



Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
und Entwicklung



The Millennium Development Goals - Implications for German Development Policy -

Stephan Klaus Ohme
Commissioner for the Millennium Development Goals



Berlin 10.05.2009



The UN Millennium Declaration

- adopted at the Millennium Summit in September 2000 by 189 member states of the UN
- 4 programmatic areas for international cooperation
 1. Peace, security and disarmament
 2. Development and poverty eradication
 3. Protecting our common environment
 4. Human rights, democracy and good governance

} MDGs



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 and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development



Political Significance of the MDGs

- the first common reference framework for the international development cooperation
- programmatic goals for the overall policy of all countries
- intensified dialogue with and within developing countries about ways of poverty reduction
- impetus for national reform processes
- additional legitimation to demand coherence and financial resources for development

= new dynamic in development policy!



Figure 7: Progress towards MDGs --- all developing countries

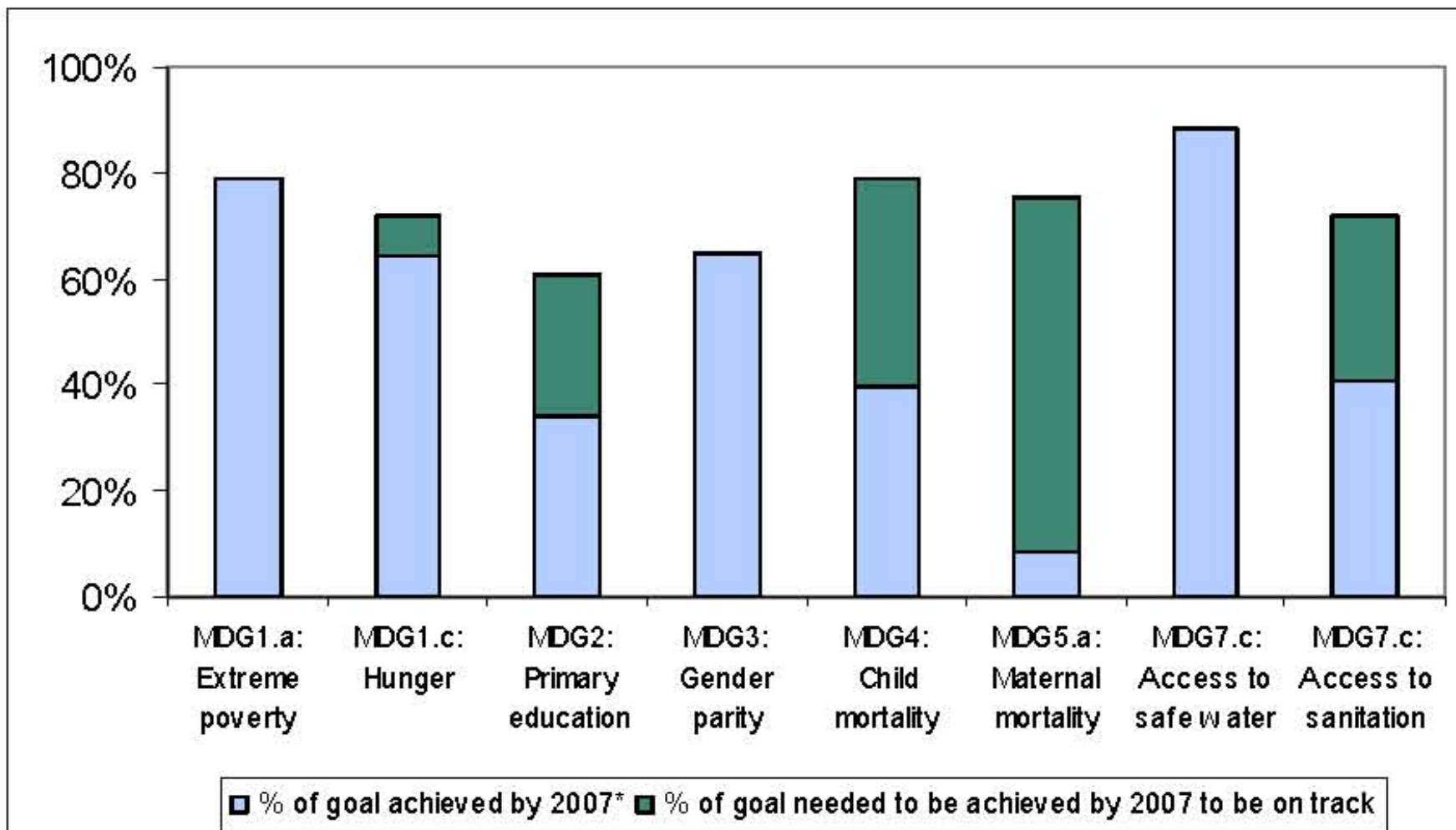
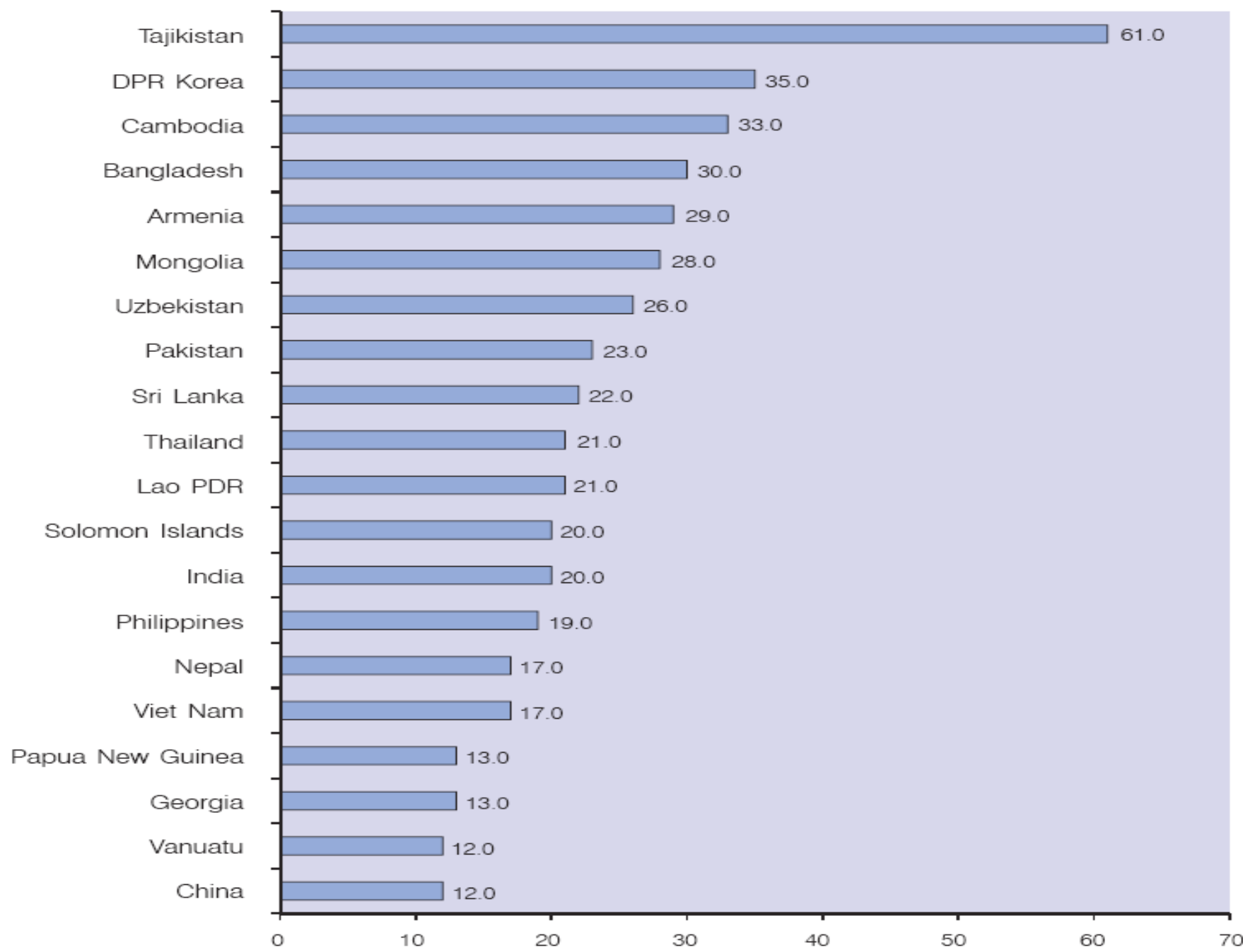


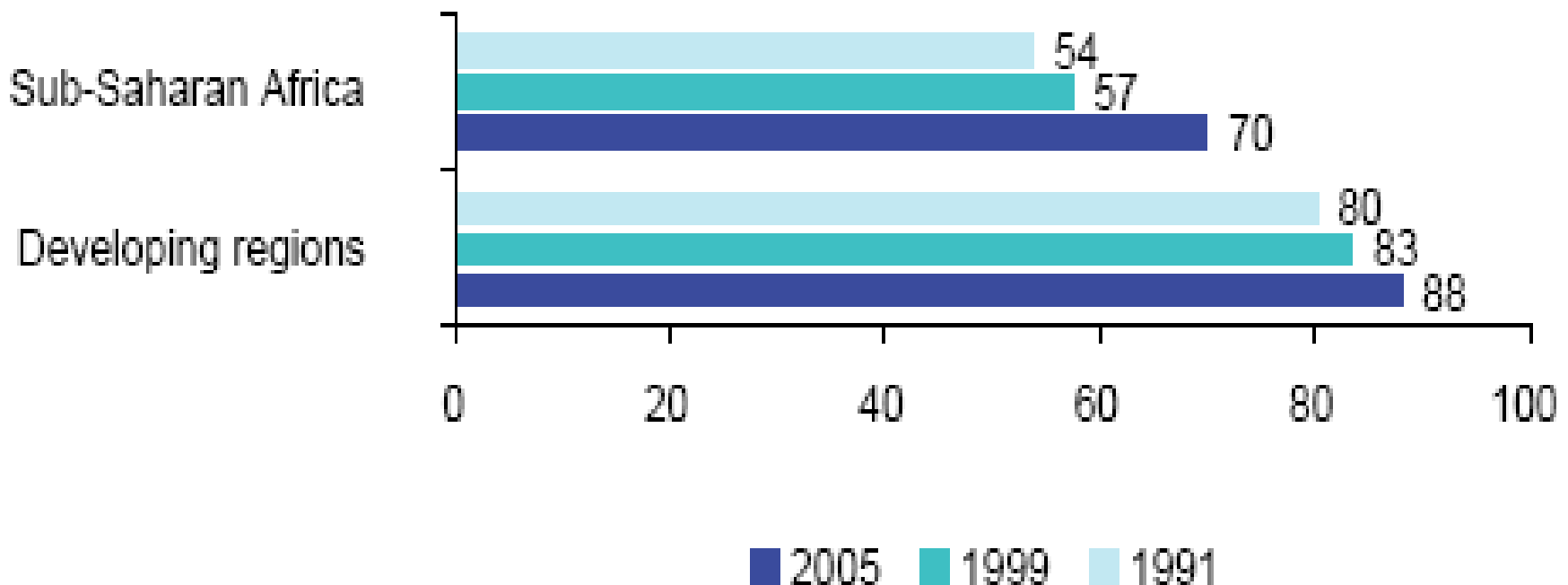
Figure 1-16 – 20 highest proportions of population undernourished, percent





