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# Pakistan Index

Tracking Variables of  
Reconstruction & Security

Ian S. Livingston and Michael O'Hanlon

January 30, 2011

**Brookings Tracks Reconstruction and Security  
in Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan**

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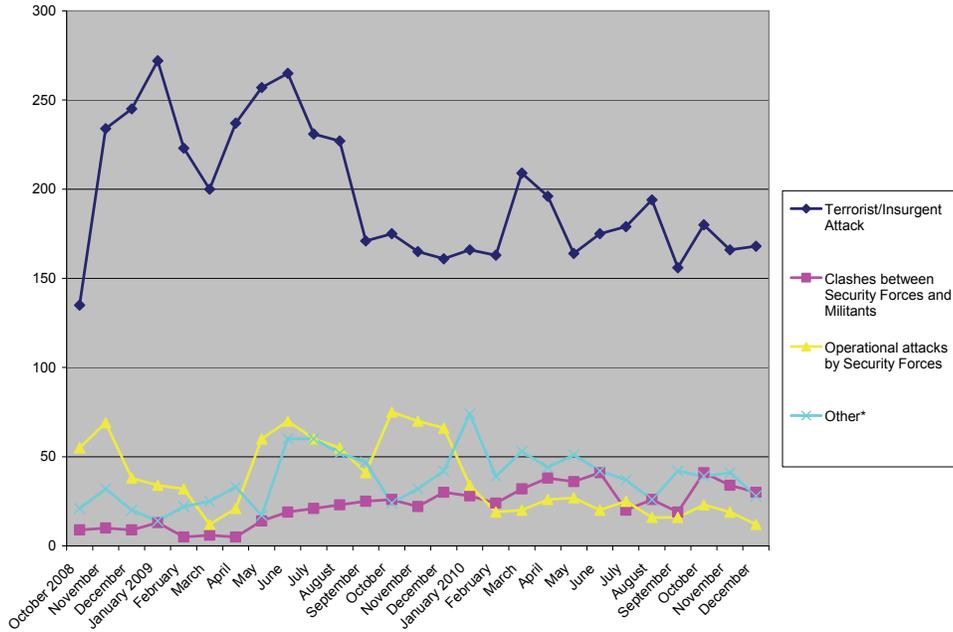
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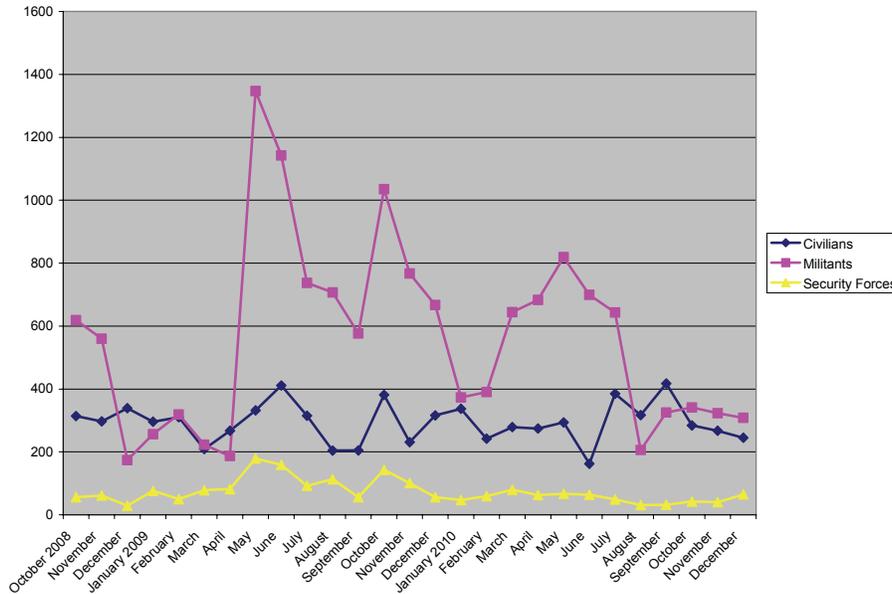
# SECURITY INDICATORS

**Number of Monthly Attacks by Type, October 2008-Present<sup>1</sup>**



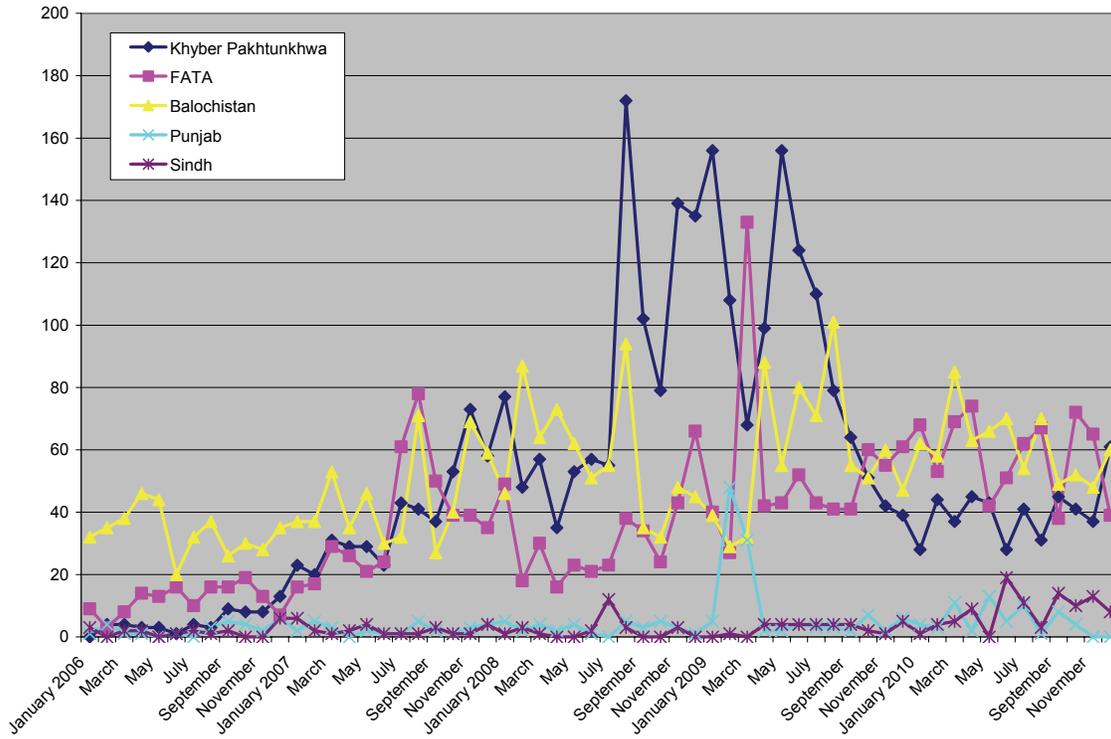
\*"Other" includes ethnic & political violence, inter-tribal clashes and cross-border attacks. We have excluded drone attacks from the "other" category as it is covered later in the Index.

**Monthly Fatalities as a Result of Attacks by Group, October 2008-Present<sup>2</sup>**

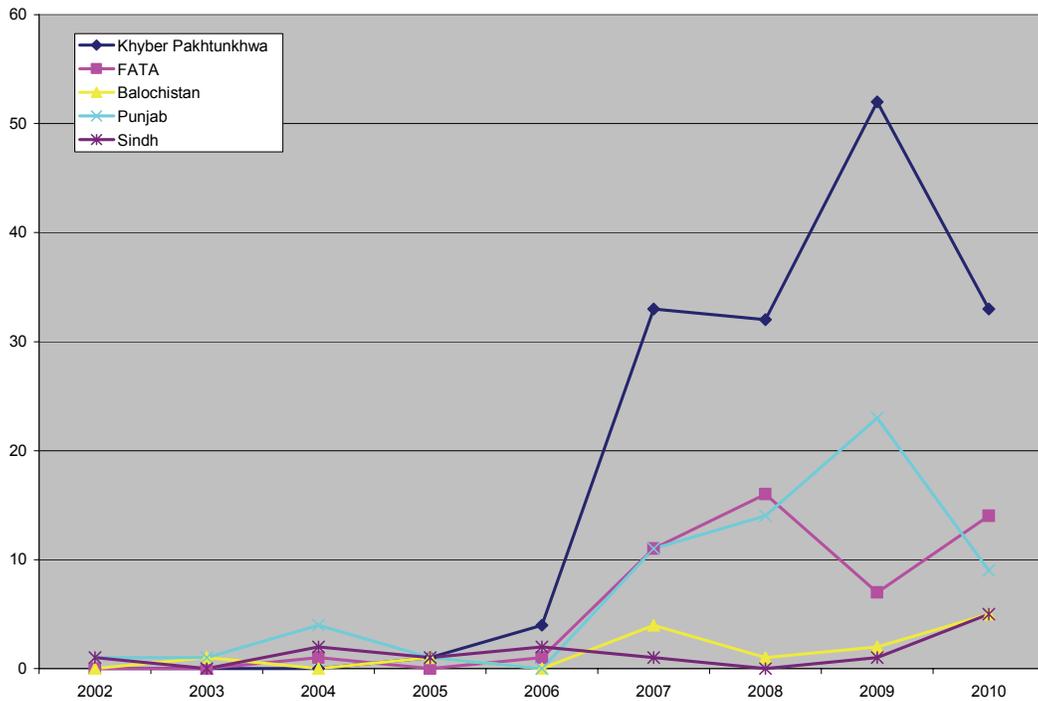


**NOTE:** Through November 2010, more than 1,350 people have been killed in Karachi in targeted political violence. 33 officers have been killed in the city during the same timeframe.

**Monthly Attacks by Province, January 2006-Present<sup>3</sup>**



**Annual Number of Suicide Attacks by Province, 2002-2010<sup>4</sup>**



**NOTE:** In addition to the attacks noted above, two additional suicide attacks occurred in Azad Kashmir during 2009, bringing the yearly total to 87.

**Estimated Number of Insurgent Forces in Pakistan<sup>5</sup>**

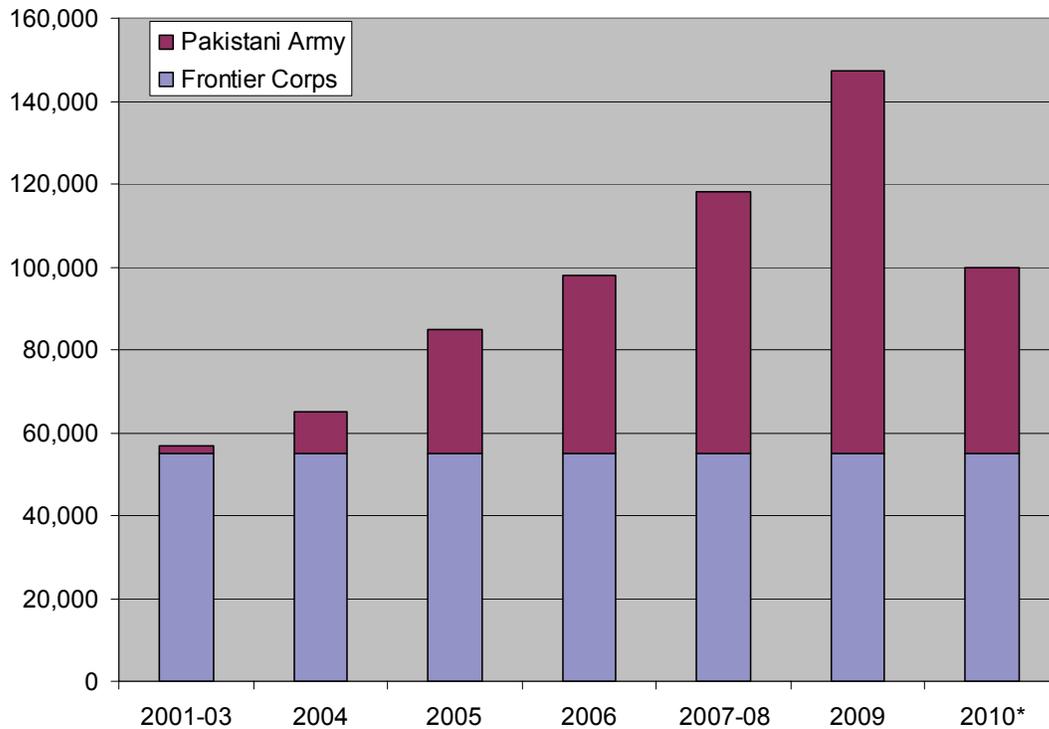
<b>TOTAL TALIBAN FORCES</b>	
<b>Pakistani Taliban (Tehrik-e-Taliban) Forces</b>	<b>20,000-25,000</b>
High End	100,000
Low End	10,000
<b>Possible Additional Assets</b>	
Punjabi Militants	2,000
Afghan Taliban	32,000-40,000
Uzbek Militants	1,000-2,000
al Qaeda's "Shadow Army"	8,000-12,000
<b>Maximum Potential Forces</b>	<b>156,000</b>
<b>Minimum Potential Forces</b>	<b>30,000-40,000</b>

**Estimated Number of Al Qaeda Leaders and Fighters in Afghanistan and Pakistan<sup>6</sup>**

<b>Afghanistan</b>	50-100
<b>Pakistan</b>	~300

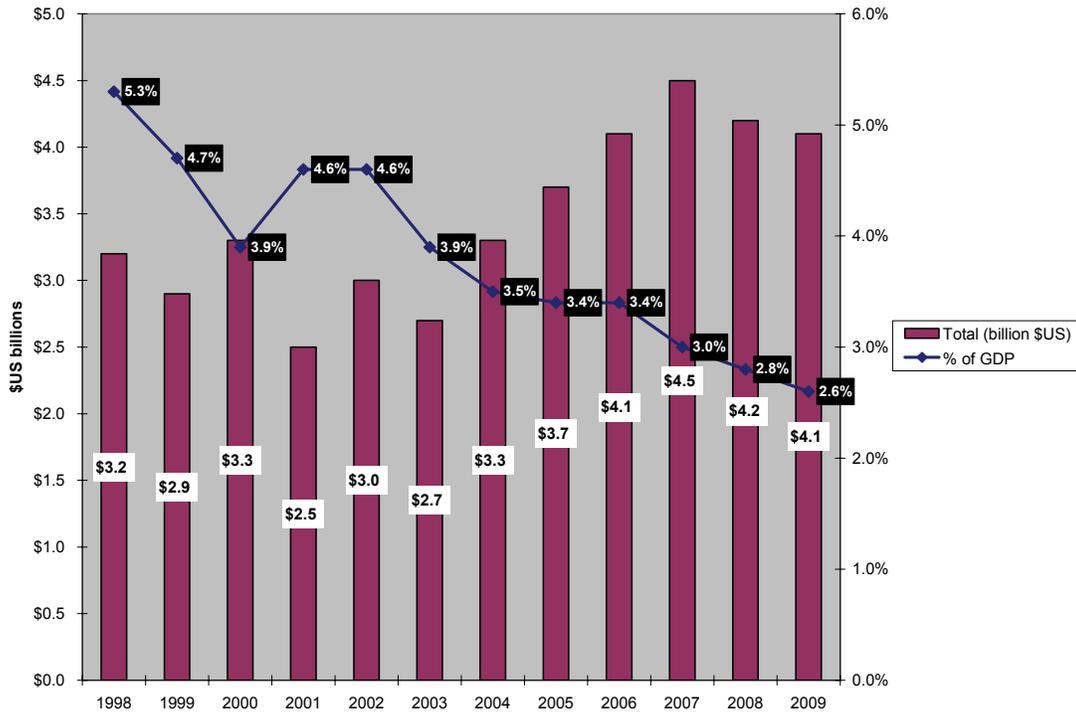
**NOTE:** As of summer 2010.

**Pakistani Forces Deployed to the Afghanistan Border, 2001-2010<sup>7</sup>**

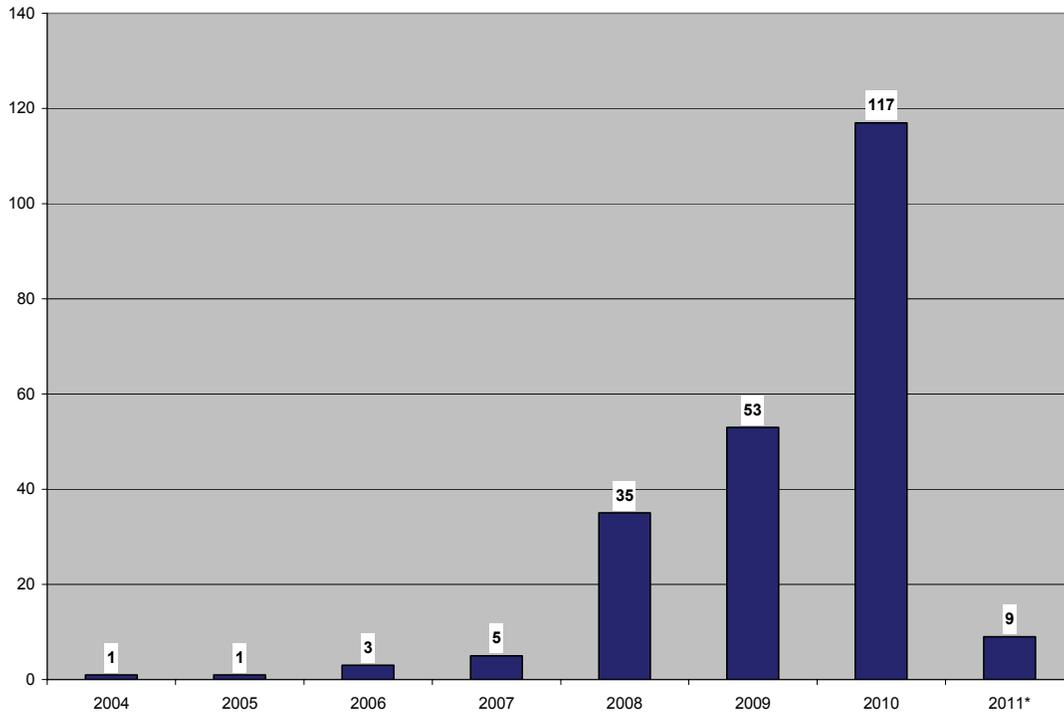


\*As of September. Army forces were redeployed in the region to respond to Monsoon flooding during summer 2010.

**Annual Pakistani Defense Budget, in Total \$US and as % of GDP<sup>8</sup>**



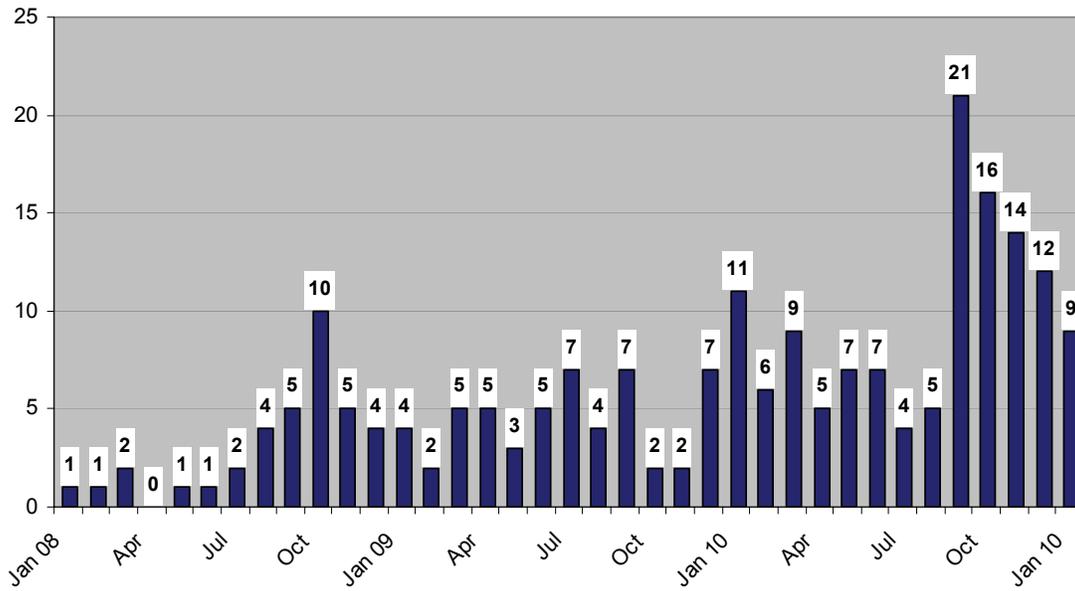
**Annual Number of Unmanned Drone Strikes in Pakistan, 2004-2011<sup>9</sup>**



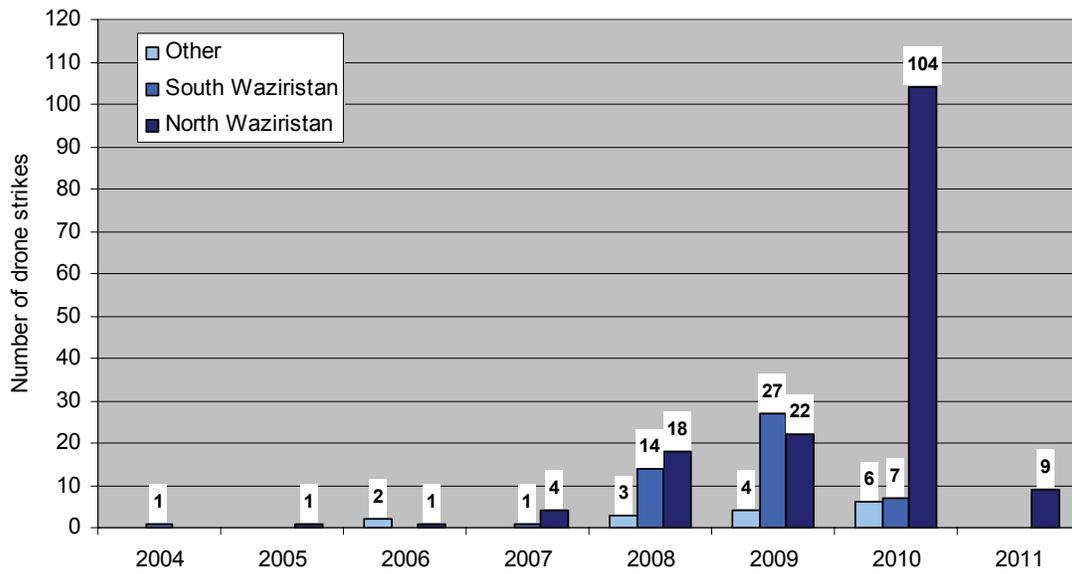
\*Through publication date

**NOTE:** The first recorded Predator strike in Pakistan occurred in June 2004.

**Monthly Unmanned Drone Strikes in Pakistan, 2008-2011**<sup>10</sup>



**Location of Drone Strikes by District, 2004-2011**<sup>11</sup>



**Cumulative Total of Strikes and Percentage of Overall Strikes by District**

North Waziristan	South Waziristan	Khyber	Bajaur	Bannu	Kurram	Orakzai
159	50	5	3	3	3	1
71.0%	22.3%	2.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.4%

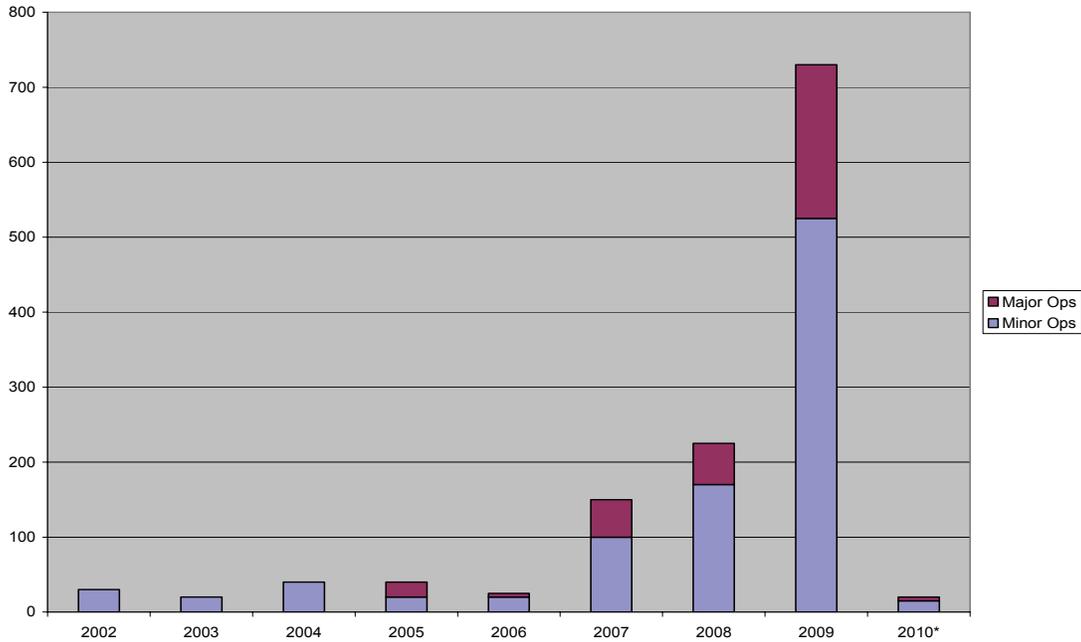
**NOTE:** Figures are cumulative from 2004-2011 (through publication date). All districts with the exception of Bannu (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) are located in FATA.

**Estimated Total Deaths from U.S. Drone Strikes in Pakistan, 2006-2011<sup>12</sup>**

		DEATHS (low)	DEATHS (high)
2011*	All	37	47
	Militant	37	47
2010	All	607	993
	Militant	581	939
2009	All	368	724
	Militant	265	501
2008	All	273	313
	Militant	133	164
2004-07	All	89	112
	Militant	81	103
Total	All	1,374	2,189
	Militant	1,097	1,754

\*Through January 24, 2010

**Operations Conducted by the Pakistani Army, 2001-2010<sup>13</sup>**

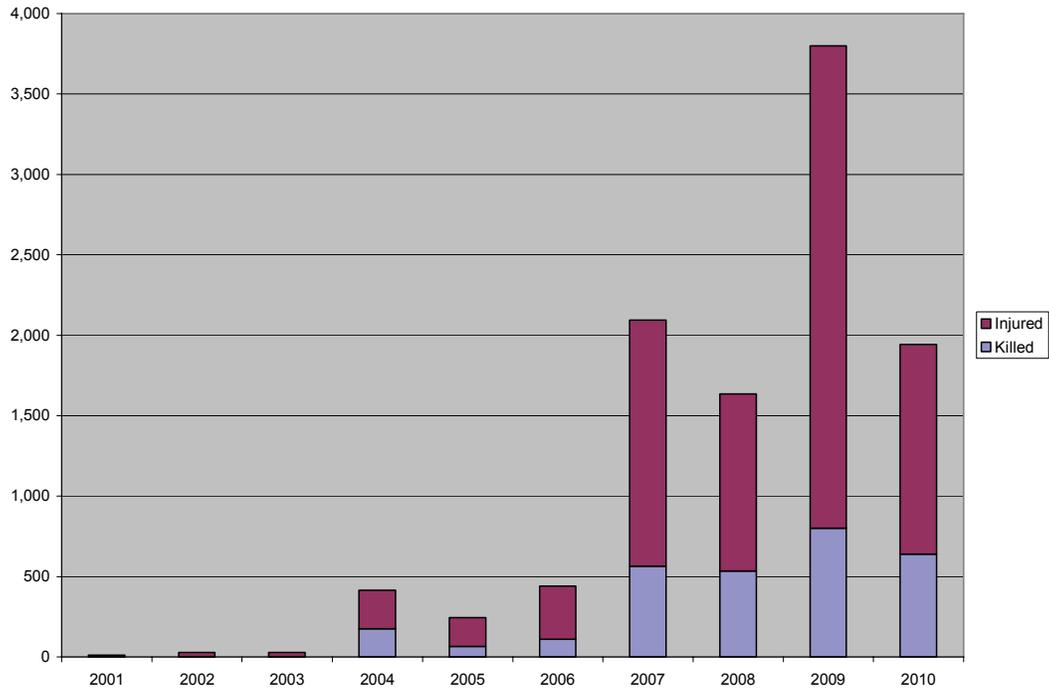


**NOTE:** Roughly 89% of all operations during the period were conducted from 2007-2009. \*2010 numbers are through mid-February.

**Number of Military Posts along the Afghanistan/Pakistan Border<sup>14</sup>**

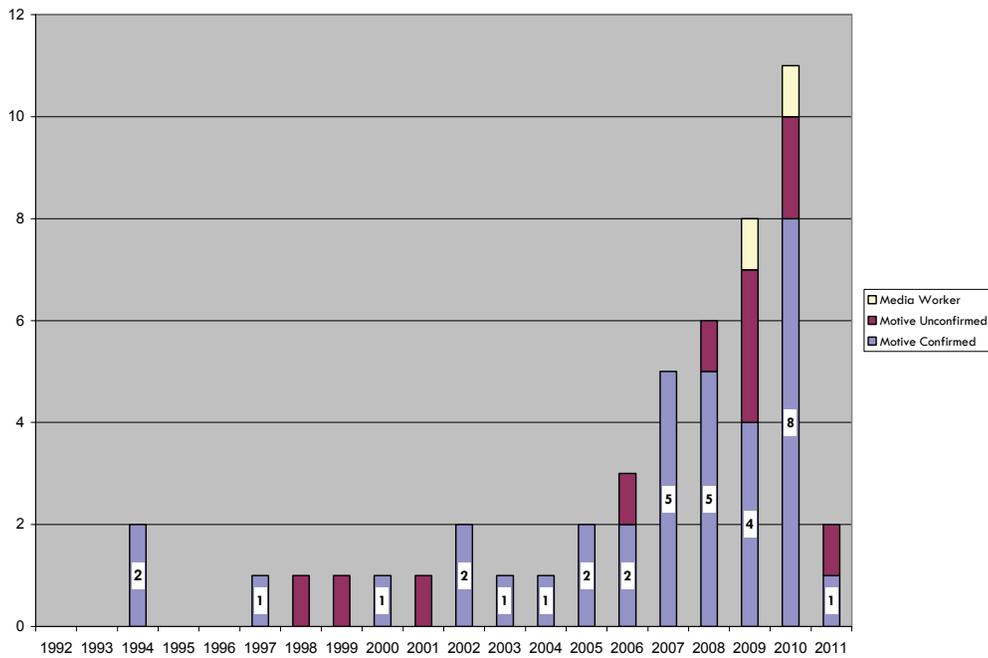
Date	Number of posts
2010	821

**Pakistani Army Casualties, 2001-2010<sup>15</sup>**



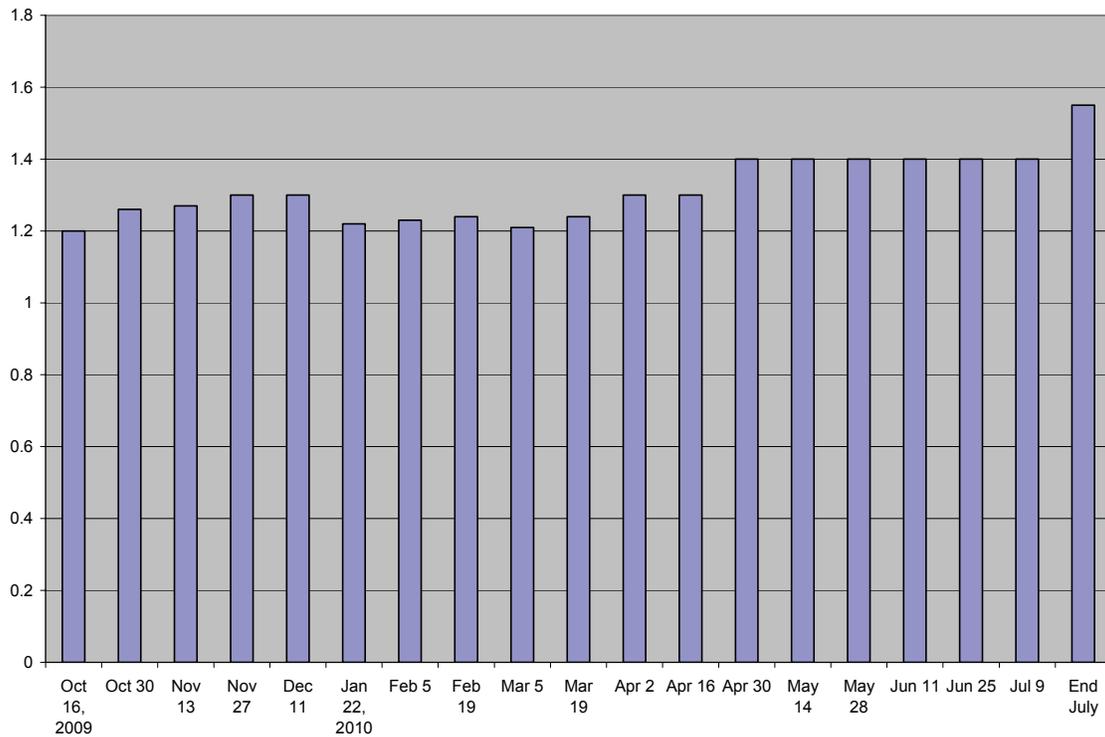
Numbers from 2001-2009 are from the Pakistani military. 2010 numbers are via The Pak Institute for Peace Studies.

**Journalists Killed in Pakistan Since 1992<sup>16</sup>**



**NOTE:** A total of 35 journalists have been killed "motive confirmed" since the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) began tracking in 1992. Through January 2011, Pakistan has ranked in the top-5 deadliest countries for journalists each year since 2005, according to CPJ.

**Total Number of Internally Displaced in Pakistan, October 2009-Present<sup>17</sup>**



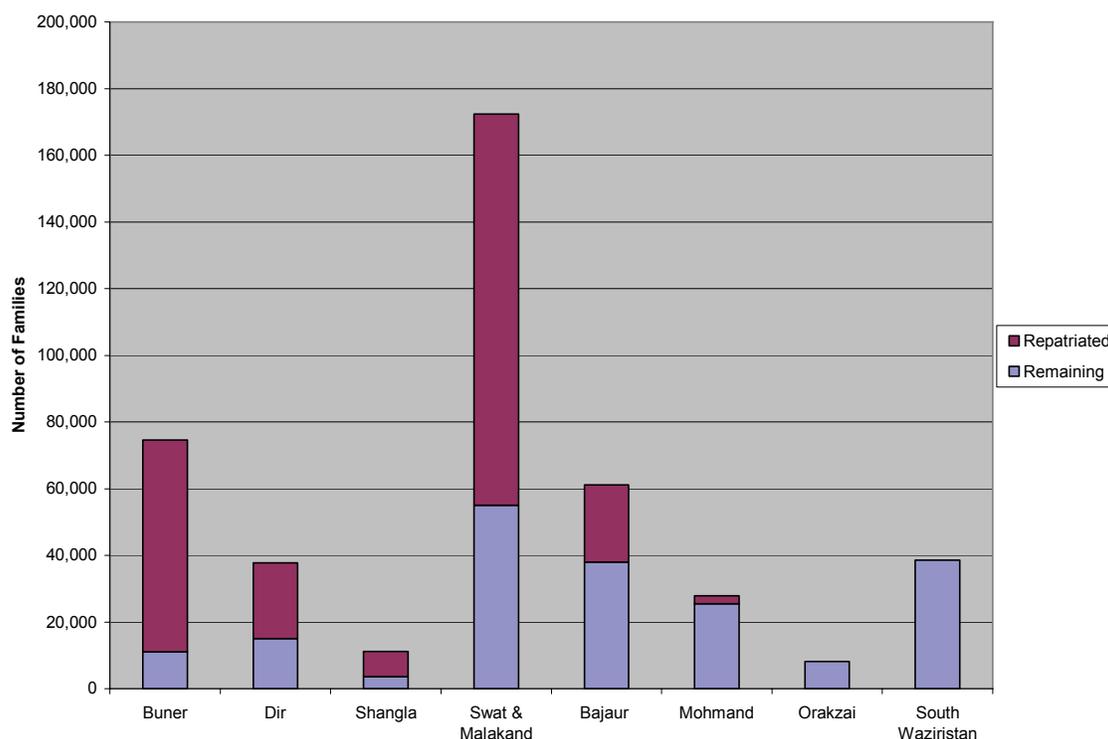
**NOTE:** These numbers do not currently include those displaced by flooding in Pakistan which has been ongoing since late July. See immediately below for information on flooding.

**Estimated Number of Pakistani Citizens Affected by Monsoon Flooding in 2010<sup>18</sup>**

	<b>ESTIMATED PEOPLE</b>
July 30, 2010	1,000,000
August 8, 2010	12,000,000
August 15, 2010	20,000,000
September 9, 2010	20,500,000

**NOTE:** In early December 2010, roughly 500,000 flood-affected people remained in camps for IDPs in Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab provinces. As of November 2010, at least 1,984 deaths and 2,946 injuries were reported from the flooding. In September, the United Nations estimated nearly 10 million people were without shelter and roughly 1.9 million homes were damaged or destroyed. In addition, at least 2.4 million hectares of crops have been destroyed.

**Return Rates of Pakistani Civilians Displaced in 2009 by Violence in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA<sup>19</sup>**



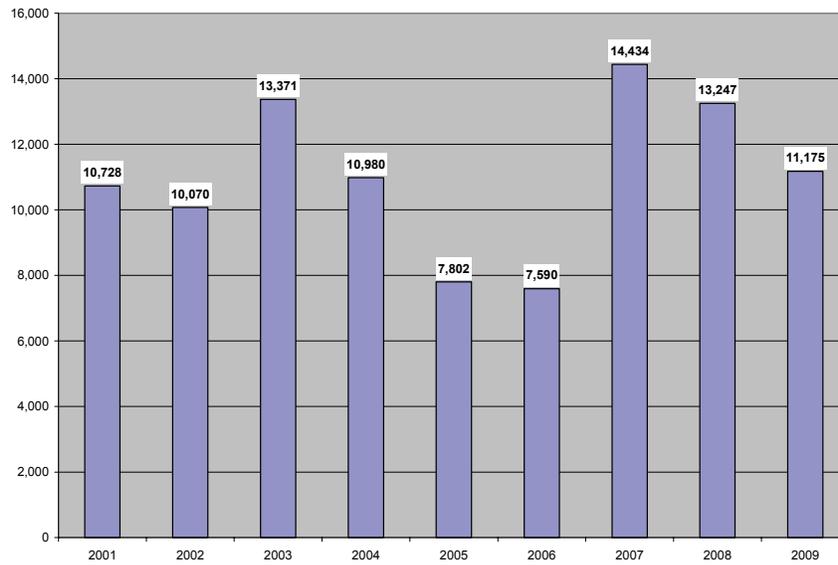
**NOTE:** Figures as of December 31, 2009. According to figures given, a family averages slightly more than 7 individuals.

**Registered Internally Displaced in Orakzai and Kurram (FATA), 2010<sup>20</sup>**

	<b>ESTIMATED PEOPLE</b>
January	117,000
February	135,000
March	167,900
April	289,182
May	328,224

**NOTE:** Monthly numbers are from the latest report available each month. OCHA reports that 71 percent of IDPs were from Orakzai and 29 percent from Kurram as of April 2, 2010. NADRA has verified 33,640 families or approximately 245,572 individuals as of May 28, 2010. Registration has been suspended since early June due to security concerns.

**Number of Pakistani Asylum Applications, 2001 through 2009<sup>21</sup>**



**NOTE:** In each year since 2007, several countries reported a range of 1-4 individuals as an asterisk rather than an actual number. These individuals were not included in the totals above and make up a very small additional number.

**Logistical Supply Support to ISAF Provided through Pakistan, through 2009<sup>22</sup>**

Support type	Percentage of overall total
Container cargo	84% (less than .1% loss) <i>57,823 containers over the period</i>
Fuel	40%

**NOTE:** Numbers are cumulative for the period in which ISAF has required logistical support for its mission.

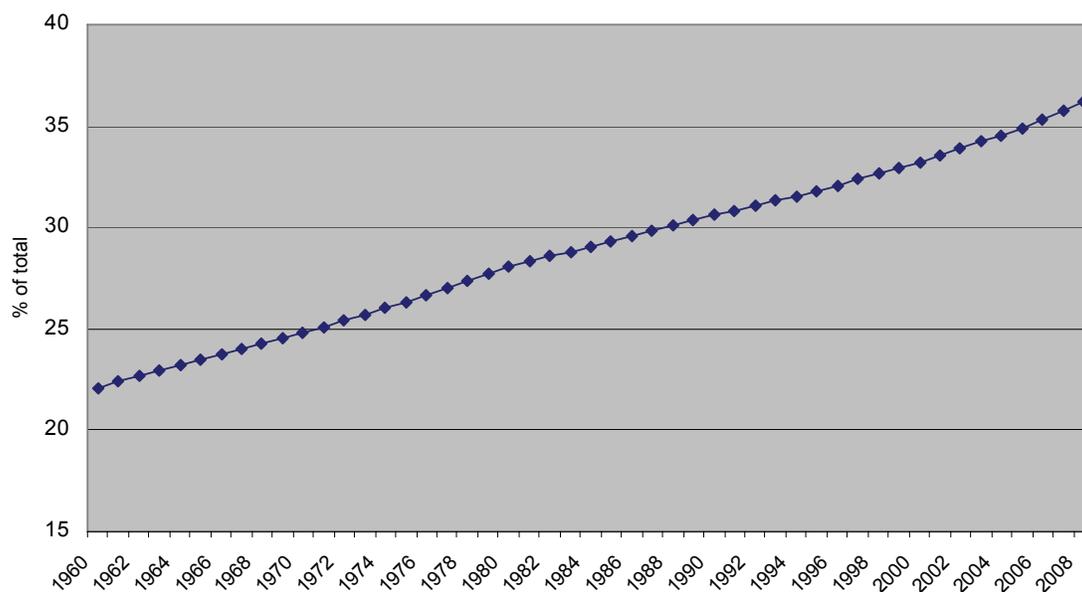
# GOVERNANCE & RULE OF LAW INDICATORS

## Pakistan Population and Demographic Information<sup>23</sup>

	POPULATION (millions)	MALE	FEMALE
	<b>176.2</b>	<b>90.0</b> (51%)	<b>86.2</b> (49%)
<b>ETHNICITY</b>			
Punjabi	78.7 (45%)		
Pashtun	27.2 (15%)		
Sindhi	24.8 (14%)		
Sariaki	14.8 (8.4%)		
Muhagirs	13.3 (7.6%)		
Baloch	6.3 (3.5%)		
Other	11.1 (6.3%)		
<b>AGE STRUCTURE</b>			
0-14 Years	65.6 (37%)	33.7	31.9
15-64 Years	103.2 (59%)	52.8	50.4
64+ Years	7.4 (4%)	3.5	3.9
<b>MEDIAN AGE</b>	20.8 years	20.6 years	21.0 years

**NOTE:** Data is from the 2009 CIA World Factbook. The 2009 estimate for population growth is 1.95%. NationMaster population statistics indicate the current growth rate to be 1.99% across the country or 3.45% for urban and 1.87% for rural populations<sup>24</sup>.

## Urban Population as Percent of Total Population in Pakistan<sup>25</sup>



### Pakistan Size and Demographic Information, by Province as of 1998 Census

PROVINCE/GOVERNORATE	AREA (Sq. KM)	POPULATION (Millions)	% RURAL	DENSITY (Per Sq. KM)
<b>PAKISTAN</b>	<b>796,096</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>67%*</b>	<b>166</b>
Punjab	205,345	73.6	69%	359
Sindh	140,914	30.4	51%	216
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	74,521	17.7	84%	238
Balochistan	347,190	6.6	76%	19
FATA	27,220	3.2	97%	117
Islamabad	906	0.8	35%	889

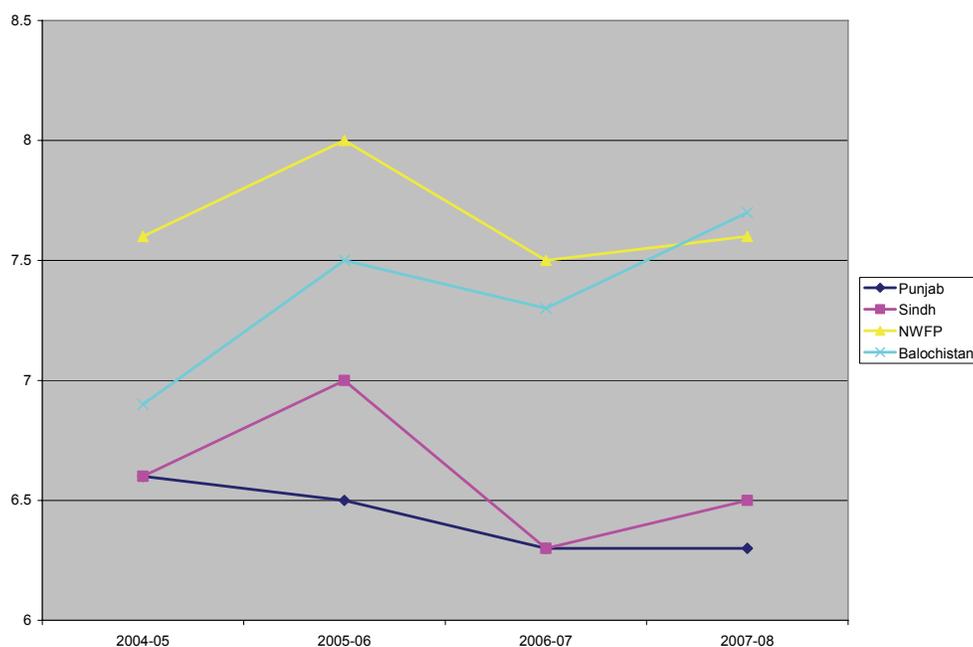
**NOTE:** Data is based on the 1998 census. \*Recent NationMaster statistical analysis indicates the rural population of Pakistan is around 61% as of 2009.

### Number and Size of Housing Units with Availability of Household Items, by Province<sup>26</sup>

	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	Islamabad	All Pakistan
Total Housing Units (000)	10,537	5,023	2,211	971	341	129	19,212
Persons per Housing Unit	6.9	6.0	8.0	6.7	9.3	6.2	6.8
<b>% of Housing Units with:</b>							
Electricity	72%	70%	72%	47%	62%	91%	70%
Gas for Cooking	18%	32%	10%	10%	1%	72%	20%
Television	37%	42%	25%	15%	28%	61%	35%
Radio	18%	30%	27%	40%	92%	43%	24%

**NOTE:** Data is based on the 1998 census.

### Average Household Size by Province, 2004-05 through 2007-08<sup>27</sup>



**Representation in the Pakistani National Assembly, by Province and Political Party<sup>28</sup>**

PROVINCE	Total Seats	PPP	PML(N)	PML (Q)	MQM	ANP	JUI (F)	IND	Other
Punjab	148	51	64	28				2	3
Sindh	61	33		4	19			1	4
KP	35	10	3	5		10	5	1	1
Balochistan	14	5		4			2	2	1
FATA	12							12	
Federal Capital	2		2						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>

**Representation in the Pakistani Senate, by Province and Political Party<sup>29</sup>**

PROVINCE	Total Seats	PPP	PML(N)	PML (Q)	MQM	ANP	JUI (F)	IND	Other
Punjab	22	5	7	10					
Sindh	22	12		2	6		1		1
KP	22	5		3		6	3		5
Balochistan	22	3		4			5	3	7
FATA	8							8	
Federal Capital	4	2		2					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>

**NOTE:** Political candidates in FATA, regardless of unofficial ties and sympathies to political parties, are required to contest elections as independents.

**Description of Pakistan's Main Political Parties**

<b>PPP</b>	Pakistani People's Party	The largest political party in Pakistan, it is center-left and draws the majority of its support from its base in Sindh province as well as Punjab. Includes current President Asif Ali Zardari and Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gillani.
<b>PML (N)</b>	Pakistani Muslim League-Nawaz	Founded by former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in 1993, the PML (N) represents the largest portion of the various wings of the PML. Like the other PML wings, it is center-right and conservative. In 2001, it broke away from the PML (Q) in order to form an opposition to the leadership of then-President Pervez Musharraf.
<b>PML (Q)</b>	Pakistani Muslim League-Quaid	Centrist and conservative, the PML (Q) broke away from the PML (N) in 2001 prior to elections in 2002. Formed at the suggestion of then-President Pervez Musharraf, the leadership consisted of staunch supporters of Musharraf and considered him their mentor. However, Musharraf never became an official member, preferring to keep the office of President non-partisan and neutral.
<b>MQM</b>	Muttahida Qaumi Movement	A secular and liberal party, its constituency is rooted in Muslims who immigrated from India following the formation of the Pakistani state in 1947. The vast majority of its influence is focused in Sindh province, particularly the provincial capital Karachi.
<b>ANP</b>	Awami National Party	The ANP is a secular Pashtun party that has its greatest following in the Pashtun dominated Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as well as Pashtun areas of Balochistan.
<b>JUI (F)</b>	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam-Fazal	A conservative Deobandi Muslim organization, the JUI (F) espouses a strict adherence to Islamic law and is adamantly against Pakistan's closer relations with the U.S. and its increased focus on counter-terrorism. The "F" refers to Maulana Fazal-ur-Rehman, the head of one of two wings of the original JUI and a member of the National Assembly. This wing was the only member of a coalition of conservative religious parties, the Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal (MMA), to take part in the most recent general elections in 2008. After having won 53 seats in the National Assembly in the 2002 general elections (representing Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan), this was reduced to 6 in the 2008 elections.

**Pakistan's Rank in Reporters without Borders' Index of Press Freedom, 2002-2010<sup>30</sup>**

YEAR	SCORE	RANK	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SURVEYED
2010	56.2	151	178
2009	65.7	159	175
2008	54.9	152	173
2007	64.8	152	169
2006	70.3	157	168
2005	60.8	150	167
2004	61.8	150	167
2003	39.0	128	166
2002	44.7	119	139

**NOTE ON INDEX OF PRESS FREEDOM TABLE:** The Index is based on a questionnaire with 50 criteria for assessing the state of press freedom in each country. It includes every kind of violation directly affecting journalists (such as murders, imprisonment, physical attacks and threats) and news media (censorship, confiscation issues, searches and harassment). In addition to taking into account abuses attributable to the state, those carried out by armed militias, clandestine organizations or pressure groups are also considered.

The lower the score attained, the higher the degree of press freedom in that respective country. Although there is no specific information given regarding how the overall score was compiled, the top-rated countries for 2007 received an overall score of 0.75, with the median receiving a score of 25.3. The overall average score for the 2007 Index was 31.5.

**Pakistan's Rank in Transparency International's Annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), 2001-2010<sup>31</sup>**

YEAR	RANK	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SURVEYED
2010	143	178
2009	139	180
2008	134	180
2007	138	180
2006	142	163
2005	144	158
2004	129	145
2003	92	133
2002	77	102
2001	79	91

**NOTE:** The CPI is a composite index that draws on 14 expert opinion surveys. It scores countries on a scale from zero to ten, with zero indicating high levels of perceived corruption and ten indicating low levels of perceived corruption. Due to a lack of reliable data, Afghanistan was not included in the CPI survey for the years 2006.

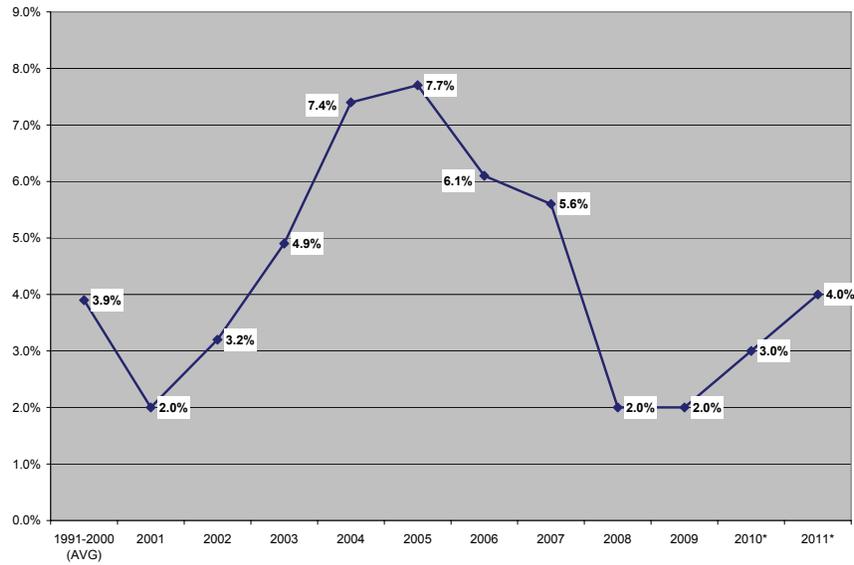
**Pakistan's Rank in the World Economic Forum's Annual Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)<sup>32</sup>**

YEAR	RANK	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SURVEYED
2010-11	123	139
2009-10	101	133
2008-09	101	134
2007-08	92	131
2006-07	83	122
2005-06	91	125
2004-05	94	117

**NOTE:** The GCI attempts to measure a nation's global competitiveness by providing a mirror image of a nation's economic environment and its ability to achieve sustained levels of prosperity and growth. Data is drawn from two sources: international hard data sources and the Executive Opinion Survey. For 2010-11, approximately 13,500 surveys were completed by business executives from 139 countries.

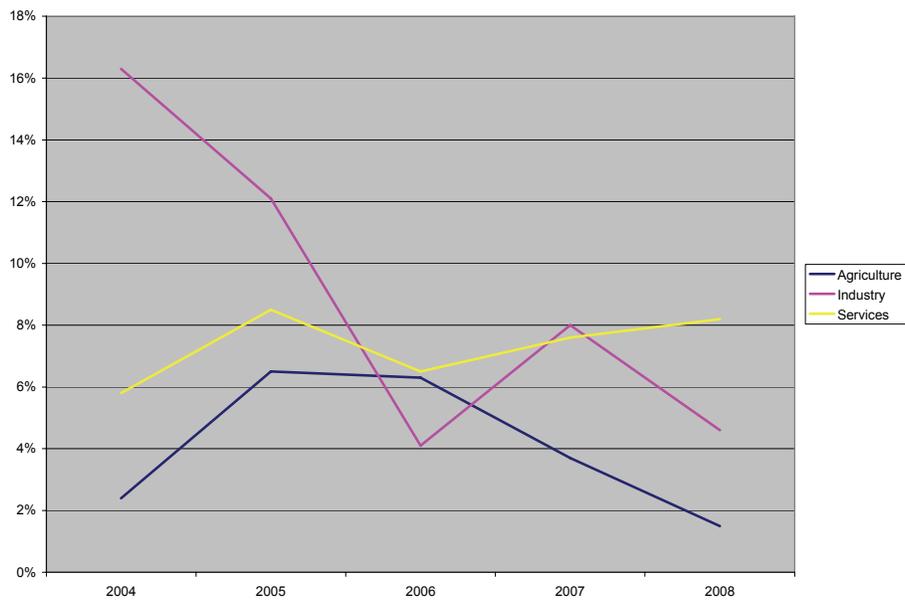
# ECONOMIC & QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

**Annual Real GDP Growth Rate<sup>33</sup>**

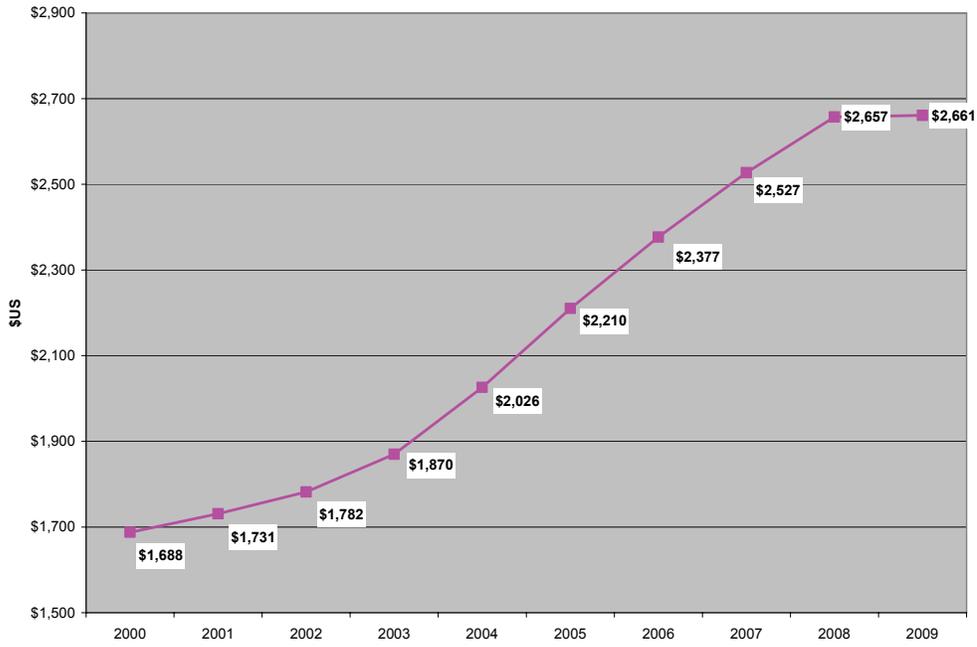


\*Figures based at least in part on estimates

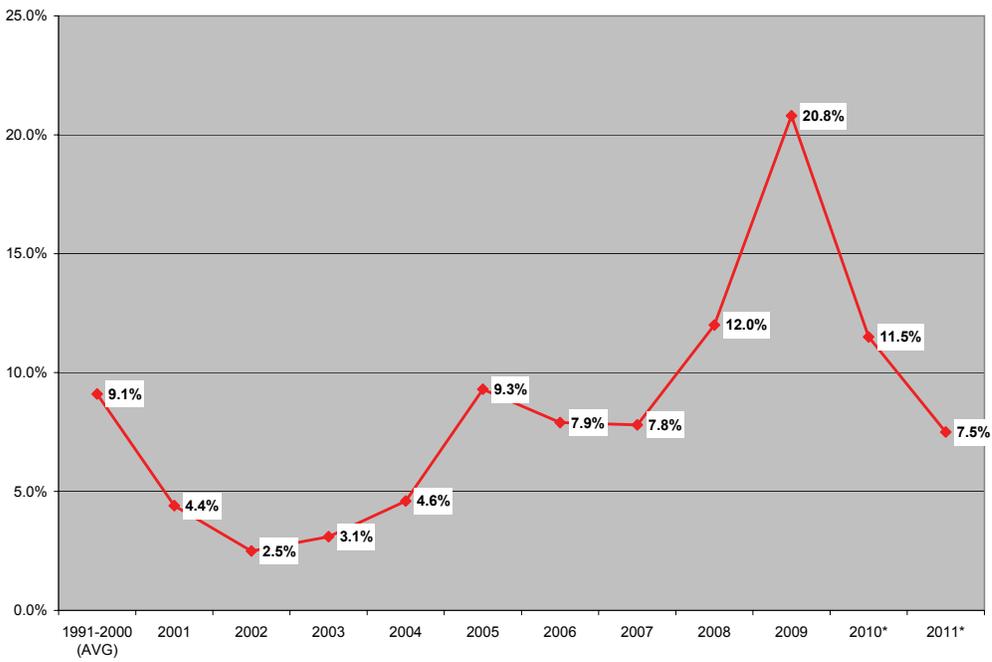
**Annual GDP Growth by Sector<sup>34</sup>**



**Annual Per Capita GDP at PPP, 2000-2009<sup>35</sup>**

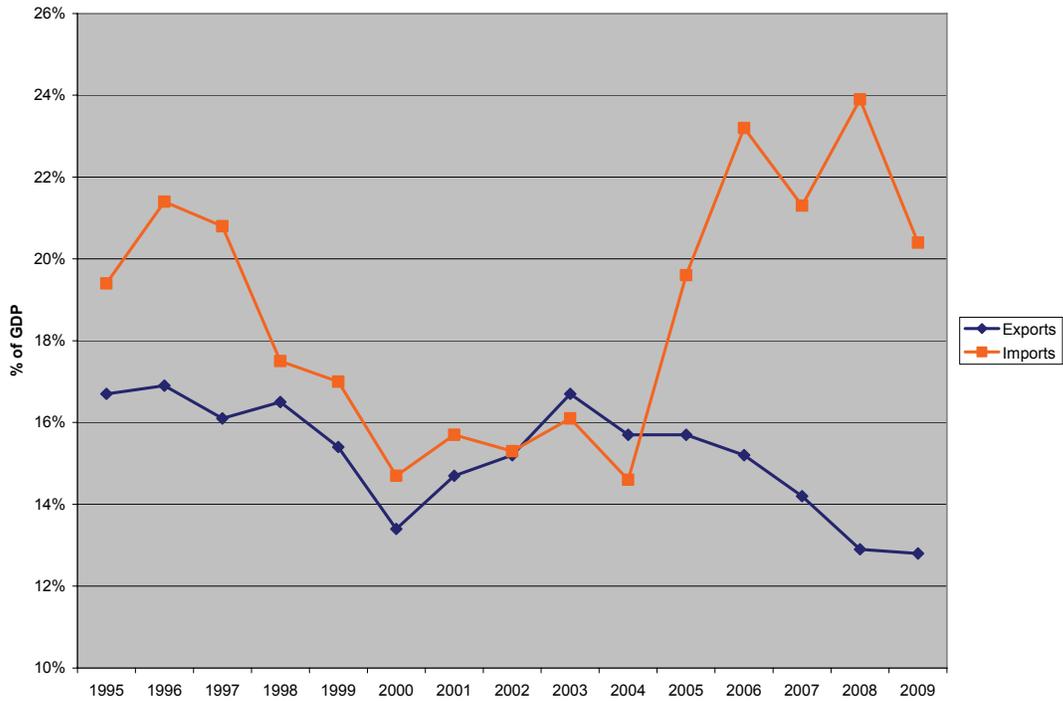


**Annual Change in Consumer Price Index<sup>36</sup>**

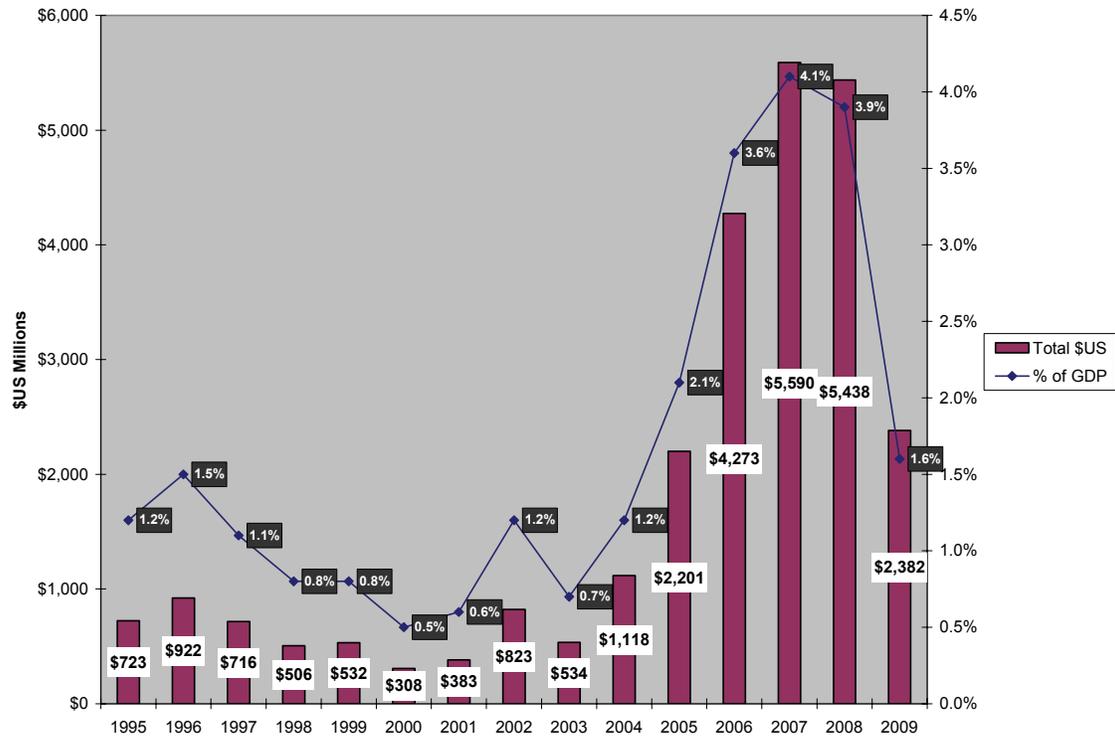


\*Figures based at least in part on estimates

**Annual Exports & Imports of Goods and Services, as % of GDP<sup>37</sup>**



**Annual Foreign Direct Investment, in Total \$US and as % of GDP<sup>38</sup>**



### Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Pakistan, 2001 through 2010<sup>39</sup>

Country	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Jul-Feb 10
USA	92.7	326.4	211.5	238.4	325.9	516.7	913.1	1,309.30	869.9	411.1
UK	90.5	30.3	219.4	64.6	181.5	244	860.1	460.2	263.4	130.9
U.A.E	5.2	21.5	119.7	134.6	367.5	1,424.50	661.5	589.2	178.1	128.5
Japan	9.1	6.4	14.1	15.1	45.2	57	64.4	131.2	74.3	11
Hong Kong	3.6	2.8	5.6	6.3	32.3	24	32.6	339.8	156.1	-55.5
Switzerland	3.6	7.4	3.1	205.3	137.5	170.6	174.7	169.3	227.3	50.1
Saudi Arabia	56.6	1.3	43.5	7.2	18.4	277.8	103.5	46.2	-92.3	30.4
Germany	15.5	11.2	3.7	7	13.1	28.6	78.9	69.6	76.9	39.2
Korea(South)	3.7	0.4	0.2	1	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.5
Norway	41.9	0.1	0.3	146.6	31.4	252.6	25.1	274.9	101.1	0.6
China		0.3	3	14.3	0.4	1.7	712	13.7	-101.4	-9.1
Others		76.6	173.9	108.6	369.3	521.9	1,512.20	2,005.20	1,964.20	580.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>322.4</b>	<b>484.7</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1523.9</b>	<b>3521</b>	<b>5139.6</b>	<b>5409.8</b>	<b>3719.9</b>	<b>1319.3</b>
Privatization Proceeds	-	127.4	176	198.8	363	1540.3	266.4	133.2	0	0
<b>FDI Excluding Pvt. Proceeds</b>	<b>322.4</b>	<b>357.3</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>750.2</b>	<b>1,160.90</b>	<b>1,980.70</b>	<b>4,873.20</b>	<b>5,276.60</b>	<b>3,719.90</b>	<b>1,319.30</b>

**NOTE:** Numbers above are in U.S. \$ millions. July-February 2010 witnessed a 52.8% decrease in FDI including Privatization Proceeds as compared to July-February 2009. Pakistan's Fiscal Year runs from July 1 till June 30.

### Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Pakistan by Sector, 2001 through 2010<sup>40</sup>

Sector	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Jul-Feb 10
Oil & Gas	80.7	268.2	186.8	202.4	193.8	312.7	545.1	634.8	775	398.7
Financial Business	-34.9	3.6	207.4	242.1	269.4	329.2	930.3	1,864.90	707.4	86.5
Textiles	4.6	18.5	26.1	35.4	39.3	47	59.4	30.1	36.9	15.6
Trade	13.2	34.2	39.1	35.6	52.1	118	172.1	175.9	166.6	48.9
Construction	12.5	12.8	17.6	32	42.7	89.5	157.1	89	93.4	72.1
Power	39.9	36.4	32.8	-14.2	73.4	320.6	193.4	70.3	130.6	115.8
Chemical	20.3	10.6	86.1	15.3	51	62.9	46.1	79.3	74.3	77.2
Transport	45.2	21.4	87.4	8.8	10.6	18.4	30.2	74.2	93.2	76.4
Communication (IT & Telecom)	NA	12.8	24.3	221.9	517.6	1,937.70	1,898.70	1,626.80	879.1	111.3
Others	140.9	66.2	90.4	170.1	274	285	1,107.20	764.5	763.4	316.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>322.4</b>	<b>484.7</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>949.4</b>	<b>1,523.90</b>	<b>3,521.00</b>	<b>5,139.60</b>	<b>5,409.80</b>	<b>3,719.90</b>	<b>1,319.30</b>
Privatization Proceeds	-	127.4	176	198.8	363	1,540.30	266.4	133.2	0	0
<b>FDI Excluding Pvt. Proceeds</b>	<b>322.4</b>	<b>357.3</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>750.6</b>	<b>1160.9</b>	<b>1980.7</b>	<b>4873.2</b>	<b>5,276.60</b>	<b>3,719.90</b>	<b>1,319.30</b>

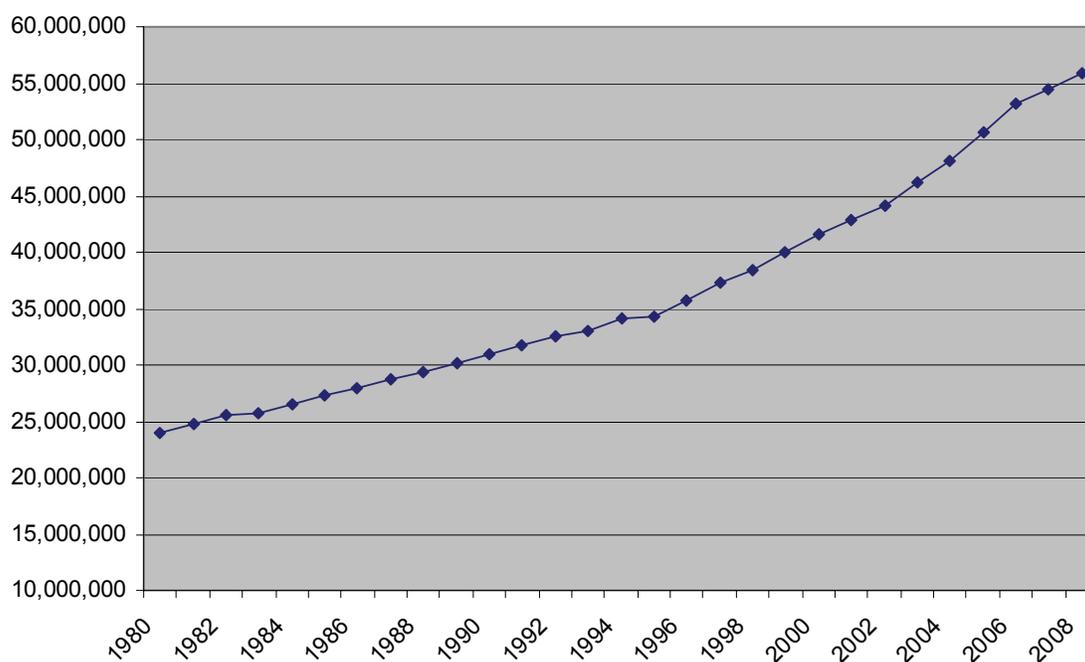
**NOTE:** Numbers above are in U.S. \$ millions. Pakistan's Fiscal Year runs from July 1 till June 30.

### Multiple of Estimates of Pakistanis Living in Poverty, by Province<sup>41</sup>

	% of Population Living in Poverty		
	1998-99	2001-02	2004-05
<b>Punjab</b>			
Pakistani Government	32%	32%	25%
World Bank	30%	30%	29%
SPDC*	N/A	34%	31%
<b>Sindh</b>			
Pakistani Government	26%	36%	19%
World Bank	26%	37%	22%
SPDC*	N/A	35%	25%
<b>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</b>			
Pakistani Government	41%	42%	27%
World Bank	41%	41%	38%
SPDC*	N/A	40%	37%
<b>Balochistan</b>			
Pakistani Government	22%	36%	28%
World Bank	22%	36%	32%
SPDC*	N/A	49%	34%

\*Social Policy and Development Center, a non-profit policy research institute based in Karachi

### Total Labor Force in Pakistan, 1980-2008<sup>42</sup>

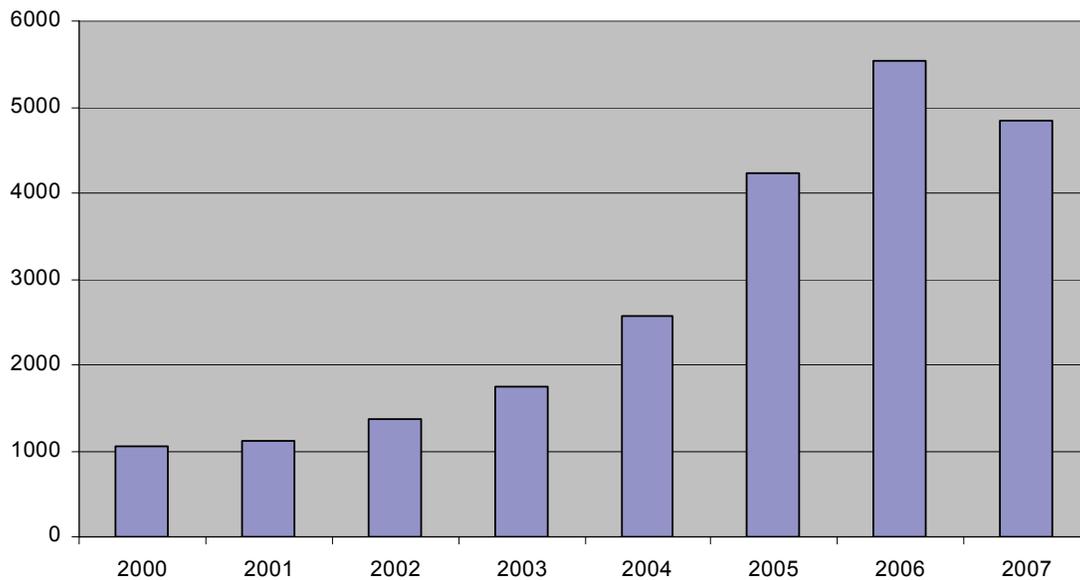


**NOTE:** Total labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed.

**Labor Force Participation Rates by Gender and Province, 2007-08<sup>43</sup>**

	Labor Force Participation Rates		
	Men	Women	Total
<b>PAKISTAN</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>45%</b>
Rural	71%	26%	49%
Urban	67%	8%	39%
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>47%</b>
Rural	71%	29%	50%
Urban	68%	10%	40%
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>45%</b>
Rural	77%	26%	50%
Urban	65%	5%	40%
<b>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>40%</b>
Rural	65%	18%	41%
Urban	65%	7%	36%
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>42%</b>
Rural	70%	12%	44%
Urban	60%	6%	35%

