



TECHNICAL PAPER 4

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



4 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

4.1 OVERVIEW

Pakistan Vision 2025, under its Pillar-II (achieving sustained, indigenous and inclusive growth), seeks to revive and sustain the growth momentum consistent with sustainability and equity considerations. It emphasizes that every effort will be made to overcome the manifold inequalities either horizontal or vertical, intra- or inter-provincial, and rural or urban. The Vision envisages a strategy for developing a cohesive and equitable society through a balanced development approach, social uplift and rapid broad-based growth. This includes resource mobilization radical improvements in productivity, provision of opportunities to all segments of society, formalizing the parallel economy, urban development and smart cities and social protection frameworks. In line with this vision Punjab Spatial Strategy would discuss the regional imbalances and propose adequate recommendations to minimize the social and infrastructure gaps.

The economic growth trajectory of Pakistan gives a very interesting picture – few decades of high economic growth and few with lopsided trends, as shown in the Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1: GDP growth rate of Pakistan (1960-2016)



Source: World Bank Development Indicators 2017

One of the major reason for this unsteady growth is the absence of the inclusiveness and low social progress (Easterly, W.). In order to achieve the objective of sustained economic growth, it is important to bridge regional gaps in terms of provision of economic and opportunities and allied infrastructure.

Regional disparities & imbalances in Punjab

Punjab's economy is characterized by many imbalances. There are prominent disparities in terms regional or spatial distribution on income and output, value addition to the GDP in the province is coming from the emergence of service sector and industrial sector which is concentrated in a few districts in the province. The spread of agriculture, industries and service

sector reflects that clustering for each sector is concentrated in certain regions, adding to the imbalances. This problem is compounded by poor infrastructure, resulting in weak connectivity; lack of diversification in economic opportunities, resulting in traditional methods of employment in the region.

Punjab Spatial Strategy 2047

Thus, resulting in income imbalances across districts, impairing social development in these. Studies show that equitable distribution on income and resources promotes economic growth. Therefore, in the long-run Punjab will have to correct these imbalances to generate both equity and growth.

Inclusive growth and SDGs

The goal of inclusive development and growth entails that all districts contribute to and at the same time share the gains from economic growth and development. This will aid in reducing both poverty and inequality. Inclusive growth requires strategic prioritization of social sectors and consolidated effort which calls for monitoring inclusive growth. One way to achieve this would be to use the SDGs to broadly track progress. However, transitioning towards the long-term goals, the government should implement social development and protection programs to alleviate poverty and disparity within districts.

Equity and growth

For equitable economic growth propelled by social development, the major obstacles to growth have to be addressed. An important consideration in economic growth is population growth in case of Punjab and Pakistan at large. To sustain growth in the long-run it is important that the population be curtailed and be channelized in such a manner that doesn't add pressure to economic growth. In addition, an emerging impediment to growth is environmental sustainability. Having ignored this important aspect, Punjab now needs to address these issues, which include water system degradation, urban pollution, air quality degradation etc. Furthermore, sustained political will to implement social sector interventions is a key factor for achieving the goals set for Punjab, having adopted the SDG framework. Not only does the current culture of political intervention in social progress needs to be reversed, but the political will to improve the current state of social sector indicators needs to be harnessed to strengthen and expand implementation of promising reforms, and build systems that demand accountability from the highest levels of leadership.

PSS alignment with the objective of balanced development, inclusiveness & equity

In light of aforesaid discussion and given the quantum of the mission of dealing the social exclusion, Punjab Spatial Strategy (PSS) prioritized social inclusion, equity and balanced regional development in all aspects of the strategy and spatial planning framework. This can be done by tapping few basic principles and then by focusing on planning outcomes that can contribute to social inclusion and equity. The one of the objective of PSS, clearly underpins the importance of balanced regional, socially inclusive and equity. This section unfurls a plan for integration of social inclusion and equity into PSS.

PSS Strategic Objective

To promote more balanced regional development for economic integration and social development



4.2 EXISTING SITUATION: SPATIAL DISPARITIES IN PUNJAB

Various statistics of Punjab on poverty, unemployment, housing availability, health outcomes, food insecurity, distribution of wealth etc. speak about the extent of social exclusion and regional disparities in Punjab. Social exclusion and disparities are often linked to poverty and can be geographically clustered, but is not limited to disadvantaged areas, or economically disadvantaged individuals. The extent and scope of these disparities and imbalances is portrayed hereunder.

4.2.1 Social Progress in Punjab

The fact that social development in Pakistan has lagged behind is now being highlighted in different forums. According to the Social Progress Index 2017¹, **Pakistan, ranks 105 out of total 128 countries included, categorized as low social progress country.** With emerging economies showing marked improvements, these rankings indicate that Pakistan is staring into the abyss. Despite Punjab has shown better performance in terms of social development indicators than the rest of Pakistan, intra-regional disparities continue to exist and pose a threat towards achieving progress in accordance with requirements for sustainable and equitable development. Thus, measuring social progress in this sense can play an essential role in understanding where Punjab currently stands, leading to a better understanding of social sector priorities.

To understand how districts within Punjab are performing, based on social progress indicators, a composite index has been calculated ranking districts based on their combined scores: Social Progress Index (SPI)² SPI provides composite scores for both absolute level of performance and relative performance of districts against provincial average.

It is being used as a starting point for more in-depth district analysis Social Progress Index is measured on the indicators extracted from three major dimensions namely, social, gender and culture and economic dimensions. Out of these three, social dimension further comprises of three sub-components of education, health and WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene).

The objective of Social Progress Index is to assess the performance of districts on key social progress indicators in line with the SDGs. It will not only help in expediting progress on key indicators but will also guide on areas where more efforts are required. SPI can be used to assess the lowest performing districts and efforts/resources can be devoted for their performance improvement.

Figure 4.2 indicates the spatial ranking of districts in Punjab on the basis of Social Progress Index. It can be observed that northern districts in Punjab appear to be more progressive in

terms of social development, whereas districts in the south are lagging behind their northern counterparts. The top performing districts on social progress comprise of districts that register strong performance across all three dimensions of SPI. Lahore continues to be amongst the top performing districts in all indices measuring education, health, WASH, gender, culture and economic well-being.

Moreover, comparing social progress index with the economic dimension index alone gives an interesting illustration. Figure 4.2 and 4.4 illustrates that districts experiencing better social progress are the ones performing better on economic indicators.

“These nuanced images of the social development analysis can be used to leverage policy makers for addressing real social issues that could eventually affect competitiveness of Punjab and increase opportunities for its people.”

This disparity reflects that social and economic progress is lowest in the southern region of Punjab and it is in need of immediate attention with practical reforms to uplift the status of socio-economic development. Hence reiterating the stance that sound policies pertaining to the social sector are direly needed to limit the existing disparities.

Education

Human capital (i.e. educated workforce) in an economy is identified as that factor of production that makes a vital contribution to economic growth. The relationship between productivity and educational capabilities of a workforce are well established. Figure 4.4 ranks all the districts of Punjab, based on the educational composite index. The Education index is a composite score that takes into account the following indicators for calculation: net enrollment ratio (primary, secondary and tertiary)³, literacy (adult and youth)⁴, primary school completion rate and retention rate and learning outcomes (English and mathematics). Data against these aforementioned indicators was retrieved majorly from Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2014-15 (PSLM), Punjab Multiple Indicator Clusters Survey (MICS) 2014.

The district wise ranking of these indicators shows that the northern districts of Punjab, such as Lahore, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Attock etc. are amongst the highest performing districts in education. However, the scores decrease as one travels further down the province. A larger portion of South Punjab (with the exception of a few districts) lies in the underperforming districts. Bahawalpur, Rahim Yar Khan, Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan; are amongst the lowest performing districts of the province.

¹ Stern, S., Green, M., & Porter, M. E. (2017). Social Progress Index 2017. Social Progress Imperative.

² Using data from Social and Living Standards Measurement 2014-15, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014 Punjab, and Geographic Information System tools.

³ Net Enrolment Ratio, Primary (population age 5-9), Secondary (10-16 years), Tertiary (17- 24 years)

⁴ Youth Literacy (literacy of population aged 15-24 years), Adult literacy (literacy of population aged 15 and above)



Further analysis shows that the average net enrollment ratio decreases overall in Punjab, as one moves from primary to higher levels of education. Net enrollment levels overall in Punjab are seen to decrease from 0.62 to 0.40 to 0.06, as one moves from primary, secondary to tertiary levels of education, respectively⁵. This implies that on average in Punjab 62% of the primary school going population (aged 5-9) is enrolled at schools; whereas only 40% of the secondary (aged 10-16) and a meager 6% of the tertiary population (aged 17-24) are enrolled schools. Thus net enrollment rates are further tend to decrease, as one moves up the education ladder.

Stark disparities also exist at the intra provincial level. The data set⁶ for instance indicates that 72% of primary school children are enrolled in schools in Rawalpindi, compared to only 38% in Bahawalpur. Almost half of the children are enrolled in secondary school in Attock, compared to only a quarter in Muzaffargarh. Enrollment rates at tertiary level are even more disappointing. In the highest performing districts even, like Rawalpindi and Lahore; only fifteen and thirteen percent of the children are enrolled in tertiary levels of education (respectively), compared to only 2% in Bahawalnagar. Overall, the government needs to take positive measures to increase net enrollment, as once climbs higher up the education ladder.

On average, Punjab's adult literacy rate (population aged 15 and above) is only 57%⁷, which is still low, compared to other regional economies.

Human capital is one of the fundamental ingredients to economic development. Without investment in human capital, Punjab cannot achieve its goal of sustainable development, with the almost the other half of the population of the province, being illiterate. Both accessibility and quality of education (especially at higher levels of education) is a problem for Punjab. Thus targeted interventions need to be made, in order to increase enrollment at higher levels of education. Further, these allocations need to be spatially allocated, in order to mitigate regional disparities.

Health

Health is a critical element in human development and has significant impact on social progress. Investing in the health of a society is essential to enhance the productivity of workforce by increasing their physical capabilities, which include strength and endurance. Punjab needs significant improvements in health to ensure inclusive, affordable and quality services for the citizens. Presently, Punjab suffers from high disparity in terms of health with relatively low performance on the major health indicators like Infant and child Mortality rates.

Figure 5.4 depicts the health related disparities and priority zones, based on the Health Dimension Index. The index is a

⁵ PBS (2015). *Pakistan Social & Living Standard Measurement (PSLM) Survey, 2014-15*. Islamabad: Pakistan of Bureau of Statistics.

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ *ibid*

composite index incorporating major health indicators like Infant mortality rate, child mortality rate (aged under 5), population diagnosed with major diseases (Hepatitis and Tuberculosis), immunization coverage and percentage of cases for pre and post-natal consultation. The data set for these indicators was collected primarily through PSLM, 2014-15 and MICS, 2014-15.

The relative index shows that districts in north and center are relatively better in health related outcomes. The intra-provincial disparities are evident from the districts in the South for instance Rajanpur, D.G Khan, Rahim Yar Khan and Bahawalpur etc. score significantly low on major health outcomes. This spatial portrait guides the level of investment needed in the health sector. For an example, Lahore with its better health related outcomes, is comparatively less prioritized for interventions. On the other hand, most of districts in the Southern Punjab are low performing on these indicators, making them high priority zones for health related interventions.

On average, child mortality, the probability of dying before reaching age five, in Punjab is 96.5 per live 1000 births⁸. And infant mortality, the probability of dying (aged between 0-12 months) is 76.3 per 1000 live births for Punjab. Again, stark intra-provincial disparities are observed across the province. Child Mortality rate per 1,000 live births fluctuate from as high as 145 in Mandi Bahauddin to 44 in Chakwal. Similarly, infant mortality per 1000 births fluctuate from 111 to 37 in the same districts, respectively⁹.

