**Forum:** General Assembly 5 – Administration and Budgetary

**Issue:** Financing the UN Millennium Campaign

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**Introduction**

The United Nations Millennium Campaign (**UNMC**) was first initiated in 2000 by 189 nation leaders, in which the millennium development goals were created. The Millennium Development Goals (MDG’s) are eight realistic and achievable goals that all countries agreed to reach by 2015 to better the quality of life (economic development) within the countries. The eight goals are stated here below:

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 such diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Global partnership for development

The UNMC was then established in October of 2002 by leader Kofi Annan, as well as signed by participating member states. The main purpose of the UNMC is to collaborate between nations, non-governmental organizations, and the media to achieve the eight millennium development goals. The support of nations as well as other parties have previously and are currently raising funds to help countries across the world that need to achieve these goals and to better improve the standard of living. Countries from the globe were to collaborate with each other as well as non-governmental organizations for help in funds that are dedicated to help improve standards of living across the globe. The United Nations Millennium Development Goals sparked many sub-organizations that are currently trying to reach the millennium goals. The United Nations had set multiple dates across the 15 year period to reflect as well as govern the progress made by the millennium campaign.

**Definition of Key Terms**

**United Nations:**

The United Nations is an inter-governmental organization that was made to solve issues concerning global and national importance through co-operation.

**Millennium Campaign:**

The millennium campaign is a campaign started in 2000 and signed by 189 nations to better improve the standard of living within the nations through achieving eight common goals by 2015.

**Economic development:**

 Economic development is actions made by governments or issuing boards of nations to better improve the standard of living (HDI) within the country.

**Economic growth:**

 The increase in production of various goods per person, usually measured through gross domestic product (GDP).

**Human Development Index:**

The human development Index (HDI) consists of statistics to measure both economic growth and development within a country.

**Literacy rate:**

The percentage of people within a country that can read and write. (15+)

**Poverty:**

The state of being extremely poor, in terms of wealth.

**Gender equality:**

The equality within genders in all situations.

**Child mortality:**

Refers to the death of children under the age of five. Usually measured in 1000’s.

**Maternal Health:**

Maternal health refers to the health of a woman during the time before pregnancy, during pregnancy, and after pregnancy.

**HIV/AIDS:**

HIV also known as Human Immunodeficiency Virus is a virus that affects the immune system of humans over a period of time that essentially weakens it until death.

**Sustainability:**

The ability to continue a way of living or action over time without any negative consequences. (Environmental – continuing actions over time that does not harm the environment.)

**Background Knowledge**

**Early stages of the Millennium Campaign**

The early beginnings of the United Nations Millennium Campaign started in 2000 when the United Nations adopted the Millennium Declaration. When leaders of nations met in the “Millennium Summit” in 2000, they discussed pressing issues that currently affect their country, as well as sustainable solutions to these issues. As a way of solving those issues and having a time frame, the UN agreed and approved the UN Millennium Campaign (UNMC). The eight goals that the UNMC addresses were originally adopted from the declaration which stated that each “individual has dignity; hence the right to freedom, equality, a basic standard of living that includes freedom from hunger and violence as well as encourages tolerance and solidarity”. Nations set concrete targets addressing all millennium goals that they must work towards by the end of 2015. In 2002, the UNMC was established by Secretary General Kofi Annan of the United Nations. The purpose of the millennium development campaign was to increase collaboration between nations, create trade opportunities, technology transfer, debt relief, and support between nations.

