

# **AN OVERVIEW OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MGDs)**

***Presented by:***

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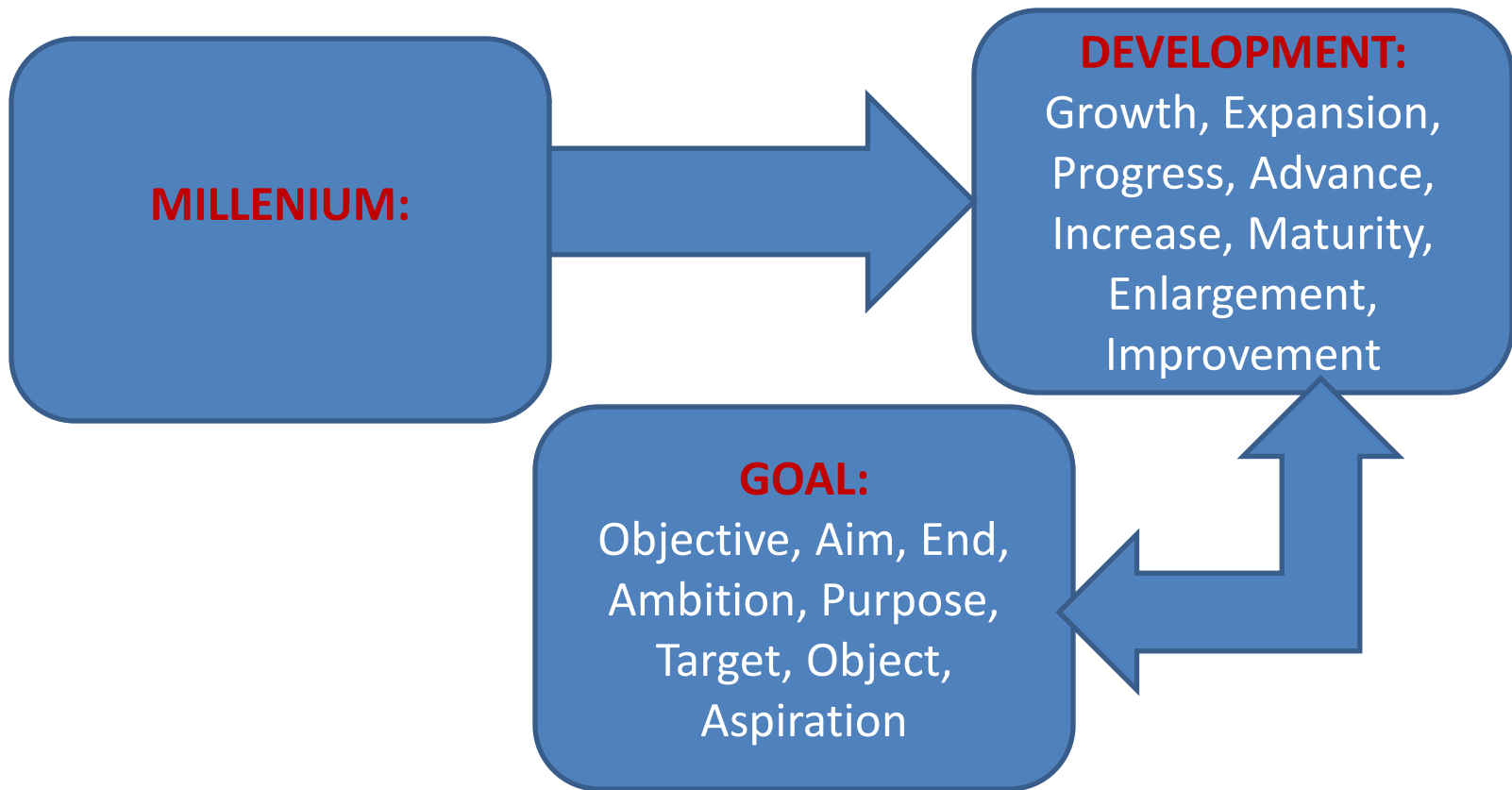
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# Introduction: The 3-Words

