



SINDH GENDER PARITY REPORT 2023-2024

HUMAN RIGHTS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SINDH



DISCLAIMER

The Sindh Gender Parity Report (GPR) 2023 and 2024 is based on official data provided by various Government Departments, Ministries, Institutions, and Bodies in Sindh. The report primarily reflects 2023 and 2024 data, with 2025 data included wherever available. The Sindh Human Rights Department has verified the data to the fullest extent possible; however, the accuracy and authenticity remain the responsibility of the original data providers.

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Human Rights Department
Government of Sindh

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIGP	Additional Inspector General of Police
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
ATC	Anti-Terrorism Court
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BoS	Bureau of Statistics
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
D&SJ	District & Sessions Judge
DEPD	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
DHIS	District Health Information System
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
EOBI	Employees' Old-Age Benefits Institution
ETR	Effective Transition Rate
FAS	Foundation Assisted Schools
FIR	First Information Report
FWC	Family Welfare Centers
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GSP+	Generalized Scheme of Preferences Plus
HEC	Higher Education Commission
HRD	Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MCPR	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MSU	Mobile Service Units
NA	National Assembly
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NFEMIS	Non-Formal Education Management Information System
NVDs	Normal Vaginal Deliveries
OOSC	Out of School Children

PA	Provincial Assembly
PAS	Provincial Assembly of Sindh
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey
PO	Presiding Officer
PTA	Pakistan Telecommunications Authority
PSP	Public School Partnership
RHS-A	Reproductive Health Services A centers
RO	Returning Officer
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SCLS	Sindh Child Labour Survey
SCJ	Senior Civil Judge
SCPA	Sindh Child Protection Authority
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEF	Sindh Education Foundation
SELD	School Education & Literacy Department
SESSI	Sindh Employees Social Security Institution
SGPR	Sindh Gender Parity Report
SJA	Sindh Judicial Academy
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
SSPA	Sindh Social Protection Authority
STEVTa	Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIC	Treaty Implementation Cell
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW	Violence Against Women
WDD	Women Development Department
WEF	World Economic Forum
WHO	World Health Organization

Message from the Special Assistant to the Chief Minister, for Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh



The launch of the first-ever Sindh Gender Parity Report (SGPR) by the Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh, marks an important step in translating the Government's commitments on gender equality into measurable action. Under the vision of Honourable Chairman, Pakistan Peoples Party, Mr. Bilawal Bhutto Zardari and the leadership of the Honourable Chief Minister, Sindh, Mr. Syed Murad Ali Shah, women's empowerment has been placed at the centre of provincial priorities. This commitment is also reflected not only in this report, but in a range of initiatives that are expanding opportunities and strengthening the position of women across the province.

The report presents a comprehensive analysis across six thematic areas, highlighting targeted efforts to address structural gaps.

1. In education, dedicated funding has been allocated to reduce disparities in school enrollment. In the health sector, the department has supported maternal nutrition, including the provision of 1.37 million micronutrient supplements, alongside initiatives that have trained thousands of women to strengthen resilience at the community level.
2. In the area of labour rights, the approval of the Sindh Agriculture Women Workers Rules (March 2026) represents a historic milestone ensuring equal wages and maternity benefits for women in the rural economy for the first time in Pakistan. This progress is reinforced by the Benazir Women Agriculture Workers Card, extending social protection to women agricultural workers.
3. Efforts to enhance women's mobility and independence include the expansion of the Pink Bus Service and the introduction of the Pink Scooty Scheme, improving safe and accessible transport options for women to pursue education and employment.
4. Complementing these initiatives, the post-flood housing program prioritizes ownership rights for 2.1 million homes in women's names, securing long-term economic stability for vulnerable households.
5. The Government of Sindh's commitment to inclusion is further reflected in focused efforts to support marginalized groups. Women with disabilities are being integrated into social protection systems, while nearly 25,000 women have been trained in disaster preparedness and maternal health resilience.
6. In parallel, progressive steps have been taken to support transgender persons through registration drives that enable access to essential services and welfare programs.

While this first-ever report establishes an essential baseline, it also highlights areas requiring focused attention particularly in strengthening data systems, addressing workforce disparities, and ensuring equitable access to opportunities. It is intended not only to inform policy and planning, but to drive sustained and meaningful progress.



I extend my sincere appreciation to the Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh, under the leadership of Secretary, Mr. Khalid A. K. Chachar, for steering the development of this report. I also commend the Treaty Implementation Cell (TIC) team for its dedication to delivering this important provincial priority. Their expertise and collaboration have significantly strengthened the quality and depth of the report. I would also like to acknowledge United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO) for their valuable technical support in the development of SGPR. Their continued partnership remains vital in advancing evidence-based and gender-responsive policymaking in Sindh.

This report provides a foundation for informed action. The Government of Sindh remains committed to translating its findings into sustained, inclusive, and impactful reforms.

Rajvir Singh Sodha

Message from the Secretary,

Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh



It is my privilege to present the first-ever Sindh Gender Parity Report (SGPR), a landmark achievement reflecting the Government of Sindh's commitment to evidence-based governance, gender equality, and social justice. For the first time, gender equality in the province is being measured through a structured, evidence-based framework transforming scattered data into a coherent narrative that can guide policy, planning, and accountability. This report is not merely a compilation of indicators; it is a reflection of Sindh Government's commitment to place women and girls at the centre of governance and provincial policy priorities.

The development of this report was formally initiated following the directive of the Prime Minister of Pakistan under the Women Empowerment Package 2024 (Directive No. 21), mandating Annual Gender Parity Reporting to inform policy and legislative action. In Sindh, this responsibility was entrusted by the worthy Chief Secretary Sindh, Syed Asif Hyder Shah, to the Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh, to lead the process and prepare the province's first-ever Gender Parity Report, with the support of the Women Development Department and the Planning and Development Department. This report represents a significant shift from gender blind approaches toward a whole-of-Government model, where gender considerations are systematically integrated into the gender parity analysis spans six thematic areas viz Health, Education, Economic Participation, Justice, Demographics and Governance trends.

The preparation of the SGPR has been rigorous and highly consultative. A Technical Working Group, notified in November 2024, comprised of 18 members. Several meetings were convened, bringing together gender experts from various provincial Departments and partner organizations including UNFPA and UN Women to review progress, discuss indicators, and strengthen data collection across sectors. Through these coordinated efforts, the Treaty Implementation Cell successfully finalized the provincial Matrix, ensuring alignment with international standards, including the World Economic Forum Gender Parity Framework. The TIC also coordinated the collection and compilation of gender-disaggregated data received from 45 provincial departments/attached departments of Government of Sindh, marking a significant institutional achievement.

The report development process also included multiple provincial consultations, technical reviews, and sustained coordination with the Inter Provincial Coordination Department Sindh, Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR), Government of Pakistan and National Commission on Status of Women (NCSW), Government of Pakistan to strengthen the overall framework and ensure consistency with national and global reporting standards.

I extend my sincere appreciation to Special Assistant to the Chief Minister Sindh for Human Rights Department, Mr. Rajvir Singh Sodha for his continuous support and leadership throughout this process.

I also acknowledge the collaboration of the Former Secretary, Women Development Department, Mr. Rasheed Ahmed Zardari throughout the process. I further express my gratitude to our development partners, particularly United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Strengthening



Participatory Organization (SPO) for their consultation, technical expertise, collaboration and resources in supporting the development of the first-ever Gender Parity Report, Sindh.

I commend the dedicated efforts of the Treaty Implementation Cell (TIC), an attached Department of the Human Rights Department especially to Mr. Jameel Hussain Junejo, Executive Coordinator, TIC and Ms. Kiran Zubair, Communication Specialist/Gender Focal Person, TIC. Their unwavering support was instrumental in achieving this milestone. Despite tight timelines, limited data and resources, they coordinated extensive data collection, facilitated consultations, and guided the report through multiple stages of review until its finalization.

While this first-ever report establishes a critical baseline, it also underscores the need for continued strengthening of data systems, institutional coordination, and targeted policy actions. Moving forward, the Government of Sindh remains committed to institutionalizing annual gender parity reporting and ensuring that women and girls have equitable access to opportunities, resources, and decision-making processes.

Khalid A.K. Chachar

Message from the Country Representative, UNFPA



Achieving gender equality is both a fundamental human right and a prerequisite for sustainable development, which needs robust and evidence informed planning and decision making. The absence of reliable, comprehensive, and gender-disaggregated data has constrained evidence-based planning and policy making in Pakistan.

Administrative data, generated through routine government systems and service delivery mechanisms provides timely and continuous insights into the gender equality landscape for women and girls. When complemented by surveys, research studies, and other secondary data sources, it offers a comprehensive understanding of gender disparities and related development challenges. Equally important, the data gaps highlight areas requiring greater investment, stronger reporting and enhanced capacity to support evidence-based decision-making to advance gender equality.

In this context, the Gender Parity Report serves as a vital resource for evidence-based policymaking. UNFPA commends the Government of Sindh for its commitment to producing the Gender Parity Report and for recognizing the critical role of data and evidence in advancing gender-responsive governance and development. Importantly, evidence generated has the potential to translate into tangible results. As first of its kind in the province, it provides a comprehensive, data-driven assessment of gender parity across key development sectors, including demographics, education, health, economic participation, justice, and governance.

By consolidating data from diverse sources, the report highlights progress, persistent disparities, and emerging trends, enabling governments, development partners, and civil society to set priorities, allocate resources strategically, and design targeted interventions to accelerate gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Sindh.

UNFPA remains committed to partnering with the Government of Sindh and the Human Rights Department for addressing key concerns of mutual interest affecting the development of women and men and girls and boys in Sindh. We will continue to support the transition of this vital evidence into robust, gender-responsive policies and programs that protect, lift, and empower women and girls across the province.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the leadership of the Government of Sindh in particular Human Rights Department (HRD) and provincial line departments, and all stakeholders whose collective vision and collaboration have made this groundbreaking report possible.

Dr. Luay Shabaneh

Message from the Chief Executive, SPO



It gives Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO) immense pleasure to present the Sindh Gender Parity Report, a significant milestone in our collective efforts to advance gender equality and women's empowerment in the Province of Sindh. This report lays the foundation for evidence-based policymaking by identifying gaps and paving the way for targeted interventions. The development of the first-ever Sindh Gender Parity Report represents an essential step towards addressing the gender data gap and enabling evidence-based decision-making that can drive gender equality initiatives forward in the province. It serves not only as a mechanism for monitoring progress towards achieving gender equality but also as a tool for assessing the impact of existing policies and identifying areas that require further intervention. More importantly, it provides a foundation for informed policymaking, targeted interventions, and strengthened accountability mechanisms.

As a civil society organization, SPO firmly believes that sustainable progress towards gender equality can only be achieved through collaboration among all stakeholders. Data and evidence are powerful tools, but their true value lies in how they are used to influence policies, improve services, and create opportunities that enable women and girls to realise their full potential.

SPO is proud to contribute to initiatives that strengthen gender-responsive policies, improve access to justice and protection services, promote women's leadership, and support evidence-based advocacy. We remain committed to working alongside our partners to transform data into meaningful action and lasting change.

We would like to acknowledge and appreciate the leadership of the Sindh Human Rights Department for spearheading the first-ever Sindh Gender Parity Report. We extend our sincere gratitude to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for its valued partnership and invaluable technical and financial support. We also acknowledge the significant role of all the relevant stakeholders, government departments, development partners, researchers, academia, and civil society organizations, whose collaboration, expertise, and commitment have been instrumental in making this landmark initiative possible. Their dedication reflects a shared vision of a Sindh where every woman and girl can live with dignity and safety while attaining equal human rights.

We hope this report serves not only as a reflection of where we stand today but also as a roadmap for the collective journey ahead towards achieving gender equality and sustainable development in Sindh.

Ms. Arifa Mazhar

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh, acknowledges the valuable support and contribution of all stakeholders who assisted in the development of the first-ever Gender Parity Report of Sindh. This report marks an important milestone in documenting gender-related data and identifying key areas for policy attention and institutional action across the province.

We extend our sincere gratitude to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO) for their diligence and technical support for this important initiative of Sindh's First Gender Parity Report 2023-24. We also acknowledge the cooperation of all government departments and institutions who provided data and support during the preparation of this report. Their contribution has been instrumental in compiling evidence-based information for understanding gender parity in Sindh.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sindh Gender Parity Report (SGPR) 2024 is the first comprehensive, data-driven assessment of gender disparities in the province of Sindh. Developed through an extensive consultative process under the leadership of the Treaty Implementation Cell, Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh, the report represents a landmark effort to establish a baseline for measuring gender equality across key sectors, including health, education, justice, economic participation, governance, and demographics.

As a pioneering provincial initiative, the SGPR provides an integrated framework for systematically tracking gender-related outcomes at both provincial and district levels. It highlights progress achieved, identifies persistent gaps, and documents the structural and institutional challenges that continue to hinder gender parity. These challenges are partly linked to fragmented data systems, limited gender-disaggregated analysis, and uneven implementation across sectors. At the same time, the report reflects the Government of Sindh's ongoing reforms, policy commitments, and efforts to advance gender-responsive development.

By consolidating evidence into a single, coherent framework, the SGPR serves as a critical tool for policymakers, development partners, civil society, and other stakeholders. It supports informed, balanced, and gender-responsive decision-making and provides a foundation for targeted interventions aimed at reducing inequalities and promoting inclusive development across Sindh.

The sectoral analysis shows progress in several areas; however, significant disparities remain. Sindh's population reached 55.69 million in 2023, growing at an annual rate of 2.57%. Rapid urbanization, combined with a sex ratio of 108.76 males per 100 females, reflects continuing demographic imbalance. In the health sector, increased public investment is evident, with allocations rising from Rs. 214.5 billion in 2023-24 to Rs. 267.541 billion in 2024-25, and a projected allocation of Rs. 318.218 billion for 2025-26. Neonatal mortality stands at 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, while maternal mortality has declined from 314 to 224 deaths per 100,000 live births, indicating progress but also the need for sustained investment in maternal and newborn health.

Education remains a major area of concern. Male literacy stands at 68%, compared with female literacy at 47%, while literacy among rural women is significantly lower at 27.52%. The report further identifies 4,088,394 girls aged 5-16 as being out of school, underscoring the urgent need for targeted measures to improve girls' access to education, retention, and learning outcomes.

In the justice sector, women's representation remains limited. Women constitute only 4.34% of the police force, 18.3% of prosecutors, and 13.7% of judges. In 2024, 3,085 cases of gender-based violence were reported, highlighting the continued need to strengthen survivor-centred justice mechanisms, institutional accountability, and access to legal protection.

Governance indicators show encouraging progress. Women's voter registration has increased to over 12 million, and the number of women candidates rose from 23 in 2018 to 53 in 2024. These gains reflect improving political participation, although further efforts are required to ensure meaningful representation and leadership opportunities for women across decision-making platforms.

Economic participation has also improved. Labour force participation increased from 43.8% to 46.2%, while female employment rose from 2.48 million to 3.32 million. However, gender gaps in unemployment, digital access, skills development, financial inclusion, and decent work opportunities remain significant barriers to women's full economic empowerment.

Overall, the findings of the SGPR 2024 demonstrate that while Sindh has made important progress in advancing gender equality, persistent disparities continue to affect women and girls across multiple sectors. The report underscores the need for sustained gender-responsive reforms,

stronger district-level data systems, improved institutional coordination, and targeted investments. These measures are essential to closing existing gaps, strengthening accountability, and ensuring inclusive and equitable development across the province.

PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

However, Gender equality is central to Sindh's SDG agenda. The province shows lagging performance on linked goals: SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 3 (Health, high maternal/child mortality), SDG 8 (Decent Work, low female workforce), and SDG 16 (Institutions, low women's representation). Sindh's development plans now explicitly include SDG 5 (Gender Equality) targets. The SGPR aligns provincial indicators with SDGs, ensuring progress for women is tracked under the "leave no one behind" commitment.

The Sindh Gender Parity Report highlights urgent needs and opportunities. Policymakers and stakeholders must use these findings to drive gender-responsive budgeting and programming. Establishing transparent targets, regular progress reviews, and public accountability (through civil society and media) will be crucial to narrow these gaps and achieve inclusive development.

INTRODUCTION



SINDH GENDER PARITY REPORT 2023-2024

1. INTRODUCTION

Gender equality is a fundamental human right and a critical driver of inclusive and sustainable development. Across the globe, progress toward gender parity has accelerated in some domains; however, persistent structural inequalities continue to limit women's full participation in social, economic, and political life. In Pakistan, gender disparities remain deeply entrenched, reflected in the country's Global Gender Gap Index score of 0.567 in 2025¹, indicating significant gaps across economic participation, education, health, and political empowerment.

Within this national context, the province of Sindh presents a complex landscape of both progress and persistent disparities. While urban centers such as Karachi demonstrate relatively improved access to education, employment, and services, large parts of rural Sindh continue to experience entrenched gender inequalities shaped by socio-cultural norms, poverty, and limited-service delivery. Gender parity in education, for instance, remains uneven, with provincial estimates indicating a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of approximately 0.86, reflecting continued disadvantage for girls, particularly in rural and marginalized districts.

Moreover, disparities extend beyond education. Rural female literacy rates remain critically low in several districts falling below 30% in areas such as Tharparkar while early marriages, limited economic opportunities, and unequal access to health services continue to constrain women's empowerment. These challenges are compounded by data gaps, especially in areas such as unpaid care work and gender-based violence, which hinder evidence-based policymaking and targeted interventions.

Despite these challenges, Sindh has demonstrated increasing commitment to gender-responsive development. The provincial government has actively integrated gender equality within its broader development agenda, including the institutionalization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reporting and improvements in data systems from 33% SDG indicator reporting in 2018 to 61% in 2024. This reflects a growing recognition that gender parity is essential to achieving inclusive growth and leaving no one behind.

To provide a comprehensive roadmap for this progress, this report is structured into six thematic chapters, highlighting both the milestones achieved and the gaps that remain:

- **Demographics:** This chapter acknowledges the progress in Under-5 birth registrations, which are now nearly equal between genders (34.4% males; 33.6% females). However, it highlights the urban-rural documentation gap, where registration in urban areas (55.2%) vastly outpaces rural regions (16.8%), and notes the persistent sex ratio imbalance of 108.76.
- **Governance:** This chapter highlights improved women's political participation, with voter registration increasing in 2024 to 12,617,451 for National Assembly and 12,381,791 for Provincial Assembly elections, up from 9,954,098 and 9,892,231 in 2018. However, women remain underrepresented in executive leadership, holding only 2 of 17 provincial ministerial posts, 0 of 2 adviser roles, and 4 of 34 standing committee chairpersonships
- **Education:** While the report notes increased transition rates in certain districts, it addresses the stark literacy gap (68% male vs. 47% female). It balances the government's efforts in non-formal education with the reality that 7.8 million children remain out of school, primarily due to a lack of female-specific infrastructure in rural areas.
- **Health:** This section highlights the significant achievement in maternal health, with the Maternal Mortality Ratio dropping from 314 to 224 per 100,000 live births. It contrasts this success with the

¹ (Statbase (Project Innovations LLP), n.d.) <https://statbase.org/data/pak-gender-gap-index/>

persistent gap in contraceptive prevalence and the need for more equitable distribution of the specialized medical workforce.

- **Economic Participation and Opportunities:** The chapter celebrates the upward trend in labor force participation, which reached 46.2%, and the high engagement of rural women. Conversely, it identifies the digital and financial divide as a major gap, with women still lagging in mobile phone ownership and formal bank account access.
- **Justice:** The chapter notes the expansion of specialized support systems, with Women and Children Police Stations/Protection Cells increasing to 42 in 2024, and Darul Aman/Panah shelter data showing continued demand, including 293 cases in Hyderabad, 107 in Sukkur, 98 in Larkana, and 309 cases in Karachi Panah Shelter Home in 2023. However, major representation gaps persist across justice institutions: women make up only 5,705 of 131,400 police personnel (4.34%, around 22 men for every 1 woman), 100 of 545 prosecutors (18.3%), and 98 of 712 judges (13.7%).

1.1 Purpose of the Sindh Gender Parity Report

The Sindh Gender Parity Report aims to provide a comprehensive, data-driven assessment of gender disparities across key sectors, including demographic, governance, education, health, economic participation and opportunities, and justice. By examining trends across districts, urban-rural divides, and socio-economic groups, the report aims to:

- Measure progress toward gender parity targets at provincial and district levels
- Identify critical gaps and structural barriers affecting women and girls
- Inform evidence-based policymaking and resource allocation
- Strengthen accountability for SDG commitments and gender-responsive governance

1.1.1 Sindh Context: Opportunities and Challenges

Sindh's unique demographic diversity, economic significance offers a fertile ground for institutional evolution; however, these opportunities are often counter by complex regional challenges. While the province has seen significant legislative and policy frameworks improvement, translating these legal commitments into tangible outcomes requires:

- Strengthening the mechanism that hold department accountable for gender responsive outcomes.
- Addressing deep-rooted socio-cultural norms that limit women's participation, decision-making power and mobility.
- Expanding access to quality education, healthcare, and formal economic opportunities to the most marginalized rural districts.
- Enhancing the collection and use of gender-disaggregated data to ensure no group remains invisible in the planning process.

Closing the gender gap in Sindh is not only a matter of equity; it is a fundamental prerequisite for sustainable economic growth, social cohesion, and human development of the province.

1.1.2 Gender Parity and Sustainable Development

Gender parity is both a fundamental human right and a prerequisite for sustainable development. It ensures that women and men have equal access to opportunities, resources, and decision-making across all sectors of society. Evidence globally and in Pakistan demonstrates that gender equality accelerates poverty reduction, improves health and education outcomes, and contributes directly to economic growth.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes gender equality as a cross-cutting priority, particularly under **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5**, which aims to eliminate discrimination, violence, and harmful practices against women and girls while ensuring equal participation in all spheres of life².

In Sindh, gender parity is closely linked with development outcomes across key sectors including **demographics, governance, health, education, economic participation and opportunities and justice**. Persistent disparities especially in rural districts highlight the urgent need for the targeted, evidence-based interventions to ensure that provincial development is both inclusive and equitable, fulfilling the core pledge of the SDGs to “leave no one behind.”

In terms of SDG progress, Sindh has taken significant steps to institutionalize sustainable development through the Sindh SDGs Framework and the establishment of the SDGs Support Unit under the Planning & Development Board, Government of Sindh, with effect from May 2017³. Gender Equality has been identified as a cross-cutting goal, supporting progress across education, health, economic participation, governance, and justice. The province has also strengthened gender-disaggregated data and SDG reporting, providing a stronger evidence base for planning and monitoring. These efforts are reflected in improvements such as increased women’s voter registration, progress in maternal health indicators, and greater attention to gender-responsive governance, positioning gender parity as a key contributor to Sindh’s inclusive and sustainable development.

1.1.3 Gender Parity and Economic Growth

Gender parity is not merely a social justice imperative; it is a foundational economic necessity for the province of Sindh. As the industrial and commercial hub of Pakistan, Sindh’s ability to achieve sustainable growth is intrinsically linked to the economic inclusion of its female population. International research consistently suggests that closing the gender gap in labor force participation is one of the most effective ways to boost national and provincial GDP, fostering long-term stability and economic resilience.

Women’s economic empowerment drives productivity, innovation, and competitiveness. In Sindh, women are the backbone of the rural economy, contributing extensively to livestock and crop production, yet their labor often remains informal, unpaid, and uncounted in provincial accounts. In urban centers, despite rising educational attainment, women face structural barriers including limited access to formal credit, restricted mobility, and gender-based wage gaps. Addressing these challenges through inclusive provincial policies is crucial for unlocking Sindh’s full economic potential and maximizing its demographic dividend.

1.1.4 The Economic Case for Gender Inclusion in Sindh

The concept of “Women’s Economics” emphasizes that investing in women’s well-being is a sound economic strategy that leads to stronger provincial economies and healthier families.⁴ For Sindh, the core dimensions of this economic inclusion include:

- **Education:** Bridging the rural-urban literacy gap to prepare girls for a modernizing labor market.
- **Health:** Ensuring access to reproductive and maternal health services to reduce the economic burden of high maternal mortality.
- **Economic Opportunity:** Formalizing women’s roles in the agricultural sector and providing equal access to digital and financial resources in urban hubs.
- **Leadership:** Increasing women’s representation in provincial governance and corporate boards to drive diverse decision-making and better policy outcomes.

² (ADB & UN Women, 2018)

³ (Government of Sindh & UNDP, 2020)

⁴ (OECD & WTO, 2019)

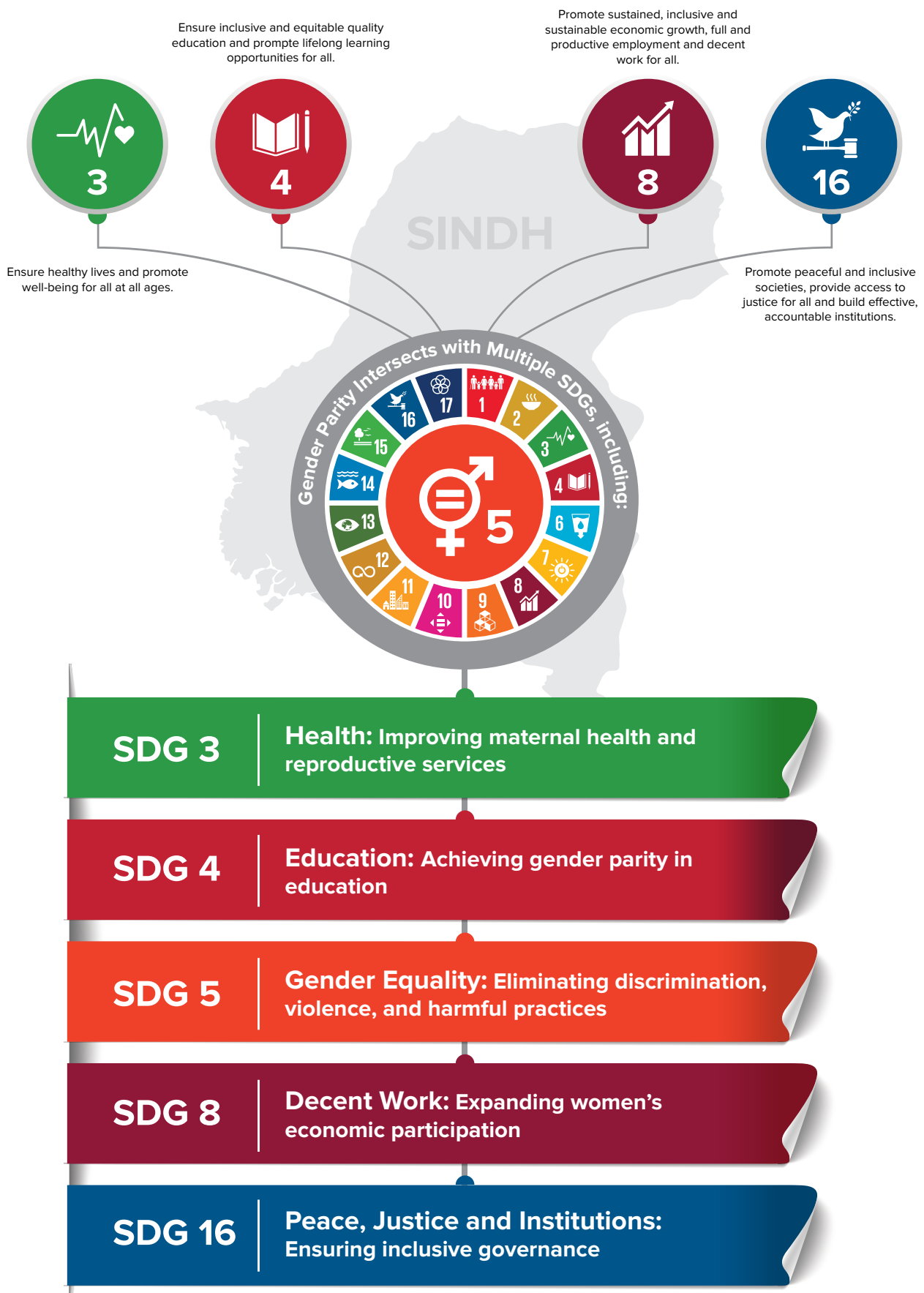


Figure 1.1: Sindh's SDG framework prioritizes gender inclusiveness, improved governance, and equitable service delivery, particularly for marginalized districts.

1.1.5 A Framework for Women's Empowerment

To effectively evaluate the progress documented in this report, we utilize a comprehensive framework that addresses both the provision of resources and the cultivation of agency. This framework (Figure 1.2) serves as the analytical foundation for the thematic chapters that follow:

- **Resources (Endowments):** Women in Sindh require secure access to and meaningful control over financial assets, education, healthcare, and digital information. This involves moving beyond “entry-level” access to ensuring long-term ownership and sustainability.
- **Agency (Voice and Choice):** Agency refers to the ability of women in Sindh to make informed choices and exercise control over their lives. This includes increasing their decision-making power within the household, as well as their participation in community governance and the public sphere.
- **Outcomes (Achievements):** The synergy of Resources and Agency leads to measurable improvements in the Gender Parity Index (GPI). These outcomes are reflected in improved health indicators, higher literacy, increased workforce participation, and enhanced political influence. To achieve these outcomes, the Sindh Gender Parity Report 2024 provides the reliable evidence-base necessary for policymakers and international development partners. By utilizing gender-disaggregated data from provincial departments, this report informs the legislative and institutional interventions required to accelerate gender equality and ensure that no woman in Sindh is left behind.

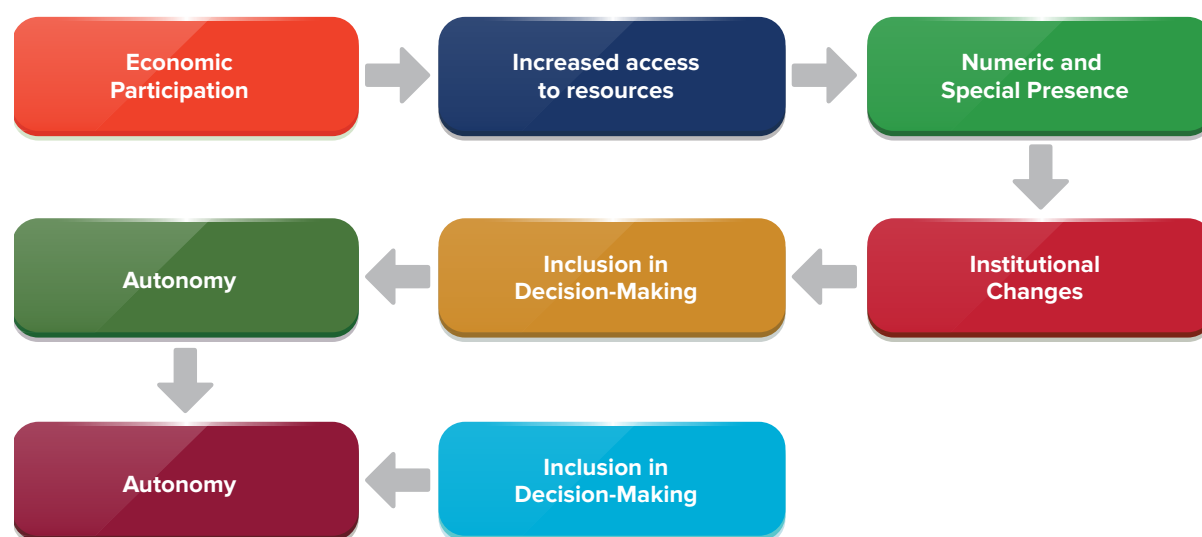


Figure 1.2: Framework for Women's Well-being and Empowerment

1.1.6 Importance of Gender-Disaggregated Data

The collection and systematic analysis of gender-disaggregated data is a foundational requirement for evidence-based governance in Sindh. By moving beyond aggregate figures to distinguish between the lived experiences of different genders, the provincial government can transition from generalized planning to targeted, high-impact interventions.

This report utilizes disaggregated data to drive progress in the following areas:

- **Evidence-Based Policy Design:** Data allows for the identification of specific disparities in resources and opportunities across Sindh's 30 districts, ensuring that policies are tailored to local realities rather than assumptions.
- **Strategic Resource Allocation:** By highlighting persistent gaps in sectors like rural education or maternal health, the government can optimize provincial budgets and development funds where they are most needed.

- **Institutional Accountability:** Transparent data establishes a baseline for 2024, enabling outcome-based monitoring that holds various departments accountable for their specific gender-related mandates.
- **Targeted Social Interventions:** Disaggregated data is essential for addressing the unique needs of vulnerable populations, such as female-headed households in flood-affected areas or women in the informal agricultural sector.
- **Improved Health and Well-being Outcomes:** By tracking gender-specific health indicators, the province can refine service delivery to address critical issues like nutritional deficiencies and maternal mortality rates.
- **Sustainable Development Tracking:** Institutionalizing data collection has already allowed Sindh to increase its SDG indicator reporting from **33% in 2018 to 61% in 2024**, marking a significant step toward international compliance and results-based monitoring.

The Sindh Gender Parity Report (SGPR) is a strategic tool to advance evidence-based governance by consolidating 2023–2024 data into a single, actionable framework. It bridges the gap between departmental statistics and policy action, establishing a clear baseline across health, education, justice, and economic participation. By moving beyond headcounts to assess women’s agency and decision-making power, the report ensures that investments lead to real empowerment.

Its relevance is reinforced by Sindh’s demographic profile, with approximately 67.5% of the population under 30.⁵ The SGPR identifies targeted interventions to convert this youth bulge into a demographic dividend. It also aligns provincial indicators with global benchmarks such as Sustainable Development Goal 5, strengthening engagement with development partners. Overall, the report provides an evidence-to-action roadmap for equitable and inclusive development across all 30 districts of Sindh.

1.1.7 Departmental Coordination and Report Framework

The findings of the Global Gender Gap Report 2024 highlighted significant challenges for Pakistan in achieving gender equality, with the country ranked 145th out of 146 countries globally. In response to these findings, and under Directive No. 21 of the Women Empowerment Package 2024, the Honorable Prime Minister of Pakistan directed that “State Gender Parity Reports shall be submitted annually by the respective governments in the National and Provincial Assemblies through requisite amendments in the Rules of Business to facilitate policy-level interventions at the provincial level.”

In line with these directions, the Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh was assigned by the worthy Chief Secretary Sindh to lead the development of Sindh’s first-ever Gender Parity Report 2025 in coordination with the Women Development Department, Government of Sindh and the Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh. The process formally commenced through an initial meeting convened by the Treaty Implementation Cell (TIC) in 2024 with provincial departments and development partners, including United Nations Population Fund and UN Women, where discussions focused on the development of a comprehensive Gender Parity Indicator Framework aimed at strengthening standardized, comparable, and evidence-based gender data systems across provinces.

Subsequently, a Technical Working Group (TWG) (**Annexure 1**), comprising 18 members including departmental focal persons and gender experts, was formally notified to support the overall process. During its initial meetings, TWG agreed to utilize existing administrative and institutional datasets due to the time and resource constraints associated with large-scale primary surveys. The TWG further reviewed indicators, reporting methodologies, interdepartmental coordination mechanisms, and challenges relating to data availability and submission timelines and draft reports by TIC (Gender Focal Person) on two chapters (Education and Economic Participation for the year 2023).

⁵ (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

The data collection process for the report was coordinated through the Treaty Implementation Cell (TIC) in collaboration with the Human Rights Department. Data collection tools, including the Indicator Framework for the year 2023, were initially developed with technical support from UNFPA and for the year 2024 by the Sindh Working Group comprising representatives from the Treaty Implementation Cell, Women Development Department, Bureau of Statistics, and Planning and Development Department during a workshop organized by the National Commission on the Status of Women with support from UN Women and UNFPA. These tools were designed to facilitate standardized reporting and harmonized data collection across departments.

This report is based on a comprehensive framework comprising 143 indicators across thematic areas including demographics, health, education, governance, justice, economic participation, and opportunities. Overall, data was received from 45 provincial departments, bodies, and agencies of the Government of Sindh and consolidated for analysis under the Gender Parity Framework. While gender parity assessments and reporting initiatives in Pakistan have previously been undertaken primarily at provincial or sectoral levels, this report represents Sindh's **first-ever** comprehensive provincial assessment of gender parity across multiple sectors using administrative and institutional data sources.

1.2 Methodology of SGPR

The Sindh Gender Parity Report adopts a comprehensive, data-driven methodology to assess gender disparities across key thematic areas, including across key thematic areas, including Demographics, Governance, Health, Education, Economic Participation and Opportunities, and Justice. These thematic areas are aligned with national development priorities and relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 5 (Gender Equality), ensuring policy relevance and comparability

The analysis is based on 143 gender-disaggregated indicators, developed through a consultative and iterative process based on relevance to gender equality outcomes, data availability, and policy utility. The methodology emphasizes consistent measurement of gender gaps through district-level analysis and, where possible, year-wise comparison to identify trends and disparities across Sindh.

The report primarily relies on quantitative data received from nearly 45 government departments and its attached departments bodies/agencies/institutions, supported by secondary datasets and reports from national surveys and official statistical sources. The collected data was reviewed, digitized where necessary, cleaned, verified, and analyzed to identify gender disparities in access, participation, representation, service delivery, and outcomes. The analysis was conducted to generate actionable findings for evidence-based and gender-responsive policymaking in Sindh.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is utilized as a key analytical measure, calculated as the ratio of female to male values for selected indicators. A GPI value of 1 indicates parity, while deviations from unity reflect gender disparities.

1.2.1 Nature of Data and Sources

The SGPR is based on both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data comprises administrative records obtained from relevant government departments and public sector institutions, while secondary data was drawn from nationally recognized surveys and official statistical publications. Together, these sources provided a comprehensive evidence base for assessing gender parity across Sindh.

These datasets included gender-disaggregated information on service delivery, institutional representation, workforce composition, beneficiaries, voters, education access, health services, justice-sector indicators, and civil registration. All data underwent systematic review, validation, digitization where required, and cleaning prior to analysis to ensure consistency and reliability.



Figure 1.3

1.2.2 Data Collection

1.2.2.1 Primary Data Collection

Primary data was collected by the Treaty Implementation Cell, Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh, from relevant administrative departments and institutions of the Government of Sindh and other public bodies. These included, among others, the Health Department, School Education and Literacy Department, Local Government Department, Department of Empowerment for Persons with Disabilities, Social Welfare Department, Excise and Taxation Department, Sindh Police, Election Commission of Pakistan, State Bank of Pakistan and other sector-specific sector. . The data received was mostly quantitative and gender-disaggregated, covering male, female, and, where available, transgender categories.

The administrative data for the year 2023 and 2024 were received in both soft and hard-copy formats. In several cases, the data was provided in physical form and therefore had to be digitized manually. After digitization, the datasets were cleaned, checked for consistency, and organized according to thematic areas, indicators, districts, sex, and year.

1.2.2.2 Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data was drawn from credible published national and provincial sources to complement the administrative data. Key sources included the Household Integrated Economic Survey, Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Sindh, Labour Force Survey, and Population and Housing Census. These sources helped establish baselines, verify trends, and provide broader socio-economic context for the interpretation of gender parity indicators.

1.2.2.3 Data Analysis

The collected data was analyzed using Microsoft Excel after clarification, cleaning, and verification of available datasets. The analysis included calculation of totals, percentages, ratios, gender gaps, growth trends, and Gender Parity Index values where applicable. Data was also organized by district, year, sex, and thematic area to identify variations across Sindh. Graphs, tables, and summaries were prepared to present the findings in a clear and comparable format. Where inconsistencies, missing values, or lack of gender disaggregation were identified, these limitations were noted in the relevant sections. The overall analysis aimed to convert administrative and survey data into evidence-based findings for policy action, planning, and future improvements in gender-disaggregated data systems.

1.2.2.4 Data Validation and Quality Assurance

A structured validation and quality assurance process was implemented to ensure the reliability, consistency, and robustness of the data and analysis. An initial draft of the thematic areas was developed and reviewed internally by Strengthening Participatory Organization, followed by submission to the Human Rights Department (HRD) and United Nation Population Funds (UNFPA) for technical review. Three rounds of technical review were conducted to strengthen data quality, consistency, and interpretative accuracy.

A consultative workshop held in December 2025 brought together participants from government departments, non-governmental organizations, and academia. Feedback and recommendations emerging from this consultation were incorporated into the revised version of the report. The updated draft was subsequently resubmitted to HRD and UNFPA, and further feedback received was reviewed and incorporated accordingly to ensure completeness and technical soundness.

Following the completion of this iterative validation process, all thematic chapters were consolidated with the introductory chapter to produce the final version of the SGPR.

1.3 Significance of SGPR 2023-2024

The Sindh Gender Parity Report (SGPR) 2023-2024 provides a structured, evidence-based assessment of gender disparities across key development sectors, enabling a comprehensive understanding of gaps in outcomes and access. By consolidating gender-disaggregated indicators across demographics, governance, health, education, economic participation and opportunities, and justice, the report establishes a standardized framework for measuring gender parity at provincial and district levels.

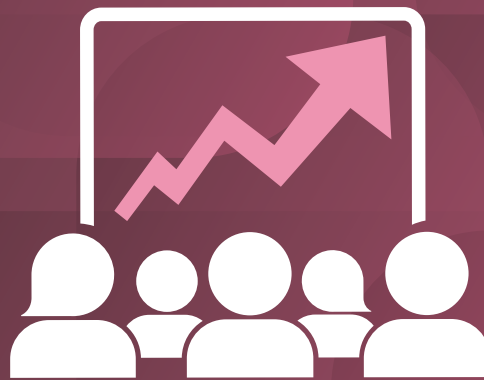
The report serves as a critical tool for policy alignment and decision-making, supporting the integration of gender considerations into planning, budgeting, and service delivery. It enables identification of sectoral and geographic disparities, particularly across urban-rural divides and marginalized districts, thereby informing targeted interventions.

Furthermore, in the context of Sindh's expanding SDG reporting improving from 33% to 61% coverage in recent years, the SGPR strengthens the province's capacity for results-based monitoring and institutional accountability. By translating raw data into actionable insights, the report positions gender parity as a measurable development outcome and a strategic priority for inclusive growth.

Overall, SGPR contributes to:

- Strengthening evidence-based governance and institutional data driven accountability
- Tracking provincial performance against international benchmarks and localized targets
- Guiding the allocation of fiscal and human resources toward the areas of greatest need to ensure gender-responsive policies

Ultimately, this first ever Sindh Gender Parity Report 2023-2024 serves as a foundational document for state and non-state actors to collaborate on a more equitable future for all citizens of Sindh.



DEMOGRAPHICS



SINDH GENDER PARITY REPORT 2023-2024

2. DEMOGRAPHICS

Key Findings

- Sindh's population reached 55,696,147 (including 29,014,424 males and 26,677,501 females), reflecting a total annual growth rate of 2.57% since 2017.
- Urban areas house 30,056,739 individuals (15,769,051 males; 14,284,096 females), growing at 3.24% much faster than the 1.82% growth seen in rural regions.
- The provincial sex ratio stands at 108.76, indicating a significant gap that is more pronounced in urban centers (110.40) than in rural areas (106.87).
- Economic migration is dominated by 665,088 males seeking jobs, while domestic migration is driven by marriage for 396,107 females compared to only 15,992 males.
- Functional limitations affect 691,521 males and 606,361 females province-wide, with walking/climbing being the most reported challenge for both genders (865,705 males; 755,572 females).
- Under-5 registration is nearly equal between genders (34.4% males; 33.6% females), yet a massive gap exists between urban (55.2%) and rural (16.8%) children.
- In 2023, 262,534 males formally registered their marriages with NADRA, while only 169,267 females did the same, showing a major gap in legal documentation.
- Among the minority population, the Hindu Jati community comprises 1,850,679 males and 1,725,000 females, while the Christian community is almost entirely urban-based.

2.1 Introduction

Demographic is the statistical backbone to interpretation of population dynamics, which also clarifies embedded gendered hierarchies of power, structural inequalities, and access to resources differently in a socio-political setting. As Pakistan's most densely populated province, Sindh is anchored by Karachi, the nation's principal industrial hub and seaport, and is characterized by an urban-centric growth rate of 3.24 %.⁶ This population shift has increased the rate of inter-provincial migration and created new and unique urbanization images which often discharge disproportionate pressures to women, especially in the context of housing insecurity, unpaid caregiving, and occupational vulnerability.

In this shifting situation, the systematic tabulation of sex-disaggregated and intersectionally stratified data is not only a technical necessity but a preparatory requirement toward the construction of gender-responsive policies. This chapter uses the Gender Parity Index (GPI) and sex ratio to identify the imbalances in the system by placing the demographic analysis in the context of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) which documents the births, deaths, marriages, and divorces across the districts of Sindh.

2.2 Limitations and Challenges

The current review is limited by the lack of primary data provided by the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), which cannot report crucial indicators like the number of CNICs issued to the general population and transgenders in Sindh. Data received for indicator "death registration" and "birth registration" by primary source Local Government Department was not disaggregated by sex on district level, which limited the analysis at local government level. The data received from the Local Government Department regarding 2023 birth and death registrations provides valuable insights into regional trends. However, internal inconsistencies affect the report's overall precision. Specifically, the physical records contained summation errors; for instance, the district-level total is listed as 303,219, while the gender-disaggregated data in the same table totals 303,221. These limitations underscore the need for a standardized data entry system to eliminate manual summation errors and maintain consistency across disaggregated datasets in future reporting cycles.

2.3 Population Profile of Sindh

2.3.1 Population by Area and Sex

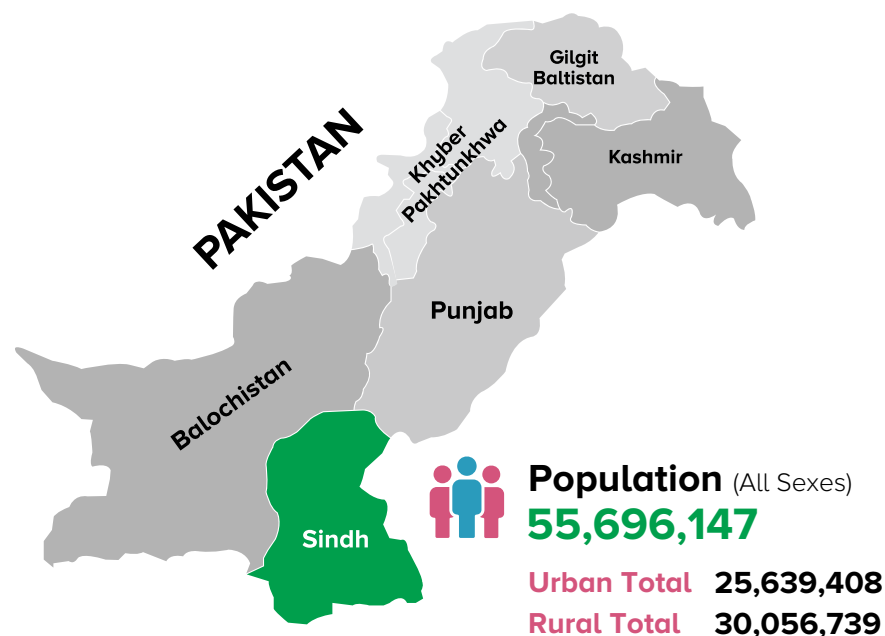
Population is a fundamental demographic indicator that quantifies the total number of individuals residing within a specific geographic area at a given point in time.⁷

The 2023 Population Census documented by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics reveals that the province of Sindh covers an area of 140,914 square kilometers and has a total population of 55,696,147.⁸ This represents a substantial increase from the 47,854,510 inhabitants enumerated in the 2017 Census, yielding an average annual growth rate of 2.57%. The urban-rural distribution is very urbanized with 30,056,739 population in cities and 25,639,408 in rural areas. Accordingly, the urban share of the provincial population is 53.97%, while the aggregate population density is 395.25 individuals per square kilometer.⁹

The sex demographics of Sindh are described as 29,014,424 males, 26,677,501 females and 4,222 transgenders.¹⁰ The figures provide a total sex ratio at 108.76 males per 100 females, a sex ratio of 106.87 in the rural areas and higher ratio of 110.40 in the urban centers. Moreover, the data demonstrate that urban populations are expanding at a markedly higher rate of 3.24 % relative to the 1.82 % growth observed in rural regions.¹¹ The province has a mean household size of 5.6 persons and urban households of 5.8 persons against 5.4 persons in rural households.

^{6, 7} (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

^{8, 9, 10, 11} Ibid



	Male	Female Sex Ratio 106.87	Transgender Sex Ratio 110.40
Total	29,014,424	26,677,501	4,222
Rural	13,245,373	12,393,405	630
Urban	15,769,051	14,284,096	3,592

Population 2017 47,854,510  23,021,876  24,832,634	2017-2023 Average Annual G. Rate 2.57  1.82  3.24	Population Density per SQ. K.M 395.25	
Area SQ. K.M 140,914	Average H. Hold Size 5.6  5.4  5.8	Urban Proportion 53.97	Sex Ratio Total 108.76

Figure 2.1: Sindh Population by Area, Sex, Census-2023

Source: Population Census 2023 (Table 2.3.2 : Area, Population By Sex, Sex Ratio, Population Density, Urban Population, Household Size And Annual Growth Rate, Census-2023, Sindh),
 Published by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

2.3.2 Age Group, Area, and Sex-Wise Population

Table 2.1: Age group, area and Sex wise Population of Sindh

Age Group	Male (Total)	Female (Total)	Male (Rural)	Female (Rural)	Male (Urban)	Female (Urban)
00–04	4,505,199	4,222,478	2,354,292	2,231,285	2,150,907	1,991,193
05–09	4,098,518	3,827,956	2,187,536	2,032,739	1,910,982	1,795,217
10–14	3,460,880	3,130,744	1,655,656	1,504,267	1,805,224	1,626,477
15–19	2,970,123	2,603,921	1,329,504	1,184,992	1,640,619	1,418,929
20–24	2,355,355	2,288,893	1,029,851	1,022,292	1,325,504	1,266,601
25–29	2,077,252	1,980,965	876,281	822,995	1,200,971	1,157,970
30–34	1,786,033	1,763,545	721,938	738,412	1,064,095	1,025,133
35–39	1,716,574	1,596,865	695,081	663,883	1,021,493	932,982
40–44	1,560,164	1,388,219	648,874	601,227	911,290	786,992
45–49	1,209,780	1,071,783	466,611	438,787	743,169	632,996
50–54	994,345	857,596	399,909	366,667	594,436	490,929
55–59	798,735	643,238	304,927	247,754	493,808	395,484
60–64	552,235	467,886	204,674	186,480	347,561	281,406
65–69	395,914	343,271	148,505	138,324	247,409	204,947
70–74	276,269	242,216	113,577	106,788	162,692	135,428
75 & Above	229,348	217,887	100,705	98,421	128,643	119,466

Source: Population Census 2023 (Table 4 : Population By Single Year Age, Sex And Rural/Urban, Census-2023), Published by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

The demographic profile of Sindh, based on the 2023 population census and disaggregated by age group, shows that the province has a clear urban concentration and a continuing gender disparity. Overall, males make up about **52.1%** of the population, while females account for about **47.9%**.¹² Urban areas contain around 53.9% of the population, compared with about 46.1% in rural areas. Within urban areas, males form approximately **52.5%** and females **47.5%**, while in rural areas males account for about **51.7%** and females **48.3%**. Therefore, the urban-rural dichotomy is a prominent aspect of the social architecture of the province, where a greater share of the population lives in urban environments.

Population distribution among age brackets shows that there is a significant proportion of persons in the youngest age group, which indicates a high dependency ratio. The age bracket of **00-04** represents about **15.7%** of the total provincial population, making it the largest age group. Interestingly, this cohort is slightly more rural than urban, with rural areas accounting for about **52.5%** and urban areas about **47.5%**.¹³ Within this group, boys remain slightly higher than girls in both rural and urban areas. As the demographic transition moves into school-age and early adolescent years, the **10-14** age group shows a shift toward urban areas, where around **52.1%** of this age group lives in urban areas compared with about **47.9%** in rural areas.

The statistics also demonstrate a strong trend towards urban centres in the working-age and young adult groups. In the **25-29** age category, about **58.1%** of the population lives in urban Sindh, while around **41.9%** lives in rural areas. The trend of urban dominance extends to middle age, where approximately **60.3%** of the population is urban compared with about **39.7%** rural. Such percentages are probably an indication of internal migration from rural to urban areas, caused by economic opportunities and better provision of services.

Lastly, the population composition of the aged and elderly groups shows a sharp declining trend, which is typical of a conventional pyramidal population structure. In the **65-69** age group, urban areas still contain the majority, with about **61.2%** of the population, while rural areas account for around **38.8%**.¹⁴ In the **75** and above age group, about **55.5%** of older adults live in urban areas and around **44.5%** live in rural districts. The gender disparity remains consistent across all age groups and geographical boundaries, as the male percentage is generally higher than the female percentage in each of the enumerated categories.

¹² Ibid

¹³ (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

¹⁴ Ibid

2.3.3 Disability and Functional Limitations

Table 2.2: Population in Sindh by Disability Type, Region And Gender (2023)

Disability Type	TOTAL SINDH (Total)	TOTAL SINDH (Male)	TOTAL SINDH (Female)	TOTAL SEX RATIO	RURAL (Total)	RURAL (Male)	RURAL (Female)	RURAL SEX RATIO	URBAN (Total)	URBAN (Male)	URBAN (Female)	URBAN SEX RATIO
Population	55,696,147	28,990,946	26,647,463	108.79	25,623,864	13,238,551	12,385,313	106.89	30,014,545	15,752,395	14,262,150	110.45
Disability	1,297,882	691,521	606,361	114.04	564,402	299,097	265,305	112.74	733,480	392,424	341,056	115.06
Functional limitation	5,139,958	2,722,682	2,417,276	112.63	1,941,313	1,016,470	924,843	109.91	3,198,645	1,706,212	1,492,433	114.32
Seeing	982,093	524,478	457,615	114.61	374,644	197,714	176,930	111.75	607,449	326,764	280,685	116.42
Hearing	1,103,983	588,445	515,538	114.14	412,609	216,956	195,653	110.89	691,374	371,489	319,885	116.13
Walking/ Climbing	1,621,277	865,705	755,572	114.55	628,210	332,847	295,363	112.69	993,067	532,858	460,209	115.79
Communication	534,995	293,948	241,047	121.95	212,044	116,109	95,935	121.03	322,951	177,839	145,112	122.55
Memorization/ Focus	774,154	416,987	357,167	116.75	296,183	157,696	138,487	113.87	477,971	259,291	218,680	118.57
Selfcare etc	572,877	298,883	273,994	109.08	213,247	109,511	103,736	105.57	359,630	189,372	170,258	111.23

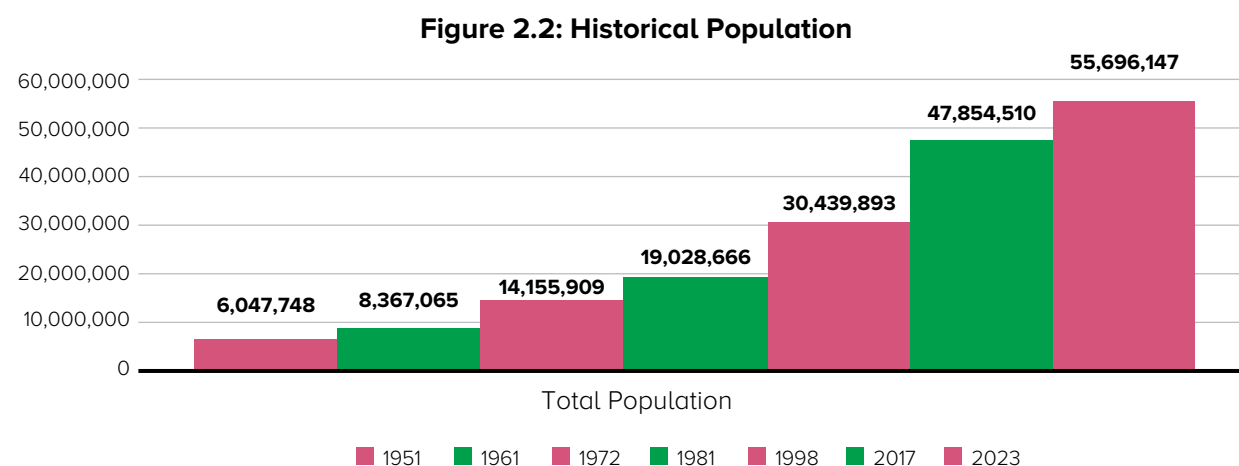
Source: Population Census 2023 (Table 16: Disability And Functional Limitation By Region And Gender, Census-2023), Published by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

The 2023 Population Census of Sindh categorizes functional limitations into specific groups, highlighting the prevalence of physical and cognitive impairments in the province. Overall, disability accounts for about **2.33%** of Sindh's total population, while functional limitation as a broader category accounts for about **9.24%**.¹⁵ Among the specific types of functional limitation, walking and climbing is the most common, with a prevalence of about **2.91%** of the total population. Its prevalence is higher in urban areas, at around **3.31%**, compared with about **2.45%** in rural areas. Hearing impairment is the second most reported limitation, affecting about **1.98%** of the provincial population, with an urban prevalence of around **2.30%** and a rural prevalence of about **1.61%**. Visual impairment is also significant, with a prevalence of approximately **1.77%** overall, including about **2.02%** in urban areas and **1.46%** in rural Sindh.

Cognitive difficulties, particularly limitations related to memorization and focus, account for about **1.39%** of the total population, with prevalence higher in urban areas at around **1.59%** compared with **1.16%** in rural areas.¹⁶ Self-care limitations, including difficulties in activities such as washing and dressing, represent about **1.03%** of the provincial population, with an urban prevalence of approximately **1.20%** and a rural prevalence of about **0.83%**. Communication limitations are the least reported among the listed categories, with an overall prevalence of about **0.96%**, including **1.08%** in urban areas and **0.83%** in rural areas. In all categories, the prevalence of functional limitations is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.¹⁷

The gender difference in the disabled and functional limitation population in Sindh also shows a notable imbalance. Overall, the disability sex ratio stands at **114.04 males per 100 females**. This imbalance is slightly higher in urban areas, where the ratio is **115.06**, compared with **112.74** in rural areas. Among the functional limitation categories, communication shows the largest gender imbalance, with a sex ratio of **121.95**, while self-care has the most balanced ratio, at **109.08**.

2.3.4 Historical Population Growth and Intercensal Trends



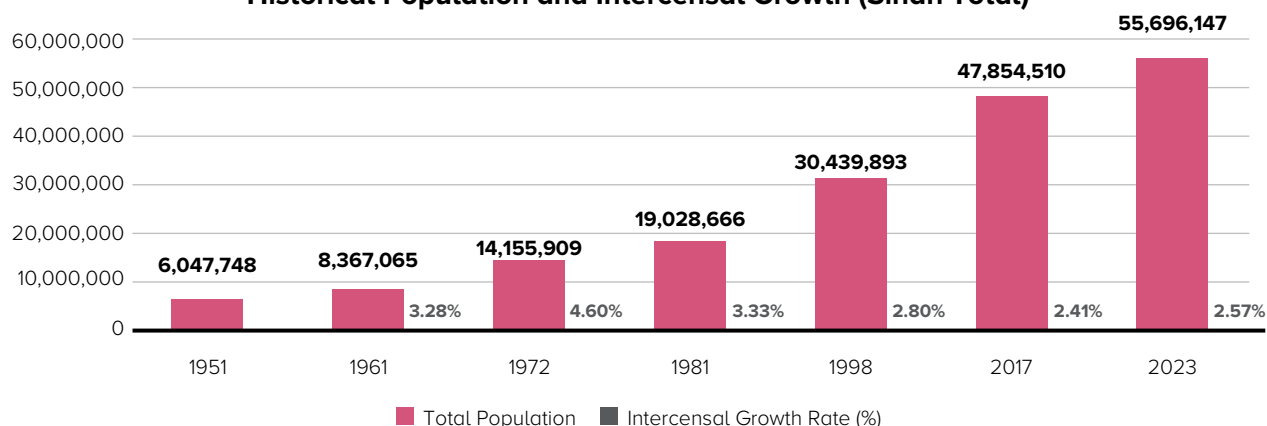
Source: Pakistan Census 2023, 2017 and 1998 (Table 2.2 : Area, Population By Sex, Sex Ratio, Population Density, Urban Population, Household Size And Annual Growth Rate, Census-2023, Sindh) (TABLE - 1 AREA, POPULATION BY SEX, SEX RATIO, POPULATION DENSITY, URBAN PROPORTION, HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE Census-2017) (TABLE-1: AREA & POPULATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS BY RURAL/URBAN: 1951-1998 CENSUSES)

¹⁵ (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

¹⁶ (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

¹⁷ (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

Historical Population and Intercensal Growth (Sindh Total)



Source: Pakistan Census 2023, 2017 and 1998 (Table 2.2: Area, Population By Sex, Sex Ratio, Population Density, Urban Population, Household Size And Annual Growth Rate, Census-2023, Sindh)(TABLE - 1 AREA, POPULATION BY SEX, SEX RATIO, POPULATION DENSITY, URBAN PROPORTION, HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE Census-2017) (TABLE-1: AREA & POPULATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS BY RURAL/URBAN: 1951-1998 CENSUSES)

Over the last 7 decades, the Sindh population has grown by almost an order of magnitude, and it has increased since 6,047,748 (1951) to 55,696,147 (2023).¹⁸ The population of the provinces had increased to 8,367,065 between 1951 and 1961, and then to 14,155,909 by 1972. In 1998, the census estimated 30,439,893 inhabitants. The intercensal growth rate has fluctuated considerably, reaching a peak of 4.60 % between 1961 and 1972, then moderating to 3.33 % in 1981 and 2.80 % in 1998.¹⁹ Although the rate declined to 2.41 % during 1998-2017, the 2023 Census indicates a reversal, with the annual growth rate increasing to 2.57 %. This recent acceleration is concentrated in urban centres, where the growth rate peaked at 3.24 %, markedly exceeding the rural rate of 1.82 %.

2.4 Migration Trends in Sindh

According to the 2023 Census data, the total number of migrants in the Sindh is 3,024,741 (the greatest number of migrants are in the 25-40 (956,731) and 41-60 (752,328) age groups).²⁰ Migrants are mostly urban and 2,462,860 residing in cities such as Karachi and Hyderabad and 561,881 in rural regions. Karachi being the business hub and metropolitan city attracts high number of migrants from other cities and provinces. Male migrants are 1,624,059, female 1,400,079 and transgenders 603.

2.4.1 Migration by Age Group and Reasons for Migration

Out of the adult population (age ≥ 18), which totals 27,830,685, 2,320,319 individuals have migrated within the province, across provincial borders, or internationally, representing approximately 8.3 % of adults. Gender-disaggregated statistics show that there are different motives behind migration.²¹ The main motivation of male migrants is economic opportunity where 665,088 migrants moved to seek jobs or entrepreneurial opportunities against 49,232 female migrants who gave the same reason. Marriage on the other hand is the leading factor in pushing women with 396,107 women moving as compared to 15,992 men. Family migration is also a major cause of migration among both sexes with 723,545 female and 576,168 male migrants moving because of family reasons. Gender difference are also observed in educational migration, with 63,469 males, 19,660 females and 3

¹⁸ (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

¹⁹ (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 1998)

²⁰ (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

²¹ Ibid

transgender individuals moving either within the province or for educational purposes. Another category “Others” which includes migrants whose reasons do not fall under economic opportunity, marriage, family, education, or returning home, comprises 505,679 individuals (297,426 males, 207,942 females, and 311 transgender individuals).

Table 2.3: Migration by Age Groups (%).

INDICATOR	0-4	5-9	10-12	13-14	15-24	25-40	41-60	>60	>18	5-16	15-49
Migration	111,622	182,234	125,641	82,392	555,610	956,731	752,328	258,183	2,320,319	486,518	1,929,911
Intra Provincial Migration	57,986	94,271	63,847	41,054	288,943	460,988	342,935	94,204	1,083,403	247,930	943,511
Inter Provincial Migration	51,089	83,337	58,699	39,394	256,584	477,251	387,582	124,498	1,151,071	226,854	947,794
Migration from Abroad	2,547	4,626	3,095	1,944	10,083	18,492	21,811	39,481	85,845	11,734	38,606
REASONS MIGRATION											
Job/ Business	-	18	2,090	3,018	82,042	276,266	270,731	80,376	688,757	12,473	506,358
Education	9	4,860	5,496	5,476	37,282	17,238	9,783	2,988	52,709	23,355	59,732
Marriage	-	-	16	84	59,198	193,750	126,723	32,328	405,392	815	327,710
With family	82,569	135,706	91,310	57,548	284,316	327,326	228,354	92,645	809,133	346,825	738,174
Back To Home	68	62	368	314	1,632	2,502	2,465	2,105	8,069	1,061	5,444
Others	28,976	41,588	26,361	15,952	91,140	139,649	114,272	47,741	356,259	101,989	292,493

Source: Pakistan Census 2023 (TABLE 18 : MIGRATION AND IT'S REASONS BY REGION AND GENDER, CENSUS-2023)/ TABLE 19 : MIGRATION AND IT'S REASONS FOR SPECIAL AGE GROUP BY RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2023) Published by BoS.

Table 2.4: Migration and Its Reasons by Region and Gender in Sindh

Indicators	Total (All)	Male (Total)	Female (Total)	Transgender (Total)	Rural (Total)	Rural Male	Rural Female	Rural Transgender	Urban (Total)	Urban Male	Urban Female	Urban Transgender
Migration	3,024,741	1,624,059	1,400,079	603	561,881	290,166	271,651	64	2,462,860	1,333,893	1,128,428	539
Intra Provincial	1,444,228	750,281	693,740	207	403,644	204,598	199,014	32	1,040,584	545,683	494,726	175
Inter Provincial	1,478,434	821,314	656,734	386	154,781	83,721	71,028	32	1,323,653	737,593	585,706	354
From Abroad	102,079	52,464	49,605	10	3,456	1,847	1,609	-	98,623	50,617	47,996	10
REASONS												
Job/ Business	714,541	665,088	49,232	221	108,389	97,706	10,670	13	606,152	567,382	38,562	208
Education	83,132	63,469	19,660	3	6,001	4,455	1,546	-	77,131	59,014	18,114	3
Marriage	412,099	15,992	396,107	-	64,259	2,853	61,406	-	347,840	13,139	334,701	-
With family	1,299,774	576,168	723,545	61	244,631	103,272	141,354	5	1,055,143	472,896	582,191	56
Back To Home	9,516	5,916	3,593	7	1,658	1,092	566	-	7,858	4,824	3,027	7
Others	505,679	297,426	207,942	311	136,943	80,788	56,109	46	368,736	216,638	151,833	265

Source: Pakistan Census 2023 (TABLE 18 : MIGRATION AND ITS REASONS BY REGION AND GENDER, CENSUS-2023)(TABLE 19 : MIGRATION AND ITS REASONS FOR SPECIAL AGE GROUP BY RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2023) Published by BoS.

According to the UNHCR statistics on the province of Sindh, the population of foreign migrants, namely registered Afghan refugees, forms a remarkable segment of the demographic environment in the area.²² As of 31 December 2025, 39 700 registered Afghan refugees were residing in Sindh, representing approximately 3.9 % of the total registered Afghan refugee population across Pakistan. While the majority of the registered refugee population is concentrated in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (61.7 %) and Balochistan (21.2 %), Sindh continues to host a substantial community that has been part of the province's socio-economic fabric for several decades.²³

2.5 Population by Religion and Sex

Table 2.5: Population by Sex, Religion In Sindh

Category	Total Population	Muslim	Christian	Hindu Jati	Scheduled Castes	Qadiani/ Ahmadi	Sikh	Parsi	Others
 Male	28,986,724	26,138,087	281,083	1,850,679	683,494	9,715	2,782	901	19,983
 Female	26,647,463	23,984,502	265,764	1,725,000	642,042	8,543	2,382	860	18,370
 Transgender	4,222	3,839	121	169	23	8	18	2	42
 Sex Ratio	108.78	108.98	107.29	106.46	105.76	113.72	116.80	104.77	108.78

Source: Population Census 2023 (TABLE 9 : POPULATION BY SEX, RELIGION AND RURAL/ URBAN, CENSUS - 2023), Published by BoS

The provincial population distribution reveals significant demographic variation when disaggregated by sex, religion, and locality, according to the **2023 Census** data for **Sindh**. **Muslims** constitute the overwhelming majority of the total provincial population, numbering **50,126,428**.²⁴ The province also maintains a significant religious minority population, including **3,575,848 Hindu (Jati)** and **1,325,559** members of the **Scheduled Castes**. At the provincial level, the **Muslim** population comprises **26,138,087 males** and **23,984,502 females**. Similarly, the **Hindu Jati** community includes **1,850,679 males** and **1,725,000 females**, while the **Scheduled Castes** population consists of **683,494 males** and **642,042 females**.

The rural-urban divide reveals distinct settlement patterns. **Rural Sindh** has a total population of **25,623,864**, where there is a concentrated presence of the **Hindu Jati** community (**2,493,190**) and the **Scheduled Castes** (**1,148,770**). In **Urban Sindh**, where the total provincial population stands at **30,014,545 for both sexes**, the distribution of minority groups differs significantly; for instance, **485,402 Christians** reside in urban areas compared to **61,566** in rural areas. This high degree of urbanization among specific groups often correlates with improved gender parity in education and health services, as urban centers generally provide better institutional infrastructure compared to rural localities.

Gender and sex-disaggregated data also vary by locality on provincial level. **Urban** areas record **15,748,803 males** and **14,262,150 females**, along with **3,592 transgender persons**. In contrast, **Rural** areas record **13,237,921 males**, **12,385,313 females**, and 630 transgender persons. These figures indicate that while groups like the **Scheduled Castes** are predominantly rural, others, such as Christians and Parsis, are largely urban.²⁵

²² (UNHCR, 2026)

²³ Ibid

²⁴ (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

²⁵ Ibid

The sex ratio remains above 100 across all religious denominations. The **Total Provincial Sex Ratio** is **108.78**, while the ratio for the **Muslim** population is **108.98**. Among minority groups, the **Sikh** community records the highest sex ratio at **116.80**, followed by the **Qadiani/Ahmadi** community at **113.72**. The **Parsi** community is the most balanced with a sex ratio of **104.77**, while the **Hindu Jati** and **Scheduled Castes** record ratios of **106.46** and **105.76**, respectively.

2.6 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

2.6.1 Overview of CRVS in Sindh

The CRVS system as a system of continuous, permanent, compulsory, and universal registration of vital events including births, deaths, marriages, and divorces represents one of the main pillars of the demographic governance and public policy infrastructure.²⁶ CRVS system serves a two-fold role as it offers legally valid identity documentation and at the same time furnishes the basic data on vital statistics such as fertility, mortality, life expectancy and population structure. This two-fold position forms the basis of the evidence-based planning, equal resource distribution, social security network, and the control of the inequalities of the population, including gender gaps.

A significant structural overhaul of CRVS operations was initiated in 2025, marked by a trilateral agreement between the Departments of Local Government and Housing-Town Planning, **Health, and NADRA**. This partnership established a hospital-based digital birth notification system integrated with the **Civil Registration Management System (CRMS)**. This reform facilitates the electronic transmission of birth data in real-time from health facilities to the provincial registry, ensuring legal identity at birth and eliminating registration delays.²⁷ A formal agreement was signed between the Secretary of Local Government Sindh, Dr Waseem Shamshad, and the Director General of NADRA to the Karachi Region, Aamir Ali Khan, bringing the structural reform to an end. This initiative is chaired by Chief Minister, Syed Murad Ali Shah, and assisted by the Health Minister, who is Dr Azra Pechuho, to enable real-time transfer of birth data via the CRMS on an electronic basis.²⁸

2.6.2 Birth Registration in Sindh

Birth registration is a basic demographic and civil registration indicator, which is used in counting the number of live births registered in a specific geographical area.

Table 2.6: Sindh Birth Registration 2025					
CRMS Birth Registration					
Sr. No	 Age Group	 Male	 Female	 Transgender	 GPI
1	0-5 Years	873,985	843,079	31	0.96
2	06-10 Years	343,595	323,974	4	0.94
3	11-15 Years	199,236	183,463	3	0.92
4	16-18 Years	139,822	95,983	2	0.69
Total		1,556,638	1,446,499	40	0.93

Source: Local Government Department, 2025 received by Human Rights Department

²⁶ (World Health Organization, n.d.)

²⁷ (SOHRIS, 2025)

²⁸ (NADRA Official, 2025)

The data from the Local Government Department for year 2025 reveals that a total of 1,556,638 males, 1,446,499 females, and 40 individuals under the 'X' category referring to transgender were registered through the CRMS in 2025.²⁹ This results in an overall provincial **Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.93**.

The highest volume of registrations is concentrated in the **0-5 years age group**, which accounts for 873,985 males, 843,079 females (a **GPI of 0.96**), and 31 registrations in the 'X' category. This indicates a primary focus on early childhood registration within the province and represents the highest level of gender parity among all age cohorts.

In the **06-10 years age bracket**, the registration figures include 343,595 males and 323,974 females, resulting in a **GPI of 0.94**, with 4 individuals in the 'X' category.³⁰ As the age groups increase, a gradual decline in both registration numbers and gender parity is observed. For the **11-15 years cohort**, the department recorded 199,236 male registrations and 183,463 female registrations, reflecting a **GPI of 0.92**, alongside 3 registrations for the 'X' category. For the **16-18 years age group**, the data shows a significant drop in parity with 139,822 males and only 95,983 females, yielding a **GPI of 0.69**. Only 2 registrations were recorded under the 'X' category for this group. Across all age groups, male registrations consistently outnumber female registrations. While the younger cohorts are approaching parity, the sharp decline in the GPI for the 16-18 age group highlights a significant registration gap for adolescent females in the province.

According to the provided dataset, **Khairpur** recorded the highest number of births with **428,121** registrations, followed by **Karachi West** (337,599) and Sanghar (308,344).³¹ Other significant districts include **Karachi East** with 297,413 and **Ghotki** with 270,318 registrations. Conversely, the lowest birth registrations were observed in **Karachi Central** at **92,073**, **Tando Allahyar** at **94,502**, and **Matiari** at **102,580**. As the data is not sex-aggregated, no gender parity index (GPI) has been computed for these birth statistics.

CRMS data on 2023 provided by NADRA on Sindh shows that the total number of birth registrations is 5,273,885, and the provincial distribution of the genders is strikingly balanced.³² The total of female registrations is 2 645 401 (GPI = 1.01), which is a little higher than that of males 2 628 484. This implies a high level of gender equality in the administrative reporting in the entire province. Nevertheless, the statistics demonstrate that there is a very strong gap between rural and urban sectors. The largest volume is in rural areas (3 459 455 registrations) with almost equal numbers of males (1727417) and females (1732038). Urban areas, by contrast, have 1814430 registrations (Female entries (913363) (GPI =1.01)) also already slightly ahead of males (901067), suggesting that equity in birth registration is being achieved in both geographic locations.

The rural heavy districts of Upper Sindh at the district level possess the highest absolute numbers of both sexes. Khairpur has 225667 male and 209872 female registrations (GPI= 0.93) (rural and urban) which ranks lowest in the province, closely followed by Sanghar, Ghotki, Tharparkar, and Naushahro Feroze.³³ In these high volume districts it is more likely that the male registrations will slightly outnumber the female ones in the rural areas, but the margins are very small. As an illustration, in Tharparkar, men registrations are ahead by about 9000 entries. It is these high-performing districts which point to where the registration system has so far been able to reach the greatest areas of the population especially in the agricultural and desert belts of the province.

At the provincial level, the GPI of 1.01 indicates near-complete gender parity in birth registration in birth registration, with only a slightly skew male.³⁴ Urban areas reflect this parity (1.01), whereas

²⁹ (Local Government Department, 2025, Administrative Data, received by Human Rights Department)

³⁰ Ibid

³¹ Ibid

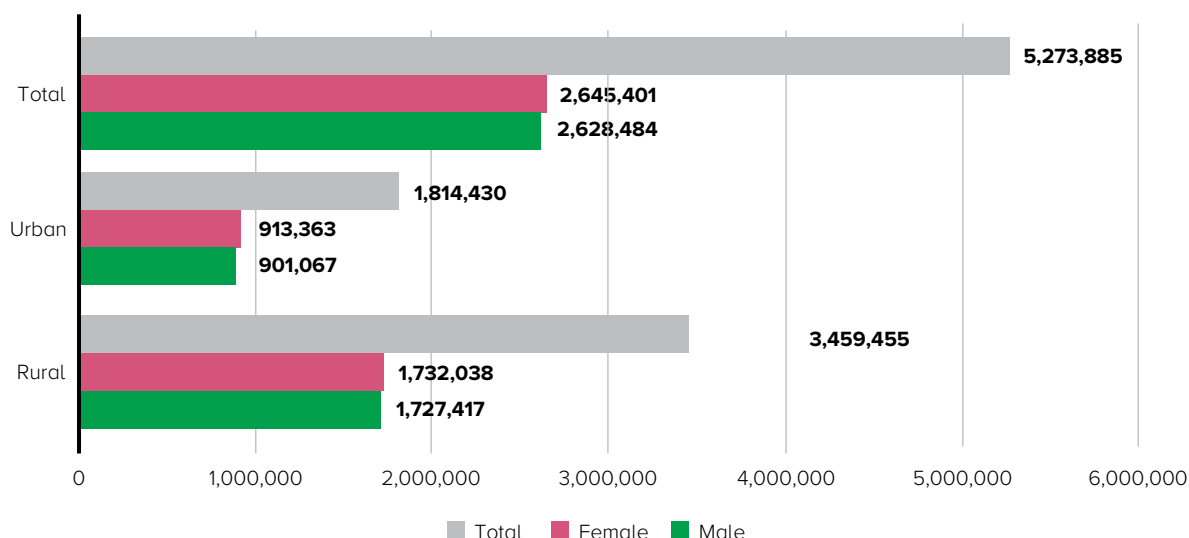
³² (National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), 2023, Administrative Data)

³³ Ibid

³⁴ Ibid

some high-volume rural districts, such as Khairpur and Tharparkar shows a localized pro-male bias with a GPI of 0.93, This suggest that, although the overall system is equitable, outreach in certain rural districts may still favor male registration. On the other hand, the five districts with low volume

Figure 2.3a: Total Birth Registration: Rural vs Urban 2023

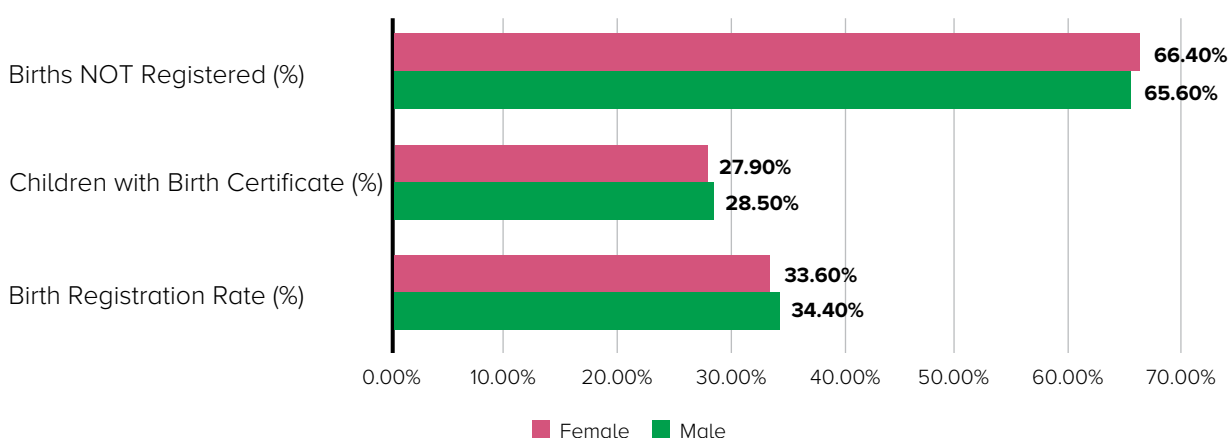


Source: Civil Registration Management System (CRMS) 2023 dataset provided by National Database and Registration Authority received by Human Rights Department

of registration include Matiari, Tando Allahyar, Jamshoro, Jacobabad and Tando Muhammad Khan, which show significantly lower absolute values, and each district had less than 60000 registrations of each gender. As an example, Matiari tabulated a total of 53,466 and 51,372 male and female registrations respectively in both sectors.

Interestingly, the Karachi urban centres exhibit a unique trend in this gender parity; In districts like Karachi Korangi, West and Central, male registrations were found to be consistently lower compared to those of women. In Karachi Korangi, female registrations (108,899) surpass male registrations (103,169), which indicates that urban administrative settings can support the reporting rates of females in comparison to rural setting.

Figure 3.3b: Birth Registration Status and Certification by Gender

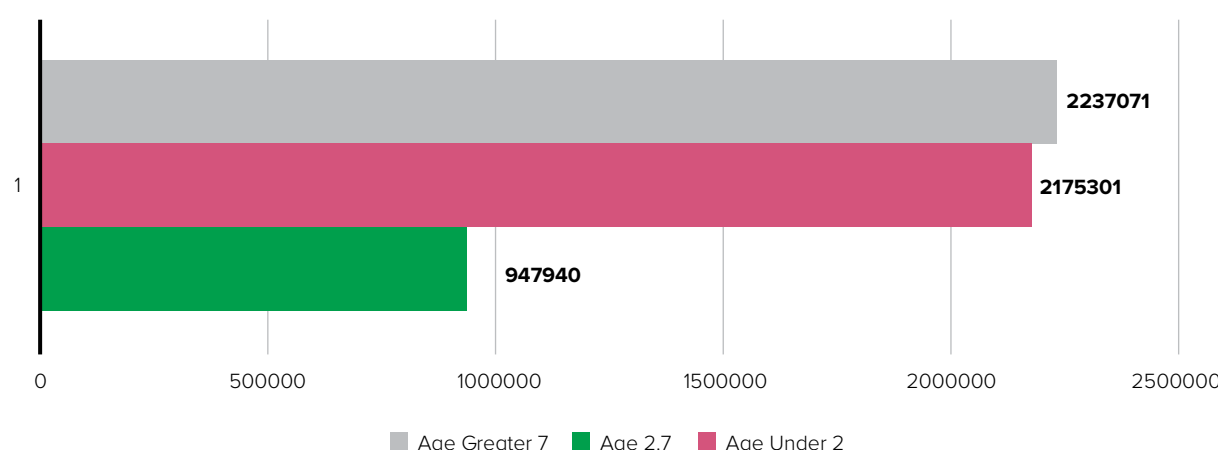


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018-19, (Table PR.1.1: Birth registration), Published by BoS.

2.6.3 Under-Five Birth Registration

The 2018-19 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) reports that 34.0 % of children under five in Sindh are formally registered by birth, implying that approximately 11,866 children remain unregistered.³⁵ The survey also reveals a gender and sectoral differential: male registration stands at 34.4 %, marginally exceeding the 33.6 % recorded for females, corresponding to 6,112 unregistered male and 5,754 unregistered female children. Urban–rural disparities intensify the picture; urban registration reaches 55.2 %, whereas rural registration falls markedly to 16.8 %. Maternal awareness aligns with these differences, as 25.7 % of mothers or caretakers in urban areas are aware of the registration process compared with only 12.6 % in rural communities.³⁶ A review of divisional data also emphasises these geographic differences. The Karachi division exhibits the highest registration rate within the province at 73.2 %. Conversely, the Sukkur division records the lowest outcomes, with merely 9.5 % of children registered and 8.0 % of mothers aware of the registration procedure. Additional divisions, including Shaheed Benazir Abad and Hyderabad register at 19.5 % and 21.3 %, respectively. Other divisions, namely Shaheed Benazir Abad and Hyderabad, report registration rates of 19.5 % and 21.3 %, correspondingly.³⁷ The socio-economic factors have a strong effect on the outcome of registration. Registration prevalence escalates from 12.7 % among the poorest quintile to 76.5 % among the richest quintile. Moreover, maternal educational attainment correlates positively with registration: mothers holding higher educational qualifications demonstrate a registration rate of 69.3 %, in stark contrast to 21.6 % among mothers lacking formal schooling.

Figure 2.4: Birth Registration by age disaggregation at Sindh level



Source: Birth Registration Management System (CRMS) 2023 dataset provided by National Database and Registration Authority received by Human Rights Department

The age-disaggregated birth registration data provided by NADRA in the year 2023 depicts a change in the gender parity in individual registration cohorts.³⁸ There is a significant difference in the number of female and male under-2 Years, with 488,263 females registered as opposed to 459,677 males. However, the opposite situation is observed among older cohorts: the registered number of males (1,138,413) is much higher than the number of registered females (1,036,888) in the 2-7 years bracket and above.³⁹ This difference continues in the Greater Than 7 Years cohort with 1,173,472 men against 1,063,599 women. Khairpur proves to be the district with the most number of birth registrations in all of the brackets measured, with an especially high number of 109,185 males

³⁵ (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2018-19)

^{36, 37, 39} Ibid

³⁸ (National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), 2023, Administrative Data)

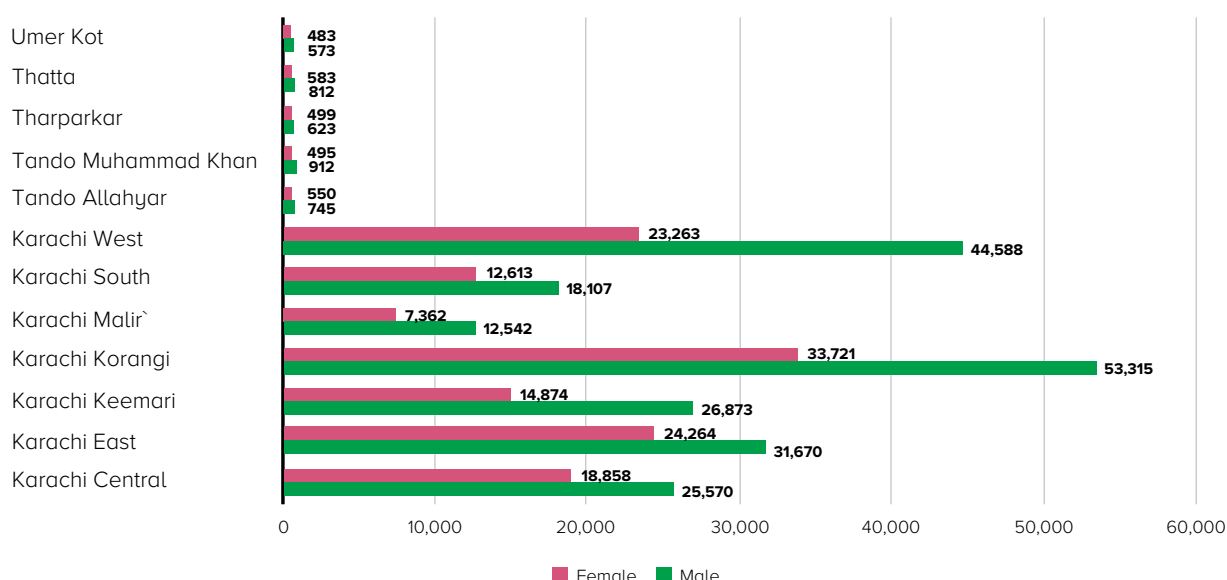
in the 2-7 year bracket, which is the highest number in a single bracket. Regarding metropolitan distribution, the Karachi districts of Korangi, West, and East have higher proportions in the older cohort; such as 40,437 males and 48,756 females in the Greater Than-7 category of the Karachi Korangi district. On the other hand, smaller areas like Tando Allahyar and Matiari have smaller provincial-level registration footprints. Tando Allahyar has 7,051 males under two years of age, and Matiari exhibits almost equal balance in the older group, having 23,839 males and 23,896 females.⁴⁰

In Sujawal, the number of females registered in the above 7 years category is 24,073, and the number of males is 27,040. Agricultural and interior districts such as Sanghar, Ghotki and Tharparkar have high birth registration rates in the 2-7 years age group, indicating either a vigorous birth registration exercise or a bulge of youth. In particular, the number of males and females in this bracket registered in Sanghar was 64,900 and 58,125 respectively, and at Ghotki the corresponding figures were 62,089 and 55,189 respectively. Tharparkar shows a distinct stability in its distribution of registration with a constant figure of 51,374 males of 2-7 age group and 51,685 males in the above 7 year age category, which means that there is a stable rate of registration in the area. Similarly, other areas of the high birth registration volumes in the interior districts of Sindh, like Kambar Shahdad Kot and Naushahro Feroze, record large proportions of youth: 56,710 and 61,934 males; respectively in the 2-7 age group.

