Achieving MDGs & Further Significant Progress by 2020 in LDCs

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Keeping the Promise – Where do LDCs stand?

- Significant acceleration is needed for MDGs to be met, including in LDCs.
- More than 75% of the LDC’s population still live in poverty.
- Nearly 40% of young child deaths (MDG 4) still occur in LDCs
- Disparities exist between and within LDCs affecting progress towards the achievement of MDGs.
MDG 1 – Underweight Prevalence among young children in LDCs

Source: Progress for children – Achieving the MDGs with Equity, 2010
MDG 2 – Net Enrolment/Attendance Rates & MDG 3 – Gender Parity Index

GPI in LDCs:
- Primary School: 0.97
- Secondary School: 0.93

Source: Progress for children – Achieving the MDGs with Equity, 2010
Education marginalization – inequalities within countries

Average number of years of schooling

- **Boys**
- **Girls**

Locations:
- Ukraine
- Cuba
- Bolivia
- Indonesia
- Honduras
- Cameroon
- Bangladesh
- Chad
- C. A. R.
- C. A. R.
- Rural Hausa

**Education poverty**
- Poorest 20% 3.5 years
- Rural 3.3 years
- Poor, rural girls 2.6 years

**Extreme education poverty**
- Rural Hausa 0.5 years
- Poor, rural Hausa girls 0.3 years

Source: UNESCO
MDG 4 – Under 5 Mortality Rate in LDCs

Source: Progress for children – Achieving the MDGs with Equity, 2010
Progress in Child Survival is unequal in 2/3 of countries

2/3 countries that have made progress in reducing U5MR have shown worsening inequalities.
(i.e. gaps between better off and worse off have increased)

Indicates: delivery and financing of health and nutrition services as well as demand/use of these favor the better off.

Source: Progress for children – Achieving the MDGs with Equity, 2010
MDG 5 – Skilled attendant at delivery (%) in LDCs

Source: Progress for children – Achieving the MDGs with Equity, 2010
MDG 6 – HIV & AIDS and Malaria in LDCs

Young people who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%)

- Female: 20%
- Male: 28%

Children under 5 sleeping under ITNs (%)

- Urban: 27%
- Rural: 21%
- Richest 20%: 29%
- Poorest 20%: 18%

Source: Progress for children – Achieving the MDGs with Equity, 2010
MDG 7 – Water & Sanitation in LDCs

Use of improved drinking water sources (%)

- LDCs: 54 (1990), 62 (2008)
- Rural: 47 (1990), 54 (2008)

Use of improved sanitation facilities (%)

- LDCs: 24 (1990), 36 (2008)
- Rural: 19 (1990), 31 (2008)

Source: Progress for children – Achieving the MDGs with Equity, 2010
In sub-Saharan Africa, the richest 20% are five times more likely to use improved sanitation facilities than the poorest 20%.

Use of sanitation facilities and the practice of open defecation, by household wealth quintile, sub-Saharan Africa.

Source: MICS, MIS and DHS from 33 countries (2004–2009), covering 79% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa.
Disadvantage status related to ...

- Poverty
- Gender
- Area of residence
- Ethnic group
- Disability
- Cultural and social norms
- Other factors ....
Potential Key risks

• Worsening food insecurity in LDCs
  ➢ Increased volatilities in global food and fuel prices, with significant and long-lasting impact on local prices of basic staples

• Shrinking government expenditures as a result of economic slowdown, hampering investments for the MDGs

• Local inflation erodes value of salaries (of teachers and health frontline workers for MDGs) and affects poor families the most.

• Climate changes and environmental degradation.
Key Programmatic Strategies to achieve significant progress in LDCs

1. **Capacity Development** – People, organization and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create and maintain capacity over time.

2. **Effective Advocacy** – Deliberate efforts, based on demonstrated evidence to inform and influence decision-making, stakeholders and relevant audience.

3. **Strategic Partnerships** – Voluntary and collaborative relationships between various partners to achieve a common purpose.

4. **Knowledge Management** – Creation, organization, sharing and use of knowledge for better development results, including South-South Cooperation.

5. **Communication for Development** – Systematic, relevant, evidence-based promotion of positive and measurable behaviour and social change.
Key Normative Principles to achieve significant progress in LDCs

1. Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation – Processes of human development that are normatively based on nationally adopted international human rights principles and standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights.

2. Gender Equality and Mainstreaming – Assessing the implications for women, men, girls and boys of planned policies, programmes and strategies, and making their concerns and experiences an integral dimension so that development processes and results are equitable.

3. Environmental Sustainability – Development that meets the needs and realizes the rights of people of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and realize their rights.
Suggested Way Forward

- Through an Equity-based Approach, support analysis of local contexts to identify disadvantaged populations and the causes of lagging progress.

- Support a comprehensive approach to remove programme bottlenecks and social barriers to progress towards MDGs.

- Emphasize participatory monitoring and reporting on key results, to facilitate partnerships; sharing of lessons learned; and replicating best practices.
Thank you