EU Contribution to the Millennium Development Goals

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

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

This publication illustrates how European Commission financed programmes have contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Results cited cover the period 2004-2012.
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The EU’s multilateral approach to globalisation is based on the twin principles of global solidarity and global responsibility; that is what inspires our engagement with our neighbouring countries and international partners, from the Middle East to Asia, from Africa to the Americas.

“As a continent that went from devastation to become one of the world’s strongest economies, with the most progressive social systems, being the world’s largest aid donor, we have a special responsibility to millions of people in need. In the 21st century it is simply unacceptable to see parents powerless as their babies are dying of lack of basic medical care, mothers compelled to walk all day in the hope of getting food or clean water and boys and girls deprived of their childhood because they are forced to become adults ahead of time.

**European Commission President José Manuel Barroso**

at the Award Ceremony of the Nobel Peace Prize to the EU, Oslo, December 2012
The Millennium Development Goals prove that clear human development goals and targets can have enormous effect. That’s why the European Union has supported them so steadfastly. Impressive progress has already been registered, and we hope to achieve even more by 2015. Yet millions of people worldwide will still be living below what should be considered a decent standard of living. We are, in short, left with unfinished business to attend to.

“In parallel, and linked to the discussion on post-2015, is the global debate on sustainable development. The EU takes the twin challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development very seriously. Designing a global framework for a post-2015 development agenda presents us with a huge challenge but also with a huge opportunity to build on the progress achieved and deliver a worthy successor to the MDGs, which will guide us towards a Decent Life for All by 2030.

EU Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs at the launch of the European Development Report, Brussels, April 2013
The European Union has been committed to helping achieve the MDGs since their very inception and led the way in integrating them into its development policy and practice.

The MDGs have served as a powerful incentive to mobilise the international community and drive action by developed and developing countries alike. Together with its Member States, the EU provided more than half of global aid in 2012. In addition to aid, the EU is strongly committed to ensuring that all its policies are coherent with the objective of eradicating global poverty.

To accelerate progress towards the MDGs, in 2010 the European Commission established a 12-point action plan. Two years later, in 2012, the EU and its Member States undertook an ambitious programme of change designed to heighten development impact still further and improve results against the MDGs, by focusing on countries most in need (including fragile countries) and on priority sectors that promote good governance and inclusive, sustainable growth. These priorities, laid down in the Agenda for Change, are now being implemented.

The EU will again step up its efforts between now and the MDG target date of 2015. Beyond that date, we will work towards a new framework capable of creating a world where poverty and unsustainable development are things of the past. We fully believe that it is possible to eradicate poverty within a generation. For its part the EU is doing, and will do, everything it can, with its partners, to make this vision a reality.

Together with its Member States, the EU provided more than half of global aid in 2012.
The EU is involved in global discussions on the development agenda after 2015, the deadline for achieving the MDGs.

Public consultations, dialogue with strategic partners and wide-ranging research have fed into the European Commission’s position on an overarching framework, which is based on five crucial building blocks:

- **Basic living standards for all**, under which no-one should fall: finish the unfinished business of the MDGs and establish new, modernised goals which should apply to every citizen in the world.

- **Promoting “drivers” of inclusive, sustainable growth**: investing in e.g. infrastructure or energy creates growth and decent jobs, while boosting human development.

- **More sustainable management of natural resources**: this is vital if we are to halt environmental degradation.

- **Equality, equity and justice**: not only values in themselves, but also fundamental for sustainable development.

- **Tackling insecurity and state fragility**, which impede sustainable development.

Ultimately, the objective is to set a globally-agreed, ambitious framework that addresses poverty eradication and sustainable development, and ensures a decent life for all by 2030.
Globally, huge advances were made on the MDGs by 2010. But, ten years after they were agreed, many countries were still off-track on most Goals. The EU therefore created a new MDG Initiative, making available needs-based and performance-based funding, worth €1 billion.

€700 million targets the most off-track MDGs (hunger, maternal health, child mortality and water and sanitation), while €300 million targets countries with a good track record in implementing aid. To date, the MDG Initiative funds 70 projects in 46 countries.