**New Businesses Registered in Pakistan, 2000-2007<sup>44</sup>**



**Pakistan's Annual Development Program (ADP) Allocations for FATA by Sector, 2001-02 & 2005-06<sup>45</sup>**

SECTOR	AMOUNT (million rupees)		% Change
	2001-02	2005-06	
Education	N/A	1,103	-
Health	456	993	118%
Water supply & sanitation	119	354	197%
Rural development	20	36	80%
Agriculture	10	133	1230%
Livestock & poultry	56	172	207%
Forestry	127	288	127%
Fisheries	1	6	500%
Irrigation, water management & power	30	565	1783%
Roads & bridges	303	686	126%
Physical planning & housing	53	180	240%
Industry	2	3	50%
Mining	3	88	2833%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>4,607</b>	<b>290%</b>

**Consolidated Budget for the FATA Sustainable Development Plan, 2006-2015<sup>46</sup>**

SECTOR	BUDGET (million rupees)		
	Years 1-5	Years 6-9	TOTAL
Education	15,604	12,041	27,645
Health	8,300	5,400	13,700
Water supply & sanitation	2,385	1,655	4,040
Rural development	1,335	515	1,850
Agriculture	5,815	4,300	10,115
Livestock & poultry	1,195	790	1,985
Forestry	4,230	3,320	7,550
Fisheries	435	250	685
Irrigation, water management & power	5,450	3,613	9,063
Roads & bridges	27,825	6,955	34,780
Physical planning & housing	1,000	405	1,405
Industry	2,025	1,395	3,420
Mining	3,310	2,040	5,350
Commerce & trade	36	10	46
Tourism	285	140	425
Skills development	419	210	629
Cross-cutting initiatives	960	460	1,420
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,609</b>	<b>43,499</b>	<b>124,108</b>

**Human Resources in Public Sector Healthcare, FATA<sup>47</sup>**

POSITION	ALLOCATED	OCCUPIED (%)
Specialist	66	65
Medical Officer	435	88
Female	48	44
Dental Surgeon	28	96
Nurse	182	87
Lady Health Visitor	280	91
Medical Technician	453	91
Non-Technical	2,232	97

**NOTE:** There are no private hospitals in FATA, although services are offered by private doctors.

### Annual Pakistani Government Spending on Education, as % of GDP and Total Budget, 2000-01 through 2008-09



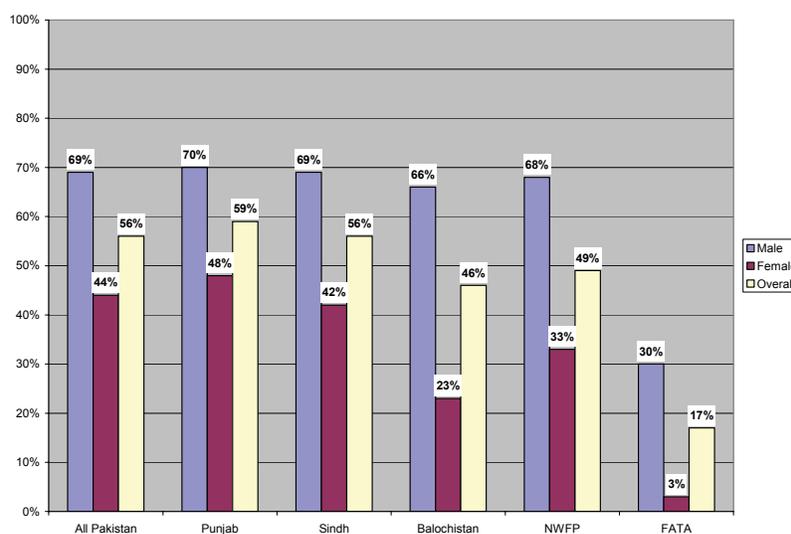
**NOTE:** The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recommends that 4% of GDP be spent on education. On September 9, 2009, the Pakistani cabinet approved a policy to raise annual budget allocations for education to 7% of GDP by 2015.<sup>48</sup>

### Total External Aid to Education in Pakistan, 2006-2007<sup>49</sup>

Year	Aid (U.S. \$ millions)
1999-2000 (avg)	\$31
2006	\$296
2007	\$316

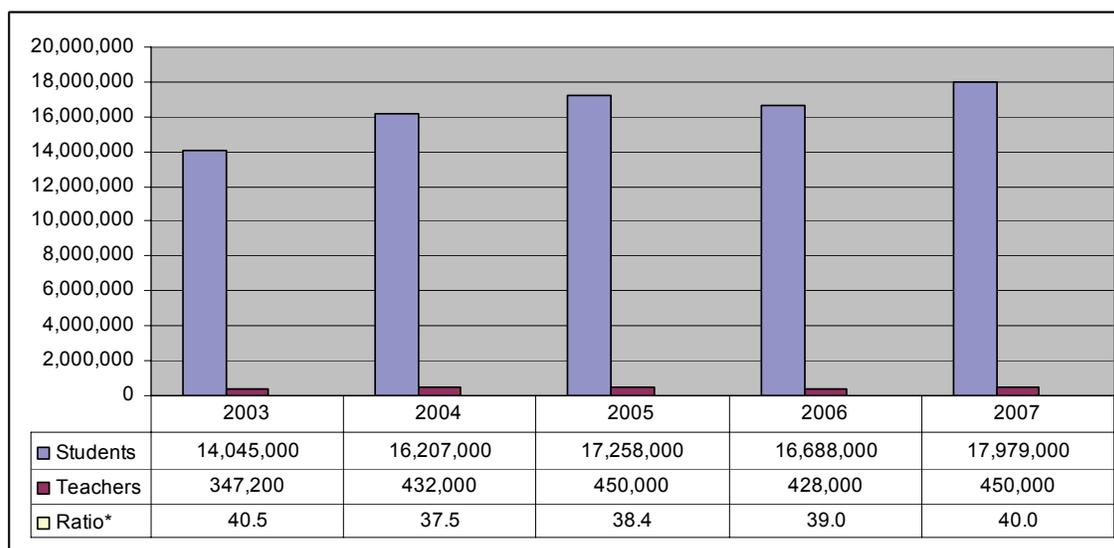
**NOTE:** Figures are aggregate numbers as given by bilateral and multilateral donors.

### Literacy Rate for All People Age 10 Years and Above, by Sex and Province<sup>50</sup>



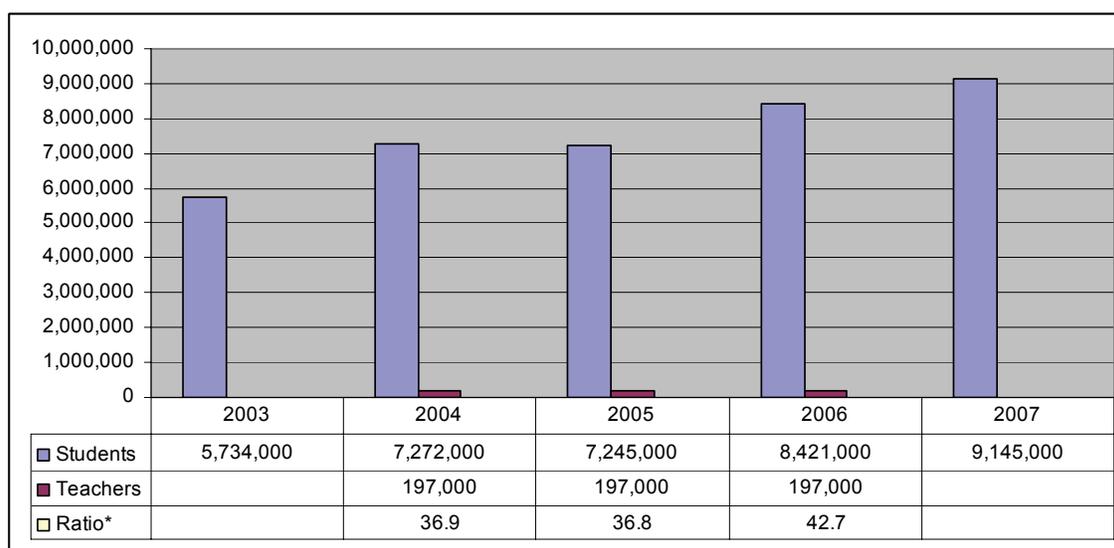
**NOTE:** For all provinces except FATA, data comes from the 2007-08 Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey. FATA data comes from the 1998 Census.

### Primary Enrollment and Teaching Staff in Pakistan, 2003-2007 <sup>51</sup>



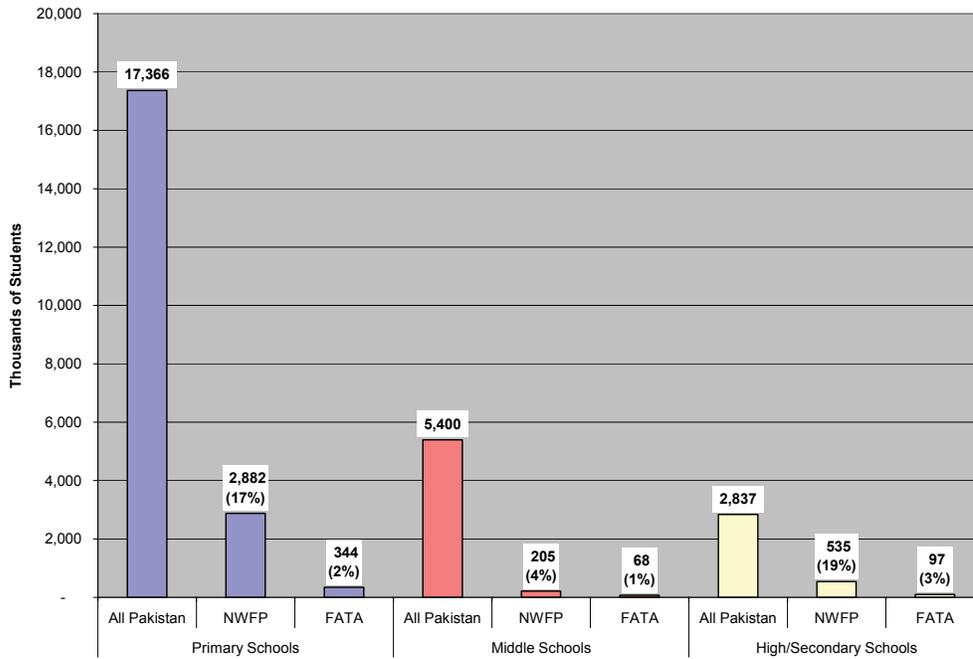
\*Number of students per teacher.

### Secondary Enrollment and Teaching Staff in Pakistan, 2003-2007 <sup>52</sup>

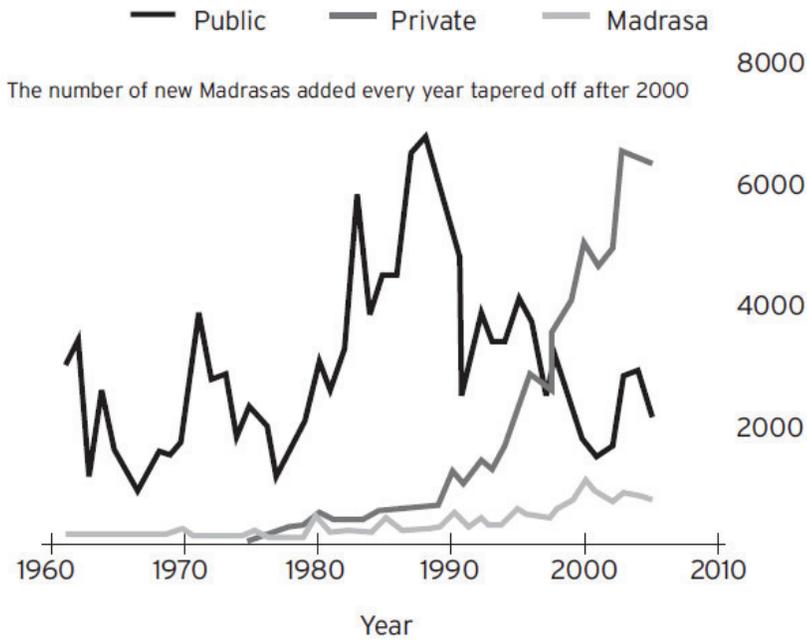


\*Number of students per teacher.

