

Budget Analyses

Performance in outgoing fiscal year 2017-18

Budget for the fiscal year 2018-19

Prepared by:

M M & Co

Index		
S.No	Topic	Page
1	Preamble	3
2	Comparison of outgoing year 2016-17 with previous 2017-18	4
3	Actual performance Vs, Targets of outgoing year.	6
4	Budget at glance & Salient features of fiscal year 2018-19	7
5	GDP dynamics	9
6	Education	11
7	Health	19
8	Environment	26
9	Employment	30
10	Poverty Alleviation	33

Index		
S.No	Topic	Page
1	Preamble	3
2	Comparison of outgoing year 2016-17 with previous 2017-18	4
3	Actual performance Vs, Targets of outgoing year.	6
4	Budget at glance & Salient features of fiscal year 2018-19	7
5	GDP dynamics	9
6	Education	11
7	Health	19
8	Environment	26
9	Employment	30

10	Poverty Alleviation	33
----	---------------------	----

Budget Analyses FY 2018-19

Preamble

Budget is much awaited fiscal document on the part of all stratum of society. This is the one of the activities where entire population of country is stake holder. Major stakeholders include the Government, opposition, business community, workforce and other alike indirect stakeholders. Sitting government, being the agent of public, always faces two challenges at the eve of budget presentation. First to satisfy general public, the principal, and secondly not to provide any chance to opposition to make general public's opinion against the government. In Pakistan, the opposition role, especially at this occasion, remained negative since long regardless the budget was good or bad.

Budget, at this time, is much appreciated by the business community though few reservation are there. This is really a business friendly and economic growth oriented budget due to favorable structural changes in taxation system. Business community also applauds that the budget is more practical, workable and free of technical jargons. Opposition has created two platforms to turn the public opinion against the government

by projecting the illegal appointment of Finance Minister and one year long budget which is not consistent with the remaining tenure of government. Government loud claims about friendly budget and opposition's strong reasoning for rejection confuses the general public – the real stakeholders. Technical jargons, structural changes, government patronization, opposition offensive policy and complex economic situation further accentuates the confusion of general public about this national document. In such a scenario, the responsible role of researcher is justified that he should come up with impartial findings to share with all stakeholders. This endeavor is just to focus the positivity for which country is in dire need. All Pakistanis, whatever plate form they are using, are true lover of Pakistan. The need of the hours is to use their energies in a positive way to take Pakistan one step ahead.

Economics is innately the product of Parliament's decision. Parliamentarians have been elected by the public to maintain or take one step ahead the good achievements and improve whatever lagged behind in outgoing year. Let us see the efforts of Parliamentarians in quantitate arrangement what were the achievements year and lost with preceding year and against the targets of outgoing year 2017-18.

1. Comparison of outgoing year 2016-17 with previous 2017-18

Performance of economic management is better if we compare it to the outgoing year. Few of the areas shown decline where performance in most the economic activities super passing the preceding year. Expect trade deficit, there was no big problems observed in any of the economic sectors. Event this deficit has too many justification including;

1. Heavy imports of CPEC related machinery which can be categorized in investment.
2. Most of the transportation has been completely shifted to imported Petrol /diesel from local CNG.
3. Both China & India has depreciation their currencies that put pressure on our export.
4. Delay in devaluation / depreciation of Rupee against Dollar.
5. Chaotic political situation in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries have affected our foreign remittances.
6. Delay in FTA with China and other export related negotiations.
7. Government reactive approach when problem entered in dangerous zone.
8. Delay in export related refunds.

The growth is spread across the various sectors for the economy including Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services. While the economy has grown, inflation has remained under control and has averaged at 5.5 percent in the last five years, down from the average of 11.83 percent in the 2008-2013 period. In the first 9 months of this year, CPI inflation remains at 3.8 percent.

Political situation did not let the government to fully utilize the resources for better economic growth. There were many big jumps that turned to back. The most important achievement of the outgoing fiscal year is of course the highest GDP growth in 13 years, supported by a strong growth in manufacturing, which was the highest in 11 years, a sharp pick-up in agriculture, the highest in 13 years, and a continuing robust performance in services.

The data for other major economic activities is given below in tabular form.

Performance Comparison with Preceding year						
Sector	Sub-Sector	Unit	2017-18	2016-17	% Inc. (dec.)	F / (UF)
Agriculture		Value in Rs.	3.83	2.07	1.76	F
	Important crops	Million Tones	3.57	2.18	1.39	F
	Others Crops	Million Tones	3.33	(2.66)	5.99	F
	Cotton bails.	Bales in million	11.94	10.67	11.85	F
	Cotton ginning.	Million Tones	8.72	5.58	3.14	F
	Sugarcane.	Million Tones	81.10	75.48	7.45	F
	Rice.	Million Tones	7.44	6.85	8.66	F
	Wheat.	Million Tones	25.49	26.67	(4.43)	F
	Maize.	Million Tones	5.70	6.13	(7.04)	UF
live Stock						
	Gross value of live stock.	Rs. (Billion)	1,377.00	1,327.00	3.77	F
	Fishing.	Million Tones	1.63	1.23	0.40	F
	Milk Production.	Million Tones	57.89	56.00	3.38	F
	Poultry meat.	Million Tones	1.39	1.28	9.01	F
						F
Industrial Sector			5.43	6.43	(1.00)	F
	Manufacturing -LSM (9-Months)	%	6.24	4.40	1.84	F
	Electronics	%	38.79	17.91	20.88	F
	Steel	%	30.85	16.15	14.70	F
	Automobile	%	19.58	10.09	9.49	F
	Paper & Board	%	8.06	5.77	2.29	F
	Coke & Petroleum	%	10.26	(0.07)	10.33	F
	Engineering	%	5.21	3.41	1.80	F
	Pharmaceutical	%	9.44	8.87	0.57	F
	Textile	%	7.36	0.21	7.15	F
	Mining	%	3.04	(0.08)	3.12	F
Service Sector		%	6.50	6.40	0.10	F
Inflation		%	3.80	4.01	(0.21)	UF
	SPI	%	0.90	1.40	(0.50)	UF
	WPI	%	2.70	3.80	(1.10)	UF
	Core inflation-Non-food & energy	%	5.45	5.07	0.38	F
Education						
	Total enrolment	Number in Million	50.43	48.06	4.92	F
	Total teachers	Number in Million	1.81	1.73	4.75	F
	Total institution	Number in Thousand	267.70	260.80	2.65	F
Health & Nutrition						
	Federal & Provinces		384.90	291.90	31.86	F
Energy						
	Capacity (Base year is 2013)	MW	29,573.00	22,812.00	29.64	F
	Oil Consumption -(9-months)	Million Tones	16.50	16.70	(1.20)	UF
	Transportation share in oil	Million Tones	64.40	57.20	12.59	F
	Power sector share in oil	Million Tones	26.40	33.20	(20.48)	UF
Social Safety Net						
	Provincial expenditure-17 sectors.	Rs. Billion	1,134.10	1,017.50	11.46	F
	BISP - beneficiaries - Base year 2012-13	Number in Million	5.60	3.73	50.13	F
	Per year per family - Base year 2012-13	Rs.	19,336.00	12,000.00	61.13	F
	Annual disbursement - Base year 2008-09	Rs. Billion	121.00	16.00	656.25	F
Per Capita Income		\$ per person	1,641.00	1,632.84	0.50	F

3. **Following are the salient** features of the budget 2017-18, announced by the Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs Mr. Miftah Ismail, who administered the oath just few hours before budget speech, here on Friday 27-04-2018.

a. Net federal Budget at glance.

Budget AT Glance				
				Rs. (Billion)
Receipt				
Revenue		Capital		Total
Tax Revenue	4,435.0	Capital Reciepts Non-bank	532.8	
Other Taxes	453.6	External receipts - Net	342.1	
Non-Tax Revenue	771.9	Estimated provincial Surplus	285.6	
Gross revenue receipt	5660.5	Bank borrowings	1015.3	
Lese: provincial share	-2590.1	Privatization Proceeds	0	
	3070.4		2175.8	5246.2
Expenditure				
Revenue		Capital		
Interest Payment	1620.2	Federal PSDP	800	
Pension	342.0	Net lending	87.4	
Defense	1100.3	Other Development Expenditure	180.2	
Grants & Transfers	477.9			
Subsidies	174.7			
Administration	463.5			
	4178.6		1067.6	5246.2
				Nil
Source: The Nation April 28, 2018				

b. **Other salient features**

1. Total Outlay is Rs. 5.932 trillion which is 16% higher than the previous budget.
2. 16.2 % more than Fy 2017-18
3. GDP growth rate fixed at 6.2%.
4. GDP target Rs. 36371 b.
5. Revenue collection target is Rs. 4,435 billion.
6. Inflation to be maintained lower than 6%.
7. Budget deficit / fiscal deficit is to be observed at 4.9%.

8. Federal budget for PSDP is fixed at Rs. 800 billion.
9. Increase in pay and pension is 10%.
10. House rent allowance for government is increased by 50%.
11. Budget to counter the terrorism is allocated for Rs. 171 billion.
12. Law and order receives Rs. 109 billion.
13. Tax relief is given to the tune of Rs. 184.4 billion.
14. New taxes would be imposed for Rs. 93.32 billion.
15. PSDP outlays is Rs.2043 billion comprise of Federal share of Rs. 1030 b and Provinces Rs. 1013 b.
16. PSDP burden would be shared by Rs. 171 b by Foreign Aid and Rs. 100 b by the Public Private Partnership.
17. Health care sector will receive only Rs. 25 b which almost 50% of last year budget.
18. Out of total Rs. 174.7 outlay for subsidies includes Rs. 134 b of subsidy for power sector.
19. Foreign loan is budgeted as \$ 11 b which is nearly Rs. 1,118 b.
20. Additional customs duty raised by 1% to mitigate the relief given to salaried person.
21. Cigarettes to cost more.
22. Produce Index units raised by Rs1,000.
23. Bonus shares not to be taxed.
24. Income Tax rates slashed.
25. Desalination plant for Karachi envisaged.
26. Further income tax increased.
27. Poultry to cost less.
28. Tax rate on non-filers raised.
29. Tax rate on non-cash paid transactions on non-filers reduced.
30. Tax on dividend paid to REIT unit holders reduced .
31. NPO's to get a tax break .
32. Defence expenditure raised by 10%.
33. Tax on Bonus Shares withdrawn.
34. Public Companies undistributed profits to be taxed at 5% if such distribution is below 20% (Excluding bonus shares) earlier this limit was 40%.
35. Adjustment of carried forward depreciation and impairment loss limited to 50% only unless taxable income do not exceed Rs. 10m.
36. Company taxation rates will reduce to 25% over 5 years.
37. Super Tax will be reduced to 0% over 3 years. Decreasing 1% YoY bases.
38. Tax rate for Association of persons varies from 5% to 30%.
39. Minimum Tax concept introduced for Commercial Imports in place of Final Tax as earlier done with services.
40. Exemption from Withholding tax allowed for Goods not exceed Rs. 75,000 and Services not exceeding Rs. 30,000 in a tax year.
41. Income Tax on Coal import will be 4% for filers 6% for non-filers.
42. Exemption from Income Tax for 20 years to oil refineries introduced (new and existing with certain capacity limits).
43. Tax exemptions introduced for Film industry.
44. Gifts from relatives remain exempt, all other gifts are now taxable.

45. Investment in shares limit for Tax credit enhanced to Rs. 2 million.
46. Foreign Assets to be taxed in Pakistan they fall in definition of “Assets located in Pakistan” for non-resident persons
47. Income of Foreign Controlled Company of a resident person to be taxed in Pakistan
48. Unexplained Investment will not be taxed in Pakistan if it is proved that original income was not taxable in Pakistan.
49. Foreign assets need to be declared if foreign income have more than US\$ 10k or asset US\$ 100k.
50. Only filers will be able to book new Vehicle and get transfer of existing vehicles.
51. Exemption of non-disclosure of Source of Income withdrawn if equivalent to Rs. 10m or more foreign exchange received through normal banking channel.
52. Directorate of immovable property acquisition established to monitor and buy under declared Properties.
53. Tax rate for Individual (Salaried and others) varies from Rs. 1,000 to 15%.
54. Non-Filer WHT rates increased.
55. Withholding tax on Marriage Hall functions will be higher of Rs. 20,000 or 5% of bill.
56. 1% adjustable Withholding tax on credit cards introduced if bill exceeds Rs. 100,000 per month
57. Dividend from REIT to be taxed at reduced rate of 7.5%.

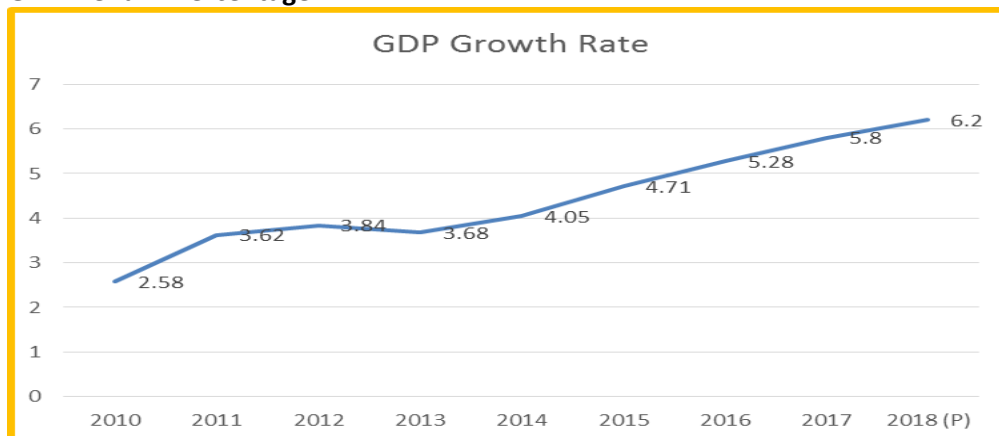
- [www.https://epaper.brecorder.com/2018/04/28/1-page/713044-news.html](https://epaper.brecorder.com/2018/04/28/1-page/713044-news.html)
- [www.ttps://nation.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2018-04-28/page-18](https://nation.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2018-04-28/page-18)
- www.icmap.com.pk

4. GDP dynamics

The gross domestic product (GDP) is one of the primary indicators used to gauge the health of a country's economy. It represents the total dollar value of all goods and services produced over a specific time period; you can think of it as the size of the economy. This gauge is used by all the countries of the world.