Excerpt of Midterm-Review UN-SG Primary Education

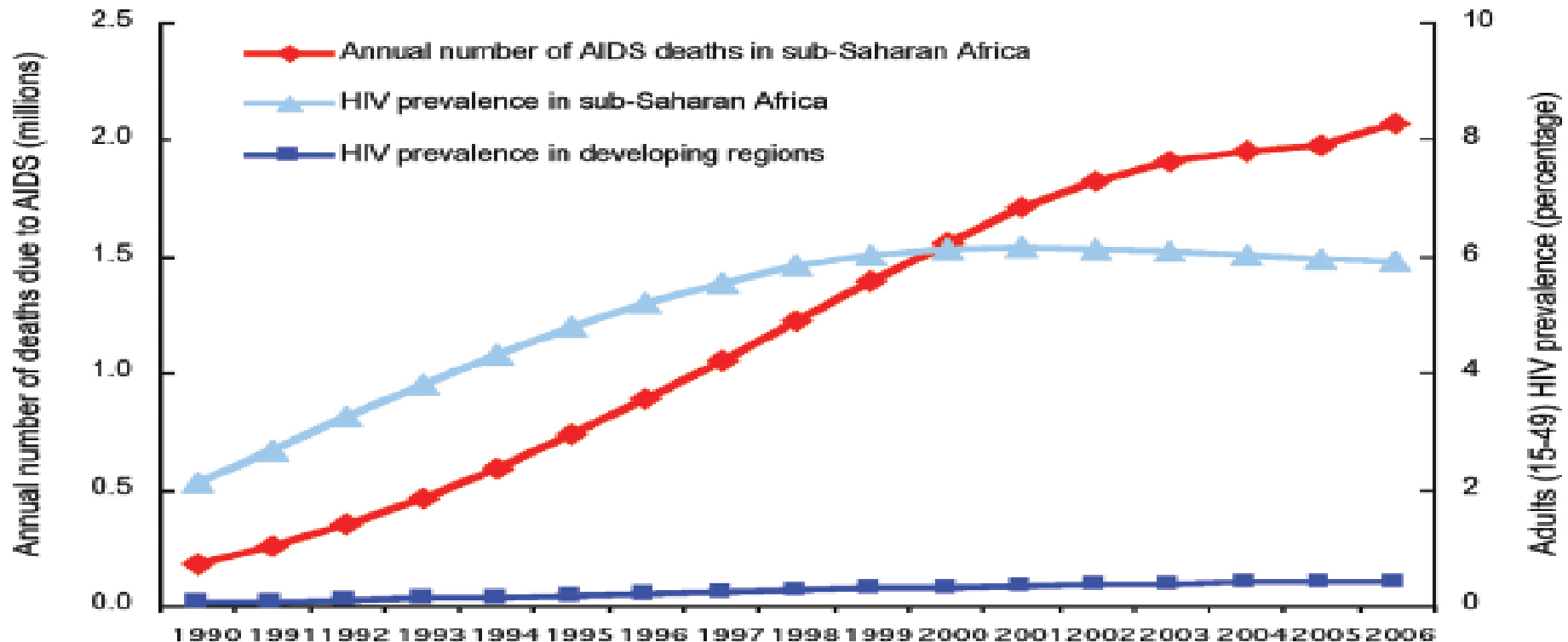
Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, 1990/1991, 1998/1999
and 2004/ 2005 (Percentage)





Midterm Review of UN-SG: Aids-Prevalence

HIV prevalence in adults aged 15-49 in sub-Saharan Africa and all developing regions (Percentage) and number of AIDS deaths in sub-Saharan Africa (Millions), 1990-2006





II. Guiding Principles

Coherence

- Sustainable Development demands a coherence of policies beyond conflicting interests
- MDG achievement does not primarily depend on development agencies
- Crucial role of trade (agric. subsidies!)

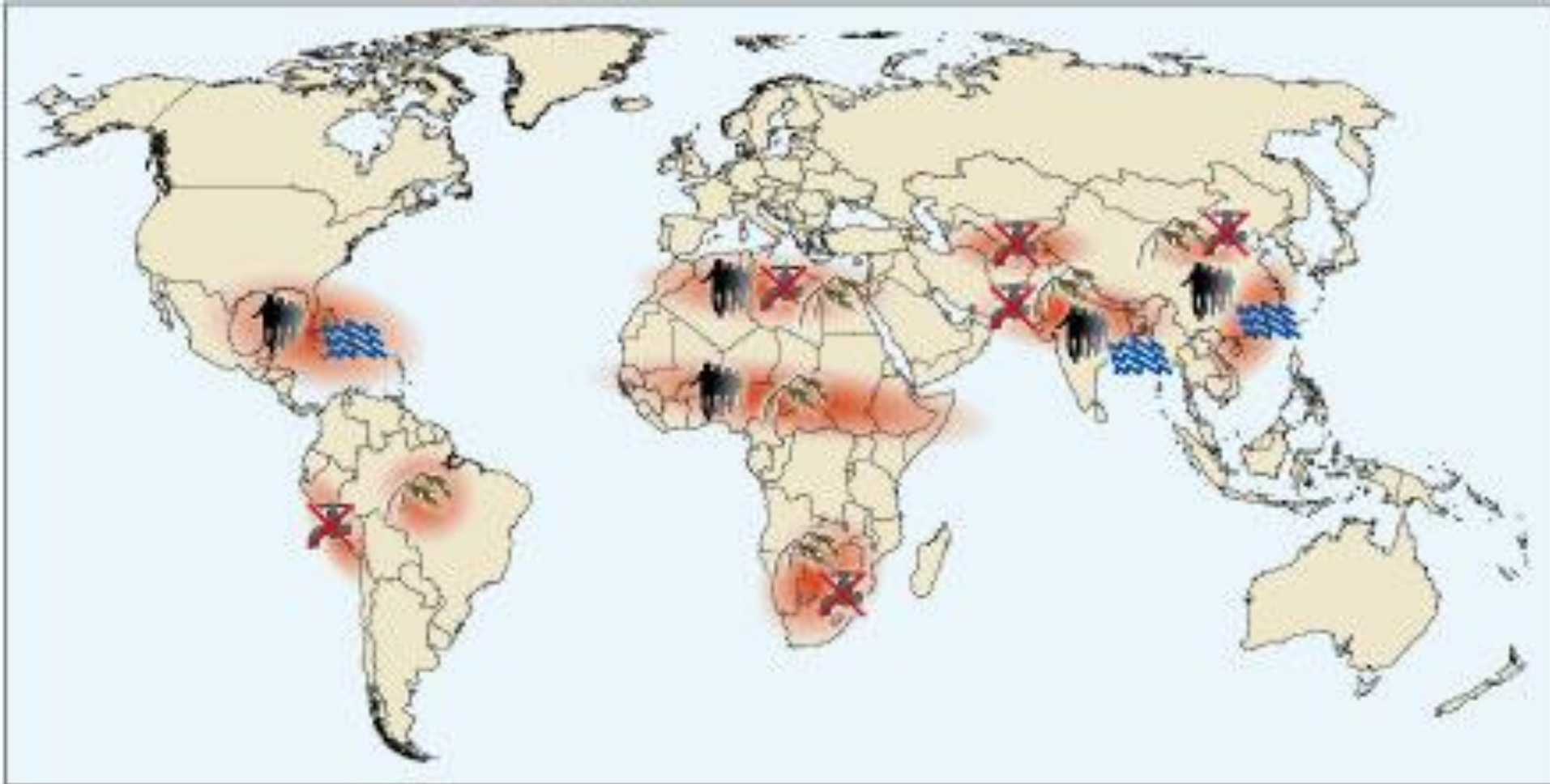


The Impacts of Climate Change on Growth and Development

- Africa will be under severe pressure from climate change. Many vulnerable regions, embracing millions of people, are likely to be adversely affected by climate change, including the mixed arid-semiarid systems in the Sahel, arid-semiarid rangeland systems in parts of eastern Africa, the systems in the Great Lakes region of eastern Africa, the coastal regions of eastern Africa, and many of the drier zones of southern Africa (see Thornton et al).⁶¹
- Between 250–550 million additional people may be at risk of hunger with a temperature increase of 3°C, with more than half of these people concentrated in Africa and

Western Asia.⁶² And there are risks of higher temperatures still. Climate change is also predicted to decrease - and/or shift - the areas of suitable climate for 81% to 97% of Africa's plant species. By 2085, 25% - 42% of plant species could find they no longer have any suitable habitat.⁶³

- Tens of millions of additional people could be at risk of malaria by the 2080s.⁶⁴ Previously unsuitable areas for malaria in Zimbabwe could become suitable for transmission with slight temperature and precipitations variations, whilst in South Africa the area suitable for malaria may double with 7.8 million people at risk by 2100.⁶⁵
- Water pressures may be intensified as rainfall becomes more erratic, glaciers retreat and rivers dry up. While there is much uncertainty about flow of the Nile, several models suggest a decrease in river flow, with nine recent climate scenario impacts ranging from no change to more than 75% reduction in flows by 2100.⁶⁶ This will have a significant impact on the millions of people that have competing claims on its supplies.
- Many large cities in Africa that lie on or very close to the coast could suffer severe damages from sea level rise. According to national communications to the UNFCCC, a 1 meter sea-level rise (a possibility by the end of the century) could result in the complete submergence of the capital city of Gambia, and losses of more than \$470 million in Kenya for damage to three crops (mangoes, cashew nuts and coconuts).⁶⁷



