

Forum: Millennium Development Goals Commission
Topics: 1. Reflection of the Millennium Goals
2. Improvement of the Millennium Goals for the future
Students: Sofie Zerck, Gymnasium Meiendorf, Hamburg (President)
Bella Sträuli, Sotogrande International School, Sotogrande (Vice President)

General information

The Millennium Goals are eight international goals which were established in 2000 by the United Nations, following the United Nations Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2) which links human rights, good governance and development. All members (in 2000) of the UN and 29 international organizations are willing to help to achieve the goals until 2015. You can find the goals below under “goals”. They are based on the human rights which guarantee health, education, shelter and security. The goals are inter-dependent. That means that they influence each other. For example less people suffering from hunger causes better health conditions, which leads to more education. This means that people can work, receive money and can buy something to eat.

The world has changed radically since the turn of the millennium development goals. New economic powers have emerged, new technologies are reshaping our societies and new patterns of human settlement and activity are heightening the pressures on our planet. Also, inequality is rising in rich and poor countries which are big problems.

The United Nations, particularly the Secretary General writes an annual report based on data provided by a large number of international organizations within and outside the United Nations. You can find them here: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/reports.shtml>
The reports are coordinated and published by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and comprise the development of the world and what they did each year regarding the goals.

Background

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were created towards the implementation of the Millennium Declaration. In 2010 the Millennium Summit discussed some key values and principles that they needed to set goals towards, therefore they agreed on these values and principles by creating the Millennium Development Goals. The Millennium Development Goals have served as a global framework for collective action to reduce poverty and improve the lives of poor people. Across eight clear goals, the MDGs include a range of multiple time bound targets, agreed internationally, to measure progress in poverty reduction and hunger as well as improvements in health, education, living conditions, environmental sustainability and gender equality.

Significant progress has been made across all goals and millions of lives have been improved due to concerted global, regional, national and local efforts. These efforts could only be put in place once establishing these distinct targets. Although much more effort is needed in many areas to improve and address the current situations globally. Continued progress towards the MDGs in the remaining time is essential in order to provide a solid foundation for the 2015

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development agenda. Currently more effort is being made but not all targets will be reached in the given time.

The 8 Millennium Development Goals



Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Targets:

1. Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day between 1990 and 2015
2. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people
3. Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015

Facts:

The proportion of people living in extreme poverty declined by half at the global level. In developing regions, the proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day fell from 47 per cent in 1990 to 22 per cent in 2010, five years ahead of schedule. While the proportion of undernourished people globally decreased from 23.2 per cent in 1990-1992 to 14.9 per cent in 2010-2012, this still leaves 870 million people—one in eight people across the world—going hungry.

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Achievements:

Extreme poverty rates have fallen in every developing region. 5 years before the due date, the target date being 2015. This target was reached and allowed approximately 700 million people escape from living in extreme poverty and poor living conditions. This means that in 2010 there were 700 million fewer people living in extreme poverty than in 1990.

The amount of undernourished people from 1990 to 2012. In 1990-1992 the proportion of undernourished people were 23 per cent and in 2010-2012 this number had decreased to 15 per cent. With definite effort and action by international partners and national government, the UN still believe that this hunger target can be achieved.

South-eastern Asia is the first developing region to reach the hunger reduction target ahead of 2015. The proportion of undernourished people in the total population of the region has decreased from 29.6 per cent in 1990-1992 to 10.9 per cent in 2010-2012.

Challenges:

Although the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day has noticeably reduced, and the target was met 5 years before the due date (2015), 1.2 billion people are still living in extreme poverty worldwide. The statistics and data of people going hungry remain disturbingly high, one in eight people remain hungry worldwide and a globally estimated one in six people under 5 are underweight.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Targets:

1. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Facts:

Literacy rates among adults and youths are on the rise and gender gaps are narrowing. New national data show the number of out-of-school children dropped from 102 million to 57 million from 2000 to 2011. Primary education enrolment in developing countries reached 90 per cent in 2010.

Achievements:

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Since 2000 to 2011 the enrolment rate of children to educational institutions has increased from 83% to 90%. The number of children who do not attend school also decreased from 102 million children (2000) to 57 million (2011).

Literacy rates are rising. The greatest rises in youth literacy rates between 1990 and 2011 were in Northern Africa (from 68 to 89 per cent) and Southern Asia (from 60 to 81 per cent), where gender gaps narrowed.