➤ *Literally the three words means:*



# Introduction Conti...Reflections

- ❑ 'Hunger, disease, the waste of lives – i.e. extreme poverty are an affront to all of us'; 'The destinies of 'the haves' (the rich) are intrinsically linked to the fates of 'the have-nothing-at-alls' (the poorest of the poor);
- ❑ If we didn't know this already, it became clear on September 11, 2001. The perpetrators of 9/11 might have been wealthy Saudis, but it was in the collapse, poverty stricken state of Afghanistan that they found succour and sanctuary (*Bono, foreword in Sachs, 2005*);
- ❑ 'The war against terror is bound up in the war against poverty' (*Collin Powell, cited in Sachs, 2005*);

# Introduction Conti...Reflections

- Every morning our newspapers could report, ‘more than 20,000 people perished yesterday of extreme poverty’.
- The stories would put the stark numbers in context – up to 8000 children dead of malaria, 5000 mothers and fathers dead of Tuberculosis, 7500 young adults dead of AIDS, and thousands more dead of diarrhoea, respiratory infection and other killer diseases that prey on bodies weakened by chronic hunger.
- The poor die in hospital wards that lack drugs, in villages that lack anti-malaria bed nets, in houses that lack safe drinking water. They die namelessly without public commentary.
- Sadly, such stories rarely get written. Most people are unaware of the daily struggles for survival, and of vast numbers of impoverished people around the world who loose that struggle (*Sachs, 2005:1*)

# Development Defined

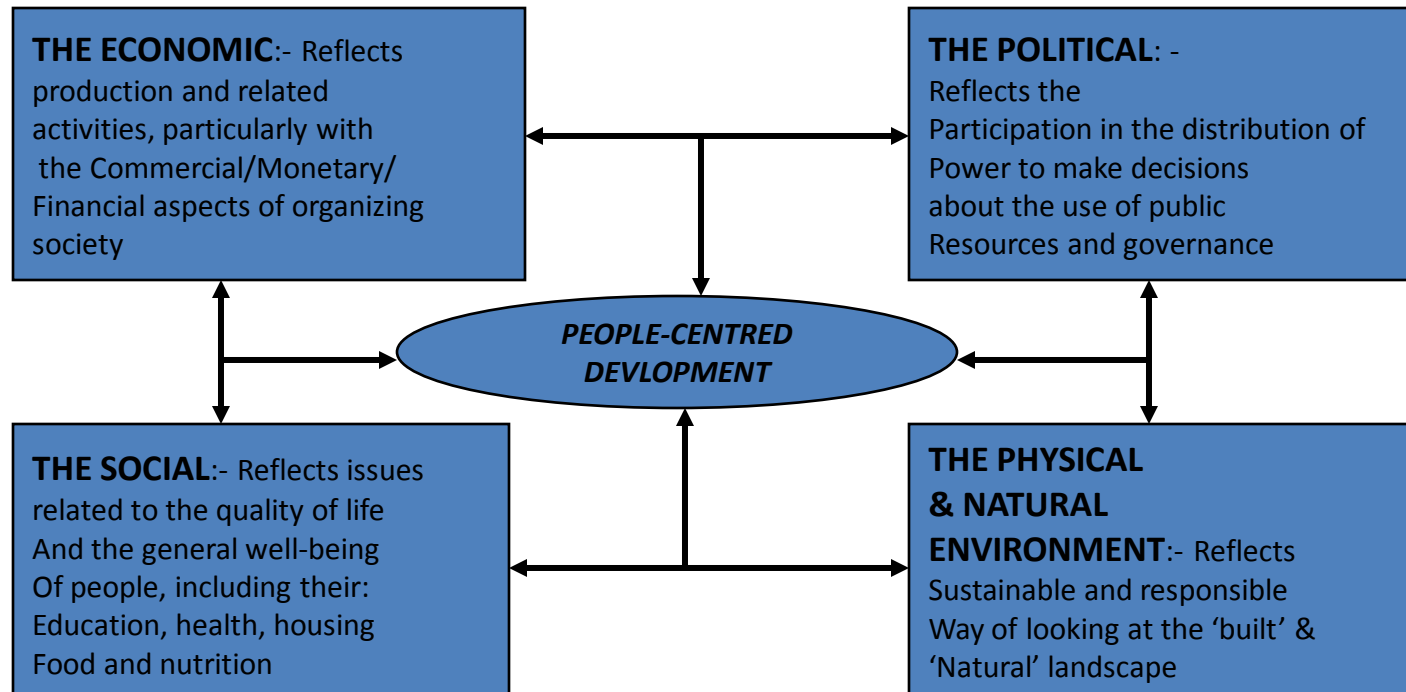
- ***Generally speaking, the notion of development connotes;***
  - 'Growth' plus a 'positive' or 'qualitative' 'change' and prosperity of the human being at the personal, households, community, society, local, national, regional or global scale;
  - A working definition of development is the progressive improvement in the social and economic well-being of people so that they live longer, healthier and fuller lives within any given political entity (Morvaridi, 2008);

