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COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION

**High Level Substantive Segment: the emerging landscape for innovation and PPP financing**

**THE ROLE OF PUBLIC–PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPs) IN FINANCING THE POST – 2015 UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**

13 FEBRUARY 2014 (10 a.m. to 1 p.m., *Palais des Nations*, Salle VII)

Secretariat information note

## **1. Introduction**

The wellbeing of the world's population depends on the ability of governments to provide infrastructures and services in different areas such as health, water and sanitation, energy and communication. Since the turn of the century, the development landscape has changed and with the approaching of 2015, the UN system, through wide consultations, is working at the setting of the new development agenda. Within this context the prospect of combining the interests of the private sector and its technical and management expertise and financial availability, with the interests of the public sector, which often lacks resources but can channel private expertise towards the fulfilment of public needs, places public private partnerships (PPPs) in a unique position.

What is the role of PPPs in development? PPPs have already made a significant contribution to the MDGs and they will have a key role in financing the United Nations post-2015 development agenda. However it is still not clear how PPPs have an impact on development and what are the best PPPs models that have been or could be beneficial for development. PPPs are usually wrongly associated to privatisation or they are considered only as an alternative instrument to traditional procurement and a tool to ensure good value for money. Furthermore, governments face barriers in identifying, designing, financing and implementing projects that add value and meet social, economic and environmental goals. Obstacles remain also in identifying projects that are replicable, less onerous and less time consuming to deliver. Those are among the reasons why PPPs can be challenging and they are not always successful especially in developing countries. Moreover, the local communities - the services beneficiaries - are often not involved in the process and adequately informed.

The achievement of development goals should be the final aim of PPPs so to ensure excellence in PPPs design and delivery. The UNECE PPPs International Centre of Excellence (ICoE) will help governments in achieving excellence in PPPs development and

implementation by producing PPPs best practices and international PPPs standards in sectors that are key for the development agenda<sup>1</sup>. A clear and better development on PPPs models, better information as well as effective support to countries for implementation is necessary for PPPs to have a major impact on development.

## **2. The Millennium Development Goals, the post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda and the role of PPPs**

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set global development targets in eight areas<sup>2</sup> to be achieved by 2015. The United Nations has been working with governments, the private sector and civil society to design an ambitious post-2015 development agenda through inclusive consultations<sup>3</sup>. The outcome of the consultations highlighted the need to also include several-cross cutting issues such as human rights, equity, democracy, governance and sustainability. Moreover, the goals related to health, sustainable energy and water and sanitation are of high priority on the agenda.

Despite several important targets of the MDGs have already been achieved, according to the 2013 UN MDGs report, challenges remain and action needs to be scaled up both at national and international level. Environmental sustainability is under severe threat, demanding a new global level of cooperation. Progress is still needed in child survival and in maternal health prevention and in accessing antiretroviral therapy and HIV prevention knowledge. Whereas gains in water and sanitation are considerable, still 1 billion people worldwide practise open defecation. The level of Official Development Assistance (ODA) has declined with the poorest countries most adversely affected (See Annex III). The cost of achieving the MDGs may have increased by as much as 1.5% of GDP annually because of the crisis (UNSG<sup>4</sup>). The private sector has a key role to play in the achievement of the development goals post - 2015, through investments, FDI, employment creation and the resources and expertise to build the needed infrastructures. The most important source of long term development finance will in fact be private capital.

The sessions below present an assessment of the achievements of the MDGs in the three key sectors of water and sanitation, health and renewable energy<sup>5</sup> as well as the remaining challenges and the role of PPPs in overcoming them.

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<sup>1</sup> The ICoE priority areas of work in 2014 are: water and sanitation (International Specialist Centre in Geneva), renewable energy and energy efficiency (Specialist Centre in Morocco), health (Specialist Centre in the Philippines), ICT Broadband (Specialist Centre in Azerbaijan), highways (Specialist Centre in India). In addition, best practices guidelines on PPPs institutional, policy and legal requirements will be developed by a Specialist Centre on legislation hosted by France.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Following the outcome of the 2010 High level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the MDGs, in September 2011 the UN Secretary General established the UN System Task Team to support the preparation of the post 2015 UN development agenda in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders.

<sup>4</sup> Annual report of the UN Secretary General to the UN General Assembly, "Accelerating progress towards the MDGs: options for sustained and inclusive growth and issues for advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015", 11 July 2011.

<sup>5</sup> The sectors of water and sanitation, health and renewable energy were selected among others because of their importance in the post – 2015 development agenda and their relevance in the ICoE work programme in 2014.

