	KP	**76**	**48**	**62**	**67**	**27**	**47**	**69**	**31**	**50**
1	Abbottabad	91	75	84	85	58	70	86	61	72
2	Bannu	86	65	75	74	19	47	74	22	49
3	Batagram	0	0	0	69	26	47	69	26	47
4	Buner	0	0	0	63	13	37	63	13	37
5	Charsada	61	29	46	62	20	42	62	22	43
6	Chitral	83	59	72	70	37	54	71	39	56
7	D.I.Khan	82	61	72	46	17	33	51	24	39
8	Hangu	74	32	54	71	11	42	72	16	44
9	Haripur	91	74	82	80	52	66	81	56	68
10	Karak	84	53	67	81	28	52	82	30	53
11	Kohat	79	52	65	70	19	42	73	28	49
12	Kohistan	0	0	0	49	3	30	49	3	30
13	Lakki Marwat	77	42	60	69	15	42	69	18	44
14	Lower Dir	84	47	67	72	29	51	73	30	52
15	Malakand	65	33	50	74	39	56	73	38	56
16	Mansehra	83	67	75	71	41	56	72	43	57
17	Mardan	66	29	48	67	28	47	67	28	47
18	Nowshera	73	41	57	72	33	52	72	35	53
19	Peshawar	75	49	62	65	19	43	71	35	53
20	Shangla	0	0	0	63	15	39	63	15	39
21	Swabi	72	36	53	69	28	48	70	30	49
22	Swat	81	44	64	66	21	45	68	24	47
23	Tank	73	43	58	57	12	35	59	15	38
24	Upper Dir	81	38	60	69	24	48	69	24	49

Source: PSLM 2008/09.

N.B. Literacy is defined as the ability to read a newspaper and write a simple letter.

There are enclaves of high literacy in the province as the table shows. The district of Abbotabad had the highest literacy rates on average, with female literacy estimated at 61 percent. Even in this district though, the gender gap was significant with male literacy being at par with many middle-income economies, and 25 percentage points higher than female literacy in the same district. At the other end of the spectrum was Kohistan with a literacy rate of 30 percent, and female literacy of 3 percent – surely amongst the worst indicators for any region in the world. The districts of Buner, Hangu and Tank, which have been among the notable sites of militant activity, also fared poorly on this indicator. The Swat district where the military operation was at its height in the spring of 2009 had literacy rates that were close to the average for KP, perhaps because of its status as a tourist resort which regularly faced an influx of visitors from the other parts of the country.

4.2.2 Enrolment and Completion Rates

Key Message: Gender and regional disparity is evident in enrolment patterns. Urban net enrolment was 61 percent in 2008/09, compared to 50 percent for rural net enrolment. Female net enrolment was only 45 percent in 2008/09, compared to 56 percent for males.

The figures below show the trend in net and gross primary enrolment in the province over the last decade, using data from the Pakistan Integrated Household Surveys (PIHSs) and the PSLMs.

Figure 4.2: Primary Net Enrolment Rate for KP
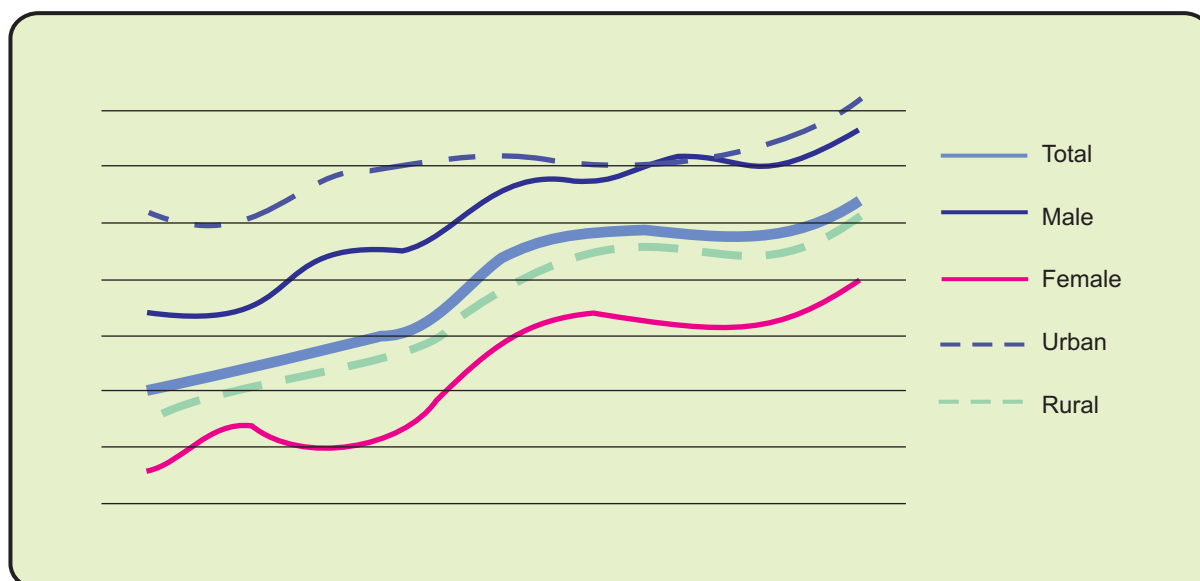
Source: PIHS and PSLM, Various Issues.

Both the graphs have similar trends in that they show relatively higher rates of growth in net and gross enrolment at the primary level from 1995/96 to 2001/02, and then a leveling off of enrolment levels from 2004/05 to 2007/08, with only a slight increase in the last year of our analysis, 2008/09. More disturbingly, female enrolment, both net and gross, actually fell between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The gender and regional gap remained an issue – urban net enrolment was 61 percent in 2008/09, compared to 50 percent for rural net enrolment. Similarly, urban gross enrolment was 97 percent compared to 85 percent for rural areas. Female net enrolment was only 45 percent in 2008/09, compared to 56 percent for males, while female gross enrolment was 70 percent compared to 102 percent for males.

There are considerable variations in the Net Enrollment Rate (NER) within the province, much as there were for the literacy rates; in fact the trend for each district follows a very similar pattern as that of the literacy rate. Within districts, the highest overall NER was once again in Abbotabad (68 percent) and the lowest in Kohistan (37 percent). The lowest NER in the dataset was for rural females in Kohistan, estimated at 11 percent. As in literacy rates, female rural NERs were also low in Dera Ismail Khan and Tank, but surprisingly Peshawar didn't do too well on this indicator either, with NER for rural females estimated at just 47 percent.

Interestingly, the gender gap was found to be very low in general for urban areas – in districts like Bannu, Haripur, Malakand and Kohat the gap was actually reversed, with the NER for urban females higher than that for males. In many other districts, male and female net enrolment was at par in urban areas. The gender gap was, however, very obvious for rural areas, in almost all districts. Details are given in the table below.

Figure 4.3: Primary Gross Enrolment for KP
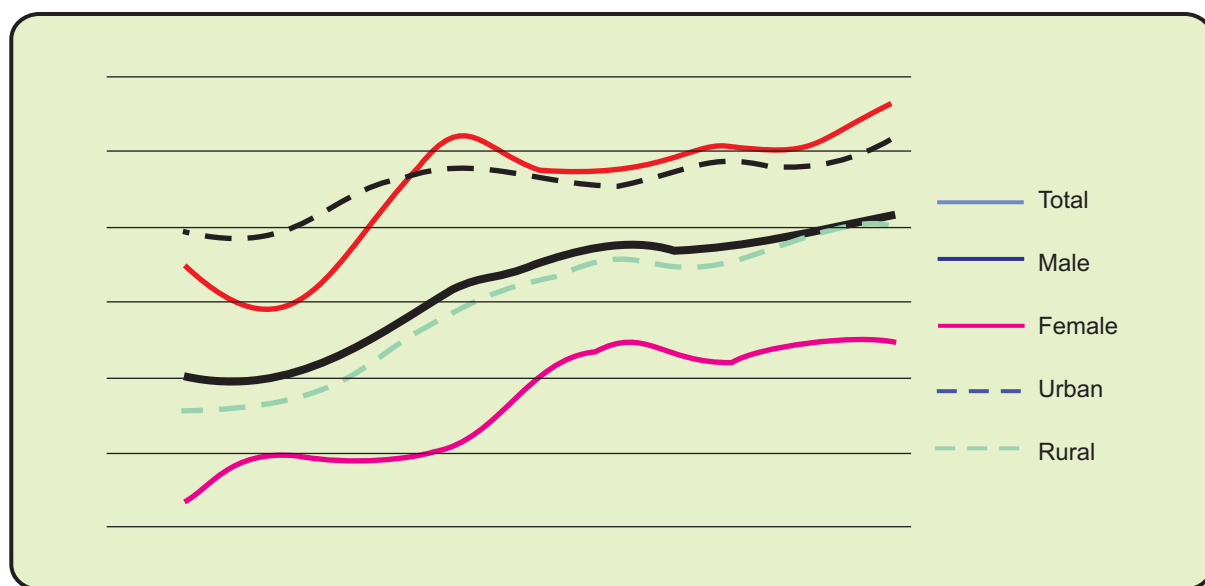
Source: PIHS and PSLM, Various Issues.

Table 4.13: Net Primary Enrolment Rate

	Region	Urban Male	Rural Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		Urban	**Rural**			**Total**				
	Region	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
	Pakistan	**68**	**67**	**68**	**58**	**48**	**53**	**61**	**54**	**57**
	KP	**64**	**56**	**61**	**57**	**43**	**50**	**58**	**45**	**52**
1	Abbottabad	87	73	80	66	66	66	69	67	68
2	Bannu	72	75	74	65	40	52	66	41	53
3	Batagram	0	0	0	61	57	59	61	57	59
4	Buner	0	0	0	66	49	58	66	49	58
5	Charsada	58	49	54	52	44	48	53	45	49
6	Chitral	59	52	55	62	58	60	62	58	60
7	D.I.Khan	73	52	64	44	29	37	47	31	40
8	Hangu	74	52	62	71	43	58	72	45	59
9	Haripur	69	88	77	76	63	70	75	66	71
10	Karak	56	51	54	69	52	61	68	52	60
11	Kohat	61	64	62	61	42	52	61	46	54
12	Kohistan	0	0	0	57	11	37	57	11	37
13	Lakki Marwat	58	52	55	58	29	43	58	31	44
14	Lower Dir	41	56	47	43	36	40	43	37	40
15	Malakand	51	54	52	59	56	58	58	56	57
16	Mansehra	-	65	68	71	63	67	71	63	67
17	Mardan	61	48	55	58	43	51	58	44	52
18	Nowshera	66	64	65	74	54	64	72	57	65
19	Peshawar	67	56	62	64	40	52	65	47	57
20	Shangla	0	0	0	45	34	40	45	34	40
21	Swabi	62	55	59	63	46	55	63	47	56
22	Swat	56	47	51	38	29	34	40	31	36
23	Tank	61	57	59	48	24	38	49	28	40
24	Upper Dir	45	48	46	44	37	41	44	37	41

Source: PSLM 2008/09.

N.B. The NER shown here is for ages 5-9, excluding nursery or Katchi.

The percentage of the population that has completed primary level also varies greatly by district, the highest rate being in Abbotabad (64 percent) and the lowest in Kohistan (15 percent) as shown in the following table. Once again, the situation for females was dire in Kohistan, with only 1 percent completing primary schooling.

Table 4.14: Primary Completion Rate

		Urban	Rural	Total							
	Region	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Pakistan	**72**	**59**	**66**	**52**	**26**	**39**	**59**	**38**	**49**
	KP	**67**	**41**	**54**	**55**	**21**	**38**	**57**	**24**	**41**
1	Swat	72	32	53	51	14	34	53	16	36
2	Upper Dir	62	24	43	50	15	34	50	15	34
3	Lower Dir	70	39	56	55	18	38	57	20	39
4	Chitral	70	53	63	61	31	46	62	33	48
5	Shangla	0	0	0	45	8	27	45	8	27
6	Malakand	55	25	41	63	29	46	62	29	45
7	Buner	0	0	0	50	8	28	50	8	28
8	Peshawar	66	42	54	55	14	35	60	29	45
9	Charsada	54	24	40	55	16	37	55	17	38
10	Nowshera	63	34	49	61	26	42	61	28	44
11	Kohat	73	47	59	61	15	36	65	23	42
12	Karak	81	46	61	67	22	42	68	24	43
13	Hangu	60	25	44	58	9	33	58	12	36
14	D.I.Khan	75	54	65	40	14	28	45	21	34
15	Tank	70	37	54	47	7	28	50	11	31
16	Mansehra	75	59	67	56	31	43	57	33	45
17	Abbottabad	86	70	78	74	50	61	77	54	64
18	Batagram	0	0	0	55	15	34	55	15	34
19	Kohistan	0	0	0	25	1	15	25	1	15
20	Haripur	83	65	73	69	42	55	71	46	58
21	Bannu	77	54	65	61	15	39	61	17	40
22	Lakki Marwat	75	39	57	60	12	36	62	15	38
23	Mardan	55	23	40	57	22	39	56	22	39
24	Swabi	59	29	43	59	23	40	59	24	41

Source: PSLM 2008/09.

Once again, primary completion rates were lower in rural areas across the board, including the dismal low of 1 percent for females in Kohistan. A number of districts including Buner, Tank, Shangla, and Hangu had primary completion rates of less than 10 percent for rural females. Completion rates for rural males, even in these low performing districts, were however greater than 40 percent in all cases except in Kohistan, where only about a quarter of rural males finished primary school. Unlike in the case of NERs, where the gender gap was negligible, the gap remained in evidence for primary completion rates in urban areas. Completion rates for females in urban areas remained on an average 23 percentage points below those for males.

There is a wide gap between the enrollment rate and completion rate of each district, representing a need for policy-reform that would ensure the narrowing of this gap. The gap between enrollment and completion rates is in fact one of the greatest problems in the achievement of universal primary education, attributable to a number of factors (poverty, gender-biases, etc.) that need to be combated by a multi-pronged approach.

Data on the transition rate from primary to middle level education is also available by district from the GOKP's Annual School Census. As shown in the Table 4.15, on an average, 76 percent of children who graduate from government primary schools move on to middle schools, and this includes 71 percent of the females who manage to complete primary education.

The total number of students enrolled in most districts was heavily weighted in favor of primary enrollment. In 2007/08, a total of 4,413,288 students were enrolled in public schools in KP, of which 62 percent were enrolled in primary schools.[23] Private school enrolment was estimated at 1,498,114 or about a fourth of public school enrolment, but here only 44 percent of the total enrolment was in primary school. **Annex Tables IV and V** give total enrolment in public and private schools in KP in 2007/08. In general, districts with higher enrolment rates had a lower proportion of children enrolled in primary school, signifying a more even distribution through all levels of school.

The teacher - student ratio for primary schools was of the order of 1 teacher to 48 students in 2007/08. This proportion fell to 38 for middle schools, than rose again to 45 for high schools.[24] Of the total teachers employed, about 61 percent on average were primary school teachers, and this proportion remained roughly constant across districts. Kohistan was the only outlier here, with 76 percent of all teachers employed in primary schools, but this was an expected outcome given the exceptionally poor enrolment levels in higher level schools in the district. **Annex Table VI** gives the total number of teachers in each district.

Table 4.15:
Transition Rates for Government Schools (Percent)

S No	Districts	Total	Male	Female
1	Abbotabad	76	84	69
2	Bannu	79	83	73
3	Bata Gram	54	73	20
4	Buner	81	83	74
5	Charsadda	81	81	82
6	Chitral	89	88	90
7	D. I. Khan	50	45	62
8	Dir Upper	76	79	66
9	Haripur	82	84	81
10	Karak	81	86	74
11	Kohat	80	83	75
12	Kohistan	50	50	55
13	Lakki Marwat	84	86	79
14	Malakand	77	80	73
15	Mansehra	68	75	56
16	Mardan	82	85	78
17	Nowshera	75	76	73
18	Peshawar	92	90	96
19	Swabi	86	88	82
20	Swat	81	86	72
21	Tank	71	69	74
22	Dir Lower	78	81	73
23	Shangla	75	79	57
24	Hangu	73	78	59

Source: GoKP, Annual School Census, 2007/08.

[23] GoKP, Annual School Census, 2007/08.
[24] Calculated from Annual School Census 2007/08 data.

4.2.3 Functionality

Key Message: Many of the non-functional schools in KP are located in districts where the security situation has been bad. However, even high attainment districts like Abbotabad have non-functional public schools, which is an indicator of poor governance in the sector.

Non-functionality of public schools has been a big issue in the education sector, with the presence of "ghost schools" being alleged by different stakeholders who maintain that a number of public schools exist only on paper, although there are teachers on the rolls who draw salaries for work at such non-functional entities. The GoKP has made an effort to identify such schools through the Annual

School Census exercise as shown in the table.

Not surprisingly, the highest number of non-functional schools occurred in Swat – this was a period when there was active insurgency in the district and the militants were targeting girl's schools in particular, either bombing buildings or ensuring that the schools shut down. Non-functional schools were also found in Bannu and Kohistan, again districts where the security situation had something to do with non-functionality.[25] However, there were also a number of non-functional schools in districts like Abbotabad and Charsadda, where both male and female schools were affected, and the problem appears to be more structural. Although non-functional schools form a very small proportion of the total number of schools (even in Swat, non-functional girl's primary schools formed only about 14 percent of the total), their

Table 4.16: Non-functional Public School

S No	Districts	Total Number of Non-Functional Schools	Total Number of Primary Non-Functional Schools					Total Number of Middle Non-Functional Schools		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Abbotabad	38	32	6	37	31	6	1	1	0
2	Bannu	59	25	34	58	25	33	1	0	1
3	Bata Gram	9	2	7	5	0	5	4	2	2
4	Buner	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Charsadda	24	11	13	23	11	12	1	0	1
6	Chitral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	D. I. Khan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Dir Upper	3	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0
9	Haripur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Karak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Kohat	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
12	Kohistan	34	6	28	32	6	26	2	0	2
13	Lakki Marwat	23	6	17	22	5	17	1	1	0
14	Malakand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Mansehra	9	8	1	3	2	1	6	6	0
16	Mardan	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
17	Nowshera	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
18	Peshawar	13	2	11	13	2	11	0	0	0
19	Swabi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Swat	62	1	61	62	1	61	0	0	0
21	Tank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Dir Lower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Shangla	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
24	Hangu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: GoKP, Annual School Census 2007/08.

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[25] In Bannu, both male and female schools were affected by the operations carried out by security agencies.

existence is indicative of governance issues in education management, and as such there is an urgent need to identify such facilities and take steps to either render them operational, or close them down.

Annex Tables VII and VIII show the number of functional public and private schools respectively by district. Being the largest urban center, Peshawar naturally has the highest number of private schools, but the growth of private education can be assessed also from the high number of private schools in smaller districts such as Abbotabad and Mardan. Across all districts and levels private schools tend to be mixed schools rather than gender-segregated ones – even in Kohistan, an area with very conservative social mores, three of the five primary schools that were functional were mixed schools.

Status of Progress Against Goal 2: Target is unlikely to be met.

4.2.4 Challenges

The GoKP prepared an Education Sector Plan in June 2008, but key initiatives to be taken under the Plan were impeded by the security operations which have continued in the province in one form or another over the last two years.

The poor indicators for the sector demonstrate:

- The GoKP's lack of success in maintaining the physical infrastructure of the education sector;

- Lack of attention to quality pedagogy (as reflected in limited teacher training and a high rate of teacher absenteeism); and

- Inability (most notably in Kohistan, but also in some of the southern districts) to draw local communities into the schooling process, and to convince them of the utility and cost-effectiveness of basic education.

- Access is another issue. In some rural areas, children have to travel long distances to reach school, and do not have access to public transport. When transport options do exist, their security cannot be ensured. These problems are particularly severe for girls, because of the smaller number of girls' schools

- Expanding the number of schools to fill major gaps in coverage is one element of GoKP action and has been a strong focus of investment in recent decades. However, the emphasis on new building has led to a neglect of the maintenance of existing buildings and of the management of schools that do exist.

- Teacher quality is constrained by limited and poor teacher training programs, and by excessive political interference in postings and transfers. There are problems with encouraging qualified teachers to accept appointments in unattractive areas and in ensuring attendance in these areas – problems that have been compounded by the poor security situation.

4.2.5 Summary of Findings

The key indicator for attainment of the MDG goal on universal primary education is the NER, and KP, which has in fact experienced stagnation in NER growth rates in the last decade, is unlikely to meet the ambitious target of 80 percent by 2015. The province is doing better in terms of GERs, reflecting that many children do find their way into schools in the longer term, even if they do not constitute the standard age cohort. Nevertheless, even if children do enroll in primary school, completion rates are so low that the investment of time and effort in primary education seems redundant.

A key issue in education in KP is the significant gender and regional disparity in literacy and enrolment levels, with rural females faring extremely poorly in educational attainment at all levels. The data pinpoints some districts where the situation is perilous – Kohistan is the obvious example. Other districts, like Abbotabad, exceed the national averages on educational attainment. Such disparity can feed intra-provincial social and even ethnic conflict, and needs to be mitigated.[26] As things stand now though, the gender gap in education may extend into the medium if not long-term future, unless the issue is addressed as a key priority.

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[26] The protagonists of the Sooba Hazara movement, which demands that the districts of Abbotabad, Haripur and Mansehra as well as some others should form a separate province, and which was set in motion by the recent name change in KP, has been encouraged by the fact that the Hazara region is more prosperous and has better social indicators than the average for KP.

Policy Response

A major difficulty in achieving universal primary education in KP has been the lack of resources channeled towards education. While education does receive the bulk of the social development-related budget in the province, overall the proportion of funds allocated to the sector is still quite low. From these funds, the bulk of expenditure is on teachers' salaries, rather than on expansion of infrastructure and access and the improvement of quality, leading to stagnation in the level and quality of educational facilities available.

While the lack of funds is a difficulty all provinces in Pakistan have faced, one of the biggest problems that KP has had to combat has been the destruction of schools and educational infrastructure, through the actions of armed insurgents who operate in the tribal areas and adjacent districts of the province; and the collateral damage caused to public and private property because of the subsequent military operation. The militants' systematic eradication of secular schools, specifically girls' schools, has been a major setback in areas where educational facilities are already scarce. The GoKP has been tasked with the widespread reconstruction of public infrastructure and new educational facilities, a heavy price to pay when combined with the demands of the MDG targets for education, which posit the expansion of what were once existing schools and teaching facilities.

Parental attitudes towards girls' education is another major challenge that KP faces, affecting the goal of universal primary education just as much as the goal of gender parity in education. Most parents, while willing to allow their daughters an education, are not ready to have them walk miles to the nearest school; as a result, girls' schools need to be a lot closer to home than boys', making adequate coverage even more difficult. At the same time, with rising inflation and increasingly expensive education, parents are likely to make a trade-off between boys and girls, preferring to send their sons rather than their daughters to school.

There are a number of federally funded educational development programs in operation in the province; the National Education Foundation and the Elementary Education Foundation are initiatives to improve literacy, along with the Adult Literacy Program. The GoKP's own plan is incorporated in the Education Sector Plan (ESP) 2006/07 to 2014/15 (incorporated in the CDS), prioritizing short-term policies that help build community confidence in the goal of universal primary education, and gender equality in schools and colleges.

The PCNA includes a detailed situation analysis of education in the province as part of its third Strategic Objective, which relates to the provision of basic services. It emphasizes the need to ensure universal access to quality education, and standardization across public and private schools as well as *madrassas*. It also talks about the need to promote technical and vocational education. It points out that unregistered schools, some of which are run by radical organizations are a potential hazard.

The PCNA's desired outcomes include improving access through reconstruction of damaged infrastructure; increasing opportunities for functional literacy and non-formal education; and instituting a voucher scheme to enable parents to access private schools where public schooling facilities are inadequate. Measures to reduce dropout rates include the institution of a school feeding program and stipends for girls attending high school. Measures to improve quality include training and incentives for teachers in rural areas; accreditation system for *madrassas* based on a national curriculum and development of standards applicable to both private and public schools.

MDG2-Achieving Universal Primary Education
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Scale - 1:1,750,000

Chitral

Upper Dir

Swat

Kohistan

Lower Dir

Shangla

Batagram

Malakand PA

Buner

Mansehra

Mardan

Charsadda

Swabi

Abbottabad

Peshawar

Haripur

Nowshera

Hangu

Kohat

Karak

Bannu

Lakki Marwat

Tank

D. I. Khan
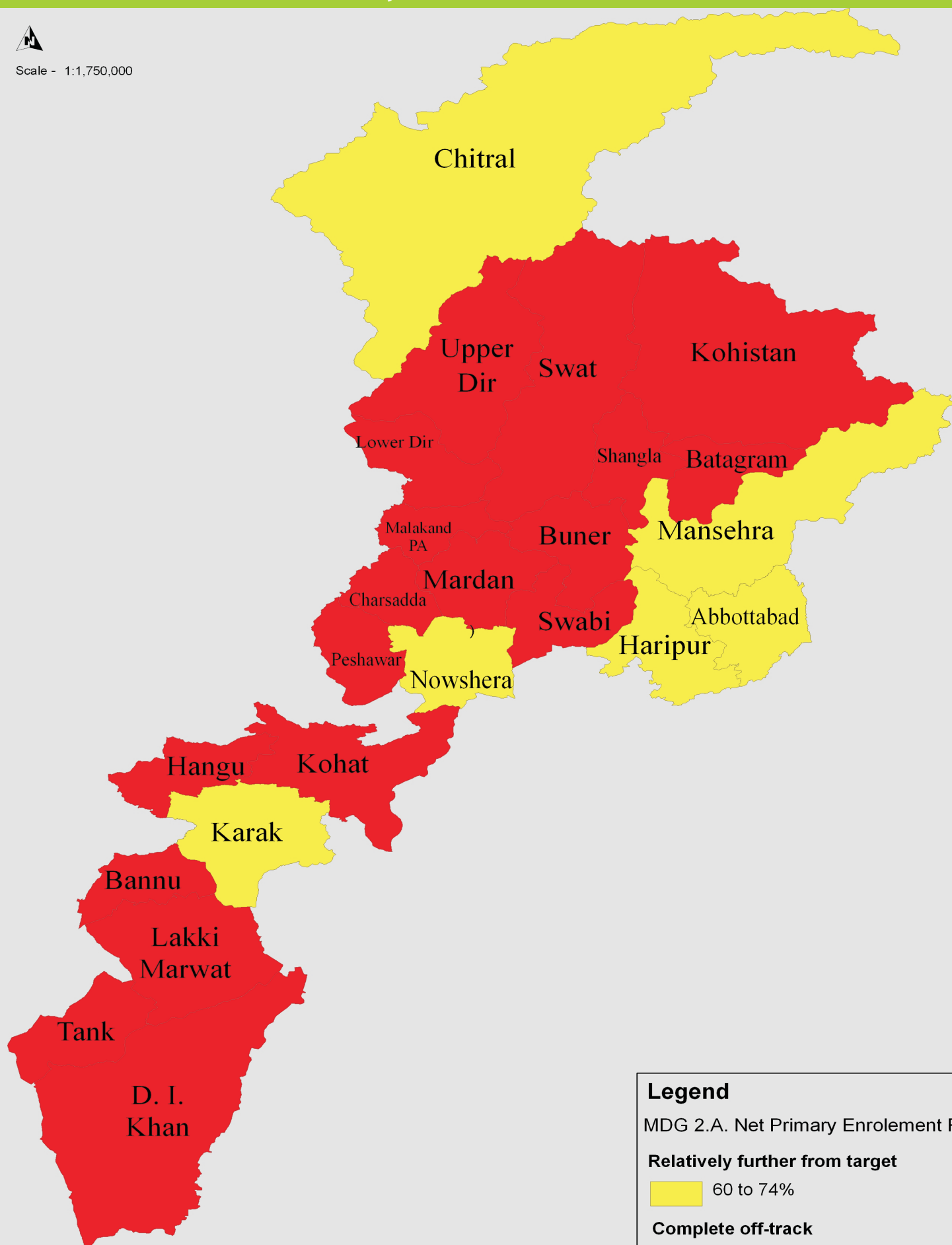
Legend

MDG 2.A. Net Primary Enrolement Ratio

Relatively further from target
60 to 74%

Complete off-track
Below 60%

Chapter 4

Goal 3: Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

MDG 3: Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Goal 3 is concerned with gender equality and has been articulated in the PMDGR in the form of the following target and indicators.

The indicators specified for the third MDG are concerned with gender parity in education; in wage employment and in political representation. The GoKP's strategy to deal with gender issues takes a more general approach. In addition to improving access to education, a focus on maternal and infant health, infrastructural development, improved sanitation practices, improved housing and technical and vocational training institutes are all meant to have an impact on women, even if gender-mainstreaming is not the direct objective of these reforms.

There are a number of vertical programs, funded by the federal government, that deal with gender equality and improving the position of women. These included the now completed Gender Reform Action Plan (GRAP), aimed at creating a positive bias towards women in the workplace, and targeted specifically towards government institutions. The recent expansion of microcredit facilities in the province and the existence of poverty alleviation programs that offer cash transfers to women – such as the BISP – have also helped empower women to some extent, although there is a long way to go.

MDG Tracking Table 3: Gender Equality

Indicators	Region	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	MDG Target(2015)
Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary education	Pakistan	0.82	0.85	0.85	0.81	0.85	0.84	1.00
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.72	n/a	1.00
Youth Literacy GPI	Pakistan	0.64	0.68	0.74	0.75	0.78	0.78	1.00
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.44	n/a	n/a
Share of Women in Wage Employment in the non-agricultural sector (percent)	Pakistan	9.65	10.11	10.93	10.53	9.89	10.64	14.0
	KP	3.04	4.03*	4.14	5.6	2.29**	6.9	n/a
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (percent)	Pakistan	n/a	21	21	21	22	22	n/a
	KP	17	17	17	17	17	17	n/a

Source: National estimates from PMDGR 2010. KP MDG targets from GoKP's CDS. Other KP sources given below.

- GPI for primary education for 2007/08 calculated from Annual School Census, 2007/08. The figure reported is for public schools.
- Youth literacy GPI calculated from PSLM 2008/09.
- Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sectors calculated from various issues of the Labor Force Survey.
  * Data for 2003/04. There was no Labor Force Survey in 2004/05.
  ** The LFS does not give an explanation for this dip in the series, but data for this year gives a very low figure for share of women employed in community services (only 1.24 percent, compared to over 2 percent in other years).

