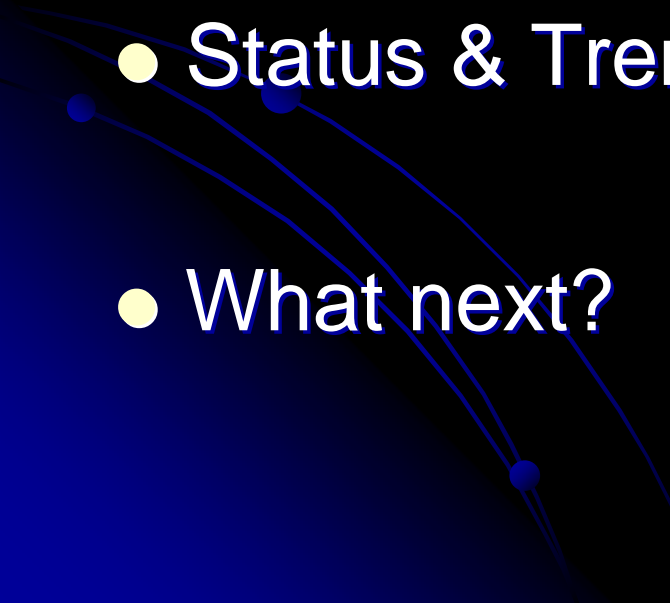


# Workshop on MDG-based Planning, Pro-poor Policy & Budgeting

Setting the context ...

**Carol Flore-Smrecznik**  
Pacific Regional MDG Specialist  
UNDP PSRC  
[Carol.flore@undp.org](mailto:Carol.flore@undp.org)

# Overview

- The Millennium Declaration and the MDGs
  - Monitoring & Reporting
  - Status & Trends
  - What next?
- 

# Where do the MDGs come from?

- International development targets deriving from the major conferences of the 1990s
- Millennium Summit in September 2000
- Endorsement of the Millennium Declaration by 189 UN Member States
- Agreement on the Millennium Development Goals

# The Millennium Declaration

- **Focus on specific dimensions of human development**
    - **Peace & security**
    - **Human Rights**
    - **Reproductive Health**
    - **Governance**
    - **Issue of countries in crisis & post-crisis**
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# The Millennium Development Goals

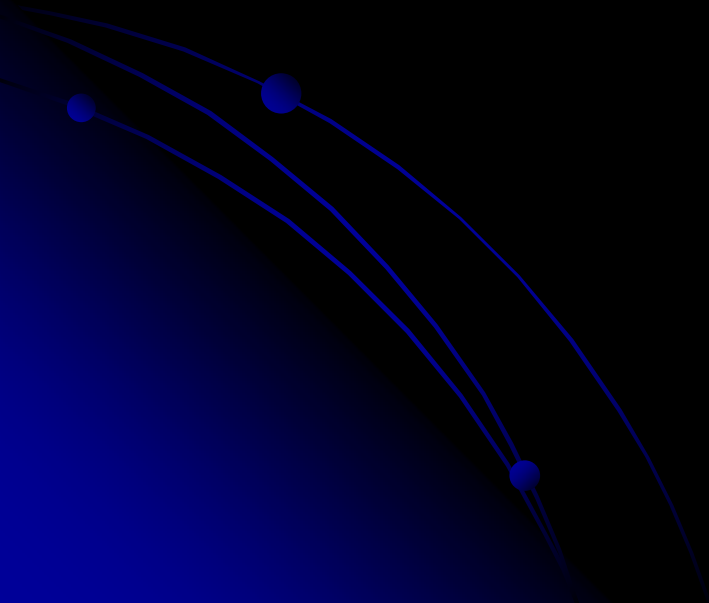
- 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2. Achieve universal primary education
- 3. Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4. Reduce child mortality
- 5. Improve maternal health
- 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria & other diseases
- 7. Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8. Develop a global partnership for development

# MDG Goal 3

- 2005 World Summit Outcome Document: “progress for women is progress for all”.
- &
- Equality is a proven way of accelerating human development.
- Whether working to ensure equal access to water and energy services, to employment, to strengthen the response to HIV/AIDS, or to build lasting peace processes; women need a strong voice at the table so that they can contribute equitably to the development of their communities.

# Human Rights

- Cornerstone of the United Nations
- Call to have a human-rights based approach to development
- Permeates all the MDG goals



# Link between MDGs & Human Rights

- **Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**  
Right to live in dignity. Right of protection of human life and physical integrity  
Right to food.
- Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education**  
Right to education. Women's right. Non-discrimination.
- Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women**  
Right to equality. Women's rights, CEDAW
- Goal 4 Reduce child mortality**  
Right to life. Right to health. Children's rights.
- Goal 5 Improve maternal health**  
Right to life. Right to health. Women's rights.
- Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases**  
Right to life. Right to access to health.
- Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability.**  
Right to live in a healthy and safe environment. (This is included in many Constitutions, but it is not yet considered as a universal right by the UN).  
Right to water access. (Currently promoted in many international fora)  
Right to housing. Right to live in dignity.

# Human Rights & MDGs cont.

All 8 MDGs can be linked to treaty provisions & general comments of treaty bodies

- **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger:** ICESCR (art. 11 & GC 12); CRC (arts. 24(2) & 27(3))
- **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:** ICESCR (arts. 13, 14 & GC 11); CRC (art. 28(a) & GC 1); CERD (arts. 5 & 7)
- **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:** CEDAW; ICESCR (art. 3 & 4(a)(i)); ICCPR (arts. 3, 6(5) & 23(2)); CRC (art. 22); CERD (GC 25)
- **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:** CRC (arts. 6 & 24(2)(a)); ICESCR (art. 12(2)(a), GC 14)
- **Goal 5: Improve maternal health:** CEDAW (arts. 10(h), 11(f), 12(1), 14(b) & GC 24); CERD (art. 5 e iv); ICESCR (GC 14); ICCPR (arts. 3, 6(5) & 23(2)); CRC (art. 24(d))
- **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases:** Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and human rights; ICESCR (GC 14); CRC (arts. 24© & GC 3)
- **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability:** ICESCR (GC 4, 7, 14 & 15); CRC (art. 24© & GC 3)
- **Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development:** UN Charter (art. 1(3)); ICESCR (art. 2); CRC (art. 4)

# Is there a time frame?

- At the global level, a set of inter-related 8 goals, 18 targets, 40+ indicators
  - Few in number
  - Stable over time
  - To be achieved by 2015
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- The MDGs are people-centred, time-bound, measurable & achievable

# Monitoring & Reporting progress

- Global MDGs refer to the 8 goals, 18 targets, 48 indicators.
  - National progress looks at achievements of national development priorities, using tailored MDGs and country sourced data to assess advances.
- 2005 Progress Report of the Secretary-General
- National MDG Reports by end of 2004, covering period 1990-2000+
- In the Pacific:
  - 4 National MDG Reports produced in 2004/2005
  - One Regional MDG Report
  - Several draft MDG Reports to be finalized in 2006
- Frequency of National MDG Reports

# Localizing the MDGs

- While the MDGs are set at international level, and as countries adopt them, the MDG goals, targets, indicators can be localized or adapted to reflect national contexts and priorities.
- For example:
  - Add NCDs as a target under Goal 6 for the Pacific
  - or
  - Adapt the education goal to look at completion rates , etc
- Caution: Comparability

# MDG Goal 9?

- Afghanistan has adopted a 9th MDG on enhanced security
- Cambodia adopted a 9th MDG on De-mining and Victim Assistance
- MDG 9 for Mongolia is on Human Rights and Democratic Governance, with 3 measurable targets set, including to promote 'a zero tolerance environment against corruption' (or words to similar effect)
- Are there any issue of specific relevance to the Pacific?

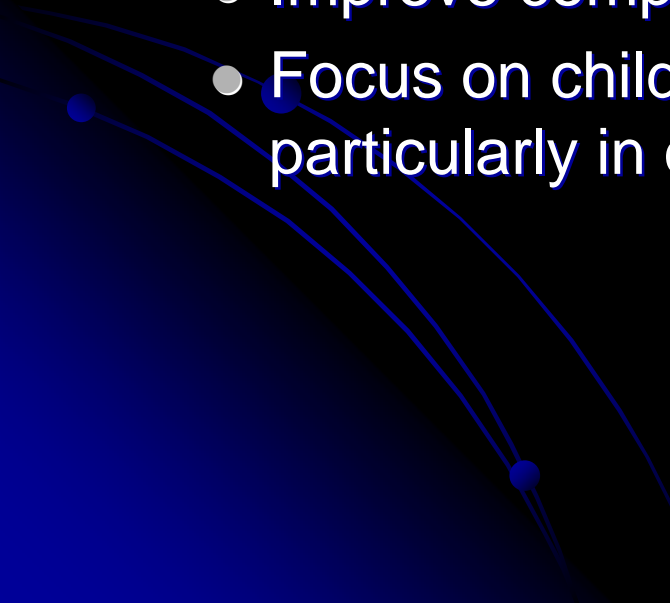
# Status & trends in the Pacific

- Globally, Asia leads the way in the decline of global poverty, but in the Pacific, poverty & hardship is on the increase

## National Poverty Incidence

PDMC	Population Below the Basic Needs Poverty Line		
	National	Urban	Rural
Cook Islands	12.0	-	-
Fiji Islands	25.5	27.6	22.4
Kiribati	50.0	51.0	50.0
Marshall Islands	20.0	-	-
Micronesia	27.9	29.5	32.9
Papua New Guinea	37.5	-	-
Samoa	20.3	23.3	17.9
Timor-Leste	39.7	25.0	44.0
Tonga	22.3	23.6	22.8
Tuvalu	29.3	23.7	23.4
Vanuatu	40.0	-	-

