



The Millennium Development Goals: The September 2010 U.N. High-level Meeting

Luisa Blanchfield

Specialist in International Relations

Marian Leonardo Lawson

Analyst in Foreign Assistance

September 20, 2010

Congressional Research Service

7-5700

www.crs.gov

R41410

CRS Report for Congress

Prepared for Members and Committees of Congress

Summary

From September 20 to 22, 2010, heads of state and government will convene at United Nations (U.N.) Headquarters for a High-level Plenary Meeting to review progress towards the U.N. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs are a group of measurable development targets agreed to by 189 U.N. member states—including the United States—as part of the 2000 Millennium Declaration. The MDGs, which governments aim to achieve by 2015, include (1) eradicating extreme hunger and poverty; (2) achieving universal primary education; (3) promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment; (4) reducing the under-five child mortality rate; (5) reducing the maternal mortality rate; (6) combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases; (7) ensuring environmental sustainability; and (8) developing a Global Partnership for Development.

Since 2000, governments have worked to achieve the MDGs with mixed results. Experts generally agree that while some MDGs are on track to be met, the majority of Goals are unlikely to be achieved by 2015. Many have also found that progress toward the Goals is unevenly distributed across regions and countries. India and China, for example, have made considerable progress in achieving the MDGs, while many countries in Africa have failed to meet almost all of the Goals.

President Barack Obama supports the MDGs and is expected to attend the September High-level meeting. In July 2010, the Administration published *The United States’ Strategy for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals*, which identifies four “imperatives” for achieving the Goals—innovation, sustainability, measuring outcomes, and mutual accountability.

Members of the 111th Congress may be interested in the MDGs and the September High-level meeting from three primary perspectives. First, Congress may wish to consider the MDGs in the context of authorizing and funding broader U.S. development assistance efforts. Second, Members may wish to be aware of any commitments made or opposed by the Obama Administration at the High-level meeting. Additionally, Congress may wish to conduct oversight on international progress towards the MDGs, including U.S. efforts and the future of the Goals.

While evidence of MDG effectiveness in advancing global development is uneven a decade after the Millennium Declaration, the international community—and many policymakers in the United States—continue to use the Goals as a paradigm for development assistance. This raises a number of overarching questions for Congress about the role and future of the MDGs, including:

- In what areas, if any, have the MDGs been successful?
- Are the MDGs practical?
- What is the role of U.S. foreign aid in the MDGs?
- Who is accountable for MDG progress?

This report will be updated as events warrant.

Contents

Setting the Context.....	1
Trends in MDG Progress and Lessons Learned.....	3
Uneven Progress Among Goals	3
Uneven Progress Across Developing Regions and Countries	4
Lessons Learned	5
The United States and the MDGs	6
Role and Impact of the MDGs in the Bush Administration.....	7
Obama Administration and Preparations for the 2010 MDG Summit	8
Congressional Activities.....	10
Policy Issues	10
Are the MDGs Practical?	11
Aid Effectiveness	11
Selective Use of Aid.....	12
Accountability	12
Conclusions	12

Figures

Figure A-1. MDG Progress, 2009	15
--------------------------------------	----

Tables

Table 1. The Millennium Development Goals.....	1
Table A-1. MDGs and Targets	14

Appendixes

Appendix. The Millennium Development Goals.....	14
---	----

Contacts

Author Contact Information	16
----------------------------------	----

Setting the Context

In 2000, 189 U.N. member states, including the United States, adopted the U.N. Millennium Declaration.¹ In the Declaration, countries made commitments to achieve a series of measurable development targets worldwide by 2015 known as the “Millennium Development Goals” (MDGs or Goals).² In all, there are eight MDGs comprised of 21 quantifiable targets measured by 60 indicators.³ **Table 1** lists the Goals, and **Table A-1** in the **Appendix** provides the corresponding targets.

Table 1. The Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1	Eradicate extreme hunger
Goal 2	Achieve universal primary education
Goal 3	Promote gender equality and empowering women
Goal 4	Reduce child mortality
Goal 5	Improve maternal health
Goal 6	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
Goal 7	Ensure environmental sustainability
Goal 8	Develop a global partnership for development

From September 20 to 22, 2010, world leaders will gather at U.N. Headquarters for a High-level Plenary Meeting (the Meeting) to review progress towards achieving the MDGs over the past decade.⁴ Participants will aim to identify any gaps or challenges to implementing the goals and may commit to an “action agenda” to achieve the MDGs in the next five years. Some experts and policymakers, including U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, have expressed hope that the Meeting can generate financial contributions from member states to support the implementation of the Goals.⁵

A key area of discussion among Meeting participants will likely be the lack of success of governments in meeting the MDGs in the past 10 years. There is general consensus in the international community that while there has been some progress in achieving the MDGs, the majority of Goals will not be met by 2015. Many also acknowledge that MDG progress is

¹ *United Nations Millennium Declaration*, U.N. document A/RES/55/2, adopted September 8, 2000.

