The Management of African Development: Some Questions about NEPAD

A Public Lecture

by

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1. Introduction

This lecture reviews the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) in light of the contemporary objective context and subjective definition of development. It explores some issues concerning the comparative advantage of NEPAD and suggests that its real value as a strategic initiative should be sought in its potential as a facilitation mechanism on the one hand, and an agency of restraint on the other.

The next section provides an overview of the context of development today, drawing attention to its objective and subjective dimensions. The third section undertakes a review of NEPAD and raises some questions concerning its institutional context, substantive thrust and methodological approach. The fourth section attempts to determine the comparative advantage of NEPAD and suggests a possible agenda. The paper ends with some concluding comments in Section 5.

2. Contemporary Context of Development

The contemporary context of development may be viewed in both objective and subjective terms. Objectively, the context in which development has to be managed today is that of globalisation. It is a phenomenon which pervades all aspects of economic and social processes. In economic terms, globalisation is manifest in the widening and deepening of linkages among national economies, creating a worldwide market in goods, services and especially, capital. Driven by the revolution in information and communications technology and propelled by a wave of economic liberalisation across the world, globalisation has seen the emergence of dramatic increases in trade linkages and cross-border capital flows as well as radical changes in the form, structure and location of production (Ohiorhenuan 1998a).

In its objective manifestation, globalisation has induced a significant challenge to the autonomy of states in economic policy processes. For instance, highly mobile capital markets undermine the ability of national regulators to manage domestic currency and bond markets. More generally, the mediative role of the state in social and economic processes has been compromised by globalisation. With new actors and new rules, the tools of economic policy that permitted the radical transformation of such economies as Korea and Taiwan, no longer have the same relevance and efficacy. Of particular importance is the emergence of a rules-based multilateral trade regime embodied in the WTO. Circumscribed as it might be, the WTO is the first multilateral organisation with the authority to enforce national governments' compliance with trade rules.

In social terms, globalisation has brought with it a tendency towards the universalisation of ideas, cultures, values and lifestyles. People are now watching the same news and the same movies, listening more and more to the same music, and reading the same books and magazines. As a result, events in one country cause ripples across the world almost instantaneously. And, perhaps more significantly, easy access to information on lifestyles and

consumer cultures is eliciting globally, a subtle coalescence of life around a small set of core values and norms.

At the subjective level, a consensus has emerged over the last decade or so on what development should entail. A series of United Nations conferences since the 1990s has popularized various concepts and promoted understanding of the complex interactions of factors which contribute to development beyond growth. These series of conferences culminated in the formulation of the Millennium Development Goals in 2000.

At the **World Summit for Children** in 1990, 159 Government representatives including 71 Heads of State and representatives of 45 NGOs, signed the *World Declaration on Survival, Protection and Development of Children* and adopted a Plan of Action to achieve some time-bound goals. These goals included reducing child and maternal mortality rates and providing universal access to safe drinking water and education between 1990 and 2000. [†]

In June 1992, the **UN Conference on Environment and Development** brought together 108 heads of State in Rio de Janeiro. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the Statement of Principles for Sustainable Management of Forests were adopted. Perhaps, more significant, however, was the adoption of Agenda 21, a global blueprint for sustainable development as a framework for addressing the combined issues of environmental protection and equitable development for all. It called for a comprehensive plan of action to be implemented globally, nationally and locally by organizations of the UN System, Governments, and major groups in every area in which human activity impacts on the environment.

The real "birthplace" of the MDGs was, perhaps, the **World Summit for Social Development** held in Copenhagen in March 1995. One hundred and seventeen Heads of State and another 69 Ministerial-level representatives adopted the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action. These two documents integrated the decisions of other conferences into a comprehensive plan around ten commitments. [‡].

[†] These goals include (from UNICEF website, http://www.unicef.org/wsc/goals.htm):
1) Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of infant and under-5 child mortality rate by one third or to 50 and 70 per 1,000 live births respectively, whichever is less;
2) Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of maternal mortality rate by half;
3) Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by half;
4) Universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal;
5) By the year 2000, universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school-age children;
6) Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least half its 1990 level with emphasis on female literacy;
7) Improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances.

