

PUNJAB

DISTRICT PROFILES 2022

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Bureau of Statistics
Planning & Development Board
Government of the Punjab

PUNJAB

DISTRICT PROFILES 2022



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Planning & Development Board
Government of the Punjab**

Bureau of Statistics,
Planning and Development Board,
Lahore, Punjab-Pakistan

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PREFACE

The BoS Punjab with the support of UNICEF developed this very comprehensive district profiles (DPs) for all 36 districts of Punjab province. The District Profiles have been developed based on available survey data specifically from different rounds of Punjab MICS data and Census 2017.

These district profiles are comprised of population demographic, health, nutrition, education, child protection and water & sanitation indicators and other administrative data including crops and industries data. The Profiles also have composite indicators, namely 'Composite Coverage Index' for the coverage of maternal and child health interventions, and 'Multidimensional Poverty Index' to capture multiple deprivations across health, education, and living standards.

The core purpose of developing the district profiles (DPs) is to provide district level information around various indicators to the planners and decision makers. This aim is to use these profiles purposefully for developing interventions specifically related to child rights and some other aspects and integrated programming at district level. The DPs will support the decision makers to identify district-specific situation and needs of children and families across the province and to identify appropriate interventions to address those needs. Similarly, it will help the planners and decision makers for making judicious allocation of budgets, other resources and supports to the districts.

The DPs have multiple uses such as they can be used for planning, performance evaluation of development indicators and identifying interventions for targeted population. Similarly, it will serve as evidence for planning service deliveries by district officials, provincial management, and other partner agencies/organizations. Furthermore, it will also help to identify the district-specific needs of children and interventions to address those needs across the province. The DPs will be helpful in mapping the effectiveness of children focused development support to the local government and other agencies. It will serve to gauge the progress and performance of districts against allocated resources in meeting specific targets for children and their families.

Taking the opportunity, I would like to acknowledge the efforts of BoS team under the leadership of Mr. Ch. Sajid Rasul who proactively and vigilantly worked with the UNICEF-Pakistan team and the consultants (i.e., SURCH) for the completion of this important assignment. I would also acknowledge the works of Social Policy team of UNICEF-Pakistan comprising Mr. Faateh-ud-Din Ahmed, Mr. Fayaz Karim and Mr. Nouman Ghani whose contributions remained substantial in achieving this milestone.

I would like to extend my special thanks and appreciation to the Chairman of P&D Board (Punjab) for his continuous encouragement for the development of district profiles and I am hope that the district profiles will serve as a guide for designing evidence-based planning, policy interventions, and translated them into results.

Secretary
Planning & Development Board
Punjab

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Punjab district profiles, is a joint effort by the Bureau of Statistics of Statistics Punjab and the UNICEF Pakistan including the consulting firm hired by UNICEF (SURCH) and several other individuals from the BoS and UNICEF contributed to developing this valuable product. The UNICEF country office and the Field Office provided substantial technical support from its inception to completion.

Dr. Muhammad Sohail Anwar Choudhary, Secretary, P&D Board provided exceptional support. Mr. Shamas ul Huda, Director BoS and his team worked very hard from the conception to completion of this important task. Similarly, the UNICEF country team has been very committed in supporting the Punjab BoS. The UNICEF team at country and provincial levels provided substantial technical support at every stage of the developing this product. The Government of Punjab acknowledges and appreciates their efforts particularly; Mr. Luis Gorjon, Chief Social Policy, Mr. Faateh ud Din Ahmad, Planning and Monitoring Officer, Mr. Fayaz Karim Program Officer (Data & Evidence) and Mr. Nouman Ghani, Planning and Monitoring Specialist, Field Office Lahore. The work of Mr. Faateh and his team remained very committed during the whole processes and produced high quality data products. We are also immensely thankful to the SURCH team, especially Mr. Shuaib Muhammad and his team for helping us to prepare and design such user-friendly and visually appealing district profiles.

I am thankful to all those who have contributed directly or indirectly to the development of Punjab District Profiles.

Ch. Sajid Rasul
Director General, BoS
Punjab

BAHAWALPUR DIVISION



Adolescent girls carrying UNICEF school bags, walk through mustard fields to get to the Accelerated Education Programme (AEP) centre in Basti Jhabail, Bahawalpur district, Southern Punjab, Pakistan. The AEP centre, Basti Jhabail was established in 2015 as part of the Accelerated Education Programme (AEP) of the Govt of Punjab, to enroll out-of-school children, especially girls. In 2018, with funding from UNICEF National Committee Norway, the Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education Department, Govt of Punjab and UNICEF expanded the programme by setting up 240 AEP centres in six districts of Punjab, Pakistan.

Photographer: UNICEF

District Profile

BAHAWALNAGAR



LOCATION

Bahawalnagar is situated in the south east region in the Punjab province of Pakistan. The boundaries of Bahawalnagar in the east and south touch the Indian territory, while Bahawalpur district lies on its west and river Sutlej flows on its northern side.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.183

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 7/36

Number of Tehsils: 5

Number of Union Councils: 135

Number of households ('000'): 481

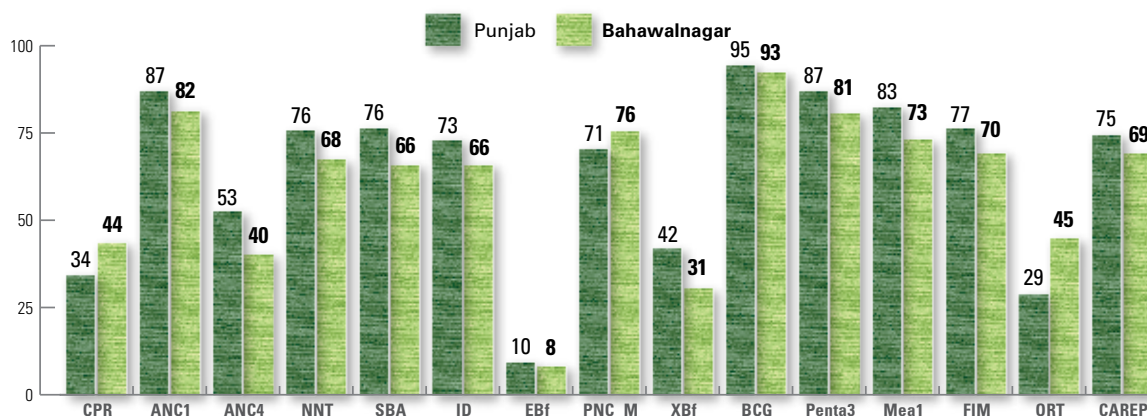
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Bahawalnagar		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid BAHAWALNAGAR
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	2,976	100.0	109,990	2.7	
2	Total female population	49.2	1,465	49.2	54,067	2.7	
3	Rural population	79.2	2,356	63.1	69,442	3.4	
4	Population under 5 years	13.7	407	13.1	14,383	2.8	
5	Population under 18 years	45.7	1,359	44.3	48,680	2.8	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.5	640	21.6	23,802	2.7	
7	Population age 15-24 years	18.3	545	19.4	21,319	2.6	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		103.1		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.95		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		8,878		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		335.17		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBF=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Bahawalnagar: 64.2

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 20/36

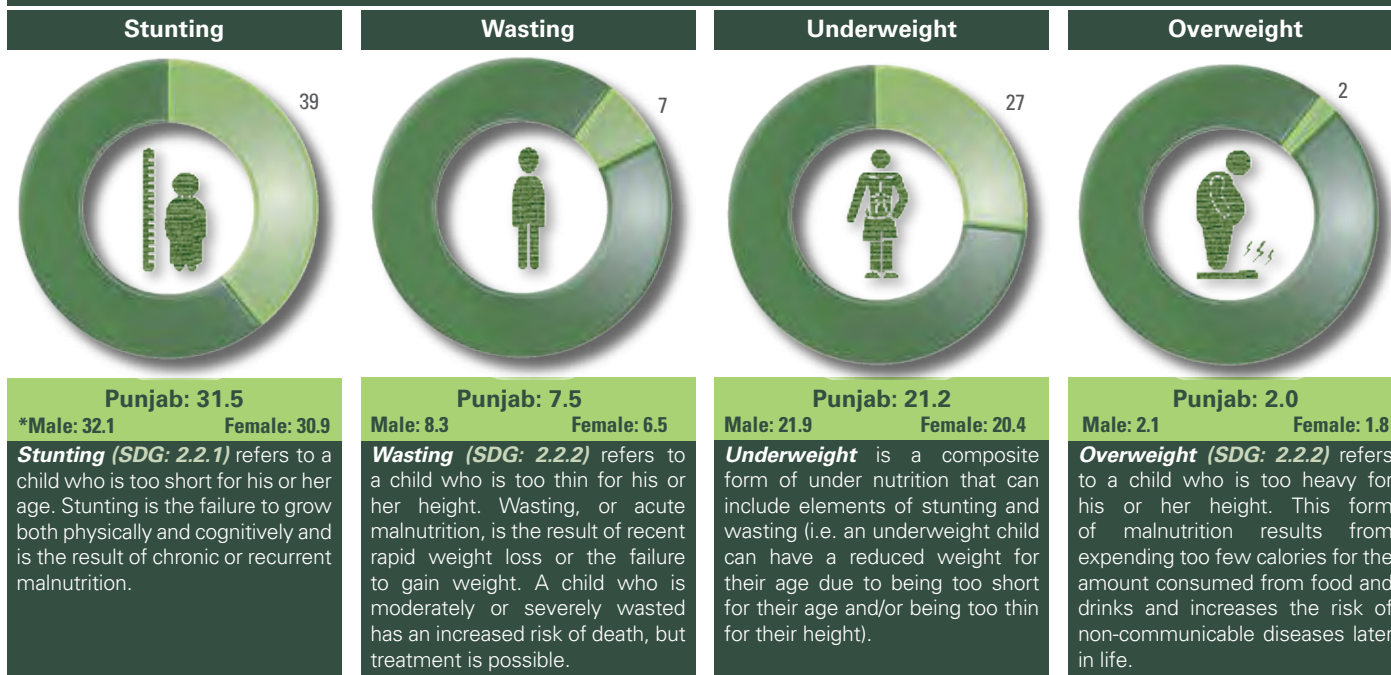
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2 \times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

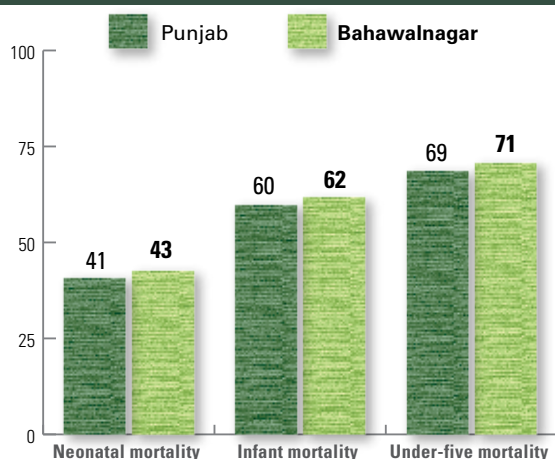
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

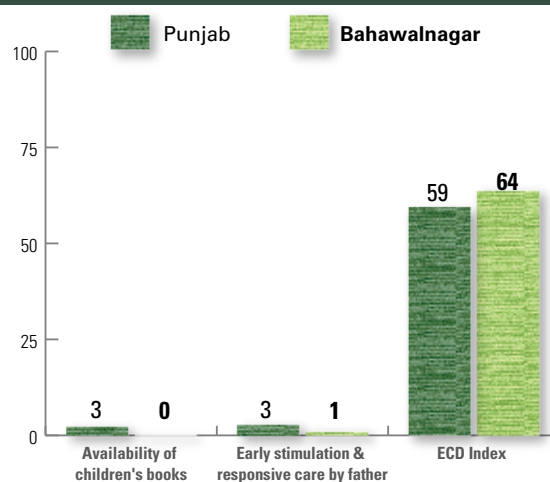
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 17/36

Early childhood development (%)

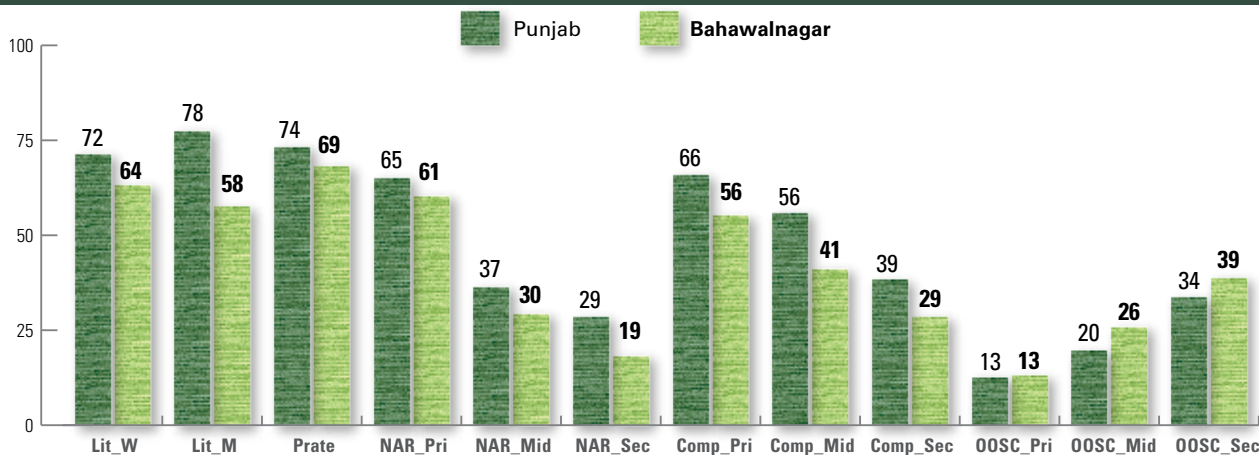


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

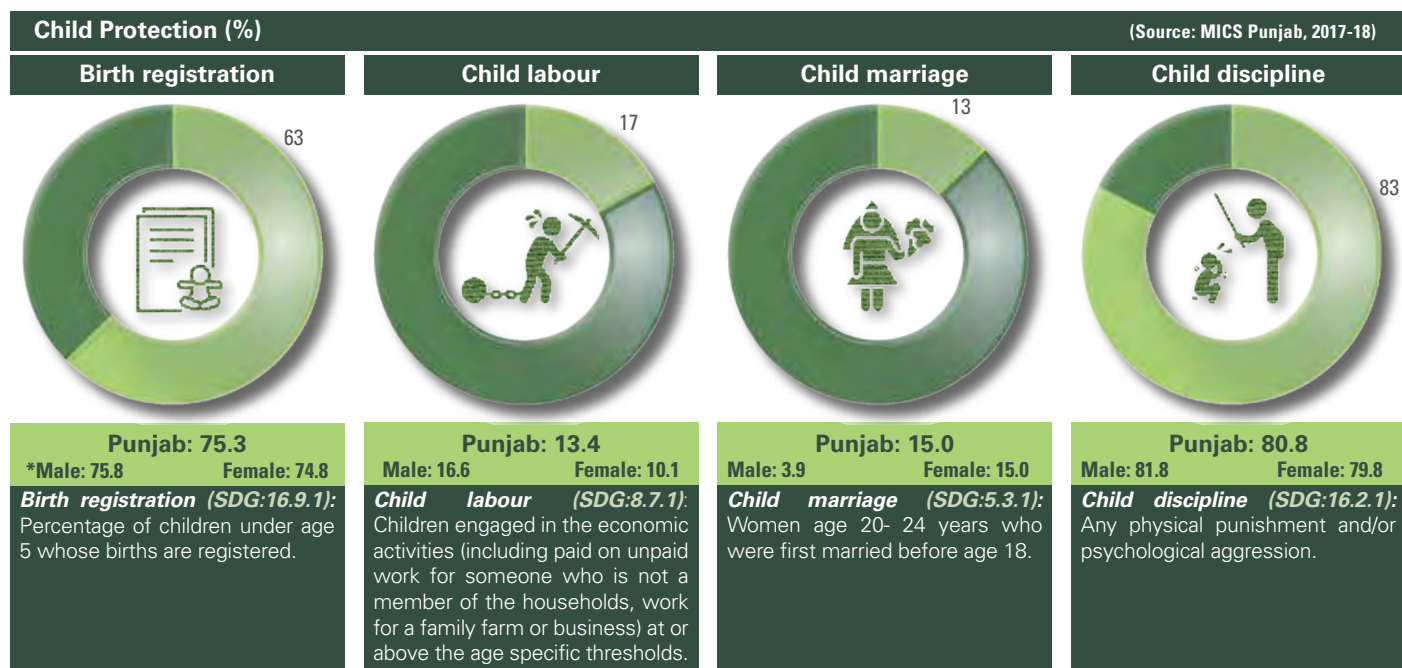
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 12/36

Education (%)

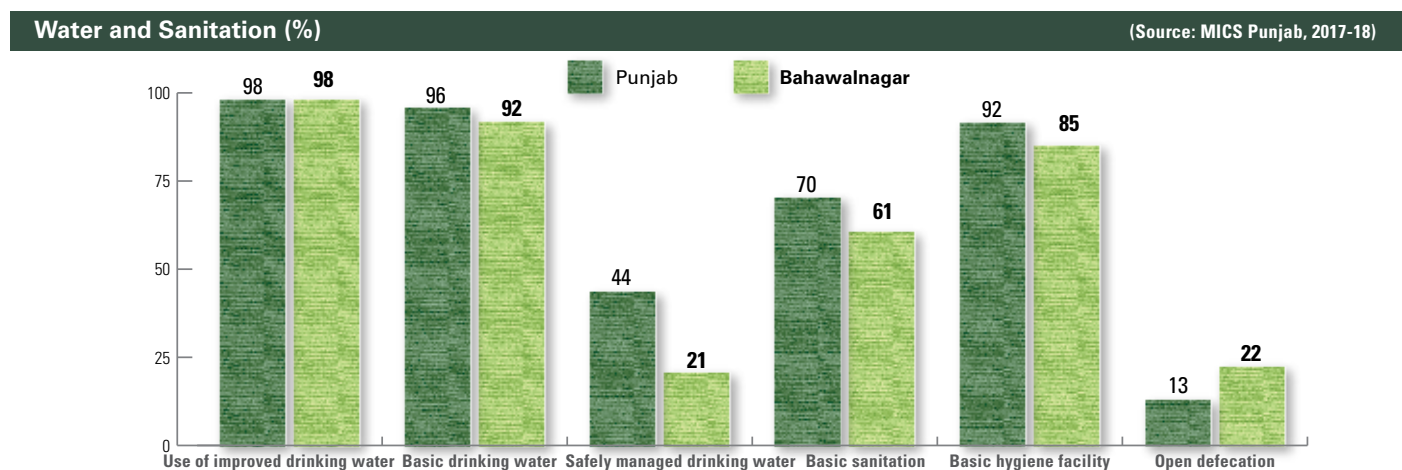
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Bahawalnagar	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Bahawalnagar	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	6	390	1.54	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,574	36,640	4.30
Dispensaries	37	1,411	2.62	Middle schools	363	8,327	4.36
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	10	358	2.79	High schools	195	6,757	2.89
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	103	2,587	3.98	Higher or secondary schools	56	1,284	4.36
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	9	280	3.21	Inter colleges	11	403	2.73
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	16	854	1.87
Hospitals	775	59,574	1.30	Post graduate colleges	12	294	4.08
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	200	7,182	2.78	Primary schools/mosque schools	138	4,094	3.37
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	206	5,131	4.01	Middle schools	86	2,460	3.50
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	109	4,296	2.54
				Higher or secondary schools	7	216	3.24
				Inter colleges	2	134	1.49
				Degree colleges	11	672	1.64
				Post graduate colleges	21	536	3.92

Descriptions	Bahawalnagar	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Bahawalnagar	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	1,503.86	19,401.83	7.75	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	3.6	1,626.65	0.22
Rice	191.36	4,143.72	4.62	Vegetable ghee/cooking oil*	6.07	1,058.84	0.57
Cotton ('000' bales)	820.70	6,306.00	13.01	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	762.39	11,567.20	6.59
Sugarcane	611.82	43,346.58	1.41	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	35.39	3,877.15	0.91
Mango	2.05	1,304.35	0.16	Tea Blended (M. Tons)	34.18	84.87	27.30
Citrus	30.31	2,297.80	1.32	*('000' M. tones)			
Maize	136.90	6,994.70	1.96	Vital registration			
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)							
Cultivated area	620	12,585	4.93				
Forest area	1	476	0.21				
Culturable waste	43	1,457	2.95	Births	10,895		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	901	17,140	5.26	Deaths	4,359		
Roads (in kilometer)				Marriages	5,267		
Total	3,762	87,376	4.31	Divorces	2,628		
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Major Industries			
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Total**	393		
Provincial highways	497	11,947	4.16	Non-metallic mineral products*	229		
Sugar Cess Roads	114	3,348	3.41	Vegetable & animal oils/ fats	43		
Road density per sq.km	0.42	0.43		Grain mill products, starches etc.	55		
Road density per '000' population	0.88	0.79		Other food products	31		
				Furniture	17		
				*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

BAHAWALPUR

LOCATION

Located in the South of the Punjab province, is bordered with India to its South and Southeast; Bahawalnagar in its Northeast; Vehari, Lodhran and Multan to its north; Rahim Yar Khan to its West; and Muzaffargarh to its Northwest.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.223

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 5/36

Number of Tehsils: 6

Number of Union Councils: 109

Number of households ('000'): 584



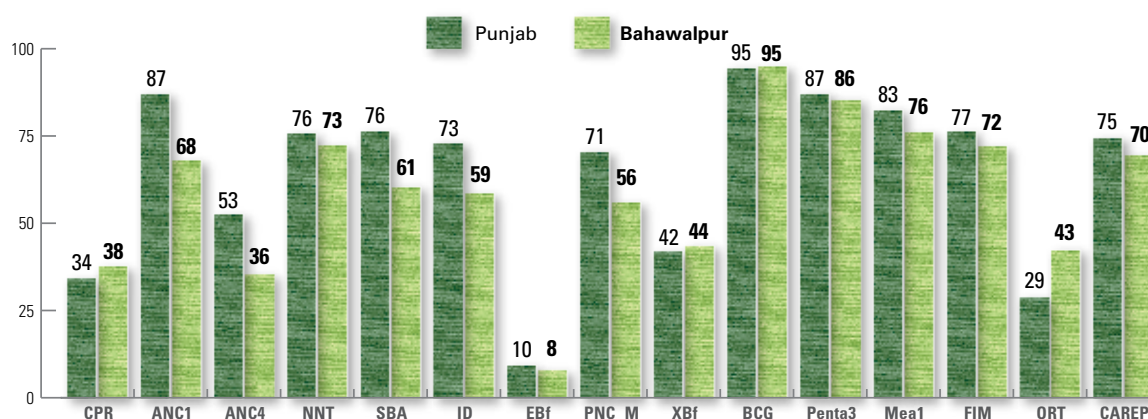
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Bahawalpur		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid BAHAWALPUR
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	3,669	100.0	109,990	3.3	
2	Total female population	48.8	1,789	49.2	54,067	3.3	
3	Rural population	68.1	2,497	63.1	69,442	3.6	
4	Population under 5 years	14.1	517	13.1	14,383	3.6	
5	Population under 18 years	46.6	1,708	44.3	48,680	3.5	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.5	790	21.6	23,802	3.3	
7	Population age 15-24 years	18.5	678	19.4	21,319	3.2	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		105.1		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		2.18		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		24,830		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		147.77		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Bahawalpur: 61.0

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 29/36

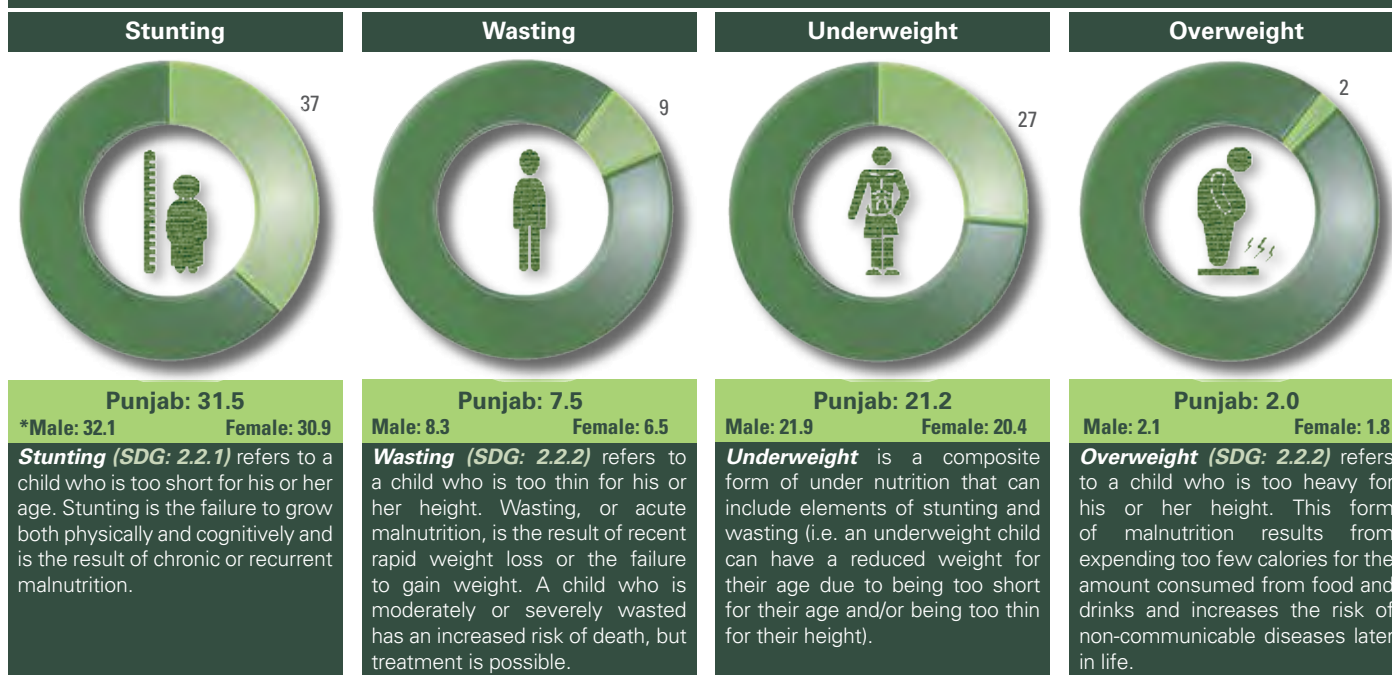
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

CCI = 1/4{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2×Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2}

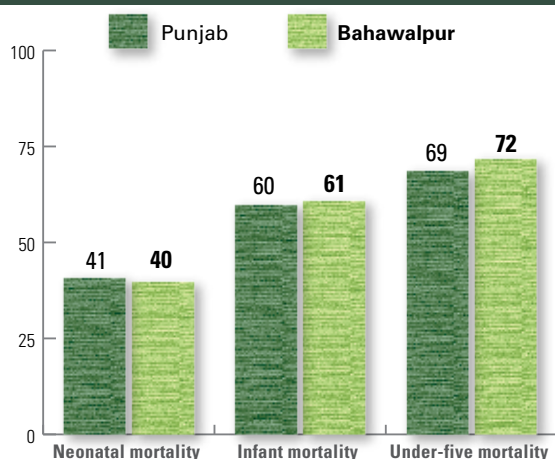
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

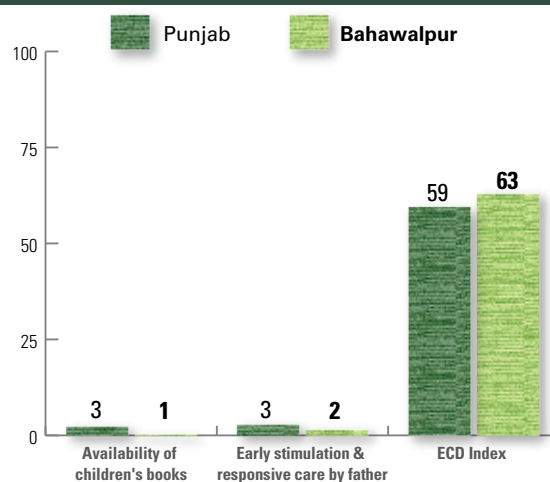
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 18/36

Early childhood development (%)

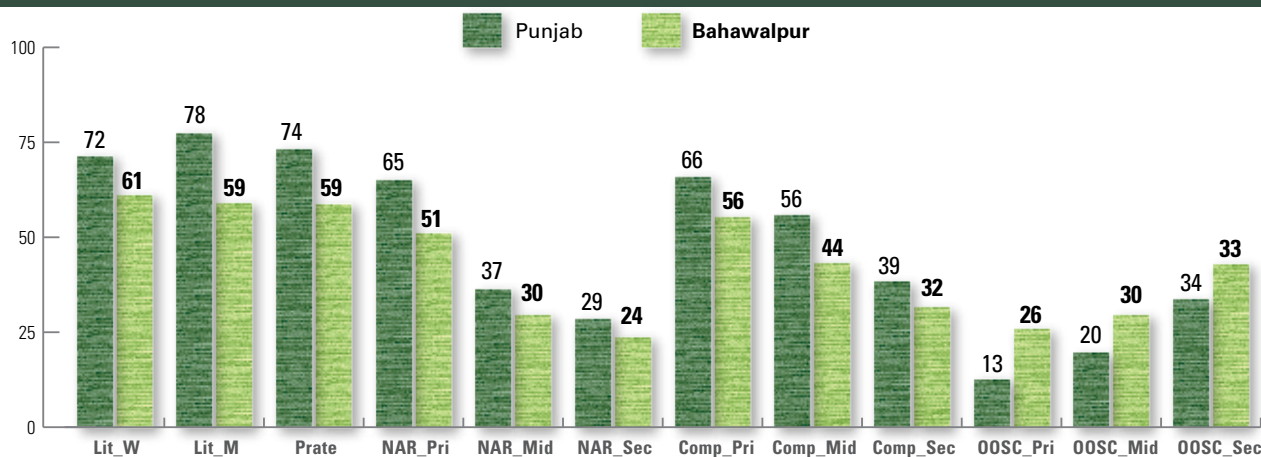


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

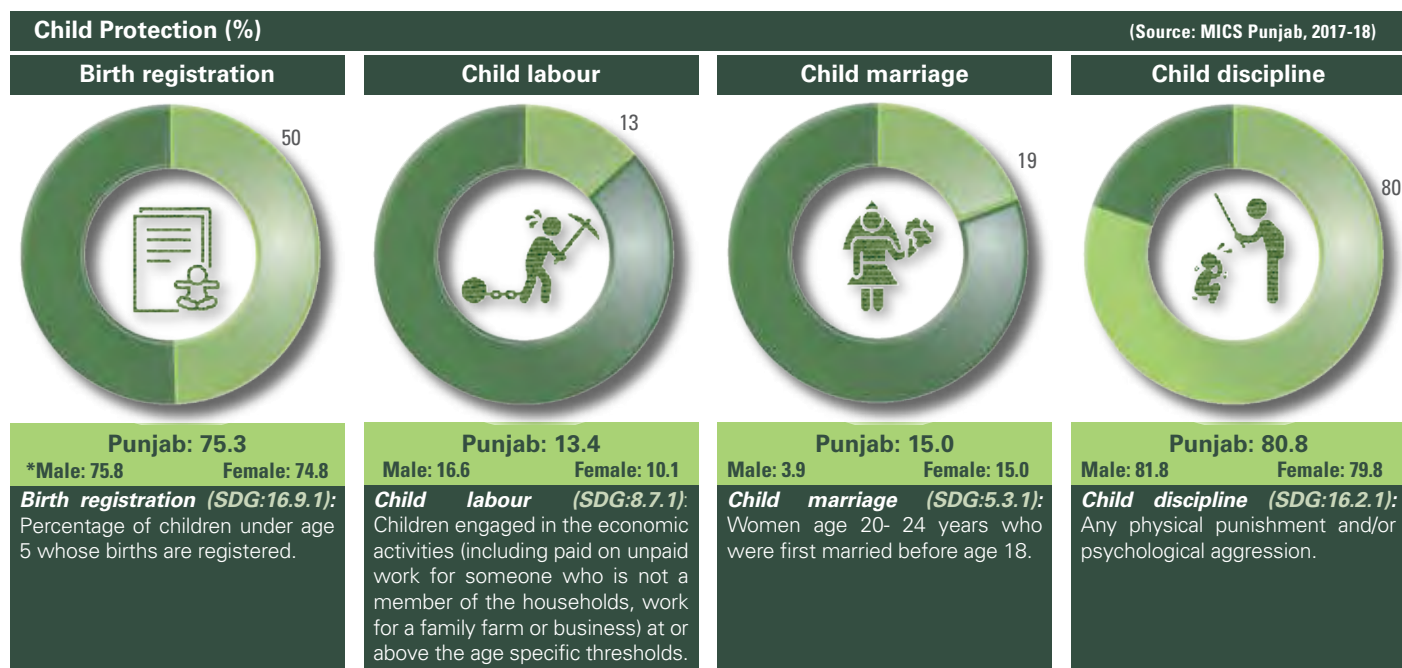
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 13/36

Education (%)

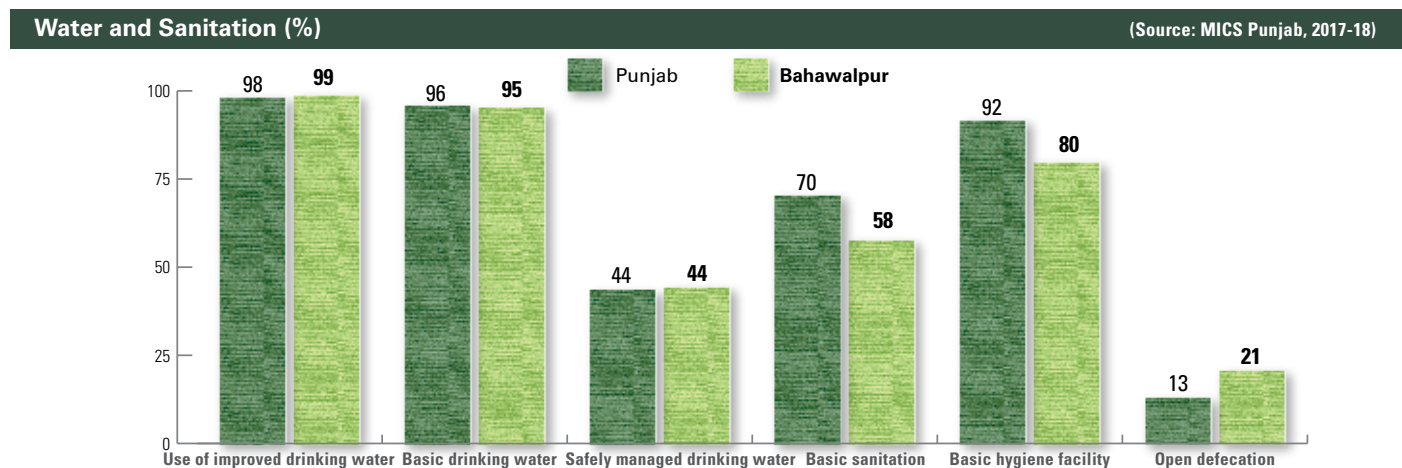
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Bahawalpur	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Bahawalpur	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	12	390	3.08	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,662	36,640	4.54
Dispensaries	67	1,411	4.75	Middle schools	283	8,327	3.40
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	13	358	3.63	High schools	162	6,757	2.40
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	84	2,587	3.25	Higher or secondary schools	65	1,284	5.06
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	10	280	3.57	Inter colleges	10	403	2.48
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	34	854	3.98
Hospitals	2,293	59,574	3.85	Post graduate colleges	22	294	7.48
Dispensaries	4	89	4.49	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	260	7,182	3.62	Primary schools/mosque schools	175	4,094	4.27
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	150	5,131	2.90	Middle schools	61	2,460	2.48
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	91	4,296	2.12
				Higher or secondary schools	9	216	4.17
				Inter colleges	2	134	1.49
				Degree colleges	23	672	3.42
				Post graduate colleges	22	536	4.10

Descriptions	Bahawalpur	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Bahawalpur	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	991.83	19,401.83	5.11	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	0.00	1,626.65	0.00
Rice	33.88	4,143.72	0.82	Vegetable ghee/cooking oil*	113.80	1,058.84	10.75
Cotton ('000' bales)	994.88	6,306.00	15.78	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	503.34	11,567.20	4.35
Sugarcane	1,122.72	43,346.58	2.59	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	109.40	3,877.15	2.82
Mango	38.30	1,304.35	2.94	Washing soap ('000' M. tones)	11.57	216.19	5.35
Citrus	34.73	2,297.80	1.51	Toilet Soap ('000' M.T.)	0.60	44.57	2.52
Maize	171.00	6,994.70	2.44	*('000' M. tones)			
Dates	4.83	37.69	12.82				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	449	12,585	3.57	Births	23,507		
Forest area	4	476	0.84	Deaths	13,325		
Culturable waste	80	1,457	5.49	Marriages	14,750		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	751	17,140	4.38	Divorces	1,849		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	3223	87,376	3.69	Total**	585		
National highways	80	1,866	4.29	Non-metallic mineral products*	428		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Vegetable & animal oils/ fats	71		
Provincial highways	490	11,947	4.10	Grain mill products, starches etc.	39		
Sugar Cess Roads	90	3,348	2.69	Other food products	12		
Road density per sq.km	0.13	0.43		Furniture	8		
Road density per '000' population	0.88	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

RAHIM YAR KHAN

LOCATION

Located in the southern border of the Punjab province, bordered with Muzaffargarh at the north, Rajanpur at northwest and Bahawalpur at the east side.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.219
MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 6/36
Number of Tehsils: 4
Number of Union Councils: 139
Number of households ('000'): 701

RAHIM YAR KHAN



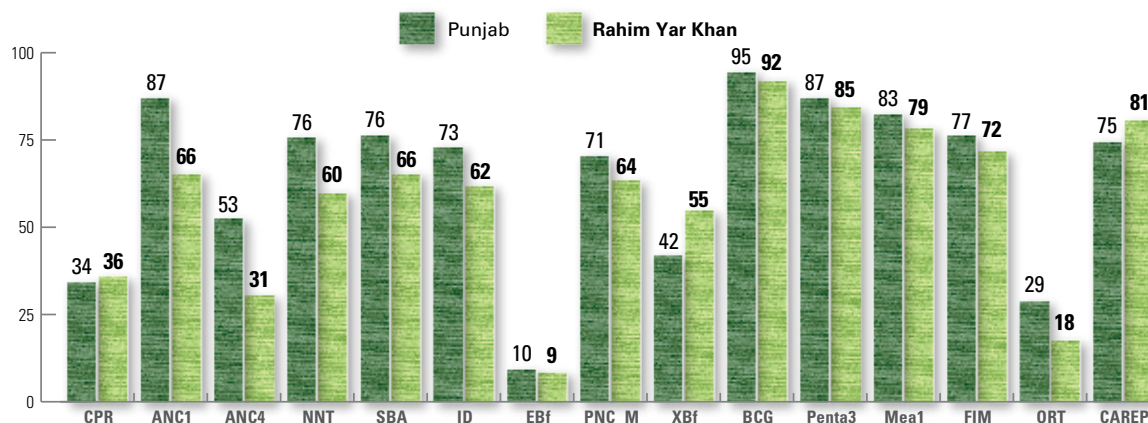
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	RY Khan		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid RY KHAN
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	4,808	100.0	109,990	4.4	
2	Total female population	48.8	2,345	49.2	54,067	4.3	
3	Rural population	78.6	3,777	63.1	69,442	5.4	
4	Population under 5 years	14.5	695	13.1	14,383	4.8	
5	Population under 18 years	48.8	2,347	44.3	48,680	4.8	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	22.5	1,081	21.6	23,802	4.5	
7	Population age 15-24 years	18.9	910	19.4	21,319	4.3	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		105.0		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		2.26		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		11,880		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		404.69		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

RY Khan: 59.0

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 31/36

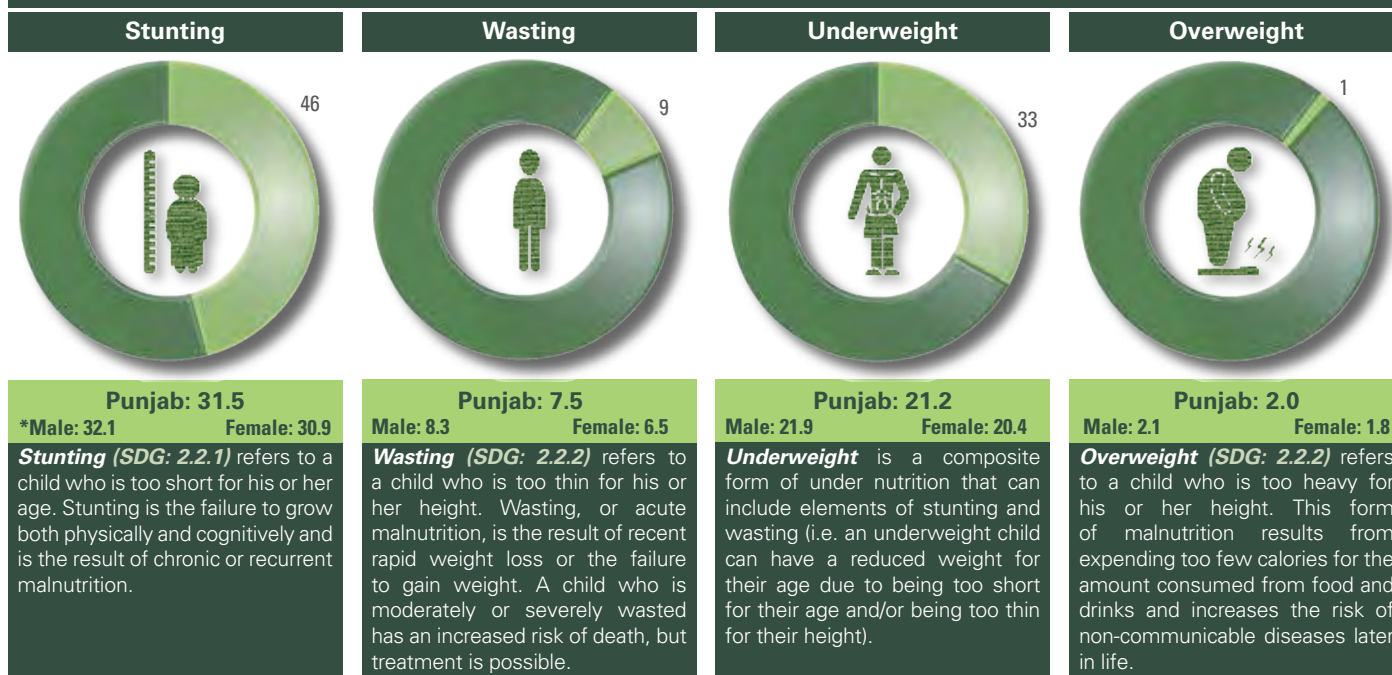
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2 \times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

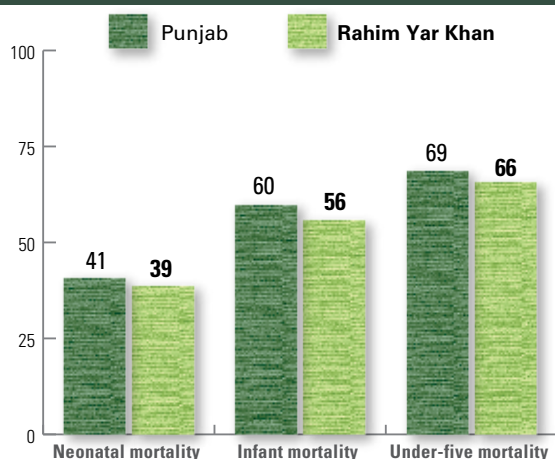
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

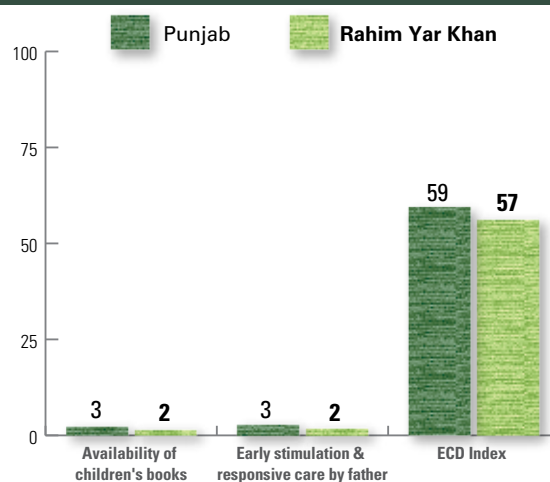
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 14/36

Early childhood development (%)

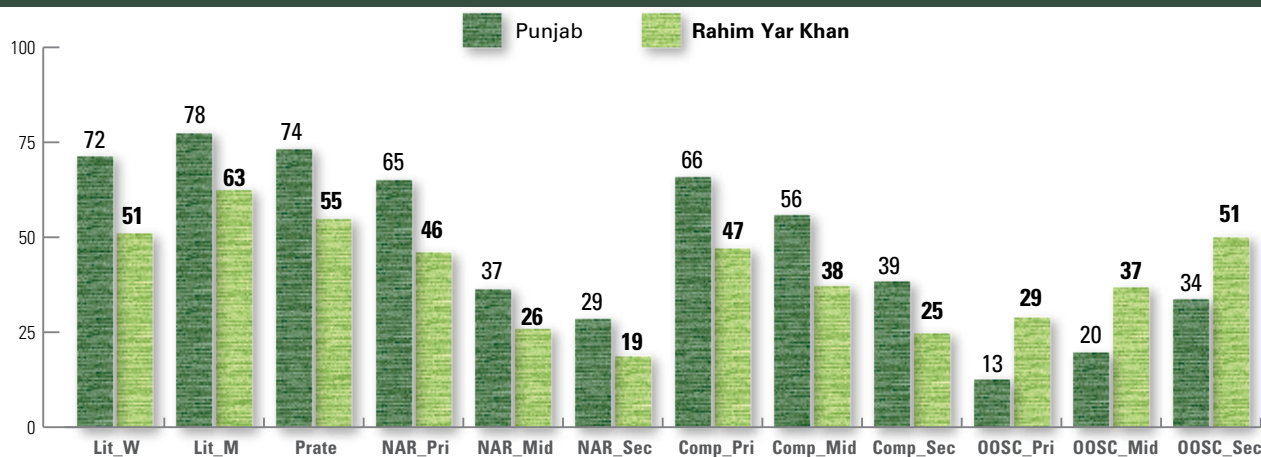


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

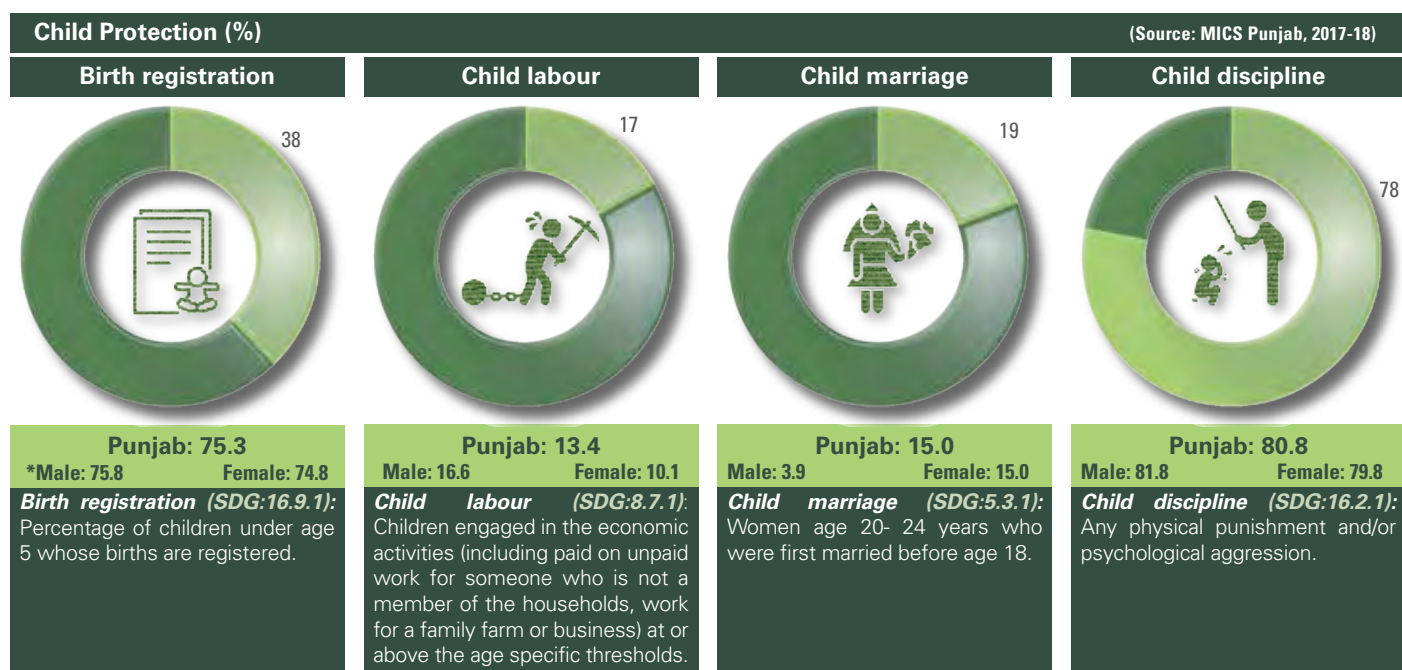
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 21/36

Education (%)

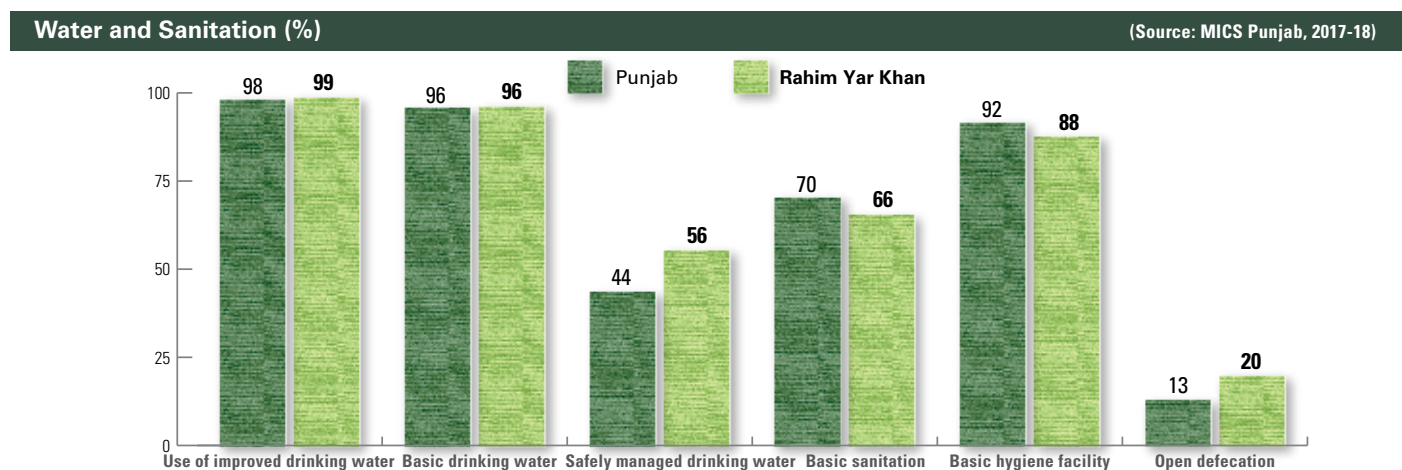
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	RY Khan	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	RY Khan	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	6	390	1.54	Primary schools/mosque schools	2,396	36,640	6.54
Dispensaries	69	1,411	4.89	Middle schools	366	8,327	4.40
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	19	358	5.31	High schools	244	6,757	3.61
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	108	2,587	4.17	Higher or secondary schools	56	1,284	4.36
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	7	280	2.50	Inter colleges	4	403	0.99
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	24	854	2.81
Hospitals	1,193	59,574	2.00	Post graduate colleges	19	294	6.46
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	380	7,182	5.29	Primary schools/mosque schools	256	4,094	6.25
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	208	5,131	4.05	Middle schools	105	2,460	4.27
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	158	4,296	3.68
				Higher or secondary schools	9	216	4.17
				Inter colleges	1	134	0.75
				Degree colleges	17	672	2.53
				Post graduate colleges	28	536	5.22

Descriptions	RY Khan	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	RY Khan	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	1,016.46	19,401.83	5.24	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	21.76	1,626.65	1.34
Rice	40.50	4,143.72	0.98	Vegetable ghee/cooking oil*	58.69	1,058.84	5.54
Cotton ('000' bales)	824.93	6,306.00	13.08	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	543.00	11,567.20	4.69
Sugarcane	11,724.10	43,346.58	27.05	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	1,141.75	3,877.15	29.45
Mango	217.70	1,304.35	16.69	Washing soap ('000' M. tones)	66.80	216.19	30.90
Citrus	17.88	2,297.80	0.78	Fertilizers ('000' M. Tons)	3906.00	4901.80	79.69
Maize	5.40	6,994.70	0.08	Toilet Soap ('000' M. Tons)	20.39	44.57	45.75
Dates	0.54	37.69	1.43	Beverages ('000' M. Cartes 24 Bottles)	50072.00	2151814	2.33
				*('000' M. tones)			
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	647	12,585	5.14	Births	22,364		
Forest area	6	476	1.26	Deaths	6,344		
Culturable waste	67	1,457	4.60	Marriages	5,761		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	835	17,140	4.87	Divorces	879		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	4,276	87,376	4.89	Total**	384		
National highways	157	1,866	8.41	Non-metallic mineral products*	230		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Vegetable & animal oils/ fats	35		
Provincial highways	154	11,947	1.29	Grain mill products, starches etc.	77		
Sugar Cess Roads	382	3,348	11.41	Other food products	8		
Road density per sq.km	0.36	0.43		Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	6		
Road density per '000' population	0.89	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
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6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
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9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

DERA GHAZI KHAN

DIVISION



Malika (5) attending Urdu class in UNICEF supported Early Childhood class (ECE) in Government Community Model Elementary School, Dari Ali Akber Sanghi, Rahim Yar Khan district, Punjab province, Pakistan.

Photographer: [Asad Zaidi/UNICEF](#)

District Profile

DERA GHAZI KHAN



LOCATION

Dera Ghazi Khan, abbreviated as D.G. Khan, is a city located in western border of Punjab province of Pakistan, bordered by Rajanpur to the south, Muzaffargarh and Layyah to the east.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.287
 MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 2/36
 Number of Tehsils: 3
 Number of Union Councils: 115
 Number of households ('000'): 343

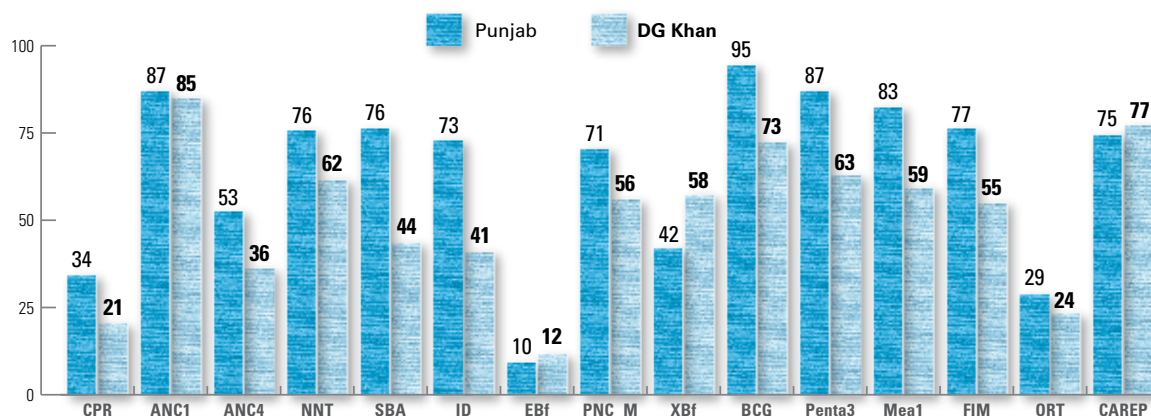
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	DG Khan		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid DG KHAN
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	2,873	100.0	109,990	2.6	
2	Total female population	49.5	1,421	49.2	54,067	2.6	
3	Rural population	81.0	2,326	63.1	69,442	3.3	
4	Population under 5 years	16.7	479	13.1	14,383	3.3	
5	Population under 18 years	53.0	1,524	44.3	48,680	3.1	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	22.9	659	21.6	23,802	2.8	
7	Population age 15-24 years	18.1	519	19.4	21,319	2.4	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		102.1		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		2.98		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		11,922		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		240.95		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

DG Khan: 50.0

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 36/36

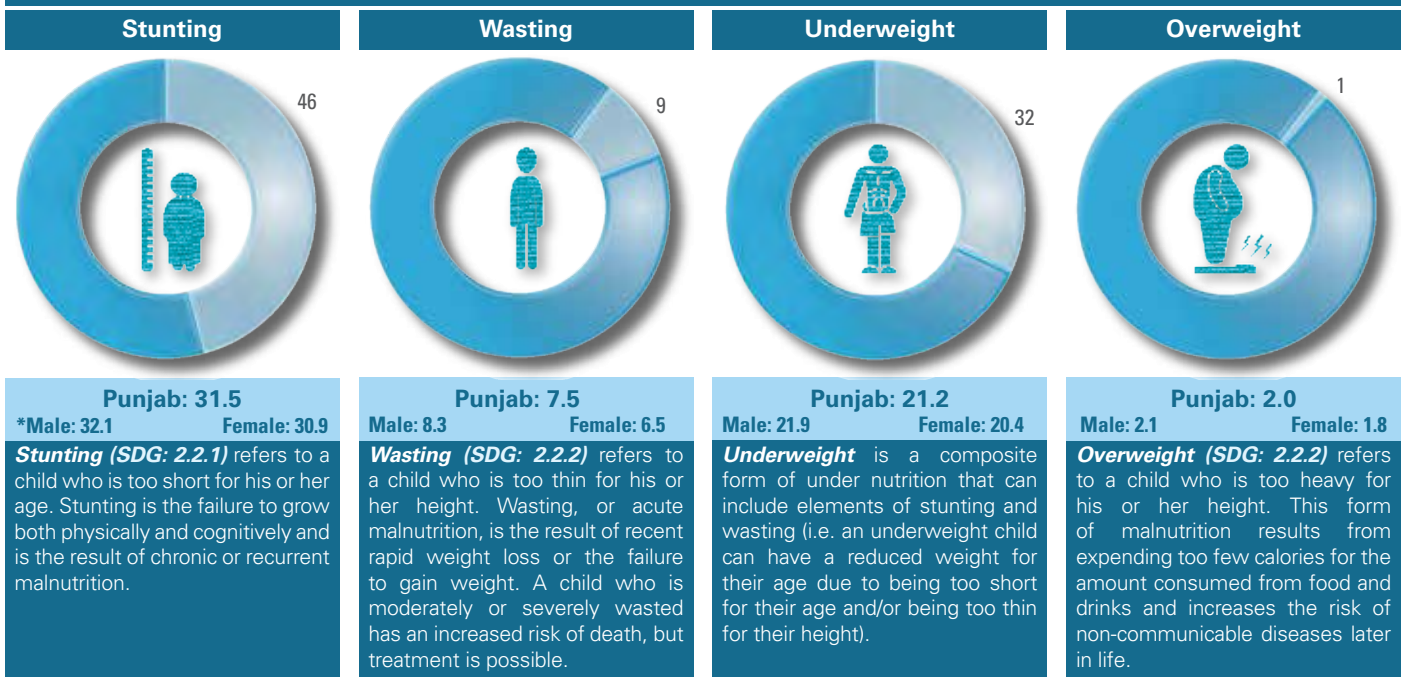
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(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2 \times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

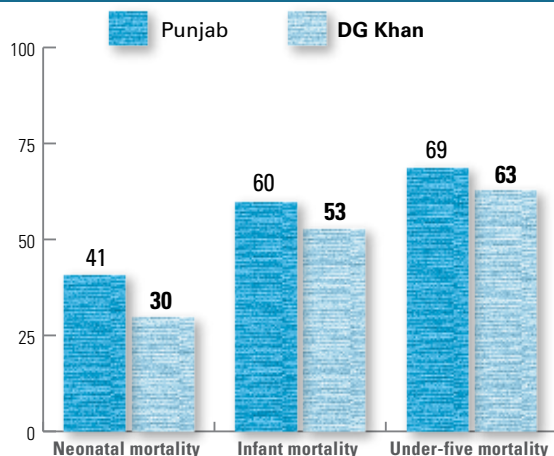
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

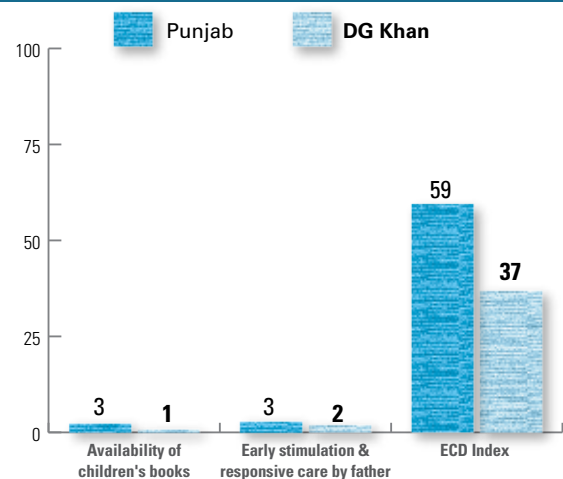
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 12/36

Early childhood development (%)

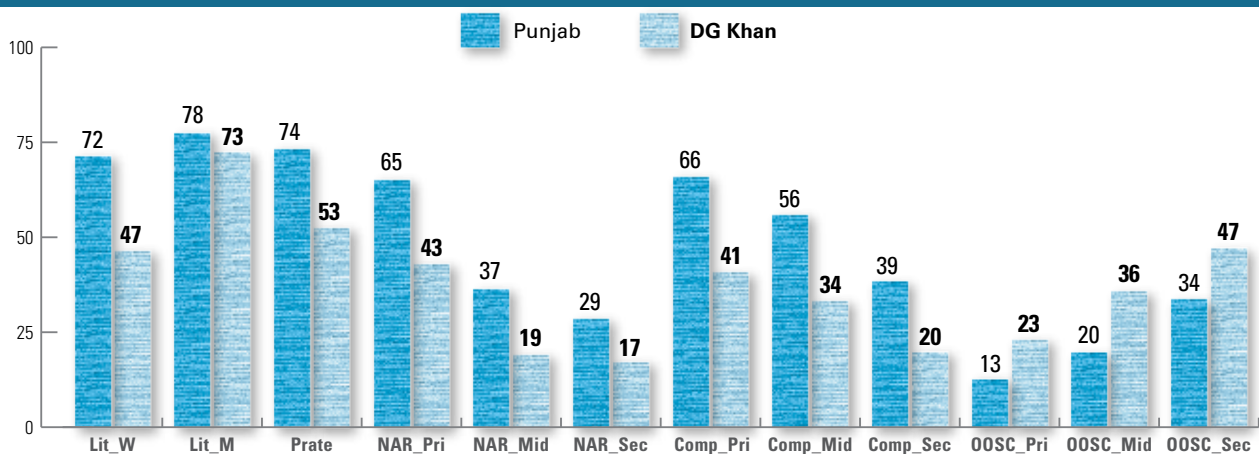


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

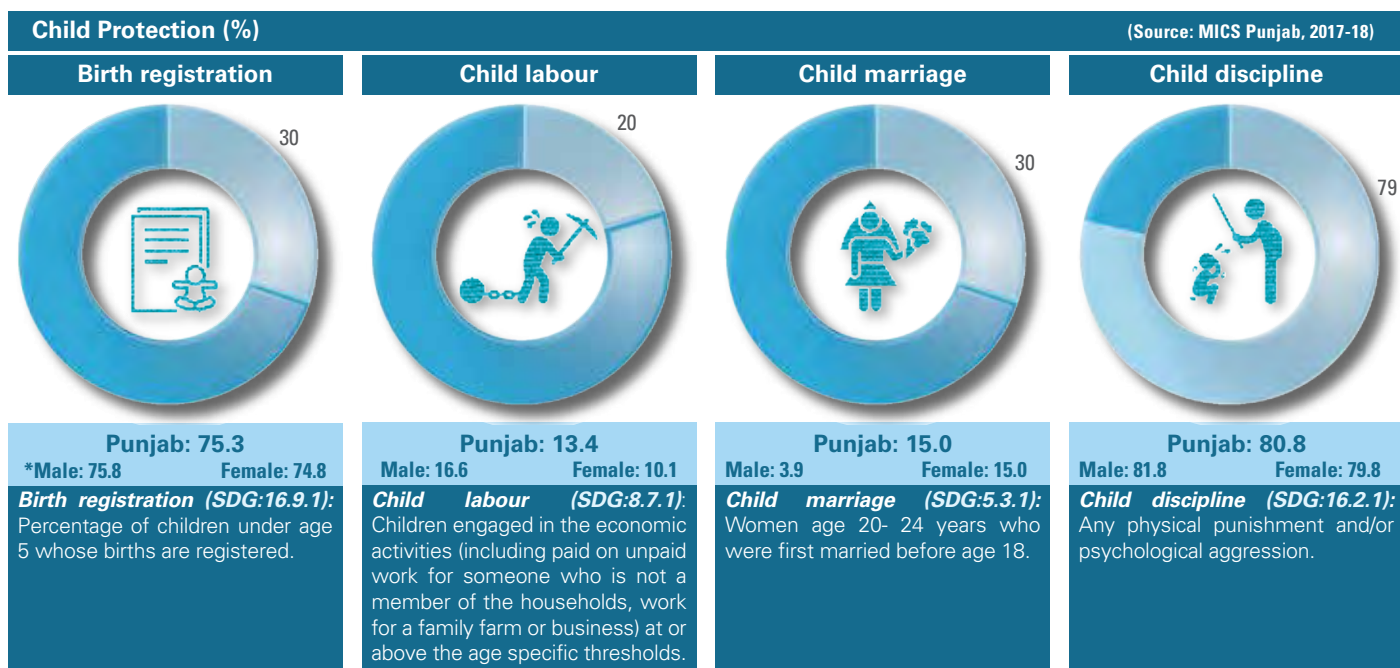
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 36/36

Education (%)

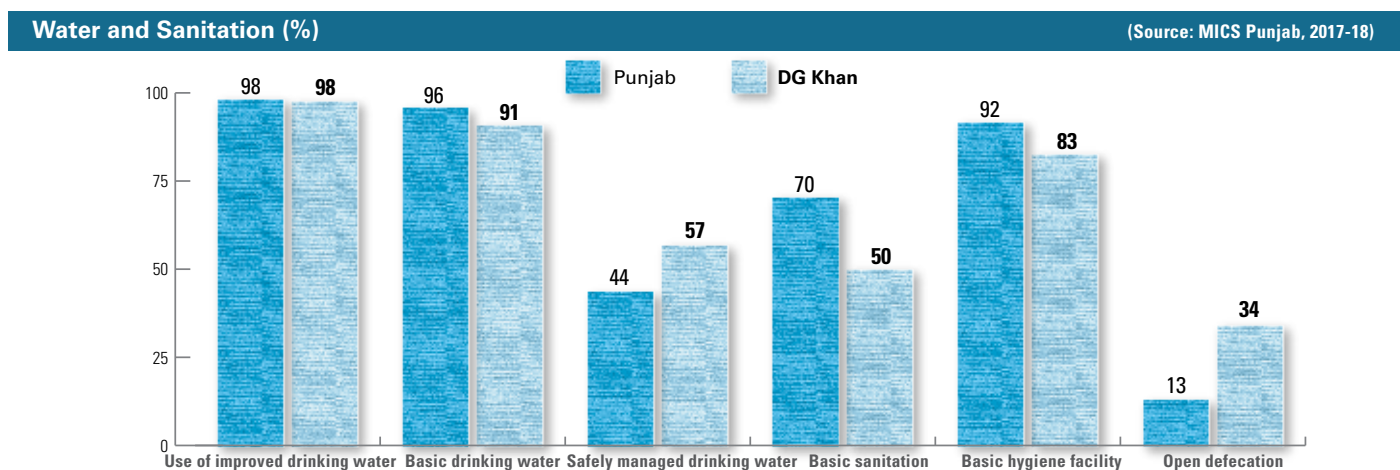
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	DG Khan	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	DG Khan	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	6	390	1.54	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,374	36,640	3.75
Dispensaries	34	1,411	2.41	Middle schools	188	8,327	2.26
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	11	358	3.07	High schools	124	6,757	1.84
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	54	2,587	2.09	Higher or secondary schools	22	1,284	1.71
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	5	280	1.79	Inter colleges	9	403	2.23
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	12	854	1.41
Hospitals	934	59,574	1.57	Post graduate colleges	2	294	0.68
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	220	7,182	3.06	Primary schools/mosque schools	153	4,094	3.74
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	106	5,131	2.07	Middle schools	50	2,460	2.03
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	75	4,296	1.75
				Higher or secondary schools	5	216	2.31
				Inter colleges	3	134	2.24
				Degree colleges	14	672	2.08
				Post graduate colleges	3	536	0.56

Descriptions	DG Khan	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	DG Khan	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	788.36	19,401.83	4.06	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	24.92	1,626.65	1.53
Rice	88.53	4,143.72	2.14	Vegetable ghee/cooking oil*	5.44	1,058.84	0.51
Cotton ('000' bales)	300.23	6,306.00	4.76	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	941.11	11,567.20	8.14
Sugarcane	775.42	43,346.58	1.79	Washing soap ('000' M. tones)	0.32	216.19	0.15
Mango	3.58	1,304.35	0.27	Cement ('000' M. Tons)	5433.35	24535.55	22.14
Citrus	4.24	2,297.80	0.18	Tractors ('000' No)	15.20	23.70	64.1
Maize	4.10	6,994.70	0.06	*('000' M. tones)			
Dates	0.61	37.69	1.62				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	449	12,585	3.57	Births	6,448		
Forest area	24	476	5.04	Deaths	5,289		
Culturable waste	54	1,457	3.71	Marriages	7,395		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	500	17,140	2.92	Divorces	427		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	2,175	87,376	2.49	Total**	194		
National highways	293	1,866	15.70	Non-metallic mineral products*	139		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Vegetable & animal oils/ fats	14		
Provincial highways	203	11,947	1.70	Grain mill products, starches etc.	24		
Sugar Cess Roads	0	3,348	0.00	Special-purpose machinery	3		
Road density per sq.km	0.18	0.43		Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	7		
Road density per '000' population	0.76	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
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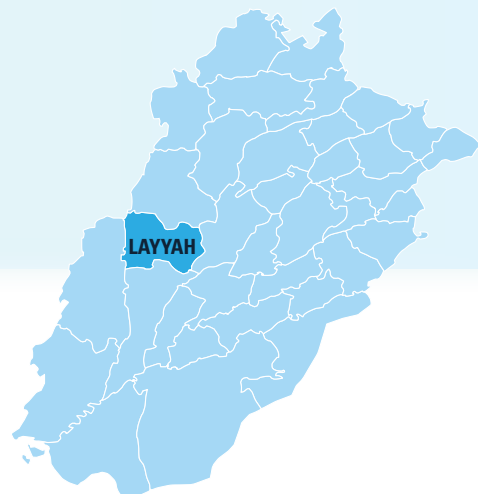
District Profile

LAYYAH

LOCATION

Located in the western part of the Punjab province. It is surrounded by Bhakkar district at north, Jhang at the east, Muzaffargarh in the south and DG Khan in the west.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.127
MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 18/36
Number of Tehsils: 3
Number of Union Councils: 48
Number of households ('000'): 281



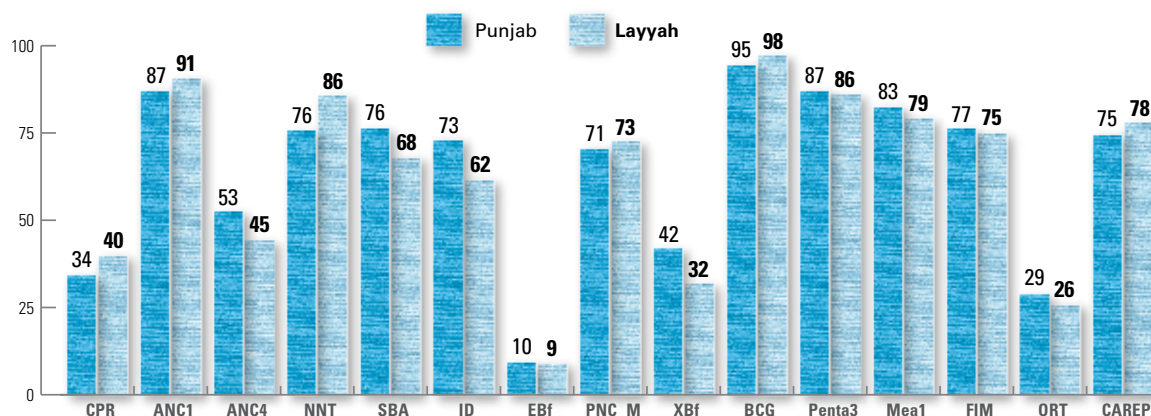
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Layyah		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid LAYYAH
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,824	100.0	109,990	1.7	
2	Total female population	49.3	899	49.2	54,067	1.7	
3	Rural population	82.4	1,503	63.1	69,442	2.2	
4	Population under 5 years	14.6	267	13.1	14,383	1.9	
5	Population under 18 years	48.2	880	44.3	48,680	1.8	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	22.7	414	21.6	23,802	1.7	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.2	350	19.4	21,319	1.6	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		102.9		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		2.59		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		6,291		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		290.03		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Layyah: 64.7

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 19/36

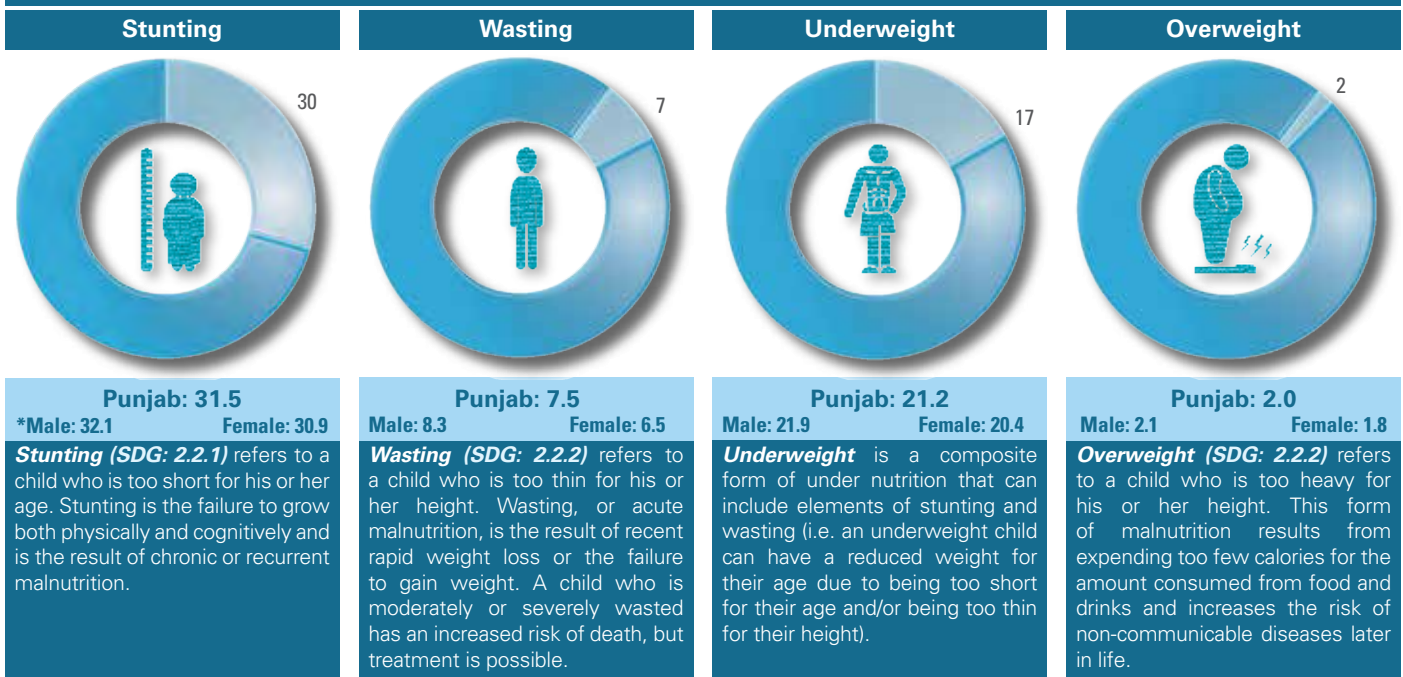
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

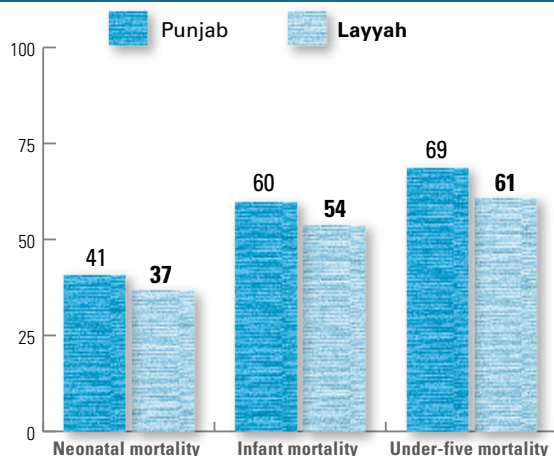
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

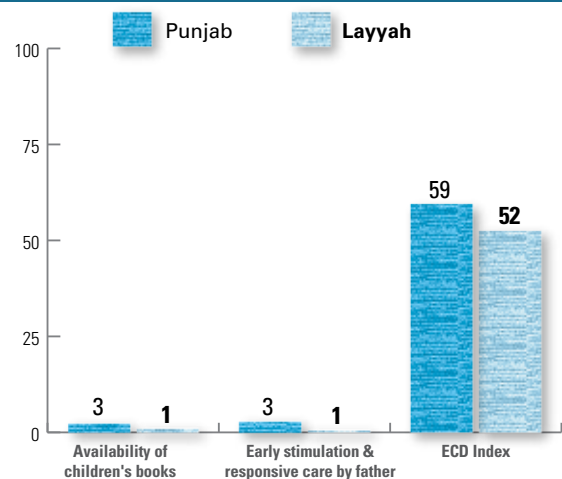
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 9/36

Early childhood development (%)

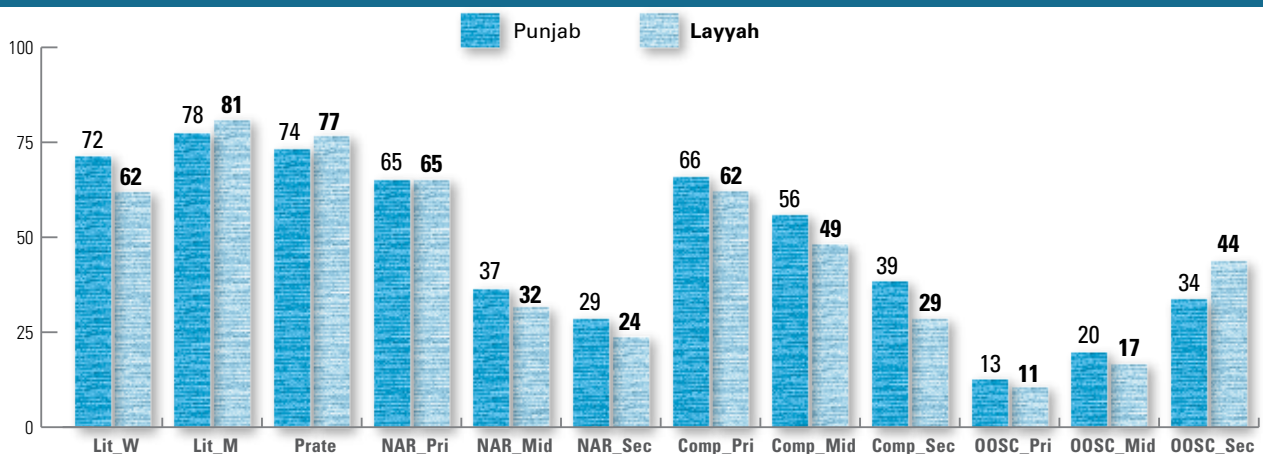


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

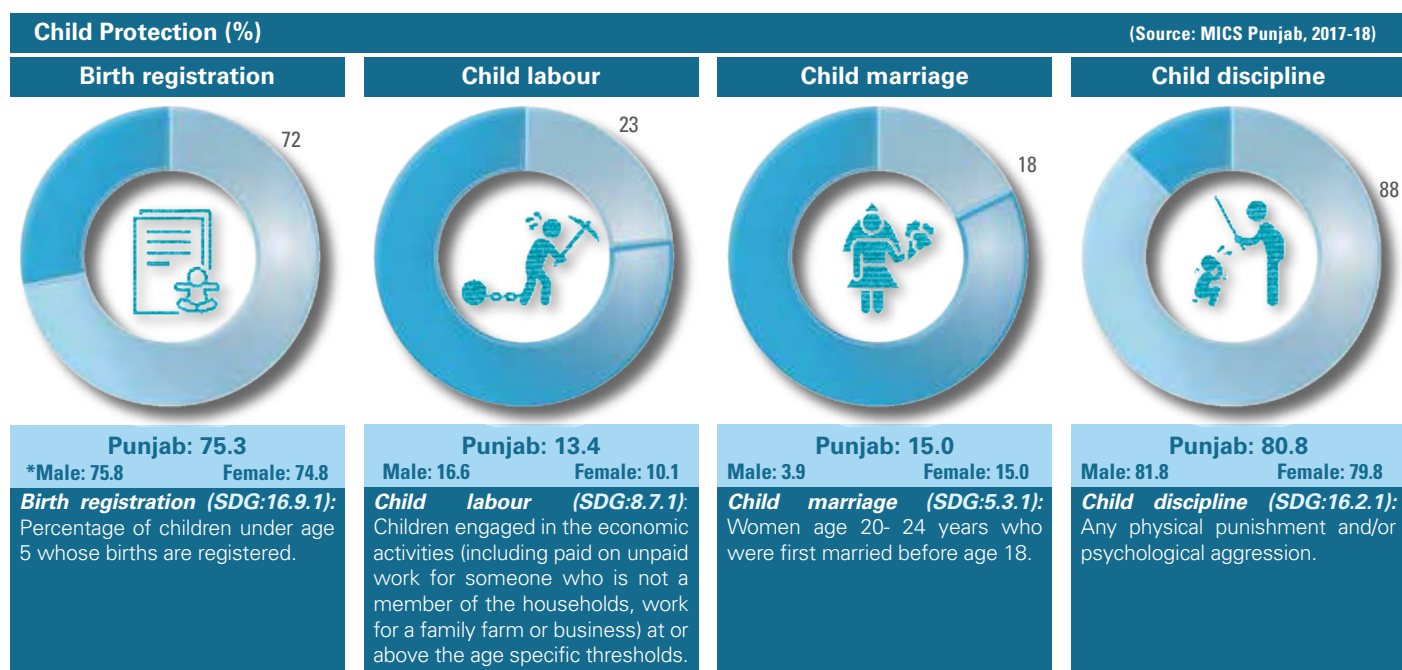
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 30/36

Education (%)

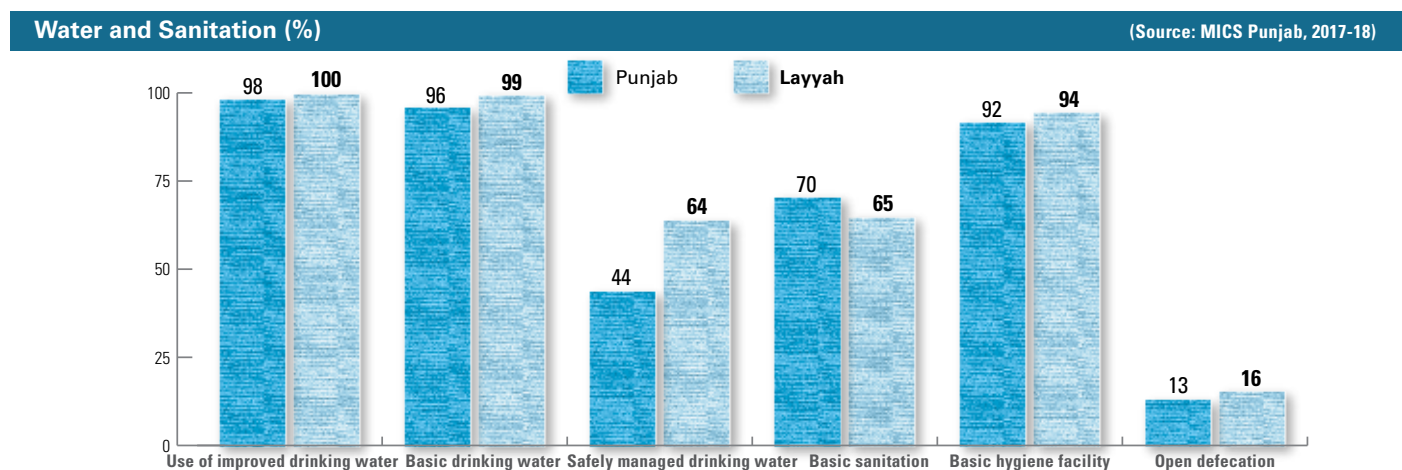
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Layyah	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Layyah	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	8	390	2.05	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,199	36,640	3.27
Dispensaries	34	1,411	2.41	Middle schools	254	8,327	3.05
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	6	358	1.68	High schools	156	6,757	2.31
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	36	2,587	1.39	Higher or secondary schools	19	1,284	1.48
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	2	280	0.71	Inter colleges	5	403	1.24
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	612	59,574	1.03	Primary schools/mosque schools	114	4,094	2.78
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Middle schools	58	2,460	2.36
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	120	7,182	1.67	High schools	86	4,296	2.00
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	72	5,131	1.40	Higher or secondary schools	3	216	1.39
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	Inter colleges	1	134	0.75
				Degree colleges	17	672	2.53
				Post graduate colleges	7	536	1.31

Descriptions	Layyah	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Layyah	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	750.16	19,401.83	3.87	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	551.50	11,567.20	4.77
Rice	23.76	4,143.72	0.57	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	131.64	3,877.15	3.40
Cotton ('000' bales)	134.88	6,306.00	2.14	*('000' M. tones)			
Sugarcane	1,085.92	43,346.58	2.51				
Mango	3.15	1,304.35	0.24				
Citrus	54.02	2,297.80	2.35				
Maize	9.10	6,994.70	0.13				
Dates	0.20	37.69	0.53				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	491	12,585	3.90	Births	24,174		
Forest area	11	476	2.31	Deaths	7,318		
Culturable waste	89	1,457	6.11	Marriages	12,299		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	657	17,140	3.83	Divorces	534		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	2,668	87,376	3.05	Total**	336		
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products*	176		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Products of wood, cork, straw etc	72		
Provincial highways	489	11,947	4.09	Structural metal products etc.	32		
Sugar Cess Roads	29	3,348	0.87	Grain mill products, starches etc.	16		
Road density per sq.km	0.42	0.43		Furniture	14		
Road density per '000' population	1.46	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
- Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
- Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
- Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
- Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
- Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
- Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
- Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
- Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
- ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

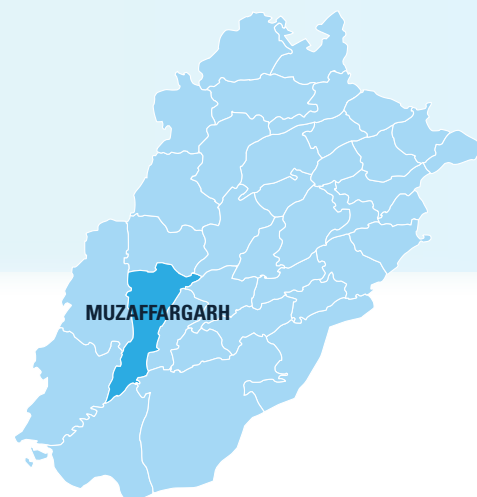
District Profile

MUZAFFARGARH

LOCATION

Located in the south western part of the Punjab province, bounded on the north by district Layyah, DG Khan and Rajanpur at the west, RY Khan at the south and Multan at the east.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.259
MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 3/36
Number of Tehsils: 4
Number of Union Councils: 111
Number of households ('000'): 668



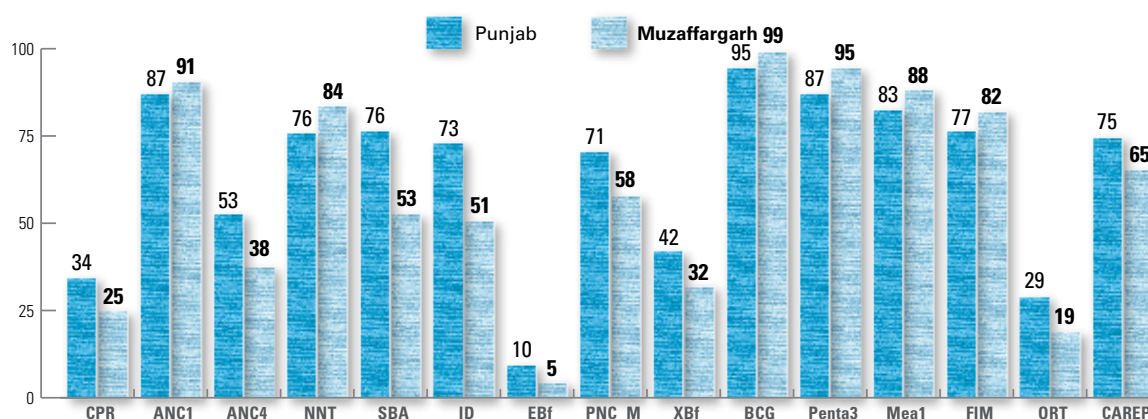
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Muzaffargarh		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid MUZAFFARGARH
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	4,329	100.0	109,990	3.9	
2	Total female population	48.6	2,105	49.2	54,067	3.9	
3	Rural population	83.9	3,630	63.1	69,442	5.2	
4	Population under 5 years	15.6	674	13.1	14,383	4.7	
5	Population under 18 years	51.3	2,222	44.3	48,680	4.6	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	23.1	1000	21.6	23,802	4.2	
7	Population age 15-24 years	18.2	789	19.4	21,319	3.7	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		105.6		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		2.64		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		8,249		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		524.74		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Muzaffargarh: 58.2

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 33/36

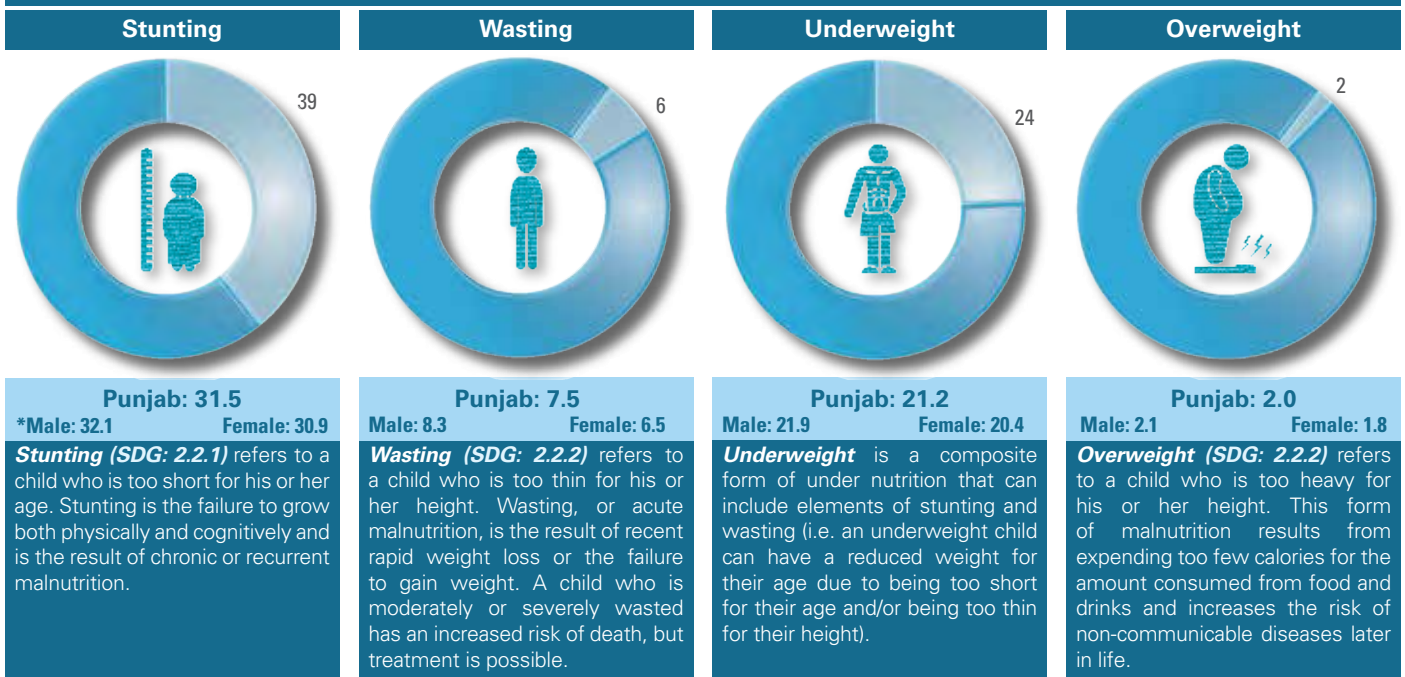
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

CCI = 1/4(CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2×Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2)

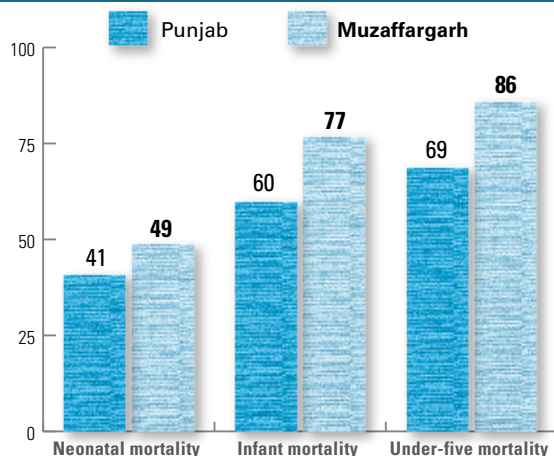
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

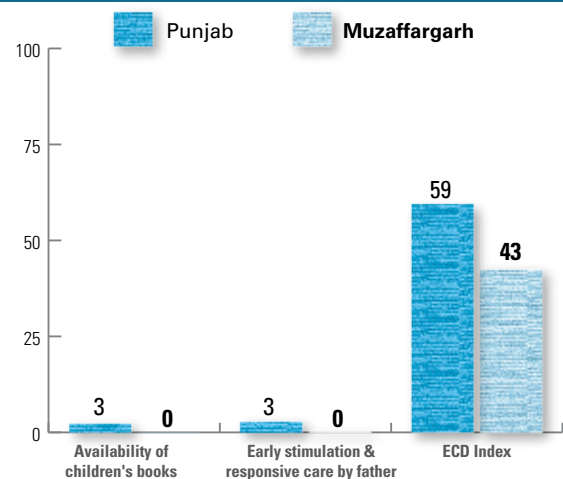
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 29/36

Early childhood development (%)

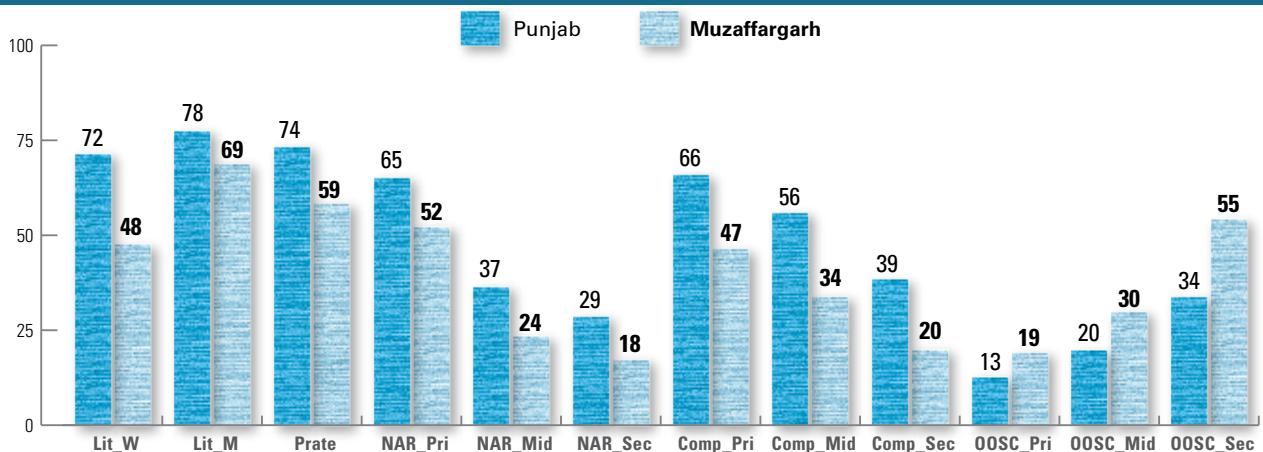


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

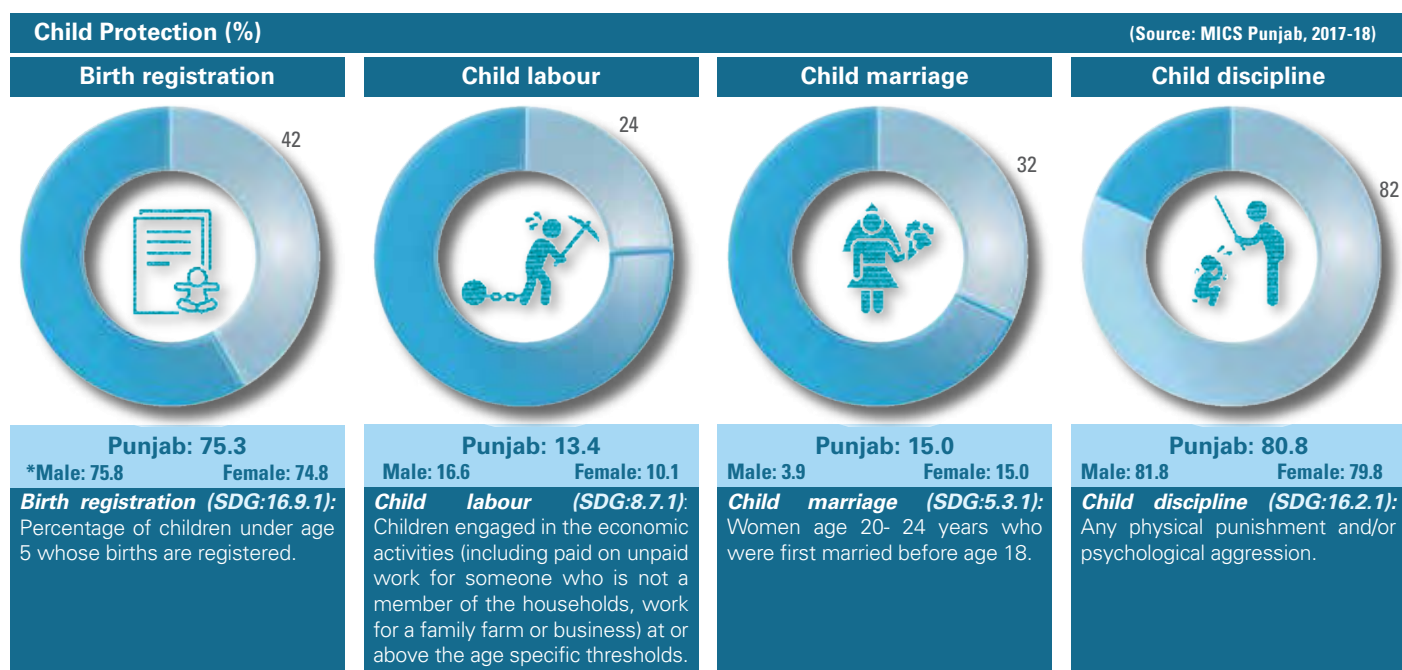
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 34/36

Education (%)

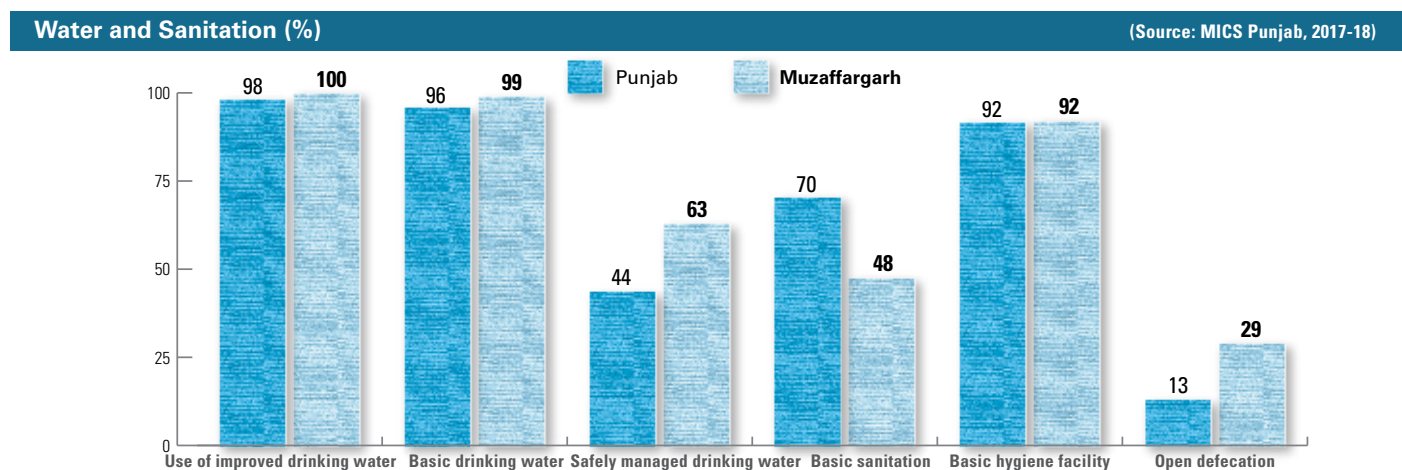
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Muzaffargarh	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Muzaffargarh	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	7	390	1.79	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,715	36,640	4.68
Dispensaries	44	1,411	3.12	Middle schools	225	8,327	2.70
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	15	358	4.19	High schools	136	6,757	2.01
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	77	2,587	2.98	Higher or secondary schools	57	1,284	4.44
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	5	280	1.79	Inter colleges	6	403	1.49
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	17	854	1.99
Hospitals	973	59,574	1.63	Post graduate colleges	4	294	1.36
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	300	7,182	4.18	Primary schools/mosque schools	196	4,094	4.79
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	142	5,131	2.77	Middle schools	71	2,460	2.89
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	84	4,296	1.96
				Higher or secondary schools	15	216	6.94
				Inter colleges	2	134	1.49
				Degree colleges	20	672	2.98
				Post graduate colleges	13	536	2.43

Descriptions	Muzaffargarh	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Muzaffargarh	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	815.94	19,401.83	4.21	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	123.89	1,626.65	7.62
Rice	74.02	4,143.72	1.79	Vegetable ghee/cooking oil*	26.13	1,058.84	2.47
Cotton ('000' bales)	339.37	6,306.00	5.38	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	109.30	11,567.20	0.94
Sugarcane	2,882.35	43,346.58	6.65	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	399.93	3,877.15	10.32
Mango	382.11	1,304.35	29.30	Cotton/Blended Cloth (Million Meters)	42.65	706.67	6.04
Citrus	16.6	2,297.80	0.70	Petroleum Products (Million Liters)	4386.10	6442.90	68.08
Maize	10.90	6,994.70	0.16	Jute Textile ('000' M. Tons)	30.10	50.12	60.06
Dates	26.51	37.69	70.34	*('000' M. tones)			
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	467	12,485	3.74	Births	15,339		
Forest area	35	476	7.35	Deaths	10,408		
Culturable waste	257	1,457	17.64	Marriages	14,037		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	660	17,140	3.85	Divorces	2,463		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	2,266	87,376	2.59	Total	360		
National highways	53	1,866	2.84	Non-metallic mineral products*	255		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Products of wood, cork, straw	28		
Provincial highways	392	11,947	3.28	Vegetable & animal oils/ fats	13		
Sugar Cess Roads	60	3,348	1.79	Grain mill products, starches etc.	14		
Road density per sq.km	0.27	0.43		Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	12		
Road density per '000' population	0.52	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

RAJANPUR

LOCATION

Located in the south western border of the Punjab province, bordered with DG Khan at the north, RY Khan at the southeast and Muzaffargarh at the northeast side.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.157

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 12/36

Number of Tehsils: 3

Number of Union Councils: 39

Number of households ('000'): 218



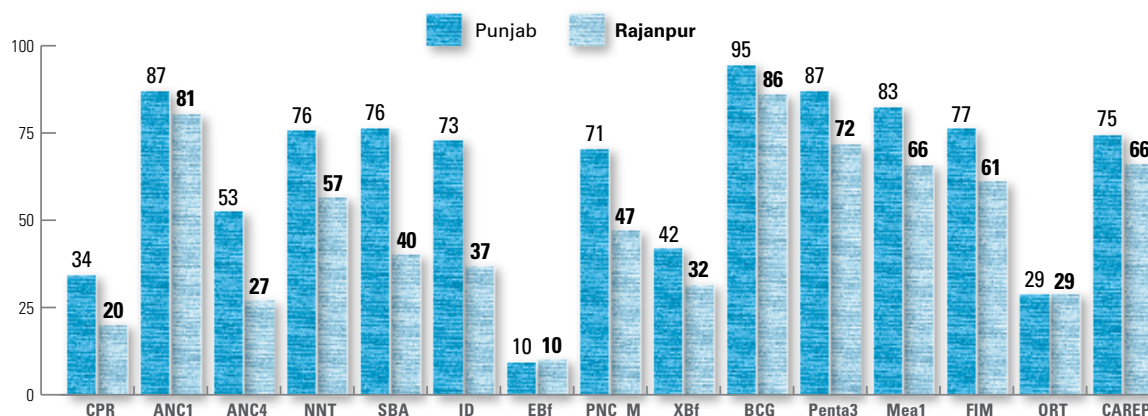
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Rajanpur		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid RAJANPUR
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,996	100.0	109,990	1.8	
2	Total female population	48.5	968	49.2	54,067	1.8	
3	Rural population	83.1	1,659	63.1	69,442	2.4	
4	Population under 5 years	16.6	332	13.1	14,383	2.3	
5	Population under 18 years	53.5	1,067	44.3	48,680	2.2	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	22.5	450	21.6	23,802	1.9	
7	Population age 15-24 years	16.8	336	19.4	21,319	1.6	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		160.3		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		3.16		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		12,318		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		162.04		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Rajanpur: 50.6

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 35/36

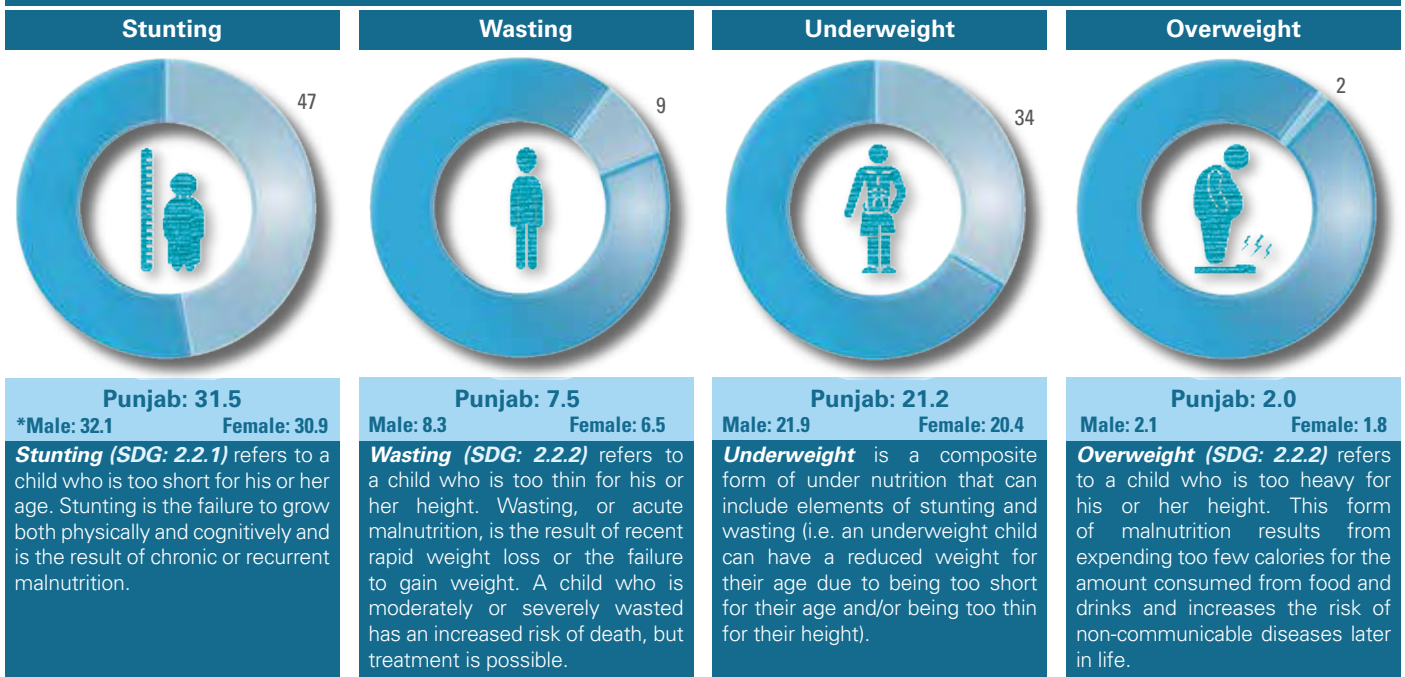
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(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

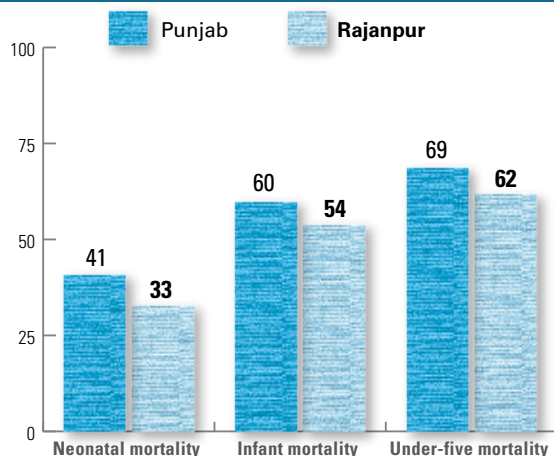
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

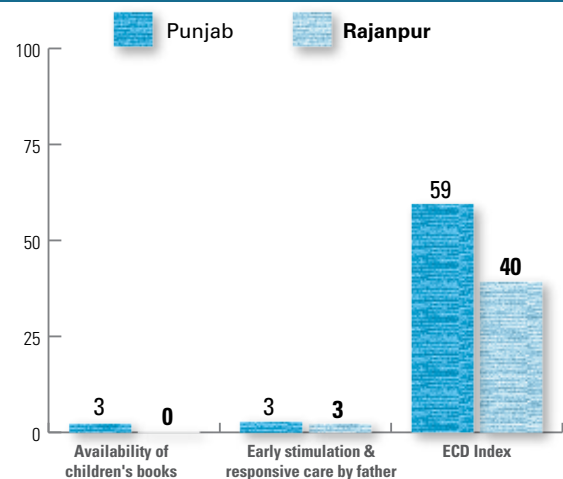
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 11/36

Early childhood development (%)

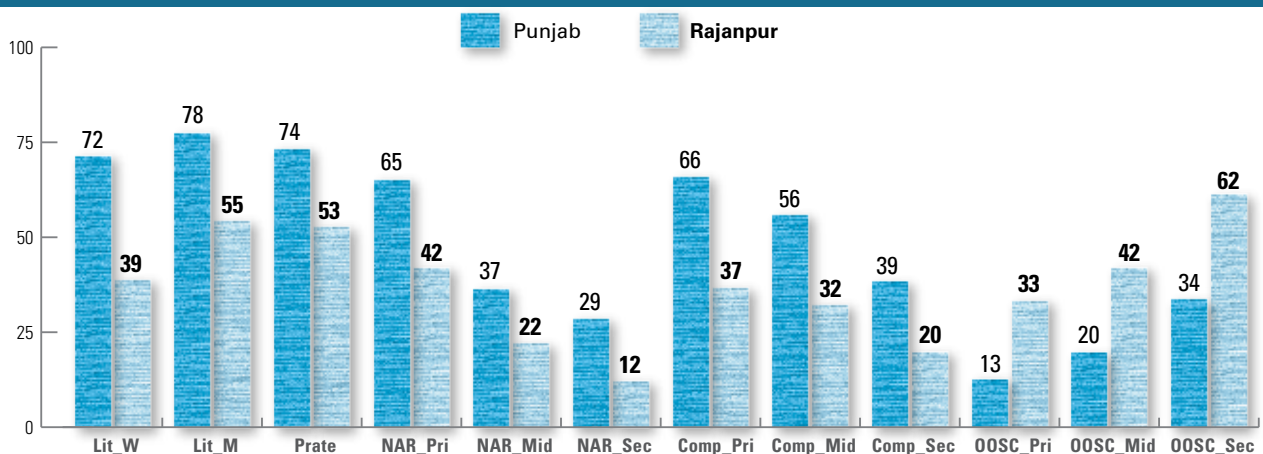


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

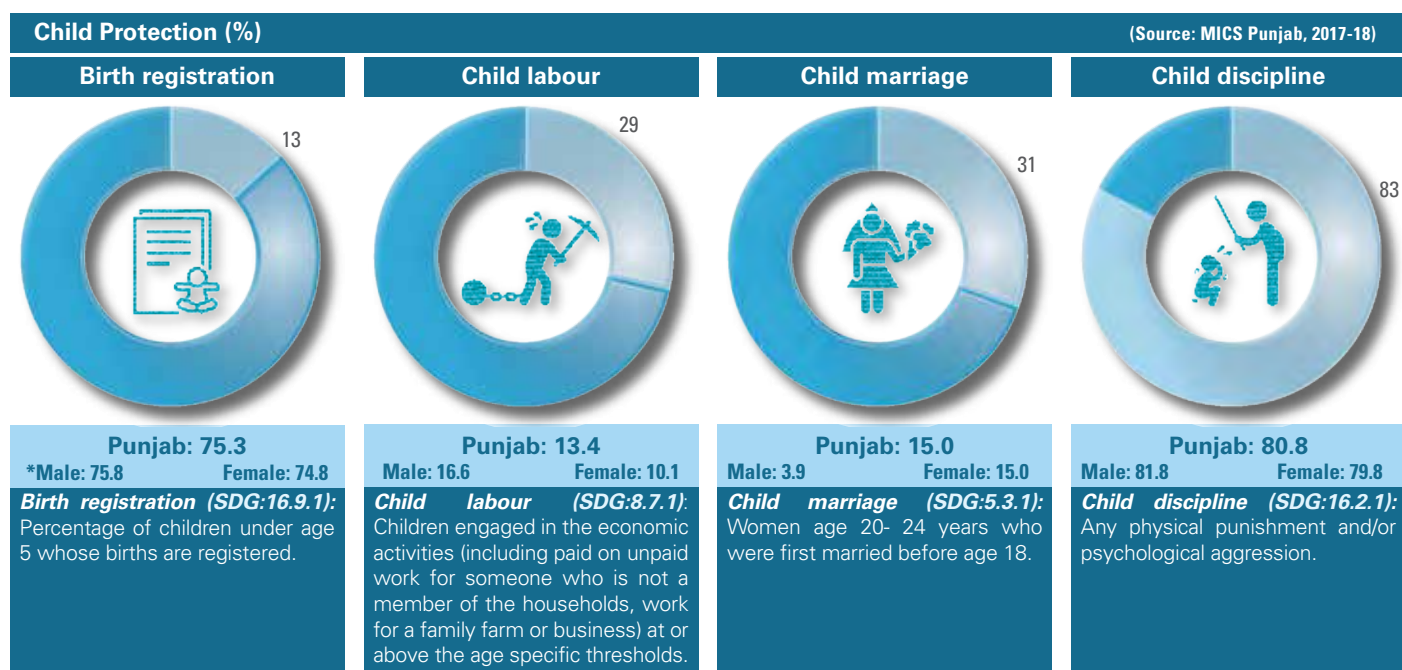
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 35/36

Education (%)

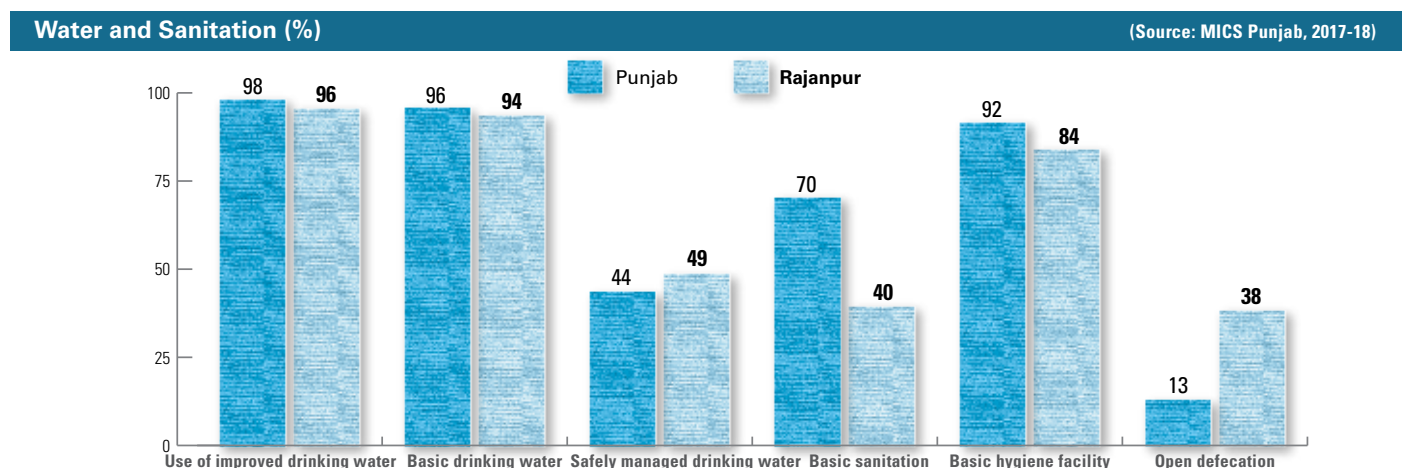
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Rajanpur	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Rajanpur	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	5	390	1.28	Primary schools/mosque schools	990	36,640	2.70
Dispensaries	30	1,411	2.13	Middle schools	87	8,327	1.04
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	7	358	1.96	High schools	69	6,757	1.02
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	32	2,587	1.24	Higher or secondary schools	14	1,284	1.09
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	1	280	0.36	Inter colleges	5	403	1.24
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	12	854	1.41
Hospitals	313	59,574	0.53	Post graduate colleges	3	294	1.02
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	140	7,182	1.95	Primary schools/mosque schools	92	4,094	2.25
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	64	5,131	1.25	Middle schools	27	2,460	1.10
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	4	19	21.05	High schools	39	4,296	0.91
				Higher or secondary schools	4	216	1.85
				Inter colleges	0	134	0.00
				Degree colleges	9	672	1.34
				Post graduate colleges	6	536	1.12

Descriptions	Rajanpur	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Rajanpur	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	835.53	19,401.83	4.31	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	29.54	11,567.20	0.26
Rice	26.99	4,143.72	0.65	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	112.32	3,877.15	2.90
Cotton ('000' bales)	444.99	6,306.00	7.06	*('000' M. tones)			
Sugarcane	1,902.21	43,346.58	4.39				
Mango	9.91	1,304.35	0.76				
Citrus	0.61	2,297.80	0.27				
Maize	0.60	6,994.70	0.01				
Dates	0.45	37.69	1.19				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	420	12,585	3.34	Births	4,922		
Forest area	7	476	1.47	Deaths	2,473		
Culturable waste	124	1,457	8.51	Marriages	1,755		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	545	17,140	3.18	Divorces	243		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	1,418	87,376	1.62	Total * *	258		
National highways	190	1,866	10.18	Non-metallic mineral products*	53		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Sawmilling & planning of wood	78		
Provincial highways	111	11,947	0.93	Structural metal products etc.	45		
Sugar Cess Roads	17	3,348	0.51	Products of wood, cork, straw etc.	14		
Road density per sq.km	0.12	0.43		Furniture	42		
Road density per '000' population	0.71	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

FAISALABAD DIVISION



5-year-old Fazal Abbas gets vaccinated for Typhoid during the campaign in a nomadic settlement on February 11, 2021 in Multan, Pakistan.

Photographer: UNICEF

District Profile

CHINIOT



LOCATION

Located in the central of the Punjab province, bordered by Faisalabad to the southeast, Hafizabad to the north east, Jhang to the west and Sargodha to the north.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.157

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 12/36

Number of Tehsils: 3

Number of Union Councils: 39

Number of households ('000'): 218

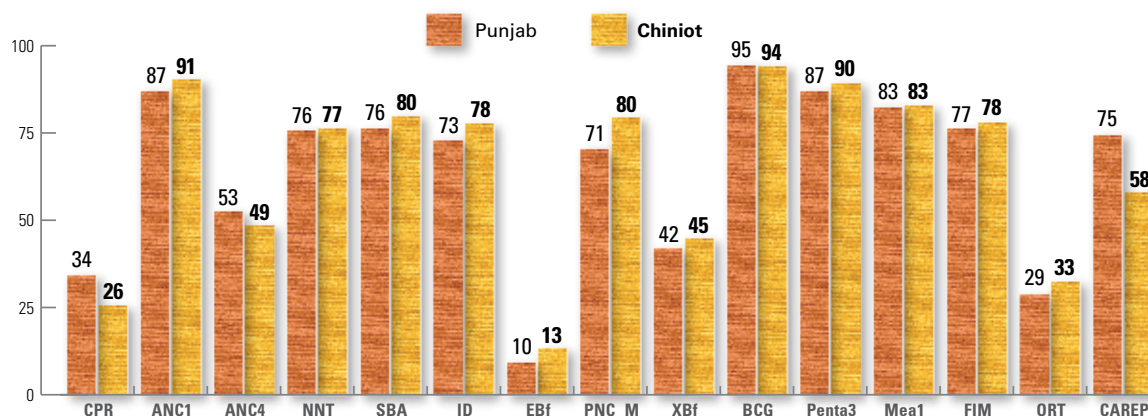
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Chiniot		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid CHINIOT
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,369	100.0	109,990	1.2	
2	Total female population	48.9	669	49.2	54,067	1.2	
3	Rural population	69.1	946	63.1	69,442	1.4	
4	Population under 5 years	13.7	188	13.1	14,383	1.3	
5	Population under 18 years	44.9	614	44.3	48,680	1.3	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	20.6	282	21.6	23,802	1.2	
7	Population age 15-24 years	17.9	245	19.4	21,319	1.1	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		104.6		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.85		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		2,643		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		517.84		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBF=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Chiniot: 61.4

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 28/36

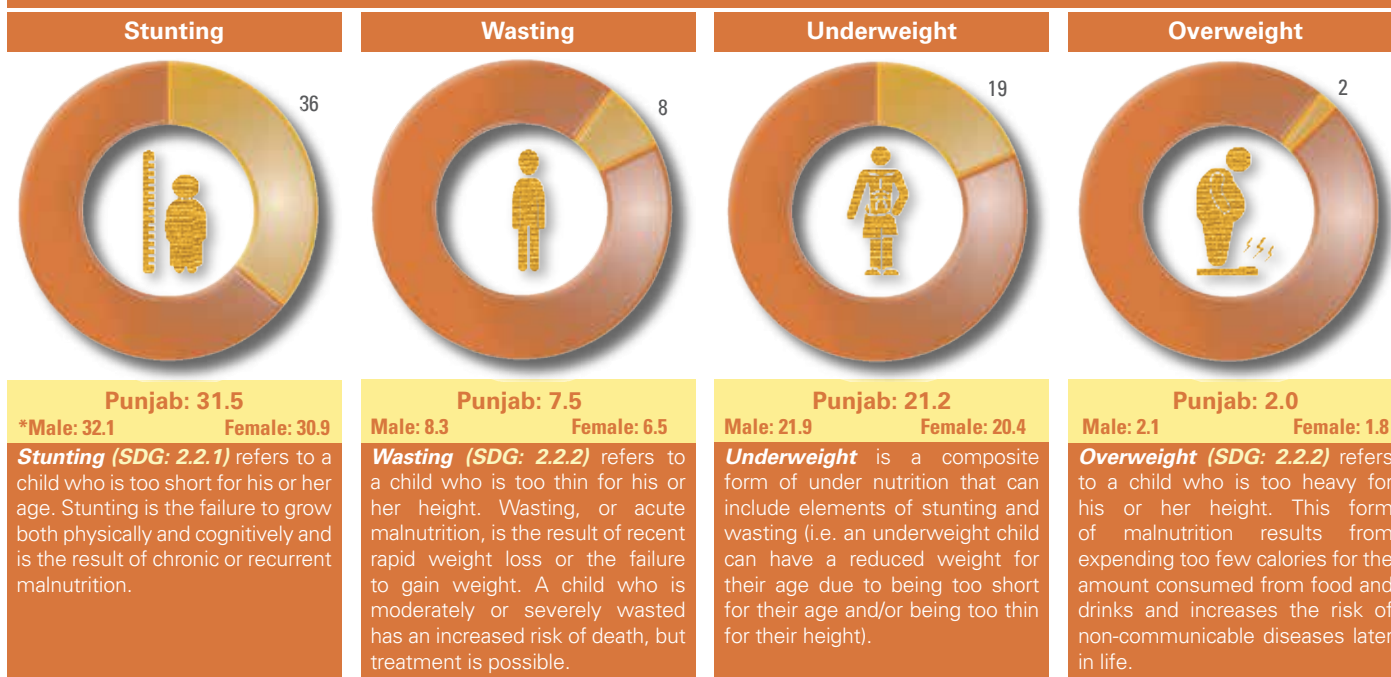
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

CCI = 1/4{(CPR+(SBA+ANC1))/2+(2×Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2}

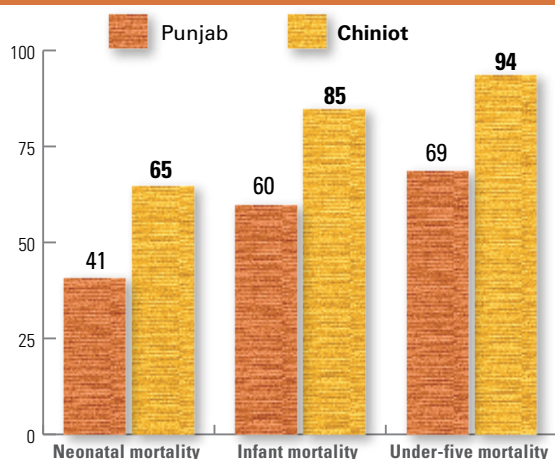
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

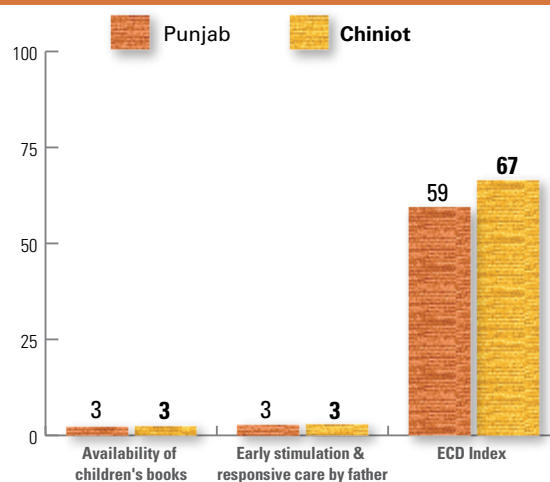
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 34/36

Early childhood development (%)



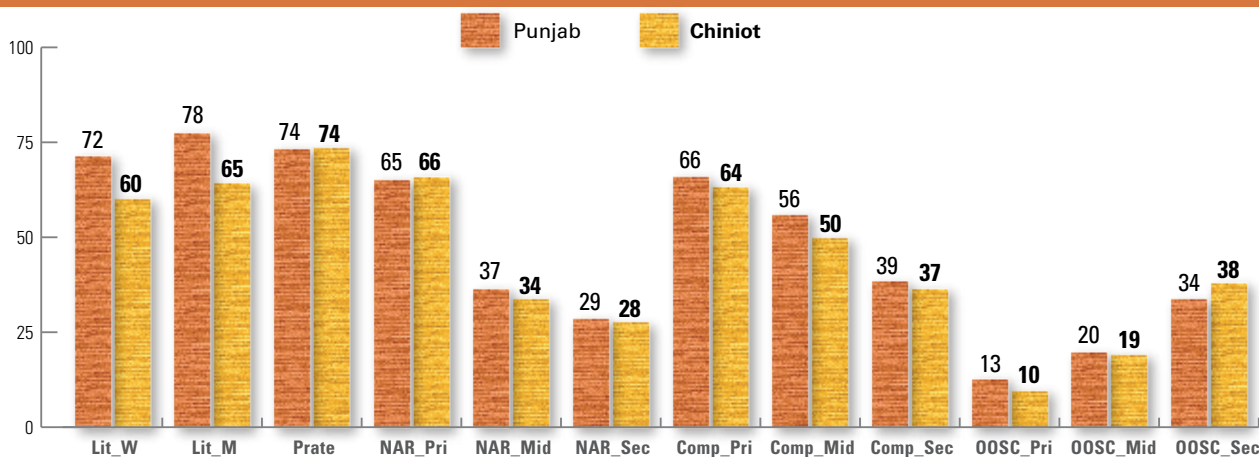
ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab)

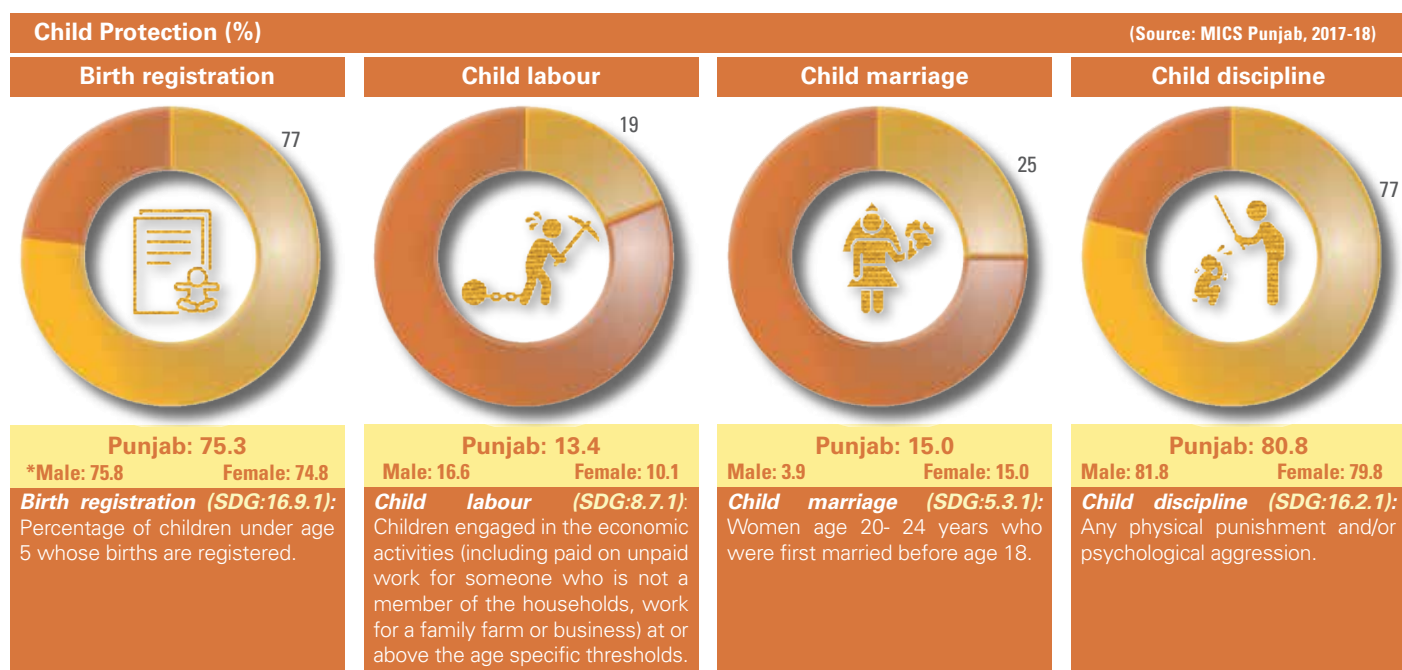
10/36

Education (%)

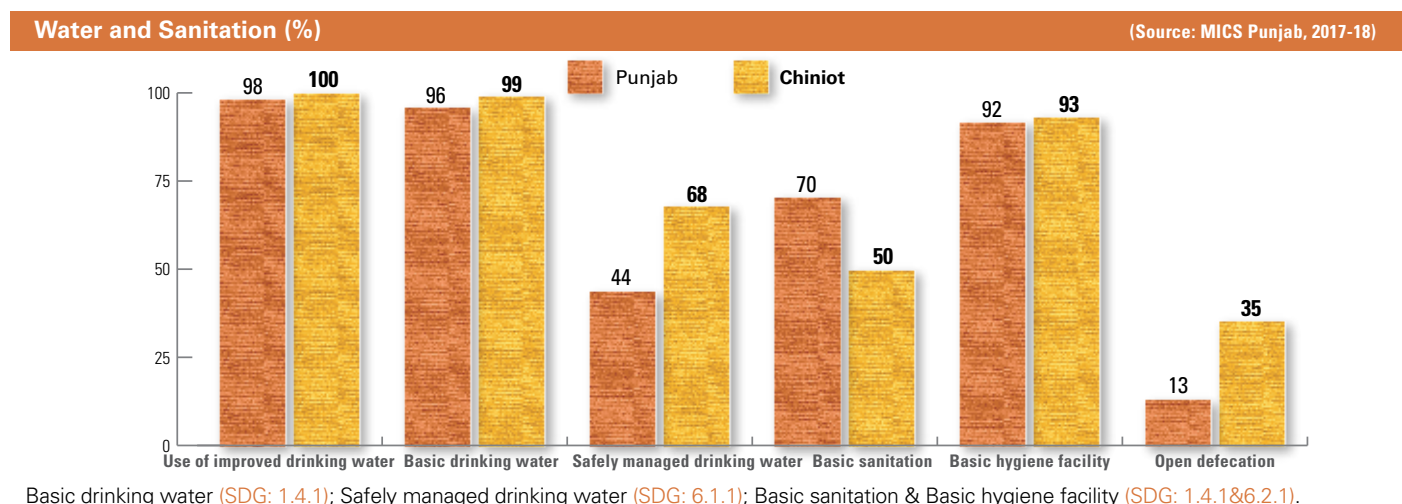
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Chiniot	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Chiniot	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	4	390	1.03	Primary schools/mosque schools	554	36,640	1.51
Dispensaries	22	1,411	1.56	Middle schools	106	8,327	1.27
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	3	358	0.84	High schools	73	6,757	1.08
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	36	2,587	1.39	Higher or secondary schools	8	1,284	0.62
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	2	280	0.71	Inter colleges	9	403	2.23
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	372	59,574	0.62	Primary schools/mosque schools	84	4,094	2.05
Dispensaries	14	89	15.73	Middle schools	36	2,460	1.46
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	60	7,182	0.84	High schools	89	4,296	2.07
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	72	5,131	1.40	Higher or secondary schools	1	216	0.46
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	4	19	21.05	Inter colleges	2	134	1.49
				Degree colleges	5	672	0.74
				Post graduate colleges	6	536	1.12

Descriptions	Chiniot	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Chiniot	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	238.51	19,401.83	1.23	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	398.54	11,567.20	3.45
Rice	111.09	4,143.72	2.68	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	388.81	3,877.15	10.03
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.93	6,306.00	0.01	Washing soap ('000' M. tones)	0.58	216.19	0.27
Sugarcane	2,476.07	43,346.58	5.71	Toilet Soap	0.00	44.57	0.00
Mango	0.55	1,304.35	0.04	*('000' M. tones)			
Citrus	24.65	2,297.80	1.07				
Maize	190.50	6,994.70	2.72				
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)							
Cultivated area	197	12,585	1.57	Vital registration			
Forest area	1	476	0.21	Births	14,318		
Culturable waste	24	1,457	1.65	Deaths	6,739		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	252	17,140	1.47	Marriages	7,443		
Roads (in kilometer)				Divorces	395		
Total	1,327	87,376	1.52	Major Industries			
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Total **	170		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products*	79		
Provincial highways	222	11,947	1.86	Grain mill products, starches etc.	22		
Sugar Cess Roads	0	3,348	0.00	Furniture	42		
Road density per sq.km	0.50	0.43		Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	14		
Road density per '000' population	0.97	0.79		Other food products	2		
				*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

FAISALABAD



LOCATION

Located in the central of the Punjab province, bordered by Chiniot at northeast, Nankana Sahib at the east, Sahiwal at the south, TT Singh at the west and Hafizabad at the north.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.082

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 25/36

Number of Tehsils: 6

Number of Union Councils: 346

Number of households ('000'): 1225

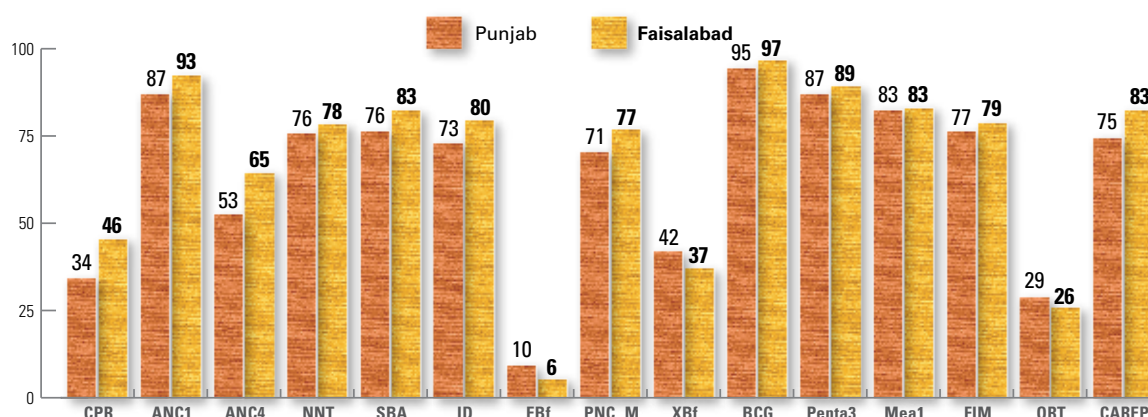
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Faisalabad		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid FAISALABAD
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	7,882	100.0	109,990	7.2	
2	Total female population	48.8	3,843	49.2	54,067	7.1	
3	Rural population	52.2	4,116	63.1	69,442	5.9	
4	Population under 5 years	12.3	970	13.1	14,383	6.7	
5	Population under 18 years	41.9	3,306	44.3	48,680	6.8	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.2	1,671	21.6	23,802	7.0	
7	Population age 15-24 years	20.0	1,580	19.4	21,319	7.4	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		105.1		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.98		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		5,856		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		1,345.82		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Faisalabad: 69.4

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 5/36

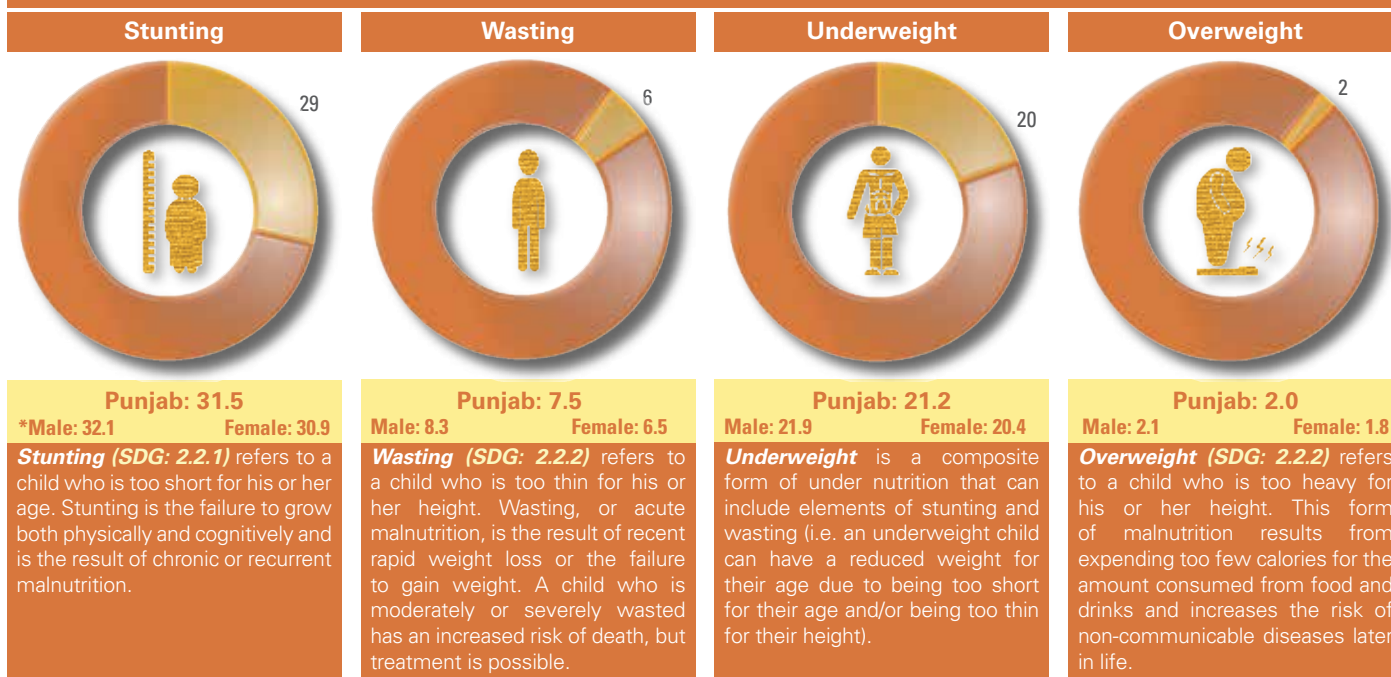
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

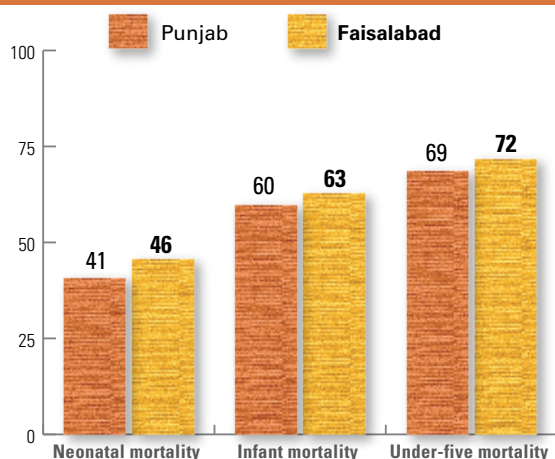
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

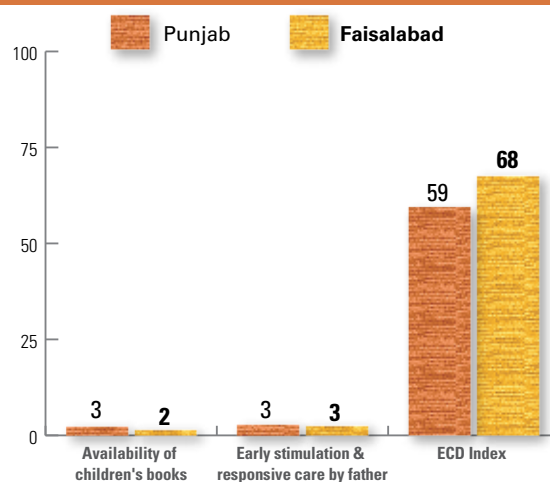
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 19/36

Early childhood development (%)



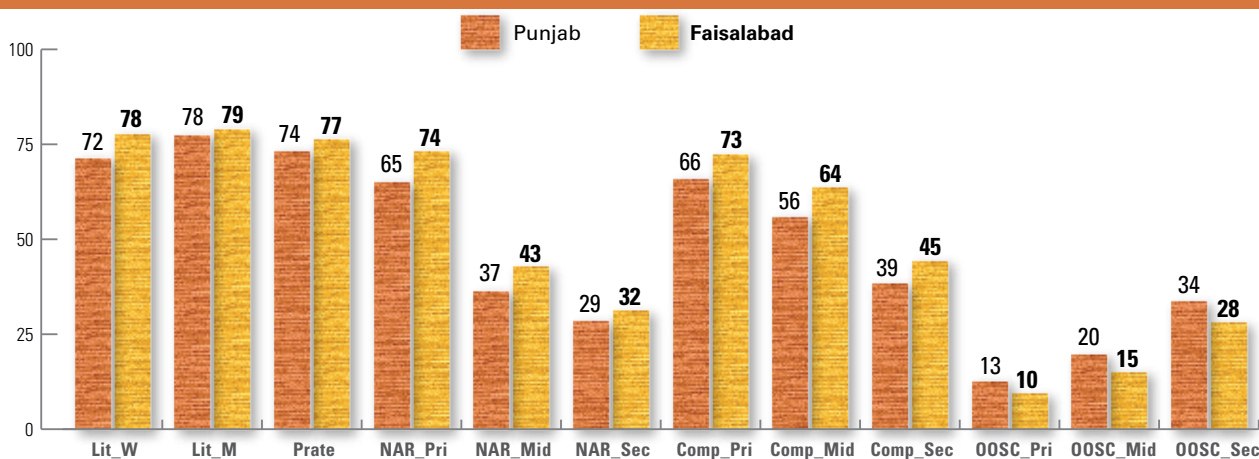
ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab)

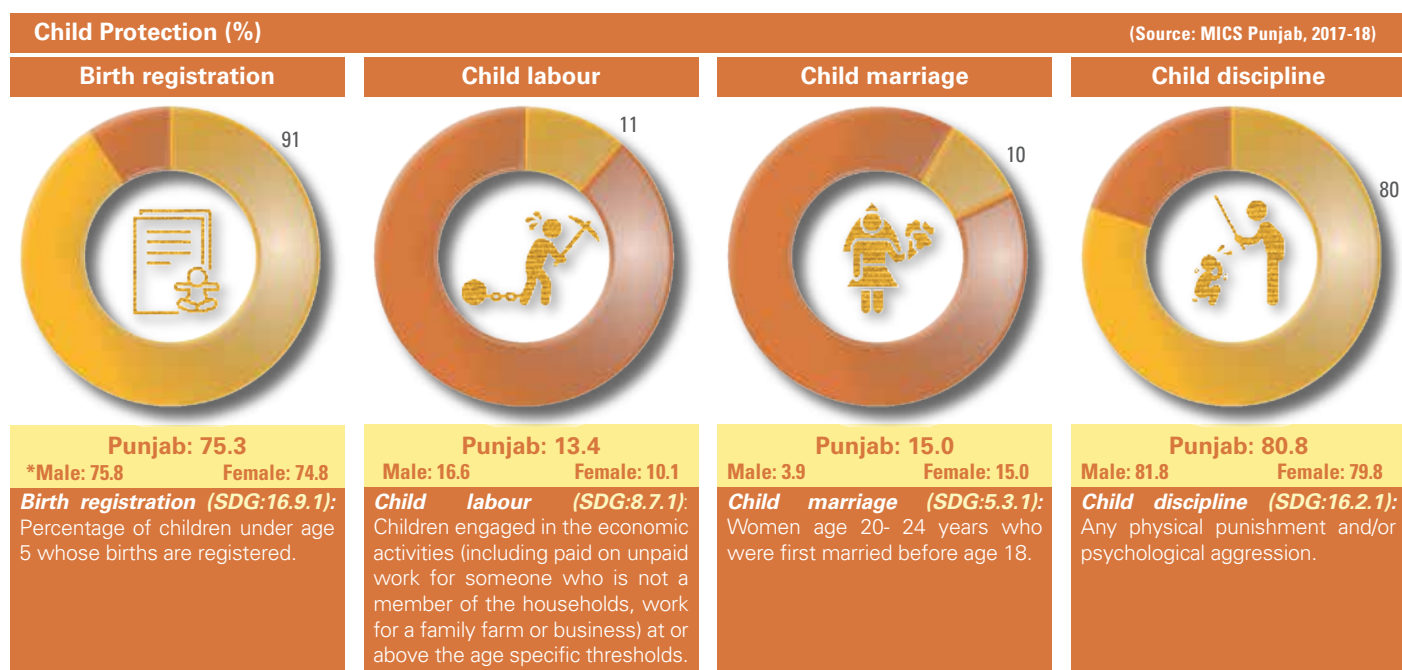
9/36

Education (%)

