

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Mainstreaming MDGs in National Development Strategies

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Presentation Outline...

- ◆ **What are MDGs and what is their linkage with biodiversity?**
- ◆ **MDG-based National Development Strategies**
- ◆ **Conclusions**

What are Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)...?

- ◆ **The MDGs are eight goals to be achieved by 2015 that respond to the world's main development challenges**
- ◆ **The MDGs flow from the '*Millennium Declaration*', adopted by 189 heads of state at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000 and provide a framework for the improvement of human conditions.**

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The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)...

- ◆ synthesise, in a single package, many of the most important commitments made separately at the international conferences and summits of the 1990s;
- ◆ recognise explicitly the interdependence between growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development;
- ◆ acknowledge that development rests on the foundations of democratic governance, the rule of law, respect for human rights and peace and security;

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The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)...

- ◆ are based on time-bound and measurable targets accompanied by indicators for monitoring progress; and
- ◆ bring together, in the eighth Goal, the responsibilities of developing countries with those of developed countries, founded on a global partnership endorsed in Monterrey, Mexico in March 2002.

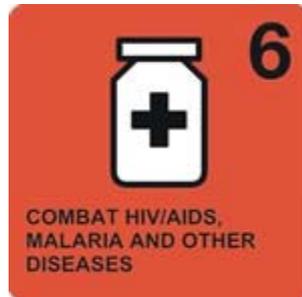
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What do MDGs offer...

- ◆ **An unparalleled opportunity to make the world a better place.**
- ◆ **A formal recognition that poverty can be solved when both the rich and poor work together.**
- ◆ **A practical and achievement set of targets for human development upto 2015.**

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The MDGs at a glance...





Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- ◆ **Target:** Reduce by half the number of people who live on less than a dollar a day.
- ◆ **Target:** Reduce by half the number of people who suffer from hunger.

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Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Statistics

- ◆ In 2003, 1.2 billion people were living in poverty (surviving on less than \$1 a day).
- ◆ More than 800 million people are malnourished.
- ◆ Malnutrition causes more than half of all child deaths.

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Linkages between MDGs and Biodiversity

Goal 1	Links to biodiversity resources and ecosystems services
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="407 468 1821 718">• Biodiversity and ecosystem services are essential to the productivity (of agriculture, forests, and wetland) and conservation of biodiversity resources is critical because power to purchase commercial products is restricted and alternate livelihoods are scarce to come by.<li data-bbox="407 739 1821 925">• Using biodiversity equitably and sustainably is fundamental to strategies and actions to eradicate/reduce poverty and to achieve sustainable development.<li data-bbox="407 946 1821 1132">• Improvements to core productive assets e.g. soils, water, trees and natural vegetation is necessary for reducing under nutrition among vulnerable communities (Scherr, 2003).

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ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL
PRIMARY EDUCATION

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

- ◆ **Target:** Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling.

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ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL
PRIMARY EDUCATION

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Statistics

- ◆ In 2003, 115 million children were not enrolled in primary school.
- ◆ Three-fifths of the 115 million children not enrolled in primary school are girls.
- ◆ Children enrolled in primary school have a one in three chance of completion.

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Linkages between MDGs and Biodiversity

Goal 2

Links to biodiversity resources and ecosystems services

Achieve universal primary education

- Time spent on collecting water and fuel wood by children, especially girls, can reduce time at school and deny opportunity of education.
- Education will improve the human resources capital, encourage alternative income options and thereby reduce dependence on biodiversity resource based subsistence.

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Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- ◆ **Target:** Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and at all levels by 2015

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Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Statistics

- ◆ There are 876 million illiterate adults in the world; two-thirds of them are women.
- ◆ In Sub-Saharan Africa the ratio of boys to girls enrolment in primary and secondary schools is 8 to 1.
- ◆ In 2003 the number of women holding seats in national parliaments was only 15%.

