



Day 02: Session 01
**Using MPI to Accelerate
and
Monitor Poverty Reduction**



Presented By
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Pakistan at Glance



- Came into being on **14th of August, 1947** after partition of sub-continent
- Area: **881,900** square kilometers
- **Constitution of Pakistan 1973** (Federalism) - **Islamic Republic of Pakistan**
- Three Tiers of Government (Federal, Provincial and District)
- Pakistan is divided into Four Provinces



Punjab



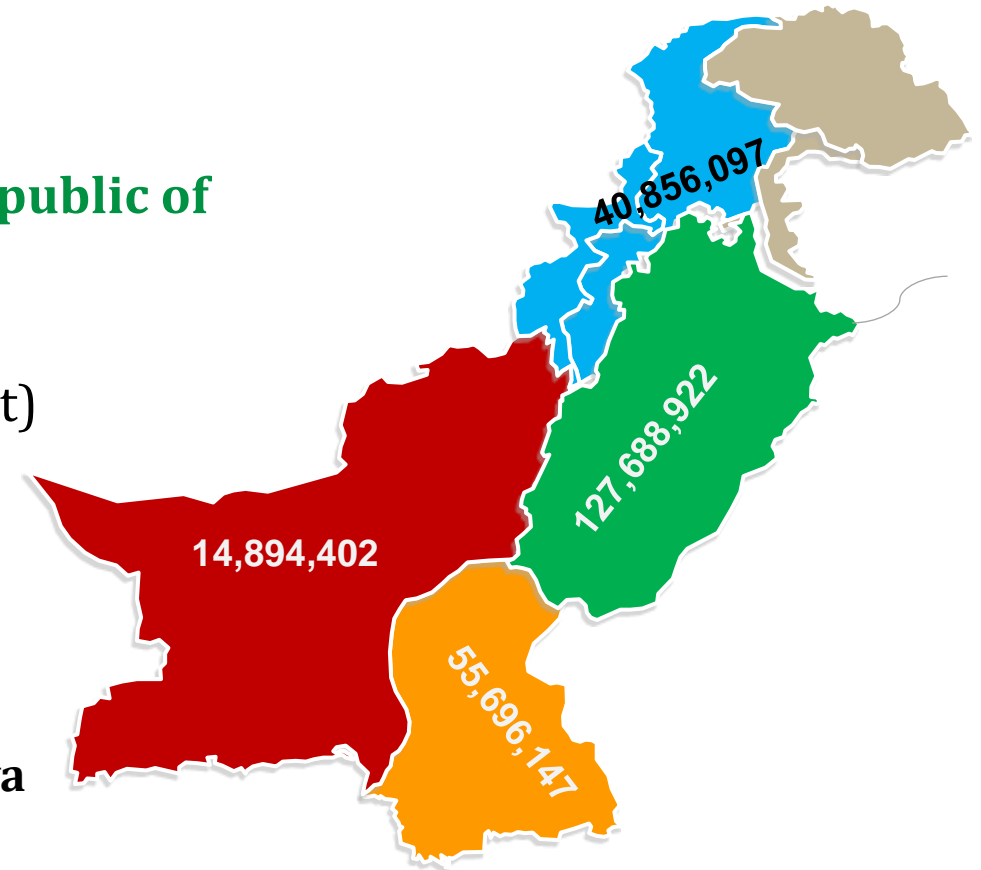
Sindh



Balochistan



Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



20 Million

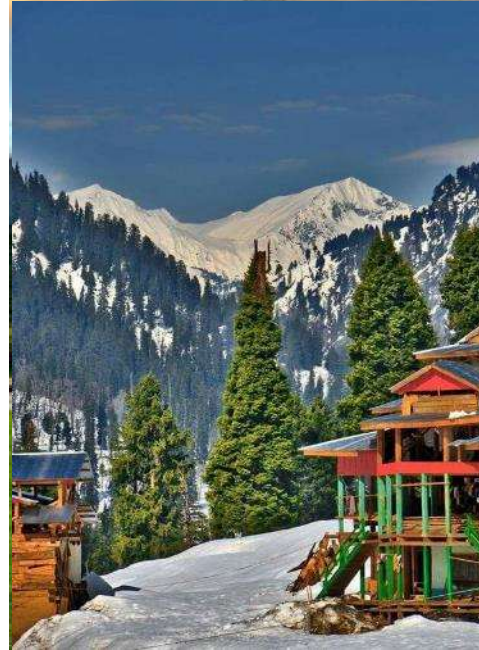
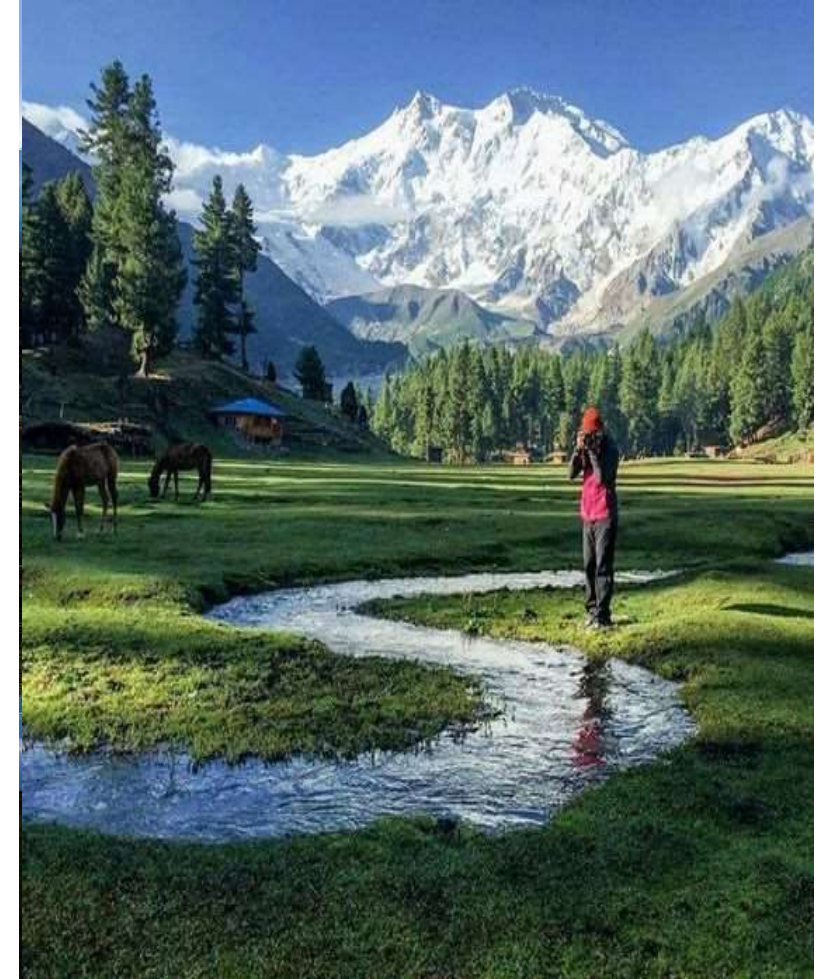
13 Million

- **Karachi** the largest city followed by **Lahore**

Tourism in Pakistan: Mountain Peaks



Pakistan is home to 5 of the 14 highest peaks in the world. **K2 (Godwin-Austen) is 2nd highest peak in world located inside Pakistan** having elevation of **8,611 meters**. **Nanga Parbat** is 2nd highest prominence mountains on earth



Tourism in Pakistan: Archeological



Archeological Sites:

Pakistan contains many of the oldest archaeological discoveries of the world.

Mohenjo-Daro is an archaeological site in the province of Sindh, Pakistan. Built around **2500 BCE**, it was the largest settlement of the **ancient Indus Valley Civilization**, and one of the world's earliest major cities.

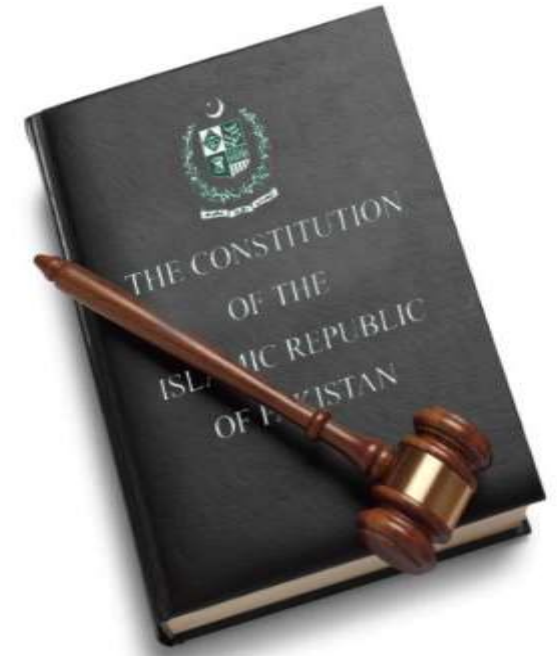


Pakistan Bureau of Statistics was established with the enactment of **General Statistics (Re-organization) Act – 2011**

PBS was notified on **23rd December, 2011**

PBS created with merger of four organizations named

- **Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS)**
- **Population Census Organization (PCO)**
- **Agricultural Census Organization (ACO)**
- **Technical Wing of Statistics Division (TW)**





Pakistan Bureau of Statistics is
committed to provide **Accurate,
Reliable, Timely information**
for **Evidence Base Policy Making**



- Undertaking the National **Censuses and Surveys**
- Evaluation and introduction of **standard concepts, definition and classifications** pertaining to national statistical series
- **Collection, Compilation and Analysis** of statistical data relating to various economic and social sectors
- Provision of statistical information to Federal Ministries, Provincial Governments and other organizations for **Evidence based Policy Making**
- Evaluation of efficient computation methods for **Statistical Estimation**
- **Implementation of policy** laid down by the Ministry by adopting the Statistical System of Pakistan to conform with the policy
- **Provision of Baseline Data** for designing of Development plans and its **Monitoring & evaluation**

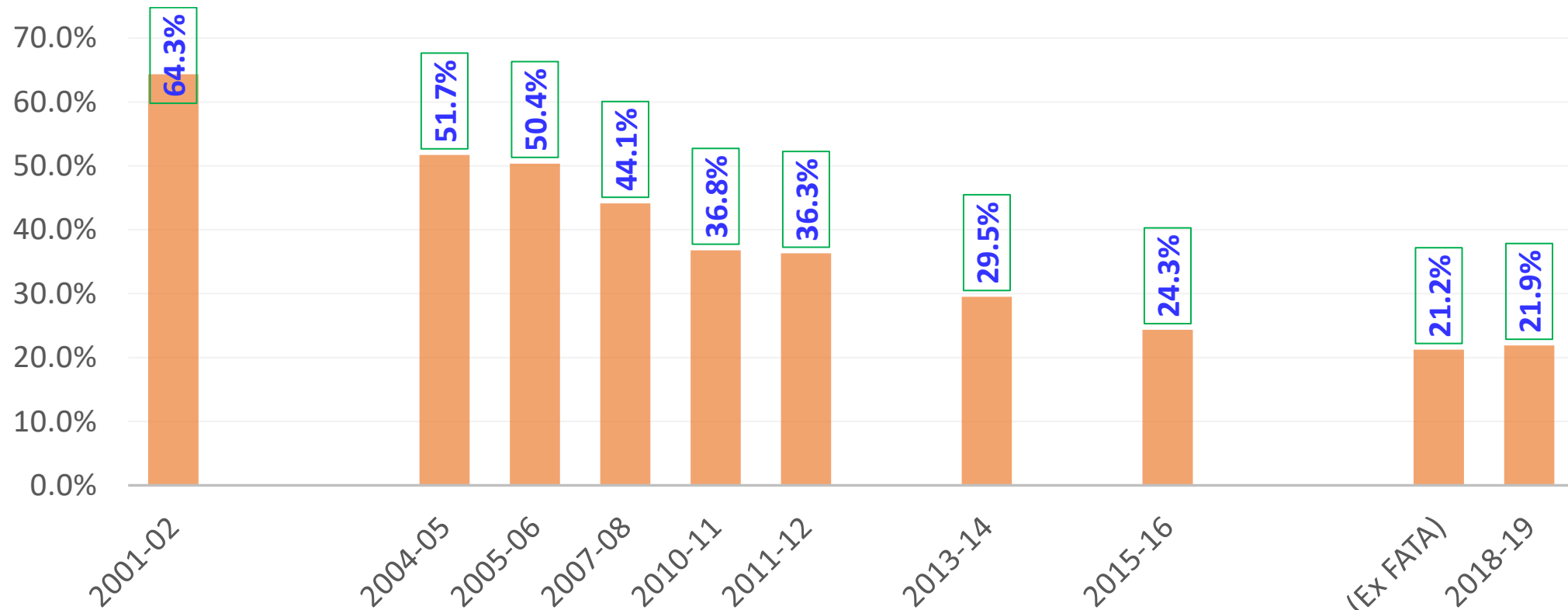


- Poverty is a complex and **multifaceted phenomenon**. A unidimensional measure based on income alone cannot capture the **true extent and depth of poverty**.
- In Pakistan Poverty is only measured through consumption based approach using **Cost Of Basic Need Methodology** until 2015
- Pakistan's official poverty based on 2018-19 measure estimates **21.9%** of population to be living below the poverty line of **PKR 3,757.9** per adult per month.