2.6.4 Marriage Registration in Sindh

Marriage registration is a vital component of civil registration and vital statistical system, providing legal reorganization establishment of marital unions between two individuals.⁴¹ Registered marriages establish the legal rights of both partners particularly women in areas such as inheritance, marital status, social protection, identity documentation, and access to the government services. The statistics provided by the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) for Sindh in 2023 provide a remarkable difference in the statistics of men and women who went to officially register their marriages within the province.⁴² Registration centers in Karachi have recorded a massive

Figure 2.5: Marriage Registration by Sex in Districts (2023)



Source: Marriage Registration 2023 dataset provided by National Database and Registration Authority received by Human Rights Department

⁴⁰ Ibid

⁴¹ (Government of Pakistan & UNICEF, n.d.)

⁴² (National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), 2023, Administrative Data)

turnout in the upper end of their distribution. District Korangi registered had 53,315 males and 33,721 females while Karachi West registered 44,588 males and 23,263 females. These urban figures contrast markedly with the very low levels of registration observed in Sujawal, where only 248 males and 172 females were registered, and in Kashmore, where only 522 males and 420 females were registered. This contrast highlights the significant disparity between densely populated urban centres and rural areas.

The data also shed light on this gap using other large districts; an example is in Hyderabad, 8267 males and 5831 females had their marriages registered, and in Sanghar, 4497 males and 3053 females had registered their marriages. In contrast, the figures are much lower in the regions like Tharparkar, which registered 623 males and 499 females and Umerkot, which registered 573 males and 483 females. The trend is the same throughout the province, whereby more males are registered than females. At Badin, where there were 3,070 males registered to 1,525 females, the ratio was almost two to one; and at Matiari, 1,649 males and 1,028 females. Overall, a total of 262,534 males and 169,267 females in Sindh had registered their marriages, demonstrating both regional and gender disparities in marriage registration.

2.6.5 Divorce and Khula Registration in Sindh

In Sindh, divorces and khulas refers to the total number of marital separations, including court-sanctioned divorces and khulas requested by women, under the Islamic and other statutory legislation of the province. Divorce registration as a civil registration and vital statistics indicator offers vital understanding on the stability of marriage, access to the law and gender equity in family laws. Demographically and governance wise, it is the measure of how men and women have the freedom to formally exercise their rights to part with marriages and grant legal acknowledgement of marital status.

The list of registered divorce case throughout the province which NADRA provided in the 2023 report already demonstrates a strong geographical disparity, a total of 24,700 divorce cases and 23,287 divorcees.⁴³ All these cases are centralized in the Karachi division by a very significant majority. By aggregating the figures for all seven districts of Karachi, Karachi Central (2,297 divorcers; 2,228 divorcees), Karachi East (3,170 divorcers; 3,060 divorcees), Karachi Kemari (985 divorcers; 908 divorcees), Karachi Korangi (6,665 divorcers; 6,322 divorcees), Karachi Malir (561 divorcers; 546 divorcees), Karachi South (2,139 divorcers; 1,958 divorcees), and Karachi West (2,684 divorcers; 2,420 divorcees), it is evident that Karachi Korangi, with the highest numbers in the province, accounts for approximately 27% of all registered marital dissolutions.

In sharp contrast, the district with the lowest number of cases is Tharparkar, which reports an exact count of only 21 divorcers and 21 divorcees. Other districts in the interior also show significantly lower activity compared to the urban centers, including Sujawal (54 divorcers; 52 divorcees), Umer Kot (75 divorcers; 72 divorcees), Tando Muhammad Khan (122 divorcers; 122 divorcees), Tando Allahyar (143 divorcers; 137 divorcees), Jacobabad (141 divorcers; 139 divorcees), and Thatta (147 divorcers; 141 divorcees). Medium-range figures were recorded in districts such as Kashmore (162 divorcers; 159 divorcees), Shikarpur (200 divorcers; 192 divorcees), Ghotki (206 divorcers; 182 divorcees), Kambar Shahdadkot (207 divorcers; 192 divorcees), Matiari (216 divorcers; 199 divorcees), Badin (262 divorcers; 239 divorcees), Dadu (263 divorcers; 241 divorcees), Jamshoro (268 divorcers; 254 divorcees), and Larkana (270 divorcers; 252 divorcees). The rest of the statistics show that there is a slow increase in registration in other districts like Naushahro Feroze (305 divorcers; 272 divorcees), Mirpurkhas (341 divorcers; 325 divorcees), Shaheed Benazir Abad (383 divorcers; 360 divorcees), Sukkur (420 divorcers; 401 divorcees), Sanghar (465 divorcers; 431 divorcees) and Khairpur (546 divorcers; 50). With the exception of Karachi, Hyderabad is the only other major metropolitan center with significant volume, which is 982 divorcers and 955 divorcees. These figures highlight a stark

⁴³ (National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), 2023, Administrative Data)

inequality between urban and rural areas. For example, Karachi Korangi reports 6,665 divorcers and 6,322 divorcees, whereas Tharparkar records only 21 cases for both categories. This indicates that Karachi Korangi has over 300 times more registered marital dissolutions than Tharparkar, highlighting a significant regional disparity in divorce registration across Sindh.

Table 2.6: Divorce & Khula Registration in Sindh

District	DIVORCER	DIVORCEE
Badin	262	239
Dadu	263	241
Ghotki	206	182
Hyderabad	982	955
Jacobabad	141	139
Jamshoro	268	254
Kam Bar Shah Dad Kot	207	192
Karachi Central	2,297	2,228
Karachi East	3,170	3,060
Karachi Keemari	985	908
Karachi Korangi	6,665	6,322
Karachi Maur	561	546
Karachi South	2,139	1,958
Karachi West	2,684	2,420
Kashmore	162	159
Khairpur	546	507
Larkana	270	252
Matiari	216	199
Mirpurkhas	341	325
Naushahro Feroze	305	272
Sanghar	465	431
Shaheed Benazir Abad	383	360
Shikarpur	200	192
Sujawal	54	52
Sukkur	420	401
Tan Do Allah Yar	143	137
Tando Muhammad Khan	122	122
Tharparkar	21	21
Thatta	147	141
Umer Kot	75	72
Grand Total	24,700	23,287

2.6.6 Death Registration in Sindh

The data on death registration provided by NADRA for 2023, indicate a large disparity in the gender distribution of reported deaths where the total number of registrations are 293,544 province-wide.⁴⁴ Of these, 203,909 were male and 89,635 were female, indicating that males account for roughly 69.5 % of all recorded deaths in the province. Karachi Korangi is the district that has the most total registration with 29,199 recorded total deaths (17,488 men and 11,711 women). This is then followed by Karachi West 21,753 total registrations (13,527 male and 8,226 female) and Karachi East 15,912 (9,630 male and 6,282 female). The Karachi divisions did not show the highest number of deaths with Karachi having 14,848 total registered deaths, particularly with a significantly high male population of 12,062 against 3,194 females. Hyderabad also reported a high number of registered deaths, totalling 15,050 (9,631 males and 5,419 females). The lowest number of total deaths was recorded by Kashmore with only 2499 registrations (1987 male and 512 female). Others that have had significantly low registration rates are Sujawal which only registered 3,463 (2,754 male and 604 female), and Jacobabad which registered 3,477 (2,873 male and 604 female). In terms of male deaths registered in the province, Karachi Korangi registered 17,488, Karachi West registered 13,527 and Khairpur registered 12,062 respectively. On the other hand, the minimum male registrations were reported in Kashmore with 1,987, Sujawal at 2,754 and Tando Muhammad Khan at 3,083.

In the case of female registrations, it was Karachi Korangi with the highest number of 11,711, Karachi West with 8,226 and Karachi East with 6,282 respectively. The districts with the lowest number of female deaths were Kashmore 512, Jacobabad 604 and Sujawal at 709. The main conclusion of the 2023 data is that there is a huge gender disparity, which is represented in the form of a strong difference between the number of male and female deaths registered. This tendency does not always presuppose the increased mortality rate of men, but it is simply the legal and economic necessity of documentation. In most cases, male death certificate is a must in transfers of land, closing bank accounts and legal succession. On the other hand, the fact that women living in rural territories have less titled property and other formal assets also means that families do not necessarily see the need to record their death.

The data further highlights a sharp divide between urban and rural documentation practices. Karachi consistently highest number of registered deaths in the province. This is largely driven by the strict requirement of an official death certificate for burials in major metropolitan graveyards, as well as the necessity of paperwork for processing pensions and employment benefits. In contrast, there is a notable rural lag in districts such as Kashmore, Tharparkar, and Upper Sindh. In these regions, registration numbers are significantly lower because many deaths occur at home and burials take place in ancestral graveyards where formal documentation is rarely demanded or enforced.

2.7 Computerized National Identity Cards Issued in Sindh

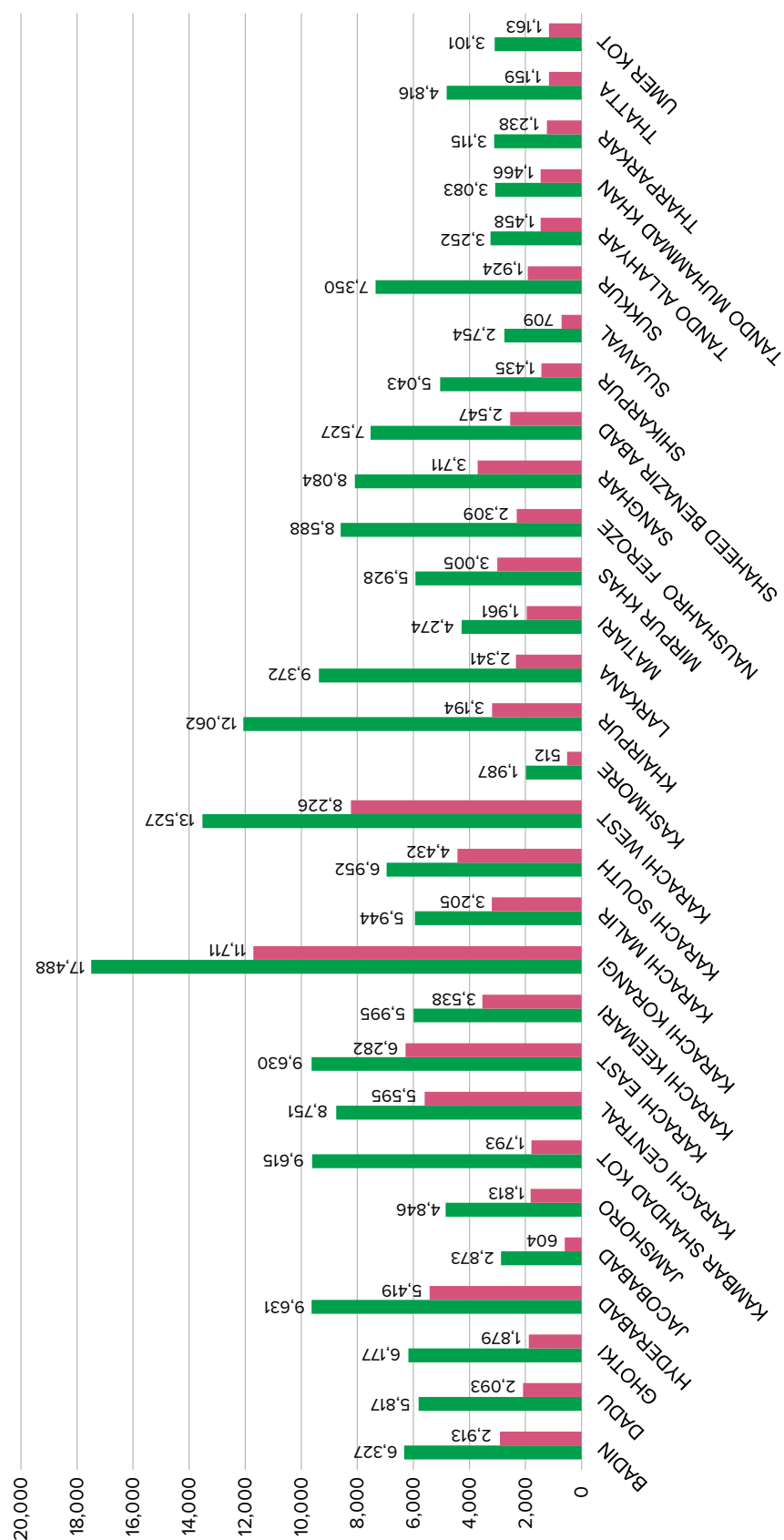
CNIC registration refers to the enrollment of individuals in Pakistan's NADRA system for official identification.⁴⁵ This process constitutes a foundational pillar of Pakistan's legal identity framework, capturing biometric and demographic information required for verification and formal documentation. CNIC coverage functions as a critical demographic and governance indicator, enabling access to essential services such as voting, banking, inheritance, property ownership, social protection programs, and public-sector benefits. District-wise and gender-disaggregated CNIC registration data for Sindh could not be obtained directly from NADRA at the time of reporting. Accordingly, the analysis presented in this section is based on available census evidence and published secondary sources, with this limitation duly acknowledged.

In Sindh, CNIC registration reflects both administrative reach and legal inclusivity across districts and gender groups. Persistent disparities among males, females, and transgender individuals

⁴⁴ (National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), 2023, Administrative Data)

⁴⁵ (National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), 2026)

Table 2.6: Sindh Province Death Registration 2023



Source: Death Registration 2023 dataset provided by National Database and Registration Authority received by Human Rights Department

reveal structural inequalities in access to legal identity. Rural women and transgender populations remain disproportionately excluded due to socio-economic vulnerability, restrictive social norms, limited mobility, lower literacy levels, and reduced access to administrative facilities. Equitable CNIC coverage directly supports SDG 16.9 (legal identity for all) and reinforces SDG 5 (gender equality).⁴⁶ Evidence from UN Women highlights that identity documentation is foundational for empowerment, facilitating access to justice, financial inclusion, and social protection.

Despite steady progress, substantial gender-based gaps persist in Sindh. According to the 2017 Population Census, 78.68% of the adult population possesses CNICs, with 89.65% of adult males registered compared with only 74.19% of adult females, representing an absolute gender gap of 15.46 percentage points.⁴⁷ Nearly one in four adult women remains undocumented, compared to approximately one in ten men. This documentation deficit restricts women's access to voting rights, income-support programs such as Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and Ehsaas, formal banking, inheritance, property ownership, health insurance, education, and formal employment.⁴⁸

Nationally, the registration landscape is defined by 228,564,529 total enrollments recorded by NADRA as of January 10, 2025, reflecting the overall scale of documented citizens across the country. In Sindh, total registrations reach 43,879,662 individuals, comprising 15,207,815 male adults and 13,019,797 female adults, alongside 8,003,408 male minors and 7,648,107 female minors.⁴⁹ The data also accounts for 531 transgender individuals and 112,812 specially-abled persons within the province, while succession statistics for Sindh show 22,948 certificates issued against 6,104 declines. Recent institutional reforms strengthen identity inclusion through an age-tiered biometric framework, where limited biometric capture for children under three years, partial iris and photographic verification for ages 3–10, and full biometric enrollment for ages 10–18 reduce exclusion risks, particularly for girls. Early biometric inclusion helps prevent child marriage, child labor, and trafficking, while enabling longitudinal tracking of education, health, and labor-force participation by sex, which is critical for gender-responsive policymaking.

The introduction of individualized B-Forms represents a significant advancement in child documentation. By assigning an independent legal identity to each child, the reform mitigates risks of identity suppression within male-dominated household registration systems. This is particularly transformative for girls, strengthening access to passports, education, mobility, and long-term socioeconomic inclusion. Gender-responsive reforms are also introduced through the Family Registration Certificate (FRC), allowing women to associate their CNICs with either paternal or marital identity. This reduces dependence on marital association and prevents identity loss after marriage. Inclusion of spousal information in cases of multiple marriages enhances legal protection and reduces opportunities for identity-based exploitation.

The rollout of chipless CNICs further improves affordability and accessibility, particularly for women, widows, informal workers, and rural residents. Reduced fees, faster processing, bilingual content, and QR-based verification lower logistical and financial barriers, strengthening female access to banking, voting, health services, and social transfers. In parallel, NADRA's time-bound resolution of CNIC confiscation and restoration cases addresses administrative exclusion resulting from marriage, relocation, or spousal disputes. Expansion of mobile biker registration units in Karachi improves outreach to women facing mobility, safety, and time constraints, advancing SDG 16.6 (effective institutions) and SDG 5.4 (recognition of unpaid care burdens).⁵⁰

Collectively, these reforms contribute to a more transparent, inclusive, and gender-responsive identity ecosystem in Sindh. Improved female CNIC coverage strengthens population denominators

⁴⁶ (United Nations, 2026)

⁴⁷ (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2017)

⁴⁸ Ibid

⁴⁹ (National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), 2025, Administrative Data)

⁵⁰ Ibid

for gender parity indices across health, education, labor-force participation, voter registration, and social protection. Legal identity enhances women's political participation, financial inclusion, inheritance security, and access to state resources, promoting intergenerational gender equity and reducing entrenched governance gaps.

2.7.1 CNICs with Disability Logo Issued in Sindh

NADRA recognizes persons who are physically, sensory, psychosocially, or intellectually disabled by issuing CNICs with a disability logo.⁵¹ The Physical Disability cohort represents the greatest category with 66,275 males and 26,332 females totalling 92,607 individuals, thus, the least Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.40, according to the 2025 NADRA dataset titled Registered Disabilities With Official Logo. Under the Mentally Retarded group, there are 6,572 males and 3,368 females (9,940) with a GPI of 0.51 and there are 6,539 males and 3,215 females (9,754) with a GPI of 0.49. With the highest parity among this classified cohort is the Hearing-Impaired group with 3,876 males and 2,140 females (total 6,016) and having a GPI of 0.55. The officially registered group is 83,262 males and 35,055 females, which is a total GPI of 0.42. Identified Disabilities but without official logo includes individuals recognized in the system as having a disability but who still hold a standard CNIC, a category that also contains 233,243 transgender individuals. Physical Disability is still the most common in this subset with a 96,641 males and 42,477 females (139,118) and GPI of 0.44. The Mentally Retarded group has much higher parity of 0.82, with 29,057 males, and 23,873 females (29,057 total, 23,873 total).⁵² The Blind group has 18,289 males and 13,164 females (total 62,910) with a GPI of 0.72 and the Hearing-Impaired group has 6,320 males and 3,420 females (total 19,480) and a GPI of 0.54. Overall, this un-logged group has 150,307 males and 82,936 females, which makes the GPI of 0.55. Through a thorough examination of the 2025 NADRA information, the total of Physical Disability is 162,916 men and 68,809 women (combined GPI: 0.42). Mentally Retarded category includes 35,629 males and 27,241 females (Combined GPI: 0.76). In the case of the Blind cohort, the data are 24,828 male and 16,381 female (combined GPI: 0.66), and in the case of the Hearing impaired, the data are 10,196 male and 5,560 female (combined GPI: 0.55). In all the categories, the total number will be 233,569 males and 117,991 females and the cumulative GPI will be 0.51.

Under-registration of CNICs with disability logos has significant consequences, limiting access to stipends, health insurance, assistive devices, education, employment quotas, and zakat or Bait-ul-Maal assistance. Women with disabilities face additional structural barriers, as post-marital mobility restrictions and societal stigma discourage registration. In many cases, families deliberately avoid registering a disability officially because it is perceived as disadvantageous for marriage prospects, resulting in further under-registration. Disability recognition is often seen as socially or economically detrimental, reinforcing deliberate avoidance of formal documentation.

Addressing these gaps requires gender-responsive service delivery reforms, including establishing disability-friendly infrastructure at NADRA centers, deploying female staff, providing mobile and home-based biometric registration, implementing fee waivers and simplified procedures, and supporting caregiver-assisted registration. Institutional coordination among NADRA, Social Welfare, and Health Departments is critical. Routine publication of sex-disaggregated disability CNIC data further enhances monitoring, equitable resource allocation, and inclusive governance.

2.8 Conclusion

The demographic landscape of Sindh, as revealed by the 2023 Census and administrative CRVS data, is defined by rapid urbanization and deep-seated gender disparities. With a total population of 55,696,147, the province is undergoing a significant spatial shift toward urban centers, which now house 53.97% of the population. This transition is not gender-neutral; it is driven by a male-

⁵¹ (NADRA, 2025, Administrative Data)

⁵² (NADRA, 2025, Administrative Data)

dominated economic migration (665,088 males migrating for jobs) and a female-driven social migration (396,107 females migrating for marriage). These patterns underscore how traditional gender roles and industrial concentration in cities like Karachi continue to shape the physical and social mobility of the province's residents.

The province's age structure reveals a massive youth bulge, particularly in the 0–04 age group, which totals 8,727,677 children. While this represents potential for a future "demographic dividend," the current high dependency ratio compounded by the fact that 1,297,882 individuals live with disabilities places an immense burden on Sindh's social infrastructure. The fact that visual, hearing, and physical limitations are more frequently reported in urban areas suggests that the pressure on city-based healthcare and accessibility services will only intensify as the population continues to migrate.

Furthermore, the data highlights a critical "documentation gap" that threatens equitable development. While birth registration shows a baseline of gender parity in raw numbers, the broader Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system reveals significant hurdles for women. The stark difference between male (262,534) and female (169,267) marriage registrations suggests that nearly 100,000 fewer women are securing the legal protections associated with formal marital documentation. This gap is exacerbated by socio-economic standing; with birth registration rates plummeting to 12.7% among the poorest quintile compared to 76.5% among the wealthiest, the system currently favors those with existing resources and education.

In summary, Sindh stands at a demographic crossroads. While the province is growing and modernizing, the benefits of this growth are unevenly distributed. The consistent gender gap where males outnumber females in every age category combined with the rural-urban divide in service access, creates a complex landscape for policymakers. To achieve true gender-responsive governance, Sindh must bridge these gaps by decentralizing registration services and addressing the systemic barriers that keep women and rural populations in the "documentary shadows." Only by ensuring that every birth, marriage, and migration is counted can the province build an inclusive future that leaves no one behind.

2.9 Recommendations

To address the multidimensional disparities identified in this chapter, the following evidence-based policy interventions are recommended under the existing legislative framework of Sindh:

1. Civil Registration & Legal Identity (CRVS)

- **Localized Outreach for Birth Registration:** To correct the pro-male bias (GPI 0.93) in birth registration within districts like Khairpur and Tharparkar, the Government of Sindh may utilize the Sindh Local Government (Amendment) Act, 2023 to mandate Union Councils to conduct door-to-door registration drives, specifically targeting female children and minority communities to ensure universal legal visibility.
- **Enforcement of Statutory Mandates for Marital Registration:** To address the profound urban-rural disparity in marriage documentation, as evidenced by the critically low registration volumes in districts such as Sujawal and Kashmore, it is imperative to shift from voluntary reporting to the strict enforcement of the Sindh Child Marriages Restraint Act, 2013 (Sindh Act No. XV of 2014) and the Sindh Hindus Marriage Act, 2016. Under Section 6 of the 2016 Act, registration is a mandatory legal requirement that must be completed within 45 days, yet current provincial data suggests a significant compliance gap. By operationalizing the penal provisions of the 2013 Act specifically Sections 3, 4, and 5 regarding the accountability of the contracting parties and guardians the state can mandate documentation as the primary mechanism for age and consent verification. Ensuring that every marital union is legally recorded through the Civil Registration Management System (CRMS) is a fundamental prerequisite for securing women's rights to inheritance, alimony,

and social protection. The provincial government must integrate these legal frameworks to ensure that formal documentation becomes a universal standard, shielding women from the socio-economic vulnerabilities associated with unrecorded unions

- **Succession and Property Rights:** Succession and Property Rights: To prevent the historical exclusion of women from land ownership and asset distribution, the provincial government should fully operationalize the Sindh Letters of Administration and Succession Certificates Act, 2021 (Sindh Act No. VII of 2021). By leveraging the Succession Facilitation Units established under Section 4 and the online portal mandated by Section 5, the state can create an 'Automatic Inheritance Trigger.' When a death is registered within the Civil Registration Management System (CRMS), the system should automatically cross-reference NADRA datasets to identify and notify all legal heirs, specifically female heirs. This proactive digital integration is essential to ensuring that the rights of women to immovable property, as protected under the Sindh Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 2019, are enforced through a transparent and 'efficacious' administrative mechanism.

2. Health and Disability Inclusion

- **Addressing the Disability Gender Gap:** With a recorded sex ratio of 114.04 among persons with disabilities, there is a clear under-reporting of females with functional limitations. The Sindh Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2018 must be used to fund female-led mobile assessment teams to identify and register women and girls with disabilities in rural Sindh.
- **Integrated Reproductive Health:** Leveraging the Sindh Reproductive Healthcare Rights (Amendment) Act, 2022, the province may link birth notifications from the respective hospitals to the B-Form issuance process, ensuring that the gender parity achieved in the "Under 2 Years" cohort is maintained as children reach school age.

3. Education and Vocational Training

- **Enforcing Compulsory Enrollment:** To address the youth dependency ratios identified in the 0-14 age groups, the Sindh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2013 may be strictly linked to B-Form verification, specifically in districts where female registration lags behind males after age 7.

4. Transgender Inclusion Roadmap

- **District-Level Inclusion Committees:** Establish District Transgender Data Committees under the Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011 to facilitate the systematic inclusion of transgender individuals in official records. These committees should coordinate with relevant departments and NADRA to support the transition of the 4,222 transgender persons identified in the 2023 Census into formal provincial registries and CNIC databases, while also monitoring data accuracy and service access.
- **Data Integration and Privacy:** Leverage the Sindh Digital Technology Board Act, 2022 to integrate gender-diverse data across key public service systems such as healthcare, education, and social protection. At the same time, ensure strict safeguards for confidentiality and data protection in accordance with the Sindh Transparency and Right to Information Act, 2016, to prevent discrimination and protect the privacy of transgender individuals in service delivery.

5. Data Accuracy and Validation

- It is recommended that the local government department implement a more robust data validation and reconciliation protocol to ensure the integrity of provincial datasets. To address the current inconsistencies, a thorough audit of the maintained records should be conducted to align individual district-level figures with the final provincial aggregates. Furthermore, transitioning from manual entry to an automated, centralized digital system would minimize human error and prevent the recurrence of mathematical variances.



GOVERNANCE



SINDH GENDER PARITY REPORT 2023-2024

3. GOVERNANCE

Key Findings

- Women are increasingly strengthening their presence within Sindh's governance system, with 12 women serving as Parliamentary Secretaries out of 29 positions, reflecting comparatively strong participation in legislative coordination and parliamentary affairs.
- Women's voter registration in Sindh increased significantly between 2018 and 2024. Registered female voters for National Assembly elections increased from 9,954,098 to 12,617,451, while Provincial Assembly registration increased from 9,892,231 to 12,381,791, indicating gradual narrowing of the gender gap in electoral participation.
- Women's participation in direct electoral competition showed positive improvement, with female candidacy in National Assembly elections increasing from 23 candidates in 2018 to 53 candidates in 2024.
- Female representation in senior electoral administration roles demonstrated notable progress. Female Returning Officers in Provincial Assembly elections increased from 4 in 2018 to 16 in 2024, reflecting gradual advancement toward more gender-responsive election management structures.
- Female continued to maintain an important presence within frontline electoral administration, with 3,325 female Presiding Officers in National Assembly elections and 3,292 in Provincial Assembly elections during the 2024 electoral cycle.
- Electoral accessibility for women improved through the expansion of women-oriented polling infrastructure. Female-only polling stations for National Assembly elections increased from 3,618 in 2018 to 4,310 in 2024, contributing to greater accessibility and participation opportunities for women voters.
- In 2023, Sindh took an important institutional step toward inclusive governance in 2023 by reserving two seats for transgender persons within local councils. This resulted in Shahzadi Rai and Chandni Shah becoming the first transgender representatives in the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation City Council.
- Women are gradually gaining greater visibility within parliamentary and governance structures, particularly through standing committees, legislative coordination roles, and social-sector governance initiatives, reflecting incremental progress toward broader participation in public decision-making.
- Rural Sindh demonstrated comparatively strong female electoral participation, particularly in Tharparkar, where female voter turnout exceeded male turnout in multiple constituencies, reflecting strong civic engagement and women's participation within the electoral process.

3.1 Introduction

Governance and political participation are central to democratic inclusion, institutional accountability, and equitable representation within society. In the context of gender parity, governance extends beyond electoral participation to encompass women's and marginalized groups' access to leadership, decision-making, public administration, and policy influence across political and institutional structures. In Sindh, the governance framework is guided by constitutional guarantees under Articles 17, 25, and 34 of the Constitution of Pakistan, which recognize equality before law, the right to political participation, and the State's responsibility to ensure women's full participation in national life.⁵³ Electoral and political participation are further supported through key legal and policy frameworks including the Elections Act, 2017, the Sindh Local Government Act, 2013, the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2018, and the Sindh Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2018, which collectively seek to strengthen inclusive representation, electoral accessibility, and participation of marginalized communities within governance processes.

Over recent years, Sindh has undertaken several institutional measures aimed at strengthening inclusive governance and gender-responsive political participation. These include expanded women's voter registration campaigns, online voter registration and verification mechanisms, improvements in women-oriented polling infrastructure, and increased inclusion of women within electoral administration mechanisms through training and operational engagement in election management processes. The province has also introduced reserved local government seats for transgender persons in 2023, while women parliamentarians have gained comparatively greater visibility within standing committees, legislative discussions, and social-sector governance initiatives. These developments reflect gradual progress toward broader democratic inclusion and improved accessibility to political participation however, at the same time, disparities at some level continue to persist in executive leadership, general-seat electoral competition, parliamentary committee leadership, and senior decision-making positions.⁵⁴

3.2 Limitations and Challenges

While this chapter relies primarily on official administrative and institutional data sources, several limitations affected the scope and comparability of the analysis. Comparative assessment across the 2018 and 2024 election cycles was difficult for all governance indicators due to inconsistencies in the availability and accessibility of historical records. In particular, data relating to Ministers, Advisers, Parliamentary Secretaries, and committee positions for 2018 could not be systematically retrieved from the Provincial Assembly of Sindh website, as archival records were not organized or filtered in a manner that permitted year-specific extraction and longitudinal comparison. Consequently, trend analysis for these indicators was limited to the most recent available data for 2024. In addition, some governance datasets contained missing values, incomplete entries, and minor inconsistencies within official records. As these datasets were obtained directly from government and institutional sources, retrospective corrections or modifications were not undertaken in order to preserve the integrity of the original administrative data. These limitations affected the depth of longitudinal analysis and restricted the ability to conduct fully standardized comparisons across all governance indicators.

3.3 Political and Executive Representation in Sindh

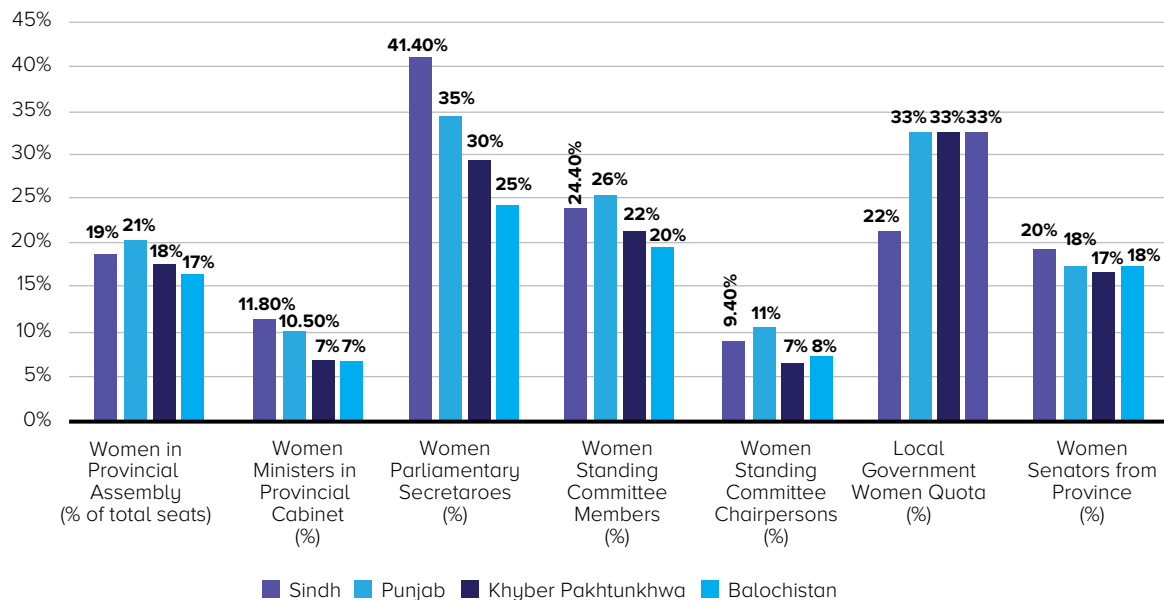
The data on women's representation in key political and executive decision-making roles in Sindh, highlights participation across cabinet positions, legislative coordination roles, parliamentary oversight bodies, and representation in the Senate. The analysis highlights areas where women

⁵³ (The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, National Assembly of Pakistan)

⁵⁴ (National Assembly of Pakistan; Elections Act, 2017, National Assembly of Pakistan; Sindh Local Government Act, 2013, Provincial Assembly of Sindh; Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2018, National Assembly of Pakistan; Sindh Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2018, Provincial Assembly of Sindh)

have achieved numerical presence, as well as persistent gaps in access to influential decision-making.

Figure 3.1: Comparison of Women’s Representation in Provincial Governance Across Pakistan



Sources: Provincial Assembly of Sindh (2024); Punjab Commission on the Status of Women (2022); Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2025); Government of Balochistan (2024); Senate of Pakistan (2024).

The data depicts notable inter-provincial variations in women’s representation within governance structures across Pakistan. The comparative trends indicate that female participation in provincial decision-making bodies remains uneven, with some provinces demonstrating relatively higher inclusion of women in political and executive roles, while others continue to reflect limited representation. These disparities suggest differences in institutional commitment, political participation opportunities, and the effectiveness of gender-inclusive governance mechanisms across provinces. At the same time, the figure demonstrates that although women’s representation has improved in certain governance areas through reserved seats, policy reforms, and increased political participation, substantial gaps persist in access to influential leadership and decision-making positions. The findings reinforce the need for continued institutional and policy measures aimed at strengthening women’s participation in governance, enhancing leadership opportunities, and promoting more inclusive and gender-responsive political systems across Pakistan.

3.3.1 Executive Branch: Governance Representation in Sindh

The executive branch represents the central locus of political authority in Sindh, shaping policy priorities, directing governance outcomes, and influencing resource allocation across sectors. Women’s representation within this sphere therefore serves as an important indicator of substantive political participation beyond symbolic or descriptive inclusion.⁵⁵

The current data reflects significant gender disparities in executive and parliamentary leadership positions. **Women hold only 2 out of 17 provincial ministerial posts**, resulting in a Gender Parity

⁵⁵ Descriptive representation focuses on the numerical presence of representatives who share key social identities with constituents, distinguishing identity-based presence from substantive decision-making influence (Swers & Rouse, 2011).

Index (GPI) of 0.13, while no women serve as Advisers to the Leader of the House, resulting in a GPI of 0.00.⁵⁶ These figures highlight the continued underrepresentation of women in senior executive and strategic decision-making roles within the provincial governance structure.

Table 3.1. Governance Representation in Sindh

Governance Arena	Total Posts	Women	Men	Gender Parity Index (GPI)
Provincial Ministers	17	2	15	0.13
Advisers to the Leader of the House	2	0	2	0.00
Parliamentary Secretaries	29	12	17	0.71
Reserved Seats-Women	28	28	0	N/A
Reserved Seats-Non-Muslims	9	0	9	0.00
Standing Committee Members	320	78	242	0.32
Committee Chairpersons	34	4	28	0.14
Senators from Sindh	20	4	16	0.25

(Source: Provincial Assembly of Sindh and Senate)

A similar pattern is visible within parliamentary oversight and committee leadership structures. **Of the 34 Standing Committees in the Provincial Assembly of Sindh, only four are chaired by women**, resulting in a GPI of 0.14 for Committee Chairpersons.⁵⁷ Female-led committees are largely concentrated within social and welfare-oriented sectors, including Cooperatives, Home, Special Education, and Women Development. In contrast, committees overseeing finance, energy, irrigation, planning and development, revenue, land utilization, and infrastructure-related sectors continue to be chaired exclusively by men. **Although women constitute 78 out of 320 Standing Committee members, resulting in a comparatively higher GPI of 0.32**, their participation remains limited within committees that exercise substantial influence over economic governance, infrastructure development, and fiscal policy.⁵⁸ These trends suggest that while women's numerical participation in governance structures has improved, access to influential leadership and policy-making roles remains uneven.

Nationally, **women hold approximately 17% of seats in Pakistan's National Assembly in 2025**, compared with the global average of 27.1% and the Asian regional average of 21.8% for lower or single legislative chambers. Despite the existence of reserved seats and quota mechanisms, women continue to remain significantly underrepresented in general-seat electoral politics. During the 2018 and 2024 electoral cycles, major political parties allocated less than 6% of general election tickets to women, limiting their participation in competitive political spaces. This broader pattern is also reflected in local governance structures across Sindh, where milestones such as the election of Kamla Bheel as the first woman district vice-chairperson of Tharparkar have been recognized

⁵⁶ (Provincial Assembly of Sindh, 2025)

⁵⁷ (Provincial Assembly of Sindh, 2025)

⁵⁸ (Provincial Assembly of Sindh, 2025)

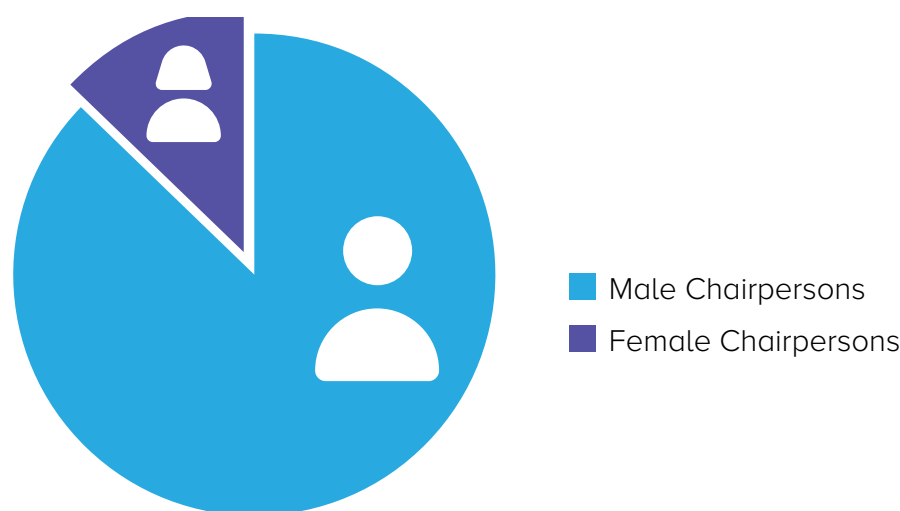
by UN Women as significant breakthroughs for women’s leadership in local governance.⁵⁹ Overall, the findings indicate a continuing gap between numerical representation and substantive political empowerment, particularly at district and local levels where women’s participation may still be constrained by institutional barriers, patriarchal norms, and limited access to influential political networks.

3.3.2 Legislature and Committees

Women occupy all 28 reserved seats in the Provincial Assembly of Sindh, however, their representation on general seats remains comparatively limited. Although statutory mechanisms ensure women’s presence through reserved quotas, participation through direct electoral competition continues to remain low. As of 2024, **women hold 30 out of 168 general seats, resulting in a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.22.**⁶⁰ This indicates that women account for only 17.9% of general-seat representation, while men occupy the remaining 138 positions. Despite improvements in women’s visibility within legislative institutions, the figures remain substantially below the parity benchmark of 1.0, reflecting continuing gender disparities in elected political representation.

This pattern is further reflected in committee representation and leadership within the Provincial Assembly. **Women hold 78 out of 320 Standing Committee memberships and only 4 out of 34 committee chairperson positions, resulting in a GPI of 0.14 for committee leadership.** Committees relating to social sectors demonstrate relatively higher female participation, while committees overseeing finance, revenue, infrastructure, land, energy, and technology-related sectors continue to exhibit limited or no female leadership.

Figure 3.2: Female Leadership in Standing Committees: Sindh Assembly Overview (2025)



(Source: Provincial Assembly of Sindh, 2024)

According to the Provincial Assembly of Sindh, **four out of thirty-two standing committees are chaired by women**, including **Farzana Hanif (Cooperatives)**, **Tanzila Umi Habiba (Special Education)**, **Farah Sohail (Women Development)**, and **Faryal Talpur (Home)**, while the remaining twenty-eight committees are chaired by men, resulting in a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.14.⁶¹ This distribution indicates that although women maintain visible representation within Sindh’s legislative

⁶⁰ (UN Women Pakistan, 2023)

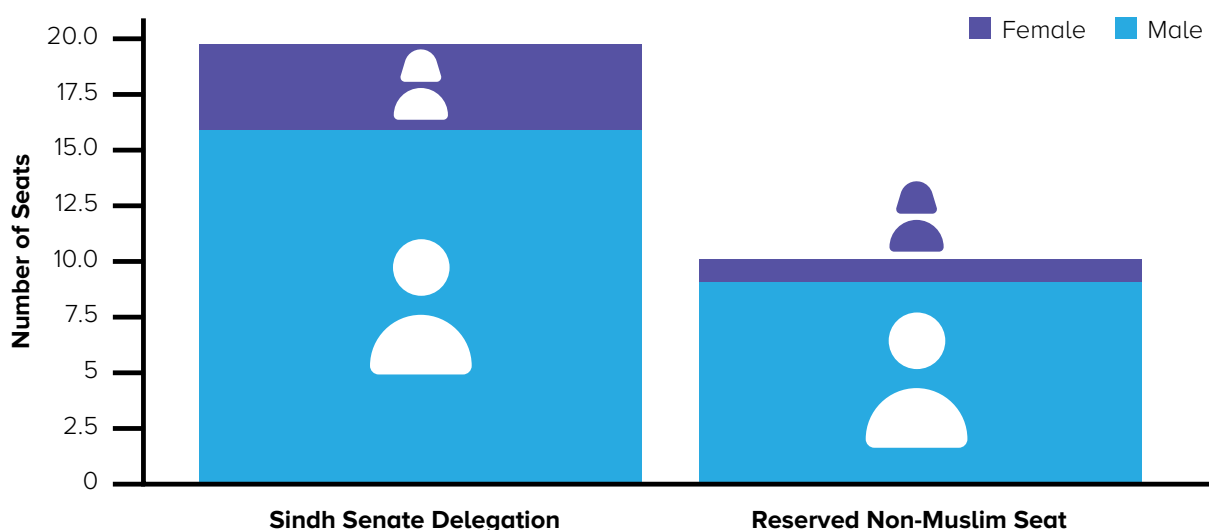
⁶¹ (Provincial Assembly of Sindh, 2025).

institutions, leadership within key parliamentary committees continues to remain predominantly male-dominated, reflecting broader gender disparities in political decision-making structures across Pakistan.

3.3.3 Federal Representation in the Senate

Women constitute 20% of Sindh’s Senate delegation. At the federal level, Sindh is represented by four female senators: Khalida Ateeb from Muttahida Qaumi Movement – Pakistan, and Palwasha Mohammad Zai Khan, Rubina Qaimkhani, and Sherry Rehman from Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians, while the remaining sixteen Senate seats are held by men.⁶² These figures indicate that although women maintain representation within the Senate, participation in higher-level political leadership structures continues to remain comparatively limited.

Figure 3.3: Women Representation in Governance Structure (2025)



Source: National Assembly of Pakistan, 2025

At the same time, it is important to acknowledge the role of Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians in supporting women’s political participation and representation within Sindh’s governance structures. In addition, under **Article 51 of the Constitution of Pakistan, reserved seats are allocated for non-Muslim representation in the National Assembly.**⁶³ According to the National Assembly of Pakistan (2025), **only one out of ten reserved seats for non-Muslims is currently occupied by a woman, resulting in a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.11.**⁶⁴ While these constitutional mechanisms ensure representation for minority communities, female participation within this category remains significantly low.

⁶² (Senate of Pakistan, 2025)

⁶³ (National Assembly of Pakistan, 2025).

⁶⁴ (National Assembly of Pakistan, 2026).

3.4 Electoral Participation and Voter Turnout Trends

3.4.1 Registered Voters

Table 3.2: Registered voters by Sex in National Assembly and Provincial Assembly Elections, 2018 vs 2024

Election	Year	Male voters	Female voters	Total voters	Gender Parity Index
NA	2018	12,437,078	9,954,098	22,391,176	0.800
PA	2018	12,353,755	9,892,231	22,245,986	0.801
NA	2024	14,868,052	12,617,451	27,485,503	0.849
PA	2024	14,612,267	12,381,791	26,994,058	0.847

Source: Administrative Data Received by Election Commission Pakistan

The 2018 general elections provide an important baseline for assessing Sindh’s gender profile in voter registration and electoral inclusion. **By 2024, both the overall size of the electorate and women’s share in voter registration had increased considerably, while the gender gap comparatively narrowed.**⁶⁵ These trends indicate gradual progress toward greater democratic inclusion and enhanced participation of women within Sindh’s electoral landscape.

The data demonstrates a strong upward trend in democratic participation across Sindh, reflected in the substantial expansion of registered voters between 2018 and 2024. **For National Assembly elections, the electorate increased from approximately 22.3 million registered voters in 2018 to nearly 27.5 million in 2024.**⁶⁶ A similar increase was observed for **Provincial Assembly elections, where total registration rose from 22.2 million to almost 27 million voters during the same period.** This expansion reflects broader electoral engagement, population growth, and increased participation in formal democratic processes across the province.

A particularly significant development is the notable increase in female voter registration. For National Assembly elections, the number of registered female voters increased from 9,954,098 in 2018 to 12,617,451 in 2024, representing an increase of more than 2.6 million women voters within a single electoral cycle. Similarly, female registration for Provincial Assembly elections rose from 9,892,231 to 12,381,791 during the same period. While male voter registration also increased, the comparatively faster growth in female registration contributed to a gradual narrowing of the gender gap in electoral participation.

This progress is further reflected in the Gender Parity Index (GPI), which increased from 0.800 in 2018 to 0.849 in 2024 for National Assembly elections, while Provincial Assembly elections recorded a rise from 0.801 to 0.847.⁶⁷ Although the province remains below the ideal parity benchmark of 1.0, the upward trend suggests gradual improvement in women’s inclusion within the electoral system. The increase in GPI reflects the cumulative impact of efforts aimed at improving voter registration outreach, women’s political awareness, CNIC registration drives, and broader national and provincial initiatives focused on strengthening women’s participation in democratic processes.

⁶⁵ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2024.)

⁶⁶ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2024.)

⁶⁷ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2024.)

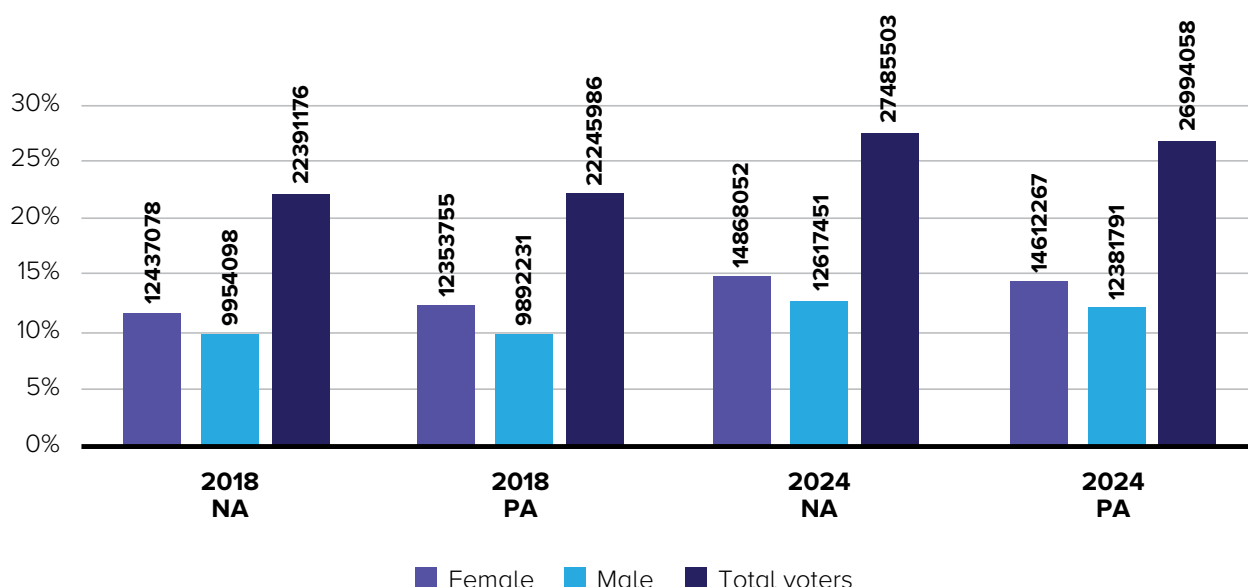
The narrowing gender gap in voter registration also carries broader implications for political representation and democratic legitimacy. Increased registration of women voters expands women’s potential influence within electoral outcomes, party mobilization strategies, and policy priorities. In contexts where women have historically faced mobility restrictions, documentation barriers, and socio-cultural limitations on political participation, these improvements indicate gradual shifts toward greater political inclusion. Nevertheless, disparities remain substantial, with male voters continuing to outnumber female voters across both election categories.

Structural inequalities continue to affect women’s full participation within the electoral process, particularly through unequal access to identity documentation. **The 2017 Provincial Census Report for Sindh reported that 78.68% of the adult population had access to Computerized National Identity Cards (CNICs)** however, access remained significantly gendered.⁶⁸ While 86.36% of adult men possessed CNICs, only 70.50% of adult women held CNICs, resulting in a gender gap of 15.86 percentage points. Since CNIC ownership is a mandatory requirement for voter registration in Pakistan, these disparities continue to directly influence women’s inclusion within the electoral system. The persistence of documentation gaps particularly in rural and marginalized communities therefore remains an important barrier to achieving full electoral parity in Sindh.

3.4.2 Registered Voters by Sex

The data on registered voters in Sindh indicates a substantial increase in electoral participation between the 2018 and 2024 general elections for both National Assembly (NA) and Provincial Assembly (PA) categories. **Total registered voters for National Assembly elections increased from 22.39 million in 2018 to 27.48 million in 2024, while Provincial Assembly voter registration rose from 22.24 million to 26.99 million during the same period.**⁶⁹ This upward trend reflects a growing electorate and broader participation in democratic processes across the province.

Figure 3.4: Registered Voters by Sex.



Source: Administrative Data Received by Election Commission Pakistan

⁶⁸ (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2017).

⁶⁹ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2018 & 2024.)

The data further demonstrates notable progress in women’s electoral inclusion. **Female voter registration for National Assembly elections increased from approximately 9.95 million in 2018 to 12.61 million in 2024, while Provincial Assembly registration among women increased from 9.89 million to 12.38 million.** Although male voter registration continues to remain higher overall, the comparatively faster increase in female registration suggests a gradual narrowing of the gender gap in voter participation.

At the same time, gender disparities in voter registration persist across both election categories. Male voters continue to outnumber female voters in both National and Provincial Assembly elections, indicating that women remain comparatively underrepresented within the electoral base. Nevertheless, the visible increase in female voter registration between 2018 and 2024 reflects gradual progress toward greater gender inclusivity and broader political participation of women in Sindh’s democratic landscape.

3.4.3 Voter Turnout

The data reveals substantial regional and gender-based variations in voter participation across the 2018 and 2024 General Elections for both National Assembly (NA) and Provincial Assembly (PA) constituencies in Sindh. The data indicates that constituencies in **Tharparkar consistently recorded some of the highest levels of electoral participation**, particularly among women. In the 2024 National Assembly elections, NA-214 (Tharparkar-I) **recorded a female turnout of 72.8%, exceeding the male turnout of 69.4%**, while NA-215 (Tharparkar-II) also demonstrated high engagement among both male and female voters. Similar trends were observed in Provincial Assembly constituencies, where PS-52 (Tharparkar-I) recorded a female turnout of 76.7% compared to 70.6% among men.⁷⁰ These figures reflect comparatively strong civic engagement and female electoral participation within the Tharparkar region.

Table 3.3: Registered Voters Turnout in Sindh, (Provincial Assembly) elections, (2018 and 2024)

Election & Year	Constituency	Male Turnout	Female Turnout
NA 2024	NA-214 (Tharparkar-I)	69.4%	72.8%
NA 2024	NA-215 (Tharparkar-II)	66.5%	67.7%
NA 2024	NA-236 (Karachi East-II)	33.5%	15.7%
NA 2024	NA-241 (Karachi South-III)	26.2%	20.3%
PA 2024	PS-52 (Tharparkar-I)	70.6%	76.7%
PA 2024	PS-54 (Tharparkar-III)	66.8%	70.6%
PA 2024	PS-104 (Karachi East-VIII)	—	11.3%
PA 2024	PS-127 (Karachi Central-VI)	29.8%	20.3%
NA 2018	NA-207 (Sukkur-II)	High participation	—
NA 2018	NA-220 (Umerkot)	—	High participation
NA 2018	NA-196 (Jacobabad)	26.1%	18.5%
NA 2018	NA-197 (Kashmore)	29.0%	20.0%

⁷⁰ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2024.)

Election & Year	Constituency	Male Turnout	Female Turnout
PA 2018	PS-76 (Sujawal-II)	69.0%	—
PA 2018	PS-42 (Sanghar-II)	—	58.88%
PA 2018	PS-122 (Karachi West-XI)	21,467 votes	9,096 votes
PA 2018	PS-5 (Kashmore-II)	24.0%	13.0%

Source: Administrative Data Received by Election Commission Pakistan

In contrast, metropolitan **Karachi continued to demonstrate some of the lowest levels of voter participation**, particularly among women. In the 2024 National Assembly elections, NA-236 (Karachi East-II) **recorded a female turnout of only 15.7%**, substantially lower than the male turnout of 33.5%. Similar disparities were observed in Provincial Assembly constituencies such as PS-104 (Karachi East-VIII), where female turnout remained restricted to 11.3%, and PS-127 (Karachi Central-VI), which recorded male participation of 29.8% compared to 20.3% for women. These trends suggest that urban constituencies continue to face persistent barriers affecting women’s political participation, including mobility constraints, socio-economic inequalities, political disengagement, and security concerns.

Comparative analysis with the 2018 elections indicates that these participation patterns have remained relatively consistent over time. Constituencies such as **Umerkot, Sanghar, and other parts of Sindh demonstrated comparatively stronger female voter participation**, while districts including **Karachi, Jacobabad, Kashmore, and parts of border-region constituencies continued to record substantial gender gaps**.⁷² Overall, the data reflects a mixed electoral landscape in Sindh, where improvements in women’s political participation are visible in several districts, particularly in rural constituencies with strong local mobilization, while significant participation disparities persist across urban and socio-economically marginalized areas.

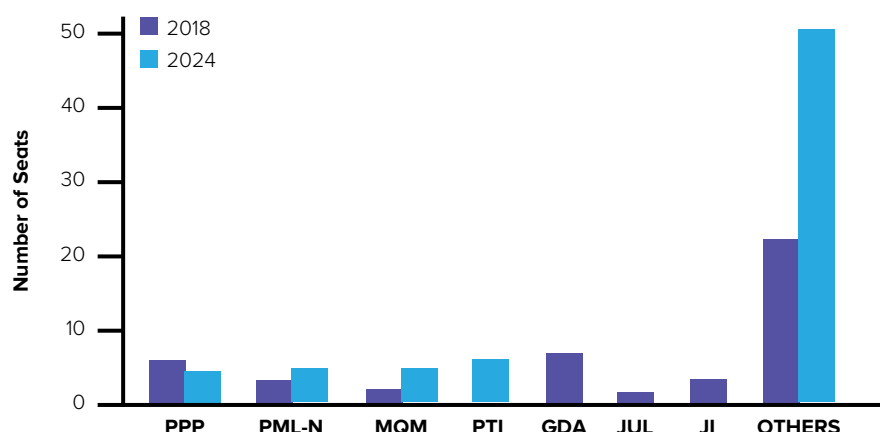
3.4.4 Contesting Candidates in National and Provincial Assemblies

Party-wise patterns of women’s candidacy in Sindh’s National Assembly (NA) elections reveal persistent gender disparities in access to electoral competition across major political parties. Disaggregation by political party and sex demonstrates that women continue to remain significantly underrepresented among electoral contestants despite legal provisions aimed at improving political inclusion. Under Section 206 of the Elections Act, 2017, political parties are required to allocate at least 5% of general election tickets to women. However, the 2018 election data indicates that several major political parties either minimally complied with or fell below this threshold. The Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), despite holding the largest electoral presence in Sindh, nominated only 5 women out of 61 general seats, while PML-N nominated 3 women, MQM nominated 2, and several parties including Jamaat-e-Islami and TLP fielded no female candidates.⁷³

⁷² (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2018.)

⁷³ Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2018 & 2024.)

Figure 3.5a: Women Candidacy by Political Party in Sindh NA Elections (2018 vs 2024)

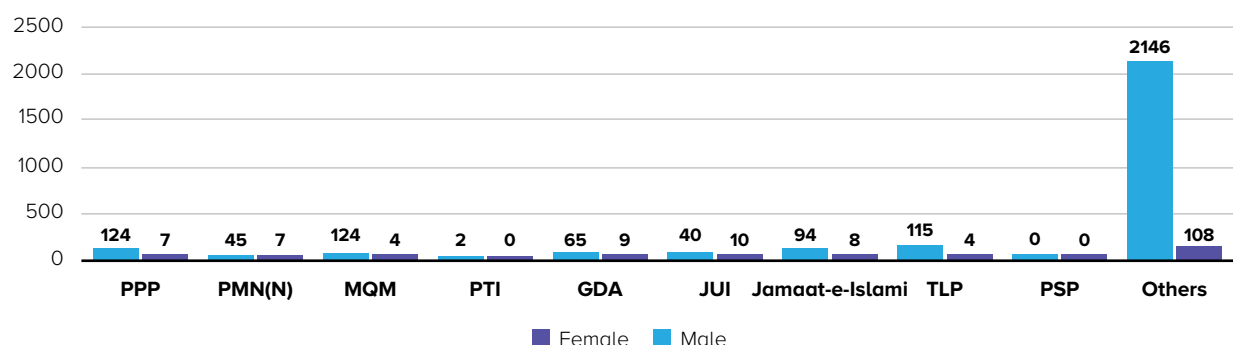


Source: Administrative Data by Election Commission Pakistan

The 2024 election cycle demonstrated only modest improvement in women’s candidacy across political parties. While PML-N and MQM increased the number of female candidates to 5 each, PPP reduced its nominations to 3 women candidates. Similarly, PTI and PSP fielded no women candidates during the 2024 National Assembly elections, while Jamaat-e-Islami nominated 3 women and GDA nominated 7 women candidates. The “Others” category recorded a comparatively larger number of female contestants, increasing from 23 women in 2018 to 53 in 2024, however, women continued to remain a minority within the overall candidate pool.

Overall, the data indicates that women’s political participation in Sindh continues to rely heavily on reserved seat mechanisms rather than direct electoral competition through general seats. Although some political parties demonstrated incremental improvements in women’s nominations between 2018 and 2024, female representation in competitive electoral politics remains comparatively limited. These trends suggest that structural barriers including party gatekeeping, unequal access to political networks, campaign financing limitations, and broader socio-cultural constraints continue to restrict women’s substantive participation in electoral politics across Sindh.

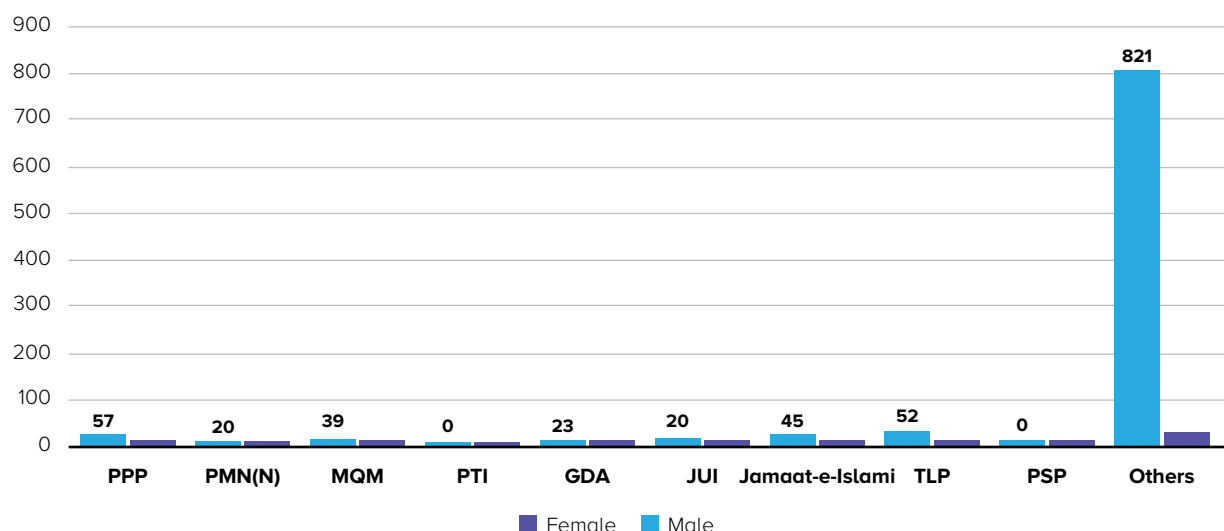
Figure 3.5b: Contesting Candidates by Party, Sex, and Election (Sindh,-2024)



Source: Administrative Data by Election Commission Pakistan

The data on contesting candidates for the Provincial Assembly elections (2024) highlights substantial gender disparities across political parties in Sindh. Male candidates overwhelmingly outnumber female candidates across nearly all parties, indicating that women continue to face limited access to direct electoral competition.

Figure 3.5c: Contesting Candidates by Party, Sex, and Election (National Assembly, 2024)



Source: Administrative Data by Election Commission Pakistan

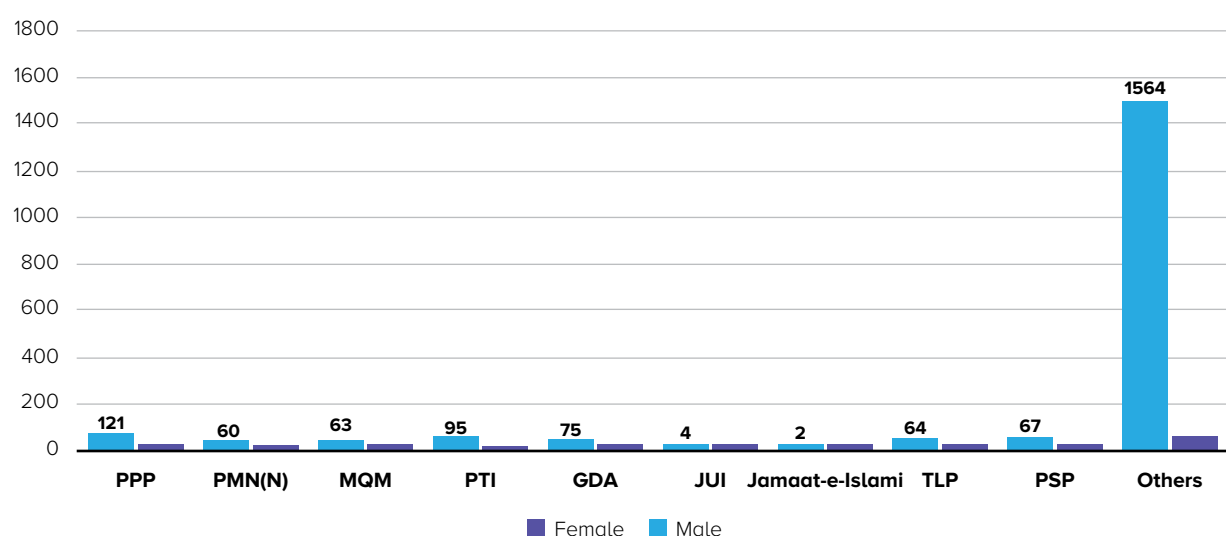
Several political parties demonstrated either minimal or no female representation among candidates. **PTI and PSP did not field any female candidates during the 2024 National Assembly elections in Sindh, while JUI nominated only one female candidate against 20 male candidates.**⁷⁵ Jamaat-e-Islami and TLP also showed substantial gender imbalances, with women remaining significantly underrepresented within their candidate pools.

The “Others” category accounted for the largest number of **contestants overall, comprising 821 male candidates compared to 53 female candidates.** Although this category **recorded the highest numerical participation of women, female candidates still represented only a small proportion of the total contestants.**⁷⁶ Overall, the data demonstrates that despite legal provisions encouraging women’s political participation, women continue to remain substantially underrepresented in general-seat electoral politics across Sindh. These patterns suggest that structural barriers, party nomination practices, and unequal access to political networks continue to constrain women’s substantive participation in electoral competition.

⁷⁵ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2024.)

⁷⁶ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2024.)

Figure 3.5d: Contesting Candidates by Party, Sex, and Election (Provincial Assembly 2018)



Source: Administrative Data by Election Commission Pakistan

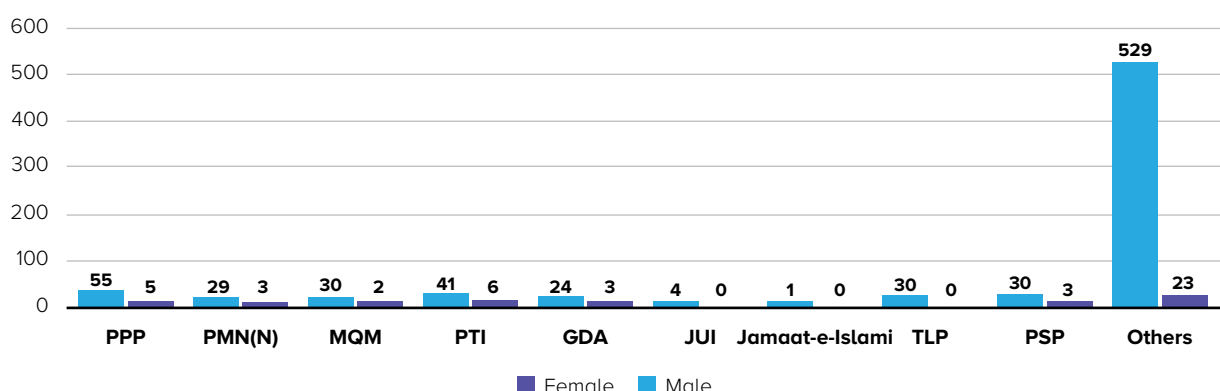
The data on contesting candidates for the 2018 Provincial Assembly elections in Sindh demonstrates substantial gender disparities across political parties, with male candidates significantly outnumbering female candidates in nearly all party categories.⁷⁷ Major political parties fielded only a limited number of women candidates for general seats despite their broad electoral presence. The Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) nominated 121 male candidates compared to a small number of female candidates, while PML-N, MQM, PTI, and GDA similarly demonstrated overwhelmingly male-dominated candidate pools.

Several parties recorded either minimal or no female participation in electoral contests. Jamaat-e-Islami fielded only 2 male candidates with no women contestants, while JUI demonstrated similarly limited female representation. Although PTI and GDA fielded comparatively large numbers of male candidates, women remained substantially underrepresented within their nomination structures.

The “Others” category accounted for the largest concentration of candidates overall, with 1,564 male contestants compared to a considerably smaller number of female candidates. While this category reflected broader political participation beyond major parties, women still constituted only a minor proportion of the total contestants. Overall, the data indicates that women’s participation in direct electoral competition for the Provincial Assembly remained significantly constrained during the 2018 elections, reflecting broader structural, institutional, and political barriers affecting women’s representation in electoral politics across Sindh.

⁷⁷ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2018.)

Figure 3.5e: Contesting Candidates by Party, Sex, and Election (National Assembly 2018)



Source: Administrative Data by Election Commission Pakistan

The data on contesting candidates for the 2018 National Assembly elections in Sindh reflects significant gender disparities across political parties, with male candidates overwhelmingly dominating electoral competition. Across all major parties, women constituted only a small proportion of total contestants, indicating limited access to direct electoral participation through general seats. The Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) fielded 55 male candidates and only 5 female candidates, while PML-N nominated 29 male candidates compared to 3 women. Similarly, MQM fielded 30 male candidates and 2 female candidates, while PTI nominated 41 men and 6 women candidates.⁷⁸

Several political parties demonstrated either minimal or no female representation among contestants. GDA fielded 24 male candidates and 3 women candidates, while **JUI, Jamaat-e-Islami, TLP, and PSP recorded either no female candidates or extremely limited participation of women within their electoral pools.** These trends indicate that women’s candidacy remained highly restricted across a wide range of political parties during the 2018 election cycle.

The “Others” category accounted for the largest number of contestants overall, with 529 male candidates compared to only 23 female candidates. Although women’s participation within this category was numerically higher than in several mainstream parties, female contestants still represented only a small fraction of the total candidate pool. Overall, the data demonstrates that women remained substantially underrepresented in direct National Assembly electoral competition in Sindh during the 2018 elections, reflecting broader structural, institutional, and socio-political barriers affecting women’s participation in mainstream electoral politics.

Table 3.4: Contestant by Election and Gender

Election	Male	Female	Gender Parity Index
PA 2024	2715	156	0.06
NA 2024	1077	77	0.07
PA 2018	2115	98	0.05
NA 2018	772	45	0.06

Source: Administrative Data by Election Commission Pakistan

⁷⁸ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2018.)

The data on contesting candidates by election and gender demonstrates persistent gender disparities in electoral participation across both National Assembly (NA) and Provincial Assembly (PA) elections in Sindh. **In all election categories and years, male contestants substantially outnumbered female contestants, indicating that women continue to face limited participation in direct electoral competition.** Provincial Assembly elections recorded the highest number of overall contestants, with 2,715 male candidates and only 156 female candidates in 2024, resulting in a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.06. Similarly, the 2024 National Assembly elections recorded 1,077 male contestants compared to 77 women candidates, with a GPI of 0.07.⁷⁹

Comparative analysis with the 2018 elections indicates only modest improvement in women's electoral participation over time. In the 2018 Provincial Assembly elections, women accounted for 98 candidates against 2,115 male contestants, while National Assembly elections recorded 45 female candidates compared to 772 male candidates. Although the number of female contestants increased between 2018 and 2024 in both assemblies, the Gender Parity Index remained consistently low, ranging between 0.05 and 0.07. These figures indicate that women continue to remain substantially underrepresented within general-seat electoral politics across Sindh.

The comparatively low GPI values across all election categories suggest that women's political participation continues to rely heavily on reserved seats rather than direct electoral competition. Despite legal provisions encouraging women's inclusion in electoral processes, structural barriers such as limited party nominations, unequal access to political networks, financial constraints, socio-cultural norms, and restricted campaign opportunities continue to affect women's participation in mainstream electoral politics. Overall, the data reflects gradual but limited progress toward gender inclusion within Sindh's electoral landscape.

3.4.5 Election Management Staff - Returning Officers (ROs) and Presiding Officers (POs)

Returning Officers:

The gender composition of election management and oversight structures in Sindh reflects persistent disparities in women's participation across both National Assembly (NA) and Provincial Assembly (PA) election administration. Women remain significantly underrepresented in senior election management positions, particularly in roles such as Returning Officers (ROs), which carry substantial administrative and oversight responsibilities within the electoral process. These positions are critical in ensuring electoral administration, supervision, and implementation at constituency level and therefore serve as an important indicator of women's participation in institutional decision-making within electoral governance structures.

Table 3.5. Returning Officer 2018 and 2024

Election	Male	Female	Gender Parity Index (GPI)
National Assembly 2018	58	3	0.052
Provincial Assembly 2018	125	4	0.032
National Assembly 2024	58	3	0.052
Provincial Assembly 2024	114	16	0.140

Source: Administrative Data by Election Commission Pakistan

⁷⁹ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2018 & 2024.)

In the National Assembly elections, the representation of female Returning Officers remained unchanged between 2018 and 2024. **In both election cycles, only 3 women served as Returning Officers compared to 58 men, resulting in a consistently low Administrative Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.052.**⁸⁰ This indicates that women occupied only a very small proportion of senior election oversight roles within National Assembly administration, with little measurable progress observed over time. The persistent stagnation in female representation suggests that women continue to face substantial barriers in accessing senior administrative and electoral management positions.

In contrast, the Provincial Assembly election administration demonstrated comparatively stronger improvement in women's representation between 2018 and 2024. In 2018, Provincial Assembly election management structures **included 125 male Returning Officers and only 4 female Returning Officers, resulting in an Administrative GPI of 0.032.**⁸¹ By 2024, the number of female Returning Officers increased to 16, while the number of male officers declined to 114, leading to a notable increase in the Administrative GPI to 0.140. This represents more than a fourfold improvement in gender parity within Provincial Assembly election administration over a single electoral cycle.

Despite this progress, women remain substantially underrepresented within election management structures across both assemblies. The data indicates that while incremental gains have been achieved particularly within Provincial Assembly administration, electoral governance and oversight systems in Sindh continue to remain predominantly male-dominated. Overall, the findings suggest that greater institutional efforts are required to improve women's representation in senior election administration, oversight, and operational decision-making roles in order to strengthen gender-responsive electoral governance across the province.

Presiding Officers:

The gender composition of Presiding Officers (POs) in Sindh's National Assembly (NA) and Provincial Assembly (PA) elections demonstrates persistent disparities in women's participation within frontline electoral administration. Presiding Officers play a critical operational role in managing polling stations, supervising voting procedures, and ensuring the implementation of electoral protocols on election day. As such, their representation provides important insight into women's participation within election management structures at the operational level.

Table 3.6: Presiding officers Sindh, NA and PA elections, 2018 vs 2024

Election	Male	Female	Total	GPI
National Assembly 2018	13,338	3,683	17,021	0.276
Provincial Assembly 2018	12,731	3,625	16,356	0.285
National Assembly 2024	15,402	3,325	18,727	0.216
Provincial Assembly 2024	14,983	3,292	18,275	0.220

Source: Administrative Data by Election Commission Pakistan

⁸⁰ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2018 & 2024.)

⁸¹ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2018.)

The data indicates a substantial expansion in the overall number of Presiding Officers between 2018 and 2024 across both election categories. In the National Assembly elections, the total number of POs increased from 17,021 in 2018 to 18,727 in 2024, while Provincial Assembly elections recorded an increase from 16,356 to 18,275 during the same period. However, this administrative expansion was accompanied by a decline in women's proportional representation.

In the 2018 National Assembly elections, **women accounted for 3,683 Presiding Officers compared to 13,338 men, resulting in a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.276.**⁸² By 2024, although the total number of Presiding Officers increased, **the number of female POs declined to 3,325 while male POs increased to 15,402, causing the GPI to decline further to 0.216.** A similar pattern was observed in Provincial Assembly elections, where female Presiding Officers decreased from 3,625 in 2018 to 3,292 in 2024, while male representation increased substantially from 12,731 to 14,983. Consequently, the GPI declined from 0.285 in 2018 to 0.220 in 2024.

These trends indicate that despite the expansion in electoral operations and the increased scale of polling administration between 2018 and 2024, women's representation within frontline electoral management did not increase proportionately and instead experienced relative decline. The consistently low GPI values across both election categories suggest that frontline electoral administration in Sindh continues to remain predominantly male-dominated. The current GPI levels therefore serve as an important benchmark for future gender-inclusive recruitment, institutional strengthening, and greater participation of women within election management and operational governance structures.

3.5 Polling Stations and Booths

The design and distribution of polling stations and booths including male-only, female-only, and combined facilities significantly influence women's access to voting in Sindh, particularly in areas where mobility constraints, cultural norms, and purdah practices continue to affect women's electoral participation.

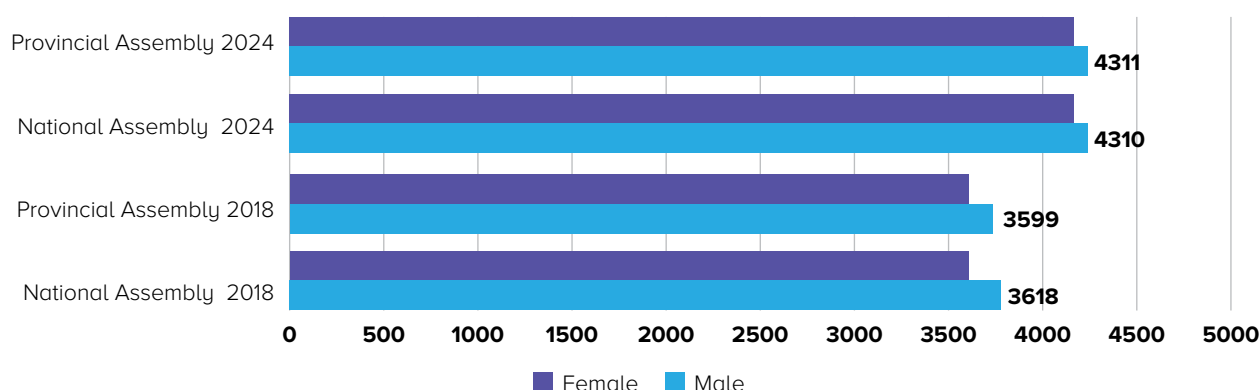
Polling Stations

The data on polling stations in Sindh during the 2018 and 2024 General Elections indicates a notable expansion in electoral infrastructure across both National Assembly (NA) and Provincial Assembly (PA) elections. The total number of polling stations increased between the two election cycles, reflecting the growing scale of electoral administration and broader voter outreach efforts across the province. In National Assembly elections, male polling stations increased from 3,618 in 2018 to approximately 4,450 in 2024, **while female polling stations increased from 3,618 to 4,310 during the same period. Similar trends were observed in Provincial Assembly elections, where female polling stations increased from 3,599 in 2018 to 4,311 in 2024.**⁸³

⁸² (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2018.)

⁸³ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2018 & 2024.)

Figure 3.6a: Polling Stations in Sindh during National Assembly Elections, 2018 and 2024



Source: Administrative Data by Election Commission Pakistan

The data further demonstrates comparatively strong gender parity in the allocation of polling stations across Sindh. Unlike several other electoral indicators, the numerical difference between male and female polling stations remains relatively narrow, suggesting institutional efforts to improve women's accessibility to electoral participation. The expansion of female polling stations is particularly significant in the context of Sindh, where mobility limitations, cultural norms, and purdah practices may influence women's ability to access voting facilities. Increased availability of female polling stations can therefore contribute to improving women's electoral participation and reducing logistical barriers to voting.

At the same time, slight disparities continue to persist between male and female polling station allocation, particularly within National Assembly elections where male polling stations remained comparatively higher. Nevertheless, the overall trends suggest gradual progress toward more gender-responsive electoral infrastructure and improved accessibility for women voters across Sindh's electoral landscape.

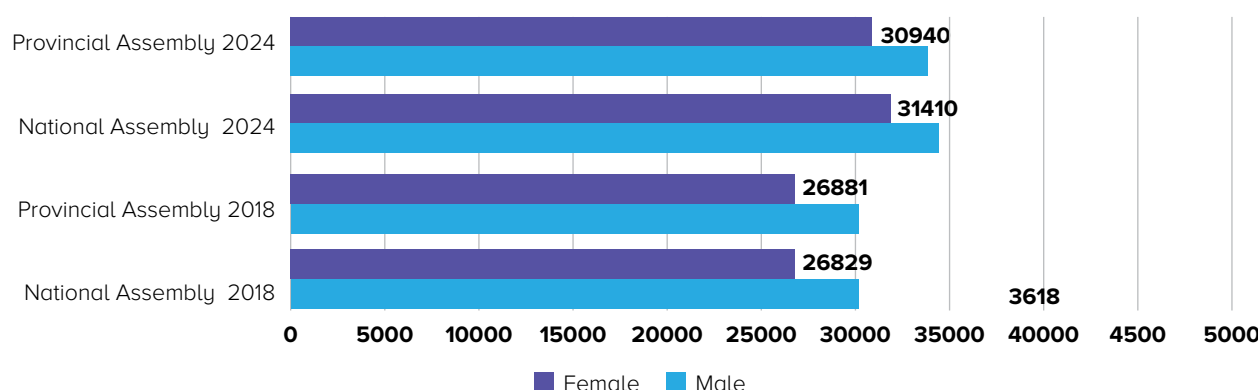
Polling Booths

The data on polling booths in Sindh during the 2018 and 2024 General Elections demonstrates a substantial expansion in electoral infrastructure across both National Assembly (NA) and Provincial Assembly (PA) elections. **Between the two election cycles, the number of polling booths increased significantly for both male and female voters**, reflecting the growing scale of electoral administration and broader voter facilitation efforts across the province. In the National Assembly elections, male polling booths increased from 30,340 in 2018 to 34,632 in 2024, while female polling booths increased from 26,829 to 31,410 during the same period. **Similar trends were observed in Provincial Assembly elections, where male polling booths increased from 30,140 to 33,796 and female polling booths increased from 26,884 to 30,940.**⁸⁴

The data further indicates gradual progress toward stronger gender parity in electoral infrastructure. Although male polling booths continued to remain comparatively higher than female booths across both election categories, the gap narrowed considerably by 2024. The increase in female polling booths is particularly significant in Sindh's socio-cultural context, where mobility constraints, purdah practices, and accessibility concerns can directly affect women's participation in elections. The expansion of women-oriented polling infrastructure therefore represents an important institutional measure aimed at improving women's access to voting and strengthening inclusive electoral participation.

⁸⁴ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2018 & 2024.)

Figure 3.6b: Polling Booths in Sindh during National Assembly Elections, 2018 and 2024



Source: Administrative Data by Election Commission Pakistan

At the same time, disparities in polling booth allocation continue to persist, particularly in areas with larger male voter populations and higher electoral density. Nevertheless, the overall trends suggest that electoral management in Sindh has increasingly moved toward more gender-responsive infrastructure planning, contributing to improved accessibility and participation opportunities for women voters across the province.

Polling Booths 2018 vs 2024

The data on polling booths in Sindh demonstrates gradual progress toward greater gender parity in electoral infrastructure between the 2018 and 2024 General Elections. Across both National Assembly (NA) and Provincial Assembly (PA) elections, the number of female polling booths increased substantially over time, contributing to improved Gender Parity Index (GPI) values. In the National Assembly elections, the GPI increased from 0.884 in 2018 to 0.907 in 2024, **while Provincial Assembly elections recorded an increase from 0.892 to 0.916 during the same period.**⁸⁵

Table 3.7: Polling Booths in Election 2018 and 2024

Election	Male	Female	GPI
National Assembly 2018	30,340	26,829	0.884
Provincial Assembly 2018	30,140	26,884	0.892
National Assembly 2024	34,632	31,410	0.907
Provincial Assembly 2024	33,796	30,940	0.916

Source: Administrative Data by Election Commission Pakistan

⁸⁵ (Administrative Data from Election Commission of Pakistan, 2018 & 2024.)

The comparatively higher GPI values in 2024 suggest a narrowing gender gap in the allocation of polling booths and reflect stronger institutional efforts toward improving women’s accessibility to electoral participation. The expansion of female polling booths is particularly significant within the socio-cultural context of Sindh, where mobility constraints, security concerns, and purdah practices may directly influence women’s ability to participate in elections. Increased availability of women-oriented polling infrastructure can therefore contribute to reducing accessibility barriers and strengthening inclusive electoral participation across both rural and urban constituencies.

Notably, Provincial Assembly elections recorded the highest GPI value of 0.916 in 2024, indicating comparatively stronger parity in polling booth distribution. Although the figures remain below the ideal parity benchmark of 1.0, the consistently high GPI values across all election categories **suggest that polling booth allocation in Sindh demonstrates relatively stronger gender balance compared to several other electoral and governance indicators** examined within this report. Moreover, the trends reflect gradual progress toward more inclusive, accessible, and gender-responsive electoral infrastructure across the province.

3.6 Transgender Political Participation and Inclusion

Transgender political participation in Sindh has demonstrated gradual but significant progress in recent years, reflecting increased visibility and institutional recognition within Pakistan’s democratic and governance landscape. **The enactment of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2018 established an important legal foundation for equal participation in civic and political life by recognizing the rights of transgender persons to identity, inclusion, and non-discrimination.**⁸⁶ Although formal quotas for transgender representation in national and provincial legislatures have not yet been introduced, transgender candidates increasingly participated in electoral politics during the 2018, General Elections, contributing to broader national momentum toward political inclusion and representation.⁸⁷

Figure 3.6c: Key Developments in Transgender Political Participation



Sindh further advanced transgender inclusion through institutional reforms in local governance. In 2023, the province adopted provisions reserving two seats for transgender persons within local councils, leading to the historic inclusion of Shahzadi Rai and Chandni Shah in the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation City Council. These developments represent important milestones in the recognition of gender diversity within Sindh’s governance structures and indicate gradual progress toward more inclusive political participation at the local-government level.

⁸⁶ Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2018

⁸⁷ (United Nations Development Programme, 2024)

Despite these achievements, significant structural and institutional barriers continue to affect transgender political participation. The 2023 ruling of the Federal Shariat Court on the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2018 created administrative challenges relating to CNIC registration and gender-marker updates under the “X” category. These constraints affected access to documentation required for voter registration and electoral participation, increasing the risk of disenfranchisement among transgender individuals. In addition, transgender persons continue to face social stigma, discrimination, harassment, and limited inclusion within mainstream political party structures.

The data suggest that while legal recognition and institutional reforms have strengthened visibility and participation, sustained progress will require stronger anti-discrimination protections, inclusive electoral mechanisms, and greater institutional support to ensure meaningful political participation of transgender communities in Sindh.

3.7 Conclusion

The analysis presented throughout this chapter reflects both progress and continuing disparities within Sindh’s governance and political participation landscape. Improvements in women’s voter registration, polling infrastructure, electoral accessibility, and the gradual inclusion of women and transgender persons within governance structures indicate a positive institutional shift toward more inclusive democratic participation. Expanding electoral infrastructure, stronger voter outreach mechanisms, and increasing visibility of marginalized groups within local governance and parliamentary structures demonstrate growing recognition of the importance of inclusive representation within Sindh’s democratic framework.

