

*The Millennium Development Goals:
Lessons Learnt*

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Background:

The Millennium Declaration

- In September, 2000, 189 world leaders signed the Millennium Declaration at the UN in New York which among other things stated:
 - ❑ *We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected.*
 - ❑ *We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want*
- For the first time, there was an agreed global compact in which rich and developing countries recognized that they share the responsibility to end poverty and its root causes

The Millennium Development Goals

- A set of 8 goals, carved out of the Millennium Declaration with targets and indicators to achieve the following by 2015:
 1. Halve global **poverty and hunger**,
 2. Ensure **universal primary education**,
 3. promote **gender equality and empowering women**,
 4. Reduce **child mortality**,
 5. Improve **Maternal Health**,
 6. Halt and reverse the spread of **HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**,
 7. Ensure **environmental sustainability**, and
 8. Create a **global partnership** for development.

Objective 4 target 7

- To reduce by half the number of people without access to safe water and basic sanitation.
- Achieved for basic water services, 2500 million sanitation to go.
- Still relevant- India: 97 million no basic water services, 814 million no sanitation, 80% untreated , demand to grow by 40%. Industry 92 km³ by 2025.

New paradigm for development

- The MDGs are embedded in the “human development” paradigm of development,
- a multidimensional alternative to the view that development could be measured entirely through GDP/economic growth
- Based on well being and linked to a Human Rights based approach

Synergies between the MDGs

Progress in one goal supports progress in others

Women's
Empowerment

Education

Employment-
Intensive growth

Significant **multiplier effects** across the MDGs

Empowerment
Women's

Environmental
sustainability
&
climate
resilience

Intensive growth
Employment-

Agricultural
innovation

Health

Innovation
Agricultural

Resilience
Climate
&

Health

Core values

- *Solidarity, equality, dignity and respect for nature*

What lessons from the MDGs?





MDG achievements and gaps

Environmental sustainability (Water and Sanitation Services)

Success stories

- South Asia's *Women Well-Being, Work, Waste and Sanitation* project trained women as sanitation facilities installers. It also allowed them to earn additional income

What we learnt

1. **Collaboration among countries**
2. **Community-based projects: partnerships and targeted finance**
3. **There is a gender-poverty-water-energy nexus**
4. **Access to drinking water and basic sanitation needs further improvement-beyond low hanging fruits**
5. **Strengthening risk-reduction capacities**
6. **Monitoring and reporting**

UN system task team on the post 2015 UN development agenda

“Review of the contributions of the MDG Agenda to foster development: Lessons for the post 2015 UN development agenda”

Lessons on MDGs- Strengths

Framework and concept

- Provided unprecedented public and private support for WASH. WASH has become a greater priority for governments
- Established time bound, concrete targets which galvanized political leaders to take concrete actions.
- Encouraged political priority given to poverty reduction and specific regions (Africa, LDCs).

Format

- Easy to understand and measure. This has facilitated policy monitoring and accountability.
- Supported the development of statistical capabilities and coordination of efforts.

Implementation

- Monitoring JMP provided incentive to countries.
- Lead to increases in aid towards the basic water and sanitation services and lead to improved coordinated action.

Weaknesses

Framework and concept

- Lack of consultation (top down)
- Excluded some issues of the Millennium declaration (gender, hygiene?)
- No specific targets for Sustainable Water Management
- No context specific

Format

- Failure to account for population dynamics
- Difficulty of accounting for **safe** water and access.
- Difficulty of monitoring progress among vulnerable groups, qualitative aspects and interdependences across MDGs

Implementation

- Difficulty of accounting for local context – rigid international goals may not consider local circumstances.
- Bold on track and off track monitoring failed to account for some considerable progress in Africa (for example).

Overall

- Top down (non participatory)
- Focus on WASH and not on IWRM – no follow up on elaboration and monitoring of targets and indicators
- JMP 2012 report highlights shortcomings of the current MDG target
 - It requires halving by have those without access leaving many un-served.
 - It incorporates concepts that are difficult to measure (sustainability of access and the safety of drinking water)

And

- Donors led agenda (?) – only for developing countries.
- Context specific targets non existent (more difficult for some countries).
- Missing some specific aspects such as
 - CC, good governance, nexus issues, water uses, role of private actors.
 - Neglect the poorest and more vulnerable.
 - Lack of disaggregated data (gender, rural population or by income brackets)

The way forward for WASH

- Hygiene
- Universal coverage- link to water and sanitation as a Human right-
- Inequalities (there can be progress leaving some out)- 8th of August 2012 Note by the SG (Report of the special Rapporteur).
- Link to ladder of water supply and ladder of sanitation: access to water resources and wastewater management.
- Link to sustainable water resources management.