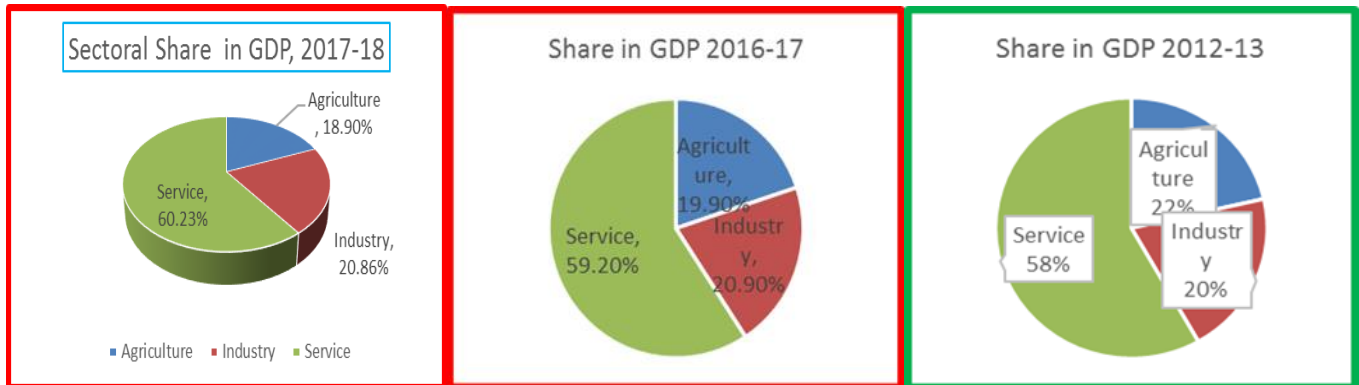
There are three methods to measure the GDP called as Expenditure method, Income method and Production method. GDP of Pakistan over the years;

a. GDP Trend in Percentage.



b. Sectorial combination of GDP

There is no major change in trend or composition of elements in GDP. This shows that either every government tries to maintain the composition or its natural phenomenon for spontaneous adjustment. Increase in Service sector share would indicate the value addition in industry and agriculture sectors.



Sectoral Share in GDP				
Period	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Total
2017	18.90%	20.86%	60.23%	100
2016	19.90%	20.90%	59.20%	100
2013	21.40%	20.40%	58.20%	100
2011	21.70%	21.20%	57.10%	100

5. Education

To get an education to make life easy in this world is as important as breathing for survival. Its nothing but the wise, hopeful and respectful cultivation of learning undertaken in the belief that all should have the chance to share in life.

There are FOUR MAIN PILLARS OF QUALITY EDUCATION NAMED AS INSTITUTION, ENROLMENT, TEACHER AND CURRICULUM. Education plays a key role in economic development of nation. Education needs to be delivered effectively and equitably across the country to ensure that it is a driver of social cohesion and resilience. The government is making all efforts to recuperating both the quality and the coverage of education through effective policy interventions and expenditure allocations. After the post 18th Amendment, provincial governments will have to take all necessary steps towards educational reforms and delivery of educational services at gross root level.

Now the education has been linked with SDGs to achieve 100% literacy in 2030 which is 60% for Pakistan with 70 % males and 47% female.

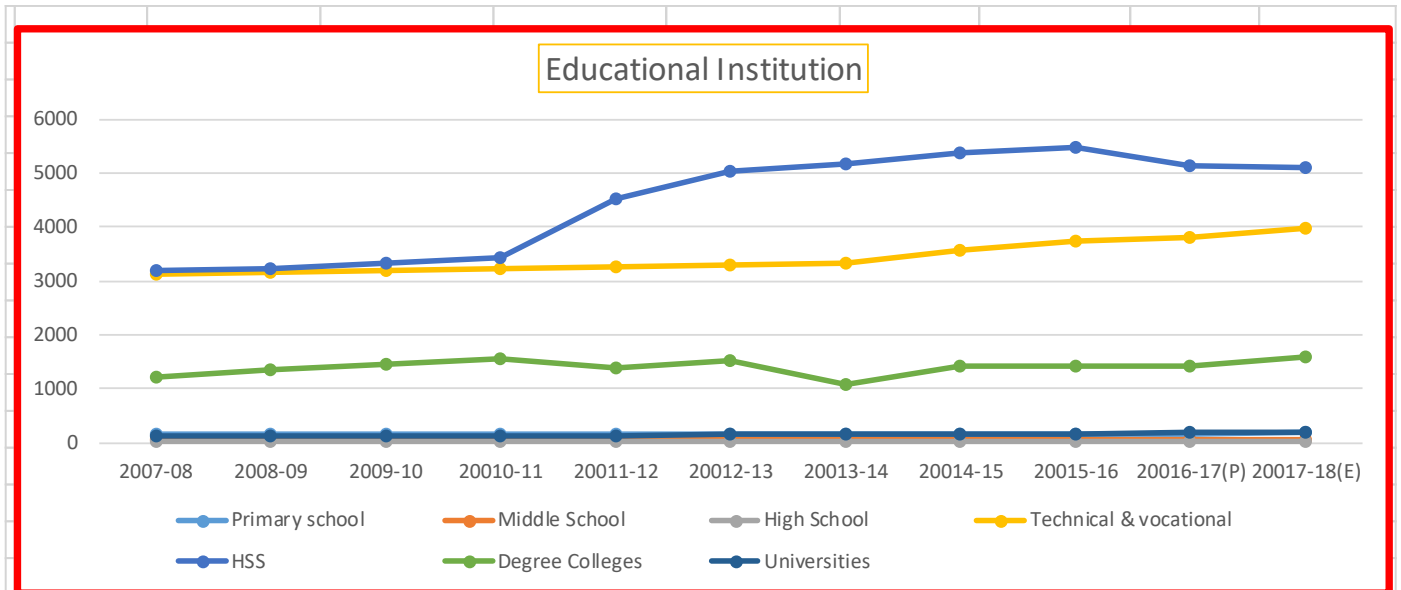
Rs. 97.4 billion has been allocated for Education Affairs & Services for year 2018-19 against Rs. 90.8 b of preceding year. Effective budget allocation has played an important role to improve all Three Educational Indicators which are evident from below mentioned schedule and graphic presentation.

Education levels in Pakistan;

- Primary
- Middle
- Secondary
- Higher
- Technical & Vocational
- University
- Professional

a. Institutions – for all levels of education

Increase in educational budget always enabled the government to increase the institutional set up to enhance the enrolment of students from both sexes in all levels of education. There was increase of 3% in number of institution for outgoing year 2017-18. This time, increase in budget to the tune of 7.4% will surely strengthen the government to meet the current year's target.



Number of Educational institutions (Both Male & Female)							"000"	"000"
Year	Primary school	Middle School	High School	Technical & vocational	HSS	Degree Colleges	Universities	Total
2007-08	157.4	40.8	24	3,125	3,213	1,202	124	7886.2
2008-09	156.7	40.9	24.3	3,159	3,242	1,336	129	8,087.9
2009-10	157.5	41.3	24.8	3,192	3,329	1,439	132	8,315.6
2010-11	155.5	41.6	25.2	3,224	3,435	1,558	105	8,544.3
2011-12	154.7	41.9	28.7	3,257	4,515	1,384	139	9,520.3
2012-13	159.7	42.2	29.9	3,290	5,030	1,534	147	10,232.8
2013-14	157.9	42.9	30.6	3,323	5,179	1,086	161	9,980.4
2014-15	165.9	44.8	31.3	3,579	5,393	1,410	163	10,787.0
2015-16	164.6	45.7	31.7	3,746	5,470	1,418	163	11,039.0
2016-17(P)	169.6	49	31.6	3,798	5,130	1,431	185	10,794.2
2017-18(E)	173.7	51.4	31.9	3,979	5,114	1,583	185	11,118.0

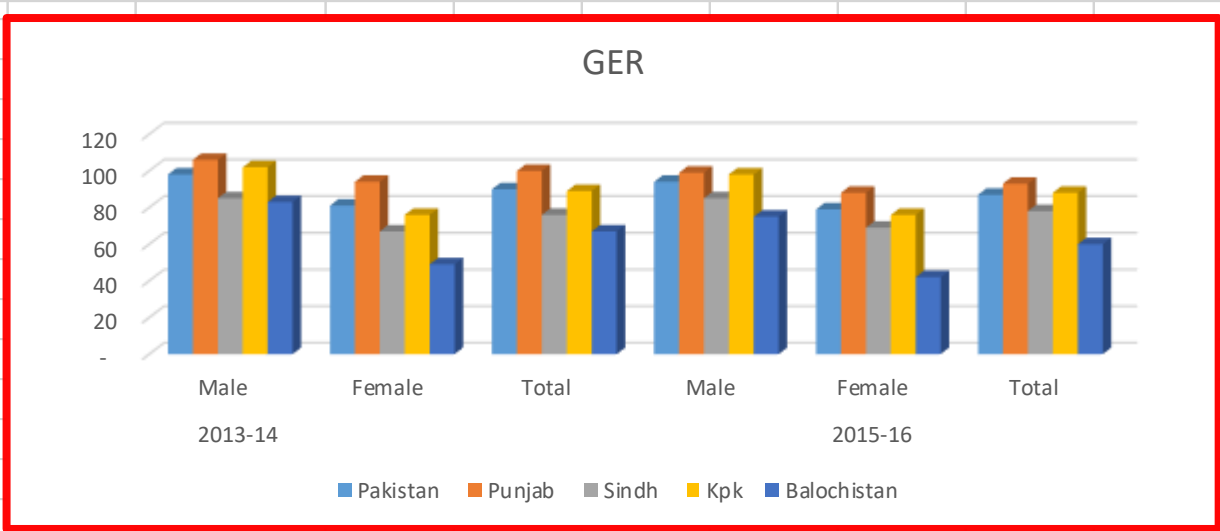
Source: Economic Survey 2017-18

b. Enrolment

Total number of enrolment at national level during 2016-17 stood at 48.06 million as compared to 46.22 million during the year 2015-16. This shows the growth of 3.79%. For year 2017-18 expected increase is 50.43 million students. The entire institution wise enrolment is shown as below.

I. Overall Gross Enrolment Rate

GER in Pakistan is not appreciable as decreased from 90% to 87% from year 2013-14 to 2015-16. All provinces observed declined except Sindh with little increase of 2%. Government has special focus on GER increased the budget to ensure the increase in GER. Similarly the literacy rate also dropped to extend of 2% to 58%.

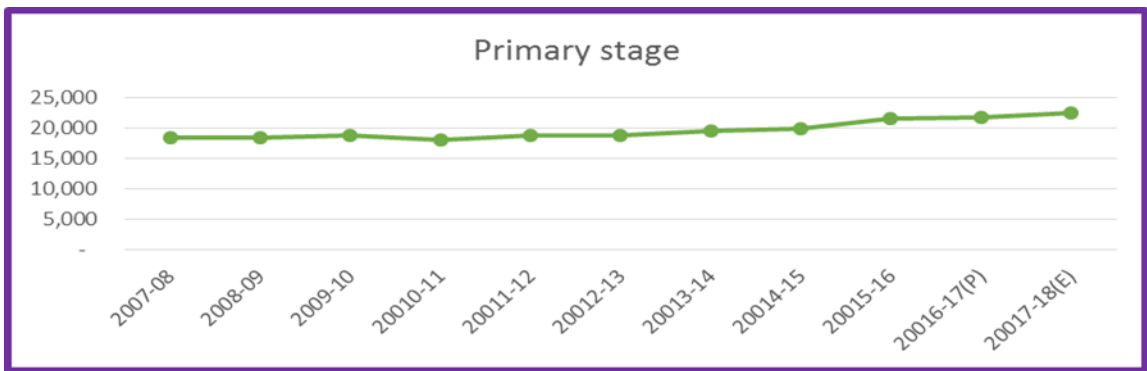


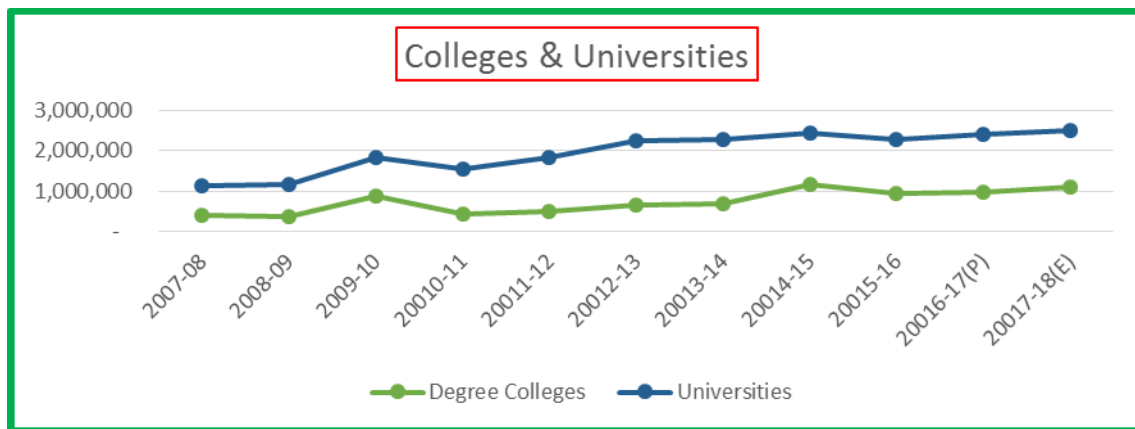
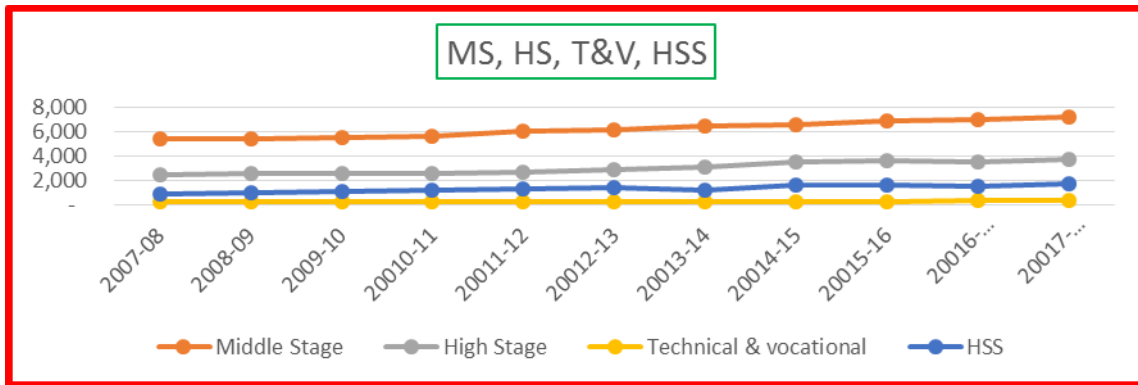
Gross Enrolment Rate at Glance