On the ground: how the MDG initiative makes a difference

Location: Maritime region, Togo – where poor infrastructure means only 13% of people have access to clean drinking water.

Objective: Significantly increase access to drinking water and elaborate a national strategic framework of sanitation.

Activities: Constructing and rehabilitating infrastructure to provide drinking water to 200,000 people in at least 28 towns; improving the capabilities of water and health authorities through training and technical assistance.
Location: **Puntland, Somalia**  
– where land degradation and poor access to food leaves up to 20% of the population malnourished

Objective: Lift 1.5 million people out of poverty

Activities: Improving pasture areas and helping communities better manage natural resources

Location: **Democratic Republic of Congo** – where poor healthcare results in many preventable deaths

Objective: More affordable, better quality services for almost 1 million under-fives and mothers

Activities: Subsidising or covering healthcare costs; supplying 250 health centres with medicines, equipment and information
Global poverty fell in 2010 to less than half the 1990 rate: there are now 700 million fewer people living on less than $1.25 a day. But 1.2 billion people worldwide still live in extreme poverty. Today 870 million people, nearly 15% of the global population, are hungry.

The EU is the world’s largest donor on food security and agricultural development, providing around €1 billion for food security each year (not counting emergency food aid in response to crises). In 2012 alone, €1.6 billion was made available to build resilience and improve sustainable agricultural development. EU support is aimed at fighting undernutrition, increasing food availability and improving access to food for people who are at risk of hunger. Between 2004 and 2012, EU-funded social transfers (e.g. cash or other in-kind benefits, provided on a regular basis to the poorest and most at-risk) for food security, benefited 46.5 million people.

Undernutrition kills an estimated 2.6 million children under five every year; worldwide, two billion people suffer from micronutrient deficiencies.
(i.e. lack of minerals or vitamins). The EU is at the forefront of efforts to tackle this ‘hidden hunger’ and has pledged to help reduce stunting in seven million children by 2025.

Overall progress in reducing income poverty masks harmful inequalities. As countries grow richer, chronic poverty is increasingly linked to exclusion and discrimination; vulnerable and marginalised people lack access to basic social services and decent jobs.

As a result, the EU seeks to promote inclusive growth that enables the poor to participate in, and benefit from, wealth and job creation. EU-financed assistance for employment has benefited 8.8 million people since 2004. The vast majority of people in developing countries live and work within the informal economy with little or no protection against risks; the EU therefore assists in the development of social protection mechanisms and has helped provide Technical and Vocational Education and Training for 7.7 million people since 2004. The International Labour Organization’s Decent Work Agenda is also a priority, with particular attention to health and safety at work, the rights of disempowered workers, and eradication of the worst forms of child labour.
EU Food Facility

Soaring food prices in 2007/08 led to the creation of an EU Food Facility, which provided €1 billion over three years (2009-2011) to improve agricultural productivity and food supply in the 49 most affected countries. This Facility reached a total of 59 million people, mainly small-holder farmers, with spill over effects on an additional 93 million. This included social transfers to 9.7 million people, to increase access to food.

The Food Facility has helped place agricultural development, food security and nutrition at the forefront of the EU’s development agenda, and added to EU experience in responding to food crises.
Improving incomes and fighting hunger in rural areas

In the dry districts of Kitui and Mwingi in Kenya, most people depend on agriculture and livestock farming. Productivity is low and many people live in poverty, keeping local breed goats, which need little care but also yield little milk or meat. 36,000 beneficiaries and around 1,000 households benefited from the acquisition of goats and training on goat rearing, animal healthcare and milk and meat products. Farmers received 1,750 goats as breeding stock, and 2000 cross-bred goats, which give more milk and meat, were born. 36 shallow wells were dug to provide water for the goats and for planting vegetables for the households.
In developing regions, global enrolment in primary education rose from 80% to 90% between 1990 and 2011. Yet 57 million primary-aged children – more than half of them in sub-Saharan Africa – were still not in school. Reaching these children, who are most likely to be female, poor, from a remote area or belonging to another vulnerable group, remains a real challenge. Quality of education and drop-out rates also require urgent attention, with 123 million schoolchildren not learning basic reading, writing and numeracy skills.

