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(Micro)financing MDGs: Health and Education

Isagani R. Serrano

Senior Vice President, PRRM Philippines,
Co-convenor of Social Watch Philippines

MDGs: 8 goals, 18 targets, 48 indicators

- This presentation covers:
- Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 4. Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5. Improve maternal health
- Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Goal 2

- **Target 3.** Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.
- **Indicator 6.** Net enrolment ratio in primary education
- **Indicator 7.** Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
- **Indicator 8.** Literacy rate of 15-24-year olds

Goal 4

- **Target 5.** Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate.
- **Indicator 13.** Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)
- **Indicator 14.** Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)
- **Indicator 15.** Proportion of 1-yr-old children immunized against measles (%)

Goal 5

- **Target 6.** Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
- **Indicator 16:** Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)
- **Indicator 17:** Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

Goal 6

- **Target 7.** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- **Indicator 18:** Estimated HIV prevalence rate in young people (15-24)
- **Indicator 19:** Condom use, aged 15-24, at last higher-risk sex (%)
- **Indicator 20:** Number of children orphaned

Goal 6

- **Target 8.** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
- **Indicator 21:** Prevalence rate associated with malaria, notified cases per 100,000 population; malaria death rate per 100,000 population (all ages)
Indicator 22: Malaria prevention use of insecticide-treated bed nets, in population <5 (%); malaria treatment percentage of population <5 with fever being treated with anti-malarial drug
Indicator 23: TB prevalence per 100,000 population; TB death rate per 100,000 population
Indicator 24: TB, DOTS detection rate; TB, DOTS treatment success rate

2006 MDG Review

- In 2006 the UNESCAP, UNDP, and ADB came up with a progress report *The Millennium Development Goals: Progress in Asia and the Pacific 2006* updating the second regional report *A future within reach*, done in 2005 in time for the World Summit.

A sobering conclusion

- While the region as a whole is on course to achieve a large majority of the MDG targets by 2015, none of the region's developing countries is individually on track to meet all the targets.
- Considering present trends, many are likely to miss vital targets, including those for infant mortality, HIV prevalence, and access to water and sanitation.

Where countries stand

Moving ahead	Losing momentum	Catching up	Falling further behind
Armenia	Georgia	Afghanistan	Bangladesh
Azerbaijan	Kazakhstan	India	Indonesia
China	Uzbekistan	Nepal	Lao PDR
Iran	Fiji		Mongolia
Kyrgyzstan	Samoa		Myanmar
Malaysia			Pakistan
Palau			Papua New Guinea
Russia			Philippines
Thailand			
Tonga			
Turkey			
Vietnam			

Source: The Millennium Development Goals: Progress in Asia and the Pacific 2006.
UNESCAP, UNDP, and ADB.

Key messages (1)

- Performance varies between and within countries.
- Many countries are making good progress on poverty mainly because of economic growth. But growth in national income, though necessary, is not enough to reduce poverty, much less inequality. Some of these fast growing countries seem destined to miss other important goals related to education and health.

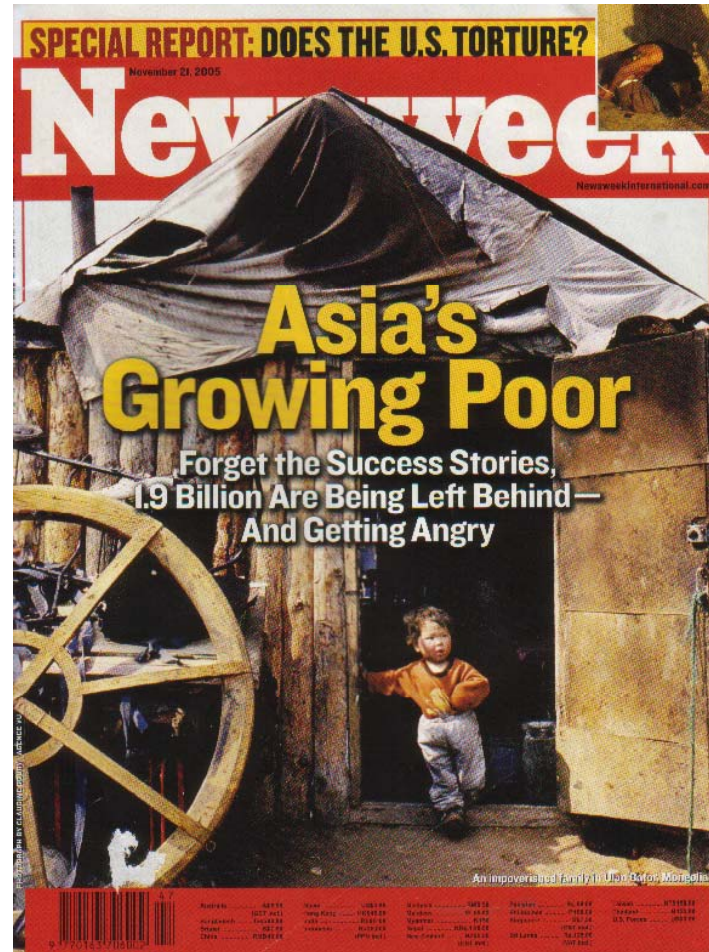
Key messages (2)

- It is vital that more country resources are dedicated to achieving the MDGs. Some countries budget more for debt service than education and health and environmental protection.
- Governance or institutional change is just as important. Countries will have to change the way they do things to deliver on their MDG commitments. More needs to be done to curb corruption.