# Development Definition Conti...

- Schumacher (1973) *‘Development does not start with goods; it starts with people, and their education, organization, and discipline; Without these three, all resources remain latent, untapped, and potential’;*
- The late former president of Tanzania Julius Nyerere sees development in the context of human freedom – *‘Without freedom, you don’t have development, and without development you soon loose your freedom’;*

# Development Definition Conti...

- **Figure 1: Integrated Approach to Understanding Development**



# Progress in Development

- The global economy has undergone transformation since the end of World War II when the world was categorized into first, second and thirds;
- The ‘first-world’ represented the countries already industrialized – Europe, the USA and Japan;
- The ‘second-world’ was the socialist world, first created by Lenin and Stalin; and
- The ‘third-world’ included the rapidly rising number of post-colonial countries (*Sachs, 2005: 46-47*).

# Progress in Development: 1970s-2000s (Developing Nations)

- ❑ Impressive gains have been made to conditions in the developing nations over the past 30 years or so;
- ❑ UNDP Report (UNDP, 2001: 10) argued that the progress made thus far demonstrates the possibility of eradicating poverty in the future;
- ❑ Some of the key aspects of the change cited by the United Nations include:

# Progress in Development: 1970s-2000s (Developing Nations) Conti...

- ❑ A child born today can on average expect to live 8 years longer than one born only 30 years ago;
- ❑ During the same period, the level of adult literacy has increased considerably, from 64 percent in 1970 to 79 percent in 1999;
- ❑ Average incomes in developing countries almost doubled in real terms between 1975 and 1998, from US\$1300 to US\$2500;

# Progress in Development: 1970s-2000s (Developing Nations)

- ❑ Basic conditions for achieving human freedoms were also transformed in the 10 years between 1990 and 2000, as more than 100 developing and transitional countries ended military or one-party rule, thereby opening up political choices;
- ❑ Yet even the UN noted that ‘behind this record of over all progress lies a more complex picture of diverse experiences across countries, regions, groups of people’;
- ❑ Because ‘across the world we still see unacceptable levels of deprivation in people’s lives’:

# Progress in Development: 1970s-2000s (Developing Nations)

- ❑ Of the 4.6 billion people living in developing nations at that time, more than 850 million were functionally illiterate;
- ❑ An estimated 1 billion lacked access to basic sanitation;
- ❑ Some 325 million children did not attend school;
- ❑ A staggering 11 million children under the age of five die each year from preventable causes, representing a massive 30,000 children a day;

# Progress in Development: 1970s-2000s (Developing Nations)

- ❑ Approximately 1.2 billion people were living on less than US\$1 a day, and 2.8 billion on less than US\$2 a day;
- ❑ ***Stated simply, world inequality is very high;***
- ❑ In a study conducted in the mid 1990s and reported in UNDP (2001);
- ❑ It was estimated that the richest 1% of the world's population received as much as the poorest 57%;
- ❑ And approximately 25 percent of the world's people receive 75 percent of the total income.

