

Analysis, remedial action and future aspects of Millennium development Goals

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Abstract

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals to be achieved by 2015 addressing poverty, hunger, maternal and child mortality, communicable disease, education, gender inequality, environmental damage and the global partnership. Most activities worldwide have focused on maternal and child health and communicable diseases, while less attention has been paid to environmental sustainability and the development of a global partnership. Up to now, several targets have been at least partially achieved: hunger reduction is on track, poverty has been reduced by half, living conditions of 200 million deprived people enhanced, maternal and child mortality as well as communicable diseases diminished and education improved. Nevertheless, some goals will not be met, particularly in the poorest regions, due to different challenges (e.g. the lack of synergies among the goals, the economic crisis, etc.). The post-2015 agenda is now under discussion. The new targets, whatever they will be called, should reflect today's political situation, health and environmental challenges, and an all-inclusive, intersectoral and accountable approach should be adopted.

Keywords: Millennium development goals, sustainable development,

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equity, education, Government, post 2015 agenda, infrastructure, urbanization,

1. Introduction:-

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the most widely supported and comprehensive development goals the world has ever established. These eight goals and 18 targets provide a concrete framework for tackling poverty, hunger, maternal and child mortality, communicable disease, education, gender inequality, environmental damage and the global partnership for development.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Goals are

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, 2. Achieve universal primary education 3. Promote gender equality and empower women 4. Reduce child mortality 5. Improve maternal health 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases 7. Ensure environmental sustainability 8. Develop a global partnership for development

The MDGs find their origins in development ideas and campaigns of the 1980s and 1990s; they were officially established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, as an output of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. All 189 United Nations member states agreed to achieve these goals on a voluntary basis by the year 2015. New global health initiatives (such as the Global Fund, the World Bank, the GAVI Alliance, etc.) and increased financial resources have advanced the opportunity to deliver MDG-related health programmes worldwide. Children who are malnourished when they reach their second birthday could suffer permanent physical and cognitive damage, thereby affecting their future health, welfare, and economic well-being. For developing countries, the impact on their ability to raise a productive workforce can last for generations, while in the shorter term rising food prices can exacerbate inequality and lead to conflict and political instability.

To assure an appropriate monitoring and evaluation within and among countries and to conceive suitable policies and interventions, reliable, timely and internationally comparable data on the MDG indicators are of primary importance.

1. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (WHO)
2. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population (ITU)
3. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population (ITU)

A). Analysis, result and Remedial action of MDG1 :-

Provide governments zero-interest development financing, grants, and guarantees

Offer technical assistance and other advisory services to reduce poverty and malnutrition

Use safety nets and nutrition programs to cushion the impact of the food and financial crises

Increase support for agriculture and food security

Boost spending on agriculture to \$8-10 billion a year between 2013-2015, up from \$4 billion in 2008.

Serve as trustee for the multi-donor Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) helping countries develop and implement food security strategies.

Kenya: Supported 245,000 orphans and vulnerable children living in extreme poverty (as of 2011) through a safety net program covering 83,000 households.

Lao PDR: Provided better access to roads, primary education, clean water, and health care for 650,000 people from the poorest rural and remote communities through the Poverty Reduction Fund established in 2003.

Moldova: Empowered 932,000 people (more than one-quarter of the country's population) through a social investment fund, from 1998 to 2011, to manage their own development needs.

Nepal: Reduced by 50% the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day from 2003 to 2011.

Peru: Aided efforts to reduce stunting in children by 8.3%, from 27.8% in 2007/8 to 19.5% in 2011 -- among the fastest rates of reduction seen for stunting globally.

Senegal: Improved food security for 1.3 million children under 5 through a community nutrition program. In addition, almost 300,000 primary school children received weekly micronutrients supplements and deworming medication.

B). Analysis, result and Remedial action of MDG2 :-

Women with some formal education are more likely to seek medical care during pregnancy, ensure their children are immunized, be better informed about their children's nutritional requirements, and adopt improved sanitation practices. As a result, their infants and children have higher survival rates and tend to be healthier and better nourished.

Putting resources into poor women's hands while promoting gender equality in the household and in society results in large development payoffs. Expanding women's opportunities in public works, agriculture, finance, and other sectors accelerates economic growth, helping to mitigate the effects of current and future financial crises.

The World Bank supports education through an average of \$2.8 billion a year in new financing for the poorest countries as well as for middle-income countries. Support for primary education has been a priority over the past decade for the International Development Association (IDA), the Bank's fund for

the poorest countries. IDA integrates education into national economic strategies, and creates education systems that empower children to become productive citizens.