Trends in Monetary Poverty Measurement



NATIONAL POVERTY RATE IN 2018-19 WAS 21.9 PERCENT, A DECREASE OF 2.4 PERCENTAGE POINTS OVER 2015-16



- **Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)** developed the global Multidimensional Poverty Index was established in 2010
- Pakistan launched the **first national report on multidimensional poverty** in Pakistan on Monday, 20th **June 2016**.
 - The process began in **April 2014** when an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform, OPHI and UNDP
- This presentation will focus on
 - Developing an understanding of multidimensional poverty index (MPI);
 - The main findings
 - Usage of MPI for policy design and development progress

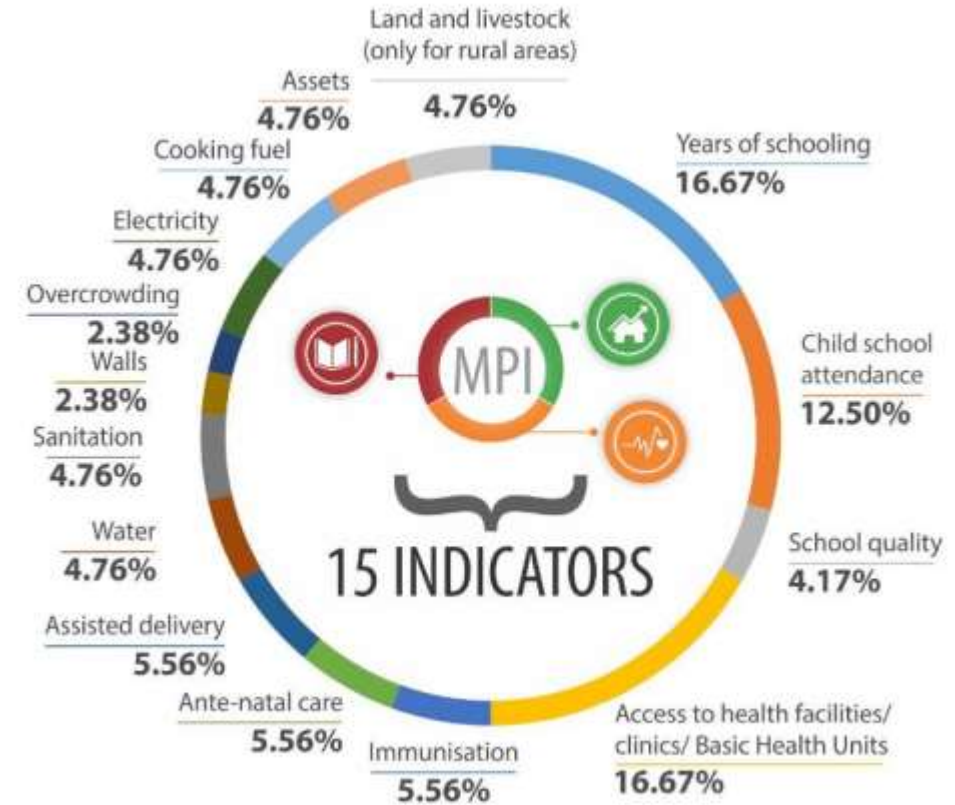
MPI - Methodology



Education

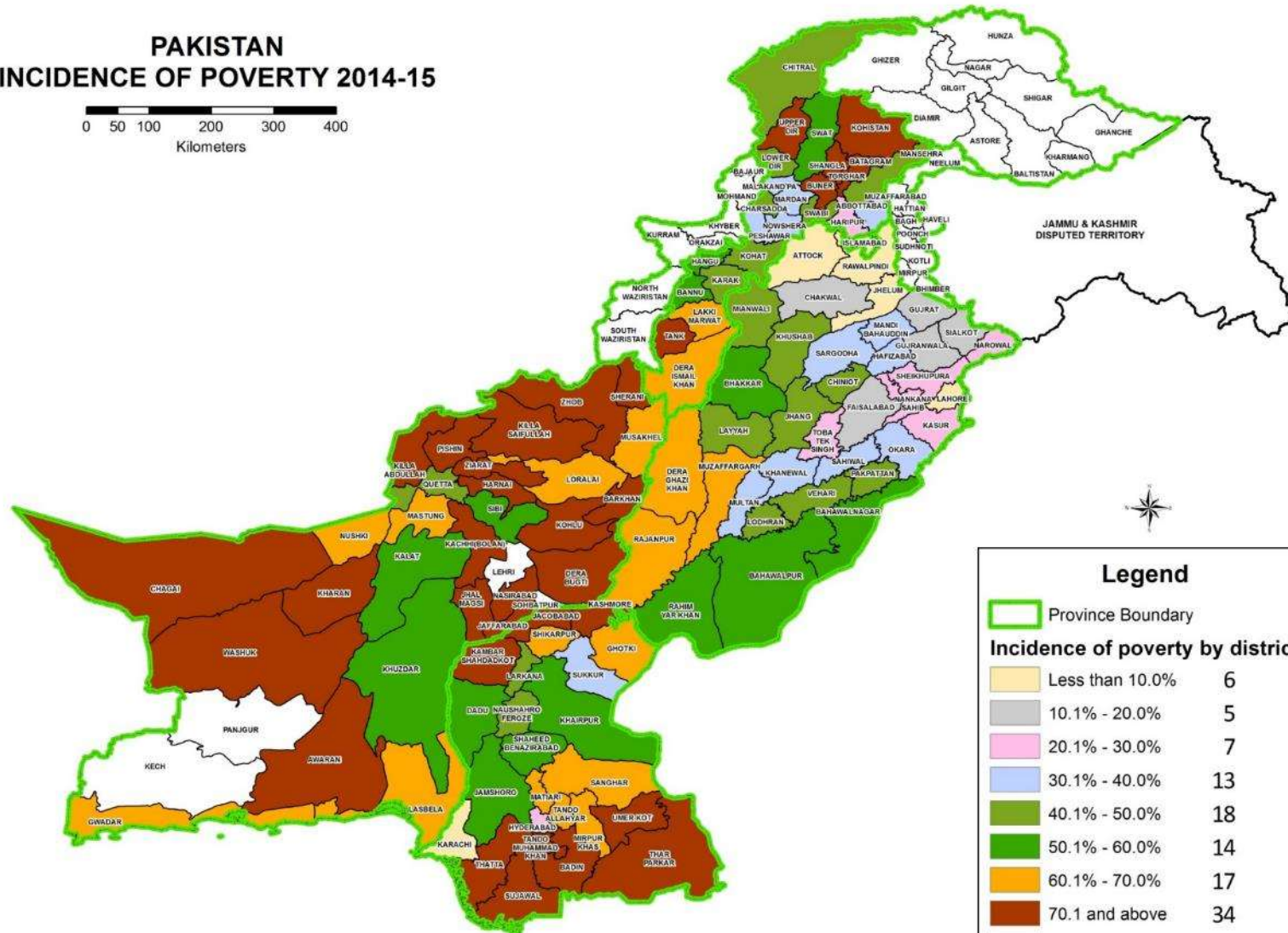
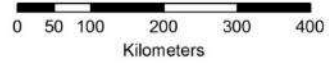
Health

Standard of Living



Data Source: PSLM Survey – 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11, 2012/13, 2014/15 and 2019/20
Conducted By Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

PAKISTAN INCIDENCE OF POVERTY 2014-15



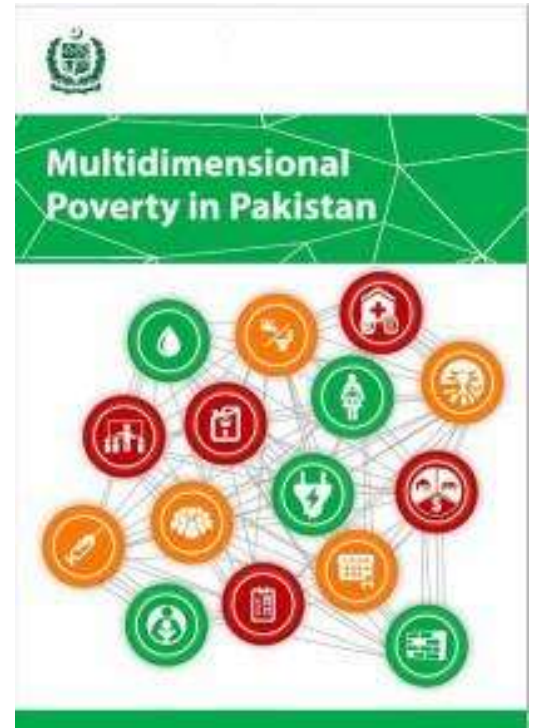
Legend

Province Boundary

Incidence of poverty by district

Less than 10.0%	6
10.1% - 20.0%	5
20.1% - 30.0%	7
30.1% - 40.0%	13
40.1% - 50.0%	18
50.1% - 60.0%	14
60.1% - 70.0%	17
70.1 and above	34
NO DATA	36

Source: Poverty Alleviation and SDGs Section, M/O Planning, Development and Reform



Revisiting the Estimates for 2019-20



In total, **14 indicators** are used in this national index, of which **7 indicators** are the same as those used in the **global MPI**.

Access to health facilities is not included due to issues found in the responses owing to the **subjective nature** of the questions on which the indicator was based.

In the **education dimension**, the indicator of **educational quality** had to in the recent survey, so we dropped the sub part of the question.

New Incidence

Index	Value	Confidence Interval (95%)	
Incidence (H)	30.5%	29.6%	31.4%
Intensity (A)	48.0%	47.7%	48.3%
MPI	0.146	0.141	0.151

In 2014-15 The MPI was 0.197

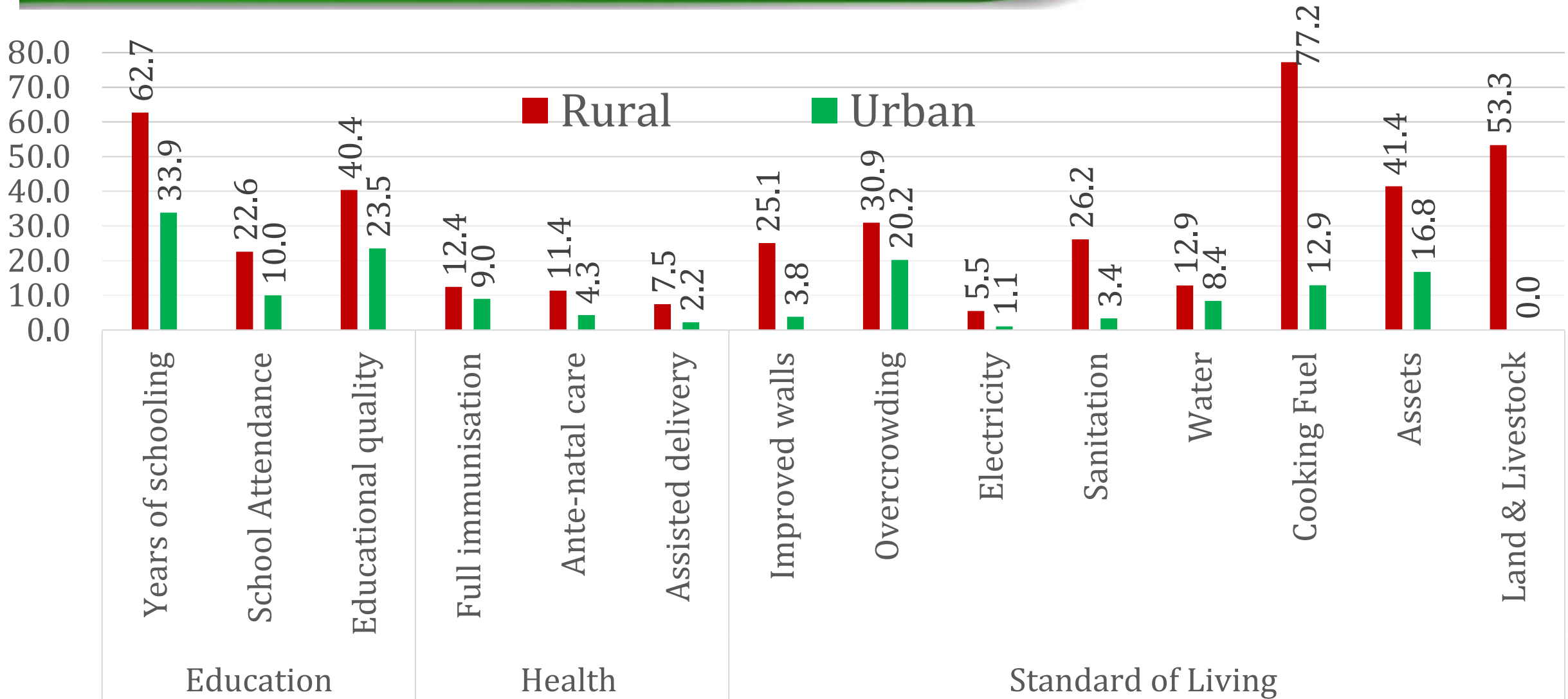
MPI by Region

Area	MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)		
	Value	Confidence Interval (95%)		Value	Confidence Interval (95%)		Value	Confidence Interval (95%)	
National	0.146	0.141	0.151	30.5	29.6	31.4	48.0	47.7	48.3
Rural	0.204	0.198	0.210	41.9	40.7	43.0	48.7	48.4	49.1
Urban	0.045	0.041	0.049	10.5	9.7	11.3	42.9	42.3	43.5