## **A. Water and sanitation**

### **Challenges**

Access to water is key to development and it is a basic human right. According to the 2013 MDGs Report, most of the regions of the world, with the exception of Sub – Saharan Africa, will likely meet the MDG target by halving the 1990 level of population without access to an improved water source by 2015. However, the global water distribution is still uneven, with large segments of the world population not being served. 768 million people still do not have access to improved drinking water sources and existing indicators do not address the safety and reliability of water supplies.

In addition, the MDG target for sanitation is one of the most off track, with 2.5 billion people currently lacking access to improved sanitation and over one billion still practicing open defecation (UN water). Water quality has also been very much neglected. The World Bank estimates that 1.7 million people die annually because of unsafe water, lack of sanitation and unhygienic practices. According to the results of the UN stakeholders' consultation on the post 2015 development agenda, the development goals should include universal access to safe and sustainable water supply, including sanitation and hygiene, water resource management, wastewater management and water quality.

To achieve this goal, partnership is key for success. The gap between water needs and investments is still considerably wide. According to the World Health Organisation \$190 billion of investments are needed each year by 2015 in order to achieve and maintain the water and sanitation targets in all regions. The global aid flows in 2010 amounted only to \$7.8 billion - 4% of annual investment needs<sup>6</sup>. Although governments play a key role in securing water for competing demands, a water secured world is a joint responsibility and it can only be achieved through water cooperation at local, national, regional and global level and through partnerships with a multitude of stakeholders including the private sector. The main contribution a private operator can make lies in improving quality and efficiency of water services, rather than in the provision of direct financing.

### **PPPs and water**

PPPs in the water sector can provide both the needed investments as well as deliver an efficient and accessible water service to all. Despite several successful cases in developing countries between 1991 and 2000<sup>7</sup>, in the early 2000s water PPPs became increasingly criticised and politicised and private operators were blamed for failing to comply with contractual commitments. Governments had no previous experience in PPPs and the partnerships were unbalanced. In the late 2000s, water PPPs have revived. Results of a World Bank global review of PPPs in water<sup>8</sup>, showed that the majority of water PPPs

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<sup>6</sup> Data from Development Initiatives / Water Aid “Addressing the shortfall: the urgent need for increased and better targeted aid to the water and sanitation sector”.

<sup>7</sup> By 2000, 38 developing countries had water PPPs in place – with 93 million people served by private water operators. Over a period of a decade private companies' management permitted an additional 25 million people to gain access to reliable water networks.

<sup>8</sup> Philippe Marin 2009 “Public Private Partnerships for Urban Water Utilities – A review of experiences in developing countries”, The World Bank.

contracts were in place and had brought significant benefits in terms of improved access to water, service quality and operational efficiency.

The PPPs approach has brought in clear and monitored deliverables which allow for water projects to become bankable or financially sustainable. Today the world's most dynamic emerging economies are also those which are the most supportive of water PPPs. Water PPPs are furthermore characterised by variety and diversity<sup>9</sup>. The model is also expanding its scope in sub-sectors such as irrigation, dams' management or sewerage, often involving small scale local private operators.

The UNECE ICoE is establishing **an international Specialist Centre on water PPPs** with the participation of a cluster of countries, international financial Institutions and the private sector (see annex I for details). The Centre will work at the development of a water PPPs baseline study and a PPPs best practice model in water. It will also act as an international platform for information sharing and dialogue.

## **B. Health**

### **Challenges**

Health is central to development and health related issues are prominent in the current MDGs framework with three out of eight goals directly referring to health conditions<sup>10</sup>.

Health has progressed considerably in the past ten years. Child and maternal mortality have declined in many countries and progress has been made in the fight against major diseases such as AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. However a lot remains to be done after 2015 and a stronger focus is needed on inequities and inequalities. Current investments in health are not sufficient in many countries. Developing countries are facing several challenges in the health sector such as inadequate levels of predictable funding, limits to access lifesaving technologies, lack of financial coverage, unnecessary deaths and disabilities. The post-2015 consultations have identified several priorities for action: ensuring access to health services, using innovation to foster efficiency, preventing exclusion, extending universal health coverage. It is necessary to have a human rights based approach to health. A comprehensive health goal for the post-2015 development agenda could be "universal health coverage".

At both national and global levels, implementing the new development agenda will demand partnerships and more effective collaboration with different sectors to create and protect health. It is indeed in the health sector that PPPs have had the most tangible success, by demonstrating the potential of effective mechanisms to manage the complexity of the 21 century development challenges.