At the same time, the findings highlight that numerical participation does not always translate into equitable access to leadership and decision-making authority. Women remain significantly underrepresented in executive governance, electoral competition on general seats, committee leadership, and senior election administration roles. The persistence of low Gender Parity Index (GPI) values across several governance indicators suggests that structural, institutional, and socio-cultural barriers continue to shape political participation and representation within the province.

The chapter further underscores that meaningful gender parity in governance requires more than legislative quotas or formal inclusion mechanisms alone. Sustained progress depends on strengthening institutional responsiveness, expanding opportunities for leadership, ensuring accessibility for marginalized communities, and fostering political environments that enable substantive participation across all levels of governance. As Sindh continues to advance democratic and governance reforms, inclusive political participation will remain essential for strengthening accountability, representative governance, and equitable public decision-making across the province.

3.8 Recommendations

Strengthening Women’s Political Representation

- Strengthen women’s representation in executive and decision-making positions within provincial governance structures, including cabinet portfolios, advisory roles, parliamentary committee leadership, and senior administrative positions.
- Promote greater inclusion of women in general-seat electoral politics through targeted political leadership programs, mentorship initiatives, campaign financing support, and capacity-building opportunities for female candidates.
- Encourage political parties to adopt internal gender inclusion policies aimed at increasing women’s participation within party leadership, candidate selection processes, and political decision-making structures.

Gender-Responsive Electoral Administration

- Increase women's representation within election administration and management structures, particularly in senior oversight positions such as Returning Officers and other operational leadership roles within the electoral process.
- Expand women-oriented electoral infrastructure, including female polling stations, polling booths, transportation support, and accessible voting arrangements, particularly in underserved rural and urban areas where mobility and security concerns affect women's participation.
- Enhance digital and online voter registration systems while ensuring accessibility for women, persons with disabilities, transgender persons, and marginalized communities through targeted awareness and facilitation mechanisms.

Develop a Provincial Gender Governance Scorecard

- Develop a Provincial Gender Governance Scorecard to systematically monitor progress on women's political participation and inclusive governance across Sindh. The scorecard should track key indicators including women's voter registration, voter turnout, participation in electoral administration, representation in elected and appointed positions, parliamentary committee leadership, and political party nominations. Such scorecards are internationally recognized accountability tools used across United Nations systems and governance frameworks to assess institutional performance on gender equality, political empowerment, and inclusive governance. This initiative would also align with the mandate of the Sindh Commission on the Status of Women to monitor and promote women's political participation, leadership, and democratic inclusion within the province.



HEALTH



SINDH GENDER PARITY REPORT 2023-2024

4. HEALTH

Key Findings

- Sindh's health allocation increased from Rs 214.5 billion (2023–24) to Rs 267.541 billion (2024–25) and is projected at Rs 318.218 billion for 2025–26, reflecting sustained fiscal prioritization of healthcare.
- In Sindh, neonatal mortality stands at 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, reflecting improvement compared to earlier provincial levels of 38 per 1,000 reported in the PDHS 2017-2018. Urban Sindh shows notably better outcomes at 16 per 1,000 live births, highlighting progress in access to maternal and newborn healthcare services.
- In Sindh, the Maternal Mortality Ratio declined significantly from 314 per 100,000 live births (2006–07) to 224 per 100,000 live births (2019), reflecting substantial progress in maternal health outcomes.
- Sindh's Total Fertility Rate has declined substantially from 4.5 children per woman (1990–91) to 3.6 (2017–19), representing a reduction of about 1.4 children per woman over three decades.
- In Sindh, the median age at first birth increased from 21.9 years (2012–13) to 23.0 years (2017–18), indicating a gradual delay in childbearing. Urban women have a higher median age (23.5 years) compared to rural women (21.9 years), reflecting improving reproductive patterns, particularly in urban areas.
- Contraceptive use increases with education and wealth, rising from 18–29% among less educated/poorer women to over 28–44% among higher educated and wealthier groups, reflecting strong socioeconomic gradients.
- ANC coverage is reaching scale in the public sector: DHIS recorded 1,318,172 ANC-1 visits in PHC+SHC facilities in 2023.
- Follow-up care remains substantial at higher visits: DHIS recorded 903,473 ANC-2, 701,558 ANC-3, and 727,813 ANC-4 visits showing strong continuity for many women.
- Public facilities are managing a large delivery workload: 459,413 live births were recorded in PHC+SHC facilities in 2023, indicating wide service utilization.
- Family planning service delivery is extensive: DHIS recorded 1,263,067 FP service contacts (notably DMPA 501,725; COC 338,621), while Population Welfare reported 1,133 SDPs and large acceptor volumes (FWCs 1,028,616) showing strong system reach through multiple channels.
- Sindh maintains a substantial public medical workforce, with 8,224 doctors and 531 specialists deployed across districts, supporting province-wide service delivery.
- Maternal and child health capacity is prioritized, with 131 gynecologists and 86 pediatricians forming the largest specialist groups in the province.
- The province has a strong nursing and frontline cadre, including 2,503 nurses, 571 LHVs, 862 midwives, and 19,784 Lady Health Workers (LHWs), ensuring broad primary healthcare outreach.
- Workforce expansion between 2015 and 2018 (for doctors, nurses, and midwives) reflects sustained investment in strengthening public-sector human resources for health.

4.1 Introduction

Health is universally recognized as a fundamental human right and a cornerstone of social and economic development.⁸⁸ According to WHO, health encompasses complete physical, mental, and social well-being, rather than merely the absence of disease. Ensuring health for all requires addressing the social, economic, and environmental determinants that shape individual and population outcomes.⁹⁰ Central to this objective is the principle of health parity, which emphasizes the equitable distribution of healthcare resources and the attainment of comparable health outcomes across all population groups.⁹¹ Health parity is critical because disparities in access to and quality of healthcare perpetuate cycles of poverty and poor health, particularly among marginalized populations, and hinder sustainable development.⁹² The 18th Constitutional Amendment has strengthened Pakistan's health governance by devolving major administrative, financial, and legislative powers including health, education, and population welfare from the federal government to the provinces. This shift increased provincial autonomy and created opportunities for locally responsive health policies.⁹³ For instance, the Sindh government's health allocation has risen sharply, from approximately Rs 214.5 billion in 2023–24⁹⁴ to Rs 267.541 billion in 2024–25,⁹⁵ with a further increase to Rs 318.218 billion projected for 2025–26, reflecting a growing fiscal focus on healthcare.⁹⁶ The Sindh government's health budget for FY 2025-26 totals Rs 318.22 billion, demonstrating significant fiscal commitment to improving healthcare services across the province. Key allocations include Rs 143.72 billion for general hospital services, Rs 17.25 billion for tehsil hospitals, and Rs 10.85 billion for rural health centers. Furthermore, Rs 7.18 billion is dedicated to immunization, and Rs 2.42 billion for anti-tuberculosis programs, reflecting continued progress in disease prevention and access to healthcare. This budget underscores the growing focus on strengthening health infrastructure.⁹⁷ Despite these policy and budgetary commitments, women continue to face persistent gender-based barriers in accessing healthcare, including limited autonomy over health decisions, financial constraints, and restricted mobility.^{98 99}

4.2 Limitations and Challenges of Data

The indicator framework followed for this report does not include certain key health indicators that would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the health sector. The incorporation of these indicators in future reporting cycles would strengthen sectoral analysis and policy relevance.

- Gender-disaggregated data were largely unavailable for 2023 and 2024 across several health indicators. Gender-disaggregated data were not available in the primary administrative datasets, limiting the ability to assess and report on gender parity.
- The dataset related to Medicolegal Officers (MLOs) was received in physical form which prevented accurate extraction, verification, and reporting of the information.

4.3 Trends and Disparities in Mortality Outcomes

4.3.1 Life Expectancy at Birth in Sindh

According to estimates from the Subnational Human Development Index (SHDI v8.4), life expectancy at birth in Sindh has shown a steady upward trend over the past three decades¹⁰⁰. In 1990, life

⁸⁸ (World Health Organization, 1948)

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ (Marmot et al., 2008)

⁹¹ (WHO, 2010)

⁹² (Braveman et al., 2011)

⁹³ (National Assembly of Pakistan, 2010)

⁹⁴ (Finance Department, GoS 2023-2024)

⁹⁵ (Finance Department, GoS 2025-26)

^{96, 97} Ibid

⁹⁸ (WHO, 2022)

⁹⁹ (NIPS and ICF, 2019) ¹⁰⁰ (Subnational Human Development Index, 2025)

expectancy at birth in the province was estimated at 59.13 years. By 2022, it had increased to 66.55 years, reflecting an overall gain of 7.42 years over the 32-year period. In 1990, life expectancy at birth in the province was estimated at 59.13 years. By 2022, it had increased to 66.55 years, reflecting an overall gain of 7.42 years over the 32-year period.

During the 1990s, life expectancy remained relatively stable, fluctuating between approximately 58.95 and 60.72 years. From the early 2000s onward, a more consistent upward trajectory was observed. Life expectancy surpassed 61 years in 2000, reached approximately 63 years by 2008, and exceeded 65 years by 2012, indicating gradual improvements in healthcare access, maternal and child health services, disease prevention, and overall living conditions.

Between 2015 and 2019, life expectancy continued to rise, reaching a peak of 66.88 years in 2019. A slight decline was recorded in 2020 and 2021 (66.39 and 66.22 years, respectively), likely reflecting the broader health impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. A modest recovery was observed in 2022, with life expectancy increasing to 66.55 years.

Figure 4.1: Life Expectancy at Birth - Sindh (1990-2022)



Source: Global Data Lab, Subnational HDI (v8.4) Access Link <https://globaldatahub.org/shdi/table/lifexp/PAK/?levels=1+4&interpolation=0&extrapolation=0>

It is important to note that the SHDI dataset provides life expectancy estimates at the provincial level only. Disaggregated estimates by sex, district, urban–rural residence, or socioeconomic status are not available within this dataset. Therefore, the figures presented represent overall provincial averages rather than subgroup-specific outcomes.

Overall, the long-term trend demonstrates sustained improvements in longevity in Sindh, although continued efforts in strengthening healthcare systems, reducing health inequities, and improving service coverage remain essential to further enhance population health outcomes.

4.3.2 Neonatal Mortality Rate

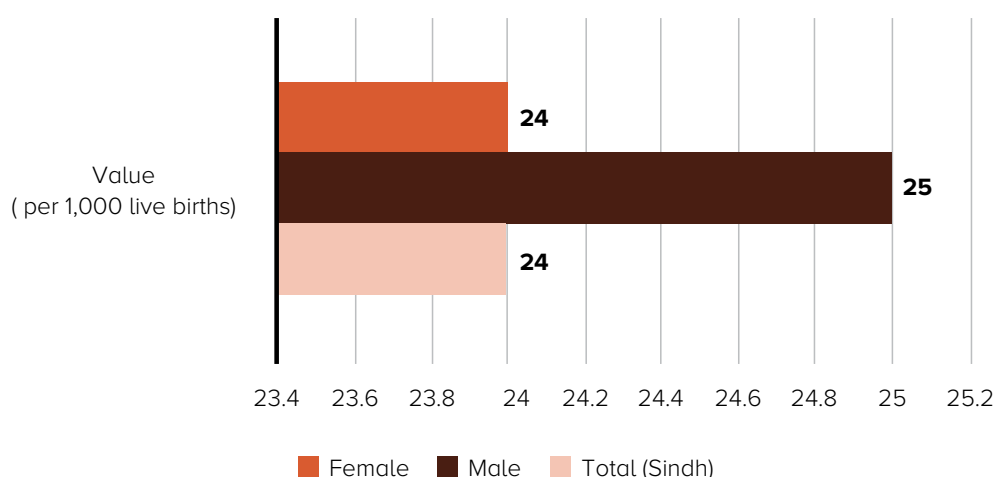
According to the **Sindh MICS 2018-19**, the Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) in the province stands at **24 deaths per 1,000 live births**.¹⁰¹ When disaggregated by sex, the **Male NMR is 25** while the **Female NMR is 24**. While males typically have a higher biological risk in the neonatal period, the narrow margin between the two suggests a need for closer examination of gender-specific postnatal care and healthcare-seeking behaviors to ensure equitable survival outcomes for female infants.

Table 4.1: Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) - Sindh (2018-19)

NMR	Value (per 1,000 live births)
Total (Sindh)	24
Male (Boys)	25
Female (Girls)	24

Source: MICS 2018 (Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics),
Published by Bureau of Statistics Planning & Development Board Government of the Sindh

Figure 4.2: Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) - Sindh (2018-19)



Source: MICS 2018 (Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics),
Published by Bureau of Statistics Planning & Development Board Government of the Sindh

¹⁰¹ (MICS, 2018-19)

While the Sindh MICS 2018-19 reports a Neonatal Mortality Rate of 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, this figure reflects a notable decline from the **Pakistan DHS 2017-18** findings, which recorded a significantly higher rate of **38 deaths per 1,000 live births** for the Sindh province during the preceding ten-year period.¹⁰²

4.3.3 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) in Sindh

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the probability of a child dying between birth and the first birthday, and the under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) as the probability of a child dying between birth and their fifth birthday.¹⁰³ These mortality indicators are crucial for assessing a population's overall health and a country's socioeconomic development, reflecting the quality of healthcare, nutrition, sanitation, and access to essential services for mothers and children.¹⁰⁴ The 2022 floods have created a catastrophic bottleneck for achieving **SDG 3.2** in Sindh. According to the **PDNA Supplemental Report (2022)**, the province saw the destruction of **994 health facilities** and a disruption of nutrition services for nearly **4.9 million children**. With a projected **9.7 percentage point increase in poverty** and pre-existing stunting rates of **55%**, the 'spike' in child mortality and malnutrition is not a temporary fluctuation but a structural crisis. This data confirms that the current urgency regarding gendered health outcomes is driven by a near-total collapse of the provincial health and food systems following the disaster.¹⁰⁵

Variations in IMR and U5MR can be explained by a range of factors including the provision of health services such as maternal and delivery care, antenatal coverage, immunization and vaccination for the mother and child, access to safe water and sanitation, as well as level of household income and wealth.¹⁰⁶ According to the Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018–19, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Sindh was **39 deaths per 1,000 live births**, while the Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) was **46 deaths per 1,000 live births** for the five-year period preceding the survey.¹⁰⁷

Table 4.2: Infant and Under-Five Mortality Rates in Sindh
(Source: PDHS 2017–18 and MICS 2018-19)

Survey	Reference Period	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)
PDHS 2017-18	Five-year period preceding the survey (0-4 years)	60 	77 
MICS 2018-19	Five-year period preceding the survey (0-4 years)	39 	46 

A comparison with earlier MICS rounds shows notable variation over time. In 2003–04, the infant mortality rate was **71 deaths per 1,000 live births** and the under-five mortality rate was **100 deaths per 1,000 live births**. In 2014, both indicators increased, with IMR rising to **82** and U5MR to **104 deaths per 1,000 live births**.¹⁰⁸ However, by 2018–19, both rates declined substantially to 39 and 46, respectively, indicating marked improvements in child survival in recent years.

¹⁰² Planning & Development Board, Government of Sindh, 2018–19)

¹⁰³ (UNICEF, 2025)

¹⁰⁴ (UNICEF, 2023)

¹⁰⁵ (Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives, 2022)

¹⁰⁶ (UNICEF, 2023)

¹⁰⁷ (MICS, 2018–19)

¹⁰⁸ bid

Urban–rural disparities remain evident in the province. In urban areas, the infant mortality rate was **29 deaths per 1,000 live births**, compared with **47 deaths per 1,000 live births** in rural areas. Similarly, under-five mortality was **36 per 1,000 live births** in urban areas and **55 per 1,000 live births** in rural areas, highlighting persistent geographic inequalities in child health outcomes.¹⁰⁹

Gender differentials were minimal in 2018–19. Infant mortality was **39 deaths per 1,000 live births among male children** and **38 among female children (a Gender Parity Index of 0.97)**, while under-five mortality was identical for both sexes at **46 deaths per 1,000 live births (GPI of 1.00)**, suggesting no substantial gender gap in overall child mortality at the provincial level.

At the divisional level, considerable variation was observed. Karachi reported the lowest infant mortality rate at **22 deaths per 1,000 live births** and the lowest under-five mortality rate at **27 deaths per 1,000 live births**. Hyderabad recorded an IMR of **36** and a U5MR of **44**, while Mirpur Khas reported **38** and **43**, respectively.¹¹⁰ Larkana showed higher levels, with an IMR of **39** and a U5MR of **48**, and Shaheed Benazir Abad reported **46** and **55**, respectively. Sukkur division exhibited the highest mortality levels in the province, with an infant mortality rate of **65 deaths per 1,000 live births** and an under-five mortality rate of **76 deaths per 1,000 live births**.

According to the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2017–18, for the ten-year period preceding the survey, Sindh recorded an infant mortality rate of **60 deaths per 1,000 live births** and an under-five mortality rate of **77 deaths per 1,000 live births**.¹¹¹ When disaggregated by residence, infant mortality in urban Sindh was 50 deaths per **1,000 live births**, compared with **69 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural areas**. Similarly, under-five mortality was **56 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban Sindh** and **93 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural Sindh**, indicating substantial rural disadvantage.

4.3.4 Maternal Mortality Ratio

Pakistan’s maternal mortality ratio declined from 276 per 100,000 live births in the 2006–07 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey to 186 per 100,000 live births in the 2019 Pakistan Maternal Mortality Survey, showing roughly a one-third reduction.¹¹² In Sindh, the MMR declined from 314 (PDHS 2006–07) to 224 (PMMS 2019)¹¹³ per 100,000 live births over the same period; yet despite this progress, **Sindh’s maternal mortality rate (224 per 100,000 live births) remains higher compared to Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) provinces**. The 2019 PMMS indicates that the major proportion of deaths is due to direct causes (96%) such as obstetric haemorrhage, hypertensive disease of pregnancy, abortion-related complications and pregnancy-related infections, as compared to indirect causes (4%), highlighting persistent gaps in emergency obstetric care access.¹¹⁴

Most maternal deaths are preventable, as the health-care solutions to prevent or manage complications are well known. All women need access to quality care in pregnancy, and during and after childbirth. It is particularly important that all births are attended by skilled health professionals, as timely management and treatment can make the difference between life and death for women as well as for newborns.¹¹⁵

¹⁰⁹ Ibid

¹¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹¹ (Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2017–18)

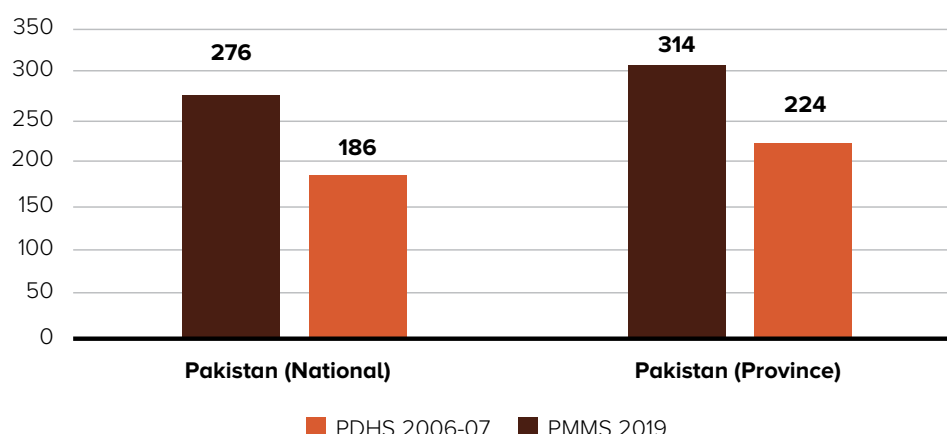
¹¹² (UNFPA, 2020)

¹¹³ Ibid

¹¹⁴ Ibid

¹¹⁵ (Midhet F, et al, 2019)

Figure 4.3: Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 Live Births) - Pakistan and Sindh



Source: Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2006–07; Pakistan Maternal Mortality Survey (PMMS) 2019.

Figure 1: illustrates a substantial decline in maternal mortality between 2006–07 and 2019 at both national and provincial levels. Although Sindh experienced a reduction from 314 to 224 deaths per 100,000 live births, its maternal mortality ratio remains higher than the national average of 186 in 2019.

4.4 Fertility and Family Planning

4.4.1 Total Fertility Rate

A level of approximately **2.1 children per woman** is considered the replacement threshold. Fertility in Sindh remains substantially above this benchmark, although a long-term decline is clearly evident across successive survey waves.

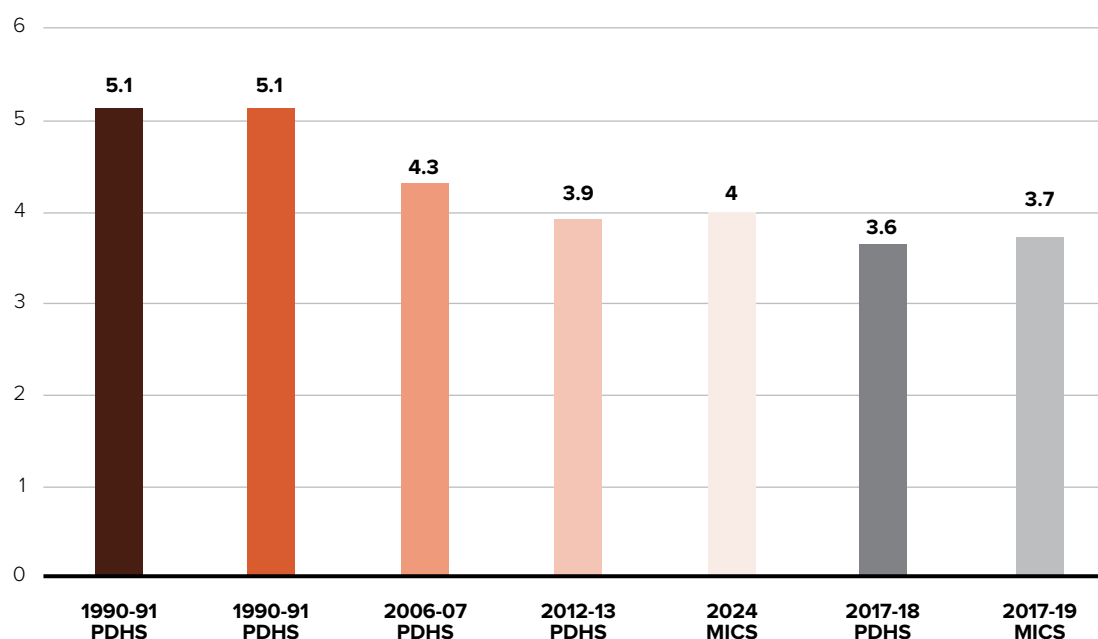
Trend data from the Pakistan Demographic and Health Surveys (PDHS) show that Sindh's TFR declined from **5.1 children per woman in 1990–91** to **4.3 in 2006–07**, and further to **3.9 in 2012–13**.¹¹⁶ The 2017–18 PDHS recorded a TFR of **3.6**, reflecting continued but slowing decline. Data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018–19 estimate the TFR at **3.7 children per woman**. Taken together, the trend from **5.1 (1990–91)** to **3.7 (2018–19)** represents a reduction of approximately **1.4 children per woman**, equivalent to nearly a **27–29 percent decline** over nearly three decades. However, the stabilization between **3.6 (2017–18)** and **3.7 (2018–19)** suggests that fertility decline may be plateauing.

Marked socio-economic and geographic continue to shape fertility patterns across the province. According to MICS 2018–19, urban fertility stands at **2.9**, compared with **4.6** in rural areas, indicating a substantial rural–urban gap of **1.7 children per woman**.¹¹⁷ Educational attainment exhibits a strong inverse gradient: women with no or pre-primary education have a TFR of **4.5**, compared with **3.6** among women with primary education, **2.9** with middle education, **2.7** with secondary education, and **2.3** among women with higher education levels approaching replacement fertility. Similarly, fertility differentials across wealth groups remain pronounced. Women from the poorest households have a TFR of 5.3, compared with 4.9 in the second wealth quintile, 3.6 in the middle quintile, 2.9 in the fourth quintile, and 2.3 among the richest households. This represents a fertility gap of 3.0 children per woman between the poorest and richest population groups, underscoring the strong association between economic status and reproductive outcomes in Sindh.

¹¹⁶ Ibid

¹¹⁷ Ibid

Figure 4.4a: Total Fertility Rate (Sindh)

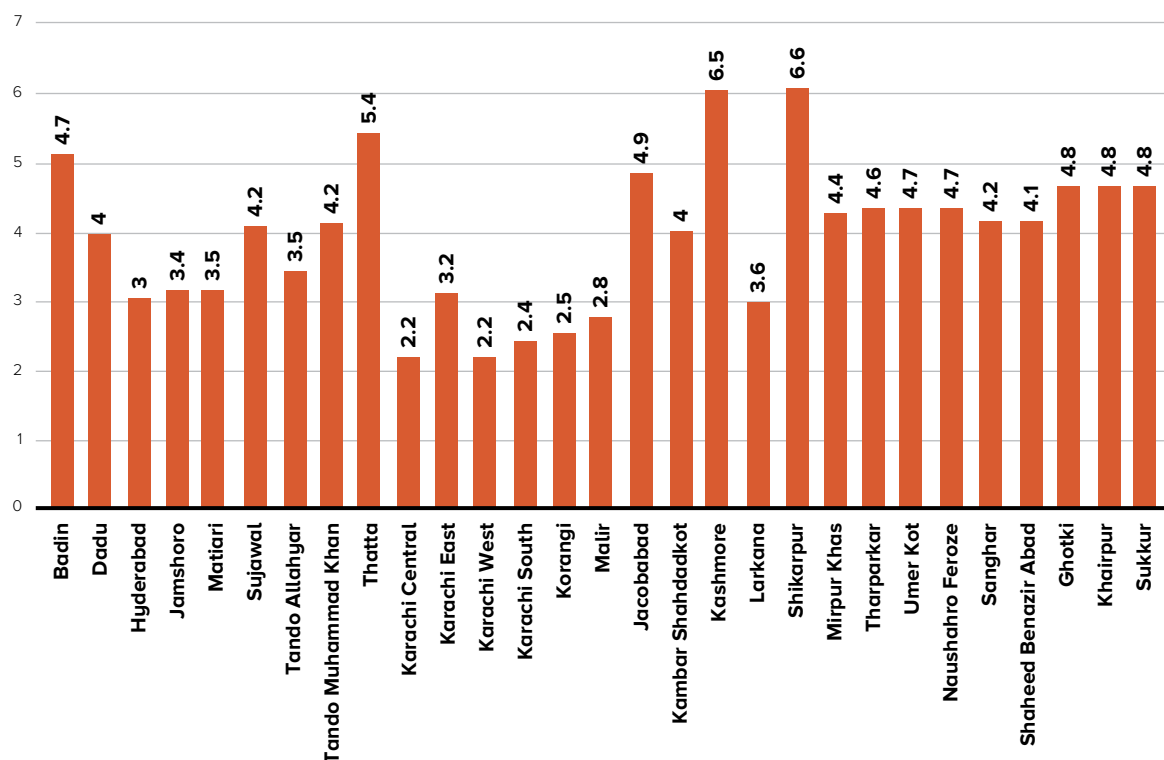


Source: Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2012-13 (Figure 5.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates); Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2017-18 (Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics); Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018-19 (Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates), Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014 (Table RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate)

Substantial geographic variation is also evident across divisions. MICS 2018–19 reports TFR levels of **3.9** in Hyderabad, **2.5** in Karachi, **4.9** in Larkana, **4.6** in Mirpur Khas, **3.9** in Shaheed Benazir Abad, and **4.8** in Sukkur. Karachi's fertility level of **2.5** approaches replacement fertility, whereas Larkana (**4.9**) and Sukkur (**4.8**) remain considerably higher.¹¹⁸ On district level, the highest fertility rates are concentrated in the northern and eastern districts, with Kashmore and Shikarpur reporting the highest figures at 6.5 and 6.6, respectively, followed by Sukkur at 4.8 and Jacobabad at 4.9. In contrast, the metropolitan districts of Karachi reflect the lowest fertility levels in the province, specifically Karachi Central (2.2), Karachi West (2.2), and Karachi South (2.4).

¹¹⁸ Ibid

Figure 4.4b: Total Fertility Rate on District Level in Sindh



Source: Government of Sindh and UNICEF, Sindh MICS 2018–19 (Sindh), Table D.TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Other districts showing relatively lower rates include Hyderabad (3.0) and Karachi Korangi (2.5). The rural and desert regions maintain moderate to high rates, such as Thatta at 5.4, Badin and Umerkot both at 4.7, and Tharparkar at 4.6.¹¹⁹ Central Sindh districts like Sanghar, Shaheed Benazir Abad, and Tando Muhammad Khan show consistent figures ranging between 4.1 and 4.2. This data underscores a clear urban-rural divide in reproductive health indicators, where administrative and educational hubs demonstrate significantly lower total fertility compared to the border and riverine districts.

Adolescent fertility represents a critical driver of overall fertility levels. The age-specific fertility rate for girls aged 15–19 years in Sindh is **49.5 births per 1,000**, with marked disparities between urban (**35.8 per 1,000**) and rural (**65.6 per 1,000**) areas. Early initiation of childbearing extends reproductive exposure and increases completed family size, reinforcing the observed socio-economic gradients in total fertility.

Overall, while Sindh has experienced a sustained fertility transition from **5.1 to 3.7 children per woman** over nearly three decades, fertility remains well above the replacement level of 2.1, with pronounced disparities by residence, education, wealth, and division. The recent slowing of decline indicates the need for intensified investments in female education, delayed marriage, equitable access to family planning services, and adolescent reproductive health interventions to sustain progress toward lower fertility levels.

4.4.2 Age at first birth

Median age is significant because early first births lengthen women's reproductive period, contribute to higher lifetime fertility, and are associated with increased risks for maternal and newborn health, alongside reduced educational and economic opportunities for women. The Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2017-18 reports that the median age at first birth among women aged

¹¹⁹ Ibid

25–49 in Sindh was **23.0 years**, slightly higher than the national median of **22.8 years** (PDHS 2017–18, Table 5.10).¹²⁰ Within Sindh, clear urban–rural differentials are observed: women in urban areas had a median age at first birth of **23.5 years**, compared to **21.9 years** in rural areas. Nationally, the median age at first birth varies by current age cohort (PDHS 2017–18, Table 5.9), with younger cohorts reporting slightly higher ages: **23.6 years** among women aged 25–29, **22.9 years** for ages 30–34, **22.8 years** for ages 35–39, **22.0 years** for ages 40–44, and **22.1 years** for ages 45–49. Among women aged 25–29 nationally, **11.7%** had given birth by age 18, **24.2%** by age 20, **39.7%** by age 22, and **57.8%** by age 25.

Comparatively, PDHS 2012–13 shows that the national median age at first birth among women aged 25–49 was **22.2 years** (Table 5.12). By age cohort, the median age at first birth was **23.4 years** (25–29), **22.6 years** (30–34), **21.7 years** (35–39), **21.2 years** (40–44), and **21.5 years** (45–49). For the 25–29 cohort, **12.0%** had given birth by age 18, **25.4%** by age 20, **40.5%** by age 22, and **60.1%** by age 25. Provincial estimates from PDHS 2012–13 (Table 5.13) indicate that the median age at first birth in Sindh was **21.9 years**, with **22.8 years** in urban areas and **21.3 years** in rural areas. Other provincial figures included **22.5 years in Punjab**, **21.7 years in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**, **21.3 years in Balochistan**, **24.5 years in Islamabad Capital Territory**, and **21.2 years in Gilgit Baltistan**.

Overall, the comparison between PDHS 2012–13 and PDHS 2017–18 indicates a modest increase in the median age at first birth in Sindh (from **21.9 to 23.0 years**) and at the national level (from **22.2 to 22.8 years**), suggesting a gradual delay in childbearing, particularly in urban areas.

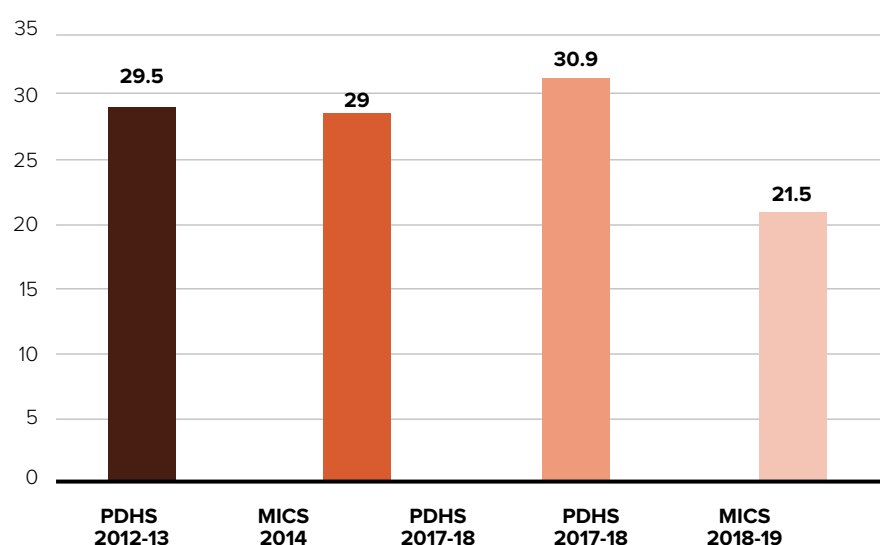
4.4.3 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

According to the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2017–18, 34.2% of currently married women aged 15–49 in Pakistan were using any contraceptive method, including 25.0% using modern methods and 9.2% using traditional methods, while 65.8% were not using any method. Contraceptive use was higher in urban areas (42.5%) than rural areas (29.4%). Use increased with number of living children, rising from 0.7% among women with no children to 50.5% among those with five or more children. Educational attainment and wealth were positively associated with contraceptive use, increasing from 28.6% among women with no education to 44.0% among women with higher education, and from 20.1% in the lowest wealth quintile to 44.5% in the highest quintile. Provincially, contraceptive prevalence was 38.3% in Punjab, 30.9% in Sindh, 30.9% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and 19.8% in Balochistan. In Sindh specifically, 30.9% of currently married women were using any method, with higher use in urban areas (39.3%) than rural areas (21.4%) (PDHS 2017–18, Table 7.4.1). However, data from the Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018–19 indicates a lower prevalence of 21.5%. This variance often occurs because while the PDHS is the recognized national health benchmark, MICS captures a broader range of social indicators and may reflect more localized, recent rural data collection shifts.¹²¹ The longitudinal trend of CPR in Sindh, as illustrated in the accompanying chart, shows a relatively stagnant rate followed by a sharp decline in the most recent reporting period. Between the PDHS 2012–13 and PDHS 2017–18, the prevalence hovered around 30%, showing only marginal growth. However, the MICS 2018–19 data reveals a significant drop to 21.5%. This downward trend underscores a critical gap in sustained service delivery and highlights the urgency for the integrated interventions proposed in this project to reclaim and exceed previous prevalence levels.

¹²⁰ (Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2017–18)

¹²¹ (Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2018–2019)

Figure 4.5a: Trend of Contraceptive Prevalence Rate in Sindh

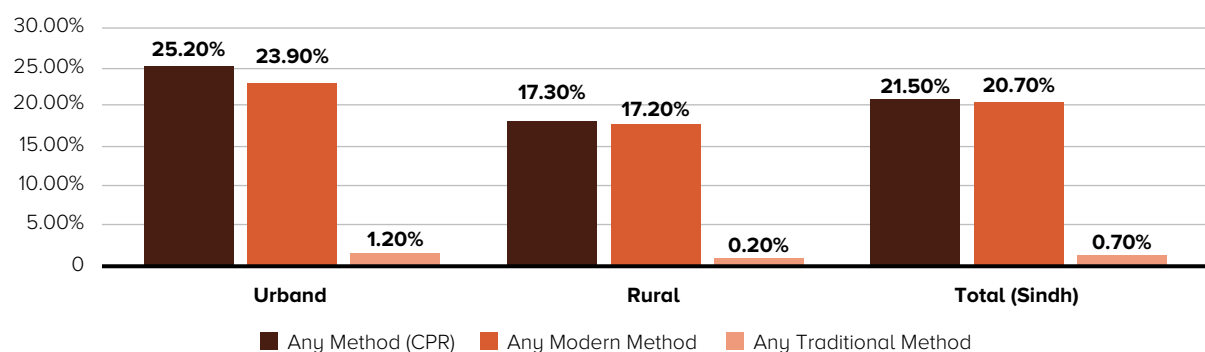


Source: Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2012-13 (Table 7.4 Current use of contraception by background characteristics); Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey

(PDHS) 2017-18 (Table 7.4.1 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics), Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014 (Table RH.5: Use of contraception) Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018-19 (Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married)).

According to the Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018–19, 21.5% of currently married women aged 15–49 were using any contraceptive method, of which 20.7% were modern methods and 0.7% were traditional methods, while 78.5% were not using any method.¹²² The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) in Sindh exhibits a clear geographic disparity, with the utilization of **any contraceptive method** recorded at 25.2% in urban areas compared to 17.3% in rural regions. This overall prevalence is heavily dominated by the uptake of **any modern method**, which stands at 23.9% for urban populations and 17.2% for rural populations. The data suggests that while modern medical interventions are the primary choice across the province, the gap in utilization between these two sectors remains approximately 6.7 percentage points, indicating a higher concentration of family planning services and adoption in urban centers.

Figure 4.5b: Comparative Analysis of Contraceptive Prevalence by Method Category



Source: Government of Sindh and UNICEF, Sindh MICS 2018–19 (Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married))

¹²² Ibid

Furthermore, the reliance on any traditional method remains marginal throughout the province, though a higher prevalence is observed in urban settings. In urban Sindh, the use of **traditional methods** is recorded at 1.2%, whereas in rural areas, this figure drops to a negligible 0.2%. This discrepancy highlights that even non-clinical or traditional family planning practices are significantly less common in rural districts. Consequently, the high rate of non-utilization in rural areas, where 82.7% of currently married women report using no method, reflects a sustained requirement for targeted outreach and the removal of impediments to reproductive health services in these locations.

Usage increased with age, peaking at 28.6% among women aged 35–39 years. Education and wealth were positively associated with contraceptive use, rising from 18.2% among women with no education to 28.2% among those with higher education, and from 15.2% in the poorest quintile to 27.9% in the richest quintile. Divisional differences were also evident, with Karachi reporting the highest prevalence (24.4%) and Mirpur Khas the lowest (12.9%) (MICS Sindh 2018–19, Table TM.3.1). A more granular assessment of district-level performance reveals even sharper disparities in the utilization of any contraceptive method. While the provincial average for any method is 21.5%, districts such as Kashmore (4.1%) and Tharparkar (6.6%) report the most critical service gaps, with over 90% of married women in these areas reporting no contraceptive use. In contrast, districts including Badin (33.6%).

Table 4.3: Percentage of Currently Married Women (Aged 15-49) Using Any Contraceptive Method by Selected Districts, Sindh (2018–19)

Category	District	Any Method (%)	No Method (%)
Highest Performance	Badin	33.6%	66.4%
	Hyderabad	33.2%	66.8%
	Malir	32.2%	67.8%
Lowest Performance	Kashmore	4.1%	95.9%
	Tharparkar	6.6%	93.4%
	Kambar Shahdadkot	13.7%	86.3%

Source: Government of Sindh and UNICEF, Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018–19 (Table D.TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married))

Hyderabad (33.2%), and Malir (32.2%) exhibit the highest prevalence rates for any method in the province. Notably, significant variation exists even within single divisions; for instance, within the Karachi Division, while Malir reports relatively high usage, Karachi West shows a substantially lower rate for any method at 19.2%. These figures underscore that local impediments and socio-economic factors heavily influence service uptake, requiring a highly targeted, district-specific approach to reproductive health interventions (**MICS 2018-19 Table D.TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married)**). The maternal health landscape in Sindh is challenged by low service uptake. According to the World Bank, **about 31 percent of married women use some form of contraception and under a quarter of married women use modern contraceptives**. This project aims to address these gaps through integrated service delivery.¹²³

¹²³ Ibid

4.4.4 Family Planning visits and Service Delivery Points in Sindh

According to administrative data obtained from the **Population Welfare Department, Government of Sindh**, a total of **1,028,616 family planning acceptors** were registered through Family Welfare Centers (FWCs), **131,754 through Mobile Service Units (MSUs)**, and **176,307 through Reproductive Health Services-A (RHS-A)** facilities during the period **January to December 2023**.¹²⁴

Family Welfare Centers (FWCs) accounted for the largest share of acceptors across the province, indicating their central role in service delivery. The highest number of FWC acceptors was recorded in **Khairpur (70,454)**, followed by **Badin (65,976)**, **Naushero Feroze (57,017)**, **Shaheed Benazirabad (55,297)**, and **Hyderabad (51,531)**. Several districts in Karachi also reported substantial FWC utilization, including **Karachi South (32,048)**, **Karachi Central (30,777)**, and **Karachi West (28,891)**.

Mobile Service Units (MSUs), which primarily serve remote and underserved populations, reported the highest number of clients in **Naushero Feroze (12,233)** and **Shikarpur (10,532)**, followed by **Khairpur (8,920)** and **Badin (7,816)**. This distribution suggests active outreach efforts in rural and semi-urban districts.

RHS-A facilities also contributed significantly to service provision, particularly in **Karachi South (24,494)**, **Hyderabad (12,560)**, **Sanghar (12,472)**, and **Karachi Central (12,639)**. The comparatively higher RHS-A figures in urban districts indicate concentration of specialized reproductive health services in metropolitan areas.

Overall, the data demonstrate substantial geographic variation in family planning service uptake across districts, reflecting differences in population size, service availability, outreach coverage, and demand for reproductive health services. The dominance of FWCs in total service provision highlights their critical role within Sindh's family planning infrastructure, while MSUs remain essential for extending access to underserved communities.

According to administrative data received from the **District Health Information System (DHIS), Health Department, Government of Sindh**, a total of **1,263,067 family planning service contacts** were recorded across Primary Health Care (PHC) and Secondary Health Care (SHC) facilities in Sindh during 2023. These include both temporary and permanent contraceptive methods.

Among temporary methods, **DMPA injections accounted for the highest number of clients (501,725)**, followed by **Combined Oral Contraceptives (COC) with 338,621 clients**, and **Condom users totaling 182,744 clients**. Additionally, **IUCD insertions reached 100,489 clients**, while **Implant clients totaled 87,721**, and **POP (Progestin-Only Pills) users were 39,880**. **Net-En (Norethisterone Enanthate) injections** were comparatively low at **6,712 clients**.

Permanent methods recorded lower uptake compared to short-acting methods. A total of **4,618 tubal ligations** and **557 vasectomies** were performed across the province during the year, indicating a continued preference for temporary contraceptive methods.¹²⁵

District-wise variation was substantial. **Khairpur reported the highest DMPA uptake (62,211)** and also high numbers across multiple methods, including **815 tubal ligations**. **Badin, Hyderabad, Larkana, Sanghar, and Mirpurkhas** also demonstrated strong uptake across several contraceptive methods. Urban districts of Karachi showed notable variation, with Korangi reporting 934 tubal ligations and Karachi South reporting 124 vasectomies, the highest among districts.

Overall, the data indicate that short-acting methods, particularly injectable contraceptives and oral pills, dominate the method mix in public health facilities. The comparatively low uptake of permanent methods suggests potential gaps in demand generation, counseling, or access to surgical contraceptive services.

¹²⁴ (Population Welfare Department, Government of Sindh 2023, Administrative Data)

¹²⁵ (Health Department, Government of Sindh, 2023)

According to administrative data received from the **Population Welfare Department, Government of Sindh**, a total of **1,133 Family Planning Service Delivery Points (SDPs)** were operational across Sindh during the period **January to December 2023**.¹²⁶ These include 962 **Family Welfare Centers (FWCs)**, **80 Mobile Service Units (MSUs)**, and **91 Reproductive Health Services–A (RHS-A) facilities**.

Family Welfare Centers constitute the largest share of service delivery infrastructure in the province. The highest number of FWCs was reported in **Sanghar (55)** and **Umerkot (55)**, followed by **Khairpur (54)**, **Sukkur (47)**, and **Larkana (45)**. This distribution reflects a strong presence of static service facilities in both rural and semi-urban districts.

Mobile Service Units (MSUs), which primarily extend outreach services to remote and underserved populations, totaled **80 units province-wide**. The highest numbers were recorded in **Khairpur (5)** and **Naushero Feroze (5)**, while several districts maintained between 2-4 mobile units, supporting service accessibility in geographically dispersed areas.

RHS-A facilities totaled **91 across Sindh**, with comparatively higher concentrations in Karachi South (8), Hyderabad (6), and Sanghar and Larkana (5 each). The higher RHS-A presence in selected urban and larger districts suggests concentration of more specialized reproductive health services.

Overall, the distribution of service delivery points demonstrates broad geographic coverage of family planning infrastructure across the province, with FWCs forming the backbone of service provision, complemented by outreach through MSUs and specialized services through RHS-A facilities.

4.5 Maternal Health Service Utilization and System Performance

4.5.1 Women Utilizing Antenatal Coverage

Women utilizing antenatal care (ANC) services refers to the proportion of pregnant women who receive at least one ANC visit from a skilled provider, reflecting access to maternal healthcare, service utilization, and overall performance of the health system. A longitudinal comparison with the Sindh MICS 2014 data reveals a stagnating trend in maternal healthcare utilization. The provincial average for ANC provided by skilled health personnel declined from 79.6% in 2014 to 76.7% in 2018–19.¹²⁷ Concurrently, the proportion of women receiving no antenatal care increase from 18.8% to 21.7% over the same five-year period, indicating a growing exclusion of vulnerable populations from the formal health system. According to the Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018–19, 44.3% of women who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits, while 21.7% received no ANC.¹²⁸ Early initiation of care was moderate, with 49.7% beginning ANC within the first four months of pregnancy, while the median timing of first visit was three months. Urban–rural disparities were substantial: 62.0% of urban women received four or more visits compared to 30.1% of rural women, and urban women initiated care earlier (median two months vs. three months). ANC utilization increased markedly with education and wealth, reaching 79.8% among women with higher education and 82.6% among those in the richest quintile, compared to only 31.3% and 16.1%, respectively, among women with no education and those in the poorest quintile. Divisional variation was also pronounced, with Karachi showing the highest adequate ANC coverage (73.3%) and Mirpur Khas the lowest (19.8%) (MICS Sindh 2018–19, Table TM.4.2).

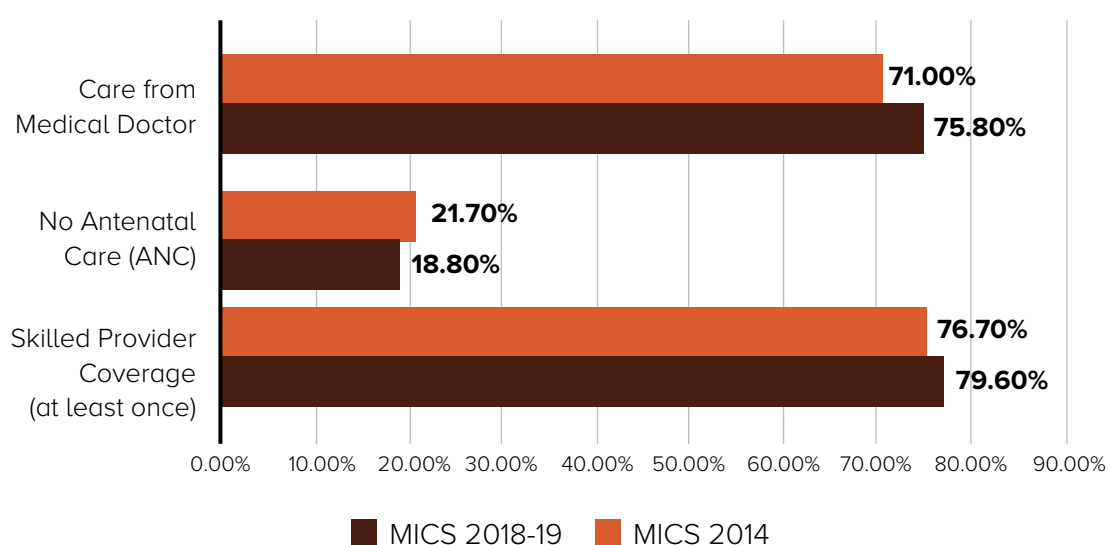
Building on the divisional and socioeconomic trends, the district-level data further illuminates the severe geographical inequities in maternal healthcare access across Sindh. While the provincial average for women attended at least once by skilled health personnel is 76.7%, five districts Karachi Central (95.5%), Matiari (94.5%), Karachi South (94.4%), Hyderabad (92.7%), and Karachi

¹²⁶ (Population Welfare Department, 2023)

¹²⁷ (MICS, 2014)

¹²⁸ (MICS 2018-19)

Figure 4.6: Longitudinal Trends in Antenatal Care Coverage Provider Types in Sindh



Source: Government of Sindh and UNICEF, Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014 (Table RH.7: Antenatal care coverage) Government of Sindh and UNICEF, Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018–19 (Table D.TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage)

West (89.1%) demonstrate high levels of institutional engagement. Conversely, the lowest coverage for at least one skilled ANC visit is observed in Tharparkar (52.4%), Mirpur Khas (53.1%), and Kambar Shahdadt (54.8%), where nearly half of the pregnant population remains underserved. These gaps are further mirrored in the "No ANC" statistics; while only 3.5% of women in Karachi Central and 4.5% in Matiari report receiving no care, the figures escalate sharply in the province's interior. Mirpur Khas and Tharparkar report that 45.3% and 44.3% of women, respectively, received no antenatal care during their last pregnancy. Notably, Jamshoro presents a significant challenge with 40.5% of women receiving no ANC, despite the district's proximity to major health hubs, highlighting that geographical socio-economic and administrative barriers continue to hinder equitable access to maternal healthcare services across Sindh. (Table D.TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage).

4.5.2 Frequency of ANC revisits

According to the District Health Information System (DHIS) data for 2023, a total of **1,318,172 first antenatal care visits (ANC-1)** were recorded across Primary and Secondary Healthcare (PHC + SHC) facilities in Sindh.¹²⁹ Subsequent revisit coverage shows a gradual decline, with **903,473 ANC-2 visits, 701,558 ANC-3 visits, and 727,813 ANC-4 visits** recorded during the year.

Table 4.4: Antenatal Care (ANC 1-4) Visits in PHC and SHC Facilities, Sindh, 2023

ANC Visit Type	Total Visits Recorded	Top Reporting Districts (Highest Volumes)
ANC-1 (First Visit)	1,318,172	Khairpur (102,272), Sanghar (96,546), Badin (79,990), Kambar (68,760), Tharparkar (65,529)
ANC-2 (Second Visit)	903,473	Khairpur (82,417), Sanghar (60,525), Badin (56,436), Kambar (51,232), Mirpurkhas (51,014)
ANC-3 (Third Visit)	701,558	Khairpur (71,830), Sanghar (47,268), Mirpurkhas (42,190), Badin (40,024), Kambar (39,763)
ANC-4 (Fourth Visit)	727,813	Khairpur (99,235), Mirpurkhas (51,583), Sanghar (43,850), Ghotki (39,220), Kambar (36,242)

Source: District Health Information System (DHIS), Health Department, Government of Sindh, 2023.

¹²⁹ Ibid

ANC-1 (First Visit)

The highest numbers of ANC-1 visits were reported in **Khairpur (102,272)** and **Sanghar (96,546)**, followed by **Badin (79,990)**, **Kambar (68,760)**, **Tharparkar (65,529)**, **Jamshoro (65,264)**, **Ghotki (61,165)**, **Mirpurkhas (60,315)**, **Jacobabad (60,568)**, and **Larkana (59,127)**. These figures reflect high registration levels in larger and predominantly rural districts.

Lower ANC-1 volumes were observed in urban Karachi districts such as **Karachi Central (1,561)**, **Karachi South (1,696)**, and **Karachi Keamari (786)**, likely reflecting reporting limitations within PHC/SHC facilities and the concentration of services in tertiary and private hospitals.

ANC-2 (Second Visit)

A total of **903,473 ANC-2 visits** were recorded. The highest revisit volumes were reported in **Khairpur (82,417)**, **Sanghar (60,525)**, **Badin (56,436)**, **Mirpurkhas (51,014)**, and **Kambar (51,232)**. Although the numbers declined compared to ANC-1, these districts maintained relatively strong follow-up coverage.

ANC-3 (Third Visit)

For ANC-3, **701,558 visits** were recorded. Highest counts were seen in **Khairpur (71,830)**, **Sanghar (47,268)**, **Mirpurkhas (42,190)**, **Badin (40,024)**, and **Kambar (39,763)**. The continued reduction between ANC-1 and ANC-3 suggests attrition in follow-up care.

ANC-4 (Fourth Visit)

A total of **727,813 fourth ANC visits** were reported. Notably, **Khairpur (99,235)** recorded the highest ANC-4 visits, followed by **Mirpurkhas (51,583)**, **Sanghar (43,850)**, **Ghotki (39,220)**, and **Kambar (36,242)**. In some districts, ANC-4 counts are comparable to or higher than ANC-3, which may reflect delayed reporting, reclassification of visits, or data entry adjustments.

4.5.3 Births in Health Facilities

Based on district-level data received from the District Health Information System (DHIS) for 2023, a total of **459,413 live births** were recorded in public health facilities (Primary Health Care and Secondary Health Care) across Sindh.¹³⁰ The distribution of births demonstrates substantial geographic variation, reflecting differences in population size, service utilization patterns, and reporting completeness.

Districts reporting the **highest numbers of live births** include **Sanghar (36,290)**, **Khairpur (35,343)**, **Badin (30,527)**, **Ghotki (27,500)**, **Mirpurkhas (26,954)**, **Tharparkar (26,125)**, **Umerkot (21,595)**, **Jacobabad (21,378)**, **Dadu (20,781)**, **Larkana (20,560)**, **Jamshoro (20,418)**, and **Naushahro Feroze (20,379)**. These districts account for a substantial share of total reported births, largely reflecting larger rural populations and relatively high fertility rates.

Moderate delivery volumes were observed in **Sukkur (17,777)**, **Hyderabad (16,449)**, **Thatta (16,332)**, **Kashmore (13,461)**, **Shikarpur (13,029)**, **Tando Allahyar (11,423)**, **Matari (10,425)**, **Shaheed Benazirabad (9,706)**, and **Tando Muhammad Khan (9,021)**, indicating consistent utilization of maternal health services across rural and semi-urban areas.

Lower recorded counts appear in **Sujawal (7,494)** and several Karachi districts, including **Malir (2,697)**, **Korangi (3,339)**, **Karachi East (677)**, **Karachi Central (35)**, **Karachi West (23)**, and **Karachi South (23)**. These exceptionally low figures reported in some Karachi districts are likely attributable to data reporting limitations, partial facility coverage, or administrative inconsistencies rather than actual differences in fertility levels or maternal service utilization.

¹³⁰ Ibid

Table 4.5; Births in Public Health Facilities (PHC + SHC), 2023

Badin	30,527	Jacobabad	21,378
Dadu	20,781	Larkana	20,560
Hyderabad	16,449	Shikarpur	13,029
Sujawal	7,494	Kamber	19,652
Jamshoro	20,418	Kashmore	13,461
Tando Allahyar	11,423	Khairpur	35,343
Thatta	16,332	Naushahro Feroze	20,379
Matiali	10,425	Shaheed Benazirabad	9,706
Tando Muhammad Khan	9,021	Sukkur	17,777
Karachi West	23	Ghotki	27,500
Karachi East	677	Mirpurkhas	26,954
Korangi	3,339	Sanghar	36,290
Karachi Central	35	Tharparkar	26,125
Karachi South	23	Umerkot	21,595
Malir	2,697	Total	459,413

Source: District Health Information System (DHIS), Sindh, Births in Public Health Facilities (PHC + SHC), Year 2023.

4.5.4 Births by C-section

According to data received from the **District Health Information System (DHIS), Health Department, Government of Sindh**, a total of **48,535 cesarean sections (C-sections)** were performed in Primary Health Care (PHC) and Secondary Health Care (SHC) public facilities across Sindh in 2023.¹³¹

The highest numbers of C-sections were reported in **Khairpur (6,769), Jamshoro (5,785), Hyderabad (5,218), Jacobabad (4,581), Ghotki (4,241), Sanghar (3,132), and Badin (3,023)**. These districts account for a substantial proportion of the total reported surgical deliveries, indicating either higher obstetric complication loads, better surgical capacity, or stronger reporting systems in these areas.

Moderate C-section volumes were observed in **Thatta (2,689), Larkana (1,991), Mirpurkhas**

¹³¹ Ibid

(1,875), Shikarpur (1,692), Dadu (1,571), Korangi (1,408), and Matiari (1,188). These figures suggest functional emergency obstetric care capacity at district level hospitals, though at varying scales.

Lower numbers of C-sections were recorded in **Tharparkar (757), Naushero Feroze (617), Shaheed Benazirabad (542), Tando Muhammad Khan (375), Sukkur (347), Karachi East (260), Tando Allahyar (161), Kamber (137), Malir (82), Umerkot (91), and Sujawal (3).** No C-section figures were reported for **Karachi West, Karachi Central, Karachi South, Karachi Keamari, and Kashmore** in the PHC/SHC dataset.

The extremely low or missing figures in several Karachi districts likely reflect reporting limitations within the PHC/SHC system, as a large proportion of cesarean deliveries in Karachi occur in tertiary care and private sector hospitals that may not be fully captured in this reporting stream.

Overall, the distribution of C-sections across districts demonstrates marked geographic variation in access to and utilization of comprehensive emergency obstetric care (CEmONC) services.

Table 4.6: District-wise Cesarean Sections in Public Health Facilities (PHC + SHC), Sindh, 2023

District	Cesarean Sections
Badin	3023
Dadu	1571
Hyderabad	5218
Sujawal	3
Jamshoro	5785
Tando Allahyar	161
Thatta	2689
Matiari	1188
Tando Muhammad Khan	375
Karachi West	
Karachi East	260
Korangi	1408
Karachi Central	
Karachi South	
Malir	82
Karachi Keamari	
Jacobabad	4581

Larkana	1991
Shikarpur	1692
Kamber	137
Kashmore	
Khairpur	6769
Naushero Feroze	617
Shaheed Benazirabad	542
Sukkur	347
Ghotki	4241
Mirpurkhas	1875
Sanghar	3132
Tharparkar	757
Umerkot	91
Total	48535

Source: District Health Information System (DHIS), Health Department, Government of Sindh.
 Cesarean Sections in Public Health Facilities (PHC + SHC), 2023.

4.5.5 Women enrolled in TD-2 vaccine dose

According to district-wise administrative data for the period **01 January to 31 December 2023**, a total of **761,752 women** were enrolled and received two doses of the Tetanus-Diphtheria (TD) vaccine across Sindh.¹³²

The highest numbers of enrolled women were reported in **Khairpur (71,944)** and **Tharparkar (70,796)**, followed by **Sanghar (46,041)**, **Dadu (39,061)**, **Larkana (34,283)**, **Mirpurkhas (34,037)**, and **Umerkot (33,028)**. These districts account for a substantial proportion of total TD immunization coverage, likely reflecting larger population sizes, stronger outreach activities, and improved antenatal service utilization.

Moderate enrollment levels were observed in **Badin (29,882)**, **Hyderabad (29,105)**, **Ghotki (26,793)**, **Thatta (24,922)**, **Naushero Feroze (23,309)**, **Shaheed Benazirabad (22,237)**, **Korangi (20,894)**, **Karachi West (20,334)**, **Sukkur (20,023)**, **Malir (19,745)**, **Shikarpur (19,485)**, **Karachi Central (18,654)**, and **Karachi East (17,832)**, indicating steady implementation of maternal immunization services in both rural and urban districts.

Comparatively lower enrollment figures were recorded in **Jamshoro (16,634)**, **Kambar (17,647)**, **Jacobabad (15,987)**, **Matiari (14,243)**, **Tando Allahyar (14,342)**, **Kashmore (12,843)**, **Karachi Keamari (12,110)**, **Sujawal (17,542)**, **Karachi South (9,091)**, and **Tando Muhammad Khan (8,908)**. These variations may reflect differences in target population size, service outreach coverage, access barriers, or reporting completeness.

¹³² Ibid

**Table 4.7: District-wise Women Enrolled for TD Vaccine (02 Doses),
Sindh, 01 January-31 December 2023**

District	2023
Badin	29,882
Dadu	39,061
Ghotki	26,793
Hyderabad	29,105
Jacobabad	15,987
Jamshoro	16,634
Kambar	17,647
Karachi Central	18,654
Karachi East	17,832
Karachi South	9,091
Karachi West	20,334
Kashmore	12,843
Karachi Keamari	12,110
Khairpur	71,944
Korangi	20,894
Larkana	34,283
Malir	19,745
Matari	14,243
Mirpurkhas	34,037
Naushero Feroze	23,309
Sanghar	46,041
Shaheed Benazirabad	22,237
Shikarpur	19,485
Sujawal	17,542
Sukkur	20,023

Tando Allahyar	14,342
Tando Muhammad Khan	8,908
Tharparkar	70,796
Thatta	24,922
Umerkot	33,028
Total	761,752

Source: District Health Information System (DHIS) / Health Department, Government of Sindh, 2023.

4.6 Maternal Health Determinants and Birth Outcomes

4.6.1 Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight (LBW) is defined as a birth weight of **less than 2,500 grams (2.5 kg)**, irrespective of gestational age, and includes both preterm infants and full-term infants who are small for gestational age, as standardized by the World Health Organization¹³³

The proportion of LBW babies in a population is a critical public health indicator that specifies the nutritional status of mothers, quality and continuity of antenatal care, maternal morbidity (including anaemia and infections), birth spacing practices, and underlying socioeconomic conditions, while also serving as a strong predictor of neonatal mortality, childhood undernutrition, impaired cognitive development, and long-term health risks.¹³⁴

In Pakistan, the burden of low birth weight remains high, with national estimates indicating that approximately one in four infants is born with LBW, reflecting persistent challenges related to maternal undernutrition, poverty, limited access to skilled maternity care, and marked regional inequities in health service delivery.¹³⁵

¹³³ (World Health Organization, 2010)

¹³⁴ (UNICEF; 2004)

¹³⁵ (Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017–18)

Table 4.8: Low-Weight Children Under Five

Category	District	Number of Low - Weight Children (Under Five)
High Burden Districts	Khairpur	28,354
	Tharparkar	22,623
	Badin	21,154
	Hyderabad	17,789
	Umerkot	17,122
	Tando Allahyar	11,818
Moderate Burden Districts	Shaheed Benazirabad	13,360
	Larkana	9,684
	Shikarpur	8,516
	Sukkur	7,653
	Jacobabad	7,573
	Sanghar	6,156
	Jamshoro	6,055
	Kashmore	4,112
	Dadu	3,486
	Ghotki	2,101
	Sujawal	734
Urban Karachi Districts (Comparatively Lower Counts)	Korangi	6,579
	Karachi South	4,600
	Karachi West	4,499
	Karachi East	4,416
	Keamari	4,261
	Karachi Central	2,082

Source: RMNCH Sindh Programme

The data on reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health depicts significant variation in the number of low-weight children under five across districts of Sindh, highlighting uneven nutritional outcomes and service coverage. Districts with the highest burden include Khairpur (28,354), Badin (21,154), Tharparkar (22,623), Hyderabad (17,789), Umerkot (17,122), and Tando Allahyar (11,818), reflecting poverty, food insecurity, large rural populations, and strong community reporting networks. Moderate prevalence are observed in districts such as Shaheed Benazirabad (13,360), Dadu (3,486), Sanghar (6,156), Jamshoro (6,055), Ghotki (2,101), and Sukkur (7,653), indicating widespread undernutrition but with variable intensity between districts. Urban districts within Karachi including Karachi South (4,600), Karachi Central (2,082), Keamari (4,261), Karachi West (4,499), Karachi East (4,416), and Korangi (6,579) show comparatively lower administrative counts, which may reflect either better access to food and health services or underreporting due to limited coverage of community reporting mechanisms in densely populated urban environments.⁴³ Other districts such as Sujawal (734), Kashmore (4,112), Jacobabad (7,573), Larkana (9,684), and Shikarpur (8,516) present mid-range figures, indicative of moderate underweight prevalence and strong reporting dynamics.¹³⁶

Supporting evidence from previous research highlights that factors such as lack of maternal

¹³⁶ (Health Department, GoS, 2023)

education, poverty, being female, being a twin, and inadequate antenatal care visits are significant predictors of low birth weight.¹³⁷ To address these issues, strategies should focus on improving maternal education, promoting economic prosperity, ensuring accessible healthcare, adopting gender-sensitive approaches, providing specialized care for multiple pregnancies, and encouraging regular antenatal care visits.¹³⁸

These provincial patterns are mirrored at the district level, where higher LBW caseloads are commonly reported in areas affected by food insecurity, low female literacy, early marriage, high fertility, and constrained health-system outreach, while comparatively lower figures in urban districts may reflect better access to nutrition and private healthcare services or underreporting due to limited community-based surveillance coverage.¹³⁹

According to the Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018–19, the prevalence of low birthweight (defined as less than 2,500 grams) among children with recorded or recalled birthweight was **33.6%**. Of this, **8.1%** was based on health card records and **25.5%** was based on maternal recall. The total number of children with recorded or recalled birthweight was **1,154**. Significant area-based disparities were observed, with a prevalence of **30.5% in urban areas** compared to **44.2% in rural areas**, indicating substantially higher low birthweight in rural settings.

Table 4.9: Division-wise Low Birthweight

Division	From Card (%)	From Recall (%)	Total LBW (%)
Hyderabad	9.8	28.3	38.1
Karachi	6.5	22.2	28.7
Larkana	14.7	30.5	45.3
Mirpur Khas	(20.9)	(26.2)	(47.1)
Shaheed Benazir Abad	(10.3)	(39.0)	(49.3)
Sukkur*	(1.9)	(42.7)	(44.6)

Source: RMNCH Sindh Programme

Government of Sindh & UNICEF. (2018). *Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018 - Survey Findings Report*.

Table TM.71: Infants weighed at birth.¹⁴⁰

Karachi, Pakistan: Bureau of Statistics, Planning & Development Department, Government of Sindh & UNICEF.

Maternal education showed a clear gradient: low birthweight prevalence was **36.4% among women with no or pre-primary education, 40.2% among those with primary education, 32.6% among women with middle education, 30.6% among those with secondary education, and 30.0% among women with higher education**. By maternal age at most recent birth, low birthweight was **30.1% among mothers aged under 20 years, 34.2% among those aged 20–34 years, and 30.7% among women aged 35–49 years**.

Socioeconomic disparities were also evident across wealth quintiles, with prevalence recorded at

¹³⁶ (Health Department, GoS, 2023)

¹³⁷ (Kassie et al, 2025)

¹³⁸ (Ndirangu et al. n.d)

¹³⁹ (Blencowe, 2019)

¹⁴⁰ The figures are from Table D.TM.71: Infants weighed at birth, which are from) Figures that are based on 25-49 un-weighted cases

38.3% in the poorest quintile, 46.6% in the second quintile, 42.7% in the middle quintile, 28.2% in the fourth quintile, and 30.6% in the richest quintile, indicating generally higher prevalence among poorer households. Divisional variation was marked, with the highest prevalence observed in **Shaheed Benazir Abad (49.3%)**, followed by **Mirpur Khas (47.1%)**, **Larkana (45.3%)**, **Sukkur (44.6%)**, and **Hyderabad (38.1%)**, while the lowest prevalence was reported in **Karachi (28.7%)** (MICS Sindh 2018–19, Table TM.7.1).

Overall, the prevalence of low birth rate across Sindh highlights a strong association with maternal health and broader sociological determinants, including gender inequality, household poverty, rural residence, and unequal access to preventive and curative health services. These patterns underscore the need for integrated nutrition-sensitive and health-system–strengthening interventions aimed at improving maternal and child health outcomes across the province.

4.7 Health System Infrastructure

4.7.1 Healthcare facilities in Sindh

The healthcare landscape of Sindh is characterized by a multi-tiered infrastructure comprising 2,438 total facilities, where primary healthcare units form the substantial majority of the service delivery network. As per provided data by Health Department, Government of Sindh, at the foundational level, Government Dispensaries and Basic Health Units (BHUs) constitute the core of rural and peri-urban medical access, with total 758 BHU and 874 Government Dispensary established respectively across the province.¹⁴¹ This primary tier is supported by 146 Rural Health Centres (RHCs) and a specialized network of 86 Mother and Child Health (MCH) Centres and 35 Maternity Homes, which collectively address localized health needs and maternal care.

The secondary and tertiary tiers are distributed with varying density across the thirty districts, featuring 51 Tehsil Headquarter (THQ) Hospitals and 16 Civil or District Headquarter (DHQ) Hospitals designed to manage complex cases. Tharparkar stands out as a significant outlier in the primary sector, hosting the highest number of Government Dispensaries at 235 units, which reflects the intensive geographical requirements of the desert region.

Conversely, urban centers such as Hyderabad and the various districts of Karachi demonstrate a higher concentration of specialized, large-scale institutions including Teaching, Autonomous, and Major Hospitals. Specifically, the data for Hyderabad reflects a distribution of 01 Teaching Hospital, 01 Autonomous Hospital, and 08 Major Hospitals, while the consolidated figures for Karachi districts include 03 Teaching, 03 Autonomous, and 08 Major Hospitals. These facilities are strategically positioned to cater to dense population centers and the escalating demand for specialized medical services across the province.

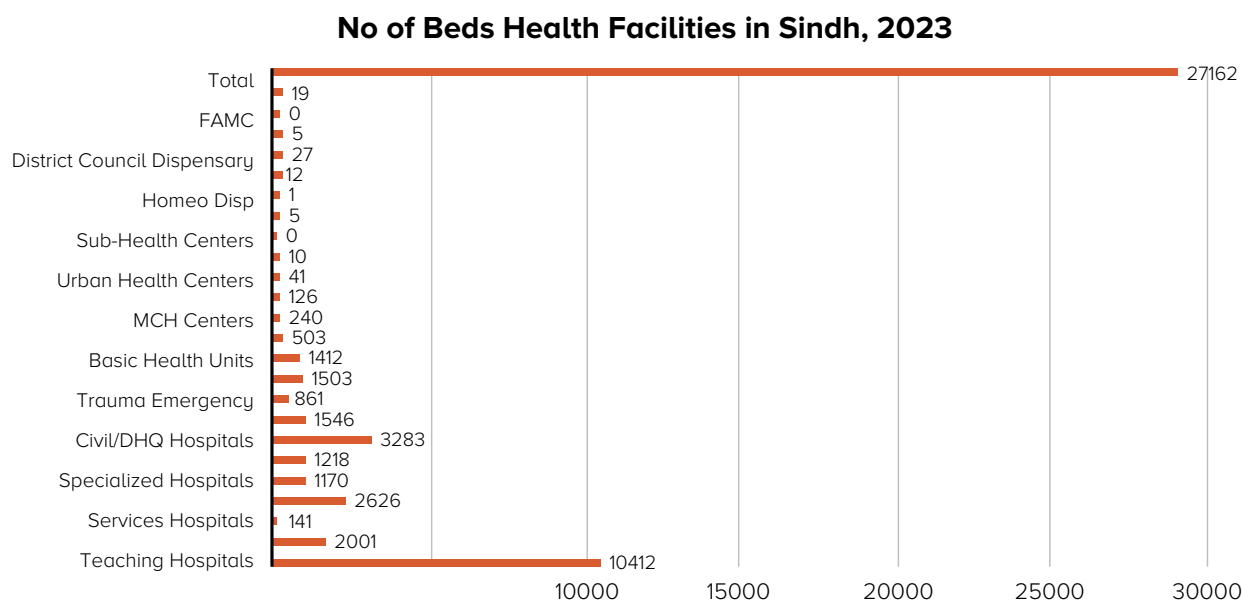
An analysis of specialized services reveals a targeted approach to public health through 97 District Council Dispensaries, 19 Leprosy Clinics, and 37 Unani Shafa Khanas, alongside a growing emergency response capacity indicated by 32 Trauma Emergency centers. While districts such as Khairpur and Badin maintain expansive footprints with 204 and 125 total facilities respectively, newer or more densely urbanized districts like Karachi South and Karachi East operate with fewer total units but higher institutional complexity. This provincial dataset underscores a systemic reliance on primary-level dispensaries and units to sustain the "Health for All" indicator, while the centralization of specialized "Other" and "Major" hospitals highlights the ongoing need for a robust referral mechanism to bridge the gap between rural primary care and urban tertiary centers.

Furthermore, 2023 data for Number of Beds Health Facilities provided by Health Department, GoS report provides a comprehensive map of the Sindh province's clinical capacity, revealing a total of 27,162 beds distributed across 30 districts.¹⁴² This infrastructure is categorized by facility type,

¹⁴¹ (Health Department, Government of Sindh, 2023)

¹⁴² Ibid.

with Teaching Hospitals forming the backbone of the system at 10,412 beds, followed by Civil/DHQ Hospitals with 3,283, Major Hospitals with 2,626, and Autonomy Hospitals providing 2,001 beds. The secondary and primary tiers include 1,546 beds in THQ Hospitals, 1,503 in Rural Health Centers (RHC), and 1,412 in Basic Health Units (BHU). Specialized and other hospitals contribute 1,170 and 1,218 beds respectively, while niche facilities like Trauma Emergency (861), Government Dispensaries (503), and MCH Centers (240) round out the specialized care network.



Source: Health Department, GoS provided by Sindh Human Rights Department.

Geographically, the data highlights a significant concentration of resources in urban hubs. **Karachi South** leads the province with a massive **5,604** beds, largely driven by its **4,658** Teaching Hospital beds and **400** Trauma Emergency beds. **Hyderabad** follows as the second-largest provider with **3,545** total beds, including **2,007** in Teaching Hospitals and **674** in Major Hospitals. In Upper Sindh, **Larkana** serves as a vital hub with **2,179** beds (**1,560** in Teaching Hospitals), while **Khairpur** shows strong capacity at **1,826** beds, notably holding the highest number of Autonomy Hospital beds at **850**. **Shaheed Benazirabad** also stands out with **1,626** beds, supported by **1,127** Teaching Hospital beds.

In the mid-tier districts, **Sukkur** reports **1,208** beds, split between Teaching (**530**) and Autonomy (**360**) facilities. **Jamshoro** provides **968** beds, with a focus on Specialized Hospitals (**210**) and Civil Hospitals (**230**). **Badin** and **Sanghar** show comparable figures with **758** and **711** beds respectively, while **Umerkot** (**611**), **Tharparkar** (**564**), and **Mirpurkhas** (**506**) manage the healthcare load in the desert and eastern belts. **Shikarpur** (**507**) and **Jacobabad** (**435**) maintain moderate capacity, though they rely heavily on Civil/DHQ facilities.

Several districts operate with more limited infrastructure. **Dadu** (**467**), **Thatta** (**445**), **Naushahro Feroze** (**409**), and **Ghotki** (**421**) hover in the 400-bed range. Lower capacity is noted in **Kamber** (**341**), **Matari** (**329**), **Sujawal** (**290**), and **Tando Allahyar** (**248**). The most acute shortages are seen in **Tando Muhammad Khan** (**132**), **Kashmore** (**128**), and the newly demarcated **Karachi Keamari**, which reports the lowest total of just **37** beds. Within Karachi's other sub-districts, **Karachi East** has **890** beds, **Karachi Central** has **773**, **Karachi Korangi** has **650**, **Karachi West** has **513**, and **Karachi Malir** has **405**. Smaller contributions across the province come from Maternity Homes (**126**), Urban Health Centers (**41**), and specialized units like Leprosy Clinics (**12**) and Unani Shafa Khanas (**5**), ensuring a total reach of **27,162** beds to serve the people of Sindh.

4.7.2 Psychiatric Wards in Public Health Facilities

The data on psychiatric wards in public health facilities across Sindh indicate that specialized mental health services remain limited in scale and unevenly distributed across districts.¹⁴³ A total of **23 psychiatric wards** are operational in listed public hospitals under the Government of Sindh, of which **21 are male wards and only 2 are female wards (GPI of 0.095)**, reflecting a pronounced gender imbalance in the availability of dedicated treatment spaces for women. Province-wide, a total of **638 psychiatric beds** are available (513 male and 125 female indicating a GPI of **0.244**), with services heavily centralized in Hyderabad. The Sir C.J. Institute of Psychiatry and Behavioural Sciences alone accounts for **441 male beds and 59 female beds (GPI of 0.134)**, representing nearly four-fifths of the province's total psychiatric bed capacity and functioning as the primary public-sector mental health hub.

In contrast, districts such as Shaheed Benazirabad (16 beds), Khairpur (16 beds), Sukkur (20 beds), and Larkana (22 beds) have comparatively limited capacity. While Karachi South hosts three facilities with a combined 64 beds, service availability remains modest relative to population size. Specialized services are critically scarce, with only **13 beds dedicated to substance-use disorders** across the province and merely **3 child psychiatric beds**, all located in Karachi South, highlighting substantial gaps for vulnerable populations.

Overall, the data underscore a significant imbalance in psychiatric service provision across Sindh, characterized by strong centralization in Hyderabad, limited district-level capacity, marked gender disparities in ward availability, and minimal child and substance-use treatment infrastructure. These findings highlight the urgent need for decentralized, gender-responsive, and age-appropriate mental health services within the public health system.

4.8 Health Workforce

4.8.1 Doctors

The number of government doctors in Sindh increased steadily from **7,990** in **2015** to **8,027** in **2016**, **8,224** in **2017**, and **8,269** in **2018**, indicating gradual expansion of the public medical workforce during this period. However, in **2019 (provisional)**, the number declined sharply to **6,637**, representing a substantial reduction compared to the previous year. The increase observed between 2015 and 2018 suggests progressive strengthening of medical staffing, while the notable decline in 2019 may reflect reporting revisions, workforce rationalization, retirements, or administrative restructuring rather than an abrupt contraction in service capacity (Development Statistics of Sindh, 2020, Table 14.03).¹⁴⁴ According to for the year 2023, a total of 531 medical specialists were deployed across Sindh's districts. These include 131 gynecologists, 86 pediatricians, 55 surgeons, 49 physicians, 48 anesthetists, 36 ophthalmologists, 36 cardiologists, 33 chest specialists, 31 dermatologists, and 26 specialists categorized under other or unclear disciplines.¹⁴⁵ Gynecologists represent the largest specialist group, followed by pediatricians, reflecting prioritization of maternal and child health services across the province. However, the availability of surgical, medical, and other specialized services remains comparatively limited in several rural districts.

A marked geographic concentration of specialists is evident. The highest numbers are reported in Hyderabad (75 specialists), followed by Tharparkar (39 specialists), Karachi Korangi (28 specialists), Mirpurkhas (27 specialists), and Sukkur (25 specialists). Hyderabad stands out significantly, accounting for the highest concentration across nearly all major specialties, including 19 gynecologists and 10 pediatricians, indicating a strong specialist presence in this urban center.

¹⁴³ (Population welfare Department, 2023)

¹⁴⁴ (Development Statistics of Sindh, 2020)

¹⁴⁵ (Population Welfare Department, 2023)

In contrast, the lowest numbers of specialists are observed in Kambar (4 specialists), Kashmore (7 specialists), Sujawal (8 specialists), Jacobabad (10 specialists), and Umerkot (11 specialists). These districts demonstrate limited availability across multiple specialty categories, with some disciplines either minimally represented or entirely absent. The disparity in distribution highlights substantial urban–rural imbalances in specialist healthcare coverage across Sindh and suggests the need for more equitable deployment to strengthen access to specialized maternal, newborn, and child health services in underserved districts.

Additionally, a total of 8,224 doctors were reported across the province. The distribution of doctors shows considerable geographic variation, with a strong concentration in major urban and divisional headquarters. Hyderabad reports the highest number of doctors (1,469), accounting for a substantial share of the provincial total. This is followed by Larkana (542), Khairpur (436), Tharparkar (375), and Naushero Feroze (370), indicating relatively stronger human resource availability in these districts. Moderately staffed districts include Shaheed Benazirabad (320), Mirpurkhas (301), Sukkur (296), Shikarpur (279), and Sanghar (251). Several Karachi districts also report notable numbers, including Karachi South (250), Karachi Central (240), Karachi West (235), and Karachi East (220).

In contrast, the lowest numbers of doctors are observed in Karachi Keamari (53), Tando Muhammad Khan (110), Tando Allahyar (120), Sujawal (128), and Umerkot (130). Other districts such as Jamshoro (140), Matiari (166), Badin (168), and Thatta (168) also report comparatively limited doctor availability.

4.8.2 Nurses

A total of 2,503 nurses were deployed across the districts of Sindh.¹⁴⁶ The distribution of nursing staff shows notable geographic variation, with a strong concentration in major urban and divisional headquarters. Hyderabad reports the highest number of nurses (401), followed by Shaheed Benazirabad (240), Karachi South (210), Sukkur (166), and Khairpur (142). These districts collectively account for a substantial share of the province’s nursing workforce, indicating comparatively stronger staffing capacity in larger urban and administrative centers. Moderate numbers of nurses are observed in Larkana (130), Karachi West (115), Mirpurkhas (115), Karachi Korangi (81), Naushero Feroze (77), and Sanghar (70). Several other districts, including Dadu (67), Badin (64), and Shikarpur (61), report moderate staffing levels.

In contrast, the lowest numbers of nurses are recorded in Tando Allahyar (17), Matiari (21), Tando Muhammad Khan (21), Karachi East (20), and Karachi Keamari (20). Districts such as Kashmore (23), Sujawal (32), and Karachi Malir (33) also report comparatively limited nursing staff. The number of government nurses showed fluctuations over the five-year period. In **2015**, there were **1,630 nurses**, which declined slightly to **1,503 in 2016**. This was followed by a marked increase to **1,805 in 2017** and further growth to **2,005 in 2018**, indicating improvement in nursing workforce availability. However, similar to the trend observed for doctors, the figure declined substantially in **2019 (provisional)** to **1,180**. The upward trajectory between 2016 and 2018 suggests efforts to strengthen nursing capacity, particularly critical for maternal and newborn services, while the 2019 decline may reflect data adjustments or workforce redistribution (Development Statistics of Sindh, 2020, Table 14.03).

4.8.3 Lady Health Visitors, Midwives, Aya Dais, and Lady Health Workers

A substantial cadre of frontline maternal and community health workers is deployed across the province.¹⁴⁷ The data show a total of **571 Lady Health Visitors (LHVs)**, **862 Midwives**, **744 Aya Dais**, and **19,784 Lady Health Workers (LHWs)** across Sindh. LHWs constitute the largest share of the community-based health workforce, reflecting the province’s reliance on outreach-based primary healthcare delivery.

¹⁴⁶ (Population Welfare Department, 2023),

¹⁴⁷ (Health Department, Government of Sindh, 2023)

District-wise distribution indicates considerable variation. In terms of **Lady Health Visitors (LHVs)**, the highest numbers are reported in **Shaheed Benazirabad (64)**, **Sukkur (56)**, **Hyderabad (41)** and **Larkana (41)**, while **Jacobabad** reports no LHVs, and **Kashmore (3)** and **Karachi West (4)** show very limited numbers. For **Midwives**, the largest concentrations are observed in **Sukkur (78)**, **Shaheed Benazirabad (68)**, **Khairpur (65)**, and **Umerkot (65)**, whereas **Karachi Keamari (1)** and **Jacobabad (10)** report comparatively lower numbers.

With regard to **Aya /Dais**, Tharparkar stands out significantly with **163**, far exceeding other districts, followed by **Umerkot (60)** and **Naushahro Feroze (55)**, indicating stronger traditional birth attendant presence in rural and geographically dispersed districts. Conversely, **Shaheed Benazirabad (2)** and **Jacobabad (4)** report minimal numbers.

The distribution of **Lady Health Workers (LHWs)** shows the strongest concentration in **Khairpur (1,519)**, followed by **Naushahro Feroze (1,243)**, **Shaheed Benazirabad (1,144)**, **Dadu (1,057)**, **Sanghar (1,055)** and **Sukkur (1,055)**. In contrast, the lowest numbers of LHWs are reported in **Karachi South (193)**, **Sujawal (197)**, **Karachi East (210)**, and **Karachi West (278)**, reflecting relatively lower community health workforce density in certain urban districts. The number of government midwives increased from **1,151 in 2015** to **1,335 in 2016**, reflecting expansion in frontline maternal health staffing. However, the figure declined to **1,031 in 2017** and remained unchanged at **1,031 in 2018**, before decreasing further to **944 in 2019 (provisional)**. This downward trend after 2016 indicates a contraction in midwifery staffing levels, which may have implications for skilled birth attendance and maternal care coverage, particularly in rural and underserved districts (Development Statistics of Sindh, 2020, Table 14.03).

Women's access to maternal health and SRHR services is directly shaped by the availability, distribution, and gender composition of the health workforce. In districts where shortages of doctors, nurses, and midwifery cadres persist, facilities often struggle to provide continuous antenatal care, skilled birth attendance, emergency obstetric services, and postpartum counselling. These constraints are not gender-neutral. In contexts where sociocultural norms limit women's mobility and discourage consultation with male providers, the absence of adequate numbers of female health professionals can function as a structural barrier to care. Consequently, workforce shortages and uneven deployment may contribute to reduced ANC follow-up, lower uptake of facility-based deliveries, unmet need for contraception, and delays in seeking emergency obstetric care, all of which are closely linked to maternal morbidity and adverse newborn outcomes.

4.9 Conclusion

The health profile of Sindh reflects a complex landscape of progress, persistent disparities, and emerging challenges. Life expectancy has steadily improved across all population groups, with women consistently outliving men, indicating gains in maternal health, education, and healthcare access. Nonetheless, gender disparities remain, as men continue to experience poorer health outcomes, highlighting the need for targeted interventions addressing male health behaviours and chronic conditions.

Overall, the indicator evidence presents a broadly positive picture of health progress in Sindh, marked by steady improvements in survival, expanding service utilization, and strengthening system capacity. Life expectancy has increased substantially from 59.13 years in 1990 to 66.55 years in 2022 (a gain of 7.42 years), demonstrating long-term advances in population health and resilience, including recovery after the COVID-19 disruption. Child survival outcomes also show encouraging improvement, with MICS 2018–19 reporting substantially lower mortality levels (IMR 39 and U5MR 46 per 1,000 live births) compared to earlier estimates such as PDHS 2017–18 (IMR 60; U5MR 77), indicating progress in maternal and child health care, immunization, and disease prevention. Maternal mortality has also declined over time in Sindh from 314 (2006–07) to 224 per 100,000 live births (2019), reflecting gradual strengthening of maternal care and emergency response systems, even though continued improvements remain necessary.

On service delivery, administrative data highlight strong and growing utilization of maternal health services. In 2023, the public system recorded 1.318 million ANC-1 visits, alongside substantial follow-up volumes (903,473 ANC-2; 701,558 ANC-3; 727,813 ANC-4), and 459,413 facility live births across PHC+SHC facilities, demonstrating wide geographic reach and continued reliance on public sector care. The system's capacity to provide emergency obstetric care is also evident, with 48,535 C-sections reported in 2023 and higher procedure volumes in key districts, suggesting functional referral and surgical services in several areas. Preventive maternal health interventions show strong scale as well, with 761,752 women receiving TD-2 vaccination in 2023, reflecting sustained immunization outreach linked to ANC services.

In Sindh, the government-provided family planning platform demonstrates considerable scale and operational breadth through multiple service delivery channels. In 2023, family planning facilities recorded over 1.33 million acceptors across FWCs, MSUs and RHS-A, supported by 1,133 service delivery points, while DHIS reported 1.263 million family planning service contacts in PHC+SHC facilities, indicating a sizable service footprint and multiple delivery mechanisms. Finally, the health workforce profile shows a strong base for service delivery, including 8,224 doctors, 2,503 nurses, 531 specialists, and a large frontline cadre of 19,784 LHWs, supported by LHV and midwives demonstrating significant investment in both facility and community-based care.

