

United Nations Development Goals for 2015 and how to reach them.

A Background Paper

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1. Abstract

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals are eight goals that all 191 UN member states have agreed to try to achieve by the year 2015, all seek an increase in development throughout the world. The United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000, commits world leaders to combat problems such as poverty, hunger, illiteracy, disease, environmental degradation and discrimination against women. The 191 states and the member organizations of the UN will be the major contributors to divide among the resources to achieve these eight goals.

The Eight Millennium Development Goals set by the UN and 191 countries are:-

1. to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. to achieve universal primary education;
3. to promote gender equality and empower women;
4. to reduce child mortality;
5. to improve maternal health;
6. to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
7. to ensure environmental sustainability; and
8. to develop a global partnership for development.

2. Description and Definition of the Issue

The United Nations and the aiding states have listed the MDGs in order of its importance. Firstly, the main goal of the United Nations is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. They aim to achieve two objectives, first they want to reduce the people that live on an income of less than one dollar a day, and the number of people that are suffering from starvation and malnutrition.

Many countries of Africa have been experiencing an increase in the rice production thus allowing farmers, helping farmers living on an income of less than one dollar a day, to produce enough crops to feed their families and be able to make a reasonable profit in the market which enables them to afford more commodities. More yield was made possible by the creation of a hybrid between the Asian and the African, the creation of NERICA. This rice is special and in that it has "higher yield, shorter growth period, resistance to stresses and higher protein content than normal rice varieties. In between 1995 and 2004

in Nepal poverty dropped from 42% to an actual poverty rate of less than 28% of the population.

To achieve and observe the goals, countries will be divided into three main groups: Developed Countries, Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries.

Developed Nations: These are countries willing to fund various projects; however, they do not want to give money to corrupt or ineffective governments or nations. So, these nations would want to spend of the debate ensuring that the structures created for the continuity of the goals prove both reliable and effective.

Developing Nations: They are not economically or industrially advanced, and most tend to be bankrupt. They hope to accomplish the MDGs but are hindered by their bad economy.

Least Developed Nations: They are countries with the most extreme levels of economic stability and lack of development. They would accept aid from Developed Countries. These Least Developed Nations face serious problems in fulfilling the MDGs as their communities live in poverty and with high rates of population and growth thus targets are not met.

3. Glossary of the Issue

World Health Organization(WHO)- The UN Millennium Declaration's goals include poverty eradication. Three of the eight MDGs are related to health(reducing child mortality;improving maternal health;and combating HIV/AIDs,malaria and other diseases. The organizations have organized a series of global health initiatives including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. The Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

United Nations Economic, Social, Cultural Organization (UNESCO)- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization- Is a specialized agency of the United Nations established on 16th November 1945. UNESCO pursues its objectives through five major programs: education,natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture and communication and information. Much of the work of UNESCO is centered on the promotion of education, human rights and democracy.

International Monetary Fund(IMF)- Is the intergovernmental organization that oversees the global financial system. The IMF describes itself as "an organization of 187 countries (as July 2010). working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and reduce poverty.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)- It plays a role in all 8 MDGs, it aims to approach eradication of hunger and poverty. FAO programs' main goals are availability, stability, access and nutritious food. By providing food to those in greatest need, the FAO can help to reduce vulnerability of disaster-and hunger-stricken populations, in turn providing not only a better chance at survival but a higher quality of life.

4. History of the Issue

1945- The United Nations was established to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction to race, gender, language, religion.

2000- The United Nations Millennium Declaration was created by the UN in September. Leaders created the MDGs to decide which issues the United Nations would consider, debate, and solve in the near future.

January 2013- The Global Maternal Health Conference is a technical conference for scientists, researchers, and policy-makers to network, share knowledge, and build on progress toward eradicating preventable maternal mortality and morbidity by improving quality of care.

There will be 5 conference tracks:

- Programme approaches and tools to improve the quality of maternal health care.
- Measurement of the quality of maternal health care.
- Strengthening health systems for improving the quality of maternal health care.
- Access to and utilization of quality maternal health care.
- Evidence-informed policy and advocacy for quality maternal health care.

24th March 2013- World TB Day is an opportunity to raise awareness about the burden of tuberculosis (TB) worldwide and the status of TB prevention and control efforts. It is also an opportunity to mobilize political and social commitment for further progress. Progress towards global targets for reductions in TB cases and deaths in recent years has been impressive: TB mortality has fallen over 40% worldwide since 1990, and incidence is declining. New TB tools such as rapid diagnostics are helping transform response to the disease.

5. Conclusion

It has been the mission of the MDGs to improve the quality of life for all and to strengthen international relationships. The goals take decisions in the development, security, human rights and reform of the UN. Moreover, many politicians believe that the MDGs were a positive initiative, but that insufficient planning and implementation of these goals has taken place. So the goals will not be met by their 2015 deadline. Thus, it is the job and responsibility of the delegates

to address the outstanding unfulfilled goals of the MDGs and to propose further actions to promote ideals that formed the basis for the MDGs over a decade. Delegates will need to develop positions on global partnerships to achieve the MDGs.