

EU CONTRIBUTION TO THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Some key
results
from
European
Commission
programmes **2010**



WHAT ARE THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS?

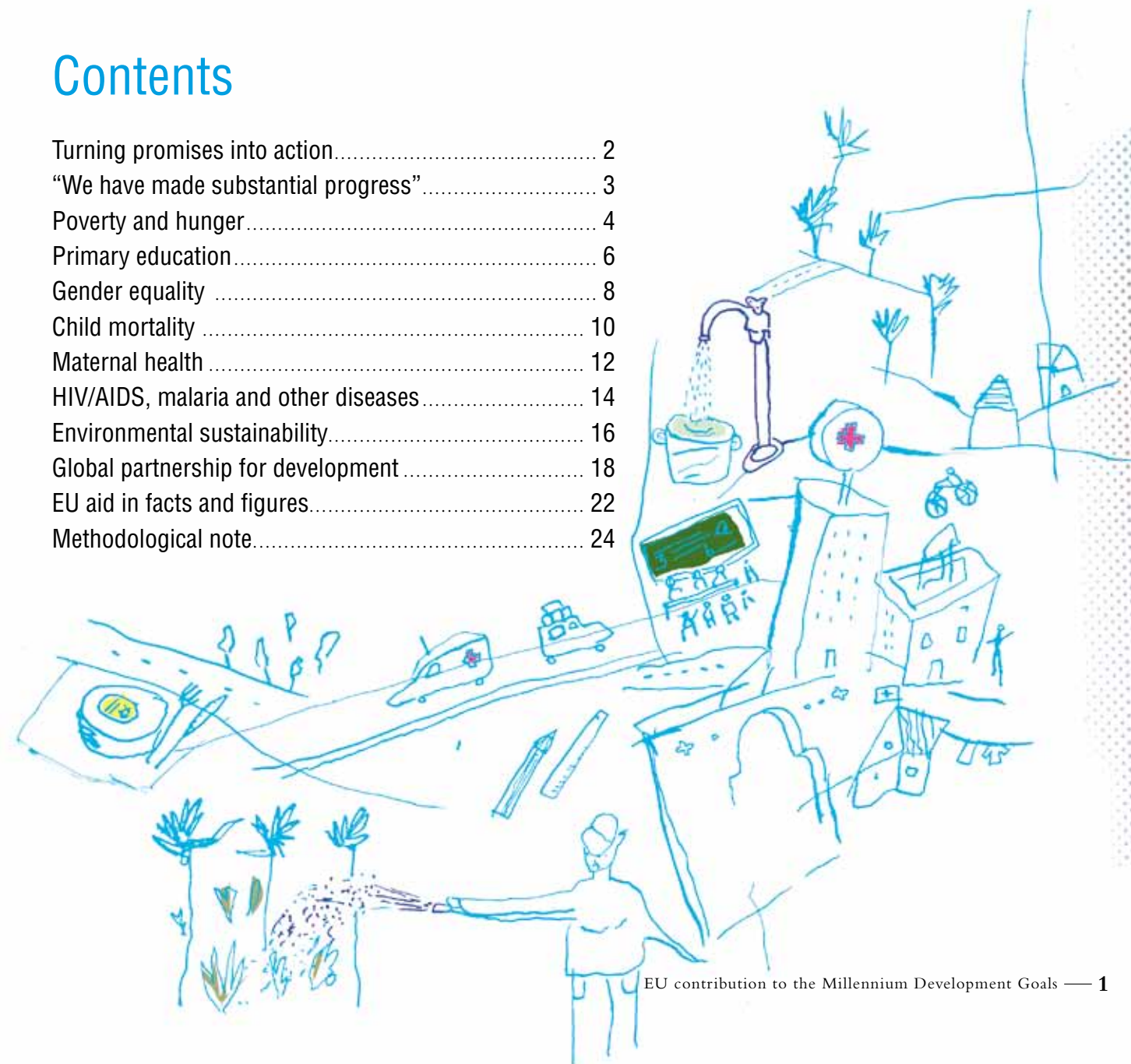


In the year 2000, the European Union (EU) joined world leaders at the United Nations Millennium Summit in a pledge to reduce global poverty and save millions of lives. Leaders of 189 countries agreed on eight specific goals to be achieved by 2015:

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

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TURNING PROMISES INTO ACTION



The European Union is firmly committed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is working hard to eradicate poverty and improve living conditions by 2015. As the world's largest donor, the EU provides more than half of total aid flows to developing countries. The European Commission alone accounts for 13% of total aid flows - €12.3 billion in 2009 - through programmes which promote the MDGs as well as sectors crucial for sustainable development such as infrastructure, climate and energy.