² Since 2000, the MDGs have been reaffirmed by U.N. member states in various international meetings, including the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, the U.N. World Summit in New York in September 2005, and the U.N. High-level Event on the MDGs in New York in September 2008.

³ See **Table A-1** in the **Appendix** for an overview of the MDGs and targets. A complete list of the Goals, targets, and indicators is available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm>.

⁴ The Meeting is officially called the “High-level Plenary Meeting of the 65th General Assembly.” For more information, see <http://www.un.org/en/mdg/summit2010/>.

⁵ “U.N. to Review Progress on the Millennium Development Goals at High-level Meeting in September 2010,” United Nations, at http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/sept_2010_more.shtml.

unevenly distributed across countries and regions. Moreover, no progress at all has been made toward some of the Goals, and in a few cases the indicators show regression.

The Barack Obama Administration has generally supported the MDGs and is expected to participate in the Meeting. In July 2010, the Administration published the *U.S. Strategy for Meeting the MDGs*, which highlights four imperatives for achieving the Goals: (1) leveraging innovation, (2) investing in sustainability, (3) tracking development outcomes (not just dollars), and (4) ensuring mutual accountability among aid donors and recipients.

In general, the Obama Administration appears to invoke the MDGs as a construct for U.S. development policy more frequently than do Members of Congress. Since the Millennium Declaration was adopted in 2000, little legislation has been introduced that, either in whole or in part, addresses the MDGs. Nevertheless, Members of the 111th Congress may be interested in the Goals and the September High-level Meeting from several perspectives:

- **Development assistance in a tight fiscal environment**—Members of Congress authorize and appropriate U.S. official development assistance. In light of growing concerns over the federal budget deficit, Members may wish to reassess foreign assistance priorities and strategies;
- **New international commitments**—Congress may consider any new development or aid commitments agreed to (or opposed) on behalf of the United States at the High-level Meeting; and
- **Oversight**—Members may wish to conduct oversight on the overall effectiveness of the MDGs and the previous and future role of the United States in helping to fulfill the Goals.

The 2010 High-level Meeting: Preparatory Process and Structure

In July 2009, the U.N. General Assembly decided in resolution 63/302 to hold the High-level Plenary Meeting on the MDGs as part of the 65th session of the General Assembly in 2010. The Meeting is to be comprised of six plenary meetings and six interactive round table sessions to be held parallel to the plenary meetings. Meeting participants include governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international intergovernmental organizations, members of civil society, the private sector, and others.

The preparatory process for the Meeting is underway. U.N. member states have been participating in ongoing formal and informal consultations to discuss and negotiate any commitments or official statements made at the meeting.

Representatives from NGOs, civil society organizations, and the private sector participated in informal interactive hearings in June 2010 to review MDG progress and discuss how they can be accomplished before 2015.

More broadly, Congress may consider how, if at all, the MDGs should shape existing and future U.S. and international development activities. Selected questions that policymakers may consider include:

- **In what areas, if any, have the MDGs been successful?** Many agree that some MDGs have been met or are on track to be met by 2015. Some are hopeful that the “lessons learned” from these experiences could be transferred to other Goals.
- **Are the MDGs practical?** Some experts contend that the Goals provide unrealistic expectations for countries or regions, particularly those starting out at a lower economic threshold than others. Moreover, some argue that the scope and breadth of the MDGs, and a lack of prioritization among them, have affected their progress.
- **What is the role of foreign aid in the MDGs?** Some maintain that in order for the MDGs to be fulfilled by 2015, donor countries must fulfill existing aid

commitments and make new ones. Others, however, argue that higher aid levels do not necessarily lead to greater development impacts.

- **Who or what is held accountable for MDG progress?** Governments are primarily responsible for fulfilling the MDGs. At the same time, it is unclear to whom, if anyone, governments are accountable if they fail to achieve the Goals.

This report discusses overarching trends in MDG progress and lessons learned from previous and ongoing efforts to achieve them. It examines U.S. policy toward the MDGs and how, if at all, the Goals fit into U.S. development and foreign assistance policy. It also examines different schools of thought regarding the effectiveness of the Goals, their role in international development, and their long-term sustainability. This report addresses the MDGs as a whole; it does not assess or analyze issues pertaining to the individual Goals.

Trends in MDG Progress and Lessons Learned

In advance of the September 2010 High-level Meeting on the MDGs, governments, NGOs, and others have scrutinized MDG indicators to determine progress made toward the Goals. Generally, experts monitoring the MDG indicators have identified two overarching trends. First, while some MDGs are on track to be achieved, others have made no progress at all or, in some cases, have deteriorated. Second, while some MDGs are on track to be met, progress towards the Goals is unevenly distributed among regions and countries. The following sections discuss and provide examples of these trends in further detail.