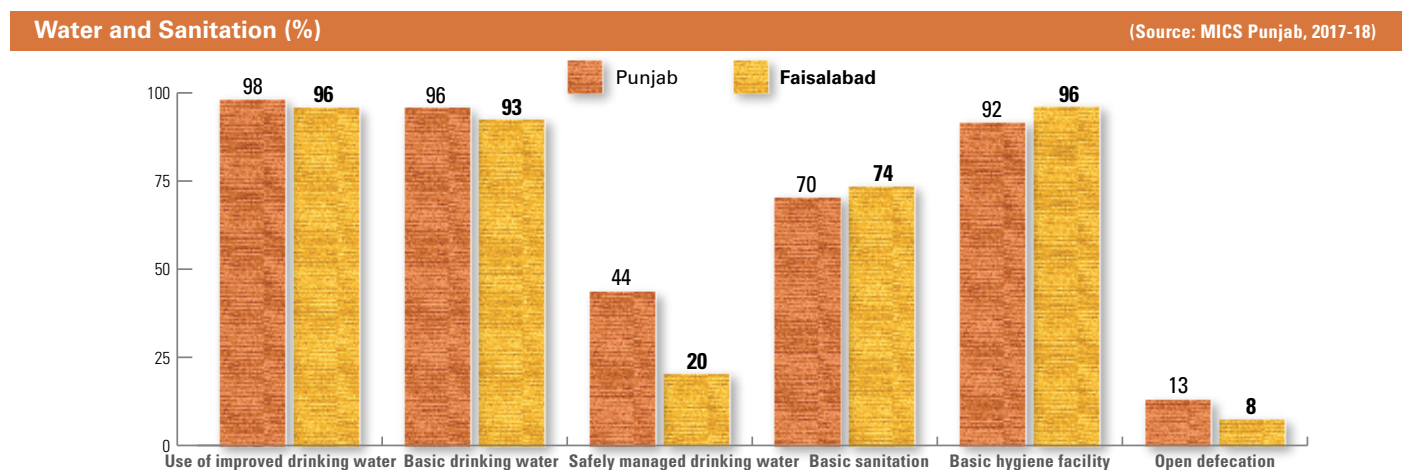
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Faisalabad	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Faisalabad	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	30	390	7.69	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,294	36,640	3.53
Dispensaries	129	1,411	9.14	Middle schools	490	8,327	5.88
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	22	358	6.15	High schools	472	6,757	6.99
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	186	2,587	7.19	Higher or secondary schools	89	1,284	6.93
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	6	280	2.14	Inter colleges	36	403	8.93
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	46	854	5.39
Hospitals	5,598	59,574	9.40	Post graduate colleges	22	294	7.48
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	440	7,182	6.13	Primary schools/mosque schools	218	4,094	5.32
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	372	5,131	7.25	Middle schools	182	2,460	7.40
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	363	4,296	8.45
				Higher or secondary schools	18	216	8.33
				Inter colleges	14	134	10.45
				Degree colleges	43	672	6.40
				Post graduate colleges	55	536	10.26

Descriptions	Faisalabad	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Faisalabad	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	793.86	19,401.83	4.09	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	389.36	1,626.65	23.94
Rice	65.96	4,143.72	1.59	Vegetable ghee/cooking oil*	192.00	1,058.84	18.13
Cotton ('000' bales)	44.59	6,306.00	0.71	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	530.90	11,567.20	7.90
Sugarcane	4,571.66	43,346.58	10.55	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	331.24	3,877.15	8.54
Mango	1.72	1,304.35	0.13	Washing soap ('000' M. tones)	56.87	216.19	26.31
Citrus	29.62	2,297.80	1.29	Cotton / Blended Cloth (Million Meters)	152.99	706.67	21.65
Maize	315.10	6,994.70	4.50	Castic Soda ('000' M. Tons)	152.40	229.30	66.46
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00	Toilet Soap (000 M. Tons)	2.76	44.57	6.19
				Plywood/Chip Board (000 SQ.Foot)	0.00	1112.40	0.00
				Synthetic Fiber (000 M. Tons)	303.39	466.65	65.01
				Beverages ('000' Crates 24 Bottles)	181780.00	2151814	8.45
				Fertilizers ('000' M. Tons)	0.00	4901.80	0.0
				*('000' M. tones)			
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	454	12,585	3.61	Births	131,378		
Forest area	1	476	0.21	Deaths	38,903		
Culturable waste	52	1,457	3.57	Marriages	55,478		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	633	17,140	3.69	Divorces	10,226		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	2,489	87,376	2.85	Total**	6093		
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products*	611		
Motorway	32	623	5.14	Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	3078		
Provincial highways	579	11,947	4.85	Other textiles	635		
Sugar Cess Roads	535	3,348	15.98	Wearing apparel	315		
Road density per sq.km	0.43	0.43		Other food products	188		
Road density per '000' population	0.32	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

JHANG



LOCATION

Located in the central part of the Punjab province, surrounded by T.T. Singh at the east, Jhang at northeast, Sargodha and Khushab at north, Bhakkar and Layyah in the west and Khanewal at the south.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.169

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 10/36

Number of Tehsils: 4

Number of Union Councils: 91

Number of households ('000'): 427

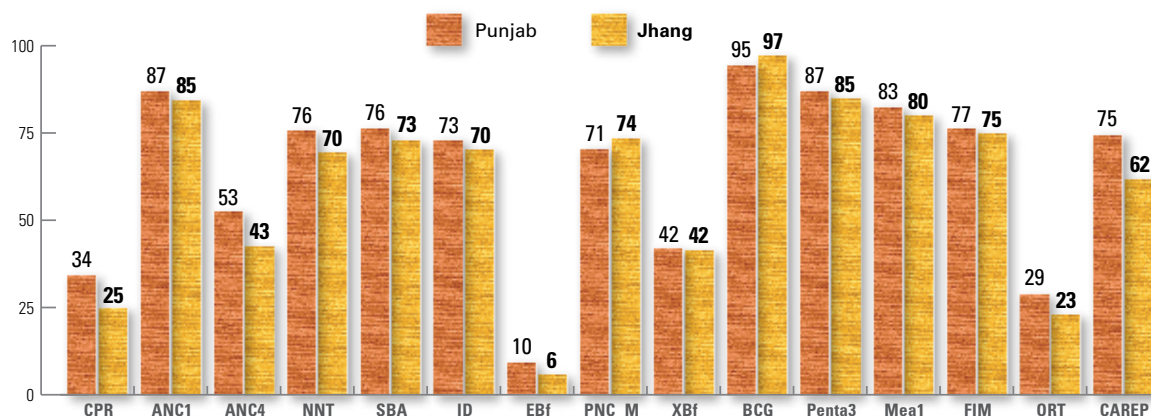
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Jhang		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid CHINIOT
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	2,743	100.0	109,990	2.5	
2	Total female population	49.1	1,347	49.2	54,067	2.5	
3	Rural population	78.2	2,144	63.1	69,442	3.1	
4	Population under 5 years	14.2	390	13.1	14,383	2.7	
5	Population under 18 years	46.4	1,273	44.3	48,680	2.6	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.4	588	21.6	23,802	2.5	
7	Population age 15-24 years	18.2	500	19.4	21,319	2.3	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		103.5		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		2.03		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		6,166		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		444.80		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Jhang: 58.4

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 32/36

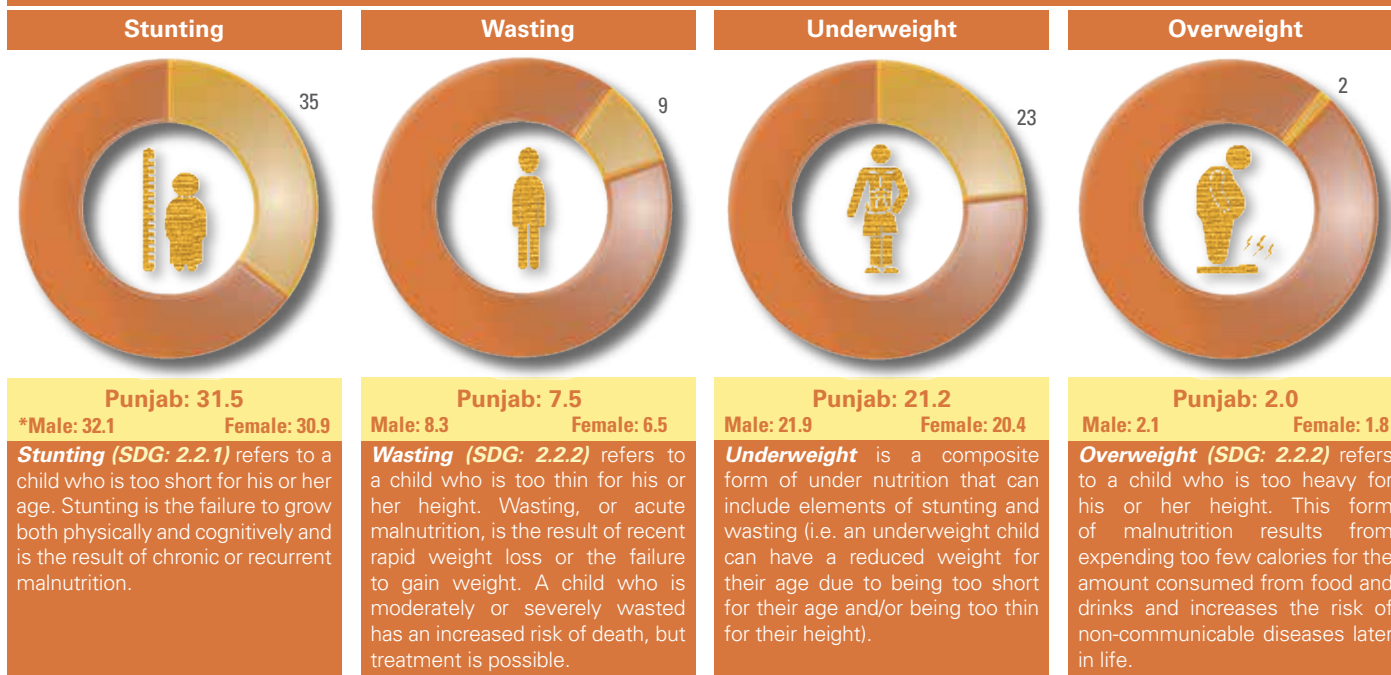
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4 \{CPR + (SBA + ANC1)/2 + (2 \times Penta3 + BCG + Mea1)/4 + (ORT + CAREP)/2\}$$

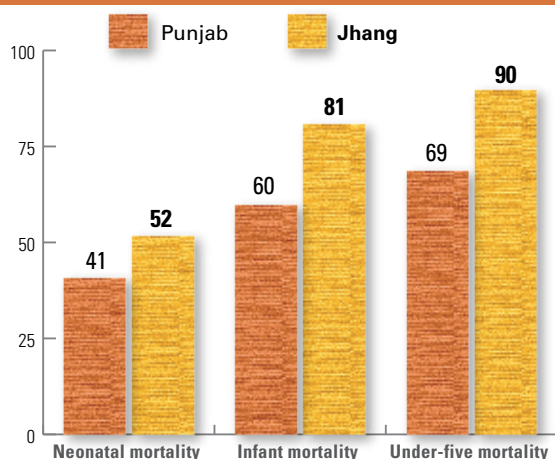
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

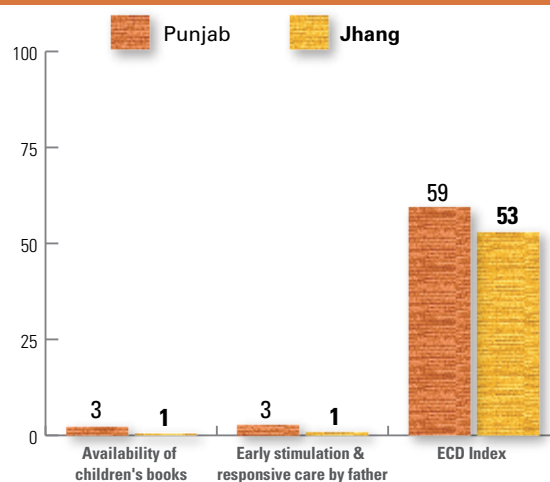
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 32/36

Early childhood development (%)

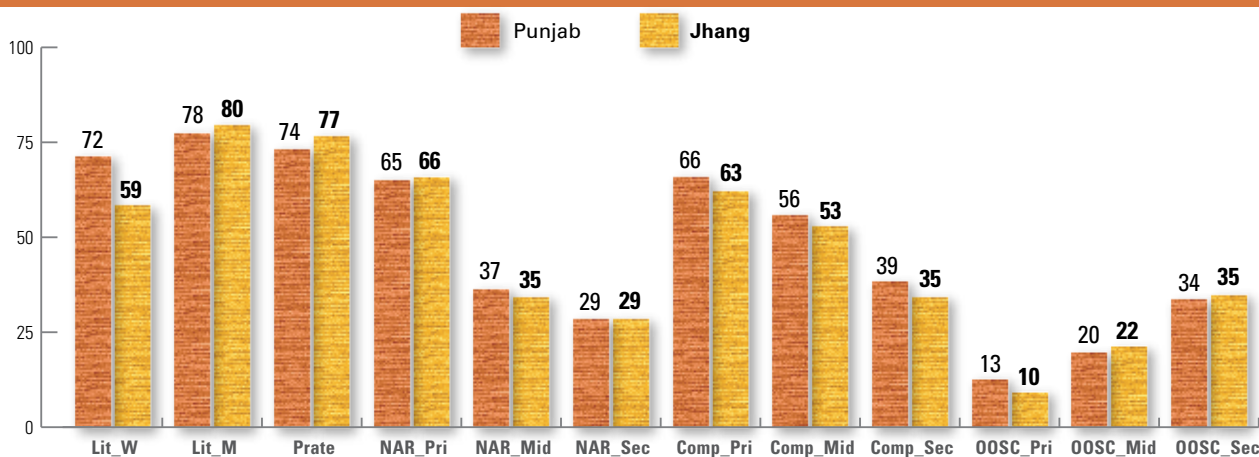


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

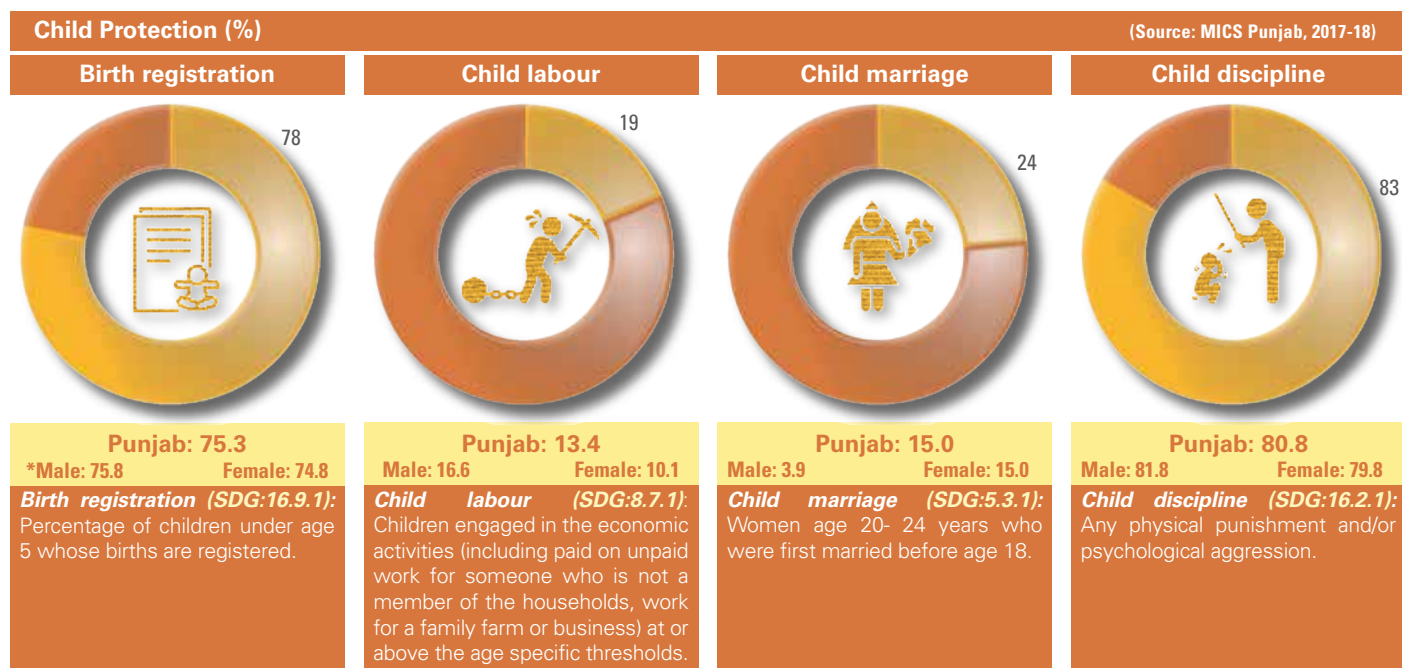
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 29/36

Education (%)

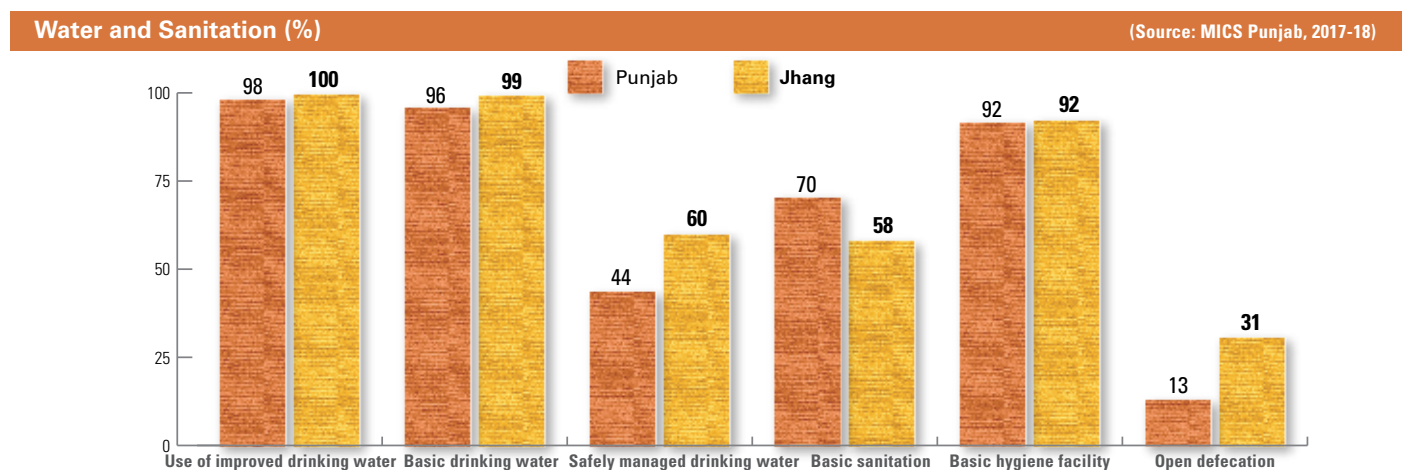
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Jhang	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Jhang	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	9	390	2.31	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,268	36,640	3.46
Dispensaries	74	1,411	5.24	Middle schools	185	8,327	2.22
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	10	358	2.79	High schools	169	6,757	2.50
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	59	2,587	2.28	Higher or secondary schools	45	1,284	3.50
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	9	280	3.21	Inter colleges	10	403	2.48
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	788	59,574	1.32	Primary schools/mosque schools	151	4,094	3.69
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Middle schools	63	2,460	2.56
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	200	7,182	2.78	High schools	112	4,296	2.61
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	118	5,131	2.30	Higher or secondary schools	7	216	3.24
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	Inter colleges	5	134	3.73
				Degree colleges	12	672	1.79
				Post graduate colleges	15	536	2.80

Descriptions	Jhang	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Jhang	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	799.18	19,401.83	4.12	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	23.29	1,626.65	1.43
Rice	151.26	4,143.72	3.65	Vegetable ghee/cooking oil*	5.14	1,058.84	0.49
Cotton ('000' bales)	39.63	6,306.00	0.63	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	198.90	11,567.20	1.72
Sugarcane	2,571.66	43,346.58	5.93	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	240.18	3,877.15	6.19
Mango	9.42	1,304.35	0.72	Washing soap ('000' M. tones)	0.59	216.19	0.27
Citrus	11.11	2,297.80	0.37	Wollen yarn ('000' Kgs)	246.00	7988.00	3.08
Maize	27.10	6,994.70	0.39	*('000' M. tones)			
Dates	0.60	37.69	1.55				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	506	12,585	4.02	Births	33,376		
Forest area	5	476	1.05	Deaths	17,226		
Culturable waste	48	1,457	3.29	Marriages	21,042		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	653	17,140	3.81	Divorces	1,616		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	2,166	87,376	2.48	Total * *	475		
National highways	8	1,866	0.43	Non-metallic mineral products*	254		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Vegetable & animal oils/ fats	12		
Provincial highways	605	11,947	5.06	Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	124		
Sugar Cess Roads	305	3,348	9.11	Furniture	6		
Road density per sq.km	0.35	0.43		Grain mill products, starches etc.	66		
Road density per '000' population	0.79	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.							

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
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5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

TOBA TEK SINGH



LOCATION

Located in the central part of the Punjab province, surrounded by Chiniot in the north, Jhang in the west, Khanewal in the southwest, Sahiwal in the southeast and Faisalabad in the east.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.119

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 20/36

Number of Tehsils: 4

Number of Union Councils: 85

Number of households ('000'): 338

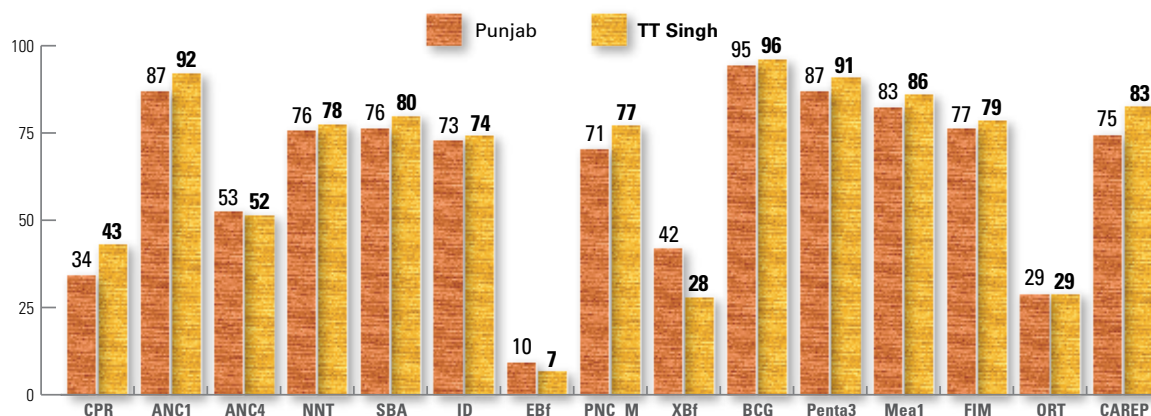
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	TT Singh		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid TT Singh
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	2,191	100.0	109,990	2.0	
2	Total female population	49.8	1,091	49.2	54,067	2.0	
3	Rural population	79.9	1,750	63.1	69,442	2.5	
4	Population under 5 years	12.7	278	13.1	14,383	1.9	
5	Population under 18 years	43.1	944	44.3	48,680	1.9	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.4	469	21.6	23,802	2.0	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.3	422	19.4	21,319	2.0	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		100.9		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.59		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		3,252		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		673.89		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

TT Singh: 69.2

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 6/36

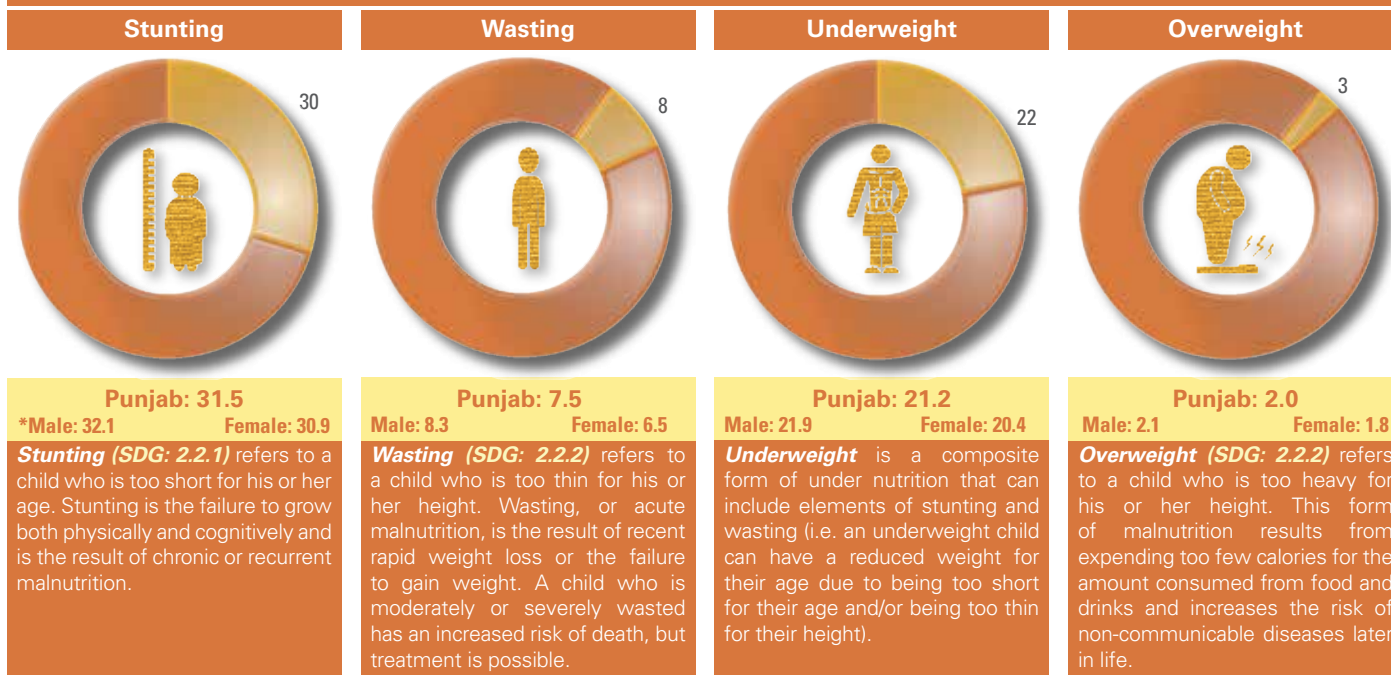
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

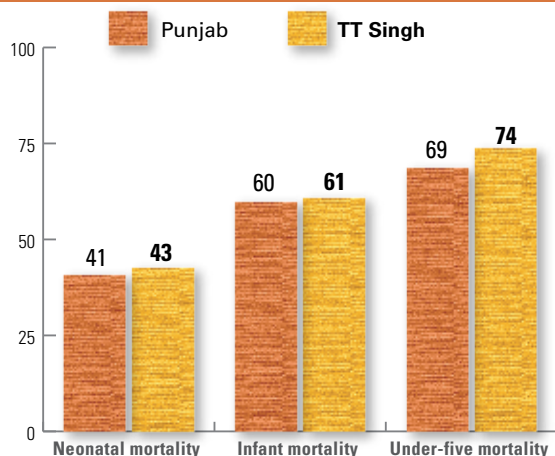
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

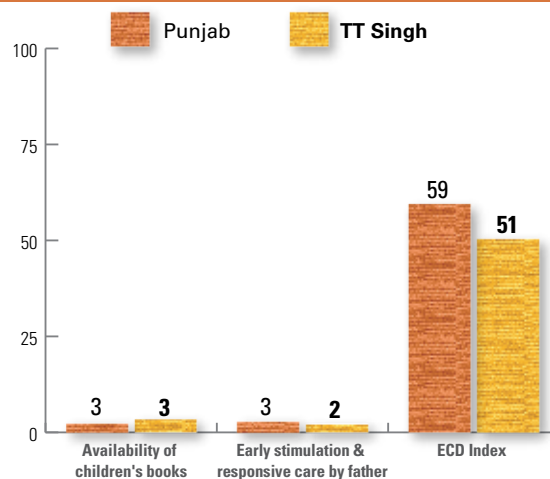
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 21/36

Early childhood development (%)



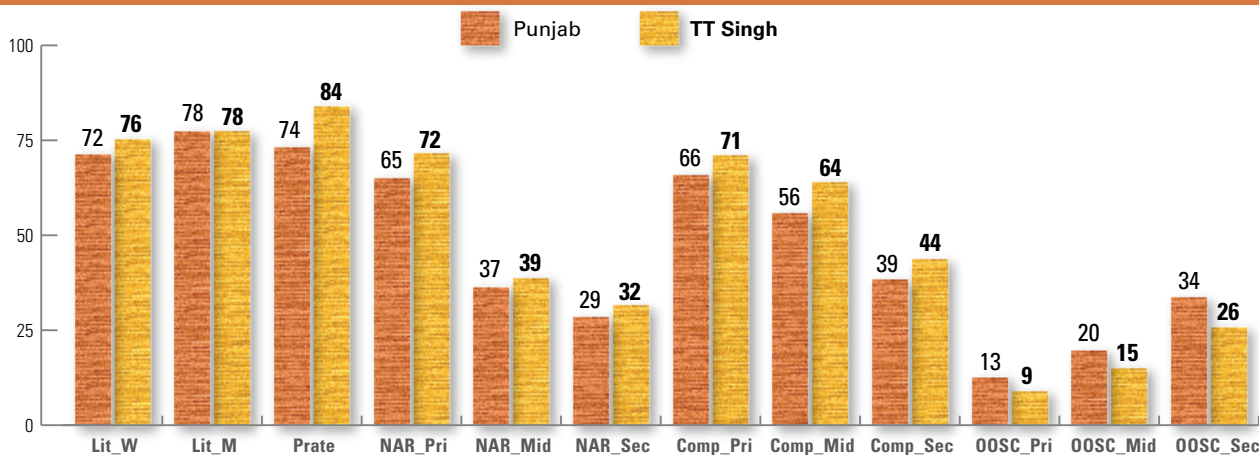
ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab)

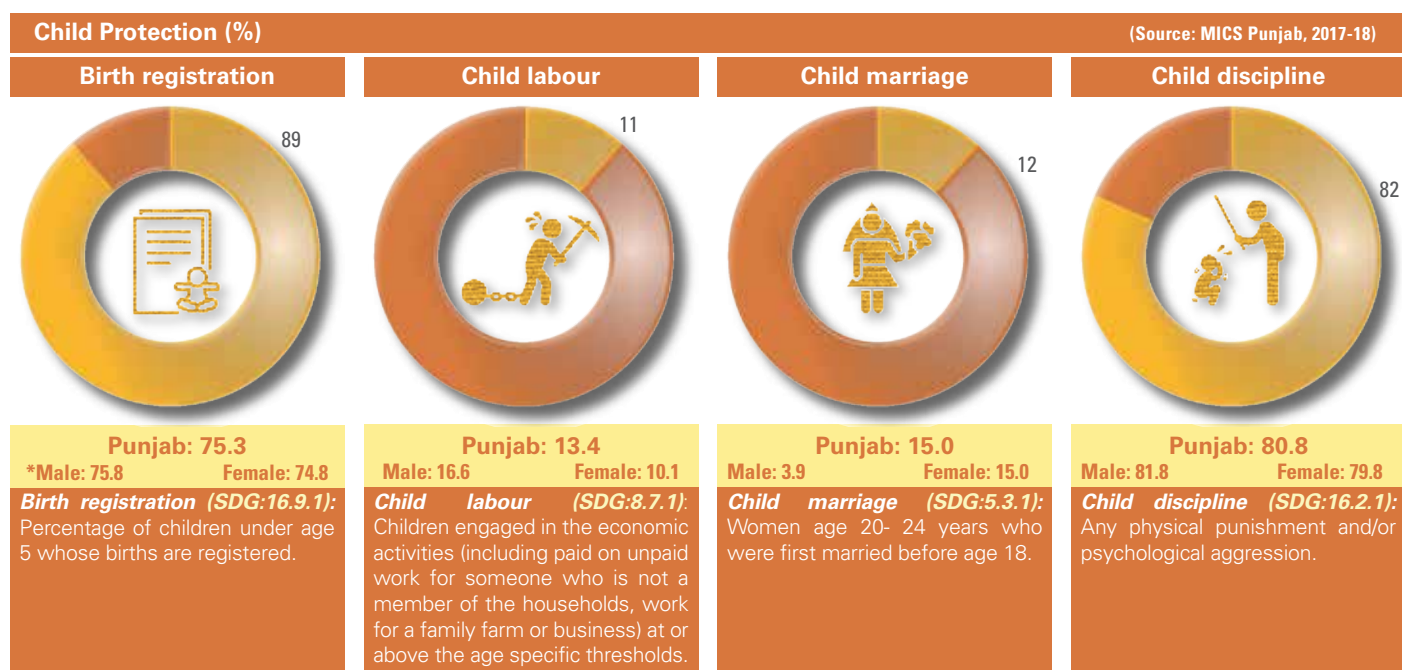
31/36

Education (%)

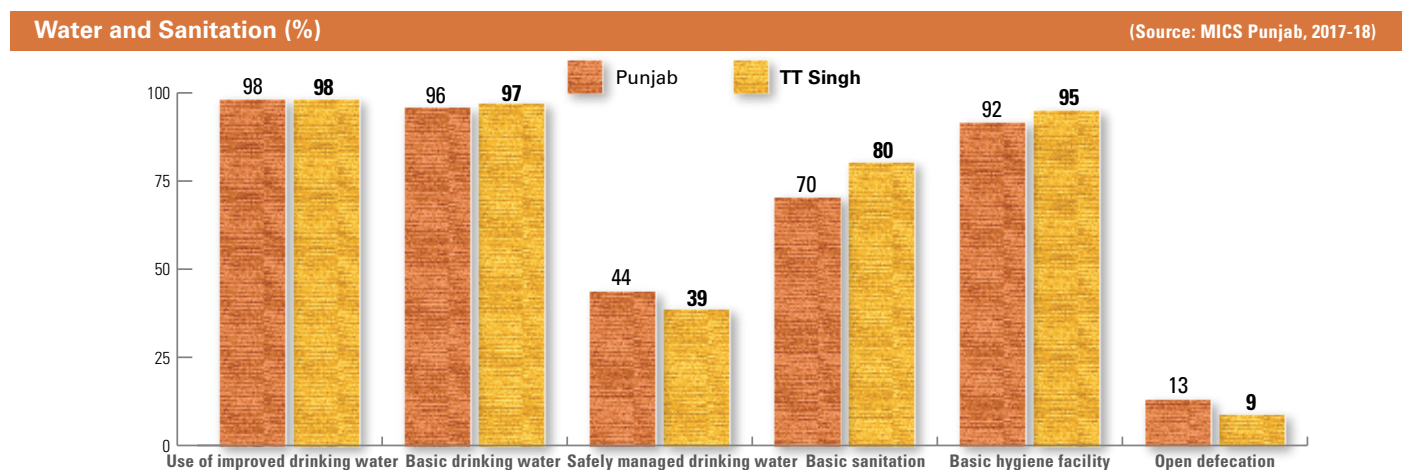
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	TT Singh	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	TT Singh	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	6	390	1.54	Primary schools/mosque schools	707	36,640	1.93
Dispensaries	23	1,411	1.63	Middle schools	245	8,327	2.94
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	10	358	2.79	High schools	198	6,757	2.93
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	70	2,587	2.71	Higher or secondary schools	41	1,284	3.19
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	2	280	0.71	Inter colleges	7	403	1.74
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	11	854	1.29
Hospitals	549	59,574	0.92	Post graduate colleges	10	294	3.40
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	200	7,182	2.78	Primary schools/mosque schools	111	4,094	2.71
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	140	5,131	2.73	Middle schools	92	2,460	3.74
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	121	4,296	2.82
				Higher or secondary schools	6	216	2.78
				Inter colleges	1	134	0.75
				Degree colleges	9	672	1.34
				Post graduate colleges	26	536	4.85

Descriptions	TT Singh	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	TT Singh	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	498.05	19,401.83	2.57	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	0.00	1,626.65	0.00
Rice	106.75	4,143.72	2.58	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	101.27	11,557.2	0.88
Cotton ('000' bales)	61.28	6,306.00	0.97	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	135.64	3,877.15	3.50
Sugarcane	1,849.81	43,346.58	4.27	Cotton/Blended Cloth ('000' Meters)	0.00	706.67	0.30
Mango	0.92	1,304.35	0.07	*('000' M. tones)			
Citrus	329.95	2,297.80	14.36				
Maize	282.50	6,994.70	4.04				
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	271	12,585	2.15	Births	39,439		
Forest area	6	476	1.26	Deaths	13,132		
Culturable waste	20	1,457	1.37	Marriages	12,274		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	419	17,140	2.44	Divorces	2,627		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	2,107	87,376	2.41	Total**	423		
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products*	201		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Vegetable & animal oils/ fats	14		
Provincial highways	417	11,947	3.49	Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	116		
Sugar Cess Roads	223	3,348	6.66	Furniture	20		
Road density per sq.km	0.65	0.43		Grain mill products, starches etc.	19		
Road density per '000' population	0.96	0.79					
				*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

GUJRANWALA DIVISION



Iram Akmal, a trained ECE teacher conducts Math class with the help of learning material in UNICEF supported Early Childhood class (ECE) in Government Community Model Elementary School, Dari Ali Akber Sanghi, Rahim Yar Khan district, Punjab province, Pakistan.

Photographer: Asad Zaidi/UNICEF

District Profile

GUJRANWALA



LOCATION

Located in the northeast of the Punjab province, bordered with Gujrat at north, Sialkot at east, Sheikhupura at the south, Hafizabad at west and Mandi Bahauddin at the northwest.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.046

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 32/36

Number of Tehsils: 5

Number of Union Councils: 166

Number of households ('000'): 747

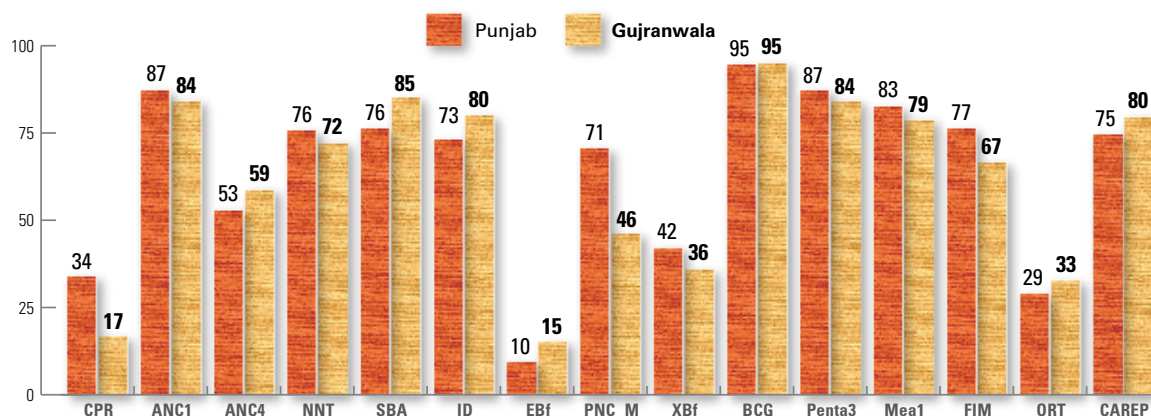
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Gujranwala		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid GUJRANWALA
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	5,011	100.0	109,990	4.6	
2	Total female population	49.5	2,481	49.2	54,067	4.6	
3	Rural population	41.1	2,062	63.1	69,442	3.0	
4	Population under 5 years	12.4	619	13.1	14,383	4.3	
5	Population under 18 years	43.2	2,167	44.3	48,680	4.5	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	22.4	1,124	21.6	23,802	4.7	
7	Population age 15-24 years	20.7	1,039	19.4	21,319	4.9	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		101.9		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		2.06		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		3,622		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		1,383.51		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Gujranwala: 60.8

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 30/36

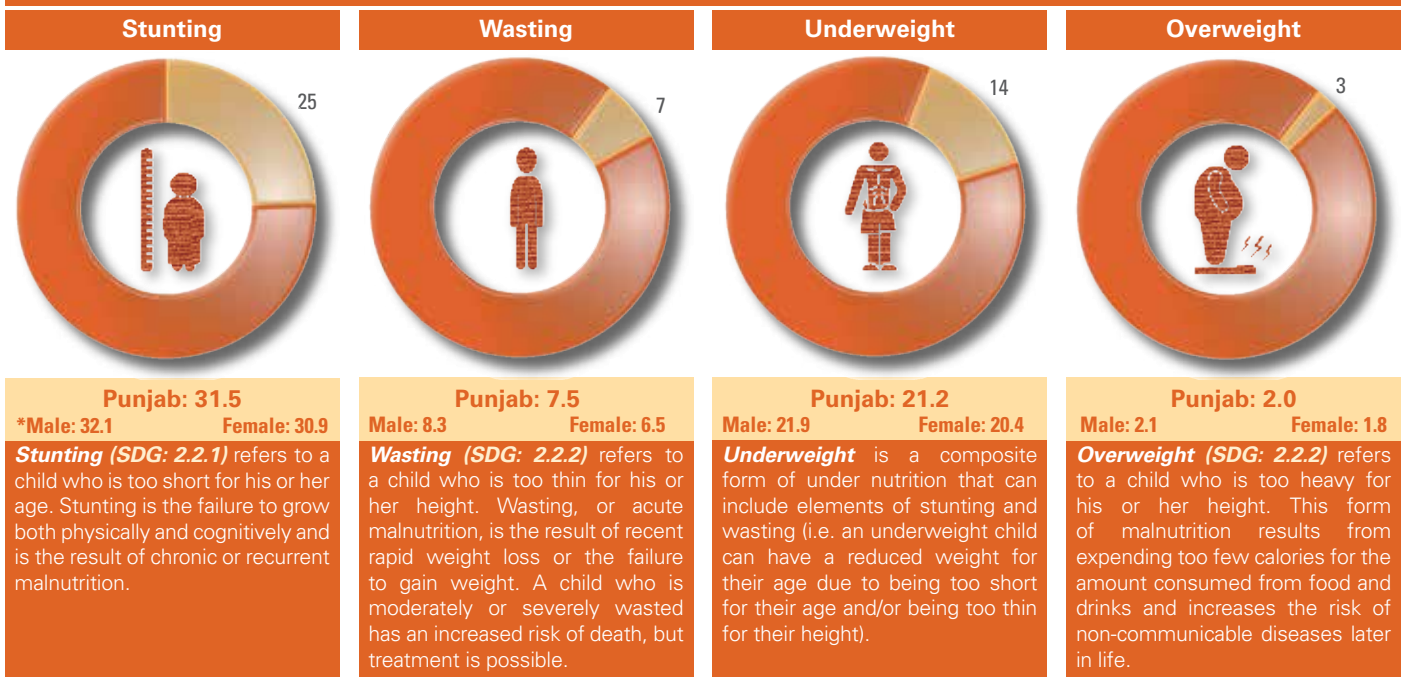
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

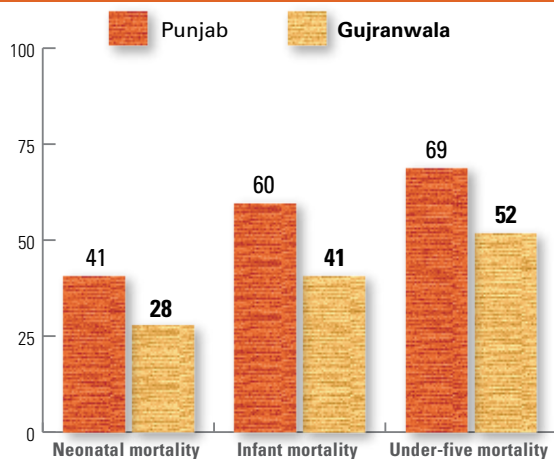
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

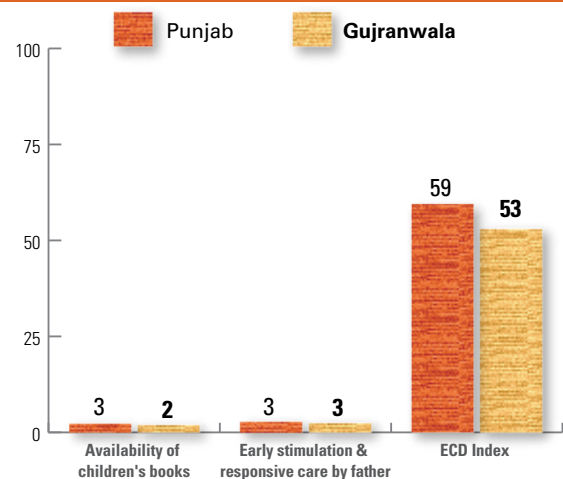
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 5/36

Early childhood development (%)

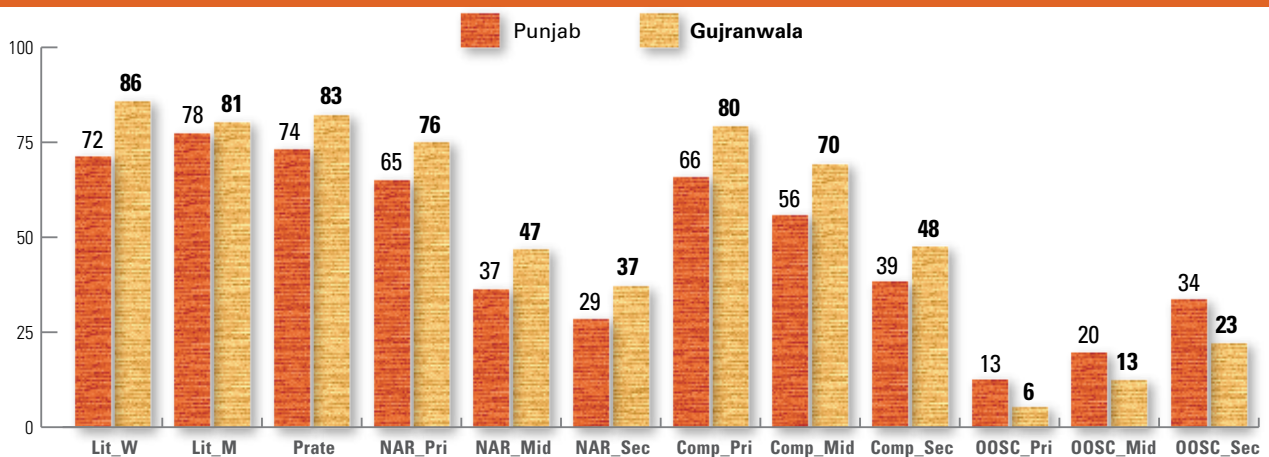


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 28/36

Education (%)

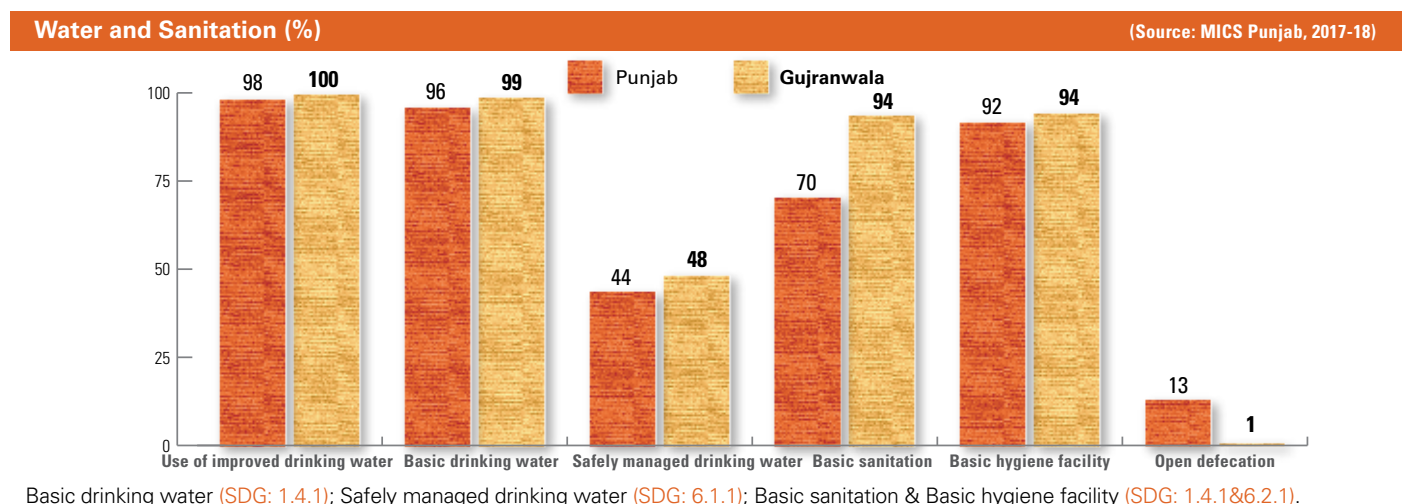
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Gujranwala	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Gujranwala	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	21	390	5.38	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,084	36,640	2.96
Dispensaries	62	1,411	4.39	Middle schools	309	8,327	3.71
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	16	358	4.47	High schools	267	6,757	3.95
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	96	2,587	3.71	Higher or secondary schools	15	1,284	1.17
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	10	280	3.57	Inter colleges	21	403	5.21
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	36	854	4.22
Hospitals	2,522	59,574	4.23	Post graduate colleges	16	294	5.44
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	320	7,182	4.46	Primary schools/mosque schools	125	4,094	3.05
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	184	5,131	3.59	Middle schools	91	2,460	3.70
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	185	4,296	4.31
				Higher or secondary schools	3	216	1.39
				Inter colleges	11	134	8.21
				Degree colleges	33	672	4.91
				Post graduate colleges	34	536	6.34

Descriptions	Gujranwala	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Gujranwala	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	702.24	19,401.83	3.62	Vegetable ghee/cooking oil*	80.96	1,058.84	7.65
Rice	484.06	4,143.72	11.68	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	134.25	11,567.20	1.16
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.00	6,306.00	0.00	Washing soap ('000' M. tones)	5.39	216.19	2.49
Sugarcane	109.36	43,346.58	0.25	Knitting Wool (M. Tons)	0.00	428.00	0.00
Mango	0.01	1,304.35	0.00	Electric Fans ('000' Nos.)	265.40	2499.00	10.62
Citrus	0.14	2,297.80	0.01	Electric Motors ('000' Nos.)	5.40	30.00	18.0
Maize	18.80	6,994.70	0.27	Paper and Paper Board (000 M. Tons)	31.62	680.50	4.65
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00	Toilet Soap (M. Tons)	8.86	44.57	19.88
				Motor Cycles ('000' Nos.)	2.50	1612.20	0.16
				Beverages ('000' Crates 24 Bottles)	724064	2151814	33.65
				Woolen yarn ('000' kgs)	7648.00	7988.00	95.74
				Leather Tanning ('000' sq.meter)	72.00	7956.00	0.90
				*('000' M. tones)			
				Vital registration			
				Births	123,445		
Deaths	20,466						
Marriages	30,572						
Divorces	3,818						
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	2,895	87,376	3.31	Total**	3301		
National highways	108	1,866	5.79	Non-metallic mineral products*	497		
Motorway	32	623	5.14	Other Fabricated metal products	678		
Provincial highways	429	11,947	3.59	Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	445		
Sugar Cess Roads	17	3,348	0.51	Plastic products	214		
Road density per sq.km	0.80	0.43		Domestic appliances	188		
Road density per '000' population	0.58	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
- Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
- Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
- Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
- Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
- Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
- Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
- Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
- Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
- ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

GUJRAT



LOCATION

Located in the norther border of the Punjab province. It is bordered by Jhelum at the west, M.B. Din at the southwest, Gujranwala at the southeast and Sialkot at the east.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.030

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 35/36

Number of Tehsils: 3

Number of Union Councils: 129

Number of households ('000'): 442

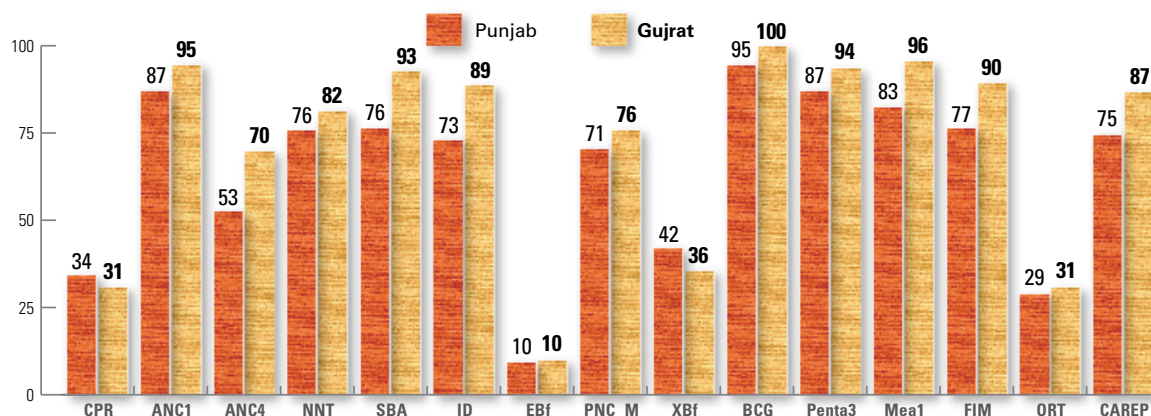
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Gujrat		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid GUJRAT
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	2,756	100.0	109,990	2.5	
2	Total female population	51.6	1,421	49.2	54,067	2.6	
3	Rural population	70.0	1,929	63.1	69,442	2.8	
4	Population under 5 years	11.8	324	13.1	14,383	2.3	
5	Population under 18 years	41.4	1,140	44.3	48,680	2.3	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.5	592	21.6	23,802	2.5	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.7	544	19.4	21,319	2.6	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		93.9		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.57		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		3,192		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		863.50		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Gujrat: 69.9

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 4/36

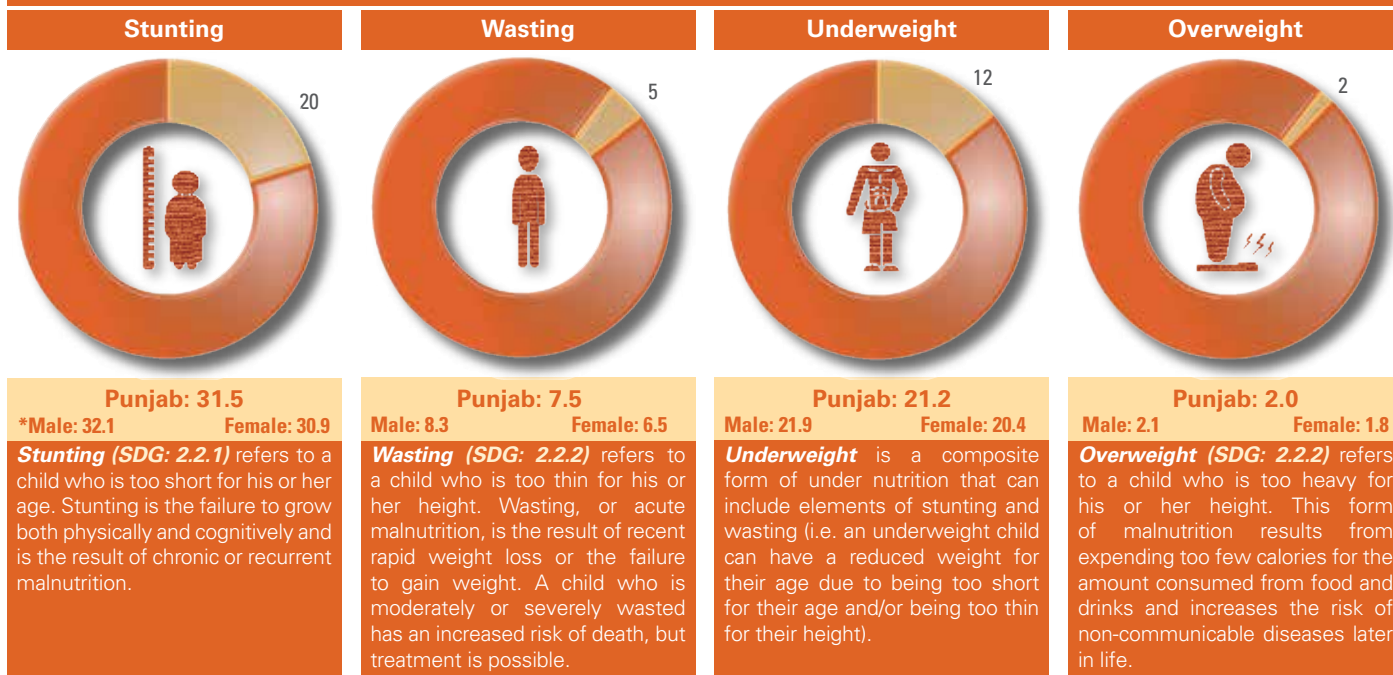
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

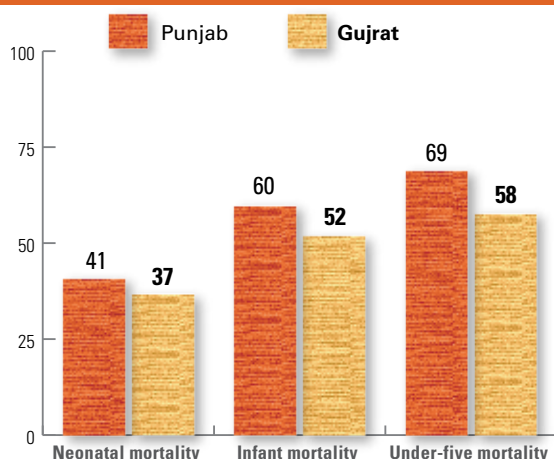
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

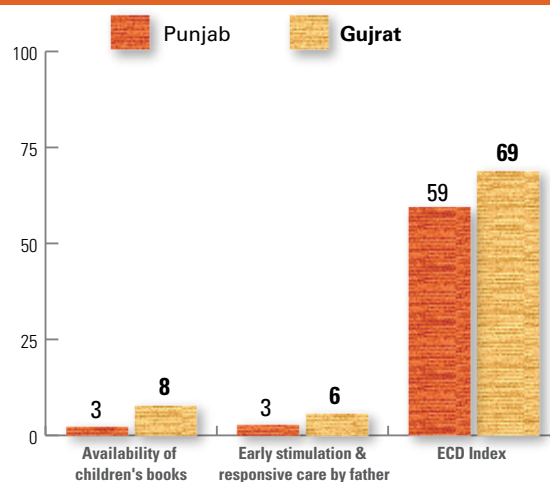
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 7/36

Early childhood development (%)

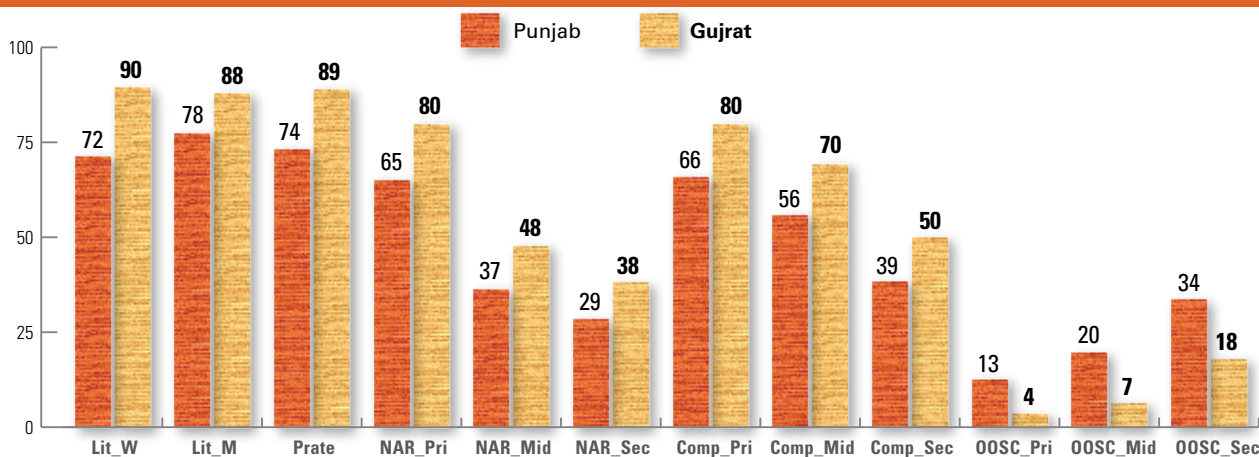


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

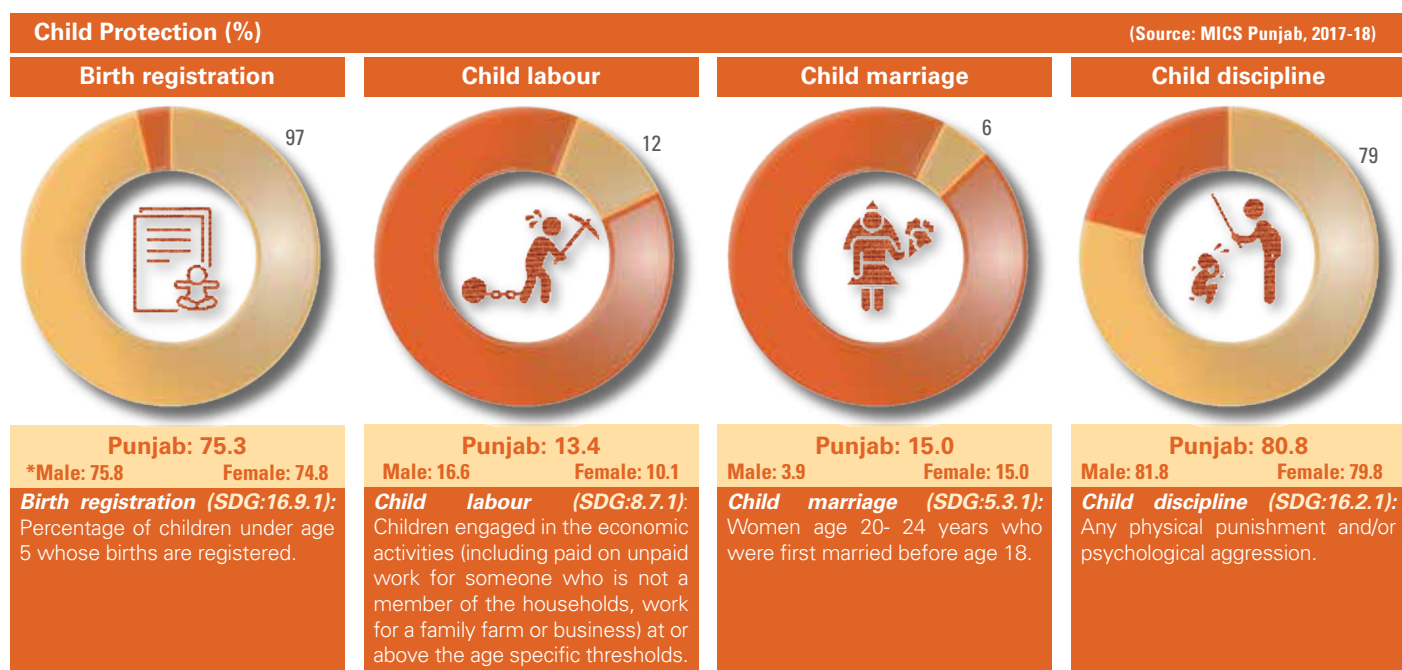
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 5/36

Education (%)

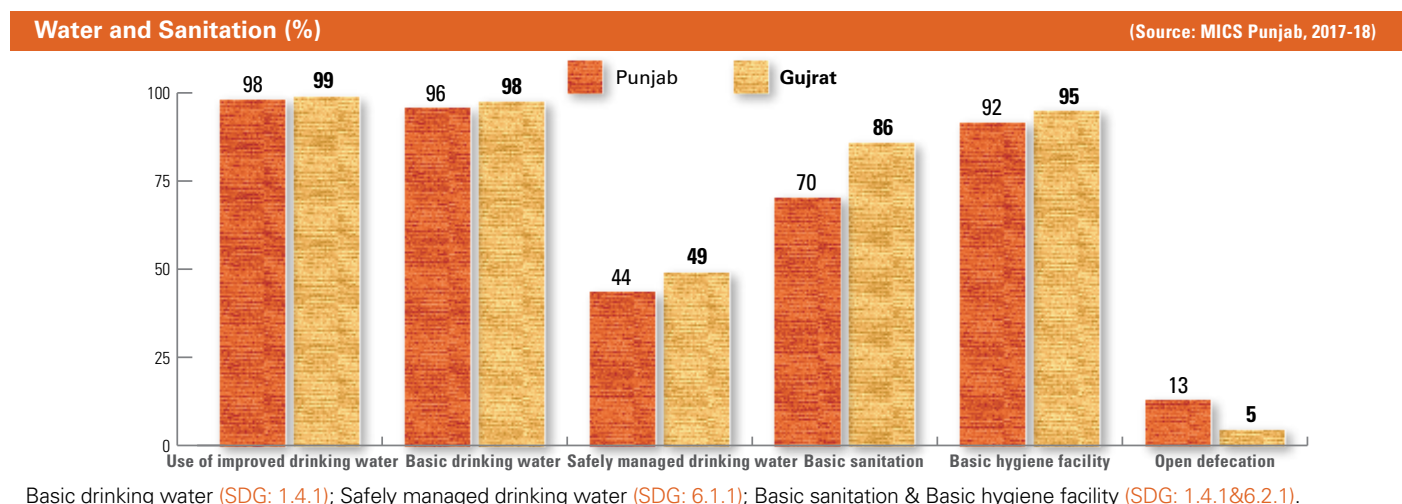
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Gujrat	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Gujrat	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	17	390	4.36	Primary schools/mosque schools	958	36,640	2.61
Dispensaries	20	1,411	1.42	Middle schools	210	8,327	2.52
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	10	358	2.79	High schools	283	6,757	4.19
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	90	2,587	3.48	Higher or secondary schools	23	1,284	1.79
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	9	280	3.21	Inter colleges	4	403	0.99
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	30	854	3.51
Hospitals	951	59,574	1.60	Post graduate colleges	6	294	2.04
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	200	7,182	2.78	Primary schools/mosque schools	106	4,094	2.59
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	180	5,131	3.51	Middle schools	54	2,460	2.20
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	9	19	47.37	High schools	159	4,296	3.70
				Higher or secondary schools	3	216	1.39
				Inter colleges	1	134	0.75
				Degree colleges	28	672	4.17
				Post graduate colleges	13	536	2.43

Descriptions	Gujrat	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Gujrat	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	279.71	19,401.83	1.44	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	9.11	1,626.65	0.56
Rice	67.01	4,143.72	1.62	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	166.20	11,567.20	1.44
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.00	6,306.00	0.00	Electric Fans ('000' Nos.)	2210.20	2499.00	88.44
Sugarcane	90.14	43,346.58	0.21	Footwear('000' Pairs)	14.94	256.58	5.82
Mango	0.00	1,304.35	0.00	Motors Cycles ('000'Nos.)	0.00	1612.20	0.00
Citrus	0.48	2,297.80	0.02	Cycles Tyres/Tubes ('000 'Nos.)	5944.00	10314.00	57.63
Maize	0.50	6,994.70	0.01	Automobile tyre/tubes ('000' Nos.)	12936.00	28892.00	44.77
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00	*('000' M. tones)			
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	235	12,585	1.87	Births	76,440		
Forest area	12	476	2.52	Deaths	20,709		
Culturable waste	33	1,457	2.26	Marriages	20,209		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	306	17,140	1.79	Divorces	5,398		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	3,543	87,376	4.05	Tota**	965		
National highways	73	1,866	3.91	Non-metallic mineral products*	580		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Grain mill products, starches etc.	64		
Provincial highways	337	11,947	2.82	Domestic appliances	131		
Sugar Cess Roads	27	3,348	0.81	Furniture	88		
Road density per sq.km	1.11	0.43		Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	17		
Road density per '000' population	1.29	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
- Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
- Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
- Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
- Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
- Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
- Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
- Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
- Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
- ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

HAFIZABAD



LOCATION

Located in the northeast side of the Punjab province, bordered with M.B Din at northwest, Sargodha at west, Chiniot at southwest, N Sahib and Faisalabad at south, Sheikhupura at east and Gujranwala at the northeast.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.101

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 24/36

Number of Tehsils: 2

Number of Union Councils: 46

Number of households ('000'): 175

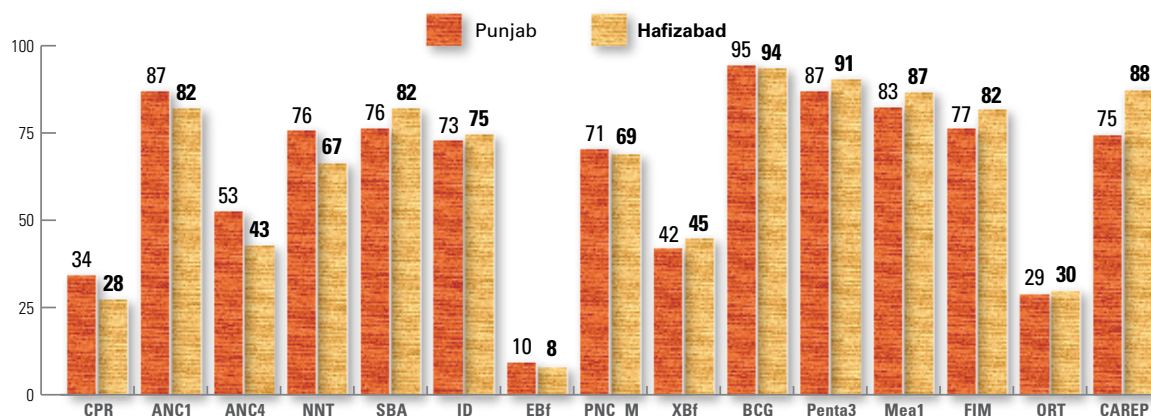
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Hafizabad		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid HAFIZABAD
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,157	100.0	109,990	1.1	
2	Total female population	49.4	572	49.2	54,067	1.1	
3	Rural population	65.2	754	63.1	69,442	1.1	
4	Population under 5 years	12.8	148	13.1	14,383	1.0	
5	Population under 18 years	44.1	510	44.3	48,680	1.0	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	22.0	255	21.6	23,802	1.1	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.4	224	19.4	21,319	1.1	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		102.2		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.74		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		2,367		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		488.78		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBF=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Hafizabad: 64.8

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 18/36

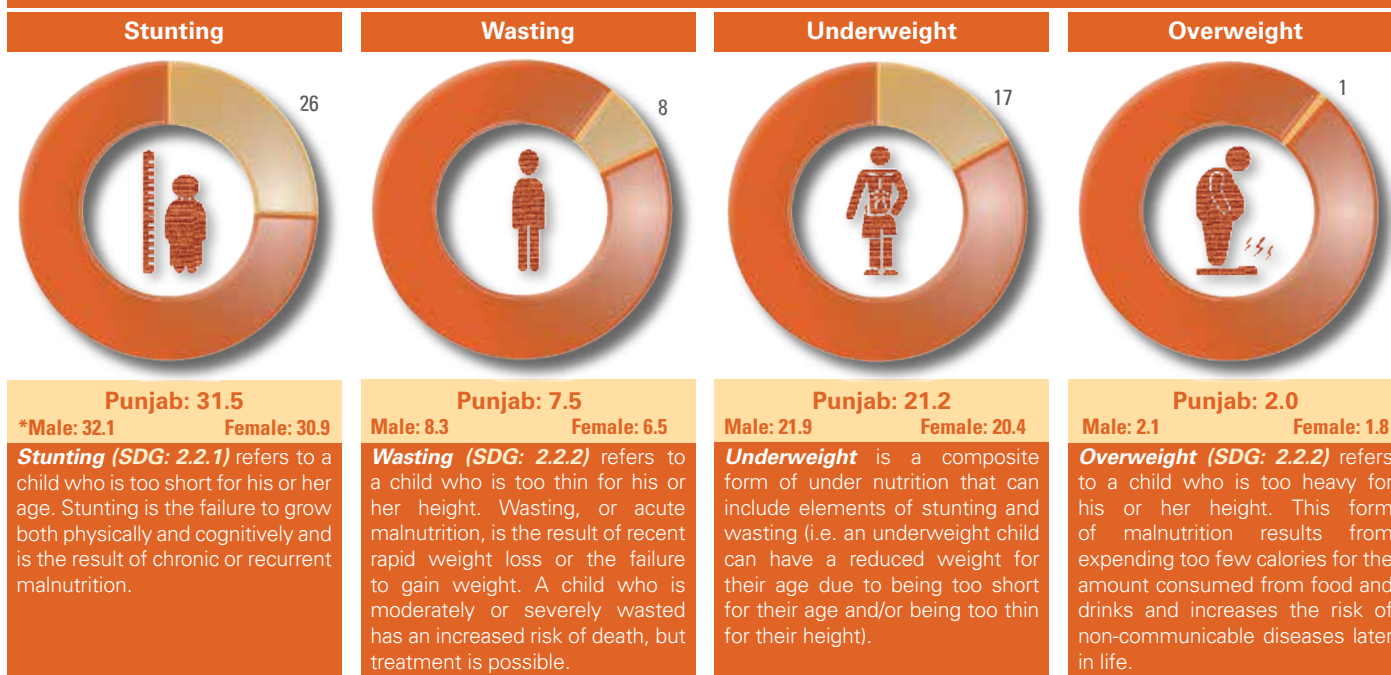
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