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<sup>9</sup> In Brazil for instance, national private operators fund sanitation investment through a concession model. In India the new PPPs follow a hybrid scheme with mixed public and private financing. In many other countries, the emphasis is not on financing (which remains entirely public) but on improving performance, through second-generation management contracts (Algeria, Saudi Arabia) and lease contracts (Armenia, Russia), or new form of partnerships (North America).

<sup>10</sup> Goal 4 - Reduce child mortality, Goal 5- improving maternal health, Goal 6 - Combat HIV, malaria and other diseases.

## **PPPs and health**

The costs of delivering health care in developed and developing countries has been rising exponentially due to ageing populations, increases in chronic diseases and rapidly changing and advancing medical technologies. In the current economic circumstances due to restricted budgets and fiscal austerity, governments are considering PPPs to contain costs, to improve health outcomes and to achieve health policies objectives. PPPs are in fact an instrument for cost effective public service provision.

PPPs in health are mainly used in building and refurbishing hospitals. They have not generally been used in the delivery of clinical services although this is now changing. Moreover in the non – hospital sector PPPs are used in delivering health programmes, such as improvement of access to health products, public advocacy and awareness raising, regulation and quality assurance, training and education.

The main driver for the use of PPPs stems from the expertise and skills of the private sector. Furthermore, PPPs can lead to value for money where there is appropriate risk transfer between the private and public sector. In order to have excellence in health services through PPPs, it is important to ensure (i) equity, so to improve health outcomes also amongst the socially and economically disadvantaged, (ii) wider access to services, (iii) better medicines and efficiency and, (iv) higher levels of performance.

The UNECE ICoE has established a **Specialist Centre on Health PPPs in the Philippines** with the overall aim to develop international best practices on PPPs and health and contribute to the ICoE development of internationally recognised PPPs standards (see annex I for details).

## **C. Renewable Energy**

### **Challenges**

Energy is a missing goal among the MDGs. Goal number 7, ensuring environmental sustainability, does not include renewable energy and energy efficiency among its targets. However the lack of energy access is a global threat: it is a threat to economic growth, a threat to expansion of social equity as well as a threat to the environment.

Developing countries continue to have acute energy needs; 2.5 billion people globally still do not have access to reliable and affordable electricity. Furthermore, fossil fuels are not the answer to a global sustainable energy future not only for energy security purposes but also for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The UN post-2015 development consultations have identified the following priorities for action: universal energy access, increased use of renewable energy, improved energy efficiency and the need to address the nexus between energy and other development factors. A new development goal post 2015 might reasonably be “sustainable energy for all”.

Governments are progressively exploring the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency to diversify their energy mix while being more environmentally friendly and sustainable. Renewable energy technologies such as hydro, wind, biomass, geothermal and solar power offer the potential of increasing energy security, limit the local and global environmental

impact and reduce the exposure to fuel price volatility. However, obstacles still remain in the use of renewable energy in developing countries, particularly due to difficulties in accessing new technology, lack of human capital and high costs. Private investments are needed to guarantee energy access and to expand and accelerate technology innovation. Appropriate public policy, incentives schemes and regulatory frameworks are necessary to catalyse private finance in order to achieve sustainable energy goals.

### **PPPs and energy**

PPPs are an excellent vehicle to promote cost effective projects in renewable energy and energy efficiency. Globally there are more than 2300 PPPs projects in the energy sector with a value of almost 760 billion US dollars only in developing countries. Among those projects, the proportion of renewable energy projects accounts for 190 billion US dollars. According to IEA 2012 Energy Technology Perspectives, investments in clean energy will have to double by 2020 and it will require an extra investment of 130 US dollar per person every year up to 2050 (36 trillion US dollar) to ensure the required climate change mitigation targets. The involvement of the private sector is therefore necessary. According to the B20 – G20 recommendations in 2013, green PPPs can unlock an estimated USD 1 trillion additional green investments through providing clear policy signals and reducing the risks in financing clean and renewable energy projects.

PPPs can leverage private capital, innovation and access to new technology to deliver renewable energy projects and they can allow governments to share with the private sector some of the significant risks associated with these projects. This translates in a lower financial and managerial burden on governments and ultimately in delivering energy to consumers at a lower price. PPPs can also contractually set minimum performance standards so helping in the requirements to lower GHGs emissions (e.g. energy standards for building). Private investments in renewables have faced higher risks, unsuitable contractual or regulatory frameworks as well as counterproductive disincentives like fossil fuel subsidies. For PPPs projects in renewable energy to be successful, governments must play a pivotal role in ensuring the correct enabling environments, a suitable regulatory framework and a tariff structure (e.g., through feed-in tariffs) that promotes the prevalence of renewable energy sources in the energy mix.

