



SAAPE WORKING PAPER SERIES

Working Paper 5.15 | June 2016

South Asia & the Future of Pro-people Development

Pakistan Poverty Report 2016

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Published by

South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE) Secretariat
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Population in Pakistan 2012-2015

The total territory of Pakistan is 796,096 Square kilometers, while overall density of Population of Pakistan in 2015-2016 was 240 people per square kilometer, because the Population in the country in 2015-2016 is 191.7 million people out of which 99.0 million are male and 92.7 million are female. Life expectancy at birth in the country is 65.2 years for males and 67.3 years for females. The growth rate of Pakistan's population in 2015 is 1.92%, while the crude birth rate is 26.1 per thousand and the crude death rate is 6.8 per thousand. Infant mortality rate in the country in 2015 is 64.6 per thousand.(Ministry of Finance, 2016)

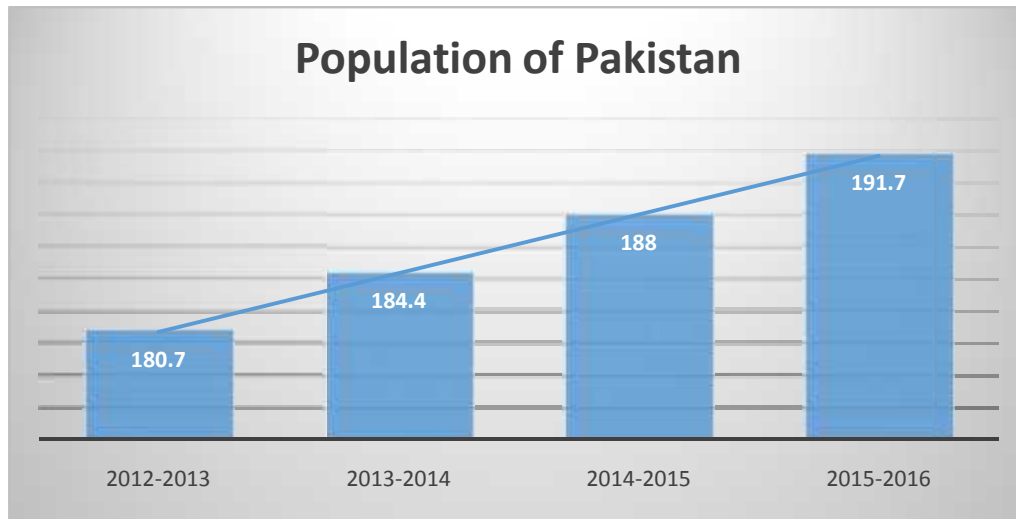
Although census in Pakistan has not been held since 1998, the official figure show that the population growth of the country in 2012-2016 as seen from the table 1 and the fig 1 below that show that the population of the country in 2012-2013 was 180.7 million which increased to 184.4 million in 2013-2014, and then to 188.0 million in 2014-2015 and is 191.7 million in 2015-2016 or an increase of 10.0 million people in these past 4 years. Population growth rate in 2012-2013 was 2.0% and it decreased to 1.97% in 2013-2014, came down to 1.95% in 2014-2015 and is 1.92% in 2015-2016 or a decrease of 0.08% in these past 4 years.

Table 1. Population of Pakistan in Million and its growth rate in Percentage 2012-2016

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Population of Pakistan in Million People	180.7	184.4	188.0	191.7
Population Growth rate of Pakistan in percentage	2.0%	1.97%	1.95%	1.92%

Source: (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

Fig1 Population of Pakistan in Million People 2012-2016



Source: (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

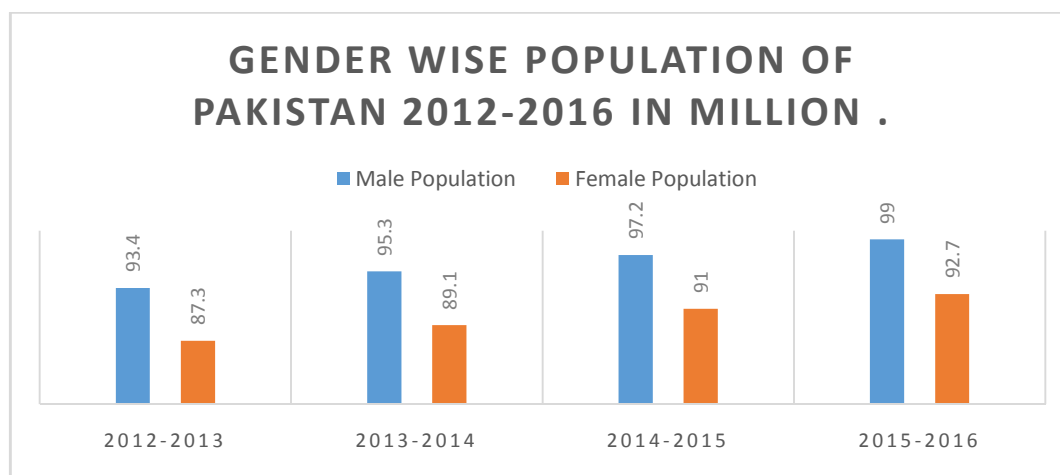
The Table 2 below shows the urban-rural divide as well as the gender concentration of Pakistan between 2012-2013 and 2015-2016. The table and Fig show that in 2012-2013 the Female population of Pakistan was 87.3 million which increased to 89.1 million in 2013-2014, and to 91.0 million in 2014-2015 and is 92.7 million in 2015-2016. While the male population was 93.4 million were males (or 48% females and 52% males) in 2012-2013; 95.3 million were males (or 48% females and 52% males) in 2013-2014; 97.2 million were males (or 48% females and 52% males) in 2014-2015 and is 99.0 million were males (or 48% females and 52% males) in Pakistan in 2015-2016. The table shows that in 2012-2013 - 112.0 million lived in rural areas and 68.7 million in urban areas of Pakistan or 62% of the population lived in rural areas and 38% in urban areas. In 2013-2014 – 113.3 million lived in rural areas and 71.1 million in urban areas of Pakistan or 61% of the population lived in rural areas and 39% in urban areas. In 2014-2015 – 115.5 million lived in rural areas and 72.5 million in urban areas of Pakistan or 61% of the population lived in rural areas and 39% in urban areas. In 2015-2016 – 116.5 million lived in rural areas and 75.2 million in urban areas of Pakistan or 61% of the population lived in rural areas and 39% in urban areas which indicates that there is a 1.0% decrease in the population of rural areas and a same number of increase in the population of urban areas from 2012-2013 to 2015-2016.

