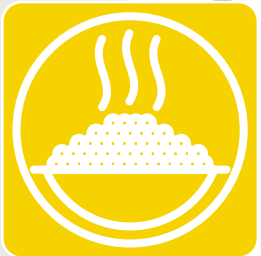
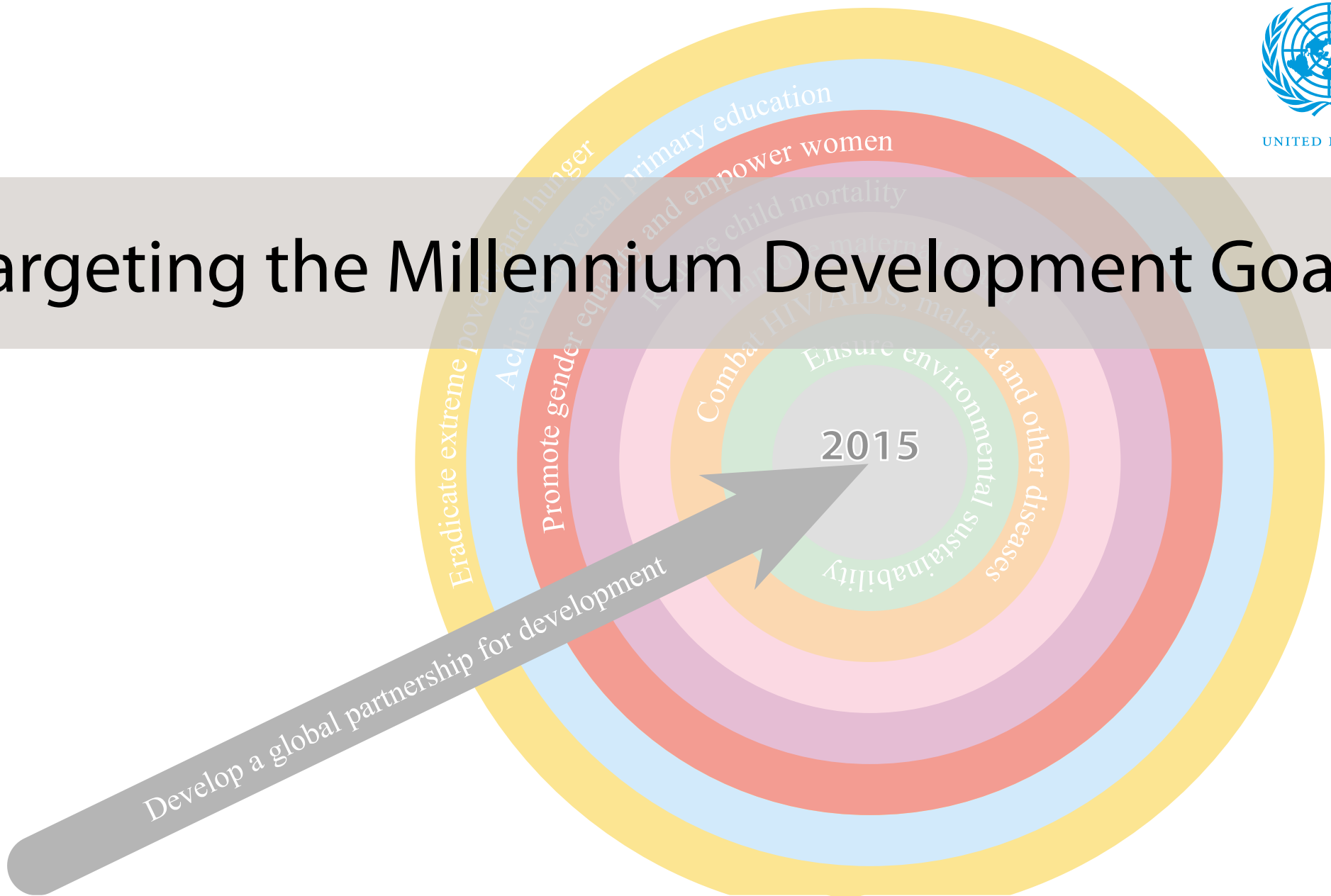




UNITED NATIONS

# Targeting the Millennium Development Goals!



## Global MDGs



### Goal 1.

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



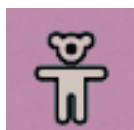
### Goal 2.

Achieve universal primary education



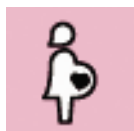
### Goal 3.

Promote gender equality and empower women



### Goal 4.

Reduce child mortality



### Goal 5.

Improve maternal health



### Goal 6.

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases



### Goal 7.

Ensure environmental sustainability



### Goal 8.

Develop a global partnership for development

## MDGs for Uzbekistan



### Goal 1.

Improve living standards and reduce malnutrition



### Goal 2.

Improve the quality of education in primary and secondary schools



### Goal 3.

Promote gender equality and empower women



### Goal 4.

Reduce child mortality



### Goal 5.

Improve maternal health



### Goal 6.

Combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria



### Goal 7.

Ensure environmental sustainability



### Goal 8.

Uzbekistan and global partnership for development

## Dear Reader,

Do all people dream of being healthy and happy? Do parents want to have healthy and educated children? Do people want to live in non-polluted places and breathe fresh air? No doubt, your answer is **yes** to all these questions. It is not surprising as these desires are perfectly natural.

But now consider this: do all people around the globe have a chance to get medical and educational services, potable water and sanitation facilities? Unfortunately, the answer is no. This is the main problem in the current millennium. From this book you will learn that to solve this problem, the United Nations and the international community adapted a set of development goals, entitled as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). MDGs call for rich and poor countries to link and increase efforts in helping to create a better future for everyone.

Like many other countries, Uzbekistan has developed a national set of goals that are aimed at improving the living standards of the population and equitable access to quality services. This book provides a unique opportunity to learn about national priorities and decide on how to become part of the development process in this country. Some of your peers may already be making contributions to development, at school or makhalla level. We hope that after having read this book, you'll join them.

