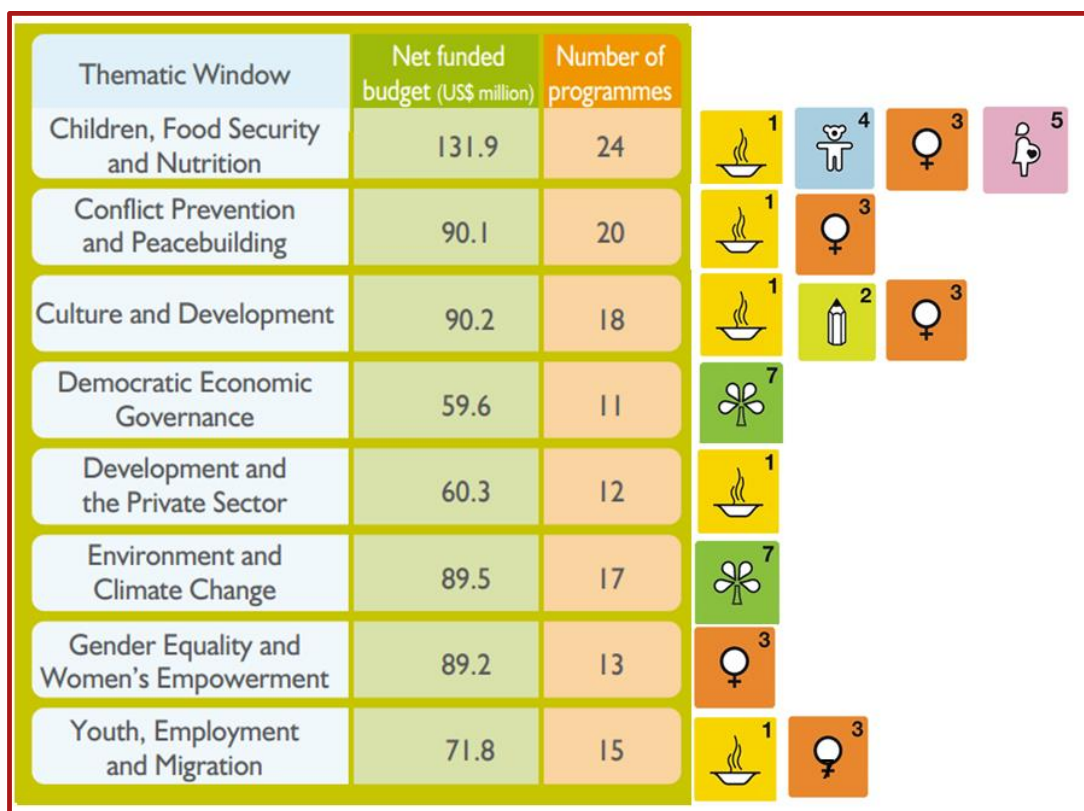




## MDG Achievement Fund: CONTRIBUTIONS TO ADVANCE MDGs

The MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F) was established in 2007 through a landmark agreement between the Government of Spain and the UN system, with the aim of accelerating progress on the MDGs. With a total contribution of approximately US\$ 900M, the MDG-F has financed 130 joint programmes in eight programmatic areas in 50 countries around the world, in addition to global partnerships and thematic knowledge management initiatives.



**Graph 1. MDG Achievement Fund's thematic windows and MDG attainment**

In 2014 by the Government of Spain and UNDP, on behalf of the UN system, created the Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG-F), a development cooperation mechanism created to support sustainable development activities through integrated and multidimensional joint programmes. It builds on the experience, knowledge, lessons learned and best practices of the previous MDG Achievement Fund ([www.mdgfund.org](http://www.mdgfund.org), 2007-2013), while expanding its activities towards sustainable development and a greater focus on public-private partnerships. Gender and women's empowerment is a cross-cutting priority in all our areas of work. The SDG-F intends to act as a bridge in the transition from MDGs to SDGs providing concrete experiences on "how" to achieve a sustainable and inclusive world post 2015.