Table2 Gender and Rural-Urban Divide of the Population of Pakistan in Million 2012-2016

In Million	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Female Population	87.3	89.1	91.0	92.7
Male Population	93.4	95.3	97.2	99.0
Population by Rural Areas	112.0	113.3	115.5	116.5
Population by Urban Areas	68.7	71.1	72.5	75.2

Source: (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

Fig 2 Gender wise Population of Pakistan 2012-2016 in Million



Source: (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

Province wise population of the country is as follows: Table 3 shows that in 2015-2016 Punjab's population is 104 million or 54.2% of the Population of Pakistan with a density of 506.5 people per square kilometers. Sindh has a population of 46.0 million (24% of population of Pakistan) with a density of 326.5 people per sq./km; Khayber-Pakhtun Khawh (KPK) has a population of 26.0 million (13.5% of population of Pakistan) with a density of 349.0 people per sq./km; Baluchistan has a population of 10.0 million (5.2% of population of Pakistan) with a density of 29.0 people per sq./km; Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) has a population of 4.4 million (2.4% of population of Pakistan) with a density of 162.0 people per sq./km; and Islamabad (Capital territory) has a population of 1.3 million (0.8% of population of Pakistan) with a density of 1435.0 people per sq./km;

Table 3 Province wise population of Pakistan its density and percentage to the population of the Country in 2015-2016

2015-2016	Population in Million	Territory in Sq. KM	Density	In Percentage of the population of Pakistan
Punjab	104.0	205,305	506.5	54.2%
Sindh	46.0	140,914	326.5	24.0%
KPK	26.0	74,521	349.0	13.5%
Baluchistan	10.0	347,190	29.0	5.2%
FATA	4.4	27,220	162.0	2.4%
Islamabad	1.3	906	1435.0	0.8%
Pakistan	191.7	796,096	240	100%

Source: (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

State of Conflicts in Pakistan

Since 1947 Pakistan has faced repeated challenges from its neighbors as well as various nationalistic, regional separatists, religious extremists as well as from different political ideologies that have resulted in conflicts. Along with this instability there is rampant corruption in the economy as well as military dictatorship which have undermined the democratic process and resulted in socio-economic and political conflicts. The Independence process of Pakistan (partition of India) resulted in 200,000 to 360,000 deaths and at the same time 10 to 12 million people became refugees because of this partition. The issue of Kashmir which remained unresolved in 1947 has seen unending territorial dispute between Pakistan and India and both nations have fought three wars on the Kashmir issue. Also remained unresolved the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. “Much of the current armed conflict stems from groups based in the northern provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Federally-Administered Tribal Areas, largely Pashtun areas” Relations with Iran on the South-Western border in resource-rich Baluchistan province have seen their own insurgency and conflict. “BLA (Baluchistan Liberation Army), BRA (Baluchistan Republican Army) and Baluch Ittihad (Baluch Unity), among others, and clashes have re-started since 2004. Baluch nationalists are regularly ‘disappearing’ which is blamed on the Pakistani Army and security forces. Also the province of Sindh has experienced violent secessionism, communal violence as well as ethnic unrest. There is Sindhi - Muhajar conflict, the Pathan-Sindhi-Muhajar Conflict as well as Punjabi-Sindhi- Muhajar conflict which is an ongoing problem. “New waves of immigration by Pathan (Pakistani Pashtuns) and Afghan refugees added to existing communal tension as competition increased in urban center” “The government faces a variety of different foreign and domestic groups in these areas opposed to it and/or the US occupation authorities in Afghanistan. Many fall under the umbrella of the Tehrik-i-

Taliban Pakistan (TTP), although this name can cover a variety of different factions and networks” “Fighting between the Pakistani army and TTP in 2009 displaced over 3 million people, 1.2 million of which remained displaced at the end of the year.”(Peace Direct, 2016)

All this violence and conflict in the 65 years of Pakistan’s history has made the lives of the poor people of different provinces – especially the poor women and children miserable and they are vulnerable to economic, political and natural shocks, risking their lives, livelihoods as well as the lives of their children and family.

Poverty in Pakistan

“Over 50 percent of Pakistan’s population is living below the poverty line, a World Bank report titled "World Development Indicators (WDI) 2015" maintains. The international poverty line is two dollars a day or an income of about Rs 205 per day in local currency. The report shows that 12.7 percent of Pakistan’s population lives below \$1.25 per day, which is categorized as extreme poverty” (Amin, 2015). In 2008 60.2% of the Population lived below US\$ 2.0 (Rs. 200) a day. (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014)

As per the Economic Survey of Pakistan, the Government of Pakistan’s expenditure on pro-poor sectors in the country in 2012-2013 was 13.1% of GDP, in 2013-2014 was 14.6% of the GDP, (Ministry of Finance, 2016) In April 2016 the Government of Pakistan admitted that a third of the population lived below poverty line. According to the Minister of Planning & Development as well as the Finance Minister, “The new poverty line estimates the number of poor households at 6.8 million to 7.6 million” in Pakistan(Khan, 2016)

Women in Poverty and Crisis (Key Findings of UN Report

According to the UN Status of Women Report “Pakistan has adopted a number of key international commitments to gender equality and women’s human rights - the Beijing Platform for Action, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals. Despite these commitments, Pakistan’s ranking for gender equality remains one of the lowest in the world”. (UN Women, 2015)

The Report points out that , “Pakistan has suffered several major humanitarian crises one after another in the past 10 years since 2005, which adversely affected the overall development paradigm including women’s economic opportunities and participation in earning and livelihood activities, because of the temporary as well as permanent damage to physical and natural livelihood sources. Crises are seen as leading to poverty; conversely poverty is perceived as one of the underlying reasons of conflict, especially by women. The crises range from natural calamities, e.g., earthquake,

floods and drought to human-made disasters and protracted or complex emergencies destruction e.g. resistance and security operations.” (UN Women, 2016)

“Of the total 143 districts affected by humanitarian crises some have been affected severely and/ or multiple times from both natural (flood, earthquake) and human made disasters (militancy, security operations and radicalization). Among these, twelve districts that were either severely affected by one crisis or affected multiple times by a series of crises”. “Most of Pakistan’s workforce is concentrated in the informal economy, which renders them invisible; women are overrepresented in the informal economy. They are deprived of decent work benefits with very limited access to fair wages and social security. The present report estimates home based workers’ contribution to be around Rs. 400 billion or 3.8 % of Pakistan’s GDP”. (UN Women, 2016)

The key findings (1) of the report on Human Capital: Access and Opportunities are: “Gender parity in literacy and education show gradual improvements • Provincial education budgets as % of total budget have increased but 80% is allocated to current expenditures leaving no resources for improving quality of education. • Number of schools for girls lags far behind that of boys- 60% primary schools, 21% middle and only 14% high schools are for girls. • Few women avail training, the majority in low returns sewing and related skills. • High fertility, high household dependency ratios and poor health constrain women’s ability to participate in economic activities”. (UN Women, 2016)

The key findings (2) of the Report on Financial and Physical Capital are: “Access to finance is a key to women empowerment but remains limited. • Overall only 13 % women have access to any kind of loan and 87% men are getting loans. • The size of the loan dispersed is higher on average for men than for women. • Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) are focusing more on gender inequalities as compared to Micro Finance Banks (MFBs). • Ownership of house or land is an essential component of economic empowerment of women. Yet only 2 % women own land. • Education and employment of women are significant factors in owning land in Pakistan”. (UN Women, 2016)

The key findings (3) in Employment and Earnings are: “14.4 million women or 26% of all women ages 15-64 are in the labour force Yet almost 36% of the entire population ages 15-64 , approximately 41 million women are not active in the economy. • The percentage of married women in the work force is quite high (26%), and 24% of these have a child under the age of 3 years. • The share of women’s employment is high in the occupational category of professionals (30%) and in skilled agriculture and fishery workers, (38%) and elementary occupations (21%). Within the category of professionals women are concentrated in primary and secondary school teaching. Few are in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM). • 30% of women and 3% of men are home based workers. Together their contribution is PKR 400 billion or 3.8% of GDP”. (UN Women, 2016)