4.3.1 Gender Parity in Education

Key Message: Average GPIs for private schools ranged from 0.35 for middle schools to 0.39 for both primary and high schools. For public schools, GPIs were higher, but the disparity across levels was significant – GPI at the primary level was 0.72 on an average, but declined to 0.53 at middle level and further to 0.37 at high school level.

The GoKP's focus on educational opportunities for women is important; educating women means a rise in productivity, a fall in infant and maternal mortality rates as well as the overall fertility rate, and allows women to meaningfully participate in the labor force. The third MDG is to achieve gender parity in primary and secondary education initially, and at all levels of education by the year 2015. For this, female participation in education has been measured by the gender parity indices (GPI) for different educational levels as shown in the following table. The source used is the Annual School Census for 2007/08 – this was a more appropriate source than the PSLM, as it enabled a comparison of the Public and Private schools, a distinction that was not made in the PSLM.

Table 4.17: GPIs at Different Levels of Education (Females per Male)

| S No | Districts | Public Schools | Private Schools | | | | |
		Primary	Middle	High	Primary	Middle	High
1	Abbotabad	0.94	1.06	0.48	0.75	0.78	0.79
2	Bannu	0.69	0.66	0.27	0.19	0.18	0.22
3	Bata Gram	0.83	0.23	0.11	0.24	0.19	0.17
4	Buner	0.67	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.15	0.22
5	Charsadda	0.64	0.63	0.30	0.39	0.43	0.48
6	Chitral	0.84	0.78	0.54	0.71	0.63	1.16
7	D. I. Khan	0.66	0.54	0.58	0.57	0.37	0.48
8	Dir Upper	0.57	0.38	0.16	0.82	0.22	0.45
9	Haripur	0.88	0.85	0.69	0.72	0.75	0.66
10	Karak	0.94	0.56	0.47	0.28	0.23	0.35
11	Kohat	0.73	0.61	0.33	0.41	0.34	0.36
12	Kohistan	0.27	0.10	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.01
13	Lakki Marwat	0.58	0.36	0.33	0.21	0.17	0.15
14	Malakand	0.89	0.99	0.46	0.39	0.42	0.41
15	Mansehra	0.78	0.57	0.46	0.60	0.69	0.66
16	Mardan	0.81	0.60	0.39	0.43	0.48	0.40
17	Nowshera	0.80	0.62	0.41	0.52	0.50	0.61
18	Peshawar	0.66	0.54	0.63	0.46	0.39	0.47
19	Swabi	0.83	0.42	0.50	0.43	0.44	0.37
20	Swat	0.72	0.46	0.44	0.31	0.35	0.33
21	Tank	0.71	0.55	0.39	0.15	0.17	0.17
22	Dir Lower	0.81	0.57	0.28	0.23	0.16	0.21
23	Shangla	0.42	0.22	0.11	0.13	0.26	0.11
24	Hangu	0.57	0.22	0.35	0.16	0.13	0.09

Source: GoKP, Annual School Census 2007/08.

A GPI of 1 or above would show that female enrolment is at par with or exceeds male enrolment, while a GPI lower than 1 would imply the opposite. As the data shows, GPIs across districts and across educational levels are lower than 1 in all cases, except for in public sector middle schools in Abbotabad, and private sector high schools in Chitral. While the latter has been occasioned by targeted efforts for female education on the part of some non-governmental entities in the district, the former cannot be adequately explained and may be a statistical anomaly.

On an average though, the gender disparity was higher for private schools than for public schools, revealing parent's preference for putting male children through expensive private education. This was consistent across levels – average GPIs for private schools ranged from 0.35 for middle schools to 0.39 for both primary and high schools. In private schools, therefore, it would appear that at any given time, a little over a third but less than 40 percent of children enrolled are female. The public sector has more favorable GPI levels, but here the disparity across levels was significant – GPI at the primary level was 0.72 on an average, but declined to 0.53 at middle level and further to 0.37 at high school level where it was almost on par with the GPI for private schooling.

Once again, there are glaring variations in the district data, even for public schools. The GPI at high school level in Batagram and Shangla was just 0.11, while in Kohistan it was 0.03. Even in districts like Abbotabad, Mansehra, Haripur and Chitral, where female enrolment rates are relatively high, the GPI did not cross 0.7 for high school level enrolment. Interestingly, the GPI for high school enrolment was high in Dera Ismail Khan at 0.58, although this is normally considered an under-developed district, and has been the scene of heightened militant activity over the last two years. GPIs for primary enrolment in public schools were relatively high as stated earlier, but these went above 0.9 in just two districts, Abbotabad and Karak. Once again, Kohistan was an outlier, with a GPI of just 0.27 even for primary school enrolment.

4.3.2 GPI for Adult Literacy

Key Message: The GPI for adult literacy was 0.44 for KP, compared to the national average of 0.65.

The following table gives the GPI for adult literacy (Age 10+) as reported in 2006-07. The pattern observed in educational indicators was visible here also as GPIs were highest in Abbotabad and Mansehra, and relatively high in Nowshera and Chitral. Once again, Shangla, Buner, Upper Dir and Tank were found to show significant gender gaps, while Kohistan's GPI for adult literacy, at just 0.06 was abysmal.

Table 4.18: GPI for Adult Literacy

S. No.	Region	Literacy GPI
	Pakistan	0.65
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.44
1	Abbottabad	0.70
2	Bannu	0.29
3	Batagram	0.37
4	Buner	0.20
5	Charsada	0.35
6	Chitral	0.55
7	D.I.Khan	0.48
8	Hangu	0.22
9	Haripur	0.68
10	Karak	0.36
11	Kohat	0.38
12	Kohistan	0.06
13	Lakki Marwat	0.26
14	Lower Dir	0.41
15	Malakand	0.52
16	Mansehra	0.60
17	Mardan	0.42
18	Nowshera	0.48
19	Peshawar	0.50
20	Shangla	0.24
21	Swabi	0.42
22	Swat	0.35
23	Tank	0.26
24	Upper Dir	0.35

Source: PSLM 2008/09.

4.3.3 Employment

Key Message: Labor force participation rates remain exceptionally low for women overall, at just 11.91 percent for the province as whole, compared to 43.3 percent for men.

Gender disparity in employment has already been discussed in the context of MDG 1. To reiterate, labor force participation rates remain exceptionally low for women overall, at just 11.91 percent for the province as whole, compared to 43.3 percent for men. There are problems of estimation and definitional issues at work here though. For example, the labor force participation for rural women is estimated at just 12.74 percent (for females aged 10+) in the Labor Force Survey 2008/09, but this does not take into account women's contribution to livestock management and vegetable farming which is unpaid work, but contributes to household income. Women's status as an unpaid family helper also does not seem to be reflected adequately in official statistics – the Labor Force Survey says that 30.92 of those employed are unpaid family helpers, but that only 3.36 of these are women. Nevertheless, women's participation in wage-earning employment is indeed exceptionally low by all accounts.

4.3.4 Political Representation

Key Message: All of the 22 female representatives in the provincial assembly were nominated on reserved seats – no woman won a general seat in the last election.

The KP Provincial Assembly has 124 elected members, of which 99 are regular seats, and 22 seats are reserved for women, while 3 seats for minorities. Ten women contested for a total of 8 general provincial assembly seats in the elections of 2008, of which 6 were independent candidates, but none of them were successful.[27] Three women from the province also contested on general seats for the National Assembly, but also faced defeat. There is currently one female minister in the provincial cabinet, who was elected on a reserved seat and who handles the Social Welfare portfolio.

Local governments are currently not functional in the province, but all sub-national bodies of representation that were in power from 2001 to 2009 were required to have one-third female representation under the requirements of the Local Government Ordinance of 2001. Women councilors were elected at all levels of local government in two elections, in 2001 and 2005, but for many of them, active participation in council activities continued to be hindered. Nevertheless, the local government system also threw up a small number of dynamic female representatives, who made a mark in their short tenure.

Status of Progress Against Goal 3: Target will not be met.

4.3.5 Challenges

In spite of a series of commitments over time to ensure equal opportunity for women in education, access to services and employment, gender disparity in educational attainment and in employment remains a prominent feature of the socio-economic profile of KP. Gender gaps in almost all social indicators that can be divided by gender are a major problem in KP, more acute than every other province in Pakistan except for Balochistan. This is reflected most obviously in education, with a sizable gender gap in literacy rates and enrollment rates in the province. There could be a number of factors responsible for the low literacy rate, of which a few that are cited in the literature are:

- Poverty, domestic and farming responsibilities;
  Low access to schools;

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[27] Data obtained from the website of the Election Commission of Pakistan (www.ecp.gov.pk)

- Early marriages and other socio-cultural practices.

An effort has to be made to identify precise reasons for the lag in female education indicators by region, and local-level strategies need to be developed to address the specific barriers to female entry in different communities.

Another major gap in gender parity is women's participation in the economy. Women are handicapped by:

- Cultural norms which are opposed to women working for a wage;

- Low educational attainment; and

- Difficulty in accessing employment opportunities due to low mobility.

In a time of economic crisis, such as the one Pakistan has been facing in recent years, women are disproportionately laid off in comparison to men.

4.3.6 Summary of Findings

Gender disparity is endemic in KP, and is evident in the health and education sectors, in employment and political representation. There are very serious problems of gender discrimination in the province, and little evidence that these are likely to improve in the short-term.

Policy Response

There have been a number of steps taken to improve women's situation at the federal level, and these programs have been implemented in KP as well. These include the poverty alleviation programs and microcredit facilities mentioned earlier (MDG 1), which offer cash transfers and small loans to women who might not otherwise have access to funds, as well as gender-

mainstreaming policies such as the Gender Reform Action Program (GRAP), meant to improve women's status in government institutions by introducing better hiring practices, amongst other reforms. However, little has been done to directly reduce gender inequality by the KP government; most reforms have come in other sectors, with women gaining indirectly.

MDG3-Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

N

Scale -   1:1,750,000

Chitral

Upper Dir

Swat

Kohistan

Lower Dir

Shangla

Batagram

Malakand PA

Buner

Mansehra

Mardan

Charsadda

Swabi

Abbottabad

Peshawar

Haripur

Nowshera

Hangu

Kohat

Karak

Bannu

Lakki Marwat

Tank

D. I. Khan
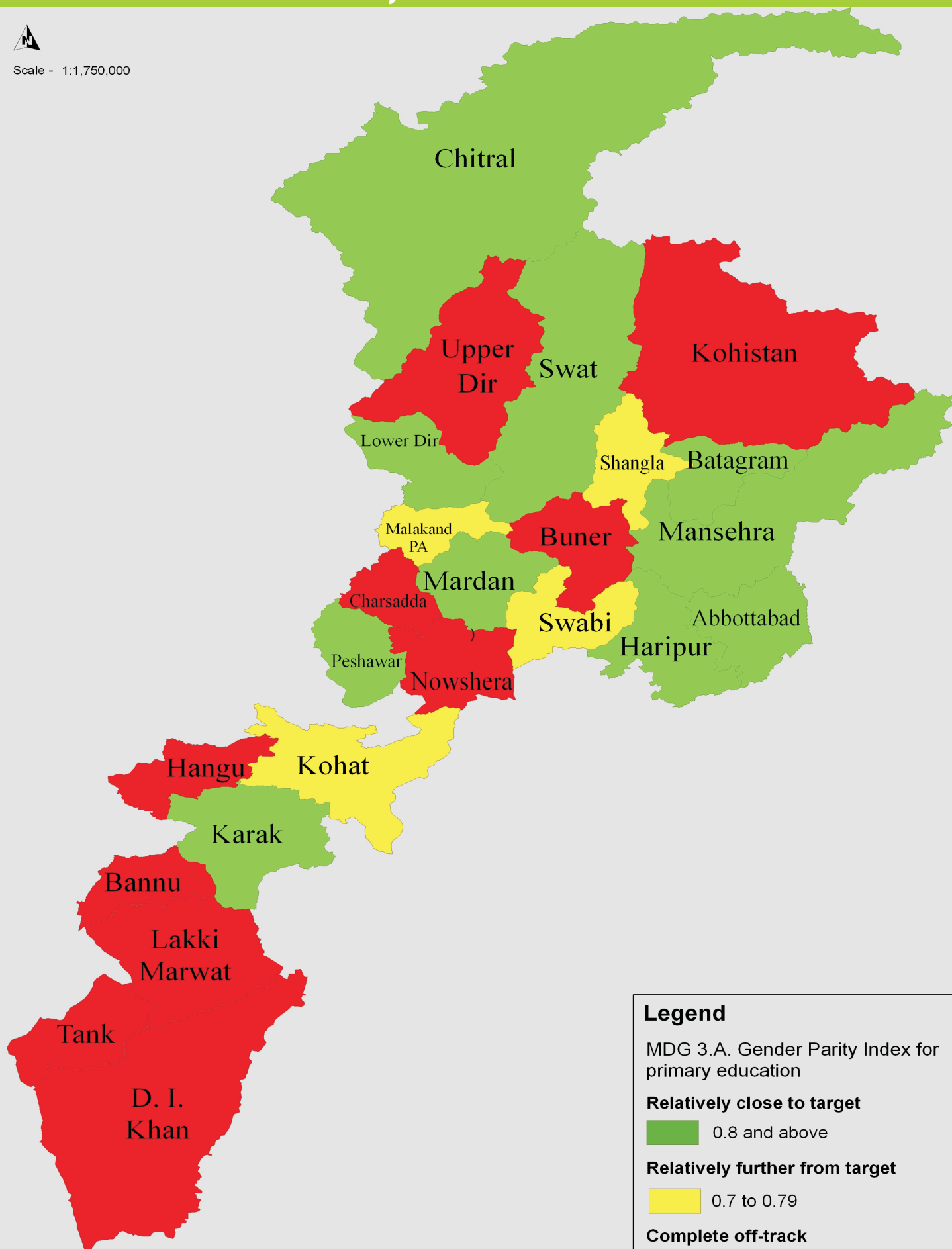
Legend

MDG 3.A. Gender Parity Index for primary education

Relatively close to target

0.8 and above

Relatively further from target

0.7 to 0.79

Complete off-track

Below 0.7

Chapter 5

Goal 4: Reducing Child Mortality

MDG 4: Reducing Child Mortality

Goal 4 is straightforward, and has been defined in terms of four indicators as shown in the table below.

MDG Tracking Table 4: Reducing Child Mortality

Indicators	Region	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	MDG Target (2015)
Under 5 Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Live Births)	Pakistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	94	n/a	n/a	52
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	75	n/a	n/a	n/a
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Live Births)	Pakistan	77	77	76	75	n/a	n/a	40
	KP	79	n/a	n/a	63	76	n/a	40
Proportion of Fully Immunized Children 12-23 Months	Pakistan	53	77	71	76	73	78	>90
	KP	57	76	64	76	n/a	73	>90
Lady Health Worker's Coverage (percent of target population)	Pakistan	38	66	72	76	76	83	100
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	58*	n/a
Proportion of Children Under 12 Months Immunized Against Measles	Pakistan	57	78	76	77	76	79	>90
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	49	n/a
Proportion of Children Under 5 Who Suffered from Diarrhoea in the Last 30 Days (percent)	Pakistan	12	14	12	11	10	10	<10
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	n/a

Source: For national indicators, PMDGR 2010.For KP MDG targets, GoKP's CDS. Other data sources for KP include various issues of PSLM, MICS 2007/08, PDHS 2006/07 and the PIHS 2001/02 as detailed in the sections that follow.