This publication offers an overview of the different ways in which we have helped the world's most disadvantaged populations. By constructing hospitals and roads, by providing health and education services, or by reacting quickly to the food crisis, we have consistently strived to turn into concrete action our aspiration for fairer and more prosperous societies everywhere.

I am proud to present these key results to you which illustrate the Commission's action. I am also well aware that the journey to achieving the MDGs, especially in the most fragile countries, is still long. Donors need to do more and better together. But it is not a journey that can be undertaken by donors alone. The principles of ownership of partner countries and co-responsibility are also paramount. Only by working together, we can reach these common goals.

José Manuel Barroso
President of the European Commission

“WE HAVE MADE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN ERADICATING POVERTY”

Andris Piebalgs, EU Commissioner for development, explains where we are and what remains to be done



Are we on track to achieving the Millennium Development Goals?

In ten years we have made substantial progress in eradicating poverty. But we are still short of where we would like to be in achieving the immediate targets. That means we should double, even triple our efforts. On the developed countries' side, this includes more development aid, better policy coherence for development, and more

effectiveness of aid. And from the developing countries' side it is about more ownership and more focus on development goals.

How does the EU contribute to the Millennium Development Goals?

The EU provides more than half of development aid, making us the biggest supporter of developing countries in achieving the MDGs. We have built hospitals and schools, trained nurses - but this is no time for complacency. Much remains to be done, in the areas of the MDGs but also in related areas such as support to large-scale energy infrastructures or development of more dynamic economic sectors in Africa.

What needs to be done now?

The first thing we need to do is to strengthen the programmes that have already been developed in health, education, and social sectors. Second, we should put a lot of effort into good governance. And third, we need to focus on so-called policy coherence for development because aid on its own is not enough; we also need our trade, agricultural and fisheries policies to support our development objectives.

ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER

Around 1.4 billion people live in extreme poverty
Compared to 1.8 billion in 1990

Ending extreme poverty and hunger is the primary objective of EU actions in the developing world. The European Commission supports its partner countries in their efforts to improve food production and access to food, nutrition, and to provide basic services such as water or energy. Promoting decent work conditions, fair and productive employment for all and social protection mechanisms is also key to eradicating poverty.

Besides humanitarian assistance – emergency aid to respond to disaster or conflict – the Commission provides over €600 million for food security per year. This means giving people both physical and economic access to the basic food they need. Between 2002 and 2009, 24 million people living in extreme poverty benefited from seeds and tools, direct cash transfers and food. Soaring food prices in 2007/8 led to the creation of an EU Food Facility, which made available €1 billion over three years to improve agricultural productivity and food supply in the 50 most affected countries.

The Commission also aims to create jobs and revenue by promoting investment, trade and private sector development. Through strengthening labour standards, providing vocational training, and improving safety measures and social protection systems – in both formal and informal sectors – more people are gaining access to decent work. Since 2004, for example, vocational training has been given to 4.8 million people.

24
million people
assisted through
food security
related social
transfers



Productive job creation in Malawi

The Income Generating Public Works Programme (IGPWP) in Malawi aims to create jobs and improve access to markets and social facilities through forestry, agriculture and rural infrastructure works. Between 2005 and 2009, 17 million trees were planted and

650 km of rural roads were rebuilt. One beneficiary explains:

“Communities have waited for years to have the road rehabilitated. Now, thanks to the IGPWP, the road is providing easy access to the District Centre and to the central hospital, markets and trading centres.”

4.8
million people
received technical
and vocational
education and
training



ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

69 million children are out of school, half of them in sub-Saharan Africa
*Global enrolment in primary education rose from 83% to 88%
in 2000-07*

The European Commission supports education in more than 100 countries worldwide. It focuses on basic education as the foundation for further learning and skills development within a balanced approach to the whole sector, with a specific priority on universal access to primary education, the right to education of girls and the most vulnerable groups and the improvement of the quality of education and training.