Uneven Progress Among Goals

While significant progress has been made toward a few MDGs, there is general agreement in the international community that many of the Goals will likely be missed both on a global level and by most countries. No progress at all has been made toward some Goals, and indicators show regression on others. For example, many predict that MDG 1, target 3, halving the number of people who suffer from hunger, will not be achieved. Throughout the 1990s and early 2000s, there was some progress in combating hunger worldwide, but any advancements have recently stalled due in part to global food crises and the global economic crisis. In the period from 2005 through 2007, for instance,

Measuring and Tracking MDG Progress

To help track progress on the commitments made in the U.N. Millennium Declaration, international and national statistical experts selected relevant indicators to assess progress towards the MDGs. Examples include the poverty gap (MDG 1), literacy rate of 15-to-24-year olds (MDG 2), incidence and death rates associated with malaria (MDG 6), and proportion of urban population living in slums (MDG 7).

Each year, the U.N. Secretary-General presents a report to the General Assembly on progress achieved toward implementing the Declaration based on these indicators. The most recent report, *Millennium Development Goals Progress, 2010*, was published in June 2010.

The primary entity responsible for tracking global, regional, and country progress in meeting the MDGs is the U.N. Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators (IAEG). The Group, which is led by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the U.N. Secretariat, is comprised of representatives of international organizations involved in preparing statistical indicators identified as appropriate for monitoring MDG progress. IAEG members include the International Labor Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, and U.N. Development Program, among others.

In addition to tracking MDG progress, the IAEG reviews and defines MDG indicator methodologies and technical issues and supports countries in data collection, analysis, and reporting.⁶

⁶ For more information on MDG tracking and the IAEG, see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>.

830 million people were undernourished, an increase of 13 million from the 1990 level of 817 million.⁷

In addition, many observers agree that MDG 2, which aims to ensure that all children complete a full course of primary schooling, will likely remain unfulfilled at the global level. The United Nations and other organizations maintain that there has been progress in this area—for example, enrollment in primary education recently reached 89% in the developing world—but that the pace of this progress is insufficient.⁸ For the Goal to be achieved, all children at the official age for primary school in their respective countries would have to have been attending classes by 2009. In over half of Sub-Saharan Africa, however, at least 25% of school-aged children were not enrolled in 2008.⁹

Moreover, MDG 4, which addresses child mortality, sets a target of reducing the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds by 2015 that will likely not be met. According to the United Nations, child deaths are falling, but they are not doing so quickly enough to achieve MDG 4. Of the 67 countries with high child mortality rates (described as 40 or more deaths per 1,000 live births), only 10 countries are on track to meet the two-thirds reduction target.¹⁰

Additionally, MDG 5, which seeks to reduce the maternal mortality ratio by 75% by 2015, will likely remain unfulfilled. According to the U.N. Secretary-General, of the health-related MDGs, the least progress has been made toward attaining this Goal. In many developing countries, access to safe reproductive health services remains poor, with preventable conditions such as hemorrhage and hypertension accounting for half of all deaths in expectant or new mothers.¹¹

Uneven Progress Across Developing Regions and Countries

A wide range of data and research indicates that global progress towards the MDGs is uneven across developing regions and countries. For MDG 1, for example, the percentage of people living in poverty on the global level has decreased; however, most of this decline has been driven by robust economic growth in countries such as China and India. Meanwhile, progress in reducing poverty and hunger in other regions—particularly Sub-Saharan Africa—has stalled or even regressed.¹² For example, the United Nations reports that the world is on track to meet target 1 of MDG 1, halving the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.¹³ Many emphasize, however, that progress is driven primarily by the economic success of certain countries. Specifically, strong economic growth in China appears to account for most of the decrease in the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, while poverty and hunger in

⁷ *Millennium Development Goals Report, 2010* (hereafter referred to as *U.N. MDG Report, 2010*), United Nations, New York, June 15, 2010. pp. 10-11.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 16.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 26-27.

¹¹ Drawn from (1) *U.N. MDG Report, 2010*, p. 59, and (2) *Keeping the promise: a forward-looking review to promote an agreed action agenda to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015*, U.N. document, A/64/665, February 12, 2010, p. 8.

¹² *U.N. MDG Report, 2010*, pp. 6-10.

¹³ The World Bank defines extreme poverty as living on below \$1.25 a day in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms. In 2008, the extreme poverty line was revised from \$1 a day to \$1.25 a day to reflect 2005 prices. (*U.N. MDG Report, 2010*, pp. 6-7.)

other parts of Asia and in Sub-Saharan Africa remain high.¹⁴ Excluding data from China, the United Nations estimates that the absolute number of people living in extreme poverty rose by 36 million between 1990 and 2005.¹⁵

Regional disparities are also apparent in progress towards MDG 3, which seeks to promote gender equality and empower women by eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2015.¹⁶ Research indicates that developing regions as a whole are approaching gender parity in educational enrollment. In 2008, for example, there were 96 girls for every 100 boys in primary school and 95 girls for every 100 boys in secondary school. This is an improvement from 1999, when the ratios were 91 to 100 and 88 to 100 in primary and secondary schools, respectively.¹⁷ At the same time, however, gender parity in education remains out of reach for many developing countries and regions and in some cases has decreased. In Sub-Saharan Africa, for instance, the percentage of primary school enrollment for girls as compared to boys fell from 82% in 1999 to 79% in 2007. Similarly, in Oceania progress toward achieving girls' enrollment in primary school has deteriorated or not progressed.¹⁸