* Figure is for percent of population covered in May 2010.

Health policy implementation has faced many challenges specific to KP; for example, large-scale population movements as a result of the war in the tribal regions of the province interfered with the progress of the immunization program.

Also because of the preponderance of vertical programs in health policy, the Health Department of the GoKP has less control over the formation and implementation of health policy in the province than the federal government; as a result, the measures taken by the GoKP have revolved around upgrading existing facilities, improving management, and facilitating federally-funded health programs.

4.4.1 Infant Mortality Rate

Key Message: The infant mortality rate for KP in 2007/08 was 76 deaths per 1000 births. Evidence from different sources suggests a rise in the IMR over time.

The basic measurement of the success of these programs is the infant mortality rate (IMR) in the province. The latest data, for 2007/08, gives a figure of 76 deaths per 1000 live births. An earlier survey, undertaken just a year before, gave the infant mortality rate as 63 deaths per 1000 births.[28] As the MICS of 2001/02 gave a figure of 79 deaths per 1000 live births,[29] it would appear that, even using the same methodology, there has been little improvement in the indicator over a period of almost a decade. At the very least, it is safe to say that the IMR has not reduced as quickly as the MDGs require.

The MICS 2007/08 also gives an urban/rural and a gender breakdown. The IMR for females was found to be 79 deaths per 1000 live births, as compared to 73 for male children. The urban/rural divide was more stark, with IMR recorded at 62 for urban areas and 78 for rural areas.

4.4.2 Immunization

Key Message: Different data sources give startlingly disparate results, but immunization *coverage in at least some districts seems impressive. The latest estimates suggest that 73 percent of children from 12 to 23 months of age in the province had been fully immunized.*

The second major contributor to child health is a rigorous immunization program. Through the programs mentioned above and the institution of mechanisms such as National Immunization Days, the percentage of children fully immunized between the age of 12 to 23 months was estimated at 73 percent (on the basis of recall and record)[30] in 2008/09. A different claim is made in PDHS 2006/07: a meager 46.9 percent rate of full immunization has been cited for the same year – a finding that created a lot of controversy when the data was first released.

The immunization programs appear to have been quite successful in the urban areas of quite a few districts in KP; in some urban regions, 100 percent of children have been fully immunized as per record and recall (such districts include, Charsadda, Chitral, Swabi and Lower Dir). Rates of immunization in rural areas were interestingly, found to be highest in Malakand and Swat, both districts where militants held sway in 2007/08, and tried to disrupt immunization campaigns. Mardan, Nowshera, Chitral and Charsadda also had high immunization coverage in rural areas. The lowest immunization rate was in the rural areas of the districts of Kohistan and Lakki Marwat, standing at 33 percent only. The Table 4.19 shows children fully immunized against disease, by district and urban-rural divisions:

The data on immunization shows a very slight upward trend, but also a few dips that point to uneven progress. In general, there was an upward trend in immunization coverage from 2002 onwards, but the momentum from that first spurt seems to have worn off, and the growth rate of immunization coverage has leveled off in recent years.

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28 MICS 2007/08.
29 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2006/07.
30 PSLM 2008/09.

Table 4.19: Percentage of Children 12-23 Months Fully Immunized (by Recall and Record)

		Urban	Rural		Total					
	Region	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Pakistan	**87**	**86**	**87**	**75**	**74**	**74**	**78**	**77**	**78**
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	**84**	**88**	**86**	**71**	**72**	**71**	**73**	**74**	**73**
1	Abbottabad	50	100	76	78	78	78	72	81	78
2	Bannu	91	76	84	46	70	60	48	71	61
3	Batagram	0	0	0	39	59	48	39	59	48
4	Buner	0	0	0	88	68	79	88	68	79
5	Charsada	100	100	100	78	95	86	81	96	89
6	Chitral	100	100	100	89	86	87	90	87	88
7	D.I.Khan	71	93	85	83	62	71	82	67	73
8	Hangu	89	61	76	69	55	63	73	57	66
9	Haripur	80	100	91	71	78	74	72	81	77
10	Karak	44	57	51	53	48	51	53	48	51
11	Kohat	64	87	72	66	64	65	65	70	67
12	Kohistan	0	0	0	31	36	33	31	36	33
13	Lakki Marwat	29	40	33	42	24	33	41	25	33
14	Lower Dir	100	100	100	85	83	84	86	84	85
15	Malakand	100	86	92	94	93	94	95	92	93
16	Mansehra	94	100	95	68	74	72	71	75	73
17	Mardan	80	83	81	81	96	89	81	94	87
18	Nowshera	94	84	90	100	77	89	98	79	89
19	Peshawar	88	89	88	80	93	87	83	91	87
20	Shangla	0	0	0	47	57	52	47	57	52
21	Swabi	100	100	100	74	61	67	80	71	75
22	Swat	86	80	83	92	88	91	91	87	89
23	Tank	69	100	88	62	67	64	63	70	66
24	Upper Dir	100	67	88	66	61	64	68	61	65

Source: PSLM 2008/09.
N.B.

1. Note that even the record-based measure cannot be based exclusively on vaccinations recorded on the health card, since it is not possible to identify the source of the information on each antigen. Instead, it is calculated for all children who had a health card, using all immunizations reported, whether or not these were recorded on the card. It is likely that most will have been recorded on the card.

2. Full immunization means that the child has received: BCG, DPT1, DPT2, DPT3, Polio1, Polio2, Polio3 and measles.

3. Based on record: Children who reported having received full immunization who also have an immunization card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 month.

4.4.3 Under Five Mortality Rate

Key Message: The trend in the under-5 mortality rate is uncertain. It was estimated at 75 deaths per 1000 births in 2006/07, but at 100 deaths per live births in 2007/08.

The under-5 child mortality rate is another indicator used to gauge the achievement of the fourth MDG. This was reported at 97.6 deaths per 1000 live births[31] in 1994, but at a much lower rate of 75 deaths per 1000 births in 2007.[32] However, the latest estimates from 2007/08 record it at 100 deaths per 1000 live births.[33] Once again, the gender and regional divide was quite apparent in the 2007/08 MICS data. The under 5 mortality rate was recorded at 105 deaths per 1000 live births for females, and 95 for males. Similarly it stood at 104 deaths per 1000 live births in rural areas, and was significantly lower at 77 deaths per 1000 live births for urban areas.

Certain other indicators, such as the number of children under the age of five suffering from diarrhea over the past 30 days, remain relatively low: the highest rate occurred in D. I. Khan (20) and the lowest in Swat and Shangla (3 each).[34]

The number of underweight children in the province is another facet of the indicators used for the assessment of the MDGs, and this has been discussed in the context of MDG 1 (see table). To reiterate, Peshawar, Malakand and Karak are the 3 districts with the least number of underweight children (31 percent), while Kohistan – consistently the district with the poorest indicators – has up to 52 percent of children who are undernourished.

4.4.4 Coverage of LHWs

Key Message: Over half of the province's targeted population has access to a LHW – but this average obscures significant variation across districts.

The extent of coverage of the LHW program is also a good indicator of maternal and child health. The Table 4.20 shows the basic data on LHWs available for the province for May 2010.

There were a total of 13,702 LHWs working in the province at the end of the last fiscal year, and they were estimated to be covering about 58 percent of the population on average. Coverage was particularly good in Chitral (95 percent), Lakki Marwat (94 percent), Abbotabad (93 percent) and other districts in the Hazara belt, and in Karak (84 percent). In general, coverage was over 50 percent in over half of KP's districts, but fell to about a quarter of the population in districts such as Buner, Upper Dir and Hangu. Coverage was practically non-existent in Kohistan at barely 2 percent, due to the fact that finding educated local girls who can be trained as LHWs is difficult in that district, and sending women from other districts into Kohistan is not always advisable due to the difficult socio-cultural traditions of the area.

Status of Progress Against Goal 4: Target is unlikely to be met.

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[31] PDS 1993/94.
[32] PDHS 2006/07.
[33] MICS 2007/08.
[34] PSLM 2006/07.

Table 4.20: LHW Coverage

S. No	Districts	Working LHWs	No. of Supervisors working	Percent Population Covered (May 2010)
1	Abbotabad	979	23	83
2	Bannu	540	20	50
3	Batagram	140	2	24
4	Buner	152	7	24
5	Charsadda	1,047	40	77
6	Chitral	491	20	95
7	D.I. Khan	806	21	78
8	Dir (L)	410	15	38
9	Dir (U)	200	6	25
10	Hangu	113	3	26
11	Haripur	732	22	82
12	Karak	494	19	84
13	Kohat	262	8	39
14	Kohistan	21	-	2
15	Lakki Marwat	618	19	84
16	Malakand	463	20	79
17	Mansehra	942	28	58
18	Mardan	1,273	45	70
19	Nowshera	838	28	74
20	Peshawar	1,075	41	43
21	Shangla	192	8	32
22	Swabi	816	32	64
23	Swat	957	40	54
24	Tank	141	3	42

Source: National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care, Program Status Proforma.

4.4.5 Challenges

Most of the problems affecting child health and the provision of health services to children are the result of the social determinants of health. These include illiteracy, unemployment, gender inequality, social exclusion, lack of access to safe drinking water, and inadequate sanitation and food insecurity, combined with the slashing of funds to the health sector due to the prevailing fiscal crisis.

The other major issues relate to the health sector itself, which suffers from:

- Weak management and governance systems;
- Partially functional logistics and supply systems;
- Poorly motivated and inadequately compensated staff,
- Lack of adequate supportive supervision,
- Lack of evidence-based planning and decision-making,
- Low levels of public sector expenditures and their inequitable distribution.

This has had major implications for any child health program that has been instituted by the federal or the provincial governments.

Problems specific to child health are closely interlinked with some of the other targets set by the MDGs, such as lack of awareness due to low educational attainment. When combined with an absence of integrated management of childhood illnesses, this lack of awareness has major consequences for the spread of childhood diseases. Problems of access to healthcare for children – this includes both the availability and affordability of health services – the population growth rate, and inadequate allocation of budget to the health sector are also challenges that the GoKP needs to overcome.

4.4.6 Summary of Findings

While KP seems to have done reasonably well in immunization coverage, and is working steadily towards providing primary health care facilities at the community level through its LHW program, its performance on the IMR indicator and on under-5 mortality rate is not strong enough to be able to meet the MDG target. Further progress is likely to be hindered also by the "catching up" that the GoKP has

to do in the current conflict and in some areas "post-conflict" phase that the province is operating in.

Policy Reform

A number of programs have been instituted at the federal level to offer a holistic and uniform solution to address the gaps in the health sector in Pakistan, all of which have been implemented in KP. The problem with using vertical programs to address problems in healthcare is that most of these are not coordinated at the lowest and most basic level of service delivery, leaving a number of gaps. Another is the fact that most of these are weighted towards the diagnostic and treatment side of healthcare. The programs that are in place for children also need to focus heavily on the provision of nutrition: "The design and implementation of past nutrition initiatives have been fraught with weaknesses including a lack of ownership and responsibility, weak managerial and technical support to provinces and the absence of a national nutrition policy and strategic framework."

Some of the major initiatives dealing with child health have been the National Program for Family Planning and Preventive Health Care (FP & PHC); the Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Program (MNCH); and the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI). The Lady Health Workers Program (LHW) and the Micro-Nutrient Deficiency Program are also part of the federal government's efforts. By improving access to health services by providing immunization to children even in remote areas, introducing lady health workers to increase awareness, and attempting to contain rapid population growth, these programs aim to combat some of the major preventable child illnesses. These programs are either partially or fully funded by the federal government, with the province participating only in implementation and not in policy design. There are no large-scale initiatives dealing with child health that are specific to KP alone.

The PCNA is also concerned with improvements in health systems and emphasizes universal access to basic health care through rehabilitation of basic health units; extension of community health worker training; and provision of water and sanitation facilities, including training of community based plumbers. Awareness campaigns on maintenance of a healthy lifestyle and sanitary surroundings are also recommended.

MDG4- Reducing Child Mortality
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

N

Scale - 1:1,750,000

Chitral

Upper Dir

Swat

Kohistan

Shangla

Batagram

Lower Dir

Mansehra

Malakand PA

Buner

Mardan

Charsadda

Swabi

Abbottabad

Haripur

Peshawar

Nowshera

Hangu

Kohat

Karak

Bannu

Lakki Marwat

Tank

D. I. Khan
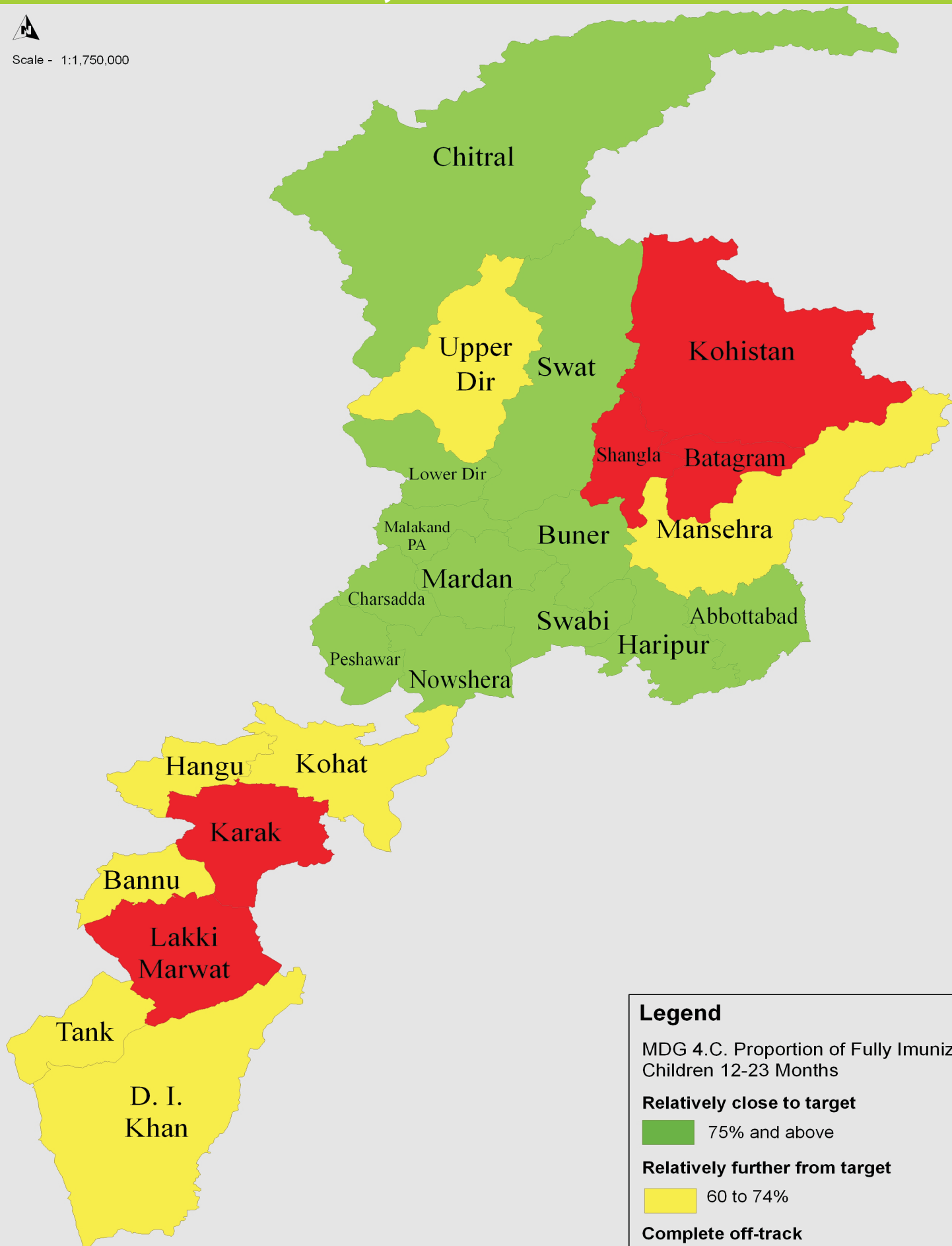
Legend

MDG 4.C. Proportion of Fully Imunized
Children 12-23 Months

Relatively close to target

75% and above

Relatively further from target

60 to 74%

Complete off-track

Below 60%

Chapter 6

Goal 5: Improving Maternal Health

MDG 5: Improving Maternal Health

Goal 5 is closely linked to Goal 4 at least in terms of policy implementation – programs for maternal and child health are often implemented in tandem. Goal 5 has been specified in terms of two targets and four key indicators as follows. Not only do the indicators for maternal health include maternal mortality estimates, but also indicators for awareness about reproductive health needs.

