

**9<sup>th</sup> MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE ACP**  
**NATIONAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICERS**  
**13 - 14 APRIL 2011**  
**SENIOR OFFICIALS' PREPARATORY MEETING**  
**11 - 12 APRIL 2011**  
**BRUSSELS**

Document n. ° 2

Status of MDG Implementation in ACP countries

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## **Executive summary**

In September of the year 2000, leaders of 189 countries met at the United Nations in New York and endorsed the Millennium Declaration, a commitment to work together to build a safer, more prosperous and equitable world. The Declaration was translated into a roadmap setting out eight time-bound and measurable goals and 21 targets, known as the Millennium Development Goals.

- **GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER**
- **GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION**
- **GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN**
- **GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY**
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- **GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- **GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT**

The challenge today, with four years to go to the MDGs target date of 2015, is to achieve the MDGs, but the prospect of falling short of the Goals, due to lack of commitment, is very real. This would be an unacceptable, moral and practical failure and it must be considered that if we fail the challenge, the dangers in the world will all be multiplied.

- **Context and overview of the paper**

The document provides important reflections on successes, uneven progress, challenges and opportunities, suggests a way forward for achieving the MDG's by 2015 and above all provides a large number of commitments concerning the actions to be undertaken within the framework of 8 MDG's.

This is therefore the context in which this paper will be presented, so we will carry out briefly, an analysis of the questions we think are essential, i.e. how much has been achieved, what worked, what did not work well enough and why, what should be done to accelerate progress where needed and what must be done to contribute to the acceleration of the agenda; In addition there will be a summary analysis of the current situation of each of the MDG's and the presentation of the reached conclusions.

- **Where do we stand on the MDGs**

The Millennium Declaration represents the most important promise ever made to the world's most vulnerable people. The MDG framework for accountability derived from the Declaration, has generated an unprecedented level of commitment and partnership in building decent, healthier lives for billions of people and in creating an environment that contributes to peace and security.

But achievements so far have been disappointing along many other dimensions, because of unmet commitments, inadequate resources, lack of focus and accountability and insufficient dedication to sustainable development, that have created shortfalls in many areas and some of these shortfalls were aggravated by the global food and economic and financial crises.

The Millennium Development Goals are still attainable; The critical question today is how to transform the pace of change from what we have seen over the last decade into dramatically faster progress, considering that MDG performance is broadly driven by three main factors, i.e. how far each country and region participates in global growth, how far their own policies contribute to shared growth and poverty reduction and how much and how well aid is delivered and used.

The experience of these last ten years offers ample evidence of what works and has provided tools that can help us achieve the MDGs by 2015, if we bear in mind that Policy coherence is a key to the achievement of MDGs, that Donor community must deliver on promise of aid volumes and improved delivery, that the role of policies in developing countries is crucial, that the policy coherence at the global level more important than ever and must be drastically improved, that uncertainty must be mitigate with social protection and that there must be a special agenda for fragile states requiring sustained engagement and new, imaginative use of combined political, technical and financial resources, engaging with governments but also civil society and non-state actors.

Finally, it is important to begin thinking now about the MDGs beyond 2015, in terms of Sustainable development and sustainable MDGs beyond 2015 and considering the MDGs as part of an overall sustainable development strategy, since global poverty will have been reduced by half but will not have been completely eradicated by then, and so tackling chronic poverty will remain a priority for international partnerships after 2015.

According with the World Bank data and considering the regions concerned with ACP Countries, what worked, i.e. where there was sufficient progress to reach the targets, if prevailing trends persist, were mainly in Latin America and Caribbean Region, but also in one case in Oceania Region and in another case in Sub-Saharan Region.

- **How much has been achieved**

According with the World Bank data and considering the regions concerned with ACP Countries, beyond Northern Africa and South-Eastern Regions scores, it appears that within the 21 targets, applied to the three regions considered, i.e. a universe of 63 targets that should be achieved, only 4 were achieved.

- **What worked**

There was a progress on universal access to education and a remarkable progress towards achieving universal primary education in developing countries since 2000, although the goal remains unmet.

Insufficient progress must be signed on gender equality and is clear that redressing gender inequality remains one of the most difficult goals almost everywhere (with implications that cut across many other issues).

Significant progress on some health-related MDGs and least progress in reducing maternal mortality, what means that, based on current trends, many countries are unlikely to achieve health targets by 2015.

Finally there was a limited progress on environmental sustainability, namely towards the target of halving the proportion of people without access to clean water, but the proportion without improved sanitation decreased.

- **What did not work well enough and why**

In the regions that we are analyzing, we can divide the targets achieving it in two different levels, namely, when progress is insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist and when there is no progress or there is deterioration.

In the first level - progress is insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist and in the second level - there is no progress or there is deterioration – the result is that we have 30 of a universe of 63 situations, with insufficient progress to reach the target if prevailing trends persist and 9 of a universe of 63 situations where there is no progress or there is deterioration, besides of 4 situations without data.

- **What should be done to accelerate progress where needed**

The lessons learned along the route taken to reach the MDGs, are the best indications of what can be done to accelerate progress towards the MDGs and accelerating interventions is feasible and is of supreme importance in order to speed up progress where current trends make achievement of the MDGs unlikely.

In this context we begin by noting that the three critical challenges, are (i) to have in place a feasible national scale-up plan, (ii) to obtain adequate financing based on both domestic and foreign sources, including development assistance, and (iii) to develop well-functioning delivery mechanisms for public investment and service delivery.

Another issue of great importance is the National ownership of development strategies, which is fundamental and vital to ensure national commitment to development goals, as one-size-fits-all policies and programmes are bound to fail owing to wide variations among countries, which should therefore be encouraged to design and implement their own development strategies and to strengthen their domestic capacities.

Sustained and equitable growth, based on dynamic structural economic change, is necessary for making substantial progress in reducing poverty and in fact, countries that were most successful in reducing extreme poverty, managed to sustain high economic growth over prolonged periods.

Forward-looking macroeconomic policies are needed to safeguard the sustainability of public investment strategies in support of broad-based growth and the achievement of the MDGs.

Ensuring universal access to social services and providing a social protection floor with wide coverage are essential to consolidate and achieve further gains in achieving the MDGs.

We can underline, from the lessons learned, that there are some key success factors that can help us to accelerate the progress towards the MDGs, such as the (i) Effective Government leadership and national ownership of development strategies, (ii) Effective policies to support implementation, (iii) Improved quantity, quality and focus of investments, (iv) Appropriate institutional capacity to deliver quality services equitably on a national scale, (v) Civil society and community involvement

and empowerment, (vi) Effective global partnerships, involving all relevant stakeholders, (vii) Good governance by donors and recipients, which involves timely and predictable delivery of aid by donors and enhanced State and societal capacity of recipient countries, to better manage the resource flows.

- **What must be done to contribute to the acceleration of the agenda**

The critical question today, in the light of the 2015 deadline, is accelerating progress and so, how to dramatically increase the interventions on the ground in the remaining four years, so that the promises of 2000 are translate into real progress for the world's poorest people, particularly at this time of global economic downturn.

- **Status of goals implementation**

Progress towards the eight Millennium Development Goals is measured through 21 targets and 60 official indicators. This paper presents an accounting to date of how far the world has come in meeting the goals, presenting a brief resume of the evolution of each one of the goal and, in each goal, some data concerning the most relevant respective target, using data available in the MDG's report of May 2010.

- **GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER**

Hunger is increasing and remains an important global challenge and despite earlier progress, the number of hungry has been rising since 1995 and the proportion of hungry people in the global population has been rising since 2004-2006. The number of hungry people worldwide rose from 842 million in 1990-1992 to 1.02 billion people during 2009, the highest level ever.

This was largely a result of reduced access to food because of high food prices and the global financial and economic crisis, which has lead to lower incomes and higher unemployment. Of the 117 countries for which data are available, 63 are now on track to meet the MDG underweight target, compared with 46 countries in 2006. Most of the 20 countries that have made no visible progress are in sub-Saharan Africa.