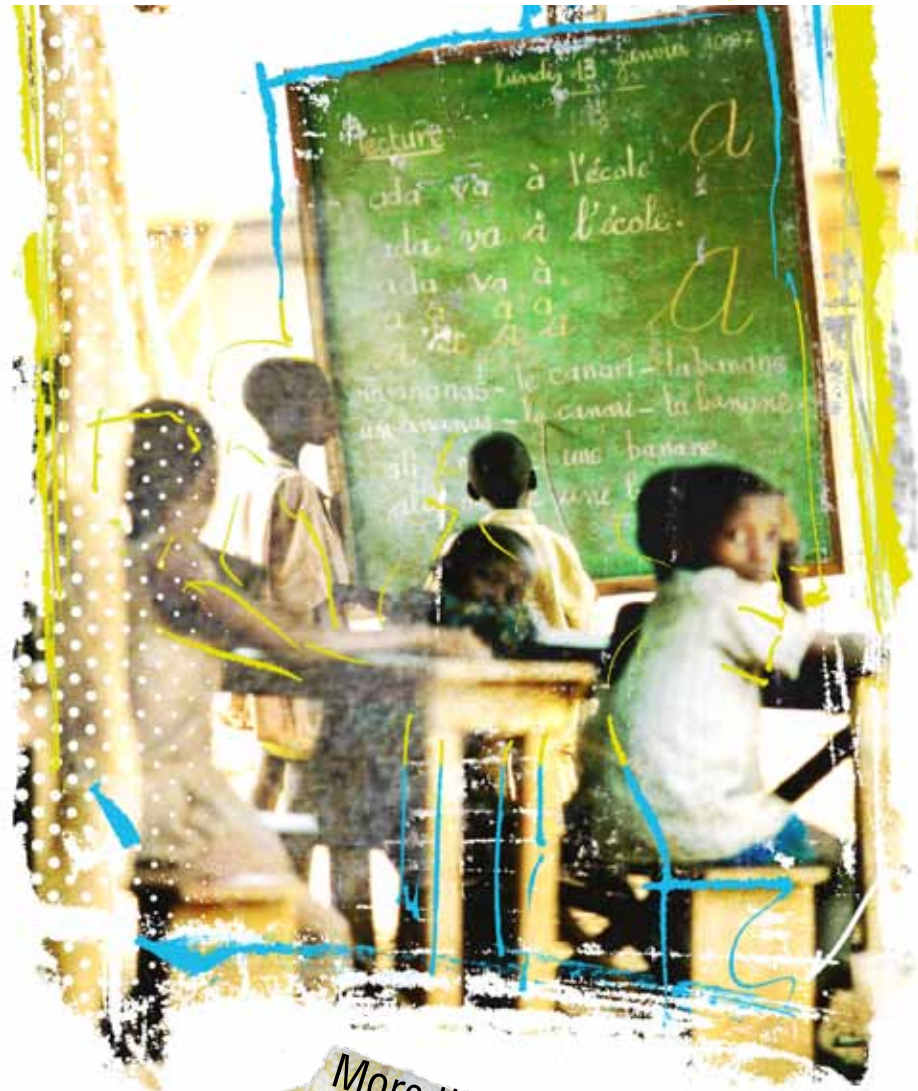
In addition to building schools and training teachers, the Commission also strengthens the capacities of ministries of education to plan, implement and monitor their education policies. One key tool is education management and information systems as they can help to reduce geographical or gender disparities. Where children do not have access to schooling, the Commission supports non-formal education.

The Commission works with a broad spectrum of partners: central governments, local authorities, civil society organisations and the private sector. It also cooperates with developing countries and with other donors for example through the Education For All Fast Track Initiative.

Since 2004, more than 9 million pupils have been enrolled in primary education thanks to Commission support, and more than 720,000 primary school teachers have been trained.

9 million new
pupils enrolled
in primary
education

More than
720,000
primary school
teachers trained



Better quality schools in Egypt

The Education Enhancement Programme (EEP), set up in 1998, is supporting reforms in basic education in Egypt. Contributing €100 million to the EEP from its launch until 2006, the European Commission has helped build 148 schools and provide 1150 schools with ICT facilities and training. Net enrolment rates have increased by 12% since 1996 – and enrolment of girls has increased in many villages. Pupils are doing better in end of school tests. The Commission also supported the Effective School Project, which has encouraged parents to take a more active role in school life.

PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

In Southern Asia, only 76 girls per 100 boys are enrolled in higher levels of education

Compared to 71 in 1999

Gender equality is fundamental to reducing poverty. It is about political power and access to employment, social services and basic human rights. This is why the European Commission incorporates gender issues into all aspects of development programmes.

The aim is to ensure equal access to and control over resources as well as equal opportunities in political and economic spheres. Actions in the area of gender include support for gender equality legislation, ensuring that gender issues are integrated into government strategy, and better education - for girls and boys. They also more specifically tackle violence against women, including domestic violence, female genital mutilation and trafficking. Attention is also given to equality of men and women in peace-building and reconstruction processes.

The Commission promotes gender equality and women's empowerment through dialogue with governments as well as through programmes implemented on the ground. Important partners such as international and local civil society organisations, also benefit from funds.

Over the past five years, the Commission has supported the enrolment of around 85,000 female students in secondary education, in 10 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.

More than
85,000 new
female students
enrolled in secondary
education

Almost **4000**
female students benefited
from Erasmus Mundus and
other student
mobility schemes



Standing up for women's rights in Mexico

The Mexican state Tlaxcala faces serious problems of trafficking and sexual exploitation of women; until 2008 human trafficking was not even a criminal offence. The European Commission funded a local organisation to help defend women's rights. The organisation's director explains:



“Our campaign, through collaboration with NGOs and community groups, raised public awareness about human trafficking and generated public pressure.” Their mobilisation of civil society – gathering 25,700 signatures and holding two marches – led to the criminalisation of trafficking in Tlaxcala.

REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

65 children of every 1000 born die before the age of five
Compared to 93 for every 1000 children in 1990

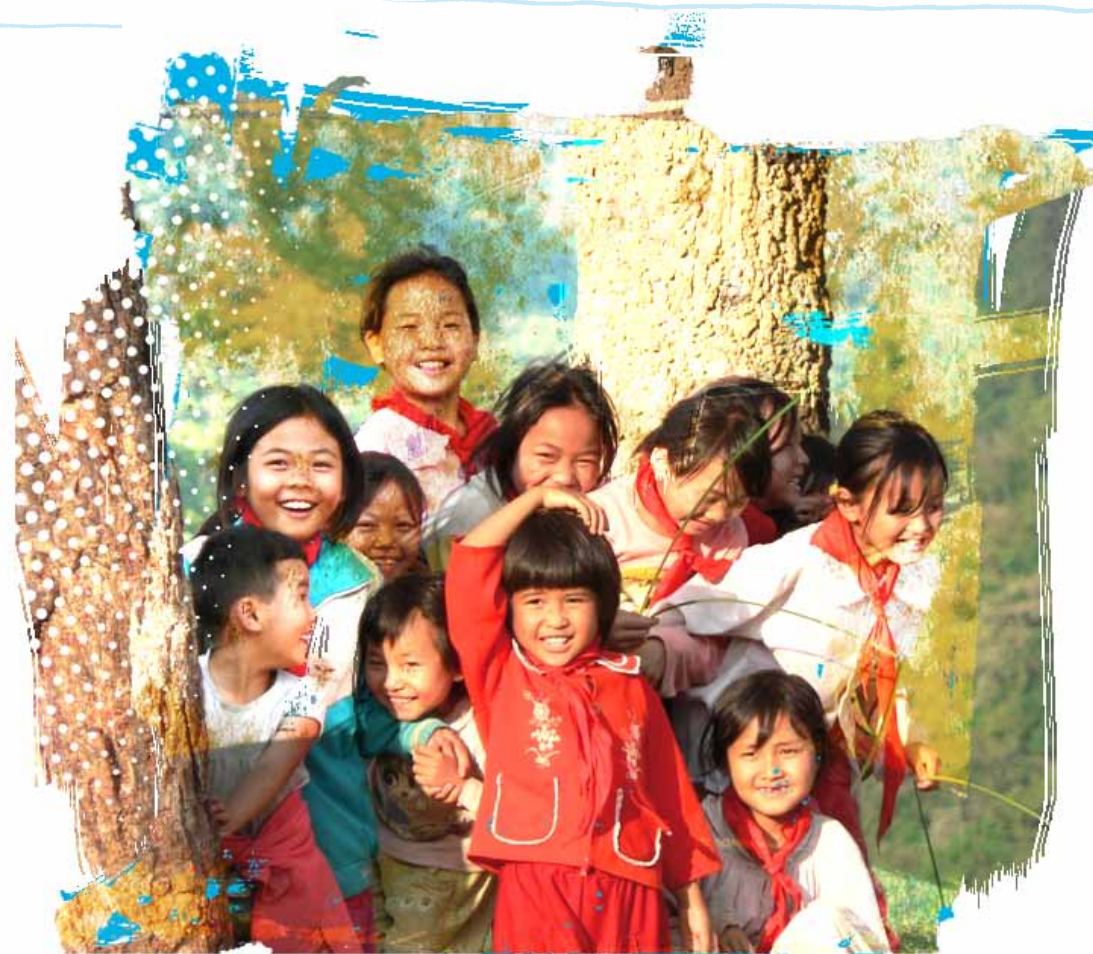
Protection of children's rights and their basic needs is an essential part of the EU's work in Europe and throughout the world.