MDG Tracking Table 5: Improving Maternal Health

Indicators	Region	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	MDG Target (2015)
Maternal Mortality Ratio	Pakistan	350	400	380	276	n/a	n/a	140
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	275	n/a	n/a	140
Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants	Pakistan	40	48	35	37	40	41	>90
	KP							
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Pakistan	28	n/a	n/a	29.6	30.2	30.8	55
	KP	14	n/a	n/a	25	38.6	n/a	70
Total Fertility Rate (Mean Number of Children)	Pakistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.1	3.85	3.75	2.1
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
Antenatal Care Coverage (percent)	Pakistan	35	50	52	53	56	58	100
	KP	n/a	39	n/a	46	n/a	49	n/a

Source: For national indicators, PMDGR 2010. For KP MDG targets, GoKP's CDS. Other data sources for KP include various issues of PSLM, MICS, PDHS and the PIHS 2001/02 as detailed in the sections that follow.

4.5.1 Total Fertility Rate

Key Message: There has been a very slight decline, from 5.5 to 4.3, in the mean number of children born per adult female, in the last 16 years.

The total fertility rate in the province was estimated such that the mean number of children born per adult female was 4.3 in 2006/07.[35] This compares only slightly favorably to the figure of 5.5 recorded in 1990/91 – the data shows that there has been only modest progress in this regard over a period of 15 years.[36]

[35] PDHS 2006/07.
[36] PDHS 1990/91.

4.5.2 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Contraceptive prevalence rates (CPR) seem, however, to be showing an upward trend, although this perception is based on analysis of different data sources which may be using different methodologies. The CPR was recorded at 25 percent in the PDHS 2006/07. The recently released MICS shows the rate at close to 40 percent (for any method) as detailed in the table below.

Table 4.21 : Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

District	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method
Abbotabad	28.4	7.4	35.8
Bannu	21.1	12.9	34
Battagram	16.1	17.2	33.4
Buner	19	10	29.1
Charsada	32.7	13.6	46.4
Chitral	41.9	9.5	51.4
D.I. Khan	18.5	13	31.5
Haripur	28.9	11.2	40.1
Karak	13.8	18.8	32.6
Kohat	21.1	11.5	32.6
Kohistan	0.9	15.9	16.8
Lakki Marwat	17.1	16.8	33.9
Lower Dir	24	15	39
Mansehra	23.5	13.3	36.9
Mardan	32.1	19.5	51.6
Nowsherah	20.6	26.2	46.8
Peshawar	31.2	14.9	46.1
Shangla	13.3	12.5	25.8
Swabi	22	18.5	40.4
Upper Dir	12.5	15.1	27.6
KPK[1]	23.6	15	38.6

Source: MICS 2007/08.
Note: Data was not collected in Tank, Hangu, Swat and Malakand due to poor security conditions.

Contraceptive use by modern methods was recorded at an average of 23.6 percent for KP, but were particularly high in Mardan (51.6 percent) and Chitral (at 51.4 percent); Nowshera, Peshawar and Charsadda (all around 46 percent). CPR was lowest in Kohistan at just over 16 percent, but if this district is treated as an outlier, rates were less than 30 percent in just three districts, Shangla, Upper Dir and Buner.

4.5.3 Ante-Natal Care

More directly relevant for maternal health is the ante-natal health care coverage indicator. The PDHS for 1990/91 estimated this at 18 percent (of pregnant women), but the more recent PDHS for 2006/07 recorded a significant improvement at 51.3 percent for the province.

Once again, data sources vary widely in their estimation. The PSLM 2004/05 estimated ante-natal coverage at just 39 percent, but then showed an increase to 49 percent by 2008/09.

The PSLM for 2008/09 also gives a district-wise disaggregation for ante-natal care coverage as shown in the table below.

Table 4.22: Ante-natal Care Coverage by District

Sno	Districts	Total	Urban	Rural
	KP	49	67	46
1	Abbottabad	70	76	69
2	Bannu	28	51	27
3	Batagram	46	-	46
4	Buner	45	-	45
5	Charsada	48	54	47
6	Chitral	63	75	62
7	D.I.Khan	47	45	48
8	Hangu	32	40	29
9	Haripur	90	95	90
10	Karak	18	37	17
11	Kohat	37	54	32
12	Kohistan	20	-	20
13	Lakki Marwat	31	51	30
14	Lower Dir	47	85	44
15	Malakand	64	85	62
16	Mansehra	53	98	50
17	Mardan	65	59	67
18	Nowshera	80	73	83
19	Peshawar	66	75	59
20	Shangla	22	-	22
21	Swabi	52	63	49
22	Swat	38	76	33
23	Tank	45	62	44
24	Upper Dir	32	51	32

Source: PSLM 2008/09.

There was a difference of almost 20 percentage points in ante-natal care coverage across urban and rural areas.[37] Nowshera, Dera Ismail Khan and Mardan were anomalies, with higher ante-natal coverage in rural, compared to urban areas. In terms of district performance, the familiar patterns repeated themselves with Haripur leading the list with 90 percent coverage overall, including high coverage in rural areas. Nowshera and Abbotabad were also high achievers. Kohistan was once again at the bottom of the list with ante-natal coverage of only 20 percent overall, closely tracked by Shangla at only 22 percent coverage, and Bannu at 28 percent.

Annex IX gives information on health facilities available in each district in the province. While there were a little over 1600 medical facilities in the province, population per doctor was estimated at a very high 5928 per doctor in 2008.[38]

Status of Progress Against Goal 5: Target is unlikely to be met.

4.5.4 Challenges

The major challenges that KP faces in providing reliable and easily accessible services to deal with maternal health are very similar to the problems that the health sector faces as a whole. Specific to maternal health, there is the:

- Lack of female staff in primary healthcare facilities, which reduces women's access to healthcare.

- Problem of the "three delays" – "delay in deciding to seek medical care, delay in reaching appropriate care, and delay in receiving care at health facilities."[39] These stem from a lack of awareness, the absence of skilled birth attendants, little access to healthcare facilities, and inadequate provisions at any facilities that do exist. Facilities typically do not have trained personnel, emergency medicines, or functional equipment.

- Unsatisfactory budgetary allocations to health remain an overarching problem, making the problems that affect maternal health difficult to combat.

Most maternal health programs are closely tied to child health programs, implemented in line with the Health Policy 2009. This means that maternal health is as much a product of federal policy-making as child health, with little input from the province of KP; the GoKP participates only in the implementation of vertical health programs. The MNCH and the LHW programs have made a great impact on maternal health, especially when combined with population welfare programs.

4.5.5 Summary of Findings

In spite of the confusion caused by different data sources, indications are that the total fertility rate may have declined, and ante-natal health care coverage increased over the last decade or so. Having said that, it is clear that the province is far from achieving satisfactory gains in this regard. According to the PDHS 2006/07, the maternal mortality rate for KP was 275 deaths per 100,000 live births for that year. This remains an unacceptably high rate.

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[37] Batagram, Buner, Shangla and Kohistan were districts for which urban data was not available.
[38] NWFP Bureau of Statistics.
[39] "Pakistan's Millennium Development Goals Report." Revised 8 June, 2010. pp. 67.

MDG5- Improving Maternal Health
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

N

Scale - 1:1,750,000

Chitral

Upper Dir

Swat

Kohistan

Shangla

Batagram

Lower Dir

Malakand PA

Buner

Mansehra

Mardan

Charsadda

Swabi

Abbottabad

Peshawar

Nowshera

Haripur

Hangu

Kohat

Karak

Bannu

Lakki Marwat

Tank

D. I. Khan
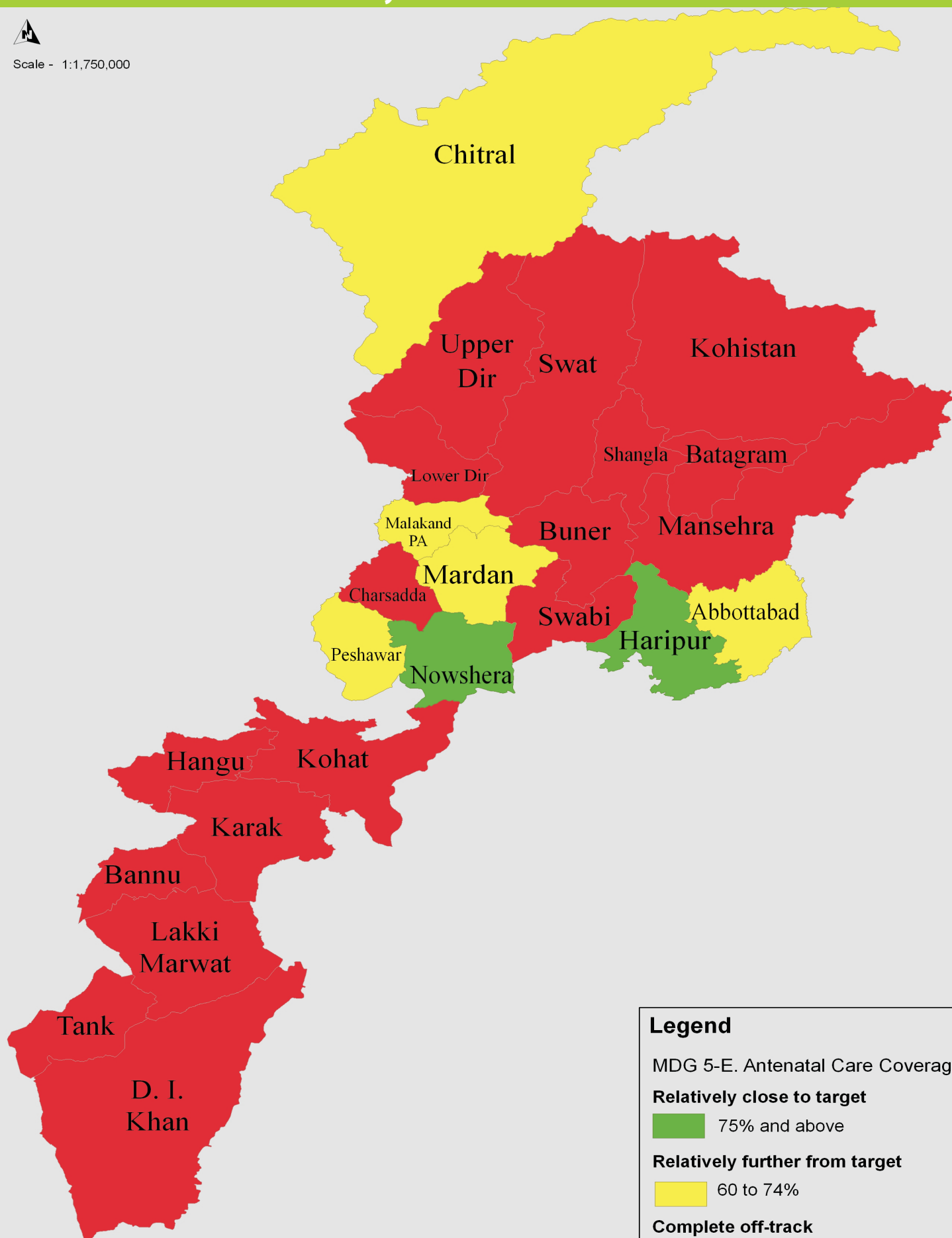
Legend

MDG 5-E. Antenatal Care Coverage

Relatively close to target

75% and above

Relatively further from target

60 to 74%

Complete off-track

Below 60%

Chapter 7

Goal 6: Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

MDG 6: Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Data on MDG 6 is hard to come by as there are no large, representative national or provincial surveys which assess disease prevalence. The available data focuses on high-risk groups, or on certain geographical locations, and thus does not enable an assessment of prevalence in the province as a whole. The following sections are based on an analysis of the available data.

4.6.1 HIV/AIDS

The latest survey on HIV prevalence in Pakistan is the HIV Second Generation Surveillance, which dates from 2008.[40] Data on prevalence of HIV tends to focus on some high-risk populations such as Injecting Drug Users (IDUs), Male Sex Workers (MSWs) and Hijra (or transsexual) Sex Workers (HSW). Data on HIV prevalence on female sex workers is not available. Also, data is available for only eight districts from throughout Pakistan, of which only one district was in KP.

According to the survey, HIV prevalence amongst IDUs in Peshawar district was 12.8 percent, while amongst HSWs it was 1.2 percent. For MSWs, no cases of HIV were detected at all.

4.6.2 Hepatitis B and C

Data on prevalence of hepatitis B and C is given in the table below.[41] The data is from a small survey of 7500 households over the whole of Pakistan, with a sample size of 1100 households in KP.

As the table shows, the prevalence of hepatitis B was highest in Upper Dir at 5 percent, while the prevalence of the more lethal hepatitis C was exceptionally high in Hangu at 6.4 percent. These contrast strongly with average rates of prevalence which were just over 1 percent for both the diseases. Prevalence of hepatitis B was higher than average in Bannu, Charsadda, Hangu, Lower Dir and Malakand in particular. Prevalence of hepatitis C was on the high side in Batagram and Mardan.

Table 4.23 : Prevalence of Hepatitis B and C

	Districts	HBsAg Percent	HCV Percent
	KP Average	1.29	1.09
1	Abbottabad	0	0
2	Bannu	2.7	1.5
3	Batagram	0	2.7
4	Charsadda	2.2	1
5	Chitral	0.7	0.4
6	D. I. Khan	1.8	0
7	Hangu	2.1	6.4
8	Haripur	0	0
9	Karak	1.6	0
10	Kohat	0	0.6
11	Kohistan	0	1
12	Lakki Marwat	1.5	0.7
13	Lower Dir	3.2	0.5
14	Malakand	2.1	1.6
15	Mansehra	0.3	0.6
16	Mardan	1.5	2.1
17	Nowshera	1.4	0.8
18	Peshawar	0.9	1.2
19	Shangla	0	0
20	Swabi	0	0.7
21	Swat	0.6	3
22	Tank	2	0.4
23	Upper Dir	5	0

Source: Pakistan Medical Research Council, 2008.

[40] Government of Pakistan, National Aids Control Program. 2008. HIV Second Generation Surveillance in Pakistan: National Report, Round III.
[41] Pakistan Medical Research Council. 2008. The Prevalence of Hepatitis B and C in Pakistan.