[‡] The commitments are:
1). Create an economic, political, social, cultural and legal environment that will enable people to achieve social development;
2). Eradicate absolute poverty by a target date to be set by each country;
3). Support full employment as a basic policy goal;
4). Promote social integration based on the enhancement and protection of all human rights;
5). Achieve equality and equity between women and men;
6). Attain universal and equitable access to education and primary health care;
7). Accelerate the development of Africa and the least developed countries;
8). Ensure that structural adjustment programmes include social development goals;
9). Increase resources allocated to social development;
10). Strengthen cooperation for social development through the UN.

In the year 2000, two important United Nations General Assembly meetings took place: one was the Special Session in Geneva to review the Social Summit (Copenhagen + 5) and the other was the UN Millennium Summit. At Copenhagen + 5 in June 2000, marking the five year anniversary of the Copenhagen Summit, a report titled "A Better World for All" was launched by the Secretary General. The report outlined the so-called International Development Goals (IDGs): seven interrelated development goals, set during UN Conferences in the 1990s, which, if achieved over the next 15 years, will improve the lives of millions of people. [§]

Later in the year in September, 187 UN member states met in New York for the 55th General Assembly, or the **Millennium Summit.** The Millennium Declaration [**] was adopted to strengthen peace, development, human rights and to improve the UN's ability to act on behalf of humanity's priorities. In particular, in Section III of the Declaration, "Development and Poverty Eradication," the signatories adopted 11 specific goals.

At the 56th Session of the General Assembly, "Follow Up to the Outcome of the Millennium Summit" in September 2001, the IDGs and the goals outlined in the Millennium Declaration were merged to produce the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**.[††]

The MDGs comprise 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators.[‡‡] A table listing the MDG goals and targets, in comparison with the IDGs and the GA resolutions from the Millennium Declaration is provided in the annex.

The Millennium Declaration also stressed the special needs of Africa, calling on nations to :

> …support the consolidation of democracy in African and
> assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty
> eradication and sustainable development, thereby bringing
> Africa into the mainstream of the world economy.

Further, the Declaration resolved:

- To give full support to the political and institutional structures of emerging democracies in Africa.

[§] The Report was co-authored by the UN, the World Bank, the IMF and the OECD, marking the first time these four international organizations jointly assessed progress towards poverty reduction goals and outlined a common vision for the way forward. The Report was also presented at the OECD 2000 Forum in Paris by Shelton-Colby, Deputy, Secretary-General of the OECD and Louise Fréchette, Deputy Secretary-General of the UN on 26 June 2000.

[**] Resolution 55/2
[††] According to the report of the Secretary-General, "Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration," consultations were held among representative of the UN Secretariat, the IMF, OECD and the World Bank in order to harmonize reporting on the two sets of goals agreed upon during 2000. The group discussed the respective targets and selected relevant indicators to come up with the Eight MDGs.

[‡‡] The eight goals of the MDGs are:
1). Eradicate 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

- To encourage and sustain regional and sub-regional mechanisms for preventing conflict and promoting political stability, and to ensure a reliable flow of resources for peacekeeping operations on the continent.
- To take special measure to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including debt cancellation, improved market access, enhanced Official Development Assistance and increased flows of Foreign Direct Investment, as well as transfers of technology.
- To help Africa build up its capacity to tackle the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other infectious diseases.

The Secretary General's Report, "Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration" elaborated on these four resolutions and outlined some strategies for moving forward. Significantly, he highlighted the resolve of the "…African leadership to take ownership and control over the continent's destiny," and its "…lead in articulating regional development initiatives". Moreover, the creation of the African Union, and the adoption of the New African Initiative were specifically mentioned.

