

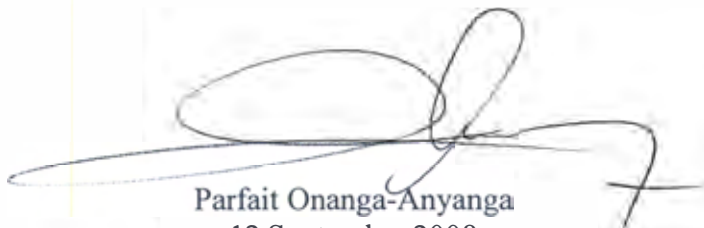
**Note to Mr. Nambiar**Key Action Points for consideration by Governments and Other Stakeholders

Pursuant to the Secretary-General's instructions and to your comments, please find attached the revised draft Action Points in clean and track mode versions.

A new sub-heading on Education has been added to distinguish the MDGs on Health (4 – 6) from MDG 2. Also each sub-heading is preceded by a brief introductory paragraph or sentence to reflect the main challenges. Finally, an effort has been made to simplify the text by deleting references to technical notions.

As the Secretary-General has promised to circulate this document early next week, urgent clearance and approval is required to enable Documents Control to process the text.

Thank you.

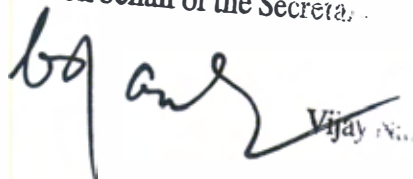


Parfait Onanga-Anyanga  
12 September 2008

**URGENT**

28-10414

Approved on behalf of the Secretary-General



Vijay

**Note to Mr. Nambiar**

Key Action Points for consideration by Governments and Other Stakeholders

1. Please find attached the draft action oriented paper which has been coordinated by DESA in close consultation with ODSG. The text provides a summary of the key actions which governments and all other stakeholders could immediately implement in order to achieve the MDGs by 2015.
2. The text also reflects on initiatives taken by the Secretary-General and informal contributions submitted by a number of interested Member States, which should facilitate broad buy-in and acceptance.
3. For the sake of saving time, I have requested DESA to forward an advance draft to Documents Control to accelerate its processing so that it can be made available to Member States before the beginning of the Sixty-third Session of the General Assembly.
4. I therefore submit it for the Secretary-General's approval.

Thank you.

  
Asha-Rose Migiro  
5 September 2008

cc: Mr. Sha  
Mr. Kim

28-10414

DCDC	CDC	SG
Recommended Action:	For SG's approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>by</i>	Approved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>by</i>
	For SG's attention <input type="checkbox"/>	Noted <input type="checkbox"/>
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Date: <i>5/9/08</i>	Date: <i>09.09.08</i>	Date: <input type="checkbox"/>
Comment (if applicable):	Comment (if applicable):	
<i>76</i>	<i>I feel this text may need to be simplified to avoid too much bureaucratic</i>	<i>pls. rearrange the sub-headings according to the MDG pillars. 76</i>

28-10414

*by*

1381

## **High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals**

### **Key Action Points for consideration by Governments and Other Stakeholders**

1. The High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals, to be convened on 25 September 2008 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the General Assembly, provides an opportunity for world leaders and all development actors to review progress, renew and reinforce commitments, and identify concrete actions and initiatives to ensure that all countries achieve the MDGs by 2015.
2. The following action points and their implementation involve the whole range of stakeholders working in partnership. The role of Governments remains central to any substantive progress. The United Nations system is a key partner, and other intergovernmental organizations as well as the private sector and civil society organizations, including philanthropic institutions, have significant roles to play.

#### **A. Poverty and Hunger**

- Ensure adequate resources to enable the World Food Programme and other food-aid programmes to provide emergency food assistance.
- Ensure universal access to staple foods and key nutrients, while promoting specific targeted programmes such as school feeding programmes.
- Endorse and implement the Comprehensive Framework for Action prepared by the Secretary-General's High-level Task Force on the Food Crisis, as well as the recommendations of the MDGs Africa Steering Group.
- Redouble efforts to conclude the Doha Round of trade negotiations on truly developmental terms, including ensuring adequate preferential market access for poor countries, implementing the Aid for Trade initiative with increased additional funding, and accelerating implementation of the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.
- Implement the full employment and decent work for all agenda.
- Assist developing countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, to pursue national development strategies to accelerate economic progress and productive employment creation.

