UN Millennium Development Goal 8
A Global Partnership for Development

TARGET
• Address the special needs of disadvantaged nations
• Develop further an open trading and financial system
• Deal comprehensively with developing nations’ debt
• Provide access to affordable essential drugs
• Make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

QUICK FACTS

For the average developing country, the burden of servicing external debt fell from about 13% (2000) to 7% (2006), creating favorable investment environment and increase resources to reducing poverty.

In developing countries, internet use has gone up from 1%-11% to 58% (2006) of the population.

WHERE DO WE STAND?
There is a huge gap meeting commitments addressing the needs of least developed countries (LDCs). 5 of 25 countries donated the targetted 0.7% of gross national income for ODA. Only 3 countries have met the target of providing at least 0.15 to 0.20% of their GNI in aid.

Donor countries have pledged to increase ODA from $80 bill (2004) to $130 bill (2010). At the present rate, aid will have to more than double in the next 3yr.

Slow progress has been made in developing a more beneficial access to LDC exports. The recent collapse of negotiations is a serious setback to the objectives of the Doha Round of trade negotiations initiated in 2001 to address the needs of developing countries.

Debt problems of developing countries have not been resolved. While the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries have benefited from large debt relief, many of them are still at risk of debt distress. Reducing the debt burden of those countries is necessary.

Providing access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries has served to mobilize resources and improve coordination to increase access to essential drugs and treatments in many countries. Yet, it is inadequate. Surveys in about 30 developing countries indicate that only 35% of essential medicines are available through the public sector and 63% through the private sector.

Making available the benefits of new technologies, in cooperation with the private sector, has seen rapid progress in bridging the gap on the mobile phone sector, but large gaps remain in improving access to key technologies that are essential to increase productivity, sustain economic growth and improve service delivery in areas like health and education.

In sub-Saharan Africa, 74% of the population lacks access to electricity. There is an urgent need to strengthen global public-private partnerships to improve access to electricity.

WHAT HAS WORKED?
• Debt Relief in Mozambique and Tanzania has allowed great strides in child mortality and education.
• Novartis sells medicine at lower costs to public health systems in developing countries. Kenya
• Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance has provided to least developed countries in making trade capacity an integral part of both national poverty reduction and development plans. Mali and Kenya

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
• Bring commitments on ODA back on track
• Accelerate implementation of the Paris Declaration
• Complete the Doha Round of Trade Negotiations
• Form partnerships to develop pro-poor urban and rural development strategies.
• Improve affordable access to new technologies that enhances development, especially information and communication technologies, and those for agriculture and climate change mitigation/adaptation.
• Facilitate technology transfer, research and development in developing economies to achieve MDGs.
• Encourage funding for MDG projects

TURN OVER TO SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP