

MDGs, POVERTY REDUCTION AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT: DEVELOPMENT AGENDA FOR 2015 AND BEYOND*

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QUESTIONS

- WHAT IS THE EXTENT OF SOUTH ASIA'S PROGRESS ON THE MDGs?
- WHAT FACTORS HAVE DETERMINED THE RATE OF PROGRESS?
- WHAT HAS BEEN THE EXTENT OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN SOUTH ASIA?
- WHAT SHOULD BE THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA BEYOND THE MDGs?

Number of Countries on Target to Achieve the MDGs in South Asia*

	Number of Countries with Data	Number of Countries on Target	%
MDG 1: Extreme Poverty	5	1 ^a	20
MDG 1: Hunger	4	1	25
MDG 2a: Primary	6	3	50
MDG 3a: Gender Parity (Primary)	8	6	75
MDG 3a: Gender Parity (Secondary)	8	6	75
MDG 4a: Child Mortality (under 5)	8	3	38
MDG 5a: Maternal Mortality	8	3	38
MDG 7c: Access to Safe Water	7	4	57
MDG 7c: Access to Sanitation	7	2	29

Source: Global Monitoring Reports, 2011, World Bank

* The countries are Afghanistan (LIC), Bangladesh (LIC), Bhutan (LMC), India (LMC), Nepal (LIC), Pakistan (LMC), Sri Lanka (LMC).

Estimates of Population living on less than \$ 1.25 per day in Different Regions (%)

	1990	2005	2008	Distance covered to Achieving Target
Global	41.7	25.2	N.A	79
of which:				
East Asia and Pacific	54.7	16.8	14.3	148
(China)	(60.2)	(15.9)	13.1	156
South Asia	51.7	40.3	36.0	61
(India)	(51.3)	(41.6)	32.7 ^a	73
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.6	50.9	N.A	23
Latin America	11.3	8.2	6.5	85

^afor 2010

Source: World Bank, Global Monitoring Report, 2011.

WHY HAS THERE BEEN SLOW PROGRESS ON MDGs

- ALTHOUGH RATE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE REGION HAS BEEN RELATIVELY HIGH
- BUT IT APPEARS THAT THE PROCESS OF GROWTH HAS NOT BEEN INCLUSIVE ENOUGH, ESPECIALLY IN TERMS OF BENEFITING THE LOWER INCOME GROUPS
- ALSO, THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT HAS GENERALLY NOT BEEN SUPPORTIVE FOR ATTAINING THE MDGs

TREND IN GDP GROWTH (Annual Growth Rate, %)

	2000 to 2005	2005 to 2010	2011
South Asia	6.5	7.9	6.5
(India)	(7.0)	(8.6)	(6.9)
East Asia and the Pacific	8.4	9.8	8.3
Low and Middle Income Countries	5.4	6.6	6.4
Source: World Development Indicators (WDI), World Bank			

BUT IN THE ABSENCE OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN ASIA-PACIFIC