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Linkages between MDGs and Biodiversity

Goal 3

Promote gender equality and empower women

Links to biodiversity resources and ecosystems services

- When biodiversity and ecosystem services are degraded or destroyed, the burden falls disproportionately on women and girls, who are forced to travel farther and spend more time in the search for drinking water, fuel wood, and other forest products.
- This increased burden limits their opportunities for education, literacy, and income-generating activities.
- Women are more exposed to impacts of indoor air pollution by burning of fuel wood, and suffer additional physical burden due to lack of secured access and rights to resources (e.g. water, fodder).

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Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

- ◆ **Target:** Reduce the mortality rate of children under five by two thirds.



Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Statistics

- ◆ 11 million children die each year before they reach the age of five, in most cases by easily treatable diseases.
- ◆ 20% of child deaths in developing countries were caused by preventable acute respiratory infections.
- ◆ The infant mortality rate in 2001 in the developing world was 61 deaths per 1,000 births.

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Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Statistics

- ◆ 30 million children worldwide do not receive vaccinations for easily preventable diseases.
- ◆ In the developing world only 78% of children are immunized against tuberculosis and 69% against measles.

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Linkages between MDGs and Biodiversity

Goal 4

Reduce child mortality

Links to biodiversity resources and ecosystems services

- Under nutrition, unhealthy environment and agents of disease (malaria, dengue fever, and other insect- and water-borne diseases) are the underlying causes of child mortality that have links with degraded ecosystems.

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Goal 5: Improve maternal health

- ◆ **Target:** Reduce the maternal mortality rate by three quarters.



Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Statistics

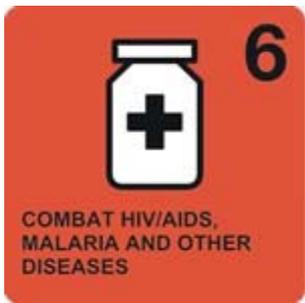
- ◆ 500,000 women died during pregnancy or childbirth in 2000, 99% of them in developing countries.
- ◆ Only 58% of women in developing countries give birth with a trained doctor or midwife.
- ◆ More than 80% of deliveries occur in areas without proper emergency obstetric care facilities.

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Linkages between MDGs and Biodiversity

Goal 5	Links to biodiversity resources and ecosystems services
Improve maternal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Much of the primary sources of traditional medicines and protein for improving the maternal health are available from the biodiversity resources.

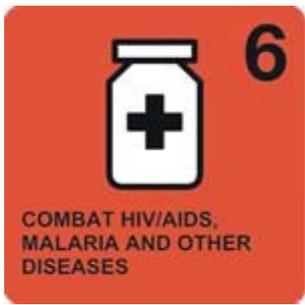
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Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- ◆ **Target:** Stop and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- ◆ **Target:** Stop and reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

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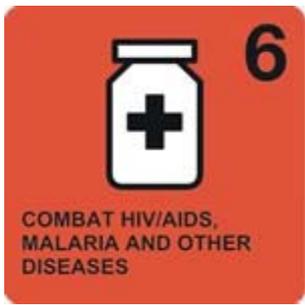


Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Statistics

- ◆ In 2002, 42 million adults and 5 million children were living with HIV/AIDS, over 95% of them in developing countries (70% of them in sub-Saharan Africa).
- ◆ In 2003 alone, 3 million people died from AIDS; since 1996 over 20 million people have died.
- ◆ 14 million children have lost one or both parents to AIDS; by 2010 the number is expected to reach 25 million.

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Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Statistics

- ◆ Tuberculosis is the leading infectious killer of adults and kills almost 2 million people a year; malaria kills more than 1 million people a year.
- ◆ People with HIV/AIDS are seven times more likely to develop tuberculosis.
- ◆ In 2000, 17 million people in Africa were affected with both HIV and tuberculosis simultaneously.

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Linkages between MDGs and Biodiversity

Goal 6

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Links to biodiversity resources and ecosystems services

- There is a relationship between biodiversity loss and the emergence and spread of new and more virulent disease organisms including SARS, Ebola, malaria, and the HIV pandemic, that have resulted from human impacts on habitats and wildlife – including inter alia ecosystem change, the bush meat trade and the wildlife trade.
- Biodiversity plays a crucial role not only in providing medicines to deal with issues of health and nutrition, but healthy ecosystems play a significant role in dealing with diseases like malaria and others (Chivian, 2002).
- Some plants have been found to significantly boost the immune system without the side effects of expensive anti-viral drugs.