**Enrollment in Government Schools in Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA<sup>53</sup>**

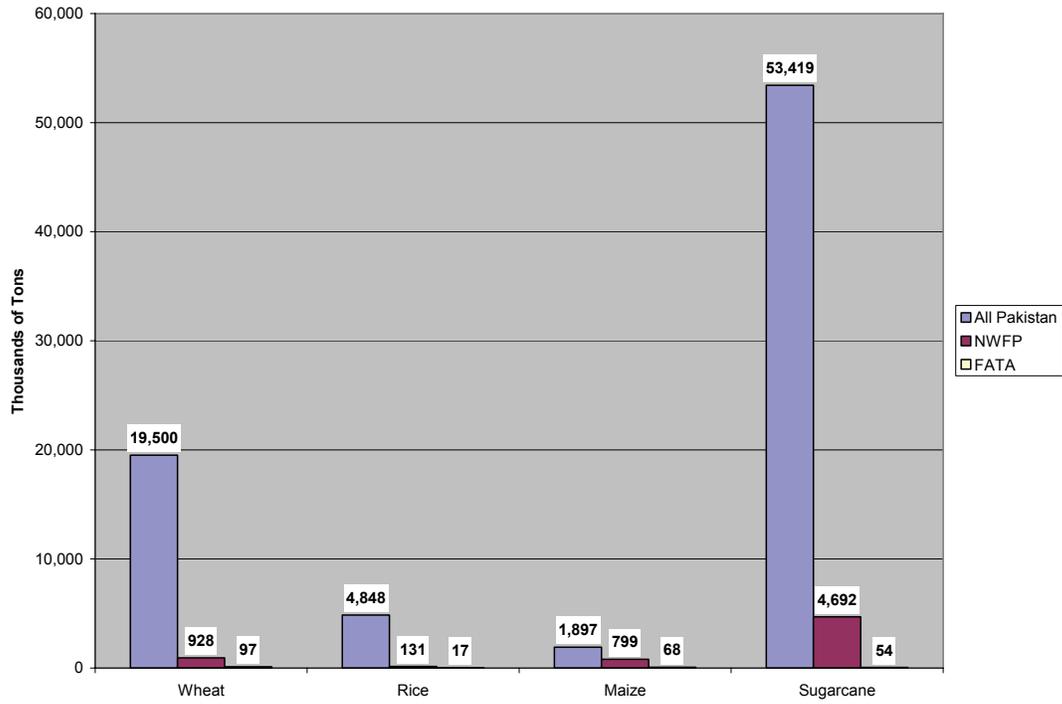


**Estimated Growth Rate of Different Types of Schools in Pakistan<sup>54</sup>**



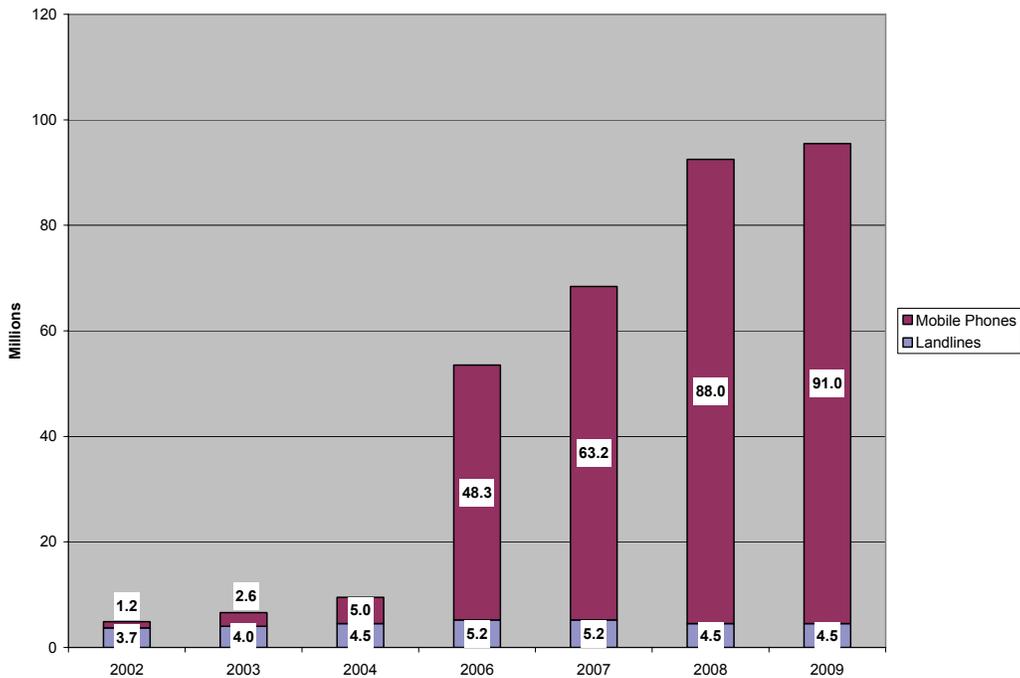
**NOTE:** As of January 2010, there were an estimated 1,500,000 students attending Madrasas in Pakistan.

**Major Crop Production in Pakistan, with Contributions from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA<sup>55</sup>**



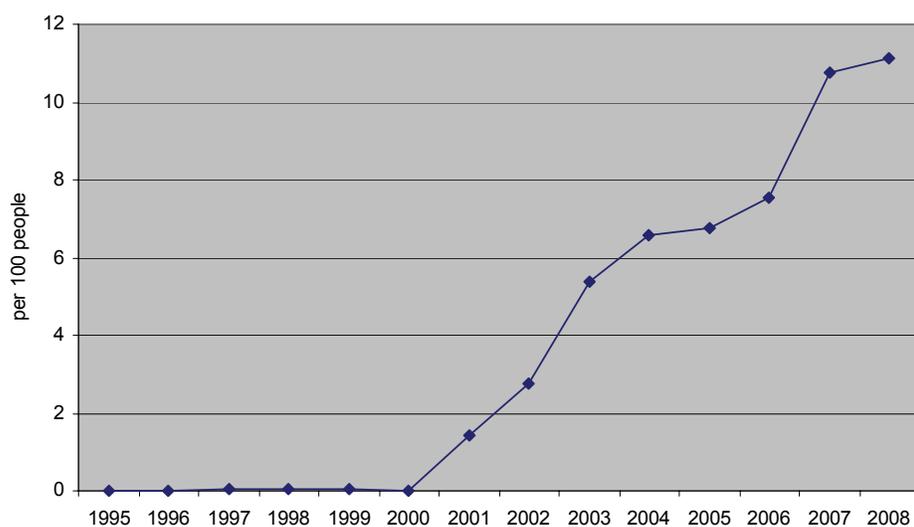
**NOTE:** Figures are from 2003-04, the most recent year for which data is available for FATA.

**Telephones in Use by Type, 2002-2008<sup>56</sup>**



**NOTE:** Estimates were not available for 2005. Landline figures for 2009 are carried over from 2008 reports.

### Internet Users per Every 100 People in Pakistan<sup>57</sup>



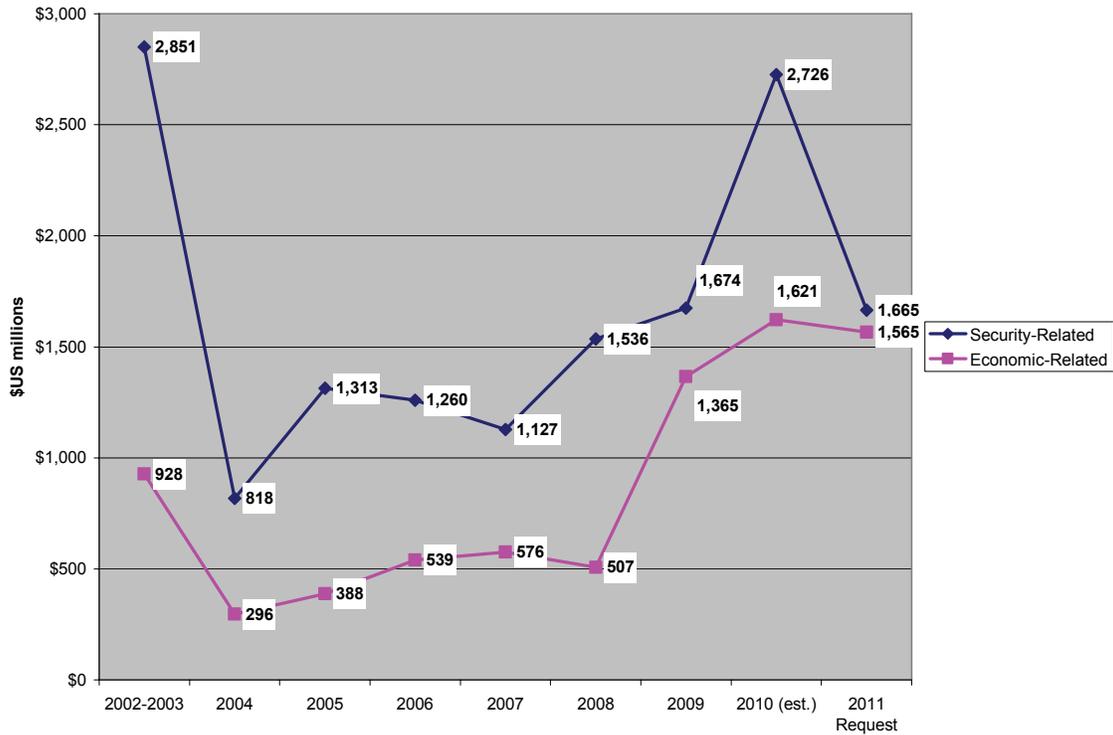
**NOTE:** Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.

### Major Source of Drinking Water by Province<sup>58</sup>

	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
<b>Punjab</b>			
Tap Water	51%	18%	28%
Hand Pump	11%	44%	33%
Motor Pump	35%	35%	35%
Dug Well	1%	2%	1%
Other	3%	2%	3%
<b>Sindh</b>			
Tap Water	73%	17%	45%
Hand Pump	10%	57%	33%
Motor Pump	10%	8%	9%
Dug Well	0%	8%	4%
Other	7%	10%	9%
<b>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</b>			
Tap Water	70%	47%	51%
Hand Pump	7%	10%	10%
Motor Pump	14%	12%	12%
Dug Well	7%	14%	13%
Other	2%	17%	15%
<b>Balochistan</b>			
Tap Water	82%	24%	40%
Hand Pump	2%	18%	14%
Motor Pump	6%	7%	7%
Dug Well	1%	19%	14%
Other	9%	32%	25%

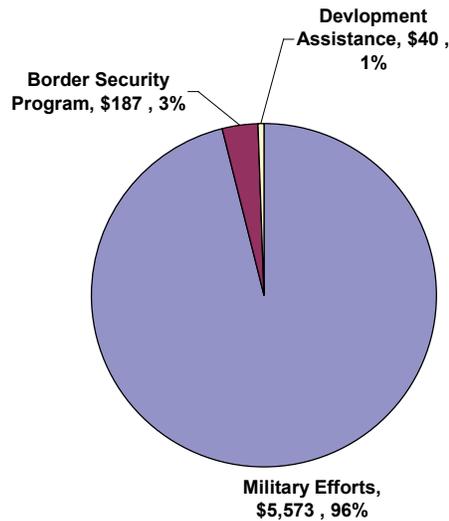
**NOTE:** "Other" includes public standpipe and water cellar as well as natural bodies of water (streamss, rivers, etc.)

**Direct Overt U.S. Aid and Military Reimbursements to Pakistan, FY 2002-FY 2011**<sup>59</sup>



**NOTE:** As of January 2011.

**Percentage of U.S. Funding Directed towards Various Programs in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) And Border Region, FY 2002-2007**<sup>60</sup>



**NOTE:** Total \$ shown in \$US millions. Percentages based on an approximate expenditure of \$5.8 billion. Total aid to Pakistan for this period was approximately \$10.5 billion.

**International Aid Commitments to Pakistan by Source, 2001-2010<sup>61</sup>**

<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Committed (\$ millions)</b>	<b>Disbursed (\$ millions)</b>
ADB (Asian Development Bank)	10,203	7,146
IMF (International Monetary Fund)	8,085	7,914
WB (World Bank)	6,174	4,290
USA	4,238	3,283
China	3,290	857
Japan	1,711	982
UK	1,676	1,177
Pakistan	1,074	100
IDB (Islamic Development Bank)	963	294
Saudi Arabia	824	319
Germany	748	721
European Union (EU)	714	322
Canada	489	301
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	454	103
United Nations (UN)	440	355
Netherlands	379	282
Australia	291	238
Norway	263	199
Kuwait	252	55
France	206	92
International Fund for Agricultural Development	177	127
Turkey	172	131
Italy	144	38
Switzerland	124	93
Sweden	95	64
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund	82	28
Oman	64	10
Unspecified	54	23
Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)	53	-
Iran	50	0.1
Denmark	49	39
Spain	47	44
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	38	30
Finland	36	34
Globally Mobilized UN Non-Core Assistance	34	34
India	31	0.5
Qatar	30	30
South Korea	22	0.2
Belgium	19	17
Rotary International	14	14
47 additional commitments	212	198
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,021</b>	<b>29,985</b>

**NOTE:** Based on the data provided, it appears that the contribution attributed to Pakistan refers to domestic funds allocated to aid projects.

**International Aid Commitments to Pakistan by Type, 2001-2010<sup>62</sup>**

<b>Funding Type</b>	<b>Committed (\$ millions)</b>	<b>Disbursed (\$ millions)</b>	<b>Expended (\$ millions)</b>
Loan	30,971	21,584	N/A
Grant	12,054	8,349	N/A
Gov of Pakistan Financed	996,212	51	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,021</b>	<b>29,985</b>	<b>7,992</b>

**International Aid Commitments to Pakistan by Dedicated Province or District, 2001-2010<sup>63</sup>**

Province or District	Committed (\$ millions)	Disbursed (\$ millions)	Expended (\$ millions)
Country Wide	21,769	16,475	3,114
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5,995	3,932	1,724
Punjab	5,305	3,362	646
AJK (Azad, Jammu and Kashmir)	3,055	1,832	664
Sindh	2,908	1,781	565
Balochistan	1,592	1,065	549
FATA	1,042	537	356
Unallocated	932	406	163
To be specified	840	242	9.3
Federal Capital Territory (Islamabad)	478	255	130
Gilgit-Baltistan	104	98	71
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,021</b>	<b>29,985</b>	<b>7,992</b>

**International Aid Commitments to Pakistan by Sector, 2001-2010<sup>64</sup>**

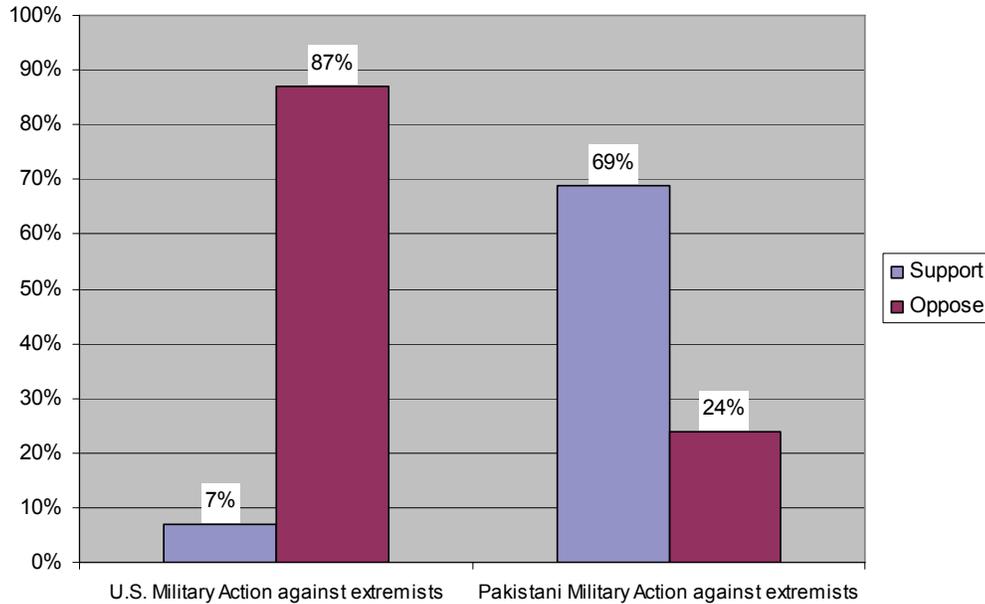
Sector	Committed (\$ millions)	Disbursed (\$ millions)
Balance of Payments / Budgetary Support	11,933	11,528
Energy Generation	5,267	1,379
Transport	3,925	1,607
Crisis Prevention and Disaster Reduction	3,648	2,248
Education	2,658	1,874
Banking, Finance and Insurance	2,445	1,741
Health and Nutrition	2,195	1,675
Governance	1,805	1,482
Rural Development	1,725	1,102
Agriculture and Livestock	1,699	1,052
Housing and Construction	1,389	993
Social Welfare	1,077	772
Food Assistance	948	941
Unallocated	602	294
Water and Sanitation	593	611
Trade	403	65
Gender and Women Development	384	184
Urban Development	380	97
To be specified	310	13
Environment and Natural Resources	188	115
Tourism, Culture and Youth Affairs	108	7.5
Science and Technology	100	0.6
Population Welfare	81	74
Industrial Development	51	36
Oil and Gas	50	50
Employment & Income Generation	41	27
Information Technology and Telecommunication	16	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,021</b>	<b>29,985</b>