Measure education outcomes, especially for poor people and disadvantaged communities

Offer innovative incentives, like cash for attendance, to keep kids in school

Ensure that education leads to learning skills, and that it is relevant and of good quality

Establish standards for teachers and schools

Train teachers, especially those who serve disadvantaged communities

With IDA's help, countries recruited or trained more than 3.5 million additional teachers from 2002-2012, and built or renovated more than 2 million classrooms for 105 million children, and purchased or distributed about 300 million textbooks from 2000-2010.

Afghanistan: 2.7 million girls were enrolled in school in 2012, up from 191,000 in 2002; nearly 140,000 teachers have been trained, of which 39,000 are women.

Bangladesh: Between 2004 and the end of 2012, "second chance" primary education was provided for more than 790,000 out of school children (more than half of them girls) from the 90 poorest sub-districts of the country.

Chad: Between 2003 and 2012, 2.6 million books were distributed to schools, 400 classrooms were built and equipped, 20,000 people were taught to read and write, and 11,700 community teachers were trained.

C). Analysis, result and Remedial action of MDG3 :-

We can achieve gender equality by: Educating girls, increasing literacy rates among women, increasing early childhood development interventions, increasing women's labor force participation and strengthening labor policies affecting women, improving women's access to credit, land and other resources, promoting women's political rights and participation, expanding reproductive health programs and family support policies

Two-thirds of the Bank's partner countries have now reached gender parity in primary education, and girls significantly outnumber boys in secondary education in more than one-third of those countries. IDA investments and collaboration with governments have enabled women to access land and secure tenure rights.

Strengthen nutrition, disease prevention, and maternal health programs

Improve women's and girls' education and life skills

Expand women's access to credit and economic opportunity

Afghanistan: 2.7 million girls were enrolled in schools in 2012, up from 191,000 in 2002.

Benin: 60% of pregnant women slept under bed nets in 2010, up from 20% in 2006.

Kyrgyz Republic: Close to 1 million women and girls benefited from community-based micro-enterprises and improved local government between 2007 and 2010.

Roads make health facilities more accessible to poor families in rural areas, which allows for more frequent and less costly visits for their children—plus better access to antenatal/postnatal care, helping to prevent infant and maternal deaths and illness.

We can reduce child mortality by:

- strengthening national health systems
- ,expanding immunization programs
- enhancing growth monitoring of children
- ensuring the survival and improved health of mothers
- supporting better nutrition for child and mother
- investing in improved reproductive health
- making infrastructure investments

Strengthen national health systems for better results

Tie financing to performance in improving children’s health and saving their lives

Protect the poor from ill health and unaffordable costs and treatment

D) Analysis, result and Remedial action of MDG4 :-

We can reduce child mortality by:

- strengthening national health systems
- expanding immunization programs
- enhancing growth monitoring of children
- ensuring the survival and improved health of mothers
- supporting better nutrition for child and mother
- investing in improved reproductive health
- making infrastructure investments

Investment in reducing child mortality by the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank’s fund for the poorest countries, resulted in nearly 600 million children being immunized from 2003 to 2013.

Strengthen national health systems for better results

Tie financing to performance in improving children’s health and saving their lives

Protect the poor from ill health and unaffordable costs and treatment

With IDA’s help, between 2003 and 2013, more than 117 million people gained access to essential health services; nearly 195 million pregnant women received antenatal care; and nearly 150 million mosquito nets were purchased and/or distributed in the poorest countries.

Afghanistan: Under-5 mortality dropped from 257 per 1,000 live births in 2002 to 97 per 1,000 in 2012. Full immunization coverage in rural areas tripled from 11% in 2003 to 30% in 2010/11.

Burkina Faso: 100% of children have had access to free vaccinations since 2002, and all women became eligible for free prenatal care in 2003.

Ghana: Under-5 mortality rates fell to 80 per 1,000 live births in 2008 from 111 in 2003, due to improved maternal and child health care; immunization coverage improved to 79% in 2008 from 69% in 2003.

Investing in better maternal health not only improves a mother’s health and that of her family, but also increases the number of women in the workforce and promotes the economic well-being of communities and countries. Untreated pregnancy and birth complications mean that 10-20 million women become disabled every year, undermining their ability to support their families.