The key findings (4) in Poverty and Opportunity are; Poverty rates: “Basic education of head of household (grades 6-8) lowers poverty rates of households: 21% compared to 37% in households with an illiterate head. • 32% women and 25% men in paid work are poor. • Working poor in

Pakistan o 21% households (approximately 4.4 million) o 23% of the employed, approximately 11 million individuals o 27% of employed women (3 million) and 22% of employed men (about 8 million)

- Households receiving social assistance have higher labour force participation among females in both rural and urban areas
- Significant shift from casual labour to small business among BISP beneficiaries; however low value cash transfer of BISP is unlikely to affect asset growth”(UN Women, 2016)

Key findings (5) in Women Economic Empowerment Index are:

- WEE index at national and provincial levels is under 0.5, far from the desired value closer to one.
- There are wide variations within provinces that can be traced to a mix of geographic and terrain factors as well as inadequate resource allocations.
- Gender differentials in employment - wage, skilled jobs, and labor force participation, - coupled with low decisions making stymie women’s economic empowerment. (UN Women, 2016)

Key findings (6) in WEE in Humanitarian Context are:

- Women and children are disproportionately affected by crisis as their prescribed social roles limit them from accessing support and services.
- Overlapping continued creeping crisis sap the resources and energy of households and communities and erode their capacity for resilience.
- Women pre-crisis activities include farming , livestock management, unskilled and skilled wage labor services (in public and private sectors)fishing, poultry, sharecropping tenancy shop keeping, agriculture commodity trade, dairy product trade, handicraft trade, etc.”(UN Women, 2016)

The **UN Report** on Women in Pakistan concludes, “75% of the displaced FATA populations (2014-15) were women and children under 18 as a result of the security operations. Added to the host of social constraints, women faced immense difficulty getting registered as a displaced person since they did not possess a Computerized National Identify Card (CNIC) or it was lost during the displacement. Female headed families were more than two times as likely to not have a CNIC. Non-registration and not having a CNIC posed problems for accessing relief since formal arrangements to receive shelter, food supplies, relief packages etc. required a CNIC for identification”. (UN Women, 2016)

“Women tend to face particular challenges and discrimination due to their prescribed gender roles before, during and after displacement. Amongst the TDPs from North Waziristan 76% of women were in female headed households and 5% were single woman households. 27 1.49% affected families were female headed in the 2013 earthquake of Balochistan. 28 92% of displaced women during the floods in Sindh were registered under the name of the family patriarch or any available male relative, irrespective of whether the relative was a close family member or not. 29 Displaced women, especially widows and female heads of household were particularly constrained to claim inheritances, property land and possessions left behind since they often lacked the legal documents in support of their claims. Approximately 75% to 100% loss of cotton crops left women cotton pickers in the Punjab and Sindh flood affected districts without work. In addition to losing their incomes, women were unable to pay back the debts incurred in anticipation of wages during harvest season.

In situations of distress, violence against women (and against girls) maybe exacerbated". (UN Women, 2016)

"Women are more vulnerable to violence from within families and communities (such as forced marriages, barter, deprivation and domestic violence) than from strangers or combatants in cases of conflict (such as sexual harassment, discrimination, abduction).³⁷ Fearful for their safety, parents of young girls prefer marrying them off to protect them and to avoid the stigma attached to rape and harassment. During the 2010 floods, an increase in early marriage was reported. ³⁸ Violence against women, including rape and sexual harassment went unreported due to the stigma and threats from perpetrators. Caught in the conflict, women are targeted not just on the basis of their sex but also because of their ethnicity"(UN Women, 2016)

"The literacy rate for urban women 37.3% is more than five times the rate for rural women 7.3%. In the rural areas of Pakistan woman is denied of her basic in – born rights, gender is one of the organizing principles of Pakistan's society. In Pakistan the household resources are allocated in favor of sons as they are considered to be the bread winners for the entire family". "Girls are encouraged to stay indoors and their going out brings shame to the family that can sometimes result in honor killing", "in some places, particularly northern tribal areas, the education of girls is strictly prohibited on religious grounds".(Asia Dispatch, 2015)

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Pakistan's Economy 2012-2016

Per capita income of Pakistan in 2012-2013 was Rs. 133,300 (US\$ 1333¹); in 2013-2014 was – Rs. 134,800 (US\$ 1348), in 2014-2015 was Rs. 151,200 (US\$ 1512) or Rs. 415.0 per day which is less than the minimum wage of Rs. 14,000 per month or Rs. 467.0 per day. (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

The Table 4 and Fig 3 below show that the GDP in Pakistan in 2012-2013 was .Rs. 9.8 trillion, in 2013-2014 GD of Pakistan was Rs. 10.2 trillion and in 2014-2015 it was Rs. 10.6 trillion. While the GDP growth rate of Pakistan in 2012-2013 was 3.65%; in 2013-2014 was 4.03%; in 2014-2015 was 4.24%;

¹An exchange rate of Rs. 100 = US\$ 1.0

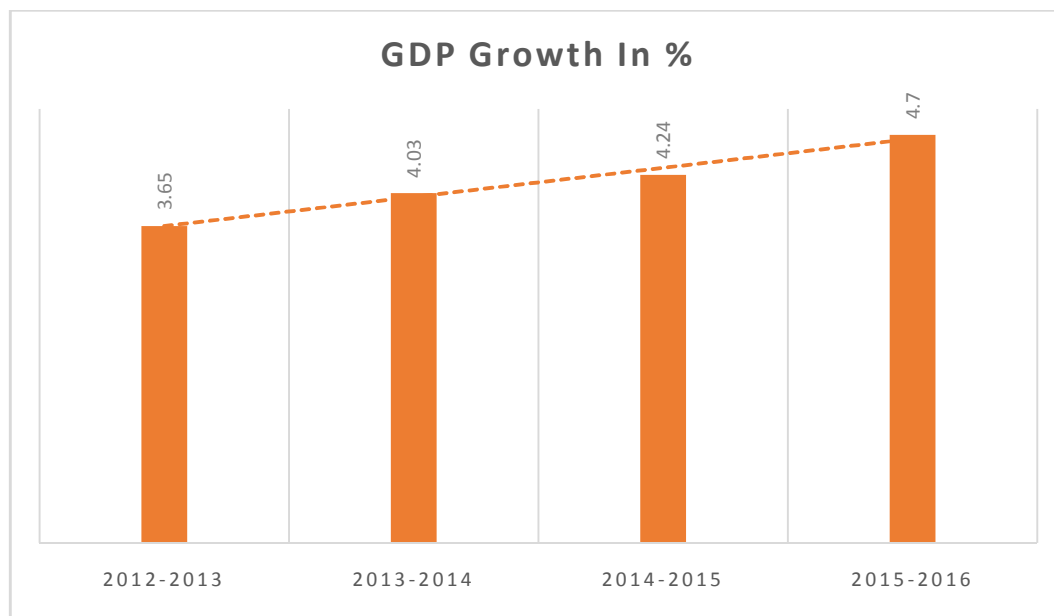
and in 2015-2016 it reached 4.7% (Ministry of Finance, 2016) or an average growth rate of 4.16% from 2012-2016.