3. A Critical Review of NEPAD

NEPAD is the result of a merger of the Millennium Africa Recovery Plan (MAP) proposed by Presidents Mbeki, Obasanjo and Bouteflika and the OMEGA Plan proposed by President Wade. At the 37th OAU Summit held in Lusaka in July 2001, the merged programme was approved as the New African Initiative (NAI). It was endorsed by leaders of the G-8 the same month. Its Policy Framework was agreed by the Heads of State Implementation Committee at Abuja in October 2001. At that meeting, the name NEPAD was adopted.

In a sense, NEPAD may be perceived as the African response to being in the global spotlight. It is at once an assertion of ownership and an acceptance of the global consensus. The very first paragraph of the NEPAD document describes it as a pledge by African leaders to place the continent on a path of sustainable development, anchored on the determination of Africans to extricate themselves from underdevelopment and global marginalisation.

Recognising that a reason for the failure of past continent-wide efforts is "questionable ownership" by Africans, it consciously centers NEPAD on "African ownership and management":

Through NEPAD, African leaders are setting an agenda for the renewal of the continent:

> NEPAD is based on the agenda set by African peoples through
> their own initiatives and of their own volition to shape their own
> destiny.

The document then declares that African leaders will take joint responsibility for:

- Strengthening mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution;
- Promoting and protecting democracy and human rights;
- Restoring and maintaining macroeconomic stability;
- Instituting transparent legal and regulatory frameworks for financial markets;

- Revitalising and extending education, technical training and health services, with high priority to HIV/AIDS, malaria and other communicable diseases;

- Promoting the role of women in social and economic development;

- Building the capacity of African states to set and enforce the legal framework and maintain law and order;

- Promoting the development of infrastructure and agriculture, and its diversification into agro-industries and manufacturing

As well as staking the claim for Africa's destiny, NEPAD consciously locates itself within the MDGs. The document's strategy lists as its goals sustaining a long-term growth rate of over 7 per cent per annum, and ensuring that Africa achieves the MDG's. [§§] Evidence of NEPAD's location within the global consensus embodied in the MDGs can be seen in the matrix of commonalities presented in Table 1. Several questions may be raised about NEPAD. I would categorise these broadly under three headings, namely, *ambiguity of form*, *complexity of substance* and *inversion of process*.

Ambiguity of Form

NEPAD has put in place a three-tier management structure. It is not clear, however, what the accountabilities and reporting structures of the various committees are. Also, while NEPAD is said to be a "project" of the African Union, the precise nature of the relationship between AU management and NEPAD management structures is not clear.

NEPAD's governing structure consists of the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee; the Steering Committee; and the Secretariat.

The **Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee** is currently chaired by President Obasanjo, with Presidents Wade and Bouteflika as vice-chairs. It comprises 15 states (3 states per OAU region), including the 5 initiating states (i.e. South Africa, Nigeria, Algeria, Senegal and Egypt). Currently the 15 states are: Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia (representing North Africa), Nigeria, Senegal, Mali (representing West Africa), Cameroon, Gabon, Sao Tome& Principe (representing Central Africa), Ethiopia, Mauritius and Rwanda (representing East Africa) and South Africa, Botswana and Mozambique (representing Southern Africa). It will meet three times a year and report annually to the OAU/AU Summit. Its mandate is to set policies, priorities and the Programme of Action.

The **Steering Committee** is composed of the personal representatives of the 5 initiating Presidents. Its role is to develop Terms of Reference for identified programmes and projects and to oversee the Secretariat. It is also mandated to develop a strategic plan for marketing and communications at the national, sub-regional, continental and international levels.

The **Secretariat** consists of a small core of full–time staff based in South Africa. Its primary functions are liaison/coordination and administration/logistics. It is also mandated to outsource work on technical detail to lead agencies and/or continental experts. Further, a number of **Task Teams and Sub-Committees** were established.

[§§] The NEPAD document refers to IDGs. This may be because it was published in October 2001, meaning that it went to the publishers before the 56th General Assembly session of September 2001.

The Task Teams are to develop specific detailed implementable projects and programmes in the priority areas identified, and the Sub-Committees are to coordinate certain thematic initiatives.[***] The AU Chair and Secretary General are ex-officio member of the Implementation Committee, and the AU Secretariat participates in Steering Committee Meetings.

