



Goal 1: NO POVERTY

Compiled By

PIPS SDGs Desk

1 NO
POVERTY



To end poverty in all its
forms everywhere by 2030



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

GOAL 1: NO POVERTY

A. General statistics

- i. Pakistan's Human Development Index was valued 0.557 (Low human development category) out of 1 for the year 2019 and has ranked 154th out of 188 countries.¹
- ii. Expenditure on pro-poor sectors during 2019-20 amounted to Rs. 3,447.35 billion which was 8.3% of GDP (provisional figures).²
- iii. Expenditure on pro-poor sectors in 2016-17 stood at 9.5% of GDP, 9.2% of GDP in 2017-18, while slightly dropped to 8.0% of GDP in 2018-19.
- iv. In Pakistan, almost 4 million people moved out of poverty over 5 years counting from 2015.³
- v. Intensity of poverty deprivation stands at 51.7% in 2017-2018.
- vi. Population in sever multidimensional poverty stands at 21.5% and population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty stands at 12.9% in the year 2018-2019.
- vii. Pakistan is committed to reducing poverty from 24.3% to 19% by 2023, while reducing the multidimensional poverty headcount from 38.8% to 30% over the same period.⁴

Health specific general statistics

- viii. Cumulative health expenditures by the federal and provincial governments during FY 2019 increased to Rs. 421.8 billion from Rs. 416.5 billion last year showing a growth of 1.3%. As percentage of GDP, it is 1.1% in the FY 2019.⁵
- ix. Annual health budget has been continuously less than 1% of the GDP since a decade.⁶
- x. 27.7% of the overall population is deprived of health, 41.3% is deprived of education, and 31.1% of the overall population is deprived of proper standard of living.⁷

¹ United Nations Development Programme, "Human Development Report 2020: The Next Frontier Human Development and the Anthropocene," (New York: United Nations Development Programme, 2020).

² Finance Division Pakistan, "Social Protection," in *Pakistan Economic Survey 2020-21* (Islamabad: Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press, 2021)

³ United Nations Development Programme and OPHI, *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2020: Charting Pathways out of Multidimensional Poverty, Achieving the SDGs* (UNDP and Oxford Poverty and Human Development initiative, 2020).

⁴ Ministry of Planning Development and Reforms, Government of Pakistan, *Pakistan's Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for SDG, Voluntary National Review* (Islamabad: MoPDR, 2019).

⁵ UNDP, *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2020*.

⁶ UNDP, *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2020*.

Education specific general statistics

- xi. Public Expenditure on education was estimated at 2.3% of GDP in 2018-19, as compared to 2.4% in 2017-18.
- xii. Cumulative education expenditure by federal and provincial governments during FY 2018-19 increased by 4.7%, to a total of 868 billion, as compared to previous fiscal year.

Social Protection specific general statistics

- xiii. Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund since April 2000 to March, 2020 has disbursed Rs. 224.64 billion to its partner organizations in 144 districts across the country.
- xiv. During July to March FY 2020, Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has disbursed an amount of Rs. 2.705 billion through its core projects/schemes.⁸
- xv. The government approved a relief package of Rs. 179.8 billion to provide immediate cash relief of Rs. 12,000 to 14.8 million poor families under Ehsaas Programme.
- xvi. Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) budgetary allocation has also been increased from Rs. 102 billion in FY 2016 to Rs. 180 billion in FY 2020 to support unconditional cash transfer to the poorest segments of the society. Number of beneficiaries now stands at 4.5 million who are being paid through biometric based payment solution, developed by BISP.⁹
 - i. Under Kafaalat Programme, it was estimated that by the end of 2020 the government would give monthly cash stipends of Rs. 2000 to at least 7.0 million most deserving and poorest women all over the country.¹⁰
 - ii. Workers Welfare Fund during July-March, FY 2021 disbursed Rs. 2.47 billion on 33,679 scholarship cases, while Rs. 573.44 million have been utilized as marriage grants @Rs. 100,000 per worker benefitting 5,736 workers' families. The WWF has also disbursed Rs. 496.55 million as a death grant @Rs. 500,000 per worker, covering 994 cases of mishaps all over the country.¹¹
 - iii. Under Ehsaas Programme, interest free loan amounting to Rs. 17.50 billion has been disbursed to the borrowers in July-March FY 2021.¹²
 - iv. The government has introduced a Relief Package of Rs. 144 billion, in the backdrop of COVID-19, to provide immediate cash relief of Rs. 12,000 per

⁷ UNDP, *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index*.

⁸ UNDP, *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index*.

⁹ Finance Division, *Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20*

¹⁰ Finance Division, *Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20*.

¹¹ Finance Division, *Pakistan Economic Survey 2020-21*.

¹² Finance Division, *Pakistan Economic Survey 2020-21*.

household for four months to almost 12 million poor families under Ehsaas Programme.¹³

Household specific general statistics

- v. In Pakistan, the numbers of households that own Dwelling Units remained stable at 84% during period 2014-15 to 2018-19. The percentage was higher in rural areas i.e. 91% as compared to 72% in urban areas.¹⁴
- vi. 91% of household in 2018-19 as compared to 93% in 2014-15 were using electricity as source for lightning while 4% households reported solar energy as source of lighting.¹⁵

Sanitation specific general statistics

- vii. In Pakistan in terms of sanitation as a basic necessity, overall 80% households have flush toilet facility in 2018-19 as compared to 74% in 2013-14. Only 12% households in 2018-19 do not have any toilet facility as compared to 17% in 2013-14. About 18% of rural population and 1% of urban population do not have access to toilet. Among provinces, Balochistan Province has lowest number of toilet facilities with 17% of population and 6% population in KP and 8% in FATA do not have toilet facilities.¹⁶
- viii. 35% of households in Pakistan do not have any form of sanitation system in 2018-19 as compared to 37% in 2013-14. 52% of households in rural areas do not have any sanitation system as compared to only 8% of households in urban areas.¹⁷

¹³ Finance Division, *Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20*.

¹⁴ Finance Division, *Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20*.

¹⁵ Finance Division, *Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20*.

¹⁶ Finance Division, *Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20*.

¹⁷ Finance Division, *Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20*.

B. Progress Tracking

Table 1 Status of Indicators-SDG 1

Code	Indicators	Year	Value	Year	Latest Value	Unit	Target by 2030
1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).	2013-14	6.07 ¹⁸	2017-18	3.9 ¹⁹	%	
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.	2015-16	24.3 ²⁰	2018-19	24.30 ²¹	%	9 ²²
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.	2014-15	Overall =38.8	2017-18	38.3 ²³	%	19 ²⁴

¹⁸ Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms, Federal Support Unit, UNDP, *Sustainable Development Goals, Pakistan's Perspective, Data Reporting Gaps*, (Federal SDGs Support Unit, June, 2018). https://www.sdgpakistan.pk/uploads/pub/Data_Reporting_Gaps_2018.pdf.

¹⁹ UNDP, *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index*.

²⁰ GOP, *Pakistan's Implementation 2030 Agenda*, VNR 2019.

²¹ UNDP, *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index*.

²² GOP, *Pakistan's Implementation 2030 Agenda*, VNR 2019.

²³ UNDP, *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index*.

²⁴ GOP, *Pakistan's Implementation 2030 Agenda*, VNR 2019.

1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services.	2014-15	BHU=57.4, Family planning=82.66, School=93.7, Vet hospital=71.06, AGRI EXT=69.3, Improved water source=86, Sanitation=73 ²⁵	2018-19	Family Planning=98 ²⁶ , Electricity=91 ²⁷ , Clean cooking fuel used for Lighting and cooking=41, clean fuel used for lighting, cooking and heating=35, Improved water source=95 (urban areas) and 93 (rural areas) ²⁸ , sanitation=63.5 ²⁹ .	%	
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²⁵ MoPDR, *Data Reporting Gaps*, 2018.

²⁶ National Institute of Population Studies and ICF, *Pakistan Demographic Health Survey 2017-18* (Islamabad, Pakistan and Rockville, Maryland, USA: NIPS and ICF, 2019).

²⁷ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, *Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey (PLSM) 2018-19, National/Provincial (Social Report)*, (Islamabad: GOP, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, June 2020).

²⁸ *Pakistan Social Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2018-19*.

²⁹ SDG Tracker, "Sustainable Development Goals 1" SDG Tracker, <https://sdg-tracker.org/no-poverty>

1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.			2018-19	Male: 97 Female: 2 ³⁰	%	
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2013	Death=559, Injured=1355, Houses damaged=106868, Villages damaged=4111, population affected=1.5m ³¹	2017	Death=44, internally displaced persons=1800 ³²	Number	
1.a.1	Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs	2014-15	45.2 ³³	2018-19		%	

³⁰ Pakistan Social Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2018-19.

³¹ MoPDR, *Data Reporting Gaps*, 2018.

³² SDG Tracker, Goal 1.

³³ MoPDR, *Data Reporting Gaps*, 2018.

1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services(education, health and social protection)	2014-15	Overall =18.18 ³⁴	2016-17	Educatio n=12.60 ³⁵	%	
1.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable people.	2014-15	Women =1.88, Poor=1.86, Vulnera bility=2.437 ³⁶				

³⁴ MoPDR, *Data Reporting Gaps*, 2018.

³⁵ SDG Tracker, Goal 1.

³⁶ MoPDR, *Data Reporting Gaps*, 2018.