#### **B. Education and Health**

- Develop and adequately finance sustainable national health and education systems that deliver quality services, train and retain professional staff.
- Ensure comprehensive and universal coverage, including for poor and underserved populations in rural areas and urban slums.
- Raise domestic public spending on education to 15 to 20 percent of national budgets, abolishing school fees and giving priority to basic education. Train an additional 18 million teachers by 2015. Ensure US\$11 billion in aid needed to achieve universal primary education by 2015.
- Secure equitable access for women and girls to education and health services, including additional aid flows of US\$10.2 billion per year for the health effort alone.

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- Implement and ensure adequate financing for action plans – in partnership with civil society organizations, local authorities and/or the private sector – to improve the accessibility and quality of health, education, water and sanitation services. Increase the share of people with access to improved sanitation from 53% in 2006 to 71% in 2015. Improve drinking water supplies for almost a billion people lacking them, including about 300 million in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Establish dedicated national programmes to reduce maternal mortality and ensure universal access to reproductive healthcare.
- Provide trained community health workers during and after pregnancy and ensure access to reproductive health services, including timely emergency obstetric services. Increase the share of births attended to by skilled health personnel from 61% in 2006 to achieve full coverage by 2015.
- Reduce under-five mortality from 80 per thousand live births in 2006 to 34 in 2015.
- Take decisive action to control and treat major diseases.
- Increase funding substantially for research and development of essential drugs to treat tuberculosis, malaria, HIV/AIDS and other neglected tropical diseases.
- Implement a long-term multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach, based on national AIDS plans and ensure predictable and sustained funding to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- Fill critical funding gaps for the WHO strategy to combat tuberculosis (DOTS) programmes, as well as for new research and development activities, including work on a vaccine.
- Ensure adequate financing for the Roll Back Malaria Partnership to end malaria deaths in Africa by 2010.

### ***C. Environmental Sustainability***

- Ensure effective conservation and management of natural resources and significantly reduce loss of biodiversity.
- Ensure an effective and equitable United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by late 2009.
- Enhance climate risk reduction and adaptation programmes, particularly in small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries. Promote climate-friendly and climate-change adaptation technologies.
- Scale-up programmes and initiatives for pro-poor environmental outcomes.
- Develop participatory, pro-poor natural resource and ecosystem management.
- Mainstream environmental sustainability measures into national development strategies. Introduce innovative mechanisms to significantly increase financing for the environment.
- Create strong incentives and financial support for participatory sustainable forest management and conservation practices.
- Promote selective bio-fuel development based on global comparisons of energy ratios and impacts on land, water, deforestation and food prices of different options.
- Increase spending on water and sanitation from 0.5% to at least 1.0% of GDP to greatly increase access as scheduled.
- Scale-up slum upgrading and provide decent, affordable housing for the poor.

#### ***D. Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women***

- Scale up and finance promising practices to achieve the MDG targets for women on education and employment, and women's full and equal political representation and access to decision-making.
- Ensure funding of the estimated US\$13 billion annually needed to achieve MDG3.
- Support women's self-employment and entrepreneurship.
- Raise awareness to reduce girls' domestic responsibilities and prevent early marriage, pregnancy and violence against women.
- Improve national statistical capacity and develop more comprehensive MDG3 indicators to more effectively monitor progress on gender equality and empowerment of women.
- Strengthen the substantive and programmatic work of the UN system on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

#### ***E. Global Partnership for Development***

- Improve delivery on ODA commitments, especially the 2002 Monterrey Consensus' reaffirmation of the 0.7% of rich countries gross national income (GNI); the Brussels Action Plan ODA commitments of 0.15–0.20% of GNI to the least developed countries (LDCs); and the 2005 G8 Gleneagles Summit commitment to increase global ODA to \$80 billion (in 2004 US\$) and ODA to Africa by US\$25 billion (in 2004 US\$) by 2010.
- Improve the quality, effectiveness, predictability and coherence of ODA.
- Extend the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Country (eHIPC) debt relief initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) and other debt relief mechanisms to other developing countries with severe debt distress problems. Develop a sovereign debt restructuring mechanism.
- Ensure low-cost access to essential drugs and other life-saving interventions.
- Improve affordable access to technology, including digital technologies, especially ICT, and technologies for agriculture and climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Initiate innovative financing mechanisms and partnerships to facilitate technology transfer, research and development in developing countries to achieve the MDGs.
- Encourage non-government partners, including the private sector and philanthropic organizations, to sustain funding for MDG projects and programmes.
- Improve statistical capacity at all levels to more effectively monitor progress on the MDGs.