In summary, the data suggest that Sindh has achieved meaningful progress in health outcomes and service coverage, supported by large-scale maternal health utilization, expanding preventive interventions, and a substantial workforce platform. Going forward, sustaining these gains will depend on improving continuity of care, strengthening equity across districts, and addressing remaining gaps in nutrition and specialized services, while continuing to build on the strong foundation reflected in the current indicators.

4.10 Recommendations

1. Strengthen Digital Health Governance through a Unified Electronic Medical Record (EMR) System

In furtherance of the objectives of the Sindh Telemedicine and Telehealth Act, 2021, the Sindh Health Care Commission Act, 2013, and the Sindh Digital Technology Board Act, 2022, it is recommended that the Government of Sindh establish a province-wide interoperable Electronic Medical Record (EMR) system across all public health facilities.

Such a system should ensure integration between primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of care to support referrals, continuity of treatment, and standardized monitoring of maternal, neonatal, and reproductive health indicators. The EMR platform may further support identification of high-risk pregnancies, tracking of ANC follow-ups, documentation of cesarean sections, and maternal and perinatal death reporting. Operationalizing digital record systems would strengthen transparency, regulatory oversight, and service quality in alignment with the provincial mandate for healthcare governance and accountability.

2. Advance Sexual and Reproductive Health Education in Alignment with Reproductive Rights Legislation

Consistent with the rights-based framework established under the Sindh Reproductive Healthcare Rights Act, 2019 (as amended 2022) and supported by the Sindh Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2013, it is recommended that comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) education be strengthened within provincial education and community outreach systems.

Curricula and community programming should include information on contraception, menstrual health, safe pregnancy practices, birth spacing, and timely access to maternal health services. Integrating SRHR education contributes to informed reproductive decision-making, delayed age at

first birth, and improved maternal and child health outcomes, thereby operationalizing the province's legislative commitment to reproductive healthcare access and protection of women's health rights.

3. Promote Gender-Responsive and Inclusive Health Workforce Deployment

In alignment with the Sindh Commission on the Status of Women Act, 2015, the Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011, and the federal Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2018, it is recommended that workforce planning prioritize gender-responsive deployment of healthcare providers.

This includes increased recruitment and equitable placement of female healthcare professionals, particularly in maternal, reproductive, and primary healthcare services in rural and underserved districts. Additionally, inclusive hiring practices should ensure safe and non-discriminatory opportunities for transgender healthcare professionals. Gender-sensitivity training for all health personnel should be institutionalized to strengthen respectful maternity care, reduce barriers to service access, and advance equitable health service delivery in line with provincial human rights commitments.

4. Institutionalize Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) Mechanisms

To operationalize the objectives of the Sindh Reproductive Healthcare Rights Act, 2019, the Sindh Health Care Commission Act, 2013, and the Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011, it is recommended that a standardized Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) mechanism be institutionalized across all public and licensed private health facilities.

This system should ensure timely reporting, clinical audit, and review of maternal and neonatal deaths. Integration with digital health records under the proposed EMR framework would strengthen case tracking and reduce underreporting. Capacity building for healthcare providers in death certification, cause-of-death coding, and review procedures should be prioritized. Community health workers may be engaged in identifying deaths occurring outside facilities, thereby supporting comprehensive civil registration and vital statistics improvement within the province.¹⁴⁸

5. Conduct an Inclusive, Gender-Sensitive Provincial Health Survey

In furtherance of the mandate under the Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011, the Sindh Commission on the Status of Women Act, 2015, and relevant public health legislation, it is recommended that Sindh undertake an updated, province-wide health survey framed through a gender and equity lens.

The survey should include sex-disaggregated data, district-level disparities, adolescent health indicators, and inclusion of transgender populations and other marginalized groups. Capturing data on access, utilization, barriers, and health outcomes would generate robust evidence to inform policy formulation, equitable workforce planning, and targeted maternal and reproductive health interventions.

¹⁴⁸ Sindh Reproductive Healthcare Rights Act, 2019, the Sindh Health Care Commission Act, 2013, and the Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011



EDUCATION



SINDH GENDER PARITY REPORT 2023-2024

5. EDUCATION

Key Findings

- Based on the 2023 Census and 2024-25 HIES data provided, the following key findings highlight the specific numbers and ratios for girls and boys:
 - In Sindh, the male literacy rate stands at 68%, while the female literacy rate is significantly lower at 47%, reflecting a substantial gender gap across the province.
 - Urban vs. Rural Female Disparity: In urban Sindh, the female literacy rate reaches 67.80%, but this success is overshadowed by rural sectors where female literacy plummets to 27.52%.
- Out-of-School Population (Ages 5-16): There are 7,818,248 individuals classified as out of school, comprised of 3,729,504 boys and a higher count of 4,088,394 girls.
 - Systemic Exclusion: A total of 21,890,442 people in Sindh have never been to school, specifically 9,842,620 males and 12,044,716 females.
- Matiari has the highest dropout rate at 57%, with 66% of girls leaving the system at this stage.
 - The Urban Model: Karachi districts show "negative" dropout rates (e.g., Central at -13%), suggesting that students are moving from private primary schools into public middle schools.
 - The physical landscape of public education reflects a severe gender skew, Out of 41,153 schools, 34,344 are for boys and only 6,809 are for girls.
- Despite the lack of schools, the enrollment GPI is 0.72, indicating that girls are enrolling in boys' or mixed schools to seek an education.
- SEF complements the public system through 2,684 schools (2,649 Foundation Assisted and 35 Private Sector Partnerships).
- Primary Hubs: SEF has a robust presence in Khairpur (395) and Karachi (292).
- Low Coverage: Districts like Tando Muhammad Khan (22) and Tando Allahyar (28) show the lowest SEF footprint, suggesting these areas remain heavily dependent on traditional public infrastructure.
- Sindh operates 378 public colleges with a near-balanced institutional parity, with total enrollment is 500,630, with 276,928 males and 223,702 females (GPI: 0.81).
- Data from 22 public universities shows a significant "feminization" of higher education learners.
 - Enrollment: Total 78,384 students. Females (44,666) significantly outnumber males (33,718), leading to a high GPI of 1.32.
 - STEM vs. Medical: While NED University (STEM) shows a strong female presence (GPI 1.32), established medical universities in Karachi like DUHS (GPI 0.35) and JSMU (GPI 0.42) remain male-dominated in student volume.

5.1 Introduction

Education serves as a fundamental human right and a key driver of social progress, economic growth, and gender equality. Under Article 25-A of the Constitution of Pakistan, free and compulsory education for all children aged 5–16 years is guaranteed, providing the foundation for educational development in Sindh and This commitment extends beyond tuition-free schooling and includes support measures such as free textbooks, stipends, uniforms, and initiatives aimed at improving access for disadvantaged and marginalized children, particularly girls.

Sindh’s education sector is supported by legislative, conventions and policy frameworks, including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), Sindh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2013, the Sindh Curriculum and Standards Act, 2014, and the Sindh Non-Formal Education Policy, 2017. These frameworks aim to strengthen access, quality, inclusion, and alternative learning opportunities for out-of-school children and vulnerable populations. Parallel investments in technical and vocational education, digital learning, and Public-Private Partnerships have further expanded educational opportunities across the province.

Over the years, increasing budgetary allocations and targeted programmes, including girls’ stipend schemes and school support initiatives, have reflected growing provincial commitment toward improving enrollment, retention, and learning outcomes. Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG-4), Sindh continues to pursue inclusive and equitable quality education. Nevertheless, substantial disparities persist across gender, geography, socio-economic status, and disability inclusion. The following sections examine the province’s educational landscape, highlighting key achievements, structural challenges, and emerging trends shaping educational outcomes across Sindh.

5.2 Challenges and Limitations

In drafting this chapter, several challenges were encountered which may have influenced the analysis:

- Certain district-level or institution-specific data were incomplete, untitled, or unavailable, particularly for out-of-school children.
- Data received from different departments and sources were not always uniform in format, units, or granularity. Some datasets reported figures in absolute numbers, while others presented percentages, making verification and comparative analysis difficult.

5.3 Literacy and Educational Access

5.3.1 Literacy Rate

The recently published Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) 2024-25 reports the overall literacy rate for Sindh (for individuals aged 10 and above) as 58%.¹⁴⁹ This reflects a marginal increase from 57% in 2018-19. When disaggregated by gender, a substantial gap remains evident; the male literacy rate stands at 68%, while the female literacy rate is significantly lower at 47%. In the category of Youth Literacy (ages 15-24), the province shows a higher achievement of 66%, whereas Adult Literacy (ages 15 and above) is slightly lower at 56%.

¹⁴⁹ (Household Integrated Economic Survey, 2024-25)

Table 5.1a: Literacy Rates by Category, Gender in Sindh (2024-25)

Category	Literacy (Age ≥ 10)	Youth Literacy (15-24)	Adult Literacy (Age ≥ 15)
Sindh (Total)	58%	66%	56%
Male	68%	73%	67%
Female	47%	58%	45%
Urban	72%	79%	71%
Male	79%	81%	78%
Female	65%	76%	63%
Rural	39%	49%	36%
Male	54%	63%	52%
Female	24%	34%	20%

Source: Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) 2024-25, (Table 5 a) Literacy (age≥10)
b) Youth Literacy (age 15-24) c) Adult Literacy (age >=15), Published by BoS.¹⁵⁰

Educational outcomes in urban Sindh remain stable in 2024 compared to previous years, with the total literacy rate holding at 72%. Within these urban centers, male literacy is reported at 79%, while female literacy stands at 65%. The youth in urban areas demonstrate a literacy rate of 79%, while adult literacy for the same region is 71%. Notably, the gender gap is less pronounced in urban settings than the provincial average, with male and female adult literacy rates at 78% and 63%, respectively.

A divide is evident in rural Sindh, where the total literacy rate is nearly half that of urban areas, standing at 39%. The gender disparity is particularly severe; while rural male literacy is 54%, the female literacy rate drops to 24%. This trend persists across age-specific indicators; rural youth literacy is recorded at 49% (with a 63% male-to-34% female split), and rural adult literacy is the lowest recorded category at 36%. For adult females in rural Sindh, the literacy rate is just 20%, highlighting significant barriers to educational access in these areas.

¹⁵⁰ Different literacy indicators (age 10+, youth 15–24, and adult 15+) are presented to capture variations across population groups and enable a more nuanced analysis of educational attainment and generational trends

Table 5.1b: Regional Disparities in Literacy Rates by Gender and Urban/Rural Breakdown in Pakistan

Region/ Province	Male (Urban)	Male (Rural)	Male (Total)	Female (Urban)	Female (Rural)	Female (Total)	Overall (Urban)	Overall (Rural)	Overall (Total)
Pakistan	78.13	61.02	68.00	69.71	41.67	52.84	74.09	51.56	60.65
Punjab	80.37	65.91	71.98	74.01	50.51	60.19	77.30	58.37	66.25
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	75.06	62.55	64.57	55.39	33.76	37.15	65.55	48.35	51.09
Sindh	76.27	48.06	64.23	67.80	27.52	50.21	72.26	38.14	57.54
Balochistan	64.51	44.16	50.50	46.49	26.59	32.80	55.86	35.74	42.01

Source: Population Census 2023, (Table 3.3: Literacy Rates by Gender and Urban/Rural Breakdown), Published by BoS

The Population Census 2023 further emphasizes a significant urban-rural divide in Sindh. The overall literacy rate for the province stands at 57.54%, though this figure masks a sharp contrast between urban and rural environments.¹⁵¹ In urban Sindh, the literacy rate reaches 72.26%, supported by a male literacy rate of 76.27% and a female rate of 67.80%. This results in a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.89, suggesting a relatively narrower educational gap in urban centers where institutional access is more concentrated.

A comparative analysis reveals that Sindh's internal disparity is among the most severe in the country, particularly in terms of female literacy. While urban Sindh's female literacy rate of 67.80% aligns with the national urban average and surpasses urban female rates in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (55.39%) and Balochistan (46.49%), this success is overshadowed by the educational collapse in rural sectors. In rural Sindh, female literacy plummets to 27.52%, significantly lower than rural Punjab (50.51%) and even behind rural female literacy rates in Balochistan (26.59%).

Sindh's overall female literacy rate of 50.21% suggests moderate progress, yet the data highlights a province divided by geography and gender. While Punjab's rural female literacy exceeds 50%, Sindh's rural female literacy remains among the lowest in the country. Even in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where the overall provincial literacy rate is lower than Sindh's, the rural female literacy rate (33.76%) demonstrates a more balanced, though still low, level of access than what is seen in rural Sindh.

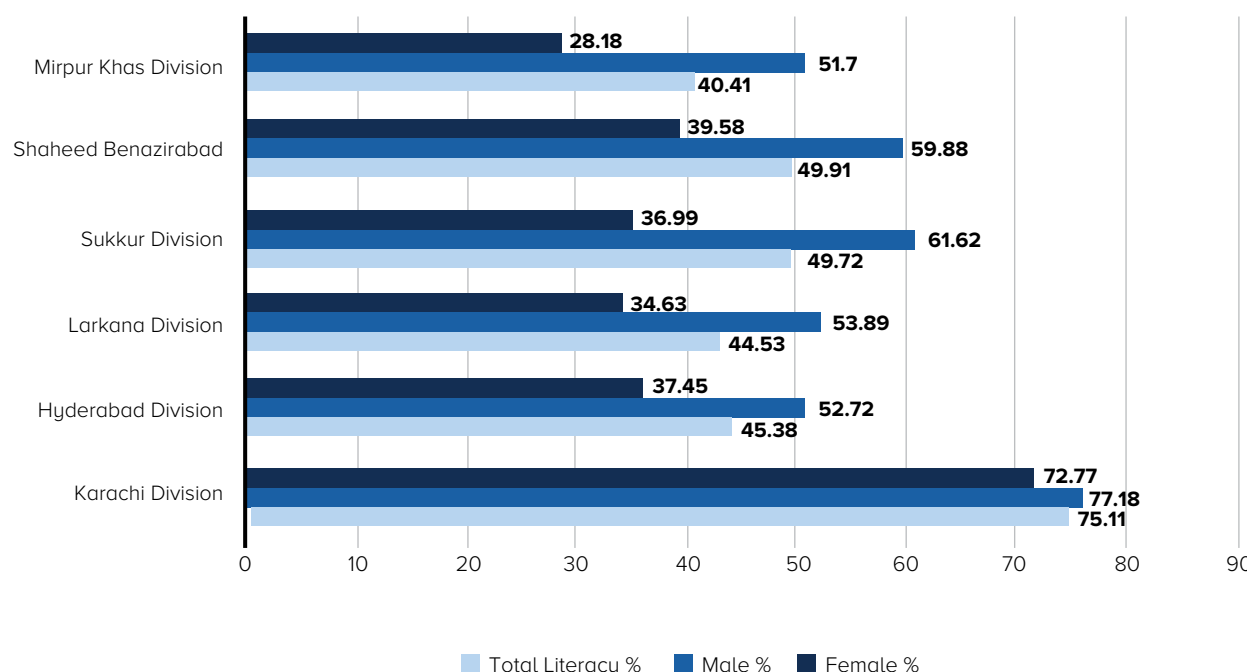
Table 5.1c: Sindh Provincial Summary (Census-2023)

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Transgender
Literate >= 10	22,431,392	13,092,564	9,337,247	1,581
Literacy %	57.54	64.23	50.21	37.45
Rural Literacy %	38.14	48.06	27.52	26.98
Urban Literacy %	72.26	76.27	67.80	39.28
Never to School (all)	21,890,442	9,842,620	12,044,716	3,106
Out of School (5-16)	7,818,248	3,729,504	4,088,394	350

Source: Population Census 2023, (TABLE 12 : LITERACY RATE, ENROLMENT AND OUT OF SCHOOL POPULATION BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2023), Published by BoS

¹⁵¹ (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

Figure 5.1: Division-Level Literacy Comparison (%) of Sindh, 2023



Source: Population Census 2023, (TABLE 12 : LITERACY RATE, ENROLMENT AND OUT OF SCHOOL POPULATION BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2023), Published by BoS

The Population Census 2023 further demonstrates that Sindh's educational landscape is characterized by significant disparities across demographic lines.¹⁵² The total literate population (aged 10 and above) in the province is 22,431,392 individuals, resulting in a literacy rate of 57.54%. However, urban centers maintain a literacy rate of 72.26%, while rural areas record a much lower rate of 38.14%. These figures underscore the gender-specific challenges, particularly in rural areas where female literacy remains a critical concern.

The scale of educational exclusion is evidenced by the high number of individuals who have either never attended or are currently outside the formal school system. A total of 21,890,442 individuals in Sindh are reported as having never been to school, reflecting long-standing systemic barriers to entry. Additionally, 7,818,248 children of primary and secondary school age (5-16 years) are classified as out of school, highlighting the persistent crisis in educational access.

At the divisional level, the geographic imbalances are further evident. The Karachi Division, with an overall literacy rate of 75.11%, leads the province. Karachi is the only division where female literacy (72.77%) is on par with male literacy. However, as one moves away from the provincial capital, the figures decline significantly. The Mirpur Khas Division records the lowest overall literacy rate at 40.41%, with the Larkana and Hyderabad divisions at 44.53% and 45.38%, respectively. In these divisions, the gender gap widens substantially, especially in Mirpur Khas, where female literacy is restricted to a mere 28.18%.

The data reveals a deeply divided educational landscape within Sindh, characterized by significant urban-rural and gender disparities. While urban centers show relatively higher literacy rates, rural areas, particularly for women, face considerable barriers to access. These challenges highlight the

¹⁵² Ibid

urgent need for targeted interventions to bridge the divide and promote more equitable educational outcomes across the province.

5.4 Enrollment, Retention, and Transition Trends

5.4.1 Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)

The Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) refers to the total enrollment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population for the corresponding level of education in a given school year.¹⁵³ According to the HIES 2024-25, the GER at the primary level in Sindh reveals significant regional and gender-based disparities. For the age group 6-10, the provincial GER stands at 80%, with the urban sector reaching 95%, while the rural sector lags at 67%. Within these figures, a substantial gender gap persists in rural areas, where male enrollment is 78% compared to a much lower female enrollment of 57%.

Table 5.2: Sindh - Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) Primary

Province\Region\Gender	b) GER Primary (age 5-9)	
	2024-25	2018-19
Sindh	77	78
Male	83	88
Female	72	67
Urban	92	92
Male	95	99
Female	90	85
Rural	64	66
Male	73	79
Female	55	51

Source: HIES 2024-25 (Table 8 a)GER Primary (age 6-10) b)GER Primary (age 5-9) c)GER Primary (age 4-9)Including Katchi), Published by Bos

When examining the 5-9 age bracket, the provincial average is recorded at 77%, with urban male and female rates at 95% and 90%, respectively, whereas rural female enrollment drops to 55%. For the broader age range of 4-9, including Katchi, the provincial GER remains at 79%, with a high urban male enrollment rate of 98%, but a notably lower rural female enrollment rate of 56%. These figures clearly indicate that while urban centers demonstrate high levels of educational participation, rural segments of the province continue to face challenges in achieving gender parity and universal primary enrollment.

According to the Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24 published by the Pakistan Institute of Education, Ministry of Federal Education & Professional Training, Government of Pakistan, the GER from Primary to Higher Secondary in Sindh shows notable gender disparities in educational participation.¹⁵⁴ The total enrollment rate for the province is recorded at 53%. When disaggregated by gender, the rate for boys stands at 59%, while the rate for girls is significantly lower at 48%.

¹⁵³ (World Bank, 2026)

¹⁵⁴ (Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24)

These figures indicate that Sindh’s overall enrollment lags slightly behind the national average of 61%, primarily driven by the lower participation rates of girls in the region. The data highlights significant regional and gender-based disparities in the Gross Enrollment Rate across Sindh, with urban areas showing much higher enrollment rates compared to rural areas, particularly for girls. These challenges underscore the need for targeted interventions aimed at improving enrollment, particularly in rural and gender-marginalized areas, to achieve universal primary education and gender parity in education.

5.4.2 Net Enrollment Rate (NER)

The Net Enrollment Rate (NER) data for Sindh, as reported in the HIES 2024-25, highlights the persistent regional and gender-based disparities in education.¹⁵⁵ For the primary age cohort (6-10 years), Sindh shows a modest increase in the NER, rising from 58% in 2018-19 to 60% in 2024-25. This incremental progress suggests that while policy interventions have had some effect, the province remains significantly below the national average of 68%. The disparity between urban and rural areas is stark. In Urban Sindh, the NER stands at 70%, with female enrollment (71%) slightly exceeding male enrollment (70%), reflecting the narrowing gender gap in urban primary education.

Table 5.3: Net Enrollment Rates (NER) of Sindh

NER Primary (age 5-9)		
Region / Gender	2024-25 (b)	2018-19 (b)
Sindh (Total)	50	48
Male	52	51
Female	48	44
Urban	57	57
Male	56	59
Female	59	56
Rural	43	39
Male	48	45
Female	38	33

Source: HIES 2024-25 (Table 9 a) NER Primary (age 6-10) b) NER Primary (age 5-9) c) NER Primary (age 4-9) including Katchi), Published by Bos

¹⁵⁵ (HIES 2024-25)

Conversely, Rural Sindh faces more pronounced challenges, with the NER at 51% for the 2024-25 period, an improvement from 48% in 2018-19. Despite this improvement, the rural population continues to face critical barriers to education.¹⁵⁶ The gender gap is particularly severe, with rural male enrollment at 57%, while female enrollment lags at 44%. However, there is a positive trend: rural female enrollment increased by 6 percentage points from 38%, marking one of the most significant improvements in the province. This indicates growing momentum towards enhancing female literacy and school participation, despite enduring obstacles. In the 5-9 age group, the enrollment rate drops to 50%, indicating a delay in school entry compared to the 6-10 age cohort. This suggests a pattern of late entry into the educational system, with children in Sindh often starting formal education later than the recommended age. Furthermore, when including the 4-9 age range, which encompasses Katchi or pre-schooling, the enrollment rate stands at 55%. The rural enrollment rate for this group is 46%, reflecting challenges in early childhood education infrastructure and its ability to capture children at the foundational level.

The *Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24* reveals that Sindh's educational enrollment indicators face significant challenges when measured across the entire spectrum from primary to higher secondary levels.¹⁵⁷ The province reported a Total Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of 56%, while the Total Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) is recorded at 53%. Both figures underscore a substantial gap when compared to the national average of 65%.

It is important to distinguish these composite rates from level-specific indicators; for instance, while Sindh maintains a Primary-level GER of 80% (Age 6-10) as per *HIES 2024-25*, the significantly lower total enrollment profile reflects a systemic struggle to retain students beyond the primary years. This suggests a sharp decline in participation as the school-age population progresses toward higher secondary levels.

The disparity in gender access remains a defining feature of this landscape. Within this reporting period, boys in the province recorded a Total NER of 61%, while girls lagged behind at 51%, representing a 10-percentage point gender gap. This disparity is particularly notable when contrasted with the national trend, where the enrollment rate for both boys and girls has equalized at 65%.

5.4.3 Survival Rate and Effective Transition Rate

According to *Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24*, the student survival rates in Sindh represent the proportion of children who continue their education through successive grades.¹⁵⁸ These figures encompass enrolment in both public and private sectors, covering formal education, non-formal education, and **Deeni Madaris**. The data is calculated using the **UNESCO Reconstructed Cohort Model**, with population figures derived from the **Population and Housing Census 2023**.

- **Survival Rate to Grade 5:** 85% for both boys and girls, indicating that a significant majority of children enrolled in primary education successfully complete this stage.
- **Survival Rate to Grade 8:** 69% for both boys and girls, reflecting attrition during the transition from primary to middle education.
- **Survival Rate to Grade 10:** 64% for boys and 65% for girls, highlighting the challenges in retaining students through secondary education.

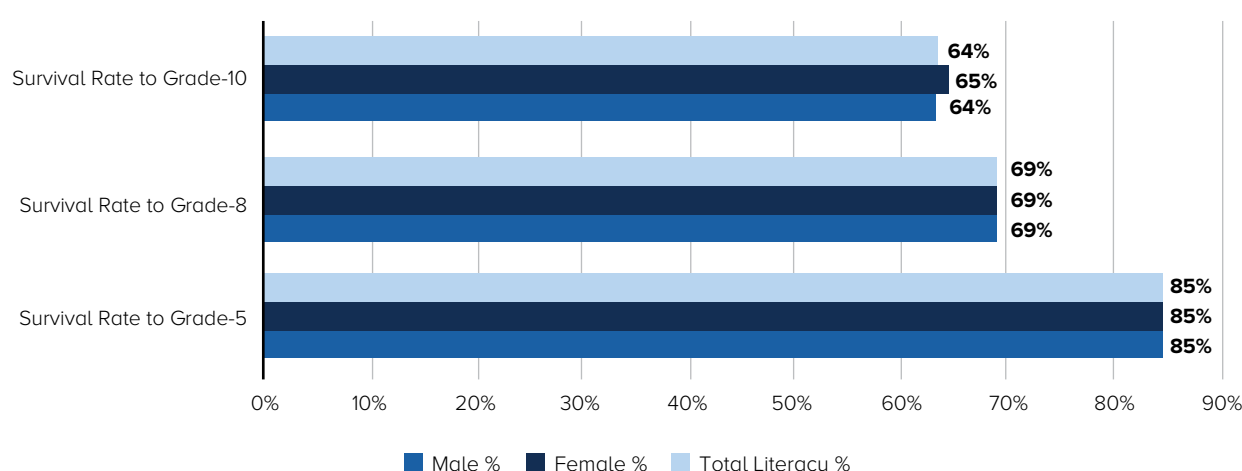
The **Gender Parity Index (GPI)** for survival remains balanced at 1.00 for **Grades 5 and 8**, with a slight increase to **1.02** for **Grade 10**, suggesting a marginal advantage in female retention at the secondary level.

¹⁵⁶ (HIES 2024-25)

¹⁵⁷ (Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24)

¹⁵⁸ Ibid

Figure 5.2a: Survival Rate 2023-2024, Sindh

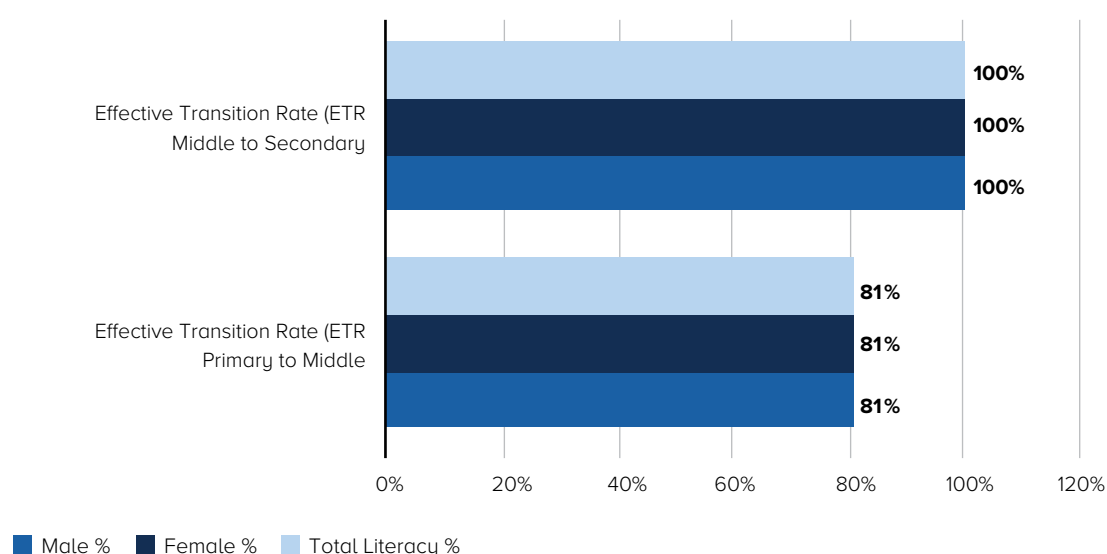


Source: Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24 (Table 1.1.2 Key Education Indicators: Sindh 2023-24), Published by Pakistan Institute of Education Ministry of Federal Education & Professional Training, Government of Pakistan

The Effective Transition Rate (ETR) measures the proportion of students successfully advancing from one education level to the next:

- **Primary to Middle (Grade 5 to Grade 6):** 81% for both boys and girls, indicating a smooth transition into middle-level education.
- **Middle to Secondary (Grade 8 to Grade 9):** 100% for both boys and girls, reflecting near-universal promotion among students completing middle school.
- **Note:** Although the survival rate to Grade 8 is 69%, the 100% transition rate from Grade 8 to 9 applies only to students enrolled in Grade 8, not the original cohort starting Grade 1. The survival rate captures cumulative attrition, whereas the transition rate measures the movement of students currently at the end of a level.

Figure 5.2b: Effective Transition Rate (ETR) 2023-2024, Sindh



Source: Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24 (Table 1.1.2 Key Education Indicators: Sindh 2023-24), Published by Pakistan Institute of Education Ministry of Federal Education & Professional Training, Government of Pakistan

The transition from Middle to Secondary shows a 100% efficiency rate across all categories, maintaining a **Gender Parity Index (GPI)** of **1.00**, indicating equality in this transition. These indicators highlight gender parity in both retention and transition in Sindh. However, the decline in survival rates at higher grades underscores the need for interventions aimed at reducing dropout rates and ensuring consistent attendance through secondary education. Continued focus on strengthening learning environments and enhancing student engagement is essential to sustaining and improving these rates

5.4.4 Dropout Rate in Sindh

In Sindh, the dropout rates from primary to middle school reveals a deeply fragmented educational landscape.¹⁵⁹ While some districts show successful retention and even "negative" dropout rates (indicating new enrollments at the middle level), others face a crisis where more than half the student population leaves the system before reaching the middle tier. This analysis explores the gender and district-specific trends highlighted in the spreadsheet.

The district-level dropout data in Sindh show considerable variation. Karachi districts exhibit exceptionally low or even negative dropout rates, reflecting strong retention and a potential 'pull factor' where students from other areas or private schools join the public middle school system. For example, Karachi Central reports a total dropout rate of -13%, with girls at -23%, while other urban districts such as Karachi East and Korangi also show negative dropout rates, particularly among girls.

In contrast, Matiari and Jacobabad face severe challenges. Matiari records the highest total dropout at 57%, with 66% of girls leaving school, while Jacobabad shows a 50% total dropout rate with near-equal gender distribution.

The remaining districts, such as Hyderabad, Sukkur, and Shaheed Benazirabad fall in the middle range, with total dropout rates between 20% and 40%. These middle-performing districts demonstrate moderate retention, with gender gaps varying by district. For instance, Hyderabad shows slightly higher dropout among girls (35%) compared to boys (32%), while Sukkur has more balanced rates (28% for girls and 27% for boys). Including these districts highlights that while Karachi outperforms and Matiari struggles, the provincial average is shaped by several districts with intermediate performance, indicating areas where targeted interventions could further improve retention,

The data highlights a recurring theme: in rural and semi-urban districts, girls drop at substantially higher rates than boys. For example, data for Dadu shows girls have a 52% dropout rate compared to 34% for boys. Tharparkar (Mithi) has girl's dropout rate at 38% while boys are at 23%. Dropout rate of girls in Badin is 43% compared to 33% for boys.

This trend points toward socio-cultural barriers and infrastructure challenges. However, there are notable exceptions. In Hyderabad, the total dropout rate is 26%, but girls have a remarkably low dropout rate of only 13% compared to 35% for boys. This suggests that in more developed urban centers outside of Karachi, girls are prioritizing education more than boys, who may be entering the workforce earlier.

Overall, the data shows a province divided. The Karachi districts serve as a model for retention, likely due to better school density and social awareness. Meanwhile, districts like Matiari, Dadu, Shikarpur, and Khairpur Mirs (all above 40% total dropout) require urgent intervention. The fact that girls' dropout rates exceed 50% in several districts (Dadu, Matiari, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, and Khairpur) remains the most critical challenge for Sindh's education department.

¹⁵⁹ (School Education and Literacy Department, GoS)

5.4.5 Out of School Children

According to the HIES 2024-25 Social Report, the educational landscape in Sindh reveals significant regional disparities and gender-based exclusion.¹⁶⁰ At the provincial level, the percentage of out-of-school children (ages 5-16) stands at 39%, reflecting a notable improvement from 42% in the 2018-19 period. This overall progress is primarily attributed to a reduction in female exclusion, which decreased from 49% to 44%, while the male out-of-school figure saw a marginal increase from 34% to 35% during the same timeframe.

Table 5.4a: Regional and Gender-Wise Out of School Children (Percentage) (Ages 5-16 years)

Region / Gender	2024 -25 (%)	2018 -19 (%)
SINDH TOTAL	39	42
Sindh: Male	35	34
Sindh: Female	44	49
URBAN TOTAL	27	27
Urban: Male	27	23
Urban: Female	27	30
RURAL TOTAL	51	55
Rural: Male	42	44
Rural: Female	60	68

Source: HIES 2024-25 (Table 1 a) Ever Attended (age >=10 years) b) Completed Primary Level (age >=10 years) c) Out of School children (age 5-16 years), Published by BoS

The disparity between urban and rural environments continues to be a significant challenge for educational governance in the province. In urban centers, the total out-of-school population has remained constant at 27%. However, gender dynamics within urban education have shifted; while male exclusion increased from 23% to 27%, female exclusion decreased from 30% to 27%, effectively narrowing the gender gap. This suggests that while access for urban females has improved, school retention for urban males has slightly declined.

The rural sector faces the most acute educational challenges, with a total out-of-school rate of 51%. Although this represents an improvement from 55% in 2018-19, more than half of the rural school-age population remains outside the formal education system. The gender divide is most pronounced in these areas, with 42% of rural males out of school, while the figure for rural females remains alarmingly high at 60%. Despite this high percentage, the rural female demographic showed the most significant progress, with a reduction of 8 percentage points from a previous high of 68%, suggesting that targeted interventions in rural female education may be yielding results. However, substantial work remains to achieve full parity.

The Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24 reveals that the Out-of-School Rate (OOSR) increases progressively as children advance through the education system, reaching its peak at the Higher Secondary level.¹⁶¹ At the primary stage, the total out-of-school rate is 31%, representing approximately 2.47 million children. This figure worsens at the middle and high school stages, where the rates climb to 46% and 53% respectively. The most critical intervention point is identified at the Higher Secondary level, where the OOSR peaks at 72%, leaving over 1.7 million young adults outside the formal education system.

¹⁶⁰ (HIES 2024-25)

¹⁶¹ (Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24)

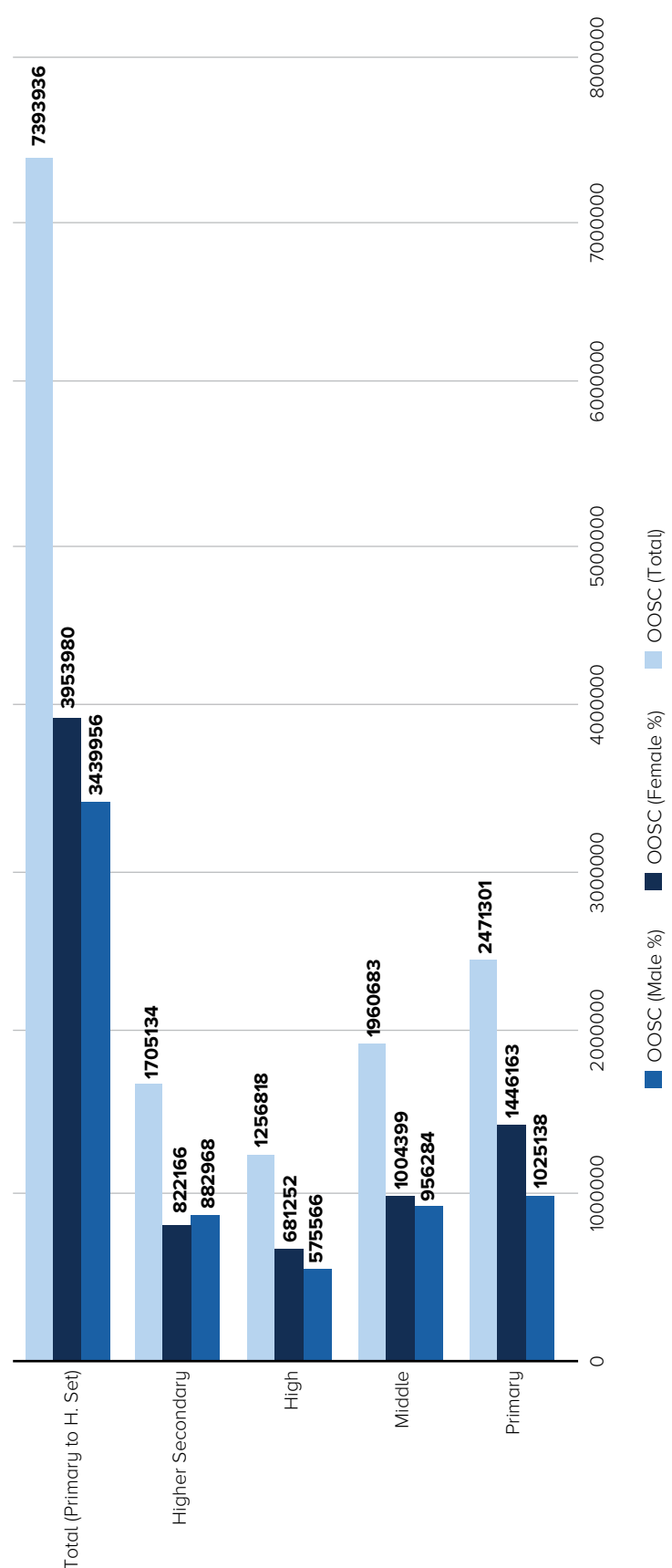
**Table 5.4b: Out-of-School Rates (OOSR) and Out-of-School Children (OOSC)
by Education Stage and Gender (2023-24)**

Education Stage	Male OOSR (%)	Female OOSR (%)	OOSR (Total %)	OOSC (Male)	OOSC (Female)	OOSC (Total)
Primary	25%	38%	31%	1,025,138	1,446,163	2,471,301
Middle	43%	51%	46%	956,284	1,004,399	1,960,683
High	47%	59%	53%	575,566	681,252	1,256,818
Higher Secondary	69%	75%	72%	882,968	822,166	1,705,134
Total (Primary to H. Sec)	39%	49%	44%	3,439,956	3,953,980	7,393,936

Source: Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24 (Table 1.5 Out-of-School Rate (OOSR) and Out-of-School Children (OOSC) by Province, Stage and Gender 2023-24), Published by Pakistan Institute of Education Ministry of Federal Education & Professional Training, Government of Pakistan

Gender-based disparities in access remain significant, with female out-of-school rates consistently exceeding male rates across nearly every educational tier. While the total male OOSR for the province stands at 39%, the female rate is notably higher at 49%, resulting in a cumulative total of nearly 3.95 million out-of-school girls compared to 3.44 million boys. The gender gap is most pronounced at the Primary and High School stages, where female out-of-school rates (38% and 59%) are 12 to 13 percentage points higher than their male counterparts (25% and 47%). At the Higher Secondary level, while both genders face significant exclusion, the gap narrows slightly, with 69% of males and 75% of females being out of school. Overall, the data suggests that of the total 7.39 million out-of-school children in Sindh, systemic barriers to education intensify as students age, with female students facing a disproportionately higher risk of exclusion throughout their academic journey.

Figure 5.3: Out-of-School Children in Sindh 2023-2024



Source: Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24 (Table 1.5 Out-of-School Rate (OOSR) and Out-of-School Children (OOSC) by Province, Stage and Gender 2023-24), Published by Pakistan Institute of Education Ministry of Federal Education & Professional Training, Government of Pakistan

Based on the Population Census 2023 data, there is a marked geographic and demographic divide in the distribution of out-of-school children across Sindh, with Thatta and Sujawal districts recording the highest prevalence, and the Karachi districts of Central and South exhibiting the lowest rates.¹⁶² In Thatta, a total of 268,486 children aged 5-16 are out of school, with females (136,853) slightly outnumbering males (131,620). This challenge is predominantly rural in Thatta, where 233,767 children are out of school, compared to just 34,719 in urban areas. Similarly, Sujawal district shows a high volume of out-of-school children, totaling 207,764, with 102,230 males and 105,531 females. Like Thatta, the out-of-school population in Sujawal is overwhelmingly rural, accounting for 196,388 children, while the urban count stands at just 11,376.

Table 5.5: Out of School Children (5-16) (Top 2 and Bottom 2 District)

District	Total (Overall)	Total (Male)	Total (Female)	Rural (Male)	Rural (Female)	Urban (Male)	Urban (Female)
Thatta	268,486	131,620	136,853	114,284	119,471	17,336	17,382
Sujawal	207,764	102,230	105,531	96,822	99,563	5,408	5,968
Karachi Central	222,825	124,188	98,603	-	-	124,188	98,603
Karachi South	155,238	77,287	77,946	-	-	77,287	77,946

Source: Population Census 2023 (TABLE 12 : LITERACY RATE, ENROLMENT AND OUT OF SCHOOL POPULATION BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2023), Published by BoS

In contrast, Karachi Central and Karachi South exhibit significantly lower rates of out-of-school children relative to their total populations. Karachi Central reports 222,825 out-of-school children, all of whom reside in urban areas, as the district has no recorded rural population. Notably, in Karachi Central, males (124,188) comprise a larger share of the out-of-school population than females (98,603). Karachi South shows the lowest figures among these districts, with a total of 155,238 out-of-school children. Like Karachi Central, Karachi South is an entirely urban district, with the out-of-school population nearly evenly split between 77,287 males and 77,946 females. This data highlights that while rural-heavy districts like Thatta and Sujawal face the most severe enrollment challenges, urban centers like Karachi also have significant pockets of out-of-school children that require targeted intervention.

The data on out-of-school children in Sindh underscores the ongoing challenges in achieving universal access to education, with significant regional, gender, and demographic disparities. While urban districts such as Karachi show relatively better outcomes, rural areas, particularly Thatta, Sujawal, and other districts with high rural populations, continue to experience acute educational exclusion, especially among girls. The narrowing gender gap in some urban centers is a positive development, but overall, female students remain disproportionately affected by exclusion. Targeted interventions focused on both improving access and addressing socio-cultural and infrastructure barriers are essential to ensuring that all children in Sindh have an equal opportunity to complete their education.

5.5 Educational Infrastructure and Specialized Institutions in Sindh

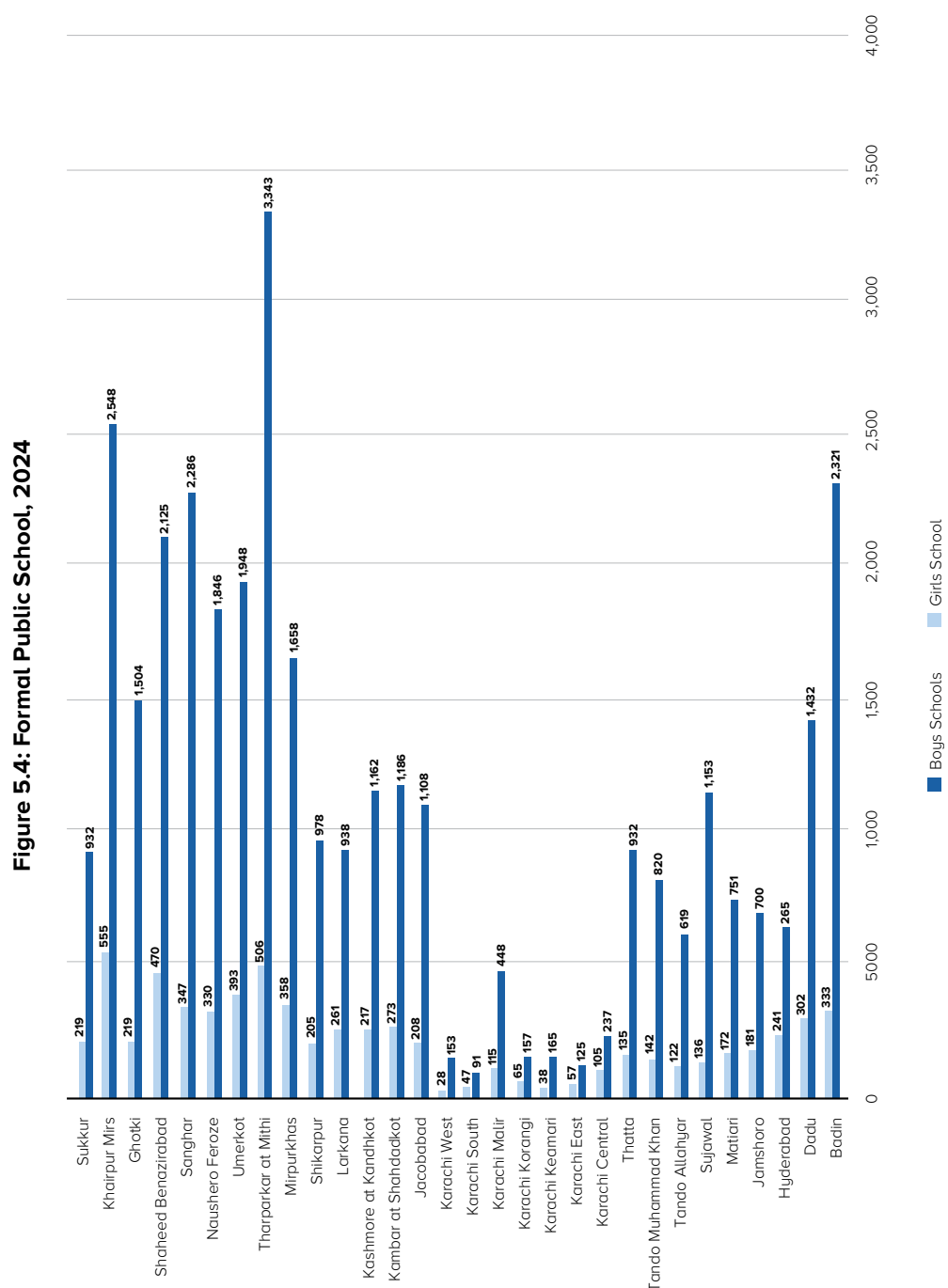
5.5.1 Formal Public Schools

The educational landscape in Formal Public Schools across Sindh in 2024 reveals significant

¹⁶² (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

disparities in both infrastructure and student participation.¹⁶³ At the provincial level, the infrastructure comprises a total of 41,153 schools, with a stark gender-based disparity: 34,344 schools are designated for boys, while only 6,809 are designated for girls. This results in a Gender Parity Index (GPI) for school infrastructure of 0.20, indicating a profound gender imbalance in the availability of educational institutions.

Despite this significant infrastructural gap, student enrollment figures suggest a higher relative demand for female education. The total enrollment across the province stands at 5,363,702, with male enrollment at 3,127,090 and female enrollment at 2,236,612. This produces an enrollment GPI of 0.72, which, while still indicating that female participation lags behind male participation, shows a narrower gap than might be expected based on the physical infrastructure.



Source: School Education & Literacy Department 2024, Received by The Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh

¹⁶³ (School Education & Literacy Department, 2024)

A district-wise analysis reveals a concentrated institutional presence in rural and desert regions compared to urban centers. Tharparkar leads the province in infrastructure, with a total of 3,849 schools, followed by Khairpur with 3,103 and Badin with 2,654. In contrast, the lowest institutional counts are found in the administrative districts of Karachi, specifically Karachi South (138), Karachi East (181), and Karachi West (181). Enrollment trends largely mirror these distributions, with Khairpur recording the highest student population at 430,076, followed by Naushahro Feroze and Shaheed Benazirabad. Conversely, the districts with the lowest total enrollment are Karachi Korangi (42,245), Karachi West (44,822), and Karachi East (53,053).¹⁶⁴ These figures underscore the varied educational demands between densely populated urban administrative units and the expansive rural districts of the province.

In terms of infrastructure, parity remains critically low across the board. Karachi Central holds the highest school GPI at a mere 0.44, while districts such as Tharparkar and Badin exhibit extreme disparities, with values of 0.15 and 0.14, respectively. However, when examining enrollment figures, a more nuanced picture emerges. In urban centers such as Karachi South and Karachi East, the enrollment GPI reaches 1.38 and 1.26, respectively, indicating that female enrollment exceeds male enrollment in these districts. This contrasts sharply with districts like Kashmore and Sujawal, where the enrollment GPIs fall as low as 0.46 and 0.53, respectively.

Such disparities suggest that while social and regional factors in urban Karachi may favor female participation, significant barriers to entry persist for girls in northern and coastal districts of Sindh. This highlights the need for targeted administrative interventions aimed at addressing the socio-economic and cultural challenges that hinder female participation in these areas.

5.5.2 DPED Public Schools and Special Education Institutions

In **2023** s a total of **66 facilities** dedicated to serving differently-abled individuals across the Sindh province.¹⁶⁵ These total results from a diverse regional distribution, with both administrative hubs and interior districts contributing varying numbers to the provincial infrastructure.

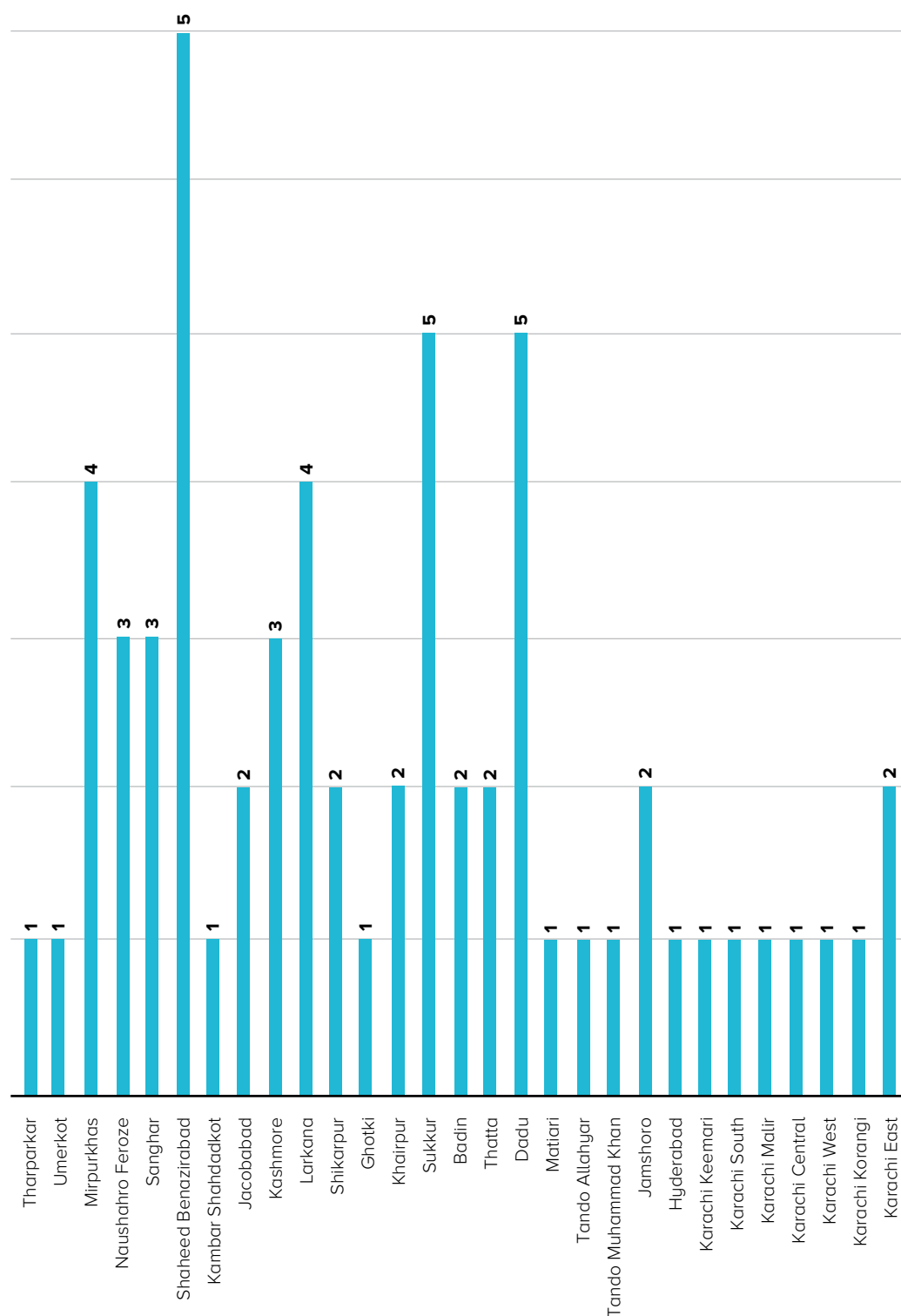
The **Hyderabad Region** emerges as a central hub for these services, hosting a significant portion of the provincial total. Within this region, the districts of **Hyderabad** and **Dadu** lead with 5 institutions each, followed by **Jamshoro**, **Thatta**, and **Badin**, which each house 2 facilities. The districts of **Tando Muhammad Khan**, **Tando Allahyar**, and **Matari** contribute 1 institution each to the regional total.

The **Sukkur Region** shows a concentrated effort in its urban center, with **Sukkur District** hosting 5 institutions, while **Khairpur** and **Ghotki** support the region with 2 and 1 institutions, respectively.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid

¹⁶⁵ (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities GoS, 2023)

Figure 5.5: Schools for Differently-able Individuals



Source: DEPARTMENT OF EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, 2023

The **Karachi Region**, serving the provincial capital's dense population, maintains a steady presence across its districts. **Karachi East** and **Karachi Central** each host 2 institutions, while the districts of **Korangi**, **Karachi West**, **Malir**, **Karachi South**, and **Keemari** each have 1 facility. This distribution highlights a localized approach to providing accessibility within the metropolitan area.

In the northern and central parts of the province, the **Shaheed Benazirabad Region** demonstrates a strong commitment to specialized education and care. Shaheed Benazirabad District reports the highest number of facilities in a single district province-wide, with 6 institutions.¹⁶⁶ The neighboring districts of **Sanghar** and **Naushahro Feroze** contribute 3 institutions each, providing substantial coverage to the region.

The **Larkana Region** presents a combined total across five districts. **Larkana District** itself hosts 4 institutions, followed by **Kashmore** with 3, and **Shikarpur** and **Jacobabad** with 2 each. **Kambar Shahdadkot** maintains 1 institution.

Finally, the **Mirpurkhas Region** rounds out the provincial data with a total of 6 institutions, predominantly located in **Mirpurkhas District** (4), with **Umerkot** and **Tharparkar** each providing 1 facility.

Overall, the data for 2023 underscores a framework of institutional support that, while concentrated in major districts like **Shaheed Benazirabad**, **Sukkur**, and **Hyderabad**, extends into the more remote areas of **Tharparkar** and **Kashmore**, ensuring province-wide service delivery for differently-abled individuals.

5.5.3 Non-Formal Schools

The network of Non-Formal Education (NFE) centers across Sindh provides critical opportunities for children and adults who are unable to access formal schooling, particularly in marginalized and remote areas. According to district-wise data received from the Non-Formal Education Management Information System (NFEMIS), in 2024, there are a total of 1,051 NFE centers operating in Sindh, offering flexible learning opportunities to out-of-school children, youth, and adults.¹⁶⁷

The distribution of these centers is highly uneven across the province. Urban centers such as Karachi Malir (127), Karachi Korangi (82), Karachi Keamari (41), and Karachi East (4) report a higher concentration of NFE centers, reflecting efforts to address the needs of densely populated areas with significant out-of-school populations. In contrast, some districts, including Naushahro Feroze, Umerkot, and Larkana, have as few as 1–2 centers, highlighting persistent gaps in access to non-formal education for more remote or smaller populations.

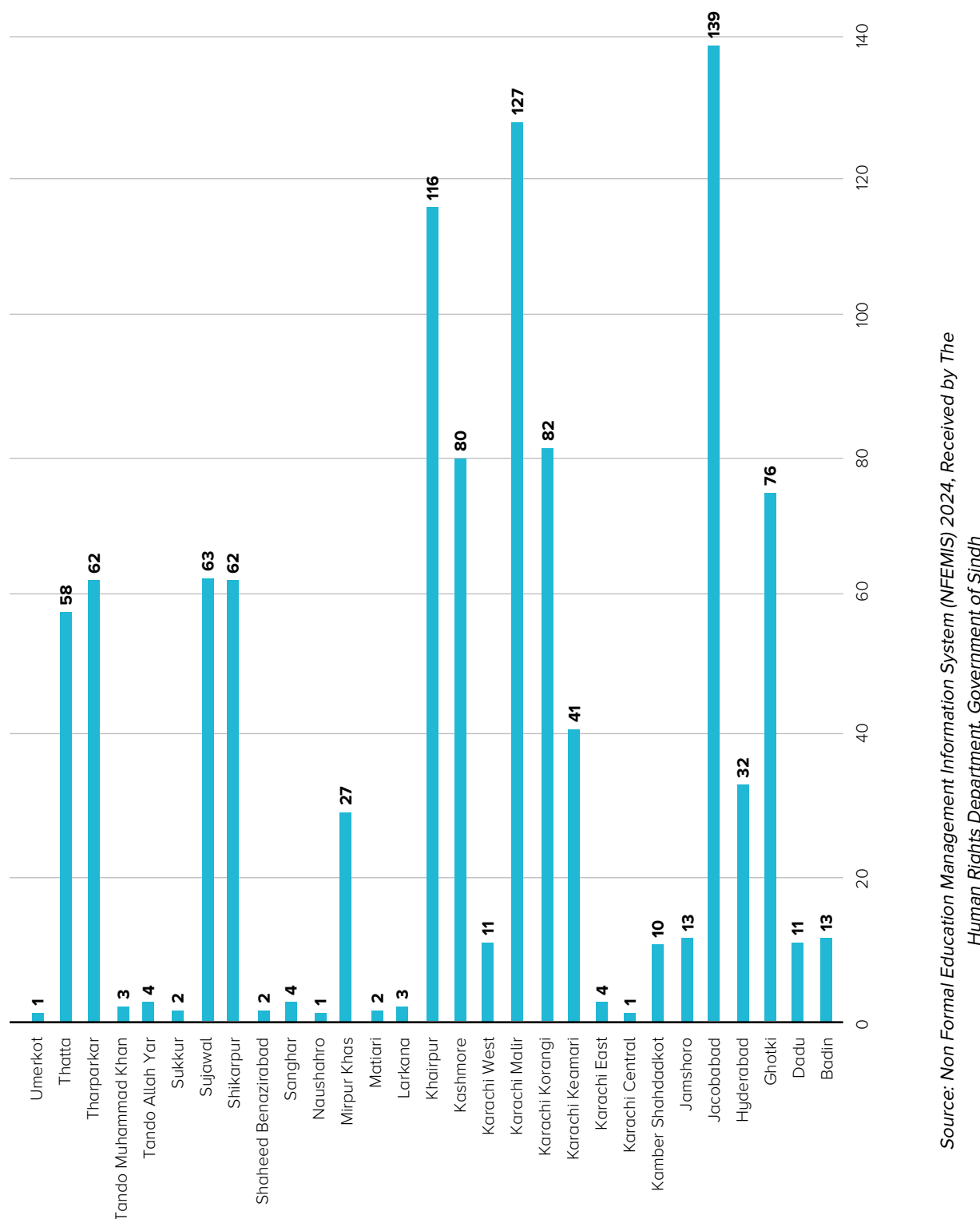
Certain districts with large rural populations, such as Ghotki (76), Kashmore (80), Khairpur (116), Shikarpur (62), Tharparkar (62), Sujawal (64), Dadu (11), and Jacobabad (139), also show higher numbers of centers, indicating targeted interventions to reach underserved communities. However, even in these districts, the number of NFE centers may still fall short of addressing the needs of all out-of-school children and adults, particularly girls and individuals with disabilities.

The data highlights the critical need for expanding NFE infrastructure and ensuring equitable coverage across all districts. The strategic placement of additional centers, particularly in underserved rural areas, coupled with adequate staffing, teaching resources, and community engagement, is essential to reduce educational exclusion. Strengthening NFE programs is not only crucial for improving literacy and learning outcomes but also vital for fostering inclusive education pathways for children and youth who remain outside the formal school system.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid

¹⁶⁷ (Non-Formal Education Management Information System, 2024)

Figure 5.6: Non-Formal Education Centers in Sindh, 2024



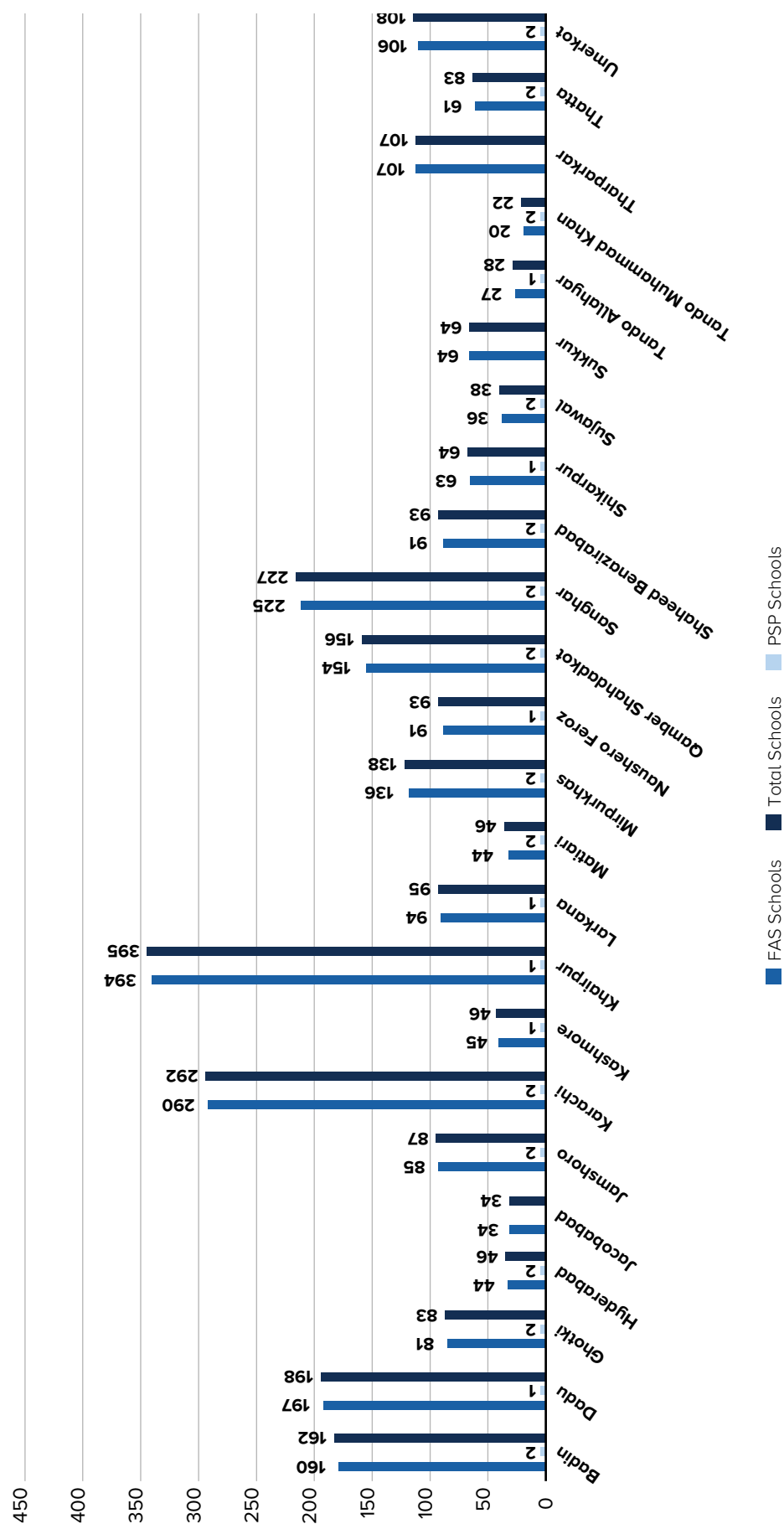
Source: Non Formal Education Management Information System (NFEMIS) 2024, Received by The Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh

5.5.4 Sindh Education Foundation Schools

The Sindh Education Foundation (SEF) plays a crucial role in expanding educational access in Sindh through its two primary school models: Foundation Assisted Schools (FAS) and Private Sector Partnership (PSP) Schools. As of 2024, there are a total of 2,684 SEF-supported schools, including 2,649 FAS schools and 35 PSP schools.¹⁶⁸ These institutions serve as vital education providers, particularly in underserved and rural areas, complementing the formal public education system.

¹⁶⁸ (Sindh Education Foundation, 2024)

Figure 5.7 Foundation Assisted Schools (FAS) and Private Sector Partnerships (PSP) Schools in Sindh, 2024



Source: Sindh Education Foundation Government of Sindh, 2024 received by the Human Rights Department.

District-wise data reveals significant variation in the distribution of SEF schools. Karachi leads with 292 schools, followed by Khairpur (395), Sanghar (227), and Dadu (198), indicating a strong presence of SEF initiatives in both urban and rural hubs. In contrast, smaller districts such as Tando Muhammad Khan (22), Tando Allahyar (28), Jacobabad (34), and Sujawal (38) have relatively fewer SEF schools, highlighting ongoing challenges in ensuring equitable access to quality education across all regions.

SEF schools are largely concentrated in areas with high numbers of out-of-school children, targeting districts with significant educational deficits. The majority of SEF-supported institutions are FAS schools, reflecting a model in which SEF provides support to strengthen existing schools or establish new ones. PSP schools, although fewer, represent partnerships with private providers to expand coverage, particularly in areas where government or foundation interventions are limited.

Despite these efforts, the current distribution underscores persistent gaps in access to quality education, especially in remote and marginalized districts. Strengthening the SEF network requires continued investment in school infrastructure, trained teachers, learning materials, and monitoring systems. Focused interventions will help ensure that SEF schools effectively complement public education, promote equitable learning opportunities, and contribute to Sindh's broader goals of universal education and reduced educational disparities.

5.6 Technical, Vocational, and Skills Education

5.6.1 Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA) Institutes

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions under the **Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA)** play a crucial role in equipping Sindh's youth with marketable skills. According to the latest data for **2023-2024**, Sindh hosts a total of **136 TVET institutions**, comprising **39 male-only or male-majority institutions** and **97 female-inclusive or co-educational institutions**, collectively enrolling **4,659 students**.¹⁶⁹ Of these, **2,155** are male students, and **2,504** are female students, indicating comparatively stronger female participation and a positive trend toward enrollment across available institutions. The **Gender Parity Index (GPI)** for enrollment stands at **1.16**, indicating that while female enrollment is closer to male enrollment, a near gender parity with female participation slightly surpasses that of males.

District-wise and regional data reveal notable structural disparities:

- **Hyderabad Region:** 36 institutions enrolling **919 students** (482 male, 437 female), with a GPI of **0.91**, showing relatively balanced gender representation.
- **Larkana Region:** 28 institutions enrolling **953 students** (389 male, 564 female), with a GPI of **1.45**, indicating a higher participation of females.
- **Mirpurkhas:** 9 institutions enrolling **210 students** (82 male, 128 female), with a GPI of **1.56**, highlighting a notable gender gap in favor of females.
- **Sukkur:** 14 institutions enrolling **571 students** (196 male, 375 female), with a GPI of 1.91, indicating a stronger female presence in these institutions.
- **Shaheed Benazirabad:** 25 institutions enrolling **524 students** (311 male, 213 female), with a GPI of **0.68**, showing a gender imbalance with more male students.
- **Karachi Region:** 24 institutions enrolling the largest total of **1,482 students** (695 male, 787 female), with a GPI of **1.13**, reflecting a slightly higher female enrollment.

A total of **407 teachers** operate across these institutions, with **219 male** and **188 female** teachers, highlighting an ongoing gender gap in staffing as well. Regions such as **Karachi** and **Hyderabad** demonstrate relatively better female participation and staffing, while other areas continue to experience limited female access to technical education.

¹⁶⁹ (Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA), 2023-2024)

Table 5.6: Sindh Vocational Institutes Centers and Schools

Region	No. of Institutions			Enrolment			No. of Working Teaching Staff		
	For men	For women	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hyderabad	10	26	36	482	437	919	64	42	106
Larkana	10	18	28	389	564	953	27	34	61
Mirpur Khas	4	5	9	82	128	210	10	5	15
Sukkur	3	11	14	196	375	571	23	14	37
SBA	4	21	25	311	213	524	22	20	42
Karachi	8	16	24	695	787	1,482	73	73	146
Total	39	97	136	2,155	2,504	4,659	219	188	407

Source: Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA) 2023-2024

The data points to persistent gender disparities in access, enrollment, and staffing within vocational education. Female underrepresentation is driven by factors such as cultural mobility constraints, limited availability of female-focused programs, safety concerns, and societal norms surrounding women in technical fields. The shortage of female instructors further discourages young women from pursuing skills-based education, thereby reducing opportunities for gender-inclusive economic empowerment.

To address these challenges, Sindh must prioritize gender-sensitive expansion of TVET programs, invest in recruiting female instructors, and establish support systems that facilitate female participation, including safe transport, targeted outreach, and culturally acceptable skill offerings. Strengthening these areas will enhance equitable access to technical and vocational education, ultimately contributing to broader socio-economic development and gender equality in the province.

5.6.2 Commercial and Technical Stream

The analysis of commercial and technical institutions in Sindh for 2023–24, as received from STEVTA, highlights a significant gender gap in both student enrollment and teaching staff.¹⁷⁰

In the commercial stream, all 40 institutions are male-dominated, with female students constituting only 3% and female teachers making up 2% of the total. This demonstrates a profound gender disparity in both enrollment and staffing, underscoring the need for increased female participation and recruitment.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid

Table 5.7a: Division-wise commercial learning stream institutions, enrollment and working teaching staff in Sindh, by sex, 2023-24

Division	No. of Institutions			Enrolment			No. of Working Teaching Staff		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hyderabad	11	0	11	577	0	577	34	1	35
Larkana	7	0	7	290	0	290	18	1	19
Mirpurkhas	4	0	4	184	16	200	9	0	9
Sukkur	6	0	6	141	0	141	21	0	21
SBA	7	0	7	344	2	346	15	0	15
Karachi	5	0	5	420	40	460	22	0	22
Grand Total	40	0	40	1,956	58	2,014	119	2	121

Source: Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTa) 2023-2024

The technical stream, comprising 75 institutions, shows slightly higher female representation, with 3.4% female students and 11% female faculty. However, participation remains heavily skewed toward males. Female students and staff are predominantly concentrated in Karachi, while other regions, including Larkana, Sukkur, Shaheed Benazirabad, Mirpurkhas, and Hyderabad, report extremely low female presence.

Table 5.7b: Division-wise technical learning stream institutions, enrollment and working teaching staff in Sindh, by sex, 2023-24

Division	No. of Institutions			Enrolment			No. of Working Teaching Staff		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hyderabad	17	1	18	13,247	165	6,818	141	14	155
Larkana	10	0	10	1,955	0	1,955	58	2	60
Mirpurkhas	4	0	4	1,360	23	1,333	13	2	15
Sukkur	7	1	8	3,202	83	3,285	63	9	72
SBA	10	1	11	3,206	43	3,249	53	1	54
Karachi	19	5	24	13,557	791	14,648	177	36	213
Grand Total	67	8	75	36,527	1,105	31,288	505	64	569

Source: Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTa) 2023-2024

These patterns reveal both urban-rural disparities and highlight the urgent need for targeted interventions to improve female enrolment, expand female-friendly institutions, and increase female faculty recruitment. Such efforts are essential to promote gender parity in Sindh’s technical and commercial education sectors.

5.6.3 Monotechnic Institutes in Sindh

The data on monotechnic institutes in Sindh for 2023–24, reveals a significant gender imbalance in both enrolment and teaching staff. Out of 40 institutions, only one is female-focused, while the remaining 39 are male-dominated.¹⁷¹ Female student enrolment is extremely low, with 39 female students out of 7,105 total, representing less than 1%, and female teaching staff are similarly

Table 5.8: Division-wise Monotechnic teaching institutions, enrollment and working teaching staff in Sindh, by sex, 2023-24

Division	No. of Institutions			Enrolment			No. of Working Teaching Staff		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hyderabad	10	0	10	1,657	0	1,657	17	0	17
Larkana	6	0	6	180	0	180	15	1	16
Mirpur Khas	2	0	2	289	0	289	2	0	2
Sukkur	4	0	4	1,023	0	1,023	15	0	15
SBA	8	1	9	1,326	39	1,365	22	1	23
Karachi	9	0	9	2,591	0	2,591	18	0	18
Total	39	1	40	7,066	39	7,105	89	2	91

Source: Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA) 2023-2024

underrepresented, with only 2 out of 91 faculty members. Female participation is largely limited to SBA, while other regions, including Hyderabad, Larkana, Mirpurkhas, Sukkur, and Karachi, show no female enrolment or faculty. These findings underscore the urgent need for gender-targeted policies, including the establishment of female-friendly monotechnic institutions, recruitment of female faculty, and supportive measures to increase female enrolment across all regions.

5.6.4 Polytechnic Institutes in Sindh

The data on polytechnical colleges in Sindh for 2023–24, indicates persistent gender disparities in institutions, enrolment, and teaching staff. Out of 29 polytechnical colleges, only 6 are female institutions, while 23 are male dominated.¹⁷² Female student enrolment remains low, with 612

¹⁷¹ Ibid

¹⁷² Ibid

Table 5.9: Division-wise Polytechnic teaching institutions, enrollment and working teaching staff in Sindh, by sex, 2023-24

Division	No. of Institutions			Enrolment			No. of Working Teaching Staff		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hyderabad	6	1	7	2,374	-	2,374	40	4	44
Larkana	3	-	3	294	-	294	27	1	28
Mirpur Khas	2	-	2	821	23	844	11	2	13
Sukkur	3	1	4	1,940	83	2,023	46	10	56
SBA	1	-	1	389	-	389	8	-	8
Karachi	8	4	12	8,385	506	8,891	63	17	80
Total	23	6	29	14,203	612	14,815	195	34	229

Source: Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTa) 2023-2024

female students out of 14,815 total enrolment (around 4%), and is largely concentrated in Karachi, which accounts for most female students. Other regions show minimal or no female enrolment. Similarly, female representation among teaching staff is limited, with 34 female faculty out of 229 total (approximately 15%), again mainly concentrated in urban areas. These patterns highlight strong urban–rural and gender-based disparities, underscoring the need for targeted interventions to expand female access to polytechnical education, particularly in non-urban districts, through the establishment of female-friendly institutions, increased recruitment of female faculty, and supportive policies to encourage women’s participation in technical education.

5.6.5 Vocational Institutes Centers & Schools

The data on vocational institutes (centers and schools) in Sindh for 2023–24 presents a comparatively more gender-balanced picture than other technical education streams. Out of 136 institutions, 97 are female and 39 are male, indicating stronger institutional access for women. Female students constitute a majority of enrolment (2,504 out of 4,659, approximately 54%), reflecting higher participation of women in vocational education across all regions. Similarly, teaching staff show near parity, with 188 female and 219 male instructors, and complete gender balance observed in Karachi. This relative equity suggests that vocational education is more accessible and socially acceptable for women, particularly in skills-based training. However, regional variations persist, underscoring the need to leverage vocational institutes as entry points for women into non-traditional skills and to strengthen pathways from vocational training to formal employment and entrepreneurship.

The data shows that commercial, technical, monotechnic, and polytechnic institutes in Sindh remain largely male-dominated, with very low female enrolment and limited female teaching staff, particularly outside urban areas. In contrast, vocational institutes in Sindh demonstrate comparatively better gender balance, with higher female participation and near parity in faculty. These findings highlight the need for targeted, gender-responsive interventions to expand female access to technical and engineering streams while strengthening vocational pathways for women’s skills development and employment.

Table 5.10: Vocational Institutes, Centers & Schools, Enrollment, and Working Teaching Staff in Sindh, by sex, 2023-24

Division	No. of Institutions			Enrolment			No. of Working Teaching Staff		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hyderabad	10	26	36	482	437	919	64	42	106
Larkana	10	18	28	389	564	953	27	34	61
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Karachi	8	16	24	695	787	1,482	73	73	146
Total	39	97	136	2,155	2,504	4,659	219	188	407

Source: Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTa) 2023-202

5.7 Enrollment Trends, Gender Disparities, and Workforce in Sindh

5.7.1 Private Schools and Enrollment

Private school enrollment in Sindh comprises total student population of 3,941,938, with a distribution of 2,137,605 boys and 1,804,333 girls.¹⁷³ This results in a provincial Gender Parity Index (GPI) of approximately 0.84, indicating that for every 100 boys enrolled in private schools, there are roughly 84 girls.

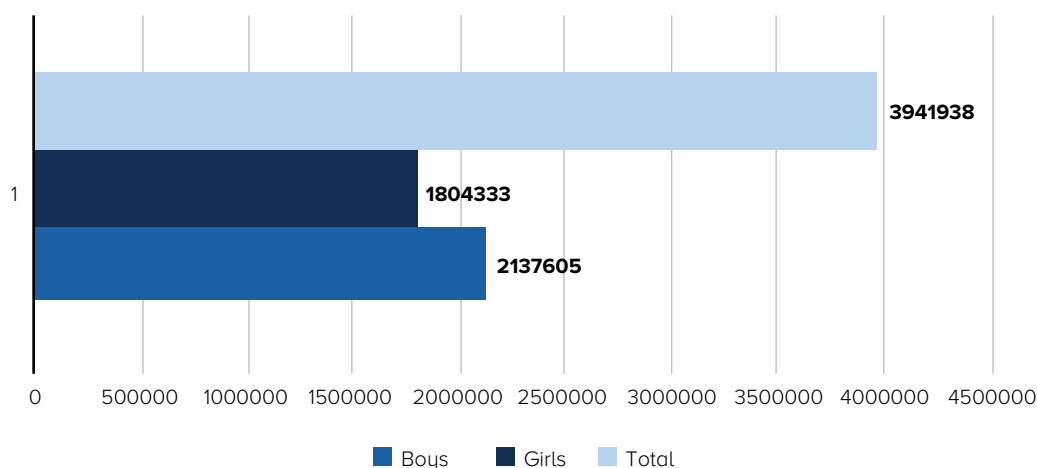
The educational landscape in Sindh is characterized by a profound disparity between the urbanized districts of Karachi and the rest of the province, both in terms of total volume and gender equality. The private education sector in Sindh presents a landscape defined by significant regional variations in both total enrollment and gender representation, as evidenced by a total student population of nearly four million across thirty districts. When examining the raw data, the dominance of Karachi is immediately apparent, with its seven districts accounting for a massive share of the provincial total; for instance, Central Karachi leads the province with 578,737 students, followed closely by East Karachi and Malir. In sharp contrast, districts like Sujawal and Tando Muhammad Khan show the lowest engagement with private schooling, with Sujawal recording only 7,895 students. This numerical gap highlights a centralized concentration of private educational infrastructure in the metropolitan hub. Beyond mere volume, the comparison of male and female enrollment through the Gender Parity Index (GPI) reveals even more striking contrasts. In West Karachi, the GPI stands at a remarkable 1.01, indicating that girls actually outnumber boys in private schools, making it the most gender-equitable district in the province. Central, South, and Korangi Karachi also maintain high GPIs above 0.97, suggesting near-parity. However, as one moves into the rural and less developed districting of Sindh, the gender gap widens significantly. Districts like Tharparkar and Ghotki present a sobering contrast, with GPIs of 0.38 and 0.41 respectively, meaning girls' enrollment is less than half that of boys in these areas. While Hyderabad maintains a relatively healthy enrollment of 194,760 with 88,427 girls and 106,333 boys resulting a GPI of 0.83, more rural areas like Kashmore (5792

girls and 13649 boys) and Umerkot (16434 girls comparing to 32162 boys) struggle with much lower female participation. The data suggests that while the private sector is a primary vehicle for education in Karachi with high gender inclusivity, it remains a male-dominated avenue in the rural outskirts. The total provincial figures of 2,137,605 boys against 1,804,333 girls mask these local extremes, where the progressive parity of the capital city balances out the severe educational marginalization of girls in districts like Tharparkar. Ultimately, the contrast between West Karachi's 109,283 girls and Tharparkar's 4,214 girls underscores a deep-seated geographic and social divide in access to private education across the province of Sindh.

The private educational institutions across the surveyed districts of Sindh also reveals a highly centralized landscape, characterized by an overwhelming preference for co-educational settings. Analysis of the mentioned data for 29 districts highlights that the private school sector is most robust in the Karachi division, specifically within Karachi Malir (1,701 schools, 36 for boys and 48 for girls) and Karachi Central (1,305 schools, 20 for boys and 22 for girls), which together serve as the primary hubs for private academic investment. Conversely, districts such as Sajawal and Matiari exhibit significantly lower institutional density, with 31 and 70 schools respectively, indicating a stark urban-rural divide in the availability of non-governmental educational infrastructure.

Applying the Gender Parity Index (GPI) calculated here as the ratio of girls-only to boys-only private schools provides a nuanced perspective on gender-specific institutional availability. A GPI of 1.00 indicates perfect parity, while values below or above 1.00 signify a disparity favoring boys or girls, respectively. At an aggregate level, the gender-exclusive sector achieves a rare absolute parity with an overall GPI of 1.00 (174 boys-only schools and 175 girls-only schools). However, this parity is not uniform at the district level. In Karachi East, parity is perfectly maintained (GPI of 1.00 with 40 schools for each gender), whereas Karachi Malir shows a trend toward female-only institutions with a GPI of 1.33. In contrast, districts like Karachi Korangi (36 for boys and 22 for girls) (GPI: 0.61) and Hyderabad (9 for boys and 6 for girls) (GPI: 0.67) show a noticeable tilt toward boys-only establishments.

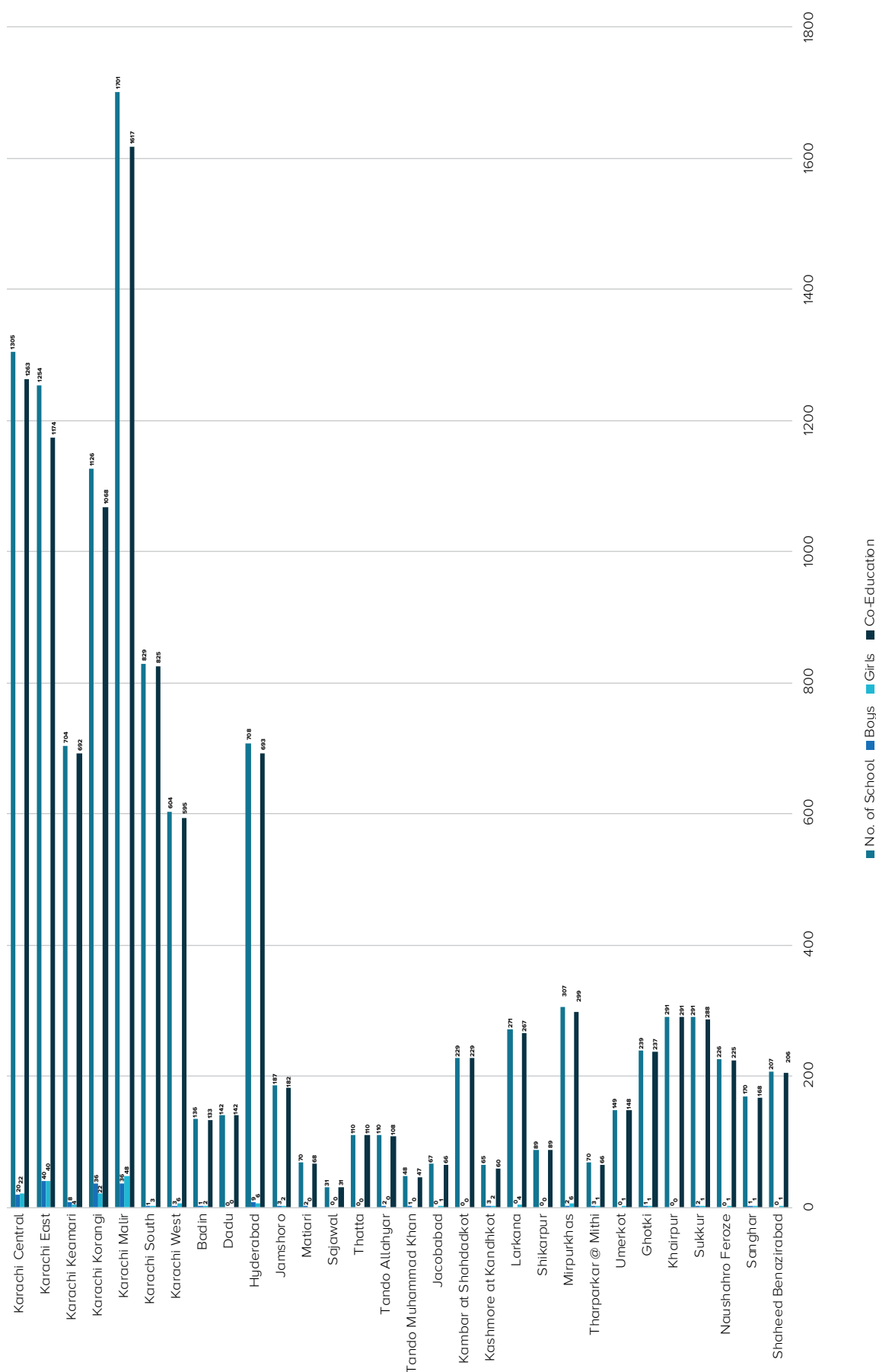
Figure 5.8: Enrollment in Private Schools, 2024



Source: School Education & Literacy Department 2024, Received by The Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh

¹⁷³ (School Education and Literacy Department, Government of Sindh, 2024)

Figure 5.9: Private Schools District wise, 2024



Source: School Education & Literacy Department 2024, Received by The Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh

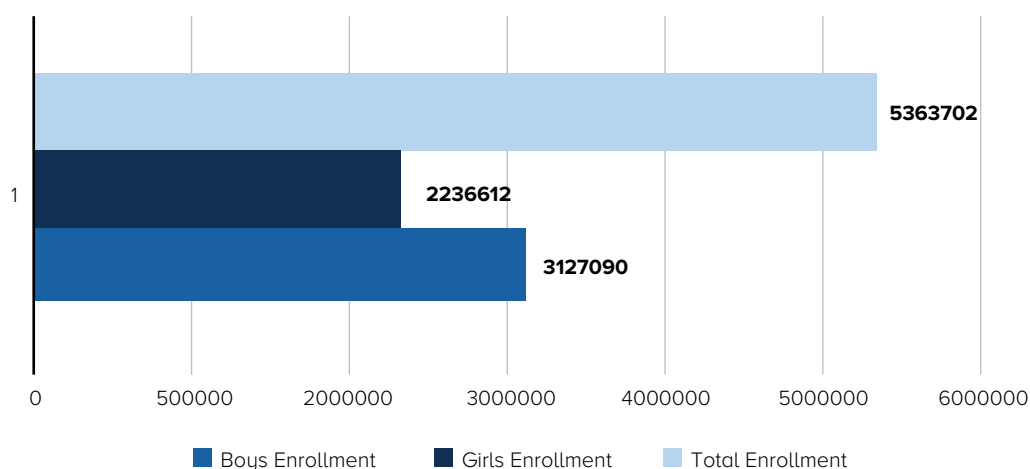
In contrast, a significant number of districts occupy the lowest tier of this metric, reporting zero girls-only private schools. Districts such as Dadu, Sajawal, Thatta, Tando Allahyar, Kambar at Shahdadt, Shikarpur, and Khairpur lack any gender-exclusive private facilities for girls. In these regions, female access to private education is entirely dependent on co-educational institutions. For example, in Sajawal, while there are no exclusive schools for girls, the 31 available co-educational schools serve as the sole private-sector option for female students. This pattern suggests that in less urbanized districts, private providers prioritize the co-educational model to ensure financial sustainability and broader enrollment across a smaller population base.