Table 4. Pakistan’s GDP Growth Rate in Percentage

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
GDP in Trillion Rs	9.8	10.2	10.6	-
Pakistan’s GDP Growth Rate in Percentage	3.65	4.03	4.24	4.7*

(Ministry of Finance, 2016) * (Hyder, 2016)

Fig 3. Pakistan’s GDP Growth Rate in Percentage



(Ministry of Finance, 2016)

Agriculture of Pakistan

The major agricultural products of Pakistan are Wheat, Rice, Maize, Gram, Sugarcane, Cotton, Rape Seed, Mustard and Tobacco. Pakistan produces the following fruits: Citrus, Mango, Apple, Banana, Apricot, Almonds, Grapes, and Guava. Non-soil food products are: Meat, Milk and Fish. In 2015-2016 there were in Pakistan a total of 35.6 million buffaloes, 41.2 million cattle, 68.4 million goats, 29.4

million sheep, 932.0 million poultry, 1.0 million camels, 5.0 million asses, 0.4 million horses, and 0.2 million mules. (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

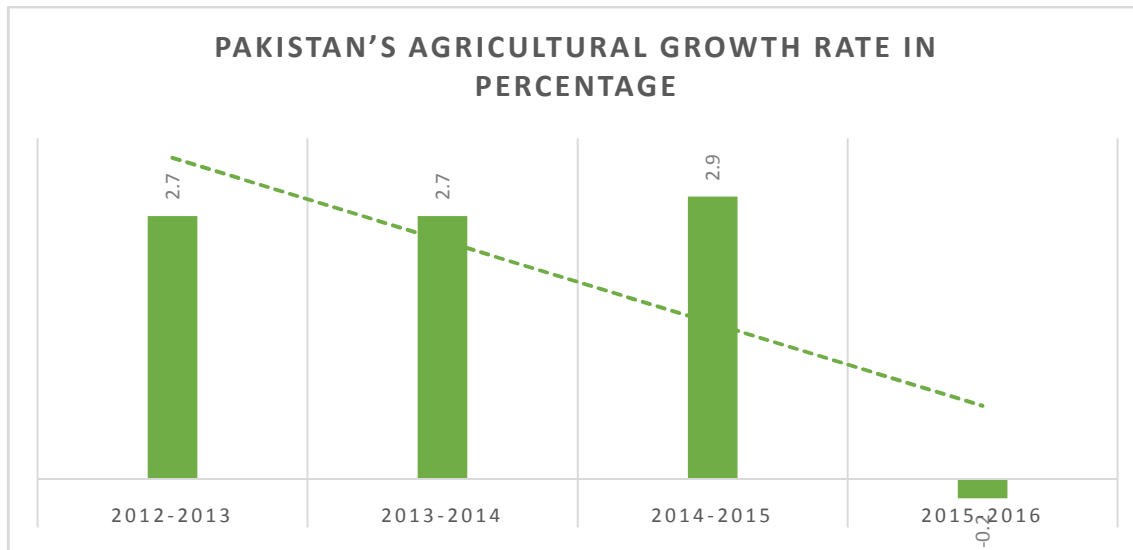
Table 5 shows that the contribution of Pakistan’s agriculture to its GDP in 2012-2013 was 21.4%, in 2013-2014 it declined to 21.1% and was 21.0% in 2014-2015 and further declined to 20.88% in 2015-2016. Fig 4 and Table 5 also show that the growth rate of agricultural sector of Pakistan in 2012-2013 was 2.7%, it remained at 2.7% in 2013-2014 and slightly increased to 2.9% in 2014-2015, while in 2015-2016 it shows a drastic decrease of -0.2%.

Table 5. Pakistan’s Agricultural Growth Rate in Percentage

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Pakistan’s Agricultural Growth Rate in Percentage	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%	-0.2%*
Contribution of Pakistan’s Agriculture to its GDP	21.4%	21.1%	21.0%	20.88

(Ministry of Finance, 2016) *(Hyder, 2016)

Fig 4. Pakistan’s Agricultural Growth Rate in Percentage



(Ministry of Finance, 2016)

Almost 50% of total land area in Pakistan (22.7 million hectares) is under cultivation. The breakup of farms holdings into small self-cultivator farmers (between 0.5 till 30.0 hectors of land), medium Market Oriented farmers (between 3.0-20.0 hectors of land) and large Feudal farmers (between 20-60 and above hectors of land) is: - 25% of farms holdings in Pakistan are below 0.5 hectares of land, 18% of farms holdings are between 0.5 – 1.0 hector of land, 21% are between 1.0 – 2.0 hectares of land, and 14% of farm holdings are between 2.0-3.0 hectares of land, (a total of 64% of holdings are small farmers with below 3.0 hectares of land holdings taking up 36.0% of cultivated area of the country which constitute small farmers cultivating their land mainly with primitive unsustainable modes of production and the cost of input is more than the price of their produce in the market). Another 11.0% of farm holdings are between 3.0-5.0 hectares of land, 7% of farm holdings are between 5.0 – 10.0 hectares of land, 3% of farm holdings are between 10.0-20.0 hectares of land and 1% of farm holdings are between 20.0 -40.0 hectares of land holdings (a total of 22.0% of land holdings taking up 55.0% of cultivated area of Pakistan that are contributing to the economy as capitalist farm through modern means of mechanization and through market oriented production). A very small number (0.02 farm holding taking up 6.0% of the cultivated area of Pakistan) are large feudal land holdings of 40.0– 60.0 hectares and above land that usually cultivate through share croppers or through poor ‘bonded’ peasants who till the land with primitive means of cultivation. (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

Food Security in Pakistan 2015-2016

In 2014-2015 of the total cropped area of 22.7 million hectares, area under food grain production is 13.8 million Hectares (almost 61% of cropped area) and production of all food grain is 37.6 million tons or an average of production of food grains of 1.65 tons to a hector. Yield in Kg per hectare: wheat - 2,775 KG/Hectares; Rice - 2,423 KG/Hectares; Maize - 4,155 KG/Hectares. (Ministry of Finance, 2015)

As seen from Table 6 below the per capita yearly food grain production of the country in 2014-2015 was 0.2 tons; per capita wheat production was 0.1 tons; per capita rice production was 0.04 tons, per capita maize production was 0.03 tons; per capita meat production was 0.02 tons, per capita milk production was 0.2 tons, per capita fish production was 0.003 tons; per capita poultry production was 5 birds per person and per capita eggs production was 82 eggs per person per year. (Ministry of Finance, 2015)

Table 6. Per capita yearly production of Food products in Pakistan 2014-2015 in Tons

2014-2015	Mill Tons	Divided by 188 Mill population of Pakistan
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		= per capita production per year
Food Grain	37.6	0.2 tons per person per year
Wheat	25.5	0.13 tons per person per year
Rice	7.0	0.04 tons per person per year
Maize	4.7	0.03 tons per person per year
Meat	3.7	0.02 tons per person per year
Milk	42.5	0.2 tons per person per year
Fish	0.5	0.003 tons per person per year
Poultry	932 (Mill No)	5 birds per person per year
Eggs	15346 (Mill No)	82 eggs per person per year

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2014-2015
Government of Pakistan, Islamabad 2015