#### **3. Follow-up and Monitoring**

- Implementation of key actions will be critical to achieve the MDGs by 2015.
- **Governments** are encouraged to set further benchmarks in their efforts to achieve the MDGs based on national commitments and development strategies, including contributions by the **private sector, philanthropic institutions and civil society organizations**.

- Working closely with Governments and all other stakeholders, the **United Nations system** should continue to support national efforts and to help assess progress, based on agreed indicators and benchmarks. Particular emphasis must be given to gender-specific indicators impacting on women and girls.
- The Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators, as well as the UN MDG Gap Task Force, will help ensure international review and assessment of MDG achievement.
- The **intergovernmental process**, including through the General Assembly and ECOSOC's Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) and Development Cooperation Forum (DCF), will continue to play critical monitoring roles. The General Assembly could decide to convene all stakeholders to take stock of progress and evaluate international performance in fulfilling commitments to deliver on the Goals in 2010.
- A sustained **media campaign** -- focusing on strategies, policies and initiatives geared to attaining the goals -- will be required to maintain momentum and heighten awareness of the MDGs and their role in the betterment of the lives of hundreds of millions of people around the world.

**United Nations**

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Original: English

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**High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals  
25 September 2008**

**MDG Action Points**

**Addendum to the background note by the Secretary-General on  
Committing to Action: Achieving the Millennium Development Goals**

**CLEAN VERSION**

## **High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals**

### **Key Action Points for Consideration by Governments and Other Stakeholders**

1. Little time is left to take decisive action to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the target year of 2015. The High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals, to be convened on 25 September 2008 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the General Assembly, provides a timely opportunity for world leaders and all development actors to review progress, renew and reinforce commitments, and identify concrete actions and initiatives to ensure that all countries achieve the MDGs by 2015.
2. The following action points and their implementation involve the whole range of stakeholders working in partnership. The role of Governments remains central to any substantive progress. The United Nations system is a key partner, and other intergovernmental organizations as well as the private sector and civil society organizations, including philanthropic institutions, have significant roles to play.

### **Poverty and Hunger**

Over half the world's population may now be undernourished, if not hungry. It is critical to take urgent measures to:

- Secure adequate resources to enable the World Food Programme and other food-aid programmes to provide emergency food assistance.
- Ensure universal access to staple foods and key nutrients, while promoting specific targeted programmes such as school feeding programmes.
- Scale up investment in agriculture with particular emphasis on smallholder farmers, predominantly women, in order to promote agriculture production and productivity as a key element of the fight against poverty, hunger and malnutrition.
- Redouble efforts to conclude the Doha Round of trade negotiations on truly developmental terms, including ensuring adequate preferential market access for poor countries, implementing the Aid for Trade initiative with increased additional funding and sound technical assistance to Least Developed Countries.
- Implement the full employment and decent work for all agenda.
- Assist developing countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, to pursue national development strategies to accelerate economic progress and productive employment creation.

### **Education**

Education is a prerequisite for the betterment of peoples' lives and the achievement of most of the MDGs. Today, more than 70 million children are not attending and do not complete primary school. There is an urgent need to:

- Raise domestic public spending on education to 15 to 20 percent of national budgets.
- Abolish school fees and giving priority to basic education to achieve universal education by 2015 and ensure gender parity.

- Strengthen education systems and expand the teaching work force by at least 18 million teachers at the primary level by 2015 in order to improve access to and the quality of education.
- Scale up aid directed to basic education in low-income countries to \$11 billion annually to reach universal primary education by 2015.
- Education policy and its implementation must emphasize inclusion, to reach the most marginalized children, including those from poor, rural and indigenous households.
- Special attention is needed to ensure a safe and healthy learning environment, particularly in post-conflict and emergency situations.