5.7.2 Enrolment in Formal Schools

The enrollment in formal schools across the province, shows a total 5,363,702 of enrollment including male enrollment of 3,127,090 and a total female enrollment of 2,236,612, resulting in an overall provincial Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.72.¹⁷⁴ The district-level breakdown reveals a wide range of educational access:

Badin reports 160,268 males and 97,301 females (0.61 GPI), while Dadu shows 159,181 males and 125,146 females (0.79 GPI). In Hyderabad, there are 109,582 males and 98,308 females (0.90 GPI). Moving through the central districts, Jamshoro has 63,975 males and 49,760 females (0.78 GPI), Matiari has 74,302 males and 50,962 females (0.69 GPI), Sujawal has 52,927 males and 28,136 females (0.53 GPI), Tando Allahyar has 65,858 males and 42,086 females (0.64 GPI), Tando Muhammad Khan has 53,330 males and 34,778 females (0.65 GPI), and Thatta has 55,111 males and 35,063 females (0.64 GPI).

Figure 5.10: Enrollment in Formal School in Sindh, 2024



Source: School Education & Literacy Department 2024, Received by The Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh

The 2024 enrollment trajectory across Sindh indicates a significant geographical bifurcation in gender parity, where metropolitan centers demonstrate progressive alignment with global equity standards while rural peripheries remain constrained by structural impediments. At the provincial level, the collective Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.72 serves as a baseline indicator of the gender gap, yet this figure obscures sharp regional variances. The Karachi districts emerge as outliers of high parity, with Karachi South reporting 22,661 males and 31,252 females (1.38 GPI) and Karachi East recording 23,442 males and 29,611 females (1.26 GPI). These urban corridors have not only achieved but exceeded parity, suggesting that centralized infrastructure and heightened social mobility are effectively dismantling traditional barriers to female education. Conversely, even within this urbanized cluster, districts such as Karachi Keamari (0.90 GPI) and Malir (0.93 GPI) exhibit marginal pro-male disparities, indicating localized pockets of resistance to equitable enrollment trends.

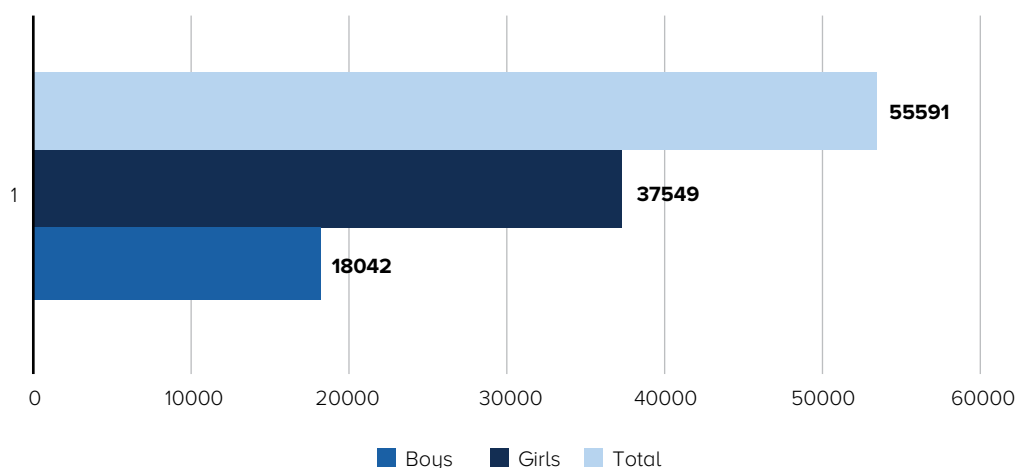
¹⁷⁴ (School Education and Literacy Department, GoS, 2024)

In contrast to the metropolitan progress, the northern and south-eastern regions exhibit a profound "pro-male" tilt that significantly depresses the provincial average. The data from the northern frontier is particularly stark; Kashmore reports 119,260 males against 54,348 females, resulting in a GPI of 0.46, while Umerkot shows a GPI of 0.54 with 117,717 males and 63,514 females. These figures underscore a critical systemic failure in female educational attainment in rural Sindh, where fewer than half as many girls are enrolled compared to their male peers. This trend of stagnation is further mirrored in the agrarian heartland, where Tharparkar (0.59 GPI), Mirpurkhas (0.60 GPI), and Sanghar (0.60 GPI) demonstrate that socio-economic dependencies continue to prioritize male educational pathways. Furthermore, the data for Ghotki (0.56 GPI) and Jacobabad (0.67 GPI) reinforces the necessity for a strategic shift from general enrollment drives to localized, gender-responsive interventions aimed at these low-parity districts to bridge the widening provincial divide.

5.7.3 Enrolment in Non-Formal Basic Education Schools

The Non Formal Education Management Information System (NFEMIS) for 2024, Sindh indicates that that non-formal education enrollment in Sindh stands at 55,591 learners, comprised of 18,042 boys and a substantially higher count of 37,549 girls.¹⁷⁵ This distribution results in a provincial Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 2.08, indicating that for every boy enrolled, there are more than two girls participating in these non-formal programs. Across the 1,051 active centers, the enrollment data highlights a clear prioritization of female education within the non-formal sector. A district-level analysis shows that Karachi Malir holds the highest total enrollment in the province with 7,658 learners, consisting of 2,835 boys and 4,823 girls, maintaining a strong GPI of 1.70. Jacobabad follows closely with a total of 6,189 learners and boasts one of the most significant female enrollments at 5,653 girls compared to only 536 boys, resulting in an exceptionally high GPI of 10.55. Other high-performing districts in terms of sheer volume include Karachi Korangi with 5,018 total learners and Kashmore with 4,040. On the opposite end of the spectrum, the lowest total enrollment is recorded in Naushahro Feroze with only 22 learners (all of whom are boys, resulting in a GPI of 0.00), followed by Umerkot with 30 learners and Shaheed Benazirabad with 75 (30 girls and 45 boys, GPI: 0.66).

Figure 5.11: Enrollment in Non-Formal Schools, 2024



Source: Non Formal Education Management Information System (NFEMIS) 2024, Received by The Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh

The GPI varies drastically across districts, reflecting diverse regional enrollment trends. The highest GPI is found in Sujawal, where there are 1,791 girls and only 99 boys, yielding a staggering GPI of 18.09, while Larkana also shows a unique trend with 421 girls and 0 boys enrolled in its two centers.

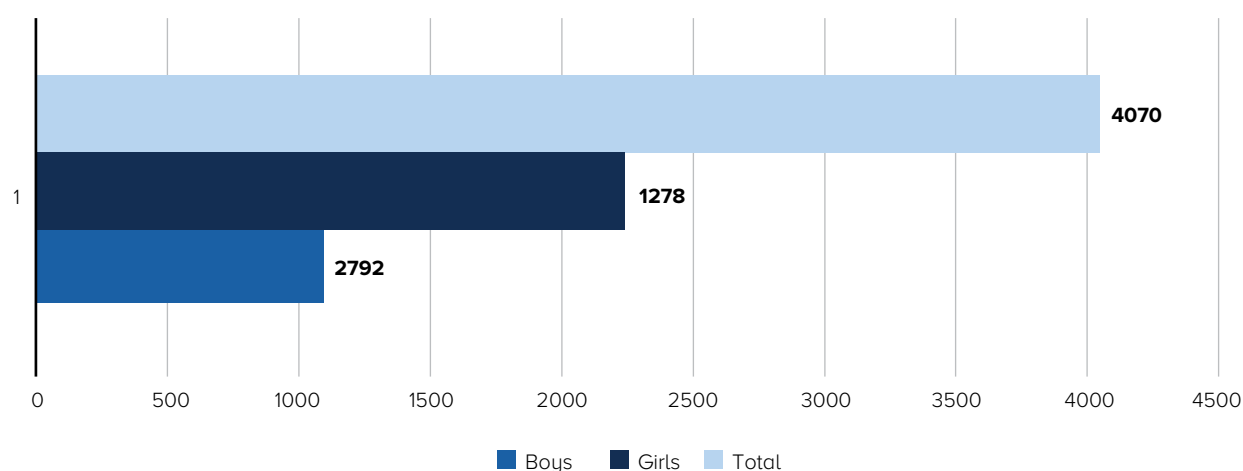
¹⁷⁵ Ibid

In contrast, districts like Jamshoro (GPI 0.87) and Sukkur (GPI 0.74) show a higher proportion of boys than girls, falling below the parity threshold. Other notable districts include Tharparkar with a total of 2,208 learners and a GPI of 5.44, and Shikarpur with 3,089 learners and a GPI of 3.09. These figures collectively demonstrate that while NFE centers in Sindh are successfully reaching a large number of female learners, the intensity of this gender balance fluctuates significantly between the metropolitan hubs and the more rural administrative districts.

5.7.4 Enrolment in Special Education Schools

The total enrollment in special education centers for the year 2023 across the province stands at 4,070 students, covering various disability types from Kindergarten (KG) through Grade VIII in Co-education set-up.¹⁷⁶ This student population is comprised of 2,792 boys and 1,278 girls (GPI: 0.46). The curriculum and institutional support cater to a diverse range of needs, specifically targeting students with Hearing Impaired Children (HIC), Mentally Retarded Children (MRC), Physically Handicapped Children (PHC), and Visually Impaired Children (VIC), as well as those diagnosed with Multiple Disabilities.

Figure 5.12a: Enrollment in Special Education Schools, 2023



Source: Department Of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Government of Sindh

In the Karachi Region, Karachi East recorded a total enrollment of 385 students, comprising 276 boys and 109 girls (GPI: 0.39) across multiple disability categories including Hearing Impairment (HI), Visual Impairment (VI), Physical Disability (PD), Intellectual Disability (ID), and Physical Handicaps (PH). Korangi Karachi followed with a total of 168 students, consisting of 114 boys and 54 girls (GPI: 0.47). In Karachi West, the enrollment totaled 154 students, with 81 boys and 73 girls (GPI: 0.90), covering a broad spectrum of disabilities such as HI, ID, Down Syndrome (DS), Mental Retardation (MR), Cerebral Palsy (CP), PH, VI, SL, and Autistic conditions. Karachi Central reported 104 students in total, divided into 72 boys and 32 girls (GPI: 0.44). Karachi Malir and Karachi South showed similar total numbers, with Malir reporting 53 students (40 boys and 13 girls) (GPI: 0.33) and South reporting 49 students (36 boys and 13 girls) (GPI: 0.36). Karachi Keemari also recorded 49 students, with 32 boys and 17 girls (GPI: 0.53). The cumulative total for the Karachi Region stood at 962 students, with 651 boys and 311 girls (GPI: 0.48).

Moving to the Hyderabad Region, the district of Hyderabad showed a significant enrollment of 392 students, consisting of 255 boys and 137 girls (GPI: 0.54). Jamshoro followed with 134 total students, made up of 91 boys and 43 girls (GPI: 0.47). T.M. Khan recorded 79 students (59 boys and 20 girls)

¹⁷⁶ (Department Of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, 2023)

(GPI: 0.34), while Tando Allahyar reported 74 students (45 boys and 29 girls) (GPI: 0.64). Matiari showed an enrollment of 43 students, comprising 24 boys and 19 girls (GPI: 0.79). Dadu District had a total of 254 students, with 179 boys and 75 girls (GPI: 0.42), including specific categories like Visual Impairment. Thatta reported 109 students, with 71 boys and 38 girls (GPI: 0.54), and Badin recorded 112 students, with 69 boys and 43 girls (GPI: 0.62). The Hyderabad Region total was calculated at 1,197 students, including 793 boys and 404 girls (GPI: 0.51).

In the Sukkur District, the data is highly granular, showing class-wise enrollment for various disabilities. For Hearing Impaired Children, class-specific totals included 5 students in Class I (1 boy, 4 girls) (GPI: 4.00), 13 students in Class III (9 boys, 4 girls) (GPI: 0.44), and 10 students in Class V (7 boys, 3 girls) (GPI: 0.43). For Intellectual Disability in Sukkur, Class I showed 8 students (4 boys, 4 girls) (GPI: 1.00), while Class VI had 2 students (2 boys, 0 girls) (GPI: 0.00). Physical Disability enrollment in Sukkur included 21 students in Class I (18 boys, 3 girls) (GPI: 0.17). Visually Impaired enrollment in the same district included 8 students in Class I (7 boys, 1 girl) (GPI: 0.14) and 6 students in Class VIII (6 boys, 0 girls) (GPI: 0.00). Shikarpur District recorded a district total of 122 students, comprising 86 boys and 36 girls (GPI: 0.42) across various categories like HIC, PHC, MR, and VIC. Larkana showed specific clusters, such as 10 students in Class I for HIC & PHC (7 boys, 3 girls) (GPI: 0.43) and 28 students in Class II for P.D & I.D (17 boys, 11 girls) (GPI: 0.65). Finally, Jacobabad District reported a total of 123 students, with 95 boys and 28 girls (GPI: 0.29), covering categories such as VHC, HIC, PHC, and Multiple Disabilities. The Gender Parity Index across the reported districts highlights significant disparities in the enrollment of children with disabilities within the special education system. The overall provincial GPI of approximately 0.46 (derived from the total of 1,278 girls and 2,792 boys) indicates that for every 100 boys enrolled, there are only 46 girls. While Karachi West (0.90) and Matiari (0.79) approach parity, districts such as Jacobabad (0.29) and Karachi Malir (0.33) show severe underrepresentation of girls. These figures suggest that girls with disabilities may face double the barriers to accessing specialized institutional support compared to their male counterparts.

Data for 2024 indicates that the public college infrastructure in Sindh comprises 378 public colleges.¹⁷⁷ A breakdown of these institutions shows a balanced distribution, with 164 colleges for males, 154 for females, and 60 designated as co-educational facilities. The institutional parity for public colleges stands at 0.94, reflecting a near-equal distribution of colleges dedicated to

Table 5.11: Public College, Higher Secondary Schools and Degree Colleges

College Education Department, Government of Sindh, 2024			
Indicator	Data Disaggregation	Responses	Total
Public Colleges	Male	164	378
	Female	154	
	Co-Education	60	
Enrolment in Public Colleges	Male	276928	543608
	Female	223702	
	Co-Education	42978	
Teachers in Public Colleges	Male	5649	9725
	Female	4076	

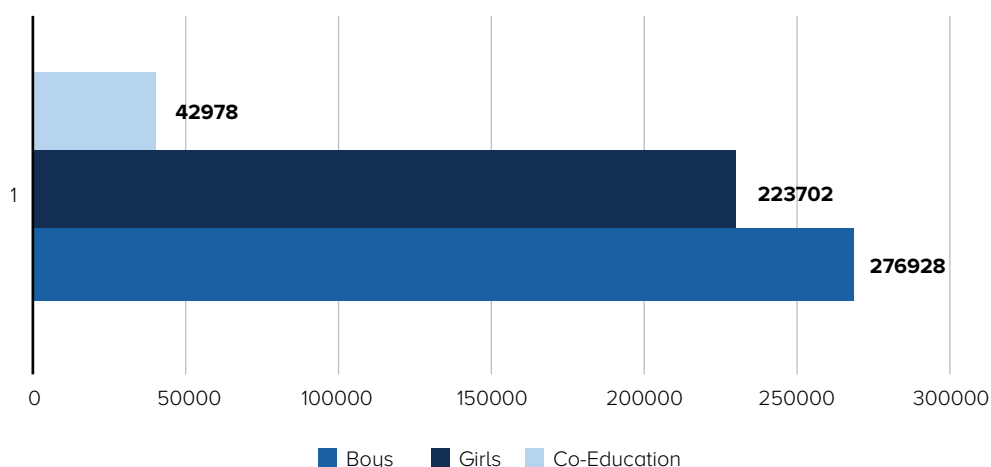
Source: College Education Department, Government of Sindh

¹⁷⁷ (College Education Department, Government of Sindh, 2024)

each gender, with 154 female institutions compared to 164 male institutions. These institutions support a massive student body totaling 500,630 enrolled individuals. Gender-wise enrollment reflects a significant presence of male students at 276,928, while female students account for 223,702 of the population, the GPI for enrollment in public colleges is 0.81. An additional 42,978 students are enrolled in co-education setups. Supporting this academic environment is a dedicated workforce of 9,725 teachers. The faculty is composed of 5,649 male educators and 4,076 female educators, ensuring that the academic needs of the province's youth are met across diverse regions and demographics. The GPI for teachers in public colleges is 0.72. This data underscores the government's continued commitment to expanding accessible public higher education. In the Karachi Region, the educational dynamics vary significantly across its districts. District South Karachi hosts 21 public colleges, including 10 for males, 9 for females, and 2 for co-education, with a total enrollment of 29,647. This enrollment consists of 14,091 males, 11,624 females, and 3,932 co-education students, yielding an enrollment GPI of 0.82. The district's teaching staff is uniquely balanced with 236 male and 252 female teachers, resulting in a teacher GPI of 1.07. District West Karachi maintains 11 colleges (4 male, 6 female, 1 co-ed) with 7,338 students (3,414 male, 3,187 female, 737 co-ed), showing a strong enrollment GPI of 0.93 and a faculty of 154 teachers (113 male, 41 female). District East Karachi stands out with 30 colleges, where female institutions (17) significantly outnumber male (10) and co-ed (3) facilities. Consequently, female enrollment at 23,447 surpasses male enrollment at 15,195, achieving a high enrollment GPI of 1.54. The faculty here is also predominantly female, with 644 women and 319 men serving as teachers. District Central Karachi oversees 42 colleges (19 male, 21 female, 2 co-ed) with the highest enrollment in the region at 77,748, where 46,658 are female and 30,571 are male, reflecting a GPI of 1.52. Its teaching staff is nearly equal, with 497 male and 490 female educators.

The Hyderabad Region exhibits a broad range of statistics across its nine districts. District Hyderabad manages 24 colleges (12 male, 10 female, 2 co-ed) with a total enrollment of 36,468, where 20,767 females outnumber 15,701 males, resulting in a GPI of 1.32. The teaching staff includes 468 males and 768 females. In Matiari, 11 colleges (5 male, 2 female, 4 co-ed) serve 10,197 students (6,289 male, 3,908 female) with a GPI of 0.62 and a staff of 226 (176 male, 50 female). Badin operates 6 colleges with 15,017 students, where enrollment is almost perfectly balanced (7,565 male, 7,452

Figure 5.12b: Enrollment in Public Colleges, 2024



Source: College Education Department, Government of Sindh

female), yielding a GPI of 0.98, supported by 131 teachers (89 male, 42 female). In Thatta and Sujawal, the scale is smaller; Thatta has 3 colleges and 3,129 students (GPI 0.51) while Sujawal has 3 colleges and 1,940 students (GPI 0.24). Tando Allahyar manages 4 colleges with 4,384 students (GPI 0.26) and 136 teachers, while Tando Muhammad Khan has 3 colleges for 6,557 students (GPI

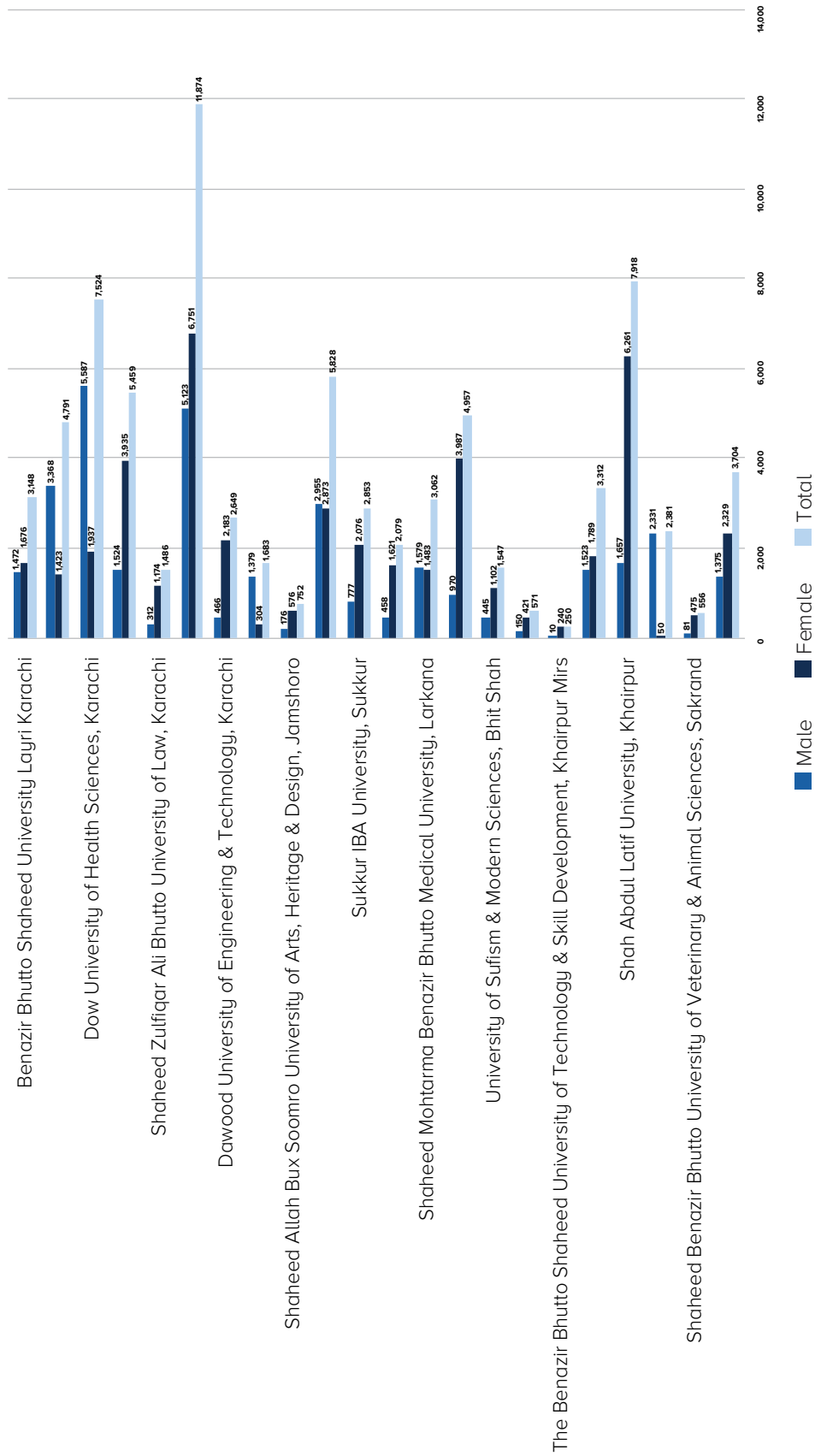
0.65) and 89 teachers. Jamshoro hosts 7 colleges with 9,003 students (GPI 0.75) and 197 teachers, and Dadu manages 11 colleges with 14,769 students (GPI 0.63) and 191 teachers. In the Mirpurkhas Region, the administrative district of Mirpurkhas operates 14 colleges (7 male, 7 female) for 18,993 students, consisting of 10,479 males and 8,514 females, producing a GPI of 0.81 and a teaching staff of 281. Umerkot has 11 colleges serving 11,382 students (8,313 male, 3,069 female), resulting in a lower GPI of 0.37, while Tharparkar hosts 8 colleges for 8,285 students (6,162 male, 2,123 female) with a GPI of 0.34. Moving to the Shaheed Benazirabad Region, the namesake district manages 11 colleges for 15,573 students, achieving an enrollment GPI of 0.75 with 5,890 females and 7,880 males, supported by 201 teachers. Sanghar operates 11 colleges for 17,390 students (GPI 0.30) with 221 teachers, and Naushahro Feroze manages 12 colleges for 19,805 students (GPI 0.47) and 236 teachers. The Sukkur Region is led by District Sukkur, which hosts 12 colleges for 18,541 students, though female participation is very low with only 239 female students against 14,866 males (GPI 0.016) and 659 teachers. Khairpur shows a massive footprint with 24 colleges (8 male, 7 female, 9 co-ed) and 33,693 students (GPI 0.54) with a teaching force of 990. Ghotki manages 10 colleges for 13,230 students (GPI 0.28) and 305 teachers. Finally, the Larkana Region is anchored by District Larkana with 11 colleges (4 male, 5 female, 2 co-ed) serving 25,809 students (GPI 0.73) and 378 teachers. In Jacobabad, 6 colleges serve 7,258 students (GPI 0.47), Kamber-Shahdadkot manages 8 colleges for 15,185 students (GPI 0.43), Shikarpur has 7 colleges for 8,050 students (GPI 0.60), and Kashmore-Kandhkot oversees 5 colleges for 4,829 students (GPI 0.24). These comprehensive figures highlight the variations in gender equity across Sindh, with urban districts like Karachi and Hyderabad showing parity or female-dominant enrollment, while several rural districts face a significant gender gap in both student and faculty participation.

5.7.5 Enrollment in Higher Education Institutions and Universities

The 2024 academic data offers a comprehensive view into the demographic and structural composition of higher education across 22 public sector institutions.¹⁷⁸ This detailed reporting highlights a total student enrollment of 78,384, with 44,666 female students and 33,718 male students. This distribution reflects a provincial Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 1.32 for student enrollment. In this context, for every 100 male students enrolled in Sindh's public universities, there are approximately 132 female students. Analyzing the data by institution reveals specialized trends and regional variations. For instance, in Karachi, the NED University of Engineering & Technology reports a total of 11,874 students, with 6,751 females and 5,123 males, resulting in a GPI of 1.32. This is particularly noteworthy for a technical and engineering-focused university, suggesting that barriers to entry for women in STEM fields are being systematically challenged within the province. Conversely, medical and health science institutions in the provincial capital show a different trend. Jinnah Sindh Medical University (JSMU) has 3,368 male students and 1,423 female students, yielding a GPI of 0.42. Similarly, Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS) reports 5,587 males against 1,937 females, with a GPI of 0.35. These figures indicate that while the overall provincial trend favors female enrollment, certain established medical programs in Karachi remain male-dominated in terms of absolute student numbers for the 2024 cycle. Moving beyond the capital, the data from interior Sindh often shows even more pronounced gender gaps in favor of female students. Shah Abdul Latif University in Khairpur, one of the largest regional hubs, has 6,261 female students compared to 1,657 male students, resulting in a high GPI of 3.78. This suggests that the university serves as a critical access point for women's education in the northern parts of the province. Another extreme example is found at The Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University of Technology & Skill Development in Khairpur Mirs, where the student body is almost entirely female, with 240 women and only 10 men, producing a GPI of 24.0. Similarly, the Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering & Technology in Nawabshah reports 3,987 females to 970 males, a GPI of 4.11. These figures point toward a concentrated effort or a natural demographic shift where public sector universities are becoming primary spaces for female empowerment and skill acquisition.

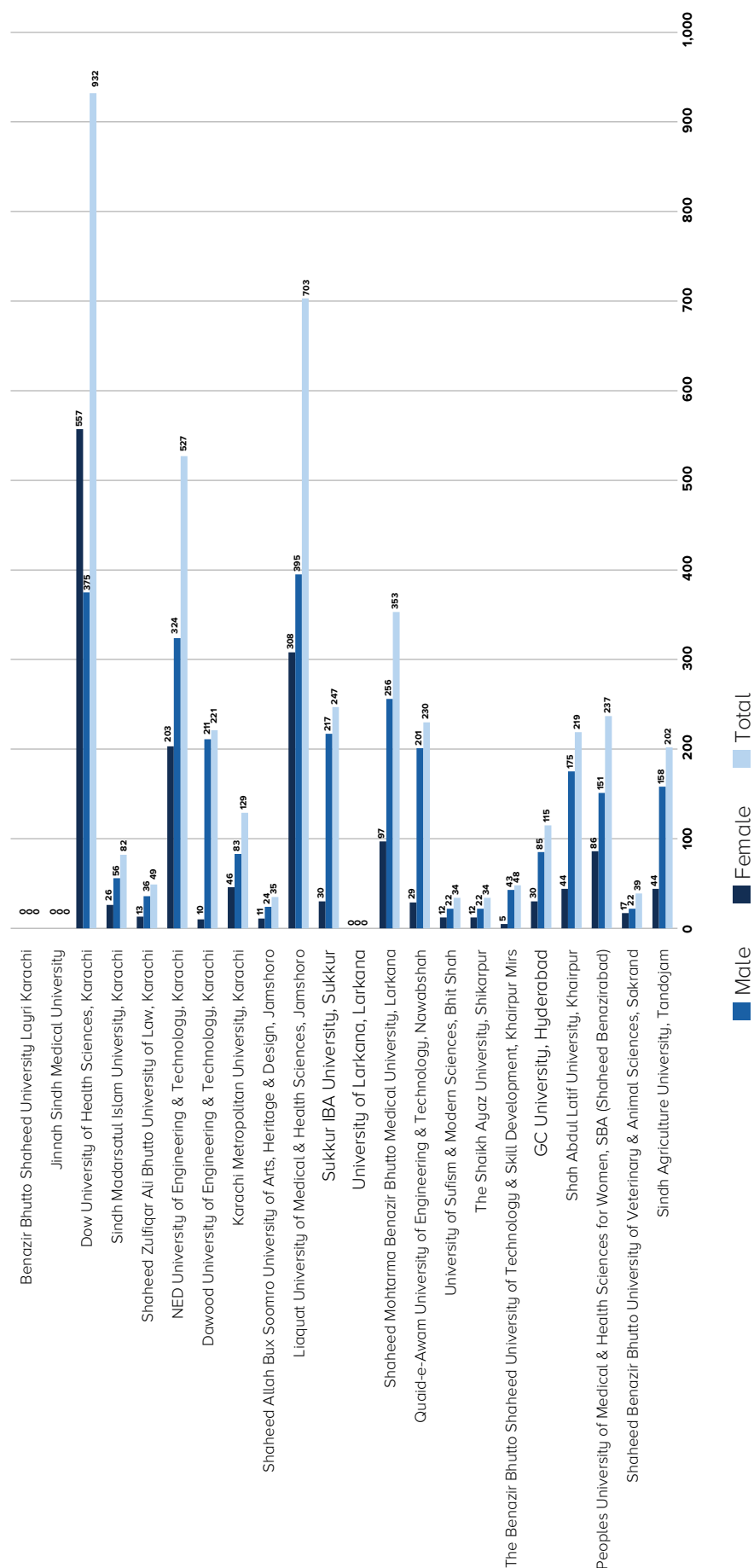
¹⁷⁸ (Universities and Boards Department, Government of Sindh, 2024)

Figure 5.13a: Enrollment in Public University, 2024



Source: Universities and Boards Department, Government of Sindh 2024

Figure 5.13b: Teachers in Public Universities in Sindh, 2024



Source: Universities and Boards Department, Government of Sindh 2024

While student enrollment demonstrates a clear trend toward greater female participation, the composition of the teaching faculty presents a markedly different picture. Across the **22 universities**, the total teaching faculty consists of **4,436 members**, of which **2,856** are male and **1,580** are female. This results in a **Faculty Gender Parity Index (GPI)** of **0.55**. This indicates that for every **100 male professors or lecturers**, there are only **55 female counterparts**. This disparity highlights a significant challenge in the educational system, where high female enrollment at the student level has not yet translated into equitable representation within the academic and professional workforce.

For instance, at **Sukkur IBA University**, there are **217 male teachers** compared to only **30 female teachers** (resulting in a Faculty GPI of **0.14**), despite the student body exhibiting a **GPI of 2.67** (with **2,076 females to 777 males**). This contrast is a critical indicator for policy analysts, suggesting that while the province has succeeded in increasing female participation in the classroom as learners, there remains a structural barrier in facilitating their transition into leadership and instructional roles within the academic environment.

There are, however, notable exceptions in faculty distribution. Dow University of Health Sciences is one of the few institutions where the female teaching faculty (557) exceeds the male faculty (375), resulting in a Faculty GPI of 1.49. This is particularly interesting given that its student enrollment GPI is quite low (0.35). This suggests that in some specialized medical environments, women have successfully secured professional positions even if the current student intake for that specific year leaned male. In contrast, Liaquat University of Medical & Health Sciences (LUMHS) in Jamshoro maintains a more balanced student GPI of 0.97 (2,873 females to 2,955 males) but has a Faculty GPI of 0.78 (308 females to 395 males). Such nuances across different districts and types of universities, medical, engineering, and general provide a granular look at where gender equity is flourishing and where it requires further institutional support.

In summary, the 2024 reporting year for Sindh's public sector universities is characterized by a "feminization" of the student population, with a provincial GPI of 1.32. This is a positive indicator for social development and gender equity in access to education. However, the faculty data serves as a reminder of the work that remains. The Faculty GPI of 0.55 suggests that the academic workforce is lagging behind the student body's demographic shift. To ensure sustainable development, provincial authorities and university boards may need to examine recruitment and retention strategies that encourage the high volume of female graduates to enter and stay within the academic profession. By aligning the success of female students with opportunities for female faculty, the province can further solidify its progress toward comprehensive gender parity in the higher education sector.

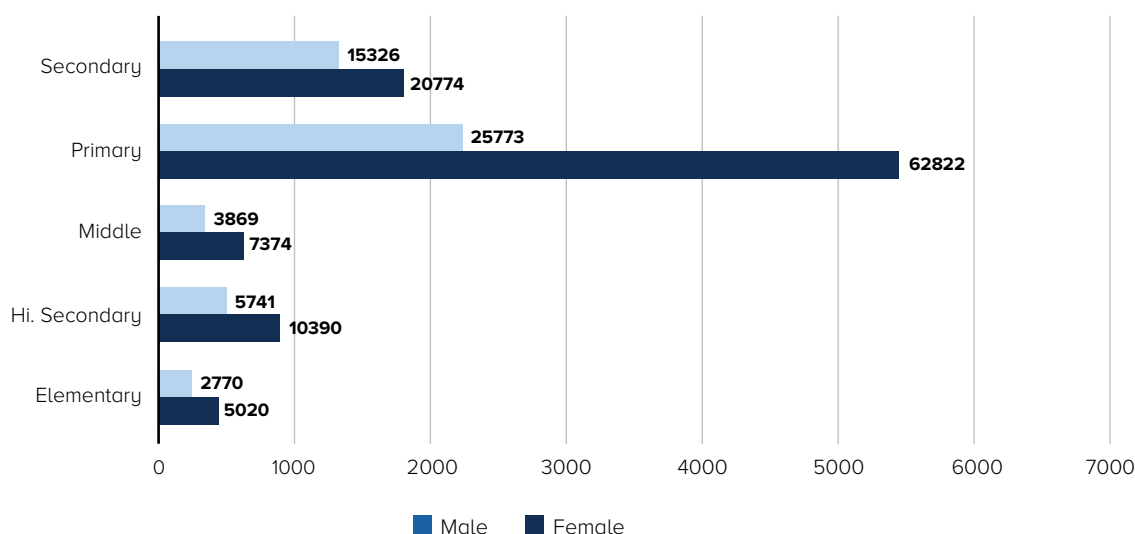
5.8 Education Workforce

5.8.1 Teachers in Formal Public Schools

According to the dataset for the year 2024, the teaching workforce in formal schools across the province exhibits a pronounced gender disparity.¹⁷⁹ The overall teaching force in Sindh's formal schools reaches a total of 159,859 educators. This grand total is specifically comprised of 106,380 total male teachers and 53,479 total female teachers. Consequently, the aggregate Gender Parity Index for the entire teaching staff in the province stands at 0.50. The data reveals that the primary school level holds the largest share of the workforce, with a total of 88,595 teachers. Within this category, there are 62,822 male teachers and 25,773 female teachers, resulting in a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.41. This indicates a substantial gap in female representation at the foundational level of education. In the secondary education sector, which employs 36,100 individuals, the distribution is slightly more balanced with 20,774 males and 15,326 females, yielding the highest GPI in the dataset at 0.74, suggesting better parity as the level of instruction increases.

¹⁷⁹ (School Education and Literacy Department, Government of Sindh, 2024)

Figure 5.14: Teachers in Formal School (Gender and School Level Dissaggregated)



Source: School Education & Literacy Department 2024, Received by The Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh

Moving to the higher secondary level, the total staff count is 16,131, consisting of 10,390 men and 5,741 women, which corresponds to a GPI of 0.55. Similarly, the middle school level records 11,243 teachers, with 7,374 males and 3,869 females, producing a GPI of 0.52. Elementary schools, while having the smallest total workforce of 7,790, maintain a similar ratio to higher secondary schools, with 5,020 male teachers and 2,770 female teachers, also resulting in a GPI of 0.55.

A district-wise disaggregation further unveils the dramatic geographic divide within the province. In urban centers like Karachi, the gender dynamics are often reversed, showcasing a high degree of feminization in the profession. For instance, in Karachi Central, female teachers significantly outnumber males across almost all levels; at the primary level, there are 1,296 females to 466 males (GPI 2.78), and at the secondary level, the disparity is even wider with 1,647 female teachers compared to 767 male teachers (GPI 2.15). Similar trends are observed in Karachi East, where primary schools employ 589 females and 212 males. Even in Hyderabad, the higher secondary level achieves near-perfect parity with 510 female teachers and 503 male teachers (GPI 1.01). These figures highlight that in Sindh's urban hubs, teaching is a preferred and accessible profession for women, likely due to better transportation, higher female literacy rates, and more progressive social norms. In sharp contrast, the interior and rural districts of Sindh exhibit a severe scarcity of female educators. In Tharparkar at Mithi, the data reveals a critical shortage at the primary level, with 3,934 male teachers and only 465 female teachers, resulting in an alarmingly low GPI of 0.12. This pattern persists in other rural districts such as Ghotki, which reports 2,542 male primary teachers and 636 females (GPI 0.25), and Badin, with 3,564 males and 980 females (GPI 0.27). Large districts like Sanghar and Khairpur Mirs also show substantial gaps; Sanghar has 4,499 male primary teachers against 1,573 females, while Khairpur Mirs records 4,200 males and 1,838 females. These statistics underscore the "rural-urban divide" in teacher recruitment, where the lack of female role models in local schools can directly impact the enrollment of female students, perpetuating a cycle of educational inequity.

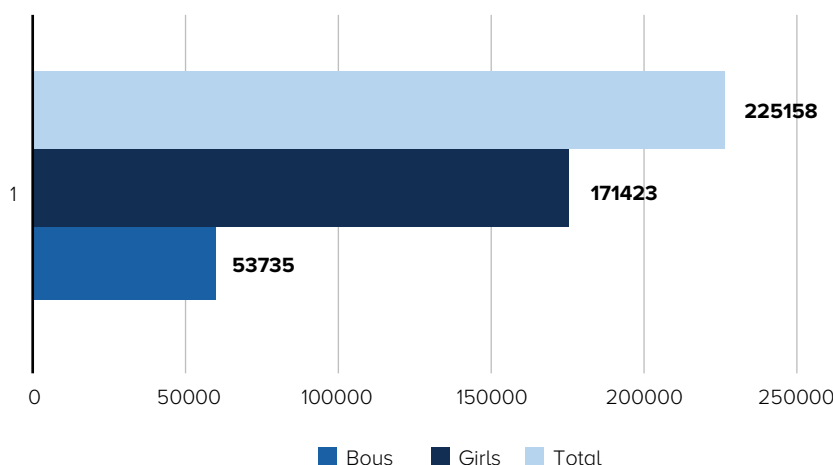
Furthermore, the data for middle and higher secondary schools in rural areas remains concerning. In districts like Jacobabad, the higher secondary level has 367 males but only 149 females, while in Kambar at Shahdadkot, the same level has 324 males compared to 157 females. Even in Mirpurkhas, a relatively large district, the primary level gender gap remains wide with 2,649 males and 1,187 females. The total provincial figures for the 2024 academic year culminating in 106,380 male and 53,479 female teachers serve as a clarion call for targeted policy interventions. To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to education and gender equality, the Government

of Sindh must focus on incentive-based recruitment for female teachers in rural districts to bridge this GPI gap of 0.50.

5.8.2 Teachers in Formal Private Schools

The total teaching staff in formal private schools in Sindh, comes to 224,128 teachers, out of which 24% are male (53,735 in numbers) and 76% are female (171,423 in numbers).

Figure 5.15: Teaching Staff in Private School, 2024



Source: School Education & Literacy Department 2024, Received by The Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh

The data shows that female teachers constitute the majority of the workforce in formal private schools, accounting for 76 percent (171,423), while male teachers account for 24 percent (53,735).¹⁸⁰ This indicates a strong gender imbalance in the composition of teaching staff in private schools. However, this dataset does not distinguish between primary, secondary, or tertiary levels of teaching. As a result, comparisons representation at different educational levels cannot be drawn.

5.8.3 Teachers in Non-Formal Education Institutes (NFEIs)

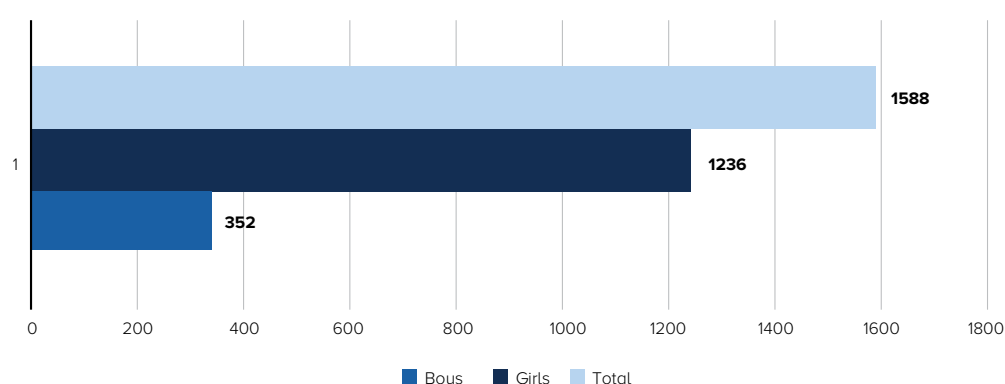
The administrative data reveals the province Sindh employs a total of 1,588 teachers, a figure that highlights the scale of the NFE initiative.¹⁸¹ Sindh's workforce data analyzed through a gender-specific lens, a stark contrast emerges between male and female involvement. There are a total of 1,236 female teachers compared to just 352 male teachers. This significant gap is best reflected in the overall Gender Parity Index (GPI) for the province, which stands at 3.51. The value of 3.51 suggests that for every single male teacher employed in the NFE sector, there are more than three female counterparts. This trend underscores the vital role that women play as the primary backbone of non-formal schooling in the region, likely driven by local social dynamics and the specific outreach requirements of community-based education.

At the district level, the fluctuations in gender representation become even more pronounced, showcasing extreme variations from one administrative area to the next. The highest concentration of female teachers is found in Karachi Malir, which boasts 215 female educators against only 14 males, resulting in a remarkably high GPI of 15.36. Other districts like Jacobabad also show high female engagement with 128 women and 11 men. However, the highest technical GPI value is found in Karachi Korangi, where the presence of 123 females against only a single male teacher results in a GPI of 123.0, representing an almost entirely female-led environment. On the opposite end of the spectrum, there are districts where the male presence is more prominent or where the parity is much lower. The lowest GPI recorded in the dataset is 0.33, found in both Matiari and Sukkur. In Matiari,

^{180, 181} Ibid

there are 6 male teachers but only 2 females, while Sukkur features 9 males and 3 females. These figures represent the rare instances within the province where male teachers actually outnumber their female colleagues, highlighting a localized shift in the usual provincial trend. Between these two extremes, the district of Kamber Shahdadt serves as a unique example of perfect balance, reporting exactly 21 male and 21 female teachers, resulting in a Gender Parity Index of 1.00. This district stands alone as the only area where gender representation is perfectly synchronized. Meanwhile, districts like Ghotki show a relatively narrow gap with 63 females to 57 males, resulting in a GPI of 1.11, which is much closer to the parity line than the provincial average. Conversely, in regions such as Larkana and Karachi West, the data shows a total of zero male teachers, meaning the responsibility for non-formal education in these specific zones rests entirely on the shoulders of the 6 and 31 female teachers respectively. This comprehensive data set illustrates that while the NFE sector in Sindh is overwhelmingly dominated by women, the district-level reality is a complex mosaic of gender dynamics, ranging from total female exclusivity in urban pockets to rare male majorities in certain rural districts. This 3.51 provincial GPI serves as a testament to the feminization of the NFE teaching profession in Sindh, reflecting a broader regional reliance on women to bridge the educational gap.

Figure 5.16: Teachers in Non-Formal Education Schools

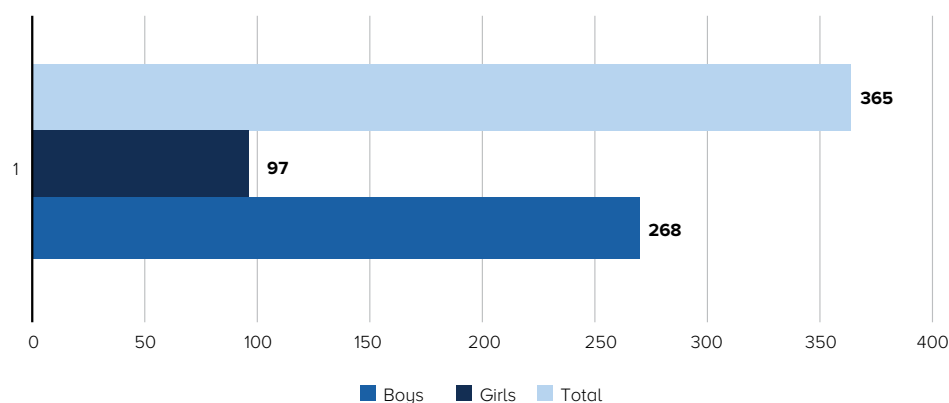


Source: Non Formal Education Management Information System (NFEMIS)

5.8.4 Teachers in Special Education Schools

The data on Special Education Teachers across the Sindh region shows a total workforce of 365 teachers, the demographic breakdown reveals a significant gender imbalance: 268 are male while only 97 are female.¹⁸² This results in an overall Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.36, it suggests that the special education workforce sector in these districts is heavily male-dominated, which may have implications for the diverse needs of students in specialized learning environments.

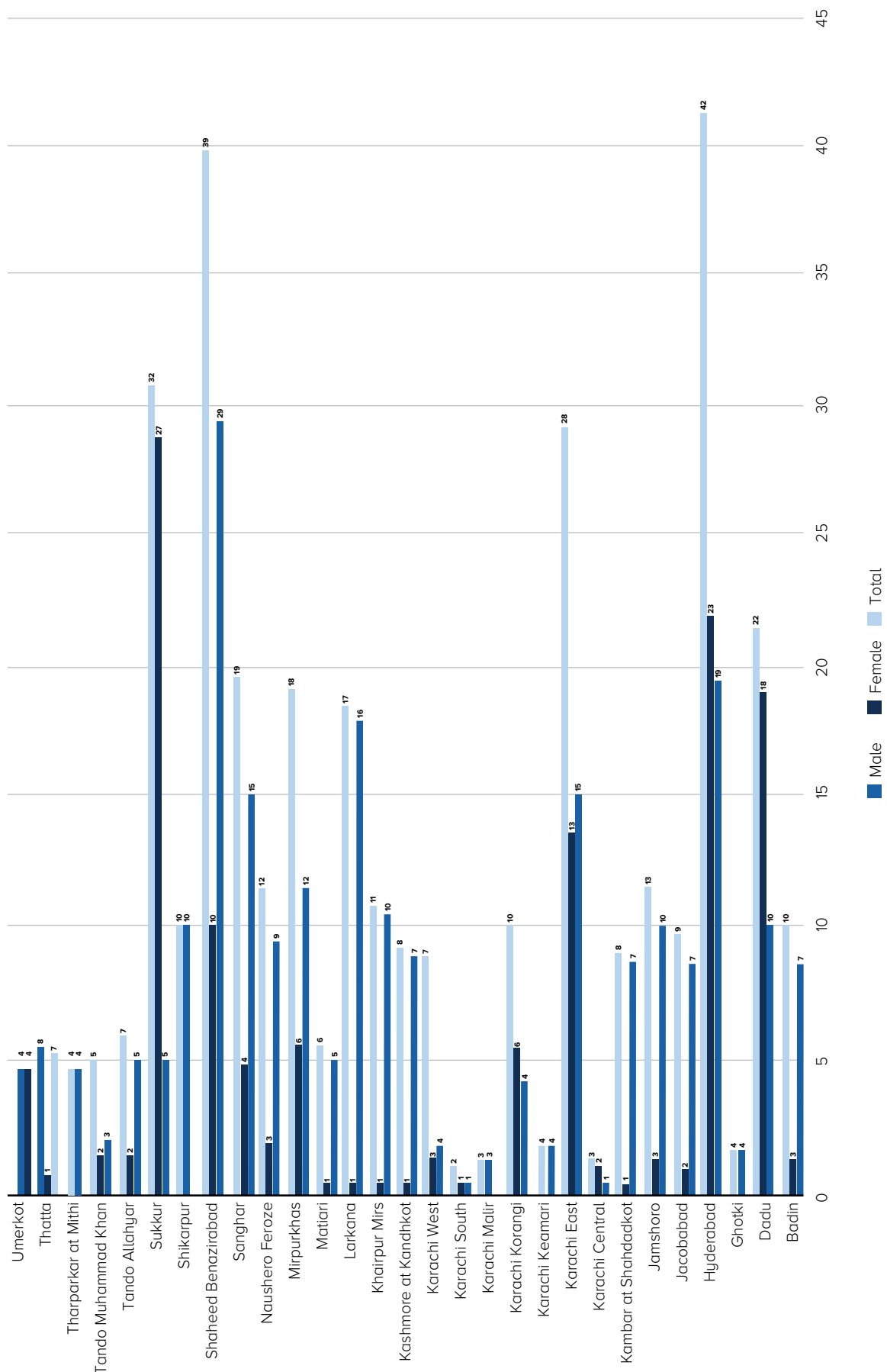
Figure 5.17a: Total Number of Teachers in Special Education



Source: Department Of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Government of Sindh

¹⁸² (Department Of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities)

Figure 5.17b: Teachers in Special Education Schools (District and Gender Disaggregated)



Source: Department Of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Government of Sindh

¹⁸² (Department Of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities)

The data shows a striking contrast between urban hubs and rural districts. Hyderabad emerges as a leader in gender-balanced staffing, hosting the highest number of female teachers (23) and achieving a GPI of 1.21. This indicates a rare instance where women slightly outnumber men in this specialized field. Similarly, Karachi East (GPI 0.87) and Karachi Korangi (GPI 1.50) show relatively strong female representation. However, these are the exceptions rather than the rule. In many other major districts, the numbers tell a different story. For example, Sukkur has a large workforce of 32 teachers, yet only 5 are female (GPI 0.19). Shaheed Benazirabad displays a similar trend, with 29 males and only 10 females (GPI 0.34).

A critical concern highlighted by the data is the total absence of female special education teachers in several districts. Ghotki, Karachi Keamari, Karachi Malir, Shikarpur, Tharparkar at Mithi, and Umerkot all report zero female staff. This lack of representation in these six districts is a significant barrier, as female teachers often play a vital role in providing a comfortable and inclusive learning environment for female students with special needs. In districts like Larkana and Khairpur Mirs, the representation is marginal, with only one female teacher each against 16 and 10 male teachers, respectively.

Districts like Karachi South and Karachi Central have very low total numbers of 1, which makes achieving parity statistically volatile. However, in the larger "Special Education Hubs" like Dadu (Total: 22, Female 3 and male 7) and Mirpurkhas (Total: 18, 6 female and 12 male), the GPI remains low at 0.42 and 0.50.

In summary, while the total number of 365 teachers represents a dedicated workforce, the gender distribution is deeply uneven. To improve the Gender Parity Index from 0.36 toward a more equitable standard, targeted recruitment and support for female special education teachers are essential, particularly in the northern and desert regions where female representation is currently non-existent.

5.9 Assessment of School Physical Infrastructure

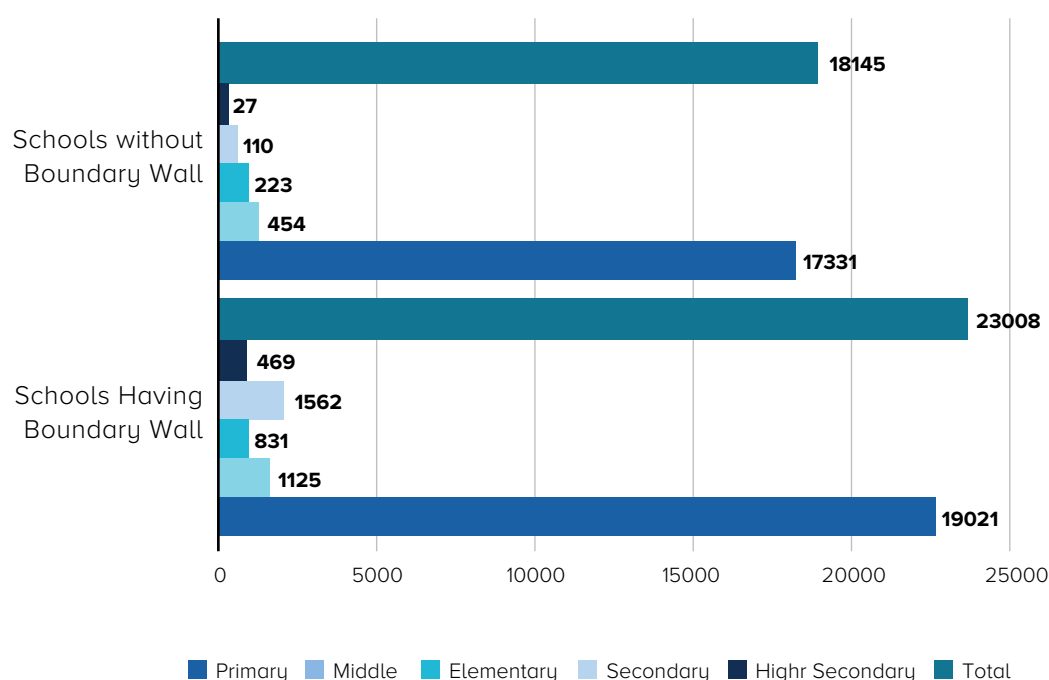
5.9.1 District-Wise Analysis of Boundary Wall Availability across Primary and Higher Secondary Levels

The distribution of infrastructure shows that out of a grand total of 41,153 schools, 23,008 institutions are equipped with boundary walls, while 18,145 schools currently operate without them.¹⁸³ The deficit is most pronounced at the Primary level, where 17,331 schools lack boundary walls compared to the 19,021 that have them. This indicates that nearly 48% of primary institutions are without this basic security feature.

As the school level increases, the proportion of schools with boundary walls improves significantly. At the Middle school level, 1,125 schools have boundary walls while 454 do not. For Elementary schools, the figures stand at 831 with walls and 223 without. Secondary schools show a much higher coverage rate, with 1,562 schools having boundary walls and only 110 schools lacking them. Finally, at the Higher Secondary level, the vast majority are secured, with 469 schools having boundary walls and only 27 schools remaining without.

¹⁸³ (School Education and Literacy Department, 2023)

Figure 5.18: School Having Boundary Wall and Schools without Having Boundary Wall



Source: School Education & Literacy Department 2024, Received by The Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh

The following report provides a comprehensive evaluation of the school infrastructure across the province, focusing specifically on the presence and absence of boundary walls categorized by district and educational level. Based on the consolidated data, there is a significant disparity in the distribution of these essential security features, with a provincial total of 23,008 schools possessing boundary walls compared to 18,145 schools that currently operate without them. This infrastructure gap is most visible at the primary school level, where the number of schools without walls (17,331) is nearly as high as those with them (19,021), indicating that the vast majority of the province's infrastructure deficit is concentrated in early childhood education facilities. As the educational level progresses to Middle (1,125 with, 454 without), Elementary (831 with, 223 without), Secondary (1,562 with, 110 without), and Higher Secondary (469 with, 27 without), the coverage rate improves significantly, suggesting that higher-tier institutions have been prioritized for security wall construction.

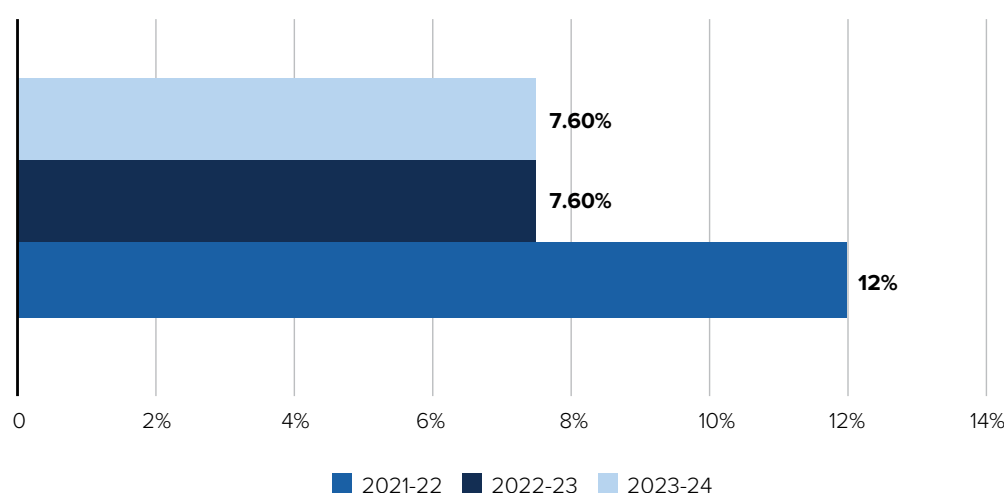
On a district-wise basis, the data reveals stark geographical contrasts between the desert and rural regions versus the urban centers. Tharparkar at Mithi faces the most critical challenge in the province, recording 2,282 schools without boundary walls, which is significantly higher than its 1,567 secured schools. Other districts with substantial infrastructure needs include Badin, with 1,509 schools lacking walls, and Khairpur Mirs, which has 1,401 unsecured institutions. High numbers of schools without boundary walls are also reported in Umerkot (1,260), Mirpurkhas (1,174), and Sanghar (1,092), highlighting a widespread need for institutional fortification in these areas. In districts like Sujawal, the deficit is particularly sharp, with 975 schools lacking walls compared to only 314 that have them, a ratio that underscores the vulnerability of educational facilities in the region. Furthermore, districts such as Kashmore at Kandhkot (841 without) and Jacobabad (748 without) continue to struggle with bringing their primary and middle schools up to standard security requirements.

Conversely, the districts within the Karachi division and other major urban hubs show the highest levels of infrastructure completion. Karachi South, Karachi East, and Karachi Korangi report the lowest numbers of unsecured schools in the province, with only 15, 17, and 17 schools lacking boundary walls, respectively. Other urban-adjacent districts like Hyderabad (99 without) and Larkana (121 without) also demonstrate superior coverage compared to their rural counterparts. Even in mid-sized districts like Sukkur (406 without) and Naushero Feroze (865 without), the number of secured schools remains considerably higher than those without walls. The data from Shaheed Benazirabad shows a relatively strong position with 1,787 secured schools against 808 unsecured ones, indicating more consistent development across different school levels. Ultimately, the provincial total reflects a divided landscape where the safety and institutional integrity provided by boundary walls are largely determined by a school's level and its geographic location, with the primary schools of Tharparkar and Badin representing the most urgent areas for future development and resource allocation.

5.9.2 Analysis of Basic Utility Infrastructure in Sindh's Public Schools

According to the Pakistan Education Statistics 2024, the availability of all five basic facilities, such as electricity, drinking water, toilets, boundary walls, and satisfactory building conditions in Sindh's public schools was not reported for the periods of 2018-19, 2019-20, and 2020-21. Reporting began in 2021-22, showing that 12% of public schools met these criteria.¹⁸⁴ However, this figure saw a decline in the subsequent year, dropping to 7.6% in 2022-23. This lower rate of 7.6% remained stagnant through the 2023-24 reporting period.

Figure 5.18: Sindh: Percentage of Schools with All 5 Facilities



Source: Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24 (Table 4: Percentage of public schools with all five basic facilities (electricity, drinking water, toilets, boundary wall, and satisfactory building condition))

Published by Pakistan Institute of Education Ministry of Federal Education & Professional Training Government of Pakistan

According to Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24, across the province Sindh, a total of 40,978 public schools were surveyed, comprising 31,453 male institutions and 9,525 female institutions.

¹⁸⁴ (Pakistan Education Statistics 2024)

5.9.2.1 Electricity Availability and Level-Wise Disparities

The provision of electricity remains one of the most critical challenges for the Sindh education department. Out of the total **40,978 schools**, only **13,013 schools** (approximately **31.7%**) have functional electricity connections, leaving **27,965 schools** without electricity. At the **Primary** level, which constitutes the largest portion of the school network with **36,225 institutions**, the situation is particularly dire. Only **10,022 primary schools** have electricity, while **26,203 schools**, including **20,596 male schools** and **5,607 female schools**, operate without electricity. This highlights the significant barriers to education, particularly in rural areas, where power shortages are a major impediment to effective learning and teaching.

As the level of education increases, electricity coverage improves but remains incomplete. At the **Middle** school level, **1,218 schools** are electrified, while **1,390 schools** do not have electricity. At the **High School** level, **1,330 schools** are equipped with electricity, compared to **324 schools** without power. Finally, at the **Higher Secondary** level, **443 schools** are electrified, while only **48 schools** lack this facility, showing the greatest level of coverage at the highest education tier.

From a **gender perspective**, male schools generally face a higher volume of deprivation due to their larger total number. In total, **21,914 male schools** lack electricity compared to **6,051 female schools**. However, when examining the **Primary** level specifically, only **30.5%** of female primary schools have electricity (**2,461 out of 8,068**), indicating that rural and primary-level female education is significantly hindered by energy poverty. This disparity further exacerbates the challenges faced by female students, particularly in remote areas, where access to reliable power is limited.

5.9.2.2 Drinking Water Access

Access to drinking water presents a relatively better profile than electricity, although substantial gaps remain. In Sindh, a total of **26,006 schools** have access to drinking water, while **14,972 schools** do not have this basic facility.

At the **Primary** level, **22,114 schools** have access to water, but **14,111 schools** still lack a stable supply. This lack of water access is particularly concentrated in the male primary sector, where **11,059 male schools** do not have water, compared to **3,052 female primary schools** that also face this issue.

At the **Middle** level, 1,945 schools have water available, while 663 schools do not. The **High School** level reports 1,485 schools with water access, while 169 schools still lack water. At the **Higher Secondary** level, water availability is the highest in terms of percentage, with 462 schools having access to water, while only 29 schools lack it.

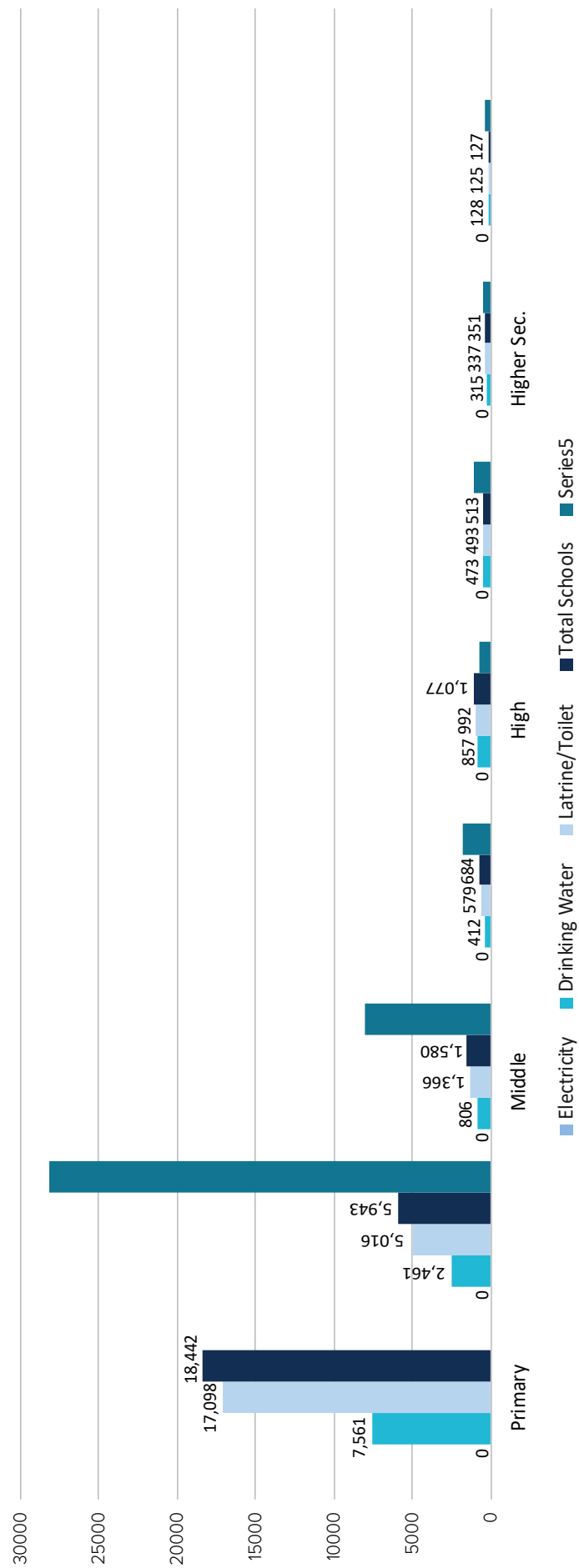
Gender-wise, female schools across all levels show 6,213 institutions with water access and 3,312 schools without. In contrast, male schools report 19,793 schools with water access, and 11,660 schools without. This data suggests that as schools transition from primary to secondary levels, the likelihood of having basic drinking water increases significantly. Moreover, the disparity between male and female schools indicates that gender-specific interventions may be necessary to ensure equitable access to this basic resource.

5.9.2.3 Sanitation and Latrine Facilities

Sanitation remains a cornerstone of school retention, especially for female students. In Sindh, 30,603 schools have functional latrines, while 10,375 schools lack them.¹⁸⁵ At the **Primary** level, 26,271 schools have latrines, but 9,954 schools of which 7,829 are male and 2,125 are female do not. This is a critical point for gender parity, as the absence of private latrines is a primary driver for girl-child dropouts at the primary and middle levels.

The **Middle** level has 2,264 schools with latrines and 344 without. At the **High school** level, 1,590

Figure 5.20: Availability of Electricity, Drinking Water and Latrine/Toilet in Sindh



Source: Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24 (Table 5.4.2 Availability of Electricity by Level, Location and Gender (Public Sector) 2023-24), (Table 5.5.2 Availability of Drinking Water by Level, Location and Gender (Public Sector) 2023-24), (Table 5.6.2 Availability of Latrine for Students by Level, Location and Gender (Public Sector) 2023-24) Published by Pakistan Institute of Education Ministry of Federal Education & Professional Training Government of Pakistan

Table 5.10: GPI for Availability of Electricity, Drinking Water and Latrine/Toilets in Sindh

Facility Type	Male Schools (Available)	Female Schools (Available)	Gender Parity Index (GPI)
Electricity	9,539	3,474	0.36
Drinking Water	19,793	6,213	0.31
Latrine/Toilets	23,336	7,267	0.31

Source: Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24 (Table 5.4.2 Availability of Electricity by Level, Location and Gender (Public Sector) 2023-24), (Table 5.5.2 Availability of Drinking Water by Level, Location and Gender (Public Sector) 2023-24), (Table 5.6.2 Availability of Latrine for Students by Level, Location and Gender (Public Sector) 2023-24) Published by Pakistan Institute of Education Ministry of Federal Education & Professional Training Government of Pakistan

institutions have the facility while 64 do not. For Higher Secondary schools, the coverage is nearly universal, with 478 schools having latrines and only 13 reported as lacking them. Overall, 7,267 female schools in Sindh have latrine facilities, whereas 2,258 female schools (mostly at the primary level) are still without this basic necessity. For male schools, 23,336 have latrines and 8,117 do not.

The data reveals a severe gender imbalance in the distribution of basic utilities across Sindh's public school system. For Electricity, the GPI stands at 0.36. This indicates that for every 100 male schools with power, only 36 female schools have the same facility. This gap is most pronounced at the Primary level, where only 2,461 female schools are electrified compared to 7,561 male schools.

The disparity is even sharper regarding Drinking Water and Latrine facilities, both of which post a GPI of 0.31. In the case of water access, there are 19,793 male schools with functional supplies compared to only 6,213 female schools. Similarly, for sanitation, 23,336 male schools have latrines available, while only 7,267 female schools are equipped with them.

This consistent GPI range of 0.31 to 0.36 suggests that infrastructure development in Sindh is heavily skewed toward male institutions. While the total number of male schools in the province is significantly higher (31,453 male vs. 9,525 female), the low GPI highlights that a disproportionately high volume of the female school network, particularly in rural and primary sectors remains underserved. For a province aiming to improve female literacy and retention, these figures represent a critical bottleneck, as the lack of private latrines and water is a primary deterrent for female enrollment beyond the primary years.

5.10 Conclusion

The educational landscape of Sindh, as evidenced by the 2023-2024 administrative and census data, reflects a province defined by profound geographic and gender-based dichotomies. While the aggregate literacy rate has reached 57.54%, this figure masks a staggering 40-percentage-point gap between urban and rural female populations, highlighting that provincial progress remains heavily concentrated in municipal hubs. The crisis of educational exclusion is underscored by the 7.39 million out-of-school children, a demographic challenge that intensifies at the secondary level where female exclusion rates climb to 75%. This systemic attrition suggests that while the province has achieved a primary school survival rate of 85%, the infrastructure for higher learning fails to retain students, particularly in the rural interior where institutional parity remains critically low.

The workforce dynamics within the province further complicate this narrative. Although the higher education sector is undergoing a "feminization" of the student body with a Gender Parity Index of

¹⁸⁵ Ibid

1.32, this success has yet to translate into the professional sphere, where the faculty parity index remains at a low 0.55. Furthermore, the formal public teaching workforce exhibits a severe rural-urban divide, with districts like Tharparkar suffering from a critical lack of female educators. This shortage perpetuates a cycle of marginalization, as the absence of female role models directly correlates with lower female enrollment in non-metropolitan areas.

In contrast, the non-formal and vocational sectors offer a blueprint for targeted intervention, demonstrating that gender-sensitive programming can successfully bridge access gaps. To achieve sustainable development, the Government of Sindh must move beyond general expansion toward surgical infrastructure development and incentivized recruitment in underserved districts. The path forward requires a unified administrative framework that harmonizes the high-performing urban centers with the marginalized rural peripheries to ensure equitable prosperity for all citizens of the province.

5.11 Recommendations

1. Establish a Unified Database System:

- There is an urgent need to develop a centralized database system encompassing all educational institutions, including Formal Education Institutes, Non-Formal Basic Education, Special Education Schools, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Institutes, the and Deeni Madaris. This database should include gender-disaggregated data. Such a system will enable data coherence, efficient monitoring, evidence-based policymaking and planning, and targeted resource allocation.

2. Strengthen Girls' Retention and Transition

- Prioritize targeted interventions to reduce dropout rates at middle and secondary levels, including stipends, scholarships, and conditional cash transfers for girls in high-risk districts.
- Expand bridge and catch-up programs to support girls transitioning from primary to post-primary education.
- This is a direct fulfillment of The Sindh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2013, which mandates the state to remove financial and social barriers to education.

3. Expand Gender-Responsive School Infrastructure

- Accelerate the provision of basic facilities boundary walls, functional toilets, drinking water, and electricity particularly in girls' and mixed schools in rural areas.
- Ensure all new school construction adheres to gender-responsive and disability-inclusive design standards.
- Infrastructure standards must be synchronized with The Sindh School Education Standards and Curriculum Act, 2014. Furthermore, disability-inclusive design is a statutory requirement under the Sindh Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2018.

4. Increase Recruitment and Deployment of Female Teachers

- Address the shortage of female teachers through targeted recruitment, incentives for rural postings, and local hiring where possible.
- Strengthen pre-service and in-service training on gender-responsive and inclusive pedagogy.
- Such recruitment drives should be conducted under The Sindh Civil Servants (Amendment) Act, 2021 and the Sindh Regularization of Adhoc & Contract Employees Act, 2013, ensuring secure and standardized employment terms to attract qualified female faculty to remote areas.

5. Scale Up Non-Formal and Second-Chance Education

- Expand NFE centers and alternative learning pathways in districts with high concentrations of out-of-school girls. Integrate remedial learning and accelerated education models to facilitate re-entry into the formal system. The expansion of NFE services falls under the overarching mission of The Sindh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2013 and provides a legal alternative for children previously engaged in labor, as prohibited by The Sindh Prohibition of Employment of Children Act, 2017.

6. Improve Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities

- Increase the number and geographic spread of DPED and inclusive public schools, particularly outside major urban centers.
- Invest in assistive devices, trained special education teachers, and inclusive learning materials.
- This is mandated by the Sindh Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2018 and The Sindh Differently Able Persons (Employment, Rehabilitation and Welfare) (Amendment) Act, 2017, which transition the province from a charity-based model to a rights-based model for special education.

7. Promote Gender Equity in TVET and Higher Education

- Expand female-friendly TVET institutions, introduce market-relevant courses for women, and improve access through safe transport and flexible schedules.
- Encourage higher education institutions to improve digital access and gender-balanced enrollment through targeted outreach and support programs.
- These efforts must be led by The Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (Amendment) Act, 2019 and the Sindh Higher Education Commission Act, 2013, focusing on bridging the gender gap in STEM and commercial sectors.

8. Strengthen Data Systems and Evidence-Based Planning

- Institutionalize standardized, gender-disaggregated data collection across all education departments.
- Improve coordination between SELD, College Education Department, HEC, HRD, and statistical agencies to reduce data gaps and inconsistencies.

9. Enhance Community Engagement and Social Norm Change

- Work with communities, religious leaders, and local governments to address cultural barriers to girls' education.
- Promote awareness campaigns emphasizing the social and economic returns of educating girls.



JUSTICE



SINDH GENDER PARITY REPORT 2023-2024

6. JUSTICE

Key Findings

- Sindh Judicial Academy: 13.7 percent female representation, with 98 female judges out of 712.
- Prisons: In 2024, the reported number of male are 6305 and 242 for female, while in 2023, the Sindh Prisons and Corrections Services, out of a total of 6,548 employees, there are only 243 females.
- Total cases of Gender-Based Violence: 3085
- **Conviction-to-acquittal rate:**
 - 2023: 0.17:1 for every conviction, there were 5 acquittals.
 - 2024: 0.18:1 for every conviction, there were 5 acquittals.
- Government-run social service institutions: In 2023, government-run institutions accommodated 222 children (149 boys and 73 girls) at the provincial shelter home, exceeding its official capacity of 200 children.
- **Gender Sensitivity Trainings:**
 - 24 out of 545 total prosecutors were trained in 2023 and 52 in 2024, however gender disaggregation in both these datasets is not provided.
 - Prison employees were provided trainings on various subjects pertaining to gender and human rights.

6.1 Introduction

Justice is a foundational pillar of democratic governance, human dignity, and gender equality. Beyond courts and legal procedures, an effective justice system reflects the extent to which individuals particularly women, children, transgender persons, and other marginalized populations can access safety, protection, accountability, and equal treatment within society. In Sindh, the broader justice and protection framework operates through a combination of constitutional guarantees, institutional mechanisms, survivor support systems, and community-based protection services intended to uphold fundamental rights under Article 9 and Article 25 of the Constitution of Pakistan. These protections are further strengthened through legislative and policy frameworks including the Sindh Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2013, the Sindh Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2013, the Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010 (amended in 2022), the Criminal Law (Amendment) (Offences in the Name or on the Pretext of Honour) Act, 2016, and the Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act, 2021. Institutional initiatives including Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Courts, Women and Child Protection Centres (WCPCs), Dar-ul-Amans, helplines, and coordinated referral mechanisms further contribute to strengthening gender-responsive justice and survivor protection systems across the province.

At the same time, national survey data underscores the pervasive nature of gender-based violence across Pakistan, establishing an important baseline for understanding justice-related vulnerabilities in Sindh. According to the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2017–18, approximately 28 percent of women aged 15–49 reported experiencing physical violence, while 6 percent reported sexual violence. Similarly, findings from the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) indicate that nearly one-third of ever-married women in Pakistan have experienced some form of intimate partner violence, with emotional violence being the most prevalent, followed by physical and sexual violence. For Sindh, these national indicators provide important context for understanding provincial realities; however, a significant proportion of survivors may never enter formal reporting and justice systems due to stigma, fear, social pressures, and limited access to support mechanisms. Consequently, many incidents remain outside official records, highlighting a broader “justice gap” between the prevalence of violence and access to institutional redress. Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality) and Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), this chapter examines gender-related trends within Sindh’s justice and protection landscape through institutional and administrative data on violence against women (VAW), workplace harassment, legal outcomes, prison populations, institutional representation, shelter services, and survivor support mechanisms. Together, these indicators provide insight into broader patterns of institutional responsiveness, accessibility, accountability, and gender parity within Sindh’s evolving justice ecosystem.

6.2 Limitations

This chapter relies mainly on administrative data received from justice-sector institutions in Sindh. While the data provide important insights into reported cases, institutional representation, case outcomes, prisons, workplace harassment, and shelter services, some limitations remain. It is assumed that reported cases of violence against women may not reflect the actual scale of violence due to underreporting caused by stigma, fear, family pressure, and limited access to justice. Data from police registration cannot be directly compared with prosecution outcome data, as both may refer to different case stages and reporting periods. Transgender persons were also largely absent from the available datasets, limiting analysis beyond the male-female binary.

6.3 Violence Against Women in Sindh

6.3.1 Overview of Violence Against Women

According to the latest administrative data, a total of **7,146** cases of violence against women were

registered across the province.¹⁸⁶ Among the administrative regions, **Karachi** recorded the highest volume of reporting with **1,566** cases, followed by **Hyderabad (650)** and **Larkana (426)**. Karachi has the highest registered cases, with a significant number of violence-related incidents. For the year 2024, the region showing the most alarming figures is Sukkur (418), with an increasing trend in incidents, highlighting a critical area of concern. These statistics underscore a critical requirement for **data-driven resource allocation** and the **strengthening of specialized investigative units** to improve the response of the Sindh justice sector to violence against women. To translate these findings into justice outcomes, the province must prioritize **enhanced forensic capacity** and the **rigorous enforcement of gender-responsive legal protocols** across all administrative regions.

In the Karachi region, the most prevalent reported offences against women are **Kidnapping (647)** and **Abduction (609)**. While frequently conflated, these categories are legally distinct under the **Pakistan Penal Code (PPC): Kidnapping (Sections 359-361)** refers specifically to the taking of a minor or a person of unsound mind from lawful guardianship, whereas **Abduction (Section 362)** involves the removal of a person of any age through force, compulsion, or deceitful inducement.¹⁸⁷

The regional distribution of these crimes reveals significant disparities in reporting across the province. While Karachi accounts for a high volume of both categories, other administrative regions show a concentrated prevalence of abduction cases, with **349** cases reported in **Hyderabad** and **293** in **Larkana**.

The provincial data illustrates significant regional variations in the types of violence reported across Sindh. While the **Karachi** range reports a high concentration of **Abduction of Women (642)**, the **Larkana** range shows a critical prevalence of **Honor Killing (73)**. Domestic violence patterns also fluctuate by district: **Shaheed Benazirabad** recorded the highest number of victims of domestic battery (**112**), whereas the **Hyderabad** and **Sukkur** ranges both reported the highest incidence of domestic violence resulting in murder (**36 each**).

Furthermore, reporting on the **Sindh Child Marriage Restraint Act 2013** remains concentrated in specific clusters, with the **Hyderabad** region and **Thatta** district identifying **15** and **9** victims, respectively. The following table synthesizes these multi-sectoral indicators to allow for a direct comparison of the prevailing justice demands across different administrative ranges.

The efficiency of the Sindh justice sector in addressing gender-based crimes is reflected in the arrest trends across the province. In 2024, a total of **2,700 individuals** were arrested for offences involving violence against women and children. A geographical analysis reveals a high volume of law enforcement activity in the **Sukkur (356)**, **Hyderabad (332)**, and **Khairpur (262)** regions. Conversely, the significantly lower arrest figures in districts such as **Kashmore (1)**, **Malir (6)**, and **East Karachi (9)** suggest a "justice gap" that may be attributed to lower reporting rates or institutional barriers to case processing in these areas.

The thematic focus of these arrests also varies by region. In the **Karachi** range, police interventions were concentrated on modern urban offences, specifically **physical workplace harassment (27 arrests)** and sexual violence, including **rape (24)** and **sodomy (24)**. In contrast, the interior regions of **Hyderabad** and **Sukkur** remained predominantly occupied with offences against personal liberty, reporting **178** and **195** arrests for **Abduction of Women**, respectively. Notable customary practices, such as **Vini**, also saw concentrated enforcement in the Hyderabad region with **30** arrests.

In 2024, 411 cases of rape (including 331 reported cases for rape, 36 reported cases for Child Sexual Abuse and 44 reported cases of gang rape), 326 cases of domestic violence against women, and 44 cases of domestic violence against girls were officially recorded.¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁶ (Sindh Police, 2023)

¹⁸⁷ (Pakistan Penal Code (PPC): Kidnapping (Sections 359-361) & Abduction (Section 362)

¹⁸⁸ (Sindh Police, 2024)

Empirical literature and national survey data consistently indicate significant underreporting, driven by fear of retaliation, entrenched social stigma, and limited access to survivor-centric services. The cases that proceed into the criminal justice system illustrate persistent deficiencies including delayed registration of FIRs, poor evidence-collection standards, and poor psychosocial support, reducing the visibility of gender-based violence (GBV).¹⁹⁰

Legislative frameworks such as the **Anti-Rape (Investigation & Trial) Act 2021**, and the Anti-Rape Medico-Legal Act 2023 have introduced important procedural and medical safeguards while expediting evidence collection and trials. While the Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act 2021 led to the formal notification of **Special Sexual Offences Investigation Units (SSOIs)** across all districts of Sindh (Ref: **IGP Sindh Notification No. AIGP/OPS/6560-99**), the practical implementation remains uneven.¹⁹¹ These units, established in ranges from Karachi to Larkana, often struggle to meet the specialized investigation standards required by the Act due to persistent resource gaps and a lack of dedicated gender-responsive training.

6.3.2 Reported Cases of Violence Against Women

The data, on the number of violence against women cases registered in Sindh is presented in Table 1 below:

Table 6.1: Number of Violence Against Women Cases Registered by Police in Sindh, 2023 and 2024

Heads of Crime	Number of Cases Reported to Police in 2023	Number of Cases Reported to Police in 2024
Honor Killing	144	115
Kidnapping / Abduction	2,152	2,290
Domestic Violence Against Women	380	326
Domestic Violence Against Girls	34	44
Sexual Violence	208	411
Sodomy	138	121
Acid Attacks	4	2
Total	3,060	3,085

As per the data on average, 8 VAW cases are reported every day. Overall, data on violence against women shows a mixed pattern across case categories between 2023 and 2024. While reported incidents of kidnapping and abduction increased from 2,152 to 2,290 cases, and domestic violence against girls rose from 34 to 44, other serious crimes showed a decline in reporting to the police.

Most notably honor killings, which dropped from 144 to 115, and but an increase is seen in sexual violence including rape and gang rape, which is from 208 to 411 cases. Acid attacks remained extremely low in absolute numbers but still declined further from 4 to 2 cases. Despite these shifts, the overall total number of VAW cases reported in Sindh rose slightly from 3,060 to 3,085 in 2023 and 2024 respectively, indicating that violence against women remains deeply entrenched, with marginal fluctuations by category rather than substantive reductions in prevalence.

¹⁹⁰ (Shayan Ahmed, 2025)

¹⁹¹ (Office of the Inspector General of Police (Sindh), Notification: Establishment of Special Sexual Offences Investigation Units (SSOIs) under Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act 2021, No. AIGP/OPS/6560-99)

It is important to recognize that the administrative datasets are highly granular disaggregated by offence type, district, and year, enabling a more nuanced tracking of different forms of violence. Population-based surveys paint a broader picture: the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2017-18 found that around 28% of women aged 15–49 have ever experienced physical violence and 6% have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, with many not reporting these experiences to authorities.¹⁹² This gap is further reinforced by attitudinal data from the Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which shows that 32% women and 31% men justify domestic under certain circumstances.¹⁹³

Moreover, this tracking of VAW cases must be complemented with performance indicators developed under the Multi-Sectoral Coordination Committee (MSCC) by the Chief Secretary and Sindh Home Department on GBV, such as timely medico-legal examinations, DNA evidence collection, and prosecution outcomes, to assess justice-system responsiveness beyond the number of reported cases, as mandated by the Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act 2021.¹⁹⁴

Additionally, this data largely fails to account for transgender violence in Sindh, despite recurring media reports of assault. Socio-cultural barriers, including stigma, fear of mistreatment by the system, and deep distrust in institutions, discourage reporting, rendering transgender violence statistically invisible and excluded from gender parity assessments.

6.3.3 Outcomes of Violence Against Women Cases

Outcomes of VAW cases serve as a critical barometer for how effectively the criminal justice system addresses gender-based violence. Patterns of conviction versus acquittal reflect not just judicial output, but the systematic capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate violence against women with a survivor-centric approach. Various empirical research studies on Pakistan have repeatedly flagged low conviction rates, high cases attrition, and procedural delays as proof that institutional practices, evidentiary standards and gendered norms within the police, prosecution and judiciary often prevent reported violence from being legally recognized as harm.¹⁹⁵

VAW cases are also divided into four categories sexual violence, acid throwing, honor killing, and domestic violence cases.

A total of **295 acquittals** were recorded against **52 convictions in sexual violence cases**; an analysis of these **concluded trials** indicates that approximately **85% of disposed cases** resulted in acquittal, while only **15% led to conviction**.

For acid throwing cases, there was 1 acquittal and 3 convictions. However, for honor killing cases there were 46 acquittals as compared to the 9 convictions. For all four categories, acquittals significantly outnumber convictions, while while convictions rates remain consistently low. The conviction-to-acquittal ratio for VAW cases in 2023 was **0.17:1**, which means that for every 1 conviction, there were 5 acquittals.

In the year 2024, the number of acquittals of sexual violence cases was 299 compared to 53 convictions. For acid throwing cases, there were 0 acquittals and 1 conviction. However, for honor killing cases there were 48 acquittals as compared to the 10 convictions. The trend persists in 2024, with the overall conviction-to-acquittal ratio of **0.18:1**. Although this ratio has slightly increased since 2023, the convictions remain persistently low as compared to the high acquittals.