With best regards,

Team of authors



# Dear young friend!

So you have decided to learn about the Millennium Development Goals, haven't you? That's great, because it will help you to understand the most crucial issues facing humanity, which need to be addressed in the coming years. This is so important, as it will be the time when you and your peers have grown up and become independent citizens. It is you who will determine the fate of our planet and being aware of these issues, you can start thinking of what can be done to address them now. This will be your first step towards achieving the MDGs.

My name is Maksad-bobo, or Maksad Grand-dad. From Uzbek, my name is translated as a **"goal"**. Parents give this name to their children wishing them to achieve noble goals. I am going to accompany you through this book and tell you about the goals to be achieved by 2015 in our country and globally.



Good luck!

## Introduction

In 2000, a major event in world history took place. Leaders of 189 countries met at the **Millennium Summit** to discuss the most pressing global issue: how to make the world a better place. They made a commitment to join their efforts and capacity to substantially improve the lives of poor people worldwide, by the year 2015. The decisions made by world leaders are reflected in the **Millennium Declaration**. Development specialists studied a variety of issues and causes that make and keep people poor. They identified eight key goals, which if reached, would mean that the world would no longer face extreme poverty and hunger, and most people would be able to meet their **basic needs**.

The eight goals are called the Millennium Development Goals and if achieved, would make poor people more independent, provide them with a better life and enable them to contribute to their country and society in a more productive way. The first seven goals aim to eradicate extreme poverty; ensure that all children go to school; promote gender equality; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases; and improve the environment.

The eighth goal is very special. It implies that the other seven goals can only be achieved if a global partnership for development is built and efforts to achieve the goals are joined.

As you become acquainted with the MDGs, you will notice that they are closely interrelated, and the achievement of one goal depends on the achievement of others.

## How to use this book

Achieving the MDGs is a project which is being implemented in countries worldwide. As all countries have their own specifics and capacity, the goals and targets have been adapted for each country. So, for your convenience, we will provide information on each MDG in two parts. The left side of the book contains information on the global MDGs, which will help you understand why the goal is important and what has to be done to achieve it. On the right side you can read about the MDGs adapted for Uzbekistan and learn what is being done in our country to achieve them. There you will find many interesting figures and facts.

I advise you to complete the assignments after studying each goal and answer the questions provided. This will help you better understand what you have read.

In the book, you may come across words which you do not understand. In this case you can refer to a small glossary of development-related terminology. The words in the glossary **are marked with red** in the book.

I also suggest that you use the web-sites of various organizations given in the book: they can provide a lot of useful information on the MDGs.

I hope that the book will be interesting and useful to you.

**Maksad-bobo**

# What is development?

Most dictionaries define the word **development** as a process of change towards something better or as progress compared to the current situation. Recently, the word has come to mean the achievement of an **acceptable standard of living** for all people. When we speak about an acceptable standard of living, we mean access to the basics:



food and drinking water



jobs



housing



education



health services



security

Development promotes growth in productivity, thus enabling countries to trade with other countries. In turn, the active trade implies a supply of more goods and services that lead to improved living standards. However, to ensure that development is long-term, it has to be **sustainable** and benefit all people. Development should meet the requirements and needs of the current generation and at the same time it should not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Development is a complex and cooperative process. It requires every country to balance its socio-economic, political, cultural and environmental needs. Development also envisages external assistance, in the form of financing, ideas, experience, expertise and consultations from international development organizations, financial institutions, governments and charitable organizations.





## Goal 1



# ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

### What does this mean?

Ensure that all people have the basic things they need to live. This means that people have enough food to eat, safe water to drink, clothes to wear, housing and accessible health care.

### Why this goal?

There are still many people in the world who are so poor that they often do not have enough food to eat and suffer from hunger. Poor people are most often those who are illiterate, have more than four children, are unemployed, part-time employees, earn low wages or are unable to work.

Extremely poor people are those who have less than US \$1 a day to live on. There are more than 1 billion such people in the world. For example, a person living in a developed country knows that he cannot buy much for US \$1, while in many African and Asian countries an entire family has only that amount a day to live on.

### Figures and facts

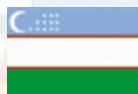
- Every 7 seconds 1 child in the world dies of hunger or hunger-related causes.
- About 1/3 of all children under 5 suffer from malnutrition.
- Every year more than 6 million children under 5 die of malnutrition.
- 1.3 billion people live on less than US \$1 a day.
- The majority of poor people live in South Asia. 522 million of them live on less than US \$1 a day.
- The largest proportion of the poor is in Sub-Saharan Africa. There, 46.3 per cent of people live in poverty – almost half the population of the region.
- To ensure universal access to basic services and alleviate poverty, only 80 billion dollars is needed. This is less than 0.5 per cent of world income.
- The three richest people in the world have assets that exceed the combined **gross domestic product** of the 48 poorest countries.



**To achieve this goal, the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day, suffering from hunger and having no access to safe drinking water, needs to be reduced by half, by the year 2015.**



## Goal 1



# IMPROVE LIVING STANDARDS AND REDUCE MALNUTRITION

### What does this mean?

It is essential to raise household income in the country and enable people to earn more and improve **food intake**. An increase in income directly improves indicators for all other development goals.

### Why this goal?

According to the "Living Standards Assessment", conducted in 2003 by the **World Bank**, 26.2 per cent of the population of Uzbekistan need improved daily food intake. Most of them are families living in small towns in the southern regions or in Karakalpakstan, where the problem is worsened by the Aral Sea **ecological disaster**.

### Our goal—oriented activities

In 2004, the Government of Uzbekistan elaborated the Interim Welfare Improvement Strategy, aimed at improving living standards and reducing poverty in the country, by 2010. Starting from 2006 the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**, the **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** and the World Bank work jointly with the Government to formulate a new strategy and ensure its linkage with national MDGs.

Government agencies, international organizations and independent research institutes have joined their efforts to study poverty and all its forms, particularly in those regions of Uzbekistan where this issue is most significant, such as the Aral Sea basin.