Province Area	2013-14			2015-16		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	98	81	90	94	79	87
Punjab	106	94	100	99	88	93
Sindh	85	67	76	85	69	78
Kpk	102	76	89	98	76	88
Balochistan	83	49	67	75	42	60

Economic Survey: 2017-18

II. GER at different levels of institutions.

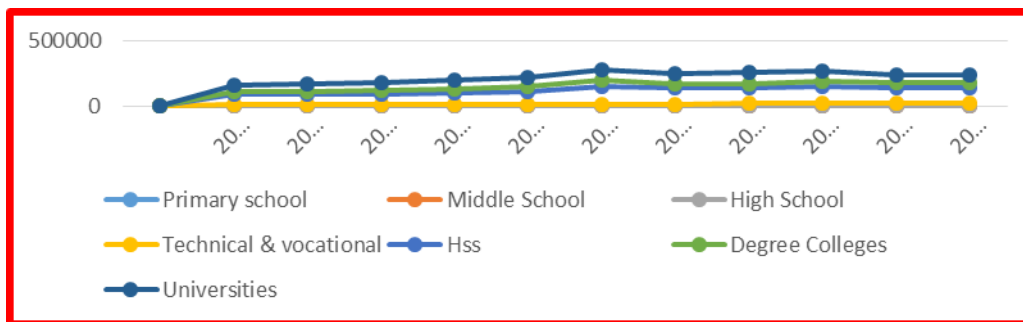
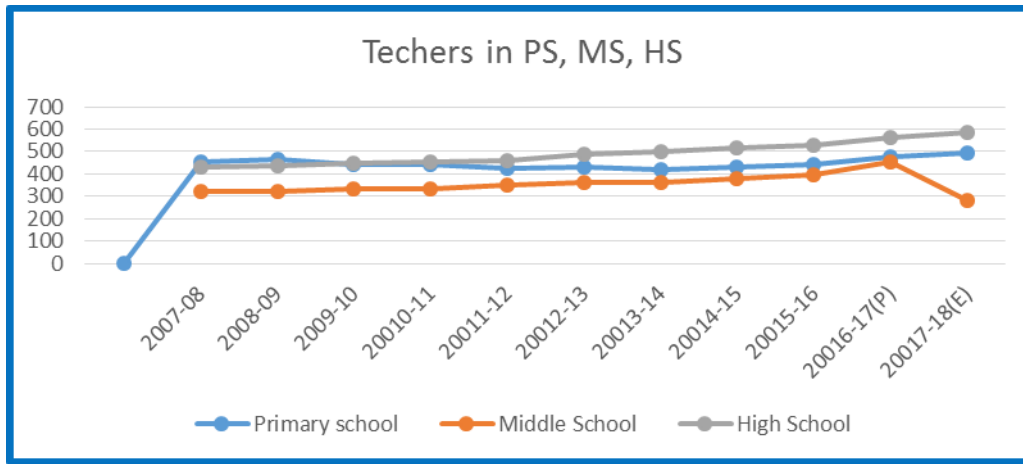




Enrolment in Educational institutions (Both Male & Female)							
Year	"000"					Degree Colleges	Universities
	Primary stage	Middle Stage	High Stage	Technical & vocational	HSS		
2007-08	18,360	5,427	2,484	256	960	383,810	741,092
2008-09	18,468	5,414	2,556	265	1,074	366,518	803,507
2009-10	18,772	5,504	2,583	273	1,166	883,954	935,599
2010-11	18,063	5,644	2,630	281	1,188	431,180	1,107,682
2011-12	18,677	6,020	2,753	290	1,294	497,152	1,319,799
2012-13	18,790	6,188	2,898	302	1,400	641,539	1,594,648
2013-14	19,441	6,461	3,109	309	1,234	674,451	1,594,648
2014-15	19,847	6,582	3,501	320	1,665	1,144,846	1,299,160
2015-16	21,551	6,922	3,653	315	1,698	937,132	1,355,649
2016-17(P)	21,686	6,996	3,583	345	1,595	956,395	1,463,279
2017-18(E)	22,521	7,189	3,765	358	1,751	1,089,664	1,423,097
Economic Survey: 2017-18							

c. Teachers

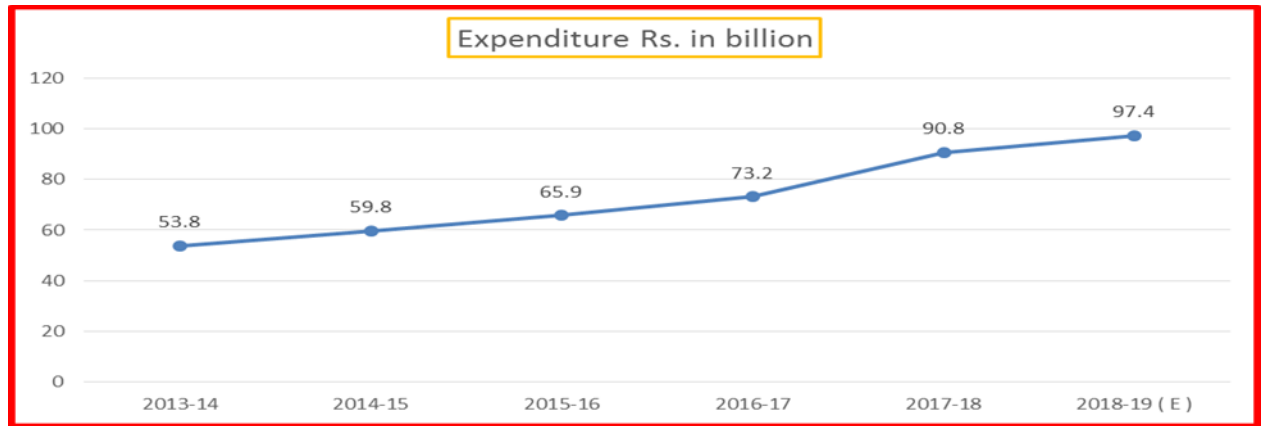
The total number of teachers during 2016-17 were 1.726 million compared to 1.630 million positing the increase of 5.9%. This number is expected to increase to 1.808 million during the year 2017-18



Number Of Teachers In Educational Institutions In Pakistan							
Year	Primary school	Middle School	High School	Technical & vocational	Hss	Degree Colleges	Universities
	"000"						
2007-08	453	321	430	14914	74223	20971	46893
2008-09	465	321	439	15264	76184	21176	52833
2009-10	442	332	447	15338	77248	30754	57780
2010-11	441	335	453	15591	81183	36349	63557
2011-12	427	351	459	15847	97633	40191	70053
2012-13	429	363	490	16109	132011	48809	77557
2013-14	420	365	501	16377	124336	25964	77557
2014-15	431	381	514	19393	118079	36587	88288
2015-16	445	394	530	18157	130061	37082	83375
2016-17(P)	475	455	561	18207	120336	37897	58733
2017-18(E)	496	279	583	18885	119046	43637	53981
Economic Survey: 2017-18							

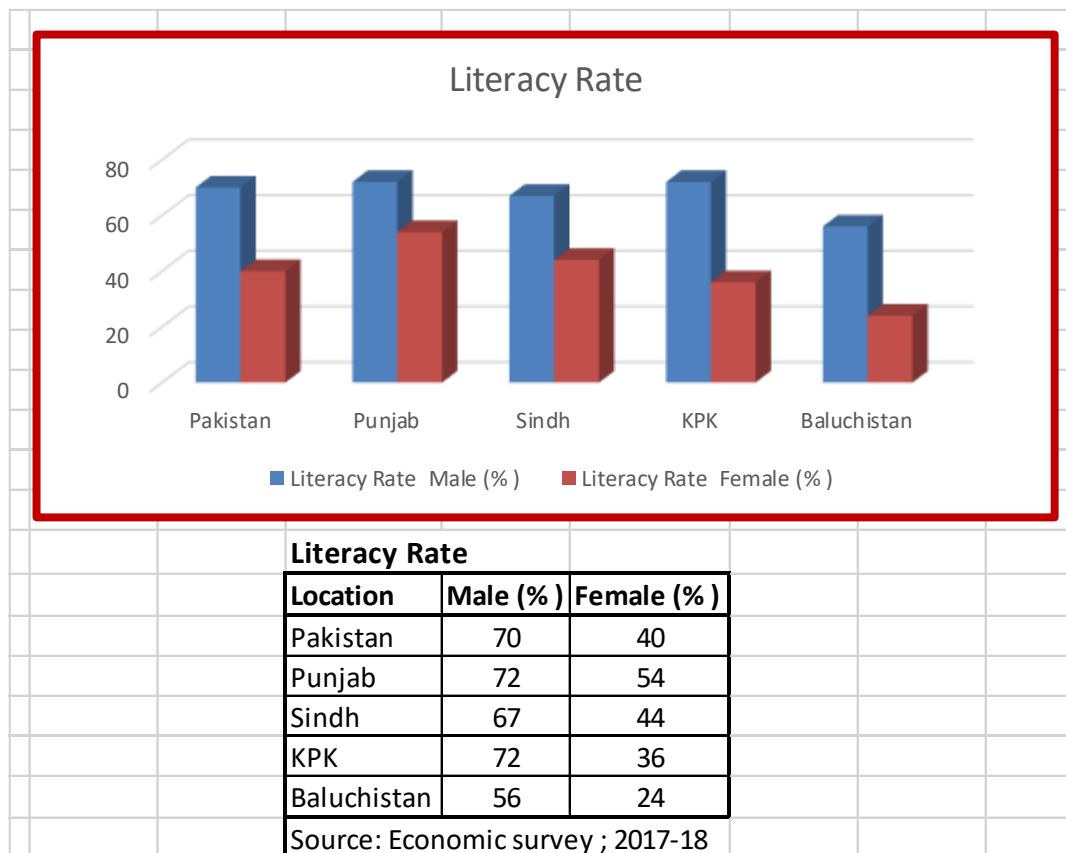
d. Expenditure on Education:

Public expenditure as a % of GDP is estimated to be 2.2 % in the year 2017 as compared to 2.3 % of GDP for the year 2016. Provinces also spent huge amount on education related activities in term of ADPs and other heads.



e. Province wise Literacy Rate:

There is a big gap in literacy rate in between the MALE & FEMALE in all four provinces. This discrimination is very much narrower in Punjab while wider in Baluchistan.



f. Other Educational Indicators:

- Literacy rate has been decreased to 58 % from 60% previous year, the same as observed in 2016-17.
- Literacy rate in urban area is 74% and in rural area is 49%.
- Male literacy rate in urban area is 81% while female is 68%.

- Province wise literacy rate is 62%, 55%, 53% and 41% in Punjab, Sindh, KPK and Baluchistan.
- Gross enrolment also follow the patron of literacy rate.
- Male literacy rate is remain above from female literacy rate.
- Punjab literacy rate dominated the other provinces Sindh, KPK and Baluchistan respectively.
- Educational activities remain ahead in urban area than rural area.
- Education Budget has been increasing in 2.3 % of GDP in 2016-17.
- Government's major focus is on higher education.
- Skilled development remained the pivot point to promote the employment. Punjab has major focus on technical education.
- Technical and vocation education also got patronage in current budget.

g. Role of HEC for promotion of Education

- Smart University: Transforming of conventional universities into IT based education system.
- E-HEC Services: Online information and application for scholarships, grants and further studies etc.
- Higher Education Web TV: This will promote the education in a better way to beneficiary in term of both cost and time.
- HEC would initiate 122 projects.

h. Government efforts to promote education.

- Federal Public Service Development Programme (PSDP) for 2018 has allocated an amount of Rs. 2.96 billion for 10 on-going and 3- new projects.
- Provincial Annual Development Programmes (ADPs – 2018): Provincial governments focus on construction of new schools, colleges, missing facilities, scholarships, establishment of IT / scientific labs, teacher trainings and Early Childhood Education etc. All provinces are doing their best and spending huge money, through different sources, to meet the educational needs.
- Technical and vocational education under National Vocational and Training Commission (NAVTTTC): This a regulatory authority established to address the challenges facing by the technical and vocational stream in the country by formulating the policies, strategies and revamping of TVET.

i. Targets achieved through;

- Prime Minister's Youth Skilled Development Programme (PMYSDP). Programme has been implemented through Provincial Governments TEVETAs, SWD, Private Technical providers, Armed Forces Institutes and private industry. Trainees are paid Rs 3,000/ month while students from FATA are getting Rs. 4,000/ month. 100, 000 trainees have been benefited. Also preparing the Skilled Manpower for Mega Project – CPEC:
- TVET Accreditation System in Pakistan: NAVTTTC is mandated with setting up an internationally acceptable accreditation system to oversee the growth and quality of TVET in Pakistan.
- Development of Competency Standards. NAVTTTC has established competency standard based on set of nationally endorsed standards, qualifications guidelines used to recognize and access the skills and knowledge of people need to perform efficiently in workplace.
- Development of TLMs: Under PM-YSDP, to facilitate the trainers and institutions, NAVTTTC took initiative of developing Teaching Learning Material (LTM) in demand driven trades. NAVTTTC developed 64 LTM for PM-YSDP phase –IV (Batch – 1).

- Competency Based Training & Assessment: CBT is an important element of National Skill Strategy (NSS). NAVTTC has implemented 12 CBT qualifications in 22 institutes in ICT, Punjab, Sindh, KPK, Baluchistan, FATA and AJK under PM-YSDP Phase – II (Batch – II).
- National Certified Assessor: The quality training and qualified Assessors are the key elements of successful TVET delivery. For quality assurance of CBT training and standardization of RPL (Recognition of Prior Learning) activities, NAVTTC has trained over 200 assessors to conduct assessment of CBT from all four provinces including AJK and GB.
- Higher Education Commission (HEC): Major function of HEC is to help in producing such intellect that would be able to contribute in national economy.
- Performance Review 2017-18: Under PSDP 2017-18, the government has allocated projects (112 ongoing and 69 un- approved projects) for universities. During FY 2018, 21 projects with total cost of 46.71 billion have been considered and approved.