The MDGs have given strategic direction to education planning and financing. Likewise, EU education assistance prioritises universal primary education, ensuring equal opportunities for girls and boys and for disadvantaged children, and improving overall quality.

The EU works with a range of partners (national governments, local authorities, civil society organisations and the private sector) and cooperates with developing countries and other donors within international initiatives such as the Global Partnership for Education.

Most EU support is delivered through bilateral cooperation, helping governments to develop and implement education policies.

EU education assistance amounted to €4.2 billion between 2007 and 2013: €2.9 billion for basic (primary and secondary) and vocational education in 42 countries and €1.3 billion for higher education programmes.
More inclusive education

“When I grow up, I will become a school teacher and teach children. I will not let them work like me, only study and play,” says Sabina Akhter. Sabina is enrolled in the Supporting the Hardest to Reach Children through Basic Education (SHARE) programme in Bangladesh, a six-year initiative funded by the EU (€52 million, 95% of the total budget).

Working with local and international partners, SHARE provides basic education to hard-to-reach children – those living in economically vulnerable or geographically remote areas, from indigenous communities, or with special educational needs. During its first year, 137,000 boys and 144,000 girls enrolled in the programme; almost 5,000 non-formal primary schools were established and 5,600 teachers recruited and trained. By 2018, more than 650,000 children are expected to have completed pre-primary and primary education.
3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Empowering women can significantly reduce poverty through increased production, rising household incomes, and improved child health and education levels. Yet women continue to face discrimination. Their position in economic, traditional and cultural circles is often weak and their freedom limited; they have fewer property rights than men and are often excluded from decision-making.

EU programmes support women’s political participation, for example facilitating their contribution in peace- and state-building processes. The EU also works to improve their economic and social status, by promoting equal rights for women and men – for instance inheritance and property rights – and by ensuring that women have control over and access to resources.

Despite the huge gap still to be filled in many developing countries, gender parity has almost been reached in primary education: 97 girls per 100 boys are enrolled, up from 86 in 1990. Secondary education has also seen progress, with 96 girls per 100 boys now enrolled. Yet poverty is still an obstacle, with girls from the poorest households facing the highest barriers to education. Globally, only two out of 130 countries have achieved gender parity at all levels of education. The EU therefore continues to give special attention to access for girls, as it has done over the past ten years, helping 300,000 female students enrol in secondary education. In addition, almost 13,000 female higher education students have taken part in EU mobility schemes such as Erasmus Mundus.
Helping women in 60 rural villages

Through the Food Facility, the EU has helped to address the basic food needs and mitigate the negative effects of volatile food prices in 60 villages, across four districts in the Shinyanga region of Tanzania. Support was given to help at least 10,000 smallholder women farmers as well as 10,000 male farmers living on or below the poverty line. The project aimed to improve agricultural productivity and incomes, as well as reaching 160,000 rural community members in 60 villages.
In 2011, 57 of every 1,000 children died before the age of five in developing regions, a significant improvement from 1990 levels (97 per 1,000 children) – but still insufficient to achieve the two-thirds reduction by 2015 targeted by the MDGs.

Mortality is more likely to affect children in rural areas and those born in poverty. Addressing child mortality therefore requires improvements in nutrition, water supply, sanitation and child-rearing practices. These areas are the focus of EU programmes in most developing countries.

Healthcare, of course, is also vital. Together, beneficiary countries’ health services and external aid in this sector have helped protect children against many major causes of child mortality, such as pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria. Improved healthcare services have also helped avoid preventable disease and deaths through immunisation, birth-spacing (i.e. the practice of waiting between pregnancies) and preventing early pregnancies.

The EU provided comprehensive health sector support to 39 developing countries in 2012 alone, with child health a primary target. The EU also contributes at the global level, in particular through financial support to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis and to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisations. Thanks to EU support at country level, an additional 18.3 million children were vaccinated against measles between 2004 and 2012. In the same period, the EU helped construct or renovate more than 8,500 health facilities worldwide.
Systems that care for children

The 2008/2009 economic and political crisis badly damaged Zimbabwe’s health sector. Together, the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare and international partners prepared a coordinated response to rehabilitate the health system, with a focus on child health, to which the EU contributed €30.3 million.