**We will achieve this goal if we reduce the proportion of low-income population by 50 per cent, by 2015.**



### Complete the assignment

*Think whether more sensible and beneficial nutrition is always associated with higher expenses?*



Pack of tea,  
pack of juice,  
apples, carrots,  
potatoes and other  
vegetables,  
greens, pack of milk,  
eggs, sugar



**3000**  
soums



**3000**  
soums

Coca-cola  
Chocolate "Snickers"  
Chips  
Chocolate "Bounty"  
Croutons "Kirireshki"  
Lollipops "Chupa-Chups"



1. What is MDG 1 aimed at?
2. Why do people become poor?
3. In what regions of the world do the majority of poor people live?
4. What amount of money is enough to alleviate poverty on our planet?
5. What program was developed by the Government of Uzbekistan to raise living standards and reduce poverty in the country?
6. What international organizations participate in joint projects on this issue?





## Goal 2



# ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

### What does this mean?

Make sure that all children go to primary school. This goal is essential because education is one of the most important ways for people to improve their lives.

### Why this goal?

There are many children in the world who do not go to school. For some, it is too expensive and their parents do not have enough money. Some children must work to help their parents feed the family. Some families do not believe that education will improve the lives of their children, especially those of girls. Or perhaps the schools are too far away and children cannot get there every day. There are many reasons for children not going to school, but the end result is the same: these children and their own children in the future are more likely to be poor and remain poor.

### Figures and facts

- Over 140 million children in **developing countries** have never attended school.
- 33 per cent of rural children in the Middle East and North Africa do not attend school.
- Primary education for 130 million children who do not have access to it now, would cost only an additional 7 billion dollars each year over the next 10 years.
- Some 250 million children in the world have to work for a living.



**To achieve this goal, we have to ensure that by 2015, boys and girls in all countries worldwide are able to complete a full course of primary schooling.**

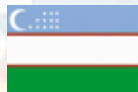


1. How many school-aged children in the world have no opportunity to attend school and why does it happen?
2. What proportion of children who do not attend school, live in developing countries?
3. What do you know about the **Convention on the Rights of the Child**?
4. What laws in Uzbekistan guarantee children's right to education?





## Goal 2



# IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

### What does this mean?

Uzbekistan is a signatory to the **Convention on the Rights of the Child** and focuses on education-related issues.

Education in Uzbekistan is in line with the Constitution, the Law **"On education"** and the **"National Program for Personnel Training"**. These government documents guarantee universal access to education and improvement in its quality.

### Why this goal?

Currently, there are some 10,000 general secondary schools in Uzbekistan with over six million students and some 450,000 teachers.

Given that the literacy and enrolment rates in the secondary and vocational education system are consistent with relevant indicators of developed countries, the **global MDG 2 in Uzbekistan has been achieved**.

Thus, our country's major objective in primary and secondary education, before the year 2015, is to improve the quality of education.

### Do you know that...

- Uzbekistan spends approximately 7.4 per cent of its **gross domestic product** on education. This rate exceeds the level of international education expenditure.
- In May 2004, the National School Education Development Program was adopted by Presidential Decree. It aims to address issues related to school capacity building and formation of an integral, unified continuous education system.
- In addition to budgetary **allocations**, schools can generate income by rendering relevant professional services, by leasing the underutilized premises and state-owned property, as well as through support from legal entities and individuals.

### Our goal-oriented activities

The Government of Uzbekistan is implementing a five-year program aimed at improving the quality of basic education. The total program cost is over 1.2 billion US dollars. It includes the development of up-to-date curricula and textbooks, improvement of teaching practices with more active involvement of students, and the development of teacher training programs.

This program includes activities to observe the global education principles that advocate for child-friendly teaching methods, which promote equality between boys and girls. With the support of international organizations, the reconstruction and upgrading of essential school facilities is underway. From 2005-2009, Uzbekistan is implementing a project to improve the textbook publishing system for general secondary schools (at a cost of US \$54.97 million).

In summary, all international organizations focus on ensuring access to quality education for all children, including disabled children and those with speech impediments, as well as refugee children.

**We need to maintain the universal access to primary and secondary education and improve its quality by the year 2015.**



### Complete the assignment

1. Discuss with your teachers, what is being done at your school to improve the quality of education.
2. Think what opportunities students have to upgrade their knowledge of school subjects?





## Goal 3



# PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

### What does this mean?

Make sure that women have equal rights with men, empower them to participate in social, economic and political life and guarantee them equal access to education.

### Why this goal?

Over half of the people in the world are women and girls, yet in many countries their opportunities to improve their skills and the lives of their families are very limited. Girls are often prevented from going to school. Women are not allowed to have jobs outside of their homes or to borrow money to start businesses to support their families. They cannot go to a doctor as often or eat as healthily as men do. They are not allowed to vote or voice their opinions on the development of their communities or countries. Yet, experience shows that when girls and women are given opportunities to get education, to start businesses, or to plan how many children they will have, they tend to substantially improve the quality of life of their families.

MDGs acknowledge that the elimination of **gender inequality** is an important prerequisite for development. That is why seven of the eight MDGs are related to **gender issues**.

### Figures and facts

- 75 per cent of the estimated 876 million illiterate adults in the world are women.
- Female employment is only two thirds the level of male employment.
- In 2005, women represented 15 per cent of the world's members of parliament.
- Of the 1.3 billion people living in poverty around the world, 70 per cent are women.
- In many countries, sons are valued more than daughters, simply because they are male.
- Of the 110 million children who are out of school today, some 60 per cent are girls.
- Elimination of **discrimination** against women and girls is vital to development and combating poverty. The countries where women have equal opportunities with men are normally more prosperous.

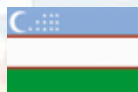


**To achieve this goal, gender inequality needs to be eliminated at all levels of education, by the year 2015.**





## Goal 3



# PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

### What does this mean?

By signing the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Government of Uzbekistan has made a commitment to ensure equality between men and women and to fight gender-based discrimination. The country recognizes equal access to education, promotes **gender equality** and empowers women in their social, economic and political life.

### Why this goal?

Despite the steps taken by the government, the situation of women in social and economic terms, is often worse than that of men. The impact of culture and tradition results in the majority of women being employed in low-wage sectors, such as health, while only 40 per cent of women are employed in the **formal economy**.

### Do you know that...

- The proportion of women members of the Senate of Oliy Majlis is only 15 per cent.
- According to 2004 data, the share of women engaged in governing bodies of Uzbekistan is 28.8 per cent.
- Women account for over 61 per cent of the total number of people unemployed.



1. What does MDG 3 envisage?
2. How do you understand the terms "gender inequality", "gender discrimination"?
3. What is the women's share of the world's illiterate?
4. What international documents related to MDG 3 has the Government of Uzbekistan signed?



### Our goal-oriented activities

In 1995, the Government of Uzbekistan signed the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action, thus re-confirming its commitment to the principles of gender equality and eliminating discrimination against women. Gender is mainstreamed throughout all the MDGs, so that both men and women can benefit from the achievement of the goals.

The government has introduced a number of resolutions to ensure that the rights and role of women in the state and society are protected and enhanced. Many issues related to women's life are addressed by the special Women's Committee of Uzbekistan.

International organizations in Uzbekistan assist the country's efforts in ensuring legal, social and economic equality between men and women, and promote gender issues in all MDGs.

**We will achieve this goal if we ensure gender equality in the primary, secondary and vocational education system and achieve gender balance in higher education.**



### Complete the assignment

1. Conduct a survey among your classmates to find out what percentage of their mothers are working.
2. Who makes important decisions in your family?
3. Find out if women in your family vote in elections.
4. Have you found any examples of gender inequality in your class, school or family?



## Goal 4



# REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

### What does this mean?

Make sure that fewer babies and children die when they are little. This means that babies need vaccines and antibiotics to protect them and treat diseases. To ensure proper development of children, they need to have **adequate nutrition**, clean water, and sanitary living conditions. Their mothers also need to have proper nutrition and health care when they are pregnant and nursing.

### Why this goal?

Some 11 million children die every year before reaching the age of five: that is 20 every minute and 30,000 every day. Nearly four million die in the first 28 days of life. The overwhelming majority of deaths are in low and middle-income countries, mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. In poor countries, many babies and children die because their parents cannot afford to give them proper care. As a result, parents usually try to have many children, hoping that a few of them may live to become adults. This means that the small amount of money the family has to live on must be used to feed, clothe, shelter, educate, and buy medical care for more people.

### Figures and facts

- Most deaths are caused by illnesses and diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhoea, measles and malaria.
- In low income countries, malnutrition is associated with 49 per cent of the deaths of children under 5.
- Deaths caused by measles world-wide dropped by 40 per cent between 1999 and 2003.
- More than 6 million children could be saved each year if they had access to a minimum set of effective treatment.
- Roughly one-quarter of the 2000 under 5 mortality rate was attributable to **vaccine-preventable diseases**.



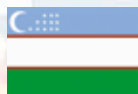
To achieve this goal, the **mortality rate** among children under five needs to be reduced by two thirds, by the year 2015.







## Goal 4



# REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

### What does this mean?

Child mortality in Uzbekistan is among the lowest in Central Asia, but still high compared to other countries of the former Soviet Union. The majority of deaths occur in the early **neonatal period**, often as a result of respiratory diseases. Infant and child health is also under threat from a chronic lack of micronutrients, such as iodine. This is closely connected to mother's health and nutritional status.

### Why this goal?

In terms of the under-five mortality rate, Uzbekistan is ranked 62 in the world. Ecological problems, malnutrition and outbreaks of preventable diseases, affect mothers' health and undermine the development of children. To solve these problems, the government should take urgent and coordinated action.

### Do you know that...

- Free **immunization** is one of the key priorities of Uzbekistan's national health policy.
- Uzbekistan has successfully been implementing a program of Vitamin A supplementation. Since 2003, 2.2 million children have been getting free Vitamin A capsules, twice a year.



1. What are the main causes of child mortality?
2. How can child mortality be reduced?
3. What programs aim to achieve MDG 4 in Uzbekistan?

### Our goal-oriented activities

The Government of Uzbekistan intends to achieve the national goals of reducing child and maternal mortality through the Health Sector Reform Program, the Primary Health Care Initiative and the National Program on Infant and Child Mortality Reduction.

These and other programs were initiated as a result of the partnership between Uzbekistan and international organizations and reflect joint efforts to reduce child mortality and ensure safe motherhood. In particular, they are based on the **WHO/UNICEF** strategy of Safe Motherhood and Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses.



**We need to reduce the mortality rate among children under five by two thirds, by the year 2015.**



### Complete the Assignment

1. Ask your mother what diseases you have been immunized against since birth.
2. Find out whether your mother had to pay for immunization or whether those vaccines were free.





## Goal 5



# IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

### What does this mean?

It is essential that pregnant women receive good medical care, so that they remain healthy during and after pregnancy, and that their babies are born healthy.

### Why this goal?

A woman's body goes through many changes during pregnancy, which sometimes can result in health problems. Many of these problems would not happen if women had **healthy nutrition**, medical care and medicine. In rich countries, it is rare for a woman to die from complications during or after pregnancy, but it is common in less developed countries, especially those where women get married at a very young age. If more mothers have healthy pregnancies and deliveries, they will live to take care of their children as they grow up and to contribute to the family's overall well-being.

### Figures and facts

- Every year some half a million women die in pregnancy or childbirth. 99 per cent of those deaths occur in developing countries.
- For every woman who dies in childbirth, around 20 more suffer injury, infection or disease – approximately 15 million women annually.
- Complications resulting from unsafe abortions account for 13 per cent of all maternal deaths.
- About 80 million women every year have unwanted pregnancies. Some 46 million unintended pregnancies are terminated, of which an estimated 19 million are unsafe.



