Millennium Development Declaration 2000

189 heads of state
Collective
intentionality to reduce poverty through building on mutual responsibilities:

The Millennium Development Goals are the first global development vision that combines global political endorsement with a clear focus on, and means to engage directly with, the world’s poor people.
The road map: Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals are time-bound and measurable goals and targets to be achieved between 1990 and 2015. They include:

1. halving extreme poverty and hunger
2. achieving universal primary education
3. promoting gender equality
4. reducing under 5 mortality by two-thirds
5. reducing maternal mortality by three-quarters
6. reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB
7. ensuring environmental sustainability
8. developing a global partnership for development, with targets for aid, trade, and debt relief.
United Nations Strategy

- MDG reporting process spearheaded by UNDP
- The Millennium Campaign which mobilizes political support
- Operational support by UN agencies
- The Millennium Project
The Millennium Project

- Focuses on the question: what will it take to achieve the MDGs?
- 3 year effort (June 2002-June 2005) commissioned by the SG and UNDP administrator to identify the best strategies for meeting the MDGs. It has 10 taskforces made up of independent experts
Brasilia Declaration
(November 2003)

“Promoting political consensus around the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean”

Organized by the IDB, World Bank, ECLAC, UNDP, and Brazilian Government with the presence of Heads of State, parliamentarians, senior officials, and representatives of civil society and the private sector, and representatives of the international community
MDGs what is different?
The problem......

- "the pervasiveness of today’s crises suggests that they might all suffer from a common cause, such as a common flaw in policy making, rather than from issue specific problems. If so, issue specific responses, typical to date, would be insufficient – allowing global crisis to persist and even multiply”

(Kaul et al 1999 “Global Public Goods”)
New global mindset

“Implicit in the idea of “globalization” rather then “internationalization” is the idea that we are moving beyond the era of growing ties between nations and are beginning to contemplate something beyond the existing conception of the nation state”

Concept: One World

Peter Singer 2002
Global public goods

- Public goods are non-excludable and individuals (or states) cannot be prevented from partaking in them – they constitute goods in the public domain for all to enjoy – many are not only public in terms of consumption but also in terms of provision

- Communicable disease control as a global public good: fair share of net benefits

- Discussion on water and sanitation
Goal 8: Partnership for development

The last goal—global partnership for development—is about the means to achieve the first seven. Many of the poorest countries will need additional assistance and must look to the rich countries to provide it. Countries that are poor and heavily indebted will need further help in reducing their debt burdens. And all countries will benefit if trade barriers are lowered, allowing a freer exchange of goods and services.
Policy not charity: the compact

- Goal 8: Commitment to development index
  - Foreign aid flows
  - Openness to developing countries exports
  - Investment flows
  - Migration policies
  - Performance in peacekeeping
  - Environmental policies
Indivisibility and Synergy

The goals need to be seen as an indivisible package.
The MDGs have brought the investment in people’s health to the very center of the global development agenda. This opens new opportunities for the health sector and health organizations to gain wide support for the health agenda.

But: the progress on the health MDGs is too slow, particularly in low-income countries.
Progress towards the maternal mortality target as of 2002, selected countries of the Americas
MDG Target Synergy for Health

- Classic social determinants of health
- Environmental determinants of health
- New global determinants
- Health targets as a contribution to poverty reduction and quality of life
Health and Development Synergy

Poverty

Hunger

Primary education

Gender disparity

Environment

Safe water

Slum dwellers
Health and Development Synergy

1. Poverty
2. Hunger
3. Primary education
4. Gender disparity
5. Safe water
6. Environment
7. IT
8. Debt relief
9. Small nations
10. Work
11. Financial system
12. Trade
13. Slum dwellers
14. Environment
15. Small nations
16. Work
17. Financial system
18. IT
MDG targets and health determinants

GENERAL SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY FACTORS

INDIVIDUAL LIFESTYLE FACTORS

AGE, SEX & HEREDITARY FACTORS

Target 1: poverty
Target 2: hunger
Target 3: 1 yr education for boys and girls
Target 4: gender disparity in education
Target 5: Under-5 mortality
Target 6: Maternal mortality
Target 7: HIV/AIDS
Target 8: malaria & others
Target 9: sustainable development
Target 10: water and sanitation
Target 11: slum dwellers
Target 12: trading and financial system
Target 13: special needs of least developed countries
Target 14: special needs of landlocked countries
Target 15: debt problems
Target 16: work for youth
Target 17: Essential drugs
Target 8: sustainable development and environmental resources

Target 4: gender disparity in education
Target 5: Under-5 mortality
Target 6: Maternal mortality
Target 7: HIV/AIDS
Target 8: malaria & others
Target 9: sustainable development
Target 10: water and sanitation
Target 11: slum dwellers
Target 12: trading and financial system
Target 13: special needs of least developed countries
Target 14: special needs of landlocked countries
Target 15: debt problems
Target 16: work for youth
Target 17: Essential drugs
Target 8: sustainable development and environmental resources

Modified from Dahlgren and Whitehead
Four Principles

- Country ownership
- Accountable governance and targeted development
- Costing for investment to reach the poorest
- Policy not charity
While the MDG documents call for the simultaneous achievement of multiple targets by 2015, each country in turn must debate which of these benchmarks would enable the **most effective use of scarce resources to help the poor** – according to criteria set by the country. Trade-offs and synergies between targets also need to be explored as well as synergies between various international activities, ie PRSPS.
Almost all countries have created a high-level political entity for the MDGs
Countries are producing MDG reports
MDG campaigning in various countries (e.g. Panama, El Salvador)
Some countries have adapted the MDGs (e.g. Mexico “Más allá de los ODM”)
MDGs at the local level (e.g. Honduras and Ecuador)
PAHO Framework for action and MDGs