Challenges:

Although the increase of primary education it is still not as effective as the United Nations hoped, this is because after 4 years of primary education 250 million children still cannot read or write worldwide. Without these fundamental skill the basis for future learning may be in jeopardy and these children are still at a serious disadvantage.

Globally, 123 million youth aged 15 to 24 lack basic reading and writing skills; 61 per cent of them are young women.

In 2011, 137 million children who enter first grade there are 34 million of them that are likely to leave before reaching the last grade of primary school. This shows us that an early school leaving rate is 25% which is the same level as 2000.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Targets:

1. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015.

Facts:

Steady progress has been made towards equal access of girls and boys to education, though disparities remain between regions and education levels. Globally, the share of women employed outside of agriculture rose to 40 per cent, but rose to only 20 per cent in Southern Asia, Western Asia and Northern Africa. The global share of women in parliament continues to rise slowly and reached 20 per cent in 2012—far short of gender parity, though an increase of one percentage point was seen during 2012.

Achievements:

Across the years gender gaps have narrowed noticeably and there has been major progress building up to the year 2015 although in more excluded places, particularly Northern Africa, sub-Saharan Africa and Western Asia, girls continue to face barriers towards their educational

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rights. Although there has been progress in Sub Saharan Africa there are still only 93 girls enrolled in primary schools for every 100 boys.

Women are gaining more power in the world's parliaments. In the beginning of 2012 the number of women members in parliament globally was 19.6%, this increased across the year and by the end of 2012 the number of women in parliament jumped to 20.4% —still far short of gender parity but a rare annual increase of nearly one percentage point.

Challenges:

In Southern Asia, only 77 girls per 100 boys are enrolled in tertiary education. The situation is most extreme in sub-Saharan Africa, where the gender gap in enrolment for tertiary school has actually widened from 66 girls per 100 boys in 2000 to 61 girls per 100 boys enrolled in 2011.

Poverty is the main cause of unequal access to education, particularly for girls of secondary-school age. Women and girls in many parts of the world are forced to spend many hours fetching water, and girls often do not attend school because of a lack of decent sanitation facilities. Child marriage and violence against girls are also significant barriers for education. Girls with disabilities are also less likely to go to school. If they get pregnant, many girls drop out of school.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Targets:

1. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the mortality rate of children under five.

Facts:

Since 1990, the under-five mortality rate has dropped by 47 per cent. While around 17,000 fewer children are dying each day, 6.6 million children under five died in 2012—mostly from preventable diseases. More than 10 million lives have been saved through measles vaccines since 2000. In sub-Saharan Africa, one in ten children dies before age five, more than 15 times the average for developed regions.

Achievements:

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Gains have been made in child survival since 1990, making it possible to increase child survival for future generations. Worldwide, the mortality rate for children under five dropped by 47 per cent—from 90 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 48 in 2012.

Despite challenges, many countries with very high child death rates in 1990 are beating the odds and lowering under-five mortality rates, showing progress for all children is achievable. Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Timor-Leste and United Republic of Tanzania have lowered under-five mortality rates by two-thirds or more since 1990.

Challenges:

Despite many accomplishments with this MDG, more rapid progress is needed to meet the 2015 target of a two-thirds reduction in under-five mortality. In 2012, an estimated 6.6 million children, which is 18,000 children a day, died from mostly preventable diseases. These children tend to be among the poorest and most marginalized in society. Increasingly, child deaths are concentrated in the poorest regions—sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia accounted for 5.3 million (81 per cent) of the 6.6 million deaths in children under five worldwide.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Targets:

1. Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
2. Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Facts:

Globally, maternal mortality declined by 47 per cent over the last two decades. Maternal mortality has declined by about two-thirds in Eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Southern Asia. Only half of pregnant women in developing regions receive the recommended minimum of four antenatal care visits. Complications during pregnancy or childbirth are one of the leading causes of death for adolescent girls. Some 140 million women worldwide who are married or in union say they would like to delay or avoid pregnancy, but do not have access to voluntary family planning. Most maternal deaths in developing countries are preventable through adequate nutrition, proper health care, including access to family planning, the presence of a skilled birth attendant during delivery and emergency obstetric care

Achievements:

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Maternal mortality has declined by nearly half since 1990. While progress falls short of achieving MDG 5 by the 2015 deadline, all regions have made important gains. Globally, the ratio declined from 400 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 210 maternal deaths per 100,000 births in 2010. Still, meeting the MDG target of reducing maternal mortality by three-quarters will require accelerated efforts and stronger political backing for women and children.