E). Analysis, result and Remedial action of MDG5

We promote the health of women by:

- Educating girls and boys, reducing teenage pregnancies, empowering women to space births and choose family size,
- improving maternal nutrition, ensuring trained attendance at deliveries and better access ,emergency and comprehensive obstetric, ante-natal and post-partum car

Making Strides in Maternal Health

As a result of support for the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank’s fund for the poorest countries, from 2003 to 2013 more than 117 million people gained access to essential health, nutrition, or maternal and child services.

Our Maternal Health Strategy

- Develop more effective and efficient national health systems
- Motivate young people to delay pregnancy and achieve higher levels of education
- Support increased use of reproductive health services, focusing on assisted deliveries and family planning
- Tie financing to performance in maternal health programs
- Protect poor women from ill health and unaffordable costs and treatment

Some of Our MDG 5 Results

Between 2003 and 2013, more than 117 million people in the poorest countries gained access to essential health services; 195 million pregnant women received antenatal care, and more than 30 million births were attended by skilled health personnel. Countries have also reported impressive results:

- **Burundi:** 25% more women gave birth at health facilities in 2011 than in 2010; prenatal consultations rose by 20% during the same period.
- **Guinea:** 95% of pregnant women in 2012 received prenatal care from a health care provider, up from 83% in 2011.
- **Lao PDR:** 93,000 women received subsidies for prenatal care and hospital delivery, and 536,000 women received free or subsidized health exams between 1997 and 2006.

Diseases such as HIV/AIDS can rob societies of their most productive workers, educated professionals, and political leaders, undermining economic growth and worsening social tensions. Children who lose their parent(s) to AIDS are more vulnerable to exploitation, school teachers infected with HIV cannot teach effectively, and soldiers with HIV/AIDS may not be able to protect their countries.

F). Analysis, result and Remedial action of MDG6

Effective prevention, care, and sustainable treatment includes:

Promoting safer sexual behavior, male circumcision, and providing treatment for HIV prevention

Promoting use of long-lasting, insecticide-treated nets to combat malaria

Increasing access to efficacious anti-malaria medicines

Improving housing conditions, TB screening of HIV-positive persons, and Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) therapy for TB.

Making Strides in Combating Disease

With World Bank Group support, from 2003-2013, more than 1.3 million adults and children with HIV received antiretroviral therapy, nearly 152 million malaria nets were purchased and/or distributed, and 601 million condoms were purchased and/or distributed to prevent HIV, sexually transmitted diseases, and unwanted pregnancies.

Our Strategy to Help Countries Combat Disease

- Support countries to scale up health interventions
- Develop stronger national health systems
- Ensure disease prevention is integrated into maternal and child health programs
- Protect the poor from health risks and financial shocks

MDG 6 Results

IDA is helping to achieve MDG 6 by providing prevention, care, and mitigation services for those affected by infectious disease.

- **Benin:** 64% of children slept under bed nets in 2010, up from 20% in 2006. The number of pregnant women sleeping under bed nets rose from 20 to 60% during the same period.
- **India:** More than 15 million people with tuberculosis were diagnosed and treated during 1998–2012, saving an estimated 2.6 million lives.
- **Republic of Congo:** 77% of pregnant women receiving prenatal care took voluntary HIV tests in 2011, up from just 16% in 2003.

Investments in sustainable energy, such as wind or solar projects, support job and business creation in two ways. First, by providing direct opportunities for the development of small businesses that work on these projects. Second, by increasing the number of small businesses that are operated out of homes, since they depend on a reliable, affordable energy source to operate.

G). Analysis, result and Remedial action of MDG7

We can support environmental sustainability by:

Investing in clean energy,making infrastructure improvements,increasing access to sanitation,offering technical assistance,promoting ecosystem-based solutions

Making Strides in Environmental Sustainability

Sustainable environment and natural resources management is at the heart of the World Bank’s efforts to end poverty and boost shared prosperity. Biodiversity and natural resources constitute the social safety net of the poor, representing a food bank and often their only source of livelihood. For example, wild-capture fisheries constitute 40% of total animal protein intake for countries in West Africa and sustain more than 3 million people. The World Bank has committed \$33 billion in funding for the environment and natural resource management over the past decade, with IDA contributing \$7.7 billion for environmental sustainability in the poorest countries.