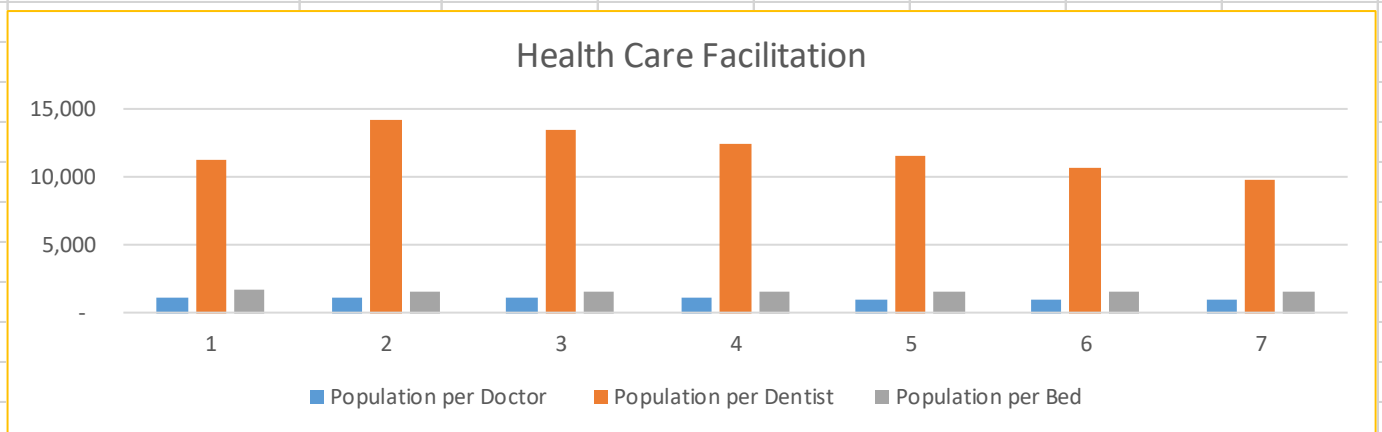
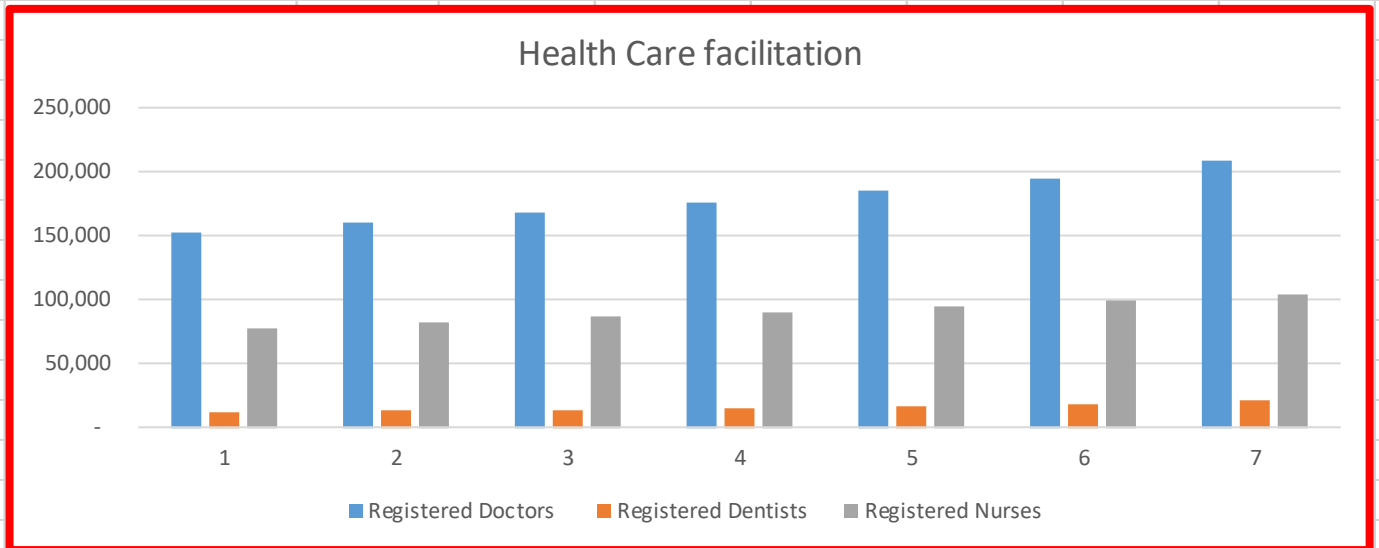
Ref: Economic Survey 2017-18

6. Health

It is unarguably true that health and nutrition make important contribution to economic development. Healthy people are more lively, energetic and effectively contribute in economic progress, whereas, malnutrition, ill health and diseases are considered as barriers to economic growth. Delivering better health services has continuously been the prime objective of the government. Pakistan has a mix of public and private health service delivery system. Under 18th Constitutional Amendment, health service delivery has been transferred to the provinces, though, Pakistan Vision 2025, which was prepared in consultation with provinces provide a road map which includes reducing the widespread prevalence of communicable diseases, disease surveillance, addressing inadequacies in primary/secondary health care facilities, correcting rural/urban biases, bridging basic nutritional gaps and improving the pharmaceutical sector to ensure the availability, affordability and quality of medication drugs.

The country's ownership of the SDGs would be a prerequisite for health and development in future. Health Expenditure Cumulative health expenditures of federal and the provinces are estimated at Rs 384.57 billion for fiscal year 2017-18 which is 31.75 percent higher than the actual expenditures of Rs 291.90 billion realized during fiscal year 2016- 17.

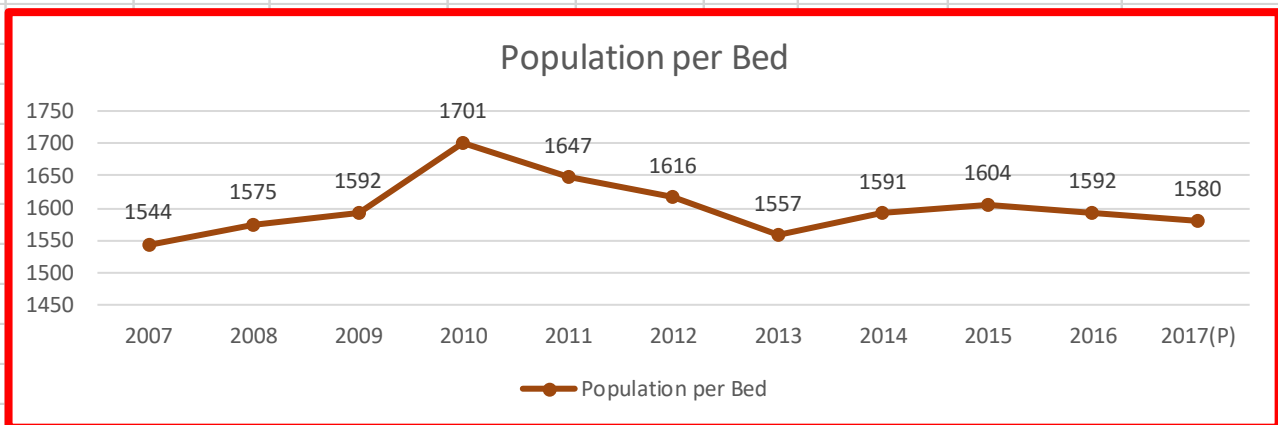
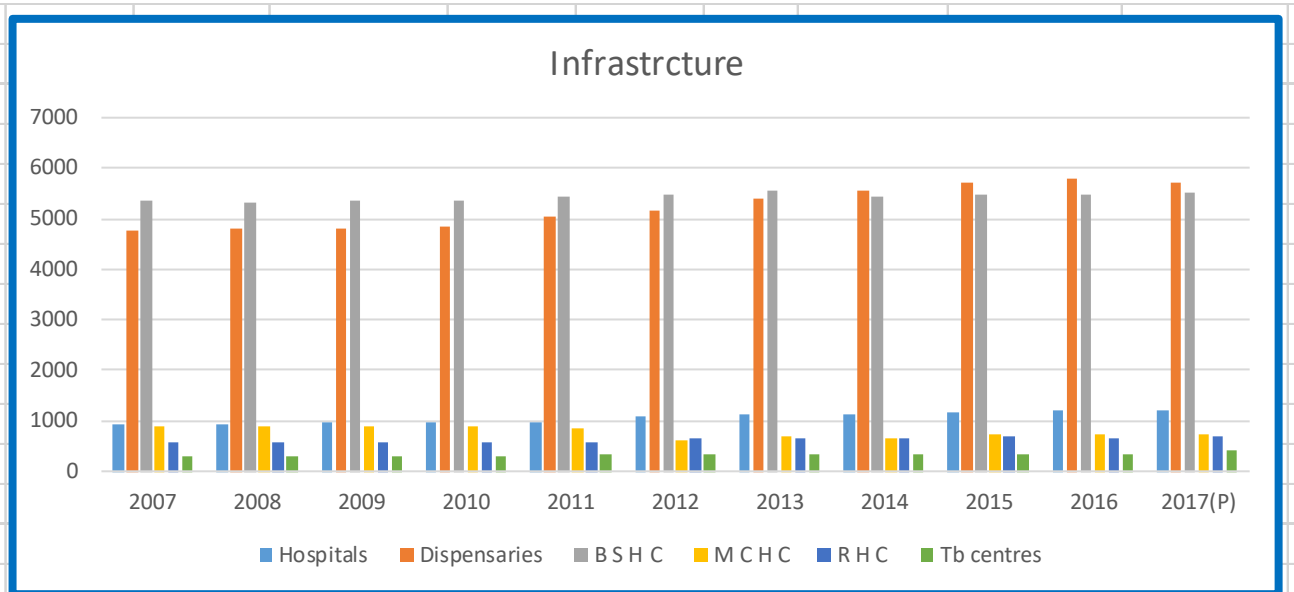
- a. All the manpower related to health care is improving with slow pace which is evident from schedule and graphs.



Healthcare Facilities

Health manpower	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Registered Doctors	152,368	160,880	167,759	175,223	184,711	195,196	208,007
Registered Dentists	11,649	12,692	13,716	15,106	16,652	18,333	20,463
Registered Nurses	77,683	82,119	86,183	90,276	94,766	99,228	103,777
Population per Doctor	1,162	1,123	1,099	1,073	1,038	997	957
Population per Dentist	11,203	14,238	13,441	12,447	11,513	10,658	9,730
Population per Bed	1,647	1,616	1,557	1,591	1,604	1,592	1,580
Source: Pakistan Bureau of statistics							

- b. **Infrastructure:** Current fiscal year witnessed a considerable increase in health budget allocation which is 40.7 % higher than preceding year. Current fiscal year allocation is Rs. 384.57 b as compared to Rs. 273.34 b for FY 2017-18. This increase surely helped to develop the better infrastructure which is evident from graph. Number of patients per bed has decreasing trend due to additional capacity.



National Medical And Health Establishments Progressive

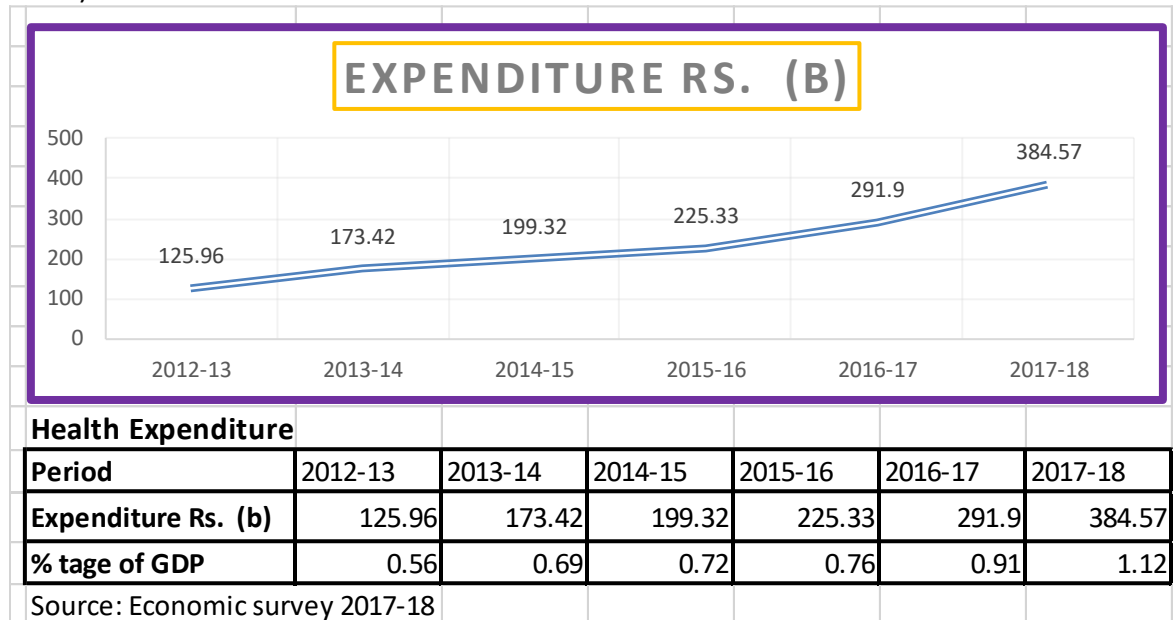
Year	Hospitals	Dispensaries	B S H C	M C H C	R H C	Tb centres	Total Beds	Population per Bed
2007	945	4,755	5,349	903	562	290	103,285	1544
2008	948	4,794	5,310	908	561	293	103,037	1575
2009	968	4,813	5,345	906	572	293	103,708	1592
2010	972	4,842	5,344	909	577	304	104,137	1701
2011	980	5,039	5,449	851	579	345	107,537	1647
2012	1,092	5,176	5,478	628	640	326	111,802	1616
2013	1,113	5,413	5,571	687	667	329	118,378	1557
2014	1,143	5,548	5,438	670	669	334	118,170	1591
2015	1,172	5,695	5,478	733	684	339	119,548	1604
2016	1,205	5,797	5,473	734	668	342	112,769	1592
2017(P)	1,211	5,697	5,508	738	676	431	126,019	1580

Source: Economic Survey 2017-18

- c. **Health Expenditure:** All the provinces are paying special attention towards health issue after 18th amendments where provinces had been empowered to take care sector at local level. Heavy budgets are allocated in all four provinces due to fair competition among the provinces in health

services. It's a big incentives for general public and a tool for politicians to get vote in coming elections.