# Progress of Development 1800-2000

## Income ratios between the richest and poorest nations, 1820-2000

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>Income of the richest 20 % divided by income of the poorest 20 %</b>
1820	3:1
1913	11:1
1960	30:1
1970	32:1
1980	45:1
1990	59: 1
2000	70: 1

Sources: Fik (2000), Seitz (2000) & UNDP (1998)

# THE MDGs 2000-2015: Background

- ❑ What can be done to work towards a more equal world at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?
- ❑ Reflecting the enormous magnitude of the inequalities that characterize the contemporary world order, the intention was to do something about it;
- ❑ At the historic UN Meeting of 147 Heads of States & Governments;
- ❑ The world leaders convincingly expressed a global determination to end some of the most challenging and vexing problems inherited from the 20<sup>th</sup> Century;

# THE MDGs 2000-2015: Background Conti...

❑ The leaders sent hope that extreme poverty, disease and environmental degradation could be alleviated with:

➤ **The WEALTH;**

➤ **The NEW TECHNOLOGIES; and**

➤ **The Global AWARENESS with which we entered the 21<sup>st</sup> Century;**

# THE MDGs 2000-2015: Background Conti...

- ❑ Secretary General Kofi Annan presented the world with a remarkable blueprint in September 2000: *'We the Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century'* ;
- ❑ This document laid out a discerning view of the great challenges facing global society:
  - **EXTREME POVERTY;**
  - **PANDEMIC DISEASE;**
  - **ENVIRONMENTAL HARM;**
  - **WAR; and**
  - **CIVIL CONFLICT;**

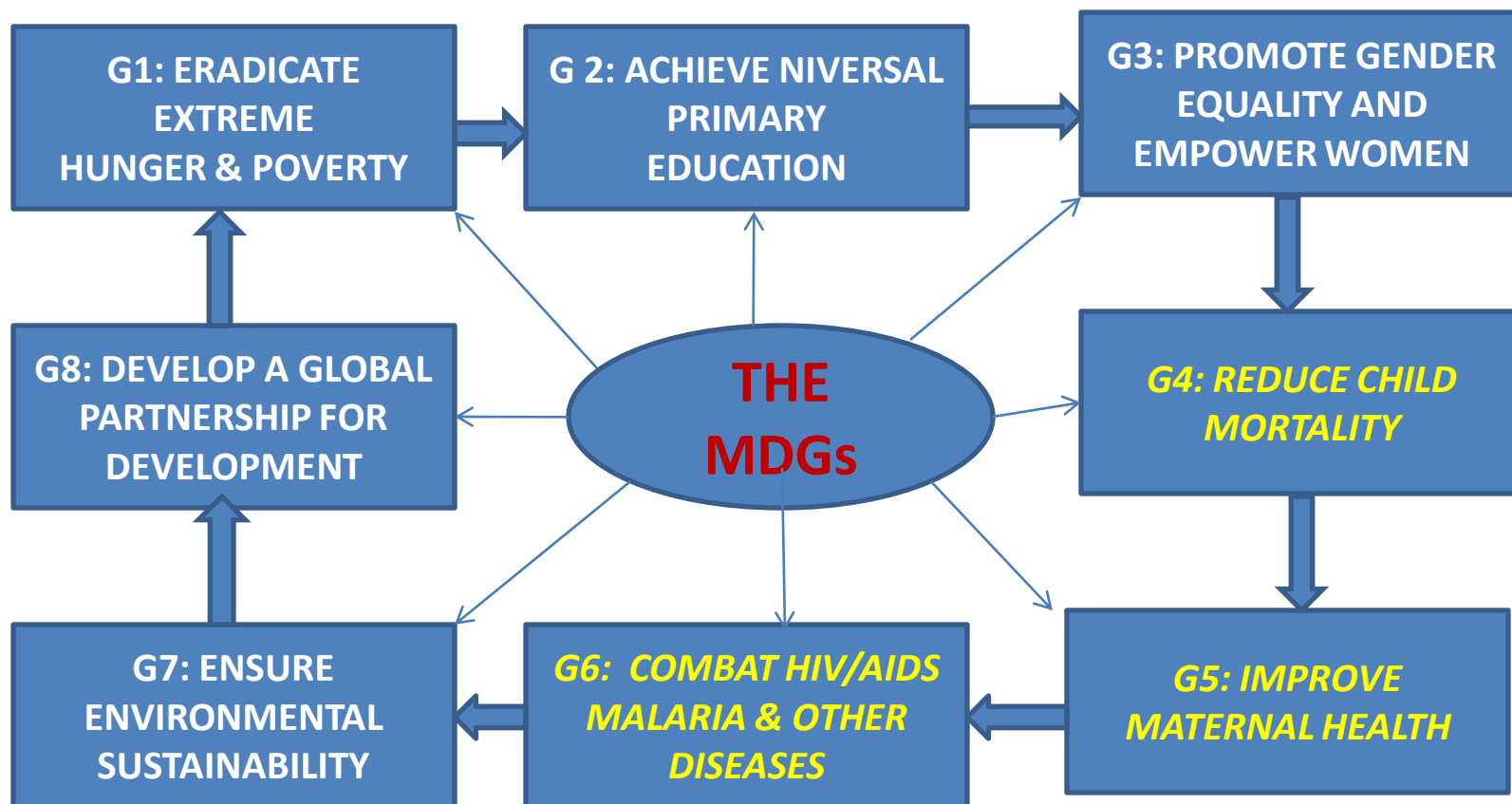
# THE MDGs 2000-2015: Background Conti...