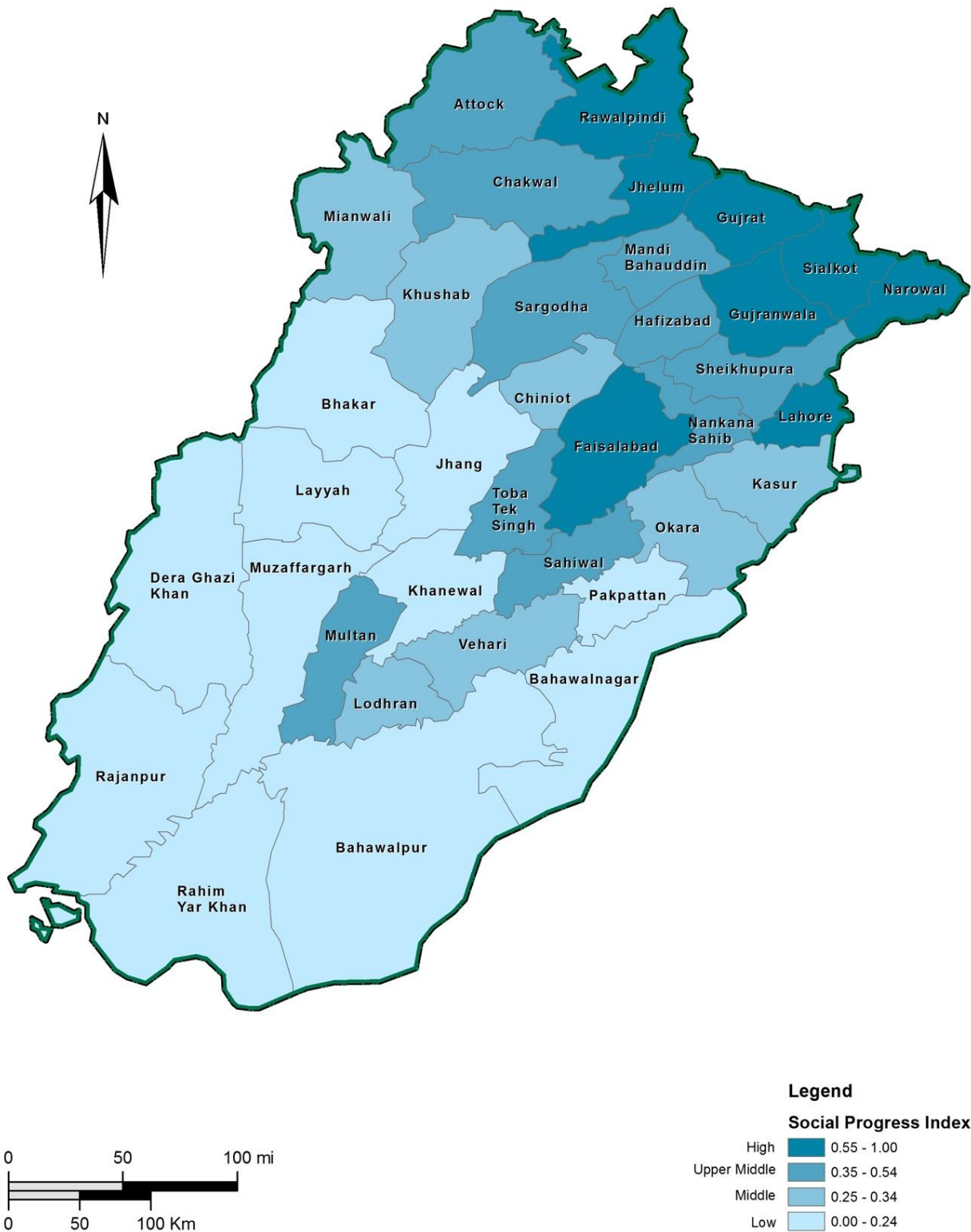
The stark disparities in health indicators of Punjab, especially in the northern and southern parts of the province, has led to many imbalance development outcomes. This disparities need to be rectified with appropriation of financial and non-financial resources and interventions in the prioritized districts of Punjab. Balanced access to quality healthcare service delivery, through target interventions, is the need for the hour for Punjab's vision of sustainable growth and development. And capacity of the human capital is fundamental for socio-economic progression.

⁸ BOS (2014). *Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014*. Lahore: Bureau of Statistics, Punjab.

⁹ *ibid*



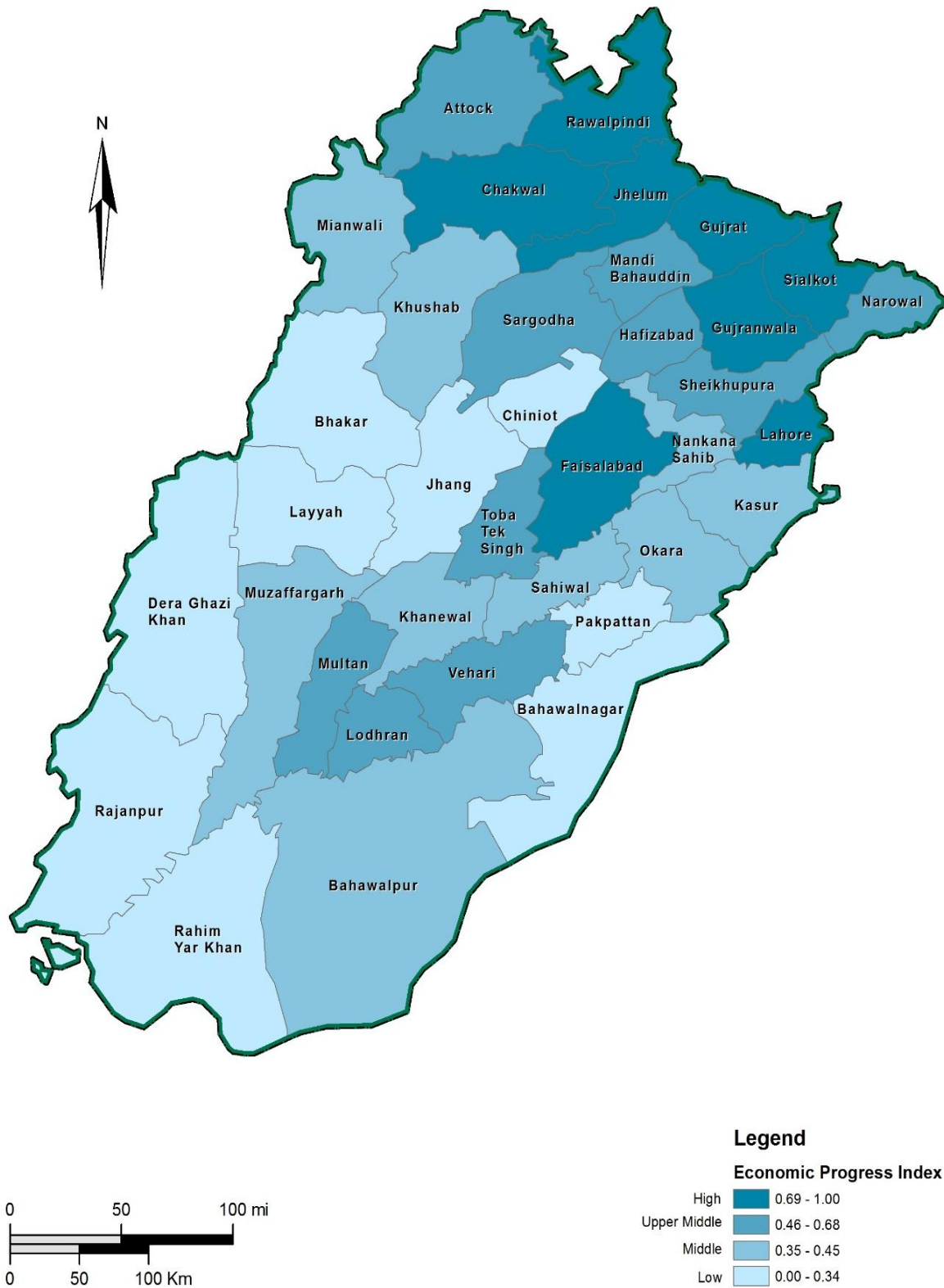
Figure 4.2: Spatial distribution of social progress across district



Source: The Urban Unit Own Analysis



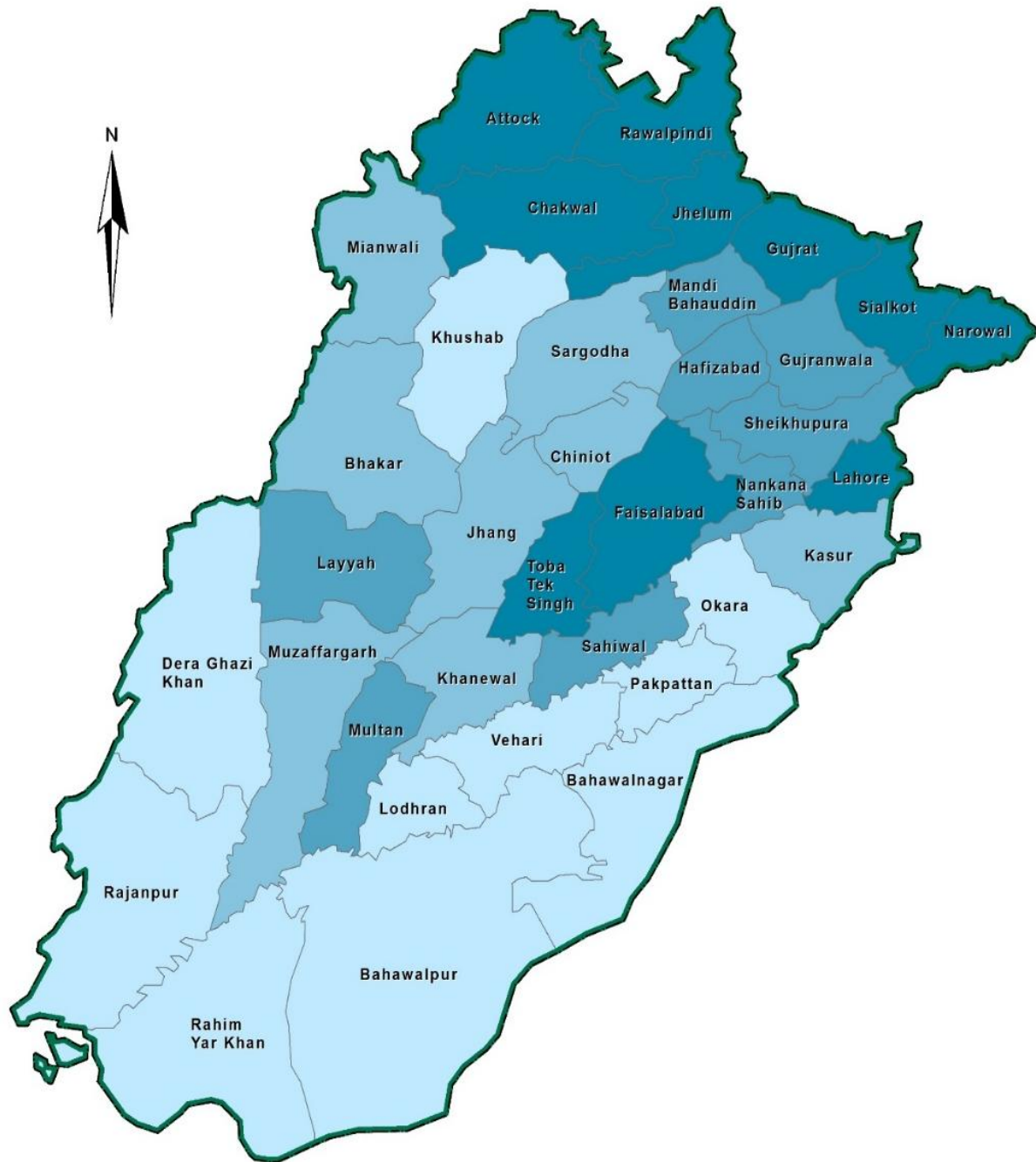
Figure 4.3: district level economic dimension index



Source: Urban Unit Own Analysis and Mapping



Figure 4.4: District level education dimension index



Legend

Education Dimension Index

- High 0.55 - 1.00
- Upper Middle 0.41 - 0.54
- Middle 0.27 - 0.40
- Low 0.00 - 0.26

Source: Urban Unit Own Analysis and Mapping



Over the past few years, the government of Punjab initiated various efforts to improve the health services in districts in Punjab by adopting a preventive health approach. Despite this, the citizens of the province still face health problems, service delivery challenges and increasing inequalities. Severe issues pertaining to equity exist in case of health outcomes and services, indicative of being worse in the southern districts. The northern districts in Punjab appear to be performing better in terms of health indicators, as reflected by the Health Dimension Index (see Figure 4.5). The health dimension index was developed to present composite scores for health outcomes across districts in Punjab. ***The relationship between health outcomes and economic progress is quite evident, reflecting how adversely health is affected by the economic progress of the area.*** Overlapping the two indices reveal corresponding results as that in education. Districts reporting better health outcomes are redeeming economic prosperity. Analysis reveals that improvement in health makes a positive and significant contribution in improving economic output. A lot of stress is placed on the cost of providing health care services, but calculating the price of poor healthcare seems to be ignored. Punjab can avoid these healthcare costs by promoting and addressing issues pertaining to preventive healthcare.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Access to improved quality of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) can contribute meaningfully to public health. Effective WASH measure, including those aimed at improving health systems, have the potential to contribute to economic progress.

The issue of WASH has received considerable attention from the civil society and public office. Punjab government devoted serious efforts in recent years to improve the situation in the province. From legislation to sector plans, comprehensive proposals were put into place. To rank the progress of districts in Punjab, an index was developed to present composite scores for WASH outcomes across districts in Punjab. Figure 3.6 attempts to indicate the relationship between WASH and Economic Progress across districts. As prevalent in case of Education and Health dimension, districts in the north are performing better than the southern counterparts. Subsequently, spatial analysis of economic progress illustrates the same pattern of development. The better the WASH conditions, better economic outcomes and opportunities in those districts. Hence it can be concluded that by investing in the social sector, Punjab can further enhance its economic productivity as well as progress. The case so far across strategies adopted has been on funding activities that augment economic outcomes, eventually leading to an improvement in social outcomes. However, with a little shift in

priorities, Punjab cannot only promote economic activity in districts lagging behind, that is south of Punjab, in addition it can further economic processes in districts relatively ahead of the former. Inclusive and sustainable growth entails that progress be achieved across the region. Rapid urbanization in Punjab will not only provide impetus to economic growth but will also pose great challenge for water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. Although sectoral plan pertaining to WASH presents a detailed analysis of the situation across Punjab, it still needs to be revisited in light of the SDGs and reprioritized.

Social progress and social sector public spending

Development outcomes and development expenditures are said to be correlated, indicates that although there is a positive but moderate correlation between expenditure on social sector and social progress. Therefore, this reiterates the argument that the issues pertaining to low social progress or spatial inequalities are not related to allocation or use of funds but rather to cost inefficiencies.