According to the break-up of federal and provincial share in total public spending on health during July-February, 2017-18, the major share of spending on health has been observed in Punjab (84.8 %) followed by Sindh (41.4 %) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (17.6 %) and Baluchistan (11.3 %).



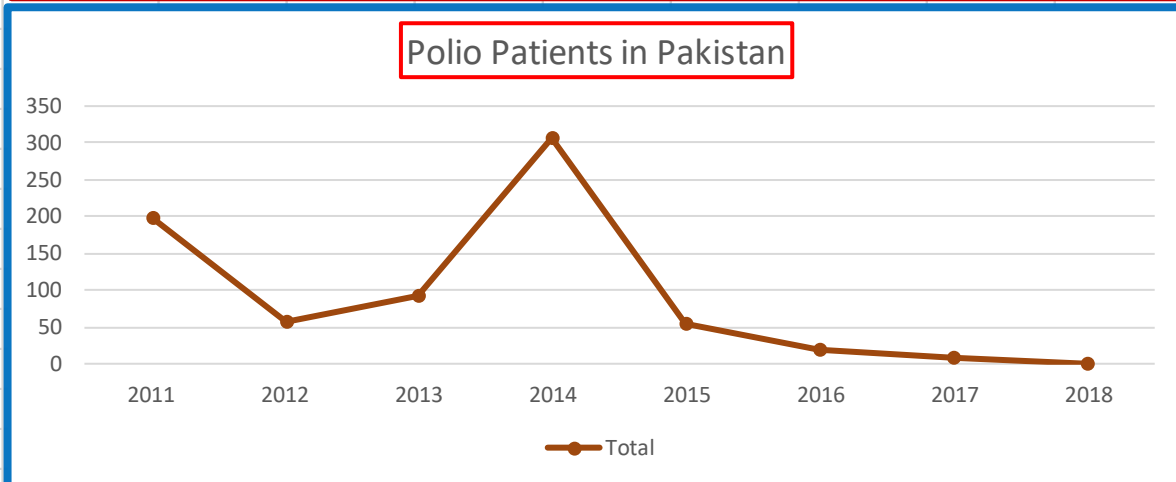
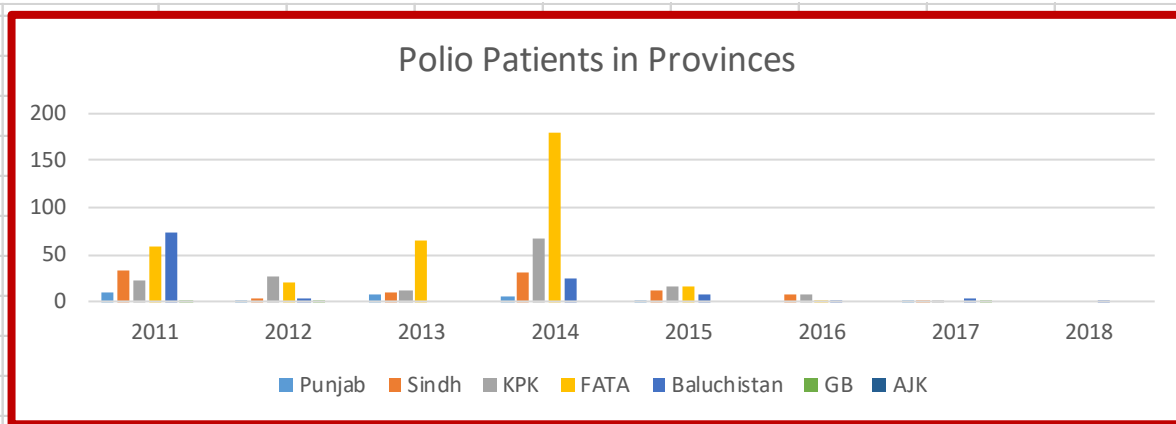
d. **Achievement of last year:** Self explanatory data is given below.

Physical Ahievement 2016-17 And Targets For 2017-18 (Nos.)					
Sub Sector		2017			Targets 2017-18
		Target	Achievemen	(%)	
A.	Hospital Beds	5000	3100	65	4000
B.	Health Human Resource				
	Doctors	5000	5000	100	5,000
	Dentists	500	500	100	700
	Nurses	4000	3200	70	4000
	Paramedics	5500	4500	90	5000
	Tba/CMW	550	450	90	1000
	Training of LHWs	10000	9000	90	8000
C.	Preventive programmemes				
	Immunization (Million Children)	8	7	85	8
	Oral rehydration salt (ORS) (million pack)	23	18	85	25
Source: planning commission (health section)					

e. **Plans approved for the current current year**

- **Family planning and health care** launched in 23 districts to cover 40 million families with the budgets allocation of Rs. 15 b for FY 2017-18.

- PM- Programme for prevention and control of Hepatitis in Pakistan:** All forms of hepatitis are of concern within public health framework. The programme envisages meeting the challenges posed by the high prevalence of viral hepatitis in the country and 50 percent reduction in new cases of hepatitis B and C through advocacy and behavior change communication
- Polio Eradication Initiatives:** Through polio eradication efforts, a substantial investment has been made in strengthening health service delivery systems in Pakistan. Thousands of health workers have been trained, hundreds of volunteers have been mobilized to support immunization campaigns, and cold chain transport equipment has been refurbished. Consequently, Polio incidence has almost been eradicated in Pakistan. It is evident that during calendar year 2011 there were total 198 polio cases that were reduced to 8 in 2017 and during first quarter of 2018 only **one case** is observed in Balochistan.



Polio Patients

Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Punjab	9	2	7	5	2	0	1	0
Sindh	33	4	10	30	12	8	2	0
KPK	23	27	11	68	17	8	1	0
FATA	59	20	65	179	16	2	0	0
Baluchistan	73	4	0	25	7	2	3	1
GB	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
AJK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	198	58	93	307	54	20	8	1

Source : Economic Survey 2017-18

- **Family Planning and Primary Health Care:** LHWs services have visible impact on the health status of women and children in particular through improved hygiene, birth spacing, iron supplementation, greater immunization coverage and through ante-natal and post-natal coverage of the pregnant women. The programme has recruited more than 106,000 (LHWs). The total population covered under this programme spread over 60 percent in Balochistan, more than 80 percent in Punjab, 65 percent in Sindh and 60 percent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A PC-I of provincial as well as special areas governments are in approval process in which salary packages of the staff of this programme have been increased through regularization of their services in compliance to the orders of the Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan.
- **Expended programe on Immunization:** EPI programme provides immunization to children against the seven vaccine-preventable diseases under one year of age i.e. childhood tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, neonatal tetanus, measles and hepatitis B. New vaccines like pentavalent vaccine have been introduced with the help of United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF). During the calendar year 2017 eight million children of 0-11 months and 6.5 million pregnant women were immunized against 7 deadly diseases and tetanus toxoide vaccine respectively. World Bank along with other financial partners such as World Health Organization (WHO) and Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has largely contributed for the smooth implementation of the programme. Still the issues of routine immunization in outreach areas of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Balochistan need consideration
- **Tuberculoausis Control Programme :** Pakistan is ranked 6th amongst 22 high disease burden countries of the world according to WHO. In Pakistan, 40 percent of the burden of disease is in the form of communicable diseases such as Malaria and TB. Incidence of TB stands at 231/100,000 population and prevalence of about 300 cases per 100,000 population. The National TB Control programme (NTP) has achieved over 80 percent Directly Observed Treatment System (DOTS) coverage in public sector and in the last five years the programme has provided care to more than half a million TB patients.
- **AIDS Control Programme:** According to National AIDS Control Programme, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is considered to be as low as 1 percent, hence, not considered a high risk country. The focus is on behavior change communication (BCC), services to high-risk population groups, treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and supply of safe blood for transfusions and capacity building of various stakeholders. Till date 4,500 HIV positive cases have been reported to the AIDS Control Programmes at federal and provincial level. The programme is technically supported by the UN agencies and Global Fund against AIDS, TB and Malaria.
- **Maternal & Child Healthcare Programme:** Mother and Child health and family planning services, train 10,000 community midwives, provision of comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmONC) services in basic and secondary healthcare facilities, provision of basic EmONC services in 550 health facilities and family planning services in all health outlets. Despite these modalities, Pakistan has shown a modest improvement and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR) and Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) are still very high as compared to other countries in the region. It is envisaged that successful implementation will improve these indicators.
- **Cancr Treatment Programme :** Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission's 18 Cancer Hospitals all over the country are providing diagnostic and treatment facilities to cancer patients. A state of the art cancer hospital has been approved in 2016-17 to be constructed in Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS) Islamabad to provide

cancer diagnostic and treatment facilities to the population of ICT, AJK, FATA, GB, and adjoining areas of Rawalpindi, Peshawar etc. The hospital will be completed within five years.

- **Health Planning Systems Strengthening and information Analysis Unit** : Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination (M/o NHR&C) has established Health Planning Systems Strengthening and Information Analysis Unit (HPSIU) in 2016 with the following key objectives.
 - i. Health planning and reform.
 - ii. Align health system strengthening activities in the country.
 - iii. Health information analysis and its uses.
 - iv. Provincial support and linkages.
- **Malaria Control Programme:** National strategic plan (2015-2020) has divided districts in different strata's in accordance with extent to which they are affected. Balochistan fell in category-I of strata that was highly disease affected. Details of achievements is listed below • Successful implementation of the new funding model grant fund worth US\$ 52 million. • Secured worth US\$ 39.2 million to implement malaria control intervention in 66 districts of Pakistan under New Funding Request of Global Fund. • Establishment of greater than 4000 malarial diagnosis and treatment centers. • Establishment of greater than 12,000 capacity building (trainings) HCPs. • Introduction of greater than 10 million long lasting insecticide treated bed nets.
- **Health Insurance** : Under BISP programme provision of free of cost health insurance to 3.2 million families (in Punjab, Balochistan and FATA in its two phases) living below poverty line of US\$2 per day to access cashless health care services package of 0.3 million rupees per family per year available in both public and private sector through a health card issued by a highly transparent mechanism. Thousand of poor patients have been benefited from the treatment facilities including deliveries, cardiac surgeries, cancer and other major diseases in the best private and government hospitals in their districts, without spending a single rupee. As of 31st January 2018 more than 1,655,657 families have been enrolled in Prime Minister's National Health Programme and more than 56,000 families have been treated for various illnesses from 125 empanelled hospitals across Pakistan. There is also an option of inter district portability in the programme which enables the enrolled beneficiaries and families to access quality indoor hospital services from any empanelled hospital, both in public and private

f. DRAP

Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP) has been established in the domain of Ministry of National Health Services to ensure safety, quality and affordability of medicines in the country. A Drug Pricing Policy 2015 has been announced to devise a transparent mechanism for fixation and price adjustment.

7. Environment

The sum total of all surroundings of a living organism(human beings, animals, birds etc), including natural forces and other living things (physical, chemical and biotec factors – climate, air, soil, water, fossil feuls etc) which provide conditions for development and growth as well as of danger and damage.

According to Global Climate Risk Index(2017) Pakistan is 7th position among most adversely affcted countries by climate change. Condition has been improved during outgoing year on this front but, unfortunately, data in not available for 2018 ranking. India was at number 1 position, the most vernalable one.

<https://germanwatch.org/en/download/20432.pdf>

Pakistan has made too many efforts to cope with enviornment situation by following UN agenda. Furthermore, to mitigate the impact of climate change, the government has taken different initiatives, one of them is Green Pakistan. Under this programme 100 million trees would be planted around the country in five years. Following programmes were launched under PSDP;

PSDP funded projects		
S.No	Name of Project Estimated Cost	(Rs Millions)
1	Establishment Geomatic Centre for Climate Change and Sustainable Development	48.90
2	Green Pakistan Programme – Revival of Forestry Resources in Pakistan	3,652.14
3	Green Pakistan Programme – Revival of Wildlife Resources in Pakistan	738.90
4	Sustainable Land Management project to combat Desertification in Pakistan SLMP-11	105.43
5	Construction of Boundary Wall of Zoo-cum- Botanical Garden	90.10
6	Green Pakistan Programme - Strengthening Zoological Survey of Pakistan undertaking immediate inventory of endangered wildlife species and habitats across Pakistan	76.73
7	Generating Global Environment Benefits from Improved Decision Making Systems and Local Planning in Pakistan	193.55
8	Glacier Lake outburst Flood in Northern Areas GCF funding	3,920.18
9	Establishment of Flood Forecasting and Warning System for Kalpani Nullah Basin, Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	230.00
11	Establishment of Specialized Medium Range Weather Forecasting Centre (SMRFC) and Strengthening of Weather Forecasting System (JICA)	2,502.50
	Installation of Weather Surveillance Radar at Karachi (JICA)	1,580.00
12	Reverse Linkage Project Between Pakistan Meteorological Department and Marmara Research Centre (MRC), Turkey (IDB)	101.00
	Total	13,239.43
	Source: Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform	

Infrastrcture development.

Pakistan’s plan for 2018-19 to control the adverse impacts of inviorment. Governement intends to develop the following Infrastrsture;

- **Continued** the programme, for 2018-19, of development of reserve linkage with MARMARA Research Centre Turkey to predict disasters, flood and earthquakes.
- **Environment and Climate Change Programmes for 2018-19:** Following counter measures would be adopted under this programme;
 - I. Transformation of existing environmental policies into practice.
 - II. Special emphasis on imperative ecosystem segments such as protection of biodiversity, water conservation and soil erosion protection, carbon sequestration and biodiversity protection etc.
 - III. Strategy to improve sanitation and to expand access to clean drinkable water, particularly, in rural areas is being implemented with the help of provincial governments.
 - IV. For increased Forestry cover and enhancement of natural resources, a strategy to develop forest cover along with conservation and restoration of the natural resources.
 - V. Stringent specifications to develop and market zero carbon emission vehicles. The new auto policy will enable the government to keep a vigilant eye on the producers, while, a vehicle certification policy is also under consideration which will not allow polluting vehicles on the road.
- **Adaptation and Mitigation Measures :**
 - I. To ensure effective implementation of National Climate Change Policy and its Framework.
 - II. Paris Agreement by the Government of Pakistan.
 - III. Pakistan Climate Change Council and Pakistan Climate Change Authority are being established to address the issues.
 - IV. With the support of Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), Ministry of Climate Change is carrying out Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) in Pakistan.
 - V. Preparation of Pakistan's Second National Communication (SNC) on Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions is under process.
 - VI. Biennial (Two – yearly) Update Report (BUR) is an extended report on National Communications which describes the status of GHG emissions and mitigation measures taken by the countries. Ministry of Climate Change has started preparatory work on Pakistan's first BUR.
- **Pakistan's Compliance with the International Framework for Climate Change:** Pakistan intends to reduce up to 20 percent of its 2030 projected GHG emissions, amounting to 1603 million ton of carbon dioxide equivalent subject to the availability of international grants to meet the total abatement cost for the indicated 20 percent reduction amounting to about US\$ 40 billion at current prices. Pakistan's adaptation needs range between US\$ 7 to US\$ 14 billion/annum during this period. According to a preliminary projection, the GHG emissions levels for Pakistan are expected to increase many times in the coming decades. The sector wise detail of GHG emission is given below.
- **Carbon Capture and Storage:** Few of the measures include reduction in used of fossil fuel, shifting the power production on renewable energy resources, Global Bio-energy Partnership (GBEP) and Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment (SWERA) etc.
- **Adoption of UN conferences on climate change (COP-21) & (COP 23).**
- **Established Geometric Center for Climate Change and Sustainable Development Project.**
- **Digital Environmental Atlas of Islamabad:** Digital Environmental Atlas of Islamabad was launched to covers physiographic, land use, vegetation analysis, hydrological analysis,

climate change, geological hazards and air pollution for Islamabad Capital Territory. The principal datasets used for this atlas were LANDSAT satellite imageries for the years 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2016 which were acquired, processed, and analyzed for the preparation of land use/ land cover maps.

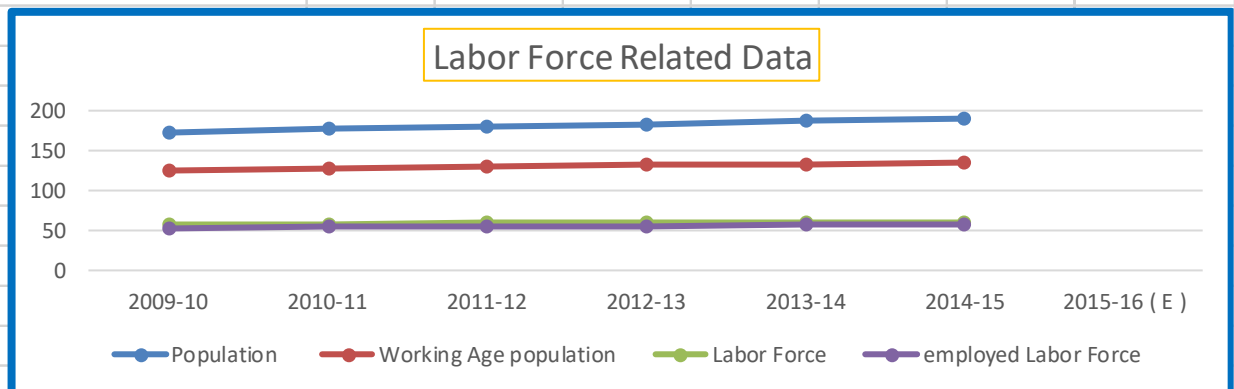
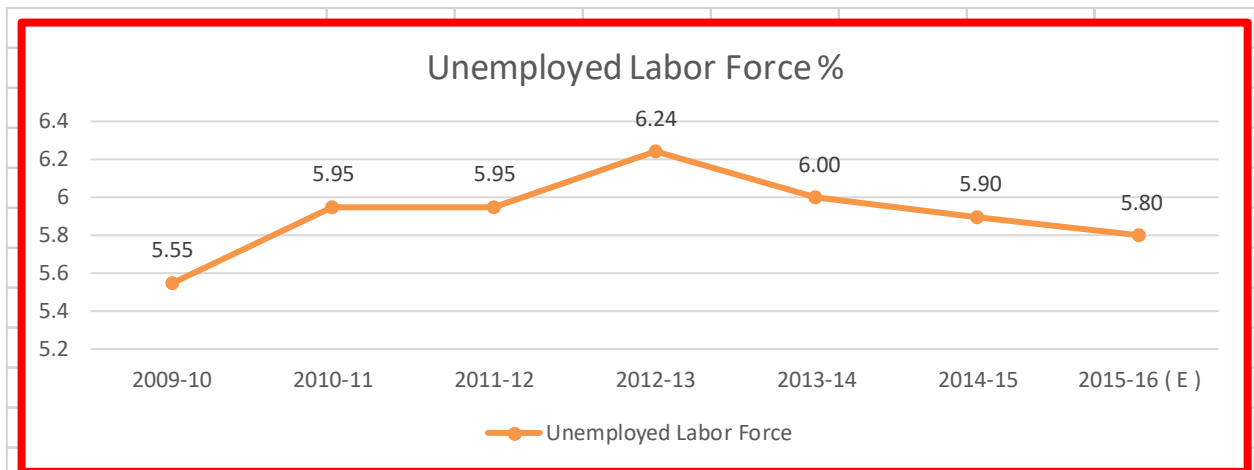
- **National Bio-Safety Centre (Cartagena Protocol).**
- **Seasonal Tree Planting Campaigns:** In order to enhance tree cover in the country, seasonal tree planting campaigns are held each year. During the tree planting campaigns all the government departments, private sector organizations, defense organizations and NGOs were involved in planting activities. The achievements against target fixed for tree planting.
- **International Trade of Wildlife:** Pakistan is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) since 1976. Import and export of wildlife is being dealt by Ministry of Climate Change in accordance with CITES and provisions of Trade Policy Order. During 2017, revenue earned through limited wildlife trade was Rs. 18.132 million.
- **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH):** Programme According to the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) report Pakistan has achieved its sanitation target for Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) i.e. 64 percent of the population have access to improved sanitation, whereas good progress is reflective on access to improved drinking water i.e. 91percent signatory of Sustainable Development Goals. As next step it was sighted that there is need to develop the action plan and base line for SDG-6 (6.1 &6.2). In this regard, workshops on SDG-6 were convened to devise the strategy for implementation of SDG. Ministry of Climate Change has provided technical support to design and develop the mass media campaign to improve and inculcate health water, sanitation and hygienic behavior.
- **Climate Change Expenditures:** The SAP data shows federal government for 2017-18 at Rs 4,983 billion repayments) which included an estimated climate change-related budgetary allocation of Rs. 341 billion—6.85 percent under different sectors.
- **Launching of Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF):** Ministry launched this broad framework to mobilize, manage, and target climate change finance at national and sub-national level in October 2017. The CCFF identifies different entry points for the mainstreaming of climate change into planning and budgeting processes, including in MTBF. Full implementation of the CCFF would enable the federal government to produce efficient, transparent and timely reports on budgetary allocations for climate change related projects and actual utilization of funds against those allocations.
- **Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR).**
- **Revision in PC-1 template for Climate Change Responsive Planning.**
- **Integration of Climate Change in MTBF:** A key policy reform measure of the CCFF included integrating climate-responsive long term planning and budgeting in the MTBF. The MTBF of centralized government entities (federal ministries, provincial government departments and their attached departments) offers one such entry point.
- **Sustainable Development Goals:** The SDGs are universal set of 17 goals, 169 targets and 200 plus indicators that UN member states are expected to localize in their own development

agendas and socio-economic policies during the period 2015-2030. The parliament of Pakistan adopted sustainable development goals (SDGs) as its own national development goals in February 2016. In recognition of the fact that climate change needs to be addressed at all levels with the utmost urgency, the SDGs have laid out a number of goals with specific indicators relating to

8. Employment:

Any person who is in between age of 10 – 60 years and willing to work against the consideration is a labor. The legal definition of Employment is A contract in which one person, the employee, agrees to perform work for another, the employer. Pakistan is 6th populated country of 207.77 million with population growth rate of 2.0 %. Country do not have enough resources to accommodate such huge skilled and unskilled labors. Present government is trying its level best to generate the employment. Let us see the unemployment prevailing since long which has declining trend.

a. Unemployment in Pakistan.



Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (E)
Population	172.57	176.2	180.71	183.57	186.19	189.19	
Working Age population	124.06	126.6	129.84	132.07	132.24	134.99	
Labor Force	56.92	57.84	59.33	59.74	60.1	61.04	
employed Labor Force	53.76	54.4	55.8	56.01	56.52	57.42	
Unemployed Labor Force	3.16	3.44	3.53	3.73	3.58	3.62	
Unemployed Labor Force %	5.55	5.95	5.95	6.24	6.00	5.90	5.80

Source: Economic Survey 2017:18

Labor survey not conducted for 2015-16 & 2016-17 due to Population census

Government has made the following efforts to curtail the un-employment. Most of the running schemes were continued to foster the employment;

- **Prime Minister’s Youth Business Loan Scheme:** Under this scheme around 22,210 loans of Rs. 22,205 million have been disbursed among the educated and skilled youth, both men and women. These young entrepreneurs are not only running their own businesses successfully but are also providing employment to a number of other youths around them. Women share in loan is 50% and 5 % quota is allotted for Shoudas’ families.
- **Prime Minister’s Interest Free Loan Scheme:** To provide Interest Free Loans to poor, vulnerable and marginalized households categorized under 0-40 on the Poverty Score Card. A total amount of Rs 9,737 million has been disbursed to 409,805 borrowers as of February 28, 2018. Out of total beneficiaries, 65 percent are women against the set target of 50 percent. The overall recovery rate of the scheme is 99 percent.
- **Prime Minister’s Youth skill development Programme:** Under this programme , the youth within the age bracket of 18 to 40 years is enrolled for the provision of hands-on skills in marketable, demand driven trades, enabling them to be useful citizens. In this regard, the priority is given to disadvantaged segments of the society i.e. less educated, upper age personnel, lower income class, orphans, disabled, transgender, sportsperson, Hafiz e Quran, madaris students and widows. Since the inception of Prime Minister’s Youth Skill Development Programme, a total number of 100,000 youth have been benefitted from the programme run under NAVTTC.
- **Prime Minister’s Programme for Provision of Laptop to Talented Students:** Under this programme 300,000 laptops have been distributed in phase-I and phase -II among talented students across the country, whereas 200,000 laptops will be distributed among the selected students. It is worth mentioning that theses laptops will be manufactured locally.
- **Prime Minister’s fee reimbursement Scheme:** Under this Scheme Rs 7.5 billion were reimbursed for 149,695 university students from 2012-13 to 2016-17 from less developed areas across the country.
- **Prime Minister’s Youth Training Scheme:** This scheme is specially designed for unemployed educated youth by providing them temporarily financial relief and improve public / private sector service delivery through paid interns. Under this scheme 33,530 interns of Phase-2 (Batch5) joined and on board on the web portal of PMYTS in 2017-18. The stipend amount is enhanced from Rs 12,000/- to Rs 15,000/- per month w.e.f July 01, 2017. The age limit for candidates from Balochistan, GB, FATA, AJK and Southern Punjab is also increased to 30 years. Following other measure were taken under this scheme;
 - I. The National Institute of Science and Technical Education (NISTE) is working transform the unskilled/semi-skilled manpower into skilled manpower.
 - II. For promotion of youth employment, the National Incubation Centers (NICs) are the first kind of technology hub, launched under the public – private partnership by Ministry of IT & Telecom, National ICT R&D Fund and other partners.
- **CPEC early harvest projects:** The early harvest projects under CPEC have created more than 30,000 direct jobs for Pakistanis. Employment opportunities under CPEC would further go up as CPEC would generate massive jobs over the period of next 15 years.
- **National Education Foundation:** NEF is implementing PSDP funded project titled “Vocational Schools through Public Private Partnership” amounting to Rs 50.00 million. The objective of this project is provision of free formal and vocational education through public private partnership from 6th to 10th class. Almost 2000 students will be skilled in demand driven trades.

- **Overseas Employment:** Since 1971 more than 10.1 million Pakistanis have proceeded abroad for employment. 96.1 percent Pakistanis proceeded to Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries especially Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and UAE. During 2017 United Arab Emirates was the largest country for Pakistani workers across the world and 0.275 million workers proceeded for employment to UAE followed by Saudi Arabia 0.143 million. Oman is the third largest country where 42,362 Pakistani workers went for better job opportunities.

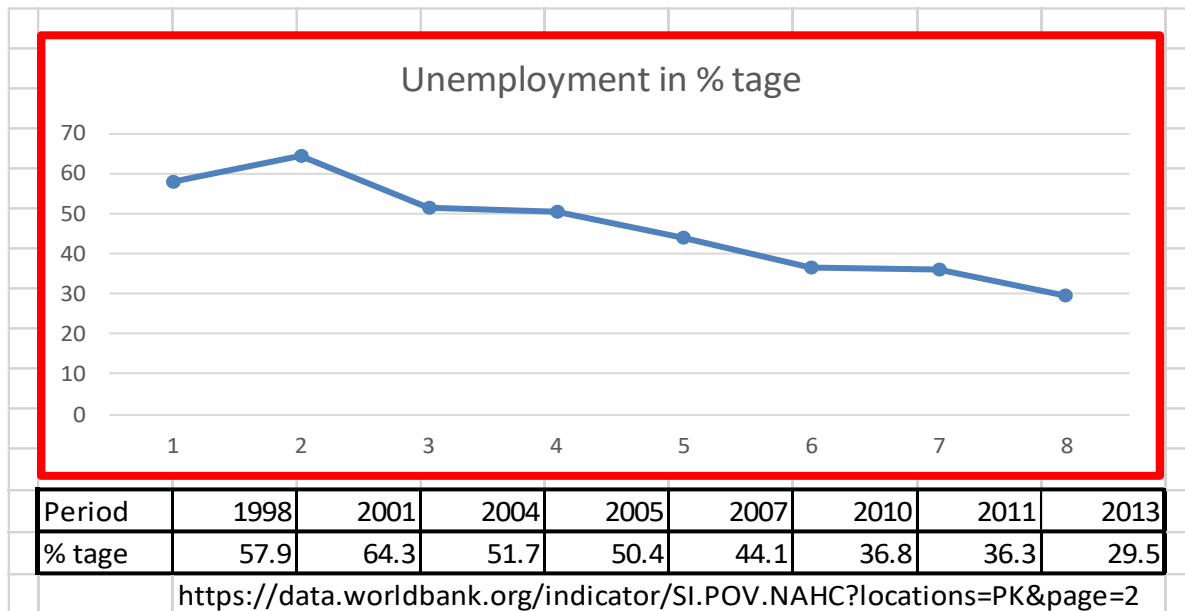
Number of registered workforce abroad.					
Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
UAE	273,234	350,522	326,986	295,647	275,436
Bahrain	9,600	9,226	9,029	8,226	7,919
Malaysia	2,013	20,577	20,216	10,625	7,174
Oman	47,794	39,793	47,788	45,085	42,362
Qatar	8,119	10,042	12,741	9,706	11,592
Saudi Arabia	270,502	31,249	522,750	463,589	143,363
UK	158	250	260	346	340

- **UAE Accreditation:** Has given the accreditation to the following institutes for certification of skilled labor.
 - I. Institute of Technical & Professional Education, Rawalpindi,
 - II. College of Technology, Rasul Mandi Bahauddin,
 - III. Construction Technology Training Institute, Rawalpindi,
 - IV. Applied Technologies Institute, NLC, Mandra – Rawalpindi with the collaboration of Group of Arfat Tirocinium (UAE).
 - V. Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development is in coordination with NAVTTC and regional TEVTAs in developing curriculum.