Reducing child mortality requires improvements in many sectors, in particular nutrition, water and sanitation, education and healthcare. Programmes funded help governments and communities to improve living conditions and to deliver essential health services, giving access to adequate healthcare facilities, training staff and providing medicines and appropriate information. The European Commission also addresses child health in policy dialogues with its partners.

At the international level, the Commission contributes to health initiatives such as the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation. The latter has through its vaccination programme prevented 5.4 million premature deaths.

In the last five years, the Commission has also contributed to immunisations for more than five million children against measles.

5.5 million children
under one year of age
immunised against
measles



Almost
5000
health centres
and facilities built
or renewed

Improving health-care in Uzbekistan

The average infant mortality rate in the EU is 5 per 1000 live births. In Uzbekistan, 57 deaths were recorded for every 1000 newborns in 2006. European Commission funding - €3.5 million between 2008 and 2010 - aims to reduce this figure by improving healthcare facilities and providing training. Along with UNICEF, the Commission works with the government to help Uzbekistan's hospitals and health workers reach international standards. Says one new mother:

“My doctor from this hospital was advising me even before I became pregnant. She then monitored my progress throughout my pregnancy.”



IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

Every minute, a woman dies of complications related to pregnancy and childbirth

But the number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel has increased by 20% since 1990

The European Commission contribution to improving maternal health, including sexual and reproductive health, goes principally through supporting countries to strengthen their health policies and systems to include quality family planning and reproductive health services. Special attention is given to ensuring that developing countries themselves are responsible for their own healthcare strategies.

Examples of contributions include increasing the access to maternal and newborn care and emergency obstetric care, training midwives and skilled birth attendants, creating better working conditions for medical staff, and increasing availability and access to contraceptives. Since 2004, Commission support resulted in more than 10 million consultations on reproductive health and more than four million births attended by health personnel.

In addition, the Commission supports family planning services and is an active advocate of strengthening the rights of women to make their own informed choices in terms of maternity.

To do so, the Commission cooperates with national governments, mainly through policy dialogue and delivery of aid through governments' own budgets, and with a wide spectrum of non-governmental organisations and United Nations agencies both for advocacy and for increasing access to services.

10.8 million consultations on reproductive health



4 million births attended by skilled health personnel



Urgent care for mothers in Afghanistan

Poverty, lack of infrastructure and a shortage of midwives make the maternal mortality rate in Afghanistan one of the highest in the world. More than 16% of women die during pregnancy or childbirth. In 2005-07, the European Commission contributed €7.7 million to the government's Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS). With a strong focus on women and children's health, the BPHS reaches 1.2 million people. This support helped to pilot a midwife training programme and to set up 324 health posts. The number of women receiving prenatal care increased from 5% in 2003 to 30% in 2006.

COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

There were 2.2 million AIDS-related deaths in 2004

Decreasing to 2 million in 2008

The European Commission addresses HIV/AIDS, malaria and other disease through two complementary and mutually supportive approaches: bilateral support to strengthen health systems to ensure equal access to quality care and active membership of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. It supports comprehensive health programmes which are directly agreed with partner countries' governments, allowing them to strengthen their own healthcare systems and to target delivery to where it is most needed.

Through its contribution to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Commission gave access for 7.7 million people to insecticide-treated nets since 2002. It also provided antiretroviral combination therapy to 750,000 people with advanced HIV infection.

750,000
people with advanced
HIV infection have
received antiretroviral
combination therapy



7.7 million people given
insecticide-treated nets



HIV awareness in Malawi & Mozambique

The Nacala and Maputo trade corridors linking Mozambique and Malawi are areas with high rates of HIV infection.

An EU-funded project set up support networks to provide testing, counselling and care services. It also trained local organisations in reducing the stigma of HIV and in reaching young people.

“Before the project, youths were ashamed to ask for condoms - now they come to ask for their supply”, says one peer educator.

Ten support groups have emerged and the rate of sexually transmitted infections has halved among young people in the Ribaué area (Mozambique).

ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

0.9 billion people don't have access to safe drinking water
In comparison to 1.2 billion in 1990

Economic development should not come at a cost to the environment, which is why concern for the environment is integrated into all development programmes. The European Commission also supports specific programmes that address the environmental challenges of sustainable development.

Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene are key factors for improved health and broader livelihood benefits. The Commission works with partner countries in ensuring that all peoples' needs for water and sanitation are taken into account. Aware that scarce resources can lead to conflict, the Commission also supports cooperation between countries in sharing resources. Water and sanitation programmes, which help build infrastructure for drinking and waste water systems, and provide basic sanitation and hygiene, amount to almost €400 million per year. Since 2004, this has resulted in more than 31 million households being connected to drinking water and 9 million to sanitation facilities.

In the area of biodiversity and natural resources, the Commission focuses on protecting fragile species, regions or ecosystems and preventing deforestation. From the local level upwards, projects work on waste management, renewable energy, coastal zone management, fisheries, desertification, sustainable land use and sustainable consumption and production. For instance, the Commission has helped conserve 1.1 million km² of protected areas worldwide. Climate change is also addressed, through programmes aiming to reduce its impact on the most vulnerable regions.

More than
31 million
households
connected
to improved
drinking
water and
9.3 million
connections
to sanitation
facilities



Protecting the Eurasian steppes

The steppe is one of the rarest ecosystems in Europe, but its sustainability is threatened. Along with the Ukrainian, Moldovan and Russian authorities, the European Commission works to protect the steppe. Pilot farms were set up to show how environmental protection and ecologically

sustainable agriculture can be profitable. One million hectares of land have been designated a conservation area. As 200 steppe villages are abandoned each year in Ukraine alone, ecotourism and local entrepreneurship are also supported.

1.5 million km²
of forests protected
and **1.1** million km²
of protected
areas conserved

Access to water in Uganda

Until recently, the Ugandan town of Mubende had a water supply system dating from 1925. Women and children had to walk long distances for clean water and hygiene was very poor. In 2001, the European Commission-funded Mid-western Towns Water & Sanitation Project was launched. By 2007, 25,000 people in three towns including Mubende had access to water.

“Since then, I've been able to make more juice for my customers and increase my income,” says a local businesswoman.

“Our water is safe to drink, so my family no longer suffers from diarrhoea.”

DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Aid still remains well below the United Nations target of 0.7 % of gross national income for most donors

Yet in 2009, total official development assistance reached \$119.6 billion, compared to \$80 billion in 2004



More effective aid

The European Commission actively promotes aid effectiveness. It strives for quality and result-focused aid on three levels: as an individual donor, at the EU level by harmonising approaches with Member States, and internationally through participation in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The EU takes a practical approach to aid effectiveness: in 2009, it set out 21 measures to be implemented ahead of the international High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Seoul in 2011. Priorities include the use of beneficiary countries' own systems as the first option for channelling aid and division of labour amongst donors.

By continuing to increase transparency and predictability of aid, the European Commission aims to further increase efficiency and reduce the administrative burden on developing countries.

Aid for trade

Aid for Trade (Aft) is designed to help developing countries export to regional and international markets, generating revenue to sustain development. Aft strengthens trade and productive capacities, and can help improve livelihoods and reach the MDGs by increasing employment and wages and enhancing government tax revenues available for public policies.

The EU and its Member States are strongly committed to the Aft agenda. In 2008, they reached their target to increase trade-related assistance to €2 billion annually by 2010. These efforts go hand in hand with EU actions to improve market access for developing countries, including through the Everything but Arms initiative which ensures that Least Developed Countries can export all products (except arms) to the EU without any tariffs or quotas.



Helping ACP exports in the global market

The Pesticides Initiative Programme (PIP) helps ACP horticultural export companies comply with European food safety regulations and aims to ensure their long-term sustainability.

“Our company has immensely benefited from PIP support”, says a Kenyan businesswoman.

“Since certification last year, our tonnage has increased from 25 tonnes to an average of 65-90 tonnes a month and we have tripled our customers.”

Some 100,000 small family farms have benefited from PIP.

58 election observation missions deployed

No development without security and democracy

The EU's African Peace Facility (APF) contributes to peace and security at the continental and regional levels. It supports conflict prevention, management and resolution and peace-building initiatives.

Working in partnership and solidarity with the African Union and other regional organisations, the APF aims to enhance dialogue and strengthen institutions' capacities in peace and security, and to provide a reliable source of funding to African-led peace support operations.

For the period 2009-2011, the APF has been allocated a total of €300 million. Ongoing operations supported by the APF include the African Union Mission in Somalia and the Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic.

Electoral observation missions play a key role in supporting countries on the road to democracy. EU election observers give an impartial assessment of electoral processes to host governments and the international community and provide a much needed stabilising factor. 58 election observation missions have been carried out in the last five years.

Up to **12,000** peacekeepers deployed per year in African-led peace operations



36,000 km of road constructed, rebuilt or maintained



Better transportation

Efficient, reliable transport facilitates economic development and helps to reduce poverty. Supporting national transport policies has therefore been a traditional objective of European Commission cooperation. Above all, the Commission prioritises rebuilding and maintenance of basic transport infrastructure, which is fundamental to long-term development, regional integration with neighbouring countries, and national security.

The Commission is one of the largest donors in the transport sector worldwide, particularly in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Since 2004, European Commission grants have helped build and rehabilitate over 7200 km of roads, led to the maintenance of more than 29,000 km of roads, and improved national road management capacities, resulting in reduced transport costs and better mobility for millions of people.



Building the main Peru-Ecuador highway

Having signed a peace accord in 1998, Ecuador and Peru began working towards economic integration. Their bi-national Development Plan included the construction of five highways. Between 2005 and 2009, the European Commission contributed €51 million to help build Road Axis N°1, the most important land connection between the two countries, and part of the Panamerican Highway. The benefits of the new road are felt by 4 million inhabitants of the border regions.

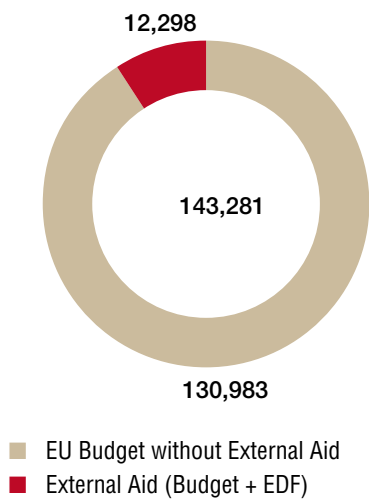
AID IN FACTS AND FIGURES

The European Commission devotes a substantial sum - €12.3 billion in 2009 - to external aid worldwide. This is a token of its commitment to furthering the MDGs and other development objectives with its partners around the globe. Low-income countries, including the least developed, are the biggest beneficiaries.

The Commission's focus is on support for social infrastructure, in areas like education and health, followed by economic infrastructure such as transport and energy.

EU Budget committed to external assistance in 2009

Commitments in € million

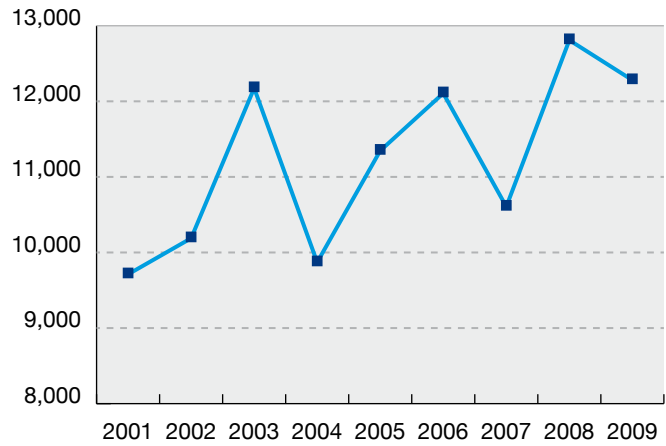


Geographically, the bulk of this support goes to Africa and to Europe's neighbours. The Commission is also active in major areas such as human rights and sustainable development, as well as cross-cutting themes like gender.