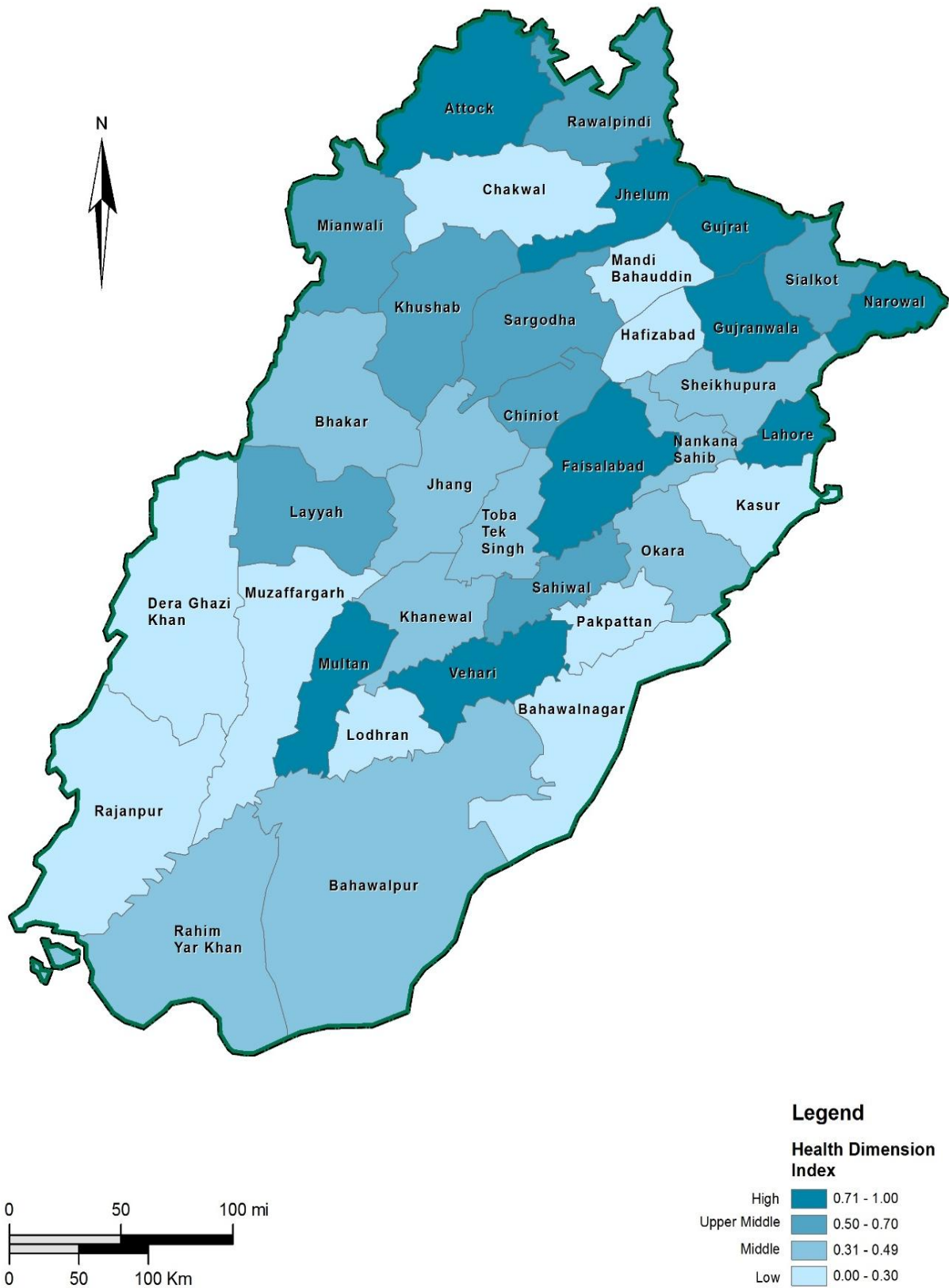
Despite continuous development expenditure in social sector, progress remained low as compared to other districts (see Figure 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9). However, it can also be summarized that Punjab is allocating investments to economically developed regions and/or regional centers. This process although improves and strengthens the position of developed districts however it reduces the adaptability of other districts to the requirements of economic and social transformation and new development conditions.

Pushing social progress in Punjab has the potential to be a game changer. Punjab government has invested tremendously in the social sector over the last couple of years to uplift the social status of the society as well as to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Resultantly, its performance in achievement of MDGs has been better than the other provinces in Pakistan. Analysis of development budget expenditure reveals that the government has been expensing more on development expenditure than was initially allocated in those respective fiscal years. Hence it can be commented that the government realizes the importance of investing in the social sector. However, ***it is interesting and worrisome that per capita development social sector expenditure has decreased over time, despite increase in social sector budget in terms of rupees.*** This underlines the population bomb ticking argument.

“The Government needs to look at social sector budget using the spatial lens, to be able to sustain socio-economic progress in the province within the available resources.”



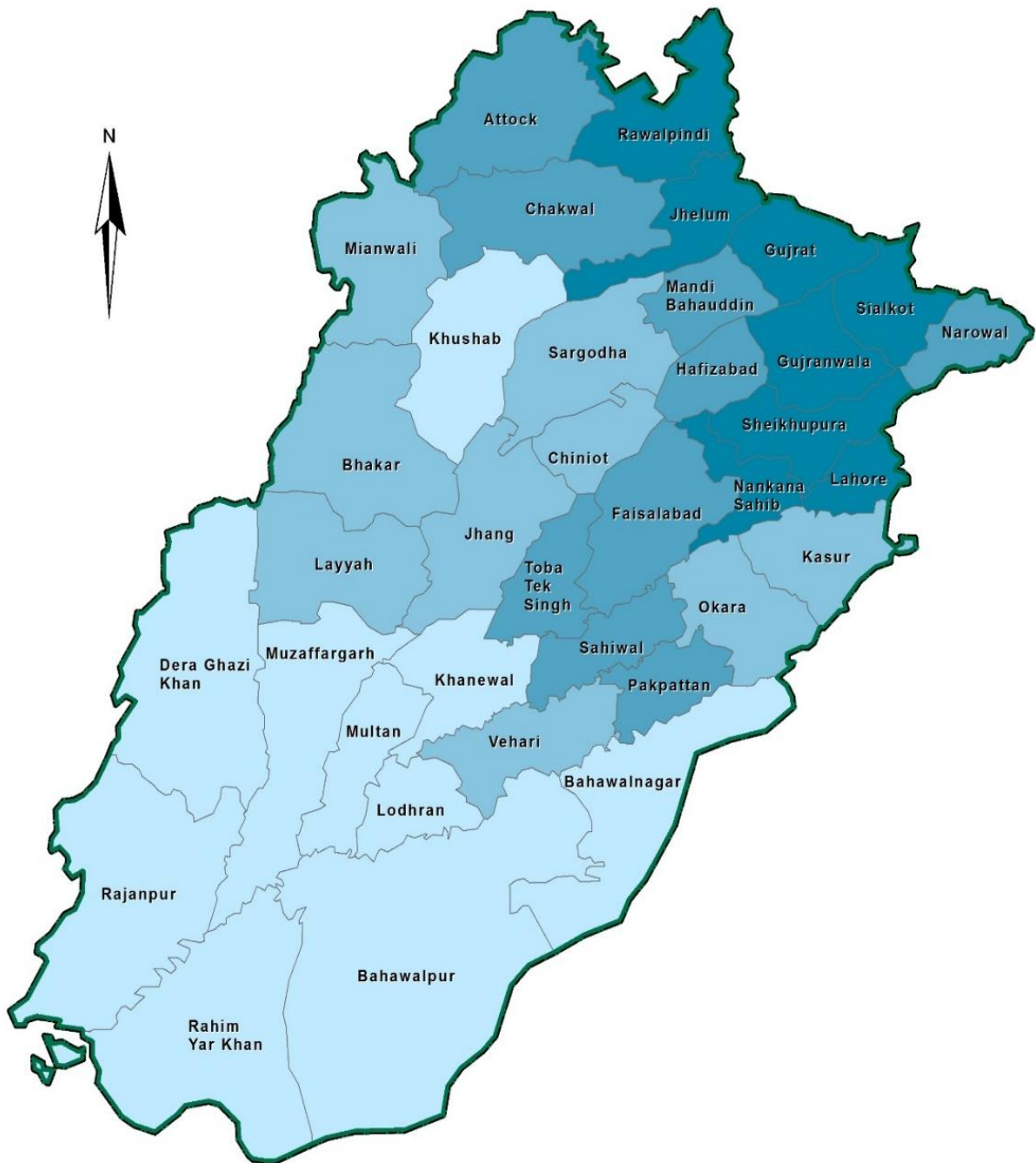
Figure 4.5: District level health dimension index