Births attended by skilled health personnel have increased; however, disparities in progress within countries and populations groups persist. In 1990, just 44 per cent of deliveries in rural areas and 75 per cent in urban areas of developing countries were attended by skilled personnel. By 2011, coverage by skilled birth attendants increased to 53 per cent for rural births and 84 per cent of urban births.

Challenges:

Although still globally, 47 million babies were delivered without skilled care in 2011.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Targets:

1. Stop and begin to reverse, by 2015, the spread of HIV/AIDS
2. Achieve universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it
3. Stop and begin to reverse, by 2015, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Facts:

Worldwide, the number of people newly infected with HIV continues to fall, dropping 33 per cent from 2001 to 2011. In 2012, 290,000 fewer children under age 15 were infected with HIV than in 2001. A record 9.7 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy for HIV in 2012. In the decade since 2000, 1.1 million deaths from malaria were averted. Treatment for tuberculosis has saved some 20 million lives between 1995 and 2011.

Achievements:

The incidence of HIV is declining in most regions. Worldwide, the number of people newly infected with HIV dropped 33 per cent from 2001 to 2012. The MDG target of halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV has been met which is a huge achievement for the United Nations. In addition a record 9.7 million people living with HIV were accessing treatment in 2012 compared to just over 8.1 million in 2011—an increase of 1.6 million in one year alone. Global malaria deaths fell by an estimated 26 per cent from 2000 to 2010.

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More than half of the 1.1 million lives saved were in the 10 countries with the highest malaria burden.

Also the tuberculosis (TB) mortality rate decreased 41 per cent between 1991 and 2011.

Challenges:

However, 2.3 million people are newly infected by HIV each year, with 1.6 million of the people affected located in sub-Saharan Africa.

Still, Tuberculosis killed 1.4 million people in 2011, including 430,000 among people who were HIV-positive. Multidrug resistant TB is a major global challenge. Progress is being made in increasing the percentage of cases being detected, but the rate of people accessing treatment is, however, still too slow.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Targets:

1. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
2. Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss
3. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
4. Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Facts:

More than 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved drinking water sources since 1990, exceeding the MDG target. While almost 2 billion more people now have access to proper sanitation than in 1990, 2.5 billion still do not have access to toilets or latrines. An estimated 863 million people reside in slums in developing countries. Global carbon dioxide emissions have increased by more than 46 per cent since 1990. Nearly one-third of marine fish stocks have been overexploited and the world's fisheries can no longer produce maximum sustainable yields. More species are at risk of extinction despite an increase in protected areas. Forests, particularly in South America and Africa, are disappearing at an alarming rate.

Achievements:

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More than 240,000 people a day, 1.9 billion people, gained access to improved sanitation facilities from 1990 to 2011. The greatest progress has been made in Eastern Asia, where sanitation coverage increased from 27 per cent in 1990 to 67 per cent in 2011.

An estimated 863 million people reside in slums in under developed countries. Between 2000 and 2010, more than 200 million slum dwellers gained access to improved water, sanitation or durable and less crowded housing, thereby achieving twice-over the MDG target of improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers. Between 2010 and 2012 alone, conditions improved to the point where an additional 44 million people were no longer considered to be living in slums.

Significant progress has been made in increasing the coverage of protected areas dedicated to safeguarding and maintaining biological diversity and natural resources. 14.6 per cent of the world's land surface is now protected, while marine protection has more than doubled since 1990, from 4.6 per cent to 9.7 per cent in coastal waters.

Challenges:

However, a strong push is needed to increase this number globally by another 1 billion people by 2015. Stopping open defecation—a practice that poses serious health and environmental risks to entire communities—is a key factor in continued progress in sanitation.

Forests are disappearing at a rapid pace, despite the establishment of forest policies and laws supporting sustainable forest management in many countries. The largest net loss of forests has occurred in South America —around 3.6 million hectares per year from 2005 to 2010.