In sub-Saharan Africa, poverty and hunger remain stubbornly high. The number of "\$1 a day poor" went up by 92 million in sub-Saharan Africa during the period 1990 to 2005. The poverty situation is more serious when other dimensions of poverty, such as deprivation, social exclusion and lack of participation, are also considered.

Target for full and decent employment for all remains unfulfilled - over 300 million new jobs will need to be created over the next five years, to return to pre-crisis levels of unemployment and it must be underlined that the unemployed need more than just jobs, because it will be the decent work that will give them adequate income and rights. Particularly worrying is the fact that the unemployment rate for young people (15 / 24 years) has risen faster than the overall unemployment rate worldwide and has reached 14 per cent in 2009, what represents an increase of 1.9 percentage points since 2008.

- **GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION**

Most developing regions have made progress towards universal primary education, but some 115 million children are still out of school. More than half of these children (65 million) are girls, with a disproportionate number in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. If current trends continue, sub-

Saharan Africa, Southern Asia and Oceania are not expected to achieve the goal. But the substantial improvement in primary school enrolment between 1990 and 2000 in a number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa demonstrates that success is possible.

- **GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN**

The Millennium Declaration resolves to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as basic human rights. The Declaration also maintains that giving women their fair share is the only way to effectively combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable. Progress towards this goal is assessed by measuring gender equality in three areas: education, employment and political decision-making.

- **GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY**

Each year, almost 11 million children die before the age of five what means 30.000 children a day. Most of these children live in developing countries and die from a disease or combination of diseases that could be prevented or treated if the means were there.

Five diseases, including AIDS, account for half of all deaths in children under five. Among diseases that can be eradicated through immunization, measles is the leading cause of child deaths. Coverage for measles immunization has risen slowly globally, but lags behind in sub-Saharan Africa, where more than a third of all children are still unprotected.

With adequate resources and appropriate policies, millions of young lives could be saved through simple, proven, low-cost prevention and treatment measures. Nevertheless, if current trends continue, the reduction in under-five mortality worldwide from 1990 to 2015 will be just 15 per cent. This is well short of the two-thirds reduction target pledged by world leaders in 2000.

- **GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH**

Preventing maternal deaths will require the right combination of investment and public health policies to keep women healthy during pregnancy and to deliver basic health information. This means investments not only in health facilities, but also in water and sanitation and women's education. The presence of skilled health attendants is essential to help women and to anticipate problems. Access to fully equipped emergency obstetric care is also critical, so that complications can be treated when they arise.

Data on the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in 2003 indicate that progress in this area was made in South-Eastern Asia and Northern Africa. But there was no change in Sub-Saharan Africa, where maternal mortality is highest. Everywhere, except in sub-Saharan Africa, the increase in births with a skilled attendant is driven by increases in the use of doctors rather than nurses, midwives or auxiliary health workers. Coverage is universally lower in rural than in urban areas.

- **GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, AND OTHER DISEASES**

Not surprisingly, all three of these diseases – AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis – are concentrated in the poorest countries. And they could be largely controlled through education, prevention and, when illness strikes, intervention.

- **GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

Most countries have committed to the principles of sustainable development and to incorporating them into their national policies and strategies. They have also agreed to the implementation of relevant international agreements. But good intentions have not translated into sufficient progress on the ground to reverse the loss of our environmental capital. Even regions that have made significant progress towards achieving other MDGs, tend to have a much poorer record on environmental issues.

Reversing the loss of environmental resources, including forests, biological diversity and the earth's ozone layer, are among the targets for Goal 7, along with provision of safe water, adequate sanitation and decent, affordable housing for the world's poor.

- **GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT**

The Millennium Declaration embodies partnership between developed and developing countries. It represents an agreement in which developing countries will work to maintain sound economies, to ensure their own development and to address human and social needs. Developed countries, in turn, agree to support poorer countries through aid, trade and debt relief. Millennium Goal 8 addresses ways in which developed countries can assist developing countries in achieving the other seven goals. It calls for more official development assistance; measures to ensure debt sustainability in the long term; an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system; and measures to address the special needs of least developed, landlocked and small island developing states.

While aid is critical for the poorest countries, middle-income countries benefit more from trade, which is their primary source of foreign revenue. Overall, there remains considerable room to increase and improve development assistance, to embrace wider and deeper debt relief, and to conclude a development-oriented trade round.

- **MDGs and official development assistance**

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is essential for development and for the MDGs achievement and recent times has shown that it often functioned as a safety net, proving a stable source of financing when other flows diminished, allowing developing countries to maintain basic social services, general functioning of the state and to generate basic economic activity, being as such, a good investment in regional and global stability.

The EU remains the world's biggest donor, providing almost 56% of global assistance and EU ODA has almost doubled since the adoption of the MDGs, amounting to €49 billion in 2009, corresponding to 0.42% of EU GNI what is a strong outcome compared to other major donors, despite tight budget situations in most Member States. Nevertheless, the EU is behind the schedule to reach the target of devoting by 2015 0.7% of GNI to ODA.

If progress on the MDGs is inadequate, it is largely due to non compliance by developed countries on aid commitments. The question is how the international donor community is going to provide more resources and namely how EC will provide funding for the European Action Plan in support of MDGs. Achieving the MDGs by 2015 is a major challenge and requires significant input of additional resources from donors. The ACP are dealing with her partner of the EU to commit beyond a simple reallocation of the 10th EDF resources by providing sufficient additional resources if we want to achieve within the time limit, the MDGs in ACP countries .

## **Conclusions**

Achieving the MDGs by 2015 is a major challenge and significant progress has been made over the last two decades towards achieving the MDGs, but the situation remains very uneven across regions and countries, and within some population groups and progress is much faster in some countries than in others.

Towards the achievement of the MDGs, the economic and financial world crisis, combined with a set of other factors, threatens to slow future progress and to question the results already obtained. This makes more urgent the efforts to move forward more quickly, and highlights the importance of policies other than development for the achievement of the MDGs. Therefore, it must be make concerted efforts to treat all the MDGs in a comprehensive manner, taking into account the country and the objectives the more trolling and giving particular attention to the most vulnerable and marginalized populations.

The achievement of the MDGs globally by 2015 is still possible if all the partners of the international community show evidence of a committed political commitment, implement the necessary policy changes and take concrete measures, such as those that are defined in the resolution of the United Nations Assembly General of September of 2010, and listed in the document "Keeping the promise: to achieve the objectives of the Millennium development goals."

A long term sustainable, equitable and inclusive economic growth is a fundamental and prior condition to the achievement of the MDGs and the sustainability of their gains, but the strengthening of the policy coherence for development (PCD) as a tool to guide the identification of relevant initiatives must also be included for all partners at the international level as basic matter of the achievement of the MDGs.

Assistance (ODA) development is essential to a genuine global partnership for development and can contribute to mobilize other financial resources. The EU maintains its commitment to the objective of 0.7% of gross national income in respect of public aid to development by 2015 and there is the expectation that all international donors, including new and emerging partners, increase their ODA efforts at a similar level to that of the EU, to contribute fairly to the financing of global development efforts.

It is necessary to launch a process of reflection intended to establish a programme of development beyond 2015, and the subject of a specific appropriation by each country based on a broad basis and on a bottom-up approach, timely, view the fact that the achievement of MDGs will mean that poverty will be reduced by half, but only by half.

## Introduction

In September of the year 2000, leaders of 189 countries met at the United Nations in New York and endorsed the Millennium Declaration, a commitment to work together to build a safer, more prosperous and equitable world. The Declaration was translated into a roadmap setting out eight time-bound and measurable goals and 21 targets, known as the Millennium Development Goals<sup>1</sup>.

The adoption of the Millennium Declaration by 189 Member States of the UN General Assembly, including 147 Heads of State, was a defining moment for global cooperation in the 21st Century. Spurred by the Declaration, leaders from both developed and developing countries committed to achieve these interwoven goals by 2015.