Source: Urban Unit Own Analysis and Mapping



Figure 4.6: District level wash dimension index



Legend

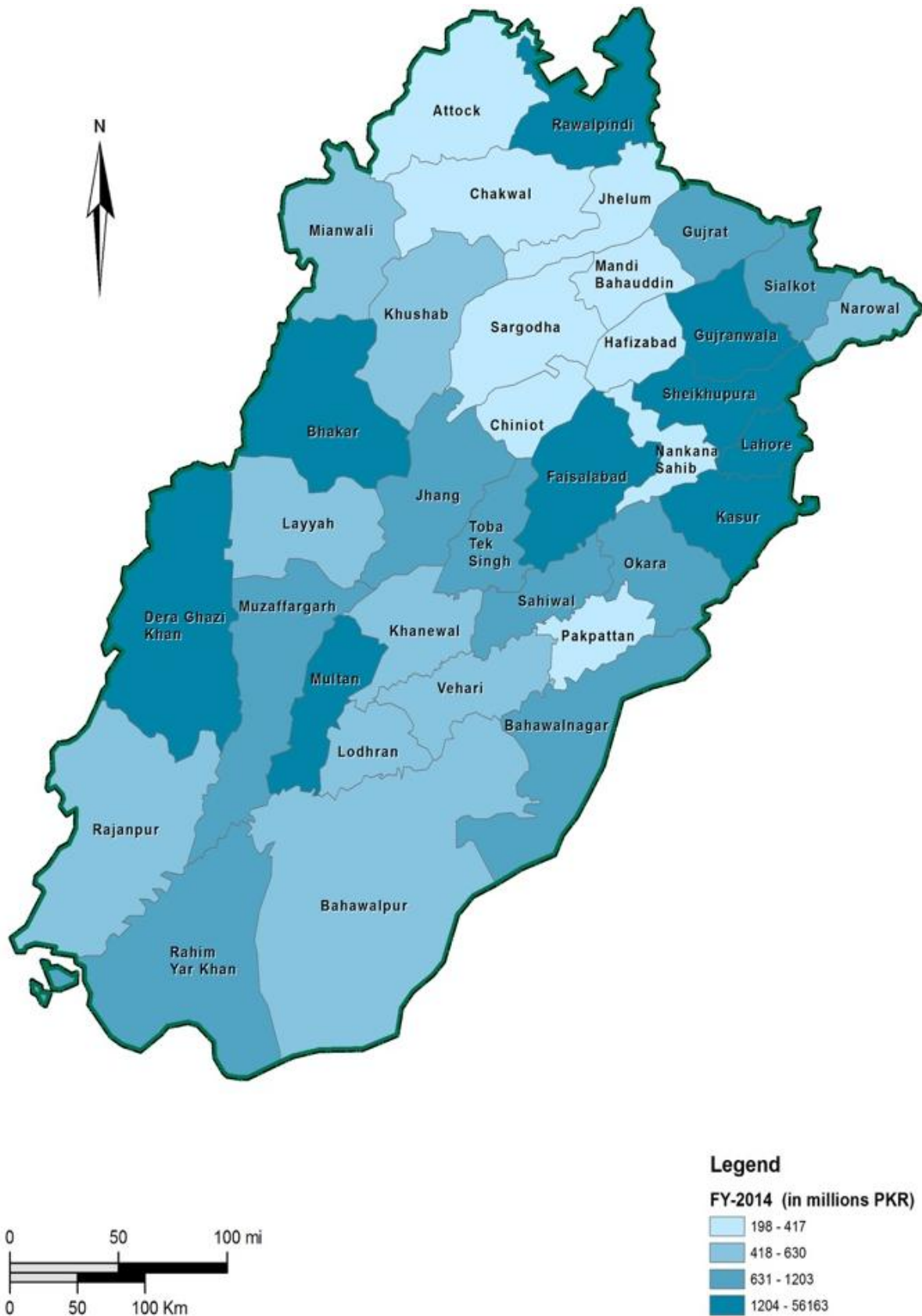
WASH Dimension Index

High	0.74 - 1.00
Upper Middle	0.55 - 0.73
Middle	0.28 - 0.54
Low	0.00 - 0.27

Source: Urban Unit Own Analysis and Mapping



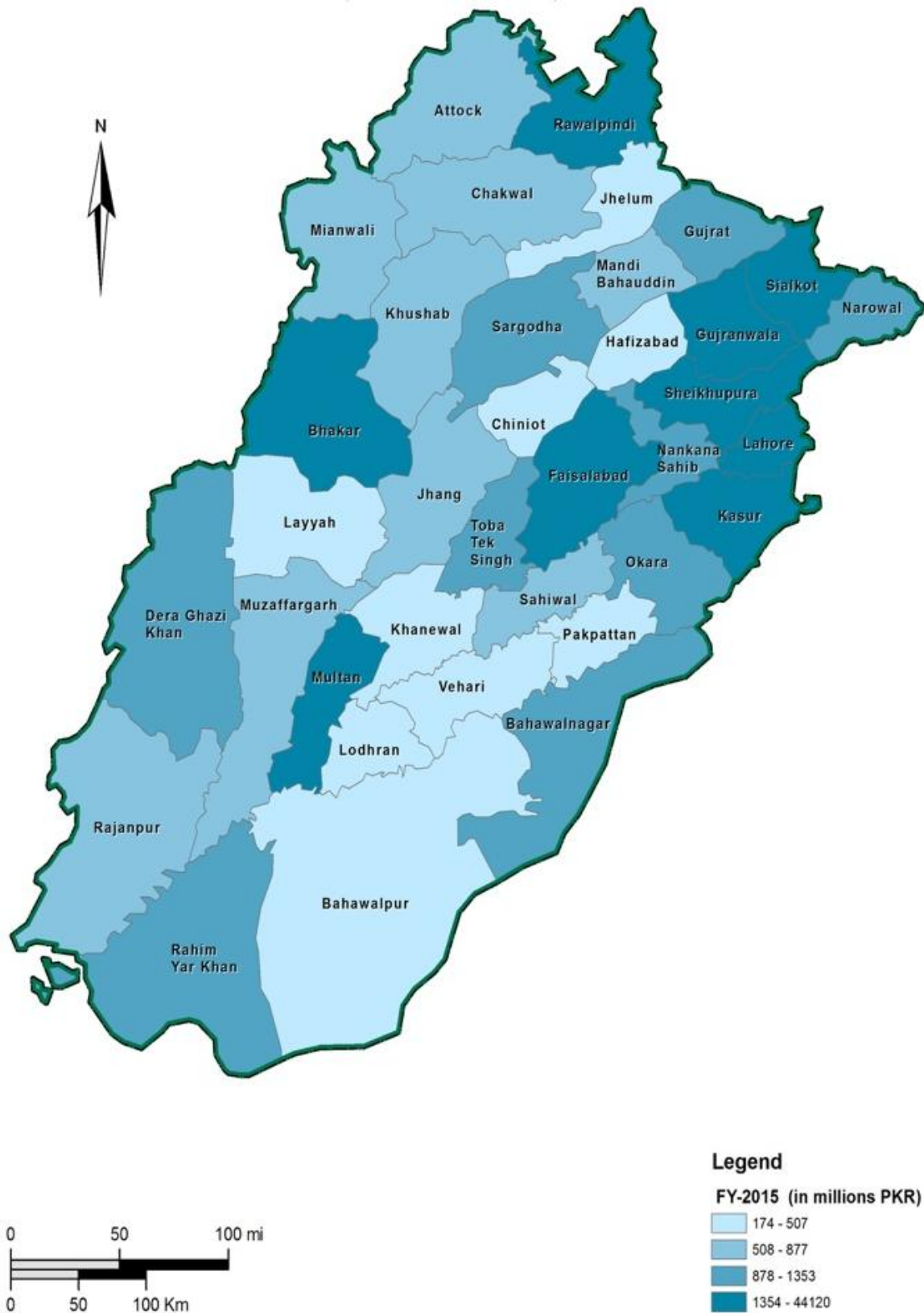
Figure 4.7: Development expenditure on social sector (in million pkr) for FY 2014



Source: Urban Unit Own Analysis (Base on data form Finance Department, Govt. of Punjab)



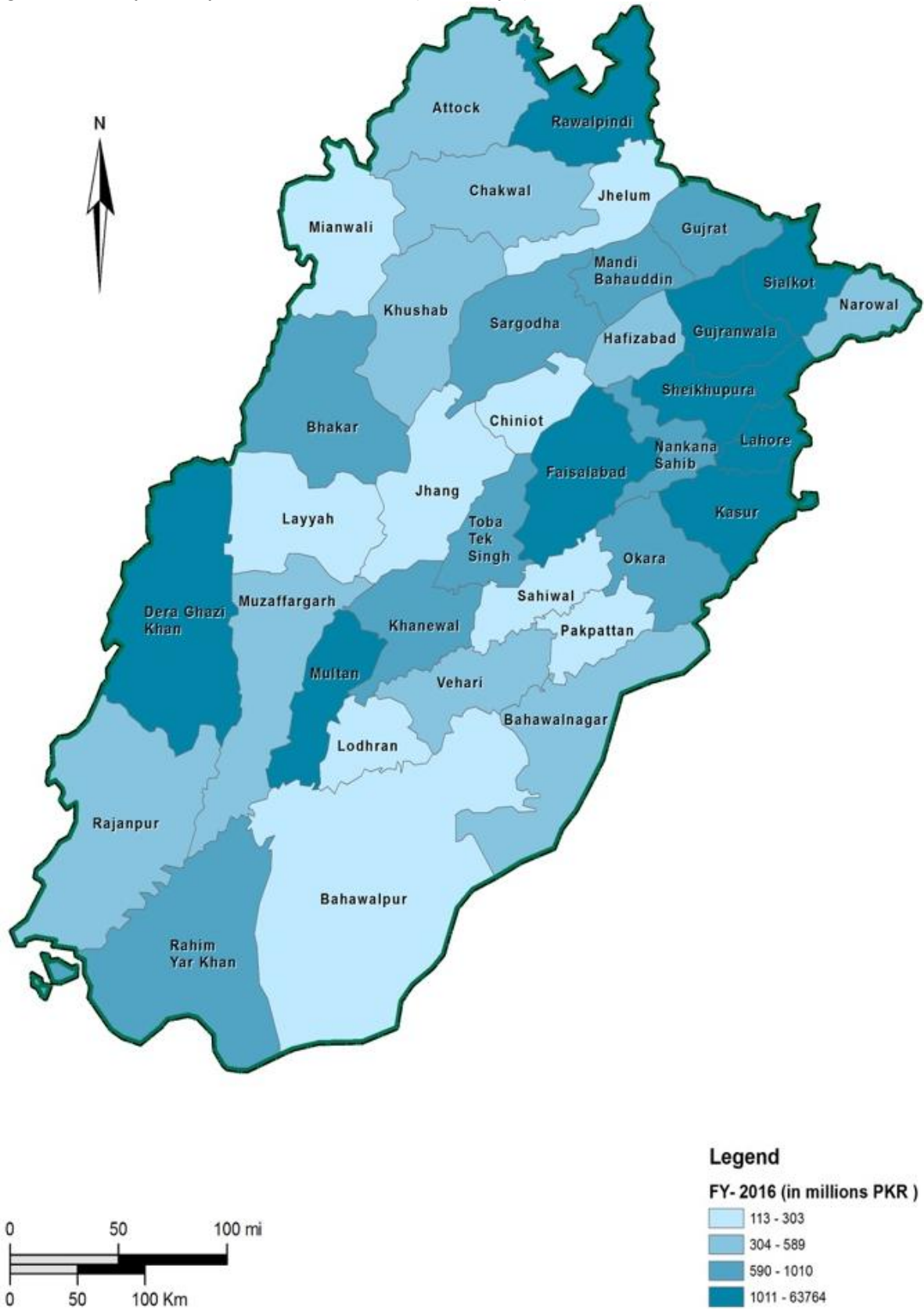
Figure 4.8: Development expenditure on social sector (in million pkr) for FY 2015



Source: Urban Unit Own Analysis (Base on data form Finance Department, Govt. of Punjab)



Figure 4.9: Development expenditure on social sector (in million pkr) for FY 2016



Source: Urban Unit Own Analysis (Base on data form Finance Department, Govt. of Punjab)



4.2.2 Internal rural-urban migration in Punjab

There have been several reasons which motivate individuals from different regions to migrate. Primarily the individuals migrate from rural to urban areas or from one urban area to another urban area. However, there are instances when individuals migrate from urban to rural areas or even rural to rural areas. According to prevailing literature, the major motivation for migration is economic. In Punjab, the average wage of migrants is more than the average wage of non-migrants (native) or locals of urban areas. Figure 4.10 compares the wages between migrants and natives across the various sectors of economy. Huge difference is observed in agricultural sector, followed by services and industry sectors.



Box: Stylized Facts about the Migration

- Migrants earn more income as compared to non-migrants
- Lower unemployment rate of migrants than non-migrants is due to years of education
- Migrants usually move from agriculture to industry, commerce and transport sectors
- Large towns grow more by migration than by natural increase
- Migration results from the uneven spatial distribution of labor vis-à-vis other factors of production. In some regions, labor is plentiful and capital is scarce, so the wage level is correspondingly low. In other regions the opposite persists: abundant capital, labor shortages and therefore high wages. The result is that workers move from low-wage to high wage economies.

Source: The Urban Unit findings based on LFS (2014-15) data

Figure 4.10: Sector-wide monthly wages – Migrant vs Non-migrants

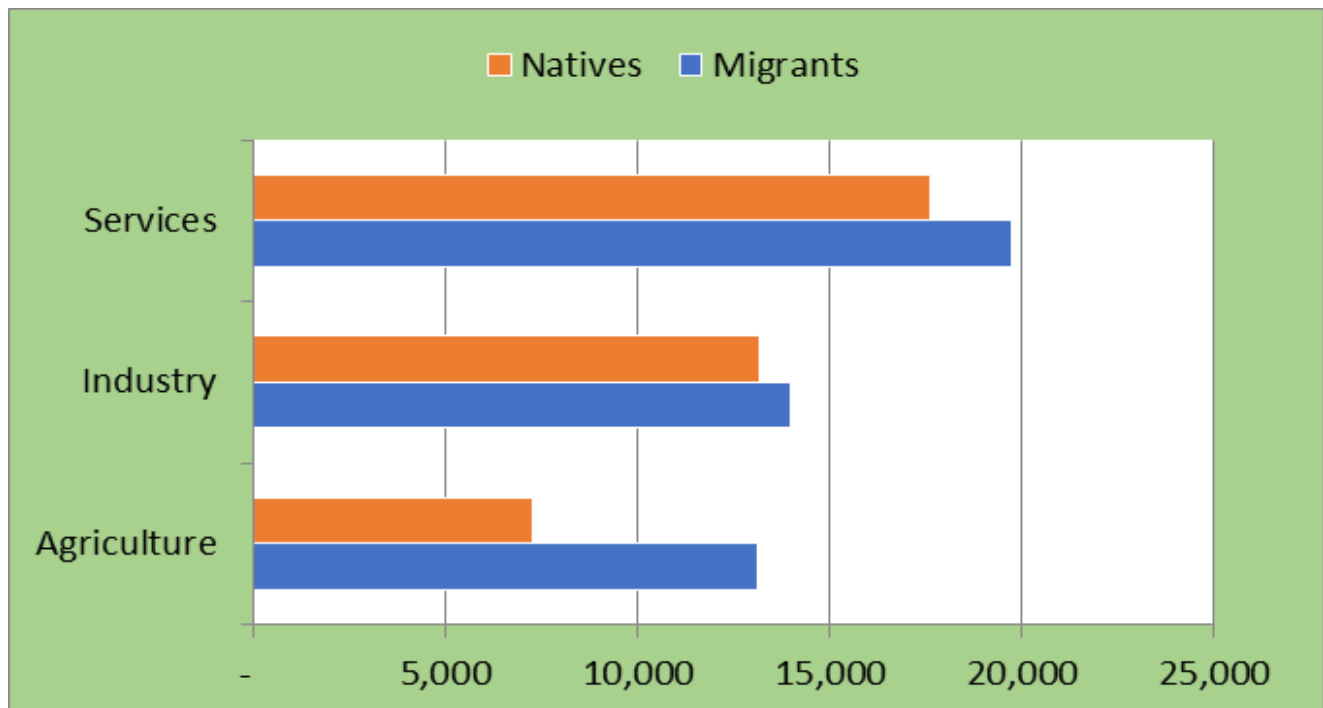
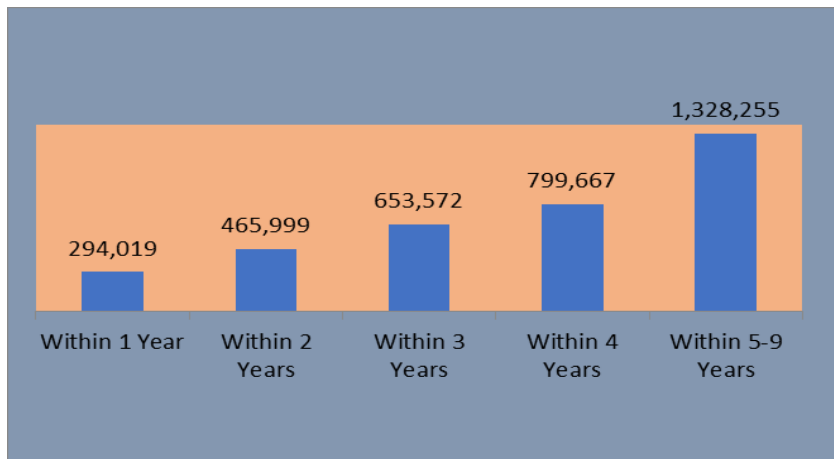




Figure 4.11: Number of migrants by duration and gender



of Migrants - Last 10 Years

1. **1,328,255** individuals migrated to the urban areas of Punjab within the last 10 years.
2. **62%** of the migrants were females.
3. **38%** of the migrants

Source: Labor Force Survey 2014-15

Figure 4.13 shows that the major migrant recipient districts are the ones which are major cities of the Punjab, i.e., Lahore, Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Multan. These major districts receive 55% of the total migrants from both the rural and urban areas to the urban areas of Punjab. Within the last 5-9 months, about 1.32 million people have migrated from

these rural and urban areas to urban areas of Punjab. The major share is of migrants coming from rural areas. District Lahore receives the highest percentage of migrants (23% of total), followed by Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Multan respectively.