[***] The Five Task Teams are: 1) Capacity building on peace and security with OAU as the lead agency; 2) Economic and corporate governance with ECA as the lead agency; 3) Infrastructure with ADB as the lead agency; 4) Central bank and financial standards with ADB as the lead agency; and 5) Agriculture and market access with OAU as the lead agency.

The Five Sub-Committees are: 1) Peace, Security, Democracy and Political Governance coordinated by South Africa; 2) Economic and Corporate Governance/Banking and Financial Standards/Capital Flows coordinated by Nigeria; 3) Market Access and Agriculture coordinated by Egypt; 4) Human Resources Development coordinated by Algeria; and 5) Infrastructure coordinated by Senegal.

Table 1: MDGs and NEPAD: A Matrix of Commonalities

NEPAD \\ MDGs	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Achieve universal primary education	Promote gender equality and empower women	Reduce child mortality	Improve maternal health	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Ensure environmental sustainability	Develop a global partnership for development	Meeting the Special Needs of Africa			
									Political and institutional structures of emerging democracies	Prevent conflict and promote political stability	Poverty eradication and sustainable development (debt cancellation, market access, ODA, FDI and technology transfer)	HIV/AIDS pandemic and other infectious diseases.
Conditions for SD — Peace, security, democracy and political governance			X						X	X		
Conditions for SD — Economic and corporate governance									X		X	
Sectoral Priorities — Bridging the Infrastructure Gap							X	X				
Sectoral Priorities — Human Resource Development Initiative	X	X	X	X	X	X						X
Sectoral Priorities — Agriculture	X										X	
Sectoral Priorities — The Environment Initiative	X						X					
Sectoral Priorities — Culture / Indigenous Knowledge							X					
Sectoral Priorities — Science and Technology Platforms	X							X				
Mobilise Resource — The Capital Flows Initiative								X			X	
Mobilise Resource — The Market Access Initiative	X		X					X			X	
Mobilise Resource — A New Global Partnership								X			X	

The ambiguity of institutional form will need to be resolved quite soon if NEPAD is to become the "veritable mechanism for the reconstruction of Africa" that its champions want it to be. In particular, first, the link with the OAU/AU cannot continue to be vague. At its recent meeting in Abuja, the Implementation Committee emphasised that NEPAD is a "mandated initiative" of the African Union. This clearly suggests that NEPAD is in a subsidiary relation. But the same meeting urged greater cooperation and coordination between the AU and NEPAD Secretariats – implying a somewhat more co-equal relationship.

Second, the organizational structure assigns leadership of task teams to independent unrelated agencies, and of subcommittees to countries. Some rationalization is clearly called for. While the goodwill of UN agencies and multilateral financial institutions can be assumed, NEPAD is only one of several clients to which they must attend. Moreover, it is difficult to subordinate sub-themes led by Heads of state to the secretariat. Therefore either the secretariat will service the sub-committees or Heads of state will use their own resources which will compound coordination problems.

Complexity of Substance

There is logic in the presentation of the substantive context of NEPAD. It has three main parts, namely, vision, strategy and programme. However, while the vision is clear and the strategy easy to deduce, the programme formulation is rather vast in scope and complex in implications.

In reviewing Africa's place in the world, NEPAD correctly traces the continent's poverty to its colonial legacy, its dependent insertion in the international economy and the poor social and economic policies of the post-colonial state. The interaction of these processes entrenched a vicious cycle of economic decline, weak capacity and poor governance which exacerbates Africa's peripheral and declining role in the world economy. Accordingly, the vision of NEPAD is:

> To eradicate poverty in Africa and to place African countries,
> both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable
> growth and development and thus halt the marginalisation of
> Africa in the globalisation process (Para 67).