Global carbon dioxide emissions have increased by more than 46 per cent since 1990, with a five per cent increase between 2009 and 2010. Growth in global emissions has accelerated, rising 33 per cent from 2000 to 2010.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

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Targets:

1. Develop further an open, rules-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system
2. Address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states
3. Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt
4. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries
5. In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially ICTs

Facts:

Official development assistance stood at \$126 billion in 2012. A total of 83 per cent of least developed country exports enter developed countries duty-free. In 2012, trade of developing countries and transition economies outpaced the world average. In the developing world, 31 per cent of the population use the Internet, compared with 77 per cent of the developed world.

Achievements:

Debt service ratios are one-quarter less from their 2000 level, lessening the financial burden on under developed countries. Better debt management, the expansion of trade and, for the poorest countries, substantial debt relief have reduced the burden of debt service.

The trade climate continues to improve for developing and less developed countries. The developing country share of world trade rose to 44.4 per cent in 2012.

Challenges:

Prices for essential medicines in less economically developed countries were, on average, 3.3 times higher than international reference prices in public sector facilities and 5.7 times higher in private sector facilities. Essential medicines are available in only 57 per cent of public sector facilities and 65 per cent of private facilities (in selected developing countries).

Execution

Many organizations and nearly all governments are helping to implement the goals. In June 2005, the finance minister of the G8 agreed to provide enough funds to the World Bank, the

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International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) to cancel \$40 to \$55 billion in debt owed by members of the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) to allow them to redirect resources to programs for improving health and education and for alleviating poverty.

There are separate non-governmental organizations, like the United Nations Millennium Campaign, the Millennium Promise Alliance, Inc., the Global Poverty Project, the Micah Challenge, The Youth in Action EU Programme, "Cartoons in Action" video project and the 8 Visions of Hope global art project.

List of UN Partners on MDGs:

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Millennium Campaign
- UN Department of Economic & Social Affairs (UNDESA)
- World Bank
- UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
- UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)
- World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
- UN Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP)
- International Trade Centre (ITC)
- International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
- Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- UN Development Group (UNDG)
- UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)
- UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

Regional Commissions:

- Regional Commissions New York Office
- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
- Economic Commission for Latin America & the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia & the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

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Criticism

The MDGs lack strong objectives and indicators for within-country equality, despite significant disparities in many developing nations. While some countries achieved many goals, while others were not on track to realize any and more than a billion people are still trapped in extreme poverty. General criticisms include a perceived lack of analytical power and justification behind the chosen objectives. Also the progress towards the goals was uneven, since 2013. Although developed countries' aid for achieving the MDGs rose during the challenge period, more than half went for debt relief and much of the remainder going towards natural disaster relief and military aid, rather than further development.

In more detail, Critics pointed to the 1. Goal out that such monetization of the problem of poverty while doing economically comprehensible, but at the same time urge the subsistence of the view that is widespread in these countries and often their survival and a dignified life enables only.

In addition, especially the following points have been criticized:

- It would concrete employment targets, political participation and institutional reforms of the development partnership are missing.
- The objectives are over-ambitious and unrealistic.
- Some targets disadvantaged Africa. For example, a halving poverty in countries with fewer poor is relatively simple. A universal higher education is difficult, however, the further one is from this goal. So could progress reached Africa, are obscured because they cut considering the MDGs not good enough.
- Through the Millennium Declaration targets were imposed by the industrialized countries to developing countries. Developing countries would be deprived of the right to set goals that were right in their own opinion.
- Gender equality could not be achieved in some countries because of religious influences.
- The aid could (indirectly) contribute to the strengthening of traditional elites who have no interest to create conditions for further development.
- The goals are not directed to growth and productivity, so the worst effects of poverty would only curbed.
- The objectives were partially counted as a step backwards in the conceptual discussion, specifically as regards the ownership of partner countries and the need for good governance. This is only mentioned in a sub-target to target 8, although earlier versions of human rights, democracy and good governance as well as peace, security and disarmament called as fundamental objectives; also the lack of involvement of civil society groups in the drafting of the UN Millennium Declaration and the MDGs have been complaints.
- Poverty will only be realized as income poverty; Structural issues such as unequal distribution of wealth, land ownership and political power in the South as well as the global economic environment and the impact of globalized financial and commodity markets remained in the programs underexposed: therefore, the solutions would also

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focus only on the reduction of poverty on monetary level, The same also applies to environmental aspects, in particular the consequences of climate change.