- ❑ The document moved from a panoramic view of these great challenges through a powerful clinical and differential diagnosis of their root causes;
- ❑ To a set of recommendations on how to address the challenges through global co-operation and collective action;
- ❑ What is now referred to as MDGs, to which over 190 world leaders committed the support of their governments at the very start of the new millennium (21<sup>st</sup> Century) .

# THE MGDs 2000-2015: Background Conti...

- ❑ The MDGs were formally adopted at the General Assembly of the UN held in New York on 18<sup>th</sup> September 2000.
- ❑ This was referred to as the United Nations Millennium Summit (Rigg, 2008);
- ❑ The MDGs consist of eight (8) overarching goals, each to be achieved by 2015;
- ❑ The 8 specific goals are reflected in 18 specific targets; and
- ❑ The targets are linked to 48 detailed indicators, although some of these are not defined in very precise terms (*Black and White, 2004*).

# THE 8-OVERARCHING GOALS



# Targets & Some Indicators of the MDGs

8 - GOALS	18 - TARGETS	40+ INDICATORS
1. Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty	1. Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than US\$ 1 a day	1. Proportion of people below US\$ 1 per day
	2. Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education	3. Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling	1. Net enrollment ration in primary education 2. Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds
3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015	1. Ratio of literate women to men 15-24 year olds

## Targets & Some Indicators of the MDGs Conti...

8 - GOALS	18 - TARGETS	40+ INDICATORS
4. Reduce Child Poverty	5. Reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under five	1. Under five mortality rate 2. Infant mortality rate
5. Improve Maternal Health	6. Reduce by three-quarters the Maternal mortality ratio	1. Maternal mortality ratio 2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases	7. Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	1. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women
	8. Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	2. Prevalent and death rate associated with Tuberculosis

## Targets & Some Indicators of the MDGs Conti...

8 - GOALS	18 - TARGETS	40+ INDICATORS
7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability	9. Integrate the principles of SD into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources	1. Forested land as percentage of land area
	10. Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	1. Proportion of population with sustainable access to and improved water source
	11. Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020	1. Slum population as percentage of urban population (secure tenure index)
8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development	12. Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory, includes a commitment to good governance;	<p><b>-Official Development Assistance (ODA)</b></p> <p>1. Net ODA as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national product (targets of 0.7 % in total and 0.15% for LDCs)</p>