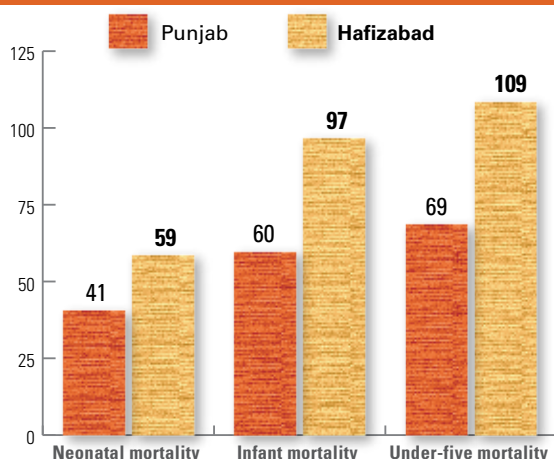
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

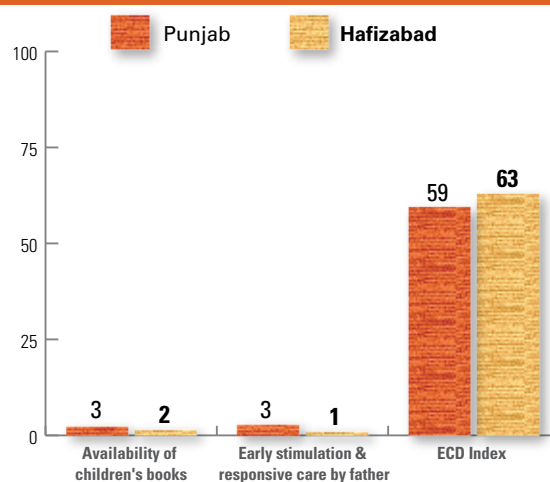
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 36/36

Early childhood development (%)



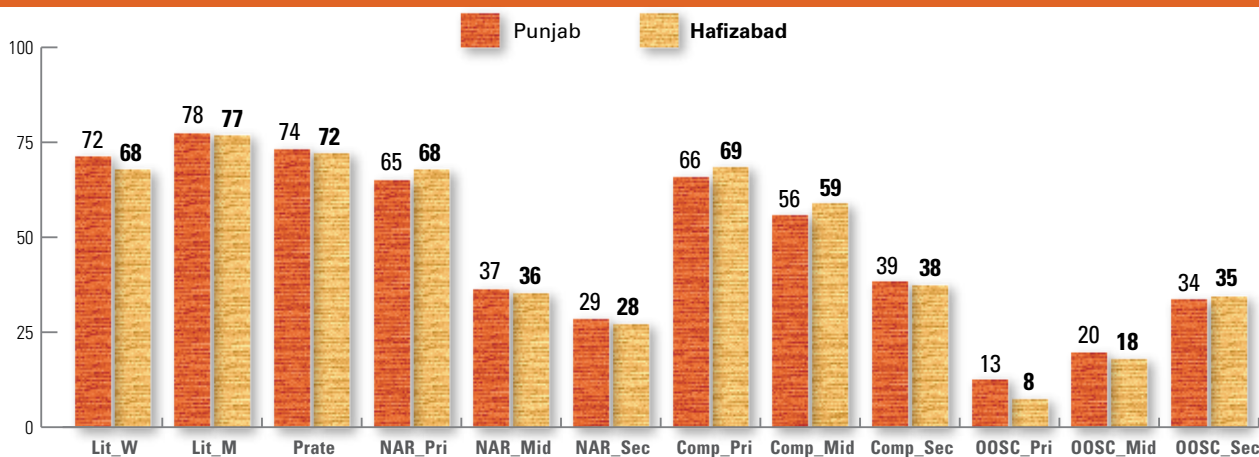
ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab)

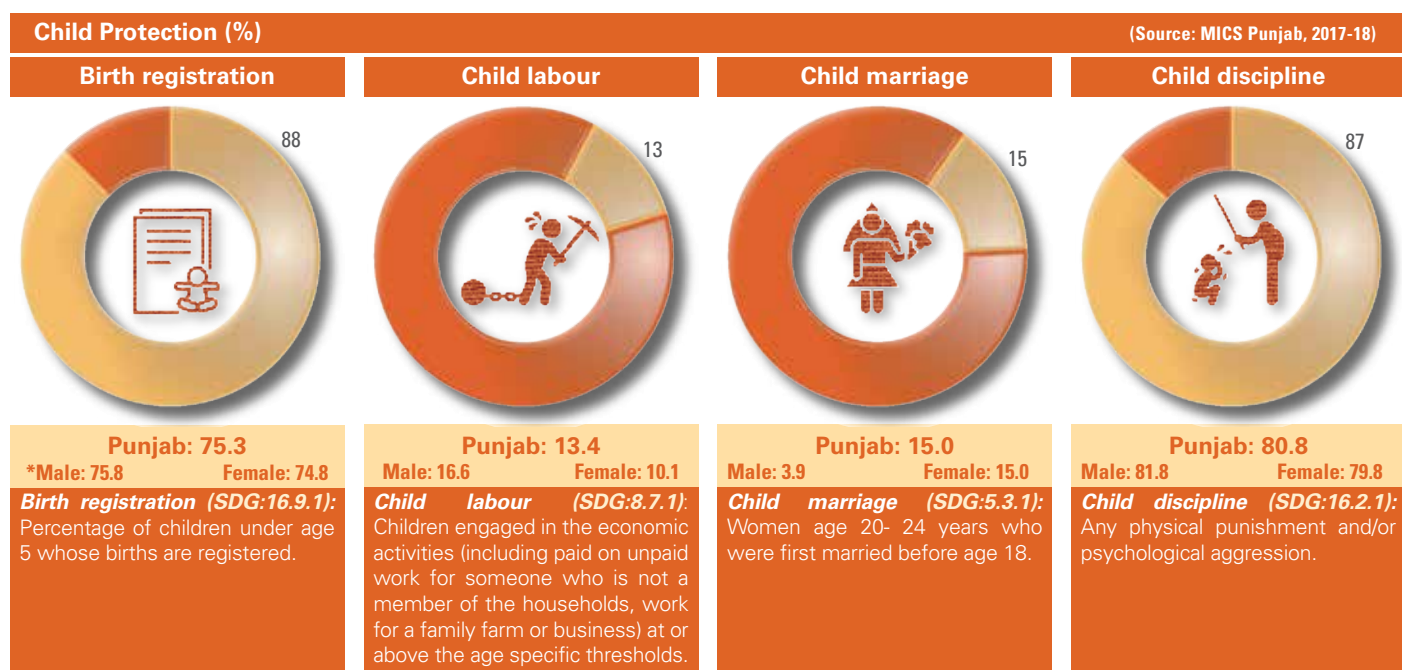
15/36

Education (%)

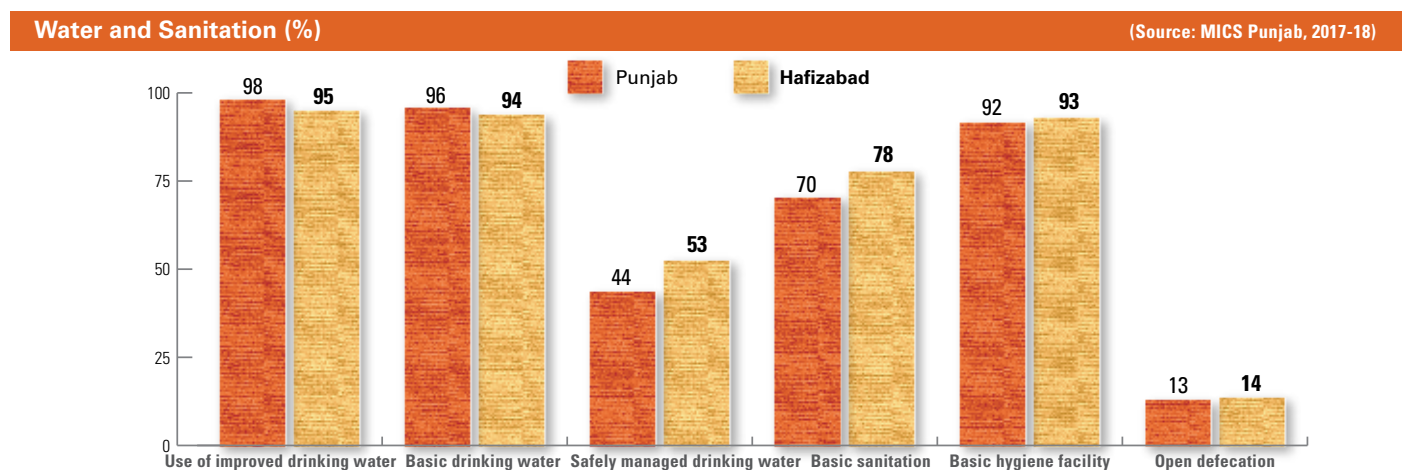
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Hafizabad	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Hafizabad	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	3	390	0.77	Primary schools/mosque schools	544	36,640	1.48
Dispensaries	15	1,411	1.06	Middle schools	111	8,327	1.33
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	7	358	1.96	High schools	68	6,757	1.01
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	32	2,587	1.24	Higher or secondary schools	14	1,284	1.09
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	4	280	1.43	Inter colleges	2	403	0.50
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	5	854	0.59
Hospitals	322	59,574	0.54	Post graduate colleges	2	294	0.68
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	140	7,182	1.95	Primary schools/mosque schools	69	4,094	1.69
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	64	5,131	1.25	Middle schools	30	2,460	1.22
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	43	4,296	1.00
				Higher or secondary schools	2	216	0.93
				Inter colleges	0	134	0.00
				Degree colleges	3	672	0.45
				Post graduate colleges	6	536	1.12

Descriptions	Hafizabad	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Hafizabad	Punjab	Percent	
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured				
Wheat	417.76	19,401.83	2.15	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	3.86	1,626.65	0.24	
Rice	302.18	4,143.72	7.29	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	40.25	11,567.20	0.35	
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.00	6,306.00	0.00	Cotton/Blended Cloth ('000' Meters)	43.03	706.67	6.09	
Sugarcane	342.08	43,346.58	0.79	*('000' M. tones)				
Mango	0.06	1,304.35	0.00					
Citrus	1.03	2,297.80	0.04					
Maize	4.30	6,994.70	0.06					
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00					
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration				
Cultivated area	189	12,585	1.50	Births	21,796			
Forest area	0	476	0.00	Deaths	5,363			
Culturable waste	26	1,457	1.78	Marriages	9,994			
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	336	17,140	1.96	Divorces	1,480			
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries				
Total	1,688	87,376	1.93	Total**	287			
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products*	140			
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Grain mill products, starches etc.	70			
Provincial highways	198	11,947	1.66	Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	34			
Sugar Cess Roads	11	3,348	0.33	Other textiles	24			
Road density per sq.km	0.71	0.43		Furniture	6			
Road density per '000' population	1.46	0.79		*not elsewhere classified				
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.				

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

MANDI BAHAUDDIN



LOCATION

Located in the northeast side of the Punjab province, surrounded by Jhelum at the north, Sargodha at the southwest, Hafizabad at the southeast, Gujrat at the northeast and Gujranwala at the east.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.067

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 28/36

Number of Tehsils: 3

Number of Union Councils: 80

Number of households ('000'): 252

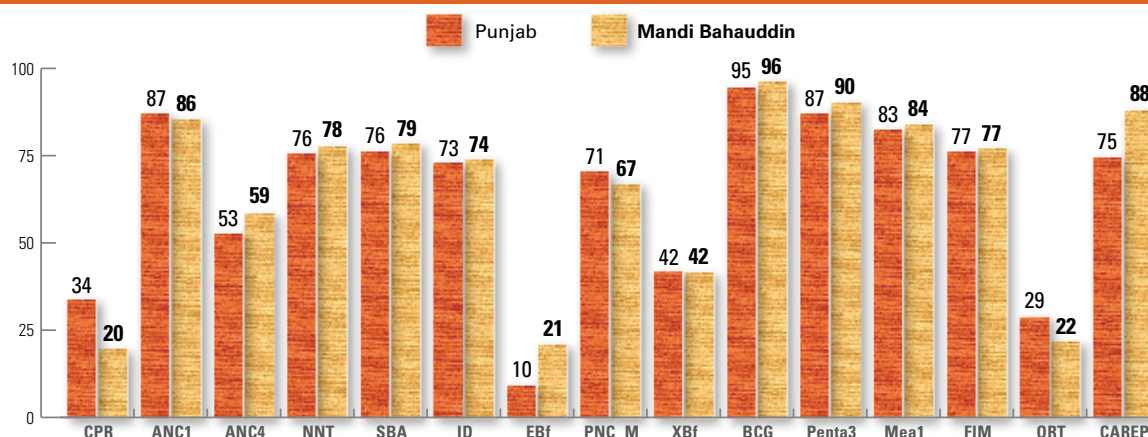
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	M. B. Din		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid M. B. DIN
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,594	100.0	109,990	1.4	
2	Total female population	51.3	818	49.2	54,067	1.5	
3	Rural population	79.5	1,268	63.1	69,442	1.8	
4	Population under 5 years	12.3	196	13.1	14,383	1.4	
5	Population under 18 years	42.7	680	44.3	48,680	1.4	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.8	348	21.6	23,802	1.5	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.6	312	19.4	21,319	1.5	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		94.8		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.68		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		2,673		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		596.35		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

M. B. Din: 61.9

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 27/36

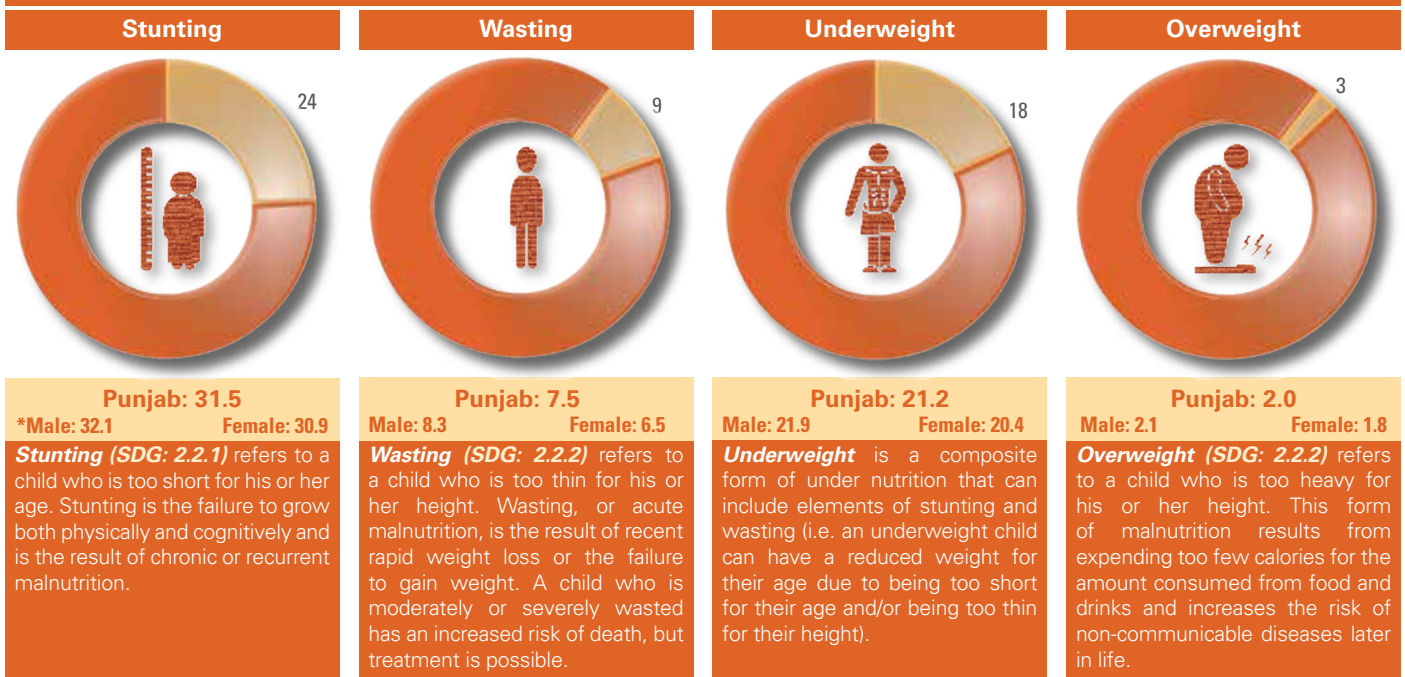
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

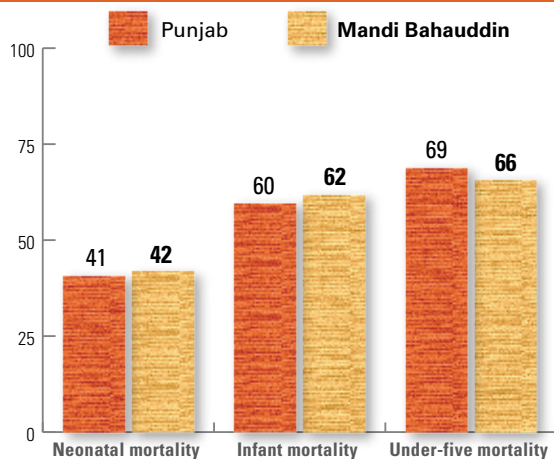
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

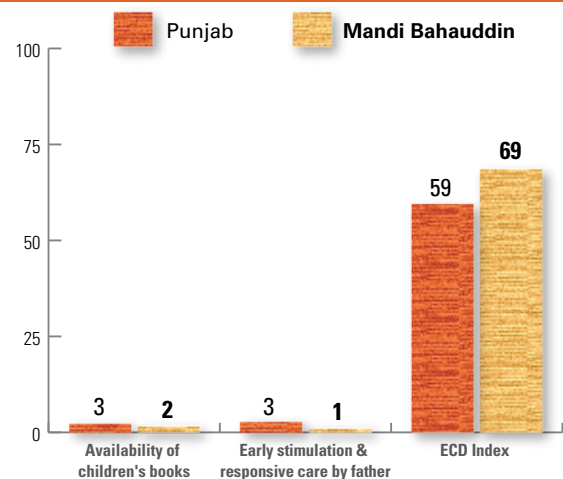
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 15/36

Early childhood development (%)

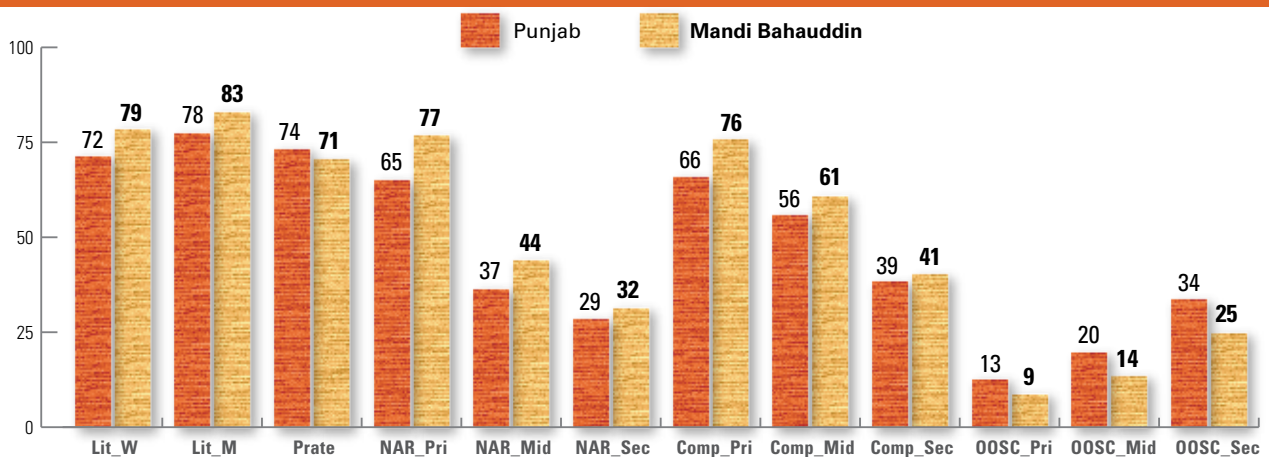


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

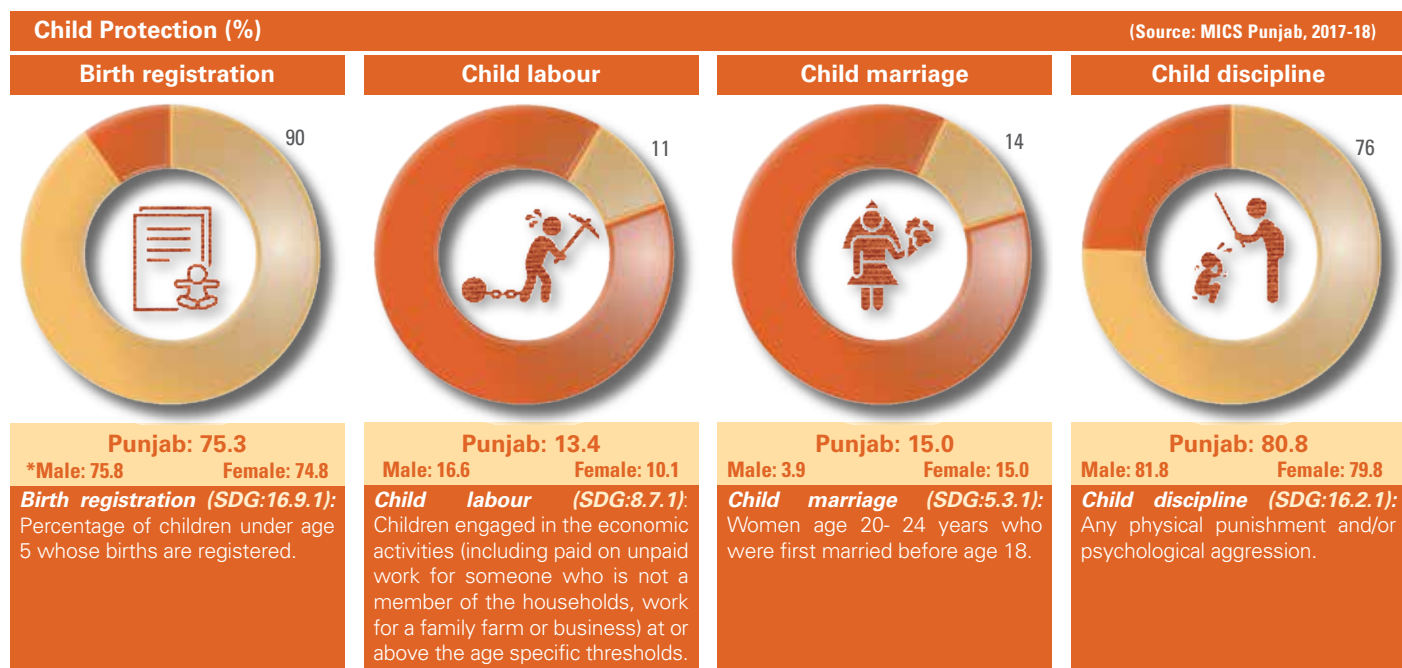
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 7/36

Education (%)

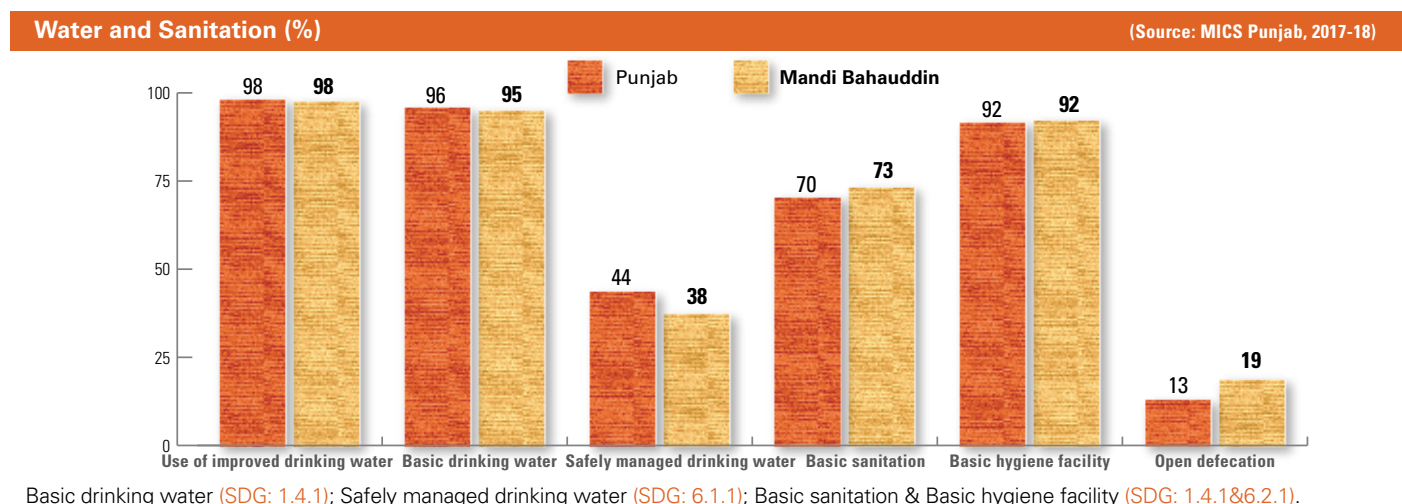
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	M. B. Din	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	M. B. Din	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	8	390	2.05	Primary schools/mosque schools	544	36,640	1.48
Dispensaries	13	1,411	0.92	Middle schools	127	8,327	1.53
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	9	358	2.51	High schools	160	6,757	2.37
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	48	2,587	1.86	Higher or secondary schools	10	1,284	0.78
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	5	280	1.79	Inter colleges	1	403	0.25
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	18	854	2.11
Hospitals	271	59,574	0.45	Post graduate colleges	2	294	0.68
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	180	7,182	2.51	Primary schools/mosque schools	69	4,094	1.69
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	96	5,131	1.87	Middle schools	37	2,460	1.50
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	98	4,296	2.28
				Higher or secondary schools	1	216	0.46
				Inter colleges	0	134	0.00
				Degree colleges	13	672	1.93
				Post graduate colleges	6	536	1.12

Descriptions	M. B. Din	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	M. B. Din	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	354.49	19,401.83	1.83	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	5.60	1,626.65	0.34
Rice	123.86	4,143.72	2.99	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	56.20	11,567.20	0.49
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.66	6,306.00	0.01	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	89.37	3,877.15	2.31
Sugarcane	1,261.57	43,346.58	2.91	*('000' M. tones)			
Mango	0.00	1,304.35	0.00				
Citrus	131.49	2,297.80	5.72				
Maize	10.90	6,994.70	0.16				
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	221	12,585	1.76	Births	28,223		
Forest area	5	476	1.05	Deaths	5,852		
Culturable waste	10	1,457	0.69	Marriages	7,116		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	289	17,140	1.69	Divorces	1,342		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	2,203	87,376	2.52	Total**	647		
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products*	343		
Motorway	70	623	11.24	Grain mill products, starches etc.	82		
Provincial highways	198	11,947	1.66	Furniture	89		
Sugar Cess Roads	252	3,348	7.53	Motor vehicle bodies, trailers etc.	38		
Road density per sq.km	0.82	0.43		Products of wood, cork, straw etc.	26		
Road density per '000' population	1.38	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
- Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
- Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
- Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
- Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
- Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
- Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
- Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
- Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
- ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

NAROWAL



LOCATION

Located in the northeast border of the Punjab province, bordered with Sialkot at the west and Sheikhupura at the southwest.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.043

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 33/36

Number of Tehsils: 3

Number of Union Councils: 98

Number of households ('000'): 239

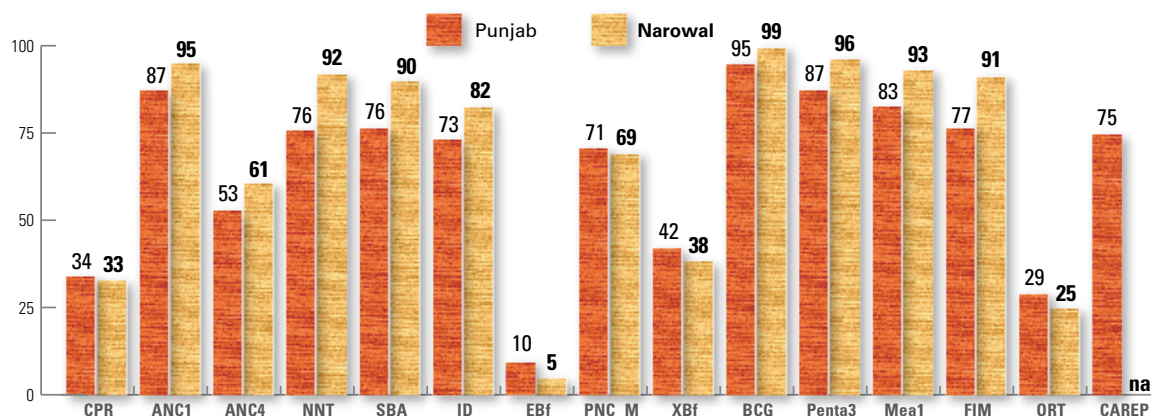
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Narowal		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid NAROWAL
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,708	100.0	109,990	1.6	
2	Total female population	50.8	867	49.2	54,067	1.6	
3	Rural population	85.0	1,451	63.1	69,442	2.1	
4	Population under 5 years	13.5	231	13.1	14,383	1.6	
5	Population under 18 years	46.5	794	44.3	48,680	1.6	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	23.7	405	21.6	23,802	1.7	
7	Population age 15-24 years	20.5	350	19.4	21,319	1.6	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		96.8		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.59		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		2,337		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		730.67		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia; na= not available.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Narowal: 67.8

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 11/36

The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

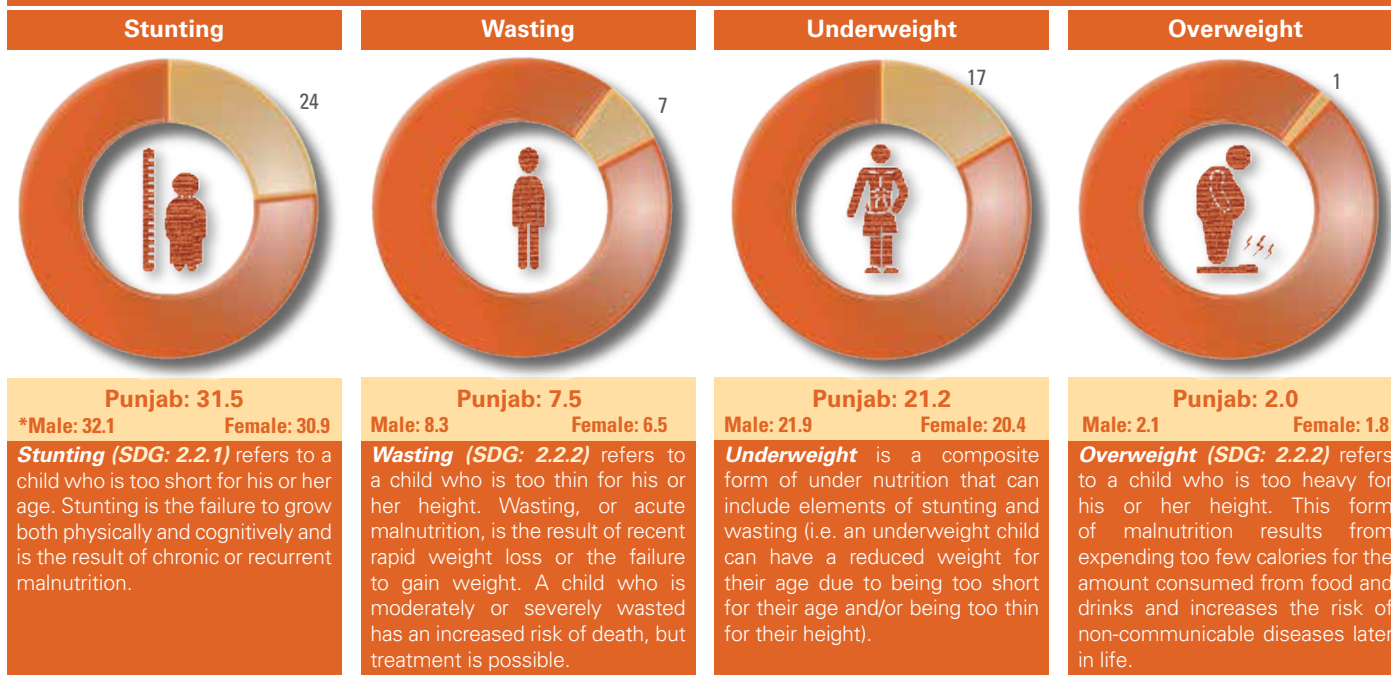
(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

1. Data for care seeking for ARI is not available due to small sample size of ARI cases and hence not included in CCI calculation.

2. CCI = $1/4(CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2 \times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2)$

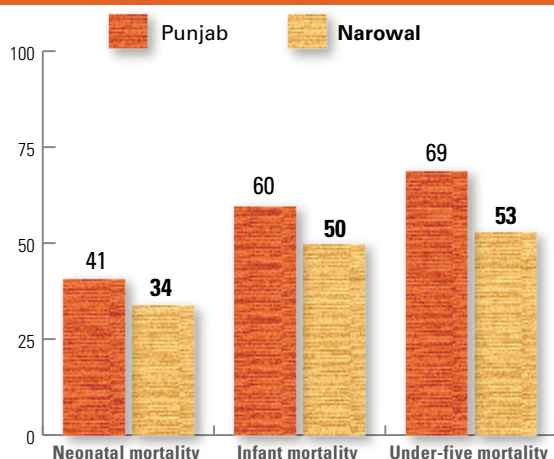
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

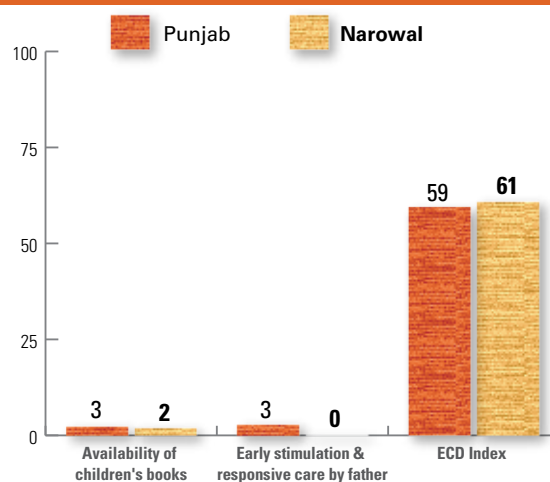
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 6/36

Early childhood development (%)



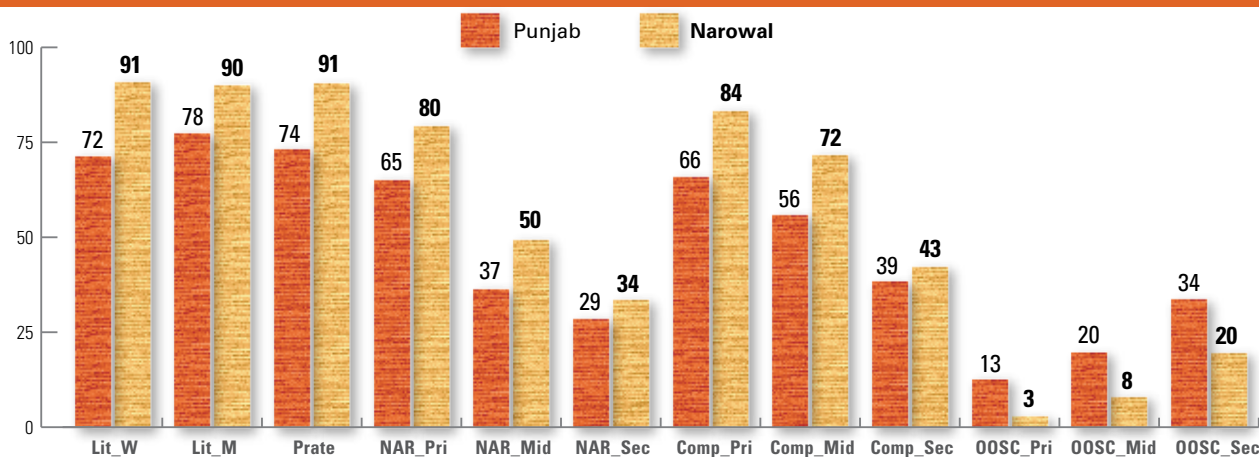
ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab)

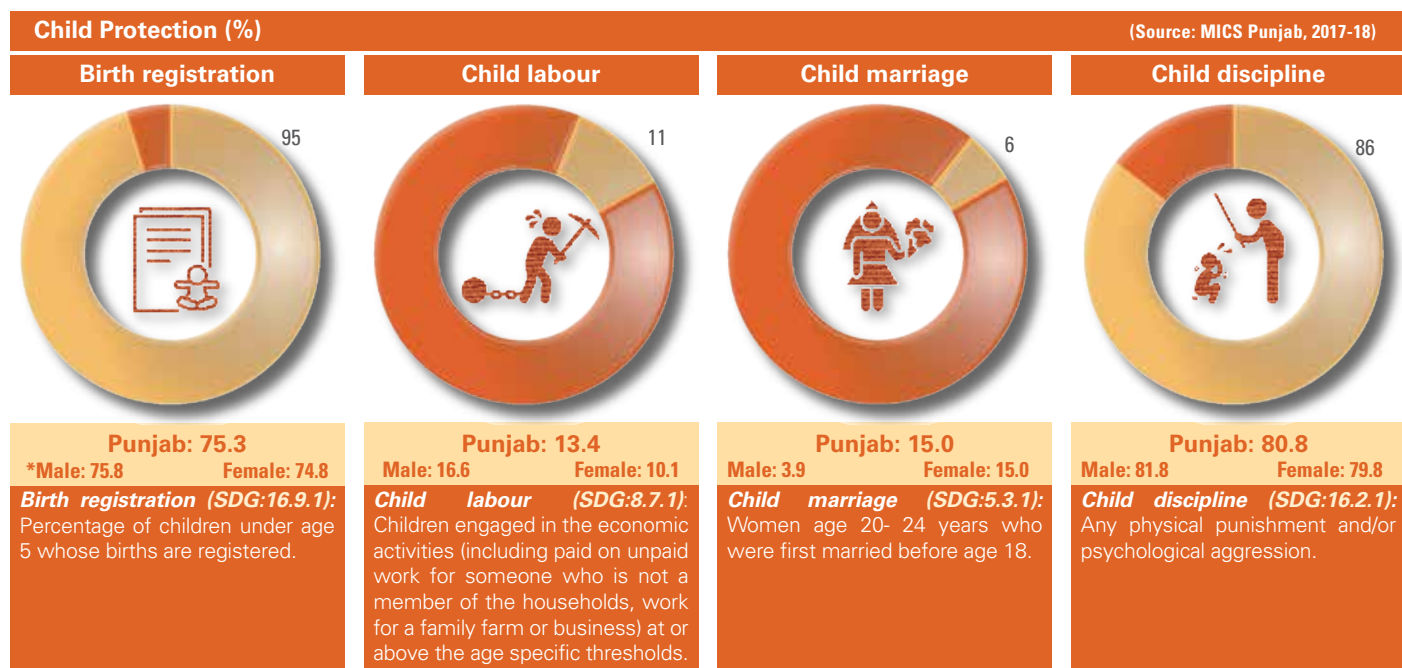
19/36

Education (%)

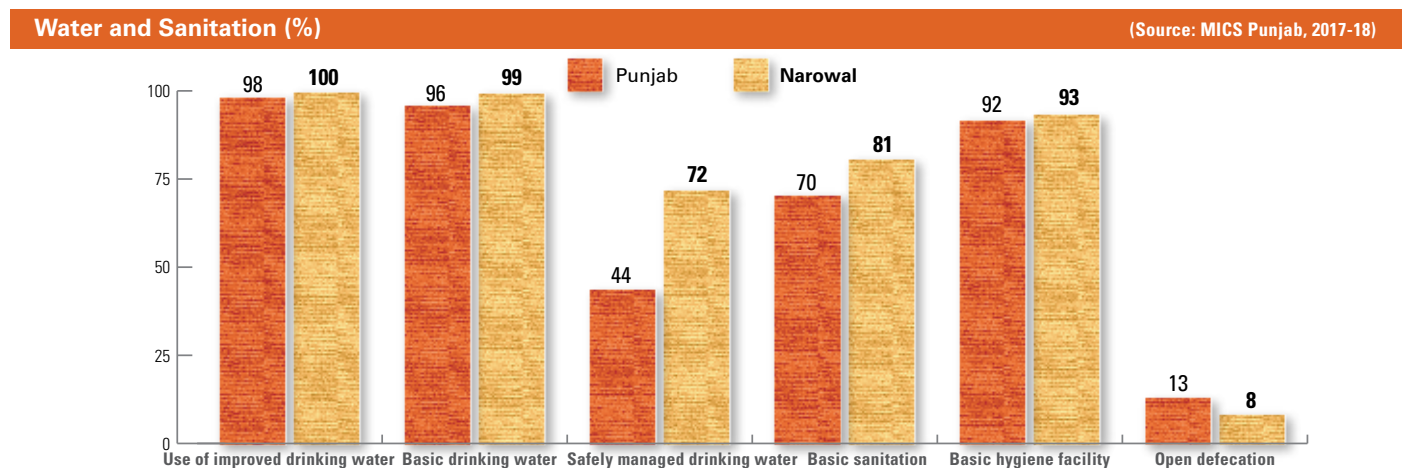
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Narowal	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Narowal	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	3	390	0.77	Primary schools/mosque schools	942	36,640	2.57
Dispensaries	11	1,411	0.78	Middle schools	163	8,327	1.96
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	7	358	1.96	High schools	158	6,757	2.34
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	57	2,587	2.20	Higher or secondary schools	22	1,284	1.71
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	4	280	1.43	Inter colleges	4	403	0.99
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	11	854	1.29
Hospitals	390	59,574	0.65	Post graduate colleges	2	294	0.68
Dispensaries	20	89	22.47	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	140	7,182	1.95	Primary schools/mosque schools	90	4,094	2.20
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	114	5,131	2.22	Middle schools	45	2,460	1.83
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	91	4,296	2.12
				Higher or secondary schools	4	216	1.85
				Inter colleges	3	134	2.24
				Degree colleges	10	672	1.49
				Post graduate colleges	6	536	1.12

Descriptions	Narowal	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Narowal	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	208.61	19,401.83	1.08	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	1405.50	11,567.20	12.15
Rice	130.88	4,143.72	3.16	*('000' M. tones)			
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.00	6,306.00	0.00				
Sugarcane	65.62	43,346.58	0.15				
Mango	0.05	1,304.35	0.00				
Citrus	0.24	2,297.80	0.01				
Maize	3.30	6,994.70	0.05				
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	177	12,585	1.41	Births	39,054		
Forest area	3	476	0.63	Deaths	8,011		
Culturable waste	1	1,457	0.07	Marriages	11,527		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	228	17,140	1.33	Divorces	1,980		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	1,295	87,376	1.48	Total**	280		
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products*	196		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Grain mill products, starches etc.	63		
Provincial highways	214	11,947	1.79	Wearing apparel	8		
Sugar Cess Roads	0	3,348	0.00	Furnitue	5		
Road density per sq.km	0.48	0.43		Other food products	3		
Road density per '000' population	0.81	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

SIALKOT



LOCATION

Located in the north eastern border of the Punjab province, bordered with Gujrat in the northwest, Gujranwala in the southwest and Narowal in the southeast.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.048

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 29/36

Number of Tehsils: 4

Number of Union Councils: 148

Number of households ('000'): 574

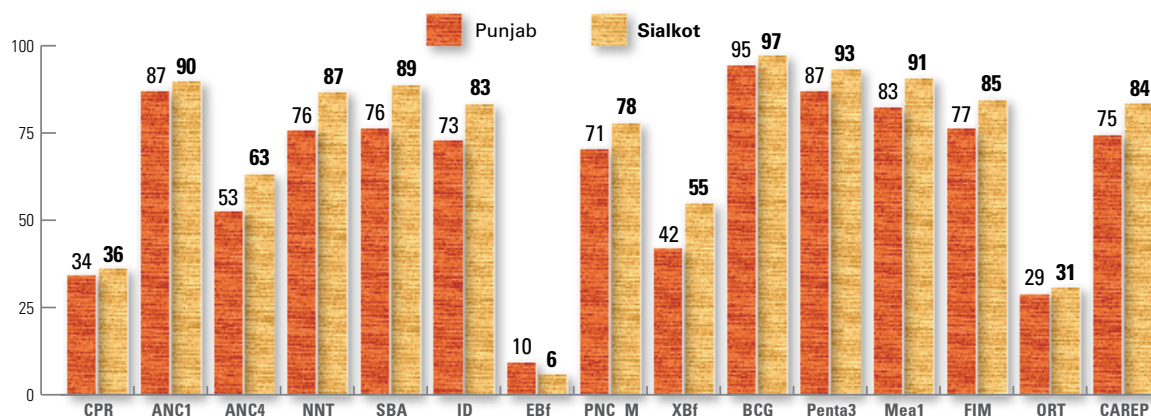
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Sialkot		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid SIALKOT
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	3,895	100	109,990	3.5	
2	Total female population	50.7	1,973	49.2	54,067	3.6	
3	Rural population	70.6	2,750	63.1	69,442	4.0	
4	Population under 5 years	12.4	482	13.1	14,383	3.4	
5	Population under 18 years	43.4	1,690	44.3	48,680	3.5	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	22.6	881	21.6	23,802	3.7	
7	Population age 15-24 years	20.5	800	19.4	21,319	3.8	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		97.4		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.90		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		3,016		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		1,291.43		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Sialkot: 69.2

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 7/36

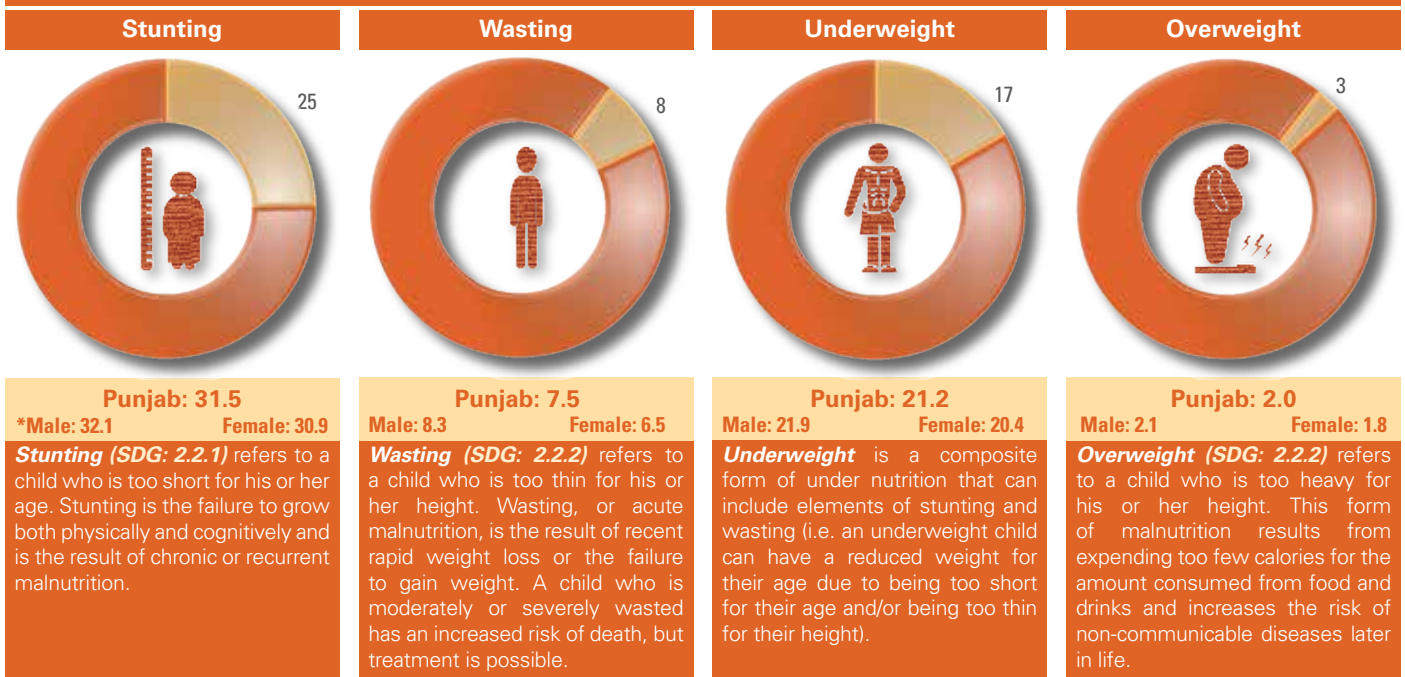
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2 \times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

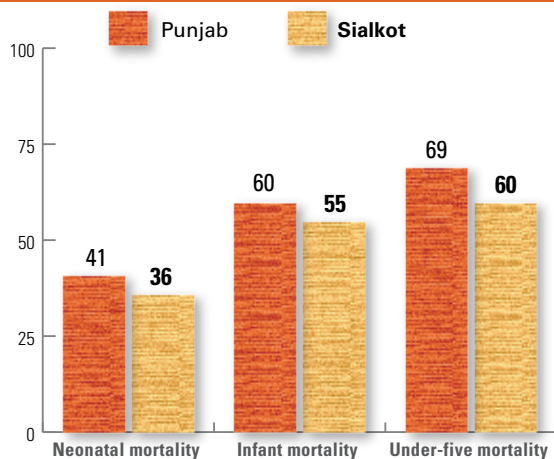
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

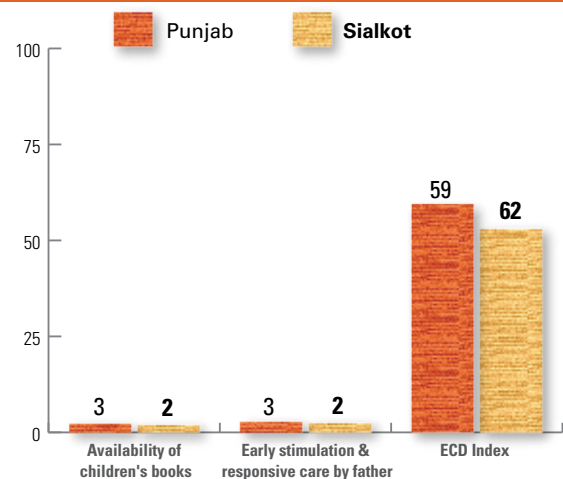
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 8/36

Early childhood development (%)



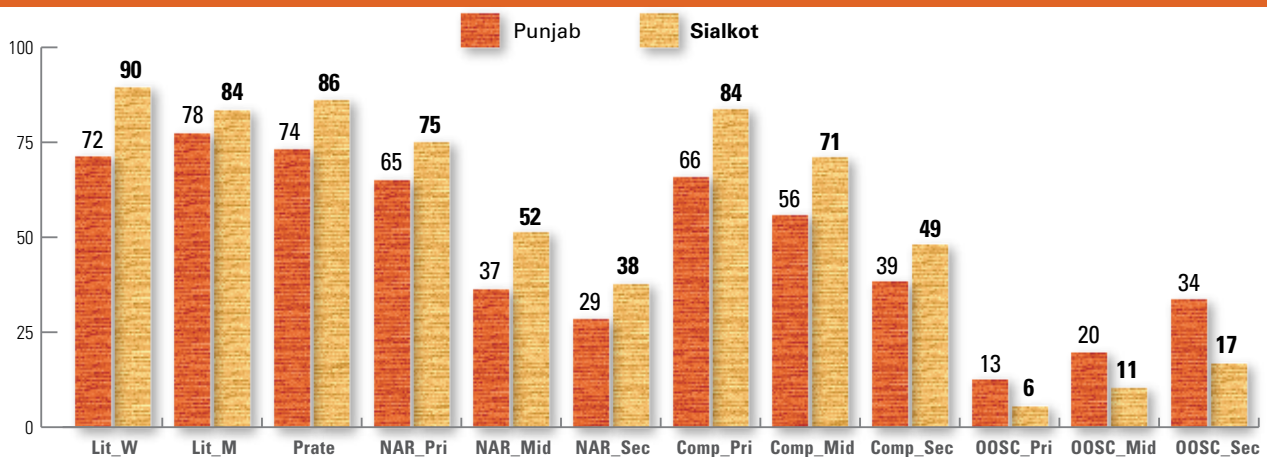
ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab)

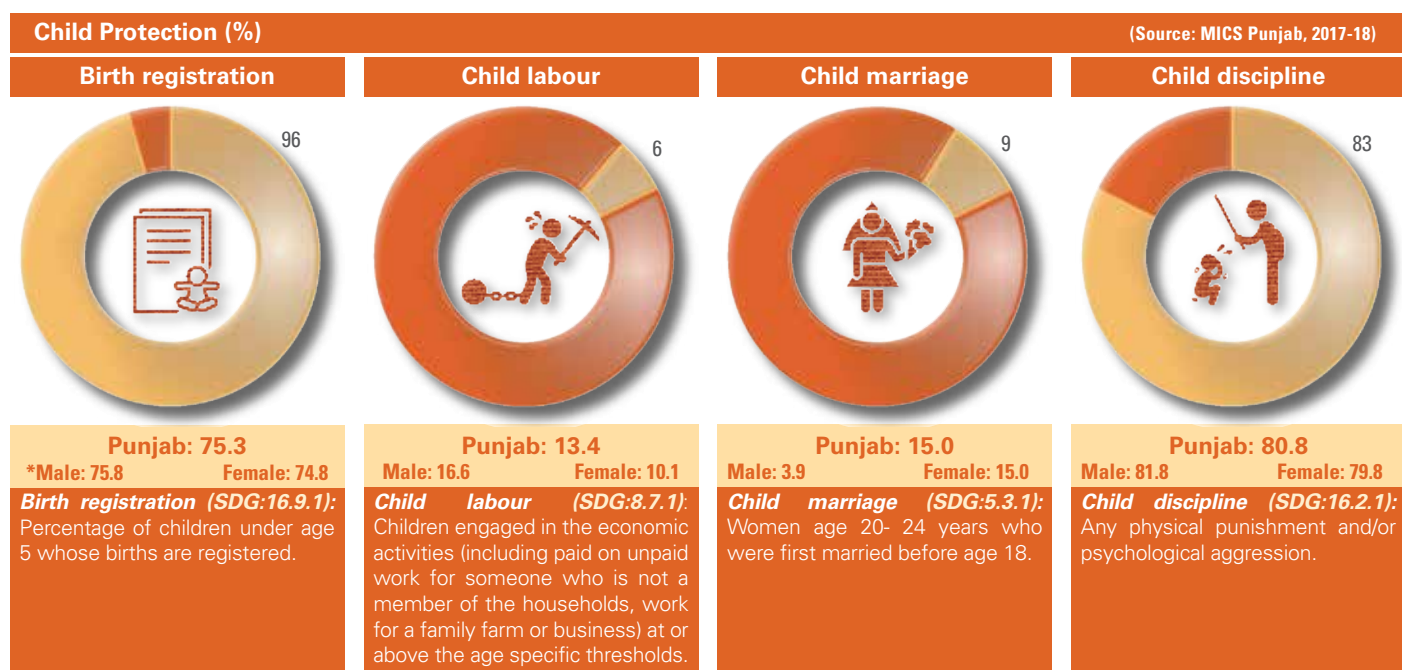
17/36

Education (%)

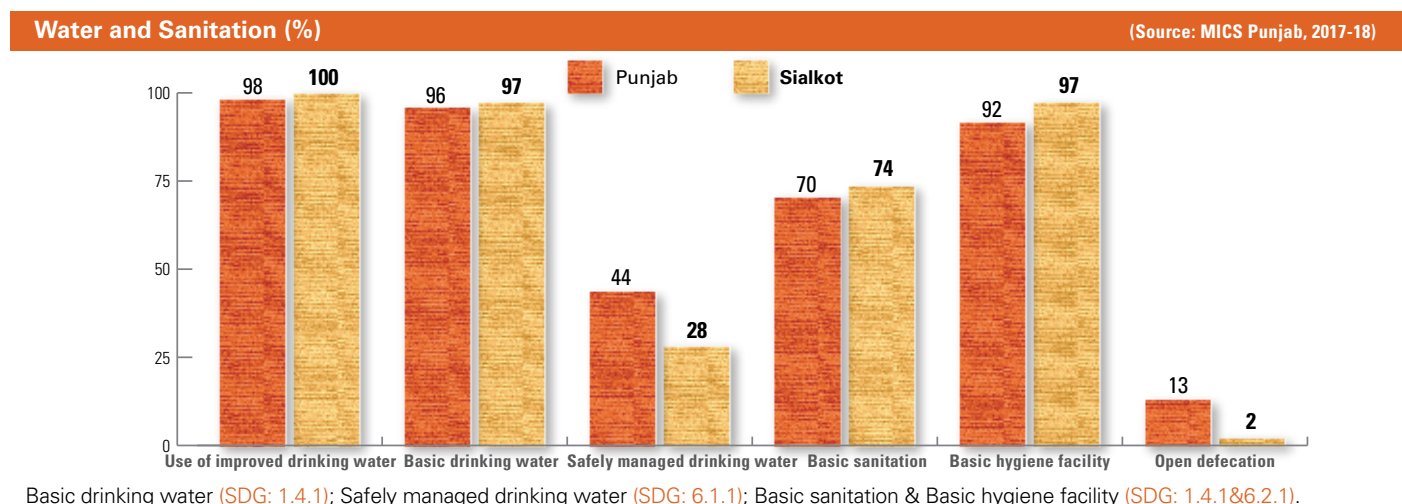
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Sialkot	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Sialkot	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	11	390	2.82	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,376	36,640	3.76
Dispensaries	36	1,411	2.55	Middle schools	297	8,327	3.57
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	7	358	1.96	High schools	254	6,757	3.76
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	91	2,587	3.52	Higher or secondary schools	39	1,284	3.04
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	15	280	5.36	Inter colleges	20	403	4.96
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	33	854	3.86
Hospitals	1,251	59,574	2.10	Post graduate colleges	5	294	1.70
Dispensaries	10	89	11.24	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	140	7,182	1.95	Primary schools/mosque schools	128	4,094	3.13
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	182	5,131	3.55	Middle schools	74	2,460	3.01
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	167	4,296	3.89
				Higher or secondary schools	6	216	2.78
				Inter colleges	6	134	4.48
				Degree colleges	38	672	5.65
				Post graduate colleges	15	536	2.80

Descriptions	Sialkot	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Sialkot	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	294.05	19,401.83	1.52	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	93.40	11,567.20	0.81
Rice	253.44	4,143.72	6.12	Foot wear ('000' M .Tons)	1.21	256.58	0.47
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.00	6,306.00	0.00	*('000' M. tones)			
Sugarcane	51.40	43,346.58	0.12				
Mango	0.06	1,304.35	0.00				
Citrus	1.27	2,297.80	0.06				
Maize	58.70	6,994.70	0.84				
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	251	12,585	1.99	Births	98,211		
Forest area	6	476	1.26	Deaths	19,369		
Culturable waste	5	1,457	0.34	Marriages	20,157		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	340	17,140	1.98	Divorces	5,611		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	1,918	87,376	2.20	Total**	3314		
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products*	394		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Medical & dental instruments & supplies	853		
Provincial highways	332	11,947	2.78	Wearing apparel	660		
Sugar Cess Roads	31	3,348	0.93	Sports goods	369		
Road density per sq.km	0.64	0.43		Other fabricated metal products	219		
Road density per '000' population	0.49	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

LAHORE DIVISION



Iram Akmal, a trained ECE teacher conducts Urdu class with the help of learning material in UNICEF supported Early Childhood class (ECE) in Government Community Model Elementary School, Dari Ali Akber Sanghi, Rahim Yar Khan district, Punjab province, Pakistan.

Photographer: Asad Zaidi/UNICEF

District Profile

KASUR



LOCATION

Located in the east border of the Punjab province, surrounded by Lahore at the north, N. Sahib at the northwest and Okara at the southwest.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.121
 MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 19/36
 Number of Tehsils: 4
 Number of Union Councils: 125
 Number of households ('000'): 526

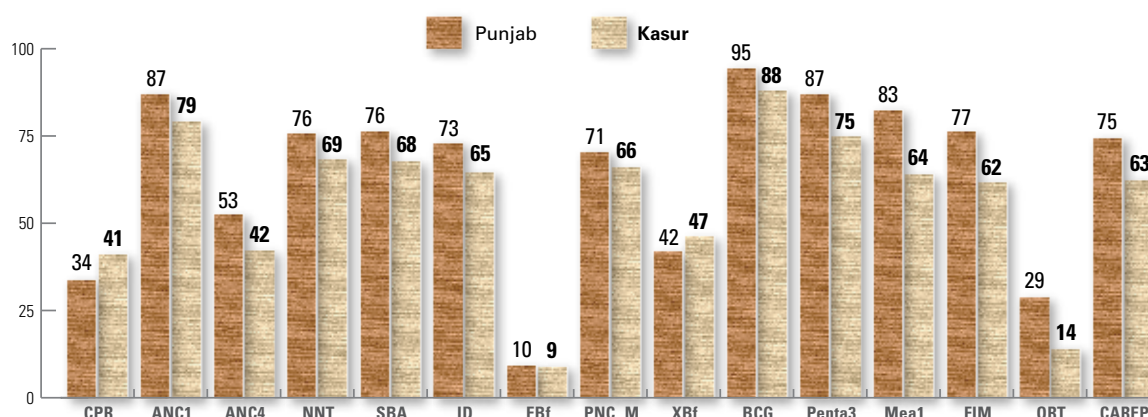
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Kasur		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid KASUR
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	3,455	100.0	109,990	3.1	
2	Total female population	48.2	1,666	49.2	54,067	3.1	
3	Rural population	74.2	2,564	63.1	69,442	3.7	
4	Population under 5 years	13.5	465	13.1	14,383	3.2	
5	Population under 18 years	45.8	1,581	44.3	48,680	3.2	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	22.7	786	21.6	23,802	3.3	
7	Population age 15-24 years	20.3	702	19.4	21,319	3.3	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		107.4		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		2.03		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		3,995		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		864.80		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Kasur: 57.3

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 34/36

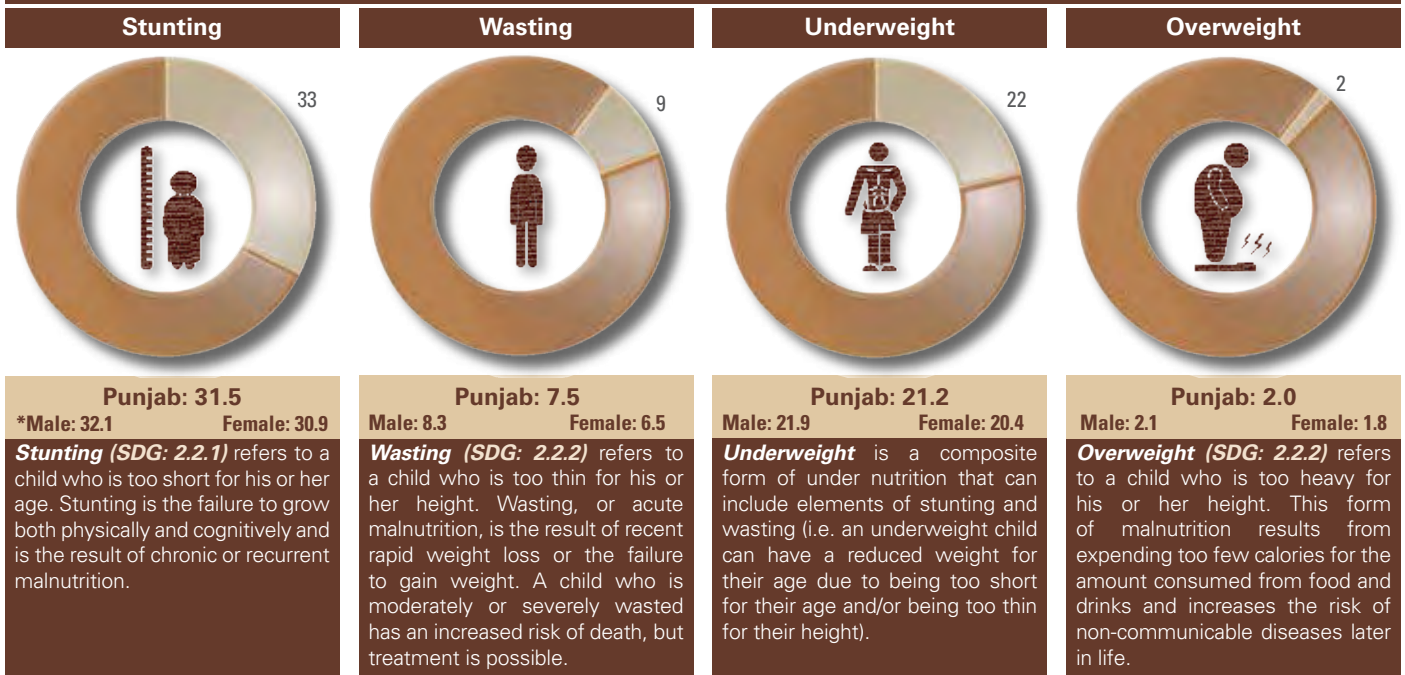
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

Nutritional Status (%)

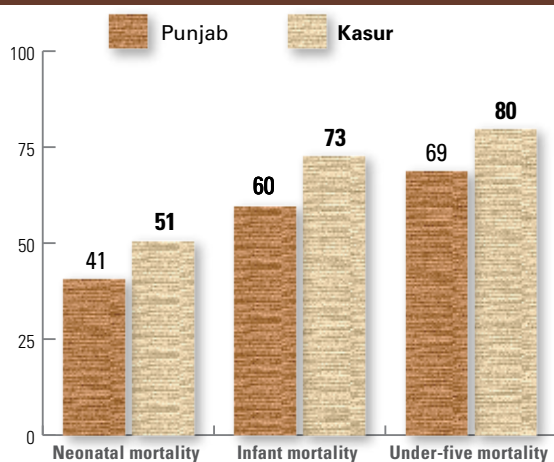
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

Child Mortality

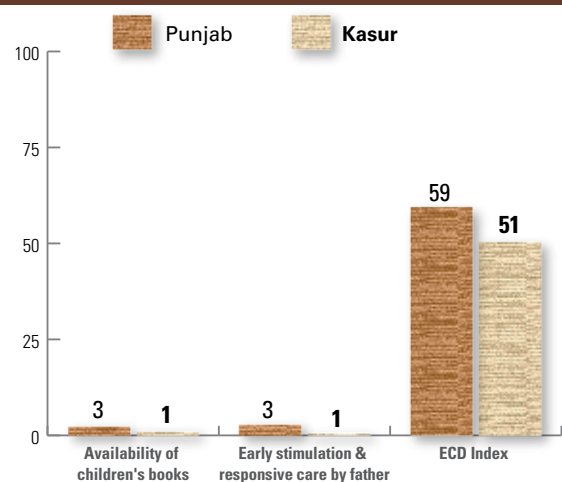
(Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 26/36

Early childhood development (%)

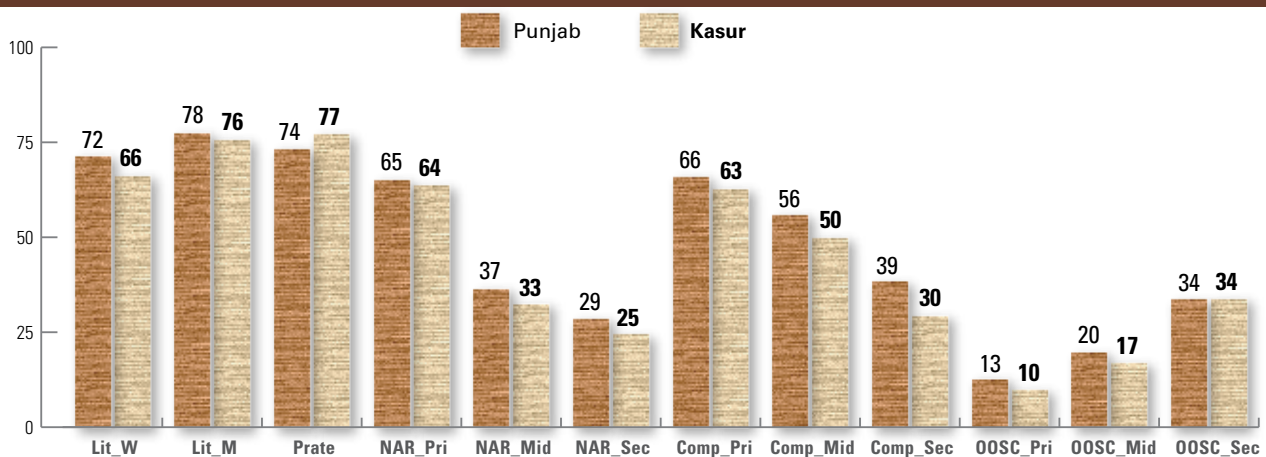


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

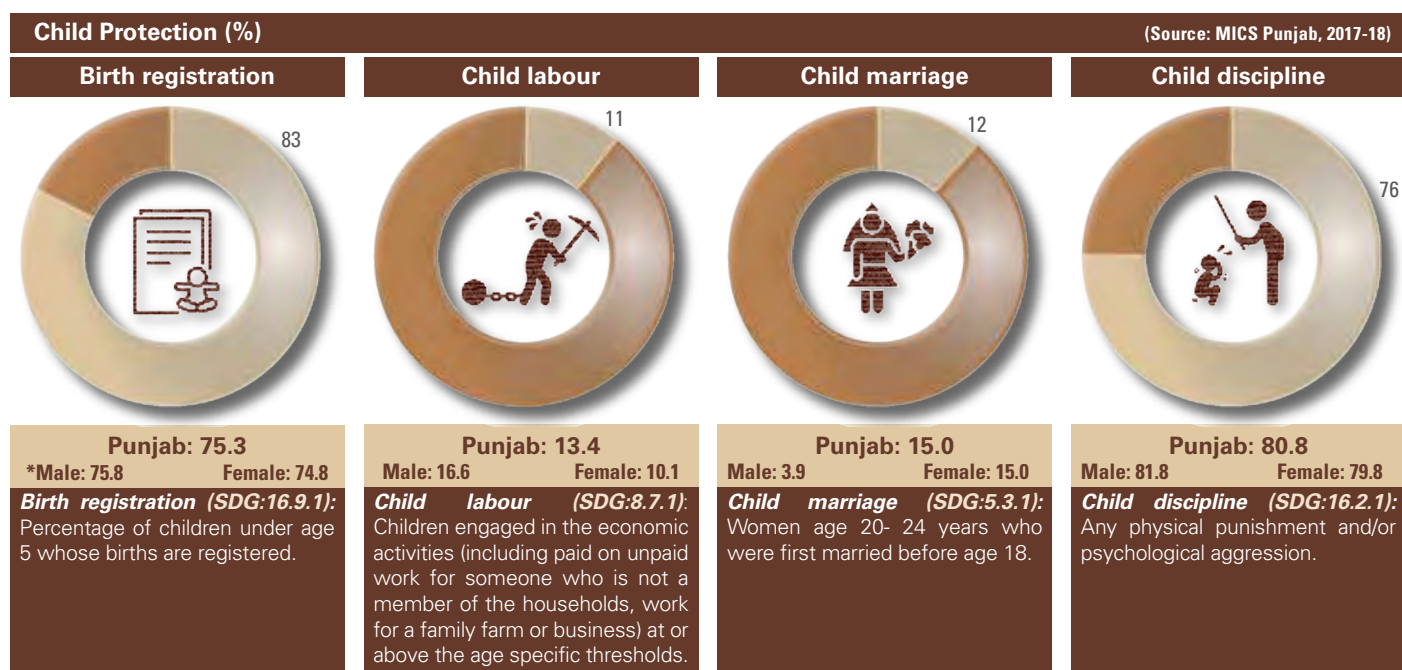
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 32/36

Education (%)

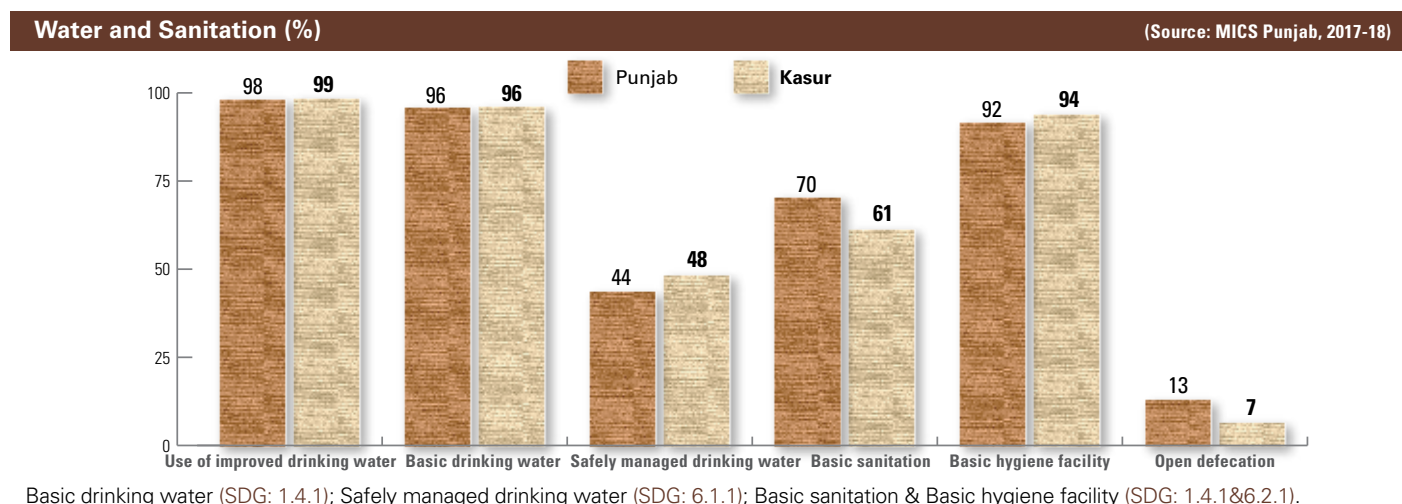
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Kasur	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Kasur	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	9	390	2.31	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,051	36,640	2.87
Dispensaries	33	1,411	2.34	Middle schools	250	83,27	3.00
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	11	358	3.07	High schools	179	6,757	2.65
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	81	2,587	3.13	Higher or secondary schools	29	1,284	2.26
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	8	280	2.86	Inter colleges	12	403	2.98
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	19	854	2.22
Hospitals	584	59,574	0.98	Post graduate colleges	16	294	5.44
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	220	7,182	3.06	Primary schools/mosque schools	140	4,094	3.42
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	162	5,131	3.16	Middle schools	93	2,460	3.78
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	148	4,296	3.45
				Higher or secondary schools	5	216	2.31
				Inter colleges	2	134	1.49
				Degree colleges	18	672	2.68
				Post graduate colleges	20	536	3.73

Descriptions	Kasur	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Kasur	Punjab	Percent		
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured					
Wheat	478.23	19,401.83	2.46	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	302.53	1,626.65	18.60		
Rice	156.47	4,143.72	3.78	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	176.04	11,567.20	1.52		
Cotton ('000' bales)	17.96	6,306.00	0.04	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	150.20	3,877.15	3.87		
Sugarcane	1,279.19	43,346.58	18.29	Cotton/blended Cloth (Million Meters)	105.77	706.67	14.97		
Mango	0.00	1,304.35	0.00	Paper & Paper Board ('000'M. Tons)	457.61	608.50	75.20		
Citrus	4.79	2,297.80	0.21	Leather Tanning ('000' Sq. Meters)	3686.00	7956.00	46.33		
Maize	551.00	6,994.70	42.24	Foot Wear ('000' Pairs)	49.22	256.58	19.18		
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00	Beverages ('000' Crates 24 Bottles)	53511	2151814	2.49		
				Cycle tyre/tube ('000' Nos.)	2802	10314	27.17		
				Auto mobile tyre/tube ('000' Nos.)	3659.00	28892.00	12.66		
				*('000' M. tones)					
				Vital registration					
Land use ('000' hectares)				Births	31,001				
Cultivated area	322	12,585	2.56	Deaths	8,448				
Forest area	6	476	1.26	Marriages	8,334				
Culturable waste	7	1,457	0.48	Divorces	1,518				
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	471	17,140	2.75	Major Industries					
Roads (in kilometer)				Total**	1147				
Total	2,919	87,376	3.34	Non-metallic mineral products*	140				
National highways	67	1,866	3.59	Grain mill products, starches etc.	99				
Motorway	11	623	1.77	Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	17				
Provincial highways	255	11,947	2.13	Furniture	5				
Sugar Cess Roads	210	3,348	6.27	Other chemical products	4				
Road density per sq.km	0.73	0.43		*not elsewhere classified					
Road density per '000' population	0.84	0.79						** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.	