Figure 4.12: District wise migration to Lahore and Rawalpindi

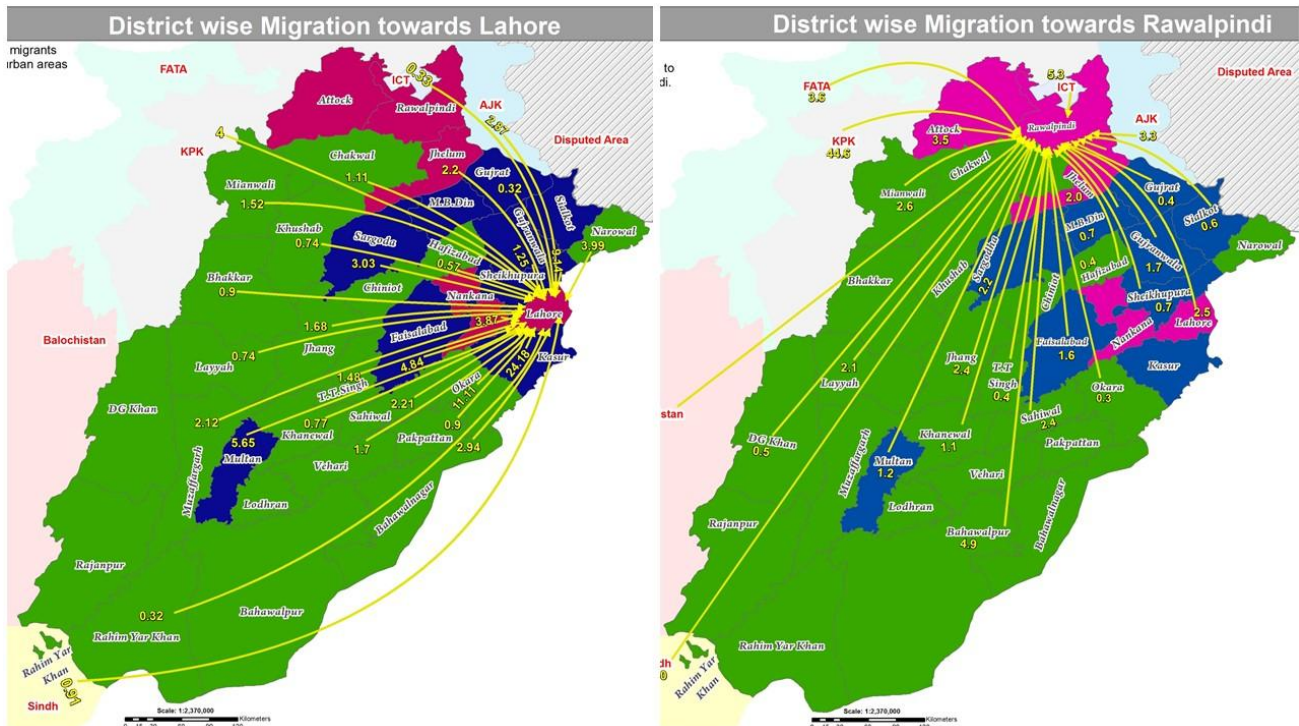
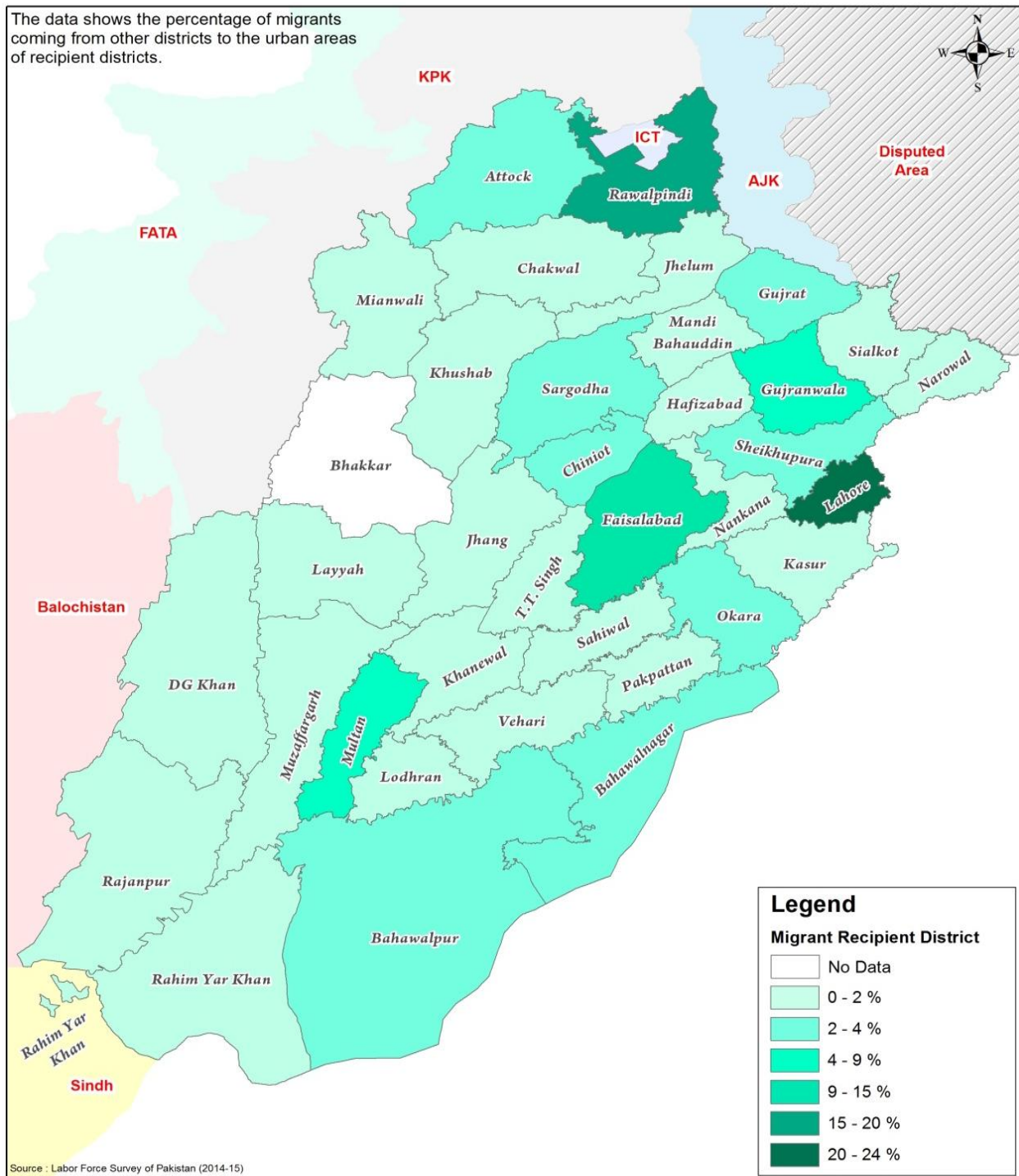




Figure 4.13: District ranking by migrant recipient (as %age of total migrants)



Source: Urban Unit Own Analysis and Mapping



4.2.3 Multidimensional Poverty

The concept of Multidimensional Poverty (MP) recognizes poverty as being a multi-facet phenomenon that constitutes multiple aspects of deprivation. The MPI estimates for Pakistan were developed by a team of experts from Planning Commission, OPHI and UNDP. The MPI constitutes three dimensions; health, education and standard of living. Three dimensions are reflected through 15 indicators. Of which 3 indicators reflect deprivation in education, 4 in health and 8 pertaining to standard of living. Besides the availability of data, the selection of indicators and their respective weightage were determined through a consultative and inclusive process with government representatives, development practitioners and academicians at the federal, provincial and regional level (Economic Survey 2015-16)¹⁰.

Table 4.1 shows the multidimensional poverty rate in Punjab from 2005 to 2015. This shows that overall the poverty rate declined from almost 50% to 31.5% in Punjab. In rural Punjab, it declined from 62.7% to 43.9%, whereas, in urban areas of Punjab, it declined from 19.7% to 6.3%. The position of Punjab is comparatively better as compared to the rest of provinces in Pakistan.

Despite Punjab has shown better performance in terms of multidimensional poverty than other provinces, however, inter-district disparities continue to exist and pose a threat towards achieving sustained and equitable development. For instance, as depicted in table 4.2, there are huge disparities among the districts. Muzaffargarh, Rajanpur, D.G. Khan, Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur and Bhakkar are entrapped in high poverty incidence. Lahore, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Attock, Chakwal and Sialkot are having lowest poverty rates. Okara, Multan, Sarghoda, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin and Sahiwal are at moderate level in poverty ranking.

¹⁰ Government of Pakistan (2016). Economic Survey of Pakistan (2015-16). Islamabad: Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan.



Table 4.1: Multidimensional poverty rates in Punjab (2005-2015)

Area	2004-05	2006-07	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
Rural	62.7	61.0	57.0	53.4	46.9	43.9
Urban	19.7	16.1	13.2	11.0	8.4	6.3
Overall	49.7	46.4	43.2	40.0	34.7	31.5

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan (2015-16)

Table 4.2: Multidimensional poverty rates in Punjab by districts (2015)

Punjab	Incidence (H)	Intensity (A)	MPI (index)
Muzaffargarh	64.8%	52.1%	0.338
Rajanpur	64.4%	55.4%	0.357
D.G. Khan	63.7%	55.1%	0.351
Rahim Yar Khan	56.8%	50.8%	0.289
Bahawalpur	53.0%	51.5%	0.273
Bhakkar	51.7%	49.3%	0.255
Bahawalnagar	50.1%	48.7%	0.244
Mianwali	46.9%	50.8%	0.239
Lodhran	46.8%	49.2%	0.230
Layyah	45.6%	46.9%	0.214
Pakpattan	42.6%	44.4%	0.189
Chiniot	42.1%	47.4%	0.199
Vehari	41.9%	47.6%	0.200
Jhang	41.6%	47.2%	0.196
Khushab	40.4%	49.7%	0.200
Khanewal	39.9%	47.4%	0.189
Okara	39.5%	47.0%	0.185
Multan	35.7%	48.5%	0.173
Sargodha	35.4%	46.8%	0.166
Hafizabad	32.3%	47.0%	0.152
Mandi Bahauddin	31.5%	46.7%	0.147
Sahiwal	30.8%	45.6%	0.140
Narowal	26.6%	44.3%	0.118
Nankana Sahib	24.6%	44.6%	0.110
T.T. Singh	23.8%	45.0%	0.107
Kasur	21.9%	43.6%	0.095
Sheikhupura	21.4%	43.5%	0.093
Faisalabad	19.4%	44.5%	0.086
Gujrat	18.4%	42.1%	0.078
Gujranwala	14.0%	45.6%	0.064
Sialkot	14.0%	41.8%	0.059
Chakwal	12.9%	43.6%	0.056
Attock	9.9%	41.1%	0.041
Jhelum	8.5%	40.7%	0.035
Rawalpindi	7.5%	43.0%	0.032
Lahore	4.3%	38.8%	0.017

Source: UNDP & Planning Commission (2016), "Multidimensional Poverty Index Report"

4.2.4 Basic infrastructure access spatial disparities

Infrastructure can be defined as the basic facilities and services which facilitates different economic activities and thereby help

in economic development of a country. For instance, provision of education, health, transport, communication, power, science and technology facilities etc. are the examples of infrastructure. Infrastructure is considered as the foundation for economic growth and productivity.



2014). However, the rest of the districts worsened in 2014 as compared to 2011.

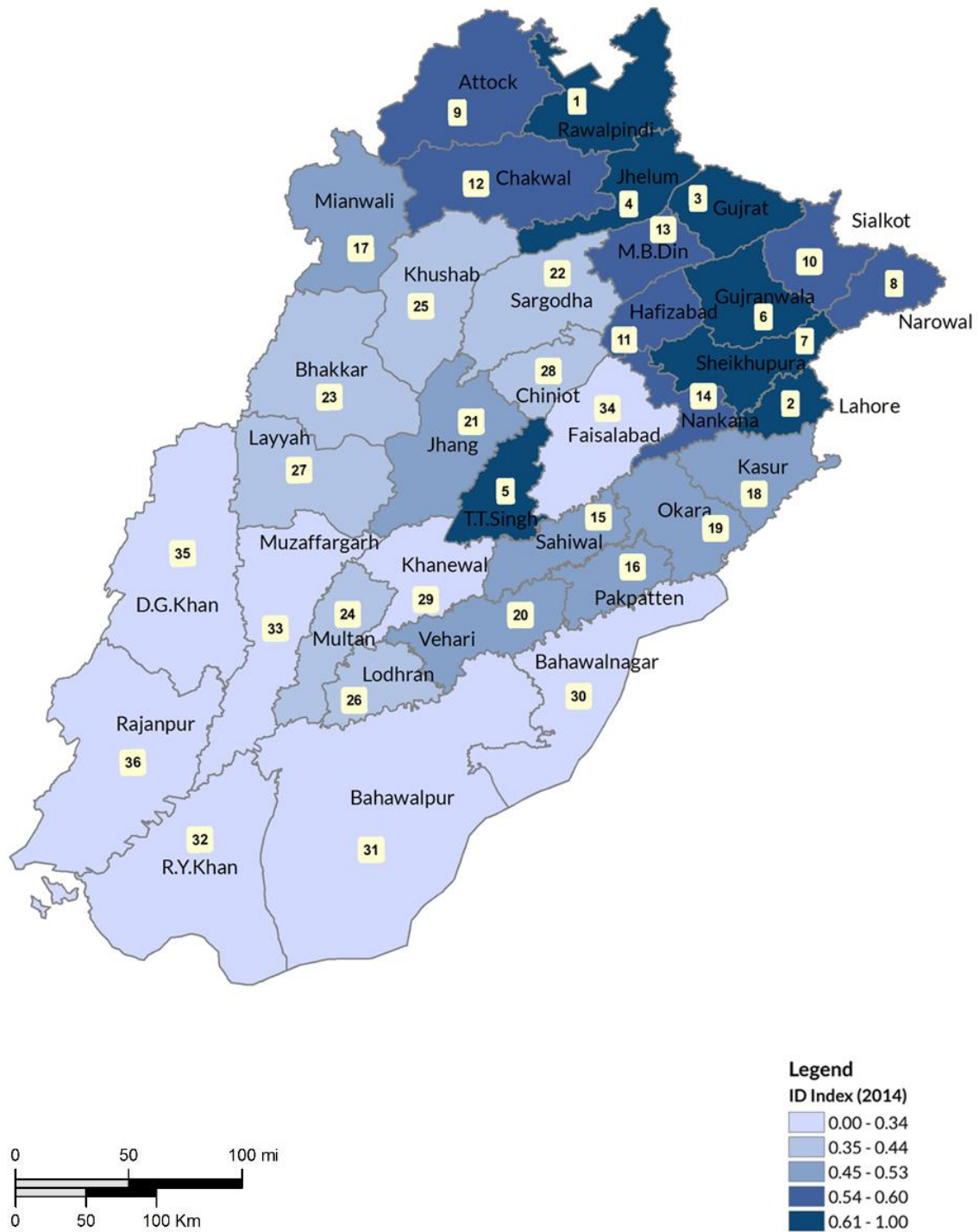
Figure 3.15 shows that the top ranked districts for 2014 are the mostly on the North-Eastern border of Punjab. However, Southern & Western side of Punjab is mostly deprived of the basic facilities of Infrastructure.

