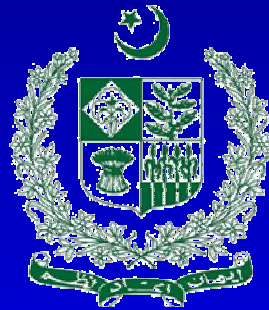


# **Pakistan Development Forum 2006**

## **MDGs and Human Development**



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## Status of MDG Indicators December 2005

	Goals	Indicators		
		Ahead	On Track	Lagging
1	Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	-	3	-
2	Achieve Universal Primary Education	-	-	3
3	Promote Gender Equality & Women Empowerment	1	3	-
4	Reduce Child Mortality	1	3	2
5	Improve Maternal Health	-	3	2
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases	-	3	2
7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	-	4	4
		2	19	13



## Progress of HDIs

Indicator	HDR 2003 (2001 data)	HDR 2004 (2002 data)	HDR 2005 (2003 data)	HDIs based on 2005 data*
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.499	0.509	0.527	0.578
Gender-related Development Index (GDI)	0.469	0.471	0.508	0.564
Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)	0.414	0.416	0.379	0.384
Human Poverty Index (HPI-1)	40.2	41.9	37.1	36.5

\* Planning Commission's estimates



## MDGs: Keeping on Track

- Lagging in 13 of the 34 indicators monitored.
- Effective monitoring and assessment to understand shortfalls and refine strategies.
- Policies and resource mobilization to put the lagging indicators on track, and maintain momentum of others.



## Capacity to Monitor

- According to UN Statistics Division, developing countries like Pakistan are to report on 51 out of 61 indicators. Pakistan has no data on 9, little or no capacity to monitor 12, weak monitoring capacity for 16, reasonable capacity to monitor 5 indicators and good capacity to monitor 9 indicators.
- Pakistan has chosen 34 indicators to monitor for the Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report.



# MDGs Monitoring Framework

## Goal 1: Poverty and Hunger

- Since 1963, periodic Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) by the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) have been the main source for monitoring poverty indicators. Their new name is Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) survey.
- The preliminary poverty estimates from the PSLM 2004-05 have been made public and their validation is underway.
- Next round of PSLM is taking place for the last 10 months. The results are expected in early 2007.
- Poverty will thus be monitored at regular intervals.



# MDGs Monitoring Framework

## Goal 2: Universal Education

- Administrative database, National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) of Ministry of Education (MoE), comprising information on gross enrolments. NEMIS also conducts yearly school census that contains data on the public and private schools.
- PSLM comprising household data on the educational status and age.
- A census of all public and private schools in the country by MoE/FBS is underway. This will help map supply side of educational services.
- Expenditures on primary education are monitored through quarterly poverty related expenditure tracking by Finance Division.



# MDGs Monitoring Framework

## Goal 3: Gender Equality

- Gender parity is monitored from gender disaggregated data in the PSLM on education.
- Youth literacy index is derived from administrative database of MoE (NEMIS).
- Trends in the share of women in non-agricultural wage employment are obtained from the Labour Force Surveys of the FBS.



# MDGs Monitoring Framework

## Goal 4 to 6: Health Indicators

- Indicators for child and maternal mortality are from Reproductive Health and Family Planning Surveys and administrative database – Health Management Information System (HMIS) of the Ministry of Health (MoH)
- Pakistan Demographic Survey is used for the estimation of infant mortality and fertility rates. A nation-wide large scale household demographic survey to update the infant and maternal mortality rates is being launched next month by National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS). Preliminary results will be available by February 2007.
- Indicators for Immunization, incidence of diarrhoea, births attended by skilled birth attendants and antenatal care consultation are derived from PSLM. Information on indicators for malaria and tuberculosis is obtained from HMIS.
- HIV monitoring is weak. The only source of estimates is the small selected area sample surveys conducted by the National AIDS Control Programme.



# MDGs Monitoring Framework

## Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability

- A country level specialized survey for the assessment of forestry resources is not yet in place. Only administrative data generated at provincial levels is compiled by the Ministry of Environment (MoEn).
- For indicators on energy efficiency and vehicular air pollution, data are derived from estimates of attached departments of MoEn like ENERCON and Environmental Protection Agencies.
- Information on drinking water supply and sanitation coverage is derived from PSLM.
- Information on *Katchi Abadis* is based on administrative estimates.



# MDGs Monitoring Framework

## Overall Monitoring and Assessment

- Centre for Research on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution (CRPRID) in the Planning Commission has been mandated to monitor poverty trends and progress towards MDGs. Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report is published annually since 2004. The PMDGR 2006 is under preparation.
- Poverty Alleviation Section of the Planning Commission ensures policy and administrative coordination with Ministries, Provinces and Districts. It also interacts with non-government stakeholders.



## MTDF 2005-10: Poverty Reduction Strategy

- Strategy to make growth pro poor
- Poverty related expenditures to rise from 4.25 percent of GDP to 6.5 percent
- Seven million new jobs
- Overcome Skills gap (Technical/vocational Training)
- Small and Micro-finance: SME Bank, Khushhali Bank (0.423 million beneficiaries), ZTBL (1.4 million rural beneficiaries)
- Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (6.5 million beneficiaries)
- Zakat, Bait-ul-Mal, permanent rehabilitation grants
- Khushhal Pakistan Programme 1, 2 and Fund
- Clean Drinking Water for All by December 2007
- Social Protection Strategy, especially Public Works Programme and Conditional Cash Transfers under process
- Rural Poverty Reduction through Social Mobilization is being launched



## Vision 2030 : An Economically Just Society

- Fulfill the promise of a gifted nation by using knowledge in all its manifestations to become an affluent and progressive society
- Raise quality of life for all citizens and regions of Pakistan
  - Identify interventions for improving income distribution
  - Improve Gini Coefficient by raising the share of the bottom 10% of the population to around 8% of national income
  - Undertake a detailed exercise on demand side of employment and set up a labour market information system
  - Match supply of manpower with demand through investment in education and vocational training
  - Bring poverty head count below 10%, which is challenging but achievable through social mobilization to unleash the potential of the poorest of the poor and social protection strategy for the most vulnerable



# An MDG Cost Assessment for Pakistan 2005-15

Billion Rs.

MDG Targets	Cost	Financing	Gap
Education	1210	860	350
UPE	953		
Literacy	209		
Early Childhood Education	48		
Health	1160	850	310
Nutrition	5		
Pop. Welfare	48		
M & C Health	1107		
WSS	173	130	43
Drinking Water	130		
Sanitation	43		
Environment	691	550	141
Housing	650		
Green Environ't	18		
Brown Environ't	23		

Total estimated cost of achieving Education, Health, WSS and Environment Targets: Rs. 3.2 trillion

Financing includes share of the government, private and not for profit Sector and existing aid commitments

Total Gap of Rs. 844 billion comes to additional ODA requirement of US \$ 1.4 billion per annum

Costs of MDG Targets of Decent Work for Youth, ICT and affordable drugs in Goal 8 not included



## Last Slide

- Pakistan is committed to achieve MDGs. We seek accelerated growth within a balanced development framework to create a sustainable economy, society and polity by 2030 through a series of Medium Term Development Frameworks.
- There is room to improve monitoring capacity. Support from development partners is welcome.
- The financing gap of \$ 1.4 bill per annum will have to be filled through additional external assistance.