4.6.3 Malaria

Of the three target districts surveyed in KP, 0.7 percent of households surveyed had a mosquito net, while 0.1 percent had an insecticide treated net.[42] According to an earlier survey, 3.3 percent of households in KP had a mosquito net, and 0.7 percent had a treated net.[43] PDHS also reported that 0.1 percent of children under 5 in KP slept under a net.

4.6.4 Tuberculosis

Data from the National TB Control Program indicates that case detection rates were about 73 percent, and treatment success rates were 93 percent in KP in 2008. Treatment was through the Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) program. A district wise breakdown is given in the Table 4.24.

Case detection rates were lowest in Upper Dir. They were also relatively low in Lower Dir, Kohistan, Lakki Marwat and Swat. In general, the proportion of cases cured after detection was higher than 90 percent in most districts.

Status of Progress: Data on MDG 6 is not comprehensive enough to make a definitive statement.

4.24: Proportion of Cases Detected and cured under DOTS

	District	Case Detection Rate Percent	Treatment Success Rate Percent
1	Abbottabad	107	94
2	Bannu	106	93
3	Batgram	61	87
4	Buner	59	94
5	Charsada	60	97
6	Chitral	87	90
7	Dera Ismail Khan	71	92
8	Hangu	69	100
9	Haripur	82	95
10	Karak	73	99
11	Kohat	80	97
12	Kohistan	51	95
13	Lakki Marwat	59	99
14	Lower Dir	49	93
15	Malakand	81	97
16	Mansehra	69	84
17	Mardan	71	91
18	Nowshera	98	95
19	Peshawar	86	93
20	Shahgla	66	93
21	Swabi	72	96
22	Swat	50	91
23	Tank	97	95
24	Upper Dir	38	96
	Average for KP	**73**	**93**

Source: Ministry of Health, National TB Control Program.

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[42] Ministry of Health/World Health Organization. 2009. Malariometric Survey in Target Districts.
[43] PDHS 2006/07.

Chapter 8

Goal 7: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

MDG 7: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

Goal 7 is very broadly defined by the UN, covering environmental policy, preservation of biodiversity, access to water and sanitation and urban development. The targets and indicators specified for the goal are given in the table below. Goal 7 was difficult to translate into sub-national terms, as data for some of the indicators specified is only available as national level data, while other data (such as the estimate of urban population living in slums) is not available at all.

MDG Tracking Table 7 : Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

Indicators	Region	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	MDG Target (2015)
Forest Cover	Pakistan	4.8	4.9	5.02	5.02	5.02	5.02	6.0
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.4	n/a
Land Area Protected for Conservation of Wildlife	Pakistan	11.25	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.5	12.0
	KP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.4	n/a
No. of Vehicles Using CNG	Pakistan	280	1000	1250	1600	1900	2200	920
	KP							
Sulfur Content in High Speed Diesel	Pakistan	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5
	KP	Not relevant as fuel quality is specified and monitored by the federal government						
Proportion of Population with Access to an Improved Water Source	Pakistan	64	66	66	66	66	65	93
	KP	n/a	65	64	64	74.6	73	n/a

Source: For national indicators, PMDGR 2010. For KP MDG targets, GoKp's CDS. Other data sources for KP indicators are given below.

- Data on forest cover and wildlife sanctuaries from Department of Environment, GoKP.
- Data on access to an improved water source from PSLM, various issues, except for the figure for 2007/08, which is from the MICS. For the PSLM data, the proportions shown are for water from taps, handpumps, motorized pumps, and dug wells. Water from surface based sources was not considered an improved source.

4.7.1 Water and Sanitation

Key Message: While 91 percent of the urban population had access to a non-surface based source of drinking water in 2008/09, this proportion fell to only 69 percent for rural areas.

Amongst other indicators, the seventh MDG is concerned with efficient and safe management of water and sanitation for the population. This is under the control of the Tehsil Municipal Administrations (TMAs) and is guided by an overall Sanitation Strategy. The following table shows data on water sources for KP.

Table 4.25: Main Source of Drinking Water (Percent of Population)

Water Source	Urban	Rural	Overall
Tap Water	66	47	50
Hand pump	8	13	12
Motor pump	17	9	10
Dug well	8	13	12
Other	1	19	16
Total	100	100	100

Source: PSLM 2008/09.

A substantial proportion (50 percent) of the population of the province had access to tap water supplied by the local government as a main source of drinking water in 2008/09, a proportion that rose to 66 percent for urban areas. Only 47 percent of the rural population had access to tap water, however. The 16 percent of population using "other" sources is a cause for concern, however, as these undefined sources, which are mainly surface water sources, are generally considered poor options.

The next table gives the district-wise breakdown of use of improved sources of water, where improved sources are defined as hand or motor pumps, or piped water supplies:

Table 4.26: Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water

Province & District	Total	Urban	Rural
Pakistan	88	95	85
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	73	91	69
Abbottabad	76	98	71
Bannu	96	98	96
Batagram	80	0	80
Buner	69	0	69
Charsada	66	79	63
Chitral	53	90	48
D.I.Khan	84	95	82
Hangu	65	76	61
Haripur	83	100	81
Karak	67	60	68
Kohat	76	87	71
Kohistan	9	0	9
Lakki Marwat	70	96	67
Lower Dir	61	80	59
Malakand	62	72	61
Mansehra	58	80	56
Mardan	85	92	84
Nowshera	77	72	79
Peshawar	88	98	76
Shangla	36	0	36
Swabi	72	82	70
Swat	84	95	83
Tank	69	96	65
Upper Dir	62	86	61

Source: PSLM 2008/09.

The Table 4.27 shows the percent of population in each district with access to "improved" or non-surface based sources of drinking water in 2008/09. The data has some unexpected results – the district of Bannu for instance, has exceptionally high rates of access to improved sources of drinking water, almost universal access in both urban and rural areas. Bannu is very much an outlier though. For all other districts, the percent of population with access to improved sources of water does not exceed 84 percent, and in fact only six districts show rates of over 80 percent access.[44] Average rates of access were over 90 percent for urban residents, but only 73 percent for the rural population. The two districts with the lowest rates of access to improved sources of drinking water were Shangla (36 percent overall access) and Kohistan (a dismal 9 percent).

About 51 percent of the population of KP had access to proper sanitation facilities (underground, covered or open drains) in 2006/07 as shown in the table below. Again, a disproportionate number of those benefiting from the facility were urban residents – only 44 percent of rural residents had access to sanitation facilities.[45] The data on type of toilet in the house is from PSLM 2008/09, and shows that while 89 percent of urban residents had access to flush toilets, only 49 percent of the rural population had similar facilities at their disposal – in fact 25 percent of the rural population did not have a toilet at all in 2008/09.

As the Table 4.28 shows, the sanitation indicators by district show a similar pattern to the indicators on access to drinking water. Once again, urbanized districts like Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda, and less urbanized ones like Bannu, Chitral and Hangu do well on this indicator, with a relatively high proportion of the households having some sort of toilet facility within the house. In Kohistan almost 60 percent of the households did not have a toilet, while in Swat, this proportion was a surprising 43 percent, and in Shangla 39 percent.

Table 4.27: Type of Sanitation Facility Used by the Household (Percent)

Type of Sanitation	Urban	Rural	Overall	Type of Toilet	Urban	Rural	Overall
Underground Drains	4	1	1	Flush	89	49	56
Covered Drains	4	1	2	No Flush	7	26	23
Open Drains	78	42	48	No Toilet	4	25	21
No System	14	56	49	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	Total	100	100	100

Source: PSLM 2006/07 and 2008/09.

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[44] Of these five, one, Batagram, was badly affected by the earthquake and may have benefitted from post –quake reconstruction. The access rates reported for Swat and D.I. Khan are interesting, given that these districts have been the scene of conflict in recent years, particularly Swat where a military operation has been going on intermittently for three years.
[45] Data from the PSLM of 2006/07 has been used as more recent data is not available for this indicator.

The table below gives a district wise breakdown of type of toilet in the household.

Table 4.28: Type of Toilet by District

	Region	Flush	Non Flush	No Toilet					
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
	Pakistan	95	47	63	3	21	15	2	33	22
	KP	89	49	56	7	26	23	4	25	21
1	Abbottabad	97	74	78	0	3	3	3	23	20
2	Bannu	98	43	46	2	42	40	0	15	14
3	Batagram	0	61	61	0	15	15	0	24	24
4	Buner	0	46	46	0	34	34	0	20	20
5	Charsada	76	55	59	24	31	30	0	14	11
6	Chitral	76	26	31	22	61	57	2	13	12
7	D.I.Khan	91	26	36	6	55	48	3	19	17
8	Hangu	88	63	69	8	22	19	4	15	13
9	Haripur	97	75	78	1	4	4	2	21	18
10	Karak	93	30	34	0	35	33	7	35	33
11	Kohat	91	48	61	2	28	21	6	24	19
12	Kohistan	0	18	18	0	23	23	0	59	59
13	Lakki Marwat	91	36	42	4	23	21	4	40	36
14	Lower Dir	15	3	4	84	80	81	1	16	15
15	Malakand	20	40	38	76	48	50	4	12	11
16	Mansehra	96	62	64	0	9	9	4	29	27
17	Mardan	81	51	57	13	16	15	6	34	28
18	Nowshera	89	83	84	5	12	10	7	6	6
19	Peshawar	98	80	90	1	13	7	1	6	3
20	Shangla	0	48	48	0	13	13	0	39	39
21	Swabi	75	53	57	6	20	17	19	27	25
22	Swat	94	48	54	2	4	4	5	48	43
23	Tank	92	20	28	8	62	56	0	18	16
24	Upper Dir	45	15	17	51	68	68	3	16	16

Source: PSLM 2008/09.

4.7.2 Forest Area

Forest cover in KP is estimated at 17.4 percent – far higher than the national average of 5 percent and far beyond the MDG target for forest cover specified under the MTDF, which was 6 percent. In addition, rangelands and pastures cover about 48 percent of the land area in the province.[46]

4.7.3 Establishment of Protected Areas

Protected areas constitute 12.38 percent of the land area of KP. These include 5 National Parks, 3 wildlife sanctuaries, 38 game reserves, and 104 private game reserves. In addition the province has 2 wildlife refuges, and 6 wildlife parks.[47] As such, KP exceeds the MTDF planned targets for the country as a whole. The GoKP is also working towards improvement of the wildlife law, and has drafted a Model Wildlife Law which is currently being scrutinized. The involvement of communities in wildlife management is also being encouraged.

4.7.4 Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums

Key Message: There has been little progress on regularization of katchi abadies in the province.

Slums, referred to as *katchi abadies* (or communities with non-permanent dwellings) in Pakistan, are a feature of all major urban centers. The Directorates of katchi abadies in each province undertook an exercise in 2008 to determine how many of such settlements could be considered for regularization, i.e. that the ownership rights of the residents have been acknowledged by the government, and they will be considered eligible for provision of urban services by city authorities. According to data provided by UN-Habitat for this study, there were a total of 56 katchi abadies in KP, of which 12 were being considered for regularization in 2008. However, none of these had actually been regularized as of that year.

Status of Progress Against Goal 7: Target is unlikely to be met on water and sanitation related indicators. Targets have been exceeded for indicators on wildlife and forestry.

4.7.5 Challenges

One of the basic problems for any developing country is balancing a rigorous development agenda with environmentally sustainable practices. In KP, with low educational attainment and a lack of awareness about environmental issues, environmentally sensitive policy-making is rarely in evidence. A radical public awareness campaign is necessary to turn the situation around.

Another related problem is the percentage of the population with access to improved sources of drinking water and sanitation facilities. Poor sanitation is a major public health concern in all of KP – access to drinking water sources and sanitation, where available, are thought to be generally below acceptable standards in many areas. This state of affairs has an impact on the outcomes of MDG 4 in particular – the relatively slow improvement in the indicators of MDG 4 may have something to do with the slow progress in extension of water supply and sanitation facilities.

The administrative structures in place to deal with water and sewerage are also responsible for "a plethora of other municipal services, such as roads, streets, lighting and fire and park services" which means that attention paid to water and sanitation is significantly diminished. The CDS itself points out that a large number (approximately one-third) of existing communal drinking water schemes provided by various governmental agencies and handed over to communities are either defunct and abandoned or remain non-operational for long periods of time due to lack of timely maintenance.

4.7.6 Summary of Findings

KP fares poorly with regard to water and sanitation indicators, but does very well on the indicators related to wildlife management and preservation. In terms of forest area, the province is naturally endowed and needs to continue working to preserve its forest cover.

Policy Reform

The GoKP has put together a draft Sanitation Strategy, modeled on the National Sanitation Strategy of 2006 and a Drinking Water Supply Policy/Strategy as well as policies for the same. As of June 2011, these await approval from the Planning and Development Department. As the provision of public infrastructure dealing with water and sanitation is a devolved function, carried out by the local governments, there is no federally funded program that coordinates the water and sanitation supply in KP. The PCNA however lists the provision of water and sanitation facilities as a key function under its health strategy.

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[46] Data from "Brief Regarding Review of MDGs Pertaining to Forestry Sub-sector," Department of Environment, GoKP.
[47] Data from "Brief for MDG Goals in respect of KP Wildlife Department."