As a result, measles vaccination coverage increased – from reaching 65.6% of the target population (children under one year old) in 2007, to over 95% in 2012. 556 health workers were also trained in case management of sick children, including dealing with common newborn problems, acute malnutrition, and paediatric HIV/AIDS.
IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

Globally an estimated 210 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births occurred in 2010, a decline from 1990, when 400 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births were recorded. In developing regions, the proportion of deliveries attended by trained health personnel rose from 55% in 1990 to 66% in 2011.

But overall progress on maternal mortality is slow; improving maternal health is among the most challenging of the MDGs. Access to healthcare is a major factor, but not the only one: some 222 million women have no control over family planning choices due to social and economic barriers.

The EU is working on maternal health in two ways: firstly, by supporting governments to develop and implement national health policies and strategies. For example, it helps governments to strengthen their health systems so that they can provide universal access to reproductive health.

Secondly, the EU cooperates with other players – from non-governmental and other civil society organisations to UN agencies such as the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) – to advocate for a rights-based approach to reproductive and maternal health, so that women and girls can make informed choices.

Through these two strands, EU aid contributes to:
- improving access to maternal, newborn and emergency obstetric care;
- training midwives and skilled birth attendants;
- improving working conditions for health professionals;
- integrating maternal and HIV services; and
- increasing access to essential maternal health and family planning supplies, such as delivery kits and contraceptives.
Basic health for all

Three decades of war have had a devastating impact on Afghanistan. Despite progress over the past decade, indicators of human and socio-economic development remain at dangerously low levels.

Since 2001, the EU has committed €341 million to the health sector, including to a government-led Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) and an Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS). These serve 10 provinces in Afghanistan, some in the most insecure and neglected areas of the country. The number of health facilities supported by the EU in the 10 districts has increased from 292 in 2008 to 406 in 2012; the services they provide reach a total population of over 5.2 million. In 2012, more than 100,000 deliveries were assisted by professionals.
Worldwide, new HIV infections are declining and treatment is becoming more widely available in the developing world. In 2011, more than half of those in low and middle income countries in need of life-saving treatment were being treated. The need for life-long treatment of people living with HIV/AIDS creates an increasing burden on health systems in developing countries.

Progress has also been made on malaria. Globally, the occurrence of the disease decreased by 17% since 2000, while malaria deaths have declined by 25%. But much more needs to be done. In 2010, there were still about 219 million malaria cases and an estimated 660,000 malaria deaths, 90% of which occurred in Africa, mostly among children under five years of age.

In line with its strategy for cooperation on health, the EU aims to help strengthen national health systems in a coordinated, comprehensive way so that basic health services also reach the most vulnerable and marginalised parts of the population, who are often particularly affected by diseases like HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis.

The EU provides substantial financial resources to fight diseases through country programmes, via the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and through research programmes such as the European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership.
The Three Diseases Fund

The EU was the second biggest contributor to Myanmar/Burma’s Three Diseases Fund (3DF), a €102.5 million multi-donor fund to reduce transmission and enhance provision of treatment and care in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (2006-2011). 22,000 people received treatment for AIDS thanks to the fund. 41,000 new tuberculosis cases were identified each year and treatment success was above 85%. The distribution of malaria nets increased from 24,000 in 2007 to more than 400,000 in 2011, and the number of malaria cases treated in 3DF project areas reached more than 600,000 in 2010.
ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Development is not sustainable if it damages the environment, depletes natural resources and increases vulnerability to natural disasters. The EU promotes sustainability by integrating the environment into all development programmes, as well as through environment-specific interventions.

The EU supports partner countries to promote the sustainable management of natural resources, particularly land, forest, coastal zones and fisheries, to protect ecosystems and to combat desertification. The EU is also at the forefront of global efforts to fight climate change and to combat illegal logging, supporting developing countries worldwide.

Since 2004, EU assistance has helped connect 70.2 million people to drinking water and 24.5 million to sanitation facilities. Given increasing demands for water – for both a growing population and to sustain economic activity – the EU also supports cooperation between countries to better share and manage water resources.