Konfliktkonstellationen in ausgewählten Brennpunkten



Klimabedingte Degradation
von Süßwasserressourcen



Klimabedingter Rückgang
der Nahrungsmittelproduktion



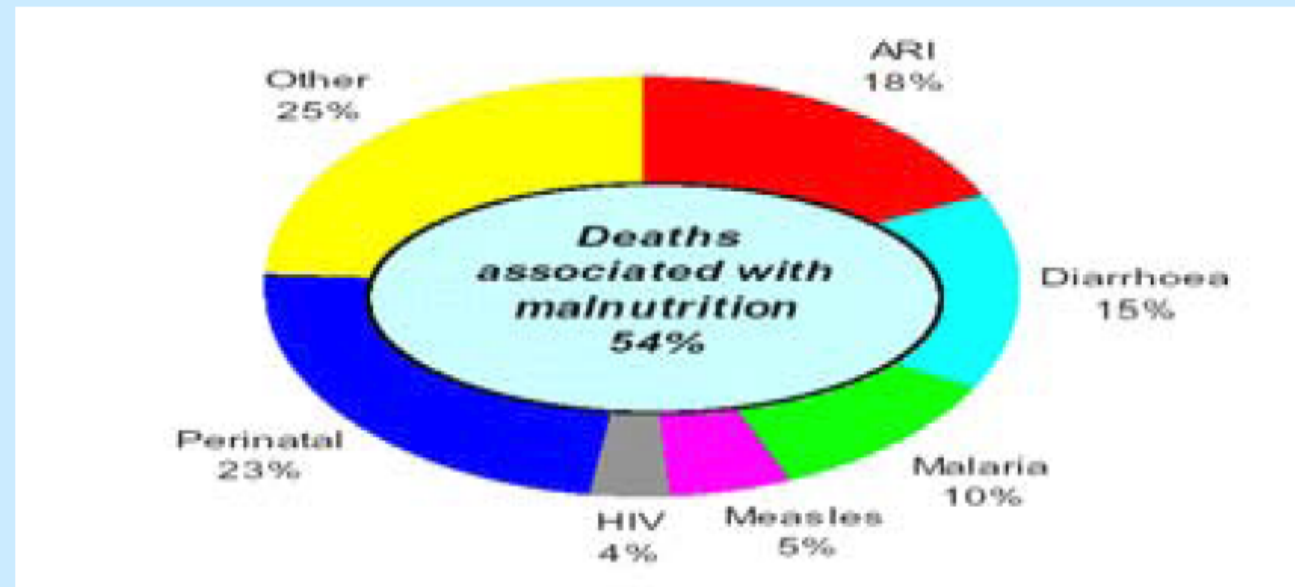
Brennpunkt



PART II: The Impacts of Climate Change on Growth and Development

Food insecurity, malnutrition and health: Approximately 40% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa is undernourished, largely because of the poor diet and severe and repeated infections that afflict poor people.²⁰ Even if the Millennium Development Goals are met, more than 400 million people could be suffering from chronic hunger in 2015.²¹ Malnutrition is a health outcome in itself, but it also lowers natural resistance to infectious diseases by weakening the immune system. This is a challenge today - malnutrition was associated with 54% of child deaths in developing countries in 2001 (10.8 million children), as illustrated in Figure 4.3. Climate change will potentially exacerbate this vulnerability as a greater number of malaria carrying mosquitoes move into previously uninfected areas. This is likely to generate higher morbidity and mortality rates among people suffering from malnutrition than among food-secure people.

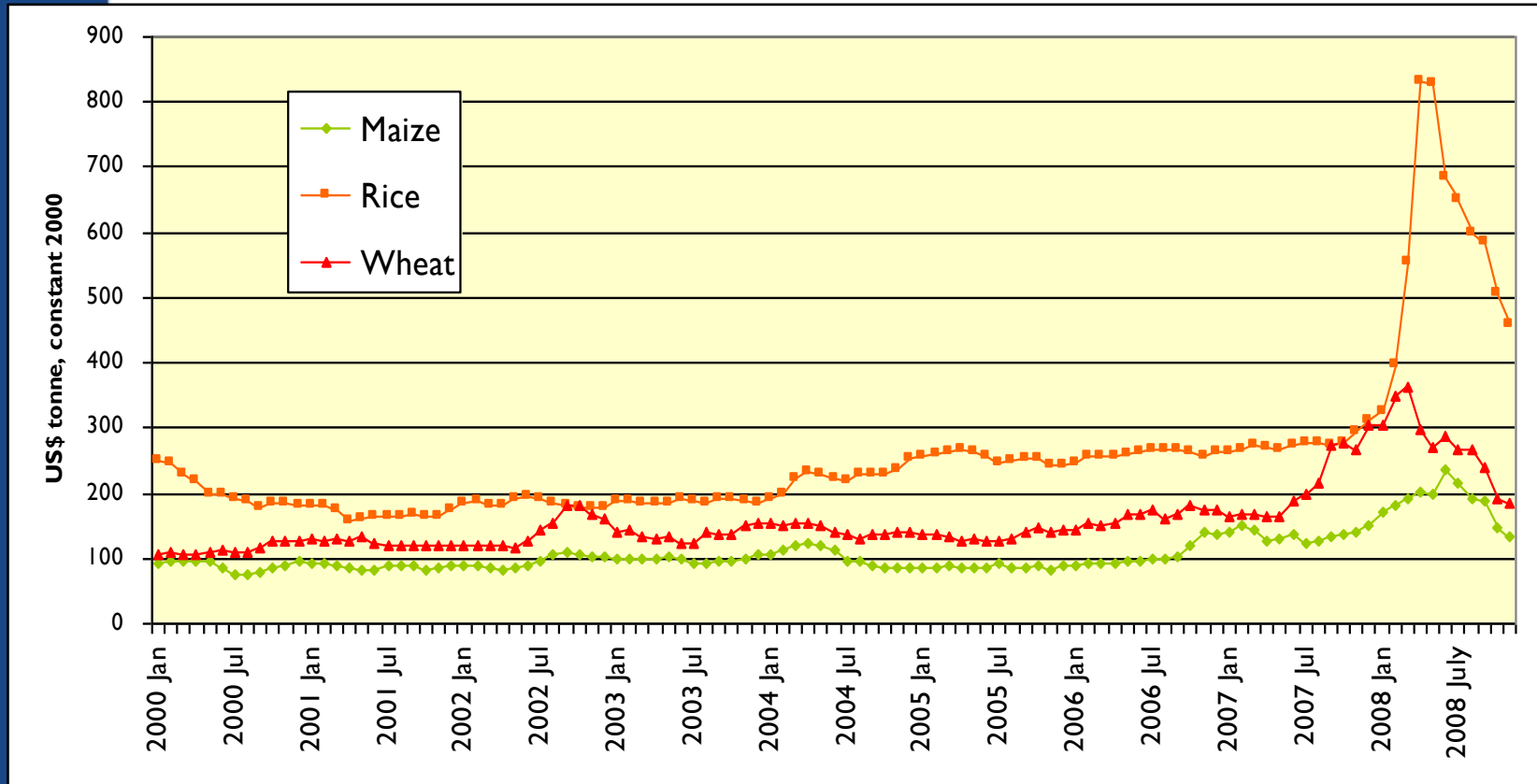
Figure 4.3 Proportional mortality in children younger than five years old in developing countries



Source: WHO (2005) Note: Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)



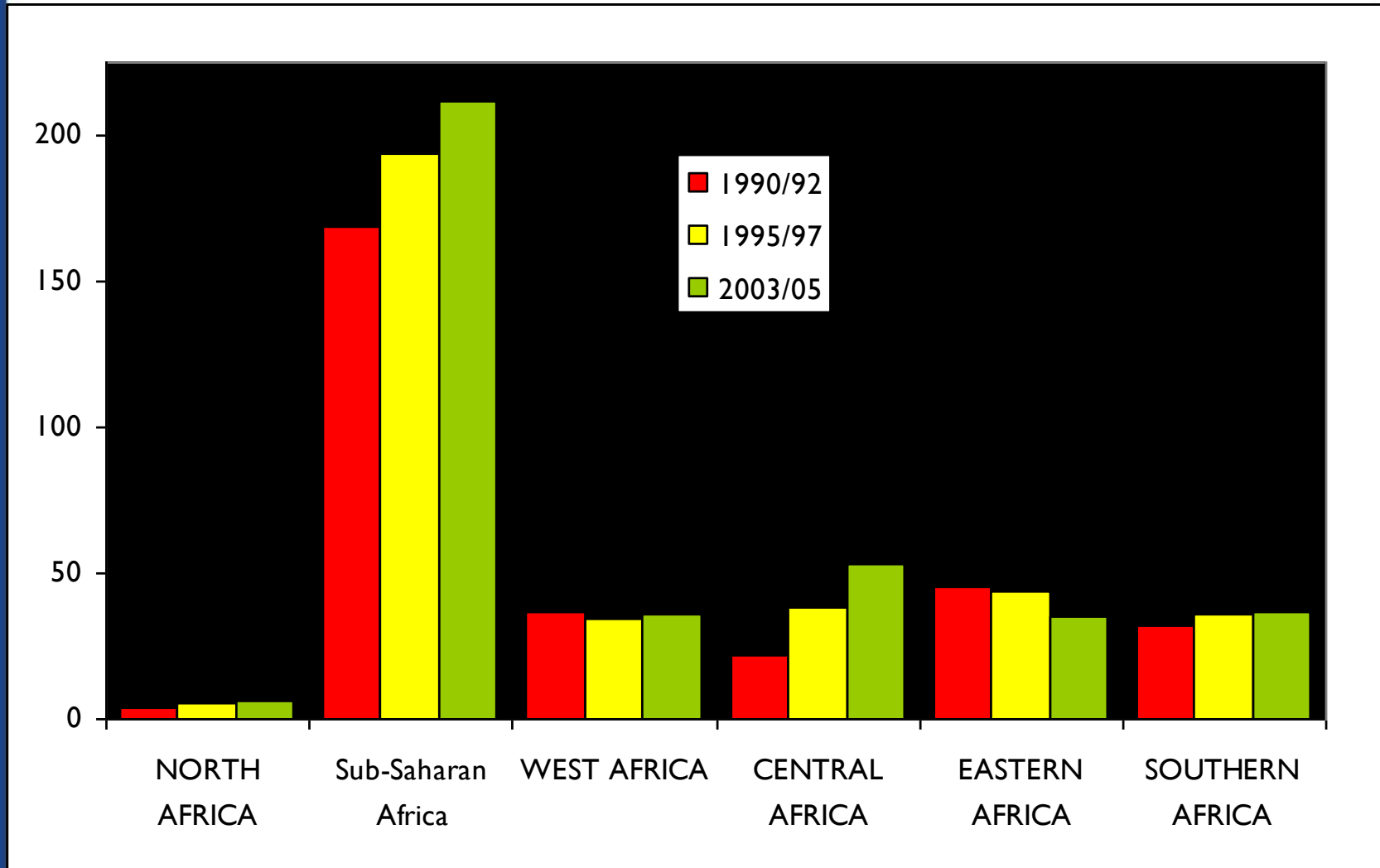
Figure A: Cereals Prices, deflated, from January 2000 to November 2008



Source: IMF Commodity Price data. US Deflator from Bureau of Economic Analysis



While numbers hungry *rise*





- Exports as share of GDP
- Exports of primary commodities

Dependence on Export Revenues

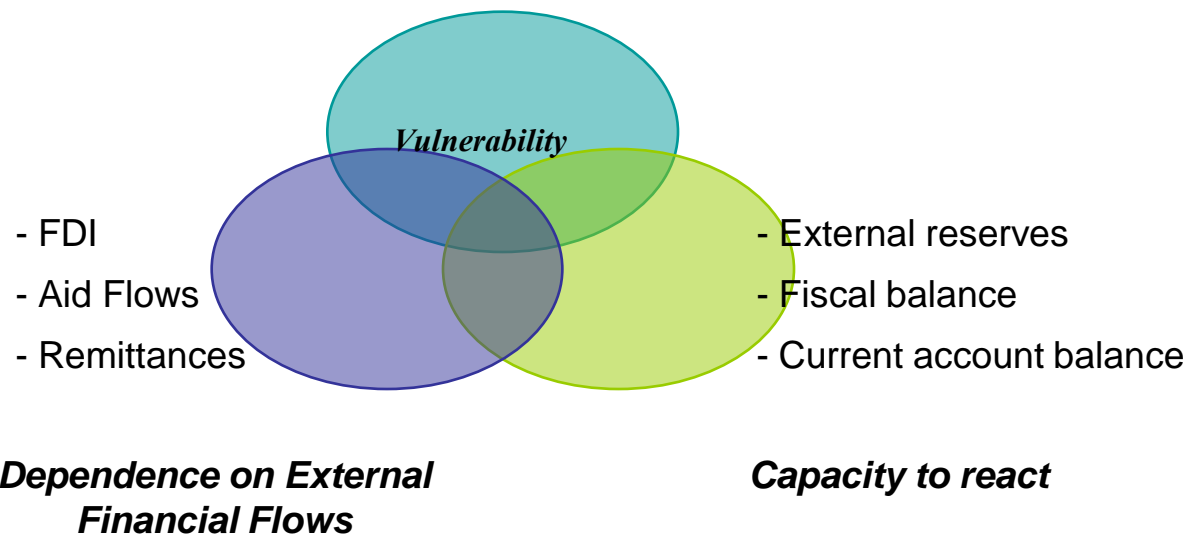
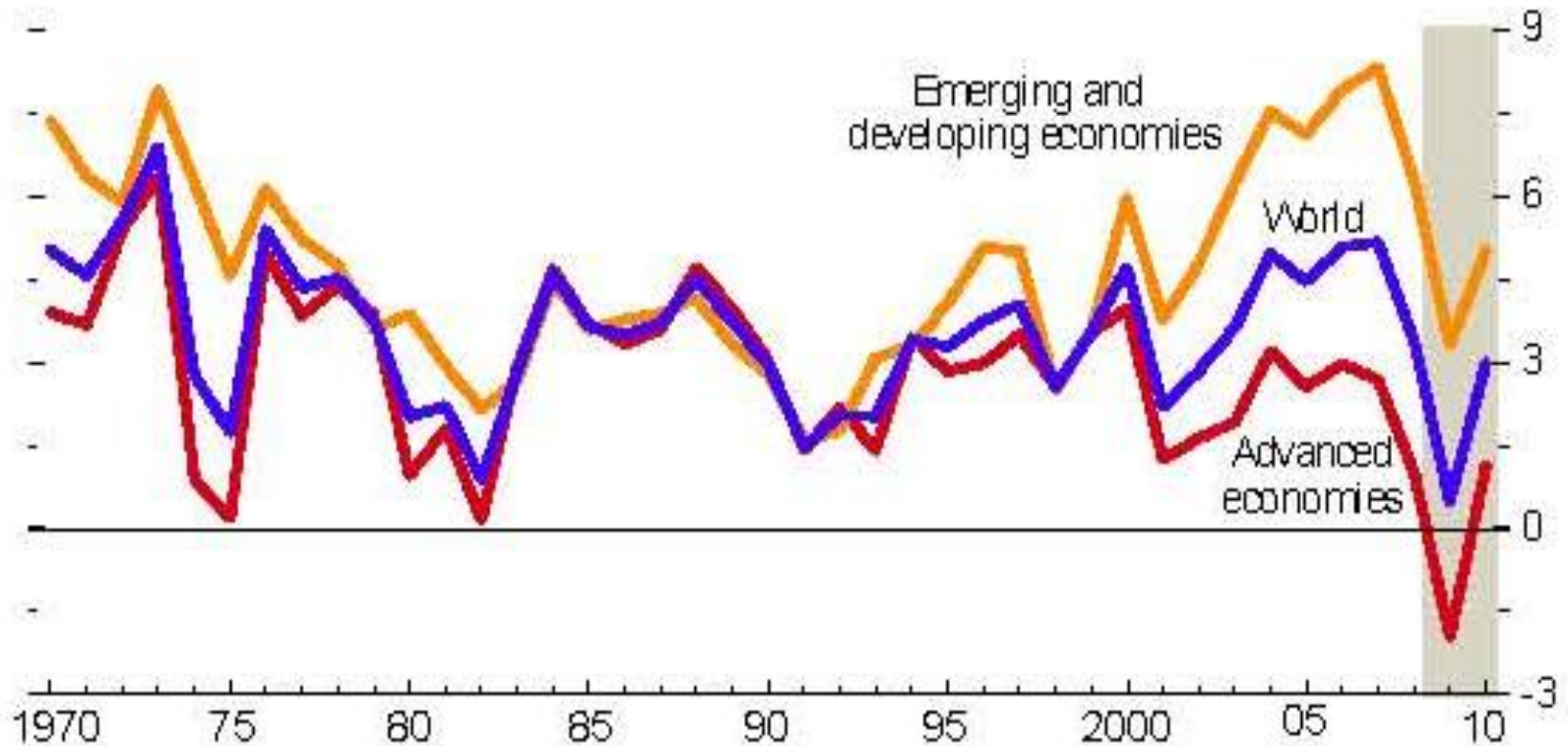




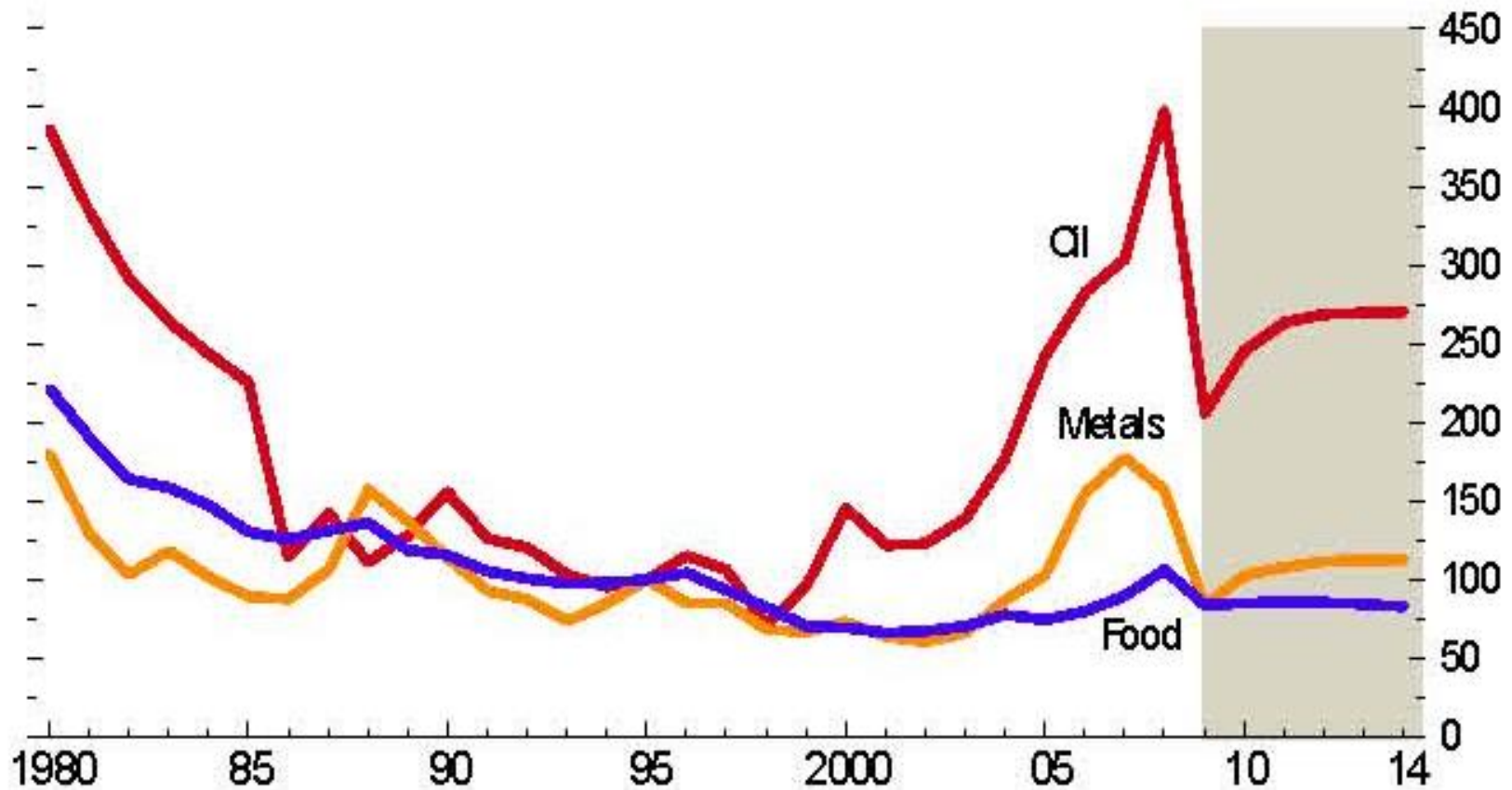
Figure 1. GDP Growth
(Percent change)



Source: IMF staff estimates.

Figure 4. Real Commodity Prices

(1995 = 100)



Source: IMF staff estimates.