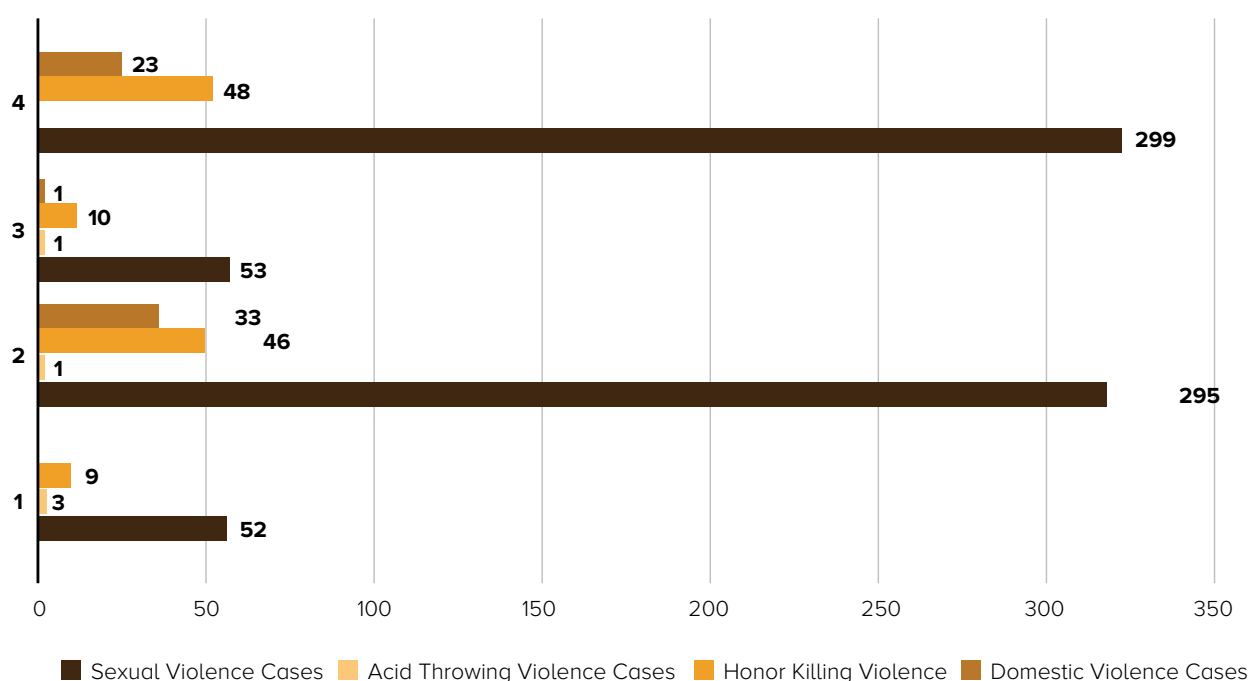
¹⁹⁴ (Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act, 2021)

¹⁹⁵ (UN Women, 2023)

Table 6.2: Outcomes of Violence Against Women/ Girls' Cases in Sindh 2023 and 2024

Offence	2023		2024	
	Conviction	Acquittals	Conviction	Acquittals
Sexual Violence Cases	52	295	53	299
Acid Throwing Violence Cases	3	1	1	0
Honor Killing Violence Cases	9	46	10	48
Domestic Violence Cases	0	33	1	23

Figure 6.1: Outcomes of Violence Against Women/Girls' Cases in Sindh 2023 and 2024



Conviction trends across the four categories show only marginal improvements overall. Sexual violence convictions increased by 1.9% (from 52 to 53 cases). Honor-killing cases show a slightly stronger rise of 11.1% (from 9 to 10 convictions). In contrast, convictions for acid-throwing remain alarmingly rare, dropping from **three cases in 2023 to a single conviction in 2024**. Domestic violence convictions increased from 0 to 1, which, although is an improvement, continues to reflect on the extremely limited accountability.

Persistently low conviction outcomes in cases of violence against women point to critical shortcomings in investigation quality, evidentiary processes, and departmental coordination, National level assessments similarly find that weak case file development, poor medico-legal practices, and systemic attrition across the criminal justice system significantly undermine conviction rates.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁶ (National Commission on the Status of Women, 2020)

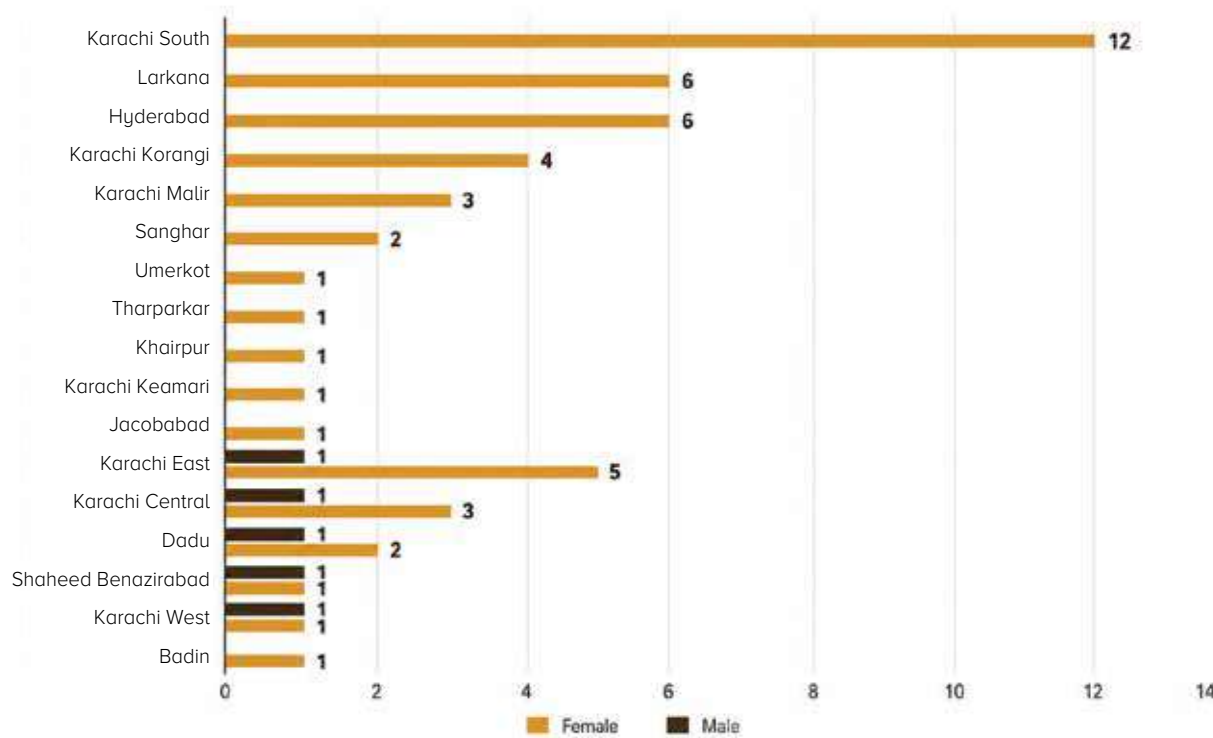
6.4 Workplace Harassment

6.4.1 Reported Workplace Harassment Cases

Workplace harassment is an alarming and pervasive barrier to women's equal participation in the labor force, reflecting entrenched gendered power dynamics. Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2010, legally mandates all employers to establish complaint mechanisms and ensure safe working conditions, yet compliance and implementation continue to undermine the law's efficacy.¹⁹⁷

The provincial data reflects the reported cases of harassment at the workplace in Sindh for the year 2023. A total of 54 cases were reported during the year, of which 43 cases were filed by females and 11 by males.¹⁹⁸ District-wise, the reported cases are as follows: Jamshoro 2, Umerkot 1, Khairpur 1, Hyderabad 7, Mirpurkhas 1, Sukkur 1, Shaheed Benazirabad 1, Larkana 3, Kotri 1, Dadu 1, Nushero Feroze 1, Tharparkar 1, Karachi South 12, Karachi West 2, Karachi East 10, Karachi Korangi 3, Karachi Central 5, and Karachi Malir 1. Out of the total reported cases, 40 cases were disposed of, while 14 cases remained pending at the end of the reporting period.

Figure 6.2: Reported Cases of Harassment at the Workplace 2024



While the reported complaints for the year 2024 are 56 complaints, of which 51 were filed by females and 5 by males. District-wise, the complaints were reported as follows: Badin 1; Dadu 3, including 2 female and 1 male; Hyderabad 6, all female; Jacobabad 1, female; Karachi Central 4, including 3 female and 1 male; Karachi East 6, including 5 female and 1 male; Karachi South 12, all female; Karachi West 2, including 1 female and 1 male; Karachi Keamari 1, female; Karachi Malir 3, all female; Karachi Korangi 4, all female; Khairpur 1, female; Larkana 6, all female; Sanghar 2, all female; Shaheed Benazirabad 2, including 1 female and 1 male; and Tharparkar 1, female. However, for Kashmore, Matiari, Mirpurkhas, Naushero Feroze, Qambar Shahdadkot, Shikarpur, Sujawal, Sukkur,

¹⁹⁷ (Ministry of Human Rights, Government of Pakistan, 2010)

¹⁹⁸ (Provincial Ombudsman Sindh, 2023)

Tando Allah Yar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Thatta, and Umerkot, the datasheet shows no reported cases.¹⁹⁹ Out of the total reported cases, 47 cases were disposed of, while 69 cases remained pending at the end of the reporting period as per the dataset.

The reporting trends for workplace harassment show a widening gender disparity. In 2023, women filed 80% of reported complaints (43 out of 54), resulting in a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 3.91. By 2024, although the total volume of complaints remained stable (56 cases), the proportion of female complainants rose to 91% (51 cases), while male reporting halved. This shift increased the GPI to 10.2; however, this high value primarily reflects the sharp decline in male reporting alongside a marginal increase in female complaints. These trends suggest that workplace harassment complaints in Sindh disproportionately affect women and that formal grievance mechanisms are increasingly utilized by female complainants.

Table 6.3: Workplace Harassment Cases, 2024

	Number of Cases Reported to Ombudsman in 2023	Number of Cases Reported to Ombudsman in 2024
Male	11	5
Female	43	51
Total	54	56
GPI	3.91	10.2

6.5 Representation in the Justice System

6.5.1 Women in the Judiciary

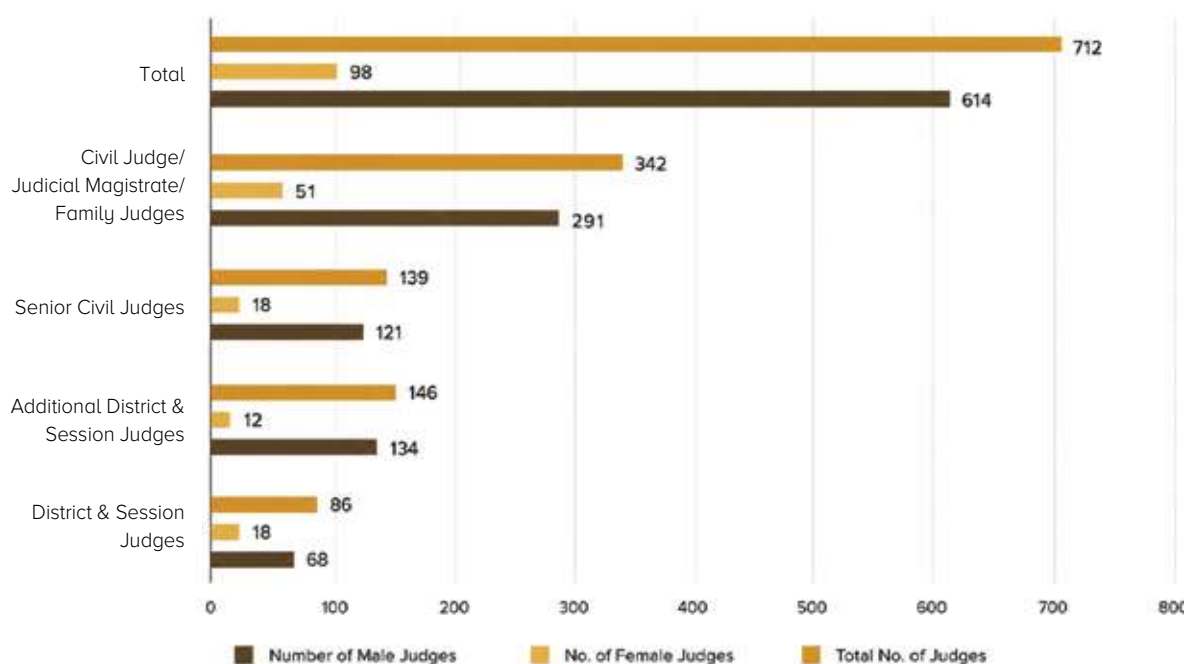
The 2023 gender disaggregation data for women in judiciary reveals a significant disparity in representation across all judicial levels.²⁰⁰ In the senior-most tier, out of 86 District & Session Judges, there are 68 males (79.07%) compared to 18 females (20.93%). The gap is even more pronounced among Additional District & Sessions Judges, where males occupy 134 positions (92.41%) and females hold only 11 (7.59%). For Senior Civil Judges, the workforce consists of 121 males (87.05%) and 18 females (12.95%) out of a total of 139. Finally, within the largest group of 342 Civil Judges, Judicial Magistrates, and Family Judges, there are 291 males (85.09%) and 51 females (14.91%). Cumulatively, across these four tiers, the judiciary in Sindh is composed of 712 judges, with an overall male representation of 86.24% (614 judges) and a female representation of 13.76% (98 judges).

Table 6.4: Share the Title please

Court Level	Female	Male	GPI (F/M)
District & Session Judges	18	68	0.26
Additional District & Session Judges	11	134	0.08
Senior Civil Judges	18	121	0.15
Civil Judges / Judicial Magistrates	51	291	0.18
OVERALL TOTAL	98	614	0.16

²⁰⁰ (Sindh High Court, 2023)

Figure 6.3: Number of Judges in Sindh, Male and Female in 2023



The overall Gender Parity Index (GPI) for this judicial system is 0.16, which indicates a severe imbalance with approximately one female judge for every six male judges. The most significant disparity is found at the Additional District & Session Judges level, where the ratio drops to a low of 0.08, representing just one woman for every twelve men. While parity is slightly better among District & Session Judges at 0.26, more than half of all women in the data are concentrated in entry-level Civil and Family Court roles (GPI 0.18), suggesting a pattern of **vertical gender segregation**, where female representation thins out at higher administrative tiers.

In comparison to national data from a report by Law and Justice Commission Pakistan, Sindh's overall representation of female judges, 14% falls short of the national average of 18% female judicial officers in Pakistan.²⁰¹

Adding to gender disparities within the justice sector, capacity-building efforts on VAW remain limited in reach and do not reflect a strategic emphasis on enhancing women's leadership. The Sindh Judicial Academy executed a comprehensive series of trainings throughout 2023 focusing on Gender Sensitivity and Gender-Based Violence. Over the course of six distinct batches, a total of 125 participants were trained. When analyzing the gender demographics, the data shows that 30 participants were female (24%) and 95 participants were male (76%).

These programs were structured as three-day sessions and were conducted in collaboration with M/s. UNODC. Geographically, the training reached legal professionals of the Sindh and Balochistan regions. The participant breakdown across the six training batches shows a diverse range of legal professionals. Batch 01, held from July 11-13, focused on Judges and included 16 total participants, consisting of 13 males and 3 females, yielding a slightly lower batch-specific GPI of 0.23. Batch 02, conducted between July 18-20, was dedicated to Prosecutors and comprised 10 total participants, with 4 males and 6 females. The largest session was Batch 03, held August 15-17, which targeted Civil Judges and Judicial Magistrates with a total of 45 participants, including 38 males and 7 females, this group reflected a GPI of 0.18.

²⁰¹ (Law & Justice Commission of Pakistan. (n.d.). Women in the justice sector. <https://ljcp.gov.pk/SiteImage/Misc/files/women%20%281%29.pdf>.

Moving into the later sessions, Batch 04 (August 29-31) involved 23 total participants, specifically 6 Judges and 17 Prosecutors, with a gender split of 17 males and 6 females reflecting a GPI of 0.35. Batch 05, taking place from September 19-21, included 15 total participants (divided into 7 Judges and 8 Prosecutors), consisting of 11 males and 4 females reflecting a GPI of 0.36. Finally, Batch 06, held October 10-12, consisted of 16 total participants (including 7 Judges and 9 Prosecutors), with 12 males and 4 females completing the training cycle (GPI: 0.33).

However, in 2024, the Sindh Judicial Academy, in a strategic partnership with M/s. UNODC, successfully implemented a comprehensive series of ten training workshops specifically titled "Investigation, Medico-Legal Examination and Forensic Evidence in Gender Based Violence Cases." This initiative was designed to strengthen the judicial and investigative response to gender-based violence (GBV) across the Sindh region. Over the course of four months (January to April), the academy trained a total of 219 professionals, including Advocates, Investigation Officers (I.Os), Medico-Legal Officers (MLOs), and Prosecutors.

The program was executed through a standardized three-day curriculum for each batch, ensuring a consistent transfer of knowledge regarding forensic evidence and sensitive case handling. Participation peaked in February during Batches 03 and 05, each hosting 29 participants. Notably, Batch 05 achieved the highest level of gender inclusion with 7 female participants, reflecting a targeted effort to involve women in the processing of GBV cases. By the final sessions in late April (Batches 09 and 10), the focus shifted exclusively toward Prosecutors, ensuring that the legal end of the justice chain is as well-equipped as the initial investigators. This systematic approach underscores a commitment to improving conviction rates and providing more professional, evidence-based support for survivors within the legal system.

While such trainings are necessary for improving gender-sensitive adjudication, the data suggests that the benefits continue to accrue within a predominantly male cohort, revealing that institutional strengthening alone will not shift outcomes unless accompanied by deliberate measures to improve the presence and authority of women across judicial ranks.

6.5.2 Women in the Police

The police constitute the primary institutional interface for survivors of violence against women (VAW) in Sindh, as in the rest of Pakistan. As first responders, their role spans receipt of complaints, initial investigation, registration of First Information Reports (FIRs), preservation of evidence, survivor protection, referral to medical and support services, and coordination with prosecution for onward justice processes. Effective police engagement is therefore essential not only for access to justice, but also for preventing re-traumatization and ensuring timely, secure legal recourse. International standards and good-practice frameworks recognize the police as a fundamental "entry point" in the formal justice chain for gender-based violence.²⁰²

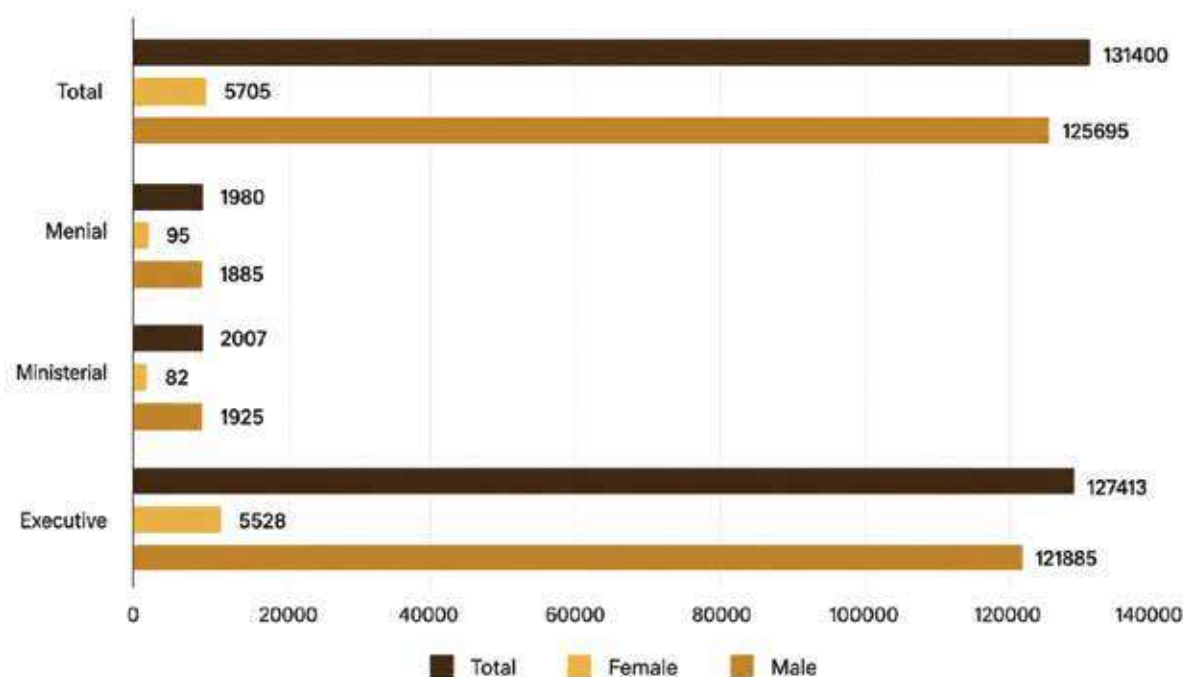
However, the underrepresentation of women in police ranks and the lack of gender-sensitive policing practices significantly constrain this role. Research shows that in contexts where female officers are few, survivors, particularly women and children, are less likely to report sensitive crimes such as sexual assault, domestic violence, or harassment. To ensure a credible and accessible justice system, it is critical to increase the representation of female officers, establish dedicated protection units for women and children, and institutionalize gender-responsive training and infrastructure.

The Sindh Police workforce continues to be overwhelmingly male dominated resulting in 0.43 GPI. Out of a total strength of 131,400 personnel, only 5,705 are women, reflecting a representation level of approximately 4.3%.²⁰³ The imbalance is most prominent in the executive cadre, where women are 5,528 out of 121,885 reflecting GPI of 0.045, despite this category being the front line for

²⁰² (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2009)

investigation and survivor interaction in cases of VAW. Representation drops further in ministerial and menial appointments, where women account for only 4.1% and 4.8%, respectively, indicating that women are underrepresented not only in leadership and operational roles but across all staffing tiers.

Figure 6.4: Number of Male and Female Police Officers by duty, in Sindh, 2024



However, the province has made notable progress in institutional accessibility for women. In 2023, there were only 7 Women and Children Police Stations (WCPCs) in Sindh, whereas in 2024, this number has expanded to 42, indicating a substantial scale-up in policing infrastructure focusing on violence against women and children. This growth signals an important institutional commitment toward improving reporting pathways and protection mechanisms for women across Sindh.

6.5.3 Women in the Prosecution Department

The Office of the Prosecutor General in Sindh maintains a total strength of **545 prosecutors**. A gender-based breakdown of the workforce reveals that **445 are male (82%)** and **100 are female (18%)**, resulting in a male-to-female ratio of **4:1**.²⁰⁴

According to data published by the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan, Sindh holds the second-highest position for female representation in prosecution nationwide, following the

Table 6.5a: Numbers of Prosecutors in the Prosecution Department, Sindh

Male Prosecutors	Female Prosecutors	Total	GPI
445	100	545	0.22

²⁰³ (Sindh Police, 2024)

²⁰⁴ (Office of the Prosecutor General in Sindh)

Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). While Sindh's 18% female participation exceeds the national average of 15% (GPI: 0.22), women remain significantly underrepresented across the administrative hierarchy, particularly within senior leadership.

This vertical disparity is most evident at the executive level: women hold only **3 of 18 Additional Prosecutor General posts** (GPI: 0.20) and a single **District Public Prosecutor position out of 23** (GPI: 0.05). This limited presence in decision-making roles directly constrains the potential for gender-responsive outcomes in Violence Against Women (VAW) prosecutions. Although representation improves at the entry-level with **65 women serving as Assistant District Public Prosecutors** (GPI: 0.27) the current rate of progression is insufficient to achieve provincial gender-parity goals.

Table 6.5b: Number of Prosecutors in the Prosecution Department in Sindh, by Cadre, 2023

Name of District / ATC/ Tribunals	Additional Prosecutor General (BPS-19)		District Public Prosecutor (BPS-19)		Deputy Prosecutor General (BPS-18)		Deputy District Public Prosecutor (BPS-18)		Assistant Prosecutor General (BPS-17)		Assistant District Public Prosecutor (BPS-17)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	15	3	22	1	7	1	102	5	56	25	243	65
GPI	0.20		0.05		0.14		0.05		0.45		0.27	

Three gender sensitivity training sessions were conducted in 2023, in the prosecutor General Office, training a total of **24 prosecutors**. However, the absence of gender-disaggregated reporting from the department precluded the calculation of gender parity ratios for these sessions.

Similarly, in 2024, the Sindh Judicial Academy conducted three training courses for **58 prosecutors**. Despite the increase in participants, the lack of gender-specific data persists, rendering it impossible to assess whether these capacity-building initiatives are equitably reaching female prosecutors.

6.5.4 Women in Sindh Prisons and Corrections Services

Female representation within Sindh's Prison and Corrections Services workforce in 2023 comprising only 3.7% (243 out of 6,548) of total employees.²⁰⁵ However, this data was not disaggregated by cadre, thus a further analysis could not be carried out. This constrained presence raises concerns regarding gender-responsive supervision, especially for women detainees who require appropriate staffing for safety, dignity, and rights protection. While, obtained for 2024 reflects the district-wise details of officers. The total strength of officers reported for 2024 is 6,547, comprising 6,305 male officers and 242 female officers. District-wise, the distribution is as follows: Karachi has 1,710 officers (1,648 male and 62 female); Hyderabad 1,294 (1,249 male and 45 female); Sukkur 851 (819 male and 32 female); Larkana 383 (339 male and 44 female); Khairpur 267 (266 male and 1 female); Jacobabad 126 (125 male and 1 female); Shikarpur 232 (231 male and 1 female); Naushehro Feroze 159 (158 male and 1 female); Ghotki 158 (157 male and 1 female); Sanghar 176 (175 male and 1 female); Thatta 170 (168 male and 2 female); Shaheed Benazirabad 270 (246 male and 24 female); Dadu 206 (205 male and 1 female); Mirpurkhas 329 (304 male and 25 female); and Badin 216 (215 male and 1 female). The data indicates that male officers constitute the overwhelming majority of the workforce across all districts, with comparatively low female representation. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) increased slightly from 0.037 in 2023 to 0.038 in 2024. However, this marginal

²⁰⁵ (Sindh's Prison and Corrections Services, 2023)

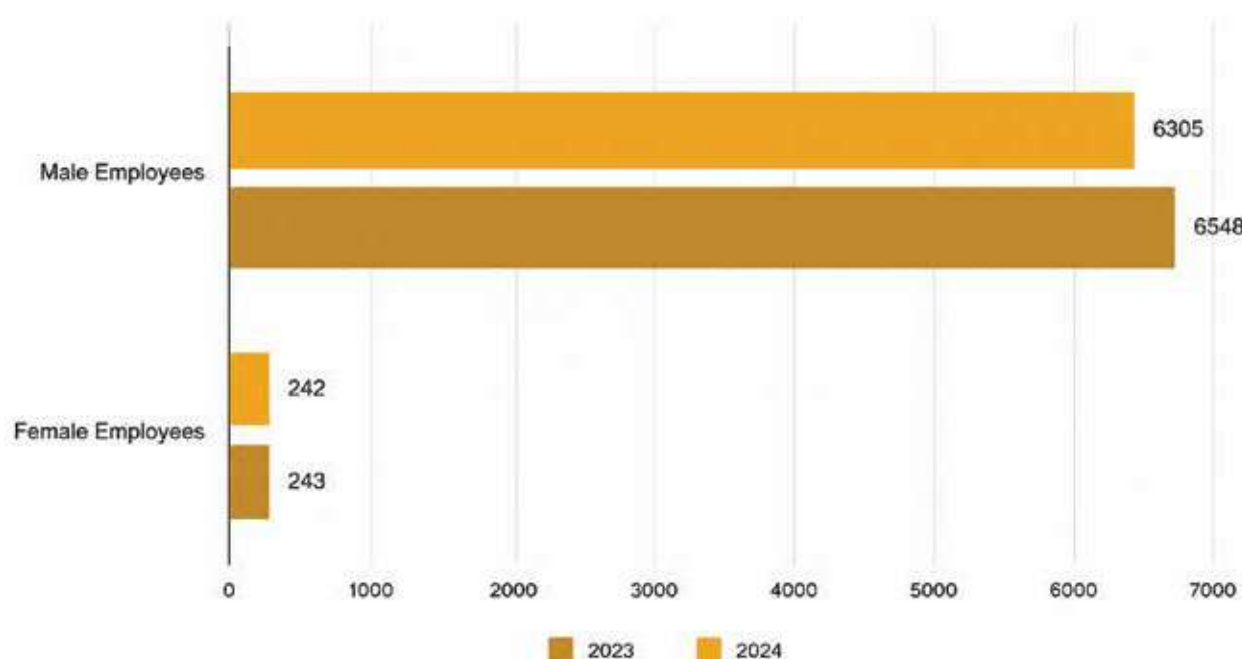
improvement does not indicate a meaningful rise in female representation. In fact, the number of female employees slightly decreased from 243 in 2023 to 242 in 2024. The slight increase in GPI is primarily due to a reduction in the number of male employees, which decreased from 6,548 in 2023 to 6,305 in 2024. Since GPI is calculated as the ratio of female employees to male employees, a decrease in the male workforce automatically increases the ratio, even if the number of female employees remains the same or declines slightly.

Table 6.5c: Sindh's Prison and Corrections Services workforce (2023 and 2024)

Year	Female Employees	Male Employees	GPI
2023	243	6548	0.037
2024	242	6305	0.038

Source: Inspectorate General Sindh Prisons & Corrections Service (Received by Human Rights Department, GoS)

Figure 6.5: Sindh's Prison and Corrections Services Workforce (2023 and 2024)



In Sindh Prisons and Correction Services, the gender sensitivity training of prison employees, since 2023, for various cadres, has been conducted on the following subjects:

1. Human Rights Conventions.
2. National Commission for Human Rights Act & Rule.
3. Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act & Rules.
4. The protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act 2011
5. Custodial Death & Torture Prevention Act 2022

As per the Sindh Prisons & Corrections Service Data for 2024, a total of 724 officers have been trained on gender sensitivity across various districts. The training has been distributed among different officer categories, with 12 Deputy Superintendent (DS) officers, 22 Assistant Superintendent (AS) officers, 10 Officer/Superintendent Assistant (O.S./Assistant) officers, 15 Probation and Health Care (PHC) officers, and a significant number of 665 Police Constable (PC) officers receiving the training. This training initiative highlights the importance of enhancing awareness and sensitivity towards gender issues within the prison and corrections service, contributing to better handling of gender-related matters by law enforcement officers.

Table 6.5d: Numbers of Prosecutors in the Prosecution Department, Sindh

Number of different Carders Officers trained on Gender Sensitivity						
DS	AS	O.S/Assistant	ASI	PHC	PC	Total Trained
12	22	10		15	665	724

Source: Sindh Prisons & Corrections Service

As of 2024, there are a total of 23 prisons in Sindh, out of which 3 are designated for women (GPI: 0.13). These comprise the Central Prison for Women Karachi, Women Prison Hyderabad, and Women Prison Sukkur. Women constitute a very small fraction of Sindh's prison population, making up only 1.3% in 2023 and 1.5% in 2024, indicating that mostly men are incarcerated. The majority of both male and female inmates are Under Trial Prisoners (UTPs), reflecting prolonged pre-trial detention and slow case disposal. The Prison Population data for 2023 and 2024 reflects an extreme gender disparity across all categories, with Gender Parity Index (GPI) values rounded to two decimal places. In 2023, the GPI for both Under Trial and Convicted populations stood at 0.01 and 0.02 respectively, while the Condemned category remained at 0.00. By 2024, the index for Under Trial prisoners was 0.01, Convicted rose slightly to 0.02, and the Condemned category registered a nominal 0.00 despite the presence of one female.

Table 6.5e: Prison Population, 2023 and 2024

2023				2024		
	Under Trial	Convicted	Condemned	Under Trial	Convicted	Condemned
Male	18,548	3,922	588	21,751	3,555	456
Female	251	67	0	324	76	1
Total	19,050	3,989	588	22,075	3,631	457
GPI	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00

In 2024, the total training participation of women was 195 which points toward a need for wider coverage and more diversified skills that align with sustainable reintegration and economic independence after release. The available data do not allow for an assessment of gender parity across specific skill-development courses, as participation is not disaggregated by gender. Consequently, it is not possible to determine the extent to which female inmates are enrolled in newer digital courses such as IT or Google-certified programs. However, the inclusion of online and technology-enabled training within Sindh’s prison vocational trainings indicates a broader institutional shift toward modernizing skills development beyond traditional trades.

Table 6.5f: Training courses offered to female prisoners, 2024

S.#	Course	2024
1	IT Course	19
2	Stitching skills	41
3	Beautician	22
4	Arts Class	25
5	Gymnasium Facility	9
6	Google online Course along with certificate	15
7	One-amazon awareness session with certificate	20
8	Vocational training skills includes: 1-CIT Course 2-Calligraphy 3-Physiotherapy classes 4-Weekly religious Dars	44
Total Females Trained		195

6.6 Government-Run Social Service Institutions

In the year 2023, the data framework for institutional care under the Social Welfare Department, Government of Sindh, tracked key metrics across provincial-level welfare institutions.²⁰⁶ Data provided by the Sindh Child Protection Authority, operating under the mandate of the Sindh Child Protection Act (Amended), 2021 reveals that The Shelter Home (Lost & Found) for Destitute & Orphan Children (located in District Korangi, Karachi) serves as a vital provincial refuge for children up to 18 years of age facing abuse, neglect, exploitation, homelessness, or emergencies. The institution provides comprehensive temporary accommodation, including shelter, nutrition, healthcare, counseling, informal education, and recreational activities aimed at restoring stability and security.

Since its inception in 2021, this provincial shelter home has provided services to a cumulative total of 481 children, which includes 207 girls and 274 boys. For the year 2023, the institution accommodated a total of 222 children, comprising 73 girl children and 149 boy children, operating slightly above its standard institutional capacity of 200 children.²⁰⁷ Additionally, Darul Atfal Al-Binat (Public Orphanage, District East, Karachi) accommodated 28 children during the same period.

In 2024, the aggregate number of children across state-run shelter homes and orphanages in Sindh shifted to 270 children. The 2024 data reports facilities, representing a provincial proportion of 52.6% girls (142 cases) and 47.4% boys (128 cases). This institutional distribution can be contextualized by the socioeconomic dynamics captured in the 7th Population and Housing Census of Pakistan, which registers a baseline population of 12.8 million girls under the age of 18 in Sindh.²⁰⁸

²⁰⁷ (Social Welfare Department, 2023)

²⁰⁸ (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

Table 6.6: Number of Children Accommodated at Government-Run Child Protection and Social Service Institutions in Sindh (2023)

Indicator / Metric	Girls	Boys	Total	Institutional Capacity
Annual Accommodations (2023)	73	149	222	200
Cumulative Services (Since Inception in 2021)	207	274	481	—

Source: Administrative Data by Social Welfare Department

While institutional settings reflect a visible concentration of female children, empirical datasets from the Gender and Crime Cell indicate that male children face alternate, extra-household trajectories of vulnerability. Specifically, datasets tracking child labor obstructions recorded a significantly higher incidence among boys (13 cases) in 2024 compared to girls (4 cases), confirming that male children are more frequently absorbed into informal and exploitative labor arrangements.

Conversely, the pronounced presence of girls within state-backed institutional protection frameworks must be interpreted within the wider sociological paradigm of gendered child abandonment. As documented in UNICEF’s Situation Analysis of Children in Pakistan, deeply entrenched patriarchal socio-cultural norms, combined with acute economic deprivation, render female infants and young girls disproportionately vulnerable to abandonment, familial rejection, and unwanted births.²⁰⁹ Consequently, these structural factors reinforce gendered trajectories of vulnerability beyond the household: girls face a higher statistical probability of entering formal institutional care, whereas boys are more frequently exposed to exploitative economic environments

6.7 Conclusion

The analysis presented throughout this chapter highlights continuing challenges and disparities in access to justice and protection mechanisms for survivors of violence against women (VAW) in Sindh. Case outcome data, particularly the high ratio of acquittals to convictions in VAW cases, reflects broader procedural and institutional complexities that may affect the timely resolution of cases and access to effective remedies for survivors.

At the same time, ongoing efforts to strengthen institutional coordination, reporting mechanisms, and survivor support services demonstrate an increasing commitment toward improving gender-responsive justice and protection systems across the province. However, variations in service accessibility, referral pathways, psychosocial support, and protection services across districts indicate the need for further strengthening of integrated response mechanisms and survivor-centered support structures. Ultimately, access to justice in Sindh cannot be measured solely by the existence of laws, but must be assessed through institutional responsiveness and tangible outcomes. Substantive progress depends on whether justice structures can shift from symbolic commitments as coordination, specialized services, institutional capacity-building and survivor support systems toward inclusive practices that effectively protect those most affected. Only through such reform can the justice system function as a pathway to parity rather than a mechanism for marginalization

6.8 Recommendations

Closing the gap between legal guarantees and lived experiences will require deliberate and sustained reforms across the entire justice ecosystem. The following recommendations are directed at provincial policymakers, law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, prison and shelter services,

²⁰⁹ (UNICEF, 2017)

and relevant CSOs, identifying priority areas where strengthened governance and institutional capacity-building can enable a more gender-equitable climate:

Gender-justice Congruence with Policies Recommendations.

1. Increased Representation of Women Across Justice Institutions

- Implement policies that will guarantee fair recruitment, promotion, and retention of women especially to higher positions in the justice functions such as District and Sessions Judges (D&SJ), Senior Civil Judges (SCJ), and ministerial posts within the Police. This suggestion is in line with Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011 which sets a platform of human rights protection, gender equality in every sector including justice. By increasing the number of women in superior positions in the justice system, we reinforce the legal system that is meant to safeguard human rights and advance the system so that women are also represented in decisions. Impose gender quotas on appointment and promotion to major departments that are related to justice, and make sure that the women are properly represented in every level. This further justifies the Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011 which seeks to enhance the inclusion of the marginalized such as women in leadership and other critical positions in institutions such as the law enforcers and the courts.

2. Institutionalize Gender-Sensitive Training and Protocols

- Mandate regular and comprehensive gender-sensitivity training with emphasis on Violence against Women (VAW), trauma-informed and victim-centred practices and procedures by the police, prosecutors, judges and corrections officers. This aligns with Sindh Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2013 that seeks to deter and ensure the safety of domestic violence victims. The law enforcement and justice professionals have to undertake regular training to enable them to ensure that all the stakeholders are well prepared to handle the cases of VAW effectively to guarantee the protection of the rights of the survivors and bar any additional damage. To enhance the handling of VAW cases, ensure that gender-sensitivity is integrated into all the standard operating procedures, including the FIR registration process, the entire investigation and trial proceedings, etc. The Sindh Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2013 demands a holistic approach to domestic violence management and the gender sensitivity of such procedures is needed in terms of offering a legal structure that gives the survivors priority in terms of protection and fair treatment.

3. Strengthening Specialized Infrastructure and Service Delivery for Survivors of VAW

- To ensure access to safe space, expand and diversify the network of shelter homes, rescue, and rehabilitation facilities, especially in rural and underserved regions, to offer survivors of VAW access to a safe space. This is in line with Sindh Commission on the Status of Women Act, 2015, that states that good infrastructure and services are needed to advance the rights of women. The Commission has a role of suggesting policies that should be put in place to enhance the position of women and shelter and rehabilitation is one of the important factors that should be put into consideration in assisting VAW victims.

4. Improved Data Collection, Monitoring, and Transparency

- Build a strong gender-justice system of monitoring in all institutions of justice and ensuring that they provide regular and comprehensive reporting of the progress of case, convictions, acquittals, and access to legal aid. The Sindh Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2013 supports this recommendation, and it contains the provisions of monitoring and tracking the cases of domestic violence. A gender-justice monitoring framework would make sure cases are reported in a complete and open manner that would support evidence-based policymaking.

5. Promote Legal Aid and Survivor-Centric Support Mechanisms

- Expand the range of free, survivor-centered legal assistance programs, which are confidential, secure, and convenient to access by the victims of VAW. This is in line with the Sindh Maternity benefits act, 2018 which focuses on the safety and assistance of women at the work place. Furthering such survivor-centred support services to victims of gender-based violence is also in line with the obligation to defend the rights of women in every sphere, including legal services.

6. Creation of a Framework to Track Unregistered Cases

- Build a comprehensive system to monitor cases of VAW that are not followed-up with an FIR, in order to gain a better and fuller picture on the actual situation of gender-based violence. This is in line with Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act, 2011, that advocates the amassing of human rights information such as tracking of unreported cases of gender-based violence. Their monitoring would help in having a better understanding of the extent of gender-based violence and may lead to better intervention and policy measures.



ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION & OPPORTUNITIES



SINDH GENDER PARITY REPORT 2023-2024

7. ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION & OPPORTUNITIES

Key Findings

- Sindh has demonstrated a notable upward trend in the labour force participation rate over the last four years, rising from an overall provincial average of 43.8% in 2020-21 to 46.2% in 2024-25. The 2024-25 figures show that a rural woman in Sindh is more than three times as likely to participate in the labour force (29.6%) as her urban counterpart (9.3%)
- Total employed population in Sindh reached 18.16 million in 2024-25, marking a substantial increase from the 15.31 million recorded four years prior. With the total number of employed males increasing from 12.83 million to 14.84 million, while female employment grew from 2.48 million to 3.32 million.
- Sindh province's total unemployment rate increased from 3.9% in 2020-21 to 5.1% in 2024-25. Both genders experienced this upward shift, with male unemployment rising from 3.3% to 4.5%, and female unemployment increasing from 6.6% to 7.7%
- During the 2023-2024 fiscal year, the total number of active mobile subscriptions in Sindh reached 40,560,105, with males holding 28,816,909 subscriptions (71.05%) and females accounting for 11,743,196 subscriptions (28.95%).
- In the 2024-2025 period (as of October), female mobile phone ownership grew to 13,628,932, increasing their share of the total subscriber base from 28.95% to 32.02%. In December 2023, the total number of active current deposit accounts stood at 9,348,783, comprising 7,643,026 male-held accounts and 1,705,757 female-held accounts. By June 2024, the aggregate figure rose to 12,607,563 accounts.
- Civic Center Karachi recorded the highest number of female registrations with 280,737 entries, accounting for over 77% of all female-owned vehicles.
- BISP disbursements in 2025 (as of 10 December 2025) across all districts of Sindh was over 2.532 million female beneficiaries. Ghotki, Kamber Shahdadkot, Khairpur, Larkana, Naushahro Feroz, Sanghar, and Tharparkar had higher beneficiaries' disbursements in 2025, while Karachi East, South, Central, Kemari, and Sujawal had lower total disbursements to female beneficiaries.

7.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews gender parity in relation to economic participation and opportunities within Sindh province. The following sections examine key indicators of labor market dynamics, specifically employment rates, wage gaps, and hours worked. Furthermore, the analysis extends to critical factors such as digital inclusion, access to finance, and asset ownership, alongside the social protection and safety nets available to support women and transgender communities in Sindh. While the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work), and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) provide a global framework for empowering women in the workforce and recognizing unpaid care work, this chapter focuses on the localized application of these principles within the provincial context.

Pakistan's commitment to international labor standards is evidenced by its ratification of 36 International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions.²¹⁰ This includes all 10 core conventions concerning fundamental rights at work, as well as instruments that facilitate female workforce participation, such as the Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100). In 2025, the national government further strengthened this framework by ratifying three additional instruments: the Labour Statistics Convention, 1985 (No. 160), the 2014 Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, and the Maritime Labour Convention (MLC, 2006). The latter is particularly significant for Sindh, given the province's status as a maritime hub; this convention helps protect women and transgender persons who may be entering the maritime or logistics workforce, as these are traditionally male-dominated sectors in Karachi and Bin Qasim.

At the provincial level, the Government of Sindh has introduced several impactful initiatives since 2023 to enhance women's economic participation. A cornerstone of these efforts is the Sindh Women Agriculture Workers Act (2019), which was reinforced in 2023 to ensure land and inheritance rights for rural women.²¹¹ Under this legislation, female farmers receive social welfare benefits, including health services and childcare, and are integrated into the 'Kissan Card' program. This provides direct access to agricultural subsidies, seeds, and machinery, marking a significant transition toward financial independence. Additionally, the Board of Revenue has launched awareness campaigns to encourage joint property ownership to reduce long-standing disparities in land tenure between men and women.

Despite these legislative strides, implementation gaps persist, particularly regarding the Sindh Home-Based Workers Act (2018). Although this landmark Act was the first in the region to recognize home-based workers (HBW) as formal labor, many women in this sector remain excluded from formal employment protections. This lack of legal coverage leaves many workers trapped in cycles of exploitation, as they often lack the institutional mechanisms to bargain for minimum wages or safe working environments. While the Federal Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act (2010) and the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act (2018) provide a broad rights-based framework, challenges remain in ensuring technical compliance with wage regulations and provincial contexts for federal legislation across the informal sector.²¹²

7.2 Challenges and Limitations of Data

The analysis was impacted by significant data inconsistencies and availability gaps that restricted comparative reporting. For instance, Vehicle Registration data was available only for 2023, while the Benazir Income Support Programme provided latest data for 2025. Additionally, methodological discrepancies were noted in physical data forms, such as calculation errors where Vehicle Registration and the Number of Credit Card Loans were erroneously summed.

²¹⁰ (International Labour Organization, 2026)

²¹¹ The Sindh Women Agricultural Workers' Act, 2019

²¹² (Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Work Place Act, 2010, Sindh Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 2018)

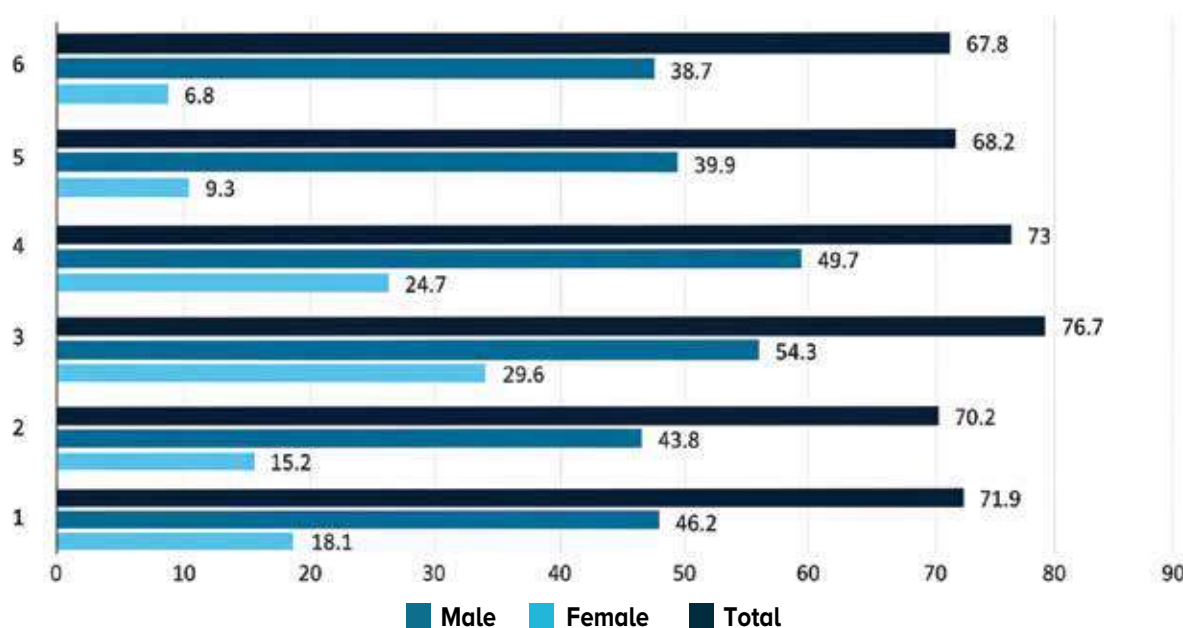
7.3 The Labour Market

7.3.1 Labour Force Participation

The labour force participation rate as stated in the recently published Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2024 -25 by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics is that Sindh has demonstrated a notable upward trend over the last four years, rising from an overall provincial average of 43.8% in 2020-21 to 46.2% in 2024-25.²¹³ This increase is mainly on the Rural sector which saw the increase by 4.6 percentage points with the numbers changing to 49.7% then to 54.3%. Urban Sindh, on the contrary, enjoyed a more conservative rise, pushing up the percentage 38.7% to 39.9%. These statistics suggest the increasing disparity in the economic participation between rural and urban regions, with the countryside retaining a much greater concentration of active labor.

A gender-based disaggregation shows there is a continuing slightly decreasing gap between the male and female participation. Male participation in the Sindh region is high and consistent ranging between 70.2% and 71.9%. The strongest male engagement is found in rural Sindh, which reached **76.7%** in 2024-25, compared to **68.2%** in urban centers. While men continue to form the backbone of the labor force, the most dynamic change is observed in the **Female** demographic. Female participation in Sindh rose from **15.2%** to **18.1%** provincially. This progress is most visible in rural settings, where female participation jumped from 24.7% to 29.6%, whereas urban female participation remains critically low, despite a slight increase from **6.8%** to **9.3%**.

Figure 7.1 Comparative Analysis of Labour Force Participation in Sindh (2020-21 vs. 2024-25)



When comparing the two survey periods, the data suggests that while the province is moving toward greater economic inclusivity, the pace of change varies drastically by geography and gender. The 2024-25 figures show that a rural woman in Sindh is more than three times as likely to participate in the labour force (29.6%) as her urban counterpart (9.3%). This increase is mainly on the Rural sector which saw the increase by 4.6 percentage points with the numbers changing to 49.7 then

²¹³ (Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2024 -25)

to 54.3. Urban Sindh on the other hand had a more conservative growth with a slight increase in the figures between 38.7 to 39.9 percent within the same period. These data points to a growing disparity between rural and urban types of economic activity where the rural regions continue to have a much greater concentration of working labor.

A gender-based disaggregation shows there is a continuing slightly decreasing gap between the male and female participation. Male participation in the Sindh region is high and consistent ranging between 70.2 and 71.9. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) results indicate that gender inequality remains significant across Sindh, although there has been a slight improvement over time. At the provincial level, GPI increased from 0.22 in 2020-21 to 0.25 in 2024-25, showing modest progress toward gender balance. However, since the index remains far below 1, male participation continues to substantially exceed female participation.

When comparing regions, rural areas demonstrate relatively better gender parity than urban areas. Rural GPI improved from 0.34 to 0.39, suggesting gradual progress in female participation. In contrast, urban areas show the lowest parity levels, increasing only from 0.10 to 0.14, indicating a persistent and wide gender gap.

7.3.2 Total Employment in Sindh

According to the **2024–25 Labour Force Survey (LFS)** released by the **Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)**, the employment landscape in Sindh has undergone a significant transformation since the 2020–21 period.²¹⁴ As of 2024–25, the total number of employed persons in the province stands at **18.16 million**, representing a substantial increase from the **15.31 million** recorded four years prior. This expansion is reflected across gender demographics: the male workforce grew from 12.83 million to **14.84 million**, while the female workforce expanded from 2.48 million to **3.32 million**.

Table 7.1a: Comparative Analysis of Labour Force Participation Rate in Sindh (2020-21 vs. 2024-25)

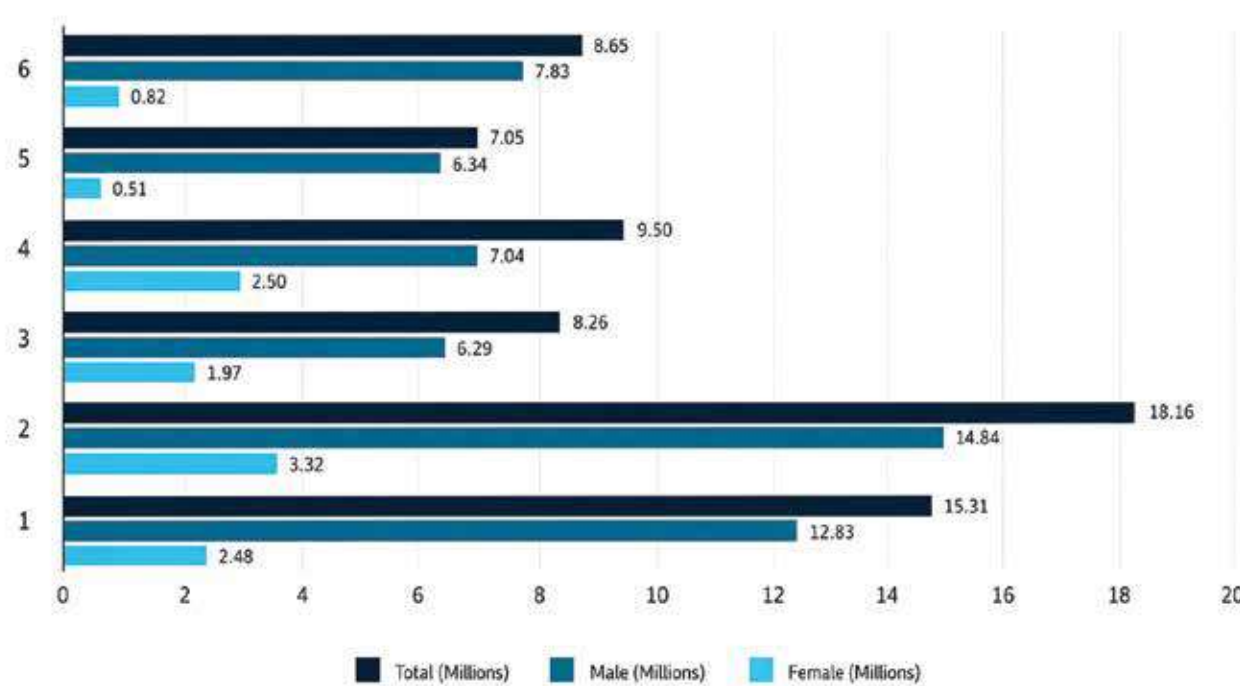
Area	Period	Total	Male	Female	GPI
Sindh (Overall)	2024-25	46.2	71.9	18.1	0.25
	2020-21	43.8	70.2	15.2	0.22
Rural	2024-25	54.3	76.7	29.6	0.39
	2020-21	49.7	73.0	24.7	0.34
Urban	2024-25	39.9	68.2	9.3	0.14
	2020-21	38.7	67.8	6.8	0.10

Source: Table 3.13 Refined Labour Force Participation Rate by Province (13th ICLS) (%)
PAKISTAN LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2024 -25 by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Rural Sindh continues to maintain the highest concentration of the provincial workforce. By 2024–25, rural employment rose to 9.50 million (comprising 7.01 million males and 2.49 million females), compared to 8.26 million in 2020–21. This growth is particularly noteworthy within the rural female population, where an increase of over 500,000 participants suggests a shift in engagement within the agricultural and cottage industry sectors.

²¹⁴ (Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2024 -25)

Figure 7.1b: Comparative Analysis of Employment Trends in Sindh (2020-21 vs. 2024-25)



Simultaneously, urban Sindh saw its employed population rise to 8.66 million in 2024–25, up from 7.05 million in the previous survey. In these urban centers, male employment increased to 7.83 million, while female employment reached 0.82 million, compared to 0.51 million previously.

Despite these localized improvements in employment figures, the data underscores a persistent structural divide between urban and rural sectors. The rural-to-urban employment ratio remains relatively static at **52.3% to 37.2%**, indicating that while the urban labor market is diversifying, rural Sindh remains the primary engine for labor absorption.

At the provincial level, the **Gender Parity Index (GPI)** increased from **0.19** in 2020–21 to **0.22** in 2024–25, reflecting marginal progress in female labor participation relative to males. On a regional basis, rural areas showed higher levels of inclusion with a GPI improvement from **0.31 to 0.36**. Conversely, urban areas continue to exhibit the lowest levels of gender parity, with the index rising only slightly from **0.08 to 0.10**.

The distribution of home-based workers for the 2024-2025 period reveals a significant gender disparity, with women constituting the vast majority at 68.9% compared to 31.1% for men. This data underscores the critical role women play in the home-based labor force, highlighting a sector that is predominantly female-driven. In terms of **hours worked**²¹⁵, the gender gap has in fact widened in Sindh between 2018-2019 and 2024-25 (LFS). In 2018-2019, where the mean number of hours worked weekly by men was 51.1 hours and 34.9 hours for women, in 2024-25, **men's working time decreased to 47.4 hours while women worked increased to 38.4 hours.**²¹⁶

²¹⁵ (Defined by the LFS as “average weekly hours worked in both main and subsidiary occupations, with analysis by sex, industry and occupation.”)

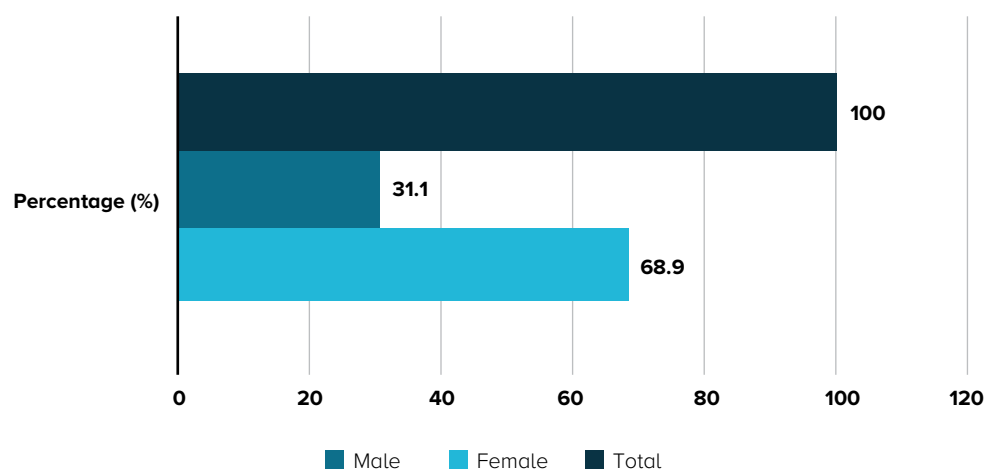
²¹⁶ (Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2024 -25)

Table 7.1b: A Comparative Analysis of Employment Trends in Sindh (2020-21 vs. 2024-25)

Category	2020-21 (Millions)	2024-25 (Millions)	GPI 2020-21	GPI 2024-25
Sindh Total Employment	15.31	18.16	-	-
Total Male	12.83	14.84		
Total Female	2.48	3.32	0.19	0.22
Rural Sindh Total	8.26	9.50		
Rural Male	6.29	7.01		
Rural Female	1.97	2.50	0.31	0.36
Urban Sindh Total	7.05	8.66	-	-
Urban Male	6.54	7.83		
Urban Female	0.51	0.82	0.08	0.10

Source: Table 4.2 Employed Population - Pakistan and Provinces 13th ICLS, Labor Force Survey 2024-2025, published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Figure 7.1c: Home-Based Workers by Gender (2024-2025)



Source: Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2024-2025, Published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

In rural Sindh, the mean hours worked by men weekly was 43.6 hours, and it was 37.8 hours for women. In urban Sindh, the number of hours worked by women, however, was higher at 40.3 hours in comparison to 48.2 hours by men, and their rural counterparts. Tracking across time from the 2018-2019 LFS shows that the number of hours worked in the rural domain have decreased overall, whereas the number of hours worked in the urban domain increased, but with men's number of hours dropping in the 2024-2025 LFS, while women's number of hours increased in both domains. Gender parity in hours worked in Sindh improved substantially between 2018-19 and 2024-25. At the overall level, the GPI increased from **0.68 to 0.81**, indicating a significant narrowing of the gender gap in average working hours. In rural areas, the GPI rose from **0.69 to 0.83**, while in urban areas it increased from **0.73 to 0.82**. These upward shifts show that women's average hours worked have grown closer to men's over time. Also, in Sindh (2024-25), 15.3 million females are engaged in domestic and care work compared to 12.7 million males. This difference reflects the greater concentration of women in household and unpaid family work activities (Table 12.1 Number of Persons Engaged in Domestic & Care work by Province and Sex, LFS 24-25).

Figure 7.1d: Mean (Average) Hours Worked in Sindh (2024-2025)

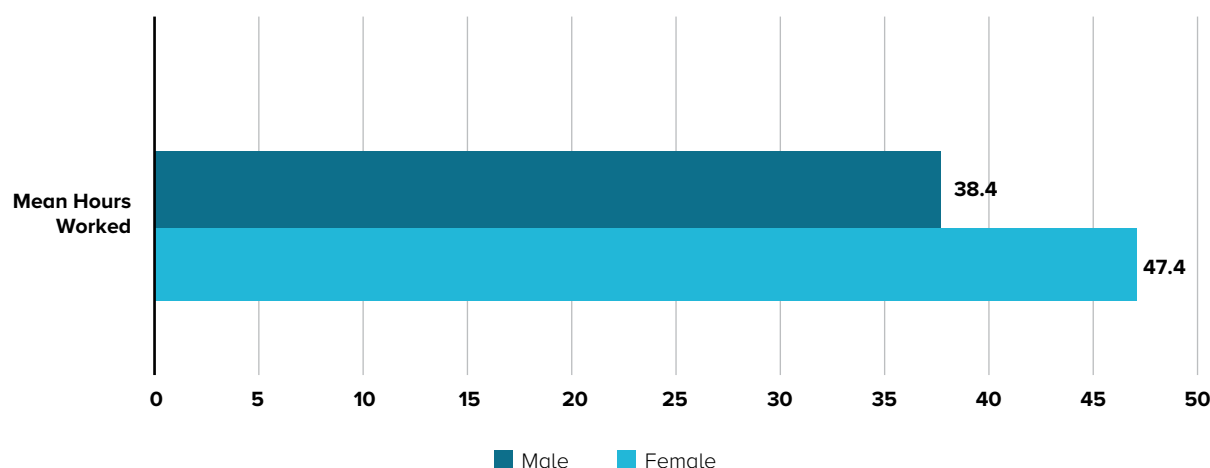


Figure 1: Mean (Average) Hours Worked in Sindh by Sex, LFS 2024-2025.

Table 7.1c: Mean Hours Worked in Sindh by Area and Sex

Area	2018-2019				2024-2025			
	Total	Male	Female	GPI	Total	Male	Female	GPI
Total	48.6	51.1	34.9	0.68	45.9	47.4	38.4	0.81
Rural	45.6	49.2	33.9	0.69	43.6	45.5	37.8	0.83
Urban	51.9	52.9	38.7	0.73	48.2	49	40.3	0.82

Where informal and formal work is concerned, 21% of Sindh's population is employed in the formal sector. 20.9% of formal workforce is male, and 22.9% of the formal workforce is female.

Figure 7.1e: Proportion of Formal Employment in Sindh (2024-2025)

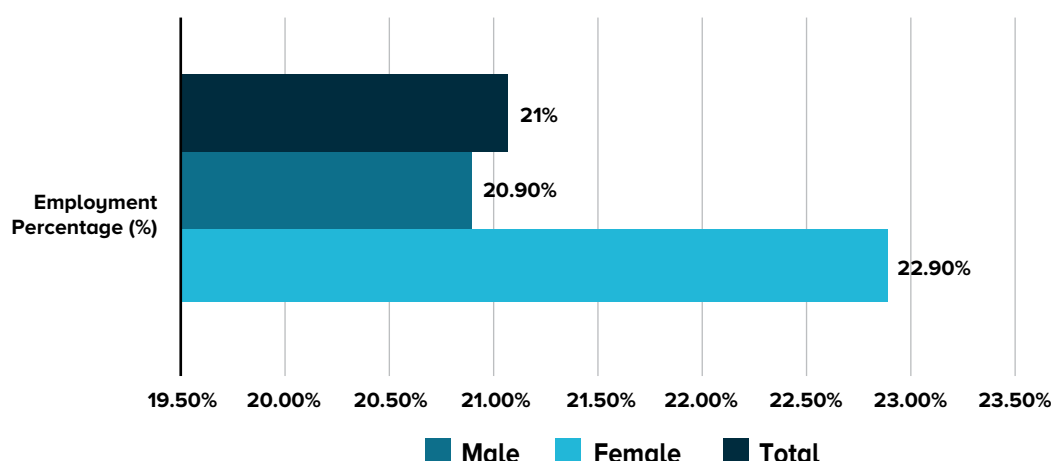


Figure 2 Proportion of Formal Employment in Sindh, LFS 2024-2025

In contrast, informal employment is disaggregated between total employment, and non-agriculture employment. This is defined in the LFS as, “the share of employment which is classified as informal employment in the total economy and separately in agriculture and in non-agriculture”. However, the LFS did not share provincial data for agriculture.²¹⁷ The table below shows across Sindh, including both urban and rural areas, the proportion of informal employment within non-agricultural employment remains higher particularly among men, who account for 67.4% overall. In rural Sindh, 74% of informally employed persons in non-agricultural employment are men, whereas in urban Sindh, 64.4% of those informally employed are men. Across Sindh, **66.7% women are part of informal employment in non-agriculture. When it comes to the urban and rural divide, rural women’s share of informal employment soars to 82.9%, which is higher than men’s share, whereas in urban Sindh, their women’s share stands at 54.7%.**

Table 7.1d: Proportion of Informal Employment in Total Employment and Non-Agriculture Employment

Proportion of Informal Employment in Total Employment					Proportion of Informal Employment in Non agriculture Employment			
Area	Total	Male	Female	GPI	Total	Male	Female	GPI
All Area	45.8	50.1	24.5	0.49	67.3	67.4	66.7	0.99
Rural	32.3	37.1	17.3	0.47	75	74	82.9	1.12
Urban	60.2	61.5	46.1	0.75	63.6	64.4	54.7	0.85

²¹⁷ Ibid

The GPI results indicate that men dominate total informal employment, with GPIs below 1 in all areas (All Areas: 0.49; Rural: 0.47; Urban: 0.75). However, gender disparities narrow in non-agriculture informal employment, where parity is nearly achieved overall (0.99) and even exceeds 1 in rural areas (1.12), showing relatively stronger female representation in that sector.

7.3.3 Employment by Industry Division

The Pakistani Labour Force Survey 2024-25 released by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics highlights that the situation of employment in Sindh is diverse in rural and urban regions in various sectors of industry.²¹⁸

As the Major Industry Divisions in Sindh reveal, the largest workforce is occupied in Agriculture, forestry, and fishing which occupies 32.0% of the total workforce. Other important industries are wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles at 17.4% and Manufacturing at 15.5%. At the top are the occupational groups of Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers with 23.7%, Elementary Occupations with 20.8 and Service and sales workers with 19.3%. Male employment in the leading industries are "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" at 25.7% and "Wholesale and retail trade" at 20.3%. The primary occupational categories for males include "Service and sales workers" (22.4%), "Elementary Occupations" (22.1%), and "Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers" (17.8%). On the contrary, female employment is highly concentrated in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" at 63.2% and "Manufacturing" at 15.9%. Professionally, 52.7% of employed females work as "Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers," followed by 14.9% in "Craft and Related Trades Workers" and 14.3% in "Elementary Occupations".

"Wholesale and retail trade" at 20.3%. The primary occupational categories for males include "Service and sales workers" (22.4%), "Elementary Occupations" (22.1%), and "Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers" (17.8%). On the contrary, female employment is highly concentrated in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" at 63.2% and "Manufacturing" at 15.9%. Professionally, 52.7% of employed females work as "Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers," followed by 14.9% in "Craft and Related Trades Workers" and 14.3% in "Elementary Occupations".

Table 7.2a: Major Industry Divisions: Rural vs. Urban Sindh (%)

Major Industry Division	Rural Total	Urban Total	Rural Male	Urban Male	Rural Female	Urban Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	57.0	5.4	49.9	4.4	79.1	15.8	32.0	25.7	63.2
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Manufacturing	8.7	22.7	7.2	22.6	13.4	23.3	15.5	15.4	15.9
Construction	7.9	8.7	10.5	9.5	0.1	0.1	8.3	10.0	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade	8.3	27.0	10.5	28.9	1.4	7.3	17.4	20.3	2.9
Transport and storage	4.7	6.9	6.2	7.6	0.1	0.0	5.8	6.9	0.0
Education	2.2	4.9	2.5	3.1	1.2	23.5	3.5	2.8	6.8
Health and social work	1.2	3.2	1.3	2.5	1.1	10.3	2.2	1.9	3.4

Source: Labour force survey 2024-2025 TABLE 19.3 (b) Sindh (Urban) and TABLE 19.3 (a) Sindh (Rural) published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

²¹⁸ (Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2024 -25)

Table 7.2b: Major Occupational Groups: Rural vs. Urban Sindh (%)

Major Occupational Group	Rural Total	Urban Total	Rural Male	Urban Male	Rural Female	Urban Female	Total	Male	Female
Managers	1.0	4.6	1.3	4.9	0.3	1.4	2.8	3.2	0.6
Professionals	3.1	7.7	3.4	5.6	2.5	29.9	5.4	4.6	9.4
Technicians & Associate Prof.	2.5	7.2	3.0	7.4	1.0	5.5	4.8	5.3	2.2
Clerical support workers	1.0	4.8	1.2	4.9	0.3	2.9	2.8	3.2	1.0
Service and sales workers	11.1	28.1	14.2	29.7	1.6	11.0	19.3	22.4	3.9
Skilled Agricultural Workers	42.7	3.5	35.0	2.7	66.5	11.5	23.7	17.8	52.7
Craft and Related Trades	7.0	16.0	5.1	15.6	13.1	20.4	11.4	10.6	14.9
Plant & Machine Operators	6.0	12.3	7.7	13.2	0.6	2.2	9.0	10.6	1.0
Elementary Occupations	25.5	15.9	29.2	16.0	14.1	15.0	20.8	22.1	14.3

Source: Labour force survey 2024-2025 TABLE 19.3 Sindh TABLE 19.3 (b) Sindh (Urban) and TABLE 19.3 (a) Sindh (Rural) published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Table 7.2c: Average Monthly Wages of Employees in the Main Job by Sex in Sindh

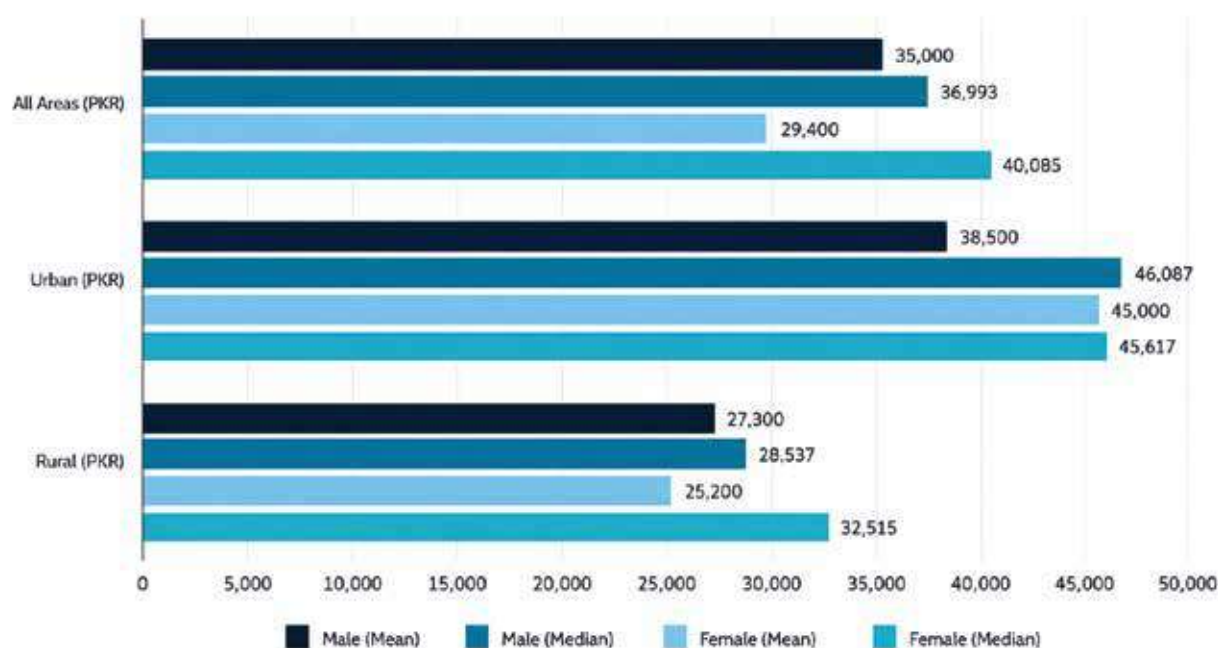
Area	Mean Total (PKR)	Mean Male (PKR)	Mean Female (PKR)	Mean Pay Gap (%)	Median Total (PKR)	Median Male (PKR)	Median Female (PKR)	Median Pay Gap (%)
All Areas	39,801	40,085	36,993	7.7%	35,000	35,000	29,400	16.0%
Rural	32,075	32,515	28,537	12.2%	27,000	27,300	25,200	7.7%
Urban	45,654	45,617	46,087	-1.0%	40,000	38,550	45,000	-16.7%

Source: Average Monthly Wages of Employees in the Main Job by Sex and Province (BoS)

According to the Labour Force Survey data for 2024-25, the monthly wage structure in Sindh reflects notable differences across regional and gender lines.²¹⁹ On a provincial level, the mean total wage for all areas in Sindh is 39,801 PKR, with a median total of 35,000 PKR. When broken down by gender across the entire province, males earn a mean wage of 40,085 PKR and a median of 35,000 PKR, while females earn a mean of 36,993 PKR and a median of 29,400 PKR.

The disparity between urban and rural settings is sharp, as urban Sindh significantly outperforms the rural sector in all earning categories. In urban Sindh, the mean total wage reaches 45,654 PKR with a median of 40,000 PKR. In these urban centers, the statistics are to show a distinct pattern of urban females outgoing males, with urban females earning an average of 46,087 PKR with a median of 45,000 PKR and urban males earning an average of 45,617 PKR with a median of 38,500 PKR.

Figure 7.2: Sindh: Male vs. Female Monthly Wages (2024-25)



Source: Table 5.2 Average Monthly Wages of Employees in the Main Job by Sex and Province from LFS 24-25, Published by BoS

Conversely, rural Sindh shows the lowest earning figures for the province, with an overall mean total of 32,075 PKR and a median of 27,000 PKR. In the rural areas, males earn a mean wage of 32,515 PKR and a median of 27,300 PKR, while rural females earn the least across all reported categories with a mean wage of 28,537 PKR and a median of 25,200 PKR.

7.3.4 Unemployment in Sindh

According to the Labour Force Survey data for 2024-25, an analysis of the labor market in Sindh reveals an overall upward trend in unemployment over the four-year period.²²⁰ The province's total unemployment rate increased from 3.9% in 2020-21 to 5.1% in 2024-25. This increase reflects an increasing difficulty in finding work compared to the increasing labor supply. This increase was seen in both genders, as male unemployment increased to 4.5% as compared to 3.3%, and female unemployment rose to 7.7% as compared to 6.6%, with a steady gender gap in which women are almost twice as often unemployed as men at the provincial level.

²¹⁹ Ibid

²²⁰ (Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2024 -25)

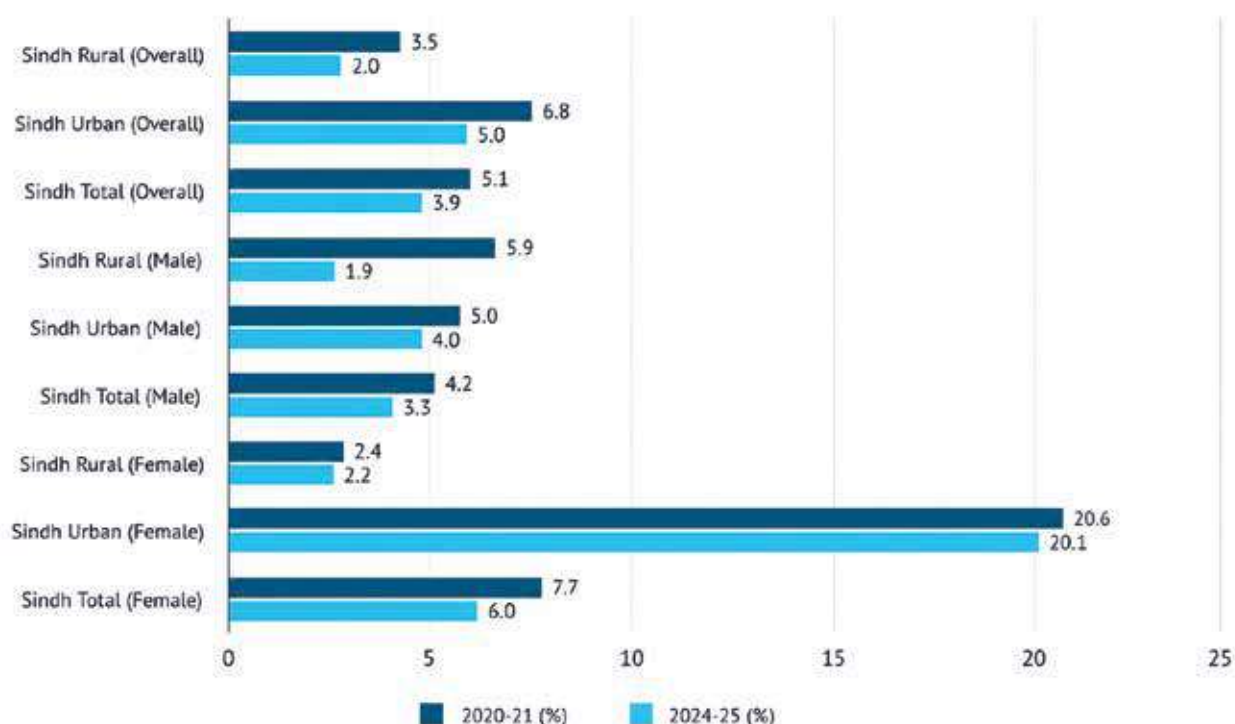
The breakdown by region brings out the fact there was a high level of rural unemployment that did increase by almost double to 3.5% to 2.0%. This was mainly due to a sudden rise in the rate of rural male unemployment which rose to 3.9% as opposed to the 1.9% rate. Rural unemployment among females, on the contrary, was rather stable experiencing just a slight gain of 2.4 to 2.5. These numbers indicate that, although the rural areas view lower unemployment on record, the strain on rural labor market, especially to men is increasing.

Table 7.3: Unemployment Rate in Sindh (%)

Region / Category	2020-21 (Total)	2020-21 (Male)	2020-21 (Female)	GPI	2024-25 (Total)	2024-25 (Male)	2024-25 (Female)	GPI
Total (Sindh)	3.9	3.3	6.6	2.00	5.1	4.5	7.7	1.71
Rural	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.26	3.5	3.9	2.5	0.64
Urban	5.9	4.6	20.1	4.37	6.8	5.0	20.6	4.12

Source: Table 9.3 Unemployment Rate by Province, Region & Sex (%) from LFS 24-25 (BoS)

Sindh Unemployment Rate (%)



In urban Sindh, the unemployment situation remains more severe than in rural areas. The total urban unemployment rate grew from 5.9% to 6.8%. While urban male unemployment saw a modest increase from 4.6% to 5.0%, the most striking statistic is found among urban women. The unemployment rate for women in urban centers rose from 20.1% to 20.6%, indicating that more than one in five urban women in the labor force is unable to find work. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for unemployment reveals significant gender disparities across Sindh. In 2020–21, the overall GPI was **2.00**, declining slightly to **1.71** in 2024–25, indicating that although female unemployment remains higher than male unemployment, the overall

gender gap has narrowed marginally. The disparity is most pronounced in urban areas, where the GPI stood at **4.37** in 2020-21 and **4.12** in 2024-25, meaning female unemployment is more than four times the male rate. In contrast, rural areas show a shift in 2024-25, with a GPI of **0.64**, indicating that male unemployment exceeded female unemployment during this period.²²¹

7.3.5 Employment by education level

According to the **Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2024-25** published by the **Pakistan Bureau of Statistics**, the total population of Sindh aged 10 years and over is recorded at 100%, with a literacy distribution of 37.2% illiterate and 62.8% literate.²²² Within this demographic, the total employed population stands at 42.3%, comprising 15.7% illiterate and 26.7% literate individuals. Further breakdown of the employed total includes those who never attended school at 0.6%, pre-matric at 12.4%, matric at 5.6%, intermediate at 4.0%, and degree/post-graduate levels at 3.9%.

Gender-specific data for the province shows that total male employment is 35.3%, with 10.6% being illiterate and 24.6% literate (LFS 24-25 TABLE 7.3 Sindh). Male employment by education level is reported as 0.5% for those who never attended school, 11.7% pre-matric, 5.2% matric, 3.7% intermediate, and 3.5% for degree/post-graduate holders. Total female employment is reported at 7.1%, consisting of 5.0% illiterate and 2.0% literate workers. The education levels for employed females are recorded at 0.1% for those who never attended school, 0.8% pre-matric, 0.4% matric, 0.4% intermediate, and 0.4% for degree/post-graduate levels. The overall Gender Parity Index (GPI) for employment in Sindh is 0.20, highlighting a significant gap where female participation is only one-fifth that of males. The highest parity across the province is found among the Illiterate population (GPI = 0.47), while the lowest parity is observed in the Pre-Matric category (GPI = 0.07). This indicates that while there is relatively higher female engagement in informal or labor-intensive roles requiring no schooling, parity remains low in sectors requiring formal foundational education.

In rural Sindh, the total employed population is 49.8%, with males accounting for 37.7% and females for 12.1% (LFS 24-25 TABLE 7.3 (a) Sindh (rural)). The rural employment distribution by education level includes 27.6% illiterate, 22.1% literate, 0.4% who never attended school, 12.5% pre-matric, 4.1% matric, 3.1% intermediate, and 2.1% degree/post-graduate holders. Specifically for rural males, 17.4% are illiterate and 20.3% are literate, while rural females show 10.3% illiterate and 1.8% literate.²²³

In urban Sindh, the total employment figure is 36.6%, with males representing 33.4% and females 3.2% (LFS 24-25 TABLE 7.3 (b) Sindh Urban). Urban employment by education level is reported as 6.4% illiterate, 30.2% literate, 0.8% who never attended school, 12.4% pre-matric, 6.8% matric, 4.8% intermediate, and 5.4% degree/post-graduate holders. For urban males, 5.4% are illiterate and 28.0% are literate, whereas urban females consist of 1.0% illiterate and 2.2% literate workers. The GPI results across education levels indicate that although overall employment remains male-dominated, female participation shows relatively stronger representation in certain categories. In rural areas, the highest parity is observed among the illiterate group (GPI = 0.59), suggesting comparatively stronger female engagement at lower education levels. In urban areas, gender parity improves at higher education levels, particularly among those with Degree and Postgraduate qualifications (GPI = 0.15), reflecting greater female representation in advanced educational categories relative to other levels.

7.3.6 Employment by Marital Status

According to the Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2024-25 published by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, the total population of Sindh (aged 10 years and over) shows that the Married category holds the highest share of the employed workforce at 30.1%.²²⁴ The Never Married category accounts for 11.4%, while Widows/Widowers and Divorced individuals represent 0.8% and 0.1% respectively.

²²¹ (Pakistan Labour Force Survey, 2024 -25)

²²² Ibid

²²³ Ibid

²²⁴ Ibid

Table 7.4a: Unemployment Rate in Sindh (%)

Level of Education	Rural (Total %)	Urban (Total %)	Sindh (Total %)	Rural (Male %)	Urban (Male %)	Sindh (Male %)	Rural (Female %)	Urban (Female %)	Sindh (Female %)	Sindh (Total) GPI	Rural GPI	Urban GPI
Total Employed	49.8	36.6	42.3	37.7	33.4	35.3	12.1	3.2	7.1	0.20	0.32	0.10
Illiterate	27.6	6.4	15.7	17.4	5.4	10.6	10.3	1.0	5.0	0.47	0.59	0.19
Literate	22.1	30.2	26.7	20.3	28.0	24.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	0.08	0.09	0.08
Never attended School	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.20	0.33	0.14
Pre-Matric	12.5	12.4	12.4	11.4	11.9	11.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.07	0.09	0.05
Matric	4.1	6.8	5.6	3.8	6.4	5.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.08	0.08	0.08
Inter	3.1	4.8	4.0	2.9	4.3	3.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.11	0.07	0.09
Degree & Post Grad	2.1	5.4	3.9	2.0	4.7	3.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.11	0.05	0.15

(Source: LFS 24-25 TABLE 7.3 Sindh, TABLE 7.3 (a) Sindh (Rural) and (LFS 24-25 TABLE 7.3 (b) Sindh Urban) published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Among males, the highest rate of employment is at 24.9% at Married and 9.7% at Never Married. The number of female employees is still much less, as Married women constitute 5.1% of population and Never Married women constitute 1.7%. The overall number of employed in Rural Sindh is 49.8. The Married population tops the employment statistics with 35.5%, 26.2% male and 9.2% female. The population of the Never Married employed in the rural areas is 13.3, 10.8% male and 2.4% female. Widows/Widowers represent 1.0% of the rural employed and Divorced category stands at 0.1%. In Urban Sindh, the overall number of employed is less at 36.6%. The leading employed category is the Married at 25.8% comprising of 23.9% males and 1.9% females. The urban centers have a population of 10.0% Never Married employed, 8.9% of which are men and 1.1% women. Widows/Widowers constitute 0.7 of urban employed people and the percentage of Divorced people is insignificant at 0.1%.

Table 7.4b: Employed Population by Marital Status (Sindh Overall)

	Total Employed (%)	Never Married (%)	Married (%)	Widow / Widower (%)	Divorced (%)
Both Sexes	42.3	11.4	30.1	0.8	0.1
Male	35.3	9.7	24.9	0.5	0.0
Female	7.1	1.7	5.1	0.3	0.0
GPI	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.60	-

Source: Labour Force Survey 2024- 2025 (TABLE 43.3 Sindh), Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Table 7.4c: Employment by Marital Status: Rural vs. Urban Sindh

Marital Status	Rural (Total %)	Urban (Total %)	Rural (Male %)	Urban (Male %)	Rural (Female %)	Urban (Female %)	Rural GPI	URBAN GPI
Total Employed	49.8	36.6	37.7	33.4	12.1	3.2	0.32	0.10
Never Married	13.3	10.0	10.8	8.9	2.4	1.1	0.22	0.12
Married	35.5	25.8	26.2	23.9	9.2	1.9	0.35	0.08
Widow / Widower	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.67	0.40
Divorced	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	—

Source: Labour Force Survey 2024- 2025 (TABLE 43.3 Sindh), Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

The GPI results indicate significant gender disparities in employment across marital status categories in Sindh. The overall employment GPI of **0.20** reflects strong male dominance in the labour market. However, the highest parity is observed among **widowed individuals (GPI = 0.60)**, suggesting comparatively stronger female representation in this category. The **never married (0.18)** and **married (0.20)** groups display similarly low parity levels, indicating limited female participation relative to males. The divorced category cannot be meaningfully interpreted due to zero reported values.

7.4 Digital Inclusion, Education, and Economic Empowerment

With increasing entrepreneurship and online businesses in Pakistan, digital inclusion presents a powerful opportunity for enhancing women's economic participation, as home-based businesses or online freelancing enables women to be a part of the workforce while negotiating around patriarchal norms which limit their mobility, as well as navigating domestic responsibilities. It also enables women to access financial services via internet, especially in cases where restricted mobility or low literacy levels may hinder women's access to financial services at physical banks. With promising policies such as the **State Bank's Financial Inclusion Strategy** (State Bank of Pakistan, 2025) and programmes such as the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) launching initiatives to bring social protection and digital wallets under one umbrella alongside also conducting digital awareness campaigns with women, greater digital literacy can greatly enhance women's economic power, highlighting the importance of provincial gender disaggregated data. PTA has also developed a **Digital Gender Inclusion Strategy** in 2024,²²⁵ with a three-year action plan, including optimising SIM card registration, conducting digital literacy across rural and urban regions across the country, and establishing helplines for women.

7.4.1 Mobile Phone Ownership

Based on the Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) 2024-25 published by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, At the household level, Sindh shows a high penetration of mobile technology. For the year 2024-25, 95% of households in Sindh own a mobile or smartphone. It is an incremental growth in ownership, as compared to 93% in 2018-19.