The proportion of people without access to improved sources of water was halved by 2010 – five years ahead of schedule. But 768 million people, or 11% of the global population, remain without access to drinkable water. Access to improved sanitation increased from 49% in 1990 to 64% in 2011 worldwide – yet 2.5 billion people are still not reached, and some 1.7 million people, 90% of them under the age of five, die each year due to unsafe water and sanitation.

1.9 MILLION
KM² OF FOREST
PROTECTED
Hygiene and Basic Health Sector Support Programme

This project (EU funding: € 24.9 million) has provided the towns of Potosi and Tarija, Bolivia, with 39 water supply systems and 11 systems of used water sewage - including eight waste water treatment plants. It has provided 60,000 households with water meters and connected another 31,000 to the sewage systems. Overall, 76,000 people have directly benefited. The project, apart from increasing access to drinking water and sanitation facilities, also included the improvement and strengthening of the national health and water sector institutions in the departments of Potosi and Tarija.
As internationally within the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. At all levels, the EU aims for a better division of labour, less fragmentation and more transparency and predictability of aid, and a greater focus on results.

**Access to markets and aid for trade**

The EU is the most open market to developing countries in the world. Duty-free, quota-free access for all developing countries to EU markets has increased between 2000 and 2011. The Everything But Arms scheme exempts exports by Least Developed Countries (LDC) from duties and quotas (except arms and oil); today, the EU imports more from LDCs than the USA, Canada, Japan and China put together, excluding fuels.

Aid for Trade (AfT) helps build productive capacities and strengthens a country’s ability to trade on domestic, regional and international markets. The EU and its Member States are by far the largest providers of such aid, delivering 32% of global AfT flows in 2011 (€9.5 billion).

In 2011, the EU and its Member States were also the source of 71% of worldwide Trade-Related Assistance (€2.8 billion), a part of AfT that supports core trade-related activities.

MDG 8 targets have seen significant progress: developing countries’ access to markets and technologies has increased and their debt has decreased. However, after rising steadily until 2010, aid levels have since declined in real terms. The EU is the first market for Least Developed Countries’ products and the largest worldwide provider of aid for trade.

**More and better aid**

The EU and its Member States collectively provide more aid than all other donors combined, and lead the way in efforts to spend 0.7% of gross national income on aid.

EU aid focuses on where it can have the greatest impact. The EU promotes aid and development effectiveness as an individual donor, at European level through joint programming with Member States as well
MORE THAN
711 MILLION
VOTERS COVERED
BY ELECTION
OBSERVATION MISSIONS

Security and democracy

Created in 2004, the African Peace Facility (APF) is the main source of finance behind the African Union’s (AU) peace and security agenda. Funded by the EU (over €1.1 billion committed to date), the APF ensures predictable financing for African-led peace support operations and helps to strengthen capacities and improve AU-EU political dialogue in this field. Among others, the APF has supported the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) since it began in 2007 and, more recently, the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA).

With EU support, 24,000 peace keepers are currently deployed in African-led peace operations, 250 trained peace and security staff are working in African Peace and Security Architecture institutions, and 13 “Early Response Mechanism” activities – particularly on crisis mediation – are underway.

The EU is a global leader in electoral assistance and observation, spending around €140 million each year. Since 2010, the EU has supported 50 electoral assistance programmes worldwide, and since 2004 has sent 69 observation missions to 49 countries.
Better transport links

An efficient transport network is fundamental to national security, long-term development, poverty reduction and regional integration with neighbouring countries. One of the largest donors in the transport sector, particularly in ACP countries, the EU has helped build or rehabilitate over 10,000km of roads, maintain more than 77,000km, and improve national road management capacities.