Figure 3: Sub-Saharan Africa Capital Inflows

Private Capital Inflows
(Billions of U.S. dollars)

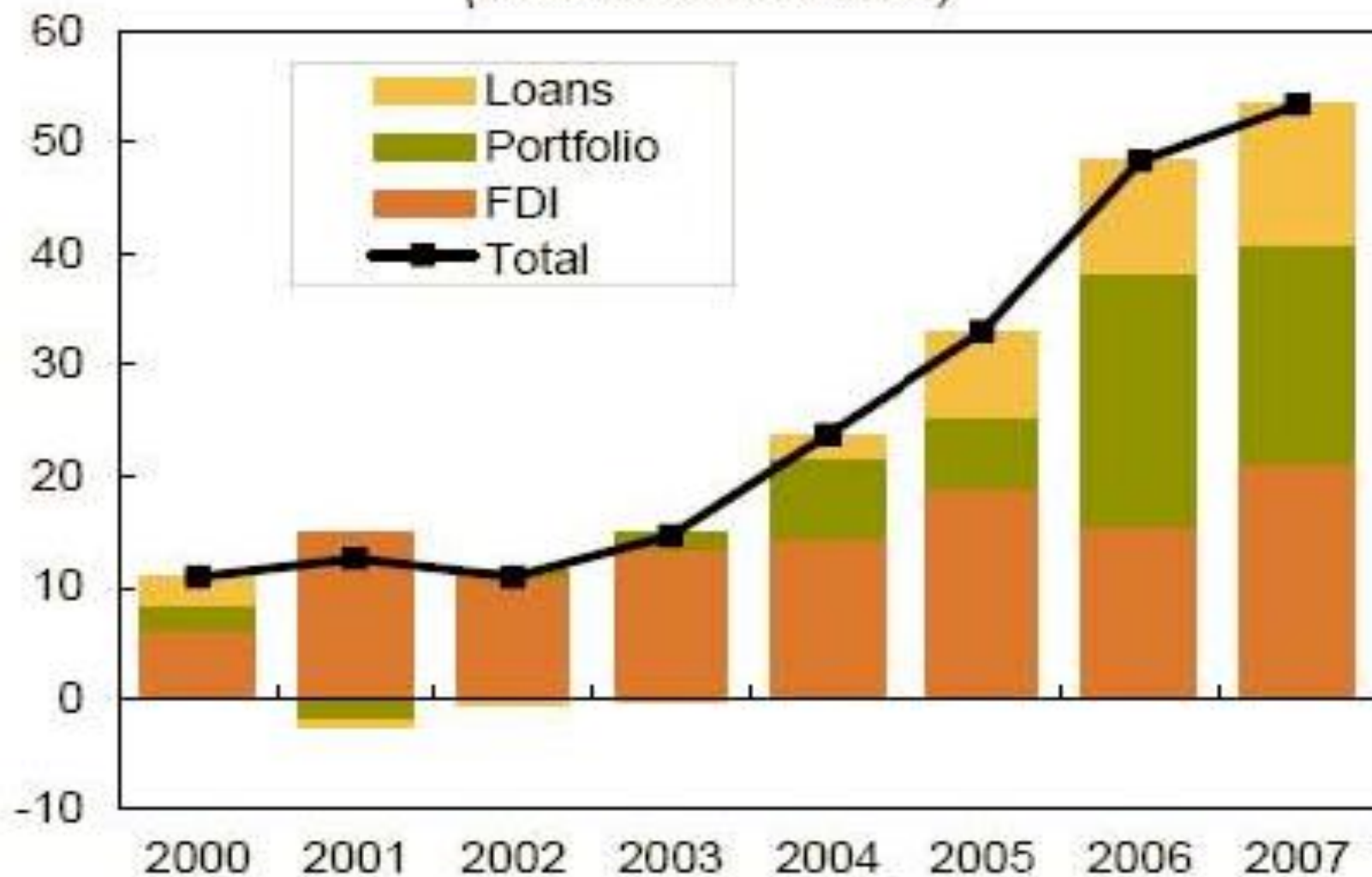
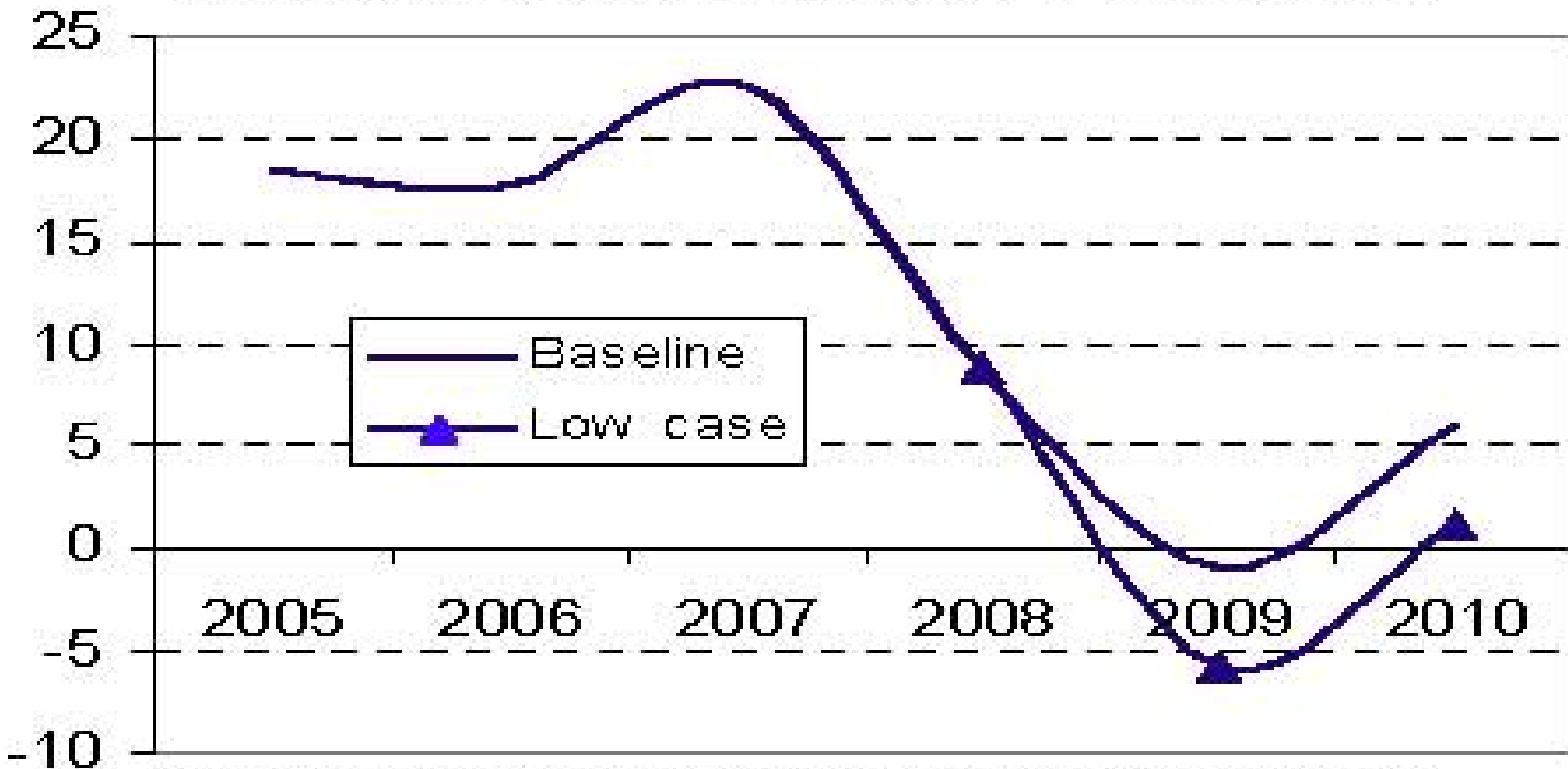




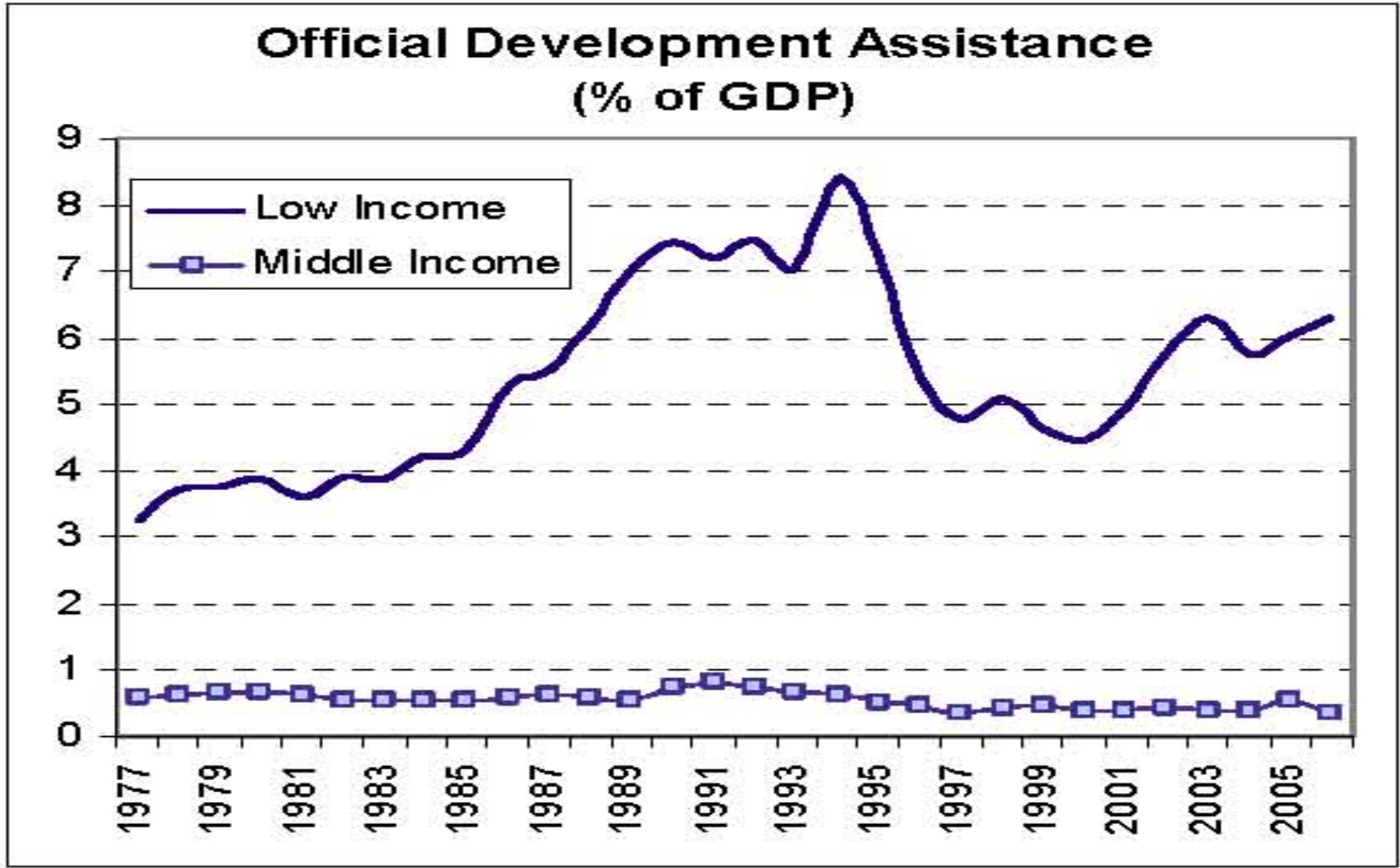
Figure 5: Remittance flows to developing countries (USD, % change)



Source: World Bank data and staff estimates

Figure 6:

Official Development Assistance (% of GDP)



Source: World Bank World Development Indicators.



Perspectives

Where do we stand?