The unfinished health agenda

The new health challenges

Maintaining health achievements

- Reducing the gap
- Ensuring access
- Achieving results

HFA
Water and Sanitation

- The MDGs have given new impetus an visibility to the water and sanitation agenda
- Taskforce 10 Millennium Project
- TARGET 10 “to cut in half by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation” (expanded by WSSD 2002 definitions provided by the taskforce)
Taskforce Target 10

starting point

- Previous international conferences and existing international institutions, plans of action and monitoring systems (JMP)
- Interface between the targets under MDG 7
- World development Summit Johannesburg 2002 “water and sanitation are inextricably linked to the eradication of poverty and to the achievement of sustainable development”
- Access to Water as a right: General Comment 15, ECOSOC (the first to focus explicitly on the right to water and the responsibilities of governments in delivering clean water and adequate sanitation services for all)
WATER AS A RESOURCE IS AN ESSENTIAL INGREDIENT TO VIRTUALLY ALL THE MDGS – IT IS MUCH MORE THAN AN ‘ENVIRONMENT’ TARGET
Indivisibility

- Difficult to imagine how many of the targets can be achieved without ensuring target 10 for poor households: vital in terms of poverty, gender and health but also hunger and education.
Local institutional context

- Recognition that water services are most often most effectively delivered through decentralized organizations.
- That historically water management lies at the root of many local institutions: manage water on a collective basis in the public interest.
- Recognition of the community and power structures around water.
Improving sanitation in urban areas is perhaps one of the most formidable challenges facing target 10 and the water and sanitation sector more generally.
Figure 1
DYNAMICS OF THE URBAN SLUM PROBLEM

Population
- Rural
- Urban slum
- Urban other

Solutions
A Regional development
B Slum upgrading
C Urban development

World Population (billions)

1800 1850 1900 1950 2000 2050

100 million slum dwellers

World Pop.
### Access to good quality drinking water and basic sanitation

- ‘Adequacy’ is a subjective term, i.e. for the poor.
- Inequity: Poor pay more (up to 16x)
- Constraints: finance, scarcity (increased cost of development), cost recovery, technical capacity to maintain systems...

### Indicative estimates for the number (and proportion) of urban dwellers without adequate provision for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number and proportion or urban dwellers without improved provision for:</th>
<th>Indicative estimates for the number (and proportion) of urban dwellers without adequate provision for:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44 million 15 %</td>
<td>46 million 16 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and Pacific</td>
<td>98 million 7 %</td>
<td>297 million 22 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and Caribbean</td>
<td>29 million 7 %</td>
<td>51 million 13 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(WHO/UNICEF, 2000)
## Access to good quality drinking water and basic sanitation

**Intra-urban differentials**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries in region</th>
<th>Water on premises</th>
<th>Flush toilet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban Poor</td>
<td>Urban Non-poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Poor</td>
<td>75 %</td>
<td>88 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Non-poor</td>
<td>92 %</td>
<td>97 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Poor</td>
<td>31 %</td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Non-poor</td>
<td>46 %</td>
<td>32 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Poor</td>
<td>36 %</td>
<td>67 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Non-poor</td>
<td>50 %</td>
<td>88 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South, Central, West Asia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Poor</td>
<td>59 %</td>
<td>48 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Non-poor</td>
<td>74 %</td>
<td>60 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Poor</td>
<td>59 %</td>
<td>44 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Non-poor</td>
<td>74 %</td>
<td>67 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Hewett et al, 2002)*
CAVEATS

- Sanitation target more daunting than water target twice as many people (2.4 billion) lack access to sanitation as compared to water supply (1.2) – lowest Africa and Asia
- Mechanisms must be highly context specific
- Weakness of reliable data – challenge of measuring access
- LAC 14% lack of access improved water
- 23% lack of access improved sanitation
Starting point for critical action

- In essence, the water and sanitation task force believes that it will take a combination of strong national action – guided by nationally prepared and owned strategies and action plans – complemented and supported by international action.

- 17 propositions (15 national/2 international)
Recommendations

- National priority- water essential for development - PRPS planning etc.
- Sanitation must receive the same priority as water supply
- Focus on neediest areas SLUMS
- Focus on service delivery and local capacity building
- Delegation of financial authority, cash flows must increase, poor cannot bear the burden
Recommendations 2

- Involve people and increase knowledge through social marketing and education
- Include gender in program design
- ODA for water and sanitation must be fully aligned to the MDGs – and the neediest countries and regions
- Need to revamp the global institutional arrangements for supporting water and sanitation issues
What would it cost???

- Global financing costs range from $50 to $102 billion for water supply
- $23 to 42 billion for sanitation
- Total of $101 billion or $6.7 billion per year
- More clarity needed on components:
  - Capital investment, operating costs and institutional reform work
Globalization paradox: go local

- the globalization paradox:
- **Expanding global governance capacity without centralizing policy-making power** Slaughter 2004
- Their focus: solve common practical problems through transfer of “rules, practices, institutional structures” through “network effects” Raustiala 2002
- Their impact: improved compliance with international norms and standards
PAHO Integrated Approach to MDGs

Community participation

Inter-sectorality

Social protection

Health promotion

Public health

Primary health care

Compartmentalization of MDGs

HPR

PH

INTSEC

PHC

SOC PRO

MDGs
MDGs and Democracy

- MDGs as a democratic debate about government performance, especially through making impartial data available:

  Posted at the door of every village hall.

  A goal for every city and municipality
A turning point