Post MDGs: Issues for the Future

12th January 2012

Outline

- Performance Appraisal - Pakistan

- Issues for Future

- Structural Weaknesses

- Political Economy Context

- Recommendations

Pakistan's Status at a Glance

Status	Number	Indicators
Ahead	6	• Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament • Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhoea in the last 30 days and received ORT • HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women (%) • HIV prevalence among vulnerable group (e.g., active sexual workers) (%) • Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Direct Observed Treatment Short Course) • No. of vehicles using CNG
On track	2	• Lady Health Workers' coverage of target population • Land area protected for the conservation of wildlife
Slow	4	• Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector • Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary& secondary education • Youth Literacy GPI • GDP (at constant factor cost) per unit of energy use as a proxy for energy efficiency
Lag	20	
Off track	1	• Infant mortality

Goal 1: Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Indicators	1990-91	2001-02	2005-06	2008- 09	MDG Targets 2015	Status
Proportion of population below the calorie based food plus non-food poverty line.	26.1	34.5	22.3	n/a	13	Lag
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	40	41.5	38	38	< 20	Lag
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	25	30	n/a	n/a	13	Lag

Goal 2: Achieving Universal Primary Education

Indicators	1990-91	2001-02	2008- 09	MDG Targets 2015	Status
Net primary enrolment ratio (%)	46	42	57	100	Lag
Completion/survival rate	50	57.3	54.6	100	Lag
Male		53.3	54.8		
Female		64.3	54.6		
Literacy Rate%	35	45	57	88	Lag
Male	48	55	69		
Female	21	35	45		

GOAL 3: Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Indicators	1990-91	2001-02	2004-05	2008- 09	MDG Targets 2015	Status
Gender parity index (GPI) Primary Secondary	0.73 n/a	0.82 0.75	0.85 0.83	0.84 0.8	1.00 0.94	Slow
Youth literacy GPI	0.51	0.64	0.68	0.78	1.00	Slow
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	8.07	9.65	10.11	10.64	14	Slow
Proportion of seats held by women in the National Assembly Senate	2/217 0.9% 1/87 1%[3]	* 	73/342 21% 17/100 17%	76/342 22.2% 17/100 17%		Ahead

Goal 4: Reducing Child Mortality

Indicators	1990-91	2001-02	2006-07	2008- 09	MDG Targets 2015	Status
Under-five mortality rate	117	---	94	---	52	Lag
Infant mortality rate	102	77	75	---	40	Off Track
Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhoea in the last 30 days	26	12	11	10	<10	Lag
Lady Health Workers' coverage of target population	n/a	38	76	83	100	Lag
Proportion of fully immunised children 12-23 months	75	53	76	78	>90	Ahead
Proportion of under 1 year children immunised against measles	80	57	77	79	>90	On track

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Indicators	1990-91	2001-02	2006-07	2008- 09	MDG Targets 2015	Status
Maternal mortality ratio	533	350	276	---	140	Lag
Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants	18	40	37	41	>90	Lag
Contraceptive prevalence rate	12	28	29.6	30.8	55	Lag
Total fertility rate	5.4	--	4.1	3.75	2.1	Lag
Proportion of women 15-49 years who had given birth during last 3 years and made at least one antenatal care consultation	15	35	53	58	100	Lag

Goal 6: Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Indicators	1990-91	2001-02	2008- 09	MDG Targets 2015	Status
HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant Women (%)	n/a	n/a	<0.1	Baseline to be reduced by 50%	Ahead
HIV prevalence among vulnerable group * (e.g., active sexual workers) (%)	n/a	n/a	IDU= 20.8 FSW= n/a MSW=0.9 HSW=6.4	Baseline to be reduced by 50%	Ahead
Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures	n/a	20	30	75	Lag
Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	171	181	181	45	Lag
Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Direct Observed Treatment Short Course)	n/a	79	85	85	Ahead

Goal 7: Ensuring Environment Sustainability

Indicators	1990-91	2001-02	2008- 09	MDG Targets 2015	Status
Forest cover including state owned and private forest and farmlands	4.8	4.8	5.02	6.0	Lag
Land area protected for the conservation of wildlife	9.1	11.25	11.5	12.0	On Track
GDP (at constant factor cost) per unit of energy use as a proxy for energy efficiency	26,471	27,047	26,543	28,000	Slow
No. of vehicles using CNG (000)	-	330	2,200	920	Ahead
Sulphur content in high speed diesel (as a proxy for ambient air quality)	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5 - 0.25	Lag
Proportion of population(urban and rural) with sustainable access to a safe improved water source	53	64	65	93	Lag
Proportion of population(urban and rural) with access to sanitation	30	45	63	90	Lag

Goal 8:   Developing a Global Partnership for Development

- Traditional aid dependence has been reduced to a large extent

- Poor budgetary management however forces resort to IMF

- Trade-related partnerships are being fostered

- Growing foreign investment interests in key infrastructure sectors

Issues for Future

1. Macro-Micro Disconnect

- Something is alarmingly wrong!

  - Improving education and health numbers ….. But declining long run growth

  - Greater investment commitments but declining absorption in education and health
    - Public Sector Development Program

2. How is Inequality Viewed?

- Inequality [e.g. Incomes, Consumptions, Opportunities]

    - Rural Setting-I: Rising per capita but lack of access to basic services

    - Rural Setting-II: lacking capacity to organize

    - Rural Setting-III Income growth not translating into empowerment

- Inequality [e.g. access and quality of infrastructure]

    - Urban Setting-I: Fragmented zoning leading to malfunction

    - Urban Setting-II: Domestic commerce being stifled

    - Urban Setting-III: High rates of internal migration

3. Who will implement reforms?

- Capacity Building (but without civil service reforms)

- Civil Service Reforms (but without accountability)

- Still not getting the mix right:

  - 1970s → Government will do it (Nationalization)
  - 1980s → Private Sector will do it (Privatization)
  - 1990s → NGOs will do it
  - 2000s → Bill Gates will do it ! (Private Philanthropy)

MDGs & Political Economy Context - Pakistan

- Pakistan faces numerous challenges in meeting the MDGs due to:
  - Regional imbalance in growth and welfare
  - Climate Change-led natural disasters
  - Militancy and increase in expenditure on war on terror
  - Volatile global prices
  - Election year 2013 and beyond

- Efforts towards the achievement of the MDGs:
  - Devolution, though18[th] Amendment
  - Social Protection Schemes e.g. BISP, Provincial programs
  - Commitments from the global community

Learning from Past Experience of MDGs

- **Uncoordinated implementation** resulting in low impact

- Lack of **capacity at local levels** in terms of human and financial resources affecting service delivery

- There is growing evidence of widening disparities in social indicators, implying that most progress has by-passed the segments of society that need the most support

- Volatile commodity prices threatening to undermine the recent progress observed in reducing poverty

- The growing deficits in public accounts are constraining the available fiscal space for pro-poor public spending targeting the attainment of MDGs

Issues getting diluted!

- Short term → Food insecurity and malnutrition

- Medium term → Youth bulge and lack of strategy for youth engagement

- Long term → Climate Change and related health hazards

Some Recommendations

- **Focus on:**

  - local level administrative reforms first
  - Putting in place accountability measures at all tiers
  - Taking stock of required sectoral investment
  - Executing investment through (community-based arrangements and public-private modes)

- **Triggers should be:**

  - Social Capital (bridging trust deficits between public sector and community)
  - Social Accountability (demand-side capacity of communities to demand better services)
  - Social Innovations (pro-poor and informal sector innovations have greater diffusion)

Thank You

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