The mobile phone data on individual ownership on a progressive note shows a lot of development in Sindh, at par with the national average, and showing regional and gender-based developments as follows.

Table 7.5: Population with Ownership of Mobile Phone/Smartphone (Sindh)

Category	Ownership Percentage (%)
Sindh Overall	50%
Rural Female (Sindh)	12%

Source: 3.3.2 Population with Ownership of Mobile Phone/Smartphone in HOUSEHOLD INTEGRATED ECONOMIC SURVEY HIES (2024-25) published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

7.4.2 SIM Card Ownership in Sindh

According to the data the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) has offered, the following paragraph reports on the active mobile subscription trends in the Sindh region and compares the fiscal years of 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 through the following paragraph:²²⁶

Within the 2023-2024 fiscal year, there were 40,560,105 active mobile subscriptions in Sindh, of which 28,816,909 subscriptions belonged to males (71.05%) and 11,743,196 subscriptions to females (28.95%). This is compared to the 2022-2023 where the total number of active subscriptions was higher at 41,374,565. The year before, its number of male subscriptions was much bigger, 31,599,607 (76.37%), with female subscriptions at 9,774,958 (23.63%). While the total volume of active connections slightly declined year-over-year, the data indicates a notable increase in female participation, with female subscriptions growing by approximately **1.97 million** in absolute numbers and increasing their total share of subscriptions by **5.32%**.²²⁷

²²⁵ (State Bank of Pakistan, 2026)

²²⁶ (Pakistan Telecommunication Authority, 2022 to 2024)

²²⁷ Ibid

Table 7.6: Active Mobile Subscriptions in Sindh: PTA Data Comparison

Fiscal Year	Gender	Active Subscribers (Absolute)	Subscription Percentage (%)	GPI
2024-2025 (As of Oct-2025)	Male	28,934,742	67.98%	
	Female	13,628,932	32.02%	
	Total	42,563,674	100.0%	0.47
2023-2024	Male	28,816,909	71.05%	
	Female	11,743,196	28.95%	
	Total	40,560,105	100.0%	0.41
2022-2023	Male	31,599,607	76.37%	
	Female	9,774,958	23.63%	
	Total	41,374,565	100.0%	0.31

Source: Data provided by Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) and received by Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh

By the year 2024-2025 (as of October), the number of female mobile phone owners rose to 13,628,932, which is equivalent to a 32.02 share in the total subscriber base compared to the previously 28.95. On the other hand, the number of male subscribers, although the absolute number had a slight rise to 28,934,742, their market share had dropped. The percentage of active SIMs by men in the 2023-2024 period was 71.05, but in October 2025, the number had decreased to 67.98%.

The net result of this is that the total number of active subscribers in Sindh has revived to 42,563,674,000 in the current fiscal year as compared to the 40,560,105 the previous year with almost an addition of 1.9 million new female subscribers. The steady increase in GPI from 0.31 in 2022–23 to 0.47 in 2024–25 reflects a clear and continuous improvement in female mobile subscription ownership relative to males.

Figure 7.4: Active Mobile Subscriptions in Sindh: PTA Data Comparison



Source: Data provided by Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) and received by Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh

7.4.3 Internet Usage

As recorded by the Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) 2024-25 by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, there has been a dramatic increase in internet penetration in Sindh since the 2018-19.²²⁸ The proportion of citizens aged 10 and above who used the internet in past three months is at a steady 56 percent among both males and females, which is an impressive growth as compared to 23 percent among males and 16 percent among females in 2018-19.

The digital environment is even more engaged in urban Sindh with the total usage of 70 percent in 2024-25, as compared to 31 percent in 2018-19. It is worth noting that, internet use among women in urban areas has at last overtaken that of male with 74% and 67% percentages respectively. This would be a big jump compared to 2018-19, when only 28 percent of urban females and 34 percent of urban males were active internet users.

Transformative growth has also been seen in the rural Sindh region though still there is a gap in comparison with the urban centers. The general usage in rural was increased to 6% in 2018-19 and 38% in 2024-25. In rural Sindh, the proportion of male internet users increased to 42.6%, compared with 9% in the previous reporting period. Similarly, female internet usage showed a substantial increase, rising to 34% during the current reporting period compared with only 2% in 2018-19. The GPI trends also indicate substantial progress in digital inclusion across Sindh. By 2024-25, overall internet usage achieved full gender parity (**GPI = 1.00**), reflecting equal participation of males and females. Urban areas demonstrate a female advantage (**GPI = 1.10**), suggesting that women now slightly surpass men in internet usage. Rural areas show the most dramatic improvement, with GPI rising from **0.22 in 2018-19 to 0.81 in 2024-25**, highlighting significant gains in female access.

Table 7.7: Internet Usage in Sindh: Urban vs. Rural (%)

Area	Period	Male	Female	TOTAL	GPI
Sindh (Total)	2024-25	56	56	56	1.00
	2018-19	23	16	19	0.70
Urban	2024-25	67	74	70	1.10
	2018-19	34	28	31	0.82
Rural	2024-25	42	34	38	0.81
	2018-19	9	2	6	0.22

Source: Table 8: Percentage of Individuals Used Internet in The Last Three Months (Age >= 10) in HOUSEHOLD INTEGRATED ECONOMIC SURVEY HIES (2024-25) published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Data from the MICS in Sindh suggests that the percentage of women who have **ever used the internet** is **10.8% compared to 29.8%** for men, and the percentage of women **who own a mobile phone** as is **33.1% against 81.4%** for men.²²⁹

7.5 Financial Inclusion and Asset Ownership

When it comes to financial inclusion, indicators are closely linked not only to the overall literacy, digital literacy and access, and physical mobility, but also to broader socio-cultural acceptance for women's financial independence.

²²⁸ (Household Integrated Economic Survey, 2024-25)

²²⁹ (MICS, 2018-2019)

One prime example of this is the Benazir Income Support Programme, which launched the **Benazir Smart Card** as part of a **Social Protection Wallet**, which would function as an ATM card for withdrawing social welfare funds, as well as giving women a free SIM card after they registered at the nearest BISP office.²³⁰

In 2025, the Sindh Social Protection Authority (SSPA) introduced the Digital and Financial Literacy Training (DFLT) programme that integrates digital and financial literacy with social protection, specifically with regard to disaster preparedness.²³¹ In August 2025, the Sindh Government also introduced the Free Pink EV Scooty Scheme that sought to provide 1000 free scooties to women and young girls in order to make their mobility more conducive to their accessibility to the employment opportunities. However, it is important to understand when designing such schemes, that structural barriers are multifaceted and complex, and require focusing on creating access and opportunity to empower women. Such schemes often do not benefit women as intended due to socio-cultural norms which curtail women's free movement; social media sites reported for instance that men are using the pink scooties to get around.²³² However, data collected against banking indicators in 2023 shows a distinct gendered disparity in financial instruments.

7.5.1 Active Current Deposit Accounts

Data of active current deposit accounts in Sindh categorized by district and gender, comparing data from December 2023 to June 2024. The data indicates a substantial increase in banking engagement across the province during this six-month period.²³³

In December 2023, the total number of active current deposit accounts stood at 9,348,783, comprising 7,643,026 male-held accounts and 1,705,757 female-held accounts. By June 2024, the aggregate figure rose to 12,607,563 accounts. This represents a total net increase of 3,258,780 accounts. Specifically, male-held accounts grew to 10,387,556 (an increase of 2,744,530), while female-held accounts reached 2,220,007 (an increase of 514,250).

District-level data reveals that Karachi remains the primary hub for current deposit account activity. In December 2023, Karachi recorded 5,038,664 male and 1,130,383 female Current Deposit accounts. By June 2024, these figures escalated to 7,781,533 and 1,538,822 respectively, marking the most significant volume increase in the province. Other districts also showed notable shifts; for instance, Dadu saw male accounts rise from 147,888 to 190,385, and female accounts increase from 29,929 to 40,131. Similarly, Badin experienced growth, moving from 81,395 male and 16,552 female accounts in December to 102,060 male and 19,341 female accounts in June.

However, the data also reflects fluctuations in certain regions. In Hyderabad, while female accounts grew from 86,829 to 104,229, male accounts saw a decrease from 376,399 to 337,922. A similar trend was observed in Larkana, where male accounts dropped from 191,445 to 163,367, despite an increase in female accounts from 41,538 to 61,159. Districts such as Sujawal showed focused growth, nearly doubling male accounts from 18,445 to 36,735.²³⁴

In summary, the data highlights a period of significant expansion in the number of active current deposit accounts. While Karachi accounts for the vast majority of the total volume and growth, the disaggregated district data shows a general upward trend in female financial inclusion across most regions, alongside varying degrees of change in male account holdings throughout the Sindh province.

²³⁰ (Daily Independent, 2025)

²³¹ (Sustainable Development Policy Institute, 2025)

²³² Ibid

²³³ (Sindh Bank, 2023 & 2024)

²³⁴ Ibid

7.5.2 Active Other Deposit Accounts and Active Loan Accounts

The data of active other deposit accounts categorized by district and gender, comparing data of year 2023 and 2024. The data indicates a substantial increase in banking engagement across the province during these two years.²³⁵

As of 2023, the total number of active other deposit accounts was 4,386,540, consisting of 3,618,881 male-held accounts and 767,659 female-held accounts. In 2024, the total volume of accounts rose to 4,648,288. Among the total, the number of male-held accounts was reduced to 3,232,288, and the number of female-held accounts increased significantly, almost twice (1,416,000).

The data on a district level shows that Karachi is the largest contributor in terms of volumes, even though there is an internal distribution change. The male accounts fell by 2,537,001 to 2,218,541, with the female accounts rising 529,850 to 1,085,751 in Karachi in December and June, respectively. In Hyderabad, both types of accounts have shown growth with male accounts growing by 205,678 to 223,995 and female accounts growing by 42,677 to 65,298. On the other hand, Sukkur experienced a decline in the number of male accounts of 122,324 to 92,073 whereas accounts by females in the same district increased by 26,429 to 33,031.

Different trends were observed in other districts. Indicatively, the male accounts have dropped to 47,925 and 20,670 as compared to 65,864 and 7,846 in the past respectively. There was a reduction in the number of male accounts by 88472 to 71528 and an increase in the number of female accounts by 7737 to 14489 in Larkana. Other districts like Tharparkar and Thatta were increasing in number of male account holders with Tharparkar changing to 11, 272 to 15, 628 and Thatta changing to 15, 729 to 17, 427. At Umerkot the number of male accounts increased to 27546 against 24533 and the number of female accounts increased to 8826 against 8208. In summary, the data

Table 7.8: Number of Active Current Deposit Accounts, Number of Loan Accounts, Number of Active other Deposit Accounts

Number of Active Current Deposit Accounts					
23-Dec			As of June 2024		
Men	Women	GPI	Men	Women	GPI
7,643,026	1,705,757	0.22	10,387,556	2,220,007	0.21
Number of Loan Accounts					
23-Dec			As of June 2024		
Men	Women	GPI	Men	Women	GPI
3,647,710	632,945	0.17	3,901,243	888,219	0.23
Number of Active Other Deposit Accounts					
23-Dec			As of June 2024		
Men	Women	GPI	Men	Women	GPI
3,618,881	767,659	0.21	3,232,288	1,416,000	0.44

Source: Dataset provided by Sindh Bank, received by Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh

²³⁵ Ibid

from December 2023 to June 2024 for other deposit accounts reveals an overall expansion in total account volume. While several districts experienced a contraction in male-held accounts, there was a province-wide surge in female account participation, which served as the primary driver for the net increase in the bank's total active other deposit account portfolio.

According to loan account data for Sindh, the 2023 figures indicate a significant concentration of activity in four primary districts. During this period, Karachi led the province with 3,215,511 males and 504,491 females.²³⁶ This was followed by Khairpur, which recorded 37,962 males and 8,381 females, and Sanghar, with 32,451 males and 7,935 females. Larkana rounded out the top tier in late 2023 with 32,005 males and 7,775 females. On the opposite end of the spectrum, the lowest engagement levels were observed in Jamshoro, which had only Jacobabad and Thatta also recorded lower volumes that were 7,167 and 2,293 of male and female respectively and 8,762 and 2,141 of male and female respectively.

As of June 2024, the top four districts have remained the same, however, with significant changes in their absolute numbers. Karachi recorded an increase in its numbers to 3,489,642 men and 761,385 women further increasing the disparity with the rest of the regions. Khairpur was the second best at slightly reduced 36,196 males and 7,990 females, Sanghar was at 32,142 males and 8,482 females. By the mid-year mark, the top four had been overtaken by Sukkur (with 30,070 males and 10,177 females). In terms of the lowest number of participants in the mid year of 2024, Jamshoro continued to be lowest in the number of male participants with 4,252 males (and 7,374 females), and Sujawal with 4,921 males and 6,606 females. Jacobabad and Thatta remained lowest in a combined total with Jacobabad having 6,786 males and 2,269 females and Thatta having 8,250 males and 2,119 females. In December 2023, GPI stood at 0.22 for active current deposit accounts, 0.17 for loan accounts, and 0.21 for other deposit accounts, indicating lower female participation across all categories. By June 2024, GPI remained relatively stable for current deposit accounts at 0.21, increased to 0.23 for loan accounts, and rose notably to 0.44 for other deposit accounts. While all values remain below 1, the year-on-year changes show measurable improvement, particularly in other deposit accounts.

7.5.3 Vehicle Registrations in Sindh

The data for the year 2023 reveals a significant gender imbalance in vehicle ownership across the province. Total registrations for the period reached 7,641,908, of which 7,279,337 were male and only 362,571 were female. This data reveals that male ownership outpaces female ownership by a ratio of approximately 20 to 1, representing a profound gap in mobile asset registration.²³⁷

Table 7.9: Vehicle Registrations in Sindh (2023)

Category	Female	Male	Grand Total	GPI
Grand Total	362,571	7,279,337	7,641,908	0.05

Source: Dataset by Excise Department, received by Human Rights Department, GoS.

Geographically, the data reveals that Karachi recorded the highest number of female registrations with 280,737 entries, accounting for over 77% of all female-owned vehicles in the dataset. In stark contrast, the data reveals a near-total absence of female registrations in several rural districts.

²³⁶ Ibid

²³⁷ (Excise Department GoS, 2023)

Kambar Shahdaskot recorded the lowest figure with only 1 female registration, while both Matiari and Tando Muhammad Khan reported 0 female registrations.

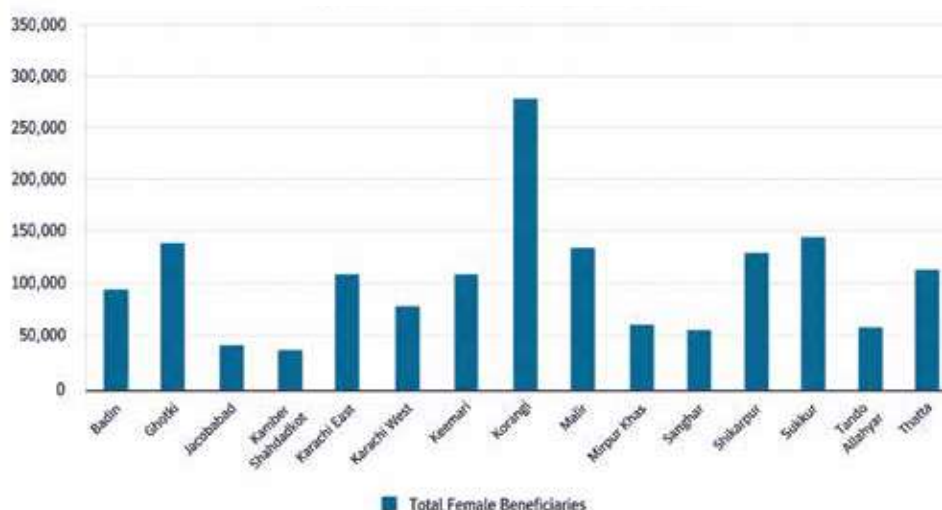
Furthermore, the data reveals that outside of major urban hubs like Karachi, Sukkur, and Hyderabad, female participation in vehicle registration drops into the single digits for many areas, such as Thatta (2) and Jamshoro (4). These findings highlight a critical urban-rural divide and suggest substantial barriers to female economic independence and mobility in the interior regions.

7.6 Social Protection and Security

Social security and protection are essential components of gender-inclusive economic participation because it meets the gaps created by significant political, social, and economic instability. Article 38 of Pakistan's constitution recognizes social security as a right of its citizens.²³⁸ One of the most significant social security nets in Pakistan is the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) which disburses funds to women focusing on vulnerable women, widows, and female-headed households. It is one of the most important programmes in Pakistan,²³⁹ and future initiatives at gender parity need to work with the programme to develop indicators for consistent and continuous provincial gender-disaggregated data.

As per the large number of disbursements in Sindh as of 2025, make it evident that it is a significant social safety net in Pakistan.²⁴⁰ The total number of disbursements in 2025 (as of 2025) across all districts of Sindh was over 2.532 million female beneficiaries. Ghotki, Kamber Shahdaskot, Khairpur, Larkana, Naushahro Feroz, Sanghar, and Tharparkar had higher beneficiaries' disbursements in 2025, while Karachi East, South, Central, Kemari, and Sujawal had lower total disbursements to female beneficiaries.

Figure 7.5a: Total Female Beneficiaries in Sindh. Source: BISP, 2025.



In contrast, other social safety mechanisms show a gender divide in the number of beneficiaries. The administrative data reveals a significant disparity in the volume of social security distribution between male and female beneficiaries. While total allocations grew from **23,351.87 million** in late 2022 to **28,927.91 million** by mid-2024, the majority of these resources were consistently directed toward males. In the final reporting period of January to June 2024, male beneficiaries received **16,658.65 million** compared to **12,269.26 million** for females.

²³⁸ (Constitution of Pakistan, Article 38)

²³⁹ (Business Recorder, 2025)

²⁴⁰ (The Nation, 2024)

Despite this gap, the provincial social security landscape demonstrates a steady trend toward improvement. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) rose from 0.71 in 2022 to 0.74 by 2024. This increase in the GPI reflects a higher relative volume of female recipients over time, indicating that gender-responsive frameworks are contributing to more equitable resource distribution across successive reporting cycles.

Table 7.10: Social Security Payments Made through EOBI, 2022-2024

GENDER	JULY 2022 – DEC 2022	JAN 2023 – JUNE 2023	JULY 2023 – DEC 2023	JAN 2024 – JUNE 2024
MALE	13,689.29	13,845.45	16,124.47	16,658.65
FEMALE	9,662.59	9,983.91	11,649.15	12,269.26
TOTAL	23,351.87	23,829.36	27,773.63	28,927.91
GPI	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.74

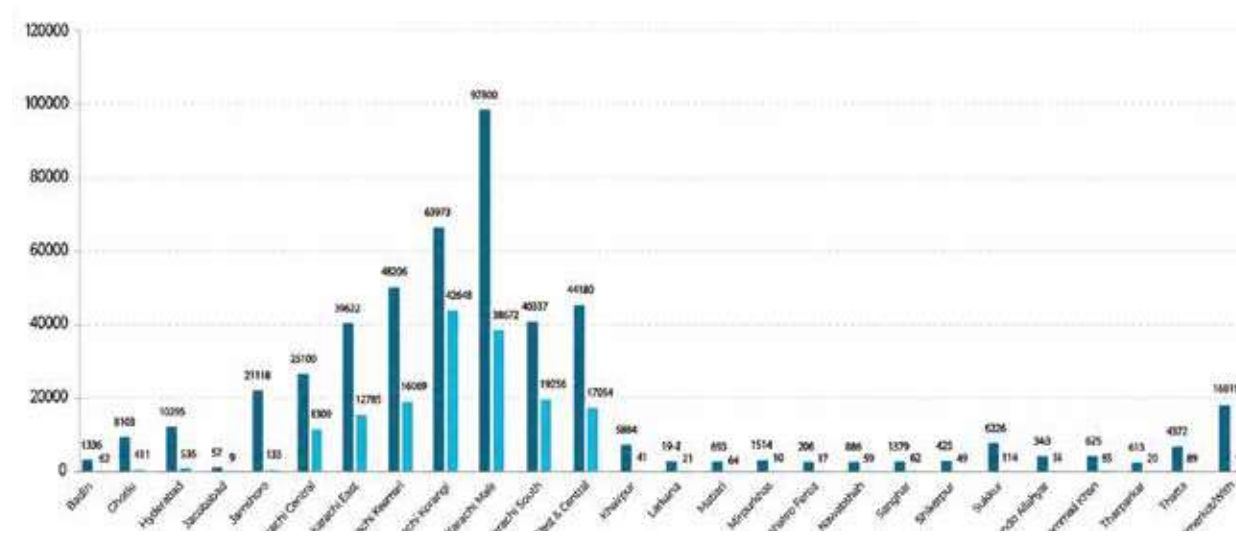
Source: Sindh Employees Social Security Institution Received by Human Rights Department.

Similarly, data for social security of workers reflects similar gender disparities, with **73% payments going to men, and a meagre 27% to women**. These disparities persist across districts too. In more urbanized districts such as Hyderabad, Karachi, and others such as **Larkana, Khairpur, and Sanghar**, the number of female workers insured under EOBI are either half that of men, as in Hyderabad; or even less than half, such as in Sanghar.²⁴¹

These figures point towards trends which have been explored in previous sections; women's labour is underreported, women's informal or home-based work does not receive social, medical, or maternity benefits, and the lack of registration as a formal worker can result in their exclusion from these systems. This gap also highlights the need to expand **social security nets to cover women who work in informal labour, including domestic workers and home-based workers, as well as women entrepreneurs, women engaged in freelance e-commerce work, and women employed in the digital gig economy**.

Beyond social security, evidence shows that women are not just underrepresented in the employment force but also struggling with the burden of gendered social norms and domestic

Figure 7.5b: Male and Female Workers by District, SESSI 2024



²⁴¹ (Sindh Employees Social Security Institution (SESSI), 2022 to 2024)

and unpaid care work, which are unaddressed both in terms of social protection policy and action. The Sindh Maternity Benefits Act (2018) provides for 16 weeks of paid maternity leave and provision of daycare facilities, but studies show that even in urban centres like Karachi, there is relatively weak enforcement.²⁴² The Sindh Women Agriculture Workers Act 2019 provides rural and agricultural women with a comparable social support with 120 days of maternity leave, childcare and breastfeeding provisions, but, as of 2024, the regulations of business were not formulated, which postponed the application of the law.²⁴³ The issues women face in entering the workforce cannot be exhaustively resolved without empowering the female labour force by offering women specific needs such as childcare provisions or flexible working hours which is possible through social security.

7.7 Conclusion

This chapter makes it evident that there is immense potential for women's economic participation and growth in Sindh, but it is greatly constrained by structural and systemic disparities. Despite being the industrial heart of the country, there remains widespread inequality across the province. There have been positive steps taken both by the Sindh government, as well as at a federal level, the data makes it evident that women and other gender identities are marginalised in the formal economy.

The gaps in economic indicators such as the LFPR, make it clear that this disparity exists in urban centres as well as rural, where allegedly, the existence of stronger infrastructure should provide more economic opportunities for women, drawing attention to the fact that economic access or opportunities on their own, cannot improve women's participation in the workforce if strategies for economic empowerment do not account for regressive socio-cultural gender norms and systemic barriers. Simultaneously, it is also evident that the challenges of rural and urban women might be similar in some ways, but not all, and that addressing gaps in gender parity is thus not a one size fits all approach.

To achieve gender parity in Sindh, there is not just a need for standardised and robust data collection; it requires a holistic, multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder strategy encompassing various intersecting aspects of women's lives, ranging from physical safety, wage parity, social protection, mobility, literacy, and much more.

7.8 Recommendations

Although considerable progress has been made toward reducing gender gaps in economic participation, significant structural and systemic barriers continue to limit women's full participation in the workforce. The following recommendations aim to address these challenges and strengthen gender-responsive economic inclusion across Sindh.

- **Enhancement of Labour Laws Implementation:** Strengthening the implementation of labour laws remains essential for addressing gender disparities in Sindh's labour market. Full operationalization of the Sindh Home-Based Workers Act, 2018, including notification of the Rules of Business and establishment of the Home-Based Workers Council, is necessary to make legal protections effective. The government should also simplify registration processes and conduct awareness campaigns to improve home-based workers' access to rights and protections. Greater policy attention is also needed for unpaid domestic and care work through improved implementation of the Sindh Maternity Benefits Act, 2018 and the Sindh Women Agricultural Workers Act, 2019. Accelerating registration under the Benazir Women Agricultural Worker Card initiative can further enhance women's access to minimum wages and social security protections.
- **Enhancing Financial and Digital Inclusion:** Government should collaborate with various stakeholders including PTA to offer digital literacy programmes in both urban and rural

Sindh. Sindh Digital Technology Board Act (2022) forms the legal basis of these initiatives and the newly introduced Digital and Financial Literacy Training (DFLT) programme needs to be extended to hit its goal of 60,000 women by spring 2026. Mobile banking and digital wallets should continue to be prioritized as important tools for expanding financial inclusion. However, additional measures are also needed to support women's financial inclusion beyond technology-based solutions, particularly in light of the comparatively low levels of mobile phone ownership among women in Pakistan.

- **Safety and Accessibility of Women to Workplaces:** To empower women in the workforce, the Government has to establish public transport systems that are affordable and secure as required by the Sindh Mass Transit Authority Act (2014). This involves more gender-specific programs such as the Pink Scooty Scheme introduced recently which aims to enhance independent mobility and accessibility for working women and female students. In addition, greater investment is required to support the balance between women's employment and the household and care responsibilities they continue to bear. This includes measures such as flexible working arrangements, access to clean sanitation facilities, childcare services, and other supportive workplace mechanisms. At the same time, policies and interventions must recognize the differing realities of women in urban and rural areas, along with the variation in their socio-economic needs and access to opportunities.
- **Standardising Gender Disaggregated Data Collection:** Sindh Government must collaborate with different Provincial Departments in developing standardised range of indicators of the economy that are not only harmonised to global standards, but also tailored to local conditions. The departments can use the Sindh Transparency and Right to Information Act (2016) to create data transparency so that the mandate presented to various departments to gather data according to those indicators can be utilized in future research and analysis.
- **Strengthen Adherence to International Instruments:** Enhance the implementation and monitoring of international commitments related to gender equality, labour rights, and human rights, including CEDAW, ILO Conventions, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), by aligning provincial policies, legislation, and institutional practices with international standards and reporting obligations.

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ANNEXURES



SINDH GENDER PARITY REPORT 2023-2024

ANNEXURES 1

SGA&CD Notification No. SO(C-IV)/SGA&CD/4-83/2024 regarding Constitution of the Technical Working Group on Gender (TWG).



GOVERNMENT OF SINDH
SERVICES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION &
COORDINATION DEPARTMENT
(Implementation & Coordination Wing)

NOTIFICATION

NO: SO(C-IV)/SGA&CD/4-83/2024: With the approval of the Competent Authority i.e. Chief Secretary, Sindh, a **Technical Working Group on Gender (TWG)** is hereby constituted to provide leadership, support and resources for the development of Gender Information Management System and Gender Parity Report in the Province of Sindh with the following Composition and Terms of Reference (ToRs):

1. Secretary, Human Rights Department, Sindh	Chairperson
2. Secretary, Women Development Department, Sindh	Co-Chair
3. Chairperson, Sindh Commission on the Status of Women	Member
4. Representative of Law, Parliamentary Affairs & Criminal Prosecution Department, Sindh (Not below the rank of BPS-19)	Member
5. Representative of Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department, Sindh	Member
6. Representative of Health Department, Sindh (Not below the rank of BPS-19)	Member
7. Representative of Social Welfare Department, Sindh (Not below the rank of BPS-19)	Member
8. Representative of Home Department, Sindh (Not below the rank of BPS-19)	Member
9. Representative of Labour & Human Resources Department, Sindh (Not below the rank of BPS-19)	Member
10. Representative of College Education Department, Sindh (Not below the rank of BPS-19)	Member
11. Representative of School Education & Literacy Department, Sindh (Not below the rank of BPS-19)	Member
12. Representative of Universities and Boards Department, Sindh (Not below the rank of BPS-19)	Member
13. Representative of Social Protection Department, Sindh (Not below the rank of BPS-19)	Member
14. Representative from UNFPA Pakistan	Member
15. Representative from UNWOEN Pakistan	Member
16. Ms. Rida Tahir, Legal Expert	Member
17. Ms. Kiran Zubair, Communication Specialist (LR), Treaty Implementation Cell, Human Rights Department	Member
18. Executive Coordinator, Treaty Implementation Cell, Human Rights Department, Sindh	Secretary/Member
19. Any co-opted member (to be nominated by the Chairperson)	Member

2. The Technical Working Group on Gender will meet regularly on a quarterly basis.

The ToRs of the Technical Working Group on Gender are as under:

- To provide leadership and oversight to ensure coordinated efforts for the establishment of Gender Information Management System and preparation of Gender Parity Report(s) for the province of Sindh.
- To suggest allocation allocate resources to support the implementation of the Gender Parity Report.
- To monitor progress and address any challenges or barriers that arise in the formulation of Gender Information Management System and Gender Parity Report.
- To review data and feedback to assess effectiveness and identify areas for improvement.

ASIF HYDER SHAH
CHIEF SECRETARY, SINDH



...(2)...

NO: SO(C-IV)/SGA&CD/4-83/2024

Karachi, dated the 08th November, 2024

Copy is forwarded for information & necessary action to:-

1. The Chairman, Planning & Development Board, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
2. The Senior Member, Board of Revenue, Sindh.
3. The Principal Secretary to Governor Sindh.
4. The Principal Secretary to Chief Minister Sindh.
5. The Administrative Secretaries (all) in Sindh, Karachi.
6. The Chairman / Members of the Committee.
7. The Deputy Secretary (Coordination), SGA&CD, Sindh.
8. The Superintendent, Sindh Printing Press, Karachi with the request to publish the notification in the next issue of official gazette.
9. The P.S. to Chief Secretary Sindh.
10. The P.S. to Secretary (I&C), SGA&CD.
11. Master file.



M.D.S.D.
08.11.2024

SECTION OFFICER (C-IV)

ANNEXURES 2

District-wise Birth Registrations in Sindh by Rural/Urban Residence and Sex, 2023

CRMS Birth Registration for Urban/Rural (2023)				
District	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
BADIN	86,524	78,113	26,591	24,598
DADU	100,860	92,319	20,360	19,304
GHOTKI	127,538	116,653	17,431	16,465
HYDERABAD	21,338	19,712	51,918	52,414
JACOBABAD	51,233	48,073	12,090	11,463
JAMSHORO	58,126	54,005	11,918	11,712
KAMBARSHAH DADKOT	109,289	104,440	23,538	22,736
KARACHI CENTRAL	0	0	42,768	45,325
KARACHI EAST	0	0	61,634	63,768
KARACHI KEEMARI	314	319	61,404	63,869
KARACHI KORANGI	0	0	103,169	108,899
KARACHI MALIR	29,045	29,759	21,687	22,552
KARACHI SOUTH	0	0	32,437	34,976
KARACHI WEST	12,395	12,116	83,808	88,810
KASHMORE	61,086	58,307	20,556	19,039
KHAIRPUR	180,577	167,948	45,090	41,924
LARKANA	79,491	76,148	37,771	36,391
MATIARI	44,122	42,496	9,344	8,876
MIRPURKHAS	82,515	75,288	14,463	13,547
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	116,883	106,268	17,439	16,622
SANGHAR	121,929	112,164	39,688	37,258
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD	87,161	77,763	34,911	32,489
SHIKARPUR	88,769	83,339	17,508	16,646
SUJAWAL	53,452	49,059	10,062	9,129
SUKKUR	66,117	60,376	41,007	39,305
TANDO ALLAHYAR	39,403	35,545	10,009	9,569
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN	42,888	39,436	12,089	11,516
THAR PARKAR	122,864	113,842	1,809	1,681
THATTA	71,963	66,580	16,945	15,808
UMERKOT	52,112	47,515	18,568	16,672
Grand Total	1727417	1732038	901067	913363

Source: Civil Registration Management System (CRMS) 2023 dataset provided by National Database and Registration Authority received by Human Rights Department

ANNEXURES 3

District-wise Registered Births in Sindh by Sex and Age Cohort, 2023

DISTRICT	AGE MALE UNDER2	AGE FEMALE UNDER2	AGE MALE 2.7	AGE FEMALE 2.7	AGE MALE GREATER 7	AGE FEMALE GREATER 7
SANGHAR	24,357	23,194	64,900	58,125	72,360	68,103
UMER KOT	11,052	10,421	29,794	25,968	29,834	27,798
MATIARI	8,789	8,538	20,838	18,938	23,839	23,896
JACOBABAD	9,543	10,138	26,227	24,447	27,553	24,951
JAMSHORO	9,191	8,685	24,521	22,515	36,332	34,517
SHAHEED BENAZIR ABAE	19,804	19,203	54,529	49,779	47,739	41,270
KHAIRPUR	39,985	40,359	109,185	102,136	76,497	67,377
LARKANA	19,307	20,012	49,449	47,291	48,506	45,236
KARACHI MALIR	11,602	10,857	18,076	16,999	21,054	24,455
HYDERABAD	11,405	10,949	25,295	23,258	36,556	37,919
SHIKARPUR	18,275	18,569	44,330	40,926	43,672	40,490
BADIN	17,499	17,390	46,906	40,624	48,710	44,697
KARACHI KEEMARI	16,947	15,574	21,042	19,582	23,729	29,032
SUJAWAL	8,892	8,770	27,582	25,345	27,040	24,073
MIRPUR KHAS	14,016	13,360	37,679	33,060	45,283	42,415
THARPARKAR	21,614	19,881	51,374	45,565	51,685	50,077
KARACHI CENTRAL	13,112	12,519	14,459	13,616	15,197	19,190
DADU	17,083	17,345	48,717	45,305	55,420	48,973
KARACHI EAST	19,224	18,150	20,210	19,566	22,200	26,052
KARACHI KORANGI	27,213	26,042	35,519	34,101	40,437	48,756
KAMBAR SHAHDAD KOT	20,267	20,805	56,710	52,897	55,850	53,474
GHOTKI	24,312	23,802	62,089	55,189	58,568	54,127
KASHMORE	12,124	13,120	33,991	33,932	35,527	30,294
SUKKUR	20,257	19,768	46,573	42,310	40,294	37,603
KARACHI WEST	22,537	20,952	32,613	31,040	41,053	48,934
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	21,397	21,117	61,934	56,908	50,991	44,865
THATTA	12,551	12,289	35,823	32,940	40,534	37,159
TANDO ALLAHYAR	7,051	6,888	19,668	17,270	22,693	20,956
KARACHI SOUTH	11,675	11,086	10,560	10,408	10,202	13,482
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN	8,581	8,480	22,279	20,106	24,117	22,366
TOTAL	459,677	488,263	1138413	1036888	1173472	1063599

Source: Civil Registration Management System (CRMS) 2023 dataset provided by National Database and Registration Authority received by Human Rights Department

ANNEXURES 4

District-wise Marriage Registrations in Sindh by Sex, 2023

MARRIAGE REGISTRATION		
District	Male	Female
BADIN	3,070	1,525
DADU	2,216	1,564
GHOTKI	1,707	1,238
HYDERABAD	8,267	5,831
JACOBABAD	802	666
JAMSHORO	2,147	1,374
KAMBAR SHAHDAD KOT	2,116	1,472
KARACHI CENTRAL	25,570	18,858
KARACHI EAST	31,670	24,264
KARACHI KEEMARI	26,873	14,874
KARACHI KORANGI	53,315	33,721
KARACHI MALIR	12,542	7,362
KARACHI SOUTH	18,107	12,613
KARACHI WEST	44,588	23,263
KASHMORE	522	420
KHAIRPUR	3,160	2,251
LARKANA	1,918	1,474
MATIARI	1,649	1,028
MIRPUR KHAS	2,112	1,535
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	2,650	1,722
SANGHAR	4,497	3,053
SHAHEED BENAZIR ABAD	3,808	2,510
SHIKARPUR	1,405	996
SUJAWAL	248	172
SUKKUR	3,909	2,871
TANDO ALLAHYAR	746	550
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN	912	495
THARPARKAR	623	499
THATTA	812	583
UMER KOT	573	483
Grand Total	262,534	169,267

Source: Civil Registration Management System (CRMS) 2023 dataset provided by National Database and Registration Authority received by Human Rights Department

ANNEXURES 5

District-wise Divorce Registrations in Sindh by Sex, 2023

S. No.	District	No. of Divorcers (Male)	No. of Divorcees (Female)	Total
1	BADIN	262	239	501
2	DADU	263	241	504
3	GHOTKI	206	182	388
4	HYDERABAD	982	955	1937
5	JACOBABAD	141	139	280
6	JAMSHORO	268	254	522
7	KAMBAR SHAHDAD KOT	207	192	399
8	KARACHI CENTRAL	2297	2228	4525
9	KARACHI EAST	3170	3060	6230
10	KARACHI KEEMARI	985	908	1893
11	KARACHI KORANGI	6665	6322	12987
12	KARACHI MALIR	561	546	1107
13	KARACHI SOUTH	2139	1958	4097
14	KARACHI WEST	2684	2420	5104
15	KASHMORE	162	159	321
16	KHAIRPUR	546	507	1053
17	LARKANA	270	252	522
18	MATIARI	216	199	415
19	MIRPUR KHAS	341	325	666
20	NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	305	272	577
21	SANGHAR	465	431	896
22	SHAHEED BENAZIR ABAD	383	360	743
23	SHIKARPUR	200	192	392
24	SUJAWAL	54	52	106
25	SUKKUR	420	401	821
26	TANDO ALLAHYAR	143	137	280
27	TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN	122	122	244
28	THARPARKAR	21	21	42
29	THATTA	147	141	288
30	UMER KOT	75	72	147

Source: Civil Registration Management System (CRMS) 2023 dataset provided by National Database and Registration Authority received by Human Rights Department

ANNEXURES 6

District-wise Marriage Registrations in Sindh by Sex, 2023

DEATH REGISTRATION FOR SINDH PROVINCE			
District	Male	Female	Grand Total
BADIN	6,327	2,913	9,240
DADU	5,817	2,093	7,910
GHOTKI	6,177	1,879	8,056
HYDERABAD	9,631	5,419	15,050
JACOBABAD	2,873	604	3,477
JAMSHORO	4,846	1,813	6,659
KAMBAR SHAHDAD KOT	9,615	1,793	11,408
KARACHI CENTRAL	8,751	5,595	14,346
KARACHI EAST	9,630	6,282	15,912
KARACHI KEEMARI	5,995	3,538	9,533
KARACHI KORANGI	17,488	11,711	29,199
KARACHI MALIR	5,944	3,205	9,149
KARACHI SOUTH	6,952	4,432	11,384
KARACHI WEST	13,527	8,226	21,753
KASHMORE	1,987	512	2,499
KHAIRPUR	12,062	3,194	15,256
LARKANA	9,372	2,341	11,713
MATIARI	4,274	1,961	6,235
MIRPUR KHAS	5,928	3,005	8,933
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	8,588	2,309	10,897
SANGHAR	8,084	3,711	11,795
SHAHEED BENAZIR ABAD	7,527	2,547	10,074
SHIKARPUR	5,043	1,435	6,478
SUJAWAL	2,754	709	3,463
SUKKUR	7,350	1,924	9,274
TANDO ALLAHYAR	3,252	1,458	4,710
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN	3,083	1,466	4,549
THARPARKAR	3,115	1,238	4,353
THATTA	4,816	1,159	5,975
UMER KOT	3,101	1,163	4,264
Grand Total	203,909	89,635	293,544

Source: NADRA, 2023 received by Human Rights Department, GoS

ANNEXURES 7

District-wise Divorce Registrations in Sindh by Sex, 2023

DISTRICT	DIVORCER (M)	DIVORCEE
BADIN	262	239
DADU	263	241
GHOTKI	206	182
HYDERABAD	982	955
JACOBABAD	141	139
JAMSHORO	268	254
KAMBAR SHAHDAD KOT	207	192
KARACHI CENTRAL	2,297	2,228
KARACHI EAST	3,170	3,060
KARACHI KEEIMARI	985	908
KARACHI KORANGI	6,665	6,322
KARACHI MALIR	561	546
KARACHI SOUTH	2,139	1,958
KARACHI WEST	2,684	2,420
KASHMORE	162	159
KHAIRPUR	546	507
LARKANA	270	252
MATIARI	216	199
MIRPUH KHAS	341	325
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	305	272
SANGHAR	465	431
SHAHEED BENAZIR ABAD	383	360
SHIKARPUR	200	192
SUJAWAL	54	52
SUKKUR	420	401
TANDO ALLAHYAR	143	137
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN	122	122
THARPARKAR	21	21
THATTA	147	141
UMER KOT	75	72
Grand Total	24,700	23,287

Source: Civil Registration Management System (CRMS) 2023 dataset provided by National Database and Registration Authority received by Human Rights Department

ANNEXURES 8

Advisors to the Leader of the House in the Sindh Assembly 2024

S. No.	Advisor Name	Department
1	Dost Muhammad Rahimoon	Environment, Climate Change and Coastal Development
2	Giyano Mal	Rehabilitation

Source: Cabinet & Functionaries section of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh, accessed on November 22, 2025.

ANNEXURES 9

Chairpersons for all the Standing Committees in the Sindh Assembly 2024

STANDING COMMITTEE	CHAIRPERSON
1. Standing Committee on Agriculture	Nasir Hussain Qureshi
2. Standing Committee on Auqaf, Religious Affairs, Zakat and Ushr	Noor Ahmed Bhurgri
3. Standing Committee on Cooperatives	Farzana Hanif
4. Standing Committee on Culture, Tourism and Antiquities	Muhammad Aamir Siddiqui
5. Standing Committee on Energy	Rehan Bandukda
6. Standing Committee on Finance	Muhammad Taimur Talpur
7. Standing Committee on Food	No Chairperson listed
8. Standing Committee on Forest, Wildlife, and Environment	Mahmood Alam Jamot
9. Standing Committee on Higher, Technical Education and Research, School Education (up to Matriculation) and Special Education	Sikandar Ali Shoro
10. Standing Committee on Home	Faryal Talpur
11. Standing Committee on Industries and Commerce	Abdul Razaq Raja
12. Standing Committee on Information and Archives	Imdad Ali Pitafi
13. Standing Committee on Information, Science and Technology	Taha Ahmed Khan
14. Standing Committee on Irrigation	Sarfraz Hussain Shah
15. Standing Committee on Katchi Abadis	Muhammad Usman
16. Standing Committee on Labour and Human Resources	Muhammad Sajid

17.	Standing Committee on Law & Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights	Mujeeb Ul Haq
18.	Standing Committee on Livestock & Fisheries	Muhammad Owais
19.	Standing Committee on Local Government, Rural Development, Public Health Engineering, Housing Town Planning	No Chairperson listed
20.	Standing Committee on Mines and Minerals	Syed Saleh Shah Jilani
21.	Standing Committee on Minorities Affairs	Khatumal Jeewan
22.	Standing Committee on Planning, Development, and Special Initiatives	Zia Abbas Shah
23.	Standing Committee on Population Welfare	No Chairperson listed
24.	Standing Committee on Primary Health (BHU, HRC and Vertical Programmes) and Secondary Health (Rest of Health)	Sohrab Khan Sarki
25.	Standing Committee on Revenue, Land Utilization and Relief and Rehabilitation	Muhammad Ismail Rahoo
26.	Standing Committee on School Education (up to Matriculation)	Shabbir Ali Khan
27.	Standing Committee on Services, General Administration & Coordination Department	Aijaz Hussain Shah
28.	Standing Committee on Social Welfare	Abdul Basit
29.	Standing Committee on Special Education	Tanzila Umi Habiba
30.	Standing Committee on Sports and Youth Affairs	Muhammad Daniyal
31.	Standing Committee on Transport & Mass Transit	No Chairperson listed
32.	Standing Committee on Women Development	Farah Sohail
33.	Standing Committee on Works & Services	Imtiaz Ahmed Shaikh
34.	Standing Committee on Excise, Taxation & Narcotics	Najam Mirza

Source: Standing Committees section at Provincial Assembly of Sindh, (accessed November 22, 2025)

ANNEXURES 10

Dataset for National Assembly of Pakistan-General Elections-2024

cs	Name of District	Constituency (s)	Data Disaggregation																											
			Registered Voters				Voter Turnout				Contesting Candidates				Returning Officers				Presiding Officers				Polling Stations				Polling Booths			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total				
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25							
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN-GENERAL ELECTIONS-2024																														
1	Jacobabad	NA-190 Jacobabad	266,015	231,563	497,578	45.6%	39.3%	42.7%		12	2	14	1	0	1	319	115	434	116	115	203	434	707	636	1,343					
2	Kashmore	NA-191 Jacobabad-cum-Kashmore	270270	229688	499958	50.4%	41.1 %	46.1%		14	0	14	1	0	1	331	27	358	84	83	191	358	598	518	1116					
3	Shikarpur	NA-192 Kashmore-Cum-Shikarpur	214138	187968	402106	57.7%	52.4%	55.2%		11	0	11	1	0	1	188	85	273	85	85	103	273	472	441	913					
4	Larkana	NA-193 Shikarpur	269164	237178	506342	46.5%	42.3%	44.5%		14	0	14	1	0	1	227	113	340	113	113	114	340	632	586	1218					
		NA-194 Larkana-I	232235	205973	438208	44.5%	40.8%	42.8%		8	0	8	1	0	1	256	121	377	121	121	135	377	657	604	1261					
		NA-195 Larkana-II	230745	196876	427621	47.4%	44.2%	45.9%		9	0	9	0	1	1	250	108	358	108	108	142	358	640	588	1228					
5	Kamber Shahdadkot	NA-196 Kamber-Shahdadkot-I	227345	190395	417740	35.9%	33.6%	34.9%		12	1	13	1	0	1	293	10	303	32	32	239	303	501	432	933					
		NA-197 Kamber-Shahdadkot-II	220984	181734	402718	34.7%	30.6%	32.9%		10	1	11	1	0	1	286	9	295	58	58	179	295	489	404	893					
		NA-198 Ghotk-I	246755	208531	455286	57.6%	52.3%	55.2%		13	0	13	1	0	1	263	100	363	100	100	163	363	695	621	1316					
6	Ghotki	NA-199 Ghotk-II	245624	209752	455376	49.3%	44.1%	46.9%		8	1	9	1	0	1	265	100	365	100	100	165	365	687	617	1304					
7	Sukkur	NA-200 Sukkur-I	244331	212726	457057	44.9%	32.9%	39.3%		24	1	25	1	0	1	343	0	343	116	113	114	343	646	605	1251					
	Sukkur	NA-201 Sukkur-II	201736	174768	376504	53.9%	46.5%	50.4%		11	1	12	1	0	1	300	0	300	82	82	136	300	549	493	1042					
		NA-202 Khairpur I	234,037	213226	447263	48.2%	42.3%	45.4%		13	1	14	1	0	1	220	85	305	87	85	133	305	516	472	988					
		NA-203 Khairpur II	226982	199048	426030	57.8%	56.2%	57.1%		13	1	14	1	0	1	224	53	277	54	53	170	277	476	429	905					
8	Khairpur	NA-204 Khairpur III	259562	235914	495476	46.7%	40.0%	43.5%		12	1	13	1	0	1	245	81	326	88	81	157	326	570	525	1095					
9	Naushero Feroze	NA-205 Naushahro Feroze-I	256817	220502	477319	48.7%	43.9%	46.5%		17	1	18	1	0	1	266	93	359	93	93	173	359	544	498	1042					
		NA-206 Naushahro Feroze-II	254484	214362	465846	50.8%	47.2%	49.2%		15	0	15	1	0	1	272	79	351	79	79	193	351	598	533	1131					

ANNEXURES 10

10	Shaheed Benazirabad	NA - 207 Shaheed Benazirabad-I	268522	227515	496037	47.1%	41.4%	44.5%	13	0	13	1	0	1	280	66	346	66	214	346	596	596	1192
		NA- 208 Shaheed Benazirabad-II	231066	198876	429942	52.8%	48.1%	50.6%	17	2	19	1	0	1	286	48	334	48	238	334	515	515	1030
11	Sanghar	NA-209 Sanghar-I	326355	281283	607638	53.9%	49.9%	52.1%	11	4	15	1	0	1	298	144	442	144	154	442	847	776	1623
		NA-210 Sanghar-II	320767	280098	600865	50.1%	43.6%	47.1%	12	1	13	0	1	1	301	158	459	158	143	459	880	801	1681
12	Mirpurkhas	NA-211 Mirpurkhas-I	232346	200713	433059	49.0%	45.1%	47.2%	18	0	18	1	0	1	235	91	326	110	106	326	556	511	1067
		NA-212 Mirpurkhas-II	229256	203085	432341	49.6%	44.6%	47.3%	10	0	10	1	0	1	282	48	330	68	194	330	543	528	1071
13	Umerkot	NA-213 Umerkot	310971	278379	589350	51.4%	49.6%	50.6%	18	1	19	1	0	1	395	99	494	99	296	494	943	904	1847
		NA-214 Tharparkar-I	239,910	211,722	451,632	69.4%	72.8%	70.9%	11	-	11	1	-	1	380	2	382	138	106	382	590	553	1,143
14	Tharparkar	NA-215 Tharparkar-II	408,270	355,134	763,404	66.5%	67.7%	67.1%	19	1	20	1	-	1	388	13	401	89	223	401	1,022	943	1,965
15	Matiari	NA-216 Matiari	221177	196452	417629	56.8%	50.5%	53.8%	11	1	12	1	0	1	269	51	320	52	217	320	574	535	1109
16	Tando Allahyar	NA-217 Tando Allahyar	239910	211722	451632	50.6%	44.6%	47.8%	13	2	15	1	0	1	229	102	331	104	125	331	590	553	1143
		NA-218 Hyderabad-I	178290	160665	338955	44.2%	36.9%	40.8%	10	2	12	1	0	1	184	56	240	58	126	240	449	412	861
17	Hyderabad	NA-219 Hyderabad-II	229980	194469	424449	40.4%	28.5%	34.9%	36	2	38	1	0	1	180	116	296	119	61	296	573	531	1104
		NA-220 Hyderabad-III	254055	206977	461032	44.4%	31.5%	38.6%	32	0	32	1	0	1	194	153	347	167	27	347	679	575	1254
18	Tando Muhammad Khan	NA-221 Tando Muhammad Khan	191194	165250	356444	53.5%	42.1%	48.2%	17	-	17	1	-	1	223	75	298	75	148	298	504	435	939
19	Badin	NA-222 Badin-I	252,138	219,457	471,595	49.6%	39.4%	44.9%	14	1	15	1	0	1	286	52	338	57	229	338	565	485	1050
		NA-223 Badin-II	253,871	216,710	470,581	55.9%	42.6%	49.8%	14	2	16	1	0	1	293	62	355	64	229	355	577	473	1050
20	Sujawal	NA-224 Sujawal	233,078	191,250	424,328	51.9%	40.5%	46.7%	8	0	8	1	0	1	334	25	359	71	218	359	620	504	1124
21	Thatta	NA-225 Thatta	286354	236032	522386	42.7%	30.8%	37.3%	10	1	11	1	0	1	353	72	425	79	274	425	802	714	1516
22	Jamshoro	NA-226 Jamshoro	258834	218228	477062	51.6%	44.6%	48.4%	10	1	11	1	0	1	305	147	452	128	197	452	748	651	1399
23	Dadu	NA-227 Dadu-I	258308	221103	479411	46.1%	42.9%	44.7%	10	2	12	1	0	1	297	36	333	84	167	333	623	551	1174
		NA-228 Dadu-II	242355	208707	451062	41.6%	36.8%	39.4%	15	0	15	1	0	1	292	45	337	87	171	337	605	521	1126
		NA-229 Malir-I	130166	102271	232437	48.2%	42.4%	45.6%	12	3	15	1	0	1	182	2	184	2	180	184	287	288	575
24	Malir	NA-230 Malir-II	145303	104706	250009	45.4%	34.7%	40.9%	24	1	25	1	0	1	148	15	163	15	133	163	316	290	606
		NA-231 Malir-III	191753	150674	342427	42.9%	33.4%	38.7%	25	0	25	1	0	1	211	4	215	4	207	215	422	406	828

cs	Name of District	Constituency (s)	Data Disaggregation																							
			Registered Voters			Voter Turnout			Contesting Candidates			Returning Officers			Presiding Officers			Polling Stations			Polling Booths					
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Combined	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25		
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN-GENERAL ELECTIONS-2024																										
25	Korangi Karachi	NA-232 Korangi Karachi I	315376	278755	594131	47.8%	38.8%	43.6%	35	1	36	1	0	1	265	5	270	21	21	228	270	540	540	1080		
		NA-233 Korangi Karachi II	293704	238563	532267	52.6%	39.8%	46.8%	26	1	27	1	0	1	283	4	287	68	68	151	287	574	574	1148		
		NA-234 Korangi Karachi II	219054	166574	385628	50.0%	39.3%	45.4%	19	0	19	1	0	1	195	0	195	25	25	145	195	390	390	780		
		NA-235 Korangi Karachi II	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	42.1%	38.3%	40.5%	23	1	24	1	0	1	81	5	86	5	5	86	96	194	190	384		
26	Karachi East	NA-236 Karachi East-I	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	33.5%	15.7%	24.9%	28	7	35	1	0	1	288	6	294	6	6	282	294	588	588	1176		
		NA-237 Karachi East-II	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	40.2%	30.2%	35.7%	34	2	36	1	0	1	213	15	228	15	15	198	228	456	456	912		
		NA-238 Karachi East-III	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	34.2%	26.5%	30.5%	22	3	25	1	0	1	273	19	292	19	19	254	292	584	584	1168		
		NA-239 Karachi East-IV	233087	188994	422081	35.8%	25.6%	31.2%	18	1	19	1	0	1	181	0	181	1	1	179	181	362	362	724		
27	Karachi South	NA-240 Karachi South-I	210741	175230	385971	35.8%	23.5%	30.2%	3	16	19	1	0	1	170	0	170	0	0	170	170	340	340	680		
		NA-241 Karachi South-II	243868	218644	462512	26.2%	20.3%	23.4%	7	31	38	1	0	1	234	0	234	4	4	226	234	468	468	936		
		NA-242, Karachi Keamari-I	256173	181617	437790	48.7%	36.6%	43.7%	28	1	29	0	1	1	283	3	286	131	104	51	286	626	518	1144		
		NA-243, Karachi Keamari-II	261913	191511	453424	42.0%	31.4%	37.5%	19	0	19	1	0	1	293	17	310	143	120	47	310	666	574	1240		
29	Karachi West	NA-244 Karachi West-I	89,428	66,254	155,682	42.1%	34.7%	38.9%	24	0	24	1	0	1	32	32	64	32	32	65	129	212	174	386		
		NA-245 Karachi West-II	218,786	153,933	372,719	48.2%	36.2%	43.2%	22	1	23	1	0	1	91	82	173	91	82	83	256	478	344	822		
		NA-246 Karachi West-III	242,726	183,701	426,427	47.8%	39.7%	44.3%	23	1	24	1	0	1	88	80	168	88	80	123	291	521	404	925		
		NA-247 Karachi Central-I	240,786	196,148	436,934	48.1%	37.6%	43.4%	24	3	27	1	0	1	225	42	267	40	40	187	267	473	378	851		
30	Karachi Central	NA-248 Karachi Central-II	318,949	280,862	599,811	47.8%	40.5%	44.4%	30	4	34	1	0	1	297	64	361	63	63	235	361	621	514	1135		
		NA-249 Karachi Central-III	302,341	252,300	554,641	39.5%	33.2%	36.6%	25	2	27	1	0	1	270	50	320	49	49	222	320	571	480	1051		
		NA-250 Karachi Central-IV	291,116	262,424	553,540	38.1%	30.5%	34.5%	20	5	25	1	0	1	267	40	307	37	37	233	307	565	479	1044		

Source: Dataset from the Election Commission Pakistan, received by the Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh.

Dataset for Provincial Assembly of Sindh-General Elections-2024

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATA FOR THE FIRST GENDER PARITY REPORT OF SINDH PROVINCE.																									
Sr.No	Name of District	Constituency (s)	Data Disaggregation																						
			Registered Voters			Voter Turnout			Contesting Candidates			Returning Officers			Presiding Officers			Polling Stations			Polling Booths				
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Combined	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH-GENERAL ELECTIONS-2024																									
1	Jacobabad	PS-1 Jacobabad-I	114,290	99,939	214,229	41.3%	32.7%	37.3%	23	3	26	1	0	1	121	73	194	74	73	47	194	310	286	596	
		PS-2 Jacobabad-II	96,467	84,649	181,116	61.0%	60.3%	60.7%	18	1	19	1	0	1	121	31	152	32	31	89	152	254	222	476	
		PS-3 Jacobabad-III	105,805	90,856	196,661	44.4%	39.3%	42.0%	15	0	15	1	0	1	140	28	168	28	28	112	168	280	248	528	
		PS-04 Kashmore-I	104,505	88,914	193,419	51.4%	47.8%	49.8%	21	1	22	1	0	1	134	11	145	30	30	85	145	224	193	417	
2	Kashmore	PS-05 Kashmore-II	110,871	94,797	205,668	41.0%	28.2%	35.1%	16	0	16	1	0	1	120	16	136	39	39	58	136	234	208	442	
		PS-06 Kashmore-III	103,657	87,985	191,642	58.1%	52.0%	55.3%	12	0	12	1	0	1	124	0	124	28	29	67	124	206	181	387	
3	Shikarpur	PS-07 Shikarpur-I	141411	125695	267106	48.0%	41.3%	44.8%	11	0	11	1	0	1	100	77	177	77	77	23	177	334	319	653	
		PS-08 Shikarpur-II	101484	90977	192461	64.2%	61.5%	63.0%	5	1	6	1	0	1	93	38	131	38	38	55	131	243	224	467	
		PS-09 Shikarpur-III	141097	122585	263682	40.4%	37.5%	39.0%	10	0	10	1	0	1	127	51	178	51	51	76	178	323	299	622	
		PS-10 Larkana-I	129768	114909	244677	47.7%	48.1%	47.9%	9	1	10	0	1	1	144	59	203	59	59	85	203	360	338	698	
4	Larkana	PS-11 Larkana-II	102467	91064	193531	40.9%	31.6%	36.5%	17	1	18	1	0	1	112	62	174	62	62	50	174	297	266	563	
		PS-12 Larkana-III	109019	93688	202707	48.2%	45.5%	47.0%	13	0	13	1	0	1	116	52	168	52	52	64	168	298	279	577	
		PS-13 Larkana-IV	121726	103188	224914	46.1%	42.9%	44.6%	4	0	4	1	0	1	134	56	190	56	56	78	190	342	309	651	
		PS-14 Kamber-I	114636	97101	211737	35.2%	31.7%	33.6%	9	1	10	1	0	1	148	9	157	18	18	121	157	260	220	480	
5	Kamber Shahdadkot	PS-15 Kamber-II	112709	93294	206003	36.7%	34.8%	35.8%	15	2	17	1	0	1	145	1	146	14	14	118	146	241	212	453	
		PS-16 Kamber-III	109503	88405	197908	32.0%	27.5%	30.0%	14	0	14	1	0	1	140	7	147	31	31	85	147	242	202	444	
		PS-17 Kamber-IV	111481	93329	204810	37.4%	34.5%	36.1%	13	0	13	1	0	1	146	2	148	27	27	94	148	247	202	449	
		PS-18 Ghotki-I	122060	101286	223346	61.6%	58.5%	60.2%	23	0	23	1	0	1	140	48	188	48	48	92	188	360	312	672	
6	Ghotki	PS-19 Ghotki-II	124695	107245	231940	54.5%	46.3%	50.7%	17	0	17	1	0	1	123	52	175	52	52	71	175	335	309	644	
		PS-20 Ghotki-III	122208	104815	227023	49.1%	45.7%	47.5%	6	0	6	0	1	1	143	40	183	40	40	103	183	344	305	649	
		PS-21 Ghotki-IV	123416	104937	228353	48.8%	43.4%	46.3%	9	1	10	1	0	1	122	60	182	60	60	62	182	343	312	655	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATA FOR THE FIRST GENDER PARITY REPORT OF SINDH PROVINCE.

Sr.No	Name of District	Constituency (s)	Data Disaggregation																								
			Registered Voters				Voter Turnout				Contesting Candidates				Returning Officers				Presiding Officers				Polling Stations				
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Combined	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25				
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH-GENERAL ELECTIONS-2024																											
7	Sukkur	PS-22 Sukkur-I	99642	86229	185871	51.5%	45.7%	48.8%	14	0	14	1	0	1	145	0	145	41	41	82	63	145	186	272	458		
		PS-23 Sukkur-II	102094	88539	190633	55.9%	47.9%	52.2%	16	2	18	1	0	1	155	0	155	41	41	82	73	155	196	277	473		
		PS-24 Sukkur-III	114493	98469	212962	42.1%	30.7%	36.8%	29	3	32	0	1	1	160	0	160	58	55	113	47	160	218	300	518		
		PS-25 Sukkur-IV	129838	114257	244095	46.9%	35.5%	41.5%	23	0	23	1	0	1	183	0	183	58	58	116	67	183	241	346	587		
8	Khairpur	PS-26 Khairpur I	115308	105521	220829	47.4%	40.1%	43.9%	20	2	22	1	0	1	113	47	160	48	47	95	65	160	269	244	513		
		PS-27 Khairpur II	118729	107705	226434	50.3%	46.2%	48.3%	10	1	11	1	0	1	107	38	145	39	38	77	68	145	247	228	475		
		PS-28 Khairpur III	110202	96934	207136	58.6%	55.8%	57.3%	22	0	22	1	0	1	102	32	134	33	32	65	69	134	236	211	447		
		PS-29 Khairpur IV	116780	218894	218894	54.9%	63.6%	59.0%	20	0	20	1	0	1	122	21	143	21	21	42	101	143	240	218	458		
		PS-30 Khairpur V	126696	115191	241887	44.2%	34.8%	39.7%	21	0	21	1	0	1	113	45	158	50	45	95	63	158	283	258	541		
		PS-31 Khairpur VI	132866	120723	253589	49.7%	43.7%	46.9%	15	0	15	1	0	1	132	36	168	38	36	74	94	168	287	267	554		
		PS-32 Naushahro Feroze-I	121263	105931	227194	47.3%	42.3%	45.0%	17	2	19	1	0	1	128	43	171	43	43	86	85	171	255	236	491		
10	Shaheed Benazirabad	PS-36 Shaheed Benazirabad-I	129629	107935	237564	46.3%	42.4%	44.5%	12	1	13	0	1	1	141	22	163	22	22	44	119	163	288	288	576		
		PS-37 Shaheed Benazirabad-II	138893	119580	258473	48.9%	39.6%	44.6%	22	1	23	1	0	1	139	44	183	44	44	88	95	183	308	308	616		
		PS-38 Shaheed Benazirabad-III	115677	104304	219981	58.4%	53.2%	56.0%	19	0	19	1	0	1	152	36	188	36	36	72	116	188	267	267	534		
		PS-39 Shaheed Benazirabad-IV	115389	94572	209961	48.6%	43.7%	46.4%	16	4	20	1	0	1	134	12	146	12	12	24	122	146	248	248	496		
11	Sanghar	PS-40 Sanghar-I	127197	109310	236507	53.4%	48.1%	50.9%	15	0	15	1	0	1	109	59	168	59	59	118	50	168	324	296	620		
		PS-41 Sanghar-II	133796	115046	248842	56.0%	53.7%	55.0%	17	0	17	1	0	1	124	57	181	57	57	114	67	181	352	323	675		
		PS-42 Sanghar-III	120922	104643	225565	53.6%	49.1%	51.5%	23	1	24	1	0	1	122	53	175	53	53	106	69	175	329	293	622		
		PS-43 Sanghar-IV	132790	116649	249439	46.3%	39.1%	42.9%	12	0	12	1	0	1	127	63	190	63	63	126	64	190	362	334	696		
12	Mirpurkhas	PS-44 Sanghar-V	132417	115733	248150	51.2%	45.0%	48.3%	26	1	27	1	0	1	117	70	187	70	70	140	47	187	360	331	691		
		PS-45 Mirpurkhas-I	130611	112565	243176	45.3%	35.6%	40.8%	30	1	31	1	0	1	113	76	189	81	81	162	27	189	315	291	606		
		PS-46 Mirpurkhas-II	107735	88148	189883	49.6%	44.4%	47.2%	13	4	17	1	0	1	122	15	137	29	29	58	79	137	240	220	460		
		PS-47 Mirpurkhas-III	119175	105298	224473	48.0%	43.5%	45.9%	19	0	19	1	0	1	149	21	170	35	35	70	100	170	278	272	550		
13	Umerkot	PS-48 Mirpurkhas-IV	110081	97787	207868	51.3%	46.9%	49.2%	15	0	15	1	0	1	133	27	160	33	33	66	94	160	265	256	521		
		PS-49 Umerkot-I	110215	99462	209677	47.1%	45.2%	46.2%	23	0	23	1	0	1	137	30	167	30	30	60	107	167	324	317	641		
		PS-50 Umerkot-II	91805	80679	172484	57.7%	58.1%	57.9%	18	3	21	1	0	1	123	29	152	29	29	58	94	152	284	269	553		

ANNEXURES 11

		PS-51 Umerkot-III	108951	98238	207189	49.2%	46.6%	48.0%	9	1	10	1	0	1	135	40	175	40	40	95	175	335	318	653
		PS-52 Tharparkar-I	65,364	55,625	120,989	70.6%	76.7%	73.4%	11	0	11	1	0	1	153	1	154	53	53	48	154	212	179	391
14	Tharparkar	PS-53 Tharparkar-II	102,015	85,478	187,493	65.8%	68.2%	66.9%	14	0	14	1	0	1	227	1	228	85	85	58	228	316	263	579
		PS-54 Tharparkar-III	106,269	88,686	194,955	66.8%	70.6%	68.5%	11	0	11	1	0	1	191	3	194	44	44	106	194	277	226	503
		PS-55 Tharparkar-IV	118,747	101,407	220,154	66.1%	65.4%	65.8%	18	0	18	1	0	1	197	10	207	45	45	117	207	327	262	589
15	Matiari	PS-56 Matiari-I	114,097	102,914	217,011	57.6%	51.6%	54.8%	8	1	9	1	0	1	136	33	169	33	33	103	136	295	280	575
		PS-57 Matiari-II	107,080	93,538	200,618	55.8%	49.4%	52.8%	15	0	15	1	0	1	133	18	151	19	18	114	132	279	255	534
		PS-58 Tando Allahyar-I	128,609	112,273	240,882	51.1%	45.4%	48.5%	19	2	21	1	0	1	116	60	176	62	60	54	176	315	291	606
16	Tando Allahyar	PS-59 Tando Allahyar-II	111,301	99,449	210,750	49.7%	44.7%	47.3%	11	0	11	1	0	1	113	42	155	42	42	71	155	275	262	537
		PS-60 Hyderabad-I	73,009	66,898	139,907	43.5%	33.6%	38.8%	16	4	20	1	0	1	68	37	105	38	37	30	105	195	179	374
		PS-61 Hyderabad-II	105,281	93,767	199,048	45.9%	38.8%	42.6%	12	1	13	1	0	1	116	19	135	20	19	96	135	254	233	487
17	Hyderabad	PS-62 Hyderabad-III	99,040	79,933	178,973	43.9%	32.8%	39.0%	28	0	28	1	0	1	93	40	133	41	40	52	133	254	231	485
		PS-63 Hyderabad-IV	127,661	112,016	239,677	39.2%	24.6%	32.4%	35	6	41	1	0	1	85	74	159	76	74	9	159	311	293	604
		PS-64 Hyderabad-V	145,007	122,103	267,110	44.5%	28.7%	37.3%	38	5	43	0	1	1	115	98	213	109	98	6	213	409	341	750
		PS-65 Hyderabad-VI	112,327	87,394	199,721	42.5%	25.5%	35.0%	38	2	40	1	0	1	81	57	138	60	57	21	138	278	241	519
18	Tando Muhammad Khan	PS-66 Tando Muhammad Khan-I	98,499	85,438	183,937	52.8%	44.0%	48.7%	18	2	20	1	0	1	105	52	157	52	52	53	157	257	223	480
		PS-67 Tando Muhammad Khan-II	92,695	79,812	172,507	53.8%	40.4%	47.6%	12	0	12	1	0	1	118	23	141	23	23	95	141	247	212	459
19	Badin	PS-68 BADIN-I	103,518	89,052	192,570	48.4%	42.6%	45.7%	10	2	12	1	0	1	114	27	141	31	27	83	141	243	207	450
		PS-69 BADIN-II	104,701	91,163	195,864	47.4%	38.7%	43.3%	16	2	18	1	0	1	128	14	142	14	14	114	142	233	199	432
		PS-70 BADIN-III	105,372	91,949	197,321	54.3%	43.3%	49.2%	22	0	22	1	0	1	118	23	141	24	23	94	141	234	197	431
		PS-71 BADIN-IV	102,621	89,636	192,257	56.7%	44.5%	51.0%	21	1	22	1	0	1	119	29	148	30	29	89	148	237	194	431
		PS-72 BADIN-V	89,797	74,367	164,164	53.8%	36.8%	46.1%	18	0	18	1	0	1	100	21	121	22	21	78	121	195	161	356
20	Sujawal	PS-73 Sujawal-I	118,149	98,400	216,549	45.0%	35.5%	40.7%	11	0	11	1	0	1	166	12	178	40	39	99	178	315	258	573
		PS-74 Sujawal-II	114,929	92,850	207,779	59.0%	46.4%	53.3%	11	1	12	1	0	1	168	13	181	31	31	119	181	305	246	551
21	Thatta	PS-75 Thatta-I	144,376	123,175	267,551	42.9%	34.8%	39.2%	10	0	10	1	0	1	176	40	216	44	40	132	216	404	367	771
		PS-76 Thatta-II	141,978	112,857	254,835	42.8%	26.4%	35.5%	9	0	9	1	0	1	177	32	209	35	32	142	209	398	347	745
		PS-77 Jamshoro-I	95,627	81,402	177,029	53.4%	53.5%	53.4%	16	0	16	1	0	1	113	56	169	41	42	86	169	271	240	511
22	Jamshoro	PS-78 Jamshoro-II	84,606	73,648	158,254	49.2%	40.9%	45.4%	11	3	14	1	0	1	103	44	147	47	46	54	147	252	220	472
		PS-79 Jamshoro-III	78,601	63,178	141,779	50.2%	40.5%	45.9%	14	2	16	1	0	1	89	47	136	40	39	57	136	225	191	416

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATA FOR THE FIRST GENDER PARITY REPORT OF SINDH PROVINCE.

Sr.No	Name of District	Constituency (s)	Data Disaggregation																											
			Registered Voters				Voter Turnout				Contesting Candidates				Returning Officers				Presiding Officers				Polling Stations				Polling Booths			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Combined	Total	Male	Female	Total						
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25						
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH-GENERAL ELECTIONS-2024																														
23	Dadu	PS-80 DADU-I	137521	118024	255545	43.2%	40.4%	41.9%	12	0	12	1	0	1	147	28	175	36	35	104	175	333	291	624						
		PS-81 DADU-II	120787	103079	223866	50.0%	45.8%	48.1%	18	1	19	1	0	1	150	8	158	48	47	63	158	290	260	550						
		PS-82 DADU-III	112073	97491	209564	41.0%	34.6%	38.0%	21	0	21	1	0	1	135	36	171	53	49	69	171	291	255	546						
		PS-83 DADU-IV	130282	111216	241498	42.1%	39.1%	40.7%	20	0	20	1	0	1	157	9	166	34	30	102	166	314	266	580						
24	Malir	PS-84 Malir-I	72996	60067	133063	47.4%	41.1%	44.5%	16	0	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	106	108	179	174	353						
		PS-85 Malir-II	83964	67841	151805	46.1%	37.7%	42.3%	25	3	28	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	104	108	182	185	367						
		PS-86 Malir-III	50180	35724	85904	43.1%	34.1%	39.3%	23	1	24	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	62	62	109	101	210						
		PS-87 Malir-IV	61616	45239	106855	48.9%	39.2%	44.8%	17	2	19	1	0	1	0	0	0	15	15	45	75	144	130	274						
		PS-88 Malir-V	93262	66481	159743	42.7%	31.1%	37.9%	21	0	21	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	90	92	183	175	358						
		PS-89 Malir-VI	105204	82299	187503	43.4%	33.4%	39.0%	43	0	43	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	113	117	228	219	447						
		Ps-90 Karangi Karachi-I	150938	133869	284807	46.7%	38.1%	42.7%	31	1	32	1	0	1	125	3	128	2	2	124	128	256	256	512						
		Ps-91 Karangi Karachi-I	107841	96579	204420	41.6%	32.5%	37.3%	30	1	31	0	1	1	92	2	94	14	14	66	94	188	188	376						
25	Korangi Karachi	Ps-92 Karangi Karachi-I	149426	125617	275043	38.8%	25.7%	32.8%	20	2	22	0	1	1	144	0	144	30	30	84	144	288	288	576						
		Ps-93 Karangi Karachi-II	106657	82804	189461	38.5%	26.6%	33.3%	24	2	26	0	1	1	107	3	110	26	26	58	110	220	220	440						
		Ps-94 Karangi Karachi-I	139999	110717	250716	39.8%	27.5%	34.4%	24	0	24	1	0	1	120	2	122	26	26	70	122	244	244	488						
		Ps-95 Karangi Karachi-I	74119	57210	131329	42.6%	34.3%	38.9%	29	3	32	1	0	1	66	0	66	5	5	56	66	132	132	264						
		Ps-96 Karangi Karachi-II	99154	77096	176250	38.2%	27.2%	33.4%	38	3	41	1	0	1	85	3	88	13	13	52	88	176	176	352						
		PS-97 Karachi East-I	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	39.2%	26.1%	34.2%	40	0	40	1	0	1	30	3	33	3	3	27	33	66	66	132						
		PS-98 Karachi East-II	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	37.3%	31.7%	34.7%	32	0	32	1	0	1	48	2	50	2	2	46	50	102	98	200						
		PS-99 Karachi East-III	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	34.8%	37.2%	35.9%	25	1	26	1	0	1	115	0	115	0	0	115	115	230	230	460						
26	Karachi East	PS-100 Karachi East-IV	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	31.1%	31.4%	31.2%	41	2	43	1	0	1	214	2	216	2	2	112	116	232	232	464						
		PS-101 Karachi East- V	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	46.4%	36.8%	41.7%	39	5	44	1	0	1	153	4	157	4	4	149	157	314	314	628						
		PS-102 Karachi East-VI	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	39.1%	32.4%	35.9%	29	2	31	1	0	1	111	7	118	7	7	104	118	236	236	472						
		PS-103 Karachi East-VII	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	33.5%	23.8%	29.0%	31	2	33	1	0	1	104	7	111	7	7	97	111	222	222	444						
		PS-104 Karachi East-VIII	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	57.1%	11.9%	35.7%	29	2	31	1	0	1	109	16	125	16	16	93	125	250	250	500						
		PS-105 Karachi East-IX	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	45.7%	36.0%	41.3%	33	1	34	1	0	1	82	3	85	3	3	79	85	170	170	340						

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27	Karachi South	PS-106 Karachi South-I	125393	102394	227787	38.1%	26.2%	32.7%	21	2	23	1	0	1	97	0	97	0	0	97	97	194	194	388
		PS-107 Karachi South-II	140114	110823	250937	32.4%	24.9%	29.1%	23	1	24	0	1	1	106	0	106	1	1	104	106	212	212	424
		PS-108 Karachi South-III	138135	115073	253208	35.1%	24.6%	30.3%	27	4	31	0	1	1	115	0	115	0	0	115	115	230	230	460
		PS-109 Karachi South-IV	118935	104042	222977	36.3%	25.5%	31.3%	33	1	34	0	1	1	108	0	108	0	0	108	108	216	216	432
		PS-110 Karachi South-V	165119	150536	315655	36.8%	31.0%	34.0%	42	2	44	1	0	1	159	0	159	4	4	151	159	318	318	636
		PS-111 Karachi Keamari-I	70531	52252	122783	45.2%	40.1%	43.0%	19	0	19	1	0	1	87	2	89	30	26	33	89	186	170	356
		PS-112 Karachi Keamari-II	93061	64524	157585	37.8%	24.0%	32.1%	34	1	35	1	0	1	102	0	102	42	32	28	102	224	184	408
		PS-113 Karachi Keamari-III	121639	90263	211902	44.9%	29.6%	38.4%	25	0	25	1	0	1	136	1	137	64	52	21	137	298	250	548
		PS-114 Karachi Keamari-IV	132196	94074	226270	36.4%	22.2%	30.5%	33	0	33	1	0	1	129	14	143	76	62	5	143	314	258	572
		PS-115 Karachi Keamari-V	100659	72015	172674	45.8%	31.2%	39.7%	27	1	28	0	1	1	122	3	125	62	52	11	125	270	230	500
29	Karachi West	PS-116 West-I	24624	18,279	42,903	46.9%	47.5%	47.2%	34	0	34	1	0	1	9	9	18	9	9	19	37	61	49	110
		PS-117 West-II	58,989	44,324	103,313	38.7%	28.6%	34.4%	28	2	30	1	0	1	22	22	44	22	22	39	83	139	114	253
		PS-118 West-III	66,509	41,430	107,939	37.6%	32.8%	35.7%	29	0	29	0	1	1	20	18	38	20	18	42	80	146	96	242
		PS-119 West-IV	143,074	104,288	247,362	38.7%	25.5%	33.2%	25	3	28	1	0	1	64	58	122	64	58	45	167	309	231	540
		PS-120 West-V	136,449	101,252	237,701	51.9%	42.4%	47.9%	25	2	27	1	0	1	49	42	91	49	42	74	165	291	218	509
		PS-121 West-VI	121,295	94,315	215,610	45.6%	37.4%	42.0%	25	1	26	1	0	1	47	45	92	47	45	52	144	265	214	479
		PS-122 Karachi Central-I	112430	94652	207082	62.5%	47.3%	55.6%	26	1	27	1	0	1	104	20	124	19	19	86	124	220	178	398
		PS-123 Karachi Central-II	111723	86947	198670	38.9%	26.4%	33.5%	28	3	31	1	0	1	104	20	124	19	19	86	124	216	167	383
		PS-124 Karachi Central-III	114709	92610	207319	45.8%	39.1%	42.8%	25	2	27	1	0	1	101	21	122	20	20	82	122	218	177	395
		PS-125 Karachi Central-IV	138917	129269	268186	65.8%	60.0%	63.0%	33	3	36	1	0	1	131	33	164	33	33	98	164	271	228	499
30	Karachi Central	PS-126 Karachi Central-V	144359	126193	270552	45.3%	37.7%	41.8%	22	3	25	1	0	1	140	20	160	19	19	122	160	290	242	532
		PS-127 Karachi Central-VI	134507	111127	245634	29.8%	20.9%	25.8%	21	1	22	1	0	1	129	27	156	27	27	102	156	267	213	480
		PS-128 Karachi Central-VII	139857	119269	259126	34.1%	27.5%	31.1%	25	7	32	1	0	1	116	20	136	19	19	98	136	251	223	474
		PS-129 Karachi Central-VIII	139541	123991	263532	38.5%	24.1%	31.7%	34	4	38	0	1	1	130	17	147	16	16	115	147	270	231	501
		PS-130 Karachi Central-IX	117149	107676	224825	41.3%	39.4%	40.4%	29	4	33	1	0	1	104	18	122	17	17	88	122	227	192	419

Source: Election Commission Pakistan, Received by the Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh

ANNEXURES 12

Dataset for National Assembly of Pakistan-General Elections-2018

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATA FOR THE FIRST GENDER PARITY REPORT OF SINDH PROVINCE.																										
Data Disaggregation																										
Sr.No	Name of District	Constituency (s)	Registered Voters			Voter Turnout			Contesting Candidates			Returning Officers			Presiding Officers			Polling Stations				Polling Booths				
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Combined	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN-GENERAL ELECTIONS-2018																										
1	Jacobabad	NA-196 Jacobabad	260,109	225,955	486,064	26.1%	18.5%	44.6%	11	0	11	1	0	1	344	128	472	131	128	213	472	822	742	1564		
2	Kashmore	NA-197 Kashmore	257760	196782	454542	29	20	50	19	0	19	1	0	1	291	101	392	101	101	190	392	593	460	1053		
3	Shikarpur	NA-198 Shikarpur-I	16445	141265	305410	53.05	46.73	50.13	13	0	13	1	0	1	146	87	233	87	87	59	233	425	385	810		
4		NA-199 Shikarpur-II	157328	134239	291567	51.34	47.87	49.74	6	0	6	1	0	1	171	52	223	52	52	119	223	400	358	758		
5	Larkana	NA-200 Larkana-I	182558	153581	336139	50.43	45.84	48.33	17	1	18	1	0	1	229	107	336	107	107	122	336	579	502	1081		
6		NA-201 Larkana-II	201991	165125	367116	53.36	52.06	52.77	7	1	8	1	0	1	254	105	359	105	105	149	359	619	521	1140		
7	Kamber Shahdadkot	NA-202 Kamber Shahdadkot-I	179256	145146	324402	43	42	85	12	1	13	1	0	1	207	14	221	23	23	221	267	392	392	784		
8		NA-203 Kamber Shahdadkot-II	175805	137839	313644	37	35	72	11	0	11	1	0	1	149	24	173	50	50	173	273	371	371	742		
9	Ghotki	NA-204 Ghotki-I	207507	159335	366842	62.14%	53.46%	58.37%	10	0	10	1	0	1	260	43	303	43	43	217	303	448	336	784		
10		NA-205 Ghotki-II	191841	147858	339699	53.57%	46.24%	50.38%	9	0	9	1	0	1	232	57	289	57	57	175	289	473	394	867		
11	Sukkur	NA-206 Sukkur-I	164021	132124	296145	10320	70867	172187	15	2	17	1	0	1	187	70	257	70	70	117	257	393	337	730		
12		NA-207 Sukkur-II	203035	170981	374016	110533	63260	173793	24	1	25	1	0	1	201	129	330	140	129	61	330	491	423	914		
13	Khairpur	NA-208 Khairpur-I	193299	162944	356243	56.64	43.36	100	9	1	10	1	0	1	217	78	295	81	78	136	295	501	450	951		
14		NA-209 Khairpur-II	186589	148136	334725	55.79	44.21	100	8	0	8	1	0	1	219	49	268	53	49	166	268	450	372	822		
15		NA-210 Khairpur-III	210724	173342	384066	57.33	42.67	100	11	1	12	1	0	1	241	76	317	77	76	164	317	548	463	1011		

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16	Naushahro Feroze	NA-211 Naushero Feroze-I	213390	173914	387304	57%	54%	55%	19	3	22	1	0	1	264	85	349	85	85	179	349	575	500	1075
17		NA-212 Naushero Feroze-II	205002	164529	369531	56%	55%	55%	14	0	14	1	0	1	254	78	332	78	78	176	332	533	461	994
18	Shaheed Benazirabad	NA-213 Shaheed Benazirabad-I	230117	88658	418775	117413	78833	196246	17	0	17	1	0	1	282	105	387	105	105	177	387	670	603	1273
19		NA-214 Shaheed Benazirabad-II	194371	162467	356838	113825	85265	199090	15	2	17	1	0	1	286	99	385	99	99	187	385	622	559	1181
20		NA-215 Sanghar-I	172171	141779	313950	57.25	51.97	54.86	10	0	10	1	0	1	178	84	262	84	84	86	262	542	489	1031
21	Sanghar	NA-216 Sanghar-II	161260	130675	291935	59.24	55.61	57.62	11	1	12	1	0	1	185	71	256	71	71	112	256	459	441	900
22		NA-217 Sanghar-III	187808	157634	345442	52.43	42.42	47.86	14	0	14	1	0	1	182	100	282	112	100	70	282	564	505	1069
23	Mirpurkhas	NA-218 Mirpurkhas-I	193359	157245	350604	106139	71382	177521	15	1	16	1	0	1	209	109	318	110	110	98	318	472	418	890
24		NA-219 Mirpurkhas-II	189545	155658	345203	105905	78698	184603	9	0	9	1	0	1	263	57	320	57	57	206	320	485	429	914
25	Umerkot	NA-220 Umerkot	248467	213400	461867	155323	130836	286159	5	2	7	1	0	1	315	95	410	95	95	220	410	540	513	1053
26	Tharparkar	NA-221 Tharparkar-I	135,228	107,230	242,458	88426	78101	166527	6	0	6	1	0	1	242	46	288	55	54	179	288	542	436	978
27		NA-222 Tharparkar-II	184,583	147,289	331,872	130161	105179	235340	13	1	14	1	0	1	310	59	369	59	59	251	369	609	473	1,082
28	Matari	NA-223 Matari	182894	160012	342906	57.45%	50.17%	54.06%	13	1	14	1	0	1	285	76	361	76	76	209	361	555	509	1064
29	Tando Allahyar	NA-224 Tando Allahyar	196051	169131	365182	57.4	50.1	54.05	15	0	15	1	0	1	226	93	319	93	93	131	319	563	524	1087
30		NA-225 Hyderabad-I	161633	141845	303478	84475	61506	145981	6	1	7	1	0	1	178	57	235	58	57	120	235	387	344	731
31	Hyderabad	NA-226 Hyderabad-II	207364	166718	374082	96785	51298	148083	14	0	14	1	0	1	155	132	287	148	132	7	287	467	375	842
32		NA-227 Hyderabad-III	210375	161651	372026	100955	47444	148399	12	0	12	1	0	1	176	152	328	175	152	1	328	470	364	834
33	Tando Muhammad Khan	NA-228 Tando Muhammad Khan	150984	123957	274941	59.63%	46.04%	53.51%	7	1	8	1	0	1	204	79	283	85	79	119	283	448	367	815
34		NA-229 Badin-I	208708	175,442	384,150	57.46	47.60	52.96	7	0	7	1	0	1	265	53	318	58	53	207	318	587	518	1105
35	Badin	NA-230 Badin-II	203195	168,684	371,879	63.83	51.35	58.17	6	1	7	1	0	1	276	57	333	60	57	216	333	549	461	1010
36		NA-231 Sujawal	192,272	156,592	348,864	66%	33%	45%	7	1	8	1	0	1	241	86	327	44	44	239	327	450	380	830
37	Thatta	NA-232 Thatta	242133	198196	440329	64.5	35.5	43.4144	5	2	7	1	0	1	333	64	397	68	64	265	397	721	647	1368
38	Jamshoro	NA-233 Jamshoro	235433	191036	426469	139971	100352	240323	10	0	10	1	0	1	328	123	451	144	134	173	451	718	600	1318
39	Dadu	NA-234 Dadu-I	207004	166219	373223		50.34%		4	2	6	1	0	1	246	83	329	82	80	167	329	572	475	1047
40		NA-235 Dadu-II	199530	160532	360062		54%		8	1	9	1	0	1	251	78	329	83	75	171	329	517	437	954

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATA FOR THE FIRST GENDER PARITY REPORT OF SINDH PROVINCE.