This note provides some examples and data of the MDG-F's contributions to attain MDGs. The programmes of the MDG-F were articulated in thematic windows. The graph 1 shows which MDGs were advanced by programmes in the 8 different MDG-F thematic windows.

## GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

### Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Overall, the programmes of the Conflict Prevention and Peace Building thematic window emphasising on creation of economic opportunities reached 4,134 agents and they were particularly relevant in Mauritania, reaching 3,520 people; and **support to income generating activities of 22,047 citizens** and was a core element of programme in Sudan (17,245 right-holders), in Mauritania (2,320) and in Serbia (945).

Programmes belonging to the thematic window of Culture and Development delivered the following results in terms of employment that contributed to MDG1, target 1B:

- Regarding **access to new markets to offer** cultural and/or touristic services or products, it is estimated that **12,229 individuals** were benefited, including culture professionals, artists, artisans and tourism service providers.
- **25,515 individuals from the culture and tourism sectors** supported out by programmes have experienced a **positive impact on health, security and income** of which 9,984 are entrepreneurs, 5,017 are cultural industries.

Programmes under the umbrella to the thematic window of Development and Private sector accomplished the following results in terms of employment and job opportunities, therefore supporting the achievement of Target 1B:

- Under the frame of the Development and Private Sector thematic window, the **Fund promoted and supported 17 national policies** (in 9 out of 11 countries where the thematic window has operated), **31 local policies in favor of enterprise development** and five national strategies that

positively affected 61,358 entrepreneurs, 15,131 farmers, and 2,862 small businesses in Costa Rica, Vietnam, Egypt, Dominican Republic, Serbia, Bolivia and El Salvador.

- Across the six countries where this information is available, more than **36,000 individuals** were directly assisted through the Development and Private Sector programmes. **Technical assistance services reached 21,548 individuals** out of whom 14,247 were farmers, 6,009 entrepreneurs, and 993 employees. In terms of business development services, 5,615 individuals were involved, of which 2,951 were farmers, followed by 1,415 entrepreneurs. Access to finance benefited, at least, 3,987 individuals mostly farmers. Training was provided to 5,180 individuals.
- Most programmes provided services related to **capacity building on business planning and production to entrepreneurs and farmers** (16,644). In particular, 6,201 individuals received this kind of services in Bolivia, 2,985 in Costa Rica, and 2,300 in the Dominican Republic.
- Programmes activities supported the creation of organizations and partnerships to contribute to enterprise development and competitiveness. The joint programmes **created or strengthened 85 cooperatives across five countries and 182 farmer associations** in seven countries.

Furthermore, a thematic window focusing on Youth Employment and Migration, has delivered the following results:

- A common characteristic of the programmes was investing in several forms of training and education. **Training reached 193,614 youth and migrants**, which were involved in **capacity building processes (29,417), formal education (23,441), life skill training (25,413), and vocational training (11,000)** or supported through **one-stop shops and community or youth service centers (68,697)**.
- **Credits for youth and migrants reached 14,102 people**, and health promotion services were delivered to 29,404 youth. Awareness campaign on safe migration, reached more than 51,000 youth and migrants.
- The programmes promoted the formulation of legal and policy instruments, as well as the modification or formulation of legislative tools. The programmes supported **31 national policies and 21 local policies** that relate to youth employment and/or migration management. Programmes influenced **18 national laws, 15 national plans and 53 local plans**.
- Youth, Employment and Migration's initiatives invested to improve institutional capacities to provide services to youth and migrants. Public institutions with improved capacity to provide services to youth and/or migrants are: **165 national institutions and 899 local institutions**. Programmes increased the capacities of **313 NGOs and civil society organizations**, supported **214 public-private partnerships (PPP)**, involved and strengthened **296 partners including schools, training institutions and academia**. Programme also closely worked to strengthen capacities to provide services to youth and migrants of **1,197 business units and 15 cooperatives**.

- To strengthen institutions, the programmes provided them training and other services. **1,382** institutions were included in **capacity building processes**, entrepreneurship support was offered to **369 institutions**, and active employment policies involved **7,515 public and private institutions**. Life skills training included **380 institutions**.

### Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Programmes appertaining to the thematic window of Food Security and Nutrition delivered the following results, closely linked to the achievement of target 1C:

- **Over 1.67 million children** were involved in and received support from the joint programmes. Across countries, JP-supported activities engaged in direct child malnutrition alleviation which included Targeted **Supplementary Feeding Programmes (TSFP)** to treat acute and moderate malnutrition among young children; **promotion of exclusive breastfeeding practices** through hospital and health center initiatives; and **increased access to treatment** in the form of micronutrient supplementation, vaccinations and other therapeutic care.
- Integrated approaches to ending child undernutrition have resulted in an increased priority for gender issues and increased empowerment and capacity-building among women. Almost **1.4 million women**, of whom **799.000 pregnant and breast feeding women** received support and were involved in JP-supported activities.
- The largest outreach worked in the areas of **access to high quality nutrients and vitamin A (4.48 million reached)**

### GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Overall, the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment programmes **directly benefitted 766,517 women and girls**. This window included 13 joint programmes. Some key results are reported below:

- **Capacity building was a major focus in all programmes** targeting both rights holders and duty bearers. At the beneficiaries' level the programmes reached in aggregate a total of **465,869 citizens** (70% or more women). The programmes also **strengthened the capacities of 449 private and 1,523 public institutions**, providing training on gender related issues to a total of **14,982 civil servants**.
- Programmes supported **victims of violence against women (VAW)**. It is estimated that **631,033 women and girls (at least 79% rural) gained access** to prevention and protection services, including shelter and medical and/or legal support, as well as anti-discrimination and reproductive health care support.
- Seven programmes aimed to empower women and increase their participation in the economic life of their community and country. A total of **32,560 women improved their participation in**

**economic life** as a result of the support provided by the joint programmes (90% of beneficiaries located in rural areas). Capacity building was as a central strategy and a few programmes also provided some sort of financial assistance.

- At least 75% of women who improved their economic rights also increased their incomes. The six countries that report on this category show that an estimated **24,443 women increased their income** as a result of the support of the programmes.
- Political participation was also promoted by the programmes. A reported **3,022 women gained access to public decision making** as a result of the initiatives supported by the joint programmes.
- All programmes included a component on advocacy and communication on gender issues, reaching a total of **2.59 million individuals by awareness raising and sensitization campaigns**, including citizens and civil servants. In terms of partners and organizations, the programmes report a total of **2,113 partner organizations, 14,377 civil servants and 2,070 religious leaders** that have increased their awareness on gender issues, mainly by way of radio, newspapers and other written media and television campaigns. Peer to peer initiatives and awareness actions in schools were also important strategies, followed by 54% of the programmes.
- The programmes provided support for formulation, enforcement or institutionalization of **50 national laws, 23 local laws, 44 national plans and 55 national policies** that explicitly address gender based discrimination and promote gender equality and women's empowerment. About half of the programmes have also supported instruments at the local level: **39 local policies and 1,527 local plans**.

## GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

### Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Programmes belonging to the thematic window of Food Security and Nutrition delivered the following results:

- **Over 1.67 million children** were involved in and received support from the joint programmes. Across countries, JP-supported activities engaged in direct child malnutrition alleviation which included Targeted **Supplementary Feeding Programmes (TSFP)** to treat acute and moderate malnutrition among young children; **promotion of exclusive breastfeeding practices** through hospital and health center initiatives; and **increased access to treatment** in the form of micronutrient supplementation, vaccinations and other therapeutic care.
- The programmes involved over **82,900 health workers** and **1,751 civil servants** across **over 1,000 communities** and **86 municipalities**. This included the increased involvement and efforts of **6,495 health centers** and **2,533 schools**, with the support of over **8,000 local and national**

**institutions.** Nutritional support services and health training initiatives worked with **25,211 families, 21,437 local food producers** and **221 indigenous organizations.**

## **GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH**

### **Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Programmes belonging to the thematic window of Food Security and Nutrition delivered the following result that contributed to improve maternal health (target 5A):

- Integrated approaches to ending child undernutrition have resulted in an increased priority for gender issues and increased empowerment and capacity-building among women. Almost **1.4 million women**, of whom **799,000 pregnant and breast feeding women** received support and were involved in JP-supported activities.
- **Over 330,000 breastfeeding and pregnant youth**, between 15-29 years of age, have been supported by programmes on child nutrition.

## **GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

### **Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources**

The MDG-F has financed 17 joint programmes under its thematic window of Environment and Climate change, for a sectorial budget of USD 89.5 million, some of the results of these programmes are listed below:

- It is estimated that **231,500 citizens, 12,809 civil servants** and **26,270 students** have been directly involved in the programmes of the environment and climate change thematic window, specifically in initiatives promoting capacity building for climate adaptation, capacity building for climate mitigation, capacity building for management of natural resources, and training on management of natural resources. **Water related services and infrastructure** had the widest impact, reaching **113,700 individuals.**
- In the area of **environment management**, the programmes supported **31 national policies**, facilitated the formulation of national laws and created a conducive environment for the implementation of **39 national plans** and **126 local plans.** In addressing climate change, the joint programmes supported 76 policies (19 national policies and 57 local policies), 46 laws (14 national laws and 32 local laws), and 99 plans (16 national plans and 83 local plans).
- The programmes achieved results across **135 civil society organizations, 720 local institutions,** and **173 national institutions.**

- **6 programmes report a total of 1,413,953 citizens that have “organized themselves to efficiently participate in natural resource management initiatives.”**
- One key achievement of the thematic window was **capacity building for climate adaption** across countries and across development processes, reaching a total of **87,021 individuals**.
- Critical to the successful results of the window were **training activities on the management of natural resources**. Overall, training reached **49,668 participants**.
- Among those organised around capacity building, training and water related improvement are **26,200 students, 3,636 farmers, and 4,330 teachers**.

### **Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation**

Programmes belonging to the thematic window of Democratic Economic Governance (including WASH) delivered the following results that accelerated target 7C:

- It is estimated that **440,816 citizens and 337 communities** (80% of which are in rural areas) **gained access to safe affordable drinking water** with the support of democratic economic governance joint programmes.
- The programmes supported **29 national and 12 local laws** or regulatory frameworks, **28 national and 50 local policies, plus 6 national and 151 local plans** that explicitly aim to improve water and sanitation policies and management.
- Programmes have promoted community empowerment and participation in the water management decision processes. **669 community organizations** have been strengthened or created to increase the civil society participation in decision making processes, guaranteeing the involvement of 5,305 citizens, of which 2,266 are women and 3,040 are men.
- In five countries, programmes report having **increased the affordability of water**, in six countries programmes positively affected children schooling (via diminishing illnesses or lowering their labour charge) and in seven countries, **improvements on livelihood** are reported. Eight countries highlight improvements in both women and children safety and health.
- Programmes strengthened **national capacities to take informed decisions on water management** and sanitation issues by the means of training. 9,701 citizens and more than 2,000 civil servants have been trained to this purpose. The thematic window has strengthened **665 providers of water and sanitation** services at local level.
- Eight out of eleven countries report the **improvement of the capacity of public institutions for a global number of 142 institutions**, being the highest number of institutions concentrated in Albania (58) and the Philippines (47). Programmes strengthened the capacities of water and

sanitation services providers across, at least, **568 community organizations** in the six countries that are reporting on this item.

The MDG-F thematic window of Environment and Climate also had an impact on access to water:

- ◆ **Water related services and infrastructure** reached **113,700 individuals**.