The strategy of NEPAD is not explicitly stated in the official document, although it may be deduced by sifting through it. A clearer picture is provided by reading the document along with a more recent ten-page brochure. Essentially, the strategy consists of five main elements. First is the insistence on African ownership, responsibility and leadership and the building of capacity to play this role. Second is the focus on developing a new partnership with the industrialised countries and multilateral organisations on the basis of mutual commitments and obligations. Third is the commitment to nurturing an enabling socio-political environment by minimising conflict and promoting democracy and human rights. Fourth is the commitment to an enabling economic environment by ensuring macroeconomic stability and maintaining transparency and accountability in institutional support mechanisms for the market. Fifth is promoting sub-regional and continental economic integration.

The specification of the NEPAD programme is in three parts. First, it describes so-called "conditions for sustainable development". Second, it identifies sectoral priorities. Third it

addresses the question of resource mobilization. The conditions for sustainable development contains two initiatives: peace, security democracy and political governance, and economic and corporate governance.

NEPAD's specification of sectoral priorities includes virtually all sectors. It also includes themes that are, by their nature, multisectoral, such as "poverty reduction" (see Table 2). Ironically, agriculture which employs, perhaps, two-thirds of Africans, is not disaggregated.

The complexity of NEPAD's programme formulation is at two levels. First, is its wide-ranging coverage and the absence of any criteria for prioritisation. And the proposal, in the section on implementation, to "fast-track" programmes relating to communicable diseases, ICT, debt reduction and market access does not provide more clarity. In the end, therefore, the NEPAD programme has not yet emerged as a coherent set of activities to be implemented in the traditional sense. The champions of NEPAD have continued to stress the need for "concrete implementable projects" in each priority area. However these are not yet in the public domain although there is some expectation that a basket of projects may be part of the NEPAD presentation to the G-8 Summit in June.

Second, inherent in the construction of the NEPAD programme are problems of assignment and coordination. It is not clear who will be responsible for doing what. The programme consists not only of projects but also of other actions such as research, analysis, negotiation and supervision. The role of the task teams and subcommittees in actually getting things done is also not clear.

A process is specified for the formulation of projects:

- A project leader or task team coordinator will be appointed for each project;

- Expertise will be drawn mainly from African countries on the basis of relevant experience;

- Project leaders and task teams will work closely with African countries, regional institutions, relevant multilateral institutions and development partners;

- Terms of reference with time frames will be prepared and submitted to the Steering Committee for each project;

- New initiatives/projects will be approved only in cases where the management structures of the initiative are convinced that it can add value.[†††]

This roadmap does not deal, however, with how specific responsibilities are assigned or how the multitude of agents will be coordinated.

Inversion of process

In essence, NEPAD is predicated on two main ideas. First is the concern with conflict in absolute terms and in its undermining of the material conditions of people's life on the continent. Second is the concern with capital flows and the recognition of the fundamental importance of investment. It is the second idea which seems to have pulled NEPAD into a trajectory of extraversion.

[†††] "NEPAD Background 1; Introducing the New Partnership for Africa's Development"
(http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/nepad1.htm)

NEPAD's origins lie in the undertaking that Africa was ready to confront endemic conflict and instability and to engage the world as an equal partner. However, the sense that "the bulk of the needed resources will have to be obtained from outside the continent" [‡‡‡] appears to have pushed NEPAD's sponsors towards an external orientation.

Objectively, the claim about the source of developmental resources is not sustainable historically: external resources can only play a supplementary role. More important, were African leaders to actually commit to responsible governance, guarantee basic freedoms, and nurture their citizens' creativity, the bulk of needed resources would be generated domestically. African leaders' search for partnership should have begun with their own peoples. As it is, NEPAD appears to have placed itself in a situation of receiving more recognition from abroad than from within.

The challenge to be addressed urgently is that of ensuring that NEPAD moves forward on the basis of the aspirations of the internal constituency rather than the expectations of an external consistuency that is *objectively* unreliable. If conditions are conducive for profit, private capital will respond: it cannot be instructed by governments. And, ultimately, aid is often an extension of the domestic interests of the donor. In the end, domestic approval is a much more rigorous indicator of good governance.