The UNECE ICoE is establishing a **Specialist Centre on renewable energy and energy efficiency in Morocco** for the development and implementation of best practices in PPPs and renewable energy projects in the MENA region (See Annex I for details).

### **3. International PPPs best practices and standards**

Governments that seek developing PPPs projects are usually referred to national best practices and look for other governments' experiences for replication of models. The latter are drawn from success stories of national PPPs programmes and practices. However the research can be long and difficult and the replication of projects in countries with very different institutional, social and cultural settings can be challenging and even unsuccessful.

This is the reason why the mission of the ICoE, through the work of the Specialist Centres is to identify international PPPs best practices and successful PPPs models that can have the

greatest development impact in key sectors (see annex I for details). The UNECE ICoE will develop **international PPPs best practices guidelines and projects templates** for governments' guidance and advice. The following sectors have been identified as the ICoE priority areas of work in 2014: water and sanitation (International Specialist Centre in Geneva), renewable energy and energy efficiency (Specialist Centre in Morocco), health (Specialist Centre in the Philippines), ICT Broadband (Specialist Centre in Azerbaijan), highways (Specialist Centre in India). In addition, best practices guidelines on PPPs institutional, policy and legal requirements – the enabling environments - will be developed by the Specialist Centre on legislation hosted in France.

It can be argued that international financial institutions like the World Bank have already collected vast case studies and guidebooks on the practice of PPPs. However, the added value of the ICoE best practices is a clear, simple and short PPPs model for each sector that the government can use as a simple guidance thanks to a friendly users “Wikipedia” style internet platform. Furthermore there are synergies among the work of the ICoE and the International Financial Institutions: the ICoE will identify best practices models in the “upstream” and the “IFIs” will finance the projects downstream.

The UNECE has a large experience in facilitating the intergovernmental process in the development and adoption of international standards (e.g. standards in trade facilitation). A United Nations standard<sup>11</sup> is a recommendation of a specific product specifications (in this case a PPPs model in a particular sector) that is internationally recognised and to which governments are invited to conform. Once the international PPPs best practices guidelines are developed the ICoE will, through a rigorous UN process, work for their translation into **international recognised PPPs standards**. The G20 has indeed called for the elaboration of international “gold standards” to guide policy makers in making the potential of PPPs realisable.

The ICoE has developed a road map by which International PPPs standards will be developed. This is based on two stages, involving respectively the Specialist Centres and the United Nations.

During the first stage the Specialist Centres will identify and develop ‘PPP best practices’ in a particular sector. The Specialist Centres establish their own ‘communities of practice’, an international network of experts around the world who will be able to communicate their own experiences in that sector. This allows the Specialist Centres to collect information and a number of valuable cases on which the best practice guides will be based. Governments could benchmark their own PPPs programmes against the best practices guides.

At a second stage, best practices guidelines will be submitted as ‘project documents’ to a UN Common Assessment Approval Process (CAAP). The CAAP ensures an excellent peer review, the involvement of all relevant stakeholders and a public review period to ensure transparency and feedback from all interested parties. This review is done under the independence and neutrality of the United Nations, ensuring that the standards will be internationally authoritative. For the first time, all governments will have access to

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<sup>11</sup> Standards are defined as “documents, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provide rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results”. The conformity to standards is voluntary (UNECE).

internationally recognised standards on how to do PPPs and how to undertake projects over a whole spectrum of sectors.

Based on the UNECE “Guidebook on Promoting Good Governance in PPPs” (NY 2008), in 2014 the ICoE will produce a first international standard on “good governance in PPPs”, a set of recommendations on the institutions, legislation and regulations needed cross sectors to develop successful PPPs projects.

### 3.1 Outputs

The outputs of the ICoE can be divided into two categories:

I. Project templates based on the actual PPPs experiences, both positive and negative, that deserve an analysis of the essential steps that countries need to undertake in each sector as well as the recommended models (including the suggested financial arrangements) for a specific project, e.g. a PPPs for a road or for a wind farm.

#### Box I. Health PPPs templates

- Hospitals - hospital management, new/renovated public hospitals, private wing.
- Specialised clinical services - haemodialysis services, diagnostics, radiotherapy and cancer treatment, day surgery).
- Public health and primary care (vaccinations, family planning, general practitioners).
- Clinical support services (labs, imaging, radiology, ambulances).