Industrial & Manufacturing Sector of Pakistan

Pakistan manufacturing sector produces: Food items, Beverages, Tobacco, Textiles, Wearing Apparels, Leather & Products, Wood Products & Furniture, Paper & Products, Printing & Publishing, Drugs & Pharmaceutical Drugs & Pharmaceutical Products, Industrial Chemicals and Other Chemical Products, Petroleum Refining, Petroleum & Coal Products, Wood products, Rubber Products, Plastic Products, Non-Metallic Mineral products, Iron & Steel Basic products, Fabricated Metal products, Engineering Products, Non-Electrical Goods, Electrical Machinery, Automobiles, Transport Equipment, Measuring, Photographic and Optical Goods, Sports & Athletic goods, etc. worth of Rs. Selected products of selected industries of Pakistan are: major Industry of the country is Textiles (which is worth Rs. 1.4 trillion or 4th in the world Textile market) and Fertilizers. In Fertilizers – Urea, Super Phosphate, Ammonium Nitrate, Ammonium Sulphate, Nitro phosphate and Dia-Ammonium Phosphate. Other selected Industrial products are – Vegetable Ghee, Sugar and Cement and Motor Vehicles. In Minerals Pakistan produces – Fire Clay, Fullers earth, Gypsum Anhydrite, Iron Ore, Lime Stone, Magnetite, natural gas, Ochre, Rock salt, Silica sand, Soap stone and Sulphur. (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

In 2014-2015 many of the Industries in the manufacturing sector like Textiles and Wood industry showed negative growth while others like Pharmaceuticals, Food processing, Cement, non-metallic mineral industry and Automobiles industry etc. showed positive growth.(Ministry of Finance, 2016)

In 2015-2016 Manufacturing sector contributed 13.3% of Pakistan’s GDP, The large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) which is 80% of the manufacturing sector of the country contributed 10.6% of the GDP, and small scale sector (SME) which is 13% of the manufacturing sector contributed 1.7% of the GDP of Pakistan. (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

From Table 7 and Fig 5 below it can be seen that the Industrial growth rate of Pakistan in 2012=2013 was 0.6%, which increased to 4.5% in 2013-2014, and then decreased to 3.6% in 2014-2015 and is 6.85% in 2015-2016. At the same time it can be seen from table 7 that the contribution of Industrial Sector to GDP growth of Pakistan is almost constant at 20.3% in 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 while slightly increased to 20.4% in 2013-2015.

Table 7 Pakistan’s Industrial Growth 2012-2016

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Pakistan’s Industrial Growth Rate in Percentage	0.6%	4.5%	3.6%	6.85%*
Contribution of Pakistan’s Industry to its GDP	20.3%	20.4%	20.3%	

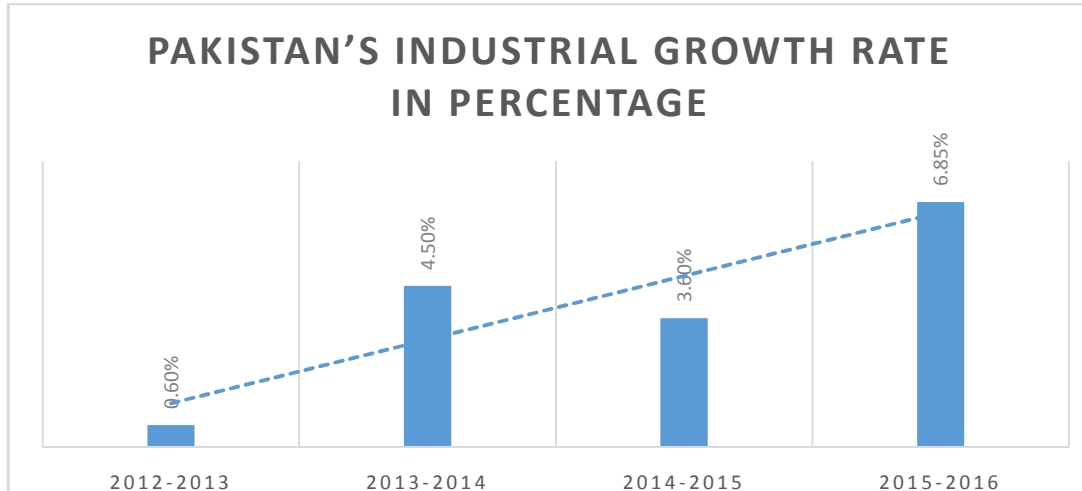
(Ministry of Finance, 2016) *(Hayder, 2016)

Services Sector of Pakistan

Service sector grew by 5.0% in 2015-2016. Services sector contributes 58.8% to the GDP of Pakistan and the share of services sector to GDP of Pakistan has been steadily increasing at the cost of Industrial and especially agricultural sectors of the country – the latter two collectively contribute almost 41% of the GDP while services sector contributes near 59%. The sub-sectors of the services sector are –“Transport, Storage and Communication; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Finance and Insurance; Housing Services (Ownership of Dwellings); General Government Services (Public Administration and Defense); and Other Private Services (Social Services). According to the Economic

Survey of Pakistan, all components of services contributed positively in growth as Wholesale and Retail Trade grew at 3.38%; Transport, Storage and Communication at 4.21%; Finance and Insurance at 6.18 %; Housing Services at 4.0 %; General Government Services at 9.44 % and Other Private Services at 5.94 %.”.(Ministry of Finance, 2016)

Fig 5 Pakistan’s Industrial Growth Rate in Percentage 2012-2015



Source: (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments

The share of Primary commodities in Pakistani exports was 15.0% in 2012-2013, increased to 16.0% in 2013-2014 and was 17.0% in 2014-2015. The share of semi-manufactured goods in Pakistani exports was 17% in 2012-2013, decreased to 14.0% in 2013-2014 and was 15.0% in 2014-2015. The share of manufactured items in Pakistani exports was 68.0% in 2012-2013, and increased to 70.0% in 2013-2014 and again decreased to 68.0% in 2014-2015. (Ministry of Finance, 2016) While the share of Capital Goods in Pakistani imports was 24.0% in 2012-2013, decreased to 23.0% in 2013-2014 and again increased to 27.0% in 2014-2015. The share of Industrial raw material in Pakistani imports was 61.0% (7.0% for capital goods and 54.0% for consumer goods), decreased to 60.0% (7.0% for capital goods and 53.0% for consumer goods), in 2013-2014 and declined to 56.0% (8.0% for capital goods and 48.0% for consumer goods) in 2014-2015.(Ministry of Finance, 2016)

The Table 8 and Fig 6 below show that the exports of Pakistan in 2012-2013 were US\$ 24.8 billion while the imports were US\$ 40.2 billion, therefore the trade deficit of the country was US\$ (-)5.4 billion and the Current account deficit was US\$ (-)2.5 billion. In 2013-2014 exports of the country increased to US\$ 25.1 billion while Imports increased to US\$ 41.7 billion thus increasing the trade deficit to US\$ (-) 16.6 billion and the Current accounts Deficit to US\$ (-) 3.1 billion. In 2014-2015 exports of Pakistan and imports decreased to US\$ 24.0 billion and imports decreased to 41.3 billion