A greater focus on Water Resources Management

- Issues that were not considered (and have consequently been incorporated in Rio):
 - Water quality and wastewater
 - Extreme events and CC (droughts and floods) and scarcity (including infrastructures).
 - Protection of natural resources
 - Efficiency of water use
 - Improved implementation of IWRM

The MDGs in the face of crises, shocks and vulnerabilities

Economic Crisis

- Millions of additional people will fall into extreme poverty as a result of the crisis

result of the crisis
extreme
people

High Food Prices

- The poor who spend 60 – 80 per cent of income on food are disproportionately affected

affected
disproportionately

Climate Change

- Climate change adaptation is urgently required to ensure sustainability of MDG achievements

achievements
sustainability of MDG
required to ensure
achievement

MDGs in the face of crises, shocks and vulnerabilities (*continued*)

- **Conflict and crisis** Violence can rapidly erode previous progress and spread across borders
- **Urbanization, slums and the MDGs** In 2005, a third of all urban residents in the developing world lived in slums





The global partnership

**Aid quantity
and
allocation**

**Climate
deal**

**A coherent
international
environment**

**Aid
effectiveness**

**Debt
sustainability**

**Innovative
financing**

**Other
areas**

Trade

Examples of issues in Geneva for WRM for post 2015 (?)

- WASH
- Pollution protection/ecosystem/water quality
- Resilience and Climate Change
- Water cooperation
- Water efficiency and reuse
- Allocation and balancing uses
- Governance

The roadmap 2010-2015 for the MDGS

The MDG Action Agenda 2010 – 2015

- 1. Support country-led development and effective governance** Domestic strategies, policies and interventions, with national ownership and capacities
- 2. Foster inclusive and pro-poor economic growth** Employment intensive growth drives poverty reduction
- 3. Increase public investments in education, health, water, sanitation and infrastructure** Allocate sufficient public funds to education and health. Investments in skilled health workers

- 4. Expand opportunities for women and girls and advance their economic, legal and political empowerment** Ensuring that girls have access to health and education helps progress across all of the MDGs
- 5. Scale up targeted interventions, including social protection and employment programmes** Partnerships with domestic and international civil society can support quick impact interventions
- 6. Support climate adaptation, enhance access to energy and promote low-carbon development** A global agreement on climate change should support adaptation for people with fewer resources

7. **Accelerate domestic resource mobilisation to finance the MDGs** Broadening tax base and enhancing the efficiency of tax collection

8. **Ensure the Global Partnership creates and enabling environment for the MDGs** Deliver on ODA commitments and improve the predictability, effectiveness, division of labour and modality of disbursement of aid

Annex: The links with other MDGs and what has worked



MDG achievements and gaps

Child and maternal health

What has worked

1. International and public-private partnerships
2. Investments in skilled health workers



Success story

Afghanistan's Basic Package of Health Services focused on construction of health centres and hospitals, training of health workers, and large-scale vaccinations. Amidst conflicts, Afghanistan saw a significant decline in under-five mortality between 2002 and 2004



MDG achievements and gaps

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Poverty has a woman's face



Investing in sex segregated water and sanitation services supports women education and empowering of women – they allow labour participation and self-employment – have **strong multiplier effects across all the MDGs**

What has worked

1. Legal and constitutional reforms
2. Public-private partnerships
3. Gender sensitive budgeting



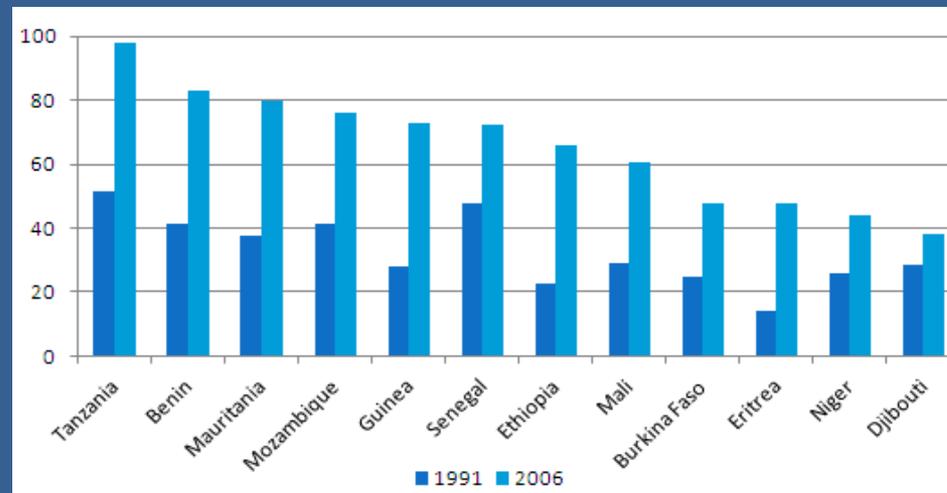
MDG achievements and gaps

Primary education

What has worked

1. Investing in water and sanitation in schools
2. Abolition of school fees at the primary level
3. Investment in school infrastructure and human capital
4. Enrolment rates should be supported by measures addressing student retention and quality of education

Net enrolment ratios in primary education
in sub-Saharan Africa (percentage)



Source: United Nations Statistics Division



6 MDG achievements and gaps HIV, malaria and other diseases



Success story

Cambodia's 100 per cent Condom Use Programme contributed to twice as much condom use among sex workers. HIV prevalence declined from 1.2 to 0.7 per cent between 2003 and 2008.

By 2007, over 4 million people in developing countries were receiving ART

What has worked

1. **Universal access to antiretroviral therapy (ART), condom use and knowledge of HIV**
2. **Distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets**
3. **National coordination and partnerships**

We note that . . .

What the evidence tells us

- Synergies
- Policy commitments
- High per capita growth
- Elimination of user charges
- Targeted interventions
- Diversification of livelihoods
- Domestic resource mobilisation
- A coherent, enabling international environment



Ensuring **girls** have access to health, education and productive assets helps progress the MDGs

MDG achievements and gaps
Poverty, unemployment and hunger
(continued)



Success story



Malawi's national fertilizer subsidy programme has been associated with an increased total cultivation area by 25 per cent and benefited more than 1.5 million households.

Malawi's maize production reached 3.2 million tonnes in 2007, ensuring food self-sufficiency

What has worked

1. **Employment-intensive growth**
2. **Reducing inequalities**
3. **A pro-poor macroeconomic framework and enabling environment**
4. **Supporting agriculture and rural development h**
5. **Equitable provision of agricultural inputs**

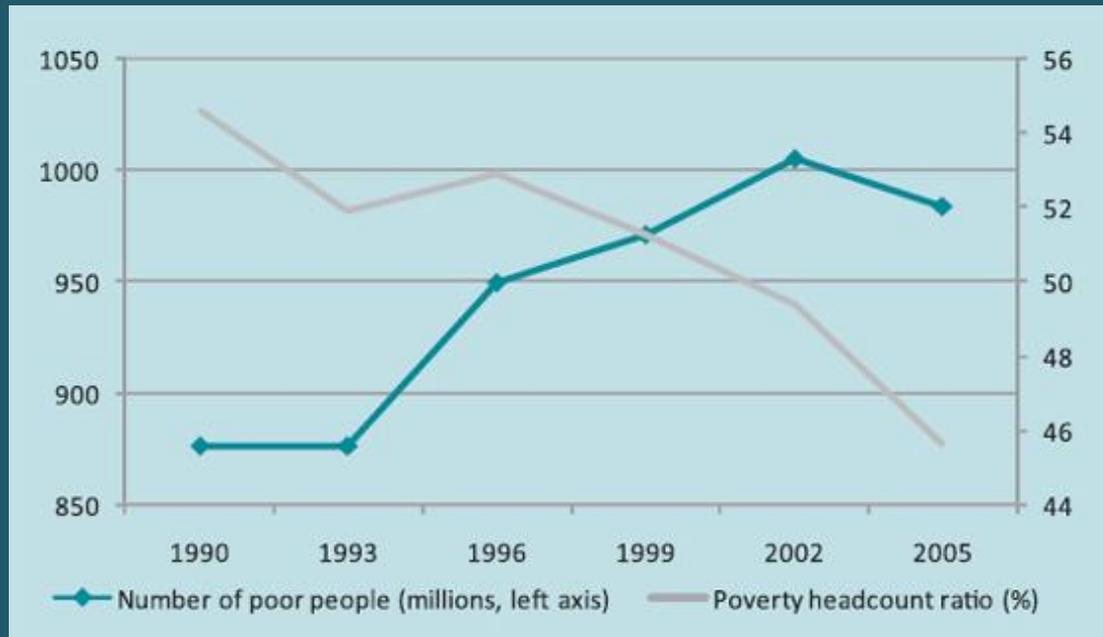


MDG achievements and gaps

Poverty, unemployment and hunger

Where we are

Share and number of the poor in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia (\$1.25 per day)



Source: Calculated from the World Bank's PovcalNet Database

Strategies in developing countries and MDG acceleration

- **Country-led development**
- **Inclusive and pro-poor economic growth**
- **Public investment in education, health and basic services**



Albania adopted MDG9 to strengthen good governance



Philippines launched an initiative to ensure transparent and local level MDG progress



The Gambia adopted a community-based mechanism to monitor service delivery

Social protection programmes



Panama's conditional cash transfer programme *Red de Oportunidades* provided free primary care services, vaccinations and reproductive health care to 70,599 households – 95 per cent of people living under the poverty line – during 2007 and 2008

Climate adaptation and low-carbon development



Small-scale micro projects such as provision of low-cost electricity in the form of multi-functional platforms -- either in diesel or bio-fuel – in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali and Senegal have created income-generating opportunities for women, while reducing time poverty by up to 6 hours a day