MPI by Provinces

Province	MPI			Incidence (H, %)			Intensity (A, %)		
	Value	Confidence Interval (95%)		Value	Confidence Interval (95%)		Value	Confidence Interval (95%)	
National	0.146	0.141	0.151	30.5	29.6	31.4	48.0	47.7	48.3
Punjab	0.090	0.085	0.095	19.9	18.9	20.9	45.3	44.9	45.8
Sindh	0.200	0.189	0.212	40.3	38.1	42.5	49.7	49.2	50.3
KP	0.193	0.180	0.205	39.8	37.6	41.9	48.5	47.7	49.4
Balochistan	0.303	0.282	0.325	60.2	56.3	64.0	50.4	49.6	51.2

MPI by Dimensions





PAKISTAN

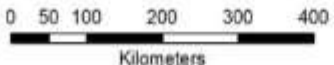
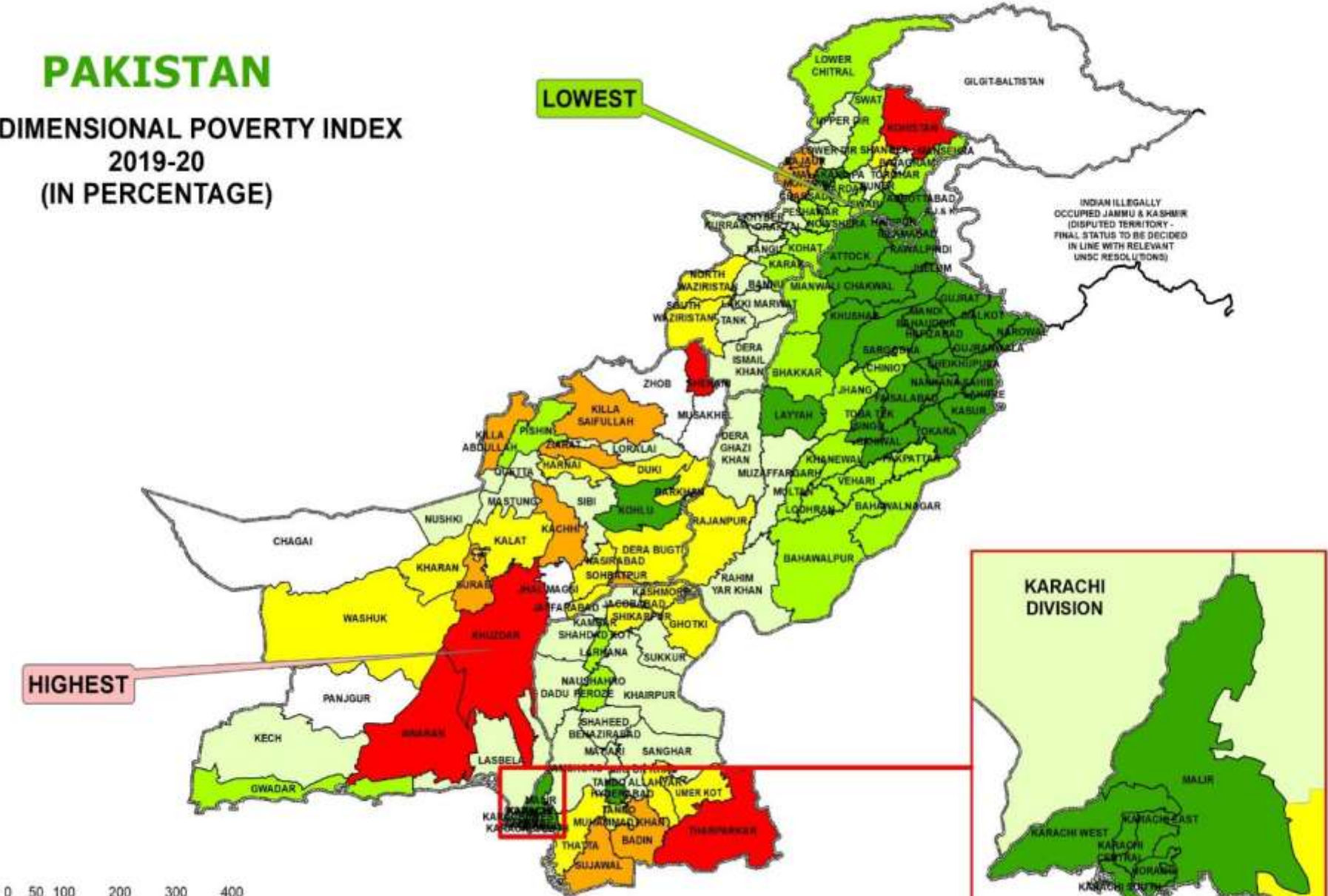
MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX 2019-20 (IN PERCENTAGE)

Legend

- Province Boundary
- District Boundary

Poverty Index (In Percent)

- Upto 10.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 30.0
- 30.1 - 40.0
- 40.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 or above
- No Data



5 DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGE	
DISTRICT	MPI
KHUZDAR	57.20
KOHISTAN	53.19
SHERANI	52.22
AWARAN	51.10
THARPARKAR	50.83

5 DISTRICTS WITH LOWEST PERCENTAGE	
DISTRICT	MPI
KARACHI SOUTH	1.81
RAWALPINDI	1.80
GUJRAT	1.66
CHAKWAL	1.54
ISLAMABAD	1.10

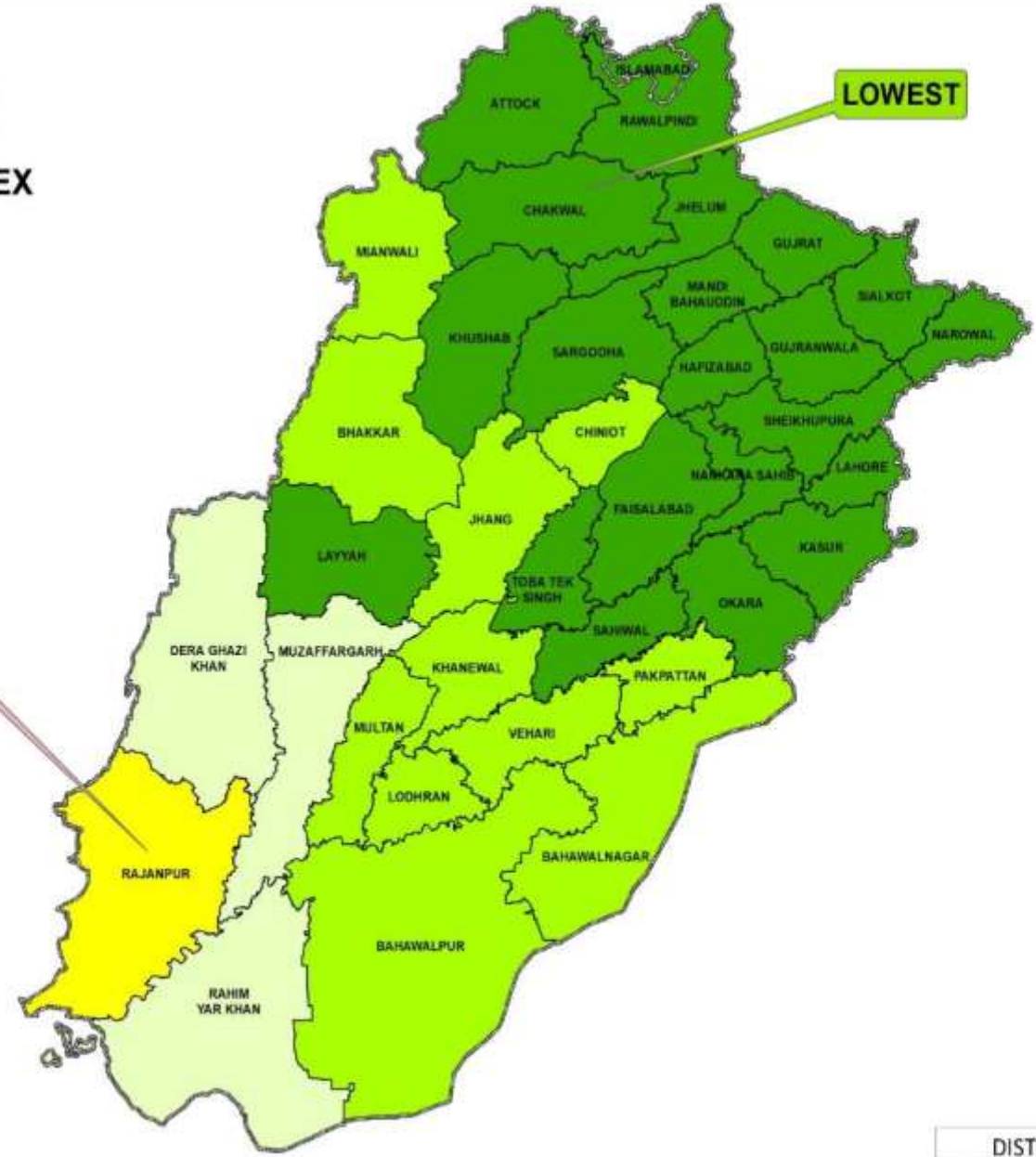
DATA SOURCE: PSLM DATA 2019-20, POWERED BY PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS





PUNJAB PROVINCE

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX 2019-20 (IN PERCENTAGE)



HIGHEST

LOWEST



Legend

- Province Boundary
- District Boundary

Poverty Index (In Percent)

- Upto 10.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 30.0
- 30.1 - 40.0
- 40.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 or above
- No Data



5 DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGE	
DISTRICT	MPI
RAJANPUR	32.12
DERA GHAZI KHAN	29.74
MUZAFFARGARH	21.58
RAHIM YAR KHAN	20.04
BAHAWALNAGAR	15.89

5 DISTRICTS WITH LOWEST PERCENTAGE	
DISTRICT	MPI
SIALKOT	1.90
ATTOCK	1.87
RAWALPINDI	1.80
GUJRAT	1.66
CHAKWAL	1.54

DATA SOURCE: PSLM DATA 2019-20, POWERED BY PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS



Use of MPI - Example Case Study (*Rajanpur*)

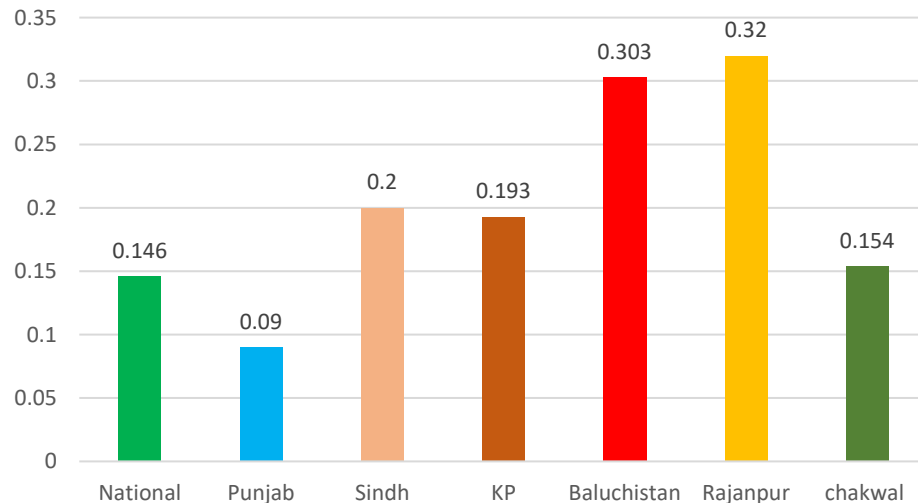


- **Rajanpur Has the highest MPI in Punjab with 32%**

Multidimensional Poverty Status

- MPI: 0.32%
- Headcount (H): 62.68%
- Intensity (A): 51.24%
- *Ranked 100th District in Pakistan and lowest in Punjab*

MPI by Provinces and Best and worst in Punjab



Composition of MPI: Percentage Contribution by each dimension and indicator

- **Education: 44.3%**
 - Years of schooling: 28.4%
 - Child school attendance: 12.5%
 - Educational quality: 3.4%
- **Health: 22.2%**
 - Access to health facilities: 18.1%
 - Full immunization: 1.3%
 - Ante-natal care: 1.3%
 - Assisted delivery: 1.4%
- **Standard of living: 33.6%**
 - Improved walls: 2.7%
 - Overcrowding: 2.3%
 - Electricity: 3.4%
 - Sanitation: 6.1%
 - Water: 2.1%
 - Cooking fuel: 8.5%
 - Assets: 6.7%
 - Land & livestock: 1.7%

Use of MPI - Example Case Study (*Rajanpur*)



The statistics show that more resources should be allocated to the education sector in Rajanpur.



