A rapidly growing population means ever-increasing demands for food, schools, health facilities, jobs and infrastructure, and rising pressure on the government to keep pace in providing these services at an equally fast pace.

**Current State of Sindh's Population**

- **Average Annual Growth Rate**: 2.41% (1998-2017)
- **Estimated Population**: 51 million (2020)
- **By 2050**: Estimated population of Sindh will be 85 million at the current rate of fertility decline!

**Total Fertility Rate**

- **TFR**: 3.6
  - The average number of children a woman has during her reproductive age

**Maternal Death**

- **Maternal Deaths**: 2,800
  - Maternal Deaths occur annually
  - If contraceptive use rises from the current 20% to 51%
  - **Mothers will be saved!**: 9,000

**Infant Mortality Rate**

- **Infants die before reaching one year of age** (per 1000 live births): 60
  - If contraceptive use rises from the current 30% to 51%
  - **Infants will be saved!**: 34,000

**Unmet Need for Family Planning**

- **17.7% unmet need**
  - On average couples have 1 unintended child
  - Couples of child-bearing age who are not using contraception but want to

**Malnutrition**

- **Children under the age of 5 are underweight**: 41%
  - High fertility contributes to malnutrition!
What can Pakistan do to achieve sustainable population growth?

- **Promote public discourse** on population dynamics as a core element in economic and social development.
- **Increase spending** on population services: Pakistan’s current spending of $1.0 per capita should be doubled to eliminate unmet need.
- All private sector providers and outlets of the health departments must provide family planning services to **improve access and information**.
- **Sustain political commitment** and increased **accountability** to ensure that the system is delivering and meeting the family planning needs of the constituents.

Source: Population & Housing Census 2017-GoP
National Nutrition Survey 2018
Pakistan DHS 2012-13, 2017-18
Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2017-18