**To achieve this goal, the maternal mortality rate needs to be reduced by three quarters, by the year 2015.**

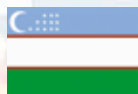


1. What are the main targets of MDG 5?
2. What are the main causes of maternal mortality?
3. How can maternal health be improved?





## Goal 5



# IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

### What does this mean?

It is essential to ensure that quality and accessible health services are available for pregnant women throughout the country. All women should be able to enhance their knowledge in order for them and their children to stay healthy.

### Why this goal?

**Maternal mortality** rates are a cause for concern in Uzbekistan, and maternal health seems to depend on the quality of health services.

Health problems, such as **anemia** are also associated with maternal mortality. In 2004, 74.4 per cent of all pregnant women suffered from anemia.

Poor nutrition, frequent births and an unhealthy environment aggravate the situation. The health of mothers and children is more at risk in the southern and North-western regions, where higher levels of child and maternal mortality and morbidity have been reported.

### Do you know that ...

- The Ministry of Health, together with international organizations, are very active in integrated child, mother and adolescent health under government programs. The latter include the **WHO**, **UNICEF**, **UNFPA**, **ADB** and the **World Bank**.
- Following successful implementation of the World Bank-funded primary health care project, the primary health care reforms are planned to be scaled up nationwide, with joint ADB and WB financial support.

### Our goal-oriented activities

The government is taking steps to improve the medical culture and education of families, strengthen women's health and provide an appropriate environment for the birth and upbringing of a healthy generation of children. A government committee has been set up and programs developed to address these concerns.

Activities to improve the performance of health facilities, together with medical and social care teams, are underway, especially in rural areas. The quality of health services provided to girls, women and young families is being improved. Special attention is also paid to enhancement of knowledge of women on primary health care issues.

**We will achieve this goal if we reduce maternal mortality by one third, by the year 2015.**



### Complete the assignment

1. Talk with your mother about her health. Find out if she takes vitamins to improve her health. Ask her if she needs any help in household work. Do some housework yourself.
2. Discuss the value of iodine for health with biology and chemistry teachers. Ask them about iodine-containing products and assess if they are in good supply in your family.
3. Ask your school doctor (or your district pediatrician) how to prevent anemia. Tell your parents about this.





## Goal 6



# COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

### What does this mean?

Make sure that **HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB)** and other infectious diseases do not kill as many people as they do now.

### Why this goal?

Infectious diseases are dangerous because they can rapidly spread from one person to another. Some of the most dangerous diseases, highly prevalent in poor countries, are malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. Many people die from them. There are ways to prevent and treat these diseases, but in poor countries, it is not as easy to disseminate information about how to prevent them. Often, these countries lack high-qualified doctors, hospitals and medicines. When people are sick they cannot take proper care of their families. Looking after a sick relative takes money, time and care from the rest of the family. Sick children cannot study. So, if these infectious diseases are prevented, poor people will have more chance of a better life.

### Figures and facts

- AIDS was first detected more than 20 years ago and since then over 25 million people have died from it.
- Every day some 15,000 people become HIV-infected.
- Every day 8,000 people die of AIDS-related conditions. This results in some 3 million deaths every year.
- Young people account to some 50 per cent of new HIV cases.
- There are 8.8 million new TB cases a year. There are 5,500 deaths a day, or over one million deaths worldwide each year from TB. Just 22 developing countries account for some 80 per cent of deaths.
- There are almost 500 million acute cases of malaria each year, of which more than a million are fatal. Some 90 per cent of cases occur in tropical Africa, where malaria is a major cause of mortality and morbidity in children under five years of age.
- **UNAIDS**, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, brings together the efforts and resources of the UN system organizations to respond to AIDS at the national and global levels.

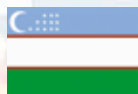


**To achieve this goal, the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other infectious diseases needs to be halted by the year 2015.**





## Goal 6



# COMBAT HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA

### What does this mean?

Provide the right environment in which to substantially slow down the spread of HIV/AIDS and reduce TB morbidity rates in Uzbekistan.

### Why this goal?

The economic difficulties related to the transition period have worsened the health status of the low-income population and made them more vulnerable to disease. While the overall HIV/AIDS morbidity rates in Uzbekistan are still low, recent trends show a high rate of increase. There was a two-fold increase in 2003, with even higher rates of increase among vulnerable groups, such as drug addicts and prisoners. Drug users represent more than 64 per cent of all new AIDS cases. TB is a major threat as well: in the past decade, the incidence of TB has almost doubled in all regions.

### Do you know that...

- Most young HIV-positive people are not aware of their HIV-positive status.
- 15-24 year-old men make up 16 per cent of the total of HIV-positive men in Uzbekistan.
- 23 per cent of all infected women are aged 15-24.
- Trust points have been set up at health facilities to conduct harm reduction activities for vulnerable groups (such as needle exchange, social and legal advice and health services).
- Young people are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS because they often do not realize how serious this problem is. Many have the attitude of "It is not my concern" or "Why should I care".
- From 1998, Uzbekistan introduced **DOTS strategy** to fight tuberculosis. It is a complex program which includes five components on diagnostics, preventive measures and medical treatment. The Republican DOTS Center has successfully functioned since 2001. DOTS treatment has become available for 100 per cent of Uzbekistan's population, since 2005.



1. How many people die from HIV/AIDS every day and over a year?
2. How many people in the world die from TB every day?
3. List the government documents on preventing and combating HIV/AIDS and TB.

### Our goal-oriented activities

Under the "Strategic Program on Response to HIV/AIDS Epidemic", the Government of Uzbekistan and international organizations work together to increase awareness of HIV/AIDS and its prevention amongst the general population, young people and in particular among **vulnerable groups**. Moreover, it helps to improve the quality of health services.

In 2004 Uzbekistan received a US \$24.5 million grant from the 'Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and malaria'. The government has also adopted a 'Strategic Program on tuberculosis prevention and reduction in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2004-2008' and a "Strategic program on prevention and eradication of malaria" (2004-2008)". To implement them, the Ministry of Health is collaborating with the **WHO** and other international organizations.