# Targets & Some Indicators of the MDGs Conti...

8 - GOALS	18 - TARGETS	40+ INDICATORS
Goal Eight Continue...	<i>Target 12... conti...; Development and poverty reduction – Nationally and Internationally</i>	
	13. Address at the least developed countries' special needs. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-tariff-and-quota-free access for their exports;</li> <li>-enhanced debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries; -</li> <li>cancellation of official bilateral debt; and</li> <li>-more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction</li> </ul>	

# Targets & Some Indicators of the MDGs Conti...

8 - GOALS	18 - TARGETS	40+ INDICATORS
-Goal Eight Continue...	14. Address the special needs of land locked and small island developing states	1. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
	15. Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through National and International measures to make debt sustainable in the long term	1. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled
	16. In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth	1. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

# Targets & Some Indicators of the MDGs Conti...

8 - GOALS	18 - TARGETS	40+ INDICATORS
-Goal Eight Continue...	17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries	1. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
	18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies – especially information and communications technologies (ICTs)	1. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population 2. Personal computers in use and internet users per 100 population
Source: Rigg (2008) based on <a href="http://www.un.org/milliniumgoals/index.html">http://www.un.org/milliniumgoals/index.html</a>		

# MID-POINT KEY SUCCESS

- ❑ The single most important success to date has been the unprecedented commitment to the MDGs – as global collective effort that is unsurpassed in 50 years of development experience;
- ❑ The overarching goal of reducing absolute poverty by half is within reach for the world as a whole;
- ❑ The gender parity index in primary education is 95% or higher in six of the 10 regions, including the most populous ones;
- ❑ Deaths from measles fell from over 750,000 in 2000 to less than 250,000 in 2006, and about 80% of children in developing countries now receive a measles vaccine;

# MID-POINT KEY SUCCESS Conti...

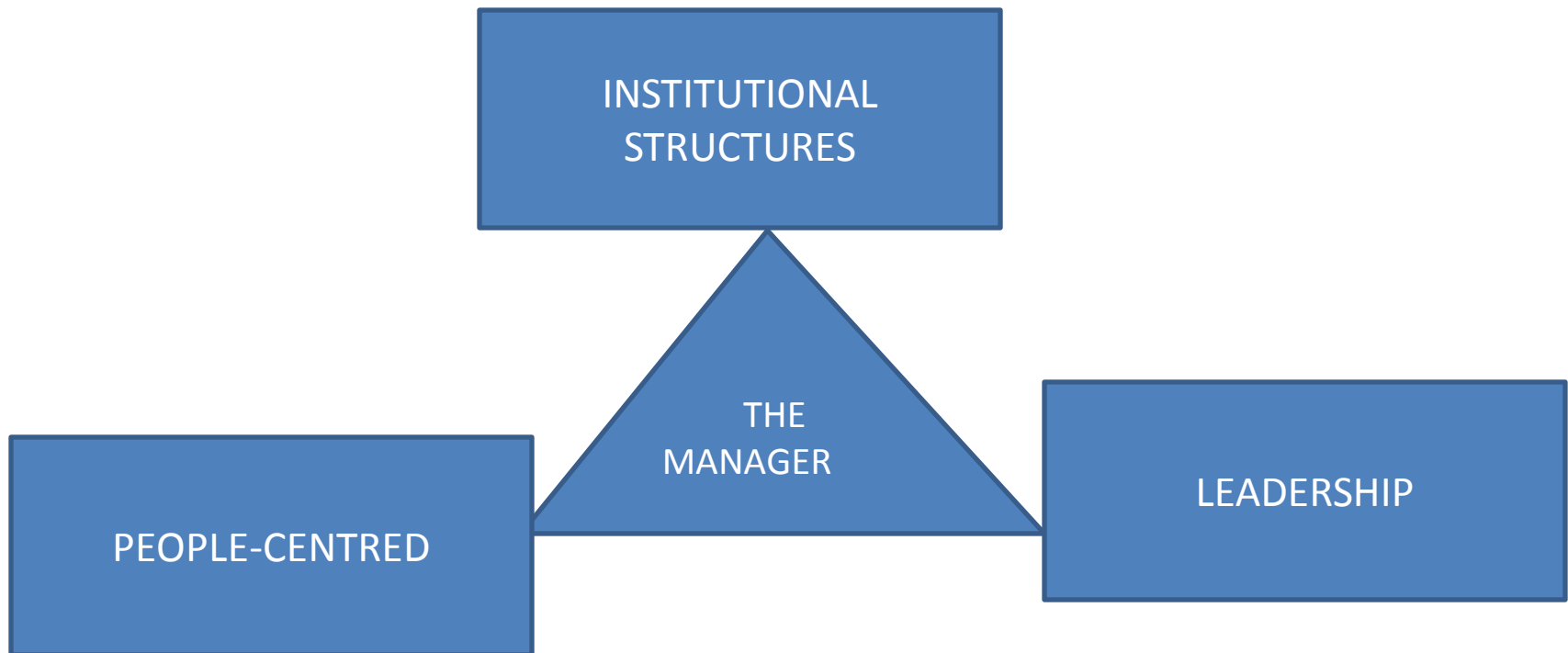
- ❑ The number of deaths from AIDS fell from 2.2 million in 2005 to 2.0 million in 2007, and the number of people newly infected declined from 3.0 million in 2001 to 2.7 million in 2007;
- ❑ Malaria prevention is expanding, with widespread increases in insecticides-treated net use among children under-five in sub-Saharan Africa in 16 out of 20 countries, use has at least tripled since around 2000;
- ❑ The incidence of tuberculosis is expected to be halted and begin to decline before the target date of 2015;
- ❑ Some 1.6 billion people have gained access to safe drinking water since 1990;