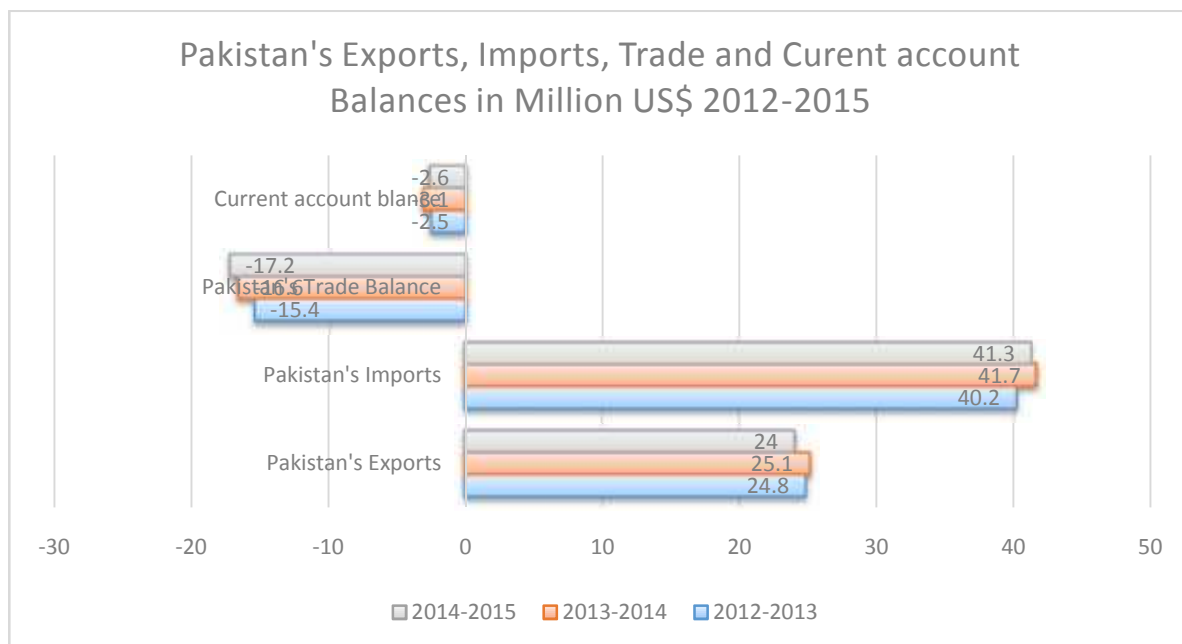
thus increasing the trade deficit to US\$ (-) 17.2 billion. Balance of Payments Current Account Deficit decreased to US\$ (-) 2.6 billion

Table 8 Pakistan's Trade and Current Account Situation 2012-2015

Billion US\$.	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Pakistan's Exports	24.8	25.1	24
Pakistan's Imports	40.2	41.7	41.3
Pakistan's Trade Balance	-15.4	-16.6	-17.2
Current account Balance	-2.5	-3.1	-2.6

Source: (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

Fig 6 Pakistan's Exports, Imports, Trade Balance and Current account Balance in US\$ 2012-2015



Source; (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

The Federal Budget 2016-2017

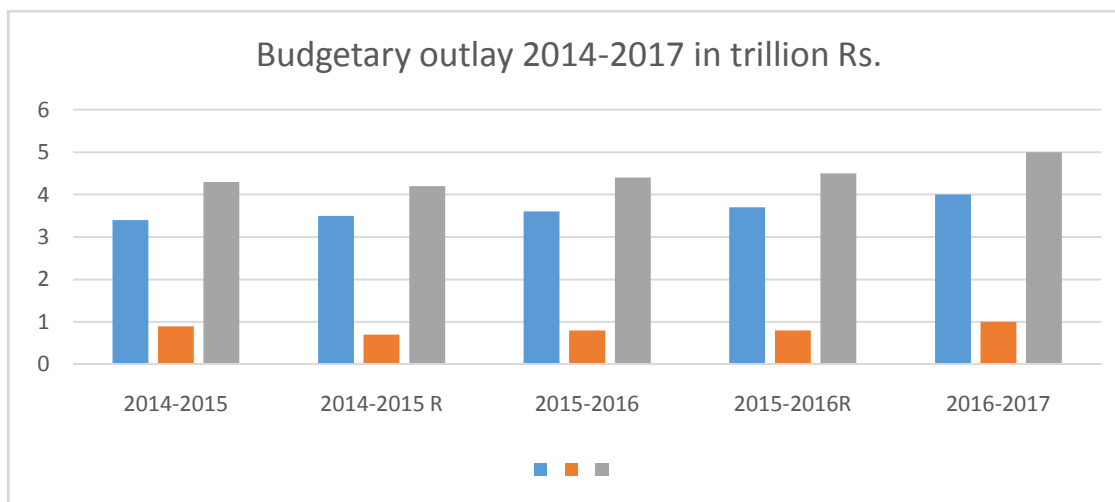
Total outlay of Federal Budget of Pakistan 2014-2015 was Rs. 4.3 trillion but was decreased to Rs. 4.2 Trillion by the end of the year. Total outlay of Budget 2015-2016 was Rs. 4.45 trillion but was increased to Rs. 4.5 Trillion by the end of the year. Total outlay of Budget 2016-2017 is Rs. 5.1 trillion. The Current Expenditure of Federal Budget in 2014-2015 was envisaged at Rs. 3.46 trillion but was revised at Rs. 3.48 trillion by the end of the year. In 2015-2016 the current expenditure was envisaged at Rs. 3.61 trillion but was revised at Rs. 3.71 trillion. For 2016-2017 the current expenditure of the Federal Government is envisaged at Rs. 4.03 trillion. The Development Expenditure (PSDP) of Federal Budget in 2014-2015 was envisaged at Rs. 0.84 trillion but was revised at Rs. 0.72 trillion by the end of the year. In 2015-2016 the Development expenditure was envisaged at Rs. 0.84 trillion but was revised at Rs.0.79 trillion. For 2016-2017 the Development expenditure of the Federal Government is envisaged at Rs. 1.07 trillion. In 2014-2015 the share of Current expenditure was 80.8% of the budget but was revised upward to 82.5% and that of Development expenditure was 19.2 % but was revised downwards to 17.5% by the end of the year. In 2015-2016 the share of Current Expenditure was 78.2% but was revised upward to 80.4%. The share of Development expenditure was 21.8% but was revised downwards to 19.6% by the end of the year. In 2016-2017 the share of Current expenditure in the Federal Budget is 79.0% and the share of the development budget is 21.0% (Ministry of Finance, 2016) as seen from Table 9 and Fig 7 below

Table 9 Current and Development Expenditures of Pakistan' Federal Budget 2014-2017

In Trillion Rs.	2014-2015	2014-2015 R	2015-2016	2015-2016R	2016-2017
Current	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0
Development	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
Total	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.0