Moreover, the United Nations reports that while the world is on track to meet target 3 of MDG 7, halving the proportion of the population without safe drinking water or sanitation, progress is uneven across regions and countries. Four regions have already met the safe drinking water target: Northern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Asia, and Southeastern Asia. Nevertheless, safe water supply remains a challenge in many developing countries, particularly in rural areas, and across Oceania and Sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁹ (For additional examples of MDG progress by region, see **Figure A-1.**)

Lessons Learned

In an effort to determine the most effective ways to achieve the goals in the next five years, participants at the High-level Meeting will likely discuss common factors or lessons learned that contributed to MDG progress, as well as correlating obstacles that have impeded progress. While many experts assert that there is no “one size fits all” approach to advancing development, and that the most effective policies and interventions will differ by country and by Goal, in the past decade, governments, NGOs, and others have identified certain factors that contribute to the fulfillment of the MDGs. When examining U.S. development policy and efforts to address the MDGs, Members of Congress may take these issues into account. They include the need for

- effective **government leadership and ownership** of development strategies;
- effective **policies to support implementation**, including laws, regulations, standards, and guidelines, general or specific to the MDGs, that impact private

¹⁴ Drawn from (1) U.N. document, A/64/665, February 12, 2010, pp. 6-7, and (2) *UNDP Key Messages for the 2010 MDG Summit*, U.N. Development Program (UNDP).

¹⁵ *U.N. MDG Report, 2010*, pp. 6-7.

¹⁶ U.N. Secretary-General Ban called MDG 3, “one of the most difficult [Goals] to achieve” because it cuts across many other development issues and its root causes lie in societal attitudes, norms, and power structures. (U.N. document, A/64/665, p. 6.)

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 20-21.

¹⁸ See U.N. document, A/64/665, p. 6, and *U.N. MDG Report, 2010*, pp. 20-21.

¹⁹ Drawn from *U.N. MDG Report, 2010*, p. 59, and A/64/665, pp. 8-9.

behavior, the conduct of service providers and others with whom governments must interact;

- improved **quality, quantity, and focus of investments** from both domestic resources and international development assistance based on a holistic approach, including health, education, infrastructure, and business development;
- appropriate **institutional capacity to deliver quality services** equally on a national scale, including adequate facilities, competent staff, supplies and equipment, and tools for monitoring;
- involvement of **civil society and communities** in achieving the Goals;
- effective **global partnerships** involving all relevant stakeholders such as donor and recipient governments, communities, NGOs, and the private sector; and
- **good governance by donors and recipients**, including the timely and predictable delivery of aid.²⁰

At the same time, the existence of these factors in a country or region does not ensure that the MDGs will be achieved. External, and often unpredictable, events can be a significant impediment to MDG progress. For example, many contend that the global financial crisis negatively impacted progress towards the MDGs.²¹ There is also broad consensus that armed conflict and violence remain significant threats to any gains made toward the Goals.

The United States and the MDGs

The United States voted in favor of the U.N. Millennium Declaration in 2000, and some recent U.S. development policy statements allude to the MDGs as a U.S. development policy consideration, if not a guiding framework. In speeches before the United Nations and other international fora over the years, both President George W. Bush and President Obama have emphasized the U.S. commitment to the Millennium Development Goals.²² However, the two Administrations have used different rhetoric in regard to the MDGs, and many observers believe that this shift anticipates a policy change between Administrations, possibly in the context of the upcoming MDG High-level Meeting. Nevertheless, a review of U.S. development activities and policy statements in the wake of establishing the MDGs, and in the lead-up to the September High-level Meeting, illustrates some of the challenges in drawing conclusions about the role of the MDGs in U.S. foreign assistance policy.

²⁰ Drawn from U.N. document, A/64/665, pp. 16-17.

²¹ Drawn from Global Monitoring Report 2010—The MDGs After the Crisis, Overview, Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries, DC2010-0008, April 21, 2010. Many acknowledge, however, that the actual impact will not be immediately known because the development indicators needed to evaluate the effects of the crisis will not be available for several years.

²² For example, see President Barack Obama, speaking before the United Nations General Assembly, September 23, 2009; President George W. Bush, speaking at a United Nations High-level Plenary Session, 2007.

Role and Impact of the MDGs in the Bush Administration

While the Millennium Declaration was agreed to during the Clinton Administration, the MDGs themselves were published in a report by the U.N. Secretary-General on September 6, 2001—about nine months after President Bush took office and only days before the September 11th terrorist attacks dramatically altered U.S. foreign policy priorities.²³ The U.S. commitment to the MDGs during the Bush Administration was nuanced. As explained by a 2005 State Department cable to all U.S. embassies and USAID missions, the United States agreed to the development goals included in the Millennium Declaration adopted at the 2000 U.N. Millennium Summit. It did not, however, commit to the goals, targets, and indicators issued by the U.N. Secretariat in 2001.²⁴ These are the eight goals and related indicators that are generally referred to today as the MDGs, but were described by the State Department as “solely a Secretariat product, never having been formally adopted by member states.”²⁵