The MDGs are the highest profile articulation of the internationally agreed development goals, representing the culmination of several important Summits. They are the world's quantified time-bound targets for addressing extreme poverty, hunger and disease, while promoting gender equality, education, and environmental sustainability, but also an expression of basic human rights like good health, education and protection, as well as a global partnership for development, that

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1. **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger** -
  - Reduce by half the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
  - Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people
  - Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
2. **Achieve universal primary education**
  - Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling
3. **Promote gender equality and empower women**
  - Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015
4. **Reduce child mortality**
  - Reduce by two thirds the mortality of children under five
5. **Improve maternal health**
  - Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters
  - Achieve universal access to reproductive health
6. **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**
  - Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
  - Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it
  - Halt and reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
7. **Ensure environmental sustainability**
  - Integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
  - Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss
  - Halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
  - Improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020
8. **Develop a global partnership for development**
  - Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system
  - Address special needs of the least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing States
  - Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt
  - In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
  - In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies
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includes commitments in the areas of development assistance, debt relief, trade, and access to technologies.

During the past decade, the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs have led to unprecedented commitments and partnerships and during this period, the public and their governments have also had to contend with new unanticipated challenges, some of them specific to countries or regions, while others have been global, such as the food and economic crises of the last years.

The challenge today, with four years to go to the MDGs target date of 2015, is to achieve the MDGs, but the prospect of falling short of the Goals, due to lack of commitment, is very real. This would be an unacceptable, moral and practical failure and it must be considered that if we fail the challenge, the dangers in the world will all be multiplied.

The Millennium Declaration represents the most important promise ever made to the world's most vulnerable people and above all, we must underline that this promise is not based on pity or charity, but on solidarity, justice and the recognition that we are increasingly dependent on one another for our shared prosperity and security; So, we must believe that the MDGs remain feasible, if there is adequate commitment, policies, resources and effort.

The present meeting is one of our opportunities to reflect on the pathway, verify the status of MDG implementation and to take a position on the actions of the near future.

- **Context and overview of the paper**

The context in which the status of MDG Implementation in ACP countries must be analysed, derives essentially from the conclusions of the World Leaders meeting at the United Nations, held in September 2010, which was a critical opportunity for the international community to agree on an action agenda of what needs to be done to meet the MDGs and to review progress made towards achieving key global development targets of the MDG's.

Notwithstanding the contextual and referential importance of previous documents<sup>2</sup> we believe that our attention must now focus on the document "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium" United Nations General Assembly resolution at its sixty-fourth session and follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit of September 2010.

Besides the declaration of union to achieve the MDG's the document provides important reflections on successes, uneven progress, challenges and opportunities, suggests a way forward with an action agenda for achieving the MDG's by 2015 and above all provides a large number of commitments concerning the actions to be undertaken within the framework of 8 MDG's.

This is therefore the context in which this paper will be presented, so we will carry out briefly, an analysis of the questions we think are essential, i.e. how much has been achieved, what worked, what did not work well enough and why, what should be done to accelerate progress where needed and what must be done to contribute to the acceleration of the agenda; In addition there

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UE (2008) Millennium Development Goals at Midpoint: Where do we stand and where do we need to go;  
UN (2010) The Millennium Development Goals Report

will be a summary analysis of the current situation of each of the MDG's and the presentation of the reached conclusions.

- **Where do we stand on the MDGs**

The Millennium Declaration represents the most important promise ever made to the world's most vulnerable people. The MDG framework for accountability derived from the Declaration, has generated an unprecedented level of commitment and partnership in building decent, healthier lives for billions of people and in creating an environment that contributes to peace and security.

The MDGs have managed to focus world attention to the plight of the poorest and to achieve a significant reversal in Official Development Assistance commitment and have provided a framework within which countries may plan their social and economic development and donors may provide effective aid. These are very significant achievements.

Five years from the target date for the MDGs, leaders from around the world had done a comprehensive review of progress and had chart a course for accelerated action on the MDGs between 2010 and 2015.

Many countries are moving forward and noticeable progress has been recorded at the global level for some MDGs, namely poverty reduction and gender parity goals, including some of the poorest, demonstrating that setting bold collective goals in the fight against poverty yields results.

But achievements so far have been disappointing along many other dimensions, because of unmet commitments, inadequate resources, lack of focus and accountability and insufficient dedication to sustainable development, that have created shortfalls in many areas and some of these shortfalls were aggravated by the global food and economic and financial crises.

Global income poverty has been reduced, largely thanks to rapid growth in the giant countries of Asia<sup>3</sup> but in many other countries, poverty reduction has been too slow, or poverty even increased, mostly because of stagnation, slow growth and/or rising inequality. Things look worse when it comes to the education and health MDGs, where progress has been slower.

Nevertheless, there is clear evidence that targeted interventions, sustained by adequate funding and political commitment, have resulted in rapid progress in some areas. In others, the poorest groups, those without education or living in more remote areas, have been neglected and not provided the conditions to improve their lives.

The Millennium Development Goals are still attainable; The critical question today is how to transform the pace of change from what we have seen over the last decade into dramatically faster progress, considering that MDG performance is broadly driven by three main factors, i.e. how far each country and region participates in global growth, how far their own policies contribute to shared growth and poverty reduction and how much and how well aid is delivered and used.

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<sup>3</sup> China, India, Indonesia and Vietnam

The experience of these last ten years offers ample evidence of what works and has provided tools that can help us achieve the MDGs by 2015, if we bear in mind that Policy coherence is a key to the achievement of MDGs, that Donor community must deliver on promise of aid volumes and improved delivery, that the role of policies in developing countries is crucial, that the policy coherence at the global level more important than ever and must be drastically improved, that uncertainty must be mitigate with social protection and that there must be a special agenda for fragile states requiring sustained engagement and new, imaginative use of combined political, technical and financial resources, engaging with governments but also civil society and non-state actors.

Finally, it is important to begin thinking now about the MDGs beyond 2015, in terms of Sustainable development and sustainable MDGs beyond 2015 and considering the MDGs as part of an overall sustainable development strategy, since global poverty will have been reduced by half but will not have been completely eradicated by then, and so tackling chronic poverty will remain a priority for international partnerships after 2015.

- **How much has been achieved<sup>4</sup>**

Major successes have been achieved, in some of the poorest countries, in combating extreme poverty and hunger, improving school enrolment and child health, expanding access to clean water and access to HIV treatment and controlling malaria, tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases.

Some poor countries and even whole regions, like for example sub-Saharan Africa, have made remarkable progress, with huge improvements in child health and in primary school enrolment over the past two decades.

According with the World Bank data and considering the regions concerned with ACP Countries<sup>5</sup>, beyond Northern Africa and South-Eastern Regions scores<sup>6</sup>, major achievements, i.e. when the target have been met or is very close to be meet, were made in Latin America and Caribbean, in the context of the target A (Equal girls enrolment in primary school) of the Goal 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women) and in the context of target B (Half and reverse spread of tuberculosis) of the Goal 6 (Combat HIV, malaria and other diseases) and also in the target B (Halve proportion without improved drinking water) of the Goal 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability) and finally in the context of target F (New technologies, information and communications) of the Goal 8 (Develop a global partnership for development).

In conclusion, it appears that within the 21 targets, applied to the three regions considered, i.e. a universe of 63 targets that should be achieved, only 4 were achieved.

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<sup>4</sup> Measuring progress towards the MDGs is sometimes difficult when precise data are not available or come with a long time lag and progress at the global level obscures uneven progress at the regional, country and local levels.

<sup>5</sup> Which are essentially concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Caribbean and Oceania; Mauritanian and East-Timor (Northern Africa and South-Eastern Asia respectively) are the exceptions.

<sup>6</sup> Not relevant for this analysis, considering the precedent note

- **What worked**

Globally speaking, is a fact that there was a progress on universal access to education and a remarkable progress towards achieving universal primary education in developing countries since 2000, with many countries that crossed the 90 per cent enrolment threshold (although the goal remains unmet).

Insufficient progress must be signed on gender equality and is clear that redressing gender inequality remains one of the most difficult goals almost everywhere (with implications that cut across many other issues).

Significant progress on some health-related MDGs and least progress in reducing maternal mortality, what means that, based on current trends, many countries are unlikely to achieve health targets by 2015.

Finally there was a limited progress on environmental sustainability, namely towards the target of halving the proportion of people without access to clean water, but the proportion without improved sanitation decreased.

According with the World Bank data and considering the regions concerned with ACP Countries, what worked, i.e. where there was sufficient progress to reach the targets, if prevailing trends persist, were mainly in Latin America and Caribbean Region, but also in one case in Oceania Region and in another case in Sub-Saharan Region.

In fact, the target A (Equal girls enrolment in primary school) of Goal 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women) is, in the Sub-Saharan Region, close to parity.

The Oceania case, is referred to the target C (Half reverse spread of tuberculosis) of the Goal 6 (Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases) where there is now a moderate mortality caused by tuberculosis.

Concerning the Latin America and Caribbean Region, the target B (Women's share of paid employment) of Goal 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women) is high and the target A (Reduce mortality of under-five by two thirds) of Goal 4 (Reduce child mortality) presents a low mortality tax.

Also in this case, we have a quite low success rate (4 of 63) for what worked and where there was, apparently, sufficient progress to reach the targets, if prevailing trends persist.

- **What did not work well enough and why**

Progress on poverty reduction has been uneven and is now threatened and according to the World Bank's there were still 1.4 billion people living in extreme poverty in 2005, down from 1.8 billion in 1990. However, as China has accounted for most of this decrease, without China, progress does not look very encouraging, since that the number of people living in extreme poverty, actually went up between 1990 and 2005 about 36 million.

In sub-Saharan Africa, poverty and hunger remain stubbornly high. The number of "\$1 a day poor" went up by 92 million in sub-Saharan Africa during the period 1990 to 2005. The poverty situation

is more serious when other dimensions of poverty, such as deprivation, social exclusion and lack of participation, are also considered.

Hunger is increasing and remains an important global challenge and despite earlier progress, the number of hungry has been rising since 1995 and the proportion of hungry people in the global population has been rising since 2004-2006. The number of hungry people worldwide rose from 842 million in 1990-1992 to 1.02 billion people during 2009, the highest level ever.

This was largely a result of reduced access to food because of high food prices and the global financial and economic crisis, which has led to lower incomes and higher unemployment. Of the 117 countries for which data are available, 63 are now on track to meet the MDG underweight target, compared with 46 countries in 2006. Most of the 20 countries that have made no visible progress are in sub-Saharan Africa.

Target for full and decent employment for all remains unfulfilled, even though there is no deadline for meeting the target of achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, no country can claim to have reached this target. Economic growth in many countries over the past decades did not produce rapid job growth, and the lack of progress in creating productive and decent jobs, have been the key reasons for the persistence of poverty and the rise in the number of working poor.

Over 300 million new jobs will need to be created over the next five years, to return to pre-crisis levels of unemployment and it must be underlined that the unemployed need more than just jobs, because it will be the decent work that will give them adequate income and rights. Particularly worrying is the fact that the unemployment rate for young people (15 / 24 years) has risen faster than the overall unemployment rate worldwide and has reached 14 per cent in 2009, what represents an increase of 1.9 percentage points since 2008.

To resume the situation in the regions that we are analyzing, we can divide the targets achieving it in two different levels, namely, when progress is insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist and when there is no progress or there is deterioration.

In the first level - progress is insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist – according with World Bank data, at the Sub-Saharan Region this is the situation of target A (Reduce extreme poverty by half) and C (Reduce hunger by half) of Goal 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), is the situation of Goal 2 (Achieve universal primary education), the situation of target B (Woman share of paid employment) and target C (Women's equal representation in national parliaments) of Goal 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women), is the situation of Goal 4 (Reduce child mortality), the situation of target B (Access to reproductive health) of Goal 5 (Improve maternal health), the situation of target A (Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS) of Goal 6 (Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases) and finally the situation in all the targets of Goal 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability) and Goal 8 (Develop a global partnership for development).

Concerning Latin America and Caribbean Region, we find the same situation than above, in all the targets of Goal 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), Goal 2 (Achieve universal primary education) and Goal 5 (Improve maternal health) and in the target C (Women's equal representation in national parliaments) of Goal 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women), target A (Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS) of Goal 6 (Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases) and target A (Reverse loss of Forest) target C (Halve proportion without sanitation) and target D (Improve the lives of slum-dwellers) of Goal 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability).

Concerning the same level for Oceania Region, data is not available for Goal 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), Goal 2 (Achieve universal primary education) and target B (Access to reproductive health) of Goal 5 (Improve maternal health) and this is the situation for the target B (Woman share of paid employment) and target C (Women's equal representation in national parliaments) of Goal 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women), all the Goal 4 (Reduce child mortality), of target A (Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters) of Goal 5 (Improve maternal health) and Goal 8 (Develop a global partnership for development).

In the second level - there is no progress or there is deterioration – fortunately, according with World Bank data, we did not find any situation in Latin America and Caribbean Region, we find three situations in Sub-Saharan Region, namely, target B (Productive and decent employment) of Goal 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) target A (Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters) of Goal 5 (Improve maternal health) and target C (Half reverse spread of tuberculosis) of the Goal 6 (Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases).

Concerning the same level for Oceania Region, this is the situation for all the Goal 8 (Develop a global partnership for development) and for the target A (Equal girls enrolment in primary school) of Goal 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women).

In conclusion of what did not work well enough, we have 30 of a universe of 63 situations, with insufficient progress to reach the target if prevailing trends persist and 9 of a universe of 63 situations where there is no progress or there is deterioration, besides of 4 situations without data.

- **What should be done to accelerate progress where needed**

The lessons learned along the route taken to reach the MDGs, are the best indications of what can be done to accelerate progress towards the MDGs and accelerating interventions is feasible and is of supreme importance in order to speed up progress where current trends make achievement of the MDGs unlikely.

In this context we begin by noting that the three critical challenges, are (i) to have in place a feasible national scale-up plan, (ii) to obtain adequate financing based on both domestic and foreign sources, including development assistance, and (iii) to develop well-functioning delivery mechanisms for public investment and service delivery.

The success stories also underscore the imperative of a holistic approach and confirm that positive results across the MDGs and the broader enabling environment increase the possibility of sustained progress towards each of the Goals. The synergies among the Goals are clear and irrefutable and taking advantage of these will reduce costs, increase effectiveness and catalyze local action.

The education target, for example, requires progress on health, the health targets require progress on hunger and nutrition, the hunger target requires progress in agriculture and nutrition, and so on. There are many positive examples of integrated approaches to the Goals yielding tremendous success. We must learn from these examples and scale up successful interventions.

Another issue of great importance is the National ownership of development strategies, which is fundamental and vital to ensure national commitment to development goals, as one-size-fits-all policies and programmes are bound to fail owing to wide variations among countries, which should therefore be encouraged to design and implement their own development strategies and to strengthen their domestic capacities.

Sustained and equitable growth, based on dynamic structural economic change, is necessary for making substantial progress in reducing poverty and in fact, countries that were most successful in reducing extreme poverty, managed to sustain high economic growth over prolonged periods.

Forward-looking macroeconomic policies are needed to safeguard the sustainability of public investment strategies in support of broad-based growth and the achievement of the MDGs.

Ensuring universal access to social services and providing a social protection floor with wide coverage are essential to consolidate and achieve further gains in achieving the MDGs.

Inequality and social exclusion, which limit the contribution of growth to the MDGs, must be addressed. Inequalities of access, social protection and opportunities need to be greatly reduced.

Holistic, community-led strategies are more effective than stand-alone interventions and synergistic investments can lead to rapid and considerable progress and so Governments and development partners should put more emphasis on such holistic approaches.

Targeted interventions, based on complementary public and private investments, have proven successful and have been crucial for progress towards achieving most MDGs. When public investments are targeted and of sufficient scale, progress in achieving the Goals is more likely to be rapid. When public investments are not cooperative, then progress has been modest at best.

Adequate, consistent and predictable financial support, as well as a coherent and predictable policy environment, at both the national and international levels, is crucial for achievement of the MDGs. Lack of adequate and predictable international financing has been an important constraint.

Governance and institutional implementation capacities at the country level, which are both development outcomes and desirable ends in themselves, can contribute to accelerating progress towards achieving the MDGs.

