



Goal 8: A Global Partnership for Development

2015 Targets for developing nations:

- Develop an open trading & financial system.
- Address the special needs of the least developed nations and landlocked and small island developing states.
- Deal comprehensively with problematic debt.
- Develop decent and productive work for youth.
- Cooperate with pharmaceutical companies to provide affordable essential drugs.
- Cooperate with the private sector in providing the benefits of new technologies.

Goal 8 reaffirms that the millennium goals are the primary responsibility of the poor. But for these nations to succeed, it is critical that wealthier nations meet their aid obligations, provide more sustainable debt relief and offer fairer trade rules before 2015.

Trade (Sources: ChristianAid, CAFOD and Oxfam)

While the average cow in the European Union receives more than \$2 per day in subsidies, over 3 billion people in developing nations struggle to survive on less. The UN estimates that unfair trade denies poor countries \$700 billion every year:

- The poorest 49 countries account for 10% of the world's population but only 0.4% of world trade.
- Each year wealthy countries gain \$141.8 billion in trade while Africa loses \$2.6 billion.
- Coffee farmers collect about \$1 per kg of crop while consumers pay \$15 - a 1,500% mark up.
- Mexican farmers who live on \$1 per day compete with U.S. farmers who receive \$20,000 per year in subsidies.
- Wealthy countries spend \$100 billion a year to protect their markets, twice as much as they provide in aid for developing countries.

Aid (Source: NetAid) In 1970, 22 of the world's richest countries pledged to spend 0.7% of their national income on aid. Only 5 countries kept that promise, none of which were the United States. While the U.S. is the single largest international donor, it's one of the least generous countries in terms of aid given per person (i.e., 0.1% of GNP).

Polls indicate public confusion over U.S. aid and what it could accomplish. Americans polled believe the U.S. should spend 10% on development assistance, not 0.1%. Furthermore, few realized that less than half of U.S. aid goes to those earning less than \$2 per day. Traditionally, primary recipients of American aid have been allies like Israel, Egypt and Russia.

Debt (Sources: CAFOD, Jubilee Campaign, World Centric, World Health Report, DATA & WaterAid) To halve the number of people living on less than \$1 per day, the world must cancel the debts of the poorest nations. Yet, over 85% of such debt remains. Spread over 20 years, the cost of canceling the debts of the 52 poorest countries would cost each person in the industrialized world \$3.65 per year.

- For every \$1.74 granted to developing nations, over \$22 returns in debt repayments.
- With the \$197 million spent servicing its debt, Ethiopia, shouldering the highest mortality rates in the world, could have fully financed a basic health care package for mothers and children
- The money spent on debt repayments could provide water for around 1.3 billion people.

Advocate. Don't waste the promise of a new generation. Support Goal 8 related Campaigns. Encourage debate about global partnerships. Learn more: www.millenniumcampaign.org