The Bush Administration did not fully accept the Secretariat’s formulation of the MDGs for two primary reasons. First, it argued that the Secretariat took the MDGs out of the context of the Millennium Declaration, which included commitments to good governance, democracy, human rights, and other U.S. foreign policy priorities. Second, one of the indicators established by the Secretariat for MDG 8 (developing global partnerships for development) is efforts by developed countries to provide 0.7% of their gross national income (GNI) as official development assistance (ODA). The United States, which is the leading bilateral ODA donor in dollar terms, but not when ODA is measured as a percent of GNI,²⁶ has generally opposed numeric aid targets, arguing that they do not reflect developing country needs or capacity to absorb aid. These elements together, U.S. diplomats assert, turned the “development discussion into an ODA discussion.”²⁷

As a result of this ambiguity, many Bush Administration documents and texts negotiated at international fora replaced blanket endorsements of Millennium Development Goals with phrases such as “internationally agreed to development goals, including those in the Millennium Declaration,” to connote agreement with the idea of the MDGs, but also to reserve room for debate on how they were to be achieved. Administration officials also emphasized that while the Millennium Declaration established important goals, the Monterrey Consensus (the product of the U.N.-sponsored International Conference on Finance for Development in 2002) provided the strategy to meet global development priorities.²⁸ The Monterrey Consensus, unlike the MDGs, focused on economic growth as the foundation for sustainable development, and emphasized good governance, country ownership of development strategies, trade, and private investment. It was in the context of the Monterrey Consensus, not the MDGs, that the Bush Administration pledged significant increases in U.S. ODA. The Monterrey Conference was also the backdrop for

²³ *Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, Report of the Secretary-General*, U.N. document, A/56/326, September 6, 2001.

²⁴ “The Millennium Development Goals – What Are They?” State Department internal memo to all diplomatic and consular posts, April 26, 2005, available at http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PCAAB560.pdf.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC), U.S. ODA for 2008 was \$26.8 billion, representing 0.19% of GNI.

²⁷ “The Millennium Development Goals – What Are They?” State Department internal memo to all diplomatic and consular posts, April 26, 2005, available at http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PCAAB560.pdf.

²⁸ “Addressing the Millennium Challenge Goals,” Remarks to the U.N. General Assembly by USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios, September 15, 2005.

President Bush's announcement of a new U.S. global development funding mechanism, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), which seeks to fund the development needs of countries that have demonstrated relatively good governance, a commitment to economic freedom, and investment in their citizens.²⁹

A 2008 policy statement on the U.S. commitment to the MDGs highlighting the Bush Administration's strategy focused on (1) country ownership and good governance, (2) pro-growth economic policy, (3) investing in people, and (4) addressing failing and fragile states. It did not specifically mention any of the MDGs, and it identified the Monterrey Consensus as the basis of the U.S. strategy.³⁰ Given that the MDGs closely relate to longstanding U.S. development assistance priorities such as improving access to health care, education, and economic opportunity, it is hard to identify any specific impact the Millennium Declaration had on U.S. policy during the Bush Administration. On the other hand, U.S. ODA trends in these years were largely consistent with MDG commitments, with total U.S. ODA almost tripling between 2000 and 2008, from \$9.95 billion to \$26.84 billion. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) accounts for a large part of the funding growth and has unquestionably advanced MDG 6, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. At the same time, a good portion of the growth in foreign assistance during the same period was directed toward the Middle East and South and Central Asia, likely reflecting strategic interests related to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan more than commitment to the MDGs.

Obama Administration and Preparations for the 2010 MDG Summit

President Obama, who stated during the 2008 presidential campaign that under his leadership the MDGs would be America's goals,³¹ appears to have elevated the significance of the MDGs relative to his predecessor. Administration officials no longer carefully distinguish the goals of the Millennium Declaration from the MDGs. President Obama's *National Security Strategy* states that "the United States has embraced the United Nations Millennium Development Goals,"³² and Congressional Budget Justifications for Foreign Operations submitted under the Obama Administration frequently discuss attainment of MDGs in conjunction with U.S. development policy goals.

The Obama Administration's four major foreign assistance initiatives appear to reflect consideration of the MDGs. The Obama Administration's Feed the Future Initiative is aimed at ending hunger (MDG 1). The Global Health Initiative (GHI) focuses not only on HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases (MDG 6), but also on child mortality (MDG 4) and maternal health (MDG 5). The Global Climate Change Initiative targets environmental sustainability (MDG 7) and the Global Engagement Initiative, designed to create economic opportunities and security in Muslim communities abroad, is intended to support entrepreneurship and create jobs through

²⁹ For more information on the MCC, see CRS Report RL32427, *Millennium Challenge Corporation*, by Curt Tarnoff.

³⁰ "The United States Commitment to the Millennium Development Goals," USAID, April 2008, p. 2.

³¹ See the Obama/Biden campaign Strategy for International Development, at http://www.barackobama.com/pdf/issues/Fact_Sheet_Foreign_Policy_Democratization_and_Development_FINAL.pdf.