Key messages (3)

- While institutional changes will have to take place at the country level, more regional cooperation will be needed to deliver the “public goods”, eg education and clean air, and to eliminate “public bads”, eg pollution, communicable diseases or human trafficking.
- The MDGs have been helpful in generating debate and collective action at different levels and, thus, in defining national priorities, setting development goals, and monitoring progress.

Dilemma of MDGs in Asia (1)



Dilemma of MDGs in Asia (2)



Dilemma of MDGs in Asia (3)

- In the 1970s, 1 of 2 Asians was poor, average life expectancy was 48 years, and average adult literacy 70 percent. In 2000, 1 of 3 was poor, longevity raised to 65 years, and average adult literacy to 70 percent.
- But still, Asia has more people with inadequate nutrition, more living in slum conditions and more without access to water and sanitation than any other developing region of the world.

Dilemma of MDGs in Asia (4)

- Asia had demonstrated one of the most impressive growth records the world has ever known.
- But Asia also created the Asian Brown Cloud—a phenomenon caused by deforestation, factory and vehicle emissions and other man-made sources of smog. It causes respiratory illness and may disrupt weather patterns, producing droughts in some areas and floods in others.

Dilemma of MDGs in Asia (5)

- All but one of the 25 most polluted cities of the world are in Asia: 17 in China, 5 in India, one each in the Philippines and Indonesia.
- Asia's economic miracle discounts social and environmental costs, which if factored into GDP growth would reflect a different reality. GDP includes increases in HIV/AIDS patients and funeral costs of tsunami victims.

Dilemma of MDGs in Asia (6)

- The forces that made possible the economic miracle that raised more than 270 million Asians out of poverty in the past 15 years are the same ones creating all the inequalities between and within countries and damaging Asia's environment, thus compromising the region's further development and long-term security.

Financing MDGs (1)

- Where will the money come from?
- Domestic resources: taxes, etc
- Export earnings
- Debt relief, new borrowings
- ODA: 0.7 % and untied
- Others: CGAP, Tobin tax, peace dividends
- Philanthropy, eg Oxfam, Bill Gates donation to Global Fund for TB, Malaria, HIV/AIDS

Financing MDGs (2)

2006 Report

- The countries most in need are not doing enough themselves and are not receiving enough assistance from developed countries to reach the MDGs. Examples: Indonesia spent just 1.1% of GDP for education in 2002. Health spending in 2003 in India was 1.1%, Kazakhstan 2.0%. Same ODA level and tied, no trade justice, little debt relief.

Financing MDGs (3)

- The countries that make less effort than others overall are also those that spend relatively small shares of GDP on both education and health.
- Trade has contributed considerably to the development of many Asia-Pacific countries. Developed countries must continue to increase access to their markets. But at what price?

Financing MDGs (4)

- The countries scoring low on education and health are also the ones receiving less foreign aid (ODA).
- But link between availability of domestic and ODA to MDG achievement is not clear cut. Countries that allocate more for debt service, eg Philippines, spend less for education and health.

Microfinancing MDGs (1)

- Education and health are “public goods” and should mainly be state obligations, as in honoring human rights obligations.
- ADB, a big financing institution, commits 40% of its lending volume to poverty. But why must a country borrow for education and health when all it needs to do is dedicate what little resources it has to these priority sectors?

Microfinancing MDGs (2)

- Without substituting for the state, NGOs have a place in helping meet the MDGs, particularly Goals 2,4,5 and 6. They have been and continue to be involved in addressing adult illiteracy, child and maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS and other diseases by being channels of foreign aid or by promoting social enterprises.

Microfinancing MDGs (3)

- Social entrepreneurship (SE) is an emerging trend in the market. In contrast to normal business which is focused on a single bottom line, SE talks of delivering on three bottom lines: making money, helping society, and protecting the environment.
- Is there a place for SE in achieving MDGs? Where, how?

Finally...a parting reminder

- Recalling the Asian dilemma, let me end with this thought:
- *If you see a baby drowning you jump to save it; and if you see a second and a third, you do the same. Soon you are so busy saving drowning babies you never look to see there is someone there throwing these babies in the river.*

---Wayne Ellwood