Addressing climate change is an urgent priority for the World Bank Group. Without bold action now, the warming planet threatens to put prosperity out of reach of millions and roll back decades of development. For that reason, climate risk is now considered in all country assistance and partnership strategies for the poorest countries. About 85% also consider disaster risk. All country strategies increasingly incorporate climate- and disaster-resilient planning and interventions such as “climate smart” agriculture and measures to boost food security and water efficiency.

Our Environmental Sustainability Strategy

- Improve sustainable management of natural resources
- Increase access to low-emission, climate-smart transport, energy, agriculture
- Reduce countries' vulnerability to climate-related shocks

Some of Our MDG 7 Results

The World Bank is the largest external source of financing for water projects. In the last three years (FY11-13), the World Bank’s commitment for water projects totaled \$17 billion, with 56% for water supply and sanitation. The World Bank is one of the largest international financiers of biodiversity conservation with a portfolio of 245 projects in 74 countries worth over \$1 billion from FY2004 to 2013. In the last six years, the Bank Group has provided \$19.2 billion in financing for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

Bangladesh: A rural electrification program has been installing more than 50,000 solar home systems every month since 2002, and has delivered off-grid solar power to 2.8 million households.

Brazil: More than 24 million hectares of new protected areas were created in the Amazon rainforest, as well as 45.4 million hectares classified as indigenous lands.

Egypt: Polluting brick kilns were converted to natural gas between 2006 and 2013, reducing exposure of approximately 717,500 people to health-damaging particulate matter.

Ethiopia: Tree planting as part of the Productive Safety Net Program helped protect more than 7 million people from famine in times of drought.

Haiti: 1.3 million people, represented by 76 civil protection communities, strengthened their disaster preparedness and response capacity from 2005 to 2011.

Debt relief enables governments to free up budgets formerly used to pay down their debts. They can rededicate these funds to cover education costs—for example, to support teacher training, build schools, or provide better equipment and supplies for students.

H). Analysis, result and Remedial action of MDG8

We can strengthen our global partnership by:

- Promoting debt relief,developing IT infrastructure,expanding trade agreements,improving access to affordable drugs,increasing poverty-reducing expenditures

Making Strides in Global Partnership

Over the last 13 years, the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank’s fund for the poorest countries, has been a leader in partnering to reduce the debt burden of developing nations. Under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, IDA’s share is 20% of the total estimated cost of debt relief. In addition, IDA provides more than 50% of debt relief committed under the MDRI.

The World Bank Group helped developing countries cope with the effects of the 2008 financial crisis and continues to support developing countries in the face of ongoing economic uncertainty, increasing trade-related lending from \$1.9 billion at the end of FY12 to \$2.7billion in FY13.

Over 74% of the over 1,700 projects in the Bank’s active portfolio now have ICT components – expanding from about \$500 million in 2006 to approximately \$1.7 billion in 2014 . Since 2001, the IFC has invested about \$4.5 billion and mobilized an additional \$2.7 billion of financing in private ICT sector projects in developing countries. In addition, the Bank’s investments helped catalyze over \$454 billion in private sector investments in ICT in low-income countries between 2005-2011, according to the PPIAF Telecom Sector Database.

Our Partnership Strategy

- Reduce low-income countries’ burden of external debt through debt relief

Improve access to global markets for goods and services through advisory services and grants
 Connect people and markets by investing in IT and communications infrastructure

Some of Our MDG 8 Results

Under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, IDA has committed more than \$16.4 billion of HIPC debt relief. IDA’s aid for trade financing rose from \$2.6 billion a year between 2002 and 2010 to an average of \$4.4 billion a year in 2011 and 2013.

The International Finance Facility for Immunization (IFFIm), for which the World Bank serves as treasury manager, has raised more than \$4.5 billion on capital markets since 2006 to fund immunizations in the poorest countries.

Afghanistan: 18 million people had access to a phone in 2012, up from just 57,000 functioning phone lines in 2002.

Burkina Faso: Child mortality decreased to 104 deaths per 1,000 children in 2009—half the rate of 1999.

Cameroon: 7.2 million urban dwellers had access to better water sources in 2012.

Conclusions

The MDGs have focused world attention on the needs of the poorest and driven countries and donors commitments to the achievement of common goals.

Even if a major part of the MDGs has been at least partially accomplished, many see the MDGs as ‘unfinished business’. A post-2015 slowdown must be prevented. A new round of goals is now under definition, aiming at fully addressing the large concept of sustainable development included in the Millennium Declaration. A new framework, an intersectoral approach and strong commitments by governments and donors would be of primary importance to define effective goals and translate them into reality.

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