9. Poverty Alleviation

Poverty is define as the estimated minimum level of income needed to secure the necessities of life. This data is available in below mentioned website. This data was also presented by Mr. Ahsan Iqbal

when he was planning minister. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which shows a sharp decline with national poverty rates falling from 57.9 % to 29.5% from 1998 to 2013.



I. Dynamics of poverty in Pakistan.

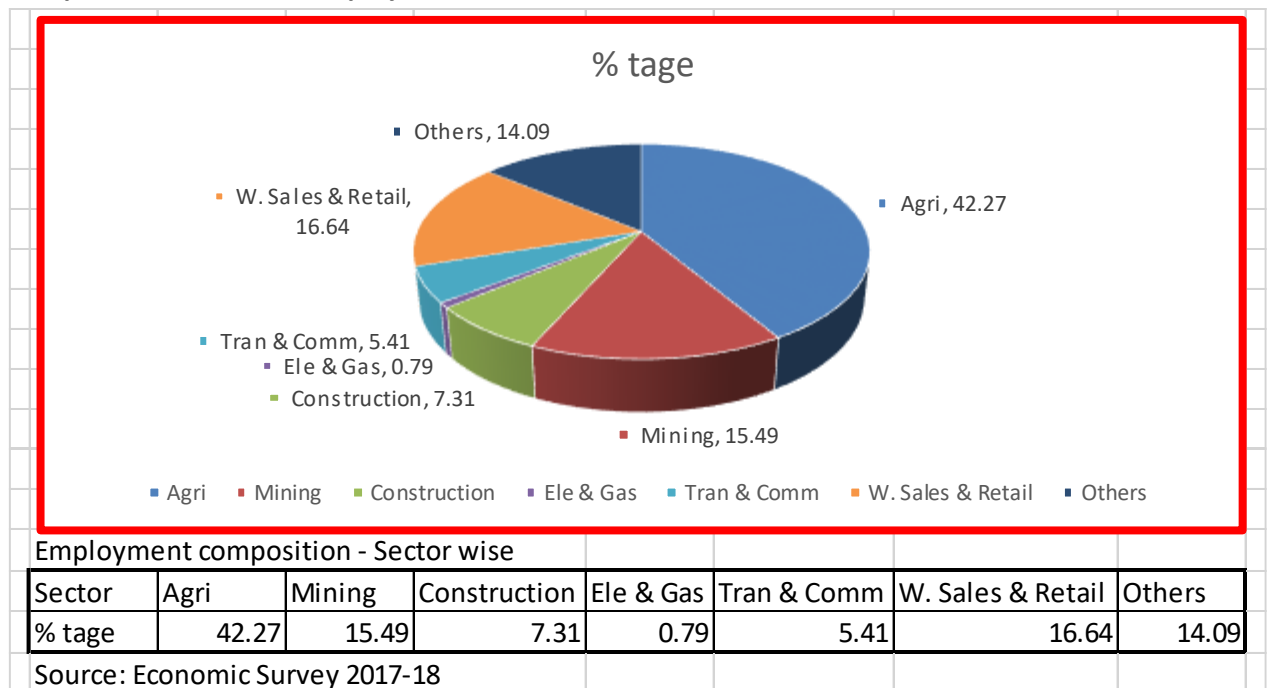
- The report states 29.5% of Pakistan's population lives in poverty (Up dated).
- A majority of the rural population (54.6%) lives in acute poverty.
- Poverty in urban areas is only 9.4%, emphasizing the need to make rural-centric economic policies.
- If regions are also included, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (Fata) has the highest poverty rate, where three out of every four persons (73.7%) are poor.
- Fata is followed by Balochistan (71.2%).
- Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (K-P), where half of the population (49.2%) suffers from acute poverty and deprivation.
- In Sindh, 43.1% population is extremely poor due to lack of education, health facilities and poor living standards.
- In Gilgit-Baltistan, 43.2% people are poor.
- In Punjab, three out of ten (31.4%) and in AJK four out of 10 (25%) persons are poor.
- Except K-P, where the poverty level remained almost the same over a period of two years, in the other three provinces the acute poverty level declined from 2012-13 to 2014-15.
- Four of the five poorest districts are in Balochistan, where poverty level is alarmingly high.
- The poorest district is Kila Abdullah with 97% poor population.
- Harnai 94.2%.
- Barkhan 93.6%.
- Sherani 90.6%.
- Kohistan in K-P with 95.8% poor people.
- In Sindh, Tharparkar has been declared the poorest district with 87% population living under the poverty line.
- Umerkot 84.7%.
- Tando Muhammad Khan 78.4%.
- Badin and Kashmore where almost 75% of the population is poor.

- In Punjab, Muzaffargarh (64.8%).
- Rajanpur (64.4%).
- DG Khan 63.7%.
- Bahawalpur 53%. All these districts are part of southern Punjab, which has been neglected by successive governments over the years.

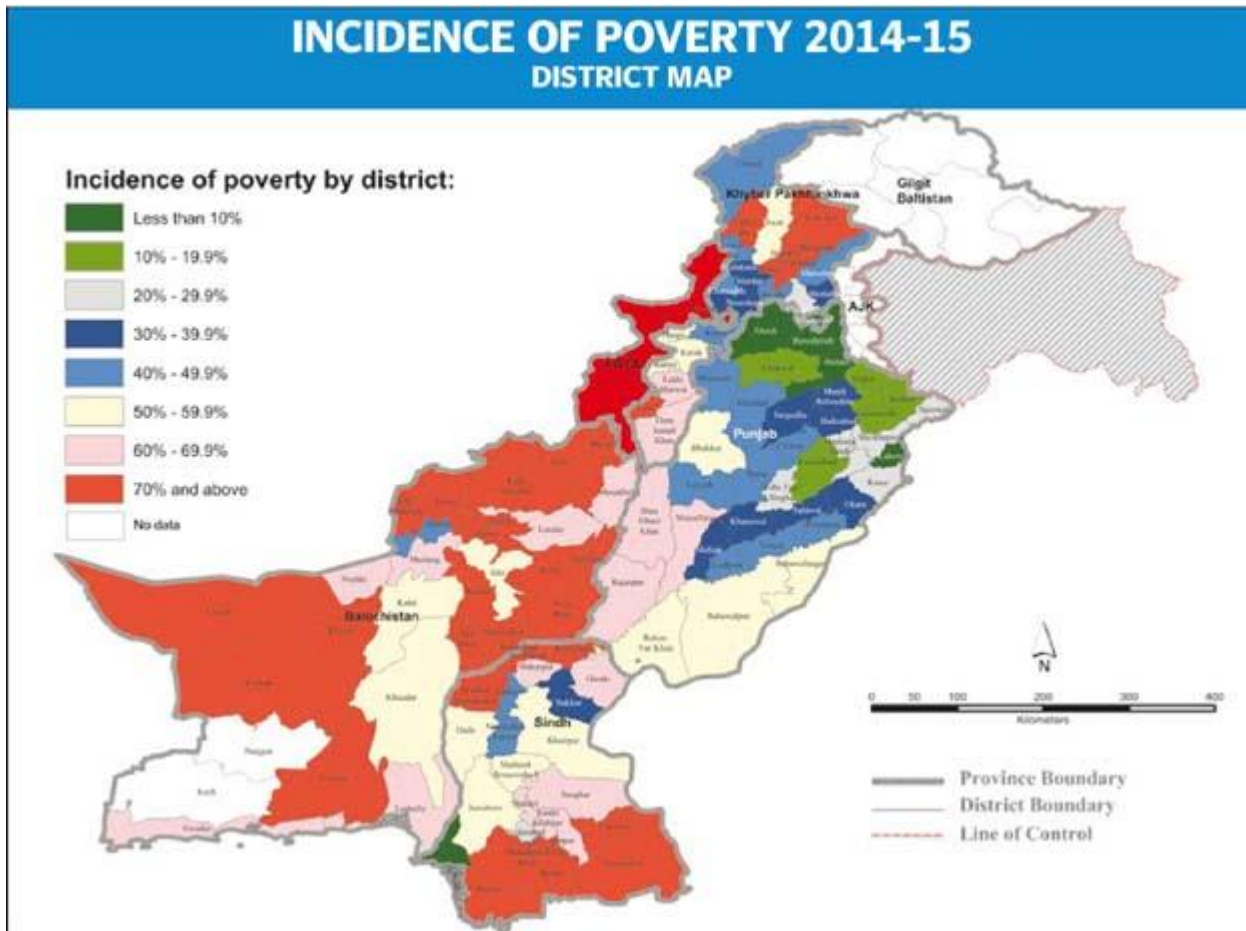
The more alarming indicator is the intensity of poverty, as each poor person lacks access to half of the indicators selected for measuring poverty. The MPI findings show 60.6% of Pakistan’s population does not have access to cooking fuel, 48.5% do not complete schooling, almost four out of every 10 people (39%) do not have any assets and over 38% of the population lives in a one-room shelter. About one-third population does not have access to health facilities.

Published in The Express Tribune, June 21st, 2016.

II. Composition labor force employment in Pakistan.



III. Map shows that only 6 cities have less than 10% poverty (Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Attock, Jhelum, Lahore & Karachi)



Government measures to eradicate the poverty.

1. Benazir Income Support Programme.

- Total beneficiaries increased from 1.7 million in 2009 to 5.42 million in 2016 & now 5.63 million in 2107.
- Disbursement has been increased from Rs. 16.0 b in 2009 to Rs. 115 b in 2017 and Rs.121 billion in 2017-18.
- Rs. 563.57 billion has been distributed till January 15, 2018 (Un-conditional cash transferred).
- 97% beneficiaries are receiving the payments though technological innovative payment system in 2017 reached this % tage to 98% in 2018.
- Per family supports is budgeted as Rs. 4,834 for financial year 2017-18.
- **Complementary Initiatives:**
 1. Waseel-e-Taleem
 2. Waseel-e-Rozgar.
 3. Waseel-e-Haq.
 4. Waseela-e-Sehat.
- **Transparent Payment Mechanism:** Benazir smart card, debt car & now Biometric Verification System (BVS).

- **Conditional Cash Transfer (Waseela-eTaleem):** This programme has encouraged BISP beneficiary families having children in the age group of 4 to 12 years, to send their out of school children to schools for Primary Education (and in school children to continue their education), in return for cash transfers with the long-term prospects of human capital formation to graduate out of abject poverty.
- **Collaboration with Development Partners:** World Bank has extended a credit of \$150 million. Asian Development Bank under Social Protection Development Project extended a soft loan of US\$ 395 million through Special Drawing Rights (SDR) arrangement.

2. BISP's Achievements during 2017-18

- Increase fund from Rs. 70 b from 2012-13 to Rs. 121 b in 2016-17.
- Quarterly fund increased to Rs. 4,834 in Fy2016-17.
- The number of BISP beneficiaries also increased from 3.73 million in 2012-13 to 5.6 million as on 31st December 2017.
- BISP is following the path of automation and 98.6 percent of beneficiaries are being paid through technology mode (BVS).
- Successful launch of pilot phase of NSER and completion of Desk Approach in 4 pilot districts with 89 percent coverage. Door to door survey has also been completed in 14 out of 16 intended districts.
- Successful operations of biometric verification system (BVS) in 58 districts. BVS system will be rolled out on gradual basis across the country.
- Launching of third Impact Evaluation Report 2016 by the Oxford Policy Management (OPM). The report concluded that per adult equivalent consumption expenditure has, as a result of BISP interventions, increased by Rs 187 and poverty has fallen by 7 percentage points amongst beneficiaries. Using cost of basic needs (CBN) poverty line as a reference, it is reported that BISP is associated with a reduction in poverty gap by 3 percentage points. BISP has induced an increase in per adult equivalent monthly food consumption by Rs 69.

3. Road Map for 2018-19

- Improve grass root social mobilization capacity through partnerships with provincial governments and NGOs.
- Successful national roll out of NSER in the remaining districts of the country.
- Shifting of all beneficiaries from traditional to scientific payment mechanisms in the future.
- Target to send 2.0 million children to school by December, 2018.
- Consolidate its partnership with the provinces to integrate the federal social protection schemes with provincial programs.
- Facilitate government in using BISP Registry for targeted subsidy provision under other sectors and elimination of no targeted subsidies.
- BISP is committed towards achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and become a major contributor to eradication of extreme poverty (SDG 1), ensure

inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunity (SDG 4), and achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (SDG 5).

4. **Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF).**

- Since its inception in April 2000 to December, 2017, PPAF has disbursed an amount of approximately Rs 187.94 billion to its Partner Organizations (POs) in 130 districts across the country.
- During the same period, 8.4 million microcredit loans were disbursed with 60 percent loans to women and 80 percent financing extended to rural areas.
- Over 38,000 health, education, water and infrastructure projects completed;
- 440,000 credit groups and 132,000 community organizations formed,
- 416,000 individuals received skills/ entrepreneurial trainings,
- 110,000 productive assets were transferred to ultra and vulnerable poor households (46 percent women),
- over 387,000 interest free loans (65 percent women beneficiaries) were disbursed through Prime Minister Interest Free Loan (PMIFL) scheme,
- 26,000 individuals including women and youth trained on enterprise development under Waseela-e-Haq (National & Sindh) programme of BISP and were facilitated in establishing their successful ventures,
- 30,800 persons with disabilities were rehabilitated.
- During July to December, 2017, PPAF has managed to disburse Rs 780 million to its partner organizations (POs) under PPAF core interventions administered under various PPAF supported programmes.