# Some Challenges

- ❑ The proportion of people in SSA living on less than US\$1 per day is unlikely to be reduced by the target of one-half;
- ❑ About one quarter of all children in developing countries are considered to be underweight and are at risk of having a future blighted by the long-term effects of under-nourishment;
- ❑ More than 500,000 prospective mothers in developing countries die annually in childbirth or of complications from pregnancy;
- ❑ Some 2.5 billion people, almost half the developing world's population, live without improved sanitation;
- ❑ Developed countries' foreign aid expenditures declined for the second consecutive year in 2007 and risk falling short of the commitments made in 2005.

# Role of Health Administrators in Achieving MDGs

- People-Leadership-Institutional-Interrelationships



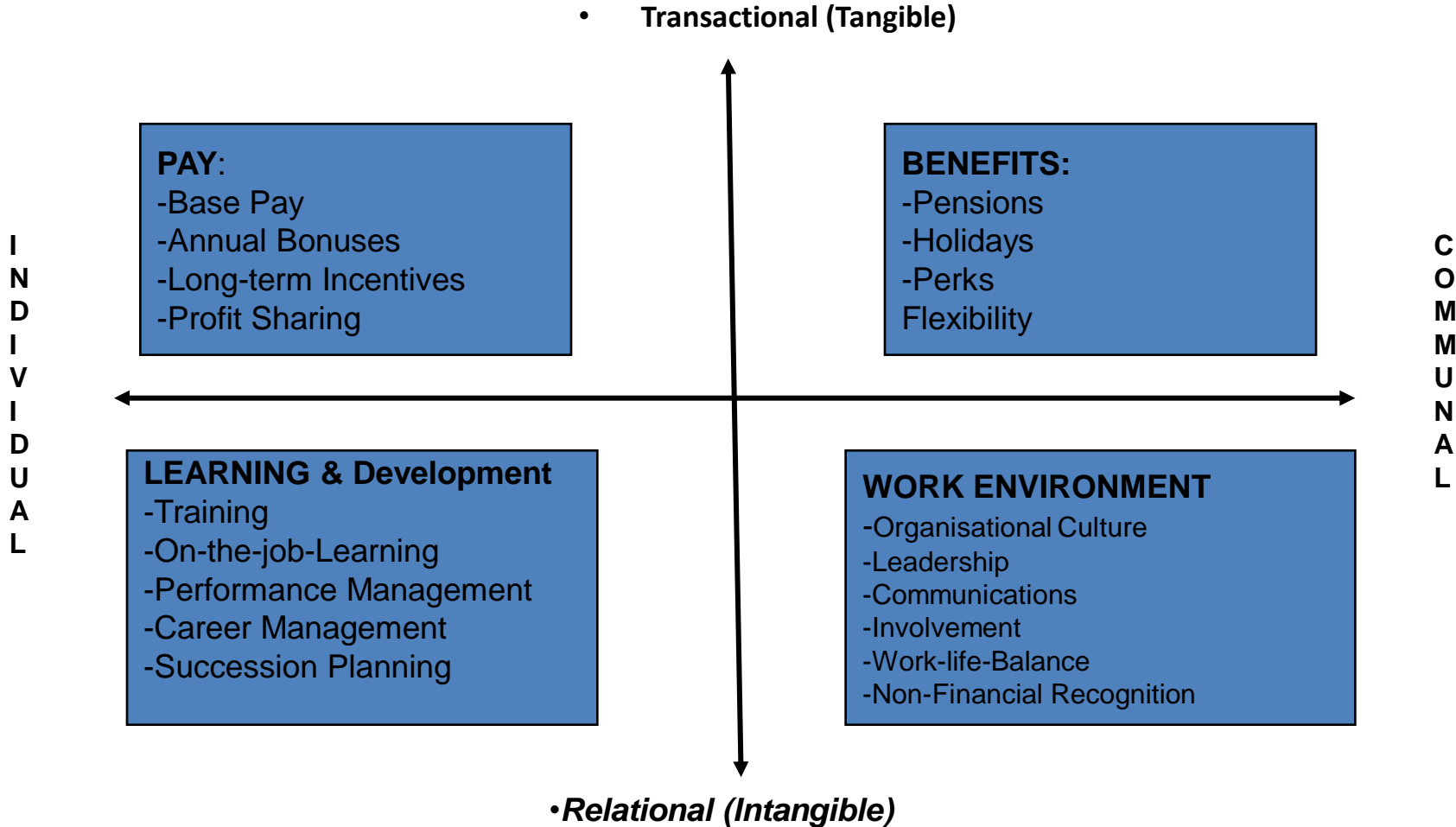
# Role of Health Administrators in Achieving MDGs Conti...

- Resource mobilizer and allocator of the 3-Ms  
*(Human, Material and Financial);*
- Routine or Periodic Monitoring;
- Periodic Evaluation of programme;
- Motivation People *(How to provide people-centred-leadership?).*

# Leadership Styles Appropriate for the Various Development Levels

DEVELOPMENT LEVEL	APPROPRIATE LEADERSHIP STYLE