**We will achieve this goal if we halt and start to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria.**



### Complete the assignment

1. Please visit [www.aegis.com](http://www.aegis.com) – the most comprehensive website on HIV/AIDS – and share information from this site with your friends.
2. Find out if there is an HIV/AIDS telephone service in your city?





## Goal 7



# ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

### What does this mean?

People must take good care of the environment. This includes using non-renewable **resources**, such as fossil fuels and minerals carefully and replenishing renewable resources, such as food, trees, clean water and air, as we use them. We must also manage waste so that it does not pollute the environment and affect resources that are vital for us and the coming generations. Thus, it is only by acting responsibly and appropriately that we will be able to ensure environmental sustainability on our planet.

### Why this goal?

In the last 200 years or so, people have polluted the environment more than ever before. Some of this pollution comes from cars and factories, and other machines and mechanisms that make our lives easier and more comfortable. Pollution also comes from a huge amount of waste created in providing for basic human needs. Imagine the amount of food, clothing, paper and other waste that the world's six billion people generate every year! People really depend on the land around them: they farm the land, obtain fuel, use nearby trees and get drinking water from rivers and wells. If all of the trees are chopped down and if all of the water is polluted by waste or overused, the survival of the human race will be threatened.

### Figures and facts

- 1.1 billion people do not have access to safe and sufficient drinking water.
- 3.4 million people, mainly the poor and children, die from insufficient and unsafe drinking-water.
- 2.4 billion people lack **adequate sanitation**.
- 1.6 million deaths every year are due to air pollution.
- Every minute the equivalent of 20 football pitches of forest is chopped down.
- Every day some 6 million tons of household waste is generated.

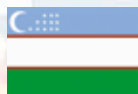


**To reach this goal it is necessary: a) to include **sustainable development** in strategies and programs and reverse the loss of natural resources; b) to halve the proportion of people having no access to safe potable water, by 2015; and c) to provide significant improvement of living standards for at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020.**





## Goal 7



# ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

### What does this mean?

In our country, this issue is primarily related to the effects of the misuse of water resources and toxic chemicals during the Soviet era (notably in heavily irrigated cotton production areas). This caused the ecological disaster of the Aral Sea and is still causing environmental and health problems today.

### Why this goal?

Uzbekistan is a landlocked country, with 80 per cent of land desert and semi-desert areas. Despite some progress in supplying potable water, there is a need to increase the proportion of people in towns and villages with access to safe water sources. Access to safe water and sanitation facilities are directly related to the quality of life of the population and create additional economic capacities for fighting poverty, thus promoting the achievement of all MDGs.

### Do you know that...

- Uzbekistan discards 30 million cubic meters of waste.
- Discarded paper needs two years to decompose, while a tin can needs at least 70 years.
- A plastic bag takes centuries to decompose, as there are no bacteria which can decompose it.
- Splinters of a glass jar or a bottle can, like mines, "blow up" even after 1,000 years.



1. What are natural resources?
2. Can you give examples of environmental deterioration?
3. What impact does environment have on health?
4. What are the three simple steps that you can take to improve the environment of your neighborhood?



### Our goal-oriented activities

Uzbekistan does much to protect the environment. The "State Program for Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 1999–2005" was developed, together with an action plan for implementation of the program for 2006–2010. The program aims to establish an environmental policy and elaborate relevant government programs. Significant steps to promote citizens' right to clean and safe environment have been taken.

Uzbekistan participates in a number of international environmental projects related to climate change, biodiversity, environmental protection and land degradation.

### We will achieve this goal if we:

- **integrate the sustainable development principles into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources;**
- **increase the share of rural and urban populations with access to safe water and sanitation, by the year 2015.**



### Complete the assignment

1. Carry out a simple experiment: take one liter glass jar and put it under a dripping tap. Note how long it takes for the jar to fill with water, then calculate how many liters of water a dripping tap can lose in a day. Tell your friends about this experiment.
2. Together with your classmates, count water taps in your school. Check if they all function properly. If you find leaking taps, inform your school administration.
3. Tell junior students how important the thrifty use of drinking water is and organize a poster contest on this issue.



## Goal 8



# BUILD A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

### What does this mean?

The first seven goals envisage that people can improve their lives. The eighth goal – building a global partnership for development – means that everybody must work together to make sure that the other seven goals are reached. This means that international organizations, governments of rich and poor countries, communities and families need to unite their efforts. Thus, the eighth MDG sets forth the activities that **donor countries** need to implement, to help developing countries reach the first seven Millennium Development Goals.

### Why this goal?

For many poor countries it will be difficult to reach these goals. However, there are many other countries and organizations that are wealthier and thus able and willing to help. With so much to do, and potentially, many willing hands to help, it is important to work together. Governments are most familiar with their people and their needs, and if they join their efforts with donor countries and international organizations, they can ensure that they can get appropriate help when it is most needed.

### Figures and facts

- The UN Millennium Project estimated, in January 2005, that to achieve all the MDGs would cost US \$135 billion of official development assistance (ODA) in 2006 and US \$195 billion ODA by 2015.
- In 1970, 22 of the world's richest countries pledged to spend 0.7 per cent of their national income on aid for poor countries. 35 years later, only five countries have kept that promise.
- Official development assistance is provided by international financial institutions (54.9 per cent of all ODA in 2004), bilateral partners (43.4 per cent) and non-governmental organizations (1.7 per cent).
- 72 per cent of all official development assistance is **loans**, and 28 per cent is **technical assistance grants**.
- The money spent by developing countries on external debt repayments could provide water for some 1.3 billion people.

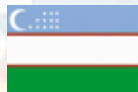


1. How much would it cost to achieve the MDGs?
2. What economic challenges hinder the achievement of MDGs?
3. How can external assistance be used more efficiently?
4. What is being done in our country to achieve MDG 8?