MDG 1 – 7:

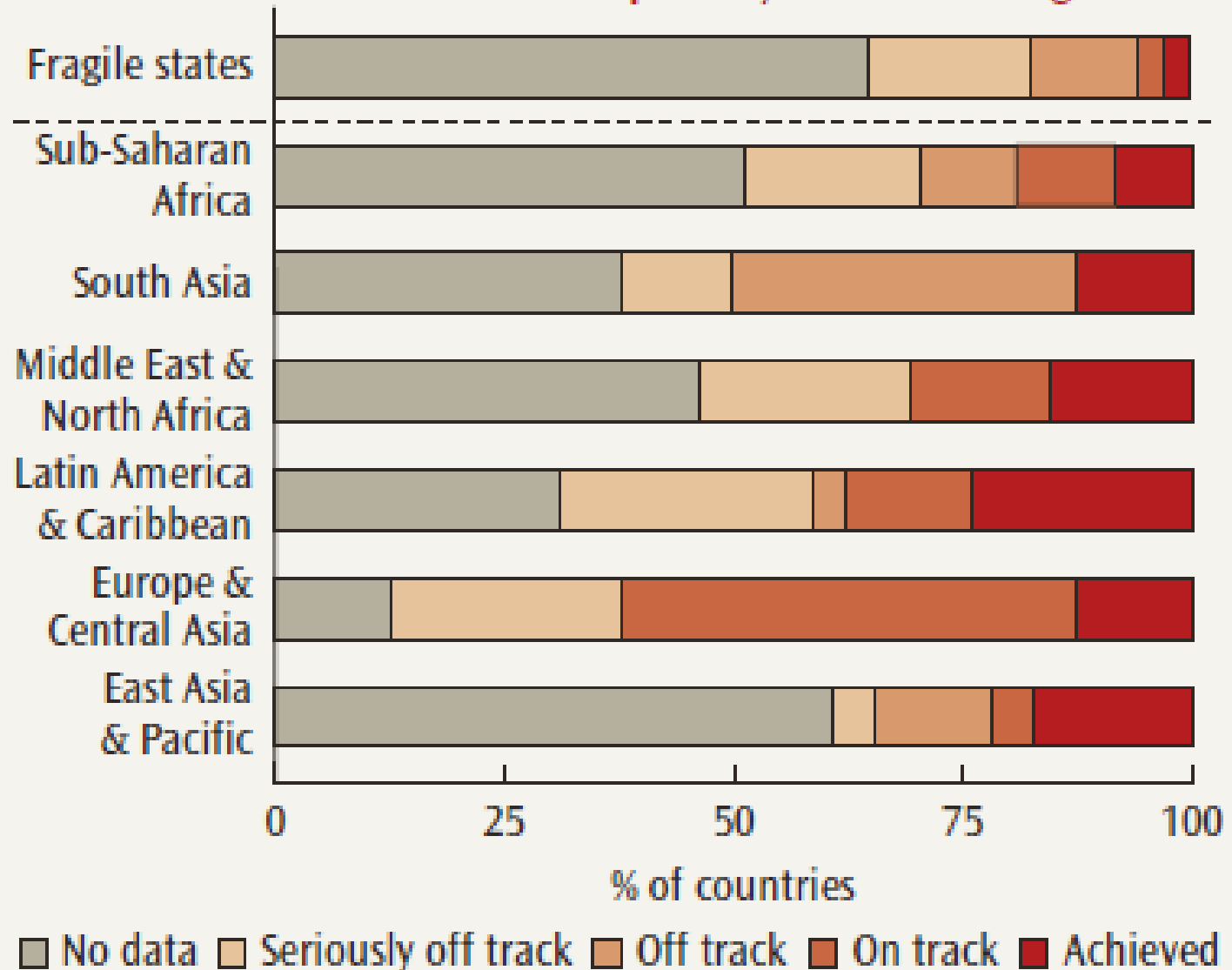
- progress was made
- but less than in 1970s and 1980s
- changes were not pro-poor
- Large differences between regions

TABLE 1.6 Longer-term poverty outlook
people living below the international poverty line of \$1.25 (2005 PPP)

	Number of people (millions)			% of population			Over/ under ^a
	1990	2005	2015	1990	2005	2015	MDG ^b
East Asia & Pacific	873.3	316.2	103.6	54.7	16.8	5.1	22.3
East Asia & Pacific, excluding China	190.1	108.5	43.5	41.3	18.7	6.7	14.0
Europe & Central Asia	9.1	17.3	12.8	2.0	3.7	2.7	-1.7
Latin America & the Caribbean	49.6	45.1	33.4	11.3	8.2	5.4	0.3
Middle East & North Africa	9.7	11.0	6.7	4.3	3.6	1.8	0.4
South Asia	579.2	595.6	416.1	51.7	40.3	24.5	1.4
South Asia, excluding India	143.7	139.8	97.7	53.1	36.6	21.2	5.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	295.7	388.4	352.6	57.6	50.9	36.6	-7.8
Total	1,816.6	1,373.5	925.2	41.7	25.2	15.1	5.7
Total, excluding China	1,133.5	1,165.8	865.1	35.2	28.1	18.2	-0.6
Low-income countries	920.4	1,032.9	789.3	52.8	43.5	28.0	-1.6
Middle-income countries	914.2	361.5	143.5	35.0	11.8	4.3	13.2

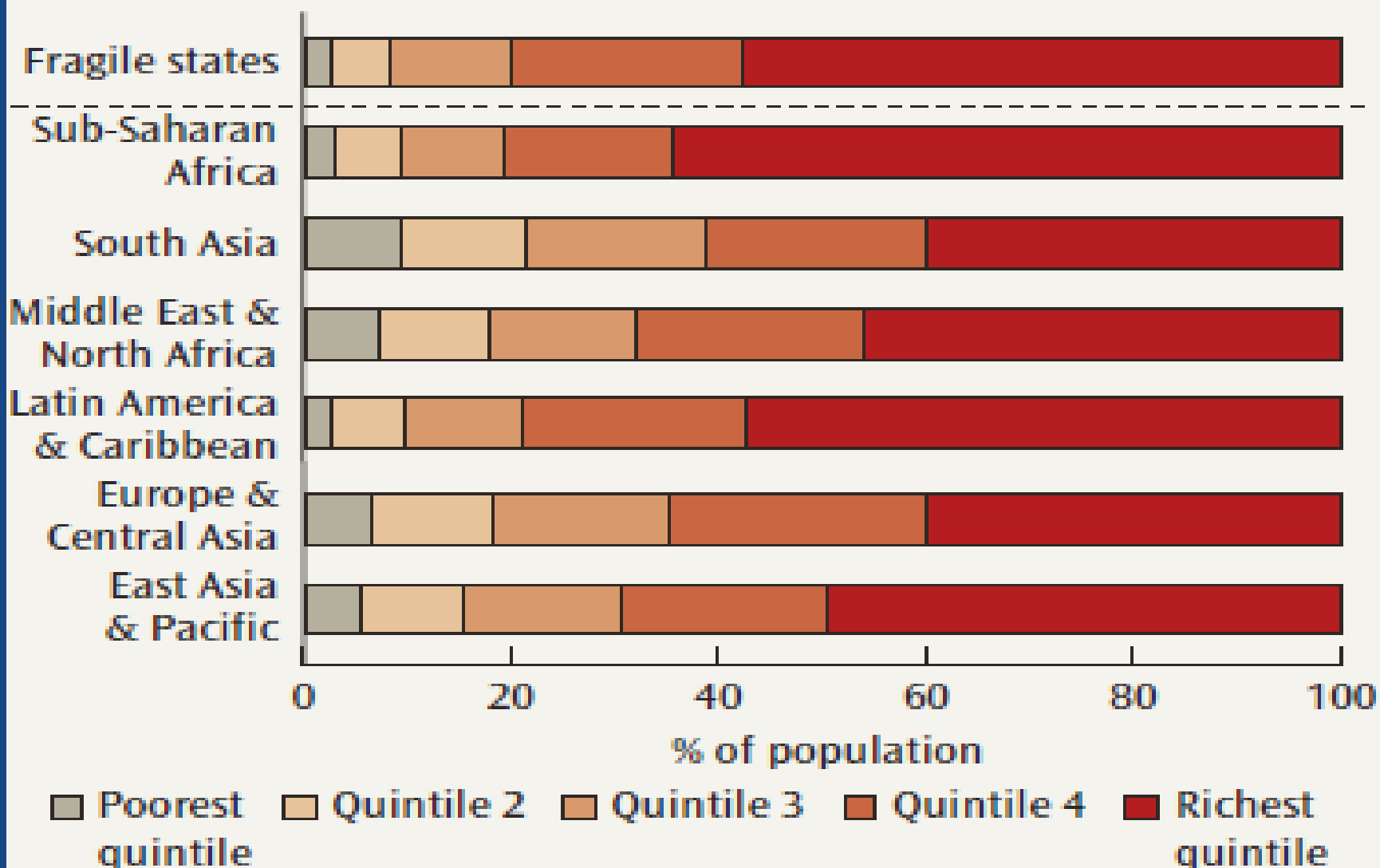


MDG 1 FIGURE 2 Proportion of countries on track to achieve the poverty reduction target