Source: (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

Fig 7 Current and Development Expenditures of Pakistan' Federal Budget 2014-2017



Source: (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

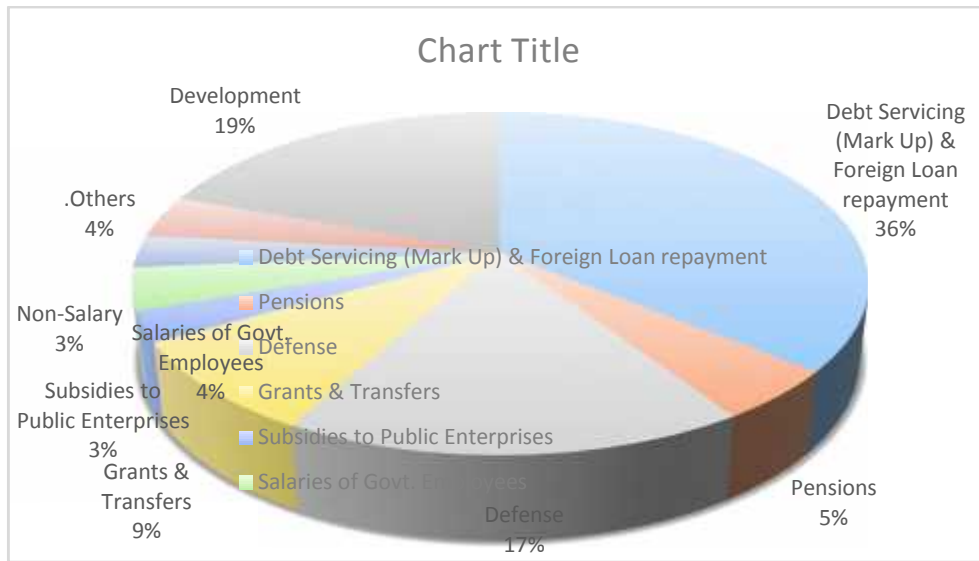
Current Expenditure is 81.0% of the Federal Budget and Development Expenditure is 19.0% of the Federal Budget. Of the Current Expenditures -36% will be spent on Debt Servicing; 17% on Defense, 9% on Transfers to provinces, and 5% to Civil and Military Pensions; 4% on salaries of Government employees; 3% on Subsidy to Public Sector Enterprises 3% on non-salary expenditure and 4% on other expenses of the Federal government.

Table 10. Outlay of Federal Expenditures 2016-2017 in Trillion Rs

2016-2017		Trillion Rs.	In Percentage
Total Budget outlay		5.0	100
Development Expenditure		0.97	19
Total current Expenditure		4.03	81%
1.	Debt Servicing (Mark Up) & Foreign Loan repayment	1.8	36%
2.	Defense	0.86	17%
3.	Grants & Transfers	0.44	9%
4.	Pensions	0.24	5%
5.	Salaries of Govt. Employees	0.2	4%
6.	Subsidies to Public Enterprises	0.14	3%
7.	Non-Salary	0.15	3%
8.	Others	0.2	4%

Source: (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

Fig 8. Outlay of Federal Expenditures 2016-2017 in Percentage



Source: (Ministry of Finance, 2016)

Punjab Budgetary Expenditures 2015-2016

From total Punjab expenditure budget of Rs. 1447.2 billion the government would spend in 2015-2016 Rs. 753.0 billion on the current revenue expenditures, Rs. 294.2 billion on capital expenditures and Rs. 400.0 billion (35%) on development expenditures. (Government of The Punjab, Pakistan, 2015)

The total amount allocated in the Punjab Budget 2015-2016 for other Social Protection in the province is 18.7% of the entire budgetary allocation. It should be noted that, for development of women, youth and minorities specifically in general public services in the provincial current expenditures is nil. For education services the government will spend 8.0% of the Current Revenue and 4% of the entire Punjab budgetary expenditures. Although a most part of service recipients and service providers in the education sector are women and youth, but for development of women, youth and minorities specifically in Education Services is nil. It is seen that for Health services the government will spend 8.2% of the current revenue expenditure and 4.3% of the entire budget. Although a large part of service recipients and service providers in the health sector are women and youth, but for development of women, youth and minorities specifically in health services is nil. For Housing and Community Amenities the government will spend 2.3% of the current revenue expenditure and 1.2% of the entire budget 2015-2016. For environment protection - 0.02% of the current revenue expenditure and 0.01% of the entire budget 100% of which would be spent on pollution abatement in the province. For expenditures on recreational, culture and religion - 0.4 % of the current revenue estimates and 0.2% of the entire budgetary expenditures. For public order and

safety - 3.1% of the current revenue expenditures and 1.6% of the entire budget. (Government of The Punjab, Pakistan, 2015)

From the Punjab ADP, - the Government for development of health and family planning has envisaged 2.1% of the entire budget and 7.7% of the ADP. For social welfare in the province, - only 0.1% of the entire budget and 0.4% of the ADP. For water supply and sanitation in the province, - 1.7% of the entire budget and 6% of the ADP for 2015-2016. For Local Government and Community Development - 0.3% of the entire budget and 8.6% of the ADP. For infrastructural development in the province, - 11.2% of the entire budget and 40.4% of the ADP. For development of services sector in the province, there is 2.7% of the entire budget and less than 10% of the ADP. For development of women, youth and minorities specifically in PSDP is nil. (Government of The Punjab, Pakistan, 2015)

Sindh Budget Expenditures 2015-2016

1. An analysis of Sindh Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2013-2014 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Children in Economic Affairs.

During 2015-2016 Government of Sind would spend Rs. 47.64 Billion (10 % of the Current Budget and 7 % of the Entire Sind Budget 2015-2016) on Economic Affairs, out of which – Rs. 0.14 billion (0.02% of the Entire Sind Budget) would be spent on Employment Exchanges; Rs 0.4 billion (0.06% of the Entire Sind Budget) on Manpower and Vocational Training; Rs. 0.3 billion (0.04% of the Entire Sind Budget) for Regulation of Man Management and nil for Wage Management and/or Labor Welfare Measures. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2015) **No other amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Children Issues in Economic Affairs by the Sindh Government in 2015-2016**

Sindh Government would also be spending Rs. 1.0 billion (0.15 % of the Entire Sind Budget) on Low Cost Housing and nil on Poverty Alleviation Program and/or Rural Works Program in the Province of Sindh for the year 2015-2016. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2015)

2. An analysis of Sindh Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2013-2014 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Children in Health.

Sindh Government will spend out of its Current Revenue Expenditure **Rs. 58.2 billion (8% of the Entire Sind Budget)** on Health, out of which no money is envisaged for Out-Patient Services but Rs. 32.7 billion (4.8 % of the Entire Sind Budget) are allocated for General Hospital Services and almost Rs. 2.0 Billion (0.3 % of the Entire Sind Budget) for Other Health Facilities and Preventive Health Services. Out of Sind ADP the Government of Sind would spend Rs. 13.2 billion (2% of the Entire Sind Budget) on Health. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2015) Although a large number of patents getting public health care would be women, but in principal **no specific amount has been seen to have been envisaged**

for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Children Issues in Health by the Sindh Government in 2015-2016

3. An analysis of Sindh Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2015-2016 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Children in Education affairs and services

Out of the Current Revenue Expenditure the Sindh Government would spend Almost Rs. 143 Billion (19.3% of the Entire Sind Budget)for Education affairs which include expenditure for Pre-Primary, Primary, Secondary; Tertiary Education &for Education for Special Persons and Administration of Education Services etc. Out of the Development Expenditure the Sindh Government would spend Rs. 11.0 Billion (1.6 % of the Entire Sind Budget) on Education. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2015) Although a large part of students and teachers at all levels would be females, but **no specific amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Children Issues in Education Services by the Sindh Government in 2015-2016**

4. An analysis of Sindh Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2013-2014 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Children Issues in Social Protection