³² *National Security Strategy*, The White House, May 2010, available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/rss_viewer/national_security_strategy.pdf. This is the first time the MDGs have been mentioned in an Administration's National Security Strategy.

collaborative partnerships (MDG 8) and involve women in the social and economic development of their communities (MDG 3).

The Obama Administration's recently published strategy for meeting the MDGs, like the Bush Administration strategy, does not focus on specific MDGs, explaining that "we do not treat the MDGs as if they were separate baskets" and "the purpose is to emphasize that the MDGs are all connected."³³ Rather, it identifies four "imperatives"—(1) innovation, (2) sustainability, (3) measuring outcomes rather than inputs, and (4) mutual accountability among donor and recipient countries—and discusses ways that U.S. agencies apply them. The strategy appears intended to demonstrate to the international community a greater U.S. interest in the MDG discussion, while maintaining the U.S. position that the MDGs can best be achieved by focusing on cross-cutting aid effectiveness issues rather than funding targets. However, the Obama Administration, like its predecessor, has not embraced the target associated with Goal 8, which calls for donor nations to reserve 0.7% of their GNI for development aid.

World leaders will gather for the High-level Meeting as two ongoing Administration reviews of U.S. foreign assistance policy are reportedly concluding: the Presidential Study Directive on Global Development Policy and the first Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review. Both are expected to report their findings sometime this fall.³⁴ Many development professionals expect that the documents produced from these sources will become the basis of a new U.S. development policy agenda. Any inconsistency between what is pledged by the United States at the High-level Meeting and the strategy indicated by the internal policy reviews could raise questions about the U.S. commitment to the MDGs.

President Obama is scheduled to attend and address the High-level Meeting in New York, signaling a strong U.S. interest in the event. Heading into the Meeting, the Obama Administration states that it is working to ensure that the imperatives it identifies in its strategy are reflected in any commitments or statements made by governments.³⁵ U.S. representatives are likely to focus on the significant progress that has been made toward some of the MDGs, and the need for a transformative approach to development that will lead not only to the achievement of the 2015 Goals, but ensure that progress is sustained into the future. From a diplomatic perspective, the United States may also seek to change a perception in the international community, widespread during the Bush Administration, that the United States is not fully engaged on this issue.

Many observers expect issues related to ODA levels to be the primary point of tension at the September High-level Meeting. Some development experts predict that countries will debate whether advancement of the MDGs requires increased ODA commitments—a position supported by most developing members of the United Nations—or making better use of ODA, which is the central thrust of the U.S. strategy and supported by most aid donor countries.

³³ "Celebrate, Innovate and Sustain: Toward 2015 and Beyond, The United States' Strategy for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals," July 2010, p.16.

³⁴ For more on the PSD or QDDR, see CRS Report R41173, *Foreign Aid Reform, National Strategy, and the Quadrennial Review*, by Susan B. Epstein.

³⁵ Ibid.

Congressional Activities

The legislative record indicates little congressional action on the MDGs since 2000. The MDGs have scarcely been mentioned in appropriations legislation and accompanying reports over the last decade, which have largely shaped foreign assistance policy in the absence of regular foreign assistance re-authorization legislation.³⁶ One piece of legislation has been introduced that addresses the MDGs as a whole. Introduced in the 109th Congress, the International Cooperation to Meet the Millennium Development Goals Act of 2005 (S. 1315) called for U.S. leadership on the MDGs, and required the Department of State to submit a report to Congress detailing global progress towards the MDGs and how U.S. policy and actions had contributed to such progress. The bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent, but was held at the desk. In addition, a handful of bills have been introduced that refer to specific Goals. The Global Poverty Act, for example, introduced in the House and Senate in both the 110th and 111th Congresses, calls for a strategy to meet MDG 1. Then-Senator Obama was the Senate sponsor of that legislation in the 110th Congress.

In the 111th Congress, the House Foreign Affairs Committee (HFAC) and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (SFRC) have focused on reforming U.S. foreign assistance and re-writing the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA), which is the legislative basis for most foreign aid programs. To date, these efforts do not reflect any specific MDG influence, though many of the stated goals could be interpreted to align with MDGs. Neither of the major reform bills pending before the 111th Congress, H.R. 2139 or S. 1524, specifically mention the MDGs, nor do any of the discussion papers made public by HFAC as part of the effort to re-write the FAA. However, a hearing on “Achieving the United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals: Progress Through Partnership,” held by the House Subcommittee on International Organizations, Human Rights and Oversight on July 27, 2010, indicated congressional interest in the MDGs in the lead-up to the High-level Meeting. Furthermore, on September 16 Representative Barbara Lee introduced H.Con.Res. 318, expressing support of the “ideals and objectives” of the MDGs and urging the President to “ensure the United States contributes meaningfully to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by the year 2015.”

Policy Issues

Ten years after the Millennium Declaration, government officials and development advocates are reviewing a decade of implementation efforts to determine how lessons from the past can help shape policies that promote more effective development in the future, whether through achievement of the MDG or revision of the MDG approach. These efforts, and the September High-level Meeting, raise issues that are central to Congress’s role in funding and overseeing U.S. foreign assistance. Key policy issues include the practicality of the Goals, the role of foreign assistance in achieving the Goals, selectivity in the provision of aid, and accountability.