# Achieve universal primary education - Goal 2

- Primary school enrolment relatively high. But improvement is needed in some countries.
  - Challenges:
    - Improve completion rates
    - Focus on children living in remote and rural areas, particularly in outer islands
- 

# Gender equality & women empowerment - Goal 3

- Significant progress achieved towards gender equality with regard to equal access to education opportunities
- More women in the labour force, but inequalities remain
- Challenge for women in securing paid jobs, wage differentials, higher unemployment rates
- Political representation of women/women in decision-making low in Pacific countries
- Other disadvantages such as gender-based violence

# Reduce child mortality- Goal 4

- Child & Infant mortality in decline, but with significant regional and sub-national disparities
- Issues:
  - Address basic health care delivery
  - Underweight children
  - Immunization, nutrition, communicable diseases such as malaria, diarrhea

# Improve maternal health – Goal 5

- Uneven progress across the region, with rural/outer island women more at risk during childbirth
- Concern over maternal health and morbidity in several Pacific countries
- Teenage pregnancy generally high in the region
- Improvements needed in:
  - Adequate reproductive health services, family planning
  - Skilled care at delivery, emergency services, etc


# Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, other diseases – Goal 6

- Insufficient data available, but in line with world trends, HIV prevalence rate in the Pacific rising
  - Challenge:
    - upscale prevention and treatment
    - Address discrimination & stigmatization
    - Leadership for national response
- High rates of Sexually Transmitted Infections
- Resurgence of TB in some countries
- Malaria an issue in endemic countries
- NCD: incidence among the highest in the world

# Ensure environmental sustainability - Goal 7


- Importance of environmental sustainability recognized, but progress in implementing policies is uneven
- Forests/trees cleared at unsustainable rates
- Access to safe water relatively high – improvement needed in some countries. Sustainability of water resources is an issue (droughts, population growth, competing use of water, etc)
- Insufficient data on access to improved sanitation. Contamination of ground water an issue
- Slum dwellers/ squatter settlements

# Develop a global partnership for development - Goal 8

- PICS continue to receive high amounts of ODA (in per capita terms), but ODA level in the Pacific is in decline
  - Significant trade deficit by PICS (small size of economies, remote locations, lack of infrastructure, low FDI inflows, etc)
  - Job prospects for youth have declined
  - Insufficient data on access to pharmaceuticals
- 

# Summary progress on the MDGs for each PIC

	GOAL 1	GOAL 1	GOAL 2	GOAL 3	GOAL 4	GOAL 5	GOAL 6	GOAL 7	
	poverty reduction	hunger reduction	universal primary education	gender equality in education	reduced child mortality	reduced maternal mortality	reverse major diseases	access to water & sanitation	Unlikely to achieve
Cook Islands	-	-	-			-	-	-	-
Fiji	-							-	2 goals
Kiribati	-				X	-	-		-
Marshall Islands	-	-			X	-	-		-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-		-	-		-
Nauru	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
Niue	-	-			-	-	-		-
Palau	-	-				-	-		-
Papua New Guinea	X		X		X		X	X	8 goals
Samoa	-						-		3 goals
Solomon Islands	-	X	-		X		-	-	-
Tokelau	-	-			-	-	-		-
Tonga	-	-				-	-		-
Tuvalu	-	-			X	-	-		-
Vanuatu	-						-	X	5 goals

 On track

 Off track

 Off track, high negative levels

- Lack of data

# Trend

- In spite of some progress, the Pacific is not performing so well on many goals, and the region is struggling to achieve the MDGs by 2015
- Need to scale up efforts and allocate resources effectively and efficiently to bridge the gaps in the next 10 years


# How to move forward?

- 2005 World Summit Outcome, under *Development*:


“Commitment to provide an additional \$50 billion a year by 2010 to reduce poverty”

“Commitment by all developing countries to adopt national plans for achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2006.”

# MDG-based planning and policies

- “A long term vision consistent with the Millennium Declaration, based on nationally determined priorities, that is supported by medium-term cross-sectoral strategies, which are measured against progress towards concrete MDG outcomes”
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# MDG Goal 8

- Aid, trade and debt relief
  - The MDG-based plan can be a good instrument to engage donors in discussions to scale up resources towards MDG achievement in developing countries
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# Link to the workshop

- The workshop will introduce some concepts related to MDG-based planning:
  - Using available data in the Pacific for evidence-based planning
  - Pro-poor policy formulation : meaning?
  - Pro-poor & gender-sensitive budget: characteristics?
  - Costing & financing the MDGs in the Pacific
  - Integrating aid as part of all available resources
  - Governance & capacity development

● Thank you ...