Creating incentives for families to send their children to school and focusing on both demand and supply factors of educational sector



can reduce the number of households deprived in indicators of 'years of schooling', 'child school attendance' and 'educational quality'.



It will reduce the MPI for the district of Rajanpur.

Benefits of MPI for Policy Makers



- Helps to identify **where poor people live** (district) and **reasons for their deprivation** while looking at the three dimensions.
- Learning from the **experiences of the districts** that **reduced poverty the most**
- As a tool for **effective resource allocation** in **education, health and living standards**
- Effectiveness of **poverty reduction programmes** can be gauged by **changes in MPI**

Benefits of MPI for Policy Makers



- As a baseline for **Goal 1 of SDGs**, Target 1.1, **Indicator 1.2.2** – Reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women & children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions.
- Developing countries around the world have established nationally representative MPIs, used it
 - ✓ as a criteria for **social safety net programmes**
 - ✓ overall **resource allocation**, and
 - ✓ have integrated targets for MPI reduction in their **national policy frameworks**.



7th Population & Housing Census First Digital Census

7th Population & Housing Census First Digital Census



POPULATION CENSUS HISTORY 1881-2023

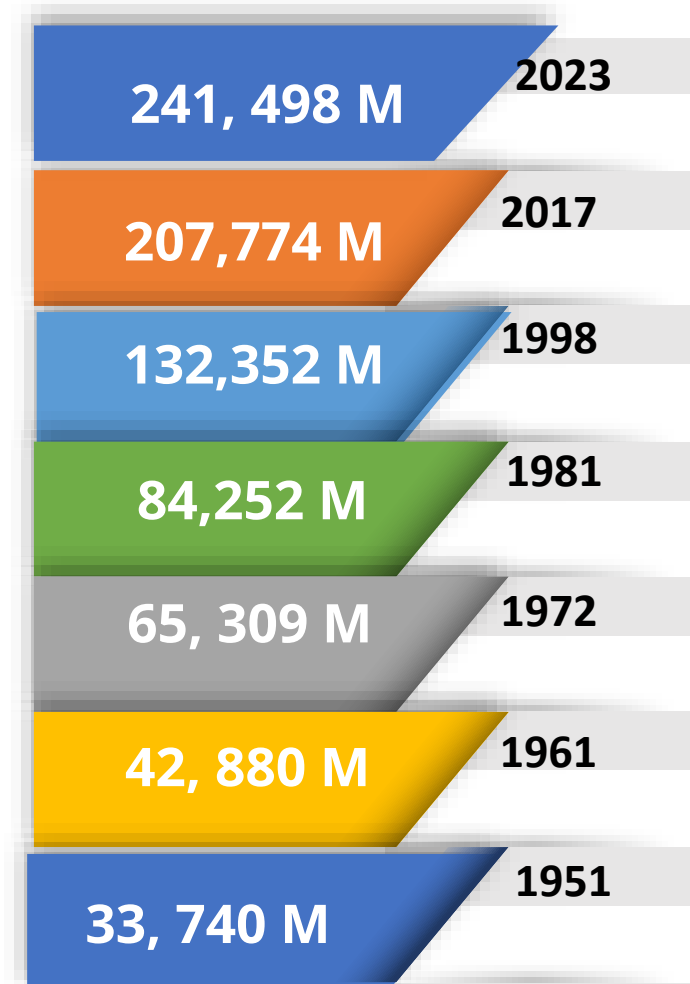


Before Partition of Sub-Continent

- First regular Population Census in the areas now comprising Pakistan, India and Bangladesh was held in **1881**.

After Independence of Pakistan

- **Seven Censuses** have been undertaken so far i.e. **1951, 1961, 1972, 1981, 1998, 2017** and latest in **2023**.
- Censuses were conducted after every ten years up to 1981
- All Censuses excluding 2023 were conducted through **Paper Assisted Personal Interviewing (PAPI)** approach
- The 7th Population and Housing Census was the **largest digitization exercise** of **South Asia**



SECTORS COVERED IN CENSUS-2023



Demographic Characteristics
(Gender, Age, Marital status, Religion, Language, Nationality)



Migration
(Place of birth, Inter –Intra province Migration)



Education
(Enrollments, Out of School, Studied Classes, Field of Education)



Functional Limitation
(Disability, 6 Types of Disability)



Employment
(Employment Status, Employment Sector, population not in Education & Employment)



Housing Characteristics
(Kaccha, Pacca, Water, Electricity, Gas, Source of information, Multistory buildings, Toilet, Kitchen)



Geocoding of all the structures
Homes/Schools/Colleges/Universities
Establishments

LITERACY RATIO

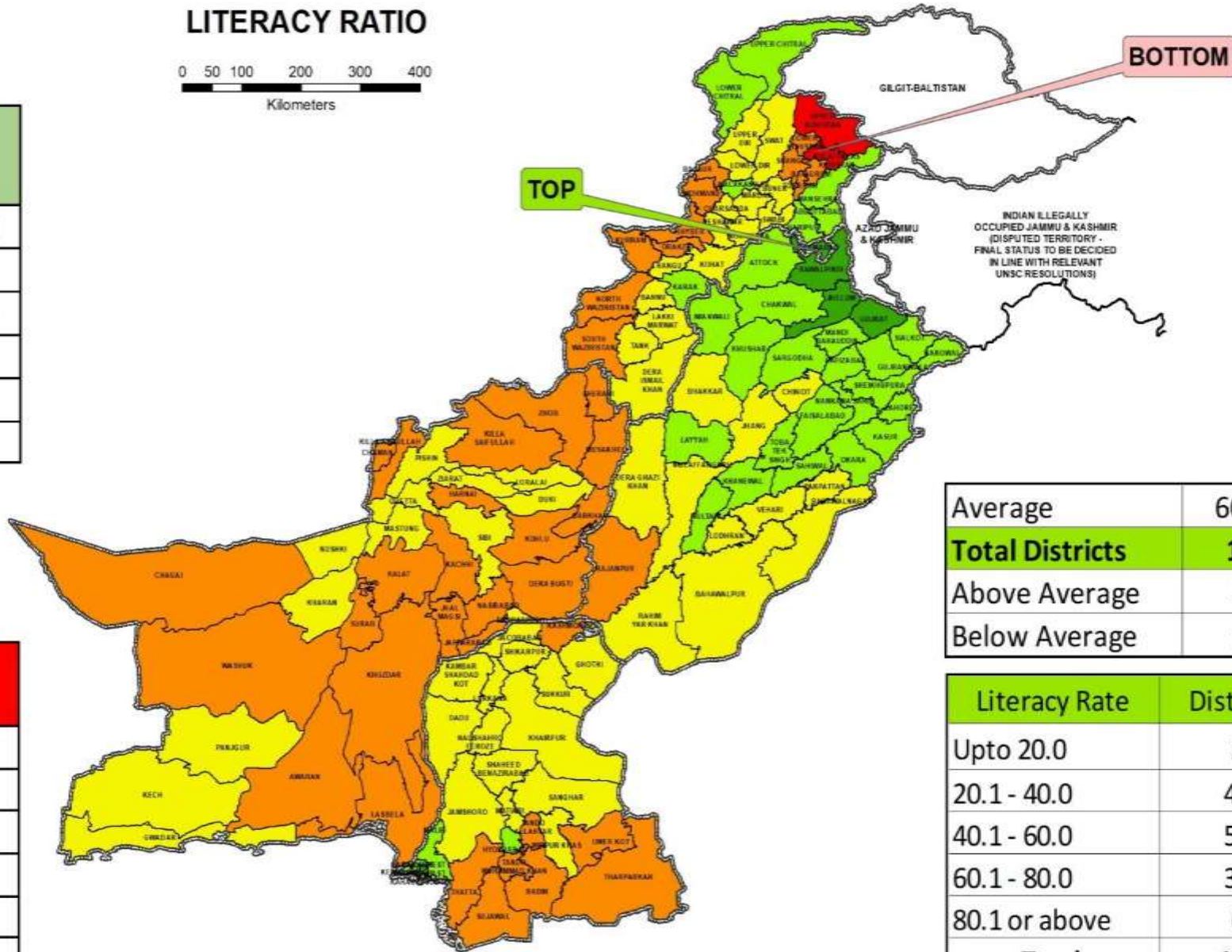


5 DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGE

DISTRICT	%AGE
ISLAMABAD	83.97
KARACHI CENTRAL	83.55
RAWALPINDI	83.22
GUJRAT	81.37
JHELUM	80.65

5 DISTRICTS WITH LOWEST PERCENTAGE

DISTRICT	%AGE
SHERANI	23.86
LOWER KOHISTAN	22.05
WASHUK	21.58
UPPER KOHISTAN	19.05
KOLAI PALAS KOHISTAN	18.80



Average	60.59
Total Districts	136
Above Average	39
Below Average	97

Literacy Rate	Districts
Upto 20.0	2
20.1 - 40.0	41
40.1 - 60.0	53
60.1 - 80.0	34
80.1 or above	6
Total:	136