A major corridor

For the landlocked Central African Republic, the Douala-Bangui corridor (1,360km) is a lifeline, connecting it to the port city of Douala in Cameroon. 2,700 vehicles use the corridor each day, but for a long time, only 710km of the road were paved. In 2012 the remaining 650km were paved, part-financed by the EU. As a result, Douala-Bangui travel time has been reduced from eight to three days, benefiting 6.7 million people.
Organic market opportunities

In 2007, a 3-year project was set up in the West Bank (Palestine) to improve efficiency and quality of oil production. Largely funded by the EU (€1.6 million), the project targeted 2,400 olive-farming households in 10 villages. As a result, 467 new farmers became certified organic producers and the area of land using organic methods increased by 338%. Olive mills were refurbished and provided with spare parts; hygiene at olive presses was improved – and production of certified organic Fairtrade olive oil doubled.
In 2012 the European Union committed a substantial sum – €13.8 billion – to external aid worldwide, representing 9% of its budget. Low-income and least developed countries are the main beneficiaries.

During the period 2004-2012, the EU focused primarily on social infrastructures (areas such as education and health), followed by economic infrastructures (e.g. transport and energy). The EU is also active in the areas of human rights and governance, sustainable development, and gender. Geographically, the bulk of EU support goes to sub-Saharan Africa and to Europe’s neighbours.
46.5 MILLION PEOPLE ASSISTED THROUGH SOCIAL TRANSFERS FOR FOOD SECURITY

7.7 MILLION PEOPLE RECEIVED TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

8.8 MILLION PEOPLE BENEFITED FROM EMPLOYMENT-RELATED ASSISTANCE

13.7 MILLION NEW PUPILS ENROLLED IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

1.2 MILLION PRIMARY TEACHERS TRAINED

37,000 SCHOOLS BUILT OR RENOVATED

736 CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS WORKING ON GENDER EQUALITY SUPPORTED

12,994 FEMALE STUDENTS IN ERASMUS MUNDUS AND OTHER STUDENT MOBILITY SCHEMES

300,000 NEW FEMALE STUDENTS ENROLLED IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

18.3 MILLION CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IMMUNISED AGAINST MEASLES

MORE THAN 8,500 HEALTH CENTRES AND FACILITIES BUILT, RENOVATED OR FURNISHED
ALMOST 17 MILLION CONSULTATIONS ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
OVER 7.5 MILLION BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL
MORE THAN 350,000 PEOPLE WITH ADVANCED HIV INFECTION HAVE RECEIVED ANTIRETROVIRAL COMBINATION THERAPY BETWEEN 2010 AND 2012
18 MILLION INSECTICIDE-TREATED BEDNETS DISTRIBUTED
1.9 MILLION KM² OF FOREST PROTECTED
MORE THAN 70 MILLION PEOPLE CONNECTED TO IMPROVED DRINKING WATER
CONTINUED CONSERVATION OF 1.1 MILLION KM² OF PROTECTED AREAS
24.5 MILLION PEOPLE CONNECTED TO SANITATION FACILITIES
87,000 KM OF ROADS MAINTAINED, CONSTRUCTED OR REHABILITATED
69 ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSIONS DEPLOYED AND MORE THAN 7,500 OBSERVERS DEPLOYED
MORE THAN 711 MILLION VOTERS COVERED BY ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSIONS
The data on results presented here refer to European Commission financed programmes managed by the Directorate-General Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, and funded by the EU Budget or European Development Fund. Bilateral programmes funded by EU Member States are not covered unless otherwise specified.

The highlighted results in each MDG section illustrate how Commission-financed programmes have contributed to the eight Goals. They have been compiled by EU Delegations in developing countries and by EuropeAid, based on desk studies and on ad-hoc data collection.

The period covered is 2004-2012. In cases where concrete outputs could not be directly linked to projects (for example, when aid was implemented through budget support – aid given directly to governments rather than to a particular project – or through co-financing with other donors), results were calculated on a pro-rata basis, taking into account the Commission’s proportion of overall inputs. Figures on the global status of each MDG are quoted from the Millennium Development Goals Reports of the United Nations as well as the Global Monitoring Report of the World Bank.

The results data can not in any way be interpreted as reflecting the whole range of the Commission’s development aid results in an exhaustive manner. They provide only a partial insight into the Commission’s development assistance activities linked to selected MDG-related indicators.

An electronic version of this brochure with hyperlinks to the documents and reports that are referred to in the text can be found at http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/millenium-development-goals.
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Key results from European Commission programmes


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Further information on external co-operation:
Info Point External Co-operation
Publications, visits, conferences
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/infopoint

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