## Goal 8



# UZBEKISTAN AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

### What does this mean?

Uzbekistan has a custom when people join their efforts to perform a certain task. This excellent old custom is called **khashar**. Any task, especially one as difficult as reaching the MDGs, is easier to perform together, so the global partnership for development can be called the international or global, **khashar** for achieving of MDGs.

### Why this goal?

Uzbekistan recognizes the importance of partnership and cooperation for achieving MDGs. Our country builds partnerships at global, regional and national levels. Regional cooperation is considered essential as it enables markets to work across borders and help trade and investments to flourish. Promotion of trade, sharing of water and energy, environmental protection and flows of ideas and experience, will contribute to the sustainable development of Uzbekistan.

### Do you know that...

- International organizations, jointly with governments of all Central Asian countries, implement the Aral Sea Basin Rehabilitation Program.
- **UNDP** is supporting the Uzbek Government's efforts to include Afghanistan into regional co-operation mechanisms.
- In partnership with the **UN** System, the government agencies promote information and communication technology, expand Internet access and coordinate external assistance.

### Our goal-oriented activities

All UN system organizations support global partnership by facilitating linkages and exchange of experience in all MDG related areas.

Jointly with international organizations, such as the **Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)**, **EurAsEC**, **UN** and many others, the Government of Uzbekistan promotes regional cooperation on issues related to security, including drugs, human trafficking and terrorism, as well as creation of a single economic and information area.

Along with improving legislation, establishing new institutions and facilitating a gradual transition toward a more open society and **market-oriented economy**, the government is committed to introducing more effective methods of economic policy and implementing economic and fiscal reforms.

### We'll reach this goal by 2015 if we:

- ensure partnership with regional neighbors and other countries, by joining efforts to promote regional peace and stability;
- expand trade including regional and cross border trade and transport;
- attract sufficient foreign direct investment;
- rationalize water and energy management by the year 2015.

### Complete the assignment

Look through national newspapers and magazines and find examples of global partnership in Uzbekistan.



## Dear friend!

Thank you for reading this book. We hope that it helped you to learn about the major issues facing the world today.

You might have a question: “What can I and my peers do to help adults address these issues?”

**The United Nations Organization** gives the following advice to young people:

*Start by looking around you and learning. Get to know people whose lives are different from yours. Build bridges of understanding with them. It is only by doing so that we can truly appreciate the worth of others.*

*Every society needs shared values: for our global society, this means respect for our equal human rights. We may have different religions, different languages, different colored skins – but we are all part of the same human family – and when one part of that family does well, we all do better. Therefore, we want to help others to have the same opportunities that we have.*

*Once you have created a bridge with others, keep it open by talking to each other and by listening. When you see something that is wrong, no matter how big the problem is, ask yourself: who else would like to change this? How can we work together? Take action with others who share your conviction. Have the courage to believe you can make a difference. As with everything in life, small steps count. If something has not been done before, it does not mean it can't be done; it only means you could be the first to do it.*



## What can you do?

Imagine a world without poverty and disease, where all children go to school and women have equal rights with men. Try to imagine how life would change if every young person living in a developed and rich country could maintain relations and support his/her peers in a developing country. Many international organizations try to engage youth in addressing development issues. Activities performed by you and your friends might only be small steps towards development, but every great activity begins with the first small step.

You and your friends can do a lot for the school you study at, and for the makhalla or household you live in. Here are just a few examples of what your peers are doing to address development issues at a local level.

### Uzbekistan

Students and schoolchildren are taking part in events on the MDGs and established a network to further disseminate information about the importance of MDGs and how to take part in youth projects.

The Club of young ecologists has been established at school №222 in Tashkent and has united enthusiastic children who love nature and actively protect it. They participate in various campaigns, poster and essay contests and song festivals devoted to environment. Students of this school, together with their teachers, have planted over 10,000 trees. Three children who won the contest “Water is a life-spring” held by the international organization “ECOSAN”, were awarded vouchers to visit the famous lake Issyk Kul.

Malika Yusupova, a student of Tashkent secondary school №51, is only 13 years old. Along with senior students, she participates in the project “Future without AIDS”.

### Gambia

Essau secondary school has a group of 13- and 14-year-old boys who collect old batteries and move them to a safe place. One of the project participants says: “We see that batteries are being dumped all over. Many people do not know what threat they pose to health. We extend this project engaging students from other schools in our city”.

### Scotland

Amy Saunders, 19 year-old from Scotland, is developing a website for young people, on global issues. “It will be a place to meet people from all over the world, exchange ideas and take some actions,” says Amy.

### Kenya

Over 100 volunteers of the “Mathare” organization, Kenya, all younger than 16 years old, are involved in HIV prevention in the local community, through participation in small-group discussions.

### Canada

“Free the Children”, a Canadian organization formed by 13-year old activist, Craig Kielberger, has raised funds to build a school in South Asia.

The World Organization of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts developed an AIDS education program. Members of the organization who have disseminated prevention messages and have been involved in care and support activities for the HIV-infected, are given badges with a red ribbon.



## Is there anything you can do?



# Glossary

**Acceptable standard of living** – Access to the following basics: food and drinking water, jobs, housing, education, health services, and security.

**Access to safe water** – Access to an adequate amount of clean water. It is expressed as the percentage of the population with means of getting water. Water safety depends on the amount of chemical elements and biological materials in it.

**Adequate sanitation** – Availability and access to hygiene and sanitary services.

**AIDS (Acquired immune deficiency syndrome)** – Advanced stage of infection caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

**Allocation of funds** – Monetary assets allocated from state budget or other sources for specific needs, objectives or to certain organizations and individuals. For example, government budgetary allocation for school construction.

**Anemia (deficiency of blood)** – Reduced level of red blood cells and hemoglobin in blood. Blood consists of white and red corpuscles named leucocytes and erythrocytes respectively. Erythrocytes are responsible for bringing oxygen to tissues, which is especially important during the growth period. In the growth period (including juvenile period and pregnancy) the human body lacks its own stocks of iron. Iron is a building material for erythrocytes and it is important to take it additionally.