Legend

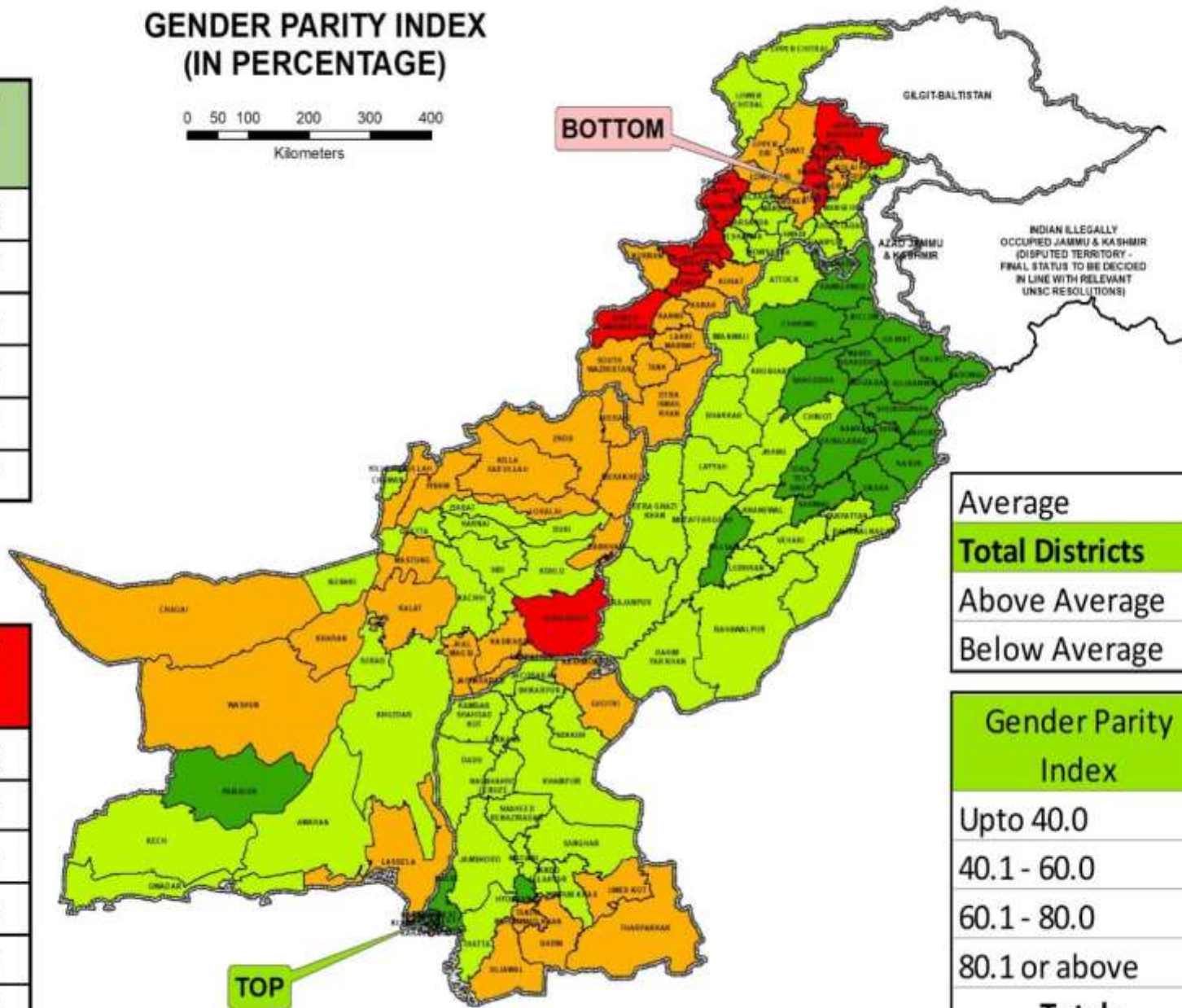
- Province Boundary
- District Boundary

Literacy Rate

- Upto 20.0
- 20.1 - 40.0
- 40.1 - 60.0
- 60.1 - 80.0
- 80.1 or above



GENDER PARITY INDEX (IN PERCENTAGE)



5 DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGE

DISTRICT	%AGE
KARACHI CENTRAL	99.37
KARACHI EAST	96.73
GUJRANWALA	96.45
KORANGI	96.37
SIALKOT	95.37

5 DISTRICTS WITH LOWEST PERCENTAGE

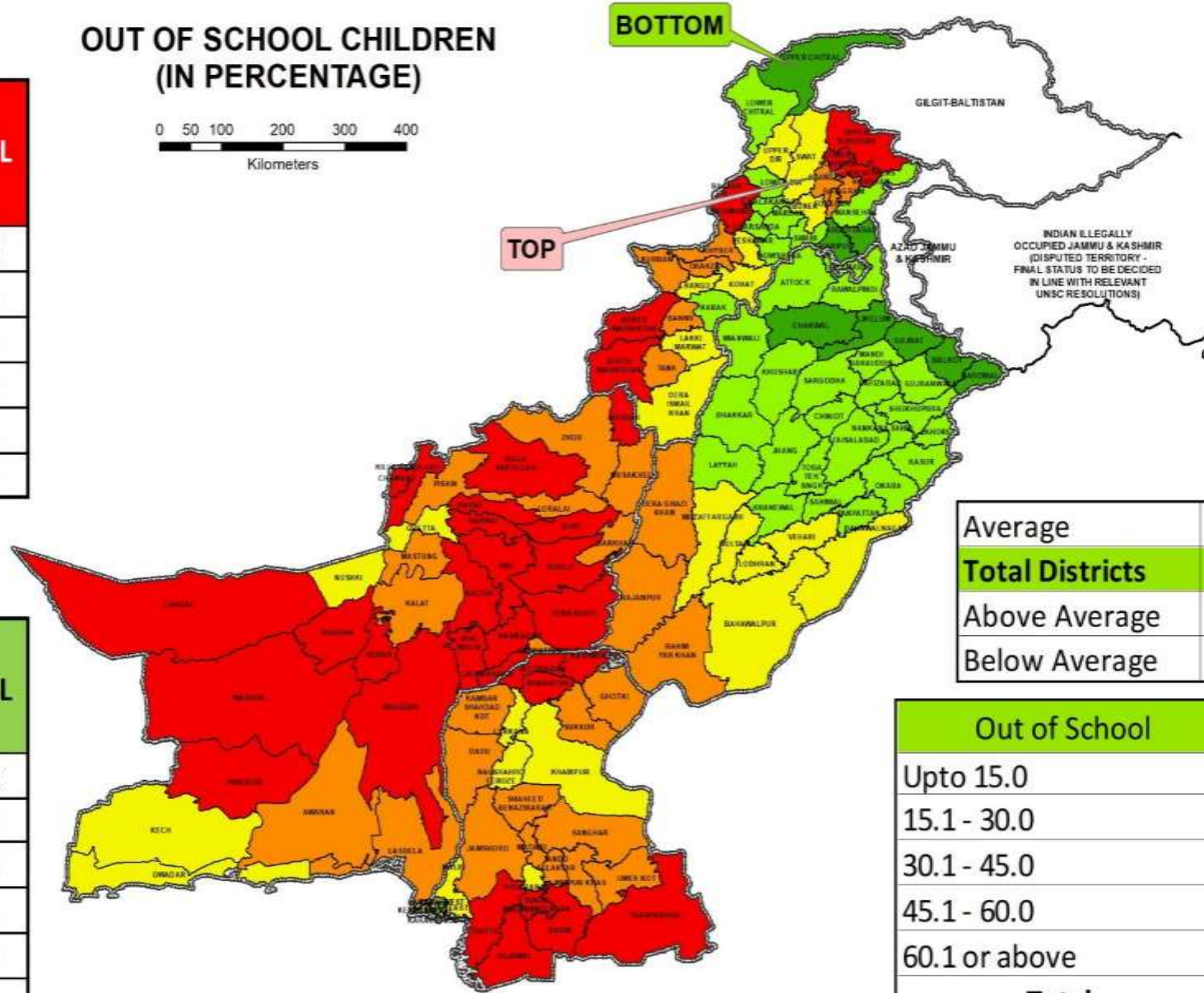
DISTRICT	%AGE
LOWER KOHISTAN	30.98
BAJAUR	30.82
KHYBER	29.55
ORAKZAI	29.53
TORGHAR	26.76

Average	77.71
Total Districts	136
Above Average	34
Below Average	102

Gender Parity Index	Districts
Upto 40.0	11
40.1 - 60.0	39
60.1 - 80.0	57
80.1 or above	29
Total:	136

Legend	
	Province Boundary
	District Boundary
Gender Parity Index (In percent)	
	Upto 40.0
	40.1 - 60.0
	60.1 - 80.0
	80.1 or above

OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN (IN PERCENTAGE)



5 DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

DISTRICT	%AGE
KOLAI PALAS KOHISTAN	83.29
LOWER KOHISTAN	79.38
UPPER KOHISTAN	79.36
SHERANI	77.94
KILLA ABDULLAH	76.92

5 DISTRICTS WITH LOWEST PERCENTAGE OF OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

DISTRICT	%AGE
HARIPUR	13.68
JHELUM	12.70
SIALKOT	12.62
ABBOTTABAD	11.79
UPPER CHITRAL	10.46

Average	35.6
Total Districts	136
Above Average	84
Below Average	52

Out of School	Districts
Upto 15.0	8
15.1 - 30.0	35
30.1 - 45.0	26
45.1 - 60.0	32
60.1 or above	35
Total:	136

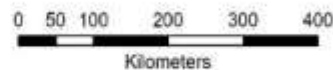
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- Province Boundary
- District Boundary

Out of School (In percentage)

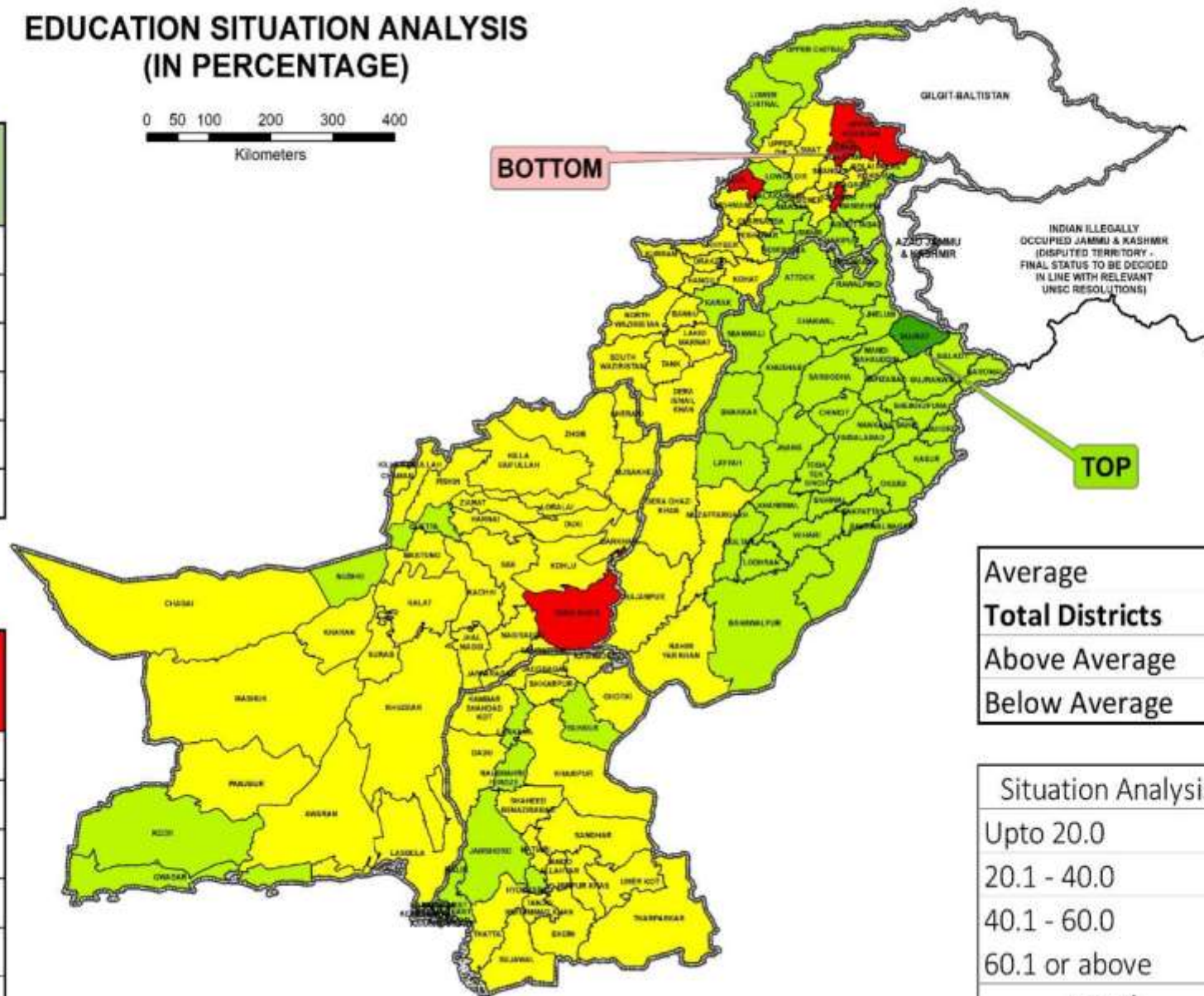
- Upto 15.0
- 15.1 - 30.0
- 30.1 - 45.0
- 45.1 - 60.0
- 60.1 or above

EDUCATION SITUATION ANALYSIS (IN PERCENTAGE)



5 DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGE	
DISTRICT	%AGE
GUJRAT	60.49
KARACHI CENTRAL	60.33
SIALKOT	59.84
RAWALPINDI	59.27
GUJRANWALA	58.81

5 DISTRICTS WITH LOWEST PERCENTAGE	
DISTRICT	%AGE
TORGHAR	19.85
BAJAUR	19.64
DERA BUGTI	18.5
UPPER KOHISTAN	18.44
LOWER KOHISTAN	17.82



Average	47.7
Total Districts	136
Above Average	30
Below Average	106

Situation Analysis	Districts
Upto 20.0	5
20.1 - 40.0	71
40.1 - 60.0	58
60.1 or above	2
Total:	136