³⁶ One bill introduced to authorize the Millennium Challenge Corporation (H.R. 1950 in the 108th Congress) mentions the MDGs, but the authorization became law through inclusion in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-199), which does not mention the MDGs.

Are the MDGs Practical?

Given the uneven progress to date in achieving the MDGs, some in the policy community have questioned the role of the Goals in global development efforts and their overall effectiveness. One of the primary issues raised in this context is the practicality of the Goals. Many argue that the MDGs provide unrealistic expectations for regions or countries, particularly those starting out at a lower economic threshold than others (such as Sub-Saharan Africa).³⁷ For example, many contend that MDG 2, which calls for all countries to achieve universal primary education by 2015, is unrealistic for many poor countries because it asks them to achieve in 15 years what other countries have taken over a century to attain. Such unrealistic expectations, critics argue, set countries up for failure. In the same vein, some are concerned that the idealistic or utopian aspects of the MDGs may detract from actual development successes. For example, a country may achieve historic (but not universal) increases in primary school enrollment or access to reproductive health, but technically “fail” to achieve MDGs 2 and 5. Critics argue that rather than being branded as failures for not achieving the MDGs, countries should be applauded for their achievements.³⁸

Aid Effectiveness

Many development professionals expect that a debate over appropriate aid levels will be at the heart of the discussions held at the High-level Meeting in September. Many aid advocates, particularly representatives of aid-recipient countries, assert that lack of progress on the MDGs can, in many instances, be attributed to insufficient levels of aid and they will likely encourage donor countries at the Meeting to commit to higher aid levels. Other development professionals contend that there is little evidence indicating that higher aid levels lead to greater development impacts, and that many developing countries have demonstrated an inability to use aid effectively. Some even argue that aid can be counterproductive to development, as it can distort economic incentives, flood capacity, and create dependency. The lack of consistent and reliable monitoring and evaluation of development assistance programs results in inconclusive data, leaving the debate unresolved. This issue of aid volume versus aid effectiveness is central not only to discussions related to the MDGs but also to U.S. foreign aid policy. Should an outcome of the Meeting be a commitment to increase ODA, stakeholders may pressure Congress to increase foreign aid appropriations to reflect heightened commitment to the MDGs.

MDG Perspectives in the International Community

There is disagreement among some in the international community regarding the role of the MDGs in global development efforts. Many argue that the Goals should be viewed as aspirational targets that serve as a tool to galvanize activists, raise public awareness of global poverty, and encourage larger aid budgets. Others contend that they should be taken literally, and argue that countries should meet the commitments made in the Millennium Declaration and strive to achieve all eight goals by 2015. Still others are skeptical of the MDG concept, viewing it as part of a historical pattern of world leaders making commitments to reduce poverty in the United Nations or other fora that rarely, if ever, result in successful outcomes. These disparate views on the role of the MDGs underlie almost all aspects of the debate regarding their progress and effectiveness.

³⁷ For further information, see William Easterly, *How the Millennium Development Goals are Unfair to Africa*, Brookings Institution, Global Economy & Development Working Paper 14, November 2007.

³⁸ Michael Clemens and Todd Moss, *What's Wrong with the Millennium Development Goals?* Center for Global Development, September 2005, at <http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/3940>.

Selective Use of Aid

A common criticism of the MDGs is that they try to accomplish everything at once, and are therefore so impractical as to be useless. Given the lingering effects of the global financial crisis, and accompanying fiscal constraints, Members of Congress may feel a greater need than ever to prioritize U.S. development assistance. Efforts have been made by NGOs at the international level, most notably through the Copenhagen Consensus project, to help policymakers prioritize various development challenges based on estimated costs and benefits.³⁹ The Obama Administration has stated that selectivity will be an important emphasis of the development policy it plans to issue this coming fall. Prioritizing programs, however, can be challenging in many respects. Virtually all development activities have strong supporters both in the United States and globally who can make selectivity politically difficult. Furthermore, as the U.S. MDG strategy statement emphasizes, many development activities are interrelated. For example, the Bush Administration focused foreign assistance resources heavily on HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, making tremendous gains in the number of people who had access to antiretroviral drugs and in preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS to many newborns. Many global health experts contend, however, that this progress on HIV/AIDS has come at the expense of basic health care, education, and nutrition, all of which are essential to ongoing efforts to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS and extend the survival of those infected with HIV.

Accountability

Some experts attribute limited advancement towards the MDGs to the absence of accountability stipulations. If a government or aid program does not deliver on its promises, whether due to poor design, corruption, or other factors, the intended recipients generally have no recourse. Attempts have been made at the international level to address this problem. The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, for example, has goals and indicators against which individual donor and recipient country progress is monitored and reported on a regular basis. The MDGs, however, are silent on the issue of donor and recipient country responsibilities in achieving the Goals. Congress has repeatedly emphasized accountability and the need for greater monitoring and evaluation as part of foreign aid reform, and the Bush and Obama Administrations have been consistent in asserting that mutual accountability and evidence of impact are central to U.S. development policy. As such, the importance of any outcomes from the High-level Meeting may be downplayed by U.S. policymakers if it fails to include accountability provisions.