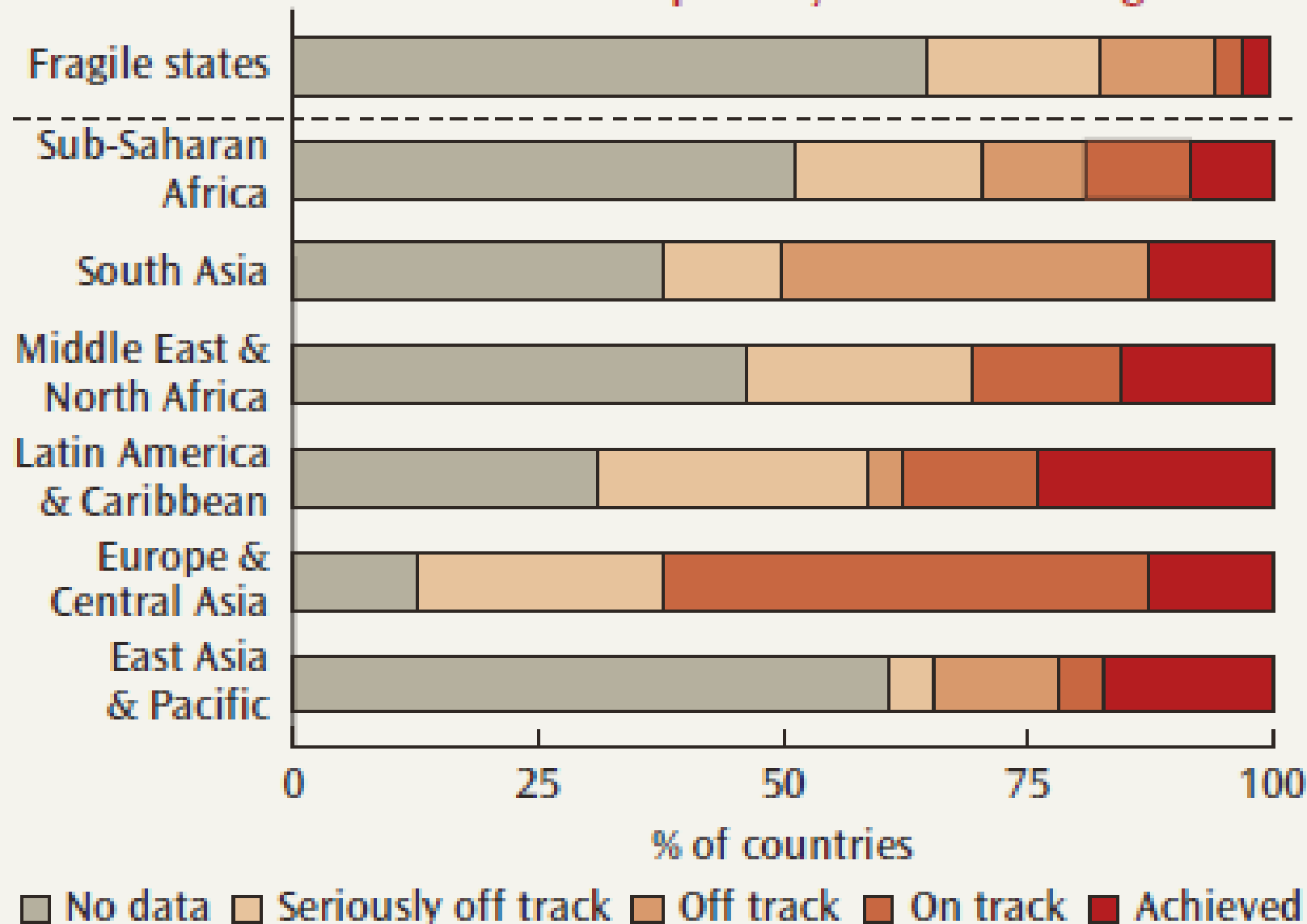


MDG 1 FIGURE 3 Share of poorest and richest quintiles in national consumption



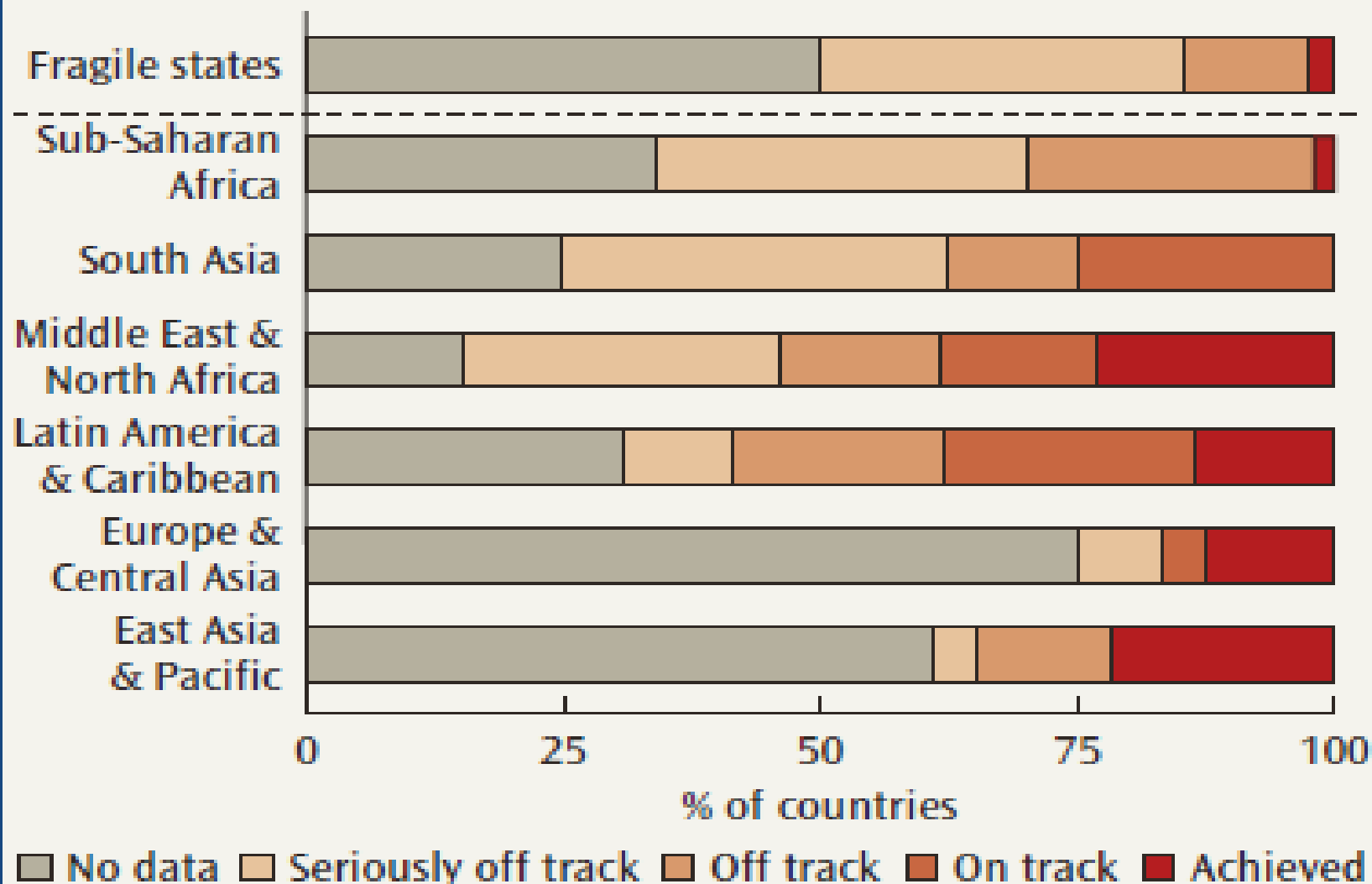


MDG 1 FIGURE 2 Proportion of countries on track to achieve the poverty reduction target