Legend

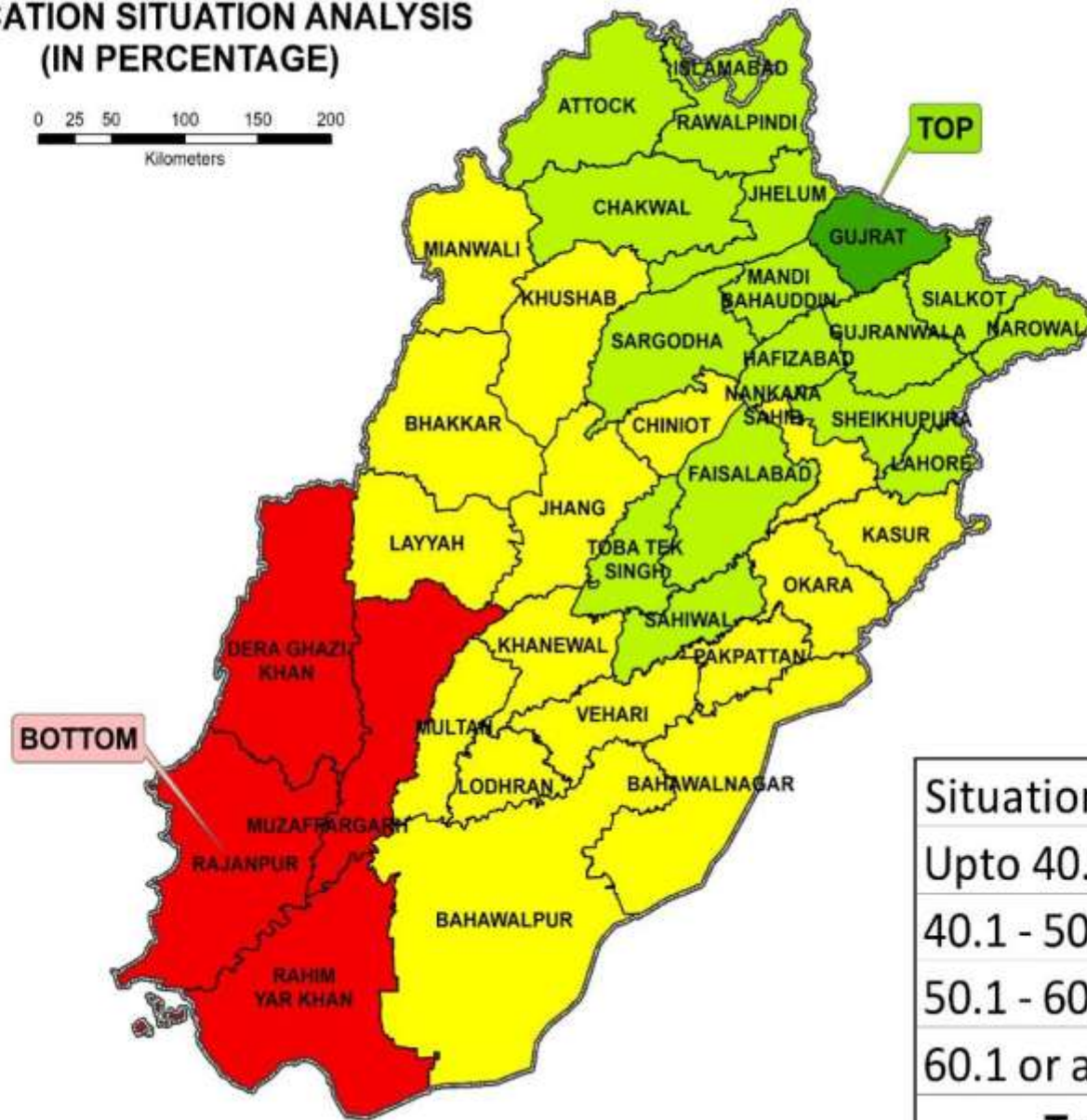
- Province Boundary
- District Boundary

Situation Analysis In Percent

- Upto 20.0
- 20.1 - 40.0
- 40.1 - 60.0
- 60.1 or above

DISTRICT	SITUATION ANALYSIS	RANK
GUJRAT	60.49	1
SIALKOT	59.84	2
RAWALPINDI	59.27	3
GUJRANWALA	58.81	4
JHELUM	57.51	5
LAHORE	57.18	6
CHAKWAL	55.89	7
NAROWAL	55.81	8
MANDI BHAUDDIN	54.98	9
FAISALABAD	54.11	10
TOBA TEK SINGH	53.49	11
SHEIKHUPURA	53.42	12
HAFIZABAD	51.39	13
ATTOCK	51.04	14
SARGODHA	50.54	15
SAHIWAL	50.01	16
NANKANA SAHIB	49.66	17
KASUR	49.39	18
MULTAN	48.38	19
OKARA	47.53	20
VEHARI	46.52	21
KHANEWAL	45.95	22
LAYYAH	45.81	23
PAKPATTAN	45.03	24
BAHAWALNAGAR	44.89	25
BAHAWALPUR	44.45	26
KHUSHAB	44.13	27
JHANG	44.00	28
MIANWALI	43.20	29
CHINIOT	42.69	30
BHAKKAR	41.14	31
LODHRAN	40.37	32
MUZAFFARGARH	39.94	33
RAHIM YAR KHAN	39.56	34
DERA GHAZI KHAN	38.37	35
RAJANPUR	33.14	36

EDUCATION SITUATION ANALYSIS (IN PERCENTAGE)

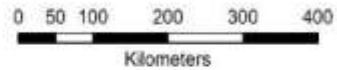


Average	50.52
Total Districts	36
Above Average	15
Below Average	21
Islamabad	57.60

Situation Analysis Districts	
Upto 40.0	4
40.1 - 50.0	16
50.1 - 60.0	15
60.1 or above	1
Total:	36

Legend	
	Province Boundary
	District Boundary
Situation Analysis (In Percent)	
	Upto 40.0
	40.1 - 50.0
	40.1 - 50.0
	60.1 or above

PACCA GHAR (IN PERCENTAGE)

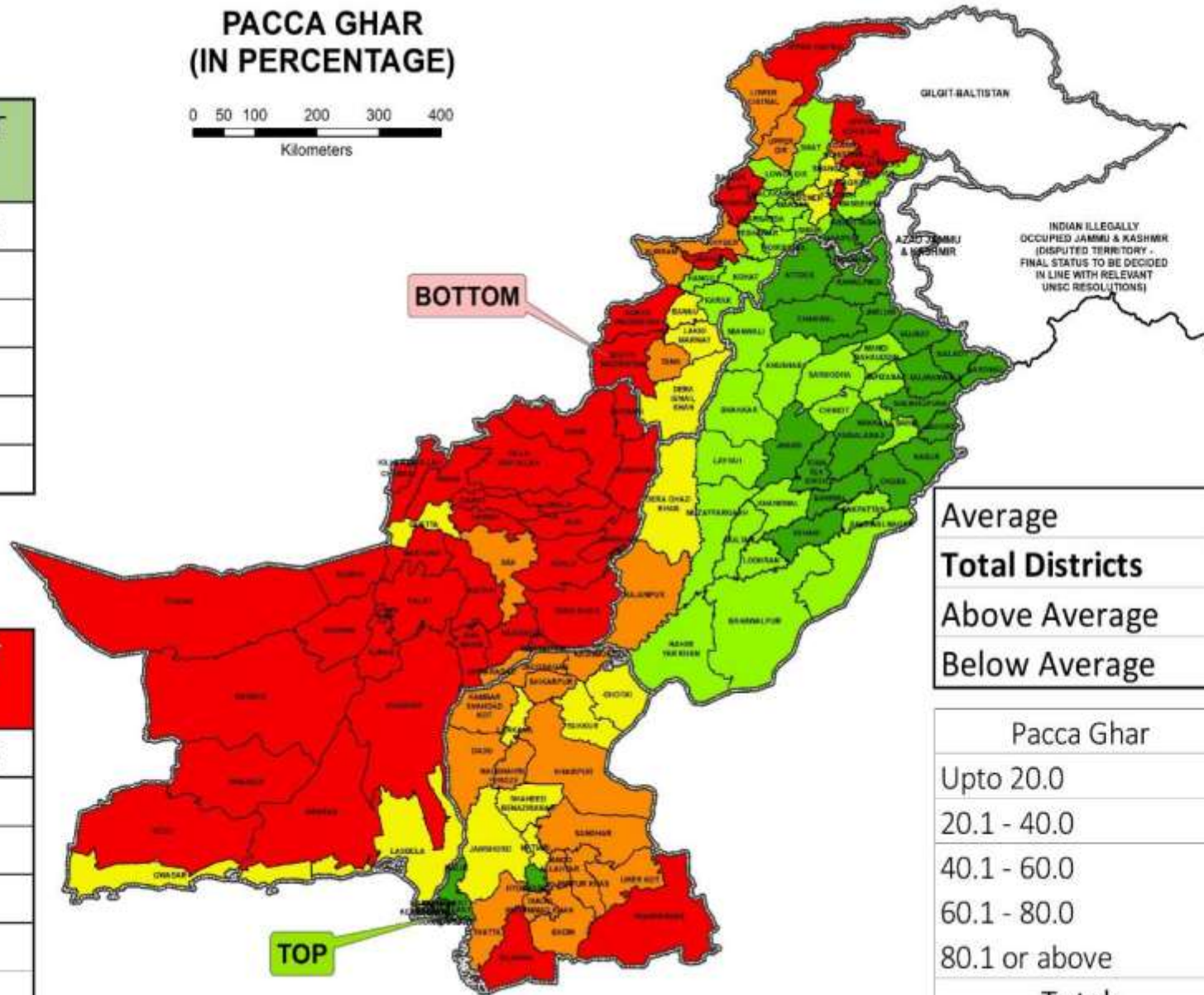


5 DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGE

DISTRICT	%AGE
KARACHI SOUTH	97.4
ISLAMABAD	97.4
KARACHI CENTRAL	96.5
KORANGI	96.5
LAHORE	96.3

5 DISTRICTS WITH LOWEST PERCENTAGE

DISTRICT	%AGE
KILLA ABDULLAH	3.2
JHAL MAGSI	3.2
WASHUK	3.1
SURAB	3.0
SOUTH WAZIRISTAN	2.8

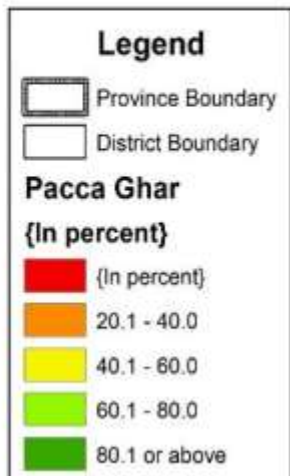


BOTTOM

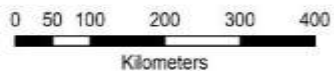
TOP

Average	67.46
Total Districts	136
Above Average	48
Below Average	88

Pacca Ghar	Districts
Upto 20.0	40
20.1 - 40.0	23
40.1 - 60.0	16
60.1 - 80.0	29
80.1 or above	28
Total:	136