The results highlight that some Western districts of Punjab have grown in social infrastructure development. However, the IDI for both years (2011 & 2014) shows that the progress

of North, East and some districts of West is either comparatively better or average in terms of infrastructure facilities as compared to other districts of Punjab. However, temporal analysis shows that all dimensions become worse in 2014 than 2011 as the infrastructure development could not keep pace with population growth, rapid urbanization and augmented rural-urban migration. Amongst the developed districts, Faisalabad seems an outlier as it lags behind in facilitating improved water provision to its citizens.



Figure 4.15: Spatial representation of infrastructure development index (idi) 2014



Source: Urban Unit Own Analysis and Mapping



4.2.5 Localize and implement SDGs

As Punjab is making transition from the MDGs to SDGs, it will be critical for the Government to invest in key accelerators of progress from the outset. Punjab needs to learn lessons from MDGs program and devote more efforts towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals. To augment growth in the region, Punjab should adopt the framework outlined for Sustainable Development Goals, to capture the concepts that shape productivity and long-term prosperity. Punjab must continuously strive to improve its social indicators to better its chances of becoming an emerging economy. SDGs are believed to have positive business impacts and provide citizens with various opportunities (PwC, 2015)¹⁴. The SDGs have been framed to engage the private sector and citizens in a more effective way than the MDGs. They can prove to be the real game changer and have the potential to reshape the discourse.

The SDGs framework provides an integrated response to sectoral problems, focusing on accelerating progress, identifying multi-sectoral solutions, supporting better policy coherence across regions. The SDGs provide a roadmap for accelerating progress towards achieving the targets. Accelerating progress entails a mix of interventions, from removal of bottlenecks to increased investments. Acceleration assumes that orthodox interventions will not yield the expected results and therefore call for innovative solutions.

Implementing SDGs in Punjab and Pakistan will be an uphill task, as the goals are demanding and need resolute actions. The SDG agenda requires financial prioritization of the social sector, political will by national and provincial leadership, international cooperation and assistance. There are three critical challenges in the implementation of SDGs those need to be addressed, in order to better implement the SDGs in Punjab:

Measurement and Aggregation Challenge: A specific framework to measure the goals needs to be put in place. There are over 200 indicators to be measured rigorously and in consistent manner, so that they are comparable across countries. The SDGs have been defined as goals rather than an overarching model of development. It doesn't provide an overall framework for assessment of country or region's performance. A comprehensive estimate of formal indicators appears to be one of the major challenges at hand.

Localization Challenge: the SDG implementation entail localization of indicators and a framework for local development policy. Translating goals and targets in the local context will be a challenge for concerned authorities. The former needs to adapt these to the needs its citizens and devise a mechanism which fits these goals and targets in the local context and contributes to their achievement. In addition, the more outward approach is needed which also promotes transformative agenda at the local level. Strong commitment by the government to provide legal framework and institutional and financial capacity will be essential.

¹⁴ PwC. (2015). *Make it your business: Engaging with the Sustainable Development Goals*. Price Water Cooper-house.

Budget Estimation: The cost for achieving the SDGs has been estimated very high, between 5 to 7 trillion dollars per year, with a caution that low-income countries may not be able to achieve the three major goals; poverty, health and education (Stern, Green, & Porter, 2017). The SDGs come at a high price, mere allocation of funds will not serve the purpose. Mobilization of resources, and convergence of timelines with efficient and effective coordination is required in this regard. In addition to this, innovation and technology needs to set in which can bring down costs of implementing these SDGs.

4.3 KEY CHALLENGES

The spatial portrait of Punjab, depicted above, calls for a reassessment and revaluation of the social sector development. The pace at which the population of the province is changing and a youth bulge emerging, Punjab will not be able to sustain the level of development which it is currently at, which is already far behind its regional economic competitors. Moreover, even keeping abreast with the notion that income shall augment social progress in the country, this may not hold true for Punjab and Pakistan at large. The former is far behind in the line than its regional economic partners.

Adopting the MDGs ushered an era of social development in the province but there is still need for massive improvement in the social indicators. Despite sectoral plans and increase in budgets and development expenditure on the social sector, progress in Punjab has remained low. A clear divide between the north and south of the province is evident, which indicates social inequality. Policy initiatives must be sensitive to the centrality of this issue because of the substantial linkages between social achievements and its multiple manifestations. These challenges of social development may intensify over time if not addressed timely. Challenges pertaining to poverty, migration, youth employment, regional inequalities can result in social discontent and unrest. ***The emergence of spatial inequality in Punjab has improved and strengthened the position of developed districts but on the other hand has restricted the adaptability of other districts to the requirements of economic and social transformation.*** In case these tendencies are allowed to continue, under current conditions of low competitiveness of districts, the effect on the economy of Punjab will be adverse. This calls for urgent social innovations and adequate policy measures for tackling the social developmental challenges.

Provision and accessibility of basic infrastructure development could not keep pace with population growth, rapid urbanization and augmented rural-urban migration. Amongst the developed districts, Faisalabad seems an outlier as it lags in facilitating improved water provision to its citizens.

The migration trends are skewed to few destinations i.e., major districts of Punjab such as Lahore, Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Multan. These districts are more resourceful in terms of better social facilities and economic opportunities. Keeping in view the migrant inflow the resources may be increased to avoid the growing pressure. Furthermore, such social facilities and economic opportunities may be introduced in the other districts of Punjab as well. A



greater concentration of government resources is also found in these districts.

4.4 WAY FORWARD

4.4.1 Social development targets

Considerable regional and social variations in poverty are evident and growing in Punjab. Some districts have outperformed while the others remain much behind in the social value-chain. The pattern of development across most indicators appears to be similar however the results depict considerable spatial inequalities in social development. Difference in performance between northern and southern districts is evident and could be more accelerating if the pace

of development continues to be concentrated. This spatial inequality highlights the relevance of adopting a more spatially disaggregated, district level approach to social development and local planning. The priority areas (districts) for social sector development interventions are given at the **Appendix-I**.

Roadmap for SDG's

Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Punjab will be a challenge, the government of Punjab will have to set priorities which will drive the action it needs to take. The government will have to align all its plans, policies, as well as financial planning with the SDGs so that it can make an impact that will help achieve these goals.

Figure 4.16: Road map for achieving Sustainable Development Goals



Therefore, it can be proposed that the SDGs be prioritized in Punjab as per the recommendations put forth in Punjab Spatial Strategy. The former can be adopted as an overarching document in this regard, that sets the context of budgetary allocations and for implementing future MTDFs and ADPs.

Targets for 2047

To adhere to international commitments and to be able elevate the social status of Punjab, the government needs to support and devote efforts to achieve Sustainable

Development Goals by aligning its social development targets with SDGs. Although the SDGs are an ambitious development agenda, adoption of the same framework for Punjab can serve as powerful tool for improving the well-being of its citizen. Although there are challenges of measurement, aggregation and localization but serious efforts can bring some healthy changes in the system.

The following indicative targets are therefore proposed:



Table 4.3: Infant mortality rate targets

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)						
	District	2014 (MICS)	2027	2037	2047	Strategic Intervention
A-Category Districts	Chakwal	37	23, on average, for A category districts	12, On average, for A category districts	10 on average for A category districts	Focus on achieving best ranking (above SDGs target by 2037) and Investment are needed to be made to keep pace with growing population.
	Lahore	44				
	Narowal	49				
	Gujrat	53				
	Mianwali	55				
	Vehari	59				
	Gujranwala	60				
	Jhelum	60				
	Khushab	60				
	Attock	62				
	Multan	62				
	Rawalpindi	62				
B-Category Districts	Faisalabad	65	39, on average, for B Category Districts	15, on average, for B Category Districts	12, on average, for B Category Districts	Focus on moving district ranking (at least at SDGs target by 2037) with keeping pace with growing population.
	Bhakkar	67				
	Sialkot	67				
	Chiniot	68				
	Layyah	74				
	Sheikhupura	78				
	Bahawalpur	83				
	Okara	84				
	Sahiwal	84				
	Sargodha	84				
	Jhang	85				
	Rahimyar Khan	85				
C-Category Districts	Nankana Sahib	86	48, on average, for C Category Districts	20, on average, for C Category Districts	15 on average for C Category Districts	Focus on moving district ranking (at least closer to SDGs target by 2037) with keeping pace with growing population. Need to prioritize the public investment and encourage private sector.
	Muzaffargarh	88				
	Kasur	93				
	Khanewal	93				
	Lodhran	93				
	TT Singh	93				
	Hafizabad	96				
	DG Khan	98				
	Pakpattan	99				
	Rajanpur	105				
	Bahawalnagar	106				
	Mandi Bahauddin	111				



Table 4.4: Child mortality rate targets

Child Mortality Rate (per 1000 Children)						
	District	2014 (MICS)	2027	2037	2047	Strategic Intervention
A-Category Districts	Chakwal	44	34, on average, for A Category Districts	17, on average, for A Category Districts	15, on average, for A Category Districts	Focus on achieving best ranking (above SDGs target by 2037) and Investment are needed to be made to keep pace with growing population
	Lahore	52				
	Narowal	59				
	Gujrat	64				
	Mianwali	67				
	Vehari	72				
	Gujranwala	73				
	Jhelum	74				
	Khushab	75				
	Attock	76				
	Multan	76				
	Rahimyar Khan	76				
A-Category Districts	Faisalabad	80	49, on average, for B Category Districts	25, on average, for B Category Districts	20, on average, for B Category Districts	Focus on moving district ranking (at least at SDGs target by 2037) with keeping pace with growing population
	Bhakkar	83				
	Sialkot	83				
	Chiniot	84				
	Layyah	93				
	Sheikhupura	99				
	Bahawalpur	106				
	Okara	107				
	Sahiwal	107				
	Sargodha	107				
	Jhang	108				
	Rajanpur	109				
	C-Category Districts	Nankana Sahib				
Muzaffargarh		112				
Kasur		120				
Khanewal		120				
Lodhran		120				
TT Singh		121				
Hafizabad		124				
DG Khan		127				
Pakpattan		128				
Rawalpindi		137				
Bahawalnagar		139				
Mandi Bahauddin		145				



Table 4.5: Immunization targets

Immunization (Access to % of population)						
	District	2014 (MICS)	2027	2037	2047	Strategic Intervention
A-Category Districts	Gujrat	91	95, on average, for A Category Districts	100	100	Focus on achieving best ranking (achieve SDGs target by 2037) and Investment are needed to be made to keep pace with growing population
	Narowal	85		100	100	
	Vehari	84		100	100	
	Jhelum	82		100	100	
	Sialkot	81		100	100	
	Chakwal	80		100	100	
	Attock	72		100	100	
	Okara	72		100	100	
	TT Singh	71		100	100	
	Faisalabad	71		100	100	
	Sargodha	71		100	100	
	Nankana Sahib	70		100	100	
A-Category Districts	Mandi Bahauddin	69	85, on average, for B Category Districts	98, on average, for B Category Districts	100	Focus on moving district ranking (at least at SDGs target by 2037) with keeping pace with growing population
	Multan	67			100	
	Chiniot	66			100	
	Gujranwala	65			100	
	Hafizabad	65			100	
	Rajanpur	65			100	
	Lahore	63			100	
	Layyah	61			100	
	Pakpattan	61			100	
	Bahawalpur	61			100	
	Sahiwal	59			100	
	Sheikhupura	59			100	
C-Category Districts	Lodhran	59	80, on average, for C Category Districts	95, on average, for C Category Districts	100	Focus on moving district ranking (at least closer to SDGs target by 2037) with keeping pace with growing population. Need to prioritize the public investment and encourage private sector.
	Khanewal	57			100	
	Mianwali	54			100	
	Kasur	53			100	
	Bhakkar	52			100	
	Bahawalnagar	51			100	
	Khushab	50			100	
	Jhang	46			100	
	Rawalpindi	46			100	
	Muzaffargarh	42			100	
	DG Khan	30			100	
	Rahimyar Khan	27			100	