Better monitoring and data are vital for better design of and timely intervention in projects and policies and it is also crucial for ensuring accountability by development partners and stakeholders. Although slowly improving, the availability of reliable statistics for monitoring development remains inadequate in many poor countries and the challenge of building effective in-country capacity to produce better policy-relevant data remains enormous.

In conclusion we can underline that, from the lessons learned, there are some key success factors that can help us to accelerate the progress towards the MDGs, such as the (i) Effective Government leadership and national ownership of development strategies, (ii) Effective policies to support implementation<sup>7</sup>, (iii) Improved quantity, quality and focus of investments<sup>8</sup>, (iv) Appropriate institutional capacity to deliver quality services equitably on a national scale, (v) Civil society and community involvement and empowerment, (vi) Effective global partnerships, involving all relevant stakeholders, (vii) Good governance by donors and recipients, which involves timely and predictable delivery of aid by donors and enhanced State and societal capacity of recipient countries, to better manage the resource flows.

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<sup>7</sup> Defined in this context as laws, regulations, standards, administrative procedures and guidelines (general or specific to the Millennium Development Goals) that affect behavior and the conduct of service providers and others with whom they must interact

<sup>8</sup> Financed both by domestic sources and international development assistance, based on a holistic approach, including smallholder agriculture, health, education, infrastructure, business development and environmental conservation.

- **What must be done to contribute to the acceleration of the agenda**

The critical question today, in the light of the 2015 deadline, is accelerating progress and so, how to dramatically increase the interventions on the ground in the remaining four years, so that the promises of 2000 are translated into real progress for the world's poorest people, particularly at this time of global economic downturn.

Both acceleration and sustainability of progress must be pursued concomitantly. Accelerated and sustainable progress towards achievement of the MDGs will be dependent on combined efforts to do three things much more effectively than it has been done in the past:

(i) To scale up implementation of proven and innovative interventions in such key domains as gender, sustainable agriculture, energy, education and health. This effort needs to be backed by targeted investment, informed community participation, and adequate institutional capacities to effectively mobilize and manage financial resources and deliver public services;

(ii) To build the structural and economic foundations to support and sustain progress and mitigate risks of reversal in achieving the MDGs, through effective social and economic policies and institutions grounded in universal rights and supportive of structural changes and social cohesion, improved conditions for peace, security and good governance, public and private investments that lead to faster pro-poor growth, and effective measures to ensure environmental sustainability;

(iii) To expand and strengthen partnerships to ensure greater global and regional integration, a supportive international framework for trade, technology transfer and climate change mitigation and adaptation and ensure sufficient, predictable, and well-coordinated financing for development, including national budgets, ODA, philanthropy, debt relief and new financing instruments. This third element builds on the recognition that both within and across countries, no single stakeholder can achieve the first two strategic priorities on their own.

As we know, significant gaps still remain and many targets are not on track to being achieved in a good number of countries and challenges persist in many areas but, as the country success stories demonstrate, targeted, near-term, "acceleration" interventions — such as subsidizing crucial agricultural inputs, immunization, eliminating user fees for education and health services and addressing human resource constraints in health — are still of great importance to speed up progress<sup>9</sup> where current trends make the achievement of the MDGs unlikely.

- **Status of goals implementation**

Progress towards the eight Millennium Development Goals is measured through 21 targets and 60 official indicators. This paper presents an accounting to date of how far the world has come in meeting the goals, presenting a brief resume of the evolution of each one of the goal and, in each goal, some data concerning the most relevant respective target, using data available in the MDG's report of May 2010.

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<sup>9</sup> New technology-based solutions that did not exist when the Goals were endorsed can and should be leveraged to allow for rapid scaling up. The most important of these technologies involve use of mobile telephones, broadband Internet, and other information and communications technologies.

○ **GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER**

In 1990, more than 1.2 billion people – 28 percent of the developing world’s population – lived in extreme poverty, with less than \$1 a day. The target of the first MDG is to halve this proportion and those suffering from hunger by 2015.

Hunger is nearly as pervasive as extreme poverty. In 2002, an estimated 815 million people in developing countries had too little to eat to meet their daily energy needs. The proportion of people going hungry was lower in 2000-02 than in 1990-92 in all regions except Western Asia. However, the *number* of people suffering from hunger increased between 1997 and 2002.

Over 150 million children under five in the developing world are underweight, a factor contributing to over half of child deaths and lives of recurring illness and faltering growth. Child malnutrition is caused not only by food deprivation, but also by infectious diseases and lack of care. The proportion of children who are malnourished is lower than a decade ago in all regions, with the fastest progress in Eastern Asia. Some very poor countries have been successful in reducing malnutrition even under difficult circumstances.

Declining agricultural productivity and the inability to meet the needs of growing populations is the main reason for food shortages in many countries in Africa and Southern Asia. The vast majority of the world’s hungry live in rural areas and are landless or smallholder farmers or people depending on herding, fishing or forest resources. Hunger is also becoming a growing reality in burgeoning urban slums, despite the fact that the urban poor in many developing countries spend 60 per cent or more of their total expenditures on food.

Conflicts and economic failures are an increasing source of food crises. Since 1992, the proportion of food emergencies due to human-induced causes, rather than drought, has doubled. In 2004, of the 35 countries requiring emergency assistance – the majority of them in Africa – most were in conflict or post-conflict situations.

Overcoming hunger is possible, as demonstrated by more than 30 countries that reduced hunger by at least 25 per cent during the last decade. Fourteen of these countries are in sub-Saharan Africa. Strengthening agricultural production is one key to overcoming hunger, along with poverty reduction, which will demand decent and productive employment for the world’s 530 million working women and men who still live on less than \$1 a day.

Specifically regarding to the evolution of some of the indicators of this Goal targets, in the regions in which ACP Countries are integrated, the situation is:

Target 1.A	<b>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day</b> <sup>10</sup>
Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day
Region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Situation in 1990	58% of the population
Target 2015	29 % of the population
Situation in 2005	51% population

<sup>10</sup> No data available in Oceania and no consolidate figures after 2005

Region	Latin America and the Caribbean
Situation in 19	11% of the population
Target 2015	5,5 % of the population
Situation in 20	8% population

Target 1.C	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
Indicator	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Situation in 19	31% of the population
Target 2015	15,5 % of the population
Situation 2000	30% population
Situation in 20	26% population
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean
Situation in 19	12% of the population
Target 2015	6% of the population
Situation 2000	10% population
Situation in 20	9% population
Region	Oceania
Situation in 19	12% of the population
Target 2015	6% of the population
Situation 2000	16% population
Situation in 20	13% population

o **GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION**

Basic education is a human right and it is also fundamental to reducing extreme poverty and achieving other MDGs. Most developing regions have made progress towards universal primary education, but some 115 million children are still out of school. More than half of these children (65 million) are girls, with a disproportionate number in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. If current trends continue, sub-Saharan Africa, Southern Asia and Oceania are not expected to achieve the goal. But the substantial improvement in primary school enrolment between 1990 and 2000 in a number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa demonstrates that success is possible.

Enrolment, however, is only half the battle. Dropping out, repeating grades and a generally poor quality education mean that many of those who do attend school fail to obtain the skills needed to function as literate individuals. In the developing regions, only 85 per cent of young women and men are literate. Women continue to be less likely to learn to read and write than men. In the least developed countries, in spite of progress in enrolment, a large proportion of girls do not complete primary school and less than 60 per cent of young women are literate.

Specifically regarding to the evolution of some of the indicators of this Goal targets, in the regions in which ACP Countries are integrated, the situation is:

Target 2.A	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to com
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	course of primary school <sup>11</sup>
Indicator	Net enrolment ratio in primary education
Region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Situation in 1990	58% of the population
Target 2015	100 % of the population
Situation in 2005	76% population
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean
Situation in 1990	94% of the population
Target 2015	100% of the population
Situation in 2005	95% population

○ **GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN**

The Millennium Declaration resolves to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as basic human rights. The Declaration also maintains that giving women their fair share is the only way to effectively combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable. Progress towards this goal is assessed by measuring gender equality in three areas: education, employment and political decision-making.