MDG7- Rensuring Environmental Sustainability
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Scale - 1:1,750,000

Chitral

Upper Dir

Swat

Kohistan

Lower Dir

Shangla

Batagram

Malakand PA

Buner

Mansehra

Mardan

Charsadda

Swabi

Abbottabad

Peshawar

Haripur

Nowshera

Hangu

Kohat

Karak

Bannu

Lakki Marwat

Tank

D. I. Khan
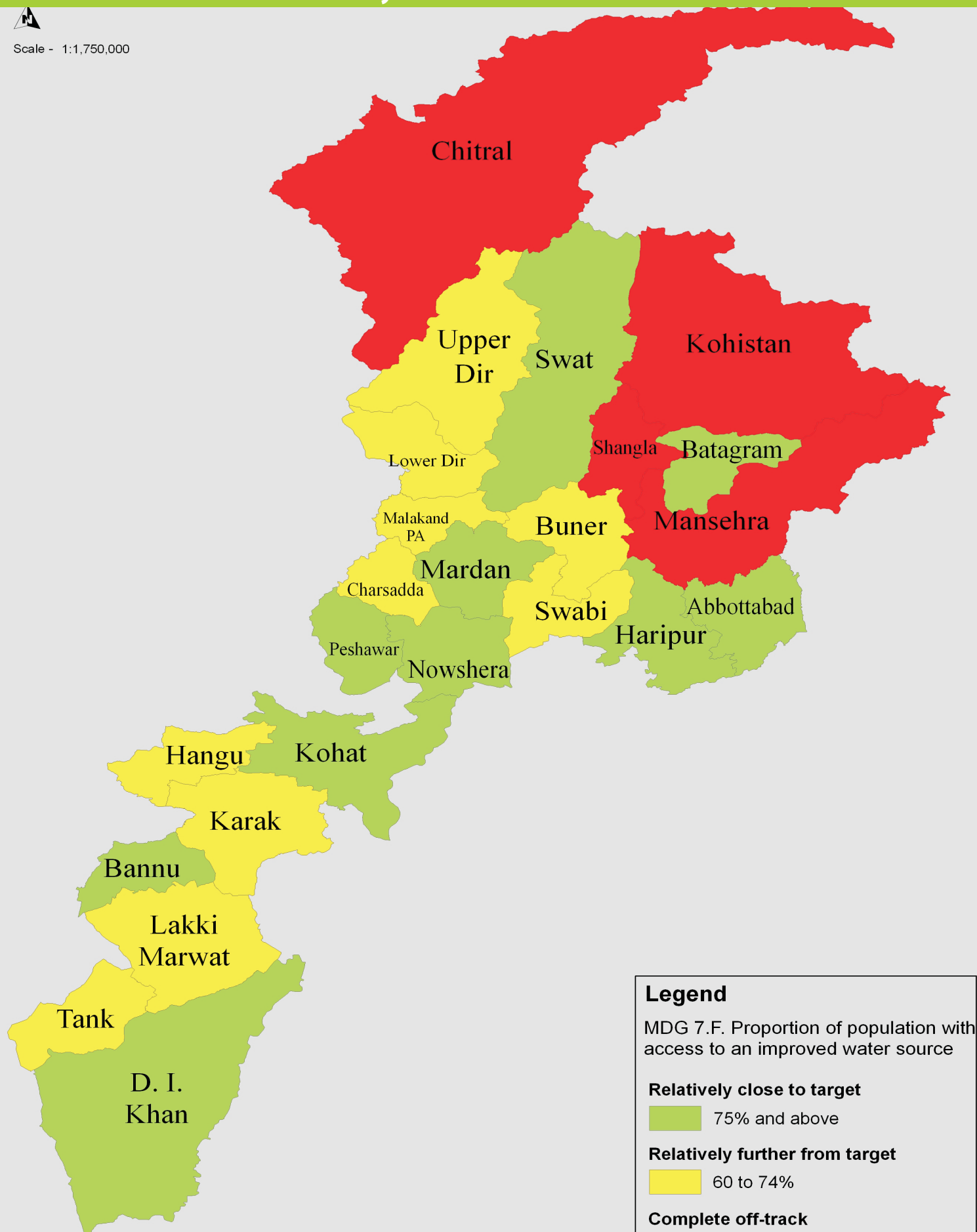
Legend

MDG 7.F. Proportion of population with access to an improved water source

Relatively close to target
75% and above

Relatively further from target
60 to 74%

Complete off-track
Below 60%

5. Conclusion

The fallout from the international conflict in neighboring Afghanistan has been intensely felt in Pakistan in general and in KP in particular over the last decade, and more so the last three to four years. No provincial government in Pakistan has had to face the kind of pressures that the GoKP has seen since 2006/07, wherein re-establishing the writ of the state has been an over-arching issue. Resources that may well have been utilized for better social service provision have thus had to be diverted to law enforcement. In such a tense environment, when the day-to-day functioning of institutions is threatened, planning for development is often the first casualty. As such, GoKP needs to be commended for re-grouping soon after the military operation in the Malakand Division in 2009, and preparing a medium to long-term development strategy in the form of the CDS. Pakistan in general is lagging on meeting the MDG targets, and is unlikely to achieve the development levels it had aspired towards a decade ago. The province of KP, which has been in the frontline of the security problems that have rent the nation, can thus hardly be expected to be on track to achieve the ambitious MDG agenda. Although the CDS lays out some ambitious goals, the GoKP is unlikely to be in a position to invest the resources, both financial and human, needed to achieve significant progress. This is true even in the face of greater resource availability for provincial governments after the NFC Award of 2009, and the passage of the 18th Amendment. The problem has been compounded manifold by the floods that have swept the province, and wreaked widespread devastation. The scale of the disaster warrants large-scale intervention from international relief agencies as well as the federal government, but once again, the resources of the GoKP will be stretched to the maximum.

This does not mean that we end on a negative note. The GoKP has shown a resolve and a vision which is commendable, and although it may fall short of MDG targets, it can still bring about significant positive change if the security situation remains at current levels of stability, or improves; and if rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts post-floods go as planned. The GoKP has an advantage in that it can garner considerable support from the international development community if it demonstrates the capacity to move forward. There is much room for optimism for the future, even if the present status raises cause for concern.

ANNEXURE

Annex I: Monthly Income by Quintile

	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Average monthly income (KP)	14043.5	9011.56	10409.38	11595.61	15265.59	22006.71
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wages and Salaries	32.59	44.49	37.69	33.54	26.73	31.05
Crop Production	7.97	9.53	13.25	8.84	6.59	5.68
Livestock	7.11	9.76	6.9	8.43	11.06	2.86
Other non agri Activities	15.69	11.45	12.78	15.94	15.98	17.71
Property (Owner Occupied Houses Excluded)	4.52	0.57	1.56	1.67	3.65	9.14
Owner Occupied Houses	6.65	3.75	5.04	6.26	6.67	8.33
Social Insurance Benefits Including Pension	1.96	1.5	1.53	1.21	2.37	2.4
Gift Assistance	2.85	3.49	2.25	2.95	2.95	2.83
Foreign Remittances	10.48	9.64	9.95	8.77	13.62	9.6
Domestic Remittances	8.55	4.78	7.13	10.18	8.96	8.91
Other Sources	1.64	1.03	1.93	2.22	1.43	1.49
Urban						
Average monthly income	17895.72	8211.1	9791.39	10385	16712.63	28902.54
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wages and Salaries	43	62.71	56.74	51.83	30.34	43.08
Crop Production	1.15	1.01	1.76	2.84	1.72	0.5
Livestock	0.74	0.18	1.57	1.8	0.97	0.34
Other non agri Activities	22.57	19.35	15.19	14.6	35.43	20.12
Property (Owner Occupied Houses Excluded)	6.61	0.48	0.15	0.69	5.97	9.45
Owner Occupied Houses	10.6	5.5	7.03	10.89	9.86	11.77

Social Insurance Benefits Including Pension	2.79	0.51	3.38	0.84	2.16	3.5
Gift Assistance	2.06	1.19	1.81	1.81	0.64	2.8
Foreign Remittances	5.45	1.86	4.51	8.77	6.58	4.72
Domestic Remittances	3.67	6.47	6.61	3.15	3.95	3.01
Other Sources	1.36	0.73	1.25	2.79	2.37	0.72
Rural						
Average monthly income	13231.6	9110.92	10502.69	11790.21	14928.34	19358.84
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wages and Salaries	29.62	42.45	35	30.95	25.79	24.16
Crop Production	9.91	10.49	14.87	9.69	7.86	8.65
Livestock	8.92	10.83	7.65	9.37	13.7	4.3
Other non agri Activities	13.72	10.57	12.44	16.14	10.9	16.34
Property (Owner Occupied Houses Excluded)	3.92	0.58	1.76	1.81	3.04	8.96
Owner Occupied Houses	5.53	3.55	4.76	5.6	5.84	6.37
Social Insurance Benefits Including Pension	1.72	1.62	1.27	1.26	2.42	1.76
Gift Assistance	3.07	3.74	2.31	3.11	3.55	2.85
Foreign Remittances	11.91	10.51	10.71	8.76	15.45	12.4
Domestic Remittances	9.94	4.59	7.21	11.18	10.27	12.28
Other Sources	1.72	1.06	2.03	2.14	1.18	1.93

	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Average Monthly Consumption Expenditures (Rs.)	13472.04	9023.58	10935.54	11949.76	13803.15	19954.6
Percentage of Consumption Expenditure on:						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food, beverage and tobacco	47.35	56.26	54.49	52.05	49.14	36.72
Apparel, textile and footwear	6.19	6.86	6.72	6.43	6.3	5.49
Transport and communication	4.96	3.76	3.62	4.24	4.27	6.98
Cleaning, laundry and personal appearance	2.89	3.18	3	2.88	2.92	2.73
Recreation and entertainment	0.31	0.07	0.1	0.18	0.25	0.6
Education	4.23	1.45	2.57	2.97	4.01	6.87
Rent	9.2	5.53	6.57	7.59	9.06	12.78
Fuel and lighting	8.87	10.32	10.07	9.46	9.12	7.28
Miscellaneous	16	12.58	12.87	14.18	14.92	20.57
Urban						
Average monthly income	16266.9	9111.97	11130.24	12322.74	14194.12	24003.33
Percentage of Consumption Expenditure on:						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food, beverage and tobacco	40.5	56.09	52.14	48.89	45.18	32.24
Apparel, textile and footware	5.46	6.29	6.79	6.28	5.82	4.72
Transport and communication	5.34	3.23	3.16	3.67	4.42	6.85
Cleaning, laundry and personal appearance	2.8	3.09	3.23	3.02	2.99	2.55
Recreation and entertainment	0.61	0.1	0.32	0.34	0.5	0.84
Education	7.21	2.39	3.5	4.4	5.17	10.1
Rent	16.95	9.74	12.39	13.41	15.37	20.24
Fuel and lighting	7.04	9.08	8.5	8.24	8.1	5.76
Miscellaneous	14.09	9.99	9.98	11.76	12.45	16.69
Rural						

Average monthly income	12882.99	9012.6	10906.15	11889.81	13712.03	18399.97
Percentage of Consumption Expenditure on:						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food, beverage and tobacco	49.17	56.28	54.85	52.58	50.09	38.96
Apparel, textile and footwear	6.39	6.93	6.71	6.46	6.42	5.87
Transport and communication	4.86	3.82	3.69	4.34	4.24	7.04
Cleaning, laundry and personal appearance	2.91	3.19	2.96	2.86	2.91	2.81
Recreation and entertainment	0.23	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.2	0.48
Education	3.44	1.33	2.43	2.74	3.73	5.25
Rent	7.14	5.01	5.67	6.62	7.54	9.04
Fuel and lighting	9.36	10.47	10.31	9.67	9.37	8.04
Miscellaneous	16.5	12.9	13.31	14.59	15.52	22.52

	Labor Force Participation Rates			Un-employment Rates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KP						
Total (all ages)	27.65	43.3	11.91			
Total 10 years and over)	40.17	64.28	16.92	8.5	6.95	14.2
10-14	12	15.96	7.17	5.76	4.91	8.05
15-19	32.83	50.88	13.85	11.79	10.29	17.59
20-24	46.19	80.81	19.11	15.36	12.86	23.63
25-29	49.32	95.63	17.5	9.6	7.81	16.33
30-34	54.44	96.54	22.61	4.19	3.43	6.63
35-39	54.55	97.54	19.31	2.72	2.48	3.74
40-44	56.93	97.57	21.38	3.42	3.45	3.32
45-49	57.17	96.18	21.49	4.12	3.85	5.2
50-54	60.74	94.25	24.9	6.56	5.19	12.1
55-59	63.55	91.65	29.38	9.4	5.68	23.49
60-64	50.3	78.96	23.82	11.79	8.53	21.78
65 Years and Over	28.46	40.33	11.3	17.19	11.58	46.18
Rural						
Total (all ages)	27.85	42.92	12.74			
Total 10 years and over)	40.95	64.82	18.26	8	6.81	11.99
10-14	13.17	17.21	8.2	5.31	4.36	7.74
15-19	34.73	53.07	15.34	10.93	10.01	14.27
20-24	46.97	83.59	19.58	14.56	13.02	19.48
25-29	49.1	96.49	17.46	9.23	8.16	13.2
30-34	54.06	96.3	24.32	4.13	3.57	5.69
35-39	55.24	97.22	20.92	2.31	2.12	3.05
40-44	57.79	97.61	23.9	3.6	3.61	3.56
45-49	58.18	96.49	24.14	4.09	3.97	4.5
50-54	61.39	94.44	27.09	6.58	5.49	10.56
55-59	66.06	92.97	32.74	8.87	5.23	21.68
60-64	52.48	81.9	26.82	9.31	6.01	18.13

65 Years and Over	29.9	42.47	12.06	15.52	10.18	42.19
Urban						
Total (all ages)	26.69	45.14	7.6			
Total 10 years and over)	36.49	61.87	10.37	11.17	7.59	33.15
10-14	5.51	8.9	1.53	11.76	10.98	17.11
15-19	24.27	40.87	7.23	17.38	11.96	48.83
20-24	42.96	70.64	16.96	18.99	12.2	45.57
25-29	50.25	92.44	17.67	11.06	6.44	29.7
30-34	56.23	97.45	12.92	4.45	2.9	16.71
35-39	51.34	99.04	11.76	4.79	4.11	9.51
40-44	52.94	97.37	8.82	2.54	2.78	
45-49	52.86	94.96	9.28	4.25	3.36	13.62
50-54	57.65	93.46	13.65	6.44	3.89	27.89
55-59	51	84.7	13.5	12.8	8.3	44.26
60-64	40.73	67.88	8.38	25.82	20.01	81.87
65 Years and Over	20.15	28.62	6.53	31.5	22.91	92.09

Annex IV: Enrolment in Public Schools

S No	Districts	Total Number of Students			Number of Students in Pre-Primary			Number of Students in Primary			Number of Students in Middle			Number of Students in High		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Femal	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Abbotabad	194,107	105,716	88,391	34,986	19,175	15,811	115,293	59,413	55,880	13,208	6,405	6,803	30,620	20,723	9,897
2	Bannu	154,014	94,562	59,452	42,080	25,036	17,044	88,402	52,160	36,242	6,504	3,924	2,580	17,028	13,442	3,586
3	Bata Gram	85,730	49,187	36,543	25,675	14,478	11,197	54,455	29,799	24,656	1,613	1,313	300	3,987	3,597	390
4	Buner	144,019	90,150	53,869	25,312	14,435	10,877	98,380	58,988	39,392	5,814	4,730	1,084	14,513	11,997	2,516
5	Charsadda	230,685	145,131	85,554	54,276	32,527	21,749	135,635	82,876	52,759	10,865	6,672	4,193	29,909	23,056	6,853
6	Chitral	85,548	47,873	37,675	13,392	6,821	6,571	48,706	26,458	22,248	7,410	4,164	3,246	16,040	10,430	5,610
7	D. I. Khan	289,468	175,588	113,880	60,190	36,128	24,062	197,917	119,517	78,400	7,836	5,081	2,755	23,525	14,862	8,663
8	Dir Upper	162,957	107,096	55,861	34,754	22,025	12,729	107,554	68,547	39,007	8,998	6,501	2,497	11,651	10,023	1,628
9	Haripur	164,970	90,412	74,558	28,516	15,882	12,634	93,914	49,828	44,086	8,654	4,687	3,967	33,886	20,015	13,871
10	Karak	132,795	73,271	59,524	23,156	11,758	11,398	77,765	40,031	37,734	6,622	4,250	2,372	25,252	17,232	8,020
11	Kohat	140,720	85,303	55,417	24,434	14,089	10,345	87,653	50,559	37,094	6,619	4,117	2,502	22,014	16,538	5,476
12	Kohistan	98,681	78,211	20,470	24,112	18,848	5,264	70,882	55,928	14,954	2,270	2,057	213	1,417	1,378	39
13	Lakki Marwat	139,680	89,521	50,159	36,147	21,351	14,796	79,419	50,170	29,249	6,935	5,115	1,820	17,179	12,885	4,294
14	Malakand	131,055	73,103	57,952	23,810	13,032	10,778	78,805	41,761	37,044	6,637	3,339	3,298	21,803	14,971	6,832
15	Mansehra	301,898	174,361	127,537	71,989	41,115	30,874	189,875	106,535	83,340	13,075	8,304	4,771	26,969	18,407	8,552
16	Mardan	371,116	214,425	156,691	70,950	39,281	31,669	232,386	128,070	104,316	18,926	11,852	7,074	48,854	35,222	13,632
17	Nowshera	192,941	112,802	80,139	38,472	22,162	16,310	118,845	66,148	52,697	8,547	5,292	3,255	27,077	19,200	7,877
18	Peshawar	335,238	203,876	131,362	67,825	41,848	25,977	204,134	122,605	81,529	17,675	11,500	6,175	45,604	27,923	17,681
19	Swabi	274,719	158,447	116,272	50,182	28,028	22,154	163,110	88,921	74,189	12,788	9,006	3,782	48,639	32,492	16,147
20	Swat	294,826	174,933	119,893	51,092	28,490	22,602	201,204	116,994	84,210	12,000	8,232	3,768	30,530	21,217	9,313
21	Tank	58,394	35,606	22,788	13,643	8,405	5,238	36,106	21,126	14,980	2,111	1,358	753	6,534	4,717	1,817
22	Dir Lower	284,652	164,307	120,345	58,563	32,209	26,354	184,420	101,697	82,723	15,541	9,916	5,625	26,128	20,485	5,643
23	Shangla	76,476	54,807	21,669	15,224	10,176	5,048	51,779	36,383	15,396	3,424	2,812	612	6,049	5,436	613
24	Hangu	68,599	45,209	23,390	14,984	9,635	5,349	42,017	26,774	15,243	2,720	2,235	485	8,878	6,565	2,313

Source: GoKP, Annual School Census 2007/08.