The graphs below show external assistance in the EU budget (graph 1) and the Official Development Assistance (ODA) managed by the Commission over time, by region and by sector (graphs 2, 3 and 4).

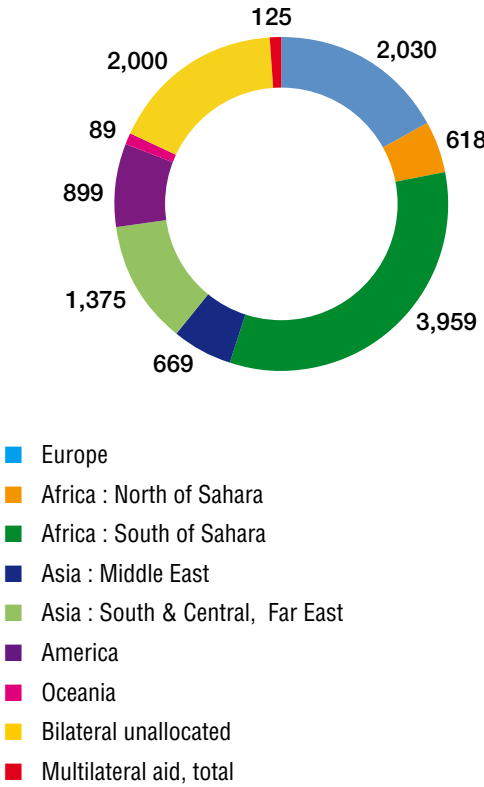
Evolution of ODA 2001-2009

Commitments in € million



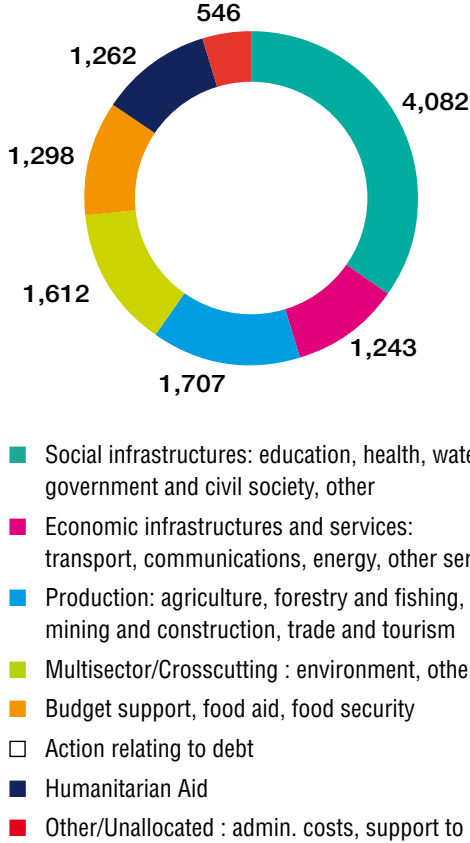
Geographic breakdown of ODA in 2009

Commitments in € million



Sectoral breakdown of ODA in 2009

Commitments in € million



METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

The data on results presented here refer to European Commission financed programmes managed by the EuropeAid Cooperation Office and funded by the EU Budget and the European Development Fund. They do not cover bilateral programmes funded by Member States, unless otherwise specified.

The data on results illustrate how Commission financed programmes have contributed to the eight MDGs. They have been compiled by EuropeAid and by EU Delegations in the field, based on desk studies and on ad-hoc data collection. The period covered was 2004-2009. In cases where concrete outputs could not be directly linked to projects (for example, when aid was implemented through budget support – aid given directly to governments rather than to a particular project – or through co-financing with other donors), a calculation on a pro rata basis, taking into account the Commission's proportion of overall inputs, was applied. The global figures on the status of each MDG are quoted from the Millennium Development Goals Reports of the United Nations.

The results data can not in any way be interpreted as reflecting the whole range of the Commission's development aid results in an exhaustive manner. They provide only a partial insight into the Commission's development assistance activities.

European Commission EuropeAid Co-operation Office

Rue de la Loi 41
1049 Brussels, Belgium
E-mail: europaaid-info@ec.europa.eu
<http://ec.europa.eu/europaaid>

More information on the European Union is available on the Internet: <http://europa.eu>

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