

The MDG Symposium 2009

Eliminating World Poverty:

Global Goals and Regional Progress

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Wellington

The Development Challenge: New Zealand and the Pacific

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NZ and the Pacific

- A long relationship: colonial and modern
- A diverse relationship: aid, migration and trade
- A changing relationship: shifting policies and interests

The MDGs in the Pacific

- The difficulties of data
- The MDGs in the Pacific context
- The evidence:
 - wide differences across the region
 - some places and sectors with a long way to go

The MDGs in the Pacific: selected examples

	HDI ranking (of 179)	Population 2007 (000)	Life expectancy 2006	Adult literacy rate % 2006	GDP per capita \$US 2006	Maternal mortality rate (per 100k live births 2006)	Child mortality rate <5yrs per 1000 births 2006
PNG	149	6320	57.0	57.3	1950	470	73
Solomon Is	134	500	63.2	76.6	1586	220	73
Vanuatu	123	230	69.6	77.3	3481		36
Fiji	103	840	68.5	71.5	4548	210	18
Samoa	96	190	71.1	98.7	3828		28
Tonga	85	100	73.0	99.2	3677		24
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Challenges

- Where: aid in the right places
- What: aid in the right sectors
- How: aid delivered in the right way
- How much: aid in the right amounts

Concerns

- Building the capacity of state institutions
- Mobilising and properly involving civil society
- Contextualising and localising the MDGs
- Working with not talking at

The Millennium Development Goals

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
 - Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 per day between 1990 and 2015
 - Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015
2. Achieve universal primary education
 - All children will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
 - Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and at all levels by 2015
4. Reduce child mortality
 - Reduce the under 5 mortality rate by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015
5. Improve maternal health
 - Reduce maternal mortality ratios by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
 - Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015
 - Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other diseases by 2015

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The Millennium Development Goals cont.

7. Ensure environmental sustainability

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
- Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015
- Achieve by 2020 significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

8. Develop a global partnership for development

- Address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states
- Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt
- Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system
- Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth
- In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
- In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Products/Progress2006/MDGReport2006.pdf>