Sindh Government in 2013-2014 will spend out of its current expenditure Out of the Current Revenue Expenditure the Sindh Government would spend Rs. 1.1 Billion (0.15% of the Entire Sind Budget) on Social Protection Programs which would include Shelter for the Homeless (Daarul Aman) only of Rs 4.5Million; Relief Measures of Rs. 3.1 Billion; Social Welfare Measures of Rs. 0.65 Billion (0.01 %of the Entire Sind Budget); and Zakat&Ushar of Rs. 0.166 Billion. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2015)

Out of the Development Expenditure, Sindh government has allocated in 2015-2016 Rs. Billion for Social Protection. An additional Rs. 77.5 Billion or 11.3 % of the entire Sindh Budget would be spent on Social Protection from the Sindh ADP. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2015) **No amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Children Issues in Social Protection by the Sindh Government in 2015-2016**

5. An analysis of Sindh Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2015-2016 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Children in Public Sector Development Program (PSDP)

The Development Expenditure of Government of Sindh for 2015-2016 would be a total of Rs. 215.4 Billion which is 31.4% of the Entire Sind Budget 2015-2016. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2015) The breakup of Government of Sindh’s Development Budget 2015-2016 is as follows:

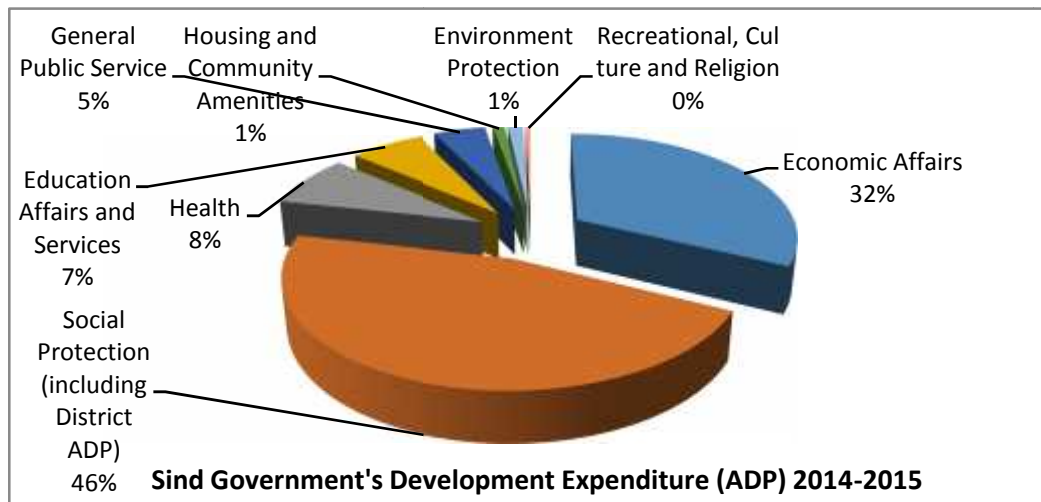
Table 13 Government of Sindh Development Expenditure 2015-2016 in Billion Rs

Government of Sindh Development Expenditure 2015-2016	In Billion Rs.	In Percentage of the ADP
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Social Protection (including District ADP)	77.5	46.0%
Economic Affairs	54.2	32.0%
Health	13.2	8.0%
Education Affairs and Services	11.0	7.0%
General Public Service	7.5	5.0%
Environment Protection	2.2	1.3%
Housing and Community Amenities	1.7	1.0%
Recreational, Culture and Religion	0.7	0.4%
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.0	0%
Total Development Expenditure	168.0	100%

Source: (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2015)

Fig 15 Government of Sindh Development Expenditure 2015-2016 in Billion Rs



Source: (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2015)

Table 13& Fig 15 shows that Development Expenditure of Government of Sindh in 2015-2016 would be spent as Rs. 77.5 Billion (46 % of the Development expenditure) on Social protection & ADP; Rs. 54.2 Billion (32 % of the Development expenditure) on Economic affairs; Rs. 13.2 Billion (8.0 % of the Development expenditure) on Health; Rs. 11.0 Billion (7.0% of the Development expenditure) on Education; Rs. 7.5 Billion (5.0% of the Development expenditure) on General Public Services; Rs. 1.7 Billion (0.4 % of the Development expenditure) on Housing & Community amenities and Rs. 1.7 billion (1% of the Development expenditure) on Environmental Protection and Recreation; and Rs. 0.7 Billion (0.4% of the Development Expenditure) on Culture & Religion and there is no spending on Public Order & Safety Affairs in the Development Budget of Sindh Province. **No amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Children Issues in Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) & ADP by the Sindh Government in 2015-2016**

Brief Socio-Economic Situation of KPK Province

Total area of KPK is 74,521 km² (28,773 sq. miles), with a total population of 34.63 million - of which 5.2 million urban population; 22.8 million rural population; 5.08 million living in FATA and another 1.55 million Afghan Refugees

In 2012-2013 in KPK there were 27,633 Government Schools of all levels (23,619 in rural and 4,014 in urban areas) of which 17,104 schools were for boys and 10,529 for girls, plus a total of 3,718 private schools of all levels.

In KPK there were a total of 734 health centers with a total of 18,576 beds and almost 20.0 thousand hospital staff. Also there were 2,758 registered private medical practitioners -2,512 males and 246 females.

Agriculture sector of KPK produced Wheat (1.15 million tons); Sugarcane (47.0 million tons); Tobacco (83.5 thousand tons); *Bajra* (2.0 thousand tons); Cotton (0.12 thousand tons); *Jawar* (3.6 thousand tons); Maize (833.5 thousand tons); Rice (78.0 thousand tons); Barley (22.3 thousand tons); Gram (19.4 thousand tons); and Mustard (7.2 thousand tons). Forest covered area in KPK stands at 17.4% and land area for protection of wild life is 12.4%.

Total industrial units in KPK are 1,889 producing - Marbles & Chips; Flour; Sugar; Cement; Plastic & Rubber; Ice; Pharmacy; Silk; Engineering Products; Furniture; Printing Presses; Packaging; Chemical; Biscuits & Sweets; Arms & Ammunition; Rice, Wood, Soap, Leather, Matches, Metal Works, Electric Goods, Carpet, Mining, Cosmetics, Beverages, Vegetable Ghee & Oil, Textile, Cold Storage, Paper & Board, Cigarettes, *Dall*, Preservation of Fruits, Gasses, Ceramics, Aluminum, Adhesive Tape, glasses, Fiber Glass, Garments etc. (Beurau of Statistics, Khyber Pakhtoonkhaw, 2015)

Universal Primary Education enrolment ratio in KPK in 2014 was 67%; literacy rate was at 52%; Ratio of girls in schools is at 0.8%; the ratio of youth (15-24 years old) literacy is 0.6%; share of women in paid employment is 6.54%; the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 60 deaths to every 1000 births; the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is 250 for every 100,000 births; (Government of KPK, 2014)

In 2014-2015 Gross Provincial Resource from all sources for KPK is envisaged at Rs.407.3 - Rs. 250.0 billion as Current Expenditure Receipts; Rs. 15.0 billion as Current Capital Receipts; and Rs. 139.8 billion as Development Expenditures. The Welfare impact of the Budget of KPK would be - Rs. 209.70 billion (54.27%); while Rs. 45.30 billion (11.19%) is for Administrative Budget and Rs. 139.80 billion (34.54%) for Development budget in KPK (Ministry of Finance, Government of KPK, 2014)