Conclusions

While evidence of MDG effectiveness in advancing global development is uneven a decade after the adoption of the Millennium Declaration, the international community, including the United States, continues to use the Goals as a paradigm for development assistance. The September High-level Meeting, and the negotiations that precede it, may be an opportunity for the United States to both demonstrate commitment to the Goals and lead the global development assistance discussion toward a greater emphasis on accountability, good governance, integration of

³⁹ The Copenhagen Consensus project has convened some of the world's leading economists to use cost-benefit analysis to measure the extent to which development gains would result from additional investments in various sectors. For more information, see <http://www.copenhagenconsensus.com>.

development programs, and other priorities consistent with both U.S. foreign policy and lessons learned over the first 10 years of efforts to achieve the MDGs

Appendix. The Millennium Development Goals

Table A-I. MDGs and Targets

GOAL	TARGETS
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme hunger	(1) Halving, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day. (2) Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people. (3) Halving, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	(1) Ensuring that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empowering women	(1) Eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	(1) Reducing by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	(1) Reducing by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio. (2) Achieving, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	(1) Halting, by 2015, and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. (2) Achieving, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. (3) Halting, by 2015, and beginning to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	(1) Integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources. (2) Reducing biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss. (3) Halving, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. (4) Achieving, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	(1) Addressing the special needs of the least developed countries, landlocked countries, and small island developing states. (2) Developing further an open rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. (3) Deal comprehensively with countries' debt. (4) In coordination with the private sector, make available the benefit of new technologies, especially information and communications. (5) In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries. (6) In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

Sources: U.N. Millennium Development Goals website, and *United Nations Millennium Declaration* (U.N. document, A/RES/55/2, September 8, 2000).

Figure A-I. MDG Progress, 2009

Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia				Oceania	Latin America & Caribbean	Commonwealth of Independent States	
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western			Europe	Asia

GOAL 1 | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Reduce extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	high poverty	high poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	---	moderate poverty	low poverty	high poverty
Productive and decent employment	very large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	moderate deficit in decent work	small deficit in decent work	moderate deficit in decent work
Reduce hunger by half	low hunger	very high hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	low hunger	moderate hunger

GOAL 2 | Achieve universal primary education

Universal primary schooling	high enrolment	low enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	moderate enrolment	---	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment
-----------------------------	----------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	--------------------	--------------------	-----	----------------	----------------	----------------

GOAL 3 | Promote gender equality and empower women

Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity	close to parity	almost close to parity	parity	parity	parity
Women's share of paid employment	low share	low share	high share	medium share	low share	low share	medium share	high share	high share	high share
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	very low representation	low representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation	very low representation	very low representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation

GOAL 4 | Reduce child mortality

Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds	low mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality
Measles immunization	high coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	high coverage

GOAL 5 | Improve maternal health

Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters *	moderate mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	high mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality
Access to reproductive health	moderate access	low access	high access	moderate access	moderate access	moderate access	low access	high access	high access	moderate access

GOAL 6 | Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS	low prevalence	high prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	low prevalence
Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis	low mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality

GOAL 7 | Ensure environmental sustainability

Reverse loss of forests	low forest cover	medium forest cover	medium forest cover	high forest cover	medium forest cover	low forest cover	high forest cover	high forest cover	high forest cover	low forest cover
Halve proportion without improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Halve proportion without sanitation	moderate coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	low coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	---	---

GOAL 8 | Develop a global partnership for development

Internet users	moderate usage	very low usage	high usage	moderate usage	low usage	moderate usage	low usage	high usage	high usage	low usage
----------------	----------------	----------------	------------	----------------	-----------	----------------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------

The progress chart operates on two levels. The words in each box indicate the present degree of compliance with the target. The colours show progress towards the target according to the legend below:

■ Already met the target or very close to meeting the target.	■ No progress or deterioration.
■ Progress sufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist.	□ Missing or insufficient data.
■ Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist.	

* The available data for maternal mortality do not allow a trend analysis. Progress in the chart has been assessed by the responsible agencies on the basis of proxy indicators.

Source: Compiled by the Statistics Division, U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, from data and estimates provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization; Inter-Parliamentary Union; International Labor Organization; International Telecommunications Union; UNAIDS; UNESCO; U.N. HABITAT; U.N. Population Division; World Bank, World Health Organization, based on statistics available as of June 2009.

Notes: For regional groupings and country data, see <http://mdgs.un.org>. Country experiences in each region may differ from the regional average.

Author Contact Information

Luisa Blanchfield
Specialist in International Relations
lblanchfield@crs.loc.gov, 7-0856

Marian Leonardo Lawson
Analyst in Foreign Assistance
mlawson@crs.loc.gov, 7-4475