Parity between girls and boys in primary school enrolment by 2005 has been achieved, or nearly so, in most regions. The exceptions are sub-Saharan Africa and Southern and Western Asia. In these same regions, even less progress is being made with respect to secondary education, with fewer than 80 girls per 100 boys enrolled. Gender disparities in tertiary educational enrolment favor girls in the developed regions, in the European countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), in Latin America and the Caribbean and in South-Eastern Asia. In contrast, only about 70 girls are enrolled for every boy in sub-Saharan Africa and in Southern Asia.

Women's access to paid employment that is secure in terms of income and social benefits is still lower than men's in most of the developing world. Despite some progress, women in Southern Asia, Western Asia and Northern Africa still hold only about 20 per cent or fewer paying jobs than men in sectors outside of agriculture. After steady improvement in Latin America and the Caribbean, women now hold well over 40 per cent of paying jobs.

Women's share of seats in parliament has been steadily increasing since the early 1990s. Nevertheless, women still hold only 16 per cent of parliamentary seats worldwide (only Rwanda and the Nordic countries have come close to parity). And, as of 1 January 2005, only 17 countries had met the target of at least 30 per cent representation by women in parliament, which was set by the UN Social and Economic Council in 1990. By the end of 2004, 81 countries had adopted some form of affirmative action, such as party quotas or reserving seats for women in parliament to ensure their political participation.

Specifically regarding to the evolution of some of the indicators of this Goal targets, in the regions in which ACP Countries are integrated, the situation is:

<sup>11</sup> No data available in Oceania and no consolidate figures after 2008

Target 3.A	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015
Indicator	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (girls per 100 boys)
Region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Situation in 19	Primary » 85 Secondary » 83 » Tertiary » 71
Target 2015	= GPI between 97 and 103
Situation in 20	Primary » 91 Secondary » 79 Tertiary » 67
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean
Situation in 19	Primary » 97 Secondary » 107 Tertiary » 115
Target 2015	= GPI between 97 and 103
Situation in 20	Primary » 97 Secondary » 108 Tertiary » 125
Region	Oceania
Situation in 19	Primary » 91 Secondary » 89 Tertiary » 81
Target 2015	= GPI between 97 and 103
Situation in 20	Primary » 89 Secondary » 87 Tertiary » 84

o **GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY**

Each year, almost 11 million children die before the age of five what means 30.000 children a day. Most of these children live in developing countries and die from a disease or combination of diseases that could be prevented or treated if the means were there.

Global action for child survival is an ongoing challenge. In 1960, one child in five died before their fifth birthday. By 1990, the rate had fallen to one in ten. Such progress gave hope that child mortality could be cut by two thirds by 2015 – the target of MGD 4. But advances slowed in the 1990s and only Northern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and South-Eastern Asia maintained their rapid pace. In these regions, economic growth, better nutrition and access to health care have helped improvements in child survival.

But in sub-Saharan Africa, where almost half of all deaths in children under five occur, progress slowed. The reasons are many, including lack of preventive care and treatment, fragile health systems, and socio-economic stagnation due to conflict, instability and AIDS. Countries in other regions that have also experienced conflict have seen sharp increases in child mortality or no improvement since 1990. Countries reeling from AIDS, especially in Southern Africa, have also seen increases in under-five deaths.

Five diseases, including AIDS, account for half of all deaths in children under five. Among diseases that can be eradicated through immunization, measles is the leading cause of child deaths. Coverage for measles immunization has risen slowly globally, but lags behind in sub-Saharan Africa, where more than a third of all children are still unprotected.

With adequate resources and appropriate policies, millions of young lives could be saved through simple, proven, low-cost prevention and treatment measures. Nevertheless, if current trends continue, the reduction in under-five mortality worldwide from 1990 to 2015 will be just 15 per cent. This is well short of the two-thirds reduction target pledged by world leaders in 2000.

Specifically regarding to the evolution of some of the indicators of this Goal targets, in the regions in which ACP Countries are integrated, the situation is:

Target 4.A	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
Indicator	Under-five mortality rate per 1.000 live births
Region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Situation in 19	184 per 1.000 live births
Target 2015	61 per 1.000 live births
Situation in 20	144 per 1.000 live births
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean
Situation in 19	52 per 1.000 live births
Target 2015	17 per 1.000 live births
Situation in 20	23 per 1.000 live births
Region	Oceania
Situation in 19	76 per 1.000 live births
Target 2015	25 per 1.000 live births
Situation in 20	60 per 1.000 live births

○ **GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH**

Complications during pregnancy and childbirth are a leading cause of death and disability among women of reproductive age in developing countries. More than half a million women die each year from such complications.

Though a definitive assessment is not possible at this time, recent estimates continue to indicate high ratios of maternal mortality in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. A recent analysis of the limited trend data available suggests that significant declines have occurred in countries with already moderate to low levels of maternal mortality. Unfortunately, no similar progress can be discerned in high mortality settings. In sub-Saharan Africa in particular, where the risks associated with childbirth and pregnancy are by far the highest, there is no evidence that maternal mortality ratios are declining.

Women die in pregnancy and childbirth in part because health systems – especially in rural areas – are inadequate. There are too few health facilities, medicines and professionals to assist in deliveries. But reducing the number of maternal deaths is not only a health issue. It is an issue of social justice and human rights because most of these deaths are preventable.

Preventing maternal deaths will require the right combination of investment and public health policies to keep women healthy during pregnancy and to deliver basic health information. This means investments not only in health facilities, but also in water and sanitation and women's education. The presence of skilled health attendants is essential to help women and to anticipate problems. Access to fully equipped emergency obstetric care is also critical, so that complications can be treated when they arise.

Data on the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in 2003 indicate that progress in this area was made in South-Eastern Asia and Northern Africa. But there was no change in Sub-

Saharan Africa, where maternal mortality is highest. Everywhere, except in sub-Saharan Africa, the increase in births with a skilled attendant is driven by increases in the use of doctors rather than nurses, midwives or auxiliary health workers. Coverage is universally lower in rural than in urban areas.

Specifically regarding to the evolution of some of the indicators of this Goal targets, in the regions in which ACP Countries are integrated, the situation is<sup>12</sup>:

Target 5.A	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
Indicator	Maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births
Region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Situation in 19	920 per 100.000 live births
Target 2015	230 per 100.000 live births
Situation in 20	900 per 100.000 live births
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean
Situation in 19	180 per 100.000 live births
Target 2015	45 per 100.000 live births
Situation in 20	130 per 100.000 live births
Region	Oceania
Situation in 19	550 per 100.000 live births
Target 2015	137 per 100.000 live births
Situation in 20	430 per 100.000 live births

o **GOAL 6:COMBAT HIV/AIDS,MALARIA, AND OTHER DISEASES**

In the 25 years since it was first reported, AIDS has become the leading cause of premature death in sub-Saharan Africa and the fourth largest killer worldwide. More than 20 million people around the world have died of AIDS since the epidemic began and at the end of 2004, an estimated 39.4 million people were living with HIV – the highest number on record. Nearly two thirds of them live in sub-Saharan Africa, where the prevalence rate among adults has reached 7.2 per cent. Globally, the epidemic shows no signs of slowing: 4.9 million people were newly infected with HIV in 2004, and there were 3.1 million deaths due to AIDS (500,000 of them among children under 15). In the worst affected countries of southern Africa, AIDS is an increasingly significant cause of death for children under five.

Nearly half of all people living with HIV are women. But as the epidemic worsens, the share of infected women and girls is growing. In sub-Saharan Africa, 57 per cent of those infected with HIV are female.

AIDS is not only a source of extreme human suffering. It also strains social services, exacerbates gender inequalities and child labor, and drains the labor supply. Workforce losses due to HIV/AIDS are expected to reach 28 million by 2005, 48 million by 2010, and 74 million by 2015 in the absence of widespread access to treatment.

<sup>12</sup> Measuring maternal mortality—death resulting from the complications of pregnancy or childbirth—is challenging at best. Systematic underreporting and misreporting are common, and estimates lie within large ranges of uncertainty. Nevertheless, an acceleration in the provision of maternal and reproductive health services to women in all regions, along with positive trend data on maternal mortality and morbidity, suggest that the world is making some progress on MDG 5.