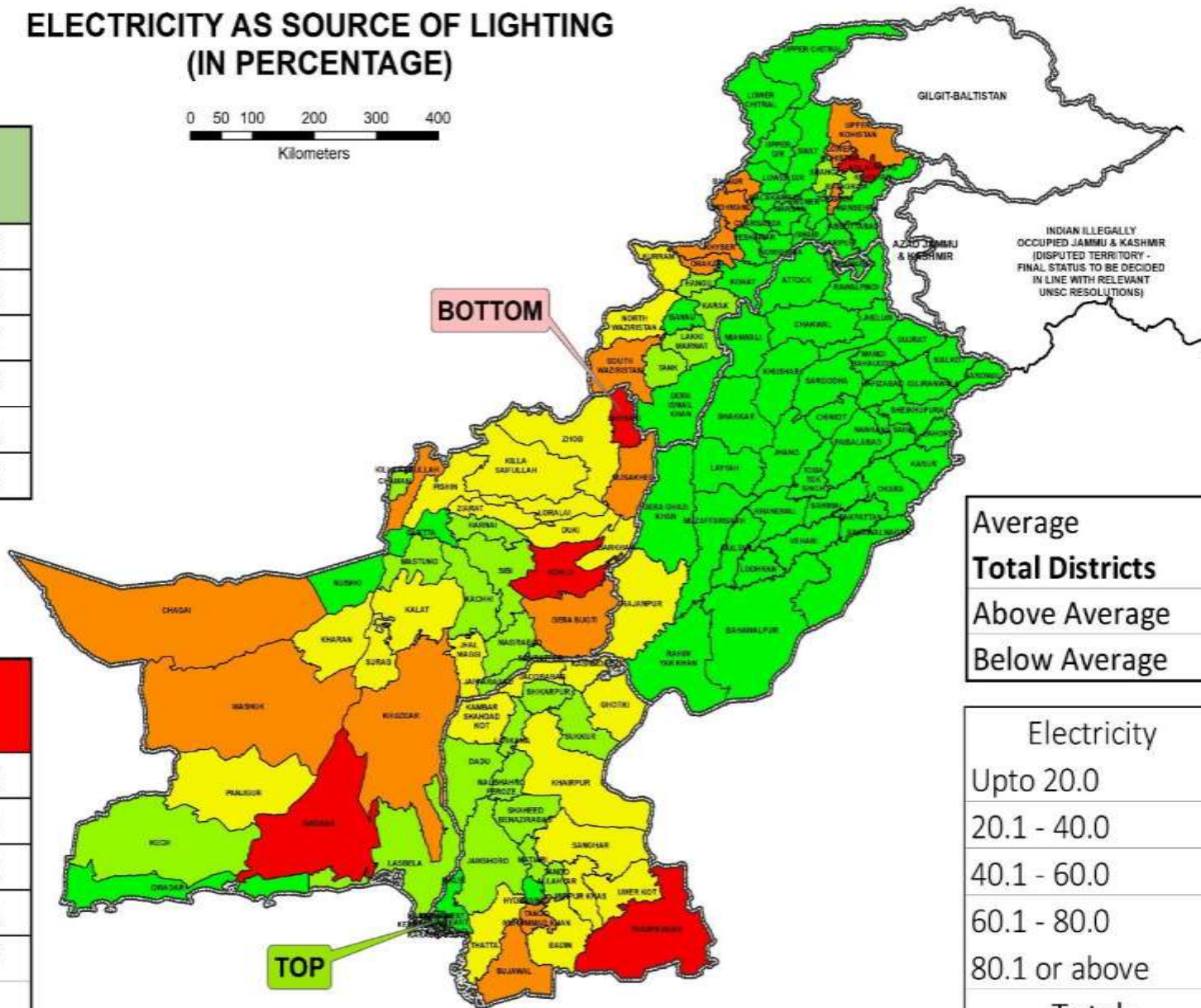


ELECTRICITY AS SOURCE OF LIGHTING (IN PERCENTAGE)



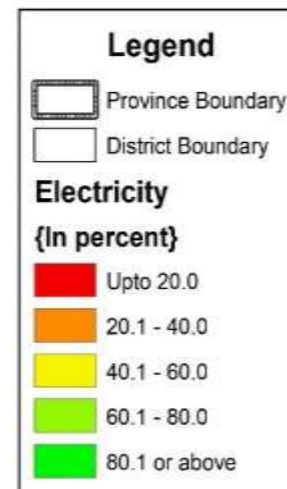
5 DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGE	
DISTRICT	%AGE
KARACHI CENTRAL	99.12
ABBOTTABAD	98.97
KORANGI	98.97
KARACHI SOUTH	98.81
NAROWAL	98.79

5 DISTRICTS WITH LOWEST PERCENTAGE	
DISTRICT	%AGE
THARPARKAR	19.41
KOHLU	18.62
KOLAI PALAS KOHISTAN	15.81
AWARAN	12.07
SHERANI	2.32

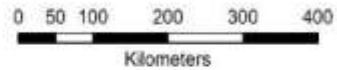


Average	84.03
Total Districts	136
Above Average	59
Below Average	77

Electricity	Districts
Upto 20.0	6
20.1 - 40.0	15
40.1 - 60.0	25
60.1 - 80.0	26
80.1 or above	64
Total:	136

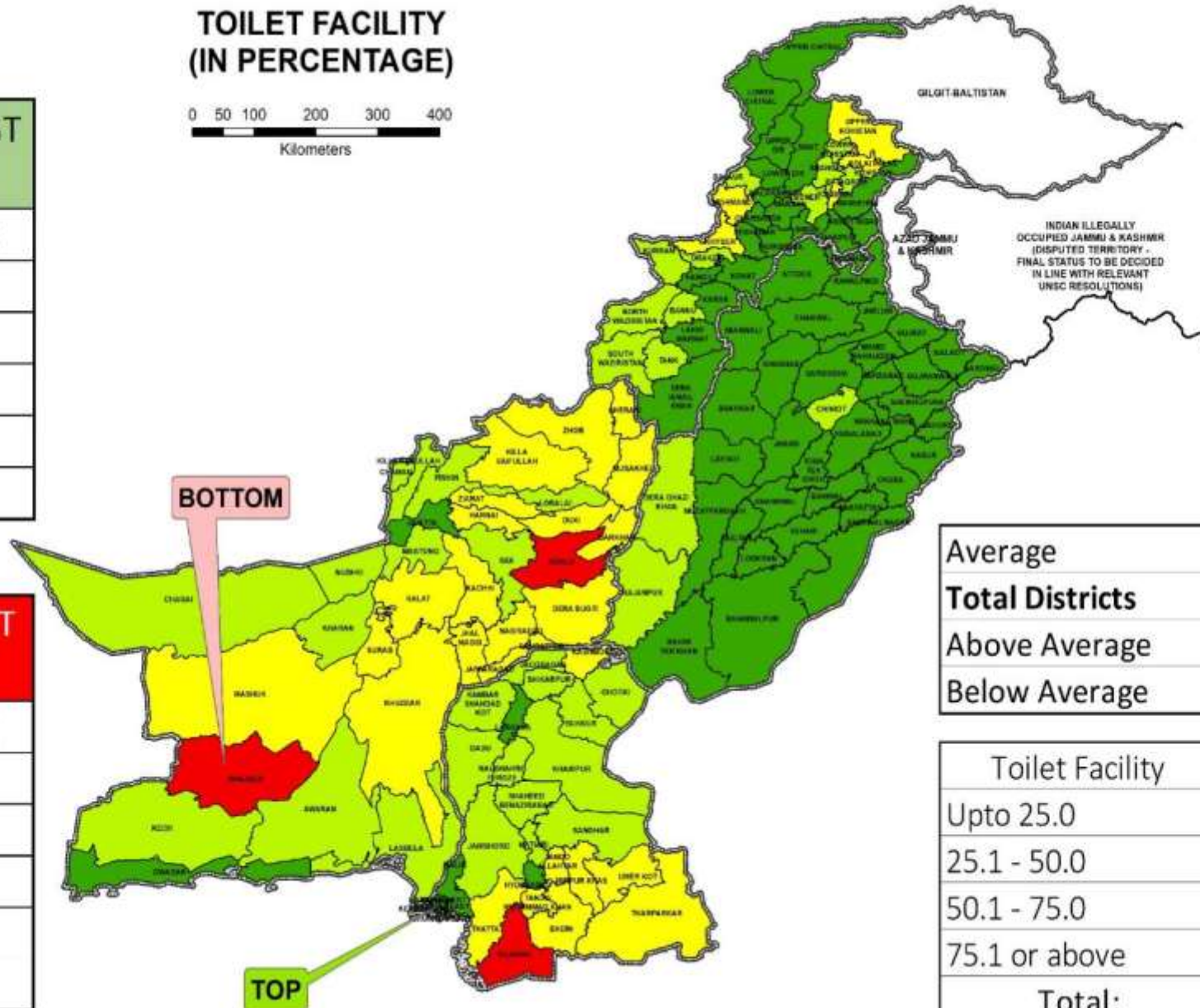


TOILET FACILITY (IN PERCENTAGE)



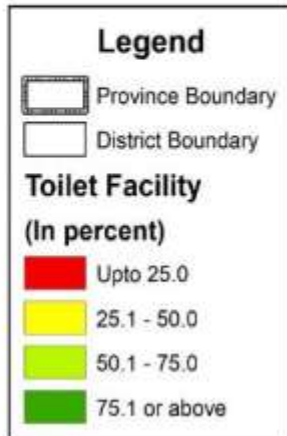
5 DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGE	
DISTRICT	%AGE
KARACHI CENTRAL	97.4
KORANGI	97.4
GUJRANWALA	96.8
KARACHI SOUTH	96.6
ISLAMABAD	96.5

5 DISTRICTS WITH LOWEST PERCENTAGE	
DISTRICT	%AGE
BARKHAN	28.5
MUSAKHEL	26.7
SUJAWAL	23.9
KOHLU	22.5
PANJGUR	22.5

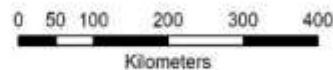


Average	80.25
Total Districts	136
Above Average	60
Below Average	76

Toilet Facility	Districts
Upto 25.0	3
25.1 - 50.0	31
50.1 - 75.0	38
75.1 or above	64
Total:	136

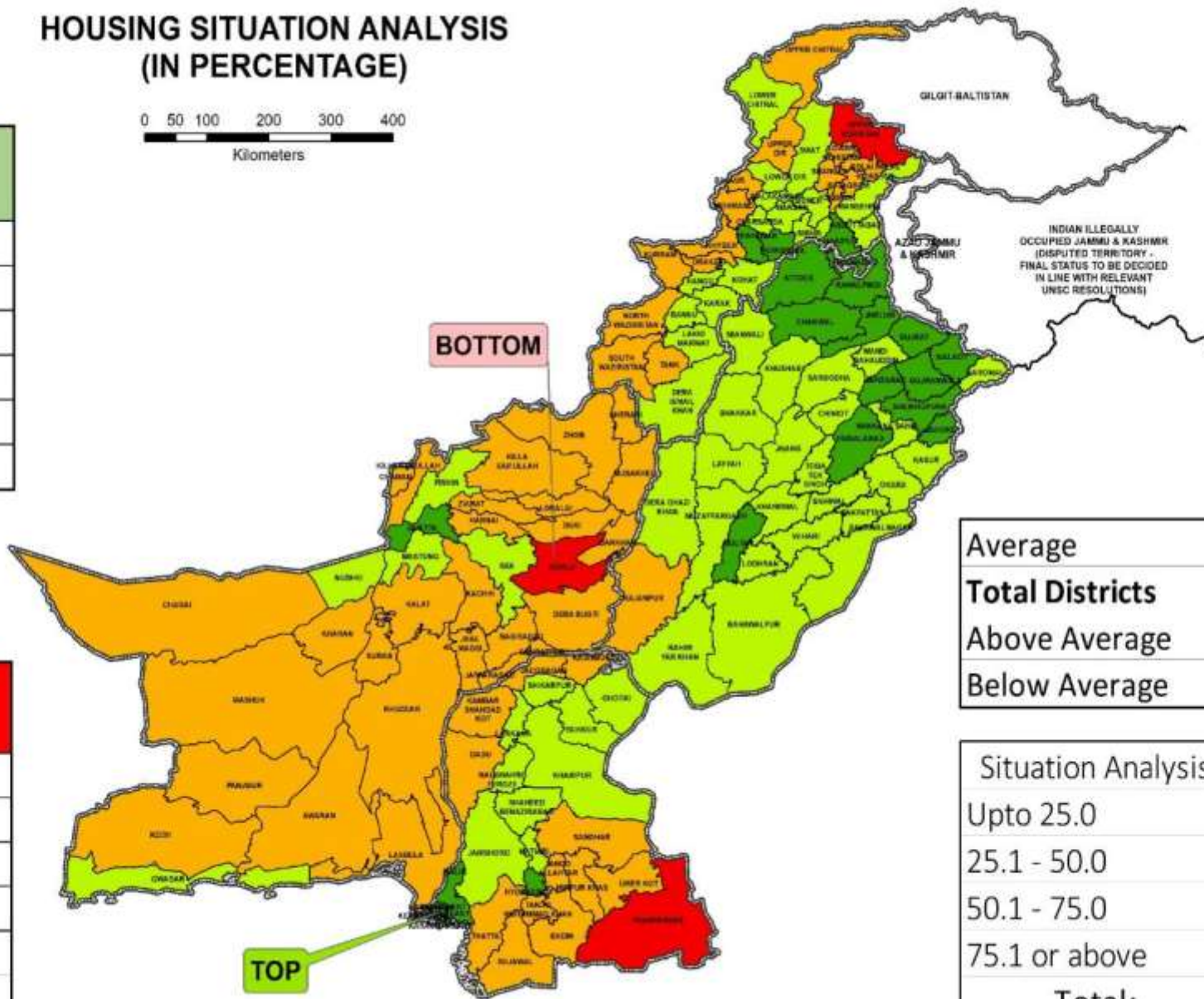


HOUSING SITUATION ANALYSIS (IN PERCENTAGE)



5 DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGE	
DISTRICT	%AGE
KARACHI CENTRAL	93.0
KARACHI SOUTH	91.6
KARACHI EAST	89.9
KORANGI	89.7
LAHORE	89.3

