

PIANGO WORKSHOP

Presentation on

The Pacific score on the
Millennium Development Goals

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Overview

- The Millennium Declaration and the MDGs
 - Monitoring & Reporting
 - Status & Trends in the Pacific
 - Possible roles of CSOs
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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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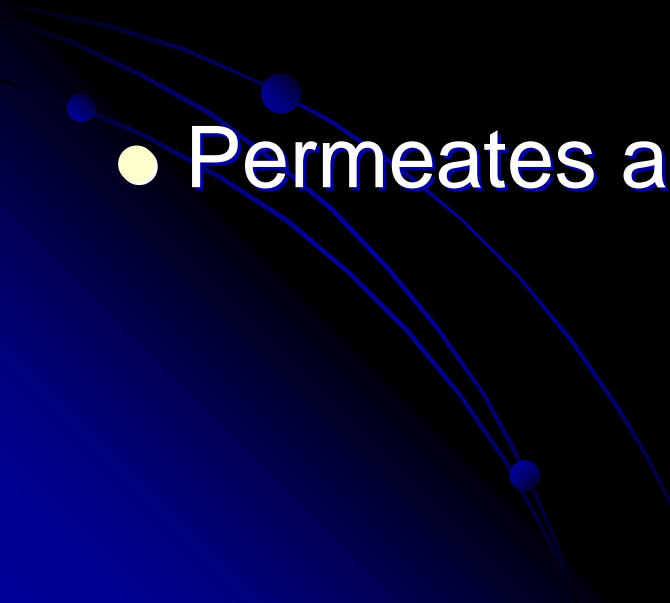
The Millennium Development Goals

- 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2. Achieve universal primary education
- 3. Promote gender equality & 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
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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)

Monitoring & Reporting progress

- Global MDGs refer to the 8 goals, 18 targets, 48+ indicators, to be achieved by 2015
- 2005 Progress Report of the Secretary-General
- National MDG Reports by end of 2004, covering period 1990-2000+
 - National progress looks at achievements of national development priorities, using tailored MDGs and country sourced data to assess advances.
- In the Pacific:
 - 4 National MDG Reports produced in 2004/2005
 - One Regional MDG Report
 - Several draft MDG Reports to be finalized in 2006

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?

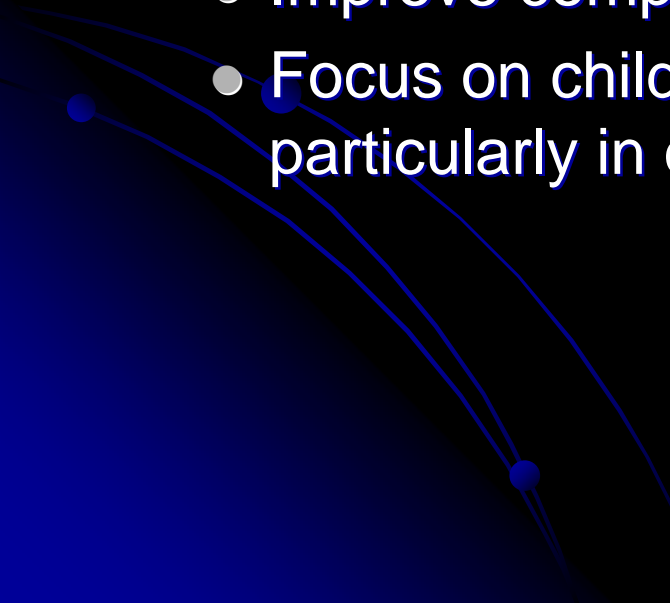
Status & trends in the Pacific

- 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 Is	20.0	-	-
Micronesia	27.9	29.5	32.9
PNG	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
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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
- Progress on infant mortality: slow
- Issues:
 - Address basic health care delivery
 - Prevalence of underweight children too high
 - 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 has improved – further progress needed in some countries. Sustainability of water resources is an issue
- Insufficient data on access to improved sanitation, but evidence suggests there is regression
- 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	Unlikely to achieve
	poverty reduction	hunger reduction	universal primary education	gender equality in education	reduced child mortality	reduced maternal mortality	reverse major diseases	access to water & sanitation	
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
 X Off track, high negative
 Lack of data

Pacific countries, on track and off track for the MDGs

	GOAL																					
	1	2	3		4		6			7												
	Underweight children \$1/day poverty	Primary enrolment	Primary completion rate	Reaching grade 5	Gender primary	Gender secondary	Gender tertiary	Under-5 mortality	Infant mortality	HIV prevalence	TBC prevalence	TBC death rate	Forest cover	Protected area	CO2 emissions	ODP CFC consumption	Water consumption	Water urban	Sanitation urban	Sanitation rural		
Cook Islands			↓			●	●			●	●		●	●	●		↓	●				
Fiji			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	↑	●	●	●	●	↓	●		↓	↓	
Kiribati				↑	●	●	●			■	■		●	●	↑	●	↓	●	■	↑	↑	■
Marshall Islands			↑		●	↓	●	●	↑	■			●	●		●		●	↓	●	↑	■
Micronesia										●	●		●	●	↑	●		↓	●	●	■	↓
Nauru					↓	●	●			●	●		●	↓			●	●				
Niue					↓	●	↓						●	●	↓		↓	●	●	●	●	●
Palau			●		●	↓	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	■	↓	●	↓
Papua New Guinea				↑	↓	↓	↑			■	■	↓	●	●	↓	●	●	●	↓	↓	↓	↓
Samoa			↑	↑	●	●	●	↓	●	●			●	●	●	●	↓	●	↓	↓	●	●
Solomon Islands			●			●	↑			■	●		●	●	↓	●	●	●			●	
Tokelau																						
Tonga			●		●	↓	●	●	●	●			●	↓	↑	●	↓	●	●	●	●	●
Tuvalu				↓	●	●				■	↑		●	●	↑	↑		●	↑	↑	●	↑
Vanuatu			↑		↑	●	↓	↓	●	●			●	●	↑	●	↓	↑	↓	↓		

Key: ● early achiever ↑ on track ■ slow ↓ regressing

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.”

What can be done?

- Freer and fairer trade for all
- Developed nations to increase ODA & debt relief
- Developing countries to prioritize MDGs & adopt national strategies to achieve them
- On track countries to adopt more ambitious targets
- Use ODA to strengthen national capacities, the rule of law, governance

Role of Civil Society Organizations

- Multiple roles in the MDG framework:
 - Advocacy for change: holding duty bearers accountable
 - Reporting : be part of the process
 - Monitoring progress: keep track of changes
 - Service delivery
 - Data collection & analysis: a basis for informed positions
 - Monitoring & Evaluation : crosscutting

● *Vinaka ...*