Many other diseases are quietly draining the vitality and hope of people in the developing world. Malaria claims the lives of a million people a year, mostly young children, and is estimated to have slowed economic growth in African countries by 1.3 per cent a year. Lack of comprehensive data makes it difficult to assess whether the incidence of malaria is growing or reversing. However, there is little evidence of improvement in the world's malaria-endemic regions.

Tuberculosis, once thought defeated, is making a comeback, helped by the emergence of drug-resistant strains and the vulnerabilities created by HIV/AIDS. Global estimates of new cases each year are rising slightly, although it is estimated that prevalence and mortality rates are falling as an increasing share of cases receive proper treatment under an internationally recommended control strategy known as "DOTS". Whether tuberculosis can be reduced sufficiently to reach the MDG target by 2015 depends on how rapidly control projects can be implemented, and how effectively they can be adapted to meet the challenges presented by HIV co-infection (especially in Africa) and drug resistance (especially in Eastern Europe).

Not surprisingly, all three of these diseases – AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis – are concentrated in the poorest countries. And they could be largely controlled through education, prevention and, when illness strikes, intervention.

Specifically regarding to the evolution of some of the indicators of this Goal targets, in the regions in which ACP Countries are integrated, the situation is:

Target 6.A	<b>Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</b>
Indicator	HIV prevalence among population aged 15-49 years
Region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Situation in 19	% Estimated adult prevalence » 1,9; % of the adults that are women » 57
Target 2015	% Estimated adult prevalence » 0,95; % of the adults that are women » 28,5
Situation in 20	% Estimated adult prevalence » 4,7; % of the adults that are women » 58
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean
Situation in 19	% Estimated adult prevalence » 1,1; % of the adults that are women » 46
Target 2015	% Estimated adult prevalence » 0,55; % of the adults that are women » 23
Situation in 20	% Estimated adult prevalence » 1,1; % of the adults that are women » 53
Region	Oceania
Situation in 19	% Estimated adult prevalence » <0,1; % of the adults that are women » 29
Target 2015	% Estimated adult prevalence » <0,05; % of the adults that are women » 14,5
Situation in 20	% Estimated adult prevalence » 0,9; % of the adults that are women » 30

Target 6.C	<b>Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</b>
Indicator	6.1 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis - Number of new cases per 100.000
Region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Situation in 19	Incidence » 180; Prevalence » 300 ; Deaths» 33
Target 2015	Incidence » 90; Prevalence » 150; Deaths» 16,5
Situation in 20	Incidence » 350; Prevalence » 490; Deaths» 52
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean

Situation in 19	Incidence » 90; Prevalence » 150; Deaths» 17
Target 2015	Incidence » 45; Prevalence » 75; Deaths» 8,5
Situation in 20	Incidence » 46; Prevalence » 45; Deaths» 5
Region	Oceania
Situation in 19	Incidence » 200; Prevalence » 430; Deaths» 50
Target 2015	Incidence » 100; Prevalence » 215; Deaths» 25
Situation in 20	Incidence » 190; Prevalence » 110; Deaths» 17

o **GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

Most countries have committed to the principles of sustainable development and to incorporating them into their national policies and strategies. They have also agreed to the implementation of relevant international agreements. But good intentions have not translated into sufficient progress on the ground to reverse the loss of our environmental capital. Even regions that have made significant progress towards achieving other MDGs, tend to have a much poorer record on environmental issues.

Reversing the loss of environmental resources, including forests, biological diversity and the earth's ozone layer, are among the targets for Goal 7, along with provision of safe water, adequate sanitation and decent, affordable housing for the world's poor.

Forests cover one third of the earth's surface and constitute one of the richest ecosystems. They also contribute to the livelihoods of more than a billion people living in extreme poverty. Over the 10-year period from 1990 to 2000, forests shrank by 940.000 square kilometers, an area the size of Venezuela, due to conversion into farmland and other uses. But there are positive signs. Sustainable forest management practices, including agro forestry and planted forests, are increasingly being used to reduce pressure on the land and to improve the livelihoods of communities living in and around forests.

Over 13 per cent of the earth's land surface, 19 million square kilometers, are designated as protected areas. This represents an increase of 15 per cent since 1994. The expansion of protected areas is encouraging, but their management does not always meet conservation goals. Moreover, marine environments are underrepresented, with less than 1 per cent of marine ecosystems protected. Loss of habitats and biological diversity continues, with more than 10.000 species considered under threat.

The ozone layer in the stratosphere absorbs ultraviolet radiation, which has been associated with rising levels of skin cancer and other harmful effects on living species. Through unprecedented global cooperation, the use of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) has been reduced but despite this progress, stratospheric ozone depletion remains a concern as concentrations of chlorine and bromine remain high and the recovery of the protective ozone layer, while progressing, is expected only by the mid-21st century.

Per capita carbon dioxide emissions, the main source of the "greenhouse effect" causing climate change, have increased in developing countries and remained stable in the group of industrialized countries that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol and at the world level, per capita emissions have slightly decreased.

Progress in energy efficiency and access to clean technology and fuels is ongoing. But the transfer of these new technologies to the developing countries, where energy needs are skyrocketing, is

not proceeding fast enough. Rational consumption patterns among the richest countries could also help to ensure environmental sustainability. In contrast, nearly half the world's population depends on solid fuels, including wood, dung, crop residues and coal, to meet their most basic energy needs.

Access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation is an indispensable component of primary health care and human development and a precondition for success in the fight against poverty, hunger, child deaths and in achieving gender equality. During the 1990s, progress was made in increasing access to improved drinking water sources. However, over a billion people are still not served. Coverage remains low, especially in rural areas of Africa and in urban slums. Much slower progress has been made globally in improving sanitation coverage. An estimated 2.6 billion people – representing half of the developing world – lack toilets and other forms of improved sanitation. If the 1990-2002 trends hold, close to 2.4 billion people will still be without improved sanitation in 2015, almost as many as there are without improved sanitation today. The situation is most dire in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia.

Rapid urbanization in the developing world is challenging countries' capacity to keep up with demand, not only for safe drinking water and sanitation but also for decent, affordable housing. Nearly 1 billion people worldwide – almost 1 in 3 city dwellers – live in slums, and about 200 million new slum dwellers were added to urban communities between 1990 and 2001, representing an increase of 28 per cent.

Target 7.C	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation
Indicator	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source
Region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Situation in 1990	49% of the population with, 51% without
Target 2015	25,5 % of the population without
Situation in 2002	60% population with, 40 % without
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean
Situation in 1990	85% of the population with, 15% without
Target 2015	7,5% of the population without
Situation in 2002	93% population with, 7% without
Region	Oceania
Situation in 1990	51% of the population with, 49% without
Target 2015	24,5% of the population without
Situation in 2002	50% population with, 50% without

Specifically regarding to the evolution of some of the indicators of this Goal targets, in the regions in which ACP Countries are integrated, the situation is:

Target 7.C	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation
Indicator	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Situation in 1990	28% of the population with, 72% without
Target 2015	36 % of the population without

Situation in 2008	31% population with, 69 % without
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean
Situation in 1990	69% of the population with, 31% without
Target 2015	15,5% of the population without
Situation in 2008	80% population with, 20% without
Region	Oceania
Situation in 1990	55% of the population with, 45% without
Target 2015	22,5% of the population without
Situation in 2008	53% population with, 47% without

o **GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT**

The Millennium Declaration embodies partnership between developed and developing countries. It represents an agreement in which developing countries will work to maintain sound economies, to ensure their own development and to address human and social needs. Developed countries, in turn, agree to support poorer countries through aid, trade and debt relief. Millennium Goal 8 addresses ways in which developed countries can assist developing countries in achieving the other seven goals. It calls for more official development assistance; measures to ensure debt sustainability in the long term; an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system; and measures to address the special needs of least developed, landlocked and small island developing states.

The international community at large and donor countries in particular have strengthened their support to developing countries. There has been a turnaround in the downward trend in official development assistance (ODA) and several donor countries have made commitments to increase ODA further over coming years. Some progress has been made in implementing the debt relief initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC).