- INEQUALITY HAS INCREASED AMONG COUNTRIES
- INEQUALITY HAS INCREASED WITHIN COUNTRIES

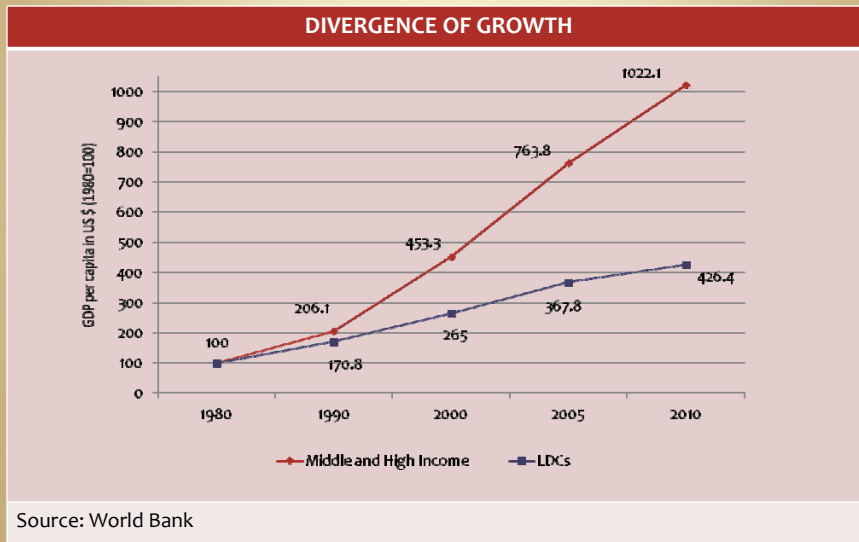
THE LDCs OF ASIA-PACIFIC

- 14 LDCs: AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, CAMBODIA, KIRIBATI, LAO PDR, MALDIVES, MYANMAR, SAMOA, SOLOMON ISLANDS, TIMOR LESTE, TUVALU, VANUATU
- 4 LDCs ARE LANDLOCKED AND 6 ARE SMALL ISLAND STATES
- 5 LDCs ARE IN SOUTH ASIA, 4 IN EAST ASIA AND 5 IN THE PACIFIC
- POPULATION OF 258 MILLION; 37% OF GLOBAL POPULATION OF LDCs.
- AVERAGE PER CAPITA INCOME IS \$ 513
- 4 LDCs ARE CLASSIFIED AS SEVERELY INDEBTED
- GDP GROWTH RATE IS HALF THE REGIONAL AVERAGE
- ODA PER CAPITA IS 1/3rd OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ASIAN LDCs HAVE MADE LESS PROGRESS

PERCENTAGE OF COUNTRIES* OFF-TRACK		
	LDCs	All Counties (excluding LDCs)
\$ 1 Poverty	100	26
Malnutrition	50	43
Infant Mortality	86	47
*Includes Central Asia Republics. All countries of Asia Pacific for which data is available		
Source: UNESCAP		

INEQUALITY HAS INCREASED AMONG COUNTRIES IN ASIA-PACIFIC



RISING INEQUALITY IN COUNTRIES OF SOUTH ASIA (Gini Coefficient)

Country ^a	Earliest Year	Gini	Latest Year	Gini
Bangladesh	1996	41.2	2010	(32.1)*
India	1990	29.6	2005	33.4*
Nepal	1996	38.4	2010	32.8*
Pakistan	1990	28.7	2008	30.0*
Sri Lanka	1991	34.0	2007	40.3

*According to WDI.

• Inequality has also increased in most countries of East Asia and the Pacific, specially China

Source: WIDER, UN, Inequality Data Base.

LOW POVERTY-TO-GROWTH ELASTICITY IN SOUTH ASIA

	1990-1999	1999-2004	2004-2008
South Asia	-0.60	-0.59	-0.47
Low and Middle Income Countries	-1.18		
Source: Pasha (2007), derived			

WHY HAS THE PROCESS OF GROWTH IN SOUTH ASIA NOT BEEN INCLUSIVE ENOUGH?

- 1) RELATIVE POOR PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURE, ESPECIALLY FOOD PRODUCTION
- 2) LOW EMPLOYMENT RESPONSE TO OUTPUT GROWTH
- 3) LOW AND SLOW IMPROVEMENT IN LEVELS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
- 4) SPURT OF INFLATION, ESPECIALLY IN FOOD PRICES, DURING LAST FEW YEARS

TRENDS IN SECTORAL GROWTH (Annual Growth Rate, %)

	2000 to 2005	2005 to 2010	2011
AGRICULTURE			
South Asia	2.6	3.2	2.9
Low and Middle Income Countries	3.4	3.6	3.8
INDUSTRY			
South Asia	7.3	7.9	3.7
Low and Middle Income Countries	6.2	7.4	6.9
SERVICES			
South Asia	7.9	9.1	8.3
Low and Middle Income Countries	5.5	7.1	6.6
Source: WDI			

TRENDS IN FOOD PRODUCTION IN SOUTH ASIA

- ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF FOOD PRODUCTION
 - 2000 to 2005: 1.9%
 - 2005 to 2010: 2.6%
- ANNUAL GROWTH RATE IN PRODUCTION OF CEREALS
1998 to 2008
 - Rice: 1.7%
 - Wheat: 1.2%
 - Cereals: 1.8%
- SOUTH ASIA NOW HAS A NET DEFICIT IN TRADE IN FOOD ITEMS
- IMPORTS OF WHEAT HAVE REACHED A PEAK OF OVER 10 MILLION TONS
- THE PROPORTION OF UNDERNOURISHED IN POPULATION HAS DECREASED MODESTLY FROM 21.5% IN 2000 TO 17.8% IN 2011

Source: WDI, World Bank
FAO

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN SOUTH ASIA

	Annual Rate of Growth		
	2000 to 2005	2005 to 2009	2010
South Asia	2.1	2.2	0.0
(Employment Elasticity)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.0)

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_7143

