Forum: General Assembly

Country: Mongolia

Issue: Reaching Millennium Development Goals in areas of conflict

The General Assembly,

*Acknowledging* that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), established in 2000, contain eight international targets towards the eradication of poverty, universal education, gender equality, reduced child mortality rates, improved maternal health, prevention of diseases, environmental stability, and development of a global partnership,

*Taking note* that the G8 countries provided funds to cancel $40 to $55 billion in debt owed by members of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) to allow them to redirect resources to programs for improving health and education and for alleviating poverty in 2005,

*Bearing in mind* that in 2013, progress towards the goals was uneven. A UN conference in 2010 reviewed the progress and ended with an adoption of the global plan to achieve eight goals by their target date,

*Deeply concerned* that many criticisms accompany the MDG’s, focusing primarily on lack of analysis and justification behind the objective of these goals. The inconsistency for each country’s measurements is the reason why many countries have not obtained these goals.

*Further deploring* that the mechanism being used to achieve MDGs is to introduce local change through external innovations supported by external financing,

1. Proposes that these MDGs goals would be better achieved by community initiative, building from resources of solidarity**,** and local growth within existing cultural and government structures, in ways including but not limited to;
2. Using the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method, an approach aimed to incorporate the knowledge and opinions of rural people in the planning and management of development projects and programs,
3. Using the Asset-based community development (ABCD) method, which seeks to uncover and use the strengths within communities as a means for sustainable development,
4. Using SEED-SCALE, a comprehensive theory of social change that can be used both to tell how to implement change and/or it can be used to analyze social change;
5. Calls upon all member states to develop a framework to consistently measure the progress based on;
6. Country economic conditions,
7. Living standards,
8. Specific cultures,
9. Health service levels,
10. Environmental challenges;
11. Encourages all member states to increase collaborations relating to MDGs, in ways including but not limited to;
12. Forming committees and groups focused primarily on improving and achieving MDGs,
13. Sharing best practices and lessons learned among member states to accelerate development;
14. Requests G8 countries to provide expertise and know-hows to further accelerate the progress of achieving these MDGs, in ways including but not limited to;
15. Sending experts to help assess the conditions of the countries and develop a realistic plan,
16. Conducting seminars in economic development, and human rights
17. Providing training programs in education, healthcare, and human rights;
18. Encourages all member states to provide monetary incentives to programs that assist in the progression of reaching Millennium Development Goals in LEDCs, in ways including but not limited to;
19. Providing tax incentives for educational programs associated with gender discrimination and women’s health,
20. Supplying funds to establish children’s immunization programs;
21. Further requests the G8 countries to continue providing funds for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) to allow them to redirect resources to programs for improving health and education and for alleviating poverty.