While aid is critical for the poorest countries, middle-income countries benefit more from trade, which is their primary source of foreign revenue. Overall, there remains considerable room to increase and improve development assistance, to embrace wider and deeper debt relief, and to conclude a development-oriented trade round.

Meaningful partnership between rich and poor countries also needs to address developing countries' access to technology, medicines and jobs for their growing populations. The challenge of halving world poverty by 2015 will not be achieved without sustainable growth in decent and productive employment. The ability to absorb the roughly 514 million additional people expected to enter into world labor markets between 2003 and 2015 depends on the efforts of policymakers to give priority to employment policies and to fully integrate them into macroeconomic policies. Policymakers will need to devote specific attention to creating decent and productive employment opportunities for young people who, in the developing regions, are over three times more likely to find themselves unemployed than older workers.

Specifically regarding to the evolution of some of the indicators of this Goal targets, in the regions in which ACP Countries are integrated, the situation is:

Target 8.F	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications
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Indicator	Telephone lines per 100 population, Cellular subscribers per 100 population, Internet users per 100 population
Region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Situation in 19	Telephones » 1,0 Cellular » 0,1 Internet » 0,1 per 100 population
Situation in 20	Telephones » 1,4 Cellular » 1,7 Internet » 6,0 per 100 population
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean
Situation in 19	Telephones » 6,3 Cellular » 0,8 Internet » 0,1 per 100 population
Situation in 20	Telephones » 18,6 Cellular » 80,1 Internet » 28,8 per 100 population
Region	Oceania
Situation in 19	Telephones » 3,3 Cellular » 0,2 Internet » <0,1 per 100 population
Situation in 20	Telephones » 5,4 Cellular » 20,9 Internet » 6,0 per 100 population

- **MDGs and official development assistance**

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is essential for development and for the MDGs achievement and recent times has shown that it often functioned as a safety net, proving a stable source of financing when other flows diminished, allowing developing countries to maintain basic social services, general functioning of the state and to generate basic economic activity, being as such, a good investment in regional and global stability.

The EU remains the world's biggest donor, providing almost 56% of global assistance and EU ODA has almost doubled since the adoption of the MDGs, amounting to €49 billion in 2009, corresponding to 0.42% of EU GNI what is a strong outcome compared to other major donors, despite tight budget situations in most Member States. Nevertheless, the EU is behind the schedule to reach the target of devoting by 2015 0.7% of GNI to ODA.

Stay back with the aid increases would mean stay back on the progress on the MDGs. In the current financial and economic crisis, it may not be easy to keep the EU collective promises to devote 0.7% of the GNI to ODA by 2015, and to direct 50% of the ODA increase to Africa, but it is still feasible, necessary and must be considered as a question of foresight and political will. All donors need to contribute to the common goal on the basis of fair, global and sharing responsibilities. The international donors community needs to show how it will keep its promises, proving that developing countries can trust us, what includes tackling new global challenges by providing financing from resources additional to ODA.

If progress on the MDGs is inadequate, it is largely due to non compliance by developed countries on aid commitments. The question is how the international donor community is going to provide more resources and namely how EC will provide funding for the European Action Plan in support of MDGs. Achieving the MDGs by 2015 is a major challenge and requires significant input of additional resources from donors. The ACP are dealing with her partner of the EU to commit beyond a simple reallocation of the 10th EDF resources by providing sufficient additional resources if we want to achieve within the time limit, the MDGs in ACP countries .

According with EU action plan in support to the MDG the actions, concerning ODA, to speed up progress on MDGs are:

- (i) Call for fair international burden-sharing with other international donors – including emerging – to raise their level of ambition in line with that of the EU;
- (ii) Establish realistic, verifiable annual action plans for reaching individual targets and publish the first plans before September 2010;
- (iii) Strengthen EU accountability mechanism;

(iv) Consider enacting national legislation for setting ODA targets.

- **MDGs and policies in developing countries**

At country level, policy dialogue must be increased in order to, (i) set "nationalized" MDGs milestones and targets adapted to country contexts<sup>13</sup>, (ii) improve national data and monitoring systems, (iii) promote better integration of the MDGs in national development strategies and (iv) identify concrete actions and successful practices to accelerate progress on MDGs targets.

## **Conclusions**

Concerning the findings on the status of implementation of the MDGs in the ACP countries, it is in the joint ACP-UE MDG Declaration, produced in Ouagadougou, June 2010, where is the best formulation to characterize synthetically, the current situation of progress and the better formulation on the key challenges and priorities of the ACP in the period 2010 to 2015, to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the MDGs.

Achieving the MDGs by 2015 is a major challenge and significant progress has been made over the last two decades towards achieving the MDGs, but the situation remains very uneven across regions and countries, and within some population groups and progress is much faster in some countries than in others.

On the basis of available international data, many ACP countries are not on track to achieve the MDGs by 2015. There is much to be done to give priority to the MDGs, including, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa and the least developed countries (LDCs). Some MDGs, such as those relating to hunger, infant and maternal mortality as well as access to sanitation are far from being attained and require specific attention and comprehensive and appropriate actions.

Towards the achievement of the MDGs, the economic and financial world crisis, combined with a set of other factors, threatens to slow future progress and to question the results already obtained. This makes more urgent the efforts to move forward more quickly, and highlights the importance of policies other than development for the achievement of the MDGs. Therefore, it must be made concerted efforts to treat all the MDGs in a comprehensive manner, taking into account the country and the objectives the more troubling and giving particular attention to the most vulnerable and marginalized populations.

The achievement of the MDGs globally by 2015 is still possible if all the partners of the international community show evidence of a committed political commitment, implement the necessary policy changes and take concrete measures, such as those that are defined in the resolution of the United Nations Assembly General of September of 2010, and listed in the document "Keeping the promise: to achieve the objectives of the Millennium development goals."

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<sup>13</sup> where not yet available

To achieve the MDGs, it is essential to strengthen the decision-making responsibilities at the national level as well as a broad and inclusive, ownership including by integrating the MDGs into national development strategies and improving collection of data and the means of monitoring. It must also be considered, the importance of a commitment and strong political leadership at the local level, the importance of good governance, the human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law.

It is necessary solid and constructive partnership with all parties concerned, such as civil society organizations and social partners, the private sector and regional and multilateral organizations, to guide future interventions considering that the MDGs are inseparable, inter-dependent, mutually reinforcing and that they therefore require holistic, rights-based approaches and taking due account of local situations.

A long term sustainable, equitable and inclusive economic growth is a fundamental and prior condition to the achievement of the MDGs and the sustainability of their gains, but the strengthening of the policy coherence for development (PCD) as a tool to guide the identification of relevant initiatives must also be included for all partners at the international level as basic matter of the achievement of the MDGs.

In the promotion of sustainable growth and the creation of the necessary conditions for medium- and long-term development, regional economic integration processes play an important role and therefore, it must be strengthen regional dialogue on progress on the MDGs.

The mobilization of domestic resources, through tax systems adapted and improved, is crucial for the financing of development as well as the strengthening of the appropriation of policies and the accountability of Governments to their citizens. It must therefore support the ACP countries in the efforts to strengthen their ability to mobilize more national incomes, and to promote an international framework more favorable to the development in the fight against tax fraud, illegal capital leaks and corruption.

Assistance (ODA) development is essential to a genuine global partnership for development and can contribute to mobilize other financial resources. The EU maintains its commitment to the objective of 0.7% of gross national income in respect of public aid to development by 2015 and there is the expectation that all international donors, including new and emerging partners, increase their ODA efforts at a similar level to that of the EU, to contribute fairly to the financing of global development efforts.

To get results and maximize the impact of the aid must be effectively use all the resources for the development and it is needed to continue to implement ODA in accordance with the international principles for aid effectiveness.

It is necessary to launch a process of reflection intended to establish a programme of development beyond 2015, and the subject of a specific appropriation by each country based on a broad basis and on a bottom-up approach, timely, view the fact that the achievement of MDGs will mean that poverty will be reduced by half, but only by half.