4. NEPAD's Comparative Advantage

A useful approach to determining the comparative advantage of NEPAD may be found in the notion of a public good. The attributes of public goods are simple and well known. The pure public good is nonrival and nonexcludable in consumption. If a commodity can be consumed without being depleted, it is nonrival. If no one can be excluded from consuming it, it is nonexcludable. Because the market is a poor register of public goods signals, collective action is required to deal with the inherent problems of undersupply.

Applying this idea to NEPAD, it would seem that African leaders are seeking to deal with the undersupply of regional public goods such as peace, stability, well-being. Some well known numbers make the point. Twenty-six major conflicts, affecting 61% of the population erupted in Africa between 1963 and 1998. Forty-two percent of Africans live on less than a dollar a day. Per capita income in sub-Sahara Africa is 10 percent below the level in 1980. Aids killed 2.3 million African people in 2001. An estimated 3.4 million new HIV infections in sub-Saharan Africa in 2001 means that 28.1 million Africans now live with the virus (UNAIDS and WHO, 2001).

In the classic public goods problem, collective action complements and catalyses the market. In similar fashion, NEPAD's role would be to facilitate, to advocate, to coordinate and to promote compliance. It should focus therefore, on those initiatives for which this role is critical but cannot be played effectively at a national level. For instance, a clear role can be envisaged for NEPAD as a continental interlocutor on trade and debt negotiations. Similarly, it can be a facilitator as well as an agent for the setting of standards/an advocate and a monitor of compliance in matters of economic and political governance. Current efforts at developing peer review mechanisms are clearly well directed.

[‡‡‡] Para 144

Beyond this, it would be counterproductive and ultimately futile for NEPAD to seek to become a continental Ministry of Planning.

5. Conclusion

I have attempted to locate NEPAD in the contemporary context of development, arguing that it is a response to objective and subjective global conditions. Critical review of NEPAD indicated some problems relating to the ambiguity of its institutional form; the complexity of its substantive aspirations and the extraversion of its campaign agenda. NEPAD does have real potential as a continental agency for change and for restraint. I have been critical of NEPAD as it currently exists. But the *idea* of NEPAD is excellent. It has been necessary, however, to balance the optimism of will that it so exuberantly exudes with a pessimism of the intellect. In such dialect may be the possibility of NEPAD attaining its potential.

Annex 1: MDGs, IDGs and the Millennium Declaration

MDG Goals	MDG Targets	IDGs	Millennium Declaration Resolutions
1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1) Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.	Reduce the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by half between 1990 and 2015.	Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water.
	2) Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.		
2) Achieve universal primary education	3) Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	Enrol all children in primary school by 2015	Ensure that, by the same date, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education.
3) Promote gender equality and empower women	4) Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015.	Make progress towards gender equality and empowering women by eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005	Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable.

MDG Goals	MDG Targets	IDGs	Millennium Declaration Resolutions
4) Reduce child mortality	**5) Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.**	**Reduce infant and child mortality rates by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015**	By the same date, have reduced maternal mortality by three quarters, and under-five child mortality by two thirds, of their current rates.
5) Improve maternal health	**6) Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.**	**Reduce maternal mortality ratios by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015**	
		Provide access for all who need reproductive health services by 2015	
6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	**7) Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.**		Have, by then, halted, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS, the scourge of malaria and other major diseases that afflict humanity.
	8) Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.		Provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
7) Ensure environmental sustainability	**9) Integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.**	**Implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 so as to reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015**	By 2020, have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the "Cities Without Slums" initiative.
MDG Goals	**MDG Targets**	IDGs	Millennium Declaration Resolutions
	10) Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.		
	11) By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.		
8) Develop a global partnership for development	**12) Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.** **Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally.**		Develop strong partnerships with the private sector and with civil society organizations in pursuit of development and poverty eradication.
	13) Address the special needs of the least developed countries. Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPCs and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.		

MDG Goals	MDG Targets	IDGs	Millennium Declaration Resolutions
	14) In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.		Develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work.
	15) In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.		Encourage the pharmaceutical industry to make essential drugs more widely available and affordable by all who need them in developing countries.
	16) In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.		Ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies, in conformity with recommendations contained in the ECOSOC 2000 Ministerial Declaration, are available to all.

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