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

LAHORE



LOCATION

Located in the eastern border of the Punjab province with Sheikhupura at north and northwest, N. Sahib at the west and Kasur at the south.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): **0.046**
 MPI Ranking (within Punjab): **31/36**
 Number of Tehsils: **5**
 Number of Union Councils: **274**
 Number of households ('000'): **1,757**

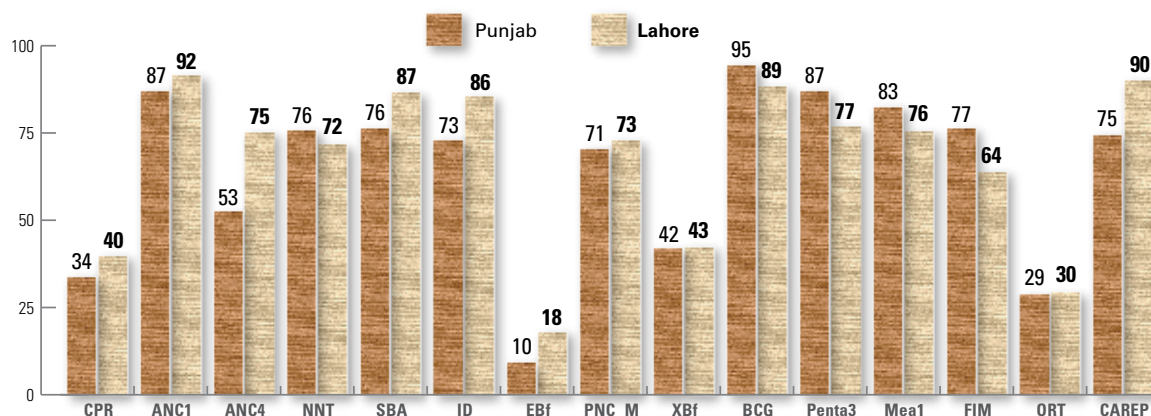
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Lahore		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid LAHORE
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	11,120	100.0	109,990	10.1	
2	Total female population	47.7	5,304	49.2	54,067	9.8	
3	Rural population	0.0	0	63.1	69,442	0.0	
4	Population under 5 years	11.7	1,304	13.1	14,383	9.1	
5	Population under 18 years	39.9	4,442	44.3	48,680	9.1	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	20.5	2,284	21.6	23,802	9.6	
7	Population age 15-24 years	20.5	2,276	19.4	21,319	10.7	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		109.6		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		3.00		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		1,772		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		6,275.39		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Lahore: 67.2

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 13/36

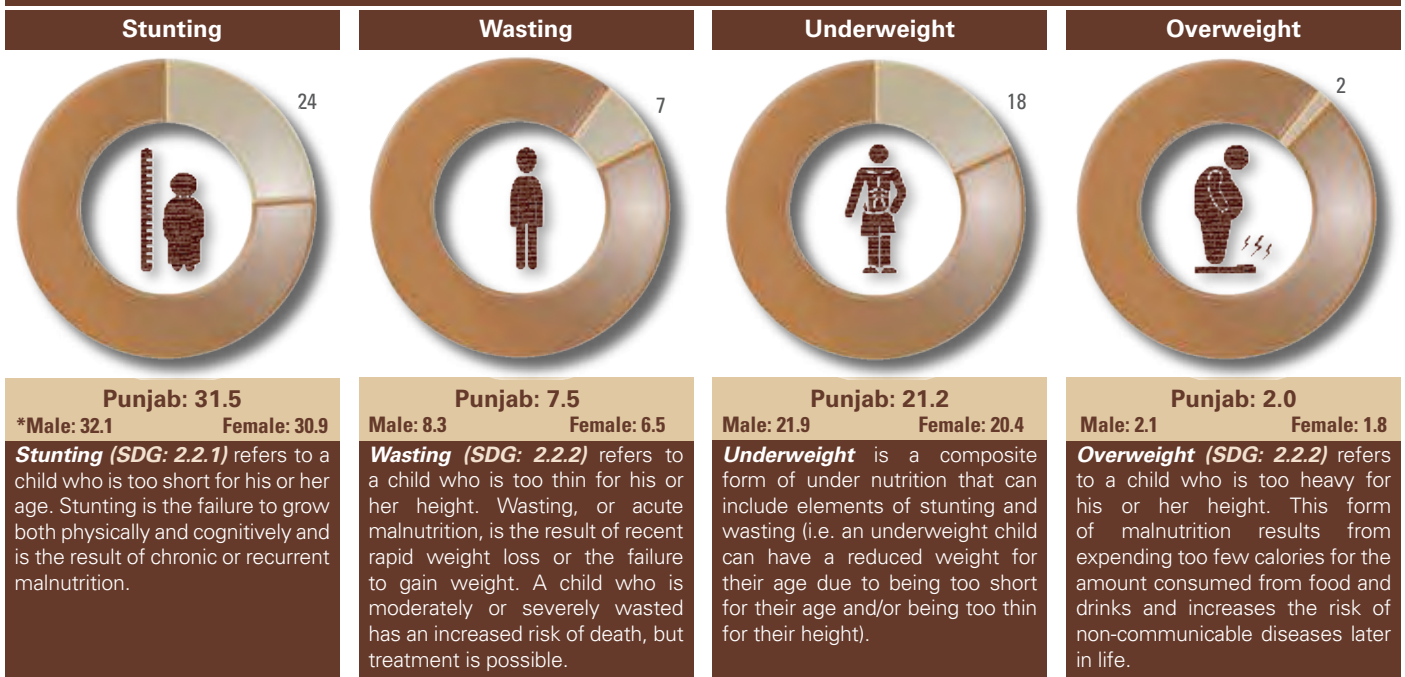
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

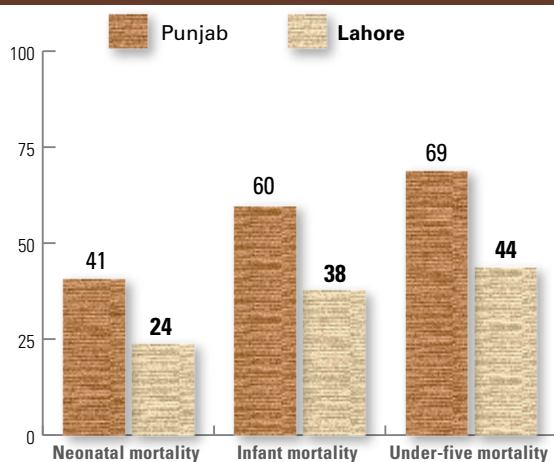
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

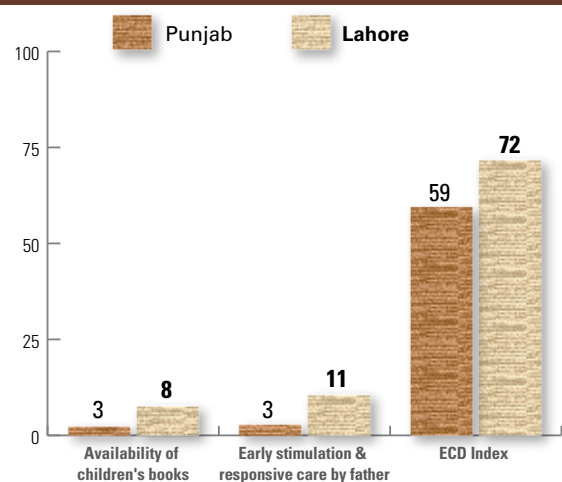
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 3/36

Early childhood development (%)

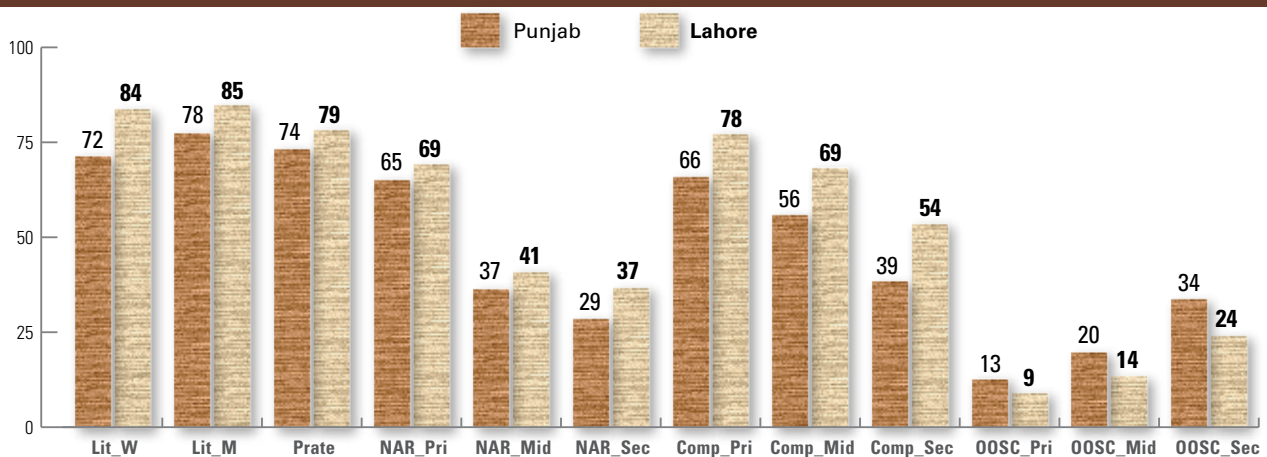


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

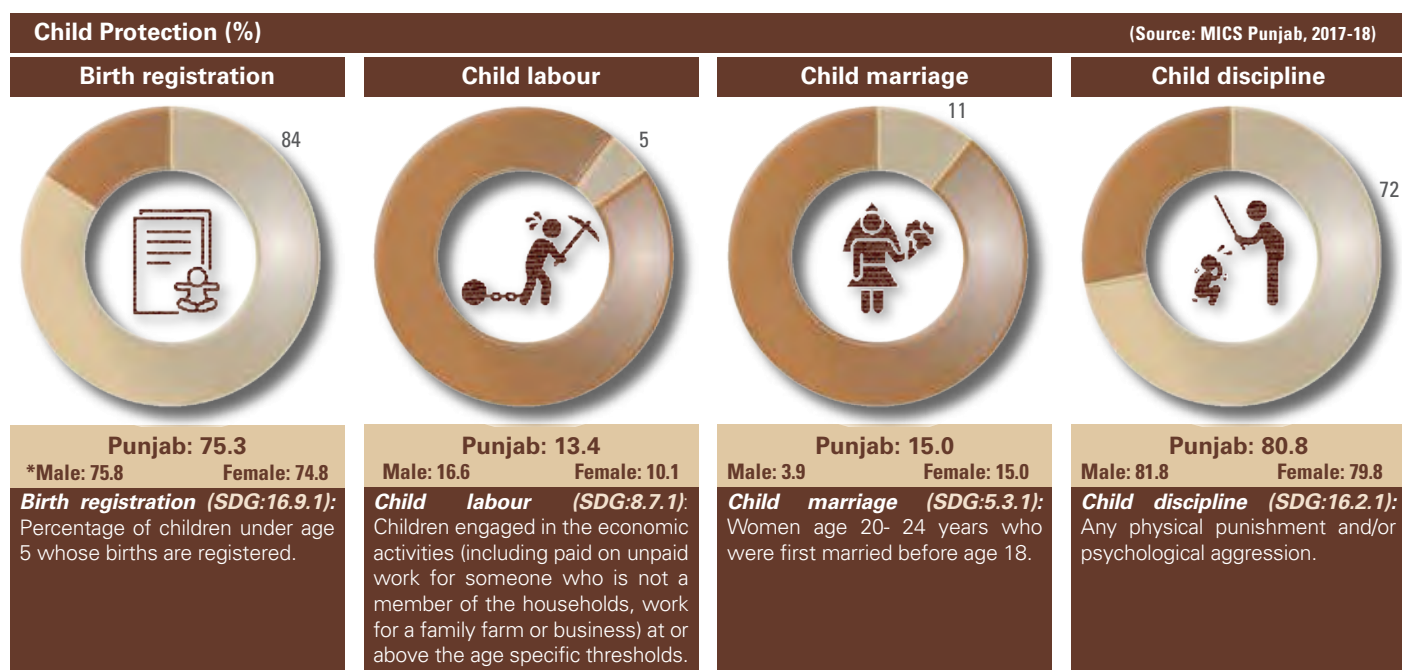
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 1/36

Education (%)

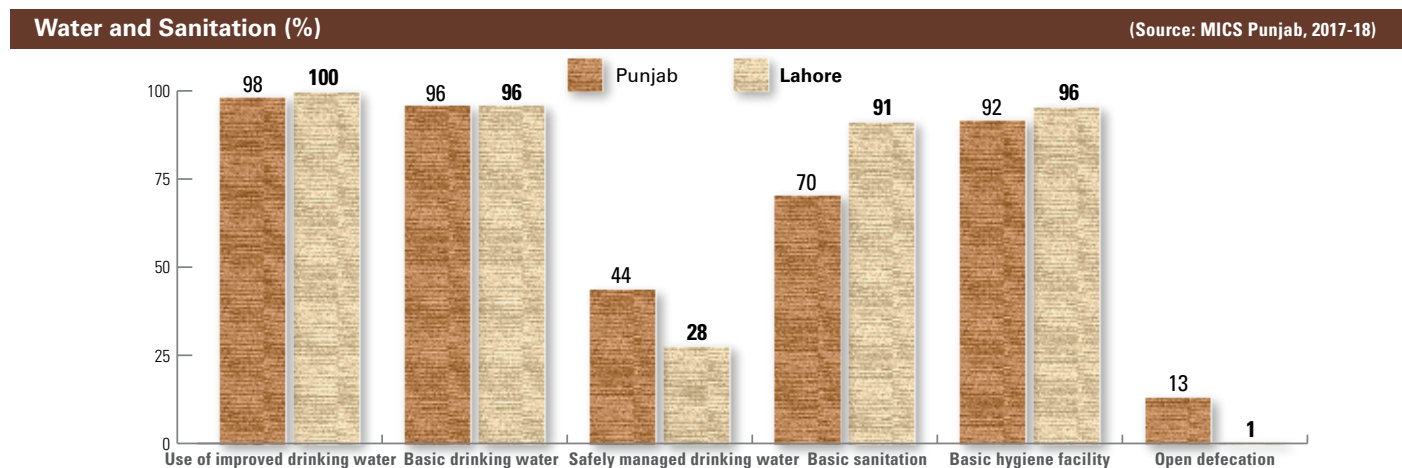
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Lahore	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Lahore	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	72	390	18.46	Primary schools/mosque schools	606	36,640	1.65
Dispensaries	120	1,411	8.50	Middle schools	235	8,327	2.82
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	14	358	3.91	High schools	333	6,757	4.93
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	46	2,587	1.78	Higher or secondary schools	56	1,284	4.36
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	59	280	21.07	Inter colleges	45	403	11.17
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	51	854	5.97
Hospitals	22,187	59,574	37.24	Post graduate colleges	25	294	8.50
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	280	7,182	3.90	Primary schools/mosque schools	113	4,094	2.76
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	92	5,131	1.79	Middle schools	122	2,460	4.96
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	348	4,296	8.10
				Higher or secondary schools	11	216	5.09
				Inter colleges	28	134	20.90
				Degree colleges	71	672	10.57
				Post graduate colleges	71	536	13.25

Descriptions	Lahore	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Lahore	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tonnes)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	147.51	19,401.83	0.76	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	29.68	1,626.65	1.82
Rice	76.51	4,143.72	1.85	Vegetable ghee/cooking oil*	136.55	1,058.84	12.90
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.00	6,306.00	0.00	Wheat milling ('000' M. tonnes)	487.60	11,567.20	4.22
Sugarcane	20.23	43,346.58	0.05	Electric Transformer (Nos.)	28.80	28.80	100.00
Mango	0.33	1,304.35	0.03	Electric Meters ('000' Nos.)	1418932	1418932	100.00
Citrus	0.84	2,297.80	0.04	Tea Blended (M. Tons)	25.79	84.87	30.39
Maize	16.80	6,994.70	0.24	Paper & Paper Board ('000' M. Tons)	2.77	680.50	0.41
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00	Motors Cars ('000' Nos.)	18.60	18.60	100.00
Land use ('000' hectares)				Motors Cycles ('000' Nos.)	160.50	1612.20	9.96
Cultivated area	103	12,585	0.82	Bicycles ('000' Nos.)	79.30	79.30	100.00
Forest area	0	476	0.00	Foot Wear('000' Pairs)	157.60	256.58	61.42
Culturable waste	9	1,457	0.62	Beverages ('000' Crates 24 Bottles)	244909	2151814	11.38
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	160	17,140	0.93	Electric Motors ('000' Nos.)	0.04	30.00	0.13
Roads (in kilometer)				Cycle tyre/tube ('000' Nos.)	1568	1034.00	151.64
Total	1,292	87,376	1.48	Automobile tyre/tube ('000' Nos.)	2261	28892.00	7.83
National highways	31	1,866	1.66	Cotton/Blended Cloth (Million Meters)	0.00	706.67	0.00
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Knitting Wool ('000' Kgs.)	428	428.00	100.00
Provincial highways	189	11,947	1.58	*('000' M. tonnes)			
Sugar Cess Roads	0	3,348	0.00	Major Industries			
Road density per sq.km	0.73	0.43		Total**	3951		
Road density per '000' population	0.12	0.79		Non-metallic mineral products*	332		
Vital registration				Other Textiles	406		
Births	242,971			Wearing apparel	312		
Deaths	47,113			Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	261		
Marriages	89,926			Foot wear	259		
Divorces	5,335						
				*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
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- Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
- Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
- Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
- Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
- Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
- ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

NANKANA SAHIB



LOCATION

Located in the eastern part of the Punjab province, surrounded by Hafizabad in the north, Faisalabad in the west, Okara in the south, Kasur in the southeast, Lahore in the east and Sheikhupura in the northeast

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.113

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 23/36

Number of Tehsils: 3

Number of Union Councils: 65

Number of households ('000'): 215

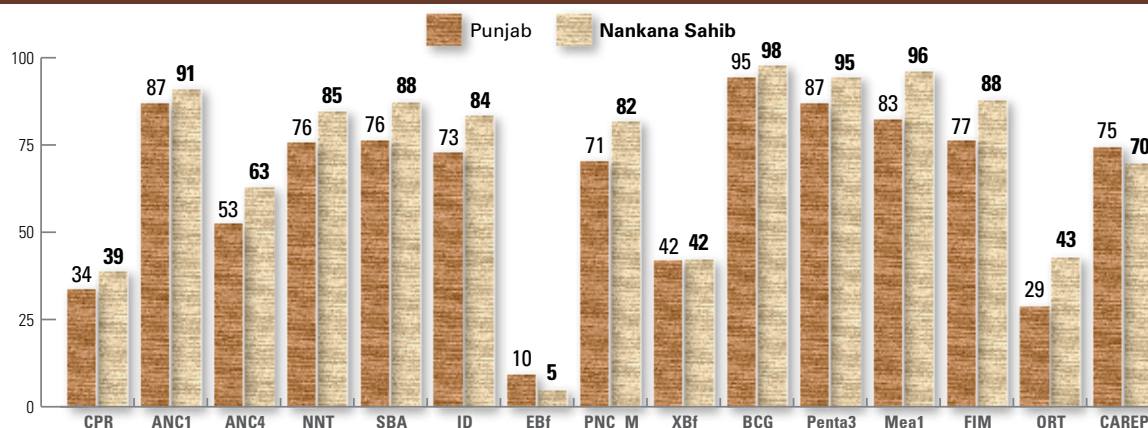
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	N. Sahib		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid N. SAHIB
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,355	100.0	109,990	1.2	
2	Total female population	49.1	665	49.2	54,067	1.2	
3	Rural population	81.9	1,110	63.1	69,442	1.6	
4	Population under 5 years	12.8	173	13.1	14,383	1.2	
5	Population under 18 years	43.8	594	44.3	48,680	1.2	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.8	295	21.6	23,802	1.2	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.6	265	19.4	21,319	1.2	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		103.9		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.37		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		2,216		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		611.46		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

N. Sahib: 70.3

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 3/36

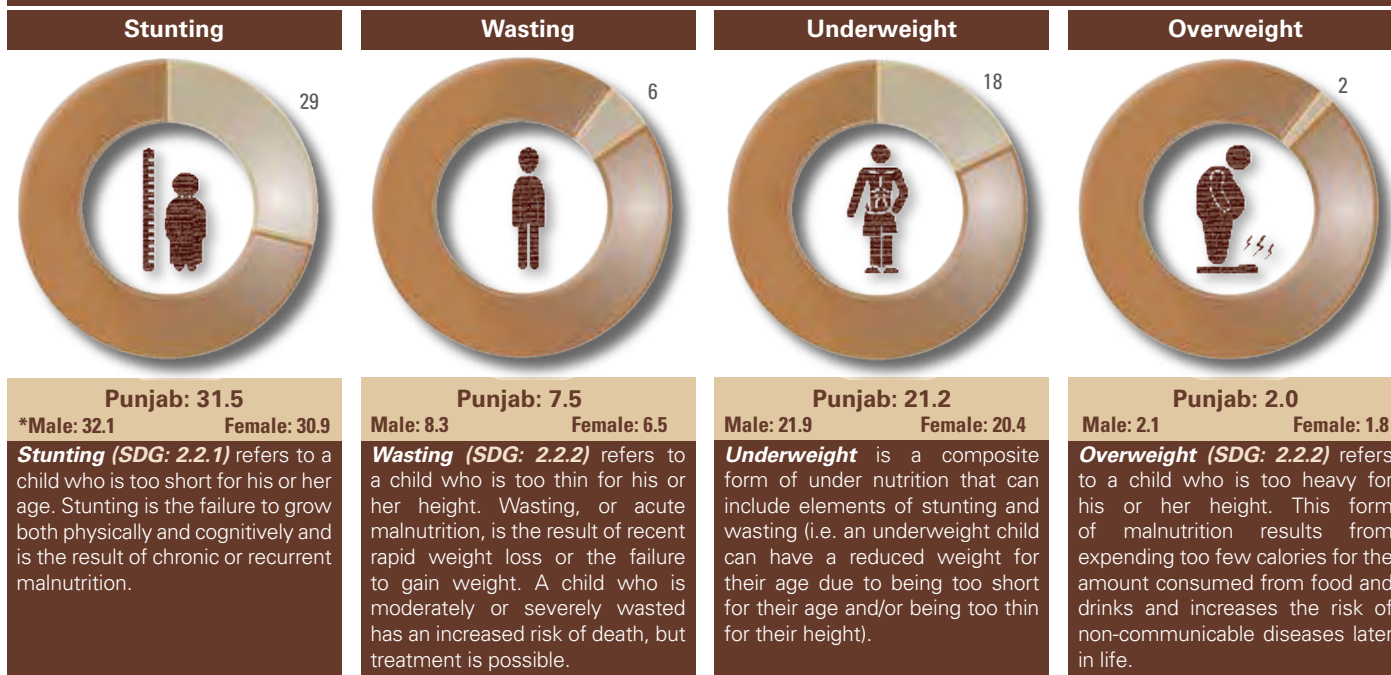
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

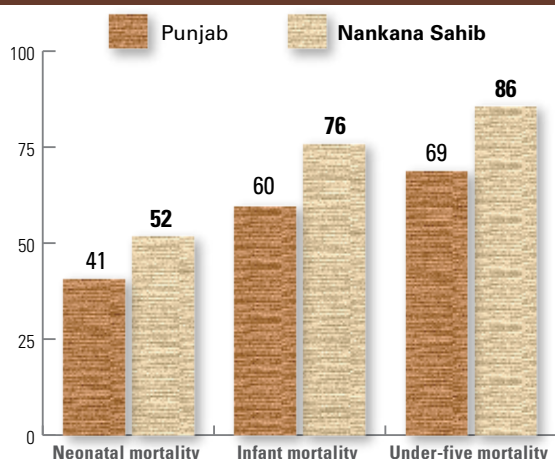
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

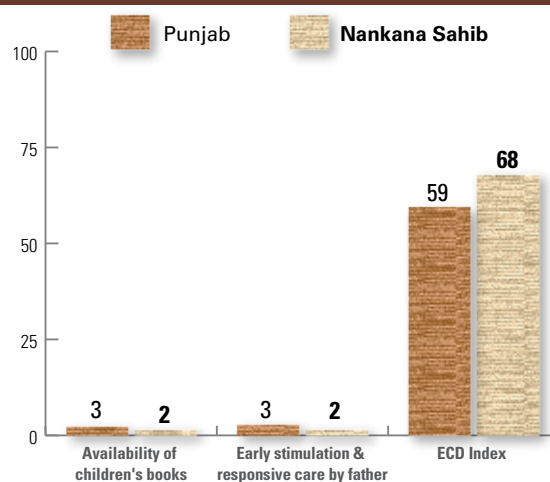
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 30/36

Early childhood development (%)

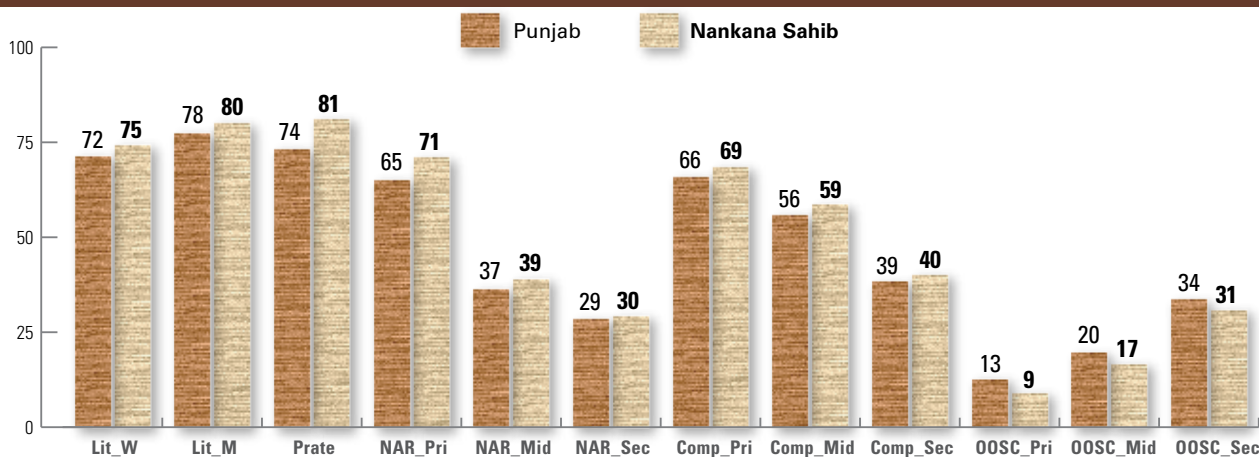


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

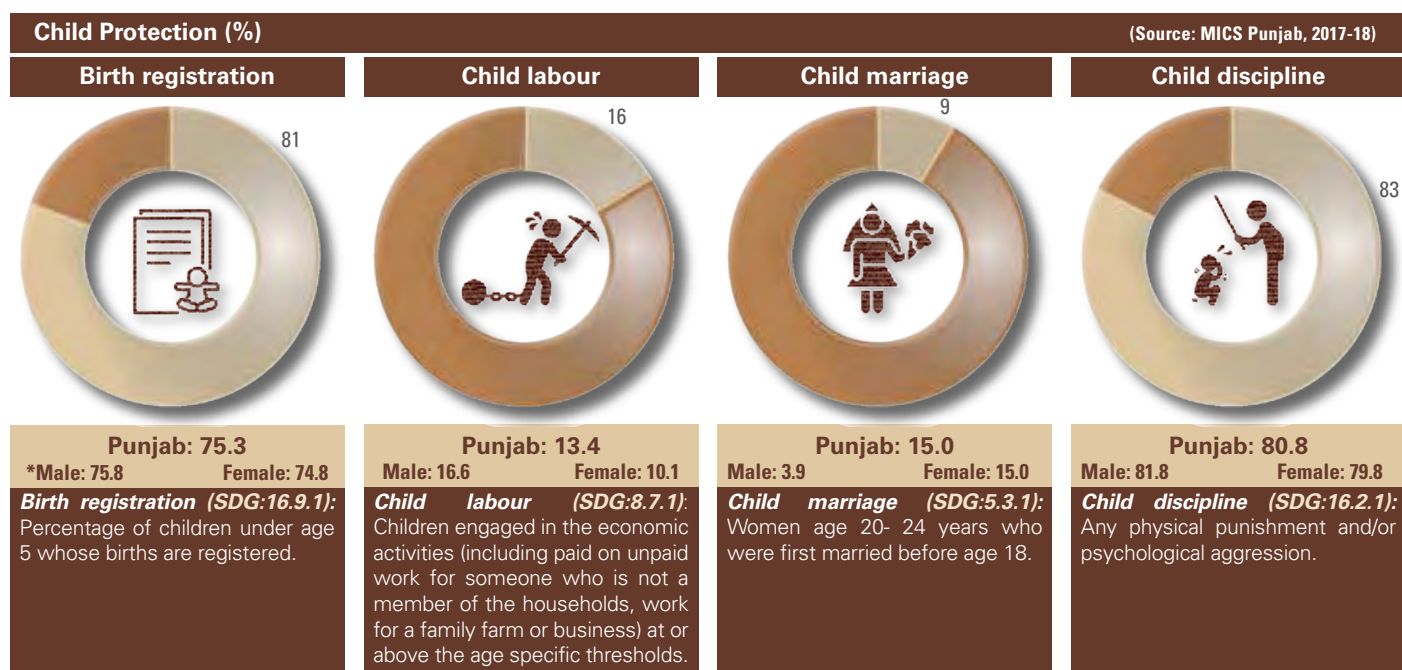
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 8/36

Education (%)

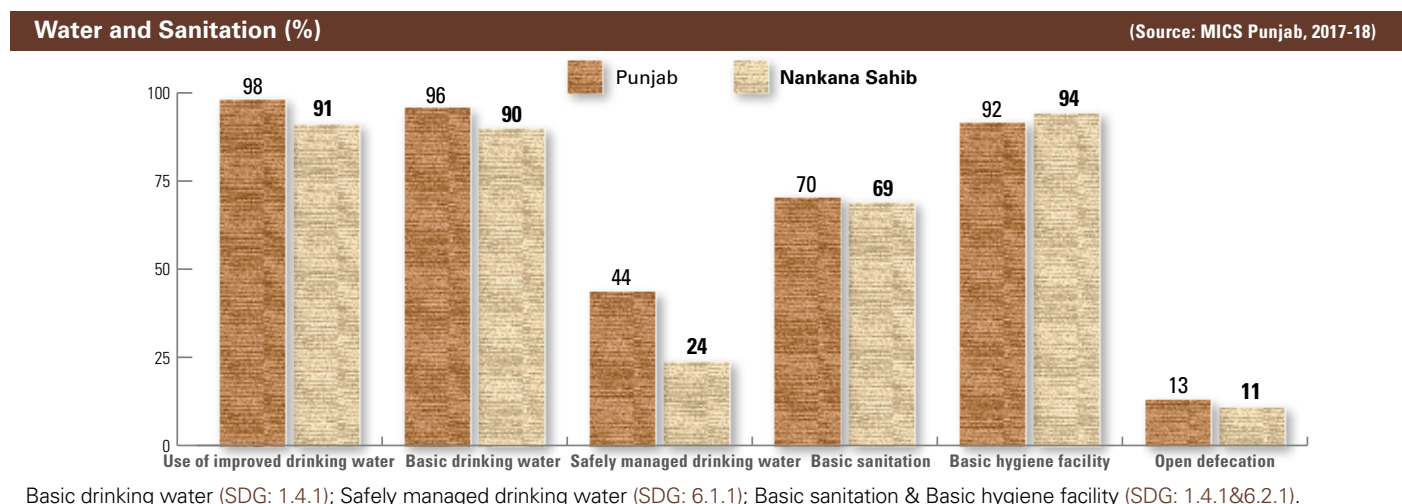
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	N. Sahib	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	N. Sahib	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	4	390	1.03	Primary schools/mosque schools	601	36,640	1.64
Dispensaries	22	1,411	1.56	Middle schools	140	8,327	1.68
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	7	358	1.96	High schools	88	6,757	1.30
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	47	2,587	1.82	Higher or secondary schools	33	1,284	2.57
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	5	280	1.79	Inter colleges	4	403	0.99
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	318	59,574	0.53	Primary schools/mosque schools	71	4,094	1.73
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Middle schools	40	2,460	1.63
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	140	7,182	1.95	High schools	60	4,296	1.40
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	94	5,131	1.83	Higher or secondary schools	7	216	3.24
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	Inter colleges	0	134	0.00
				Degree colleges	9	672	1.34
				Post graduate colleges	3	536	0.56

Descriptions	N. Sahib	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	N. Sahib	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	420.45	19,401.83	2.17	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	22.62	1,626.65	1.39
Rice	272.52	4,143.72	6.58	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	20.57	11,567.20	0.18
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.00	6,306.00	0.00	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	25.41	3,877.15	0.66
Sugarcane	492.68	43,346.58	1.14	Washing soap ('000' M. tones)	4.08	216.19	1.89
Mango	0.00	1,304.35	0.00	Toilet Soap ('000' M.T)	0.73	44.57	1.64
Citrus	6.97	2,297.80	0.30	*('000' M. tones)			
Maize	22.50	6,994.70	0.32				
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)							
Cultivated area	185	12,585	1.47	Vital registration			
Forest area	0	476	0.00	Births	23,096		
Culturable waste	19	1,457	1.30	Deaths	5,172		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	318	17,140	1.86	Marriages	5,009		
Roads (in kilometer)				Divorces	1,059		
Total	1,951	87,376	2.23	Major Industries			
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Total**	272		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products n.e.c	140		
Provincial highways	371	11,947	3.11	Furniture	5		
Sugar Cess Roads	143	3,348	4.27	Grain mill products, starches etc.	99		
Road density per sq.km	0.88	0.43		Other Chemical products	4		
Road density per '000' population	1.44	0.79		Other textiles	1		
				*not elsewhere classified			
** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.							

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
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5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

SHEIKHUPURA



LOCATION

Located in the eastern part of the Punjab province, surrounded by Gujranwala in the north, Hafizabad in the northwest, N. Sahib in the southwest, Lahore in the southeast.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.072

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 27/36

Number of Tehsils: 5

Number of Union Councils: 112

Number of households ('000'): 517

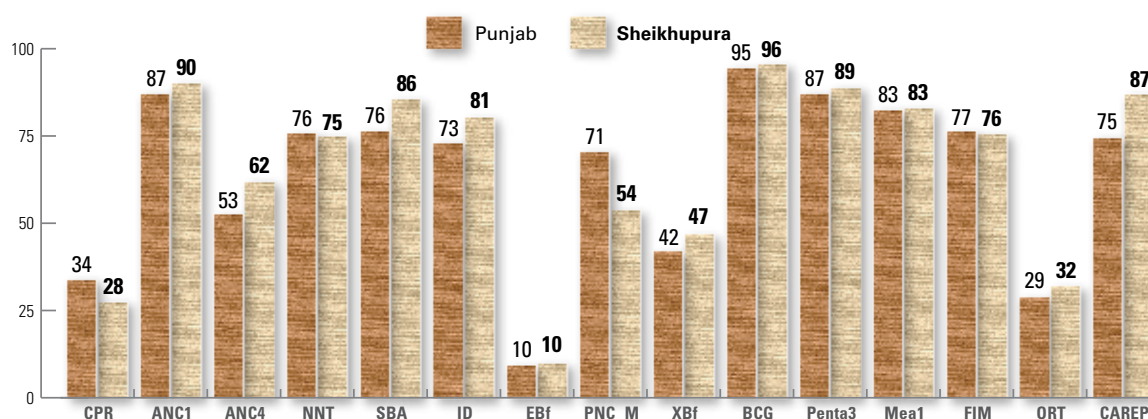
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Sheikhupura		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid SHEIKHUPURA
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	3,460	100.0	109,990	3.1	
2	Total female population	48.4	1,673	49.2	54,067	3.1	
3	Rural population	65.3	2,258	63.1	69,442	3.3	
4	Population under 5 years	12.6	435	13.1	14,383	3.0	
5	Population under 18 years	44.0	1,522	44.3	48,680	3.1	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	22.6	783	21.6	23,802	3.3	
7	Population age 15-24 years	20.8	721	19.4	21,319	3.4	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		106.8		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		2.22		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		3,744		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		924.15		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Sheikhupura: 66.2

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 15/36

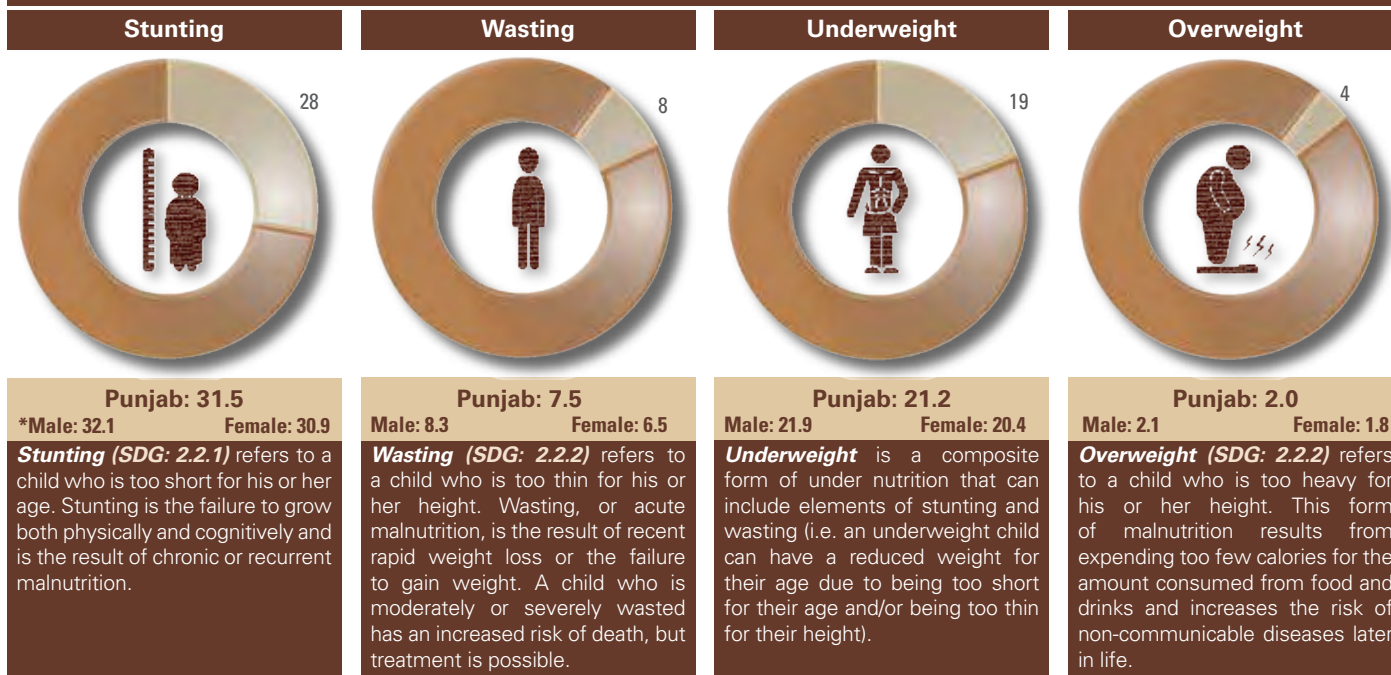
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2 \times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

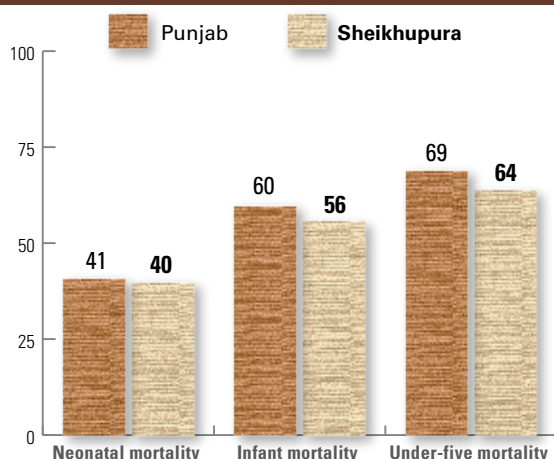
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

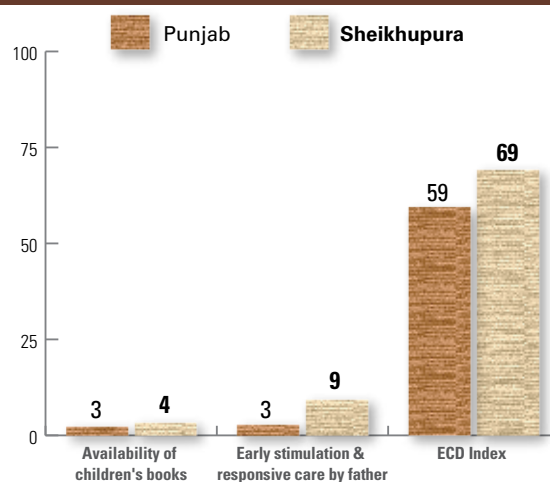
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 13/36

Early childhood development (%)

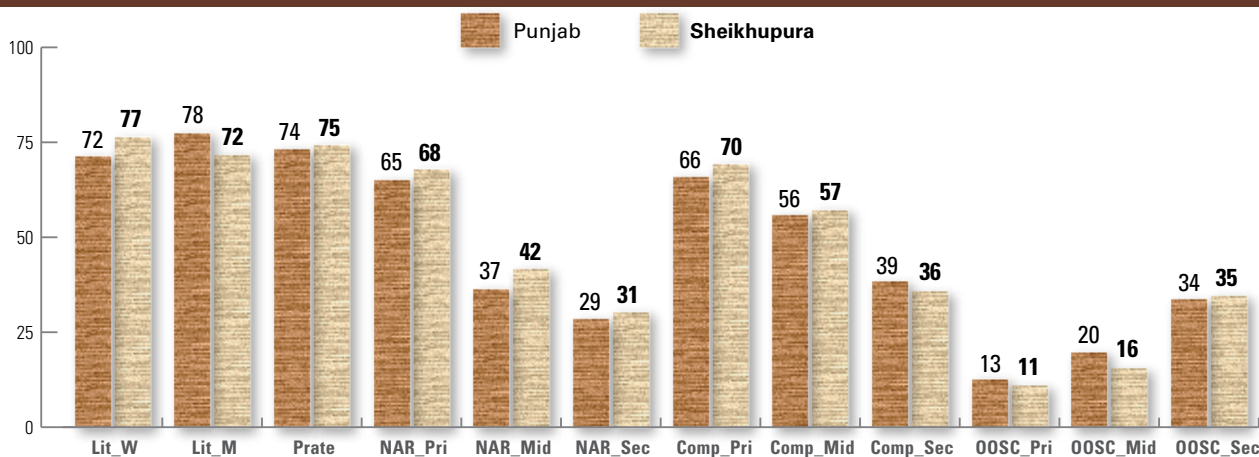


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

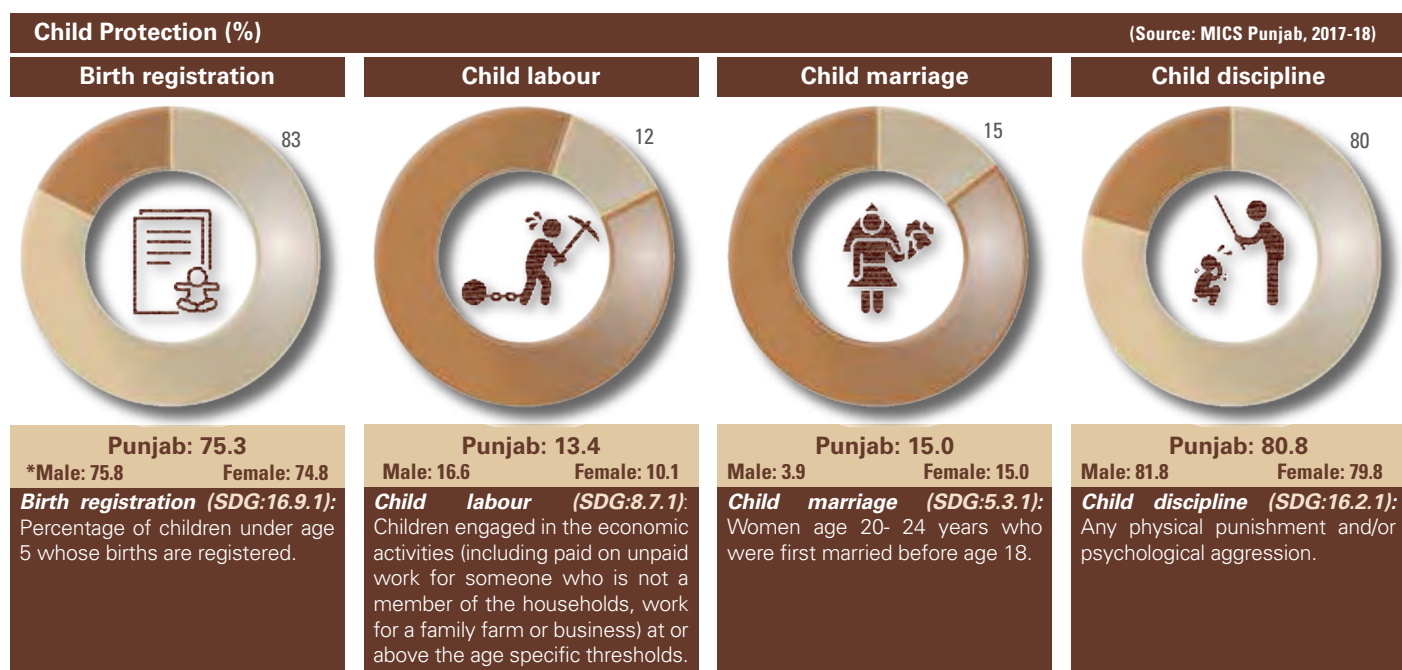
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 4/36

Education (%)

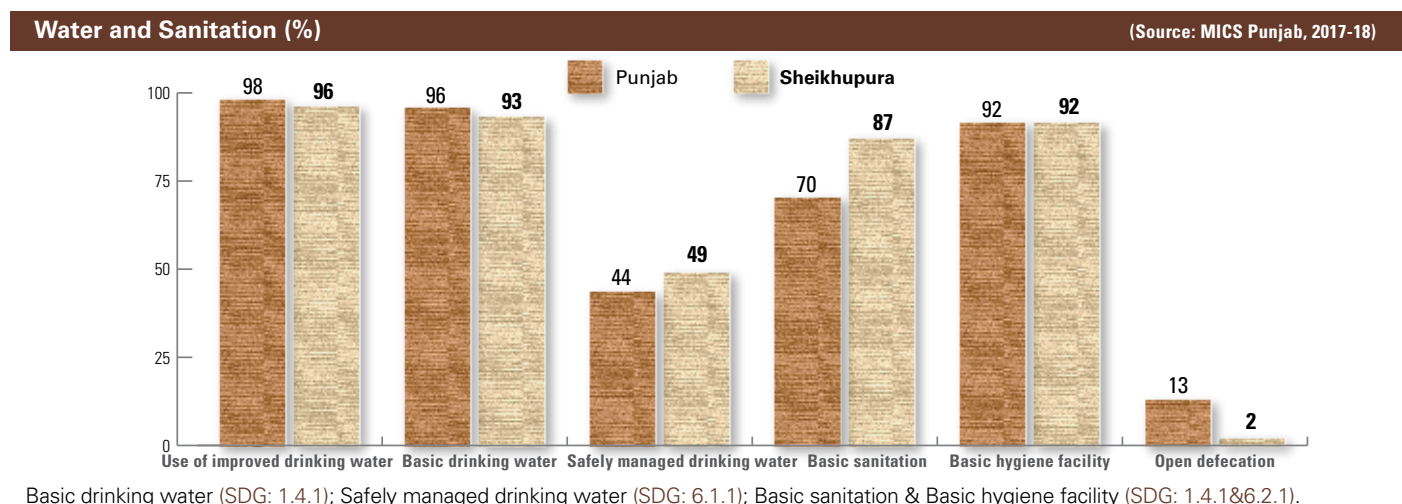
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Sheikhpura	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Sheikhpura	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	14	390	3.59	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,026	36,640	2.80
Dispensaries	45	1,411	3.19	Middle schools	222	8,327	2.67
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	9	358	2.51	High schools	155	6,757	2.29
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	82	2,587	3.17	Higher or secondary schools	37	1,284	2.88
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	11	280	3.93	Inter colleges	9	403	2.23
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	37	854	4.33
Hospitals	1,222	59,574	2.05	Post graduate colleges	3	294	1.02
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	180	7,182	2.51	Primary schools/mosque schools	99	4,094	2.42
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	162	5,131	3.16	Middle schools	65	2,460	2.64
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	125	4,296	2.91
				Higher or secondary schools	7	216	3.24
				Inter colleges	3	134	2.24
				Degree colleges	20	672	2.98
				Post graduate colleges	8	536	1.49

Descriptions	Sheikhupura	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Sheikhupura	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	647.79	19,401.83	3.34	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	287.02	1,626.65	17.64
Rice	391.28	4,143.72	9.44	Vegetable ghee/cooking oil* ('000' M.T)	251.80	1,058.84	23.78
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.00	6,306.00	0.00	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	476.10	11,567.20	4.12
Sugarcane	98.39	43,346.58	0.23	Cotton / Blended Cloth (Million Metres)	211.31	706.67	29.90
Mango	0.07	1,304.35	0.01	Jute Textile ('000' M.T)	20.20	50.12	40.30
Citrus	4.29	2,297.80	0.19	Paper & Paper Board ('000' M.T)	157.90	680.50	23.20
Maize	23.00	6,994.70	0.33	Motor Cycles ('000' Nos.)	1449.20	1612.20	89.89
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00	Footwear ('000' Pairs)	33.61	256.58	13.10
Land use ('000' hectares)				Caustic Soda ('000' M. Tons)	76.90	1612.20	4.77
Cultivated area	321	12,585	2.55	Synthetic Fiber ('000' M.T)	163.25	466.65	34.98
Forest area	2	476	0.42	Washing Soap ('000' M.T)	38.03	216.19	17.59
Culturable waste	17	1,457	1.17	Toilet Soap ('000' M.T)	3.76	44.57	8.44
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	530	17,140	3.09	Glass Sheets ('000' M.Tons)	108.99	108.99	100.00
Roads (in kilometer)				Beverages ('000' Crates 24 Bottles)	9800.00	2151814	0.46
Total	1,691	87,376	1.94	Auto Mobile tyre/tubes ('000' Nos.)	10036.00	28892.00	34.74
National highways	20	1,866	1.07	Leather Tanning ('000' Sq. Meter)	2533.00	7956.00	31.84
Motorway	69	623	11.08	Plywood/Chip Board (000 Sq.ft)	7.37	7.37	100.00
Provincial highways	539	11,947	4.51				
Sugar Cess Roads	17	3,348	0.51				
Road density per sq.km	0.45	0.43					
Road density per '000' population	0.49	0.79					
Vital registration							
Births	66,434						
Deaths	16,331						
Marriages	25,174						
Divorces	2,386						
Major Industries							
Total**	1772						
Non-metallic mineral products*	506						
Footwear	169						
Tanning of leather & leather products	138						
Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	61						
Furniture	53						
*not elsewhere classified							
** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.							

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

MULTAN DIVISION



Muskan Ishaq (5) during her Early Childhood class (ECE) in Government Community Model Elementary School, Dari Ali Akber Sanghi, Rahim Yar Khan district, Punjab province, Pakistan.

Photographer: Asad Zaidi/UNICEF

District Profile

KHANEWAL

LOCATION

Located in the central part of the Punjab province, surrounded by Jhang at the north, Multan at the west, Lodhran at the south, Vehari at the southeast, Sahiwal at the east and TT Singh at the northeast.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): **0.117**

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): **21/36**

Number of Tehsils: **4**

Number of Union Councils: **135**

Number of households ('000'): **466**



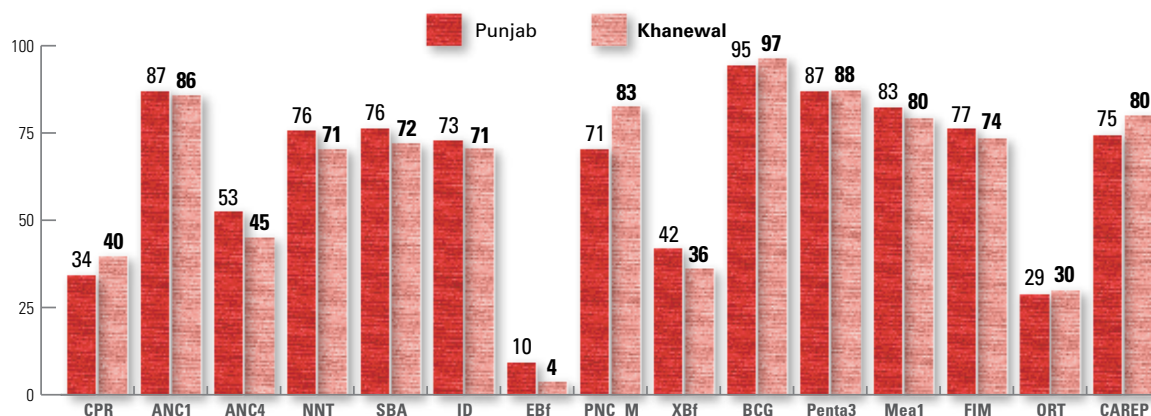
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Khaneval		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid KHANEWAL
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	2,920	100.0	109,990	2.7	
2	Total female population	49.2	1,437	49.2	54,067	2.7	
3	Rural population	79.9	2,334	63.1	69,442	3.4	
4	Population under 5 years	13.3	389	13.1	14,383	2.7	
5	Population under 18 years	45.2	1,320	44.3	48,680	2.7	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.7	635	21.6	23,802	2.7	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.1	557	19.4	21,319	2.6	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		103.2		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.83		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		4,349		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		671.47		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBF=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Khaneval: 65.5

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 16/36

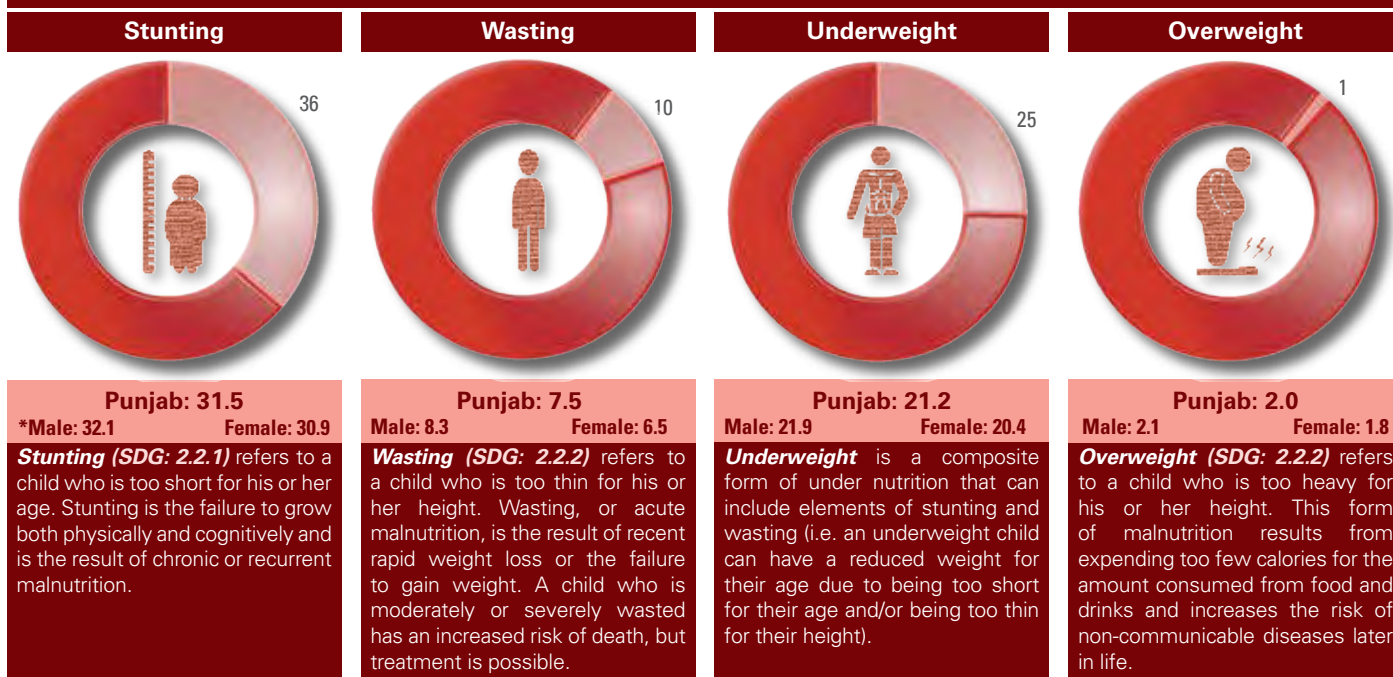
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2 \times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

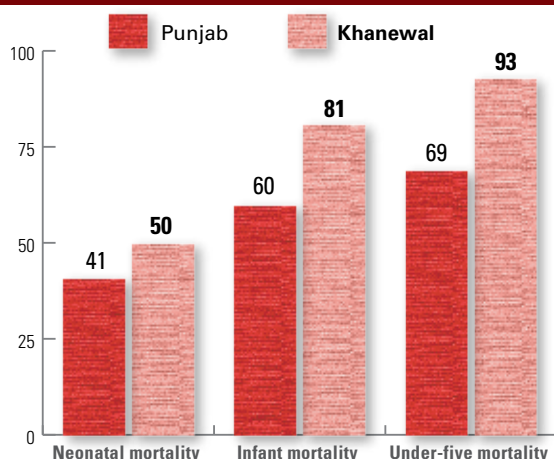
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

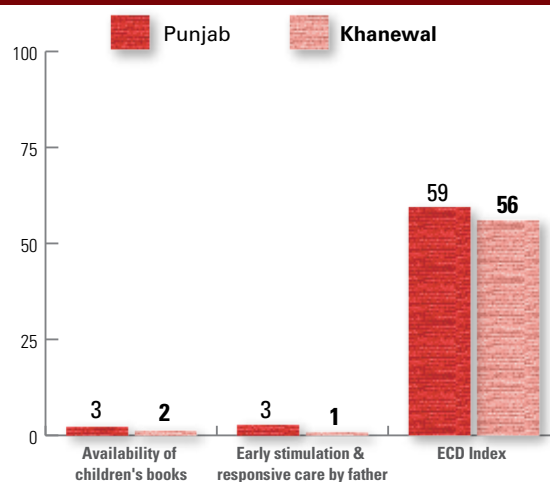
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 33/36

Early childhood development (%)

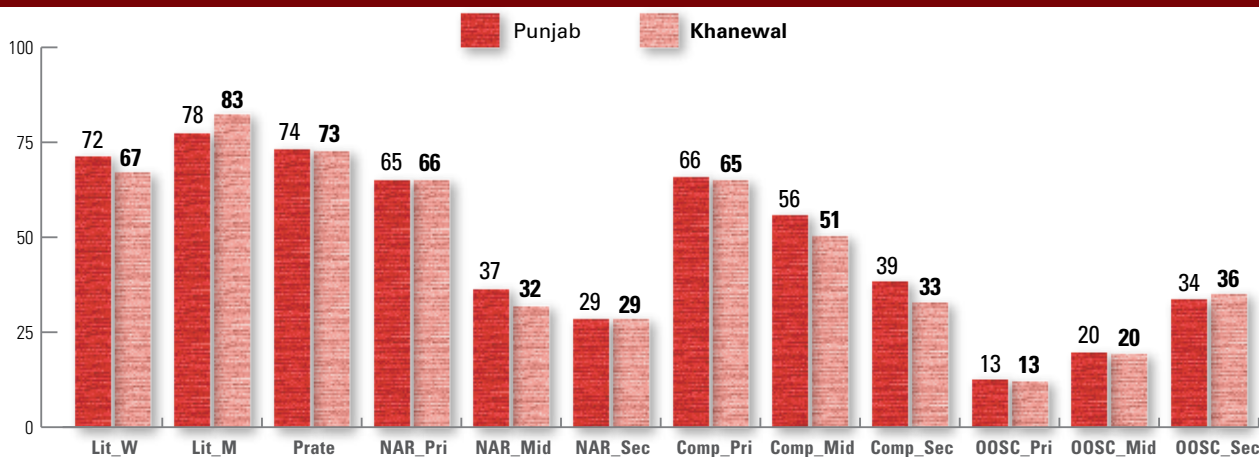


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

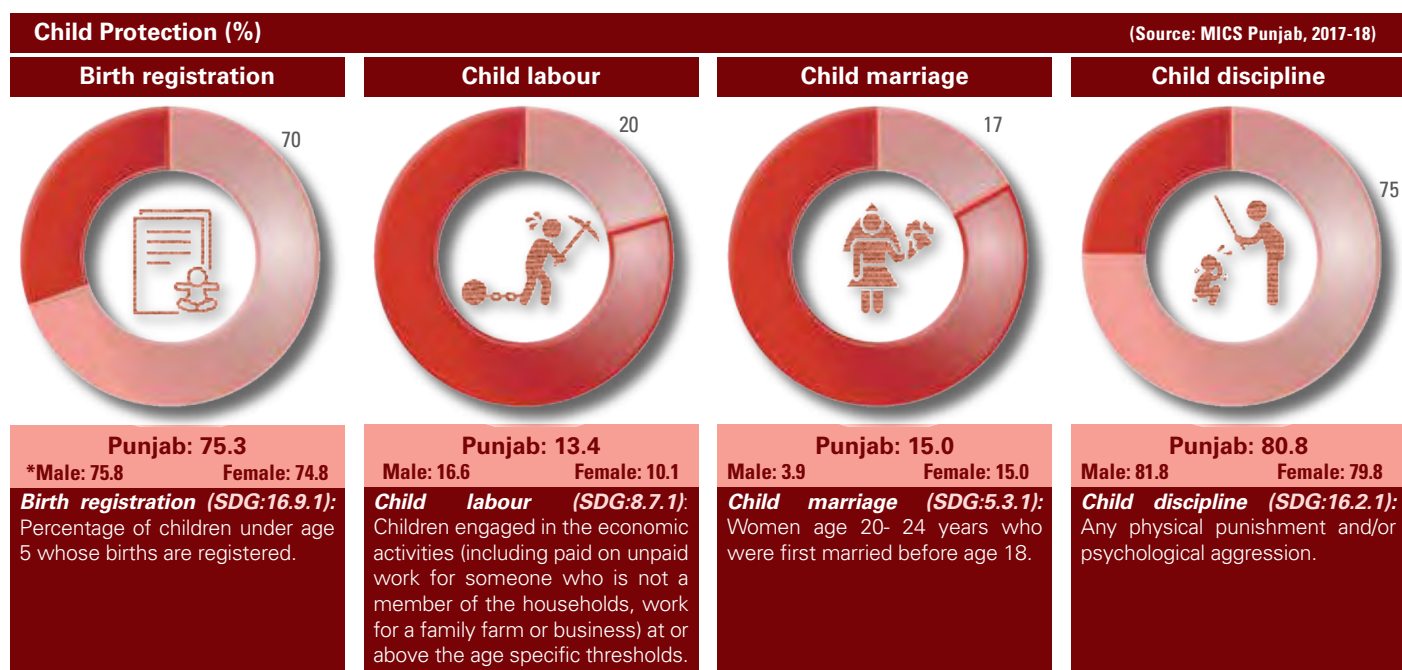
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 22/36

Education (%)

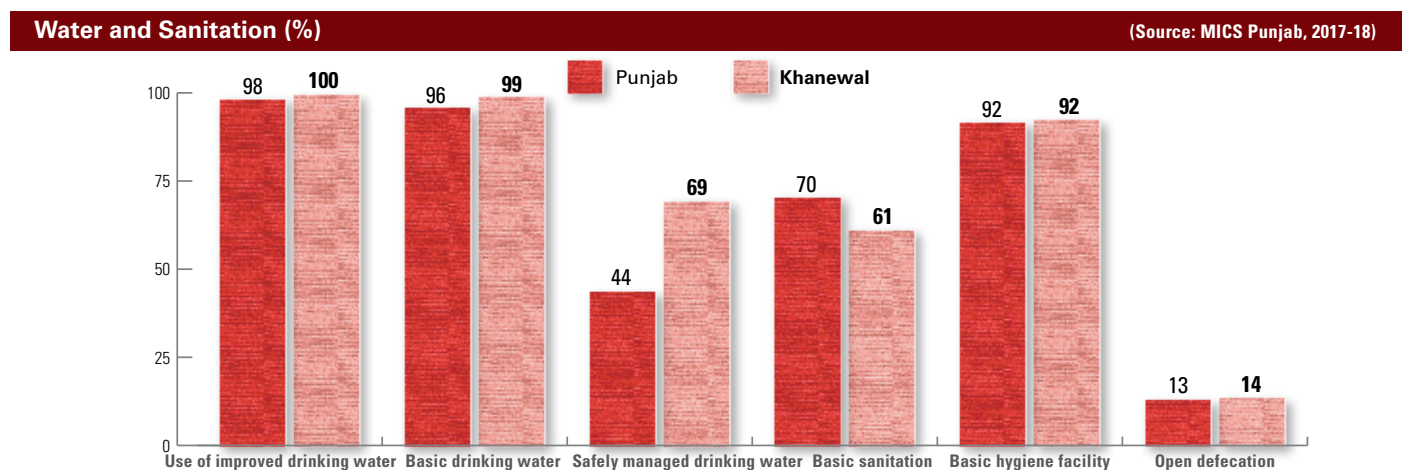
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Khanewal	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Khanewal	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	6	390	1.54	Primary schools/mosque schools	731	36,640	2.00
Dispensaries	14	1,411	0.99	Middle schools	360	8,327	4.32
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	8	358	2.23	High schools	187	6,757	2.77
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	82	2,587	3.17	Higher or secondary schools	41	1,284	3.19
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	4	280	1.43	Inter colleges	4	403	0.99
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	18	854	2.11
Hospitals	433	59,574	0.73	Post graduate colleges	6	294	2.04
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	160	7,182	2.23	Primary schools/mosque schools	124	4,094	3.03
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	164	5,131	3.20	Middle schools	132	2,460	5.37
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	135	4,296	3.14
				Higher or secondary schools	6	216	2.78
				Inter colleges	14	134	10.45
				Degree colleges	11	672	1.64
				Post graduate colleges	10	536	1.87

Descriptions	Khanewal	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Khanewal	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	725.63	19,401.83	3.74	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	59.02	1,626.65	3.66
Rice	72.02	4,143.72	1.74	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	96.00	11,567.20	0.83
Cotton ('000' bales)	473.31	6,306.00	7.51	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	58.70	3,877.15	1.51
Sugarcane	408.63	43,346.58	0.94	Tea Blended ('000' M. Tons)	24.90	84.87	29.34
Mango	181.68	1,304.35	13.93	*('000' M. tones)			
Citrus	97.73	2,297.80	4.25				
Maize	300.50	6,994.70	4.30				
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)							
Cultivated area	350	12,585	2.78	Vital registration			
Forest area	4	476	0.84	Births	43,037		
Culturable waste	26	1,457	1.78	Deaths	23,644		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	583	17,140	3.40	Marriages	19,992		
Roads (in kilometer)				Divorces	1,591		
Total	2,755	87,376	3.15	Major Industries			
National highways	118	1,866	6.32	Total**	549		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products*	328		
Provincial highways	190	11,947	1.59	Vegetable & animal oils/ fats	27		
Sugar Cess Roads	41	3,348	1.22	Grain mill products, starches etc.	28		
Road density per sq.km	0.63	0.43		Furniture	31		
Road density per '000' population	0.58	0.79		Other food products	51		
				*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
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- Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
- Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
- Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
- Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
- ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

LODHRAN

LOCATION

Located in the southern side of the Punjab province with Bahawalpur at south, Multan at the west, Khanewal at the north and Vehari at the northeast.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): **0.232**
 MPI Ranking (within Punjab): **4/36**
 Number of Tehsils: **3**
 Number of Union Councils: **70**
 Number of households ('000'): **262**



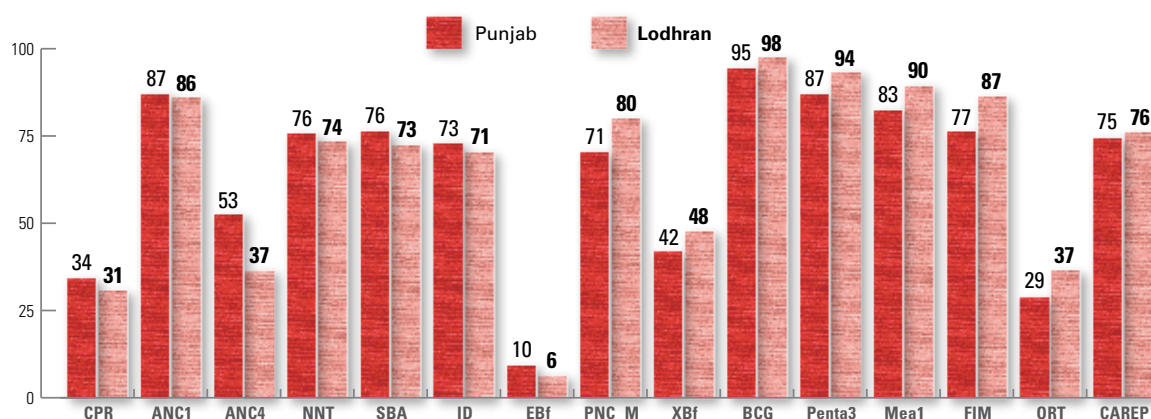
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Lodhran		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid LODHRAN
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,700	100.0	109,990	1.5	
2	Total female population	49.3	838	49.2	54,067	1.5	
3	Rural population	84.4	1,434	63.1	69,442	2.1	
4	Population under 5 years	14.1	240	13.1	14,383	1.7	
5	Population under 18 years	48.2	819	44.3	48,680	1.7	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	22.4	380	21.6	23,802	1.6	
7	Population age 15-24 years	18.3	311	19.4	21,319	1.5	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		102.8		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.97		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		2,778		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		611.84		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Lodhran: 65.2