**Goal #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

One of the eight goals set by the UNMC is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger which is split into three different sub goals. The first sub goal states **Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people living on less than $1.25 a day.** Through the UNMC, organizations and nations were able to pinpoint a few areas in which extreme poverty conditions occur, which enabled them to support and aid those areas more. Approximately 64.5 % of people who live in extreme poverty reside in South-East Asian and Sub- Saharan countries. Currently many organizations within the UN are trying to reduce the people living within extreme poverty through the means of education, and health care. United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has set up many educational and counseling camps in areas with extreme poverty to help locals strengthen their economic stance. Educational camps on farming which include marketing, management, and basic farming skills have helped farmers within countries like Cambodia to raise their income from $0.47 to $1.47 a day. In India the UNDP enforced the “right to be paid law” which states that all landless laborers and marginal farmers will get paid for 100 days of work, which benefitted around 50 million households. This shows that for the eradicating of extreme poverty there are some strong solutions and some areas for improvements. The second sub goal states **Achieve decent employment for women, men, and the youthful population,** related to the first sub goal this goal deals with the employment. In Bosnia and Herzegovina career counseling helped 1,800 people gain substantial jobs within the country of a youthful population. All though efforts have been made to improve the overall stance in employment, un-employment rates have increased by 28 million since 2007. This is a key area in which the UNMC need to improve in. The last sub goal is **halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from extreme hunger.**  Dealing with extreme hunger, many organizations have chosen to take this challenge on. The World Food Program (WFP) has created programs that educates as well as eradicates extreme hunger and has reached out to about 200,000 Yemenis girls. Many powerful programs such as the “Zero hunger challenge” and the “Scaling up nutrition” have helped nations decrease rates of extreme hunger within their nation. Estimates show that undernourishment rates across the world has decreased from 23 percent in 1990 to 15 percent in 2010 however extreme hunger still remains a problem as 12.5 % of the world live in extreme hunger.

**Goal #2: Achieve universal primary education**

Goal two consists of one goal which states **by 2015 all children can complete a full course of primary schooling, both girls and boys.** In terms of reaching that goal the United Nations have had a quite successful improvement. In 2000 the enrolment rate was 83% and has grown to 90% in 2011 showing signs of increase in education. Programs such as reducing barriers of education to women in Afghanistan and Bangladesh have provided education to approximately 6000 women. Rebuilding of schools in Cambodia’s rural areas allows for children from 54 districts to receive good primary education. Programs in Tanzania allow for teenage girls that suffer from genital mutilation to receive education and currently have supported girls from the Massai community towards primary and higher level education. Although we notice some good points overall we also can see some areas of improvement such as rates of early school leaving. 25% of students that receive primary education tend to drop out early and not complete the course, this figure remains the same from 2000 to 2011.

**Goal #3: Promote gender equality and empower women**

Promoting gender quality consists of one part which states **eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.** In 2000 this seemed to have a big impact on world issues. Currently it still holds some problems such as for every 100 boys enrolled in universities in Asia only 77 girls are enrolled. Due to various religious beliefs across the world, the disparities in gender equality are reducing at a very slow rate. Although there are many areas for improvement in this millennium goal there are things that have been done; from 2012 to 2013 the number of females in parliament jumped from 19.6 percent to 20.4 percent showing a steady increase. Through the help of UN women, female farmers in Rwanda are increasing profits by using good equipment and basic farming skills. In general women empowerment is increasing through multiple effective programs on a national level in many countries; however this is a millennium development goal that needs some serious questioning in terms of improvement.

**Goal #4: Reduce child mortality rates**

This millennium development goal specifies itself in one area and has one specific goal which states **reduce by two-thirds, between 2000 and 2015, the less than five mortality rate.** Mainly focusing on mortality rates, the world has had a drastic improvement in recent years compared to 2000. Child mortality rates have decreased by 47% from 90 deaths per 1000(2000) to 48 deaths per 1000 (2015). Projects such as setting up rural health care centers in rural area in India, increasing immunization programs in Chad, and training camps for medical staff in Bangladesh etc. has helped reduce the overall general child mortality for the world. These projects are being supported by UN bodies such as UNICEF, UNW, and UNAID. The millennium campaign has stated that this millennium goal is one the most improved and one of the goals that have shown the most promise. Countries such as Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Timor-Leste, and Tanzania have all reduced their child mortality by two-thirds, showing that there are simple but effective solutions to solve issues like this worldwide.

**Goal #5: Improve maternal health**

Maternal health is a key issue in today’s world, hence the need for the goal which has two parts the first stating **reduce by three quarters, between 2000 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate.** This part has had a significance change in the world since 2000. The rates of maternal mortality have decreased by almost 50 percent in the entire world which is an amazing improvement over time. Although falling short of the goal to reduce by three quarters, projects such as conditional cash offers for conceiving women to give birth in health centers in India, free health care centers dedicated to maternal health in Sierra Leone, and maternal healthcare specialist that circle around in rural areas within Yemen have decreased maternal mortality to almost 50%. It does however need to improve the speed of which it is improving to reach the goal, and that could possibly happen with the support of nations and local communities. The second part states **achieve by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.** In the same manner this addresses way in which pregnant females across the world can have basic education on child birth and a safe period when it comes to giving birth in terms of facilities. Programs across the globe such as UN women have helped raise centers in rural areas to help with pregnancy. Although many improvements this millennium development goal struggles with mobilization is rural areas, as there are only a few countries that offer that solution.

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

Goal 6 is one of the most important and emphasized millennium development goals due to the rapid rate of increase in infections. This goal has three specific parts that will be looked at; the first states **have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.** The amount of people that get infected with HIV has decreased by 33 percent from 2000 to 2012 and is proving to take a turn for the best with some effort and dedication from all supporting members. The people with HIV in 2012 decreased from 9.7 million to 8.6 million due to preventions and methods to education. Programs that have been helping this millennium development goal are programs such as the one within Ethiopia that educates and has trained 2000 nurses so to stop the passing on of the HIV diseases from mother to child which has been affective. The overall prevention for HIV/AIDS is going according to plan and is proving to improve standard of living within many countries, mostly within Sub-Saharan region. Related to the first statement, the second one mentions **achieve universal access to treatments for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.** Achieving universal access to treatment is becoming much easier for people across the world. The UN have helped set up camps in various LEDC’s that are in need of support to help with the HIV check-ups. Many countries are showing signs of improvements related to HIV/AIDS. One of the targeting areas for the UN was Sub-Saharan countries due to the high rates of HIV/AIDS within the country. The third statement mentions **halt and begin to reverse, by 2015, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.** The halt for major diseases has come however some prove to continue at the same pace, for example tuberculosis. The rate dropped by 41% however is not enough to meet the goal by 2015. Other diseases such as malaria have successful decreases from 2000, of about 26 % in 2010 showing strong signs of decrease. Programs to introduce mosquito nets have introduced and have been helping decreasing the rates of malaria.

**Goal #7: Ensure environment sustainability.**

This millennium development goal proves to be quite a broad goal which is why it comes with four sections. The first section states **integrate the principals of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources.** Environmental policies are failing across the global scale with an increase in global warming and pollution by 46 percent, as well as increases marine pollution due to the vast amount of increase in the fish industries across the world. No positive change has been made to help the environment, even though programs are trying. Much must be done to improve the environment of the world as it is a pressing issue. The second section states **reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss**. Although efforts have been made to preserve national parks and other such areas with high levels of biodiversity, the amount of poachers, loggers, and miners have increased due the pressure from industries to produce. Not much improvement has been made in this sense and countries are not willing to include these policies in their institutions. Some programs like the green bucks initiative provides money for the amount CO2 we do not release. This is an area to improve and focus on for the millennium campaign. The third sections mentions **halve by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.** This part of the environment has been improving massively due to the help of non-governmental organizations such as Water Aid. More than 1.9 billion people gained access to clean latrines and had decent sanitation systems. Communities in Panama are now receiving clean sustainable water with the help of the government. Over all the improvements in this section is marvelous and can achieve the goal by 2015. The last section states **achieve by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.** One of the strongest achieving point of the millennium development goal is this section. Over 200 million slum dwellers had a better state of living which included, clean water, food, and sustainable shelter. The governments involved and helped with programs that ensured they receive a decent living. However the amounts of slum dwellers are increasing the coming years.

**Goal #8: Develop global partnership for development.**

Being one of the biggest millennium development goals as it states basically what the UN does. Seeing that this includes many factors this goal is divided into five sections. Starting with the first section **develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory, trading and financial system.**  This project has had quite a stagnant stage. The transparency of finance within a country is only open to a certain point, however due to government spending of many countries we can notice that the amount of corruption has decreased significantly, although this still causes to be a concern that could be fixed. The second section states **address the special needs of least developed countries, land locked countries and small island developing states.** This goal has been doing well as we can see that most of the development money that the UN has received for the millennium development goals has been spent of few countries that are in developing stages so that they can improve the economic development within the country. The third section states **deal comprehensively with developing countries’ debt.** This could possibly one if not the most important millennium development goal. Countries are stuck in vicious circles of debt which causes them to pay back the money rather than spend it on the country for better education and health care. That is why debt relief is urgently needed. Debt has reduced by a quarter since 2000 due to generous debt reliefs from different countries. With figures like these trade opportunities arise and allow for global partnership to occur. The fourth section is **in cooperation with pharmaceutical companies provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries.** This goal is a key goal looking to improve for people’s health in countries with high diseases rates, however is not succeeding by much due to the fact that only in 65% of the developing countries are the essential medicines available. This is one of the areas that the UN needs to focus on and improve. The fifth and the last section states **in cooperation with the private sectors, make available benefits of new technologies, especially ICT’s.** This project has no problems at all and has been on track. We can notice this goal has improved in significant amounts due to the vast improvements on technology. Currently with 6.8 billion phone users across the world we notice that technology is slowly growing across the world which is a sign of improvement however they cause some negative environment problems too.

This was a brief overview of all eight millennium development goals, looking at the negatives and positives of these goals, considering whether financing theses goals are the right or wrong thing to do.

**Countries and Organizations involved:**

* **United Nations Development Program (UNDP)**

The UNDP looks over and manages all activities within the UN Millennium Campaign, including allocation of resources, work force, and funds. The UNDP is made solely for the Millennium Campaign and for it look over and ensure the progress to meet the goals.

* **Millennium Campaign**

Campaign Head division over-looking the entire operation in terms of projects and methods of reaching goals. Handles methods for projects as well as supervises progress of projects across the globe for example “End Poverty”.

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

All the Organizations stated above are currently actively taking part in the United Nations Millennium Campaign. All the organizations are affiliated with one or more millennium development goals. Organizations create, fund, maintain, and monitor projects that help reach the development goals on time. In 2000 when the Millennium Campaign was created many UN body groups were created so that they can focus on different aspects within the MDG’s so that they can work efficiently and reach the goals on time. The father group being the UNMD (United Nations Millennium Development) which considers and monitors the total progress of the MDG’s as well as launches new projects to help reach those goals. In terms of countries, in 2000 we notice that a list of 189 countries were willing to sign on to the Millennium declaration and are considered part of the UN Millennium Campaign and are recognized as the countries involved with the UNMD. Over all the UN Millennium Campaign is very important in the United Nations and is considered as one of the bases for the UN.

**Relevant UN Treaties and Events - Timeline of Events**

 **A/RES/64/131** **and A/RES/65/131** – Resolution was written in regards to the inefficiency of the Millennium Development Goals in terms of target audience. The main arguing points being, lack of inclusion for people who suffer from disabilities.

**EUR/RC57/R2 -** The resolution was based from the World Health Organization, looking at the improvement of maternal health within areas of the WHO Europe regions.

**2000 Summit –** Also known as the Millennium Summit, member states evaluated standards of living within their nation and declared the United Nations Millennium Campaign to solve situations within nations by increasing funding and collaborations of nations.

**2002 Summit –** Official signing of the United Nations Millennium Development Campaign taken on by Ban Ki Moon, and signed by 189 member states of the United Nations.

**2005 (1) Summit –** Presented by Jeffery Sachs, a thesis and evaluated plan for investing on the Millennium Development Goals to increase efficiency and ensure success of the goals.

**2005 (2) Summit –** World summit that was held by Kofi Anan to reflect improvement s that the Millennium Campaign has brought on the world, as well as suggest improvements to improve the MDG’s and reach the goals by 2015.

**2008 Summit –** High level event on the MDG’s focused on eradicating poverty, hunger, and diseases. This Summit raised more than 16 billion dollars for different regions around the world that suffer from extreme poverty.