5. **Key Initiatives during FY 2017-18**

In addition to the above achievements, following key initiatives were also undertaken:

- Since October 2017, the National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP) worth \$ 150 million has been approved by the IFAD Executive Board and PPAF has started this six-year programme. The programme aims to assist the ultra-poor and very poor in graduating out of poverty on a sustainable basis while simultaneously improving their overall food security, nutritional status and resilience to climate change.

The programme will be implemented in 372 union councils in 17 of the poorest districts of Pakistan, and directly impact 313,511 households with 156,240 asset transfers and 157,271 households with access to finance.

- PPAF and UNHCR are jointly taking forward the poverty graduation approach with the poorest members of the Afghan refugee population in an effort to graduate them up the poverty scales and simultaneously providing sustainable livelihoods for them and their host families. A pilot project has been designed for 18 months till December 2018 which is being implemented in two phases. The first phase had the duration of six months from July to December 2017 with budget of Rs 9 million. The second phase will be from January to December 2018 with a proposed budget of Rs 123.6 million. During the pilot phase, a total of 2,000 families would be targeted in Swabi and Pishin (by administering PSC of around 3,000 households) out of which 70% households would be those residing in settled camps or with host families 30% of households.

- PPAF and KfW signed an agreement of EUR 10 million for implementation of Livelihood support and Promotion of Small Community infrastructure Programme-II (LACIP-II) in KPK.

- PPAF won the Diversity & Inclusion Award 2018. The “Global Diversity & Inclusion Benchmarks (GDIB)” standard is hosted by the Centre for Global Inclusion USA. The GDIB helps organizations across the world determine strategy and measure progress in managing diversity and fostering inclusion.
- KfW funded Solar Mini Grid Project selected for prestigious Alliance for Rural Electrification (ARE)-Award 2018 in “Best Off-Grid Project” category. This award is yet another acknowledgement of PPAF’s efforts and team work for increasing access to affordable, clean, reliable energy with ultimate objective of alleviating poverty. ARE Award is a testament of the organization’s resolve and commitment for increasing access to energy to most vulnerable and under- served communities in line with SDG-7.

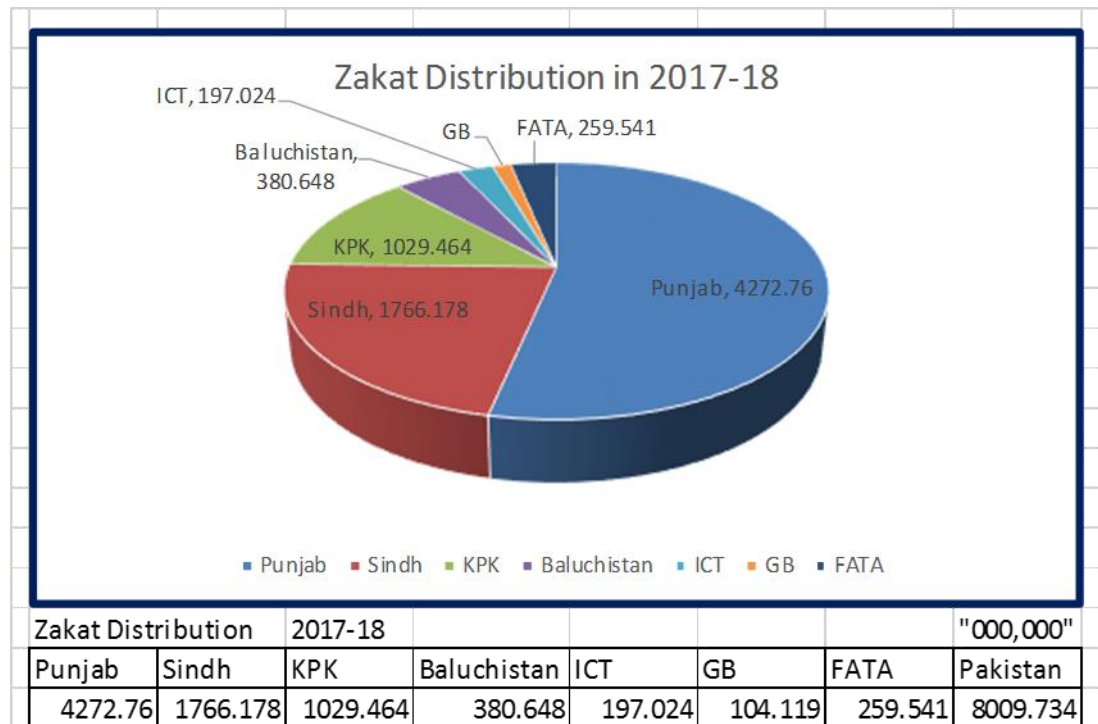
6. Micro Finance Bank

Micro credit helps to eradicate the poverty. Micro credit witnessed 48% growth during 2017.

Particulars	2015	2016	2017
Beneficiaries	3,757,300	4,572,245	5800457
Loan Rs. Million	92,991	136,943	202699

7. Zakat Disbursement

After 18th amendment the subject of Zakat has been devolved to provinces. Amount is transferred to provinces for onward distribution to privileged one. Following amount was transferred to provinces under 18th amendment.



8. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM)

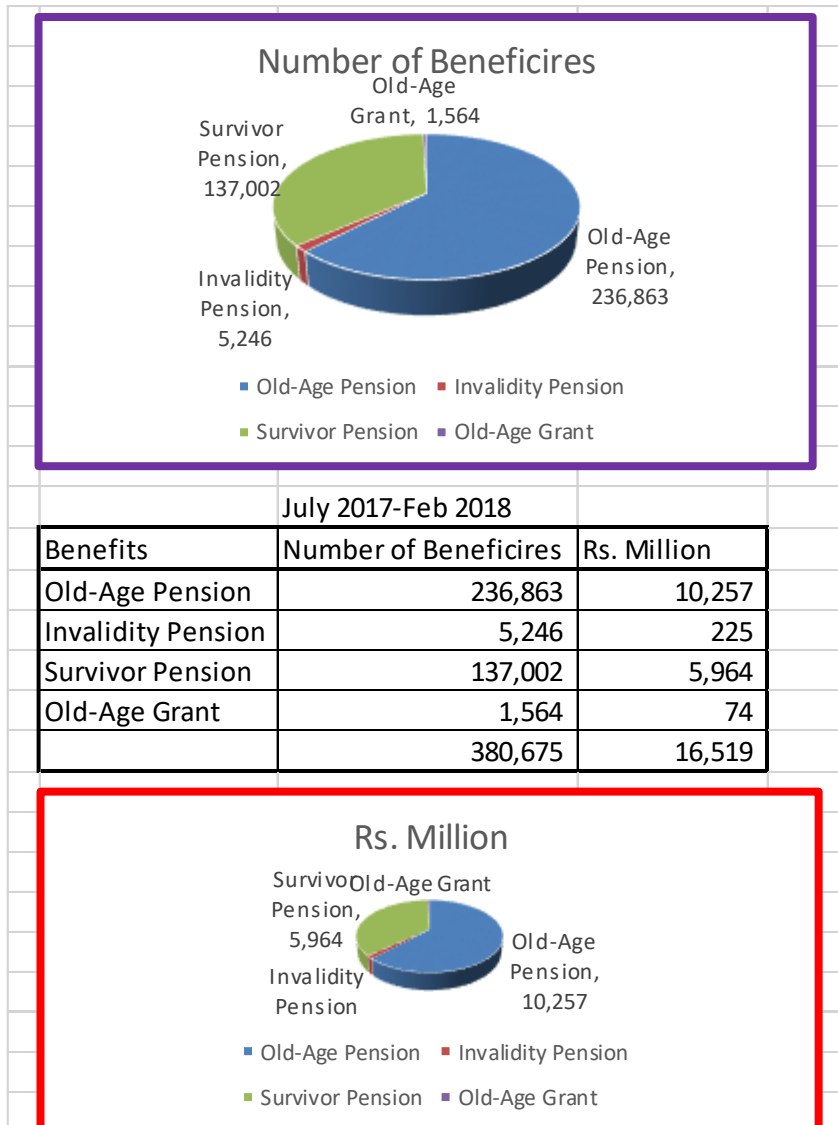
Pakistan Bait-ul-mal is making significant contribution towards poverty reduction in Pakistan. PBM distributed Rs 2,429 million in 2017-18 against previous year of Rs. 2,183 million through its core project scheme. Following schemes are launched to help the poor;

- **Individual Financial Assistance (IFA):** Through individual Financial Assistance (IFA), the poor, widows, destitute women and orphans were supported for medical treatment, education, rehabilitation and general assistance Child support programme. An amount of Rs 1,453 million has been disbursed during the period July to February FY 2018.
- **Special Friends of PBM:** PBM has envisioned providing wheel chairs to every disabled person in the country. A family who has two or more special children will be called as Special Family and will have the right to be benefited through this new scheme. Rs 25,000/- are being given to each family annually having two or more disable members and Rs 10,000/- annually for one disable member of a family. An amount of Rs 64 million has been disbursed during July, 2017 to February, 2018 under PBM special friends' programme.
- **Child Support Programme (CSP):** PBM mobilizes funds from the Government of Pakistan and distributes them as conditional cash subsidy to eligible beneficiaries for sending their children to school aged between 5-16 years to get primary education. Additional cash incentive is being paid to the eligible beneficiaries @ Rs 3600/-per annum to the families with one child and Rs 7200/-per annum to the families with two or more than two children. Presently, the programme is fully active in 13 Districts. A new intervention of disbursing CSP payment subsidy through biometric verification has also been introduced. During July to February of FY 2018, an amount of Rs 71 million has been disbursed under this initiative.
- **Institutional Rehabilitation for NGOs:** Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal provides grant-in-aid to registered Non – Government Organization (NGOs) having excellent track record aimed at institutional rehabilitation of the poor and deserving persons of the society especially for persons requiring cataract surgeries. An amount of Rs 17 million has been disbursed during the period from July 2017 to February, 2018.
- **School for Rehabilitation of Child Labour (SRCLs):** PBM has established National Centres for Rehabilitation of Child Labour (countrywide) since 1995 for primary education. Children (Male & Female) between the ages 5-6 years are weaned away from hazardous labour and enrolled in these centers. The current strength of SRCLs is 159. Under this Project, an amount of Rs 369 million has been utilized during July to February FY2018.
- **Pakistan Great Homes (Old Homes):** PBM has established 02 Great Homes (Lahore & Karachi) on pilot basis for old age citizens. Thereafter, this initiative would be up-scaled to provincial headquarter level and at divisional/district level in phased manner.

Each Pakistan Great Home accommodates 100 senior citizens (above 60 years of age) where they are being provided free of cost boarding/lodging, messing and medical care of excellent standard at district level throughout the country. During July 2017-February 2018, an amount of Rs 9 million has been disbursed.

9. Other New Initiatives.

- Thalassemia Centres in Islamabad and Chakwal where PBM is providing free of cost blood transfusion services and medicines to the needy and deserving patients. An amount of Rs 14 million has been spent during the period from July 2017-February, 2018 FY2018.
- **Employees Old Age Benefits Institution (EOBI):** Employees Old Age Benefits Institution (EOBI) provides monetary benefits to old age workers through various programmes such as Old Age Pension, Invalidation Pension, Survivors pension and Old Age Grants.



- 10. Workers Welfare Funds (WWF):** WWF is providing various services in the areas of housing, health and education to the industrial workers and financial assistance is also being extended in the form of death grant, marriage grant and scholarships. The main objective of WWF is to finance the following:
- a) Finance the Projects for the establishment of housing estates or construction of houses for the industrial workers.
 - b) Other measures for the welfare of workers as follows:
 - Education- free of cost upto secondary level.
 - Scholarships; up to post-secondary level.
 - Marriage grants.
 - Death grants etc. During July-March, FY2018 expenditures amounted Rs 764.60 million have been incurred on 8,899 scholarship cases while Rs 383.14 million has been disbursed as Marriage Grant (@100,000/- which benefitted 3972 workers' families. WWF has also disbursed Rs 410.35 million as Death Grant (@500,000/-) to 845 cases of mishaps of workers all over the country.
- 11. City wise poverty level.**

Poverty Ranking - Distric wise			
Prov. Name	District Name	Percentage of People below Poverty Line	Rank
Sindh	Karachi	9.15	1
Punjab	Rawalpindi	11.32	2
Punjab	Lahore	11.6	3
Punjab	Jhelum	12.32	4
Punjab	Gujrat	12.72	5
Punjab	Sialkot	13.96	6
Punjab	Attock	14.11	7
Punjab	Mandi Bahauddin	17.33	8
Punjab	Chakwal	18.09	9
Punjab	Bhakkar	18.21	10
Punjab	Toba Tek Singh	18.95	11
Punjab	Gujranwala	19.04	12
Punjab	Narowal	19.3	13
Punjab	Faisalabad	19.84	14
Pukhtunkhwa	Mansehra	20.74	15
Pukhtunkhwa	Abbottabad	21.17	16
Punjab	Sahiwal	21.66	17
Sindh	Hyderabad	23.13	18
Punjab	Hafizabad	24.04	19
Punjab	Khushab	24.37	20
Sindh	Sanghar	24.67	21
Sindh	Sukkur	24.96	22
Punjab	Sargodha	25.66	23
Punjab	Sheikhupura	26.2	24
Pukhtunkhwa	Haripur	27.25	25
Pukhtunkhwa	Swat	27.3	26
Sindh	Khairpur	27.41	27
Pukhtunkhwa	Nowshera	27.98	28
Punjab	Kasur	28.18	29
Pukhtunkhwa	Kohat	28.53	30
Sindh	Mirpur Khas	28.53	31
Sindh	Tharparkar	28.92	32
Pukhtunkhwa	Batagram	29.22	33
Punjab	Okara	29.98	34
Punjab	Vehari	30.03	35
Punjab	Jhang	32.25	36
Punjab	Bahawalnagar	32.45	37
Sindh	Nawabshah	32.68	38
Sindh	Naushahro Feroze	33.11	39
Pukhtunkhwa	Bannu	33.2	40
Baluchistan	Quetta	34.15	41
Sindh	Jacobabad	34.16	42
Pukhtunkhwa	Lower Dir	34.62	43
Pukhtunkhwa	D. I. Khan	34.63	44
Sindh	Badin	34.92	45