Thomas Pogge, director of the Global Justice Program at Yale University, criticized that many Millennium Development Goals could be achieved only because the goals themselves or their definition were "spared". He said: "At the World Food Summit in 1996, governments wanted the number of hungry people in half until 2015. At the Millennium Summit in 2000 only their share of the world's population should be halved, later the base year was also brought forward from 2000 to 1990. 2012, then also changed the method by which the number of hungry will be charged the FAO. With all these tricks, it was possible to transform a steadily growing trend in a steadily declining. "

Possible solutions for the future

Still, there is disagreement about what should come after the Millennium Development Goals, which are to be realized in 2015. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon has an international advisory board (High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons) convened to develop forward-looking, politically viable proposals for the new Agenda by mid-2013.

Regardless of the United Nations Conference has decided on sustainable development, by autumn 2014 global targets for sustainable development (Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs) to work out. Background for this was the persistent lack of consideration of the environmental dimension of sustainability in the MDGs. The SDGs are in close coordination arise with the design of the post-2015 development agenda and incorporated into this. A 30-member working group composed of representatives of UN member states should work out these proposals. Since April 2014, the future Charter Initiative of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation racing to develop the German contribution to the MDGs.

The Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are policy goals of the United Nations, which are intended to ensure sustainable development at economic, social and environmental level. The goals are the objectives in line with the development process of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to be designed and these continue after its expiry in 2015 under increased focus on sustainability aspects, in contrast to the MDGs, which were especially developing countries, the SDG should be designed for all countries.

Although no specific targets were formulated or decided, the UN member states at the Rio + 20 conference, on the development of SDG was decided could, already agree on principles that make up the thematic priorities of the future sustainability goals emerge. Unlike the MDGs in which the social development dimension was very much in the foreground, the

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SDG should emphasize sustainability much more. In order to be included alongside social and economic and, in particular environmental aspects in the development agenda. Key aspects are advancing economic growth, the reduction of disparities in living standards and the creation of equal opportunities, and sustainable management of natural resources, the preservation of the guarantees of ecosystems and beyond strengthening their resilience. Another important point in the development of the objectives is to emphasize the importance of people in the development process, they "are the center of sustainable development". In particular, the protection of human rights is so far an important aspect. To appeal to people with the objectives better, the SDG should also get a strong regional or local dimension. This should especially allow the implementation of sustainable development can be ensured in specific activities.

The principles are:

- Food safety and sustainable agriculture
- Water and improvement of hygiene
- Energy
- Education
- Poverty Reduction
- Health
- Measures for carrying out the process of the SDGs
- Climate Change
- Environment / Natural Resource Management
- Employment

Relevant resolution

- Resolution 55/2

<http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.pdf>

Things you should know about your country

- What is your country's position on the Millennium Development Goals?
- Think about, what your country can do to improve the situation in the interest of the world?
- What is your country willing to change on a national and international level?
- What could future goals look like?
- Which countries might be your allies, which countries will you have to convince of your principles and ideas?

Important:

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You have to write only one resolution. The Preamble Clauses (PC's) are the reflection and the Operative Clauses (OC's) are 5 new goals you have to think about. Each OC is one goal with details on the execution, what you want to reach and all information you think are important. Please write them as informative as you can.

Furthermore, as you may have heard, the United Nations established at the 03.08.2015 the Sustainable Development Goals. During your preparation, you can have a look, but please do not copy them and also during MUNoH, you have to ignore the fact that the United Nations already established them. Below, you find the link to the official report by the UN on the SDG's.

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2015/08/transforming-our-world-document-adoption/>

In case you are a first timer and do not know how to write a resolution, please contact your MUN director, the Secretary Generals (secretary-general@munoh.de) or us (mdgc@munoh.de). Also you can find the Delegate's booklet at the homepage (www.munoh.eu) under MUNOH 2015/Downloads

During MUNoH, we will also have only one debate. Therefore, we suggest and prefer that you are all really good prepared, so we have a strong debate.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us!

mdgc@munoh.de or Facebook: Sofie Zerck or Bella Sträuli

Helpful links:

- <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/millennium-development-goals.html>
- <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>
- <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>
- <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/partners.shtml>
- <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/reports>
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Forum: Millennium Development Goals Commission
Topics: 1. Reflection of the Millennium Goals
2. Improvement of the Millennium Goals for the future
Students: Sofie Zerck, Gymnasium Meiendorf, Hamburg (President)
Bella Sträuli, Sotogrande International School, Sotogrande (Vice President)

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