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 17/36

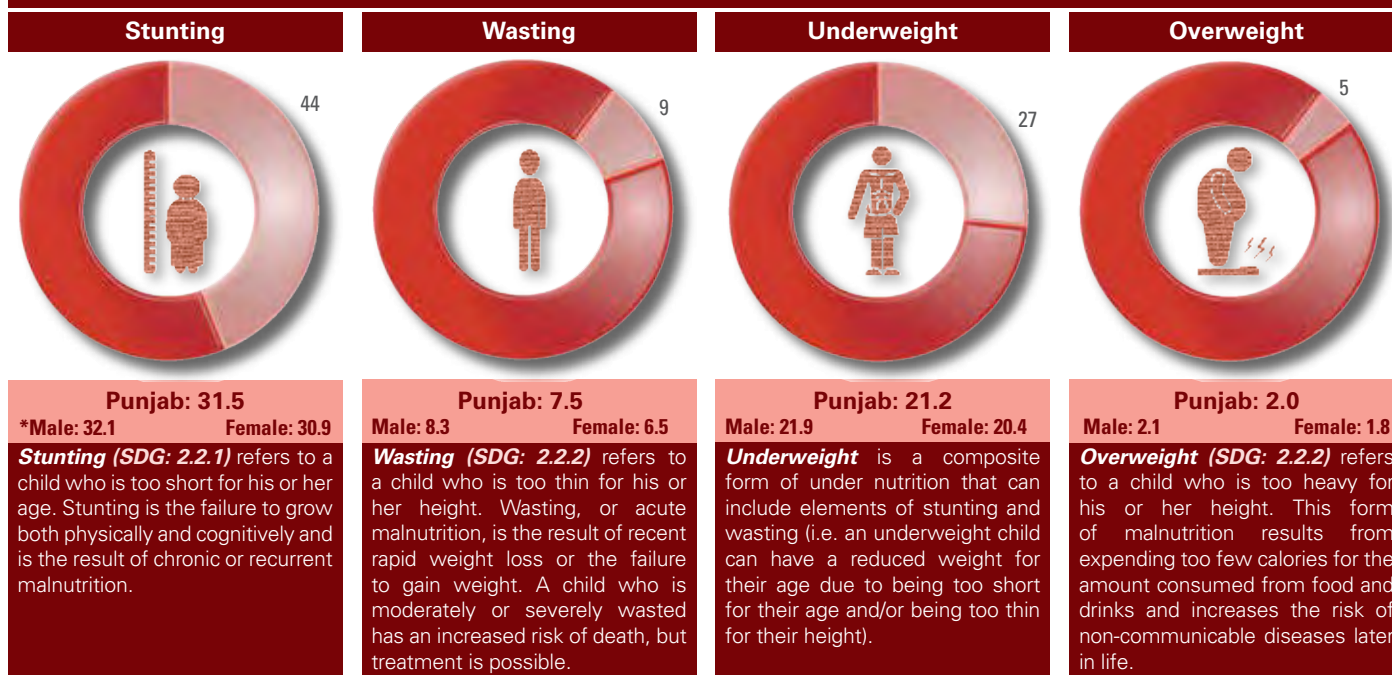
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2 \times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

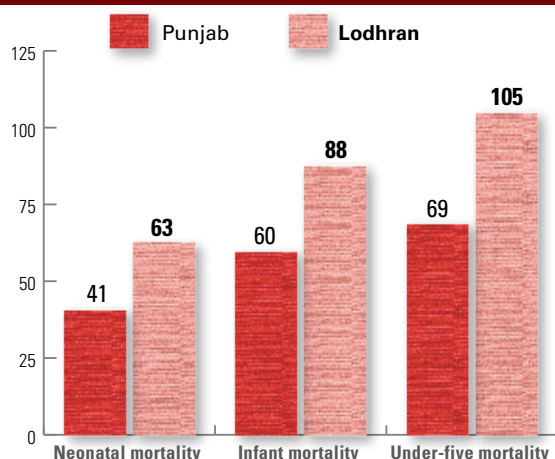
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

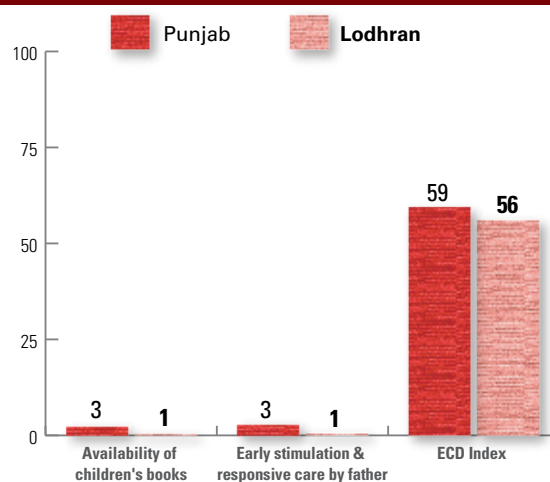
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 35/36

Early childhood development (%)

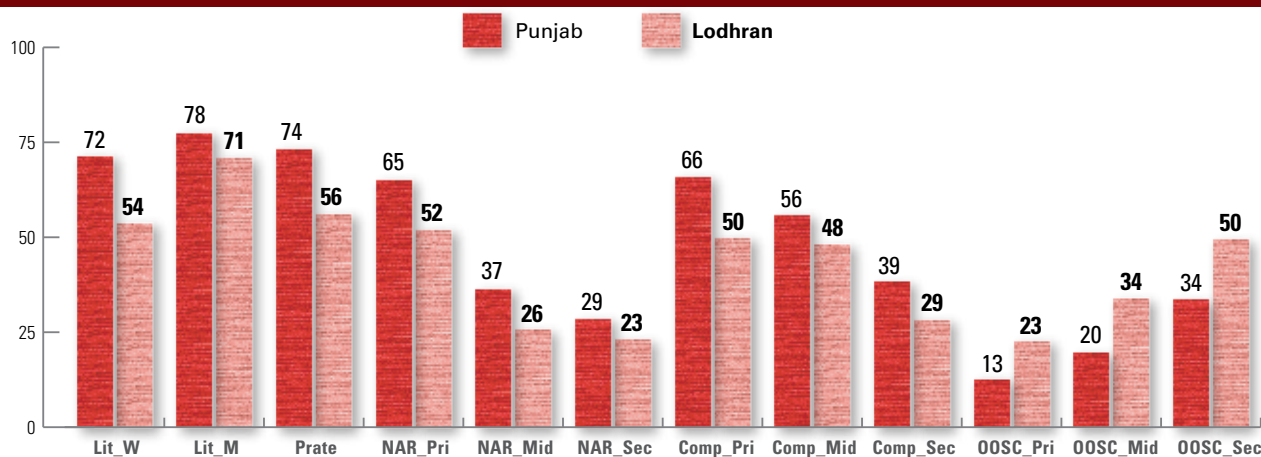


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

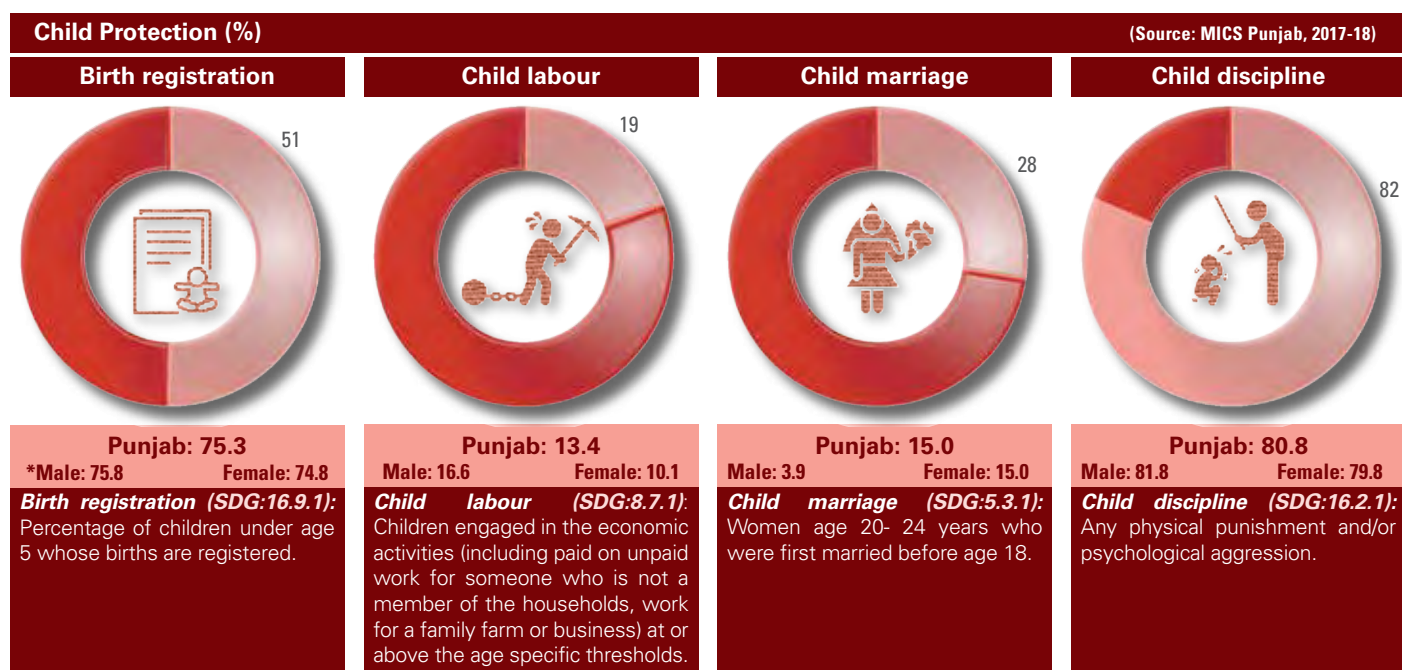
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 23/36

Education (%)

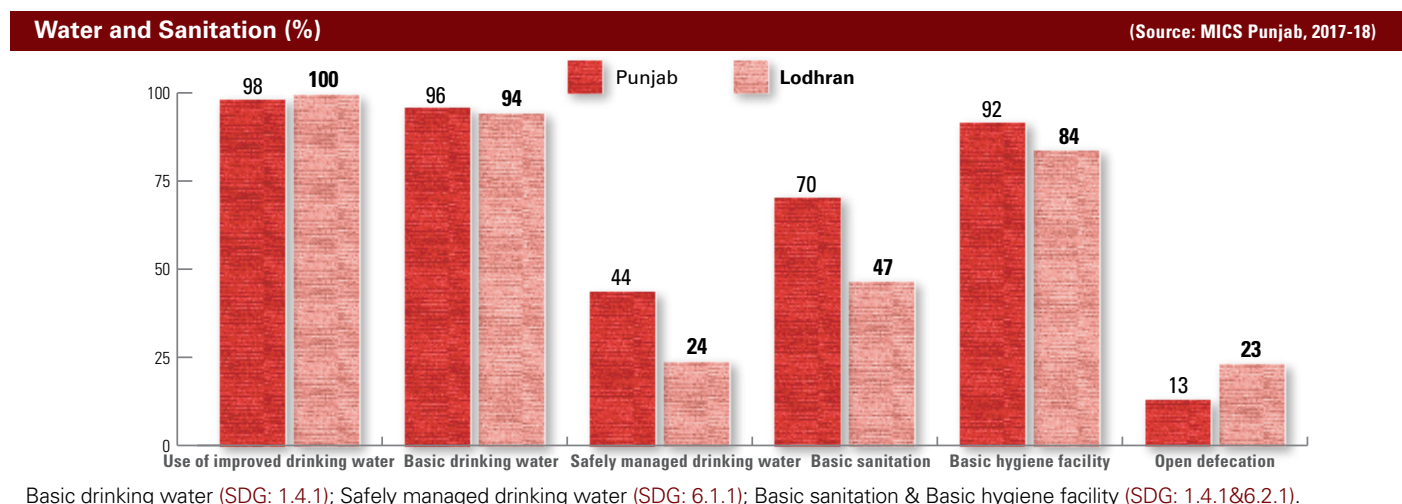
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Lodhran	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Lodhran	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	3	390	0.77	Primary schools/mosque schools	575	36,640	1.57
Dispensaries	16	1,411	1.13	Middle schools	144	8,327	1.73
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	4	358	1.12	High schools	97	6,757	1.44
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	48	2,587	1.86	Higher or secondary schools	34	1,284	2.65
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	1	280	0.36	Inter colleges	5	403	1.24
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	205	59,574	0.34	Primary schools/mosque schools	60	4,094	1.47
Dispensaries	12	89	13.48	Middle schools	39	2,460	1.59
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	80	7,182	1.11	High schools	47	4,296	1.09
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	96	5,131	1.87	Higher or secondary schools	7	216	3.24
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	2	19	10.53	Inter colleges	1	134	0.75
				Degree colleges	10	672	1.49
				Post graduate colleges	1	536	0.19

Descriptions	Lodhran	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Lodhran	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	554.45	19,401.83	2.86	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	2.31	1,626.65	0.14
Rice	29.50	4,143.72	0.71	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	201.20	11,567.20	1.74
Cotton ('000' bales)	501.49	6,306.00	7.95	*('000' M. tones)			
Sugarcane	203.34	43,346.58	0.47				
Mango	14.45	1,304.35	1.11				
Citrus	7.14	2,297.80	0.31				
Maize	319.00	6,994.70	4.56				
Dates	0.23	37.69	0.62				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	245	12,585	1.95	Births	8,277		
Forest area	1	476	0.21	Deaths	6,119		
Culturable waste	6	1,457	0.41	Marriages	10,054		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	431	17,140	2.51	Divorces	285		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	1,087	87,376	1.24	Total	199		
National highways	90	1,866	4.82	Non-metallic mineral products*	181		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Vegetable & animal oils/ fats	4		
Provincial highways	102	11,947	0.85	Grain mill products, starches etc.	9		
Sugar Cess Roads	0	3,348	0.00	Basic chemicals, fertilizers etc.	2		
Road density per sq.km	0.39	0.43		Other fabricated metal products	1		
Road density per '000' population	0.64	0.79		Other food products	1		
				Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	1		
				*not elsewhere classified			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

MULTAN

LOCATION

Located in the south part of the Punjab province, surrounded by the Khanewal to the north and north east, the Vehari to the east and Lodhran to the south.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): **0.151**
 MPI Ranking (within Punjab): **13/36**
 Number of Tehsils: **4**
 Number of Union Councils: **185**
 Number of households ('000'): **760**



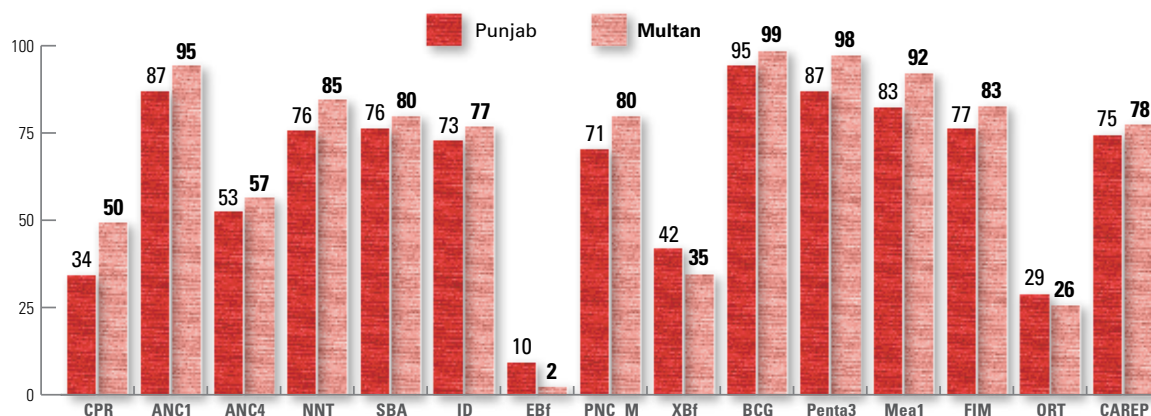
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Multan		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid MULTAN
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	4,746	100.0	109,990	4.3	
2	Total female population	48.7	2,310	49.2	54,067	4.3	
3	Rural population	56.6	2,687	63.1	69,442	3.9	
4	Population under 5 years	13.2	626	13.1	14,383	4.4	
5	Population under 18 years	45.0	2,135	44.3	48,680	4.4	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.8	1,035	21.6	23,802	4.3	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.3	915	19.4	21,319	4.3	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		105.4		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		2.23		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		3,720		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		1,275.85		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBF=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Multan: 71.3

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 1/36

The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

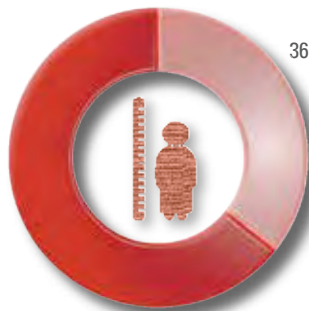
(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2 \times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)

Stunting

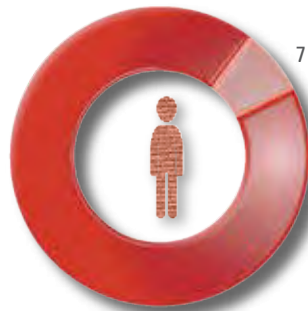


Punjab: 31.5

*Male: 32.1 Female: 30.9

Stunting (SDG: 2.2.1) refers to a child who is too short for his or her age. Stunting is the failure to grow both physically and cognitively and is the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition.

Wasting

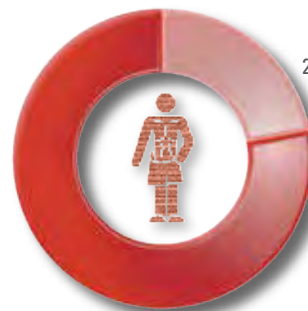


Punjab: 7.5

Male: 8.3 Female: 6.5

Wasting (SDG: 2.2.2) refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height. Wasting, or acute malnutrition, is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight. A child who is moderately or severely wasted has an increased risk of death, but treatment is possible.

Underweight



Punjab: 21.2

Male: 21.9 Female: 20.4

Underweight is a composite form of under nutrition that can include elements of stunting and wasting (i.e. an underweight child can have a reduced weight for their age due to being too short for their age and/or being too thin for their height).

Overweight



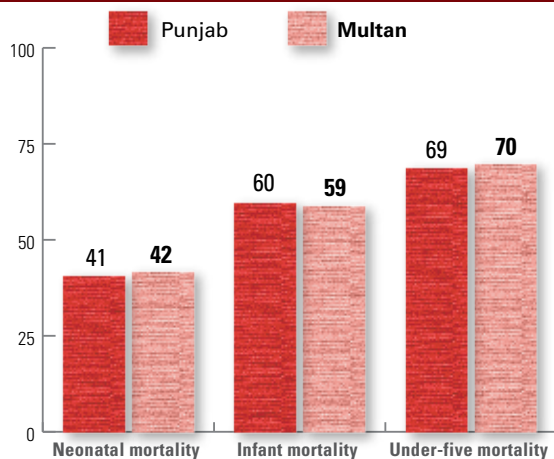
Punjab: 2.0

Male: 2.1 Female: 1.8

Overweight (SDG: 2.2.2) refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height. This form of malnutrition results from expending too few calories for the amount consumed from food and drinks and increases the risk of non-communicable diseases later in life.

*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

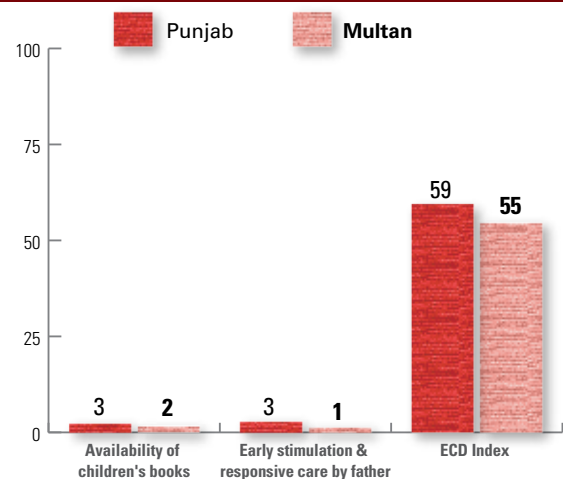
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 16/36

Early childhood development (%)

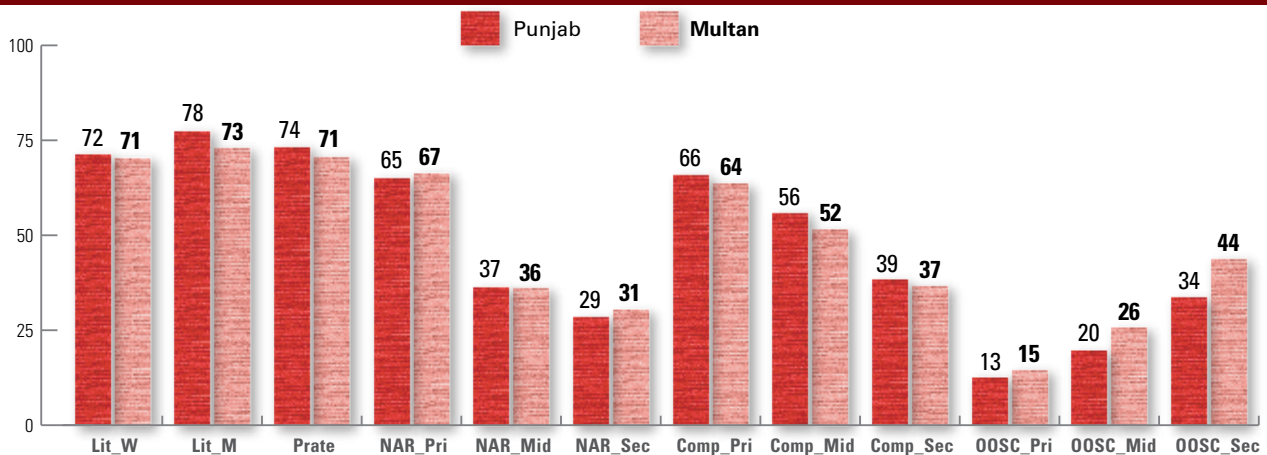


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

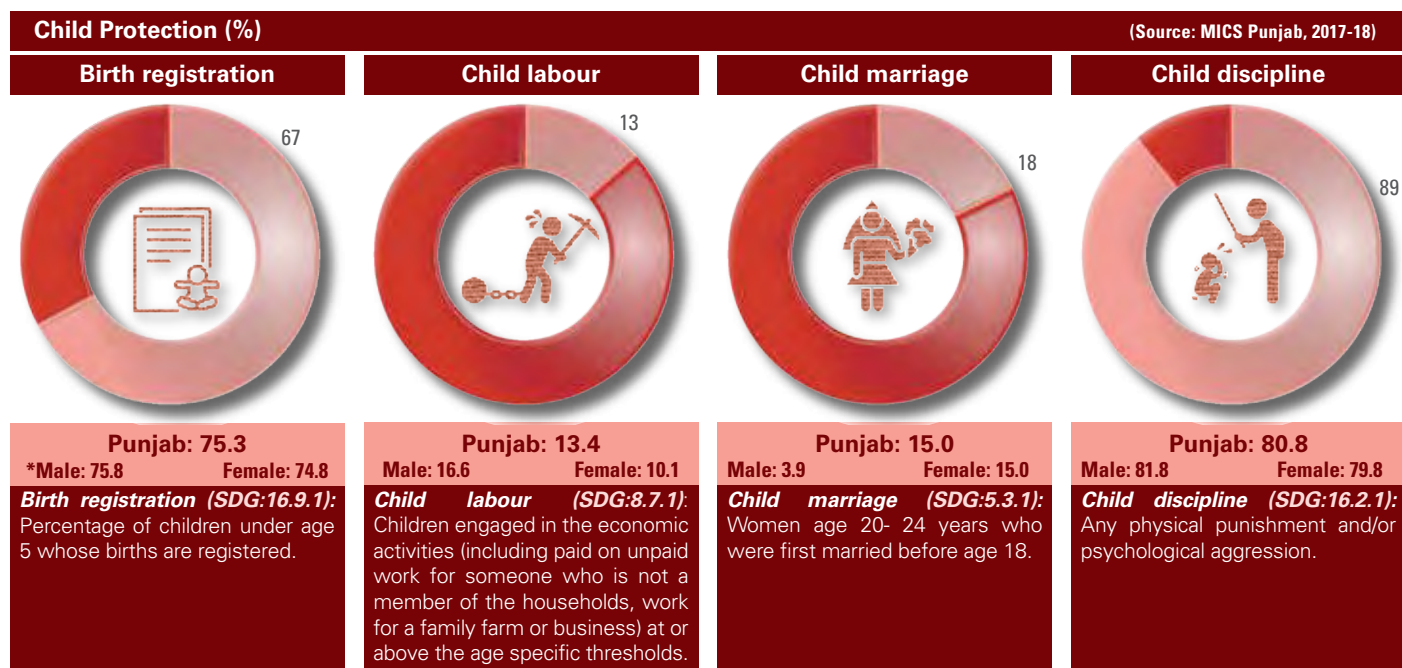
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 26/36

Education (%)

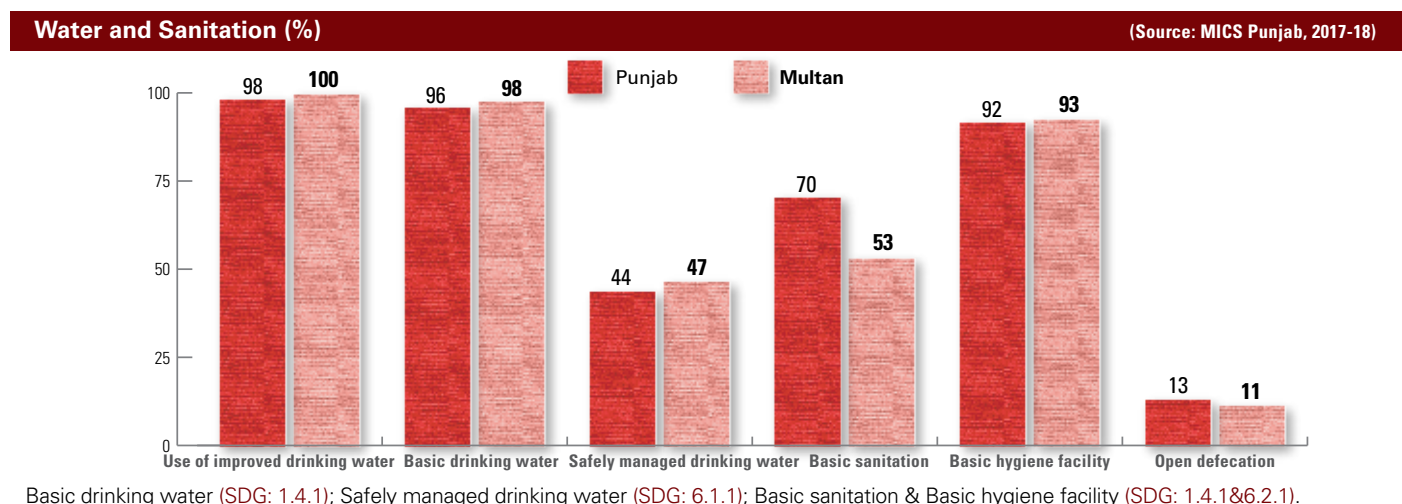
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Multan	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Multan	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	20	390	5.13	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,021	36,640	2.79
Dispensaries	34	1,411	2.41	Middle schools	211	8,327	2.53
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	12	358	3.35	High schools	177	6,757	2.62
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	89	2,587	3.44	Higher or secondary schools	62	1,284	4.83
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	21	280	7.50	Inter colleges	23	403	5.71
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	3,170	59,574	5.32	Primary schools/mosque schools	127	4,094	3.10
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Middle schools	70	2,460	2.85
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	240	7,182	3.34	High schools	126	4,296	2.93
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	174	5,131	3.39	Higher or secondary schools	14	216	6.48
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	Inter colleges	10	134	7.46
				Degree colleges	31	672	4.61
				Post graduate colleges	18	536	3.46

Descriptions	Multan	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Multan	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	564.09	19,401.83	2.91	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	184.13	1,626.65	11.32
Rice	79.85	4,143.72	1.93	Vegetable ghee/cooking oil*	104.48	1,058.84	6.30
Cotton ('000' bales)	495.14	6,306.00	7.85	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	959.90	11,567.20	8.30
Sugarcane	234.85	43,346.58	0.54	Fertilizer ('000' M. Tons)	725.00	4901.80	14.79
Mango	397.50	1,304.35	30.47	Beverages ('000' Crates 24 Bottles)	869027	2151814	40.39
Citrus	41.92	2,297.80	1.82	Cotton / Blended cloth (M. Meters)	118.03	706.67	16.70
Maize	104.90	6,994.70	1.50	Other leather ('000' M. Tons)	1272.00	7956.00	15.99
Dates	0.69	37.69	1.83	Washing soap ('000' M. tones)	8.48	216.19	3.92
				*('000' M. tones)			
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	301	12,585	2.39	Births	37,222		
Forest area	0	476	0.00	Deaths	22,818		
Culturable waste	27	1,457	1.85	Marriages	34,697		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	480	17,140	2.80	Divorces	1,198		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	2,611	87,376	2.99	Total**	1330		
National highways	100	1,866	5.36	Non-metallic mineral products*	486		
Motorway	121	623	19.42	Grain mill products, starches etc.	60		
Provincial highways	138	11,947	1.16	Wearing apparel	180		
Sugar Cess Roads	0	3,348	0.00	Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	133		
Road density per sq.km	0.70	0.43		Other textiles	102		
Road density per '000' population	0.55	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
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10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

VEHARI

LOCATION

Located in the southern central part of the Punjab province, surrounded by Sahiwal in the north, Khanewal in the north west, Lodhran in the south west, Bahawalpur in the south, Bahawalnagar in south east and Pakpattan in the north east side.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): **0.158**

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): **11/36**

Number of Tehsils: **3**

Number of Union Councils: **105**

Number of households ('000'): **458**



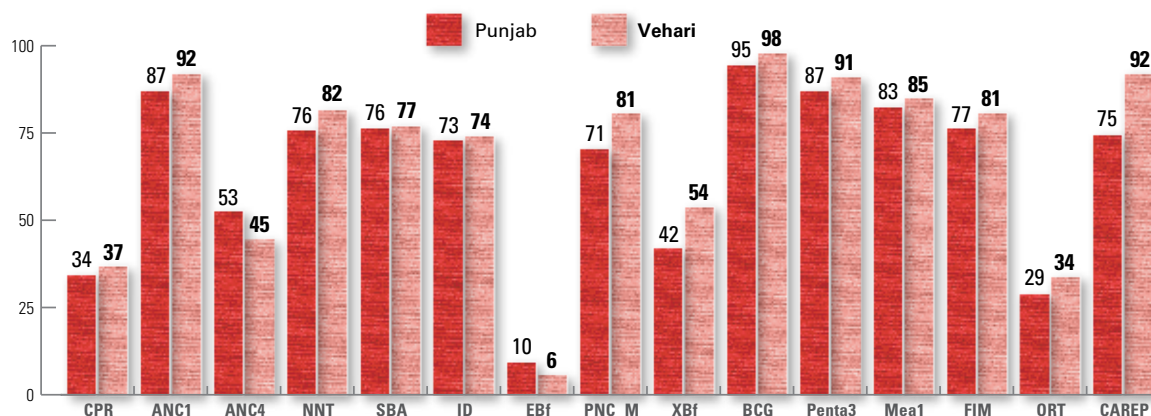
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Vehari		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid VEHARI
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	2,902	100.0	109,990	2.6	
2	Total female population	49.6	1,438	49.2	54,067	2.7	
3	Rural population	82.6	2,396	63.1	69,442	3.5	
4	Population under 5 years	13.9	403	13.1	14,383	2.8	
5	Population under 18 years	45.0	1,305	44.3	48,680	2.7	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.2	614	21.6	23,802	2.6	
7	Population age 15-24 years	18.7	543	19.4	21,319	2.5	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		101.8		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.74		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		4,364		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		665.00		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBF=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Vehari: 69.0

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 8/36

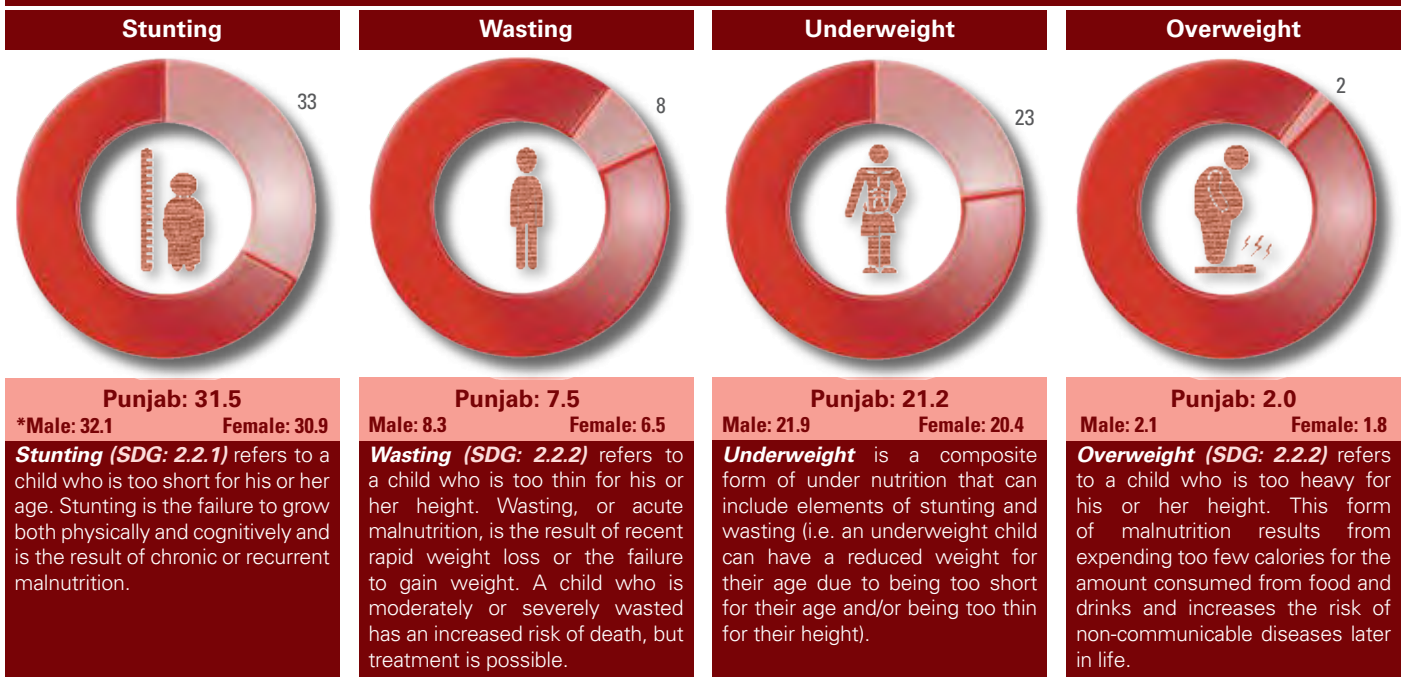
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2 \times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

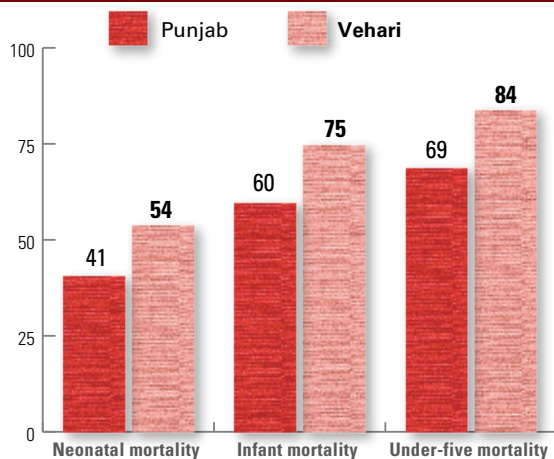
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

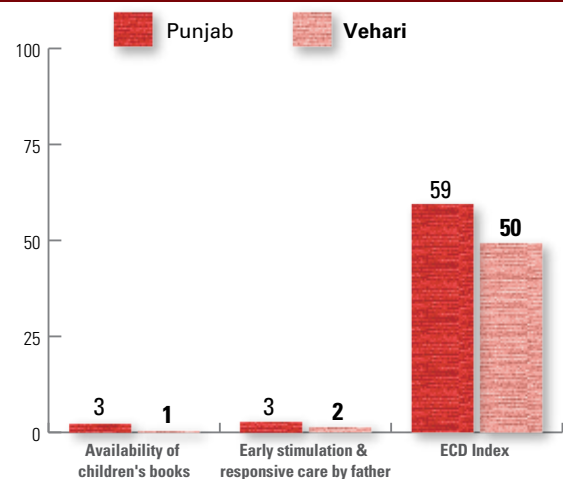
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 28/36

Early childhood development (%)

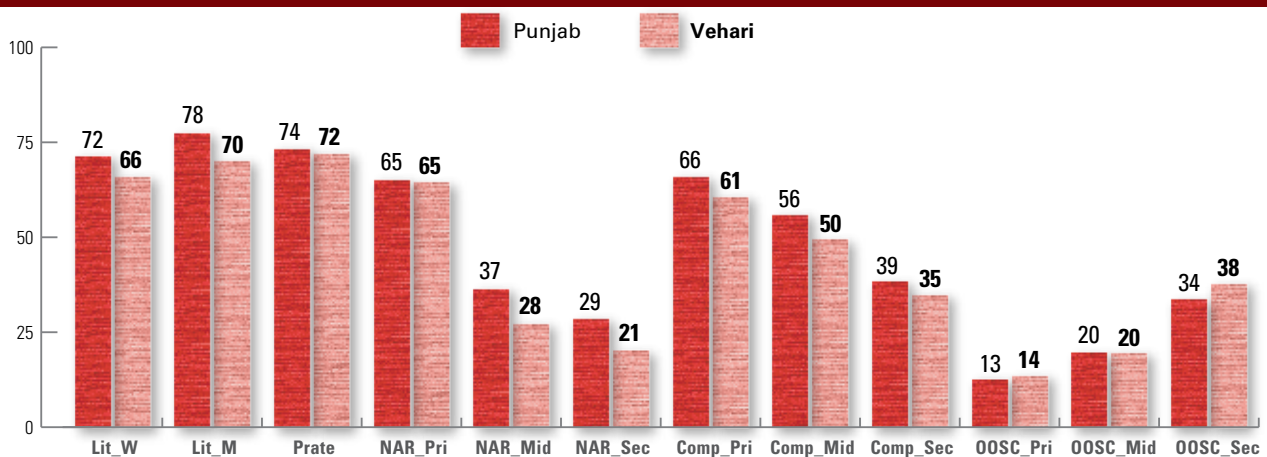


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

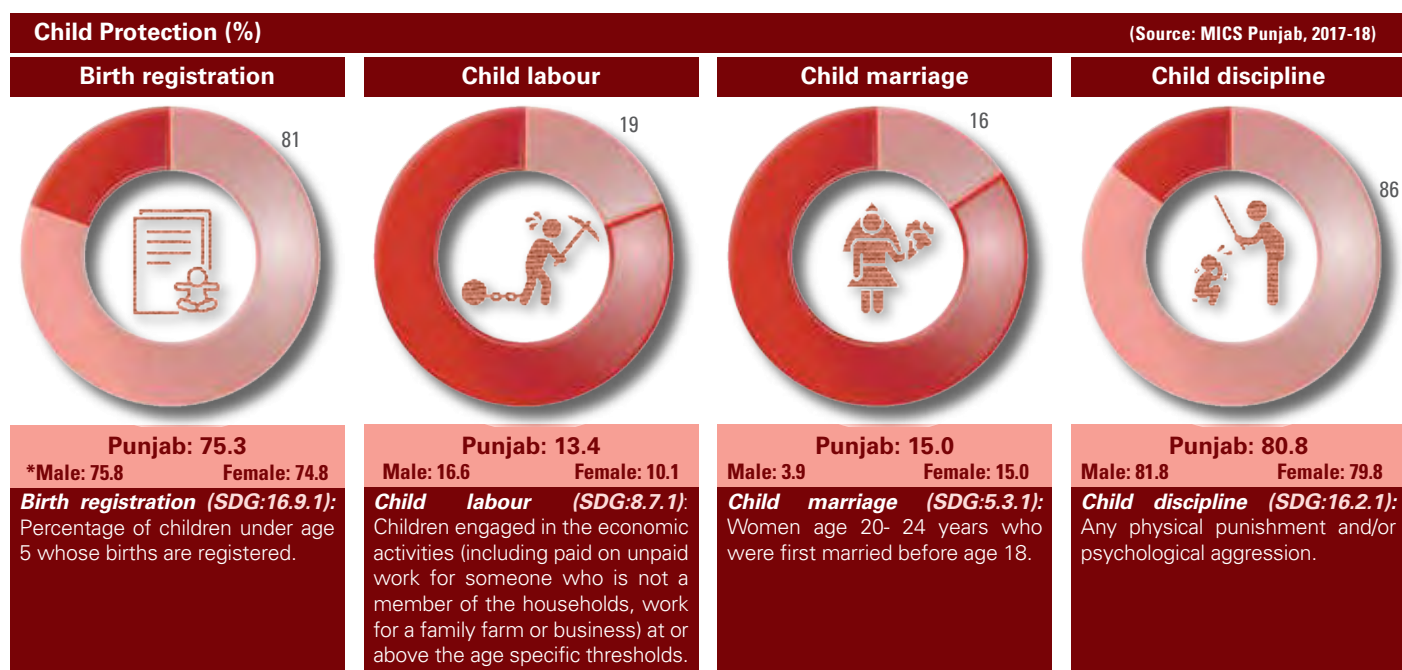
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 33/36

Education (%)

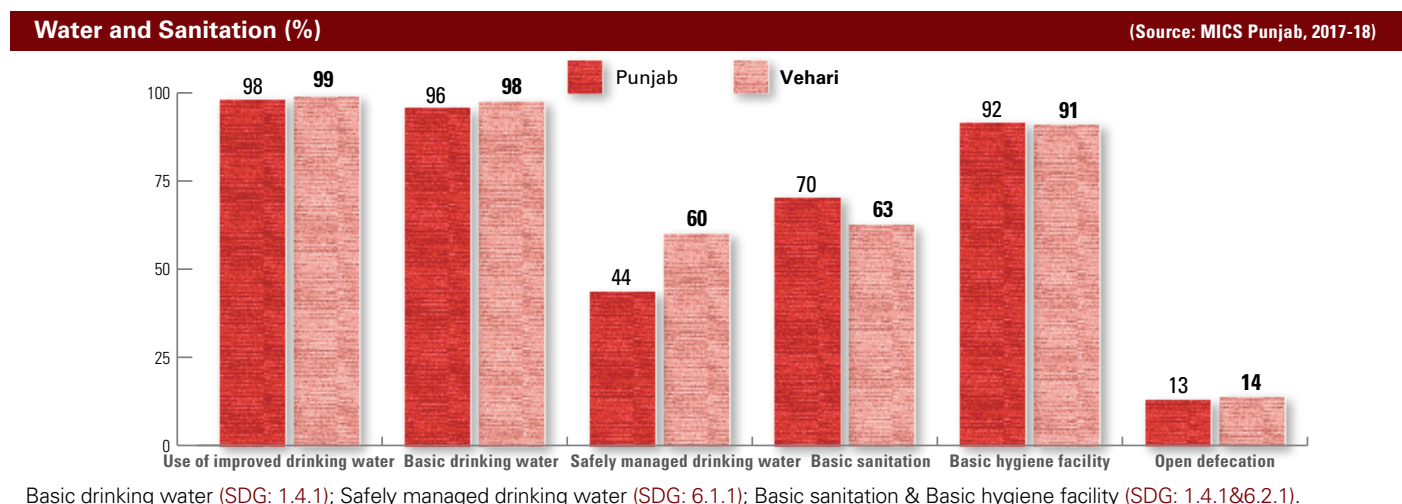
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*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Vehari	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Vehari	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	4	390	1.03	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,035	36,640	2.82
Dispensaries	40	1,411	2.83	Middle schools	290	8,327	3.48
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	14	358	3.91	High schools	161	6,757	2.38
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	74	2,587	2.86	Higher or secondary schools	27	1,284	2.10
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	5	280	1.79	Inter colleges	1	403	0.25
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	552	59,574	0.93	Primary schools/mosque schools	126	4,094	3.08
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Middle schools	89	2,460	3.62
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	280	7,182	3.90	High schools	101	4,296	2.35
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	148	5,131	2.88	Higher or secondary schools	6	216	2.78
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	Inter colleges	1	134	0.75
				Degree colleges	11	672	1.64
				Post graduate colleges	16	536	2.99

Descriptions	Vehari	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Vehari	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	621.83	19,401.83	3.21	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	13.06	1,626.65	0.80
Rice	69.83	4,143.72	1.69	Vegetable ghee/cooking oil*	1.73	1,058.84	0.16
Cotton ('000' bales)	384.22	6,306.00	6.09	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	90.34	11,567.20	0.78
Sugarcane	610.03	43,346.58	1.41	Washing soap ('000' M. tones)	6.04	216.19	13.55
Mango	24.21	1,304.35	1.86	Toilet Soap ("000" M.T)	2.36	216.19	1.09
Citrus	24.78	2,297.80	1.08	Cotton/Blended cloth (M.Meters)	3.92	706.67	0.55
Maize	1,111.10	6,994.70	15.88	*('000' M. tones)			
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	383	12,585	3.04	Births	41,921		
Forest area	0	476	0.00	Deaths	9,770		
Culturable waste	4	1,457	0.27	Marriages	9,365		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	609	17,140	3.55	Divorces	2,065		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	3,364	87,376	3.85	Total**	510		
National highways	12	1,866	0.64	Non-metallic mineral products*	409		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Vegetable & animal oils/ fats	33		
Provincial highways	382	11,947	3.20	Grain mill products, starches etc.	23		
Sugar Cess Roads	30	3,348	0.90	Other food products	19		
Road density per sq.km	0.77	0.43		Special-purpose machinery	1		
Road density per '000' population	1.16	0.79					
				**not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
- Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
- Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
- Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
- Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
- Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
- Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
- Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
- Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
- ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

RAWALPINDI DIVISION



Mafia Bibi with her one-month son Muhammad Ramzan at the community support group meeting organised by a local lady health worker to learn about new born care at home on July 4, 2018 in Fateh Kot village, Bahawalnagar.

Photographer: Saiyna Bashir/UNICEF

District Profile

ATTOCK



LOCATION

Located in the north of the Punjab province, bordered by Chakwal to the south, Mianwali to the southwest, Rawalpindi to the east, Kohat to the west, Nowshera to the northwest, and Swabi and Haripur to the north.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.077

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 26/36

Number of Tehsils: 6

Number of Union Councils: 71

Number of households ('000'): 306

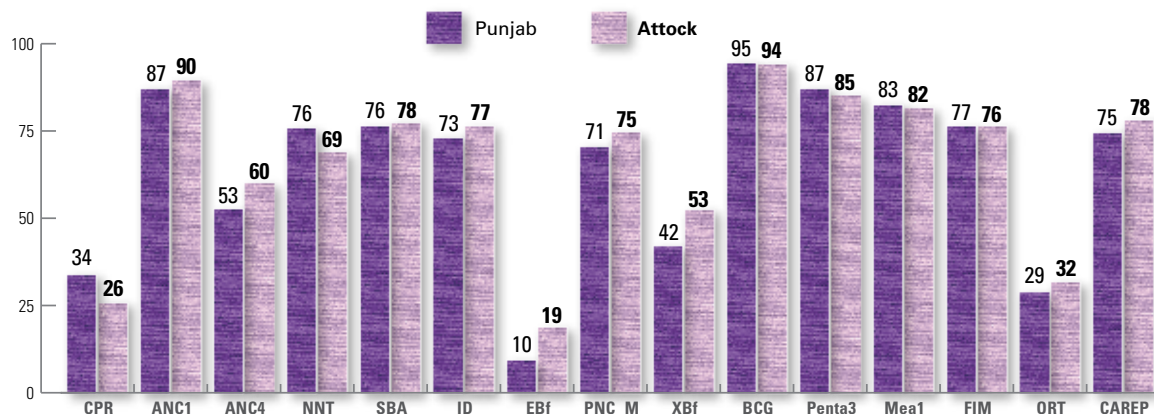
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Attock		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid ATTOCK
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,886	100.0	109,990	1.7	
2	Total female population	50.3	948	49.2	54,067	1.8	
3	Rural population	74.0	1,395	63.1	69,442	2.0	
4	Population under 5 years	11.8	222	13.1	14,383	1.5	
5	Population under 18 years	39.8	750	44.3	48,680	1.5	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	20.3	382	21.6	23,802	1.6	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.0	359	19.4	21,319	1.7	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		99.1		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		2.08		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		6,857		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		275.10		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Attock: 62.8

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 24/36

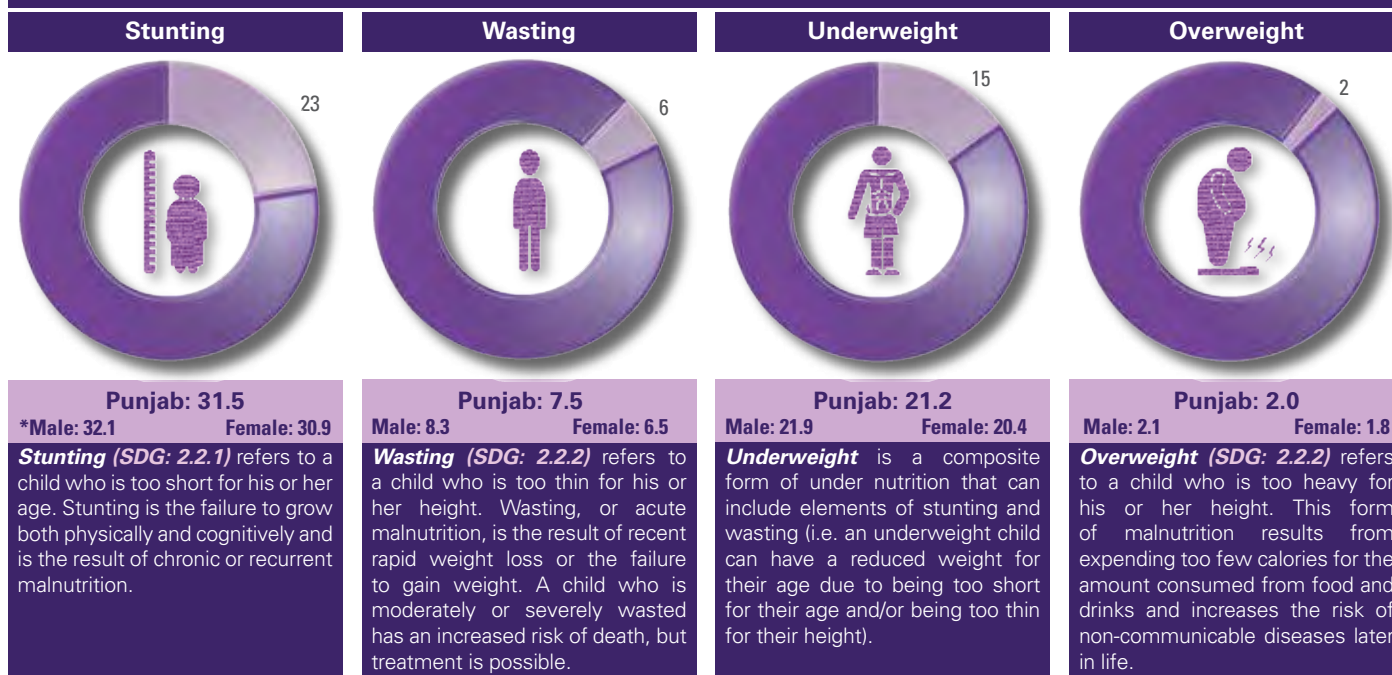
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

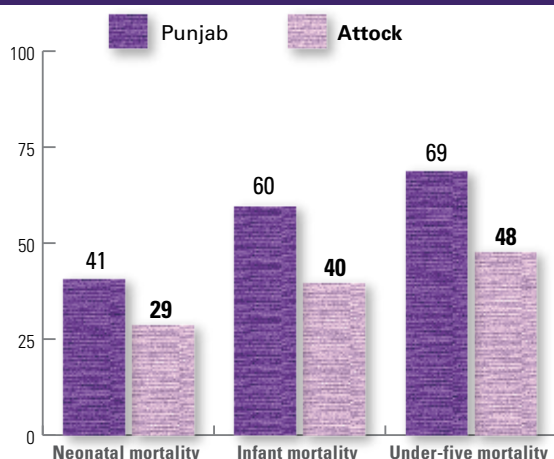
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

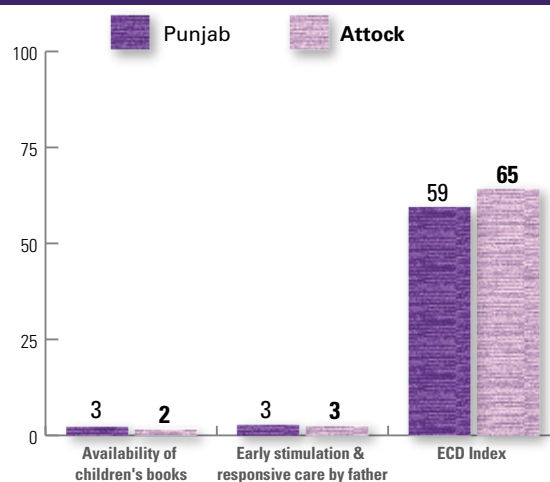
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 4/36

Early childhood development (%)

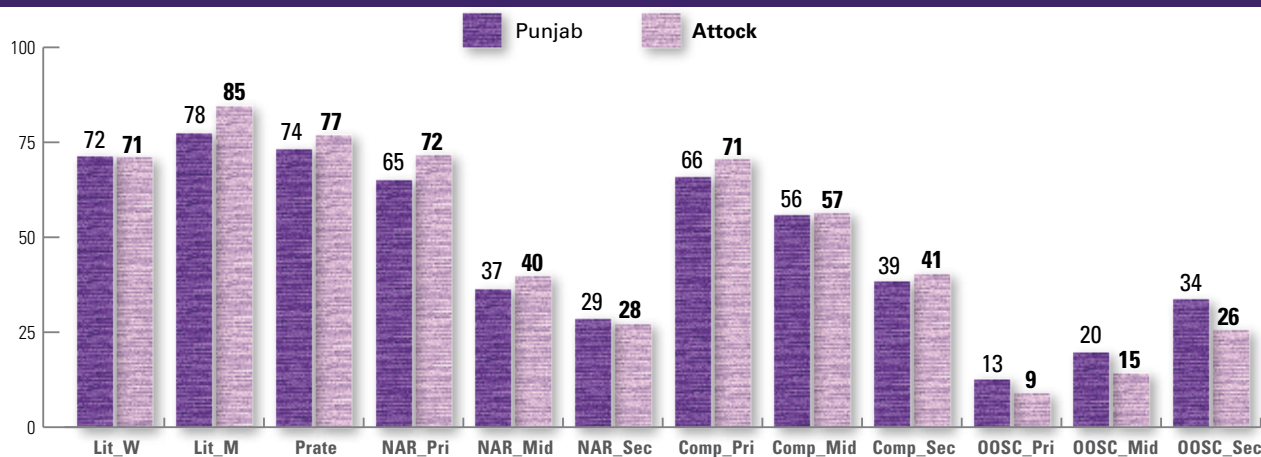


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

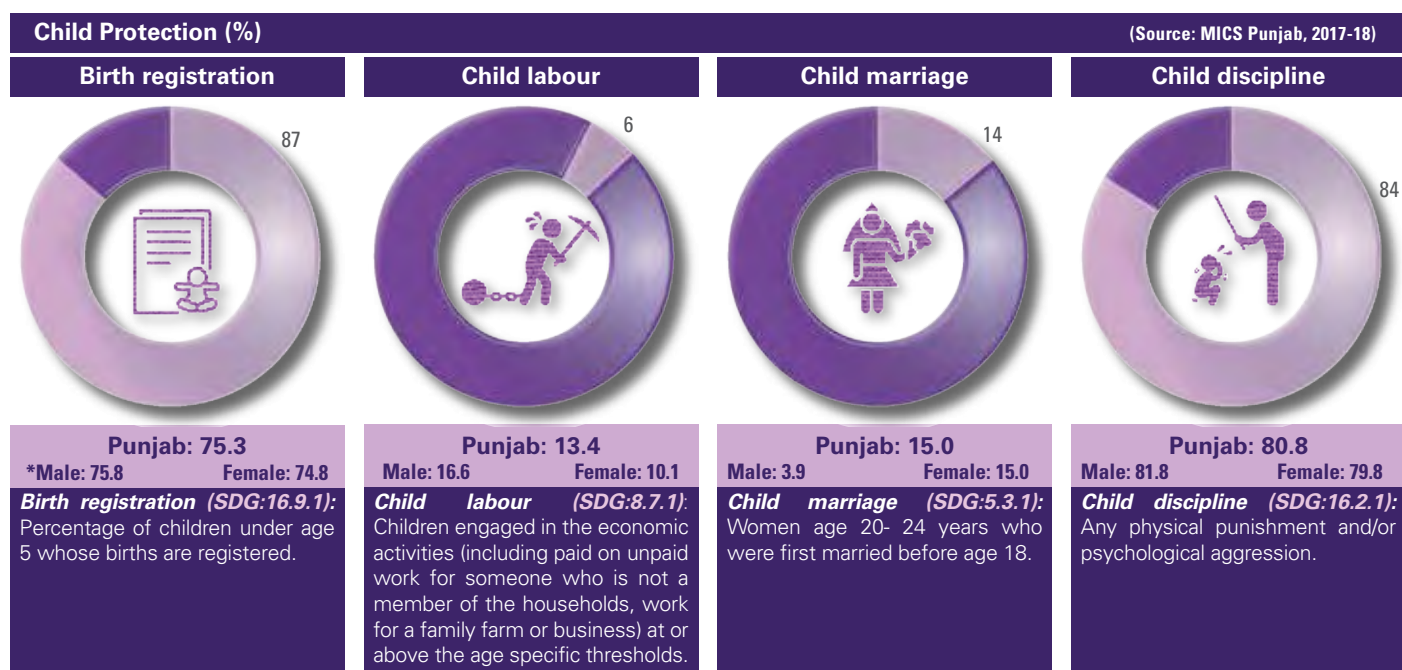
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 11/36

Education (%)

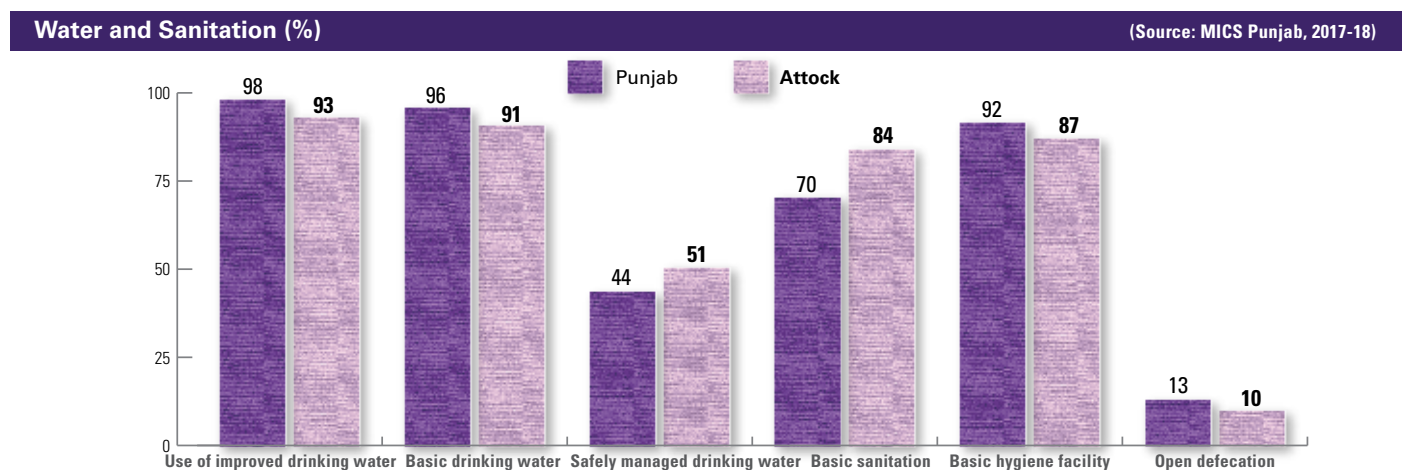
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Attock	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Attock	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	7	390	1.79	Primary schools/mosque schools	836	36,640	2.28
Dispensaries	26	1,411	1.84	Middle schools	205	8,327	2.46
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	6	358	1.68	High schools	226	6,757	3.34
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	62	2,587	2.40	Higher or secondary schools	26	1,284	2.02
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	5	280	1.79	Inter colleges	9	403	2.23
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	17	854	1.99
Hospitals	549	59,574	0.92	Post graduate colleges	1	294	0.34
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	120	7,182	1.67	Primary schools/mosque schools	72	4,094	1.76
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	124	5,131	2.42	Middle schools	46	2,460	1.87
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	103	4,296	2.40
				Higher or secondary schools	4	216	1.85
				Inter colleges	1	134	0.75
				Degree colleges	13	672	1.93
				Post graduate colleges	3	536	0.56

Descriptions	Attock	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Attock	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	330.71	19,401.83	1.70	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	4.60	1,626.65	0.28
Rice	0.00	4,143.72	0.00	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	224.40	11,567.20	1.94
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.00	6,306.00	0.00	*('000' M. tones)			
Sugarcane	0.00	43,346.58	0.00				
Mango	0.00	1,304.35	0.00				
Citrus	7.40	2,297.80	0.32				
Maize	31.80	6,994.70	0.45				
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	320	12,585	2.54	Births	41,784		
Forest area	73	476	15.34	Deaths	10,084		
Culturable waste	34	1,457	2.33	Marriages	10,213		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	267	17,140	1.56	Divorces	1,541		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	2524	87,376	2.89	Total**	190		
National highways	157	1,866	8.41	Non-metallic mineral products*	114		
Motorway	36	623	5.78	Grain mill products, starches etc.	38		
Provincial highways	353	11,947	2.95	Special-purpose machinery	31		
Sugar Cess Roads	0	3,348	0.00	Other food products	6		
Road density per sq.km	0.4	0.43		Furniture	8		
Road density per '000' population	1.3	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

CHAKWAL



LOCATION

Located in the north of the Punjab province. Chakwal district is bordered by Khushab to its south, Rawalpindi to its north east, Jhelum to its east, Mianwali to its west and Attock to its north west.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.047
MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 30/36
Number of Tehsils: 5
Number of Union Councils: 71
Number of households ('000'): 266

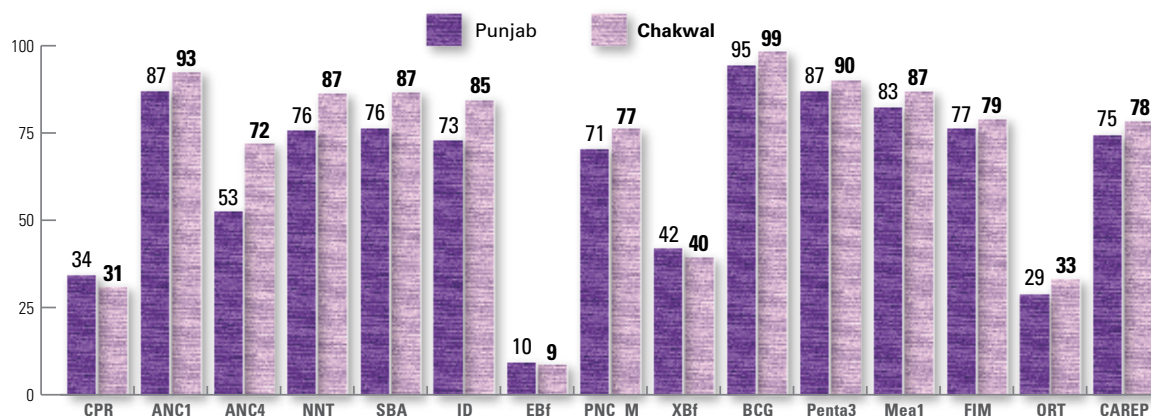
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Chakwal		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid CHAKWAL
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,495	100.0	109,990	1.4	
2	Total female population	51.6	772	49.2	54,067	1.4	
3	Rural population	81.1	1,212	63.1	69,442	1.7	
4	Population under 5 years	11.0	165	13.1	14,383	1.1	
5	Population under 18 years	38.3	572	44.3	48,680	1.2	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	19.9	297	21.6	23,802	1.2	
7	Population age 15-24 years	18.6	278	19.4	21,319	1.3	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		93.7		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.71		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		6,525		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		229.19		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Chakwal: 67.1

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 14/36

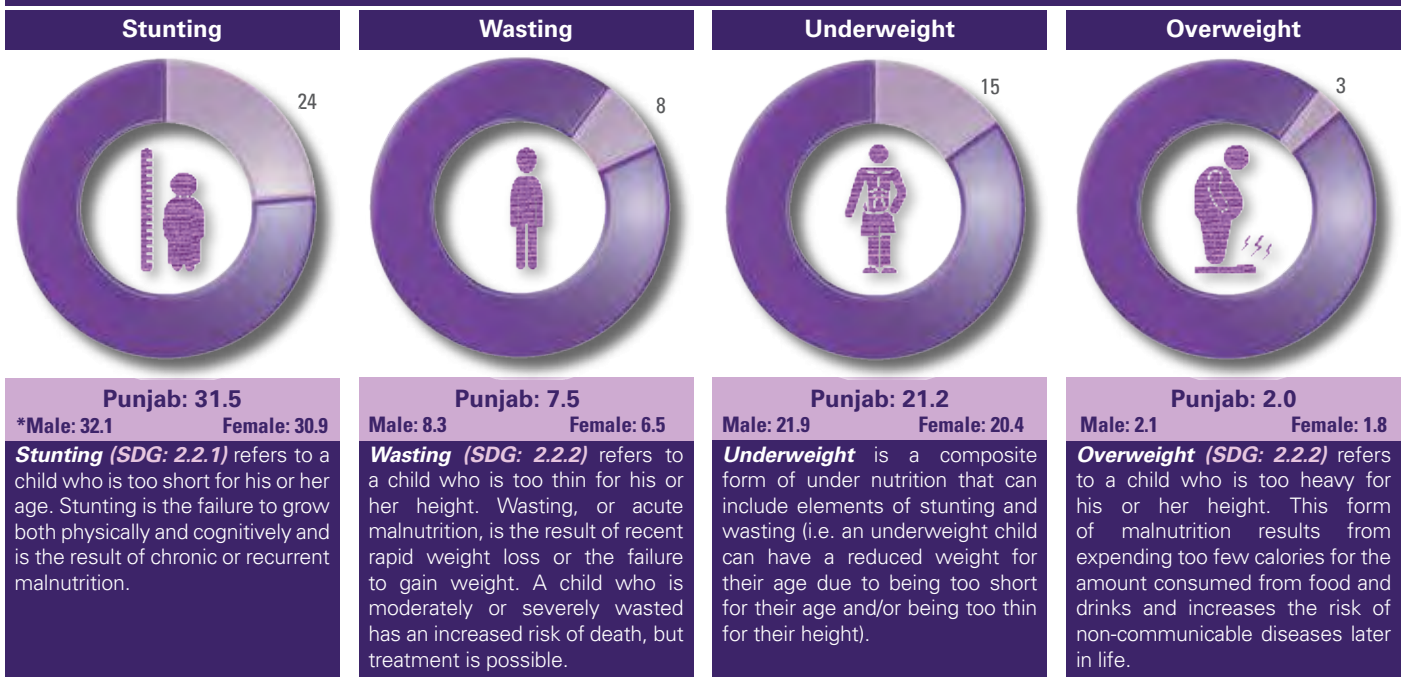
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2 \times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

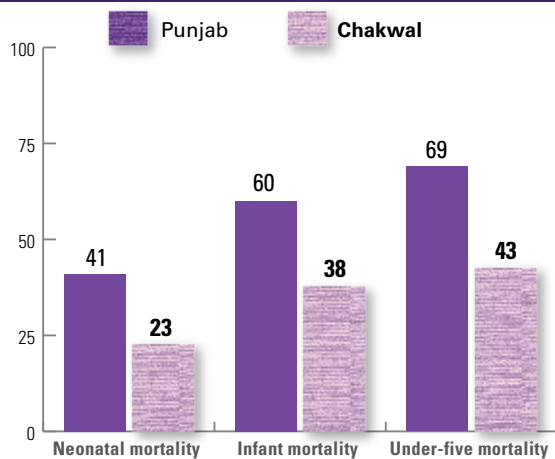
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

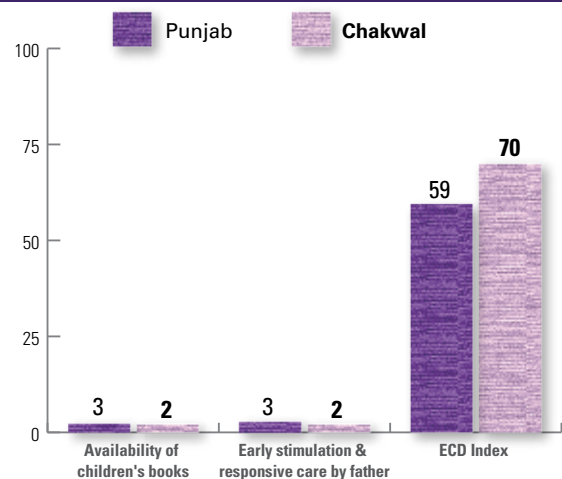
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 2/36

Early childhood development (%)

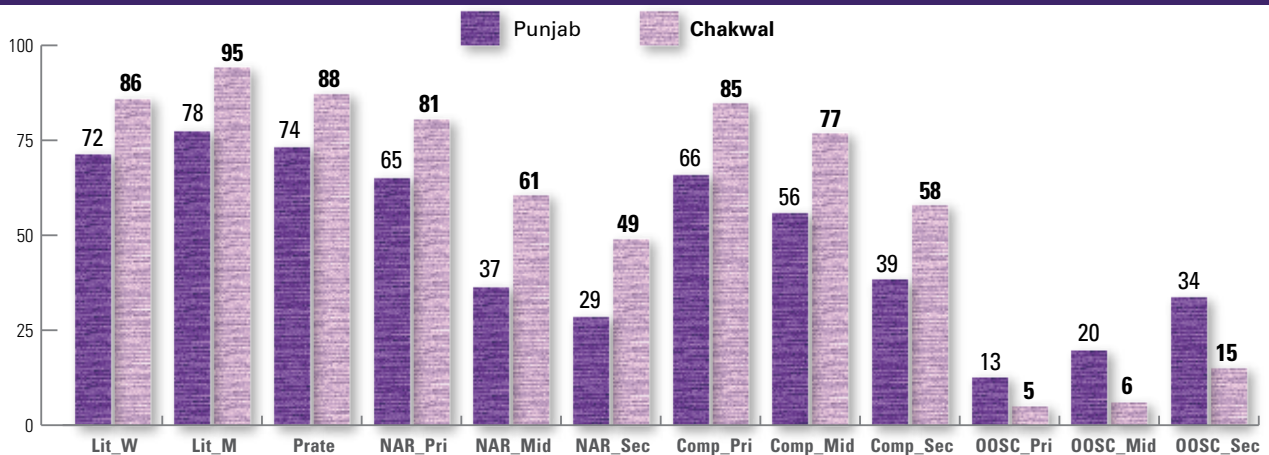


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 3/36

Education (%)

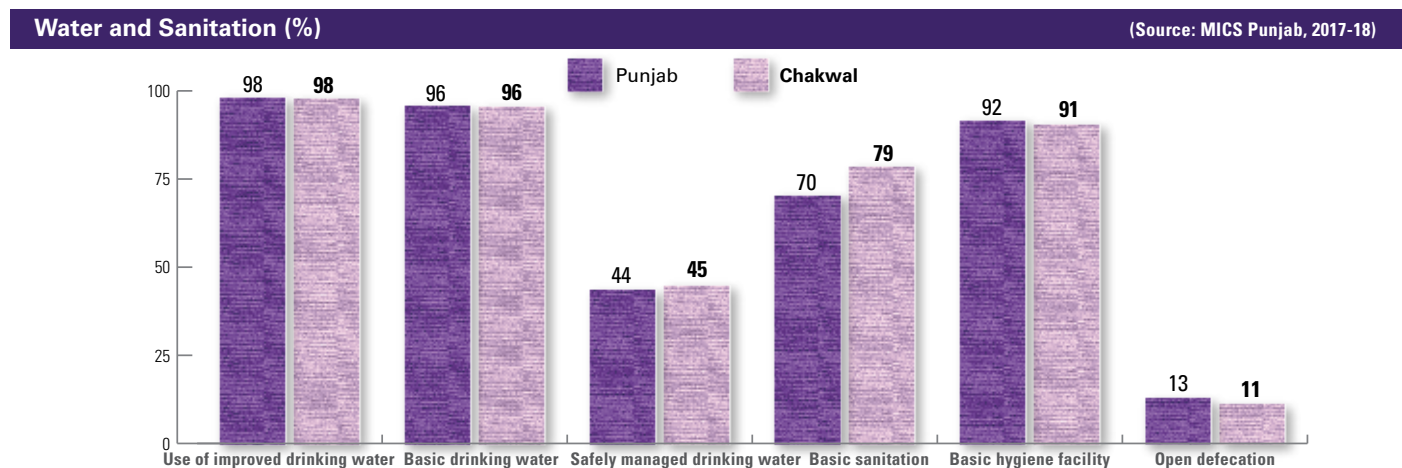
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Chakwal	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Chakwal	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	7	390	1.79	Primary schools/mosque schools	723	36,640	1.97
Dispensaries	32	1,411	2.27	Middle schools	109	8,327	1.31
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	11	358	3.07	High schools	259	6,757	3.83
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	64	2,587	2.47	Higher or secondary schools	57	1,284	4.44
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	2	280	0.71	Inter colleges	28	403	6.95
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	410	59,574	0.69	Primary schools/mosque schools	41	4,094	1.00
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Middle schools	32	2,460	1.30
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	220	7,182	3.06	High schools	96	4,296	2.23
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	128	5,131	2.49	Higher or secondary schools	6	216	2.78
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	Inter colleges	4	134	2.99
				Degree colleges	11	672	1.64
				Post graduate colleges	5	536	0.93

Descriptions	Chakwal	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Chakwal	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	265.65	19,401.83	1.37	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	28.12	1,626.65	1.73
Rice	0.00	4,143.72	0.00	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	146.50	11,567.20	1.27
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.00	6,306.00	0.00	Cement ('000' M. Tons)	4868.05	24535.55	19.84
Sugarcane	0.00	43,346.58	0.00	*('000' M. tones)			
Mango	0.00	1,304.35	0.00				
Citrus	0.00	2,297.80	0.00				
Maize	1.90	6,994.70	0.03				
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	330	12,585	2.62	Births	8,504		
Forest area	58	476	12.18	Deaths	2,771		
Culturable waste	34	1,457	2.33	Marriages	3,651		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	303	17,140	1.77	Divorces	864		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	2,511	87,376	2.87	Total**	328		
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products n.e.c	292		
Motorway	71	623	11.40	Grain mill products, starches etc.	5		
Provincial highways	524	11,947	4.39	Other food products	9		
Sugar Cess Roads	0	3,348	0.00	Furniture	8		
Road density per sq.km	0.38	0.43		Spinning, weaving, finishing of textile	5		
Road density per '000' population	1.68	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

JEHLUM



LOCATION

Located in the north border of the Punjab province with Rawalpindi at the northwest, Chakwal at west, Khushab at the southwest, Sargodha at the south, M.B Din at the southeast and Gujrat at the east.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.027
 MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 36/36
 Number of Tehsils: 4
 Number of Union Councils: 44
 Number of households ('000'): 204

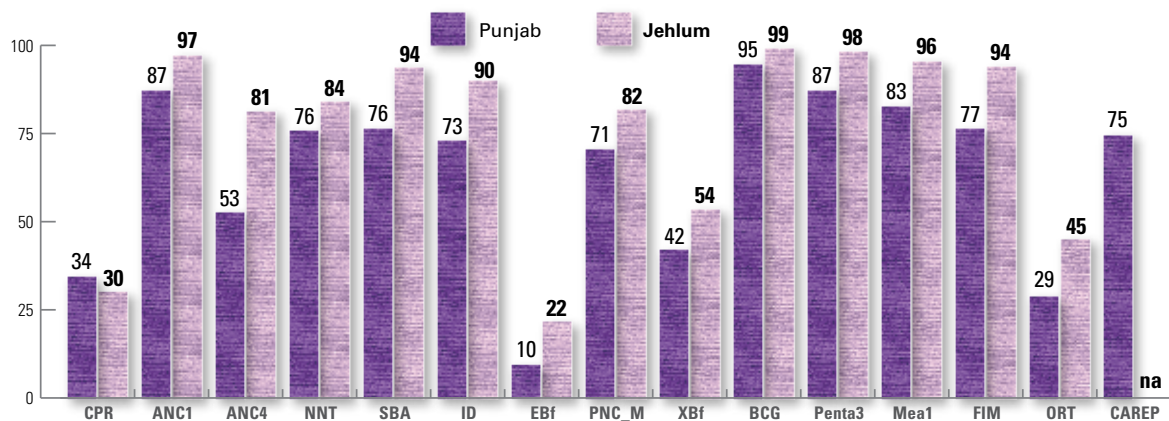
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Jhelum		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid JEHLUM
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,222	100.0	109,990	1.1	
2	Total female population	50.8	621	49.2	54,067	1.1	
3	Rural population	71.0	868	63.1	69,442	1.2	
4	Population under 5 years	11.0	134	13.1	14,383	0.9	
5	Population under 18 years	38.9	475	44.3	48,680	1.0	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	20.5	251	21.6	23,802	1.1	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.4	237	19.4	21,319	1.1	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		96.9		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.41		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		3,587		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		340.79		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia; na= not available.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Jhelum: 70.9

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 2/36

The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

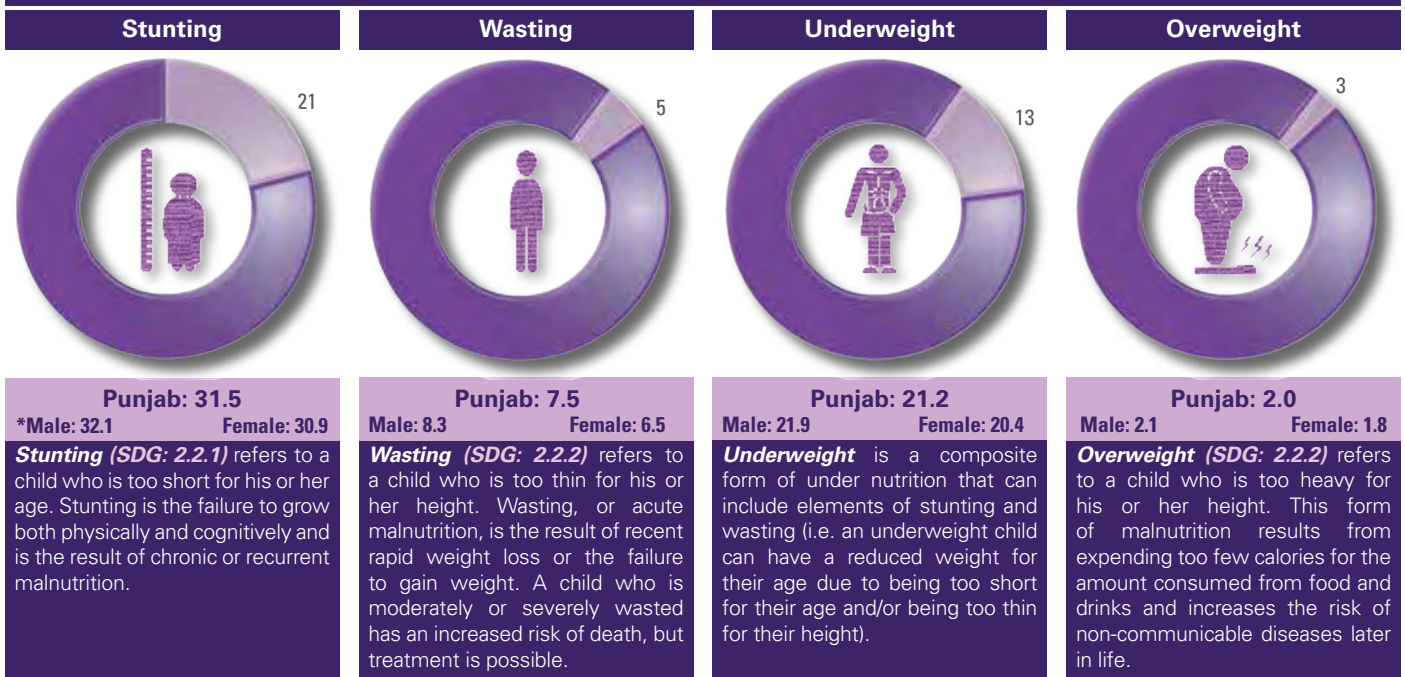
(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

1. Data for care seeking for ARI is not available due to small sample size of ARI cases and hence not included in CCI calculation.