<p><b>D1</b> Low Competence High Commitment</p>	<p><b>S1</b> <b>DIRECTING</b> Structure, control, and supervise</p>
<p><b>D2</b> Some Competence Low Commitment</p>	<p><b>S2</b> <b>COACHING</b> Direct and support</p>
<p><b>D3</b> High Competence Variable Commitment</p>	<p><b>S3</b> <b>SUPPORTING</b> Praise, listen, and facilitate</p>
<p><b>D4</b> High Competence High Commitment</p>	<p><b>S4</b> <b>DELEGATING</b> Turn over responsibility for day-to-day decision-making</p>

# Brown's Model of Total Rewards (2000:32)



# Conclusion: - Why do Employees Disengaged (*Become De-motivated*)

- ❑ Dissatisfaction with one's Line/immediate manager;
  - ❑ The perception of being treated unfairly;
  - ❑ The lack of opportunity to make decisions or to input in decision making – *Participatory management/decision making*;
  - ❑ Lack of opportunity to engage in personal development;
  - ❑ Tightly controlled and regulated work environment, where there is no opportunity to affect processes and outcomes;
  - ❑ A Lack of confidence in Senior Managers/Leaders to live by the values they set, share the organisational vision and communicate key messages both inside and outside of the organisation; and
  - ❑ A lack of collaboration with other departments and teams engaged in co-delivery.
- *Many thanks for your attention Adam & Eve.*