5 DISTRICTS WITH LOWEST PERCENTAGE	
DISTRICT	%AGE
KOLAI PALAS KOHISTAN	26.2
SUJAWAL	25.1
UPPER KOHISTAN	23.1
THARPARKAR	22.4
KOHLU	21.9



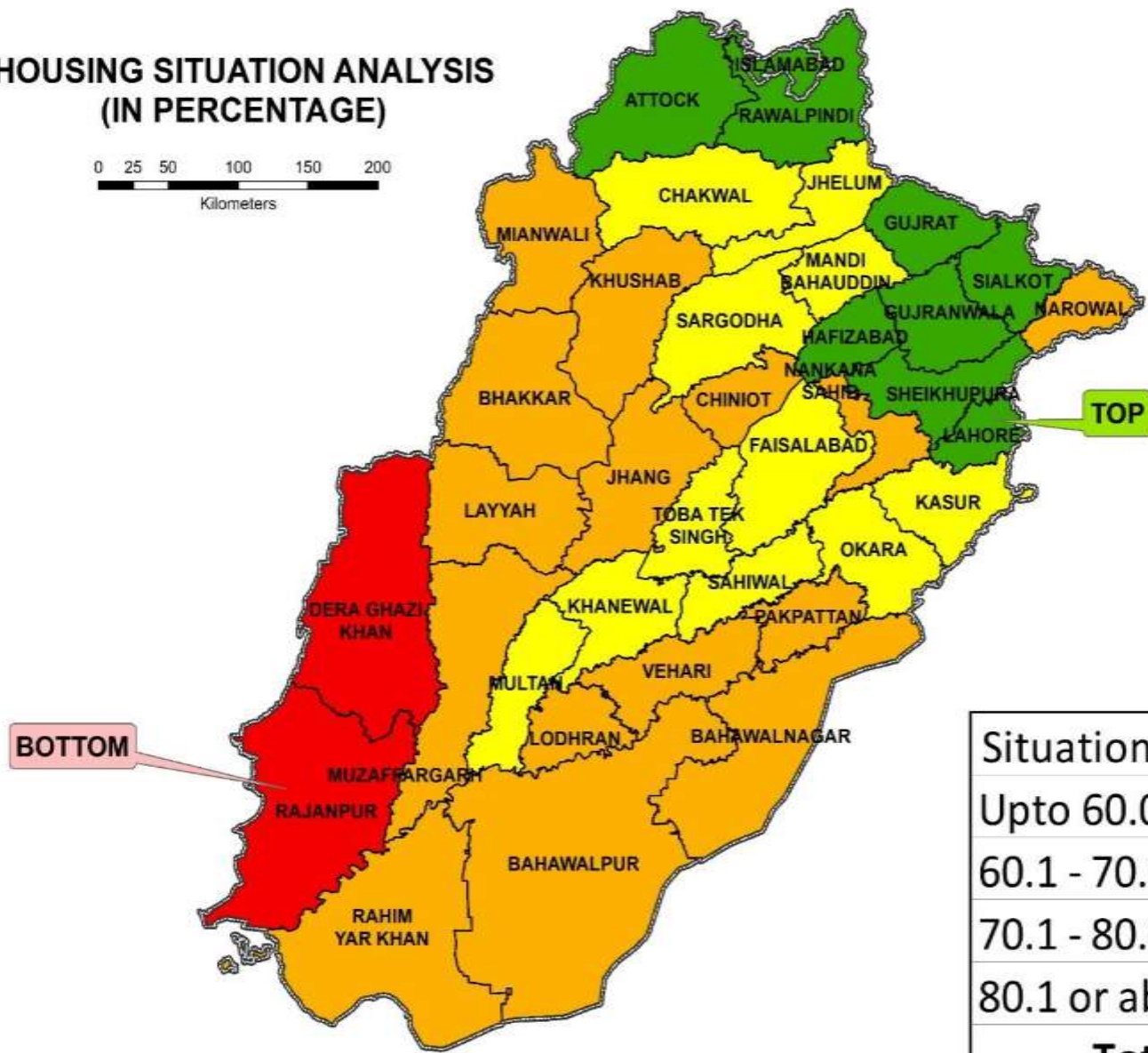
Average	67.81
Total Districts	136
Above Average	43
Below Average	93

Situation Analysis	Districts
Upto 25.0	3
25.1 - 50.0	55
50.1 - 75.0	53
75.1 or above	25
Total:	136

Legend	
	Province Boundary
	District Boundary
Situation Analysis (In percent)	
	Upto 25.0
	25.1 - 50.0
	50.1 - 75.0
	75.1 or above

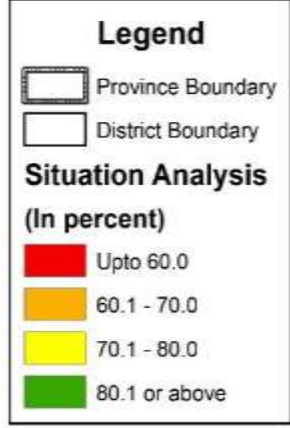
DISTRICT	SITUATION ANALYSIS	RANK
LAHORE	89.3	1
GUJRANWALA	88.1	2
RAWALPINDI	86.1	3
GUJRAT	84.1	4
HAFIZABAD	82.8	5
SIALKOT	82.7	6
SHEIKHUPURA	81.7	7
ATTOCK	81.1	8
JHELUM	78.7	9
CHAKWAL	78.0	10
MULTAN	76.6	11
FAISALABAD	75.6	12
TOBA TEK SINGH	74.1	13
OKARA	73.4	14
MANDI BHAUDDIN	72.8	15
KHANEWAL	72.3	16
SAHIWAL	72.1	17
KASUR	71.8	18
SARGODHA	71.0	19
VEHARI	69.9	20
NAROWAL	69.1	21
JHANG	68.4	22
CHINIOT	67.9	23
BAHAWALPUR	67.7	24
NANKANA SAHIB	67.7	25
MIANWALI	67.3	26
PAKPATTAN	66.6	27
LAYYAH	65.9	28
LODHRAN	65.0	29
BHAKKAR	64.7	30
KHUSHAB	63.6	31
RAHIM YAR KHAN	63.6	32
BAHAWALNAGAR	61.8	33
MUZAFFARGARH	61.6	34
DERA GHAZI KHAN	56.3	35
RAJANPUR	45.8	36

HOUSING SITUATION ANALYSIS (IN PERCENTAGE)



Average	74.18
Total Districts	36
Above Average	12
Below Average	24
Islamabad	88.37

Situation Analysis Districts	
Upto 60.0	2
60.1 - 70.0	15
70.1 - 80.0	11
80.1 or above	8
Total:	36



Conclusions



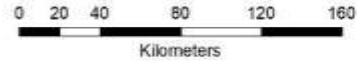
- Integrated strategy to **reduce poverty** for both **urban and rural areas**.
- Investment in **children's education** is an essential component to an integrated policy package. (more in urban areas)
 - This would not only reduce the share of school attendance to MPI and likely improve immunisation.
- Complementary **integrated policies in rural areas**, priorities should focus on replacing **solid cooking fuel with clean energy**, improving in **sanitation facilities, housing, assets**, and land and livestock.

Thank You

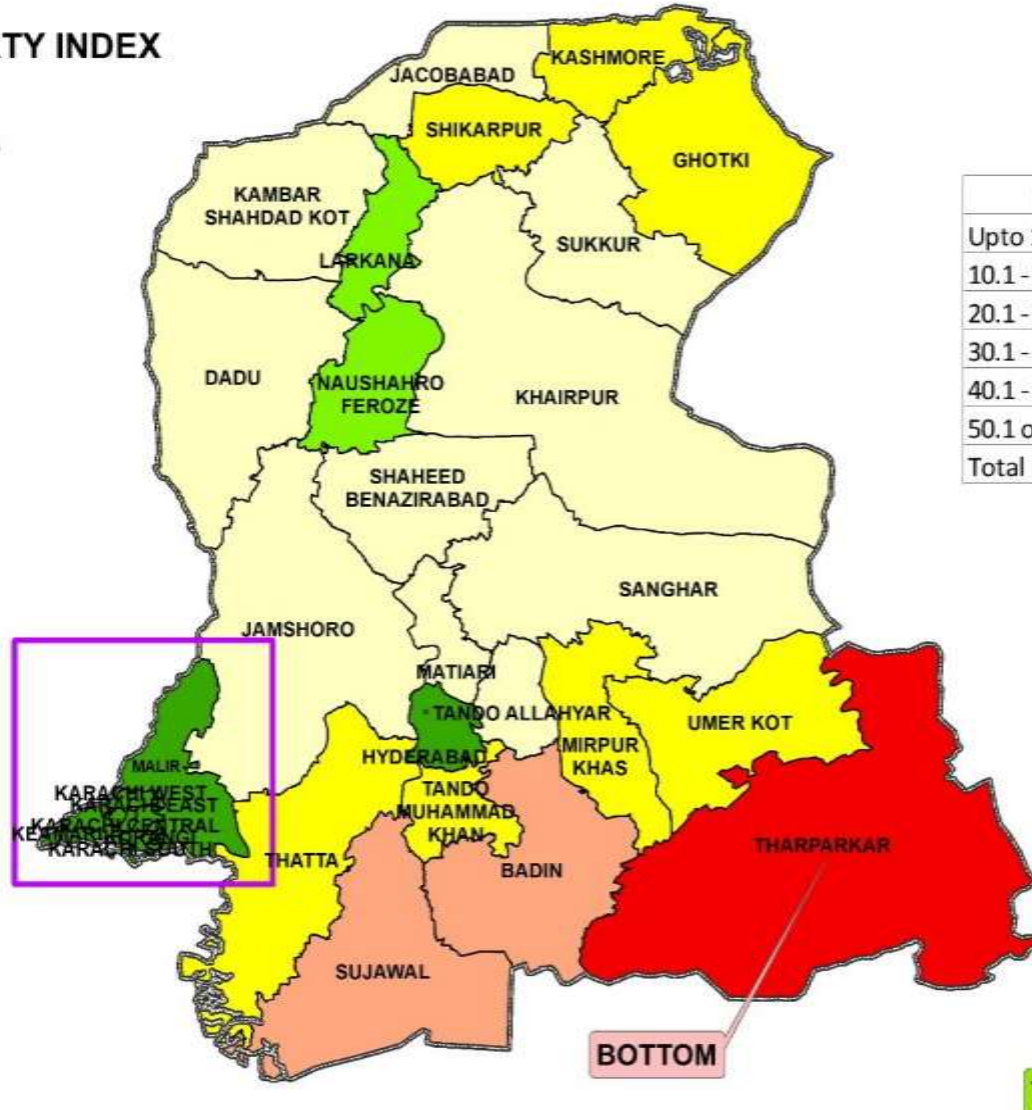
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MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (IN PERCENTAGE)



DISTRICT	MPI	RANK
KARACHI SOUTH	1.8	1
KORANGI	1.9	2
KARACHI CENTRAL	2.2	3
KARACHI EAST	3.3	4
KARACHI WEST	6.1	5
KEAMARI	6.1	6
MALIR	8.0	7
HYDERABAD	9.2	8
LARKANA	18.3	9
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	18.5	10
DADU	20.7	11
SUKKUR	22.1	12
KAMBAR SHAHDAD KOT	22.4	13
MATIARI	24.3	14
JAMSHORO	24.8	15
JACOBABAD	27.4	16
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD	28.2	17
TANDO ALLAHYAR	28.4	18
SANGHAR	28.8	19
KHAIRPUR	29.8	20
GHOTKI	30.7	21
KASHMORE	32.1	22
SHIKARPUR	34.5	23
THATTA	36.2	24
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN	37.3	25
MIRPUR KHAS	37.4	26
UMER KOT	40.0	27
BADIN	40.1	28
SUJAWAL	43.5	29
THARPARKAR	50.8	30



MPI	Districts
Upto 10.0	8
10.1 - 20.0	2
20.1 - 30.0	10
30.1 - 40.0	7
40.1 - 50.0	2
50.1 or above	1
Total Districts	30

Province	Sindh
Average	24.4
Total Districts	30
Above Average	16
Below Average	14



Legend

- Province Boundary
- District Boundary

MPI in Percent

- Upto 10.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 30.0
- 30.1 - 40.0
- 40.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 or above

Conclusions

- Integrated strategy to reduce poverty for both urban and rural areas.
 - Investment in children's education is an essential component to an integrated policy package. (more in urban areas)
 - This would not only reduce the share of school attendance to MPI and likely improve immunisation.
 - Complementary integrated policies in rural areas, priorities should focus on replacing solid cooking fuel with clean energy, improving in sanitation facilities, housing, assets, and land and livestock.