**2010 Summit –** In this summit, member states re-assured efficiency of the MDG’s within nations and set the goal of 2015. With many areas to improve approximately 40 billion dollars were donated from nations, organizations, and social groups.

**2013 Summit –** Focused on the future, member states were evaluating progress for achieving the goals by 2015. Nations agreed to stick to the goal of 2015 and work towards that goal. Once reaching 2015, they are to build new goals based on previous goals.

**Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue**

**Millennium Village Project –**

The Millennium Village Project is a project that intend on helping rural areas achieve more education and sanitation through the means of building schools and hospitals. The Millennium Village Projects looks for sustainable solutions to improve standard of living within rural areas in affected countries (Mostly LEDC’s) across the globe.

**“Trick or Treat” UNICEF –**

“Trick or Treat” UNICEF, is a project that was created in the United States and Canada that targets a certain celebration known as Halloween. Kids collect money for education and health care across the world instead of receiving candy as a tradition. This is helping many kids across the world receive a bright future. This has been quite effective in terms of raising funds for children across the world, to provide education and health care.

**“Merck for Mothers” –**

“Merck for Mothers” is a project that gathers investors and donors to help provide and fund health facilities that improves maternal health across the world. Having raised five hundred million dollars “Merck for Mothers” have been expanding to different countries to reach a broader target audience. Operating in nearly 32 countries we can notice that this project is effective and is growing to different regions.

**“Girl Stars”-**

“Girl Stars” is a project that promotes gender equality within different nations across the globe. Their aim is to raise funds to educate women, who then play in a crucial role in being leaders and supporting other uneducated girls. Although a small group, “girls for stars” are working wonders in different regions across the globe such as India proving itself to be an efficient project.

**World Health Day (WHO) –**

Introduced by the World Health Organization, the World Health Day is a day that is celebrated by living a healthier life in commemoration of a healthy lifestyle; however the World Health Organization has collaborated with multiple pharmaceutical companies to donate medicine in areas where diseases are prevalent so that they can cure those who are infected. Educational videos are shown worldwide to improve sanitation through different media. This helps millions of people in affected areas, showing that this is an effective project.

**FITTEST (Relief Team) –**

FITTEST is an elite team of people that are a communication barrier within places of distress. The FITTEST team (part of the WFP) communicates and helps relief zones during after the disaster to help establish a secure ground for people to work and help others.

These were just a few efficient methods that the Millennium Development Campaign have either initiated or taken over to help reach the millennium goals in 2015. Although there are a lot of efficient projects that the Millennium Campaign has initiated, it also has inefficient projects that are usually “top-bottom” projects that are initiated through the governments due to corruption. This leads to the possible solutions for achieving the Millennium Development Campaign, hence allowing the financing to continue for the campaign.

 **Possible Solutions –**

Addressing the finance of the UN millennium development campaign is a massive issue, an issue where both the positives and negatives must be compared and contrasted. In my research report above I have stated both positives and negatives for the campaign. Looking back I personally feel that there is more positive that the Millennium Campaign brings to the world through many projects initiated in different regions of the world, although I feel that one area that we can improve on is working in collaboration with governments for a more transparent financial account in where all the money that is being donated for the Millennium Campaign is going to the right place. Addressing the issue of corruption, it could save millions of dollars and also could positively affect the Millennium Campaign in reaching its goals. The transparency of funds that are given to a government can be ensured by having policies and bodies that deals with corruption. The United Nations could assist all nations with anti-corruption policies by creating a sub group within the UN such as the United Nations Anti-Corruption Program (UNACP) so that they can monitor and manage all financial transactions between governments and organizations to prevent corruption. This would in-turn make for a better and transparent millennium campaign where other parties would be willing to finance.

Another possible solution for the progress of the Millennium Development Goals is to encourage and facilitate the co-operation and communication between different countries to accelerate the trade between nations. Once trade increases between nations, countries can start to develop, both economic development as well as economic growth. With the co-operation of nations and the facilitation of trade, nations can increase GDP and the government can receive higher TAX values for products that their countries produce, especially through international exporting. The money they earn can then be used through government spending and can be invested back into the country to improve the standards of living and reach the millennium development goals.

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