II. Guides for the best practices and procedures for undertaking PPPs in general.

On the basis of their topicality and importance, the first two areas of priority of work for the ICoE will be:

- Health PPPs (see box I for different templates envisaged);
- A set of guidelines on Procurement in PPPs (see box II for a possible outline of the document).

#### Box II. Best practice guide on procedures

Basic steps to zero – tolerance to corruption in key procurement stages:

1. Generating market interest
2. Tender
3. Preferred bidder
4. Financial close and contract award
5. Contract management

Recommendations and Conclusions

The first results of the work carried out in these two parallel tracks will be discussed at the next session of **UNECE Team of Specialists on PPPs in Geneva on 23-24 June 2014.**

### 4. The ICoE Business Advisory Board

As stated above the ICoE will comprehensively prepare international best practices and standards in PPPs. In October 2013 the Business Advisory Board (BAB) was established to help in this task. The BAB will advise the Specialist Centres and also review the work in preparing best practices and standards before they are submitted to the United Nations. In

addition the BAB will hold national consultations with governments on the ways and means to implement best practices and standards.

The BAB is chaired by James Stewart, formerly CEO of Partnerships UK and currently Chairman of the Global Infrastructure Practice at KPMG, and it gathers top experts in PPPs from the private sector. The BAB is a unique facility based on the comparative advantage of the United Nations neutrality and independence from governments and corporate interests. I added value is its expertise, the practical knowledge in developing PPPs projects, the awareness of the challenges governments face when implementing PPPs as well as its access to global information and knowledge on PPPs. The BAB can both advise on the enabling environments for PPPs projects as well as on the governments' project pipelines.

Its procedures of operation are the following:

- The BAB advises the ICoE and the Specialist centres in the elaboration of international PPPs best practices and standards.
- It assists governments, requesting its services, with the implementation of international PPPs best practices and standards through high level consultation meetings with national authorities.
- It cooperates with national authorities, including all the relevant national and local government ministries and departments.
- It holds high level discussions with Ministers and working level discussions with national PPPs units.
- It may invite local private sector representatives or /and representatives of IFIs to attend the meetings as observers.
- The outcome of the consultations will be policy advice and an action plan for the government.
- The follow-up of the consultation may also translate in partnerships, training for senior civil servants and possible certification of conformity to the ICoE PPPs standards.

At its first meeting in October 2013, the BAB identified the following countries as possible first batch for national consultations: Turkey, Morocco and the Philippines.

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## Annexes

### I. The ICoE Specialist Centres (SC) – status table

Specialist Centre	Objective	Activities in 2014	Status	SC Coordinator
SC on Health, The Philippines	To identify and promote international PPPs best-practice models in the health sector		Established in November 2012	<b>Celso Manangan</b> Department of Health The Philippines
SC on Renewable Energy, Morocco	To identify and promote international PPPs best-practice models in the renewable energy sector		Expected to be established in the first quarter of 2014	<b>Sonia Mezzour</b> Agence Nationale pour le Développement des Energies Renouvelables et de l'Efficacité Energétique, Morocco
International SC on water and sanitation, ICoE Geneva	To identify and promote international PPPs best-practice models in water and sanitation sector	-Launch of the international virtual platform on water PPPs, in the first quarter of 2014 -International Conference on water PPPs to be organised in Geneva by July 2014	Expected to be established in the second quarter of 2014	<b>Philippe Marin</b> , World Bank  <b>Xavier Maitrebert</b> , Aquafed
SC on ICT Broadband, Azerbaijan	To identify and promote international PPPs best-practice models in ICT sector	International Conference on PPPs in ICT and the second meeting of the ICoE to be organised in Baku in April/May 2014	Expected to be established in the first quarter of 2014	<b>Nariman Hajiyev</b> Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies, Azerbaijan
SC on Roads and Highways, India	To identify and promote international PPPs best-practice models in the roads and highways sector	Inaugural event to be organised in New Delhi by June 2014	MoU establishing the SC to be signed in February 2014.	<b>Priya Ranjan Swarup</b> Director General, Construction Industry Development Council
SC on PPPs legislation, policy and institutions France	To identify and promote international best-practice models in PPPs legislation, policy and institutions		Expected to be established in the first quarter of 2014	<b>Marc Frilet</b>