# POLLING & PUBLIC OPINION

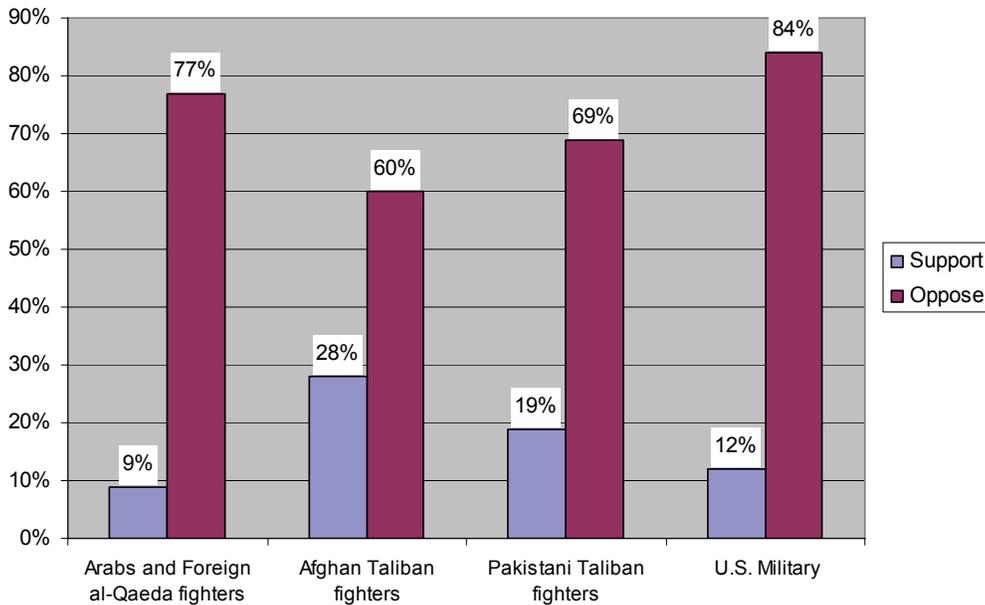
## Public Opinion in Pakistan's Tribal Regions<sup>65</sup>

New America Foundation/Terror Free Tomorrow – Released September 2010  
 (1,000 adults from throughout the Federally Administered Tribal Areas were interviewed)

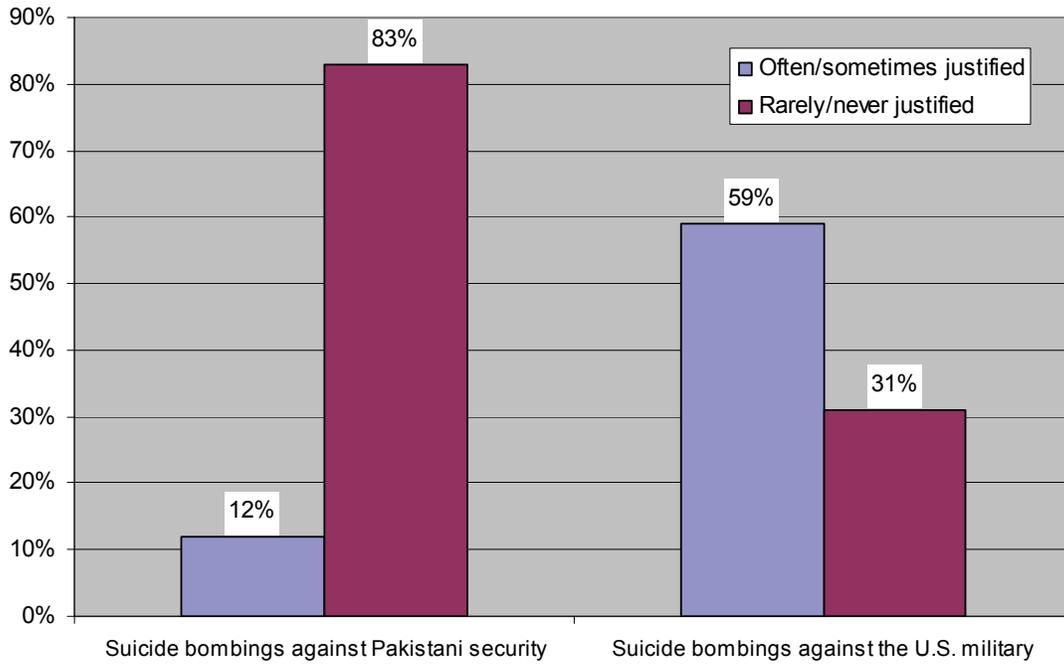
FATA Residents who Support or Oppose Military Action against Al-Qaeda and Taliban in their Region



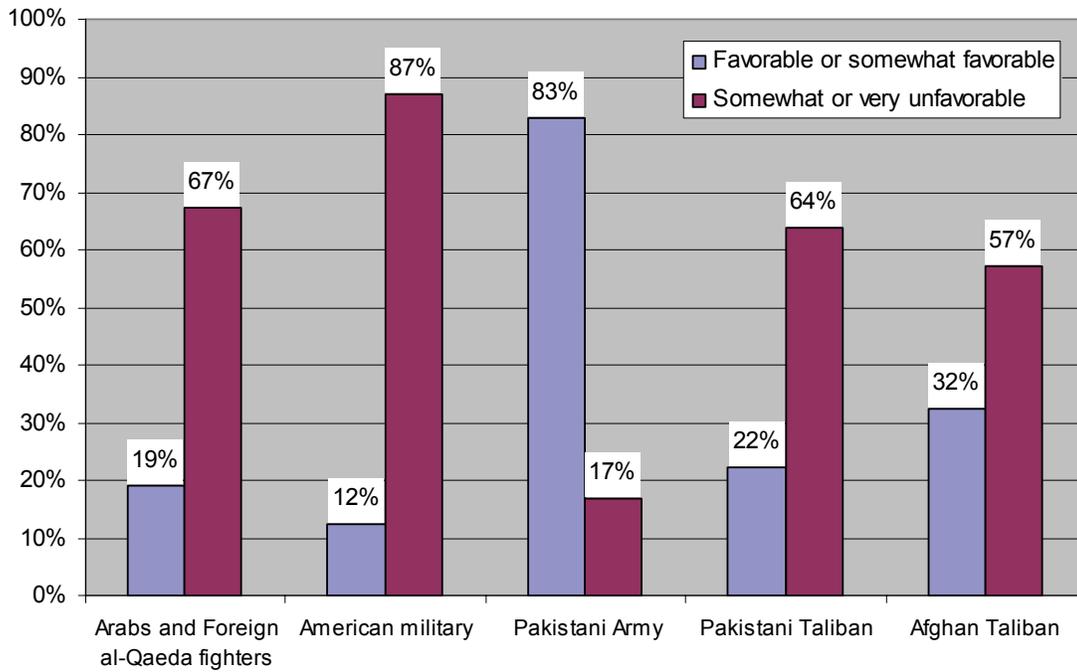
FATA Residents who Support or Oppose the Presence of Various Entities inside FATA



### Suicide Bombings against Various Targets



### Opinion of Various Groups and Entities



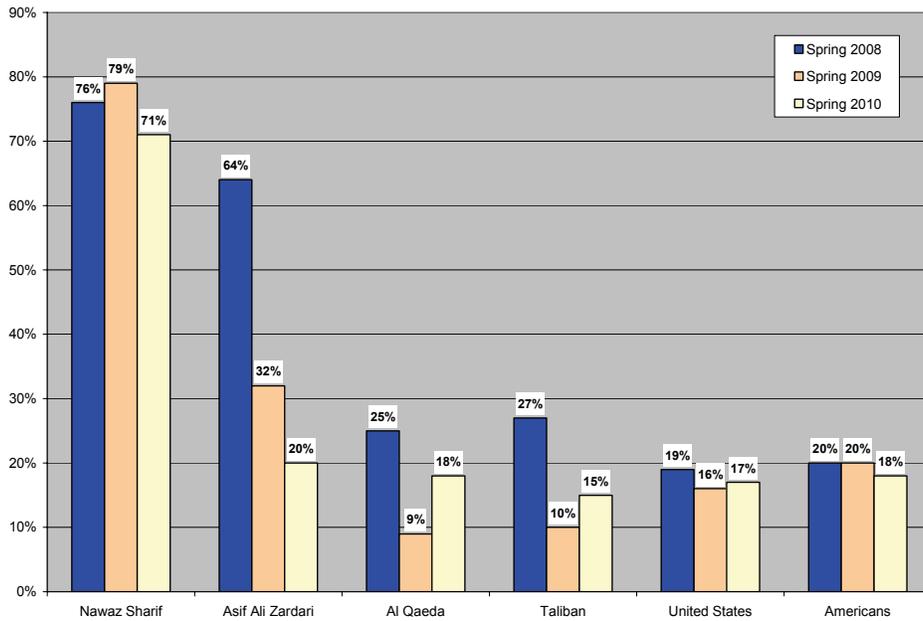
## Pakistani Public Opinion: Concern About Extremist Threat Slips in Pakistan<sup>66</sup>

The Pew Global Attitudes Project  
(2,000 adults from throughout the country were interviewed)

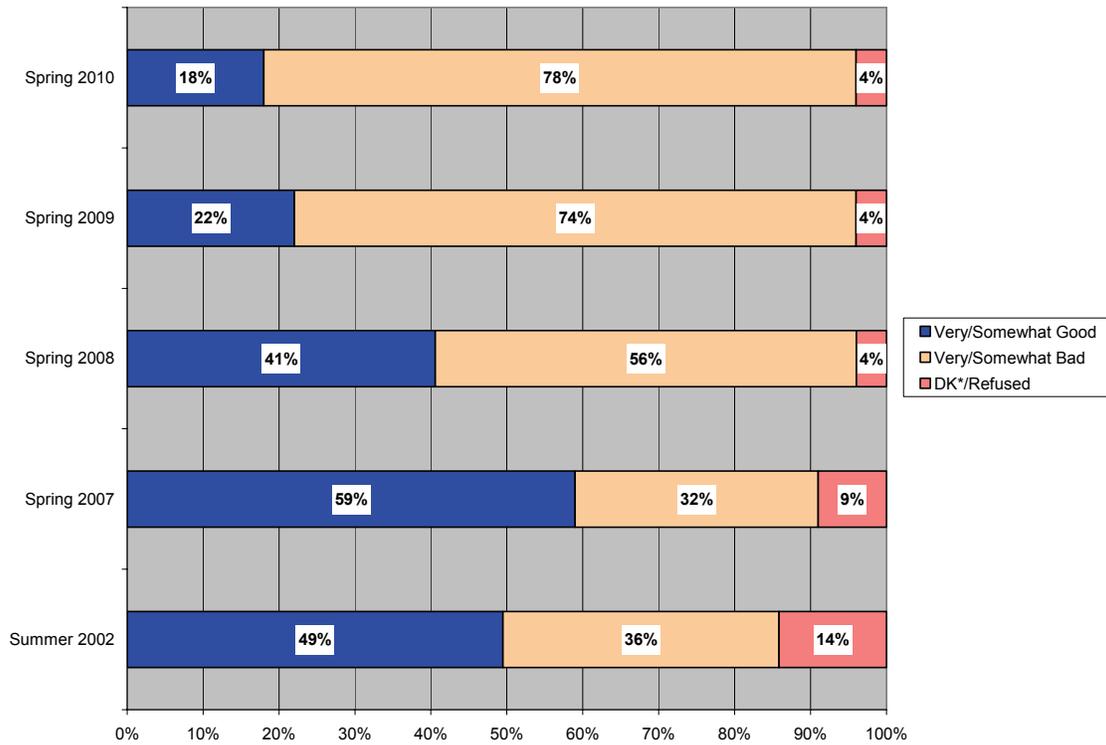
**QUESTION:** Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in Pakistan today?



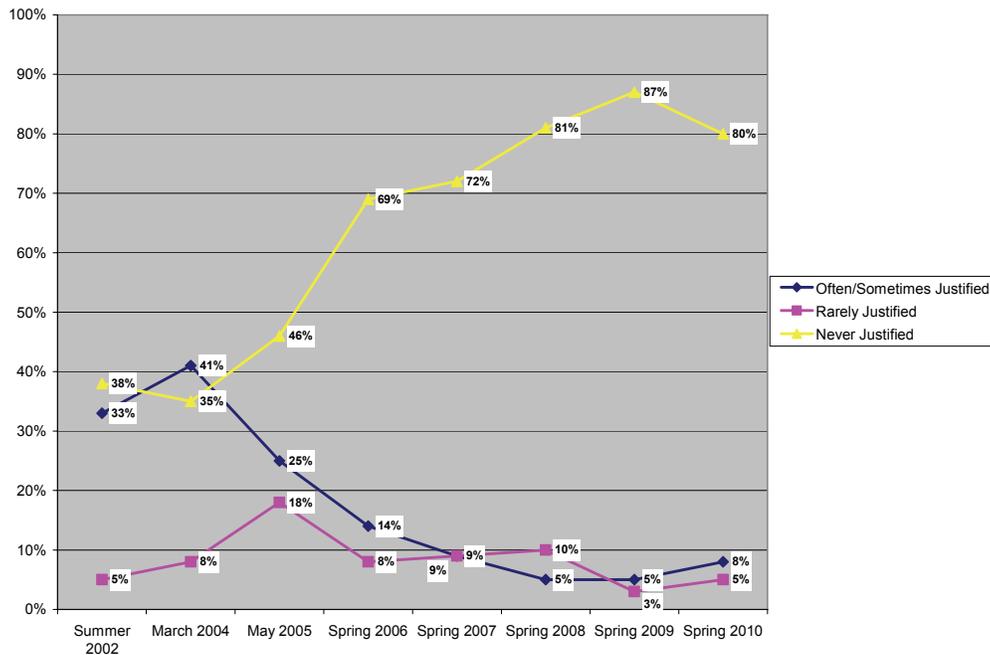
Favorability ratings of various political leaders, entities and the United States



**QUESTION:** How would you describe the economic situation in Pakistan?



**QUESTION:** Do you feel that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilian targets are justified in order to defend Islam from its enemies? (Asked to Muslims only)



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