Table 4.6: Improved source of drinking water

Improved Source of drinking water (Access to % of population)						
	District	2014 (MICS)	2027	2037	2047	Strategic Intervention
A-Category Districts	Bhakkar	100	100	100	100	Focus on achieving best ranking (above SDGs target by 2037) and Investment are needed to be made to keep pace with growing population.
	Narowal	100	100	100	100	
	Gujrat	99.5	100	100	100	
	Layyah	99.4	100	100	100	
	Jhang	99.2	100	100	100	
	Khanewal	99	100	100	100	
	Chiniot	98.6	100	100	100	
	Lahore	98.5	100	100	100	
	Vehari	98.5	100	100	100	
	Mandi Bahauddin	98.2	100	100	100	
	Muzaffargarh	98.2	100	100	100	
	Kasur	98.1	100	100	100	
A-Category Districts	Lodhran	98.1	99, on average, for B Category Districts	100	100	Focus on moving district ranking (at least at SDGs target by 2037) with keeping pace with growing population
	Rajanpur	98.1		100	100	
	Bahawalnagar	97.6		100	100	
	Okara	97.6		100	100	
	Jhelum	97.5		100	100	
	Multan	97.5		100	100	
	Hafizabad	97.4		100	100	
	Sheikhupura	97.2		100	100	
	Pakpattan	97		100	100	
	Bahawalpur	96.3		100	100	
	Sahiwal	96.3		100	100	
	Mianwali	96.1		100	100	
C-Category Districts	TT Singh	95.8	97, on average, for C Category Districts	100	100	Focus on moving district ranking (at least closer to SDGs target by 2037) with keeping pace with growing population. Need to prioritize the public investment in districts.
	Rawalpindi	94.3		100	100	
	Gujranwala	94.2		100	100	
	Attock	94.1		100	100	
	Chakwal	93.6		100	100	
	Rahimyar Khan	92.7		100	100	
	Khushab	92.6		100	100	
	Sargodha	91.9		100	100	
	Nankana Sahib	91.4		100	100	
	DG Khan	90.2		100	100	
	Sialkot	87.8		100	100	
	Faisalabad	69.7		100	100	



Table 4.7: Improved source of sanitation facilities

Improved Sanitation Facilities (Access to % of population)						
	District	2014 (MICS)	2027	2037	2047	Strategic Intervention
A-Category Districts	Lahore	97	97, on average, for A Category Districts	100	100	Focus on achieving best ranking (above SDGs target by 2037) and Investment are needed to be made to keep pace with growing population
	Gujranwala	96		100	100	
	Gujrat	93		100	100	
	Sialkot	93		100	100	
	Faisalabad	92		100	100	
	Sheikhupura	92		100	100	
	Rawalpindi	91		100	100	
	Nankana Sahib	89		100	100	
	Mianwali	86		100	100	
	Jhelum	83		100	100	
	Chakwal	83		100	100	
	Attock	82		100	100	
A-Category Districts	TT Singh	81	95, on average, for B Category Districts	100	100	Focus on moving district ranking (at least at SDGs target by 2037) with keeping pace with growing population
	Hafizabad	80		100	100	
	Narowal	78		100	100	
	Sahiwal	77		100	100	
	Sargodha	77		100	100	
	Mandi Bahauddin	76		100	100	
	Pakpattan	72		100	100	
	Layyah	69		100	100	
	Bhakkar	69		100	100	
	Kasur	69		100	100	
	Okara	67		100	100	
	Khushab	65		100	100	
C-Category Districts	Bahawalpur	63	90, on average, for C Category Districts	97, on average, for C Category Districts	100	Focus on moving district ranking (at least closer to SDGs target by 2037) with keeping pace with growing population. Need to prioritize the public investment in these districts.
	Rahimyar Khan	59			100	
	Chiniot	59			100	
	Bahawalnagar	57			100	
	DG Khan	57			100	
	Muzaffargarh	55			100	
	Lodhran	54			100	
	Multan	52			100	
	Vehari	52			100	
	Jhang	51			100	
	Rajanpur	50			100	
	Khanewal	46			100	



Table 4.8: Net primary enrolment targets

Net enrolment ratio, primary (primary school-age 5-9 population)						
	District	2014-15 (PSLM)	2027	2037	2047	Strategic Intervention
A-Category Districts	Layyah	0.82	90, on average, for A Category Districts	100	100	Focus on achieving best ranking (above SDGs target by 2037) and Investment are needed to be made to keep pace with growing population
	Chakwal	0.81		100	100	
	Jhelum	0.76		100	100	
	Sialkot	0.75		100	100	
	Okara	0.75		100	100	
	Narowal	0.72		100	100	
	Rawalpindi	0.72		100	100	
	Mandi Bahauddin	0.71		100	100	
	Attock	0.69		100	100	
	Pakpattan	0.68		100	100	
	Gujrat	0.67		100	100	
	Sahiwal	0.66		100	100	
A-Category Districts	TT Singh	0.65	77, on average, for B Category Districts	95, on average, for B Category Districts	100	Focus on moving district ranking (at least at SDGs target by 2037) with keeping pace with growing population.
	Lahore	0.64			100	
	Faisalabad	0.63			100	
	Khushab	0.63			100	
	Sargodha	0.62			100	
	Nankana Sahib	0.62			100	
	Hafizabad	0.61			100	
	Gujranwala	0.61			100	
	Vehari	0.60			100	
	Mianwali	0.60			100	
	Sheikhupura	0.60			100	
	Kasur	0.58			100	
C-Category Districts	Bhakkar	0.58	70, on average, for C Category Districts	90, on average, for C Category Districts	100	Focus on moving district ranking (at least closer to SDGs target by 2037) with keeping pace with growing population.
	Multan	0.57			100	
	Khanewal	0.57			100	
	Chiniot	0.56			100	
	DG Khan	0.56			100	
	Jhang	0.55			100	
	Bahawalnagar	0.53			100	
	Muzaffargarh	0.53			100	
	Lodhran	0.52			100	
	Rajanpur	0.44			100	
	Rahim Yar Khan	0.42			100	
	Bahawalpur	0.38			100	



Table 4.9: Net secondary enrolment targets

Net Secondary Enrollment Rates						
	District	2014-15 (PSLM)	2027	2037	2047	Strategic Intervention
A-Category Districts	Rawalpindi	0.59	80, on average, for A Category Districts	100	100	Focus on achieving best ranking (At SDGs target by 2037) and Investment are needed to be made to keep pace with growing population. Create Enabling Environment to encourage private sector.
	Jhelum	0.58		100	100	
	Chakwal	0.55		100	100	
	Gujrat	0.55		100	100	
	Attock	0.54		100	100	
	Sialkot	0.53		100	100	
	Lahore	0.51		100	100	
	Mandi Bahauddin	0.50		100	100	
	Narowal	0.49		100	100	
	Faisalabad	0.47		100	100	
	Gujranwala	0.46		100	100	
	Mianwali	0.44		100	100	
A-Category Districts	TT Singh	0.44	70, on average, for B Category Districts	90, on average, for B Category Districts	100	Focus on moving district ranking (at least at close to SDGs target by 2037) with keeping pace with growing population. Create Enabling Environment to encourage private sector.
	Sargodha	0.42			100	
	Hafizabad	0.41			100	
	Nankana Sahib	0.41			100	
	Khushab	0.40			100	
	Sheikhupura	0.40			100	
	Layyah	0.38			100	
	Sahiwal	0.38			100	
	Kasur	0.36			100	
	Jhang	0.35			100	
	Chiniot	0.34			100	
	Multan	0.34			100	
C-Category Districts	Okara	0.33	65, on average, for C Category Districts	85, on average, for C Category Districts	100	Focus on moving district ranking (at least close to SDGs target by 2037) with keeping pace with growing population. Need to prioritize the public investment and encourage private sector.
	Khanewal	0.32			100	
	Pakpattan	0.32			100	
	Vehari	0.31			100	
	Lodhran	0.31			100	
	Bahawalnagar	0.30			100	
	Bhakkar	0.29			100	
	DG Khan	0.28			100	
	Muzaffargarh	0.25			100	
	Rahim Yar Khan	0.25			100	
	Bahawalpur	0.24			100	
	Rajanpur	0.23			100	



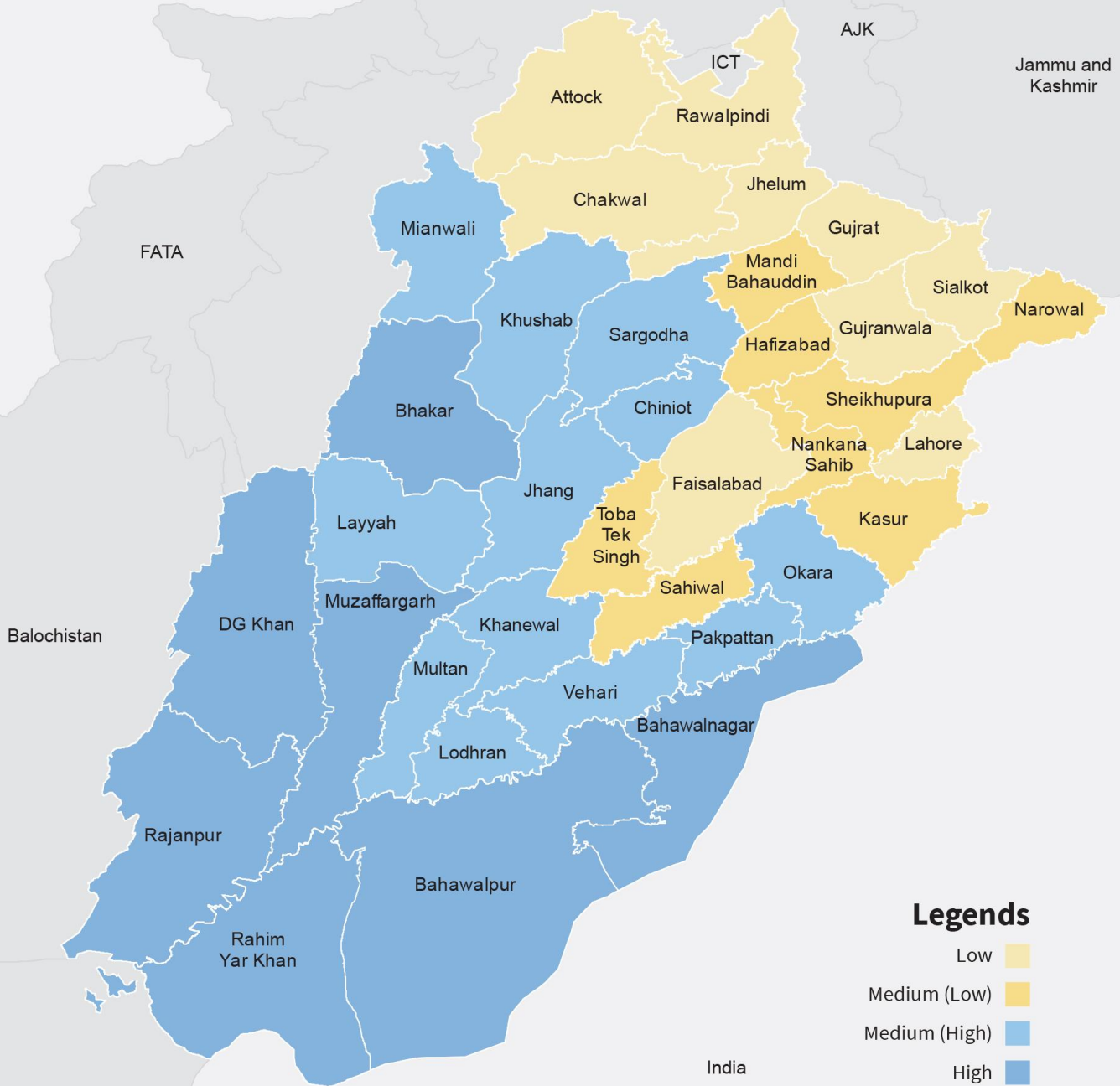
4.2.1 Focus Areas

In light of this, following recommendations are made:

- 1. Equitable Resource Management through Geographical Targeted Interventions:** Resources should be carefully managed and a more equitable distribution among districts and between urban and rural areas in the province can potentially accelerate social progress. There is need of geographically targeted approach to be followed to intervene where required. In addition, a higher proportion of the budget should be allocated to upgrade existing facilities and developing new social sector infrastructure. The districts lagging in social infrastructure and services should be prioritized for public investments.
- 2. New Economic Cities, Growth Nodes and Corridors:** The uneven distribution of resources proves to be a major factor for internal migration. This is putting pressure on existing 5 major cities/ districts creating more uneven regional development patterns. The development of new economic cities in the growth nodes and corridors across Punjab are required for even distribution of development. This issue of urbanization has been separately discussed in the preceding chapter of 'system of cities'
- 3. Keeping pace with Growing Population:** Keeping in purview growing population, the government needs to forecast future education and health sector and infrastructure sector demands. The overall Educational and Health Sector plan needs to be implemented, focusing in particular on the needs of developing areas supported by effective forecasting and planning mechanisms. Future school and hospital/doctors demand based on anticipated increase in overall population for the district/region over the next ten years needs to be undertaken.
- 4. Participatory Integrated Planning:** Engage with planning authorities at the earliest stage in the planning processes so that initial feedback and assessments can be made and timely feedback is incorporated for better outcomes. This is will not only aid for guiding but accelerating progress towards the Goals and for stepping up their efforts to promote sustainable development.
- 5. Gender Equity & Economic Participation:** The data shows the disparity among male and female monthly wages. Furthermore, the female participation in economic activity is low as compared to their male counterparts. The data also shows few occupational choices for female migrant workers. It is recommended that, in order to improve female participation, the required level of training and conducive economic opportunities may be provided by the government.
- 6. Strengthening of Institutions:** The cornerstone in this entire process of achieving social cohesion, equity and sustainability will require strengthening of institutions. This may call for structural changes in institutions which can upscale economic growth in the province. Economic development entails a multi-disciplinary approach, for example improved tax administration, along with higher investment and better infrastructure can help in reducing poverty incidence across districts in Punjab. If Punjab is to adopt and implement the SDGs framework, it is essential that it restructures its institutions and enhance their efficiency. In addition, coordination amongst the institutions needs appropriation. The SDGs framework is cross cutting model and entails efficient and effective coordination across departments and layers of hierarchy within the public sector. Strengthening of institutions will be key to growth for Punjab in years to come.
- 7. Encouraging Private Sector & PPP Options:** The targets of social development and achievement of SDGs requires public-private partnership. Private sector should be encouraged to invest in social sector through creating enabling environment and improving ease of doing business.