Sr.No	Name of District	Constituency (s)	Data Disaggregation																											
			Registered Voters				Voter Turnout				Contesting Candidates				Returning Officers				Presiding Officers				Polling Stations				Polling Booths			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25						
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN-GENERAL ELECTIONS-2018																														
41	Malir	NA-236 Malir-I	134857	98171	233028	72411	45026	117437	14	0	14	1	0	1	193	4	197	4	4	189	197	347	134	681						
42		NA-237 Malir-II	162495	121387	283882	75452	44418	119870	16	0	16	0	1	1	181	0	181	0	0	181	181	359	356	715						
43		NA-238 Malir-III	141814	92802	234616	70247	32976	103223	19	1	20	1	0	1	143	15	158	15	15	128	158	311	284	595						
44	Karangi Karachi	NA-239 Karangi Karachi-I	286149	242583	528732	47.07	36.90	42.41	19	0	19	1	0	1	302	13	315	2	2	311	315	630	630	1260						
45		NA-240 Karangi Karachi-II	271160	204363	475523	43.09	29.81	37.38	16	0	16	1	0	1	287	5	292	4	4	284	292	584	584	1168						
46		NA-241 Karangi Karachi-III	186181	128269	314450	41.26	29.04	36.28	15	0	15	1	0	1	168	9	177	0	0	177	177	354	354	708						
47	Karachi East	NA-242 Karachi East-I	110111	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	17	2	19	0	1	1	97	1	98	1	1	96	98	195	195	390						
48		NA-243 Karachi East-II	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	14	1	15	1	0	1	216	0	216	0	0	216	216	432	432	864						
49		NA-244 Karachi East-III	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	21	1	22	0	1	1	209	1	210	1	1	208	210	420	420	840						
50	Karachi South	NA-245 Karachi East-IV	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	13	2	15	1	0	1	228	1	229	1	1	227	229	458	458	916						
51		NA-246 Karachi South-I	305940	230748	536688	43.46%	31.90%	38.49%	15	1	16	1	0	1	244	0	244	1	1	242	244	488	488	976						
52		NA-247 Karachi South-II	294713	249251	543964	45.04%	34.61%	40.27%	19	4	23	1	0	1	240	0	240	1	1	238	240	480	480	960						
53	Karachi West	NA-248 Karachi West-I	182,524	120,734	303,258	84,463	40,209	124,672	11	1	12	1	0	1	67	46	113	67	46	118	231	376	268	644						
54		NA-249 Karachi West-II	201,541	129,889	331,430	91,058	40,127	131,185	14	1	15	1	0	1	74	47	121	74	47	136	257	366	298	664						
55		NA-250 Karachi West-III	243,413	157,262	400,675	107,093	42,760	149,853	13	0	13	1	0	1	95	59	154	95	59	121	275	502	387	889						
56	Karachi West-IV	NA-251 Karachi West-IV	239,849	165,803	405,652	117,204	60,525	177,729	12	1	13	1	0	1	91	58	149	91	58	135	284	492	385	877						
57		NA-252 Karachi West-V	133,060	85,982	219,042	58,965	27,792	86,757	15	1	16	1	0	1	42	33	75	42	33	80	155	274	216	490						

ANNEXURES 12

58	NA-253 Karachi Central-I	230826	173227	404053	43,06,750 539	31,52,22,22,22,29	38,11,77,71,68	17	2	19	1	0	1	220	48	268	34	34	200	268	485	465	950
59	NA-254 Karachi Central-II	273076	233233	506309	43,75,465 934	33,86,10,05,84	39,19,63,15,61	15	1	16	1	0	1	273	33	306	20	20	266	306	583	579	1162
60	NA-255 Karachi Central-III	255753	204357	460110	42,30,605 311	32,39,77,15,76	37,90,52,83,52	15	0	15	1	0	1	238	35	273	22	22	229	273	533	533	1066
61	NA-256 Karachi Central-IV	262425	227240	489665	44,89,701 82	37,03,705,334	41,24,94,25,63	15	1	16	1	0	1	248	34	282	21	21	240	282	549	549	1098

Source: Dataset from the Election Commission Pakistan, received by the Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh.

ANNEXURES 13

Dataset for Provincial Assembly of Sindh General Elections-2018

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATA FOR THE FIRST GENDER PARITY REPORT OF SINDH PROVINCE.																										
			Data Disaggregation																							
Sr.No	Name of District	Constituency (s)	Registered Voters			Voter Turnout			Contesting Candidates			Returning Officers			Presiding Officers			Polling Stations				Polling Booths				
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH GENERAL ELECTIONS-2018																										
1	Jacobabad	PS-1 Jacobabad-I	88,093	76,646	164,739	26.6%	17.3%	43.8%	12	0	12	1	0	1	102	62	164	64	62	38	164	275	249	524		
2		PS-2 Jacobabad-II	84,477	74,018	158,495	26.4%	19.8%	46.2%	14	1	15	1	0	1	121	32	153	32	32	89	153	270	243	513		
3		PS-3 Jacobabad-III	87,539	75,291	162,830	26.0%	18.1%	44.2%	12	0	12	1	0	1	121	34	155	35	34	86	155	277	250	527		
4	Kashmore	PS-4 Kashmore-I	87443	66247	153690	27	16	43	12	0	12	1	0	1	115	30	145	30	30	85	145	196	151	347		
5		PS-5 Kashmore-II	86640	68361	155001	24	13	37	11	0	11	1	0	1	77	41	118	41	41	36	118	198	165	363		
6		PS-6 Kashmore-III	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7	Shikarpur	PS-7 Shikarpur-I	113219	96933	210152	51.71	44.55	48.4	12	0	12	1	0	1	93	67	160	67	67	26	160	295	266	561		
8		PS-8 Shikarpur-II	97555	84700	182255	57.72	53.65	55.83	12	0	12	1	0	1	104	37	141	37	37	67	141	251	225	476		
9		PS-9 Shikarpur-III	110699	93871	204570	47.24	44.61	46.03	9	0	9	1	0	1	120	35	155	35	35	85	155	279	252	531		
10		PS-10 Larkana-I	101062	86151	187213	53.96	53.98	53.97	13	1	14	1	0	1	134	55	189	55	55	79	189	315	276	591		

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13	PS-13 Larkana-IV	101019	81112	182131	56.10	58.36	57.11	15	2	17	1	0	1	131	48	179	48	48	83	179	317	263	580
14	PS-14 Kamber Shahdadkot-I	89168	73354	162522	44	40	83	12	1	13	1	0	1	102	11	113	13	13	113	139	206	206	412
15	PS-15 Kamber Shahdadkot-II	90088	71792	161880	43	44	87	14	0	14	1	0	1	101	7	108	10	10	108	128	186	186	372
16	PS-16 Kamber Shahdadkot-III	87836	67941	155777	32	31	63	12	0	12	1	0	1	82	5	87	24	24	87	135	184	184	368
17	PS-17 Kamber Shahdadkot-IV	87969	69898	157867	41	39	80	24	0	24	1	0	1	77	9	86	26	26	86	138	187	187	374
18	PS-18 Ghotki-I	103137	75913	179050	63.70%	57.11%	60.91%	9	0	9	1	0	1	140	13	153	13	13	127	153	216	159	375
19	PS-19 Ghotki-II	104370	83422	187792	60.93%	50.18%	56.16%	15	0	15	1	0	1	120	30	150	30	30	90	150	232	177	409
20	PS-20 Ghotki-III	93634	72222	165856	49.62%	43.22%	46.83%	7	0	7	1	0	1	123	24	147	24	24	99	147	238	202	440
21	PS-21 Ghotki-IV	98207	75636	173843	57.92%	48.04%	53.62%	16	0	16	1	0	1	109	33	142	33	33	76	142	235	192	427
22	PS-22 Sukkur-I	81303	64213	145516	48014	32502	80516	18	0	18	1	0	1	88	38	126	38	38	50	126	194	166	360
23	PS-23 Sukkur-II	82718	67911	150629	53248	39251	92499	10	0	10	1	0	1	99	32	131	32	32	67	131	199	171	370
24	PS-24 Sukkur-III	98025	81507	179532	51353	29550	80903	28	1	29	1	0	1	94	63	157	73	63	21	157	233	199	432
25	PS-25 Sukkur-IV	105010	89474	194484	57213	35539	92752	24	0	24	1	0	1	107	66	173	67	66	40	173	258	224	482
26	PS-26 Khairpur-I	89585	76483	166068	57.69	42.31	100	16	2	18	1	0	1	103	41	144	42	41	61	144	240	216	456
27	PS-27 Khairpur-II	84021	69217	153238	56.39	43.61	100	8	0	8	1	0	1	91	27	118	29	27	62	118	211	187	398
28	PS-28 Khairpur-III	81425	65367	146792	55.02	44.98	100	18	0	18	1	0	1	87	28	115	30	28	57	115	206	167	373
29	PS-29 Khairpur-IV	81193	63970	145163	56.51	43.49	100	9	1	10	1	0	1	105	15	120	15	15	90	120	185	156	341
30	PS-30 Khairpur-V	87059	69068	156127	57.09	42.91	100	17	1	18	1	0	1	92	32	124	33	32	59	124	220	181	401
31	PS-31 Khairpur-VI	84797	71178	155975	57.2	42.8	100	11	0	11	1	0	1	97	35	132	36	35	61	132	217	183	400

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATA FOR THE FIRST GENDER PARITY REPORT OF SINDH PROVINCE.

Data Disaggregation																									
Sr.No	Name of District	Constituency (s)	Registered Voters			Voter Turnout			Contesting Candidates			Returning Officers			Presiding Officers			Polling Stations					Polling Booths		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Combined	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH GENERAL ELECTIONS-2018																									
32		PS-32 Khairpur-VII	82532	69139	151671	55.76	44.24	100	14	0	14	1	0	1	102	25	127	26	25	76		127	220	195	415
33		PS-33 Naushero Feroze-I	98537	82149	180686	58%	56%	57%	24	1	25	1	0	1	126	35	161	35	35	91		161	278	238	516
34	Naushero Feroze	PS-34 Naushero Feroze-II	114853	91765	206618	55%	53%	54%	18	1	19	1	0	1	138	50	188	50	50	88		188	297	262	559
35		PS-35 Naushero Feroze-III	101967	81127	183094	57%	54%	55%	25	1	26	1	0	1	115	51	166	51	51	64		166	260	217	477
36		PS-36 Naushero Feroze-IV	103035	83402	186437		52%	54%		15	0	15	1	0	1	139	27	166	27	27	112		166	273	244
37	Shaheed Benazirabad	PS-37 Shaheed Benazirabad-I	108471	87027	195498	57.036	40.266	97302	16	2	18	1	0	1	139	37	176	37	37	102		176	312	287	599
38		PS-38 Shaheed Benazirabad-II	121646	101631	223277	60.263	38.479	98742	25	0	25	1	0	1	143	68	211	68	68	75		211	358	316	674
39		PS-39 Shaheed Benazirabad-III	92449	82561	175010	57.160	47.382	104542	14	1	15	1	0	1	140	47	187	47	47	93		187	293	277	570
40		PS-40 Shaheed Benazirabad-IV	101922	79906	181828	56.553	37.974	94527	15	2	17	1	0	1	146	52	198	52	52	94		198	329	282	611
41		PS-41 Sanghar-I	85812	70501	156313	55.20	46.46	51.26	11	1	12	1	0	1	84	50	134	56	50	28		134	258	221	479
42		PS-42 Sanghar-II	82648	67781	150429	60.33	58.88	59.68	9	0	9	1	0	1	86	44	130	44	44	42		130	215	200	415
43		PS-43 Sanghar-III	79185	63519	142704	57.33	53.13	55.42	14	0	14	1	0	1	99	26	125	28	26	71		125	270	195	465
44		PS-44 Sanghar-IV	95039	80615	175654	50.51	39.58	45.49	20	1	21	1	0	1	96	51	147	59	51	37		147	288	280	568
45		PS-45 Sanghar-V	92769	77019	169788	43.54	45.46	50.30	19	0	19	1	0	1	86	49	135	53	49	33		135	276	252	528

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46	PS-46 Sanghar-VI	85786	70653	156439	60.00	56.85	58.57	11	0	11	1	0	1	94	35	129	37	35	57	129	258	287	545
47	PS-47 Mirpurkhas-I	109395	89473	198868	58489	36991	95480	29	1	30	1	0	1	105	82	187	82	82	23	187	265	236	501
48	PS-48 Mirpurkhas-II	83964	67772	151736	47930	34341	82271	12	1	13	1	0	1	104	27	131	28	28	75	131	207	182	389
49	PS-49 Mirpurkhas-III	97306	80742	178048	54390	41126	95516	13	0	13	1	0	1	137	27	164	26	26	112	164	253	225	478
50	PS-50 Mirpurkhas-IV	92239	74916	167155	51490	38009	89499	10	2	12	1	0	1	126	30	156	31	31	94	156	232	204	436
51	PS-51 Umerkot-I	90997	79322	170319	53589	45779	99368	13	2	15	1	0	1	119	33	152	33	33	86	152	228	213	441
52	PS-52 Umerkot-II	75440	62563	138003	49999	41360	91359	13	3	16	1	0	1	89	29	118	29	29	60	118	144	140	284
53	PS-53 Umerkot-III	82030	71515	153545	51827	44049	95876	16	2	18	1	0	1	107	33	140	33	33	74	140	168	160	328
54	PS-54 Tharparkar-I	55,537	43,564	99,101	34904	32586	67490	12	0	12	1	0	1	97	23	120	25	25	70	120	223	183	406
55	PS-55 Tharparkar-II	79661	63,647	143,308	53630	45289	98919	16	1	17	1	0	1	145	23	168	30	29	109	168	319	253	572
56	PS-56 Tharparkar-III	85,311	66,839	152,150	61543	50237	11780	18	1	19	1	0	1	144.5	29.5	174	26	26	122	174	278	218	496
57	PS-57 Tharparkar-IV	99,272	80,450	179,722	68631	54849	123480	18	1	19	1	0	1	166	29	195	33	33	129	195	331	255	586
58	PS-58 Matiari-I	95102	83946	179048	57,08%	51,50%	54.47%	13	0	13	1	0	1	142	50	192	50	50	92	192	280	262	542
59	PS-59 Matiari-II	87792	76066	163858	57,90%	48,66%	53.61%	16	1	17	1	0	1	143	26	169	26	26	117	169	275	247	522
60	PS-60 Tando Allahyar-I	108915	92842	201757	55.2	47.17	51.53	18	2	20	1	0	1	118	53	171	55	53	63	171	315	289	604
61	PS-61 Tando Allahyar-II	87136	76289	163425	63.9	53.6	57.28	14	0	14	1	0	1	108	40	148	40	40	68	148	248	235	483
62	PS-62 Hyderabad-I	70067	62797	132864	33971	23145	57116	14	0	14	1	0	1	63	40	103	41	40	22	103	176	158	334
63	PS-63 Hyderabad-II	85990	74251	160241	47387	35553	82940	13	1	14	1	0	1	107	17	124	17	17	90	124	197	174	371

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATA FOR THE FIRST GENDER PARITY REPORT OF SINDH PROVINCE.

Data Disaggregation																									
Sr.No	Name of District	Constituency (s)	Registered Voters			Voter Turnout			Contesting Candidates			Returning Officers			Presiding Officers			Polling Stations					Polling Booths		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Combined	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH GENERAL ELECTIONS-2018																									
64	Hyderabad	PS-64 Hyderabad-III	96247	74293	170540	47919	24025	71944	23	0	23	1	0	2	81	58	139	67	58	14	139	227	176	403	
65		PS-65 Hyderabad-IV	116693	97222	213915	53107	28806	81913	23	2	25	1	0	1	82	74	156	81	74	1	156	254	211	465	
66		PS-66 Hyderabad-V	116574	93734	210308	54911	26359	81270	19	2	21	1	0	1	101	90	191	101	90	0	191	262	208	470	
67		PS-67 Hyderabad-VI	93801	67917	161718	44904	19879	64783	18	0	18	1	0	2	75	62	137	74	62	1	137	208	156	364	
68	Tando Muhammad Khan	PS-68 Tando Muhammad Khan-I	80240	66951	147191	59.85%	49.14%	54.98%	17	0	17	1	0	1	109	39	148	45	39	64	148	237	192	429	
69		PS-69 Tando Muhammad Khan-II	70744	57006	127750	59.28%	42.53%	51.81%	7	1	8	1	-	1	95	40	135	40	40	55	135	211	175	386	
70	Badin	PS-70 Badin-I	77,497	64,184	141,681	57.69	48.81	53.67	11	2	13	1	0	1	98	23	121	27	23	71	121	225	193	418	
71		PS-71 Badin-II	86,721	73,096	159,817	57.58	46.19	52.37	15	0	15	1	0	1	114	16	130	17	16	97	130	238	211	449	
72		PS-72 Badin-III	86,697	74,073	160,770	59.77	51.87	56.13	7	0	7	1	0	1	116	24	140	24	24	92	140	242	214	456	
73		PS-73 Badin-IV	81,223	68,972	150,195	64.29	50.67	58.03	14	1	15	1	0	1	106	27	133	29	27	77	133	217	192	409	
74	Sujawal	PS-74 Badin-V	79,765	63,801	143,566	64.61	49.36	57.83	9	2	11	1	0	1	107	20	127	21	20	86	127	214	169	383	
75		PS-75 Sujawal-I	102,889	85,547	188,436	64%	36%	43%	10	1	11	1	0	1	150	22	172	27	27	118	172	236	203	439	
76		PS-76 Sujawal-II	89,383	71,045	160,428	69%	31%	48%	10	1	11	1	0	1	91	64	155	17	17	121	155	214	177	391	
77	Thatta	PS-77 Thatta-I	79896	67930	147826	60	40	46.91	17	0	17	1	0	1	108	27	135	29	27	79	135	243	216	459	

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78	PS-78 Thatta-II	81035	65272	146307	68	32	4152	4	1	5	1	0	1	115	11	126	11	104	126	228	214	442
79	PS-79 Thatta-III	81202	64994	146196	67	33	4177	9	0	9	1	0	1	110	26	136	28	82	136	250	217	467
80	PS-80 Jamshoro-I	81419	67520	148939	47791	36777	84568	19	0	19	1	0	1	111	46	157	41	80	157	254	214	468
81	PS-81 Jamshoro-II	77146	58839	135985	43273	27535	70808	8	2	10	1	0	1	100	40	140	48	47	140	229	181	410
82	PS-82 Jamshoro-III	76868	64677	141545	48995	35908	84903	12	1	13	1	0	1	117	37	154	55	46	154	235	205	440
83	PS-83 Dadu-I	109537	87144	196681	52%			16	0	16	1	0	1	138	37	175	36	104	175	307	256	563
84	PS-84 Dadu-II	97467	79075	176542	49%			15	0	15	1	0	1	108	46	154	46	63	154	265	219	484
85	PS- 85 Dadu-III	99012	81380	180392	45%			21	1	22	1	0	1	122	49	171	51	73	171	256	222	478
86	PS- 86 Dadu-IV	100518	79152	179670	51.42%			14	0	14	1	0	1	129	29	158	32	98	158	261	215	476
87	PS-87 Malir-I	83992	62860	146852	30227	18020	48247	25	1	26	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	122	124	209	205	414
88	PS-88 Malir-II	83315	65150	148465	40156	25920	66076	17	1	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	100	106	207	203	410
89	PS-89 Malir-III	114136	79580	193716	54388	28774	83162	22	0	22	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	119	119	238	231	469
90	PS-90 Malir-IV	71158	47338	118496	35285	18222	53507	24	2	26	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	85	85	164	152	316
91	PS-91 Malir-V	86949	57758	144707	44034	20238	64272	21	0	21	1	0	1	0	0	0	15	72	102	198	182	380
92	PS-92 Korangi Karachi-I	114122	97893	212015	4731	3777	42.91	19	1	20	1	0	1	119	7	126	3	120	126	252	252	504
93	PS-93 Korangi Karachi-II	121274	103003	224277	49.03	37.99	43.96	19	0	19	0	1	1	134	0	134	2	130	134	268	268	536
94	PS-94 Korangi Karachi-III	136808	109641	246449	44.06	29.47	37.57	18	1	19	1	0	1	144	5	149	3	143	149	298	298	596
95	PS-95 Korangi Karachi-IV	98089	68122	166211	42.19	27.97	36.36	17	0	17	1	0	1	104	4	108	4	100	108	216	216	432

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATA FOR THE FIRST GENDER PARITY REPORT OF SINDH PROVINCE.																														
Sr.No	Name of District	Constituency (s)	Data Disaggregation																											
			Registered Voters				Voter Turnout				Contesting Candidates				Returning Officers				Presiding Officers				Polling Stations				Polling Booths			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Combined	Total	Male	Female	Total			
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25							
1	2	3	PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH GENERAL ELECTIONS-2018																											
96		PS-96 Korangi Karachi-V	105992	76247	182239	44.16	30.00	38.24	15	0	15	0	1	1	100	3	103	1	1	101	103	206	206	412						
97		PS-97 Korangi Karachi-VI	75592	53709	129301	41.80	29.91	36.86	19	0	19	1	0	1	67	5	72	2	2	68	72	144	144	288						
98		PS-98 Korangi Karachi-VII	91613	66600	158213	41.75	30.54	37.03	20	1	21	1	0	1	92	0	92	2	2	88	92	184	184	368						
99		PS-99 Karachi East-I	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	30	0	30	1	0	1	32	0	32	0	0	32	32	63	63	126						
100		PS-100 Karachi East-II	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	27	2	29	1	0	1	65	1	66	1	1	64	66	132	132	264						
101		PS-101 Karachi East-III	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	17	3	20	1	0	1	82	0	82	0	0	82	82	164	164	328						
102	Karachi East	PS-102 Karachi East-IV	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	21	2	23	1	0	1	134	0	134	0	0	134	134	268	268	536						
103		PS-103 Karachi East-V	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	19	2	21	1	0	1	122	0	122	0	0	122	122	244	244	488						
104		PS-104 Karachi East-VI	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	23	1	24	1	0	1	87	1	88	1	1	86	88	176	176	352						
105		PS-105 Karachi East-VII	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	17	0	17	0	1	1	126	1	127	1	1	125	127	254	254	508						
106		PS-106 Karachi East-VIII	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	19	0	19	0	1	1	102	0	102	0	0	102	102	204	204	408						
107		PS-107 Karachi South-I	124,097	97,264	221,361	44.84%	32.21%	39.29%	22	1	23	1	0	1	103	0	103	0	0	103	103	206	206	412						
108	Karachi South	PS-108 Karachi South-II	120,342	87,382	207,724	41.98%	32.81%	38.12%	19	0	19	1	0	1	94	0	94	1	1	92	94	188	188	376						
109		PS-109 Karachi South-III	131,449	105,032	236,481	43.71%	28.56%	36.98%	18	1	19	1	0	1	104	0	104	0	0	104	104	208	208	416						

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110	PS-110 Karachi South-V	130,234	106,451	236,685	45.11%	34.22%	40.21%	20	1	21	1	0	1	103	0	103	0	103	0	103	103	206	206	412
111	PS-111 Karachi South-V	94,531	83,870	178,401	44.69%	38.10%	41.59%	23	1	24	1	0	1	80	0	80	1	78	1	78	80	160	160	320
112	PS-112 Karachi West-I	78,326	52,893	131,219	33.380	16.954	50.334	23	1	24	1	0	1	25	18	43	25	59	18	59	102	164	118	282
113	PS-113 Karachi West-II	89,374	58,530	147,904	44.252	20.505	64,757	17	1	18	1	0	1	33	22	55	33	54	22	54	109	184	128	312
114	PS-114 Karachi West-III	106,452	72,647	179,099	45.751	22,420	68,171	14	0	14	1	0	1	42	24	66	42	62	24	62	128	219	179	398
115	PS-115 Karachi West-IV	116,223	81,956	198,179	54.535	26,871	81,406	20	0	20	1	0	1	41	30	71	41	83	30	83	154	210	185	395
116	PS-116 Karachi West-V	63,311	34,540	97,851	26.842	8,974	35,816	18	1	19	1	0	1	29	14	43	29	35	14	35	78	116	83	199
117	PS-117 Karachi West-VI	104,356	73,059	177,415	56.425	31,196	87,621	21	2	23	1	0	1	44	31	75	44	52	31	52	127	214	176	390
118	PS-118 Karachi West-VII	108,478	71,168	179,646	46.391	19,290	65,681	20	2	22	1	0	1	34	21	55	34	70	21	70	125	216	164	380
119	PS-119 Karachi West-VIII	104,739	68,858	173,597	51.396	24,338	75,734	19	2	21	1	0	1	34	18	52	34	68	18	68	120	212	160	372
120	PS-120 Karachi West-IX	107,836	68,212	176,048	48.596	16,401	64,997	21	1	22	1	0	1	51	36	87	51	32	36	32	119	226	165	391
121	PS-121 Karachi West-X	72,836	47,050	119,886	31.123	13,780	44,903	18	0	18	1	0	1	28	21	49	28	36	21	36	85	146	118	264
122	PS-122 Karachi West-XI	48,456	30,757	79,213	21.467	9,096	30,563	22	2	24	1	0	1	8	8	16	8	39	8	39	55	103	78	181
123	PS-123 Karachi Central-I	110,243	87,636	197,879	43.89	33.77	39.41	18	2	20	1	0	1	108	23	131	16	99	16	99	131	233	227	460
124	PS-124 Karachi Central-II	120,583	85,591	206,174	42.15	29.02	36.70	21	1	22	1	0	1	113	24	137	18	101	18	101	137	252	238	490
125	PS-125 Karachi Central-III	135,287	114,724	250,011	44.58	35.55	40.44	15	2	17	1	0	1	132	24	156	18	120	18	120	156	290	286	576
126	PS-126 Karachi Central-IV	137,789	118,509	256,298	43.24	32.31	38.18	15	2	17	1	0	1	139	11	150	2	146	2	146	150	293	293	586
127	PS-127 Karachi Central-V	126,358	96,690	223,048	39.44	29.93	35.32	20	1	21	1	0	1	118	13	131	7	117	7	117	131	256	256	512

Karachi West

Karachi
Central

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATA FOR THE FIRST GENDER PARITY REPORT OF SINDH PROVINCE.																										
			Data Disaggregation																							
Sr.No	Name of District	Constituency (s)	Registered Voters			Voter Turnout			Contesting Candidates			Returning Officers			Presiding Officers			Polling Stations					Polling Booths			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Combined	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25		
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH GENERAL ELECTIONS-2018																										
128		PS-128 Karachi Central-VI	129395	107667	237062	44.59	34.75	40.12	18	1	19	1	0	1	121	21	142	15	15	112	142	277	277	554		
129		PS-129 Karachi Central-VII	124389	107773	232162	44.68	37.77	41.47	18	2	20	1	0	1	124	12	136	5	5	126	136	263	263	526		
130		PS-130 Karachi Central-VIII	138036	119467	257503	45.00	36.43	41.02	19	0	19	1	0	1	124	22	146	16	16	114	146	286	286	572		

Source: Dataset from the Election Commission Pakistan, received by the Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh.

ANNEXURES 14

District-wise Frequency of Antenatal Care (ANC) Coverage Revisits (ANC-1 to ANC-4) in Public Health Facilities (Primary Health Care + Secondary Health Care), Sindh, 2023

District	ANC-1	ANC-2	ANC-3	ANC-4
Badin	79,990	56,436	40,024	41,921
Dadu	45,966	35,418	27,149	26,516
Hyderabad	57,892	40,536	30,608	26,923
Sujawal	25,309	15,886	12,166	8,571
Jamshoro	65,264	44,314	35,090	29,220
Tando Allahyar	38,846	30,569	23,514	24,639
Thatta	37,960	17,439	13,628	16,435
Matiali	29,888	27,295	24,371	26,691
Tando Muhammad Khan	26,230	19,792	13,796	17,138
Karachi West	8,508	3,231	2,221	1,577
Karachi East	7,687	3,276	3,335	2,189
Korangi	13,040	6,038	8,098	8,061
Karachi Central	1,561	406	227	241
Karachi South	1,696	838	786	153
Malir	26,297	18,792	10,588	6,754
Karachi Keamari	786	198	297	50
Jacobabad	60,568	41,627	28,086	22,191
Larkana	59,127	38,967	29,375	34,049
Shikarpur	43,322	23,423	17,586	21,892
Kambar	68,760	51,232	39,763	36,242
Kashmore	26,728	18,505	14,670	14,482
Khairpur	102,272	82,417	71,830	99,235
Naushero Feroze	51,399	37,568	31,618	27,737
Shaheed Benazirabad	46,987	33,466	24,016	23,933
Sukkur	52,754	32,606	25,099	25,951
Ghotki	61,165	41,309	34,659	39,220
Mirpurkhas	60,315	51,014	42,190	51,583
Sanghar	96,546	60,525	47,268	43,850
Tharparkar	65,529	35,220	20,938	20,786
Umerkot	55,780	35,130	28,562	29,583

Source: District Health Information System (DHIS), Health Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department.

ANNEXURES 15

District-wise Family Planning Acceptors by Type of Facility (Family Welfare Centers, Mobile Service Units, Reproductive Health Services-Advice), Sindh, January-December 2023

Family Planning Acceptors by District and Type of Facility /SDP				
For the period of Jan-2023 to Dec-2023, Province Sindh				
S. No	District	FWCs	MSUs	RHS-A
1	Badin	65,976	7,816	7,749
2	Dadu	23,060	2,148	2,871
3	Ghotki	36,393	4,916	3,775
4	Hyderabad	51,531	2,430	12,560
5	Jacobabad	17,034	4,535	3,546
6	Jamshoro	24,852	6,820	2,615
7	Karachi Central	30,777	3,986	12,639
8	Karachi East	25,775	4,444	2,879
9	Karachi Keamari	25,708	1,926	1,961
10	Karachi South	32,048	5,824	24,494
11	Karachi West	28,891	1,457	4,513
12	Kashmore	41,760	6,356	1,617
13	Khairpur	70,454	8,920	5,776
14	Korangi Town Karachi	31,831	2,100	4,127
15	Larkana	32,566	2,356	7,521
16	Malir Town Karachi	21,918	3,389	6,100
17	Matiali	20,260	2,543	1,675
18	Mirpurkhas	43,568	4,395	7,505
19	Naushero Feroze	57,017	12,233	8,022
20	Qambar	24,691	1,607	7,786
21	Sanghar	46,169	5,892	12,472
22	Shaheed Benazirabad	55,297	4,427	2,776
23	Shikarpur	39,560	10,532	6,850
24	Sujawal	3,792	1,057	4
25	Sukkur	43,005	4,050	9,460
26	Tando Allahyar	17,145	1,434	5,439
27	Tando Muhammad Khan	20,842	1,521	3,879
28	Tharparkar	38,905	6,183	4,124
29	Thatta	24,397	3,569	284
30	Umerkot	33,394	2,888	1,288
Total		1,028,616	131,754	176,307

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Population Welfare Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.

ANNEXURES 16

District-wise Family Planning (FP) Service Clients by Method in Primary Health Care (PHC) and Secondary Health Care (SHC) Facilities, Sindh, 2023

District	COC Clients	POP Clients	DMPA Inj Clients	Net-Eng Clients	Condom Clients	IUCD Clients	Implant Clients	Tubal Ligation Clients	Vasectomy Clients
Badin	21,278	2,456	31,445	440	8,040	6,201	6,095	42	76
Dadu	9,663	1,399	20,093	106	7,425	7,129	2,610	-	-
Hyderabad	23,278	2,197	21,518	64	13,228	2,642	4,104	667	67
Sujawal	7,531	643	8,084	105	2,221	332	1,711	-	3
Jamshoro	11,199	716	19,144	264	3,087	2,279	2,177	285	-
Tando Allahyar	6,233	620	11,925	78	4,882	1,853	2,710	-	1
Thatta	6,459	194	9,856	28	2,192	1,590	2,555	180	2
Matiari	10,110	597	15,125	521	5,603	4,310	2,029	59	17
Tando Muhammad Khan	8,881	237	10,463	207	3,244	3,110	2,147	17	-
Karachi West	4,475	1,241	4,119	630	7,699	706	416	14	-
Karachi East	3,116	716	4,349	311	8,099	138	564	24	23
Korangi	4,418	1,129	5,348	843	5,283	1,415	1,728	934	46
Karachi Central	2,319	488	2,076	85	7,009	44	197	2	1
Karachi South	3,439	881	2,543	531	6,049	191	553	283	124
Malir	3,860	640	5,378	250	3,010	391	1,032	5	8
Karachi Keamari	320	256	1,055	52	928	60	56	14	48
Jacobabad	12,059	503	17,523	217	4,928	5,060	2,614	61	-
Larkana	17,124	2,290	28,180	211	7,670	4,051	6,229	209	-
Shikarpur	9,253	540	10,261	214	4,799	3,219	1,070	-	-
Kamber	20,527	4,521	26,045	85	-	6,196	2,105	13	42
Kashmore	7,875	267	14,851	-	4,728	3,786	2,911	-	-
Khairpur	39,138	1,722	62,211	313	12,653	8,188	7,510	815	37
Nausheero Feroze	14,059	909	24,279	157	9,803	4,888	3,571	102	-
Shaheed Benazirabad	7,449	857	12,777	153	1,384	2,158	2,921	87	18
Sukkur	12,272	1,578	22,600	63	6,234	3,689	2,314	-	-
Ghotki	13,497	2,132	23,334	135	4,942	5,694	3,970	589	4
Mirpurkhas	14,881	4,373	28,224	74	12,530	5,578	6,927	64	15
Sanghar	18,972	2,727	26,392	162	12,370	8,577	8,200	151	25
Tharparkar	11,384	2,047	14,890	172	4,596	2,827	3,004	1	-
Umerkot	13,552	1,004	17,637	241	8,108	4,187	3,691	-	-
Total	338,621	39,880	501,725	6712	182,744	100,489	87,721	4,618	557

Source: Administrative Data provided by the District Health Information System (DHIS), Health Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.

ANNEXURES 17

District-wise Family Planning Service Delivery Points by Type of Facility, including Family Welfare Centres, Mobile Service Units, and Reproductive Health Services-A Centres, Sindh, January–December 2023

Family Planning Service Delivery points in Sindhby district and type of Facility/SDP				
For the period of Jan-2023 to Dec-2023, Province Sindh				
S. No	District	FWCs	MSUs	RHS-A
1	Badin	42	4	6
2	Dadu	35	3	3
3	Ghotki	33	3	3
4	Hyderabad	34	2	6
5	Jacobabad	27	3	2
6	Jamshoro	27	3	1
7	Qambar	20	2	4
8	Karachi Central	26	1	3
9	Karachi East	26	2	1
10	Karachi Keamari	17	1	1
11	Karachi Korangi	29	4	2
12	Karachi Malir	23	4	1
13	Karachi South	33	1	8
14	Karachi West	17	1	2
15	Kashmore	20	2	2
16	Khairpur	54	5	3
17	Larkana	45	4	5
18	Matlari	21	2	2
19	Mirpurkhas	40	3	3
20	Mithi	40	4	3
21	Naushero Feroze	38	5	4
22	Sanghar	55	4	5
23	Shaheed Benazirabad	36	2	5
24	Shikarpur	40	3	3
25	Sujawal	17	3	3
26	Sukkur	47	3	3
27	Tando Allahyar	19	1	2
28	Tando Muhammad Khan	19	1	2
29	Thatta	27	2	2
30	Umerkot	55	2	1
Total		962	80	91

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Population Welfare Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.

ANNEXURES 18

District-wise Number of Medical Specialists by Specialty in Sindh, 2023

S. No	District	Physicians	Surgeons	Gynecologists	Scan not clear	Anesthetist	Dermatologist	Ophthalmologist	Chest Specialist	Cardiologist	Pediatricians
1	Khairpur	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	3	3
2	Ghotki	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
3	Sukkur	1	2	6	1	3	2	2	2	2	4
4	Shikarpur	0	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	2
5	Jacobabad	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	2
6	Larkana	1	2	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	2
7	Kashmore	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
8	Kambar	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
9	Dadu	2	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	9
10	Hyderabad	11	10	19	5	2	3	6	3	6	10
11	Badin	1	1	6	1	3	2	1	0	1	5
12	Thatta	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
13	Jamshoro	0	4	4	0	1	3	1	1	1	3
14	Matiari	1	1	7	0	2	1	0	2	2	2
15	Tando Allahyar	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
16	Tando Muhammad Khan	0	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	2
17	Sujawal	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
18	Shaheed Benazirabad	1	1	4	1	3	1	0	1	1	1
19	Naushero Feroze	2	1	5	0	1	0	1	1	0	2
20	Sanghar	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	2
21	Mirpurkhas	3	1	5	2	2	1	4	3	4	2
22	Tharparkar	1	1	7	2	7	2	2	4	2	11
23	Umerkot	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	3
24	Karachi East	1	1	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	2
25	Karachi West	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
26	Karachi Central	1	2	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
27	Karachi Korangi	3	4	9	1	2	1	0	1	1	6
28	Karachi Malir	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
29	Karachi Keamari	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
30	Karachi South	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Total		49	55	131	26	48	31	36	33	36	86

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Health Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.

ANNEXURES 19

District-wise Number of Doctors in Sindh, 2023

S. No	District	Doctors
1	Khairpur	436
2	Ghotki	221
3	Sukkur	296
4	Shikarpur	279
5	Jacobabad	207
6	Larkana	542
7	Kashmore	177
8	Kambar	249
9	Dadu	218
10	Hyderabad	1469
11	Badin	168
12	Thatta	168
13	Jamshoro	140
14	Matiori	166
15	Tando Allahyar	120
16	Tando Muhammad Khan	110
17	Sujawal	128
18	Shaheed Benazirabad	320
19	Naushero Feroze	370
20	Sanghar	251
21	Mirpurkhas	301
22	Tharparkar	375
23	Umerkot	130
24	Karachi East	220
25	Karachi West	235
26	Karachi Central	240
27	Karachi Korangi	175
28	Karachi Malir	210
29	Karachi Keamari	53
30	Karachi South	250
	Total	8224

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Population Welfare Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.

ANNEXURES 20

District-wise Number of Nurses in Sindh, 2023

S. No	District	Nurses
1	Khairpur	142
2	Ghotki	60
3	Sukkur	166
4	Shikarpur	61
5	Jacobabad	51
6	Larkana	130
7	Kashmore	23
8	Kambar	40
9	Dadu	67
10	Hyderabad	401
11	Badin	64
12	Thatta	53
13	Jamshoro	44
14	Matlari	21
15	Tando Allahyar	17
16	Tando Muhammad Khan	21
17	Sujawal	32
18	Shaheed Benazirabad	240
19	Naushero Feroze	77
20	Sanghar	70
21	Mirpurkhas	115
22	Tharparkar	45
23	Umerkot	39
24	Karachi East	20
25	Karachi West	115
26	Karachi Central	45
27	Karachi Korangi	81
28	Karachi Malir	33
29	Karachi Keamari	20
30	Karachi South	210
	Total	2503

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Health Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.

ANNEXURES 21

District-wise Deployment of Lady Health Visitors, Midwives, Aya Dais, and Lady Health Workers in Sindh, 2023

S. No	Name of District	LHV	Midwives	Aya Dai	LHW
1	Hyderabad	41	32	54	935
2	Badin	11	28	13	1011
3	Jamshoro	16	32	10	453
4	T.M Khan	8	40	10	384
5	T.A Yar	10	19	7	514
6	Dadu	8	37	9	1057
7	Thatta	31	54	29	362
8	Sujawal	19	12	15	197
9	Matlari	8	27	4	432
10	Mirpurkhas	19	41	12	827
11	Tharparkar	19	39	163	626
12	Umerkot	36	65	60	490
13	Shaheed Benazirabad	64	68	2	1144
14	Sanghar	21	31	10	1055
15	Naushahro Feroze	26	38	55	1243
16	Sukkur	56	78	54	1055
17	Ghotki	7	18	19	684
18	Khairpur	33	65	43	1519
19	Larkana	41	28	17	930
20	Kashmore	3	14	22	482
21	Kambar	25	19	18	781
22	Jacobabad	0	10	4	579
23	Shikarpur	6	24	4	738
24	Karachi East	19	6	18	210
25	Karachi West	4	7	17	278
26	Karachi South	7		4	193
27	Karachi Central	5	6	27	334
28	Karachi Keamari	5	1	7	278
29	Karachi Malir	11	14	9	621
30	Karachi Korangi	12	9	28	372
Total		571	862	744	19784

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Health Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.

ANNEXURES 22

District-wise Psychiatric Wards and Beds in Public Health Facilities in Sindh, 2023

Psychiatric Wards in Public Health Facilities									
S.No	District	Response	Ward			Beds			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Drug User	Child
1	Hyderabad	Sir C.J Institute of Psychiatry & Behavioral Science Hyderabad	14	1	15	441	59	0	0
2	Shaheed Benazirabad	PMCH Nawabshah	1	0	1	8	8	0	0
3	Sukkur	GMMC Hospital Sukkur	1	0	1	10	10	0	0
4	Khairpur	Civil Hospital Khairpur	1	1	2	8	8	0	0
5	Larkana	CMCH Larkana	1	0	1	12	10	6	0
6	Karachi South	Ruth PFAU Civil Hospital	1	0	1	10	10	7	3
7	Karachi South	JPMC	1	0	1	16	12	0	0
8	Karachi South	Lyari General Hospital Karachi	1	0	1	8	8	0	0
	Grand Total		21	2	23	513	125	13	3

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Health Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.

ANNEXURES 23

District-wise Number of Health Facilities by Type in Sindh, 2023

S. No	District	Teaching Hospitals	Autonomy Hospitals	Services Hospitals	Major Hospitals	Specialized Hospitals	Other Hospitals	Civil/ DHQ Hospitals	THQ Hospitals	Trauma Emergency	Rural Health Center	Basic Health Units	Government Dispensary	MCH Centers	Maternity Homes	Urban Health Centers
1	Hyderabad	1	1	1	8	1	3	0	0	1	3	19	18	5	0	0
2	Jamshoro	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	6	19	30	1	0	0
3	Badin	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	10	36	31	1	1	0
4	Matiari	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	20	14	1	0	0
5	T.M. Khan	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	14	1	0	0	0
6	T. Allahyar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	15	36	0	0	0
7	Dadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	5	46	28	4	0	0
8	Thatta	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	22	15	0	1	0
9	Sujawal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	30	15	0	0	0
10	Mirpurkhas	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	5	38	12	5	0	0
11	Umerkot	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	9	29	68	2	6	0
12	Thorparkar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	15	27	235	2	3	0
13	S. Benazirabad	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	36	58	16	0	0
14	Sanghar	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	6	58	27	1	0	0
15	N Feroze	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	13	44	48	0	0	0
16	Sukkur	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	5	25	25	1	8	0
17	Ghotki	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	3	38	20	3	0	0
18	Khairpur	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	11	84	56	7	4	0
19	Larkana	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	4	27	30	0	2	0
20	Kamber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	27	33	1	1	0
21	Kashmore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	22	20	2	0	0
22	Jacobabad	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	16	6	12	0	0
23	Shikarpur	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	7	33	11	3	0	0
24	Karachi East	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	5	1	1
25	Karachi West	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	0	2
26	Karachi South	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	5	0
27	Karachi Central	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	2
28	Karachi Malir	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	2	14	9	5	3	0
29	Karachi Korangi	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	2	0	7	5	3	0	0
30	Karachi Keenari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	10	1	0	0
Total		8	11	2	19	6	28	16	51	32	146	758	874	86	35	5

ANNEXURES 23

S. No	District	Urban Health Units	Sub-Health Centers	Unani Shafa Khanda	Homeo Disp	Leprosy Clinics	District Council Dispensary	Experimental Dispensary	FAMC	Other	Total
1	Hyderabad	1	0	0	1	2	12	3	0	0	80
2	Jamshoro	0	3	0	0	2	2	19	0	0	88
3	Badin	0	0	1	0	1	19	17	0	1	125
4	Matiari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
5	T.M. Khan	0	1	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	40
6	T. Allahyar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
7	Dadu	0	0	0	0	1	0	55	0	0	146
8	Thatta	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	54
9	Sujawal	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	57
10	Mirpurkhas	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	73
11	Umerkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	124
12	Tharparkar	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	290
13	S. Benazirabad	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	124
14	Sanghar	0	0	1	0	1	6	3	0	0	111
15	N.Feroze	0	1	2	0	0	6	7	0	0	127
16	Sukkur	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	76
17	Ghotki	0	0	1	0	0	0	43	0	0	118
18	Kharpur	0	0	21	0	1	13	1	0	1	204
19	Larkana	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	74
20	Kamber	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
21	Kashmore	0	0	1	0	2	0	14	0	0	67
22	Jacobabad	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	45
23	Shikarpur	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	63
24	Karachi East	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
25	Karachi West	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	19
26	Karachi South	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	32
27	Karachi Central	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
28	Karachi Malir	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	51
29	Karachi Korangi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
30	Karachi Keemari	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	20
Total		8	5	37	1	19	97	182	4	8	2438

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Health Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.

ANNEXURES 24

District-wise Number of Beds in Health Facilities by Type in Sindh, 2023

S. No	District	Teaching Hospitals	Autonomy Hospitals	Services Hospitals	Major Hospitals	Specialized Hospitals	Other Hospitals	Civil/DHQ Hospitals	THQ Hospitals	Trauma Emergency	Rural Health Center	Basic Health Units	Government Dispensary	MCH Centers
1	Hyderabad	##		#	674	500	75	0	0	50	26	35	21	12
2	Jamshoro	0		0	0	210	30	230	62	0	48	38	0	0
3	Badin	0		0	0	0	30	500	80	0	70	76	0	4
4	Matiari	0		0	0	0	0	100	96	42	39	38	14	0
5	T.M. Khan	0		0	0	0	10	60	16	0	16	28	0	2
6	T. Allahyar	0		0	0	0	0	200	0	0	18	30	0	0
7	Dadu	0		0	0	0	0	188	90	35	42	94	0	18
8	Thatta	0		0	0	0	0	259	51	30	59	44	0	0
9	Sujawal	0		0	0	0	0	95	36	34	32	60	20	0
10	Mirpurkhas	0		0	0	0	20	300	45	12	50	78	0	0
11	Umerkot	0		0	0	10	0	200	220	0	106	58	0	4
12	Tharparkar	0		0	0	0	0	174	130	0	87	65	98	4
13	S.Benzirabad	##		0	0	0	0	0	50	0	204	72	155	17
14	Sanghar	0		0	0	0	0	208	116	55	44	110	10	0
15	N.Feroze	0		0	0	0	0	103	42	60	110	88	6	0
16	Sukkur	##		#	0	0	0	0	92	41	46	35	19	5
17	Ghotki	0		0	0	0	50	95	132	0	60	72	0	10
18	Khalipur	##		0	0	50	0	0	44	0	78	140	63	30
19	Larkana	##		0	0	0	345	0	70	30	92	54	6	0
20	Kamber	0		0	0	0	0	178	32	72	56	1	2	0
21	Kashmore	0		0	0	0	0	0	36	0	24	45	14	8
22	Jacobabad	0		0	0	0	0	160	70	0	19	36	12	21
23	Shikarpur	0		0	0	0	40	233	36	0	132	66	0	0
24	Karachi East	0		0	500	350	30	5	0	0	0	5	0	5
25	Karachi West	0		0	410	0	50	0	0	0	36	4	5	2
26	Karachi South	##		#	50	50	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0
27	Karachi Central	0		0	610	0	86	0	0	0	0	2	2	34
28	Karachi Malir	0		0	50	0	302	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
29	Karachi Korangi	0		0	332	0	150	0	0	0	0	14	42	62
30	Karachi Keemari	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	14	2
	Total	##		#	2626	1170	1218	3283	1546	861	1503	1412	503	240

S. No	District	Maternity Homes	Urban Health Centers	Urban Health Units	Sub-Health Centers	Unani/Shafa Khanas	Homeo Disp	Leprosy Clinics	District Council Dispensary	Experimental Dispensary	FAMC	Other	Total
1	Hyderabad	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	12		0	0	##
2	Jamshoro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	968
3	Badin	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	758
4	Matiari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329
5	T.M. Khan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
6	T. Alchigar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248
7	Dadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	467
8	Thatta	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445
9	Sujawal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	290
10	Mirpurkhas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	506
11	Umerkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	611
12	Tharparkar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	564
13	S.Berazirabad	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	##
14	Sanghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	711
15	N.Feroze	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	409
16	Sukkur	18	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	##
17	Ghotki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	421
18	Khatipur	8	0	0	0	2	0	8	1	1	0	2	##
19	Larkana	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	##
20	Kamber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	341
21	Kashmore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	128
22	Jacobabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	435
23	Shikarpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	507
24	Karachi East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	890
25	Karachi West	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	513
26	Karachi South	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	##
27	Karachi Central	0	37	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	773
28	Karachi Mallr	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405
29	Karachi Korangl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	650
30	Karachi Keemari	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	37
	Total	126	41	10	0	5	1	12	27	5	0	19	##

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Health Department, Government of Sindh,
received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.

ANNEXURES 25

District-wise Number of Formal Public Schools and Student Enrolment by Gender in Sindh, 2024

S.No	District	Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Total Schools	Boys Enrollment	Girls Enrollment	Total Enrollment
1	Badin	2,321	333	2,654	160,268	97,301	257,569
2	Dadu	1,432	302	1,734	159,181	125,146	284,327
3	Hyderabad	645	241	886	109,582	98,308	207,890
4	Jamshoro	700	181	881	63,975	49,760	113,735
5	Matiali	751	172	923	74,302	50,962	125,264
6	Sujawal	1,153	136	1,289	52,927	28,136	81,063
7	Tando Allahyar	619	122	741	65,858	42,086	107,944
8	Tando Muhammad Khan	820	142	962	53,330	34,778	88,108
9	Thatta	932	165	1,097	55,111	35,063	90,174
10	Karachi Central	237	105	342	42,572	51,250	93,822
11	Karachi East	125	56	181	23,442	29,611	53,053
12	Karachi Keamari	165	38	203	22,232	20,013	42,245
13	Karachi Korangi	157	65	222	38,085	47,076	85,161
14	Karachi Malir	481	115	596	39,608	36,881	76,489
15	Karachi South	91	47	138	22,661	31,252	53,913
16	Karachi West	153	28	181	21,646	23,176	44,822
17	Jacobabad	1,108	208	1,316	106,881	71,911	178,792
18	Kambar at Shahdadt	1,186	273	1,459	124,723	99,997	224,720
19	Kashmore at Kandhkot	1,162	217	1,379	119,260	54,348	173,608
20	Larkana	938	261	1,199	158,529	133,512	292,041
21	Shikarpur	978	205	1,183	113,232	74,983	188,215
22	Mirpurkhas	1,658	358	2,016	132,190	78,732	210,922
23	Tharparkar at Mithi	3,343	506	3,849	170,001	100,331	270,332
24	Umerkot	1,948	393	2,341	117,717	63,514	181,231
25	Naushero Feroze	1,846	330	2,176	189,450	143,281	332,731
26	Sanghar	2,286	347	2,633	187,007	112,331	299,338
27	Shaheed Benazirabad	2,125	470	2,595	192,299	137,093	329,392
28	Ghotki	1,504	219	1,723	149,590	83,538	233,128
29	Khairpur Mirs	2,548	555	3,103	240,609	189,467	430,076
30	Sukkur	932	219	1,151	120,822	92,775	213,597
Total		34,344	6,809	41,153	3127090	2236612	5363702

Source: Administrative Data provided by the School Education and Literacy Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2024.

ANNEXURES 26

Region-wise and District-wise Number of Schools for Persons with Disabilities in Sindh, 2023

Sr. No.	REGION	DISTRICT	No. OF INSTITUTIONS PER DISTRICT
1	KARACHI REGION	EAST	2
		KORANGI	1
		WEST	1
		CENTRAL	2
		MALIR	1
		SOUTH	1
		KEEMARI	1
2	HYDERABAD REGION	HYDERABAD	5
		JAMSHORO	2
		TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN	1
		TANDO ALLAHYAR	1
		MATIARI	1
		DADU	5
		THATTA	2
		BADIN	2
3	SUKKUR REGION	SUKKUR	5
		KHAIRPUR	2
		GHOTKI	1
4	LARKANA REGION	SHIKARPUR	2
		LARKANA	4
		KASHMORE	3
		JACOBABAD	2
		KAMBAR SHAHDADKOT	1
5	SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD REGION	SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD	6
		SANGHAR	3
		NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	3
6	MIRPURKHAS REGION	MIRPURKHAS	4
		UMERKOT	1
		THARPARKAR	1
Grand Total			66

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.

ANNEXURES 27

District-wise Number of Non-Formal Education Centres and Learners by Gender in Sindh, 2024

District	Centers	Learners		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Badin	13	1118	2611	3729
Dadu	11	1190	1353	2543
Ghotki	76	884	1376	2260
Hyderabad	32	394	564	958
Jacobabad	139	536	5653	6189
Jamshoro	13	647	566	1213
Kamber Shahdadkot	10	113	611	724
Karachi Central	1	83	118	201
Karachi East	4	612	574	1186
Karachi Keamari	41	648	835	1483
Karachi Korangi	82	2099	2919	5018
Karachi Malir	127	2835	4823	7658
Karachi West	11	218	251	469
Kashmore	80	1266	2774	4040
Khairpur	116	1360	2377	3737
Larkana	2	0	421	421
Matiari	3	160	395	555
Mirpur Khas	27	865	1179	2044
Naushahro	1	22	0	22
Sanghar	4	223	206	429
Shaheed Benazirabad	2	45	30	75
Shikarpur	62	755	2334	3089
Sujawal	64	99	1791	1890
Sukkur	2	195	145	340
Tando Allah Yar	4	248	310	558
Tando Muhammad Khan	3	137	145	282
Tharparkar	62	343	1865	2208
Thatta	58	932	1308	2240
Umerkot	1	15	15	30

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Directorate of Literacy and Non-Formal Education, School Education and Literacy Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2024.

ANNEXURES 28

District-wise Number of Foundation Assisted Schools and Private Sector Partnership Schools in Sindh, 2024

Sindh Education Foundation Government of Sindh			
Monitoring and Evaluation Cell			
District wise School Information			
District	FAS Schools	PSP Schools	Total Schools
Badin	160	2	162
Dadu	197	1	198
Ghotki	81	2	83
Hyderabad	44	2	46
Jacobabad	34	0	34
Jamshoro	85	2	87
Karachi	290	2	292
Kashmore	45	1	46
Khairpur	394	1	395
Larkana	94	1	95
Matiari	44	2	46
Mirpurkhas	136	2	138
Naushero Feroz	91	1	92
Qamber Shahdadkot	154	2	156
Sanghar	225	2	227
Shaheed Benazirabad	91	2	93
Shikarpur	63	1	64
Sujawal	36	2	38
Sukkur	64	0	64
Tando Allahyar	27	1	28
Tando Muhammad khan	20	2	22
Tharparkar	107	0	107
Thatta	61	2	63
Umerkot	106	2	108
Total Schools	2649	35	2684

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Sindh Education Foundation, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2024.

ANNEXURES 29

District-wise Enrolment in Private Schools by Gender in Sindh, 2024

District	Boys	Girls	Total
Badin	24568	14756	39324
Dadu	23417	15477	38894
Hyderabad	106333	88427	194760
Thatta	17227	11037	28264
Jamshoro	26004	18168	44172
Matiali	11577	6730	18307
Tando Allah Yar	17203	11459	28662
Tando Muhammad Khan	8153	5198	13351
Sujawal	4942	2953	7895
Central Karachi	290161	288576	578737
East Karachi	287763	253760	541523
South Karachi	165411	161943	327354
West Karachi	107653	109283	216936
Malir Karachi	258815	240170	498985
Korangi Karachi	178702	174237	352939
Keamari Karachi	133137	122071	255208
Jacobabad	16380	8753	25133
Larkana	32474	24158	56632
Shikarpur	14514	8409	22923
Kashmore	13649	5792	19441
Kambar-Shahdadt	39035	24521	63556
Khairpur Mirs	62845	36997	99842
Sukkur	56570	34307	90877
Ghotki	57555	23758	81313
Mirpur Khas	39545	27287	66832
Tharparkar	11106	4214	15320
Umerkot	32162	16434	48596
Sanghar	30579	19691	50270
Naushero Feroze	40098	24807	64905
Shaheed Benazirabad	30029	20959	50988
Total	2137605	1804333	3941938

Source: Administrative Data provided by the School Education and Literacy Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2024.

ANNEXURES 30

District-wise Number of Private Schools by Gender Category in Sindh, 2024

S. No.	District	No. of School	Boys	Girls	Mixed
1	Karachi Central	1305	20	22	1263
2	Karachi East	1254	40	40	1174
3	Karachi Keamari	704	8	4	692
4	Karachi Korangi	1126	36	22	1068
5	Karachi Malir	1701	36	48	1617
6	Karachi South	829	1	3	825
7	Karachi West	604	3	6	595
	TOTAL	7523	144	145	7234
8	Badin	136	1	2	133
9	Dadu	142	0	0	142
10	Hyderabad	708	9	6	693
11	Jamshoro	187	3	2	182
12	Matari	70	2	0	68
13	Sajawal	31	0	0	31
14	Thatta	110	0	0	110
15	Tando Allahyar	110	2	0	108
16	Tando Muhammad Khan	48	1	0	47
	TOTAL	1542	18	10	1514
17	Jacobabad	67	0	1	66
18	Kambar at Shahdadkot	229	0	0	229
19	Kashmore at Kandhkot	65	3	2	60
20	Larkana	271	0	4	267
21	Shikarpur	89	0	0	89
	TOTAL	721	3	7	711
22	Mirpurkhas	307	2	6	299
23	Tharparkar @ Mithi	70	3	1	66
24	Umerkot	149	0	1	148
	TOTAL	526	5	8	513
25	Ghotki	239	1	1	237
26	Khairpur	291	0	0	291
27	Sukkur	291	2	1	288
	TOTAL	821	3	2	816
28	Naushahro Feroze	226	0	1	225
29	Sanghar	170	1	1	168
30	Shaheed Benazirabad	207	0	1	206
	TOTAL	603	1	3	599
Grand TOTAL		11736	174	175	11387

Source: Administrative Data provided by the School Education and Literacy Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2024.

ANNEXURES 31

Public Universities, Student Enrolment and Teaching Faculty by Gender in Sindh, 2024

S. No	Name of Public Sector University	Enrolments in Year 2024			Teaching Faculty in Year 2024		
		Male	Female	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University Layri Karachi	1,472	1,676	3,148	0	0	0
2	Jinnah Sindh Medical University	3,368	1,423	4,791	0	0	0
3	Dow University of Health Sciences, Karachi	5,587	1,937	7,524	557	375	932
4	Sindh Madarsatul Islam University, Karachi	1,524	3,935	5,459	26	56	82
5	Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto University of Law, Karachi	312	1,174	1,486	13	36	49
6	NED University of Engineering & Technology, Karachi	5,123	6,751	11,874	203	324	527
7	Dawood University of Engineering & Technology, Karachi	466	2,183	2,649	10	211	221
8	Karachi Metropolitan University, Karachi	1,379	304	1,683	46	83	129
9	Shaheed Allah Bux Soomro University of Arts, Heritage & Design, Jamshoro	176	576	752	11	24	35
10	Liaquat University of Medical & Health Sciences, Jamshoro	2,955	2,873	5,828	308	395	703
11	Sukkur IBA University, Sukkur	777	2,076	2,853	30	217	247
12	University of Larkana, Larkana	458	1,621	2,079			
13	Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Medical University, Larkana	1,579	1,483	3,062	97	256	353
14	Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering & Technology, Nawabshah	970	3,987	4,957	29	201	230
15	University of Sufism & Modern Sciences, Bhit Shah	445	1,102	1,547	12	22	34
16	The Shaikh Ayaz University, Shikarpur	150	421	571	12	22	34
17	The Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University of Technology & Skill Development, Khairpur Mirs	10	240	250	5	43	48
18	GC University, Hyderabad	1,523	1,789	3,312	30	85	115
19	Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur	1,657	6,261	7,918	44	175	219
20	Peoples University of Medical & Health Sciences for Women, SBA (Shaheed Benazirabad)	2,331	50	2,381	86	151	237
21	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Sakrand	81	475	556	17	22	39
22	Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam	1,375	2,329	3,704	44	158	202
Total		33,718	44,666	78,384	1,580	2,856	4,436

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Universities and Boards Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2024.

ANNEXURES 32

District-wise Number of Teachers in Formal Schools by Gender and School Level in Sindh, 2024

S. No	District	School Level	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Total Teachers
1	Badin	Primary	3,564	980	4,544
2	Badin	Elementary	132	86	218
3	Badin	Secondary	628	411	1,039
4	Badin	Middle	323	107	430
5	Badin	Hi.Secondary	570	237	807
6	Dadu	Primary	3,659	1,381	5,040
7	Dadu	Elementary	374	196	570
8	Dadu	Secondary	1,074	469	1,543
9	Dadu	Middle	350	82	432
10	Dadu	Hi.Secondary	340	125	465
11	Hyderabad	Hi.Secondary	503	510	1,013
12	Hyderabad	Primary	1,753	1,320	3,073
13	Hyderabad	Secondary	1,458	1,516	2,974
14	Hyderabad	Elementary	23	96	119
15	Hyderabad	Middle	603	716	1,319
16	Jamshoro	Primary	1,126	536	1,662
17	Jamshoro	Middle	53	55	108
18	Jamshoro	Secondary	529	235	764
19	Jamshoro	Elementary	277	118	395
20	Jamshoro	Hi.Secondary	140	141	281
21	Matiali	Primary	1,632	579	2,211
22	Matiali	Elementary	161	21	182
23	Matiali	Secondary	669	284	953
24	Matiali	Hi.Secondary	254	70	324
25	Matiali	Middle	139	42	181
26	Sujawal	Primary	1,622	363	1,985
27	Sujawal	Secondary	390	118	508
28	Sujawal	Middle	158	90	248
29	Sujawal	Hi.Secondary	281	95	376
30	Sujawal	Elementary	9	11	20
31	Tando Allahyar	Hi.Secondary	190	124	314
32	Tando Allahyar	Primary	993	308	1,301
33	Tando Allahyar	Secondary	379	153	532
34	Tando Allahyar	Middle	171	72	243
35	Tando Allahyar	Elementary	46	35	81
36	Tando Muhammad Khan	Primary	1,263	410	1,673
37	Tando Muhammad Khan	Elementary	166	37	203
38	Tando Muhammad Khan	Middle	77	46	123
39	Tando Muhammad Khan	Secondary	491	310	801
40	Tando Muhammad Khan	Hi.Secondary	89	7	96
41	Thatta	Primary	1,154	485	1,639
42	Thatta	Secondary	453	336	789
43	Thatta	Middle	196	80	276
44	Thatta	Hi.Secondary	246	64	310
45	Thatta	Elementary	25	10	35
46	Karachi Central	Primary	466	1,296	1,762
47	Karachi Central	Middle	62	46	108
48	Karachi Central	Elementary	79	124	203
49	Karachi Central	Secondary	767	1,647	2,414
50	Karachi Central	Hi.Secondary	193	371	564
51	Karachi East	Primary	212	589	801
52	Karachi East	Middle	121	62	183

S. No	District	School Level	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Total Teachers
53	Karachi East	Secondary	484	1,099	1,583
54	Karachi East	Hi.Secondary	94	409	503
55	Karachi East	Elementary	6	13	19
56	Karachi Keamari	Primary	250	298	548
57	Karachi Keamari	Secondary	252	199	451
58	Karachi Keamari	Middle	39	57	96
59	Karachi Keamari	Hi.Secondary	119	206	325
60	Karachi Keamari	Elementary	27	24	51
61	Karachi Korangi	Secondary	750	1,553	2,303
62	Karachi Korangi	Primary	174	898	1,072
63	Karachi Korangi	Elementary	2	38	40
64	Karachi Korangi	Hi.Secondary	101	248	349
65	Karachi Korangi	Middle	53	128	181
66	Karachi Malir	Primary	591	520	1,111
67	Karachi Malir	Secondary	372	493	865
68	Karachi Malir	Hi.Secondary	226	164	390
69	Karachi Malir	Middle	75	177	252
70	Karachi Malir	Elementary	71	55	126
71	Karachi South	Primary	167	467	634
72	Karachi South	Hi.Secondary	123	292	415
73	Karachi South	Middle	50	45	95
74	Karachi South	Secondary	371	947	1,318
75	Karachi South	Elementary	9	30	39
76	Karachi West	Primary	243	419	662
77	Karachi West	Secondary	261	349	610
78	Karachi West	Middle	29	45	74
79	Karachi West	Elementary	23	41	64
80	Karachi West	Hi.Secondary	23	41	64
81	Jacobabad	Primary	2,538	683	3,221
82	Jacobabad	Elementary	52	10	62
83	Jacobabad	Middle	314	170	484
84	Jacobabad	Secondary	510	218	728
85	Jacobabad	Hi.Secondary	367	149	516
86	Kambar at Shahdadkot	Primary	2,729	1,263	3,992
87	Kambar at Shahdadkot	Middle	254	108	362
88	Kambar at Shahdadkot	Hi.Secondary	324	157	481
89	Kambar at Shahdadkot	Secondary	722	191	913
90	Kambar at Shahdadkot	Elementary	68	74	142
91	Kashmore at Kandhkot	Primary	2,015	413	2,428
92	Kashmore at Kandhkot	Middle	311	65	376
93	Kashmore at Kandhkot	Secondary	589	141	730
94	Kashmore at Kandhkot	Elementary	93	23	116
95	Kashmore at Kandhkot	Hi.Secondary	486	115	601
96	Larkana	Primary	3,594	2,004	5,598
97	Larkana	Secondary	864	570	1,434
98	Larkana	Middle	280	113	393
99	Larkana	Elementary	180	141	321
100	Larkana	Hi.Secondary	514	271	785
101	Shikarpur	Primary	2,454	748	3,202
102	Shikarpur	Elementary	131	39	170
103	Shikarpur	Middle	315	147	462
104	Shikarpur	Secondary	849	328	1,177
105	Shikarpur	Hi.Secondary	376	112	488
106	Mirpurkhas	Primary	2,649	1,187	3,836
107	Mirpurkhas	Middle	190	153	343
108	Mirpurkhas	Secondary	746	545	1,291
109	Mirpurkhas	Elementary	176	106	282
110	Mirpurkhas	Hi.Secondary	447	304	751

ANNEXURES 32

S. No	District	School Level	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Total Teachers
111	Tharparkar at Mithi	Primary	3,934	465	4,399
112	Tharparkar at Mithi	Elementary	236	82	318
113	Tharparkar at Mithi	Middle	953	108	1,061
114	Tharparkar at Mithi	Secondary	768	91	859
115	Tharparkar at Mithi	Hi.Secondary	253	81	334
116	Umerkot	Primary	2,878	740	3,618
117	Umerkot	Elementary	223	88	311
118	Umerkot	Middle	289	48	337
119	Umerkot	Secondary	445	165	610
120	Umerkot	Hi.Secondary	505	171	676
121	Naushero Feroze	Primary	3,998	1,294	5,292
122	Naushero Feroze	Elementary	436	98	534
123	Naushero Feroze	Middle	614	304	918
124	Naushero Feroze	Hi.Secondary	630	259	889
125	Naushero Feroze	Secondary	857	376	1,233
126	Sanghar	Primary	4,499	1,573	6,072
127	Sanghar	Middle	351	276	627
128	Sanghar	Hi.Secondary	688	276	964
129	Sanghar	Secondary	899	346	1,245
130	Sanghar	Elementary	53	58	111
131	Shaheed Benazirabad	Primary	3,998	1,449	5,447
132	Shaheed Benazirabad	Middle	196	117	313
133	Shaheed Benazirabad	Elementary	454	318	772
134	Shaheed Benazirabad	Hi.Secondary	410	169	579
135	Shaheed Benazirabad	Secondary	1,071	704	1,775
136	Ghotki	Primary	2,542	636	3,178
137	Ghotki	Elementary	273	90	363
138	Ghotki	Secondary	455	100	555
139	Ghotki	Middle	539	217	756
140	Ghotki	Hi.Secondary	579	114	693
141	Khairpur Mirs	Primary	4,200	1,838	6,038
142	Khairpur Mirs	Elementary	778	434	1,212
143	Khairpur Mirs	Secondary	1,649	758	2,407
144	Khairpur Mirs	Middle	169	108	277
145	Khairpur Mirs	Hi.Secondary	926	222	1,148
146	Sukkur	Primary	1,925	631	2,556
147	Sukkur	Middle	100	85	185
148	Sukkur	Hi.Secondary	393	237	630
149	Sukkur	Secondary	1,022	674	1,696
150	Sukkur	Elementary	437	274	711
Total			106,380	53,479	159,859

Source: Administrative Data provided by the School Education and Literacy Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2024.

ANNEXURES 33

District-wise Number of Teachers in Special Education Schools by Gender in Sindh, 2024

Detail of District and Gender wise Special Education Teacher Data			
District	Male	Female	Total
Badin	7	3	10
Dadu	18	4	22
Ghotki	4	0	4
Hyderabad	19	23	42
Jacobabad	7	2	9
Jamshoro	10	3	13
Kambar at Shahdadkot	7	1	8
Karachi Central	2	1	3
Karachi East	15	13	28
Karachi Keamari	4	0	4
Karachi Korangi	4	6	10
Karachi Malir	3	0	3
Karachi South	1	1	2
Karachi West	4	3	7
Kashmore at Kandhkot	7	1	8
Khairpur Mirs	10	1	11
Larkana	16	1	17
Matlari	5	1	6
Mirpurkhas	12	6	18
Naushero Feroze	9	3	12
Sanghar	15	4	19
Shaheed Benazirabad	29	10	39
Shikarpur	10	0	10
Sukkur	27	5	32
Tando Allahyar	5	2	7
Tando Muhammad Khan	3	2	5
Tharparkar at Mithi	4	0	4
Thatta	7	1	8
Umerkot	4	0	4
Grand Total	268	97	365

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2024.

ANNEXURES 34

District-wise Number of Teachers in Non-Formal Education Schools by Gender in Sindh, 2024

District wise NFE Teachers-Sindh			
District	Male	Female	Total
Badin	7	27	34
Dadu	11	27	38
Ghotki	57	63	120
Hyderabad	27	40	67
Jacobabad	11	128	139
Jamshoro	14	12	26
Kamber Shahdadt	21	21	42
Karachi Central	0	4	4
Karachi East	1	9	10
Karachi Keamari	5	55	60
Karachi Korangi	1	123	124
Karachi Malir	14	215	229
Karachi West	0	31	31
Kashmore	16	64	80
Khairpur	49	99	148
Larkana	0	6	6
Matari	6	2	8
Mirpur Khas	12	23	35
Naushahro	2	1	3
Sanghar	13	7	20
Shaheed Benazirabad	1	1	2
Shikarpur	11	62	73
Sujawal	9	96	105
Sukkur	9	3	12
Tando Allah Yar	5	8	13
Tando Muhammad Khan	0	2	2
Tharparkar	14	54	68
Thatta	35	53	88
Umerkot	1	0	1
Total	352	1236	1588

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Directorate of Literacy and Non-Formal Education, School Education and Literacy Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2024.

ANNEXURES 35

District-Wise Boundary Wall Availability and non-availability across Primary and Higher Secondary Levels

District	Having Boundary Wall					
	Primary	Middle	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
Badin	1005	48	25	43	24	1145
Dadu	788	27	34	78	21	948
Ghotki	868	52	47	27	21	1015
Hyderabad	621	67	9	73	17	787
Jacobabad	479	35	6	35	13	568
Jamshoro	489	15	60	46	9	619
Kambar at Shahdadt	747	43	15	42	15	862
Karachi Central	182	16	12	89	13	312
Karachi East	83	15	2	52	12	164
Karachi Keamari	124	8	7	29	10	178
Karachi Korangi	109	13	5	69	9	205
Karachi Malir	351	45	13	50	16	475
Karachi South	51	11	5	47	9	123
Karachi West	115	6	6	28	3	158
Kashmore at Kandhkot	442	27	22	34	13	538
Khairpur Mirs	1383	41	114	125	39	1702
Larkana	928	45	21	64	20	1078
Matlari	583	16	18	37	11	665
Mirpurkhas	675	47	30	68	22	842
Naushero Feroze	1083	88	58	50	32	1311
Sanghar	1376	77	13	50	25	1541
Shaheed Benazirabad	1544	49	89	86	19	1787
Shikarpur	516	32	16	46	15	625
Sujawal	268	19	2	17	8	314
Sukkur	580	28	54	65	18	745
Tando Allahyar	487	38	11	26	12	574
Tando Muhammad Khan	473	15	13	35	4	540
Tharparkar at Mithi	1293	130	70	61	13	1567
Thatta	466	24	5	38	6	539
Umerkot	912	48	49	52	20	1081

ANNEXURES 35

District	Without Boundary Wall					
	Primary	Middle	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
Badin	1460	31	10	7	1	1509
Dadu	751	15	17	3	0	786
Ghotki	669	26	9	1	3	708
Hyderabad	91	3	1	3	1	99
Jacobabad	719	23	0	5	1	748
Jamshoro	248	3	10	1	0	262
Kambar at Shahdadhkot	576	15	0	6	0	597
Karachi Central	23	1	2	4	0	30
Karachi East	12	2	0	3	0	17
Karachi Keamari	21	1	0	1	2	25
Karachi Korangi	13	0	0	4	0	17
Karachi Malir	114	4	0	3	0	121
Karachi South	10	3	0	2	0	15
Karachi West	20	2	0	1	0	23
Kashmore at Kandhkot	791	28	14	6	2	841
Khairpur Mirs	1352	18	24	4	3	1401
Larkana	109	7	4	0	1	121
Matari	249	1	3	5	0	258
Mirpurkhas	1111	41	12	8	2	1174
Naushero Feroze	832	19	11	3	0	865
Sanghar	1056	19	6	6	5	1092
Shaheed Benazirabad	778	13	13	4	0	808
Shikarpur	521	26	4	7	0	558
Sujawal	963	10	1	1	0	975
Sukkur	394	4	6	1	1	406
Tando Allahyar	157	6	2	2	0	167
Tando Muhammad Khan	411	5	3	3	0	422
Tharparkar at Mithi	2133	93	46	10	0	2282
Thatta	547	7	0	0	4	558
Umerkot	1200	28	25	6	1	1260
	17331	454	223	110	27	

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Directorate of Literacy and Non-Formal Education, School Education and Literacy Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2024.

ANNEXURES 36

Range-wise and District-wise Number of Women and Children Police Stations in Sindh, 2023

S No	Range/Zone	District	Total Number of Stations
1	Add: IGP Karachi Range	Karachi Range	1
2	DIGP WEST ZONE	District West Zone	1
3		District West	2
4		District Central	3
5	DIGP SOUTH ZONE	District South Zone	1
6		District South	2
7		District City	3
8		District Kemari	4
9	DIGP EAST ZONE	DIGP East Zone	1
10		District East	2
11		District Korangi	3
12		District Malir	4
13	DIGP HYDERABAD RANGE	DIGP Hyderabad Range	1
14		District Hyderabad (One Stop Protection Center)	2
15		District Hyderabad	3
16		District Jamshoro	3
17		District Dadu	4
18		District Tando Allahyar	5
19		District Matiari	6
20		District Thatta	7
21		District Sujawal	8
22		District Badin	9
23		District T.T.M Khan	10
24	DIGP MIRPURKHAS RANGE	DIGP MPK Range	1
25		District Mirpurkhas	2
26		District Umerkot	3
27		District Tharparkar	4
28	DIGP LARKANA RANGE	DIGP Larkana Range	1
29		District Larkana	2
30		District Kamber	3
31		District Shikarpur	4
32		District Jacobabad	5
33		District Kashmore	6
34	DIGP SUKKUR RANGE	DIGP Sukkur Range	1
35		DIGP Sukkur Range	2
36		District Khairpur	3
37		District Ghotki	4
38		District Sukkur	5
39	DIGP S.B.A RANGE	DIGP S.B.A Range	1
40		District S.B.A	2
41		District Sanghar	3
42		District Naushero Feroze	4

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Sindh Police, received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.

ANNEXURES 37

District-wise List of Prisons in Sindh

District	Name of Prisons
East Karachi	1- Central Prison Karachi
	2- Central Prison Women Karachi
	3- Y.O.I.S Karachi
Malir Karachi	4- District Prison Malir Karachi
Hyderabad	5- Central Prison Hyderabad
	6- District Prison Nara Hyderabad
	7- Women Prison Hyderabad
	8- Y.O.I.S Hyderabad
Sukkur	9-Central Prison Sukkur
	10- Y.O.I.S. Sukkur
	& Women Prison Sukkur
Larkana	11- Central Prison Larkana
	12-District Prison Larkana
Khairpur	13- Central Prison Khairpur
Mirpurkhas	14- Central Prison Mirpurkhas
S.B.A	15- District Prison S.B.Abad
Sanghar	16- District Prison Sanghar
Jacobabad	17- District Prison Jacobabad
Dadu	18- District Prison Dadu
Badin	19- District Prison Badin
Shikarpur	20- District Prison Shikarpur
N.Feroz	21- District Prison N/ Feroz
Ghotki	22-District Prison Ghotki

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Sindh Prisons and Corrections Service, received by the Human Rights Department.

ANNEXURES 38

District-wise Reported Cases of Harassment at the Workplace by Sex in Sindh, 2023

S. No	By District		By Sex Female	By Sex Male	Total Disposed	Total pending
1	Jamshor	2	43	11	40	14
2	Umerkot	1				
3	Khairpur	1				
4	Hyderabad	7				
5	Mirpurkhas	1				
6	Sukkur	1				
7	Shaheed Benazirabad	1				
8	Larkana	3				
9	Kotri	1				
10	Dadu	1				
11	Nusheroferoz	1				
12	Tharparkar	1				
13	Karachi South	12				
14	Karachi West	2				
15	Karachi East	10				
16	Karachi Korangi	3				
17	Karachi Central	5				
18	Karachi Malir	1				

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Provincial Ombudsman for Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.

ANNEXURES 39

District-wise Reported Cases of Harassment at the Workplace by Gender in Sindh, 2024

REPORTED CASES OF HARASSMENT AT THE WORKPLACE FOR THE YEAR 2024							
S. No	By District	Gender				Total Disposed	Total pending
			Female	Male	Transgender		
1	Badin	1	1			47	69
2	Dadu	3	2	1			
3	Ghotki						
4	Hyderabad	6	6				
5	Jacobabad	1	1				
6	Jamshoro						
7	Karachi Central	4	3	1			
8	Karachi East	6	5	1			
9	Karachi South	12	12				
10	Karachi West	2	1	1			
11	Karachi Keamari	1	1				
12	Karachi Malir	3	3				
13	Karachi Korangi	4	4				
14	Kashmore						
15	Khairpur	1	1				
16	Larkana	6	6				
17	Matiali						
18	Mirpurkhas						
19	Naushero Feroze						
20	Qambar Shahdadkot						
21	Sanghar	2	2				
22	Shaheed Benazirabad	2	1	1			
23	Shikarpur						
24	Sujawal						
25	Sukkur						
26	Tando Allah Yar						
27	Tando Muhammad Khan						
28	Tharparkar	1	1				
29	Thatta						
30	Umerkot	1	1				
31	Other provinces						
Total Complaints		56	51	5	0		

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Provincial Ombudsman for Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2024.

ANNEXURES 40

Employee Data of Sindh Prisons and Corrections Service by Sex, 2023

Inspectorate General Sindh Prisons & Corrections service data 2023		
S. No	Indicator	Response
1	Number of Total Employees (all type of employees)	6548
2	Female Employees	243
3	Male Employees	6305

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Sindh Prisons and Corrections Service, Home Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.

ANNEXURES 41

Employee Data of Sindh Prisons and Corrections Service by Sex, 2024

District	Male	Female	Total
Karachi	1648	62	1710
Hyderabad	1249	45	1294
Sukkur	819	32	851
Larkana	339	44	383
Khairpur	266	1	267
Jacobabad	125	1	126
Shikarpur	231	1	232
Naushehro Feroze	158	1	159
Ghotki	157	1	158
Sanghar	175	1	176
Thatta	168	2	170
Shaheed Benazirabad	246	24	270
Dadu	205	1	206
Mirpurkhas	304	25	329
Badin	215	1	216
Grand Total	6305	242	6547

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Sindh Prisons and Corrections Service, Home Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2024

ANNEXURES 42

District-wise Number of Active Current Deposit Accounts by Gender in Sindh Bank, December 2023 and June 2024

Number of Active Current Deposit Accounts				
	23-Dec		24-Jun	
District	Male	Female	Male	Female
Badin	81,395	16,552	102,060	19,341
Dadu	147,888	29,929	190,385	40,131
Ghotki	134,307	18,875	116,544	24,954
Hyderabad	376,399	86,829	337,922	104,229
Jacobabad	79,026	22,733	83,013	15,928
Jamshoro	110,125	11,722	100,165	26,689
kamber/Shahdadkot	66,914	25,183	66,134	22,989
Karachi	5,038,664	1,130,383	7,781,533	1,538,822
Kashmore	69,680	6,639	74,452	12,858
Khairpur	176,585	47,704	179,002	50,003
Larkana	191,445	41,538	163,367	61,159
Matiali	59,582	16,746	58,788	15,661
Mirpurkhas	128,696	28,488	127,699	35,825
Naushero Feroze	165,085	35,152	179,478	38,134
Sanghar	141,783	31,303	137,946	35,509
Shaheed Benazirabad	132,867	21,112	124,608	32,091
Shikarpur	44,220	13,390	45,193	11,169
Sujawal	18,445	3,897	36,735	5,003
Sukkur	227,103	60,454	226,536	71,811
Tando Allahyar	54,730	16,457	51,486	15,911
Tando Muhammad Khan	34,006	6,520	29,706	8,803
Tharparkar	57,391	7,878	55,591	7,501
Thatta	40,054	8,931	44,753	9,807
Umerkot	66,636	17,342	74,460	15,679
Total	7,643,026	1,705,757	10,387,556	2,220,007

Source: Dataset provided by Sindh Bank, received by Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh, 2024

ANNEXURES 43

District-wise Number of Female Beneficiaries of the Benazir Income Support Programme in Sindh

Number of Beneficiaries (Female) by BISP	
District	Total Female Beneficiaries
BADIN	90,018
DADU	98,834
GHOTKI	146,680
HYDERABAD	42,215
JACOBABAD	50,031
JAMSHORO	46,008
KAMBAR SHAHDADKOT	100,030
KARACHI CENTRAL	45,645
KARACHI EAST	40,857
KARACHI SOUTH	24,265
KARACHI WEST	67,381
KASHMORE	92,892
KEAMARI	23,188
KHAIRPUR	288,183
KORANGI	43,780
LARKANA	133,482
MALIR	59,838
MATIARI	51,788
MIRPUR KHAS	72,149
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	121,469
SANGHAR	149,363
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD	92,671
SHIKARPUR	88,664
SUJAWAL	54,512
SUKKUR	96,675
TANDO ALLAH YAR	58,997
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN	58,219
THARPARKAR	116,289
THATTA	70,848
UMER KOT	106,719
Total Number of Beneficiaries	2,531,690

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Benazir Income Support Programme, received by the Human Rights Department, 2025.

ANNEXURES 44

District-wise Number of Active Other Deposit Accounts by Gender in Sindh Bank, December 2023 and June 2024

Number of Active other Deposit Accounts				
	23-Dec		24-Jun	
District	Male	Female	Male	Female
Badin	39,180	9,921	37,470	12,689
Dadu	65,864	7,846	47,925	20,670
Ghotki	46,546	10,143	40,711	13,998
Hyderabad	205,678	42,677	223,995	65,298
Jacobabad	25,619	2,798	21,314	3,663
Jamshoro	34,303	9,095	29,920	15,376
kamber/Shahdadkot	23,661	8,312	21,049	8,221
Karachi	2,537,001	529,850	2,218,541	1,085,751
Kashmore	29,746	1,040	25,768	3,346
Khairpur	59,480	17,072	61,396	19,091
Larkana	88,472	7,737	71,528	14,489
Matari	23,357	4,435	24,225	4,736
Mirpurkhas	55,503	13,658	59,536	20,987
Naushero Feroze	60,065	17,566	57,346	21,110
Sanghar	50,324	11,860	42,002	17,528
Shaheed Benazirabad	49,579	11,304	49,581	16,782
Shikarpur	12,247	5,112	11,177	4,663
Sujawal	8,057	8,371	7,211	8,364
Sukkur	122,324	26,429	92,073	33,031
Tando Allahyar	18,428	5,517	19,552	7,108
Tando Muhammad Khan	11,913	1,621	9,367	2,831
Tharparkar	11,272	3,003	15,628	3,525
Thatta	15,729	4,084	17,427	3,917
Umerkot	24,533	8,208	27,546	8,826
Total	3,618,881	767,659	3,232,288	1,416,000

Source: Dataset provided by Sindh Bank, received by Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh, 2024.

ANNEXURES 45

District-wise Number of Loan Accounts by Gender in Sindh Bank, December 2023 and June 2024

	Dec-23		Jun-24	
District	Male	Female	Male	Female
Badin	16,631	6,649	16,244	6,693
Dadu	25,267	6,268	23,679	6,879
Ghotki	26,094	6,559	23,415	5,948
Hyderabad	26,088	4,861	26,049	4,832
Jacobabad	7,167	2,293	6,786	2,269
Jamshoro	4,119	6,657	4,252	7,374
kamber/Shahdadkot	15,628	9,390	14,429	8,700
Karachi	3,215,511	504,491	3,489,642	761,385
Kashmore	15,539	1,070	13,861	1,012
Khairpur	37,962	8,381	36,196	7,990
Larkana	32,005	7,775	28,836	6,350
Matiali	10,304	2,457	10,670	2,415
Mirpurkhas	25,578	7,425	24,947	7,401
Naushero Feroze	27,611	8,162	25,913	8,144
Sanghar	32,451	7,935	32,142	8,482
Shaheed Benazirabad	20,894	5,594	19,980	6,238
Shikarpur	13,038	2,921	11,472	2,907
Sujawal	4,786	6,642	4,921	6,606
Sukkur	31,998	10,826	30,070	10,177
Tando Allahyar	11,376	5,009	10,213	4,996
Tando Muhammad Khan	8,858	1,625	9,400	1,603
Tharparkar	13,965	1,583	13,294	1,692
Thatta	8,762	2,141	8,250	2,119
Umerkot	16,078	6,231	16,582	6,007
Total	3,647,710	632,945	3,901,243	888,219

Source: Dataset provided by Sindh Bank, received by Human Rights Department,
Government of Sindh, 2024

ANNEXURES 46

Category-wise Vehicle Registrations by Gender in Sindh, 2023

CATEGORYWISE VEHICLE REGISTERED MALE/FEMALE RATIO			
NO OF RECORDS	GENDER		Grand Total
DISTRICT CATEGORY	Female	Male	
Civic Center Karachi	280737	5206262	5486999
Hyderabad	11739	946035	957774
Sukkur	63348	523520	586868
Larkana	3999	222125	226124
Sh-Benazirabad	500	111568	112068
Mirpurkhas	1238	100863	102101
Dadu	396	65237	65633
Naushero Feroze	189	56669	56858
Khairpur	102	14152	14254
Sanghar	35	10570	10605
Badin	49	10029	10078
Umerkot	27	2843	2870
Mithi	33	1559	1592
Shikarpur	62	1425	1487
Kambar @ Shahdadkot	1	1466	1467
Jacobabad	26	1331	1357
Kashmore @ Kandhkot	23	939	962
Ghotki @ Mirpur Mathelo	7	902	909
Naushero Feroze	11	381	392
Jacobabad	16	363	379
Ghotki @ Mirpur Mathelo	12	328	340
Tando Allahyar	7	299	306
Jamshoro	4	217	221
UNDEFINED	8	115	123
Thatta	2	86	88
Matiori		42	42
Tando Muhammad Khan		10	10
UNKNOWN		1	1
Grand Total	362571		7641908

Source: Administrative Data provided by the Excise, Taxation and Narcotics Control Department, Government of Sindh, received by the Human Rights Department, 2023.



HUMAN RIGHTS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SINDH

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