## II. The Business Advisory Board Members

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company</b>
James Stewart	Chairman of KPMG's Global Infrastructure practice and Chairman of the BAB	KPMG
Hans-Martin Aerts	Head of Infrastructure	APG Asset Management Asia, Hong Kong
Julie de Brux	Studies and Prospective Manager	Vinci Concessions, France
Bruno de Cazalet	Senior PPP Legal Adviser	Former Senior Partner at Gide Loyrette Nouel, France
Rainier d'Haussonville	Director for Public Affairs	Veolia, France
Touraj Etezady	Chief Executive Officer	Marti Invest AG, Switzerland
Roger Fiszelson	Director General	Confederation of International Contractors' Association (CICA), France
Michael Flynn	Corporate Finance Partner	Deloitte, Ireland
Mark Halliday	Global Head of PPP	Philips Healthcare Solutions, the Netherlands
Chris James	Development Director	Skanska, United Kingdom
Mikhail Kozlov	Director for Innovation and Renewables	RusHydro, the Russian Federation
Toru Mihara	General Manager Project Engineering Department	Mitsui Global Strategic Studies Institute, Japan
Gavin Munro	Managing Director	Société Générale, Hong Kong
Pedro Neves	Structured Business Director	Andrade Gutierrez, Portugal
Bernard Nyembo	Project Director	The Credit Cooperative Bank for Development, Democratic Republic of Congo
Richard Ornitz	Senior Counsel	McKenna Long & Aldridge LLP, United States of America
Ebru Özdemir	Board Member	International Airport Investment Development and Operation Inc, Turkey
Kirill Ratnikov	Managing Partner	RSS Partners Advisory Group, Russian Federation
Mike Redican	Managing Director	Deutsche Bank, United Kingdom
Sinthya Roesly	Chief Executive Officer	Infrastructure Guarantee Fund, Indonesia
Carlos Sallé	Regulation Director	Iberdrola Group, Spain
Wim Timmermans	International PPPs legal adviser	Timmermans & Simons Int'l Business Lawyers, the Netherlands

### III. Millennium Development Goals Assessment

Goals and Targets	Achievements	Challenges
<p><b>Goal 4</b>  <b>Reduce Child mortality</b>            Between 1990 – 2015 reduce by two thirds the under-five mortality</p>	<p>Since 1990 the child mortality rate has dropped by 41 %.</p>	<p>Still 6.9 million children under the age 5 died in 2011 mostly from preventable diseases.</p>
<p><b>Goal 5</b>  <b>Improve maternal health</b>            Between 1990 – 2015 reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio</p>	<p>In Eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Southern Asia, maternal mortality has declined by around two thirds. Globally maternal mortality ratio declined by 47% over the past 2 decades – from 400 to 210 maternal deaths per 100 000.</p>	<p>Only half of pregnant women in developing regions receive the recommended minimum of 4 antenatal care visits. Nearly 50 million babies worldwide are delivered without skilled care.</p>
<p><b>Goal 6</b>  <b>Combat HIV, AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>            Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV / AIDS</p>	<p>The incidence of HIV is declining steadily in most regions: 21% drop in the number of people infected by HIV from 2001 to 2011. Universal access to antiretroviral therapy is within reach. More than 1 million deaths from malaria were averted over the last decade. The world is on its way to halt the spread and reverse the incidence of tuberculosis.</p>	<p>Still 2.5 million people are newly infected by HIV each year. 34 million people were living with HIV at the end of 2011 – 4.7 million more than in 2001. Renewed commitment is needed to sustain gains in combating malaria and tuberculosis.</p>
<p><b>Goal 7 C</b>  <b>Ensure environmental sustainability</b>            Halve by 2015 the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</p>	<p>More than 2.1 bn people have gained access to improved drinking water sources since 1990, exceeding the MDG target 5 years ahead of time. Drinking water coverage has increased in all regions except Caucasus and Central Asia. 1.9 bn people gained access to sanitation facilities.</p>	<p>Access to drinking water for the poor, water quality and safety remain serious concerns. In 2011, 768 million people still drew water from an unimproved source. Over 180 million people rely on rivers, streams, ponds or lakes to meet their daily drinking water needs. 2.5 bn people are currently lacking access to improved sanitation; 1 bn people worldwide practice open defecation.</p>
<p><b>Goal 8 B and C</b>  <b>Develop a global partnership for development</b>            Address the special needs of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states</p>	<p>ODA stood at 126 bn dollars in 2012 – 4% drop in real terms since 2011.</p>	<p>The global financial crisis has negatively impacted ODA, aid is declining overall and moving away from the poorest countries.</p>