## **Health**

Health related MDGs continue to pose a daunting challenge. Far too many people continue to die with preventable diseases and have no or limited access to treatment. There is an urgent need to:

- Secure aid flows, in the order of \$10.2 billion per year, to ensure sufficient financing for strengthening health systems to meet the needs of maternal and childcare and other reproductive health services.
- Ensure comprehensive and universal health services, including for poor and underserved populations in rural areas and urban slums.
- Establish dedicated national programmes to drastically reduce maternal mortality and ensure universal access to reproductive healthcare.
- Reduce under-five mortality from 80 per thousand live births in 2006 to 34 in 2015; special attention is required for sub-Saharan Africa, where over two-thirds of the countries not on track for achieving MDG4 are located.
- Provide trained community health workers during and after pregnancy and ensure access to reproductive health services, including timely emergency obstetric services. Increase the share of births attended to by skilled health personnel from 61% in 2006 to achieve full coverage by 2015.
- Take decisive action to control and treat major diseases.
- Increase funding substantially for research and development of essential drugs to treat tuberculosis, malaria, HIV/AIDS and other neglected tropical diseases.
- Implement a long-term multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach, based on national AIDS plans and ensure predictable and sustained funding to bridge the \$18 billion gap annually required to combat AIDS.
- Fill critical funding gaps for the WHO strategy to combat tuberculosis (DOTS) programmes, as well as for new research and development activities, including work on a vaccine.
- Ensure 150% more funding for the Roll Back Malaria Partnership to cut malaria deaths in Africa in half by 2010, including by securing 250 million nets required to reach 80% coverage in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Increase the share of people with access to improved sanitation from 53% in 2006 to 71% in 2015.
- Improve drinking water supplies for almost a billion people lacking them, including about 300 million in sub-Saharan Africa.

### **Environmental Sustainability**

Environmental degradation poses a serious threat to our common future. The combined effect of a degraded environment and climate change can jeopardize human development and undermine gains and efforts in the fight against poverty. An urgent and resolute action is required to:

- Ensure effective conservation and management of natural resources and significantly reduce loss of biodiversity.
- Ensure an effective and equitable United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by late 2009.
- Enhance climate risk reduction and adaptation programmes, particularly in small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries. Promote climate-friendly and climate-change adaptation technologies.
- Scale-up programmes and initiatives for pro-poor environmental outcomes.
- Develop participatory, pro-poor natural resource and ecosystem management.
- Mainstream environmental sustainability measures into national development strategies. Introduce innovative mechanisms to significantly increase financing for the environment.
- Create strong incentives and financial support for participatory sustainable forest management and conservation practices.
- Promote selective bio-fuel development based on global comparisons of energy ratios and impacts on land, water, deforestation and food prices of different options.
- Increase spending on water and sanitation from 0.5% to at least 1.0% of GDP to greatly increase access as scheduled.
- Scale-up slum upgrading and provide decent, affordable housing for the poor.

### **Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women**

Despite of the progress already made, gender gaps remain considerable and the full potential of women, the most dynamic component in many societies, is untapped. Decisive action is needed to:

- Scale up and finance promising practices to achieve the MDG targets for women on education and employment, and women's full and equal political representation and access to decision-making.
- Support women's self-employment and entrepreneurship.
- Undertake national awareness-raising campaigns aimed at reducing girls' domestic responsibilities and preventing early marriage and early pregnancy.
- Increase advocacy, partnerships and concrete action at the national level to end violence against women.
- Improve national statistical capacity and develop more comprehensive MDG3 indicators to more effectively monitor progress on gender equality and empowerment of women.
- Ensure adequate and timely funding needed to achieve MDG3.
- Strengthen the substantive and programmatic work of the UN system on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

## Global Partnership for Development

An effective global partnership for development is critical for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. While there has been progress on several counts, delivery on commitments made by Member States has been deficient, and has fallen behind schedule. It is essential that urgent action is taken to:

- Improve delivery on ODA commitments, especially the 2002 Monterrey Consensus' reaffirmation of the 0.7% of rich countries' gross national income (GNI); the Brussels Action Plan ODA commitments of 0.15–0.20% of GNI to the least developed countries (LDCs); and the 2005 G8 Gleneagles Summit commitment to increase global ODA to \$80 billion (in 2004 US\$) and ODA to Africa by US\$25 billion (in 2004 US\$) by 2010.
- Improve the quality, effectiveness, predictability and coherence of ODA. Promote mutual accountability monitored at the global and national levels.
- Extend the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Country (eHIPC) debt relief initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) and other debt relief mechanisms to other developing countries with severe debt distress problems. Develop a sovereign debt restructuring mechanism.
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## Follow-up and Monitoring

3. Implementation of the key above mentioned actions will be critical to achieve the MDGs by 2015.

- *Governments* are encouraged to set further benchmarks in their efforts to achieve the MDGs based on national commitments and development strategies, including contributions by the *private sector, philanthropic institutions and civil society organizations*.
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- The Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators, as well as the UN MDG Gap Task Force, will help ensure international review and assessment of MDG achievement.
- The *intergovernmental process*, including through the General Assembly and ECOSOC's Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) and Development Cooperation Forum (DCF), will continue to play critical monitoring roles.

- A decision by the General Assembly to convene a MDG High-level Review Conference with all stakeholders in 2010, to evaluate international performance in fulfilling commitments to deliver on the Goals, could prove an effective means to ensure sustained political resolve and monitor progress.
- An active *media campaign* -- focusing on strategies, policies and initiatives geared to attaining the goals – will be required to maintain momentum and heighten awareness of the MDGs and their role in the betterment of the lives of hundreds of millions of people around the world.

United Nations

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.....September 2008

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**High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals  
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**TRACK MODE**

## High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals

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## Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

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An effective global partnership for development is critical for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. While there has been progress on several counts, delivery on commitments made by Member States has been deficient, and has fallen behind schedule. It is essential that urgent action is taken to:

- Improve delivery on ODA commitments, especially the 2002 Monterrey Consensus' reaffirmation of the 0.7% of rich countries' gross national income (GNI); the Brussels Action Plan ODA commitments of 0.15–0.20% of GNI to the least developed countries (LDCs); and the 2005 G8 Gleneagles Summit commitment to increase global ODA to \$80 billion (in 2004 US\$) and ODA to Africa by US\$25 billion (in 2004 US\$) by 2010.
- Improve the quality, effectiveness, predictability and coherence of ODA. Promote mutual accountability monitored at the global and national levels.
- Extend the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Country (eHIPC) debt relief initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) and other debt relief mechanisms to other developing countries with severe debt distress problems. Develop a sovereign debt restructuring mechanism.
- Ensure low-cost access to essential drugs and other life-saving interventions.
- Improve affordable access to technology, including digital technologies, especially ICT, and technologies for agriculture and climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Initiate innovative financing mechanisms and partnerships to facilitate technology transfer, research and development in developing countries to achieve the MDGs.
- Encourage non-government partners, including the private sector and philanthropic organizations, to sustain funding for MDG projects and programmes.
- Improve statistical capacity at all levels to more effectively monitor progress on the MDGs.

## Follow-up and Monitoring

3. Implementation of the key above mentioned actions will be critical to achieve the MDGs by 2015.

- *Governments* are encouraged to set further benchmarks in their efforts to achieve the MDGs based on national commitments and development strategies, including contributions by the *private sector, philanthropic institutions and civil society organizations*.
- Working closely with Governments and all other stakeholders, the *United Nations system* should continue to support national efforts and to help assess progress, based on agreed indicators and benchmarks. Particular emphasis must be given to gender-specific indicators impacting on women and girls.
- The Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators, as well as the UN MDG Gap Task Force, will help ensure international review and assessment of MDG achievement.
- The *intergovernmental process*, including through the General Assembly and ECOSOC's Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) and Development Cooperation Forum (DCF), will continue to play critical monitoring roles.

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- A decision by the General Assembly to convene a MDG High-level Review Conference with all stakeholders in 2010, to evaluate international performance in fulfilling commitments to deliver on the Goals, could prove an effective means to ensure sustained political resolve and monitor progress.
- An active *media campaign* -- focusing on strategies, policies and initiatives geared to attaining the goals -- will be required to maintain momentum and heighten awareness of the MDGs and their role in the betterment of the lives of hundreds of millions of people around the world.

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