2. CCI = $1/4(CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2 \times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2)$

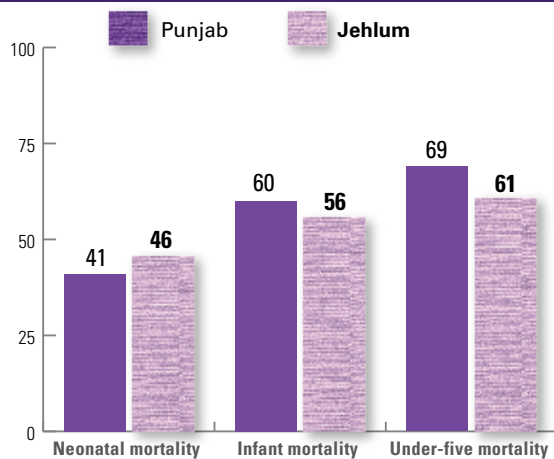
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

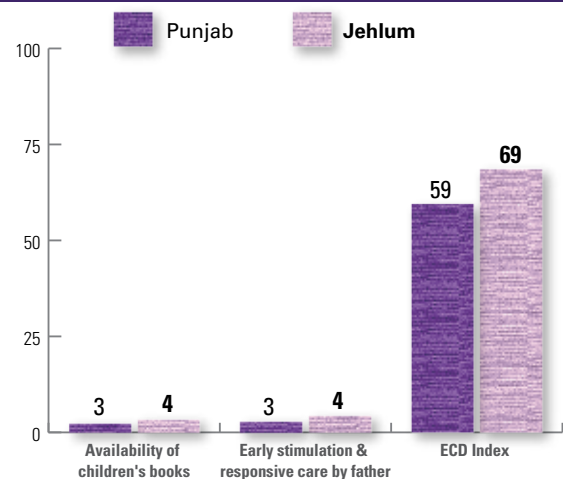
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 10/36

Early childhood development (%)

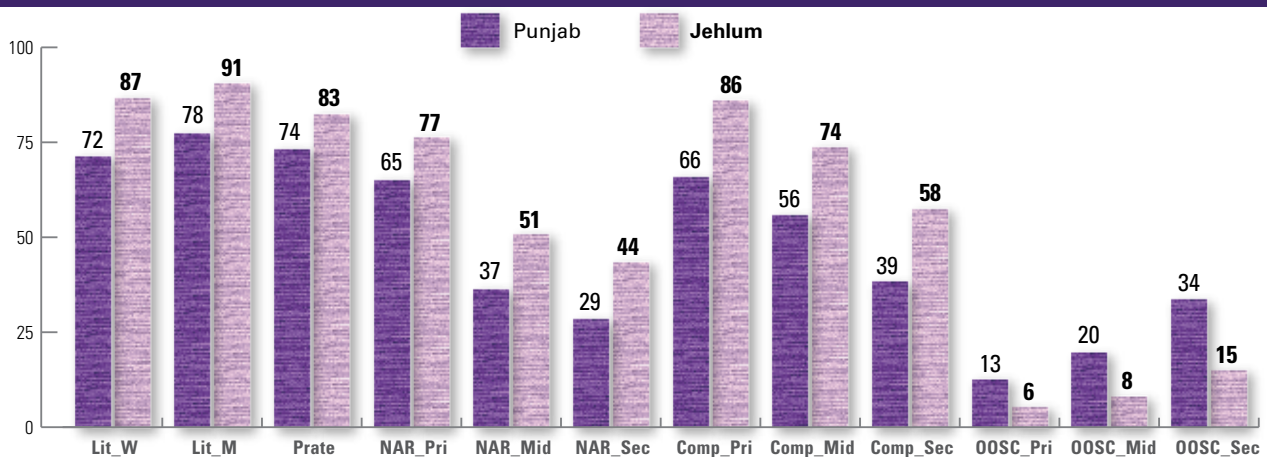


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 6/36

Education (%)

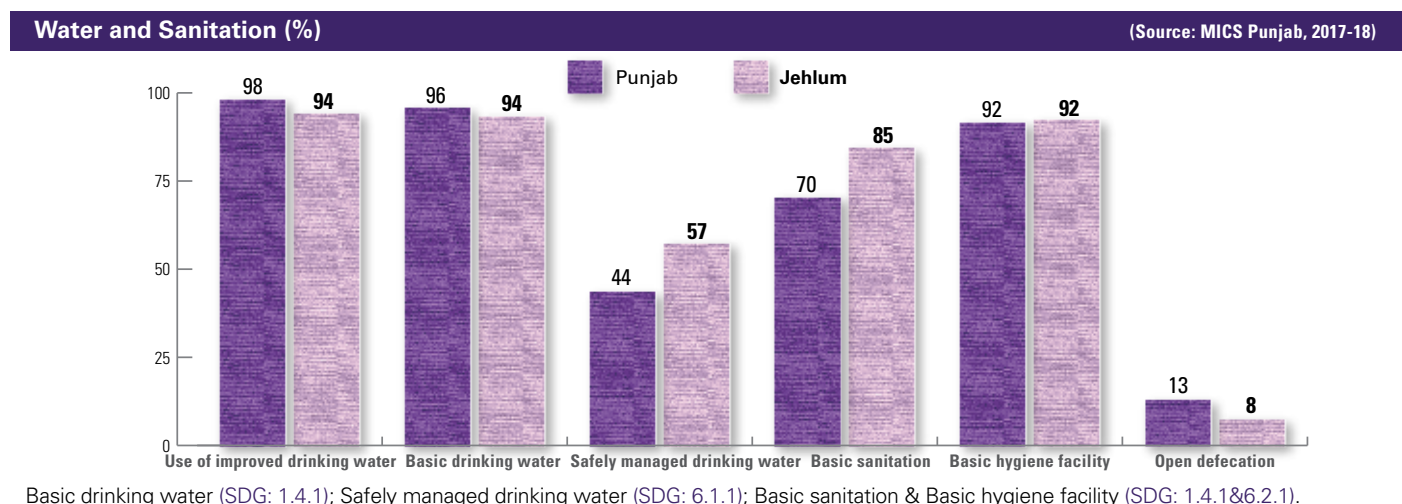
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Jehlum	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Jehlum	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	7	390	1.79	Primary schools/mosque schools	541	36,640	1.48
Dispensaries	27	1,411	1.91	Middle schools	139	8,327	1.67
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	6	358	1.68	High schools	151	6,757	2.23
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	48	2,587	1.86	Higher or secondary schools	16	1,284	1.25
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	6	280	2.14	Inter colleges	19	403	4.71
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	483	59,574	0.81	Primary schools/mosque schools	43	4,094	1.05
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Middle schools	32	2,460	1.30
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	125	7,182	1.74	High schools	74	4,296	1.72
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	107	5,131	2.09	Higher or secondary schools	2	216	0.93
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	Inter colleges	4	134	2.99
				Degree colleges	15	672	2.23
				Post graduate colleges	3	536	0.56

Descriptions	Jehlum	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Jehlum	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	110.28	19,401.83	0.57	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	100.38	11,567.20	0.87
Rice	2.33	4,143.72	0.06	Cigarettes (Million Nos)	11.20	21.40	52.34
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.37	6,306.00	0.01	Cement ('000' M.Tons)	1258.18	24535.55	5.13
Sugarcane	14.74	43,346.58	0.03	Soda Ash ('000' M.Tons)	306.37	507.80	60.33
Mango	0.00	1,304.35	0.00	*('000' M. tones)			
Citrus	1.91	2,297.80	0.08				
Maize	76.10	6,994.70	1.09				
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)							
Cultivated area	160	12,585	1.27	Vital registration			
Forest area	43	476	9.03	Births	27,825		
Culturable waste	56	1,457	3.84	Deaths	8,460		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	123	17,140	0.72	Marriages	10,103		
Roads (in kilometer)				Divorces	2,410		
Total	1,419	87,376	1.62	Major Industries			
National highways	57	1,866	3.05	Total**	195		
Motorway	23	623	3.69	Non-metallic mineral products*	106		
Provincial highways	177	11,947	1.48	Grain mill products, starches etc.	17		
Sugar Cess Roads	0	3,348	0.00	Other food products	17		
Road density per sq.km	0.40	0.43		Furniture	19		
Road density per '000' population	1.16	0.79		Structural metal products etc	9		
				*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
- Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
- Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
- Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
- Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
- Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
- Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
- Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
- Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
- ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

RAWALPINDI



LOCATION

Located in the northern border of the Punjab province, bordered with Attock at the west, Chakwal at the south and Jhelum at the southeast.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.034

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 34/36

Number of Tehsils: 7

Number of Union Councils: 174

Number of households ('000'): 888

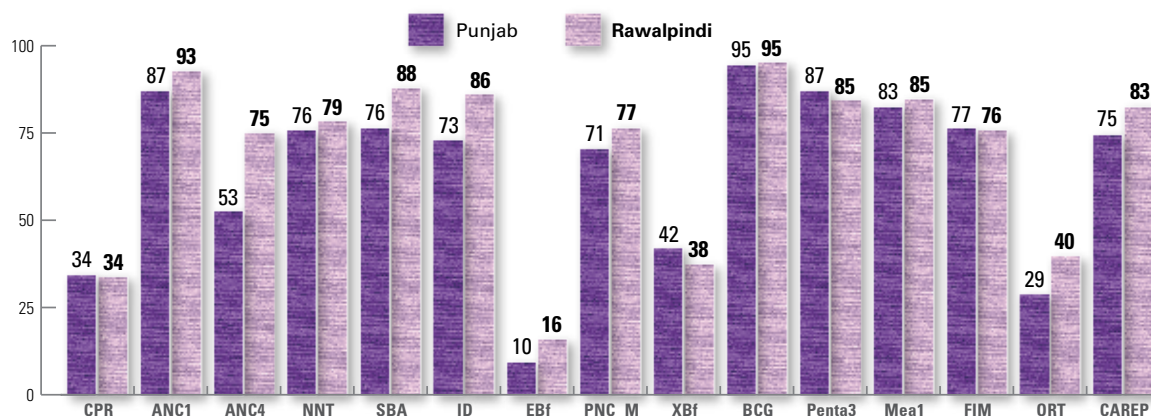
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Rawalpindi		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid RAWALPINDI
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	5,402	100.0	109,990	4.9	
2	Total female population	49.3	2,665	49.2	54,067	4.9	
3	Rural population	44.4	2,397	63.1	69,442	3.5	
4	Population under 5 years	11.5	619	13.1	14,383	4.3	
5	Population under 18 years	39.3	2,124	44.3	48,680	4.4	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	20.1	1,084	21.6	23,802	4.6	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.1	1,033	19.4	21,319	4.8	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		102.7		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		2.52		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		5,285		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		1,022.21		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Rawalpindi: 68.3

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 10/36

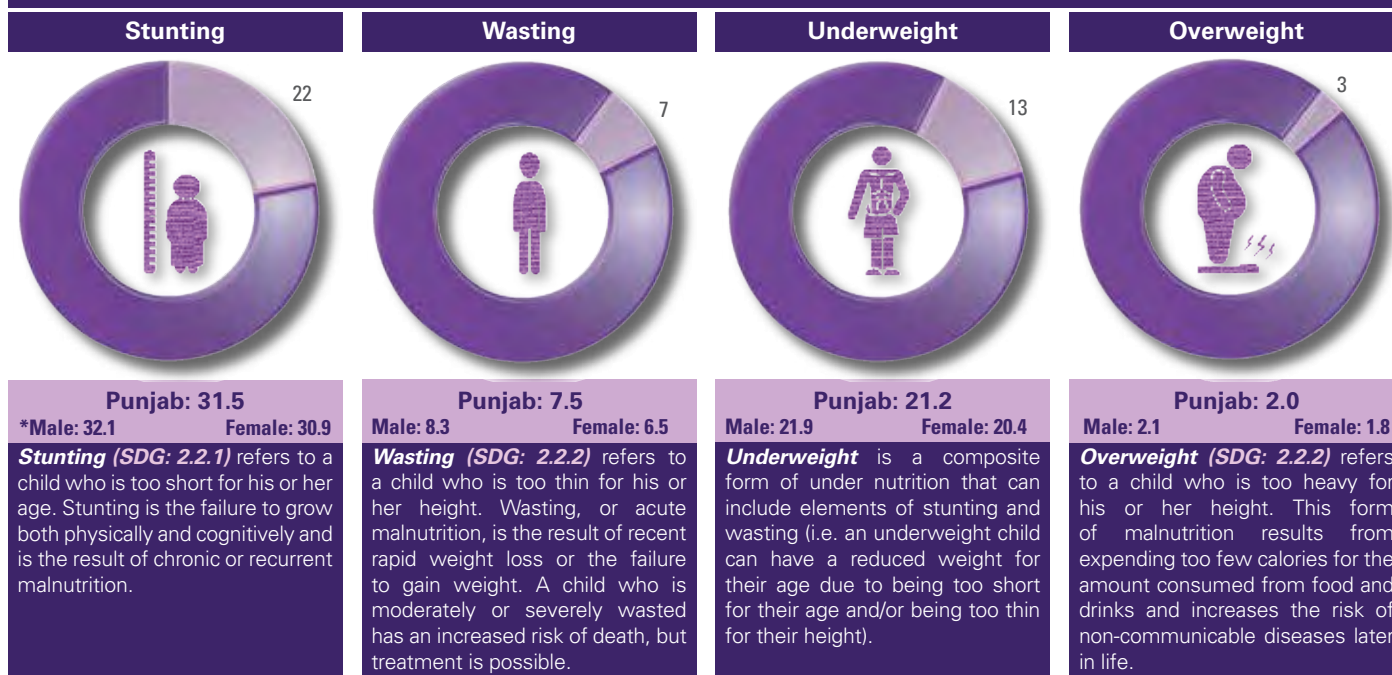
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

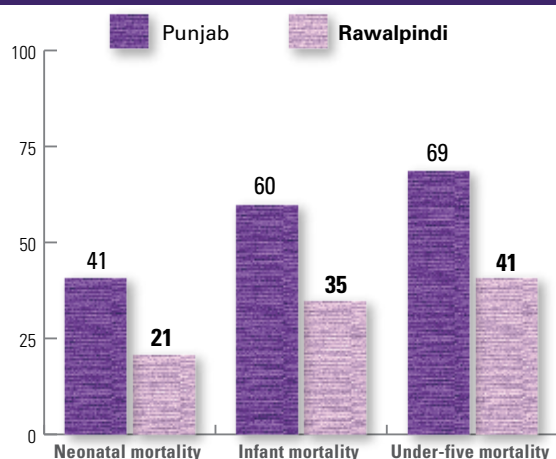
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

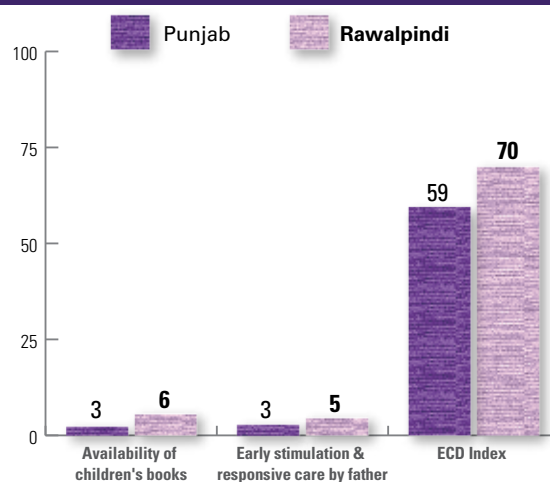
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 1/36

Early childhood development (%)

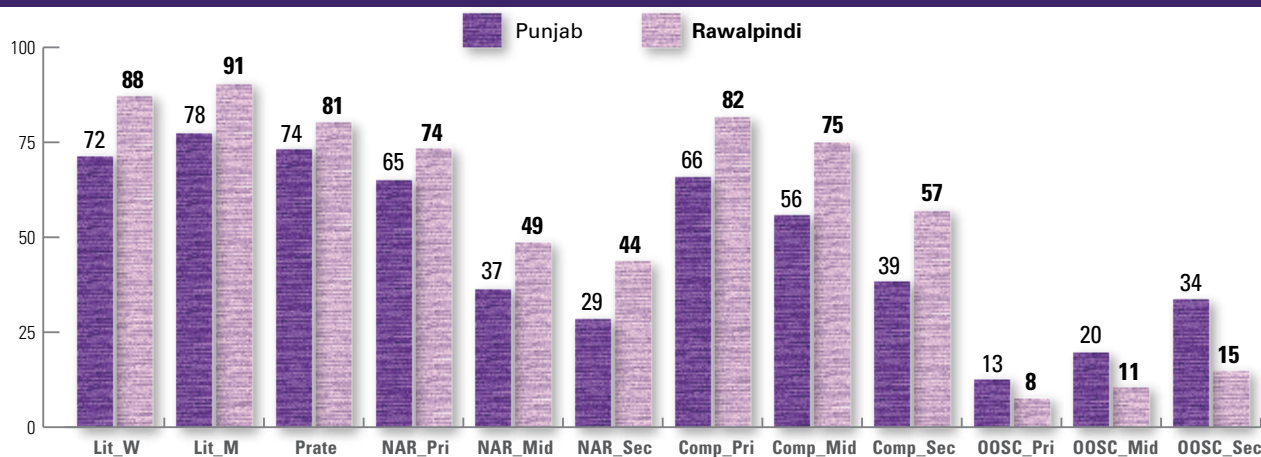


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

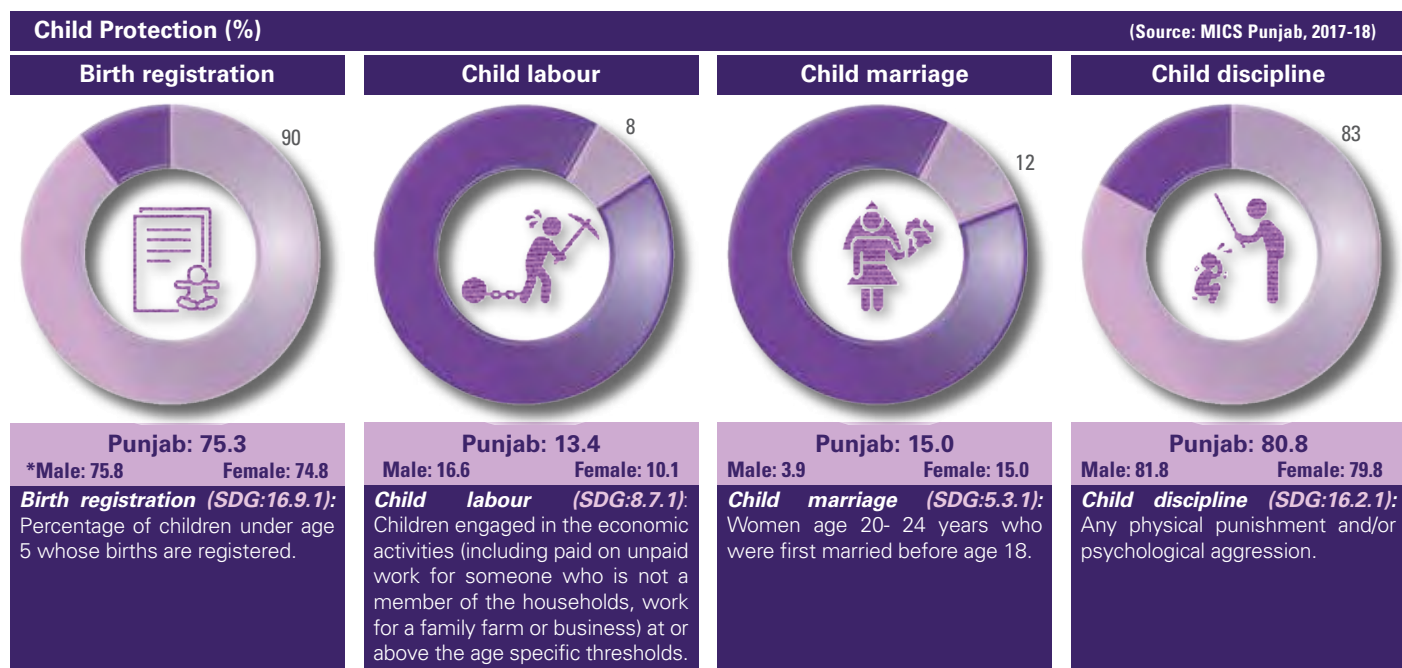
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 2/36

Education (%)

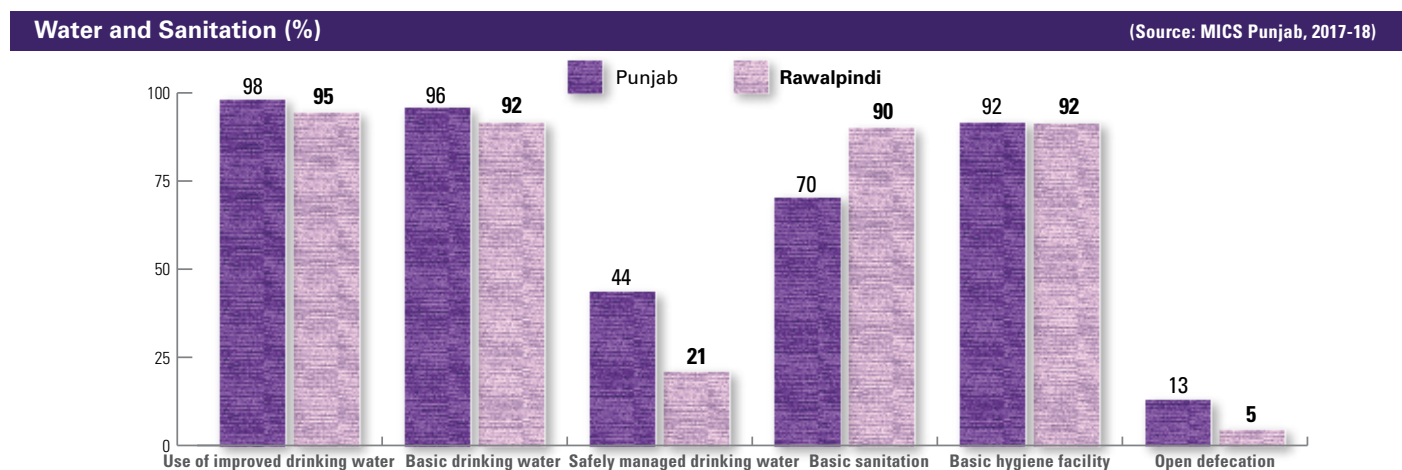
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Rawalpindi	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Rawalpindi	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	21	390	5.38	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,190	36,640	3.25
Dispensaries	96	1,411	6.80	Middle schools	303	8,327	3.64
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	11	358	3.07	High schools	396	6,757	5.86
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	112	2,587	4.33	Higher or secondary schools	59	1,284	4.60
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	6	280	2.14	Inter colleges	32	403	7.94
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	4,451	59,574	7.47	Primary schools/mosque schools	92	4,094	2.25
Dispensaries	24	89	26.97	Middle schools	69	2,460	2.80
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	220	7,182	3.06	High schools	182	4,296	4.24
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	224	5,131	4.37	Higher or secondary schools	8	216	3.70
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	Inter colleges	8	134	5.97
				Degree colleges	46	672	6.85
				Post graduate colleges	30	536	5.60

Descriptions	Rawalpindi	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Rawalpindi	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	230.09	19,401.83	1.19	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	25.82	1,626.65	1.59
Rice	0.00	4,143.72	0.00	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	630.00	11,567.20	5.45
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.00	6,306.00	0.00	Cotton/Blended Cloth (M. Meters)	28.96	706.67	4.10
Sugarcane	0.00	43,346.58	0.00	Cement (000 M.Tons)	4777.06	24535.56	19.47
Mango	0.00	1,304.35	0.00	Petroleum Products M. Liters	2056.81	6442.90	31.92
Citrus	0.59	2,297.80	0.03	Beverages ('000' Crates 24 Bottles)	18163.00	2151814	0.86
Maize	58.80	6,994.70	0.84	Woolen Yam ('000' Kgs.)	94.00	7988.00	1.18
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00	*('000' M. tones)			
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	221	12,585	1.76	Births	72,293		
Forest area	69	476	14.50	Deaths	24,811		
Culturable waste	139	1,457	9.54	Marriages	31,598		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	254	17,140	1.48	Divorces	5,133		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	3,696	87,376	4.23	Total**	521		
National highways	98	1,866	5.25	Non-metallic mineral products*	229		
Motorway	88	623	14.13	Grain mill products, starches etc.	57		
Provincial highways	693	11,947	5.80	Other food products	56		
Sugar Cess Roads	0	3,348	0.00	Furniture	35		
Road density per sq.km	0.70	0.43		Footwear	31		
Road density per '000' population	0.68	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
- Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
- Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
- Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
- Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
- Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
- Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
- Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
- Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
- ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

SAHIWAL DIVISION



A newborn baby at the Sick Newborn Care Unit at D.H.Q. Hospital on July 4, 2018 in Bahawalnagar.

Photographer: Saiyna Bashir/UNICEF

District Profile

OKARA



LOCATION

Located in the east border of the Punjab province, bordered with N. Sahib at the north, Faisalabad at the northwest, Sahiwal at the west, Pakpattan at the southwest, Bahawalnagar at the south and Kasur at the northeast side.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.134

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 16/36

Number of Tehsils: 3

Number of Union Councils: 140

Number of households ('000'): 493

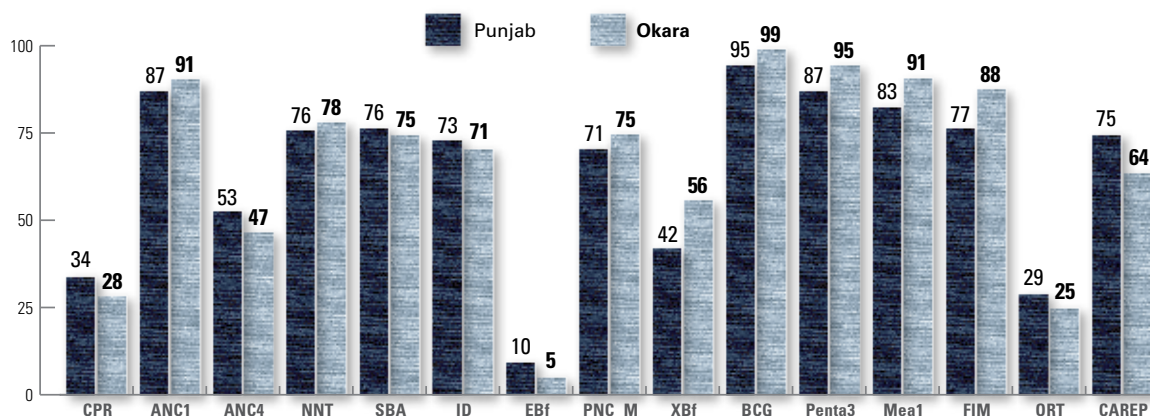
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Okara		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid OKARA
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	3,041	100.0	109,990	2.8	
2	Total female population	48.5	1,476	49.2	54,067	2.7	
3	Rural population	72.3	2,198	63.1	69,442	3.2	
4	Population under 5 years	13.4	409	13.1	14,383	2.8	
5	Population under 18 years	44.9	1,364	44.3	48,680	2.8	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.5	654	21.6	23,802	2.7	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.0	579	19.4	21,319	2.7	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		106.0		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.64		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		4,377		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		694.73		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Okara: 62.5

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 25/36

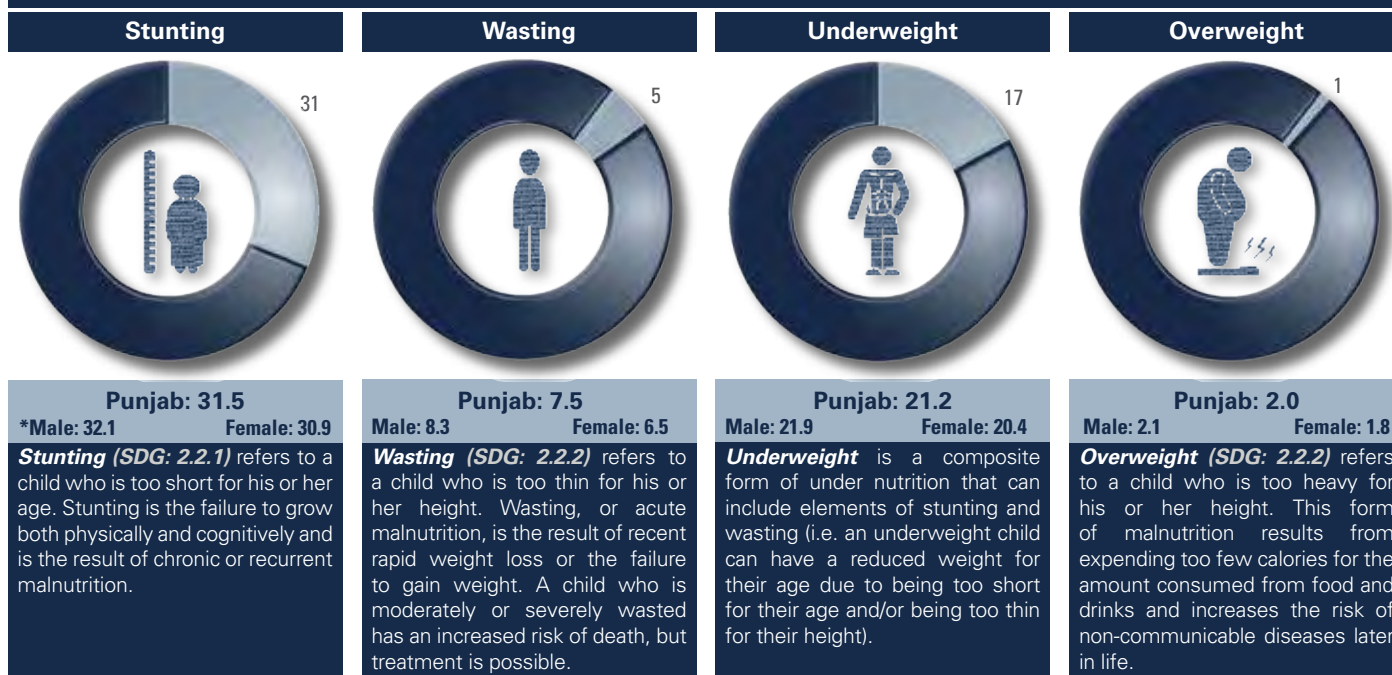
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4(CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2 \times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2)$$

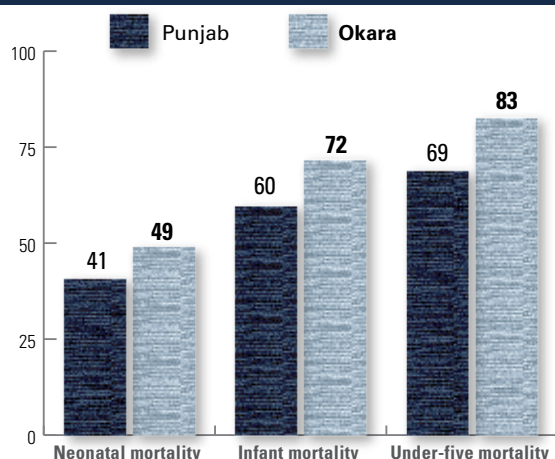
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

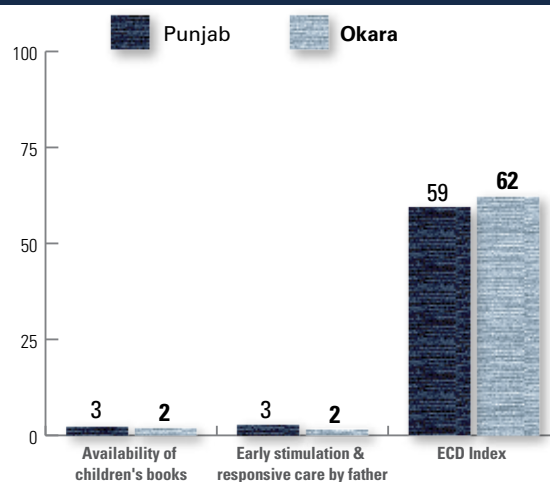
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 27/36

Early childhood development (%)

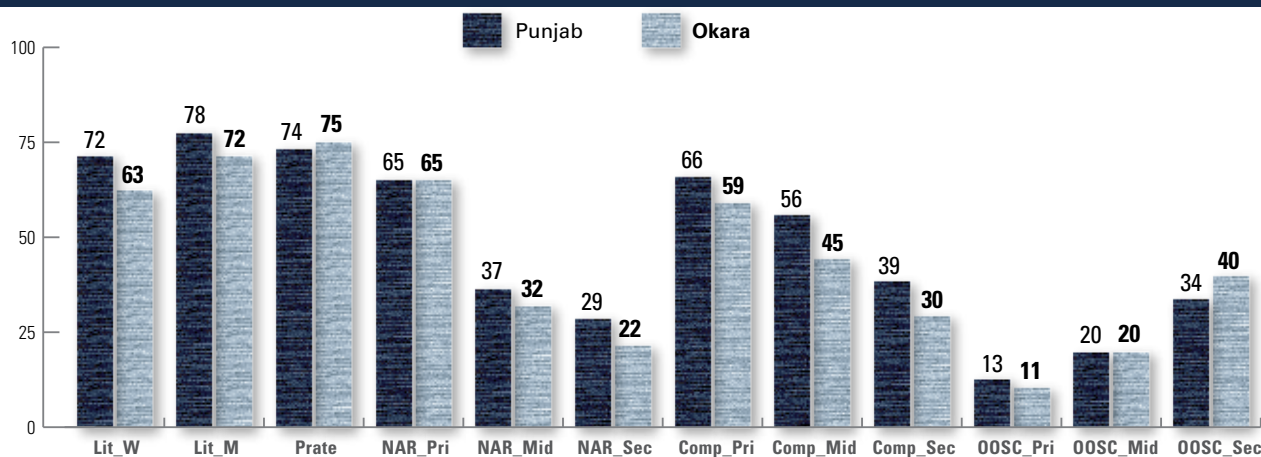


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

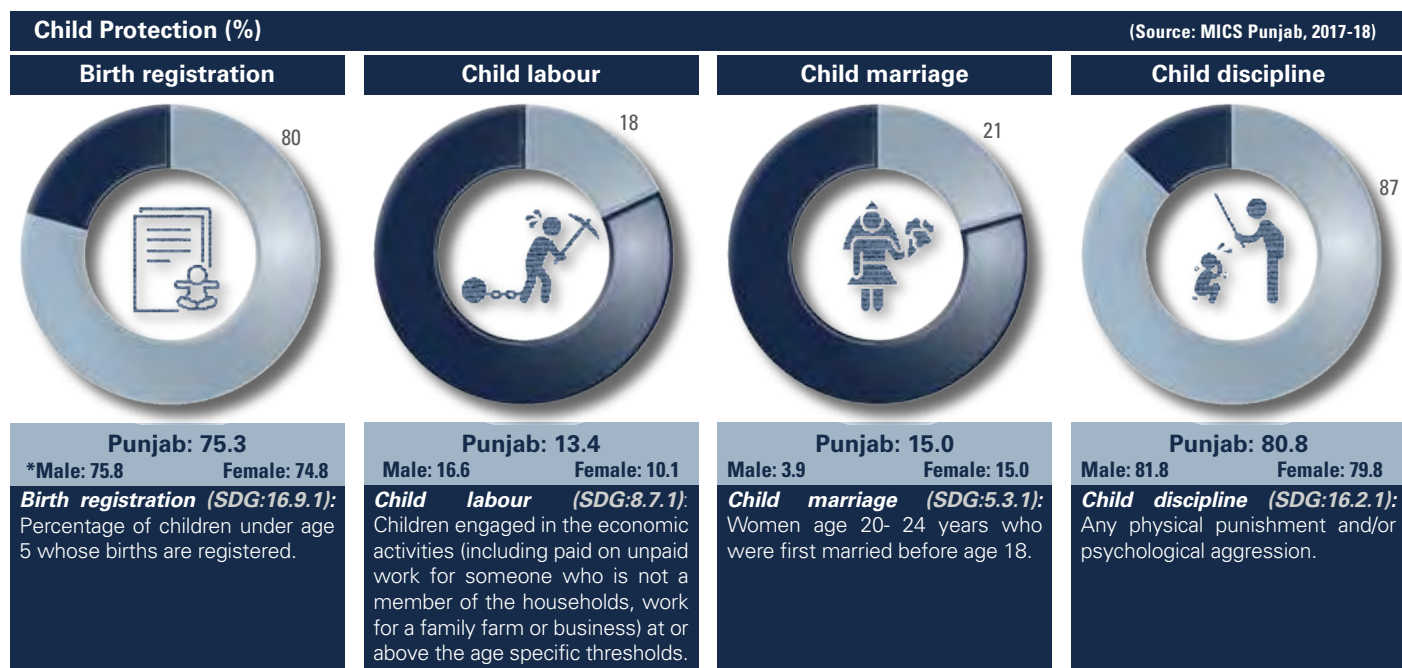
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 16/36

Education (%)

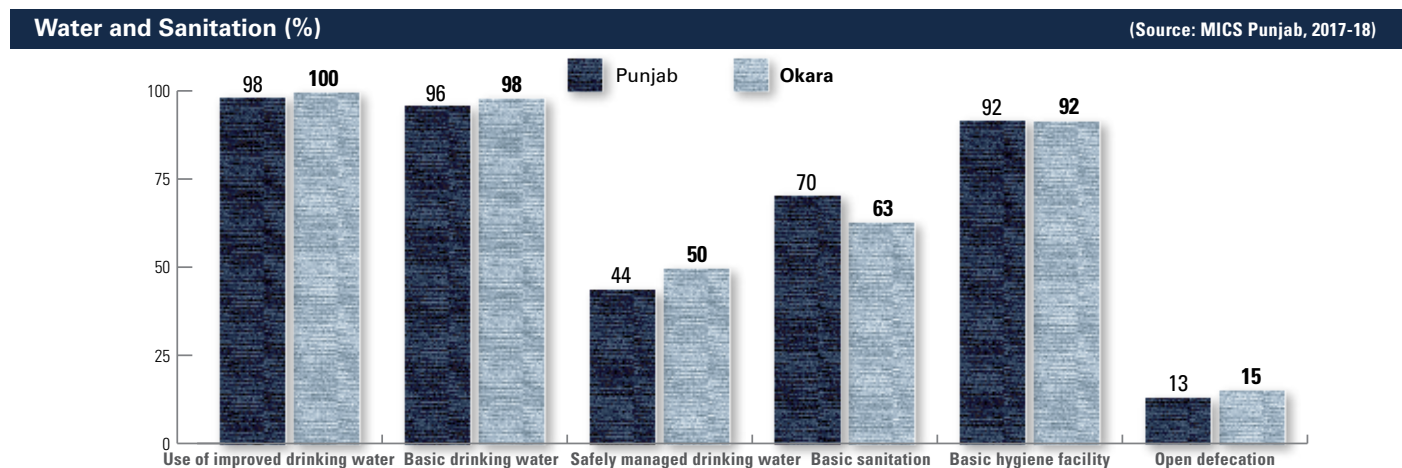
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Okara	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Okara	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	6	390	1.54	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,088	36,640	2.97
Dispensaries	27	1,411	1.91	Middle schools	288	8,327	3.46
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	11	358	3.07	High schools	188	6,757	2.78
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	96	2,587	3.71	Higher or secondary schools	33	1,284	2.57
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	11	280	3.93	Inter colleges	9	403	2.23
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	549	59,574	0.92	Primary schools/mosque schools	131	4,094	3.20
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Middle schools	95	2,460	3.86
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	220	7,182	3.06	High schools	144	4,296	3.35
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	192	5,131	3.74	Higher or secondary schools	4	216	1.85
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	Inter colleges	3	134	2.24
				Degree colleges	17	672	2.53
				Post graduate colleges	13	536	2.43

Descriptions	Okara	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Okara	Punjab	Percent				
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured							
Wheat	506.04	19,401.83	2.61	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	0.00	1,626.65	0.00				
Rice	353.68	4,143.72	8.54	Vegetable ghee/cooking oil*	31.60	1,058.84	2.98				
Cotton ('000' bales)	37.25	6,306.00	0.59	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	67.01	11,567.20	5.79				
Sugarcane	527.51	43,346.58	1.22	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	45.06	3,877.15	1.16				
Mango	1.18	1,304.35	0.09	Paper &Paper board ('000' M.Tons)	30.61	680.50	4.50				
Citrus	16.95	2,297.80	0.74	*('000' M. tones)							
Maize	1294.80	6,994.70	18.51								
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00								
Land use ('000' hectares)								Vital registration			
Cultivated area	341	12,585	2.71					Births	14,747		
Forest area	2	476	0.42	Deaths	6,075						
Culturable waste	37	1,457	2.54	Marriages	9,820						
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	611	17,140	3.56	Divorces	1,349						
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries							
Total	2,599	87,376	2.97	Total**	561						
National highways	63	1,866	3.38	Non-metallic mineral products*	286						
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Special-purpose machinery	44						
Provincial highways	208	11,947	1.74	Furniture	28						
Sugar Cess Roads	184	3,348	5.50	Productsof wood, cork, straw etc	22						
Road density per sq.km	0.59	0.43		Grain mill products, starches etc.	70	*not elsewhere classified ** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.					
Road density per '000' population	0.85	0.79									

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

PAKPATTAN



LOCATION

Located in the east part of the Punjab province, surrounded by Okara in the north, Sahiwal in the northwest, Vehar in the southwest and Bahawalnagar in the south and southeast.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.182
 MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 9/36
 Number of Tehsils: 2
 Number of Union Councils: 54
 Number of households ('000'): 304

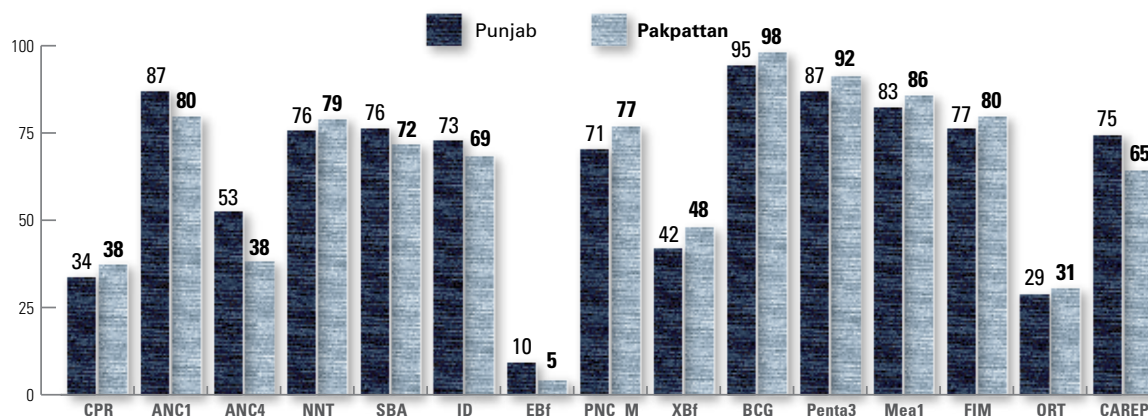
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Pakpattan		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid PAKPATTAN
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,824	100.0	109,990	1.7	
2	Total female population	49.1	896	49.2	54,067	1.7	
3	Rural population	84.2	1,535	63.1	69,442	2.2	
4	Population under 5 years	14.0	256	13.1	14,383	1.8	
5	Population under 18 years	45.4	829	44.3	48,680	1.7	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.1	384	21.6	23,802	1.6	
7	Population age 15-24 years	18.3	333	19.4	21,319	1.6	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		103.6		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.85		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		2,724		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		669.69		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Pakpattan: 63.2

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 23/36

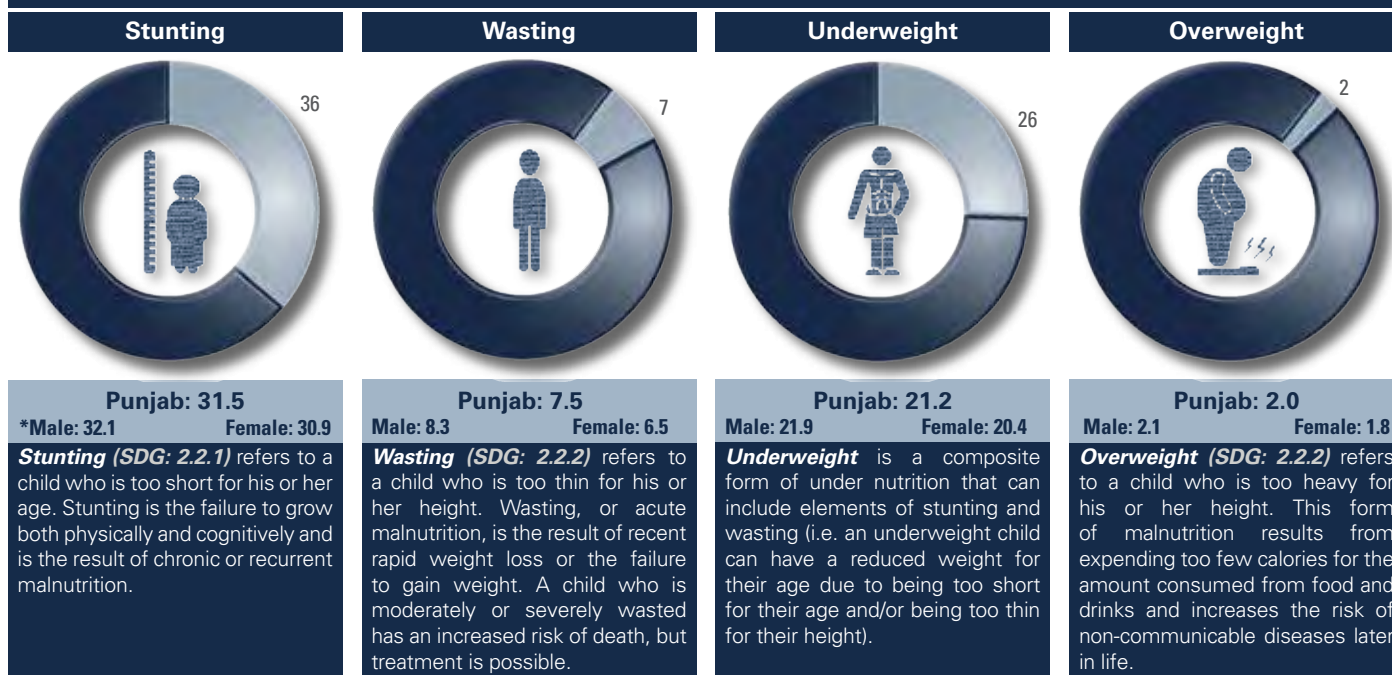
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

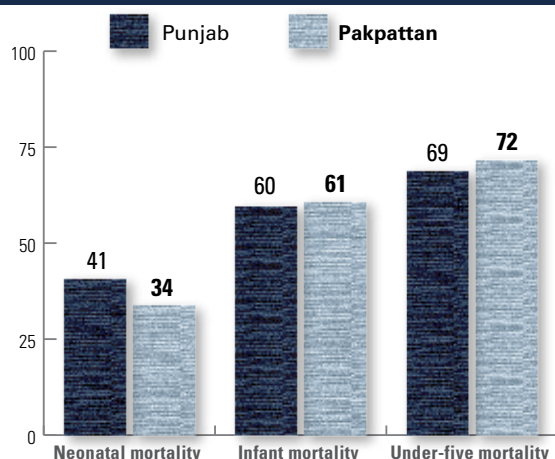
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

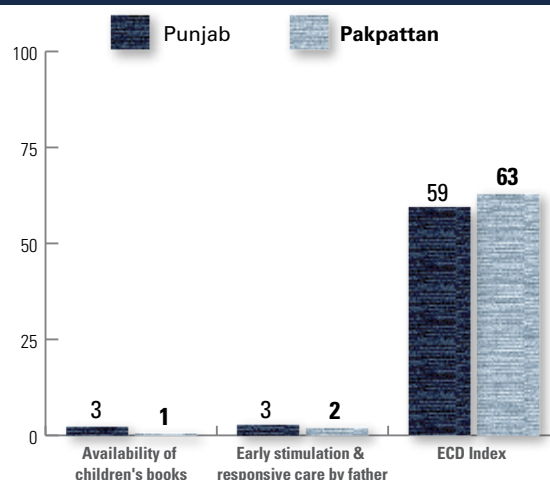
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 20/36

Early childhood development (%)

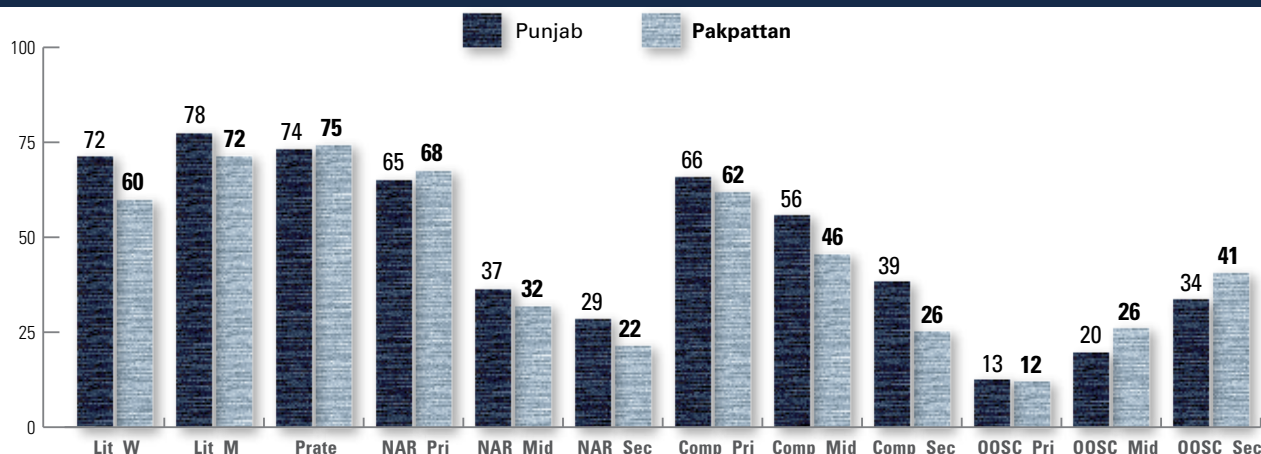


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

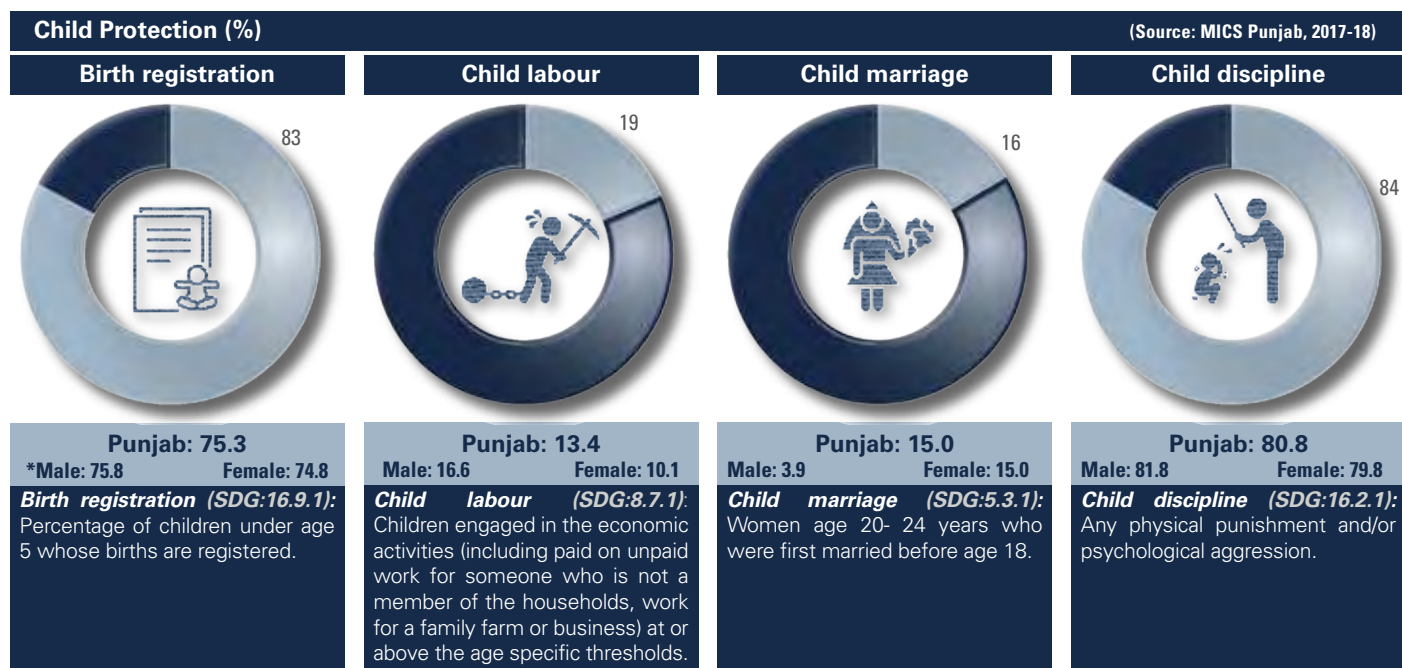
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 14/36

Education (%)

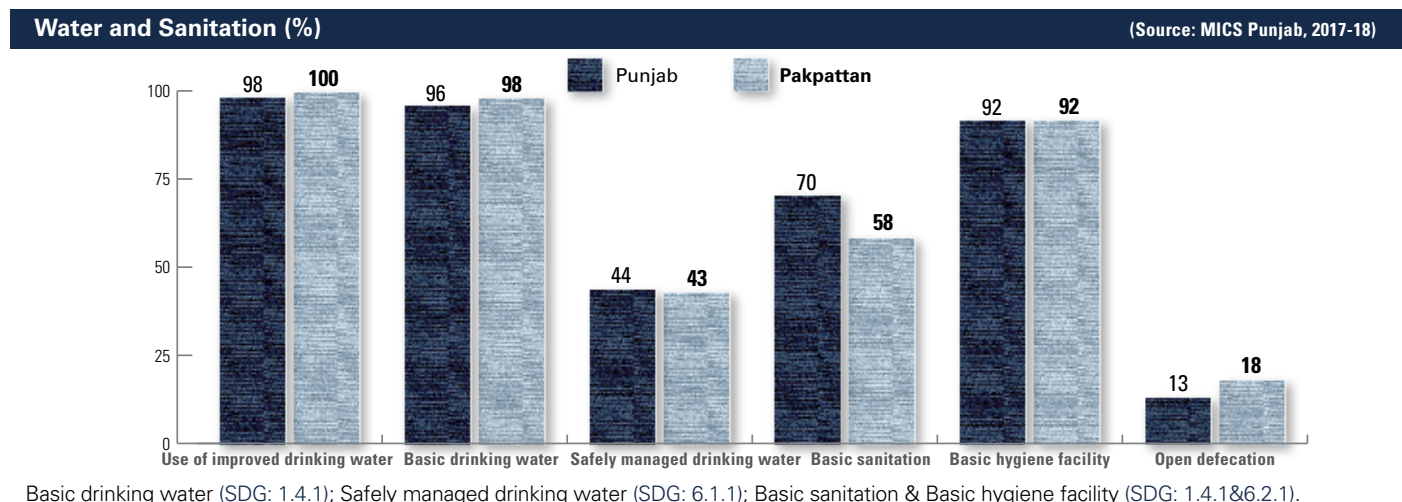
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Pakpattan	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Pakpattan	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	4	390	1.03	Primary schools/mosque schools	650	36,640	1.77
Dispensaries	11	1,411	0.78	Middle schools	163	8,327	1.96
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	5	358	1.40	High schools	88	6,757	1.30
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	55	2,587	2.13	Higher or secondary schools	18	1,284	1.40
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	2	280	0.71	Inter colleges	10	403	2.48
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Degree colleges	10	854	1.17
Hospitals	208	59,574	0.35	Post graduate colleges	4	294	1.36
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	100	7,182	1.39	Primary schools/mosque schools	104	4,094	2.54
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	110	5,131	2.14	Middle schools	59	2,460	2.40
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	High schools	66	4,296	1.54
				Higher or secondary schools	4	216	1.85
				Inter colleges	2	134	1.49
				Degree colleges	8	672	1.19
				Post graduate colleges	5	536	0.93

Descriptions	Pakpattan	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Pakpattan	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	362.63	19,401.83	1.87	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	24.82	11,567.20	0.21
Rice	176.07	4,143.72	4.25	*('000' M. tones)			
Cotton ('000' bales)	52.09	6,306.00	0.83				
Sugarcane	70.32	43,346.58	0.16				
Mango	1.50	1,304.35	0.11				
Citrus	1.97	2,297.80	0.09				
Maize	962.10	6,994.70	13.75				
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	247	12,585	1.96	Births	19,362		
Forest area	1	476	0.21	Deaths	6,532		
Culturable waste	2	1,457	0.14	Marriages	10,816		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	408	17,140	2.38	Divorces	2,243		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	1,443	87,376	1.65	Total**	379		
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products*	252		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Special-purpose machinery	17		
Provincial highways	143	11,947	1.20	Vegetable & animal oils/ fats	14		
Sugar Cess Roads	81	3,348	2.42	Grain mill products, starches etc.	53		
Road density per sq.km	0.53	0.43		Other food products	9		
Road density per '000' population	0.79	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
- Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
- Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
- Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
- Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
- Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
- Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
- Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
- Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
- ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

SAHIWAL



LOCATION

Located in the central part of the Punjab province, surrounded by Faisalabad in the north, T.T. Singh in the northwest, Khanewal in the west, Vehar in the south, Pakpattan in the southeast and Okara in the northeast side.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 0.144

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): 14/36

Number of Tehsils: 2

Number of Union Councils: 100

Number of households ('000'): 392

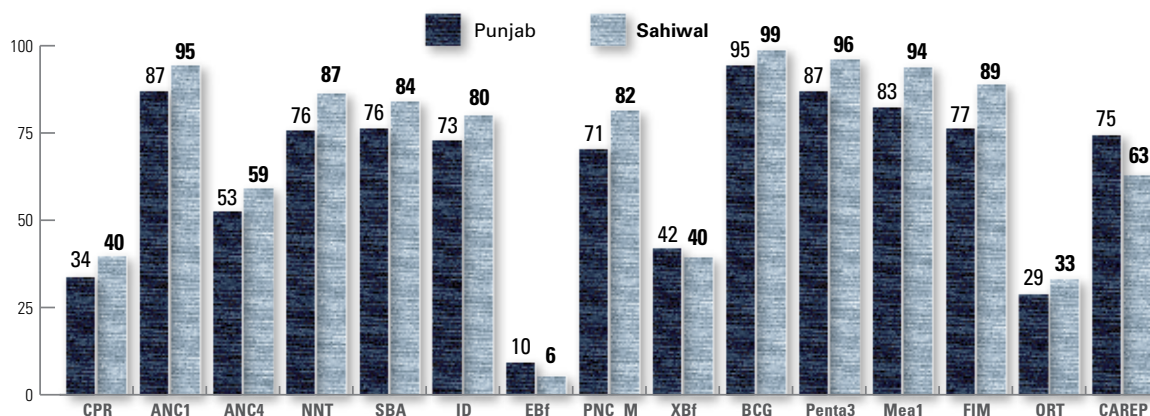
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Sahiwal		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid SAHIWAL
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	2,513	100.0	109,990	2.3	
2	Total female population	0.0	1,236	49.2	54,067	0.0	
3	Rural population	79.5	1,997	63.1	69,442	2.9	
4	Population under 5 years	12.5	315	13.1	14,383	2.2	
5	Population under 18 years	42.7	1,072	44.3	48,680	2.2	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	20.9	526	21.6	23,802	2.2	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.1	481	19.4	21,319	2.3	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		103.3		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.64		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		3,201		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		785.07		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBF=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Sahiwal: 68.5

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 9/36

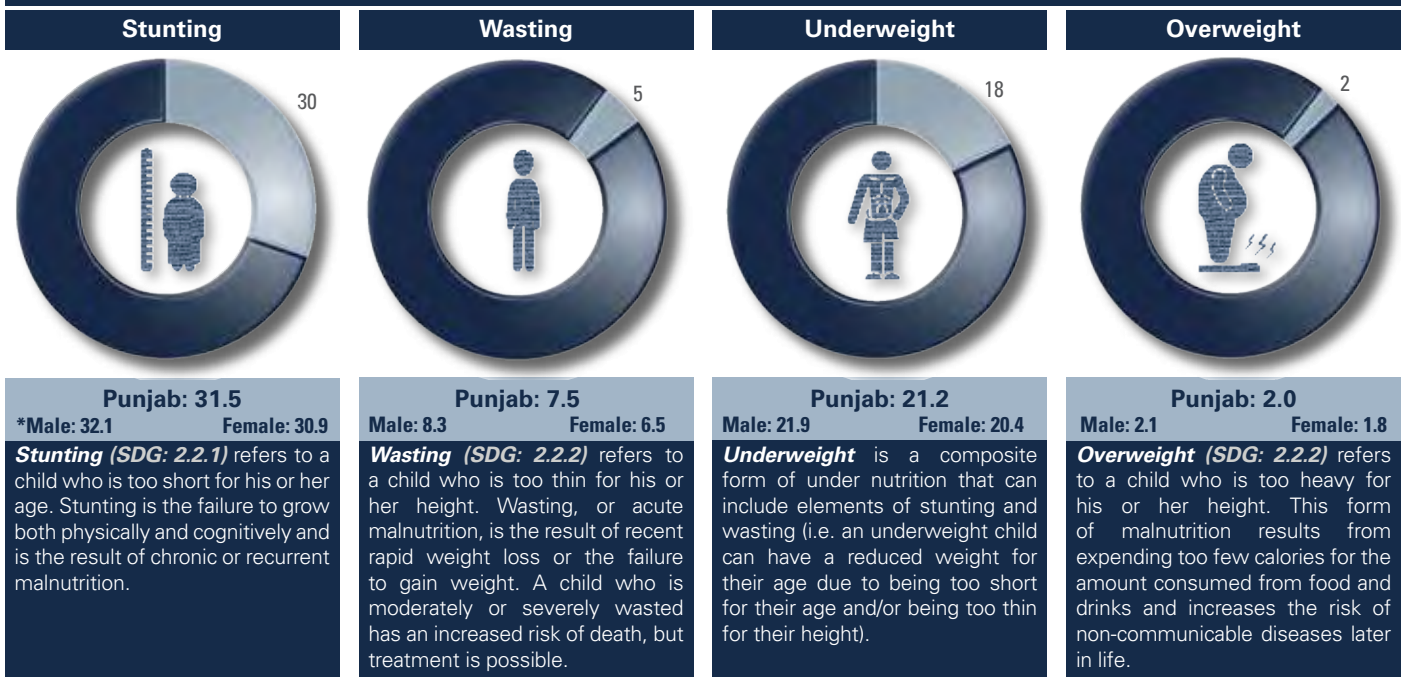
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4 \{CPR + (SBA + ANC1)/2 + (2 \times Penta3 + BCG + Mea1)/4 + (ORT + CAREP)/2\}$$

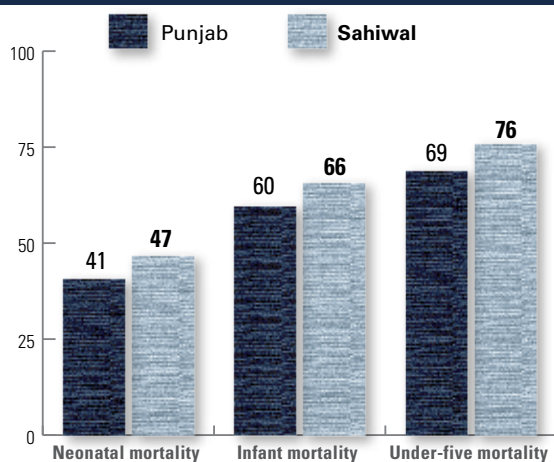
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

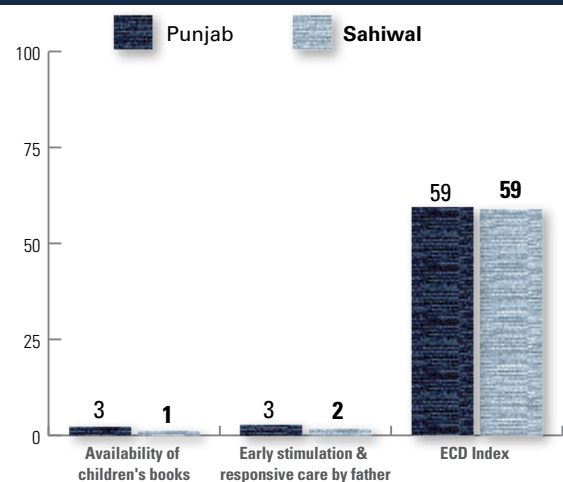
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 22/36

Early childhood development (%)

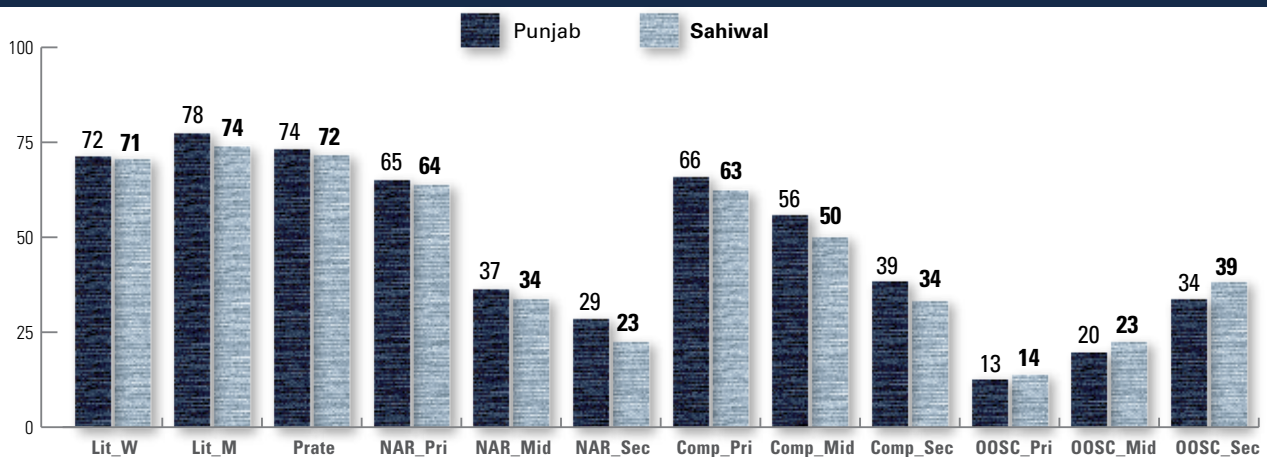


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

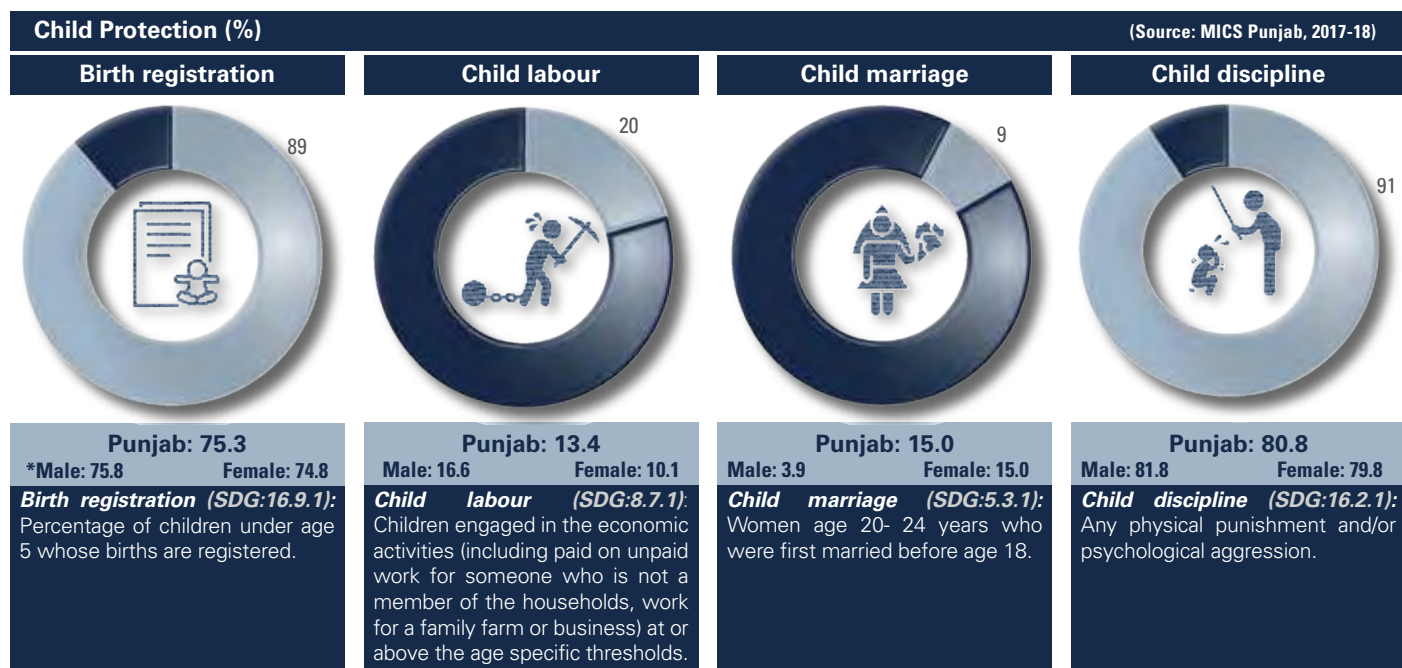
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 20/36

Education (%)

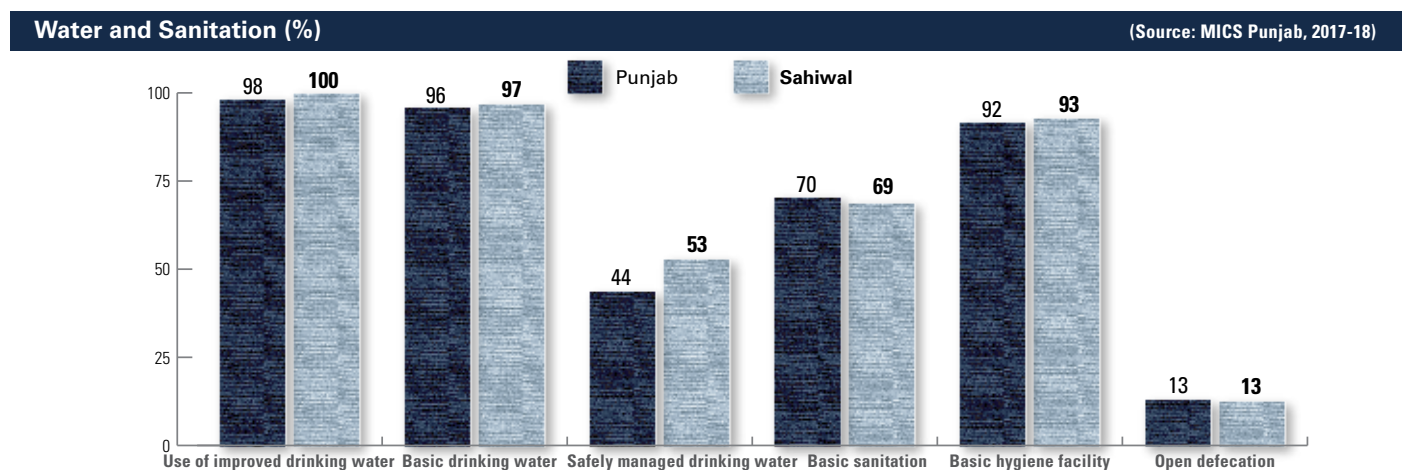
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Sahiwal	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Sahiwal	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	9	390	2.31	Primary schools/mosque schools	699	36,640	1.91
Dispensaries	33	1,411	2.34	Middle schools	281	8,327	3.37
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	13	358	3.63	High schools	192	6,757	2.84
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	80	2,587	3.09	Higher or secondary schools	52	1,284	4.05
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	6	280	2.14	Inter colleges	5	403	1.24
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	1,135	59,574	1.91	Primary schools/mosque schools	91	4,094	2.22
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Middle schools	91	2,460	3.70
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	260	7,182	3.62	High schools	120	4,296	2.79
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	160	5,131	3.12	Higher or secondary schools	8	216	3.70
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	Inter colleges	1	134	0.75
				Degree colleges	14	672	2.08
				Post graduate colleges	12	536	2.24

Descriptions	Sahiwal	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Sahiwal	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	378.47	19,401.83	1.95	Vegetable ghee/cooking oil*	36.35	1,058.84	3.43
Rice	62.39	4,143.72	1.51	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	163.80	11,567.20	1.42
Cotton ('000' bales)	192.86	6,306.00	3.06	Cigarettes (000' Nos.)	10.20	21.40	47.66
Sugarcane	150.72	43,346.58	0.35	Fertilizer ('000' M.T)	31.10	4901.80	0.63
Mango	10.50	1,304.35	0.80	Leather Tanning (000 M. Tons)	393.00	7956.00	4.94
Citrus	49.38	2,297.80	2.15	*('000' M. tones)			
Maize	702.90	6,994.70	10.05				
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)							
Cultivated area	261	12,585	2.07	Vital registration			
Forest area	5	476	1.05	Births	31,877		
Culturable waste	15	1,457	1.03	Deaths	9,703		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	410	17,140	2.39	Marriages	13,259		
Roads (in kilometer)				Divorces	2,122		
Total	1,467	87,376	1.68	Major Industries			
National highways	92	1,866	4.93	Total**	740		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products*	313		
Provincial highways	174	11,947	1.46	Furniture	55		
Sugar Cess Roads	91	3,348	2.72	Parts & accessories for motor vehical	37		
Road density per sq.km	0.46	0.43		Vegetable & animal oils/ fats	40		
Road density per '000' population	0.58	0.79		Other food products	71		
				*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

SARGODHA DIVISION



Kanhaiya Krichan (4, right to left) and Muskan Ishaq (5) attend their Early Childhood class (ECE) in Government Community Model Elementary School, Dari Ali Akber Sanghi, Rahim Yar Khan district, Punjab province, Pakistan.