S No	Districts	Total Number of Students			Number of Students in Pre-Primary			Number of Students in Primary			Number of Students in Middle			Number of Students in High		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Abbotabad	109,414	61,675	47,739	674	175	499	48,214	27,590	20,624	34,156	19,137	15,019	26,370	14,773	11,597
2	Bannu	49,406	41,515	7,891	0	0	0	21,834	18,390	3,444	20,619	17,445	3,174	6,953	5,680	1,273
3	Bata Gram	10,354	8,569	1,785	0	0	0	5,320	4,297	1,023	2,438	2,052	386	2,596	2,220	376
4	Buner	30,657	25,329	5,328	0	0	0	14,370	11,732	2,638	5,727	4,970	757	10,560	8,627	1,933
5	Charsadda	86,085	60,195	25,890	193	126	67	37,682	27,082	10,600	17,633	12,293	5,340	30,577	20,694	9,883
6	Chitral	38,138	20,587	17,551	106	62	44	14,935	8,740	6,195	7,374	4,514	2,860	15,723	7,271	8,452
7	D.I.Khan	43,582	29,203	14,379	107	52	55	23,349	14,835	8,514	13,206	9,633	3,573	6,920	4,683	2,237
8	Dir Upper	18,126	11,103	7,023	612	94	518	10,737	5,904	4,833	3,388	2,766	622	3,389	2,339	1,050
9	Haripur	73,528	42,827	30,701	208	117	91	33,664	19,516	14,148	21,187	12,090	9,097	18,469	11,104	7,365
10	Karak	43,230	33,430	9,800	0	0	0	18,902	14,743	4,159	8,577	6,997	1,580	15,751	11,690	4,061
11	Kohat	54,712	39,680	15,032	58	36	22	25,370	17,934	7,436	11,764	8,795	2,969	17,520	12,915	4,605
12	Kohistan	4,187	4,073	114	0	0	0	1,838	1,729	109	1,472	1,472	0	877	872	5
13	Lakki Marwat	22,237	18,860	3,377	0	0	0	9,412	7,803	1,609	6,097	5,202	895	6,728	5,855	873
14	Malakand	33,579	23,972	9,607	0	0	0	16,098	11,605	4,493	7,831	5,512	2,319	9,650	6,855	2,795
15	Mansehra	94,431	57,218	37,213	717	430	287	33,634	21,014	12,620	30,657	18,102	12,555	29,423	17,672	11,751
16	Mardan	101,626	70,678	30,948	730	332	398	49,116	34,338	14,778	26,513	17,952	8,561	25,267	18,056	7,211
17	Nowshera	115,153	75,110	40,043	38	37	1	62,342	40,890	21,452	30,314	20,267	10,047	22,459	13,916	8,543
18	Peshawar	288,494	199,592	88,902	1,623	834	789	107,485	73,595	33,890	82,712	59,436	23,276	96,674	65,727	30,947
19	Swabi	72,386	50,921	21,465	840	259	581	30,652	21,368	9,284	14,984	10,390	4,594	25,910	18,904	7,006
20	Swat	106,573	80,537	26,036	148	30	118	54,594	41,786	12,808	19,940	14,824	5,116	31,891	23,887	7,994
21	Tank	16,050	13,809	2,241	0	0	0	7,270	6,313	957	6,097	5,202	895	2,683	2,294	389
22	Dir-Lower	37,368	30,937	6,431	0	0	0	17,084	13,903	3,181	7,235	6,211	1,024	13,049	10,823	2,226
23	Shangla	15,657	13,578	2,079	0	0	0	6,473	5,749	724	3,968	3,142	826	5,216	4,687	529
24	Hangu	33,141	29,386	3,755	87	26	61	14,174	12,259	1,915	6,667	5,899	768	12,213	11,202	1,011

Source: GoKP, Annual School Census 2007/08.

Annex Table VI: No. of Teachers

S No	Districts	Total Number of Teachers			Number of Teachers in Primary			Number of Teachers in Middle			Number of Teachers in High			Number of Teachers in Higher Sec.		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Abbotabad	6,424	4,011	2,413	3,673	2,258	1,415	1,007	582	425	1,258	886	372	486	285	201
2	Bannu	4,646	2,890	1,756	2,789	1,684	1,105	694	359	335	849	633	216	314	214	100
3	Bata Gram	2,139	1,520	619	1,565	1,052	513	235	160	75	314	283	31	25	25	0
4	Buner	3,084	2,449	635	2,038	1,557	481	357	302	55	587	504	83	102	86	16
5	Charsadda	5,850	4,001	1,849	3,707	2,437	1,270	669	415	254	1,072	859	213	402	290	112
6	Chitral	2,799	2,049	750	1,409	1,007	402	563	373	190	741	583	158	86	86	0
7	D. I. Khan	7,370	4,758	2,612	4,323	2,715	1,608	1,207	776	431	1,372	957	415	468	310	158
8	Dir Upper	3,176	2,452	724	2,242	1,636	606	421	351	70	393	364	29	120	101	19
9	Haripur	5,407	3,310	2,097	3,031	1,760	1,271	708	448	260	1,318	874	444	350	228	122
10	Karak	3,982	2,724	1,258	2,256	1,467	789	490	332	158	1,046	780	266	190	145	45
11	Kohat	4,059	2,648	1,411	2,486	1,542	944	433	261	172	809	626	183	331	219	112
12	Kohistan	2,329	1,931	398	1,763	1,401	362	435	404	31	131	126	5	0	0	0
13	Lakki Marwat	3,809	2,769	1,040	2,251	1,564	687	562	357	205	739	608	131	257	240	17
14	Malakand	3,343	2,133	1,210	1,939	1,182	757	412	205	207	834	638	196	158	108	50
15	Mansehra	8,583	6,024	2,559	5,306	3,613	1,693	1,340	916	424	1,422	1,070	352	515	425	90
16	Mardan	9,135	5,872	3,263	5,750	3,580	2,170	1,097	582	515	1,581	1,187	394	707	523	184
17	Nowshera	4,884	3,212	1,672	3,018	1,840	1,178	492	319	173	1,012	811	201	362	242	120
18	Peshawar	8,546	5,321	3,225	5,392	3,274	2,118	945	559	386	1,386	921	465	823	567	256
19	Swabi	6,777	4,327	2,450	4,159	2,460	1,699	731	501	230	1,563	1,157	406	324	209	115
20	Swat	7,311	5,129	2,182	4,614	3,034	1,580	891	618	273	1,335	1,080	255	471	397	74
21	Tank	1,567	1,082	485	945	593	352	248	164	84	349	300	49	25	25	0
22	Dir Lower	6,272	4,290	1,982	3,886	2,494	1,392	888	601	287	1,006	817	189	492	378	114
23	Shangla	2,327	1,880	447	1,429	1,093	336	415	334	81	383	353	30	100	100	0
24	Hangu	1,554	1,105	449	1,068	701	367	157	126	31	280	229	51	49	49	0

Source: GoKP, Annual School Census 2007/08.

Annex Table VII: Number of Functional Public Schools

S No	Districts	Total Number of Schools			Total Number of Primary Schools			Total Number of Middle Schools			Total Number of High Schools			Total Number of Higher Sec. Schools		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Abbotabad	1,826	1,180	646	1,550	1,017	533	166	89	77	91	62	29	19	12	7
2	Bannu	1,319	782	537	1,124	679	445	116	54	62	65	41	24	14	8	6
3	Bata Gram	763	535	228	693	482	211	40	26	14	29	26	3	1	1	0
4	Buner	716	523	193	589	433	156	66	47	19	55	39	16	6	4	2
5	Charsadda	1,191	720	471	991	590	401	103	60	43	82	60	22	15	10	5
6	Chitral	782	579	203	634	475	159	84	54	30	60	46	14	4	4	0
7	D.I.Khan	1,531	1,006	525	1,244	817	427	174	111	63	99	69	30	14	9	5
8	Dir Upper	915	686	229	787	587	200	84	62	22	37	32	5	7	5	2
9	Haripur	1,212	805	407	984	663	321	116	69	47	100	66	34	12	7	5
10	Karak	913	546	367	757	440	317	72	48	24	77	53	24	7	5	2
11	Kohat	779	470	309	631	375	256	77	44	33	58	44	14	13	7	6
12	Kohistan	1,105	877	228	1,011	793	218	77	68	9	17	16	1	0	0	0
13	Lakki Marwat	1,021	690	331	859	582	277	93	53	40	59	46	13	10	9	1
14	Malakand	669	407	262	544	333	211	65	31	34	54	39	15	6	4	2
15	Mansehra	2,552	1,768	784	2,215	1,534	681	211	139	72	107	80	27	19	15	4
16	Mardan	1,616	938	678	1,309	767	542	181	87	94	102	69	33	24	15	9
17	Nowshera	914	538	376	739	423	316	87	51	36	73	55	18	15	9	6
18	Peshawar	1,328	810	518	1,056	641	415	150	84	66	97	67	30	25	18	7
19	Swabi	1,249	743	506	1,016	592	424	118	77	41	101	66	35	14	8	6
20	Swat	1,506	1,005	501	1,270	841	429	132	84	48	87	67	20	17	13	4
21	Tank	417	265	152	345	214	131	42	26	16	29	24	5	1	1	0
22	Dir Lower	1,496	996	500	1,236	829	407	155	93	62	83	60	23	22	14	8
23	Shangla	677	494	183	576	411	165	66	51	15	30	27	3	5	5	0
24	Hangu	369	248	121	306	203	103	35	24	11	26	19	7	2	2	0

Source: GoKP, Annual School Census, 2007/08.

S No	Districts	Total Number of schools				Total Number of Primary Schools				Total Number of Middle Schools				Total Number of High School				Total Number of Higher Sec. Schools			
		Total	Male	Female	Mixed	Total	Male	Female	Mixed	Total	Male	Female	Mixed	Total	Male	Female	Mixed	Total	Male	Female	Mixed
1	Abbotabad	475	6	10	459	114	0	3	111	244	2	3	239	100	2	3	95	17	2	1	14
2	Bannu	156	39	9	108	44	6	7	31	91	24	1	66	19	9	1	9	2	0	0	2
3	Bata Gram	39	2	0	37	16	0	0	16	15	1	0	14	8	1	0	7	0	0	0	0
4	Buner	81	4	3	74	31	1	2	28	23	1	0	22	25	2	1	22	2	2	0	0
5	Charsadda	298	11	11	276	125	5	3	117	91	3	2	86	78	3	5	70	4	0	1	3
6	Chitral	331	5	17	309	135	1	3	131	79	4	2	69	63	2	7	104	7	4	1	5
7	D.I.Khan	286	22	20	244	162	15	14	133	92	5	3	84	28	1	1	26	4	1	2	3
8	Dir Upper	100	12	20	68	76	11	19	46	14	1	0	13	10	0	1	9	0	0	1	1
9	Haripur	317	13	10	294	112	2	2	108	135	5	7	123	63	2	1	60	7	4	0	3
10	Karak	143	14	5	124	27	3	0	24	53	8	1	44	55	3	4	48	8	0	0	8
11	Kohat	189	16	8	165	72	7	6	59	65	4	1	60	47	4	0	43	5	1	1	3
12	Kohistan	13	9	0	4	5	2	0	3	5	5	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
13	Lakki Marwat	86	10	5	71	19	3	2	14	41	3	2	36	24	3	1	20	2	1	0	1
14	Malakand	124	8	4	112	46	5	2	39	40	1	3	37	32	1	0	31	6	1	0	5
15	Mansehra	406	8	6	392	113	1	1	111	199	2	3	194	85	4	1	80	9	1	1	7
16	Mardan	413	33	19	361	208	13	9	186	130	13	6	111	66	6	2	58	9	1	2	6
17	Nowshera	351	38	18	295	136	13	9	114	144	13	3	128	59	5	4	50	12	7	2	3
18	Peshawar	1,080	70	30	980	385	15	11	359	445	22	9	414	193	23	2	168	57	10	8	39
19	Swabi	264	3	8	253	117	1	2	114	75	0	2	73	68	1	4	63	4	1	0	3
20	Swat	387	29	17	341	155	7	5	143	94	2	4	88	119	16	7	96	19	4	1	14
21	Tank	60	10	0	50	27	2	0	25	26	6	0	20	7	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
22	Dir Lower	116	20	9	87	42	7	7	28	35	9	2	24	34	4	0	30	5	0	0	5
23	Shangla	87	17	18	52	53	13	18	22	17	1	0	16	16	3	0	13	1	0	0	1
24	Hangu	93	30	3	60	23	4	1	18	32	10	1	21	32	12	0	20	6	4	1	1

Annex IX: Public Health Facilities in KP

Districts	Hospitals	Rural ealth Centers	Basic Health Units	Dispensaries	Maternal and Child Health center	TB Clinic/Leprosy Center/Other	Grand Total
Abbotabad	8	4	63	56	3	5	139
Bannu	12	3	51	33	7	2	108
Batagram	1	2	28	7	1		39
Buner	4	2	22	8	2	4	42
Charsadda	4	3	45	7	2	1	62
Chitral	4	4	21	24	3		56
D. I. Khan	6	4	41	27	5	3	86
Hangu	5	1	13	1	2	2	24
Haripur	6	7	44	17	2	7	83
Karak	5	5	17	3	2		32
Kohat	8	4	30	20	6	5	73
Kohistan		3	37	4		2	46
Lakki Marwat	2	4	31	15	2	5	59
Lower Dir	2	4	33	18	9	4	70
Malakand Agency	6	2	23	8		1	40
Mansehra	9	8	64	28	3	6	118
Mardan	5	6	51	21	6	7	96
Nowshera	7	6	36	13	4	3	69
Peshawar	7	4	57	35	4	4	111
Shangla	4		15	11	1	3	34
Swabi	4	4	40	12	3	1	64
Swat	10	3	41	17	5	4	80
Tank	5	3	16	38	1	2	65
Upper Dir	1	3	36	10	2	5	57
Grand Total	**125**	**89**	**855**	**433**	**75**	**76**	**1653**