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Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

- ◆ **Target:** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- ◆ **Target:** By 2015 reduce by half the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.
- ◆ **Target:** Achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.

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ENSURE
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Statistics

- ◆ **Six to seven billion tons of carbon dioxide produced by human activity is released into the atmosphere each year.**
- ◆ **Total forestland shrank by 94 million hectares (232 million acres) in the last decade and now covers only about 30% of all land.**
- ◆ **1.2 million people in poverty depend on forests to provide jobs and food.**

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ENSURE
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Statistics

- ◆ There are an estimated 924 million slum dwellers. The number is expected to rise to 1.5 billion by 2020
- ◆ 94% of slum dwellers live in developing countries.
- ◆ In 2001 more than 70% of the urban population of developing countries lived in slums.
- ◆ 2.4 billion people lack access to improved sanitation.

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Linkages between MDGs and Biodiversity

Goal 7	Links to biodiversity resources and ecosystems services
Ensure environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="369 472 1895 686">• Water availability is directly linked to the conservation of biodiversity in integrated ecosystems and larger landscapes for watershed management.<li data-bbox="369 686 1895 849">• Ecosystem depletion and species extinction reduce the capacity to respond to future stresses such as climate change.

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Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

- ◆ **Target:** Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—nationally and internationally.

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Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

- ◆ **Target:** Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing states and least development countries.
- ◆ **Target:** Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term.

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Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

- ◆ **Target:** In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth.
- ◆ **Target:** In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries.
- ◆ **Target:** In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies—especially information and communication technologies.

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Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Statistics

- ◆ **Assistance from developed countries decreased by a third in the 1990s.**
- ◆ **In 2001 landlocked countries received only 6% of all official development assistance.**
- ◆ **In 2002, 74 million young people (15 to 24) were unemployed. They account for 41% of unemployed people globally.**

Linkages between MDGs and Biodiversity

Goal 8	Links to biodiversity resources and ecosystems services
Develop a global partnership for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conversion of land rich in biodiversity for industries and large scale infra structure projects can erode resource base for food, medicines and livelihoods, pollute environment, increase health risks and affect livelihoods of communities challenged by poverty.• Destroying habitats, which support wildlife, therefore undermines the capacity of governments to generate income from tourism and support projects, which could eradicate poverty, improve maternal health, and reduce child mortality.• Maintaining biodiversity and the integrity of critical ecosystem functioning will require global partnerships. Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in business is already being encouraged for bridging conservation- development divide and for striking global partnerships for development.

MDG-based National Development Strategies

- ◆ **An inclusive and integrated approach is required if the MDGs are to be achieved by 2015.**
- ◆ **The MDGs can be achieved if they are integrated into existing poverty reduction and development strategy and national development plans of the country.**
- ◆ **There is a wide spread realization that for development assistance to be effective, it must be driven by national stakeholders (governments, parliamentarians and civil society)**

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MDG-based National Development Strategies

MDG-based National Development Strategy is defined as

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

MDB-based National Development Strategies



Conclusion....

“These eight commitments...are simple but powerful objectives that every man and woman...can easily understand and support. They are also different from other bold pledges that became broken promises over the past 50 years: first, because they have unprecedented political support; second, because they are measurable and time-bound, with most of this agenda meant to be attained by the year 2015; and third -- and most important – because they are achievable.”

-Kofi Annan, Former UN Secretary-General

Conclusion....

- ◆ **Sustained, long-term investment in capacity building at the national, regional and international levels is required in order to build individual and institutional capability.**
- ◆ **The connect between capacity and sustainable progress in human development is critical.**

Acknowledgements for Data/ Information Sources

- ◆ <http://www.undp.org/mdg>
- ◆ <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>
- ◆ http://mdg_guide.undp.org/
- ◆ **United Nations Association of the USA
and the Business Council for the United
Nations**

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Thank you...