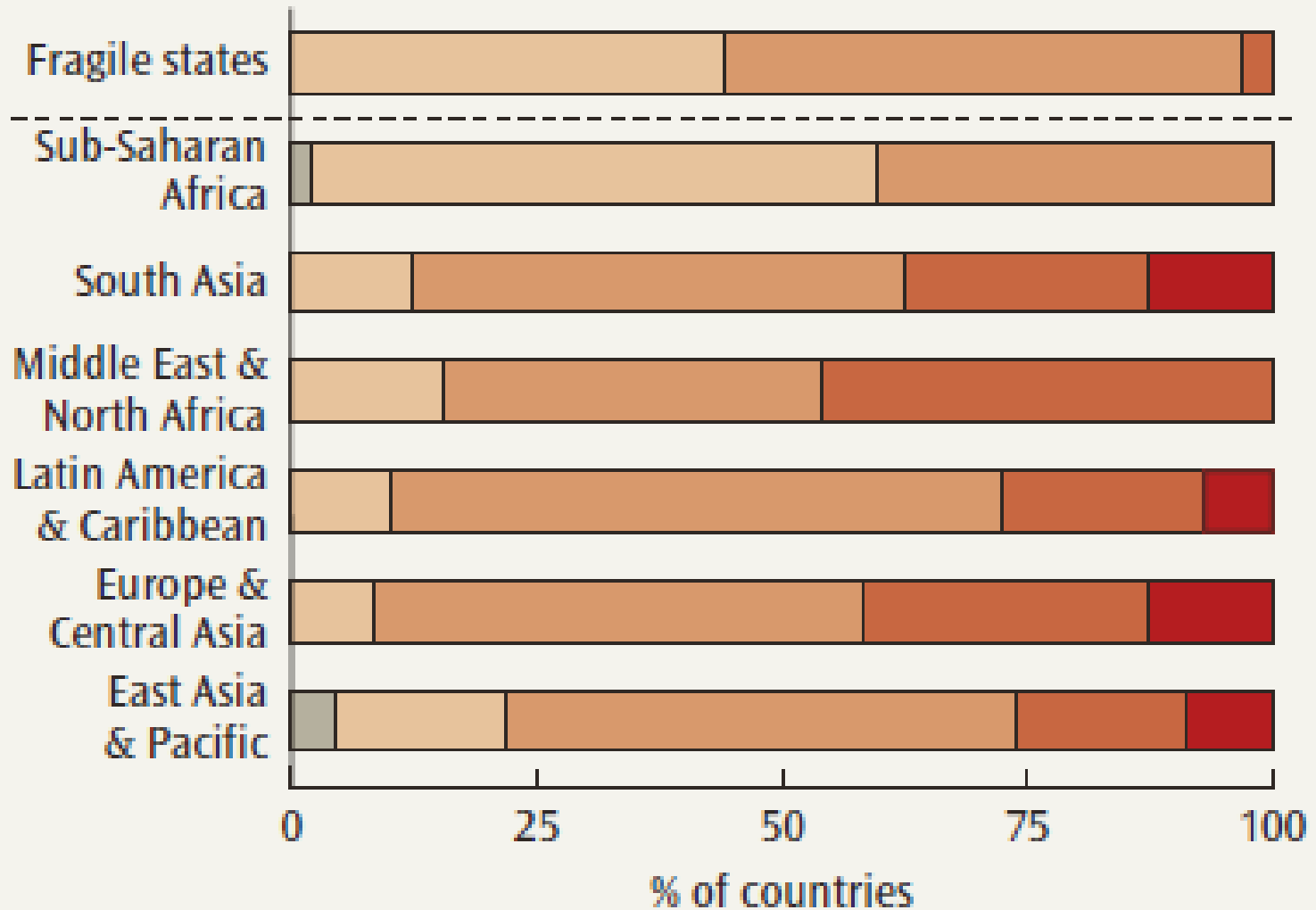


MDG 1 FIGURE 4 Proportion of countries on track to halve under-five malnutrition





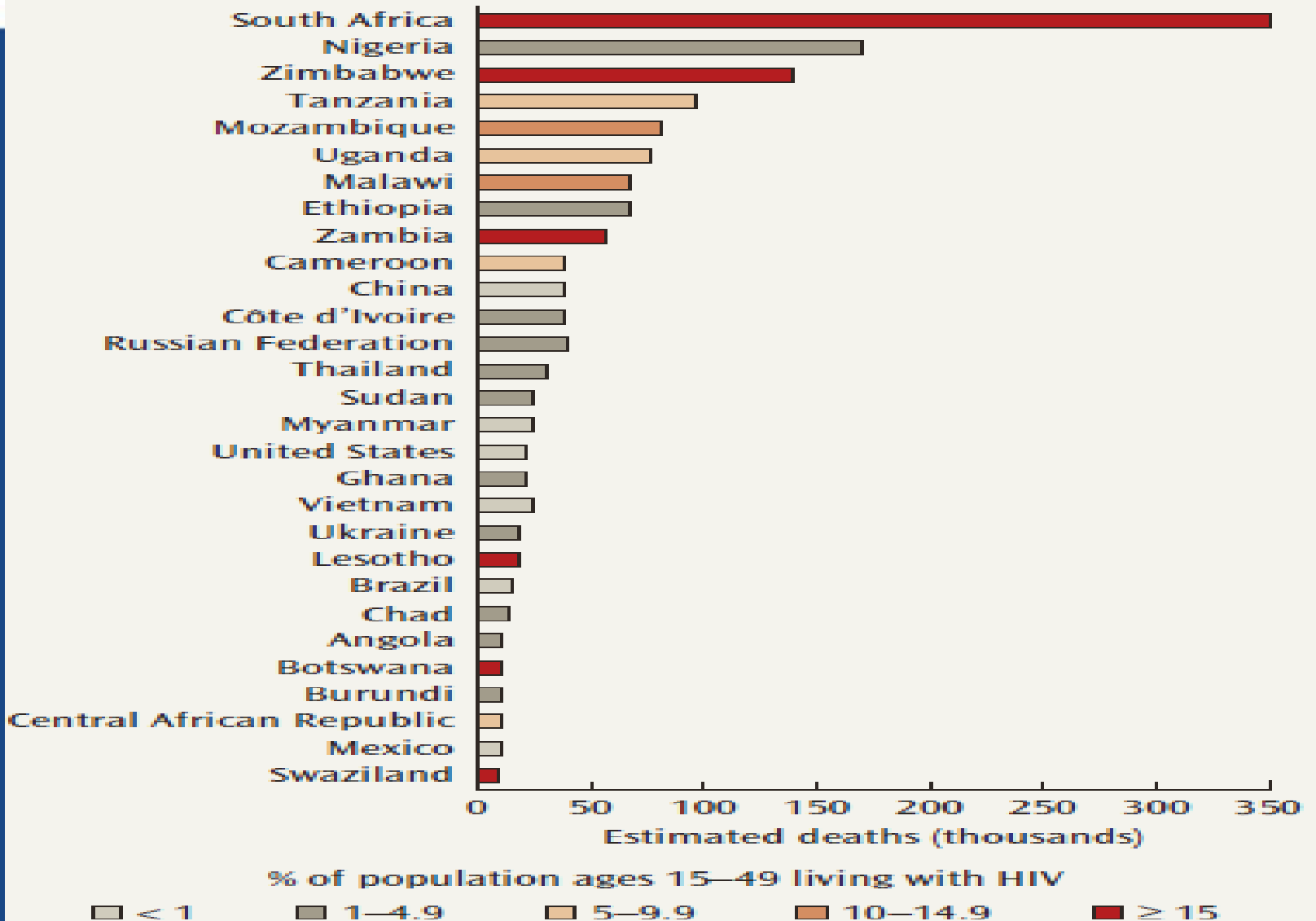
MDG 4 FIGURE 2 Proportion of countries on track to achieve the child mortality target



Legend:
■ No data
■ Seriously off track
■ Off track
■ On track
■ Achieved

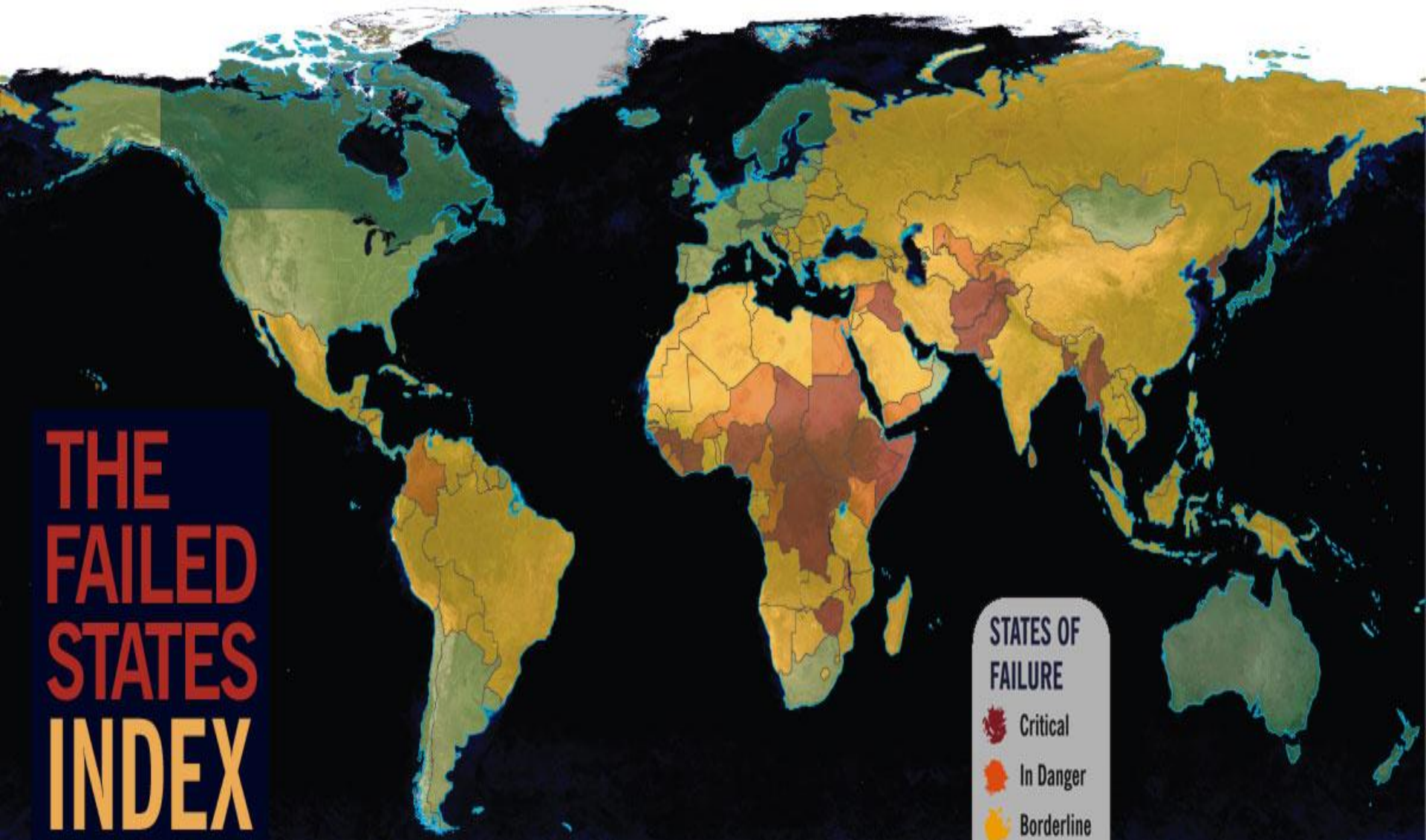


MDG 6 FIGURE 1 HIV prevalence rates and estimated deaths





Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
und Entwicklung



THE FAILED STATES INDEX

STATES OF FAILURE

-  Critical
-  In Danger
-  Borderline

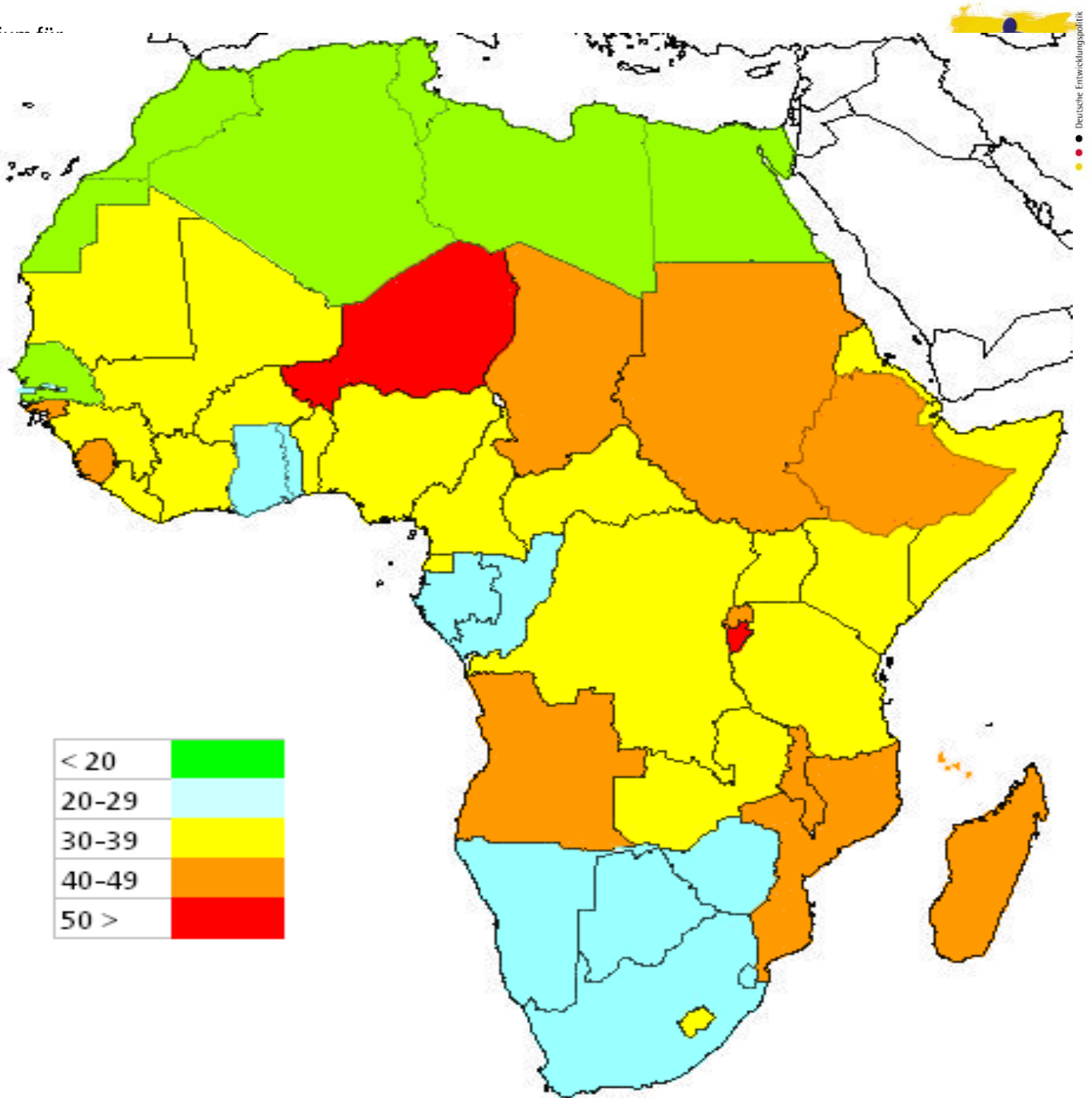


Stunting: the proportion of children aged five years ^[1] or less whose height for their age is more than two standard deviations below the median reference point. Stunting reflects the nutrition of the infant over the medium term: it is not much affected the events of the previous few weeks or months. It shows the extent to which the children are developing to their physical potential.

^[1]



Bundesministerium für
Wirtschaftliche
Entwicklung und Entwicklungspolitik



< 20	Green
20-29	Cyan
30-39	Yellow
40-49	Orange
50 >	Red

Deutsche Entwicklungspolitik



IV. Perspectives

Challenges

- insist on political will (ownership)
- align all stakeholders behind national strategies
- tailor targets to national context and local conditions
- work on indicators and data
- mobilize additional internal and external resources (tax, fees, trade, private investment, new financing facilities)