Photographer: [Asad Zaidi/UNICEF](#)

District Profile

BHAKKAR



LOCATION

Located in the west of the Punjab province, Bhakkar district is bordered by Layyah to its south, Jhang to its south east, Dera Ismail Khan to its west, Khushab to its north east, and Mianwali to its north.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): **0.183**

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): **8/36**

Number of Tehsils: **4**

Number of Union Councils: **64**

Number of households ('000'): **268**

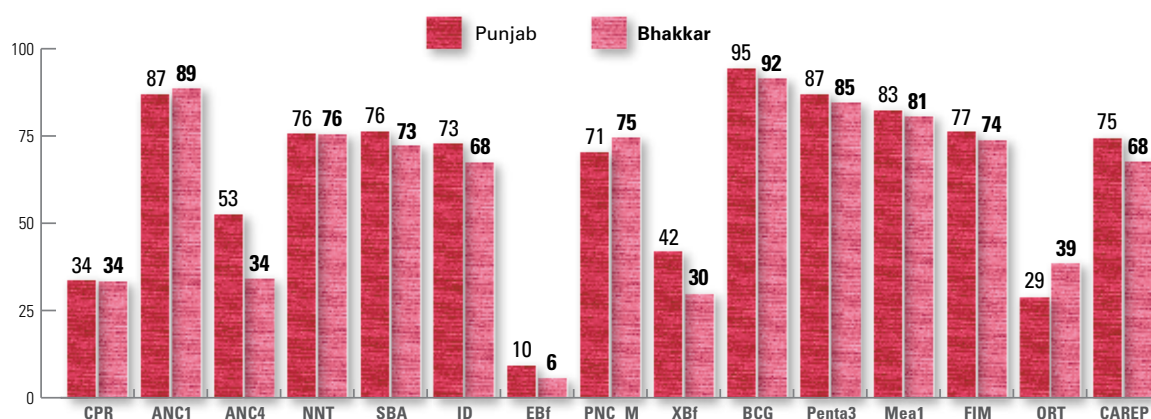
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Bhakkar		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid BHAKKAR
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,648	100.0	109,990	1.5	
2	Total female population	48.8	805	49.2	54,067	1.5	
3	Rural population	84.2	1,388	63.1	69,442	2.0	
4	Population under 5 years	13.6	224	13.1	14,383	1.6	
5	Population under 18 years	46.1	759	44.3	48,680	1.6	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	22.3	367	21.6	23,802	1.5	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.3	318	19.4	21,319	1.5	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		104.8		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		2.39		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		8,153		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		202.12		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Bhakkar: 63.3

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 22/36

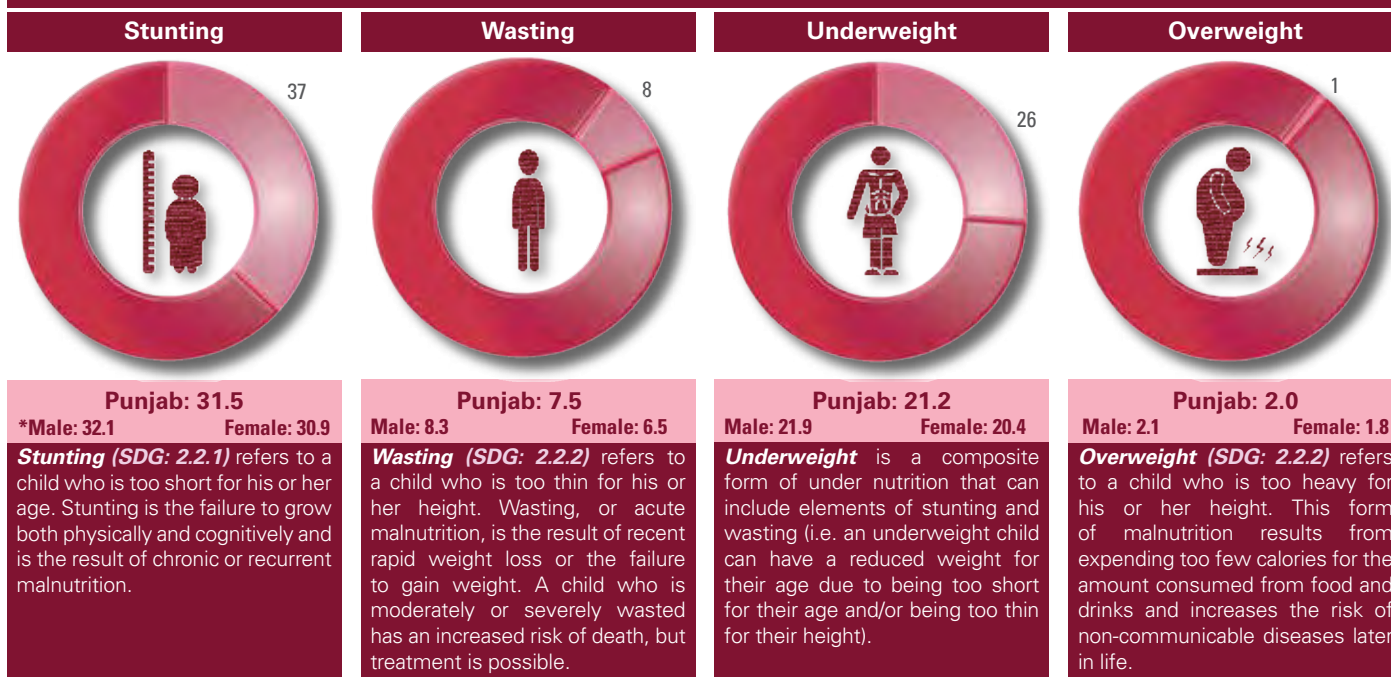
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

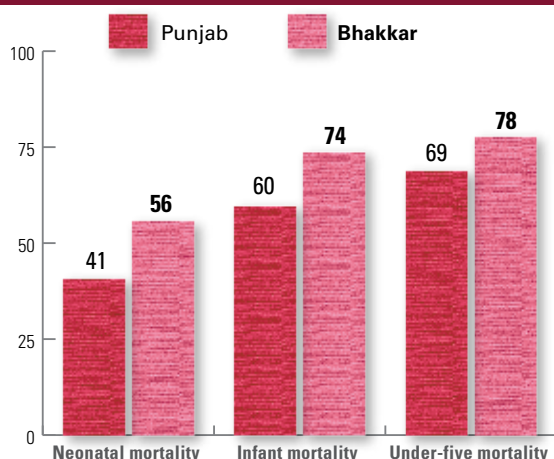
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

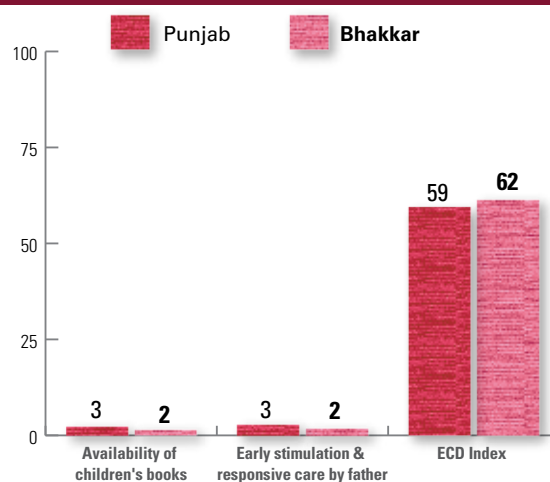
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 24/36

Early childhood development (%)

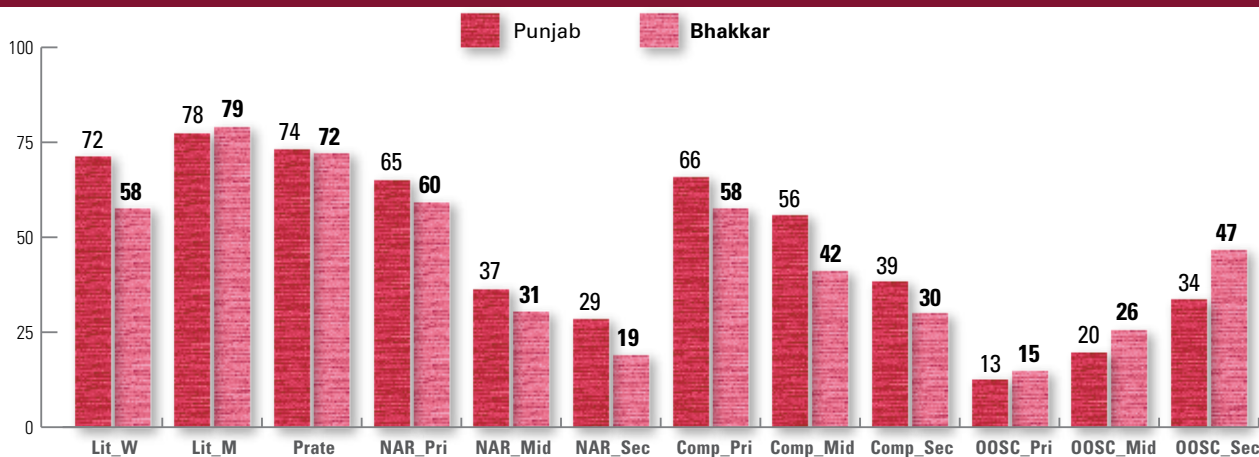


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 18/36

Education (%)

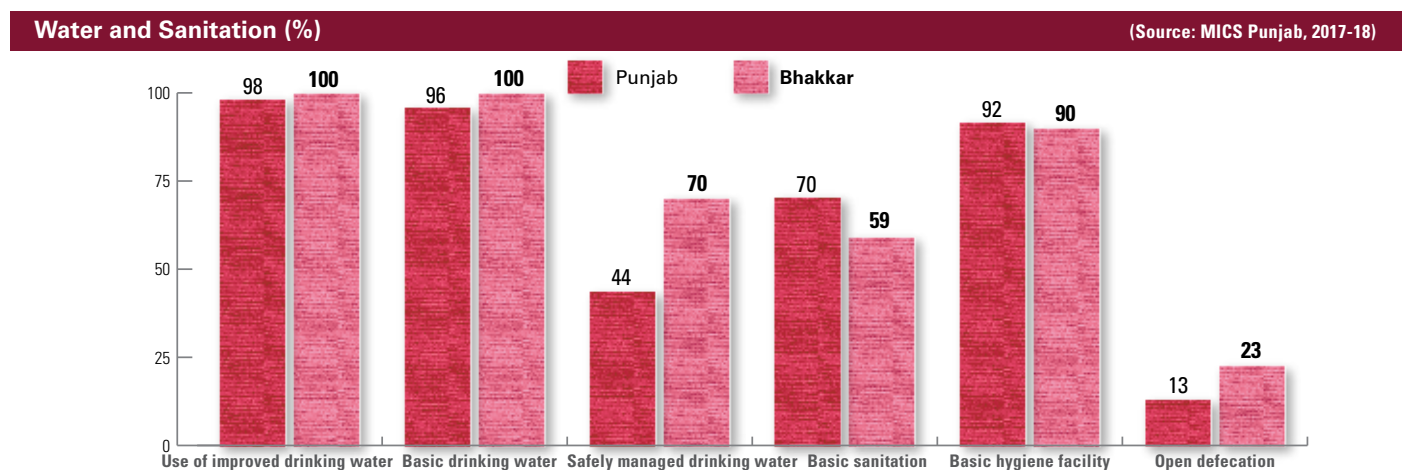
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Bhakkar	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Bhakkar	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	6	390	1.54	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,006	36,640	2.75
Dispensaries	29	1,411	2.06	Middle schools	204	8,327	2.45
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	5	358	1.40	High schools	118	6,757	1.75
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	40	2,587	1.55	Higher or secondary schools	18	1,284	1.40
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	2	280	0.71	Inter colleges	2	403	0.50
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	616	59,574	1.03	Primary schools/mosque schools	97	4,094	2.37
Dispensaries	5	89	5.62	Middle schools	53	2,460	2.15
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	117	7,182	1.63	High schools	69	4,296	1.61
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	80	5,131	1.56	Higher or secondary schools	3	216	1.39
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	Inter colleges	0	134	0.00
				Degree colleges	12	672	1.79
				Post graduate colleges	9	536	1.68

Descriptions	Bhakkar	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Bhakkar	Punjab	Percent	
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured				
Wheat	446.37	19,401.83	2.30	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	694.60	11,567.20	6.00	
Rice	0.78	4,143.72	0.02	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	83.18	3,877.15	2.15	
Cotton ('000' bales)	43.74	6,306.00	0.69	*('000' M. tones)				
Sugarcane	1,765.40	43,346.58	4.07					
Mango	0.99	1,304.35	0.08					
Citrus	107.83	2,297.80	4.69					
Maize	5.60	6,994.70	0.08					
Dates	2.35	37.69	6.24					
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration				
Cultivated area	747	12,585	5.94	Births	12,988			
Forest area	20	476	4.20	Deaths	6,546			
Culturable waste	14	1,457	0.96	Marriages	10,307			
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	854	17,140	4.98	Divorces	354			
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries				
Total	2,671	87,376	3.06	Total**	259			
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products*	248			
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Special-purpose machinery	2			
Provincial highways	330	11,947	2.76	Basic iron & steel	1			
Sugar Cess Roads	96	3,348	2.87	Furniture	1			
Road density per sq.km	0.33	0.43		Grain mill products, starches etc.	2			
Road density per '000' population	1.62	0.79		*not elsewhere classified				
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.				

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
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6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
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9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

KHUSHAB



LOCATION

Located in the northwest part of the Punjab province. It is bordered by Chakwal to the north, Sargodha to the east, Jhang to the south, Mianwali to the northwest and Bhakkar to the southwest.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): **0.131**
 MPI Ranking (within Punjab): **17/36**
 Number of Tehsils: **4**
 Number of Union Councils: **48**
 Number of households ('000'): **211**

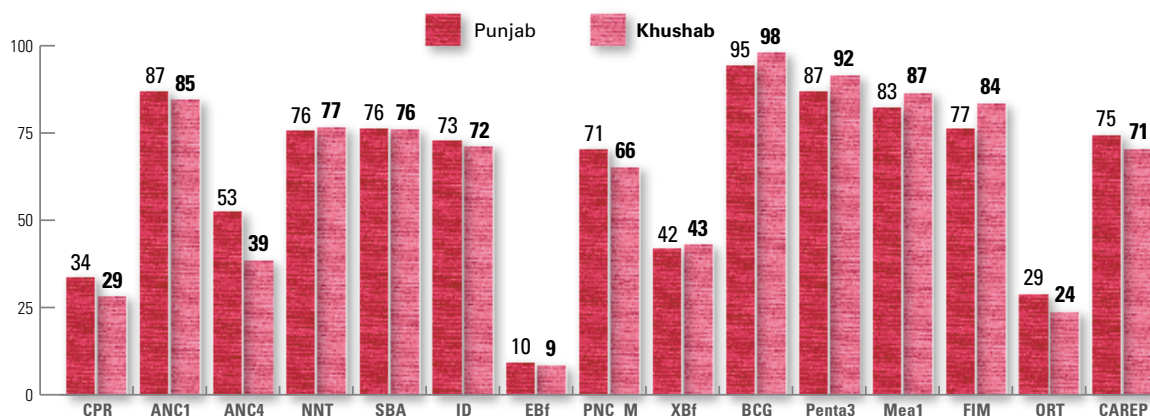
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Khushab		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid KHUSHAB
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,280	100.0	109,990	1.2	
2	Total female population	50.2	643	49.2	54,067	1.2	
3	Rural population	72.4	927	63.1	69,442	1.3	
4	Population under 5 years	11.8	151	13.1	14,383	1.0	
5	Population under 18 years	41.3	528	44.3	48,680	1.1	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.0	269	21.6	23,802	1.1	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.2	246	19.4	21,319	1.2	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		99.2		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.84		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		6,511		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		196.65		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Khushab: 62.1

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 26/36

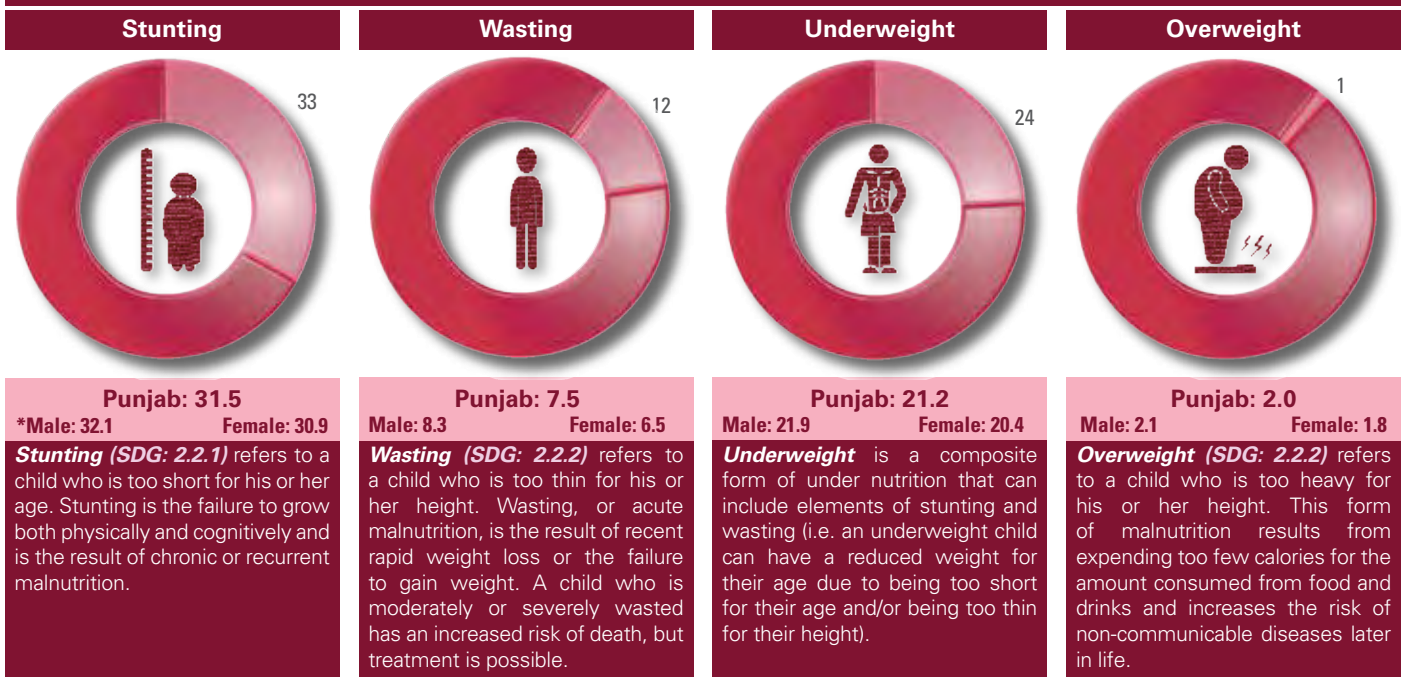
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

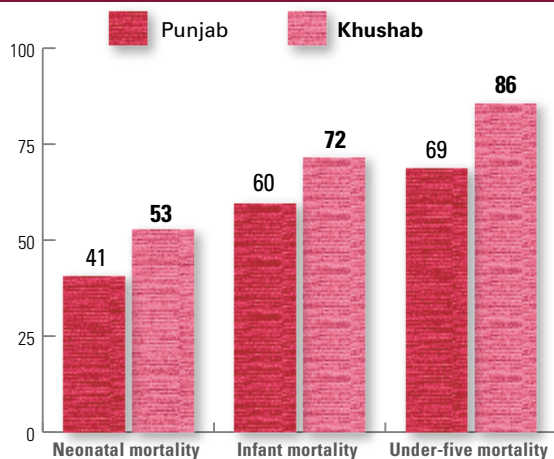
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

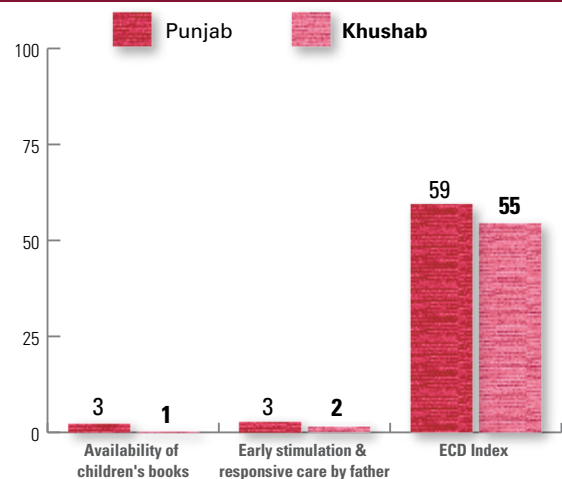
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 31/36

Early childhood development (%)

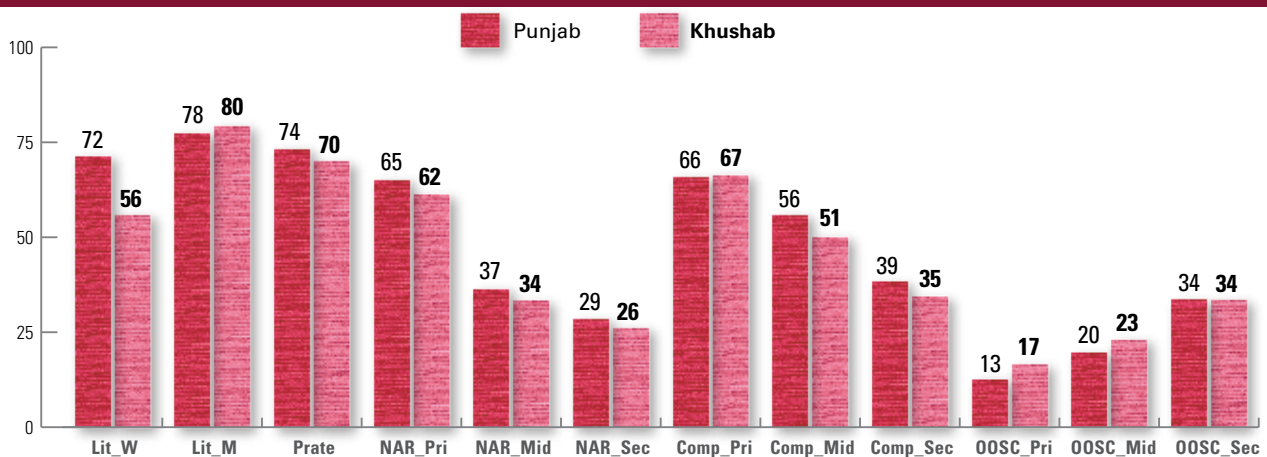


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

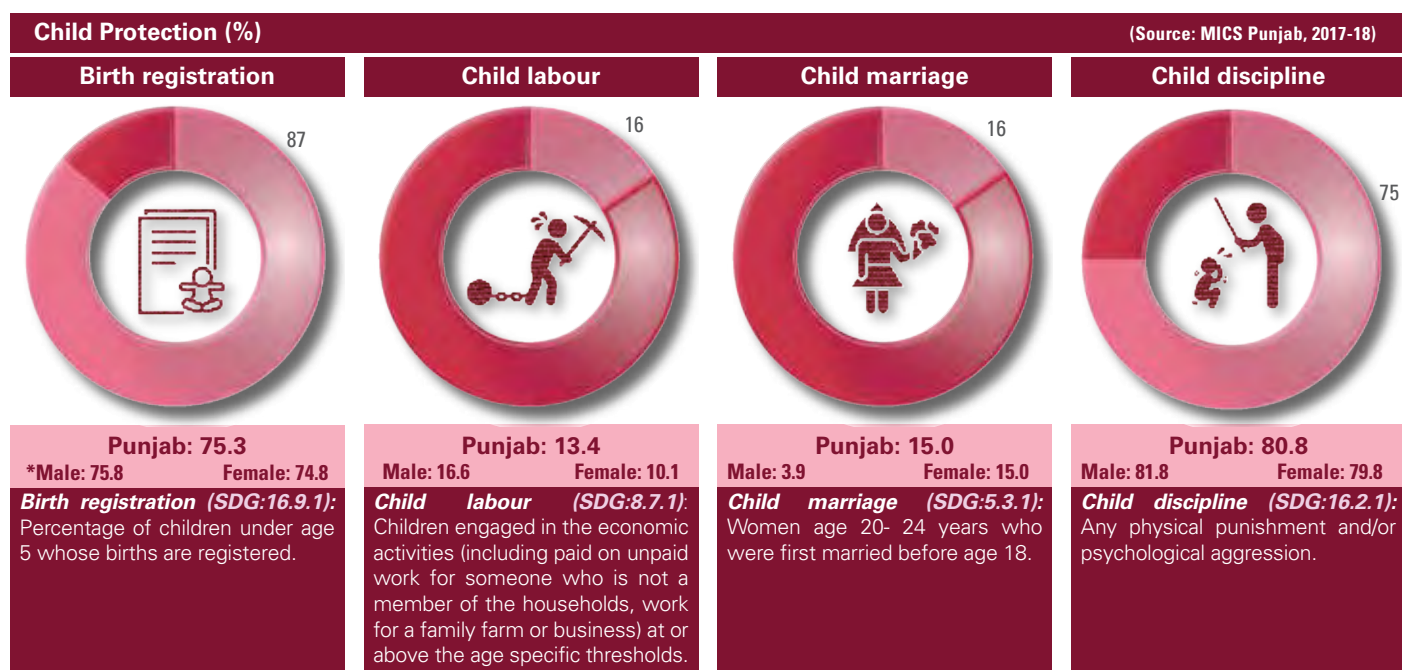
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 27/36

Education (%)

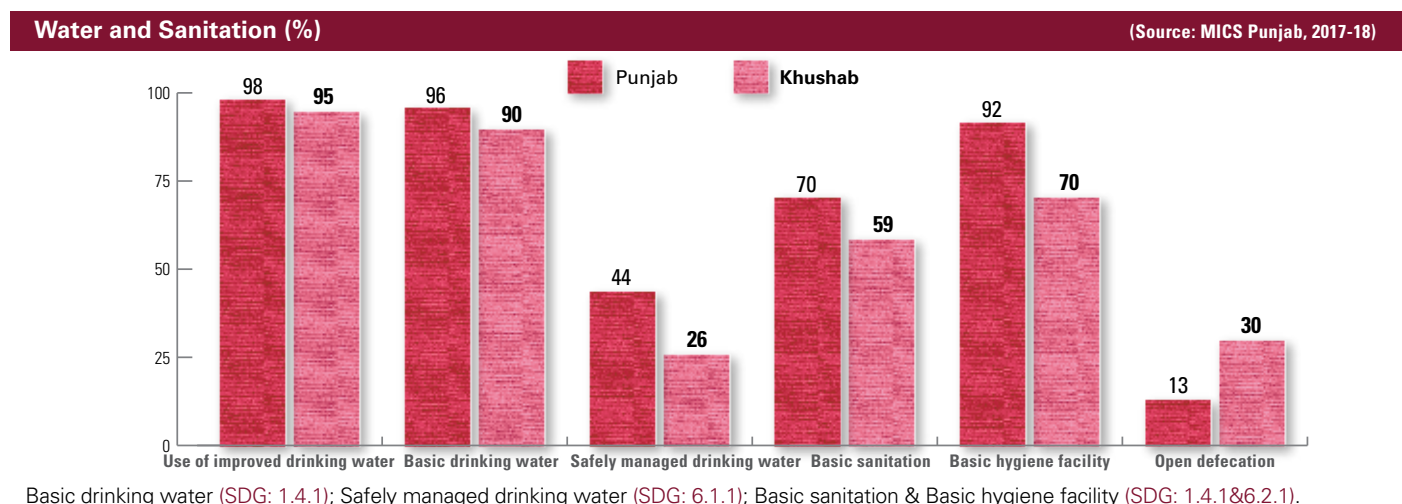
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Khushab	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Khushab	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	6	390	1.54	Primary schools/mosque schools	734	36,640	2.00
Dispensaries	33	1,411	2.34	Middle schools	121	8,327	1.45
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	5	358	1.40	High schools	131	6,757	1.94
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	44	2,587	1.70	Higher or secondary schools	19	1,284	1.48
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	7	280	2.50	Inter colleges	3	403	0.74
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	415	59,574	0.70	Primary schools/mosque schools	62	4,094	1.51
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Middle schools	28	2,460	1.14
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	100	7,182	1.39	High schools	56	4,296	1.30
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	88	5,131	1.72	Higher or secondary schools	3	216	1.39
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	Inter colleges	1	134	0.75
				Degree colleges	8	672	1.19
				Post graduate colleges	5	536	0.93

Descriptions	Khushab	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Khushab	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	237.86	19,401.83	1.23	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	13.37	1,626.65	0.82
Rice	52.22	4,143.72	1.26	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	3.78	11,567.20	0.03
Cotton ('000' bales)	0.00	6,306.00	0.00	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	52.08	3,877.15	1.34
Sugarcane	368.65	43,346.58	0.85	Cement ('000' M. Tons)	3184.09	24535.55	12.98
Mango	0.00	1,304.35	0.00	Soda Ash ('000' M. Tons)	201.45	507.80	39.67
Citrus	12.37	2,297.80	0.54	*('000' M. tones)			
Maize	3.80	6,994.70	0.05				
Dates	0.08	37.69	0.21				
Land use ('000' hectares)							
Cultivated area	459	12,585	3.65	Vital registration			
Forest area	41	476	8.61	Births	32,204		
Culturable waste	36	1,457	2.47	Deaths	8,897		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	475	17,140	2.77	Marriages	10,407		
Roads (in kilometer)				Divorces	1,493		
Total	2,167	87,376	2.48	Major Industries			
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Total	172		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products n.e.c*.	157		
Provincial highways	256	11,947	2.14	Grain mill products, starches etc.	9		
Sugar Cess Roads	82	3,348	2.45	Food products	1		
Road density per sq.km	0.33	0.43		Other textiles	3		
Road density per '000' population	1.69	0.79		Products of wood, cork, straw etc.	1		
				Structural metal products etc.	1		
				*not elsewhere classified			

Explanatory Notes:

- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
- Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
- Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
- Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
- Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
- Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
- Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
- Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
- Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
- ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

MIANWALI



LOCATION

Located in the north west border of the Punjab province, bordered with Bhakkar at the south, Khushab at the southeast and Attock and Chakwal at the northeast.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): **0.141**
 MPI Ranking (within Punjab): **15/36**
 Number of Tehsils: **3**
 Number of Union Councils: **51**
 Number of households ('000'): **238**

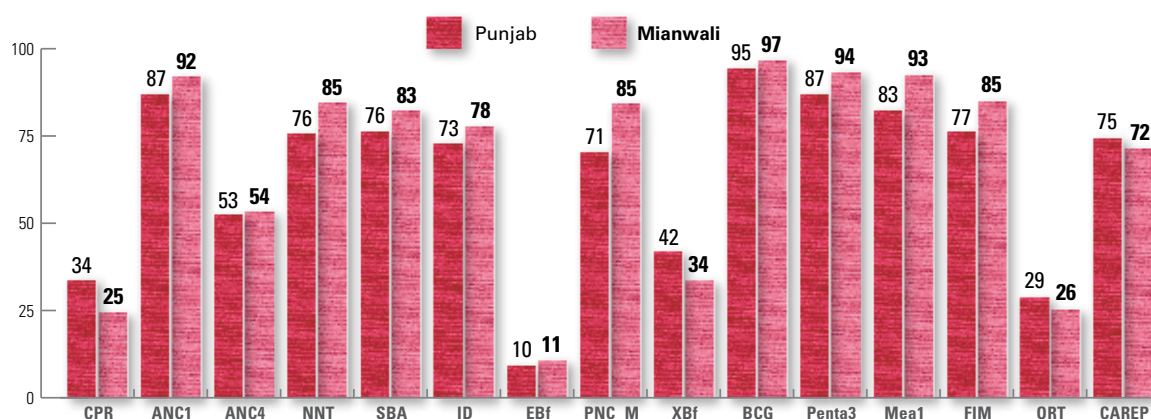
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Mianwali		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid MIANWALI
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	1,543	100.0	109,990	1.4	
2	Total female population	50.0	771	49.2	54,067	1.4	
3	Rural population	78.7	1,215	63.1	69,442	1.7	
4	Population under 5 years	12.8	197	13.1	14,383	1.4	
5	Population under 18 years	43.6	673	44.3	48,680	1.4	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.9	338	21.6	23,802	1.4	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.8	305	19.4	21,319	1.4	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		100.2		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		2.01		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		5,840		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		164.14		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Mianwali: 63.8

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 21/36

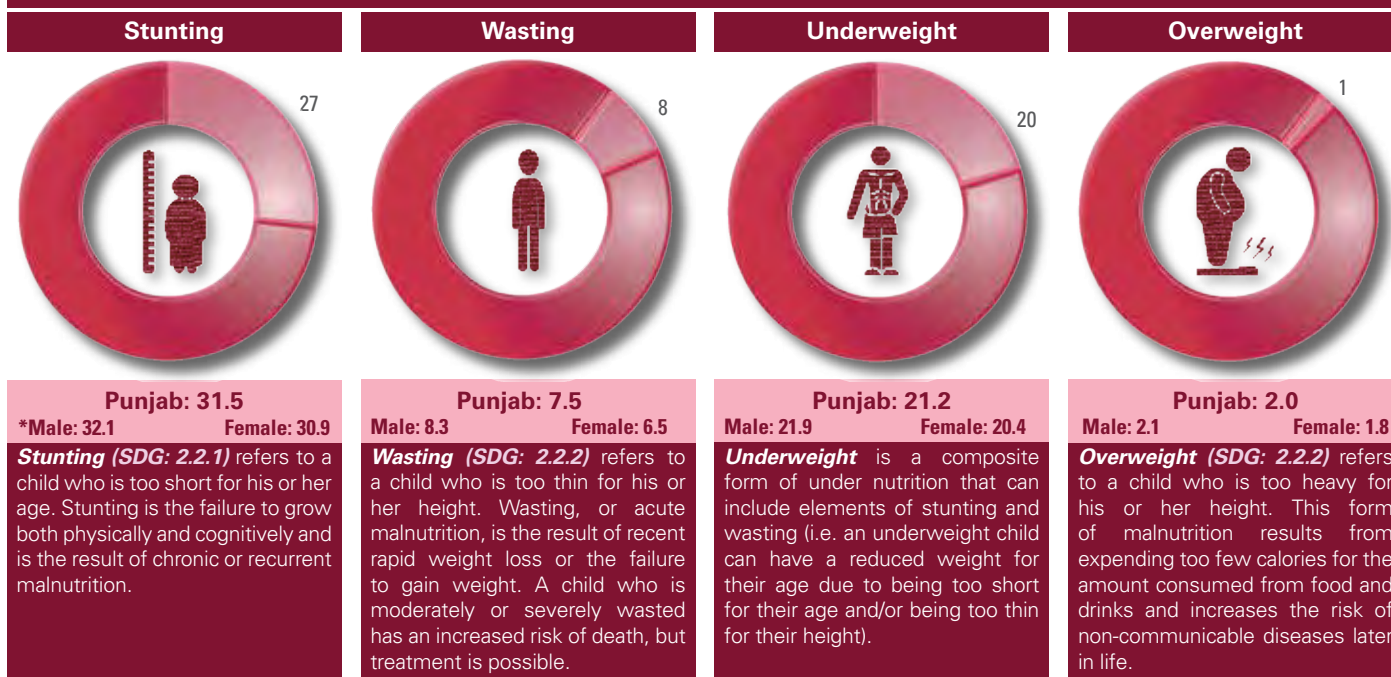
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

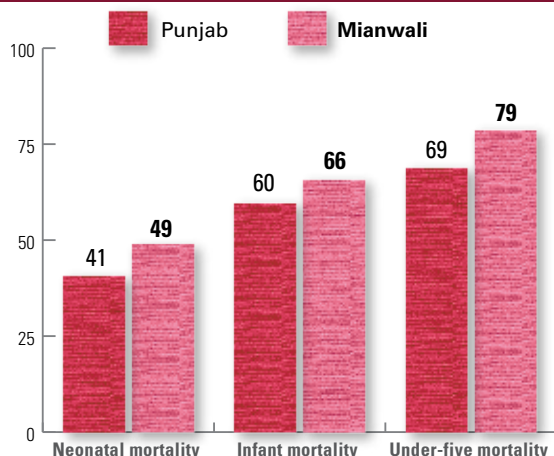
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

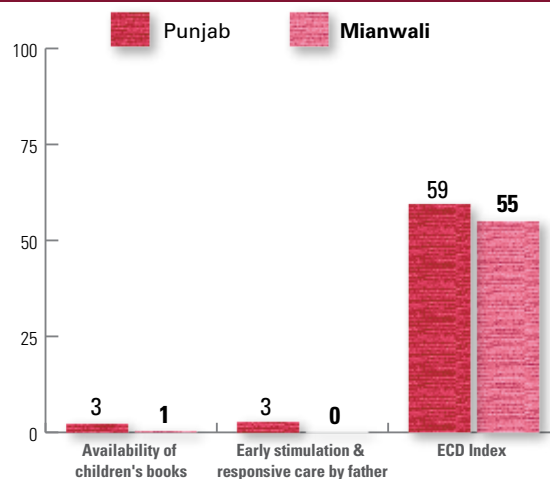
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 25/36

Early childhood development (%)

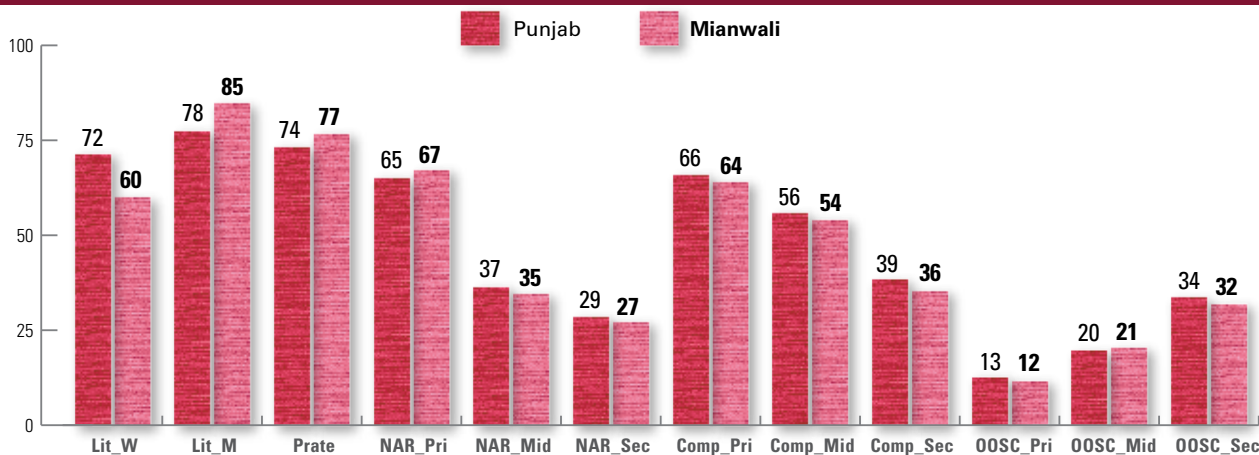


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

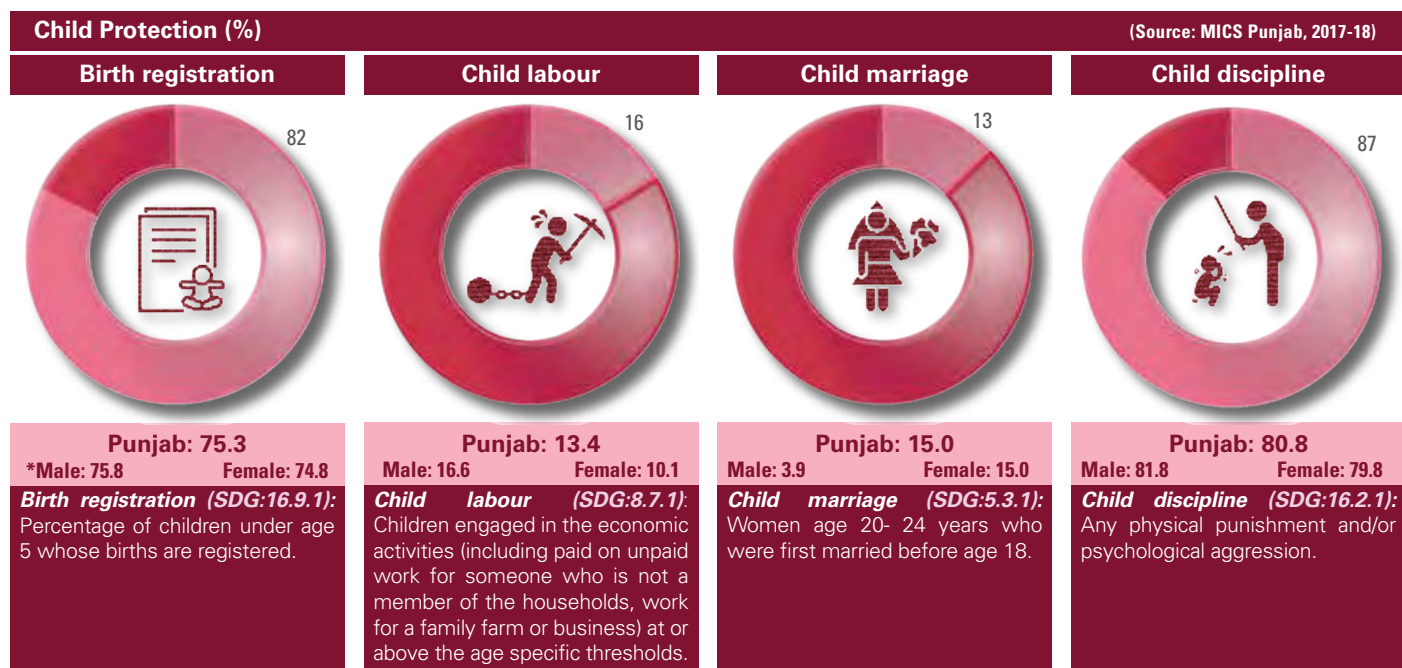
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 25/36

Education (%)

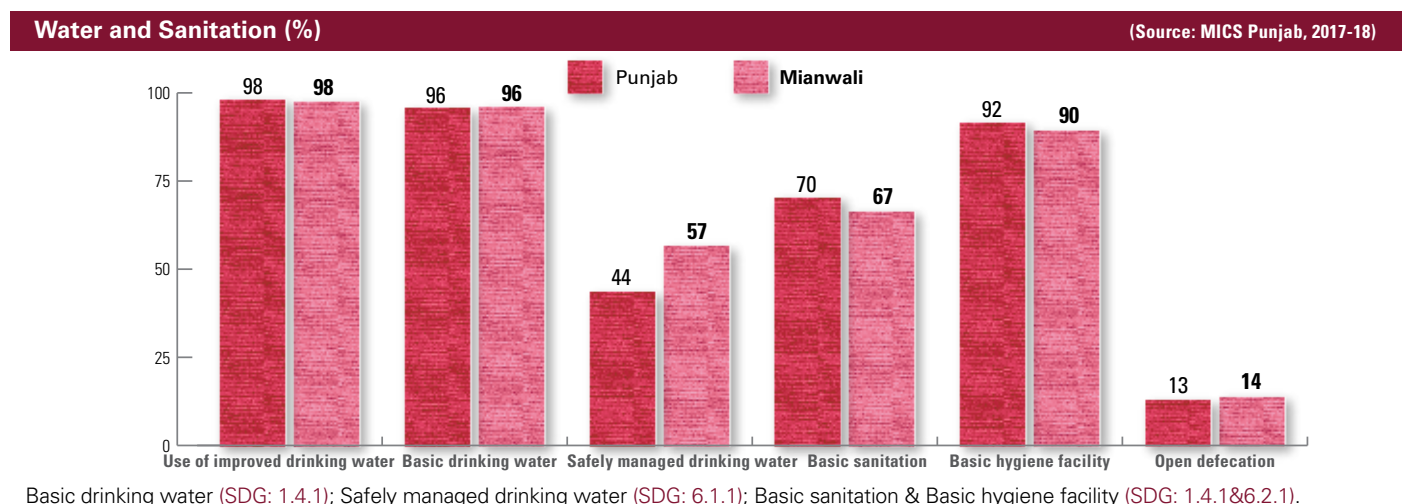
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Mianwali	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Mianwali	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	5	390	1.28	Primary schools/mosque schools	984	36,640	2.69
Dispensaries	22	1,411	1.56	Middle schools	166	8,327	1.99
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	10	358	2.79	High schools	134	6,757	1.98
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	42	2,587	1.62	Higher or secondary schools	25	1,284	1.95
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	6	280	2.14	Inter colleges	6	403	1.49
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	473	59,574	0.79	Primary schools/mosque schools	87	4,094	2.13
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Middle schools	39	2,460	1.59
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	200	7,182	2.78	High schools	79	4,296	1.84
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	84	5,131	1.64	Higher or secondary schools	4	216	1.85
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	Inter colleges	4	134	2.99
				Degree colleges	13	672	1.93
				Post graduate colleges	16	536	2.99

Descriptions	Mianwali	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Mianwali	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	471.89	19,401.83	2.43	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	51.90	11,567.20	0.45
Rice	13.62	4,143.72	0.33	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	46.96	3,877.15	1.21
Cotton ('000' bales)	93.46	6,306.00	1.48	Cement ('000' M. Tons)	5014.75	24535.55	20.44
Sugarcane	146.46	43,346.58	0.34	Fertilizers ('000' M. Tons)	239.80	4901.80	4.89
Mango	0.42	1,304.35	0.03	*('000' M. tones)			
Citrus	24.43	2,297.80	1.06				
Maize	4.80	6,994.70	0.07				
Dates	0.00	37.69	0.00				
Land use ('000' hectares)							
Cultivated area	385	12,585	3.06	Vital registration			
Forest area	13	476	2.73	Births	17,835		
Culturable waste	10	1,457	0.69	Deaths	5,183		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	413	17,140	2.41	Marriages	8,066		
Roads (in kilometer)				Divorces	780		
Total				Major Industries			
National highways	0	1,866	2.34	Total	186		
Motorway	0	623	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products*	178		
Provincial highways	337	11,947	0.00	Grain mill products, starches etc.	7		
Sugar Cess Roads	0	3,348	2.82	Basic chemicals, fertilizer etc.	1		
Road density per sq.km	0.35	0.43	0.00	*not elsewhere classified			
Road density per '000' population	1.33	0.79					

Explanatory Notes:

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Multidimensional poverty represents the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures poverty by capturing deprivations in health, education, and living standards with equal weights (1/3) to each of these sectors. Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty or headcount ration (H). Note: Higher the MPI proportion leads to high rate of poverty in the district as per MPI Global definition
2. Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying within the first month of life
3. Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and first birthday
4. Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday
5. Basic drinking water: Improved source of drinking water, is on premises or collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved sources includes: Piped water, public stand pipe or tap
6. Safely managed drinking water: Percentage of household members whose improved household drinking water is on premises and available when needed, it is tested and free of E.coli contamination
7. Basic sanitation: Improved source of sanitation which are not shared with other households. Improved sources includes: Piped Sewer system, septic tank and pit latrine
8. Basic hygiene practices: Availability of handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
9. Early stimulation & responsive care: Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in developmental activities that promote learning and school readiness. Activities includes: reading books, telling stories, singing songs, taking the child outside, playing with the child, and naming, counting or drawing things with the child
10. ECD Index: Percentage of Children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on-track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

District Profile

SARGODHA



LOCATION

Located in the northern central part of the Punjab province, surrounded by Jhelum in the north, Khushab in the west, Jhang in the south, Chiniot in the southeast, Hafizabad in the east and M.B. Din in the northeast.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): **0.116**

MPI Ranking (within Punjab): **22/36**

Number of Tehsils: **7**

Number of Union Councils: **186**

Number of households ('000'): **600**

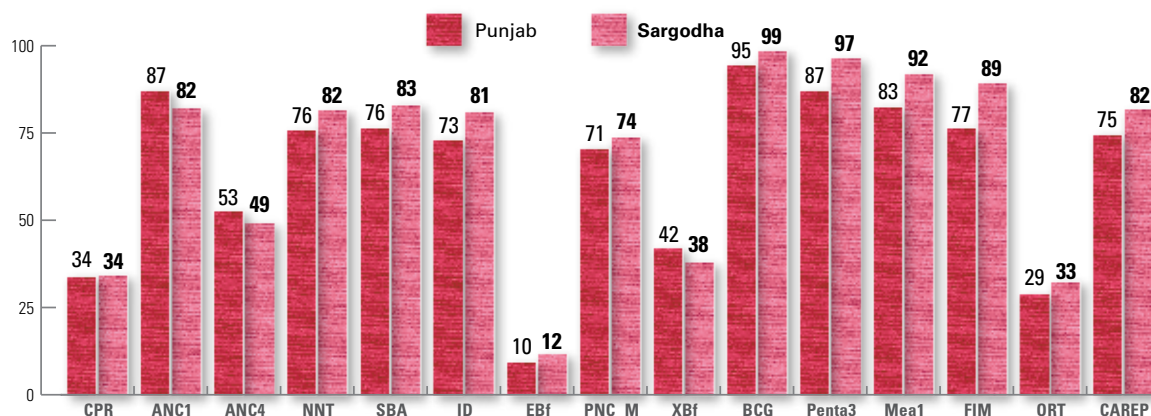
Demography:

(Source: Pakistan Census, 2017)

SL.	Indicators (Population in '000')	Sargodha		Punjab		% share of district	Age Pyramid SARGODHA
		%	Number	%	Number		
1	Total population	100.0	3,696	100.0	109,990	3.4	
2	Total female population	49.5	1,828	49.2	54,067	3.4	
3	Rural population	70.6	2,608	63.1	69,442	3.8	
4	Population under 5 years	12.4	458	13.1	14,383	3.2	
5	Population under 18 years	42.6	1,575	44.3	48,680	3.2	
6	Adolescent population (age 10-19 years)	21.3	788	21.6	23,802	3.3	
7	Population age 15-24 years	19.4	716	19.4	21,319	3.4	
8	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)		102.2		103.4		
9	Inter-censal growth rate (1998-2017)		1.73		2.13		
10	Area (in sq. km)		5,856		205,345		
11	Population density (population per sq. km)		631.18		535.63		

Health: Continuum Care (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



CPR=Contraceptive prevalence rate; ANC1=Antenatal care visit at least once by health professional (SDG:3.8.1); ANC4= At least 4 ANC visits; NNT=Neonatal tetanus; SBA=Skilled birth attendant (SDG:3.1.2); ID=Institutional deliveries; EBf=Early breastfeeding; PNC_M=Postnatal care for mothers; XBf=Exclusive breastfeeding; BCG=Received BCG dose at birth; Penta3=Received 3-doses of Penta (SDG:3.b.1 & 3.8.1); Mea1=Received 1-dose of Measles; FIM=Full Immunization coverage; ORT=Oral rehydration therapy; CAREP=Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia.

Composite Coverage Index (CCI - %)

Sargodha: 67.6

Punjab: 64.0

Ranking: 12/36

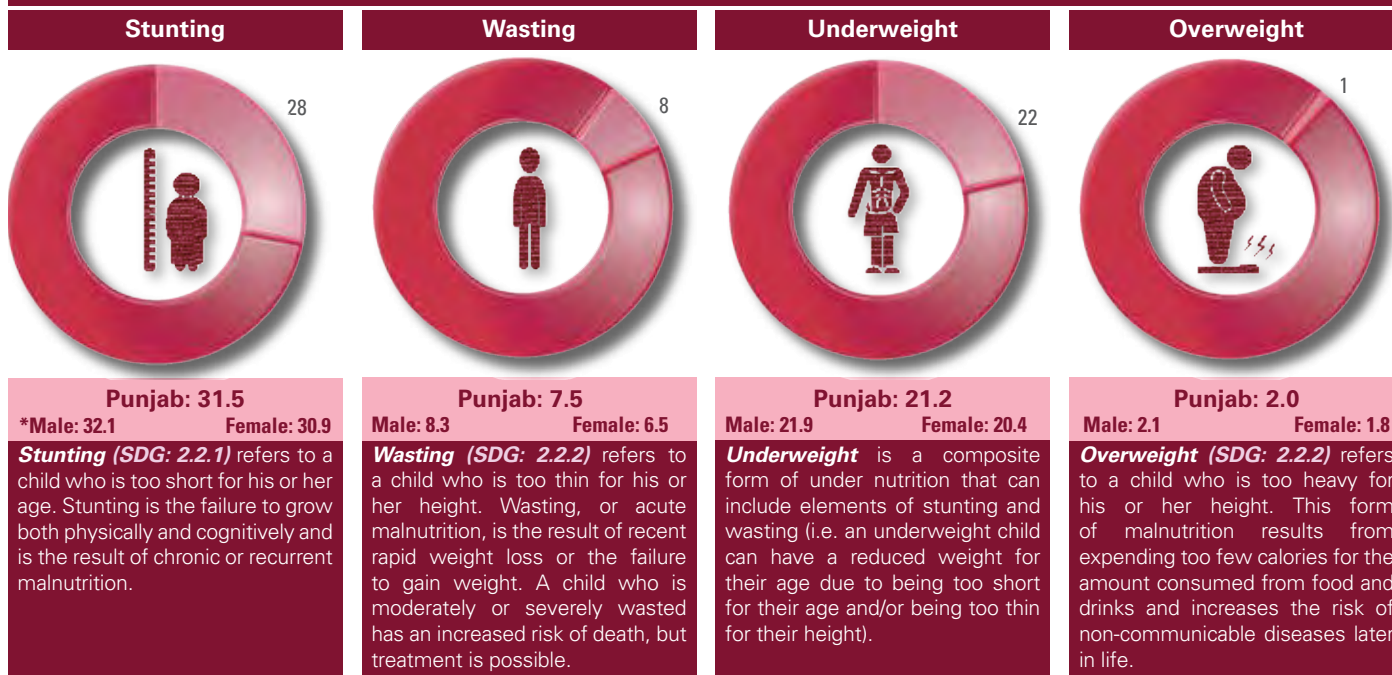
The Composite coverage index is a tool from WHO for monitoring the coverage of maternal and child health interventions. It is a weighted average of percentage coverage of eight interventions with respect to four stages of maternal and childhood care which include reproductive care, maternal care, childhood immunization and management of childhood illness. The interventions include (i) Family planning coverage (CPR); (ii) Skilled birth attendant (SBA); (iii) At least one antenatal care visit by a skilled provider (ANC1); (iv) Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; (v) Three Pentavalent (Penta3) vaccinations; (vi) Measles (Mea1) vaccination; (vii) ORT and continued feeding for children with diarrhoea; and (viii) Care-seeking for childhood pneumonia (CAREP).

(Note: CCI shows that higher the percentage, better performing is the district. Also ranked district based on CCI calculated)

$$CCI = 1/4\{CPR+(SBA+ANC1)/2+(2\times Penta3+BCG+Mea1)/4+(ORT+CAREP)/2\}$$

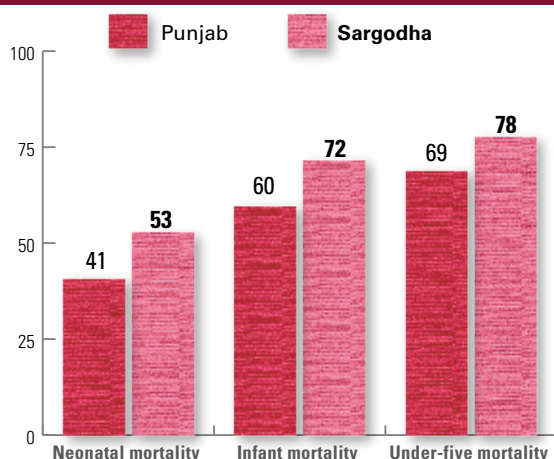
Nutritional Status (%)

(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only

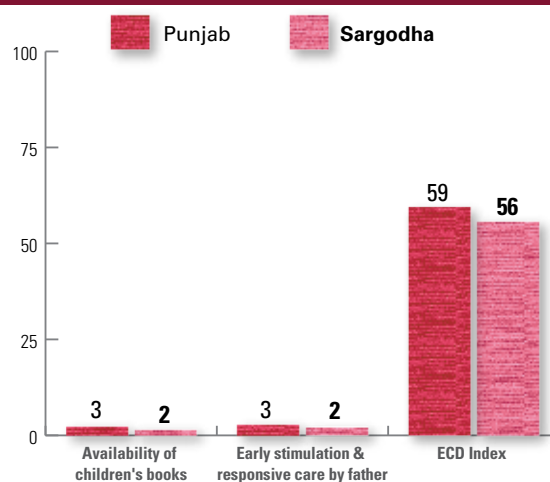
Child Mortality (Deaths per thousand live births)



Neonatal mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.2) & Under-5 mortality rate (SDG: 3.2.1)

District Ranking (based on Under-5 mortality rates in Punjab) 23/36

Early childhood development (%)

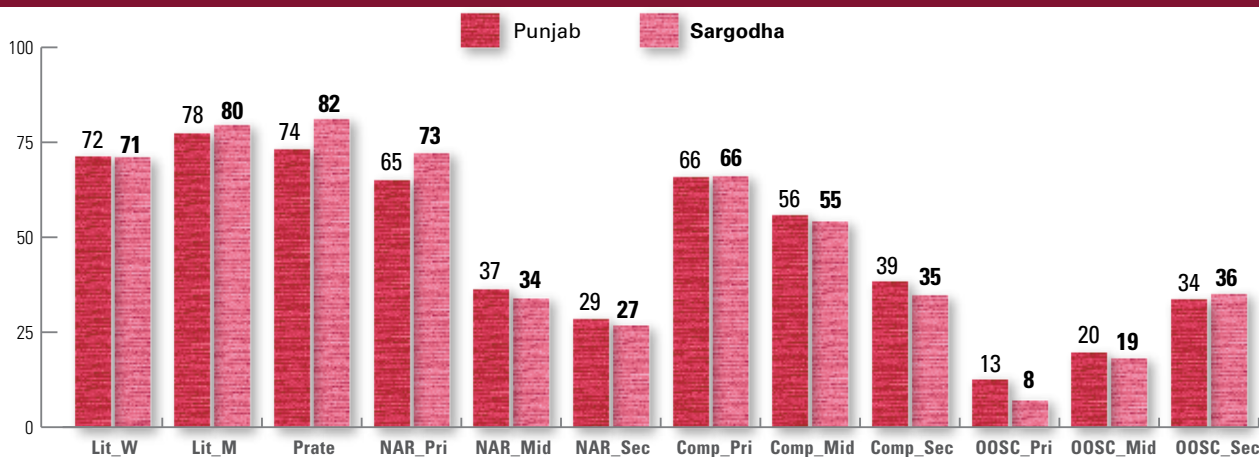


ECD Index (SDG: 4.2.1)

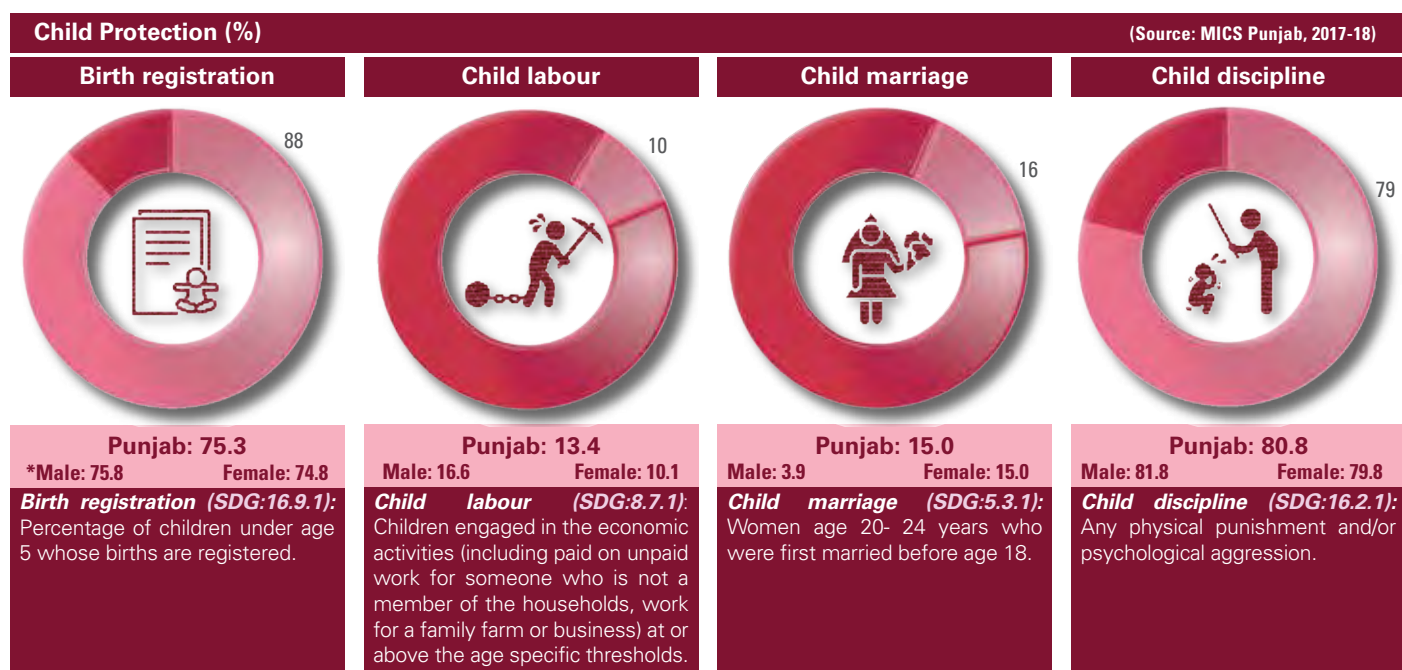
District Ranking (based on ECD index in Punjab) 24/36

Education (%)

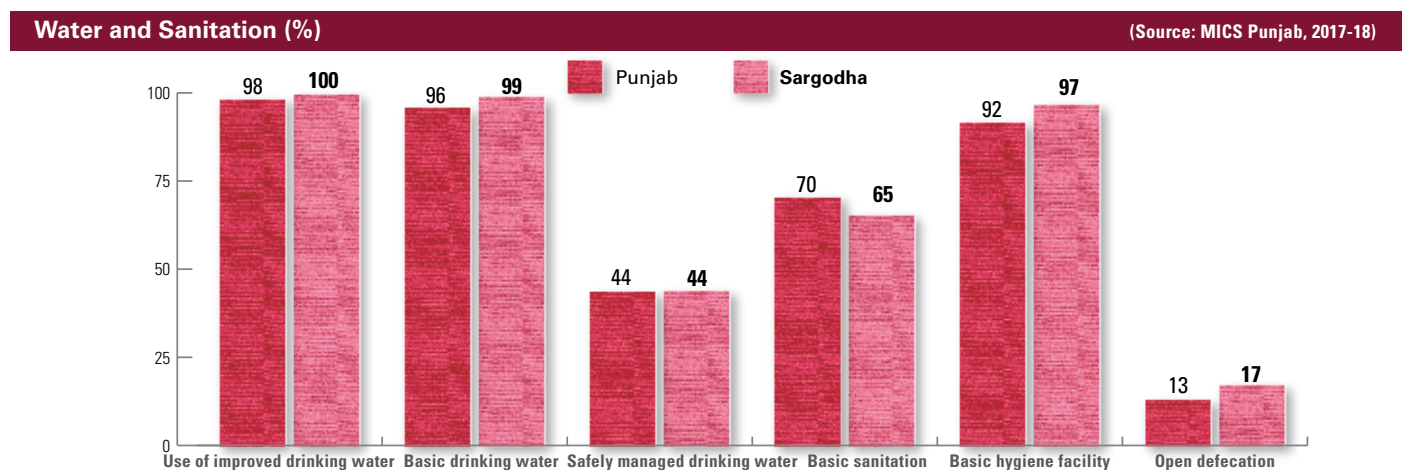
(Source: MICS Punjab, 2017-18)



Lit_W=Literacy rate for women (age 15-24 years); Lit_M=Literacy rate for men (age 15-24 years); Prate=Participation rate in organised learning (SDG:4.2.2); NAR_Pri=Net attendance ratio (Primary); NAR_Mid=Net attendance ratio (Middle); NAR_Sec=Net attendance ratio (Secondary); Comp_Pri=Completion rate (Primary); Comp_Mid=Completion rate (Middle); Comp_Sec=Completion rate (Secondary); OOSC_Pri=Out of school rate (Primary); OOSC_Mid=Out of school rate (Middle); OOSC_Sec=Out of school rate (Secondary).



*Gender disaggregation at Punjab-level only



Basic drinking water (SDG: 1.4.1); Safely managed drinking water (SDG: 6.1.1); Basic sanitation & Basic hygiene facility (SDG: 1.4.1&6.2.1).

Administrative Data				(Source: Punjab Development Statistics, 2020)			
Descriptions	Sargodha	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Sargodha	Punjab	Percent
Government Health institutions (Numbers)				Government Educational institutions (Numbers)			
Hospitals	18	390	4.62	Primary schools/mosque schools	1,297	36,640	3.54
Dispensaries	31	1,411	2.20	Middle schools	359	8,327	4.31
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	14	358	3.91	High schools	309	6,757	4.57
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	136	2,587	5.26	Higher or secondary schools	47	1,284	3.66
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	8	280	2.86	Inter colleges	13	403	3.23
Health institutions (Number of beds)				Educational institutions (Enrollment in '000')			
Hospitals	1,507	59,574	2.53	Primary schools/mosque schools	156	4,094	3.81
Dispensaries	0	89	0.00	Middle schools	105	2,460	4.27
Rural Health Centres (RHC)	280	7,182	3.90	High schools	182	4,296	4.24
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	272	5,131	5.30	Higher or secondary schools	6	216	2.78
Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCH)	0	19	0.00	Inter colleges	5	134	3.73
				Degree colleges	28	672	4.17
				Post graduate colleges	22	536	4.10

Descriptions	Sargodha	Punjab	Percent	Descriptions	Sargodha	Punjab	Percent
Production of major crops ('000' tones)				Production of major manufactured			
Wheat	558.50	19,401.83	2.88	Cotton/M.M. Yarn (million kgs)	48.48	1,626.65	2.98
Rice	59.12	4,143.72	1.43	Wheat milling ('000' M. tones)	164.80	11,567.20	1.42
Cotton ('000' bales)	7.04	6,306.00	0.11	Sugar ('000' M. tons)	299.93	3,877.15	7.70
Sugarcane	3,461.33	43,346.58	7.99	Washing soap ('000' M. tones)	0.59	216.19	0.27
Mango	0.54	1,304.35	0.04	Paper & Paper Board ('000'M.Tons)	0.00	680.50	0.00
Citrus	1,198.41	2,297.80	52.15	Beverages ('000' Crates 24 Bottles)	38.00	2151814	0.00
Maize	144.30	6,994.70	2.06	*('000' M. tones)			
Dates	0.37	37.69	0.98				
Land use ('000' hectares)				Vital registration			
Cultivated area	500	12,585	3.97	Births	54,792		
Forest area	2	476	0.42	Deaths	16,871		
Culturable waste	11	1,457	0.75	Marriages	21,904		
Cropped area (Kharif & Rabi)	545	17,140	3.18	Divorces	2,859		
Roads (in kilometer)				Major Industries			
Total	5,741	87,376	6.57	Total**	530		
National highways	0	1,866	0.00	Non-metallic mineral products*	302		
Motorway	70	623	11.24	Electric lighting equipment	26		
Provincial highways	718	11,947	6.01	Products of wood, cork, straw etc.	75		
Sugar Cess Roads	280	3,348	8.36	Grain mill products, starches etc.	31		
Road density per sq.km	0.98	0.43		Other food products	16		
Road density per '000' population	1.55	0.79		*not elsewhere classified			
				** Only major industries are mentioned here. Hence the total number does not match with numbers of sector wise industries.			

Explanatory Notes:

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Bureau of Statistics
Planning & Development Board
Government of the Punjab