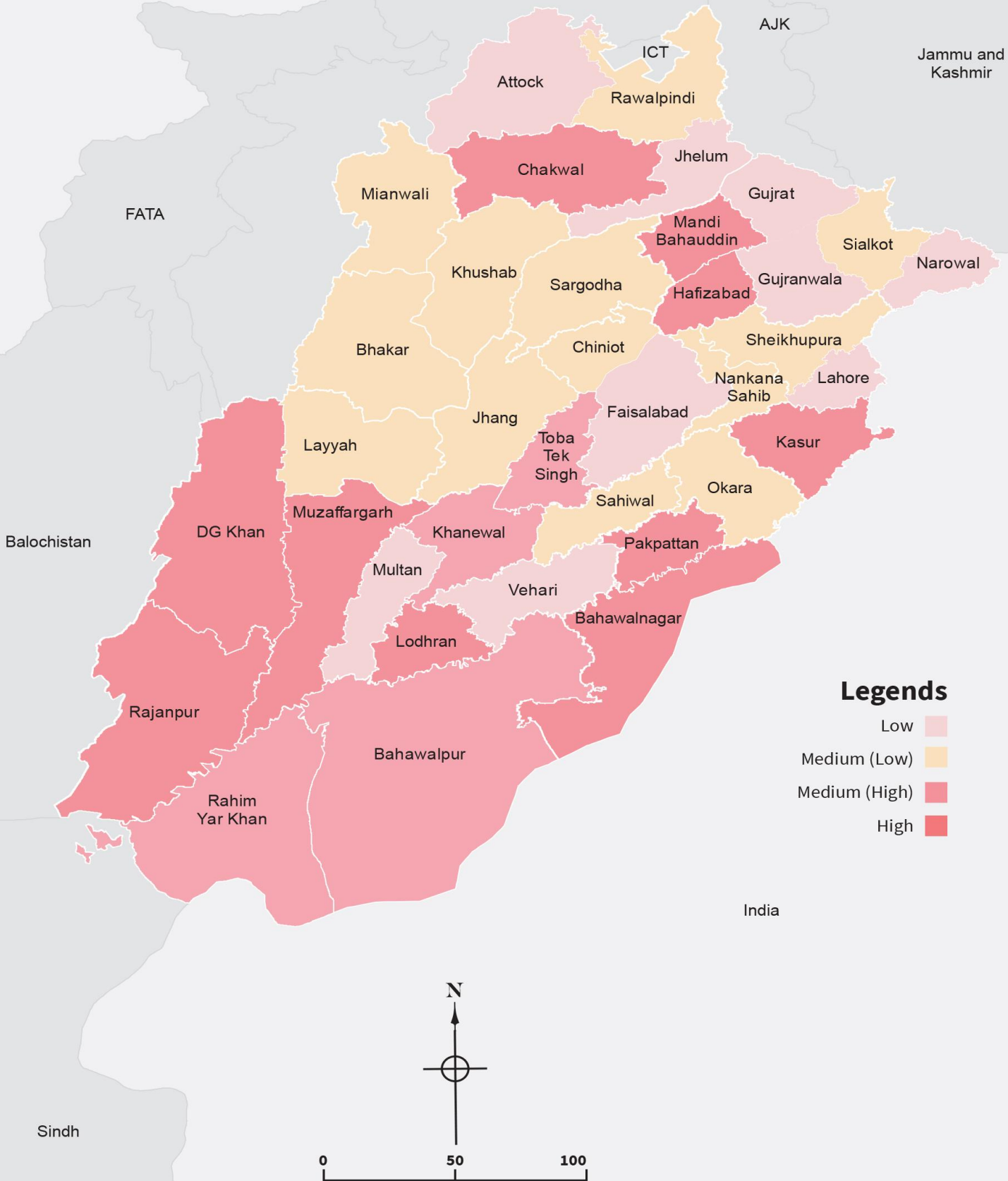
Appendix-I: Prioritized Areas (Districts) for Social Sector Interventions

Priority Areas for Poverty Related Interventions



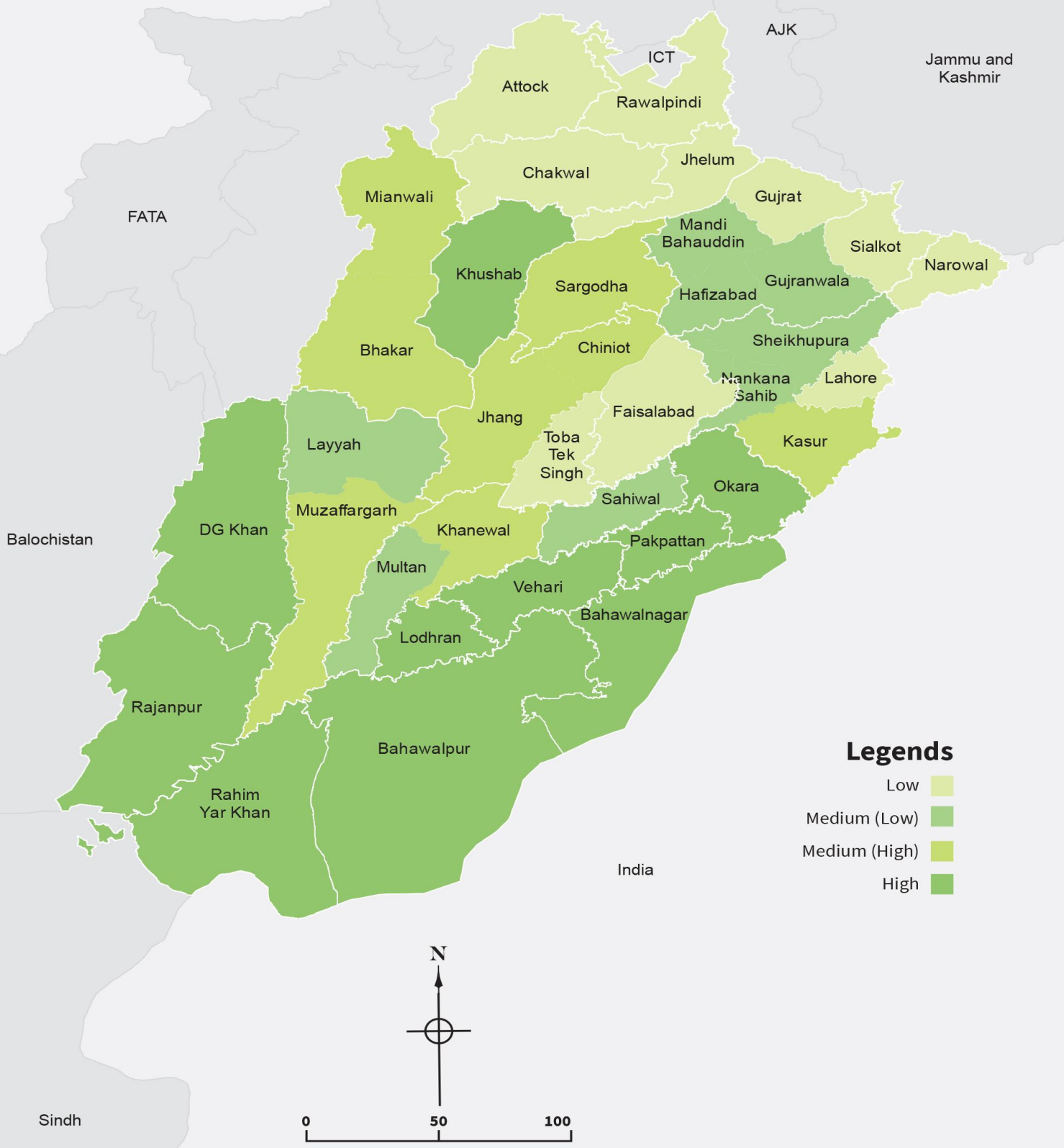
*The map is based on Poverty Incidence by UNDP (2014-15), Mapped by Urban Unit

Priority Areas for Intervention in Health



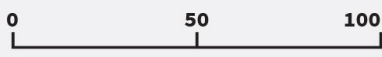
*The map is based on analysis by Urban Unit on Health Dimension of the Social Progress Index (2015)

Priority Areas for Intervention in Education



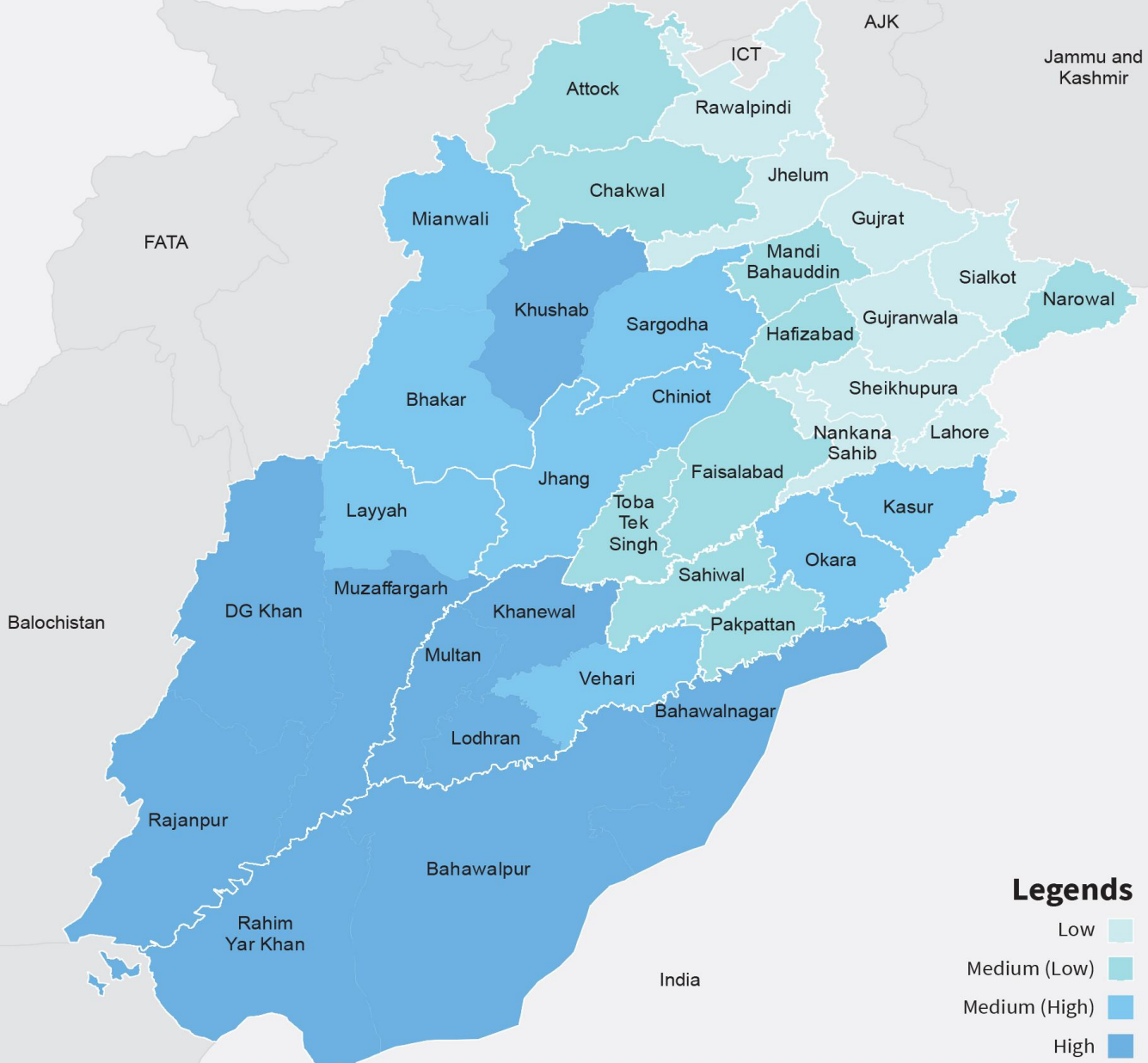
Legends

- Low
- Medium (Low)
- Medium (High)
- High



**The map is based on analysis by Urban Unit on Education Dimension of the Social Progress Index (2015)*

Priority Areas for Interventions in WASH



Legends

- Low ■
- Medium (Low) ■
- Medium (High) ■
- High ■

*The map is based on analysis by Urban Unit on WASH Dimension of the Social Progress Index (2015)