**Asian Development Bank (ADB)** – Regional intergovernmental bank promoting economic and social development of the developing member states in Asia and Pacific. Established in 1965. ADB capital is owned by its 56 member countries.

**Basic needs** – Food, their caloric value, housing, clothing, health care and education.

**Convention on the Rights of the Child** – Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 20, 1989.

**Developing countries** – Countries liberated from colonial dependence that pursue an independent development policy. Generally, these are low- and middle-income countries, in which people have access to fewer goods and services than people in high-income countries. Today, there are about 125 developing countries with a population of over 4.9 billion people. CIS countries are considered to be developing countries in transition.

**Discrimination** – In the gender context, discrimination means humiliation or disrespect to one another on the basis of sex.

**Donor country** – The country that provides its financial, material or other resources to a developing country to promote development.

**DOTS strategy** – Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course – most efficient method to cure tuberculosis, recommended by the World Health Organization.

**Environmental impact** – The impact of human industrial and economic activity on the environment.

**EurAsEC** – Euro-Asian Economic Community – an international economic organization, established for creating common frontiers and customs borders for member countries (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan). EurAsEC develops common foreign economic policy, tariffs, prices and other constituents of a common market. Established on 10 October, 2000.

**Food intake** – The amount of food consumed.

**Formal economy** – Economic activity that is consistent with formal, official regulations and laws (in contrast to informal or shadow economy).

**Gender** – The concept that characterizes the social relationship between men and women. It is used to designate social roles assigned by a society to men and women. Gender studies reveal how cultural and economic differences influence the role of men and women in family life, work environment and society as a whole.

**Gender inequality** – Men and women having unequal opportunities on the basis of sex.

**Grant** – Financing obtained by an individual or an organization on a competitive basis, for implementing a specific program.

**Gross domestic product (GDP)** – Most often used aggregate economic indicator – the value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year.

**Healthy nutrition** – Nutrition is healthy if a person gets enough calories, vitamins and micronutrients. Specialists estimate that in Uzbekistan, minimal daily caloric intake per person is 2100 kilocalories.

**HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)** – Virus that affects the immune system. Destroying the human immune system, this virus fosters other infectious diseases as the immune system becomes unable to protect the body from pathogenic micro-organisms.

**Immunization** – Delivering or injecting vaccines for artificially acquired immunity.

**Child mortality rate** – Possible rate of child death between birth and five years of age. It is expressed as the number of child deaths under five years of age per 1,000 live births per annum.

**Law “On education”** – Approved at the IX Session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 28, 1997. It provides the legal framework for training, upbringing and vocational education of citizens and aims to ensure the constitutional right of every person to education.

**Loan** – An agreement on lending or obtaining money on certain terms and conditions.

**Malaria** – A life-threatening parasitic disease, transmitted from person to person through the bite of the female anopheles mosquito, which requires blood to nurture her eggs.

**Market economy** – A type of economic organization based on free private producers and free individual consumers interacting on the market.

**Maternal mortality** – Death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of the termination of her pregnancy from any pregnancy-related cause.



**Microfinance** – Financial services to low-income people including those involved in individual entrepreneurial activity.

**Millennium Declaration** – The document adopted at the Millennium Summit in 2000. The Millennium Declaration was signed by 191 countries. It reflects a common vision and agreement of the International community concerning the action plan for the 21st century. The Declaration contains eight key development goals.

**Millennium Summit** – Major event in the world history, where leaders of 189 countries of the world met to discuss the most pressing global issue: how to make the world a better place. It took place in 2000.

**National Program for Personnel Training** – New educational model adopted in 1997. Given the scope of its objectives, it is second to none in the CIS countries. It focuses on step-by-step reforms of all aspects of the continuous education system and personnel training of the new generation.

**Natural resources** – They can be nonrenewable, such as various fossil fuels and minerals, and renewable, such as food, trees, clean water and air.

**Neonatal period** – The period that starts at birth and ends 28 days after birth.

**Official Development Assistance (ODA)** – Financial, in-kind and other investment made by developed countries in developing and poor countries.

**Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)** – The organization that focuses on counterterrorism and confronting radical Islamic movements. SCO comprises Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

**Sustainable development** – The process that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**Technical assistance** – Transfer of technical knowledge and productive experience to recipient country on concessional conditions or free of charge.

**Trend** – Tendency in the development of an event or an idea.

**Tuberculosis** – is an infectious disease spread from one person to another by airborne transmission. The causal agent is mycobacterium tuberculosis. Pulmonary tuberculosis is the most frequent site of involvement and it is infectious.

**UNAIDS** – Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, that brings together the efforts and resources of UN system organizations to respond to HIV/AIDS at global and national levels.

**UNESCO** – Specialized UN agency that coordinates and promotes cooperation among countries in education, science and culture.

**UNFPA** – United Nations Population Fund is the international UN organization that addresses development issues and promotes the rights of all women, men and children to health and equal opportunities.

**UNICEF** – United Nations Children's Fund – the only organization in the UN system which focuses on children specifically. Its activities help to protect and develop children and to help them survive. Branches of the organization are acting in many countries and

regions of the world.

**United Nations (UN)** – The international organization founded in 1945 to promote and maintain peace and develop international cooperation.

**United Nations Development Program (UNDP)** – UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. Present in 166 countries, working with governments on their own solutions to global and national development challenges.

**UNODC** – The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is a special UN agency established to coordinate international cooperation in struggling against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

**Vulnerable group** – A group of people that is most likely to be infected due to its inappropriate behavior or having a specific disease.

**WHO (World Health Organization)** – The specialized UN agency that controls and coordinates international health issues and community health protection.

**World Bank (WB)** – World Bank is an international financial institution owned by its 184 member countries and working to reduce poverty worldwide.

# On these web-sites you can obtain information about MDGs

<http://www.un.uz>

*in English*

The UN website for Uzbekistan contains information on the UN agencies operating in Uzbekistan and main UN activities that relate to concerted efforts in supporting the Government to achieve the national Millennium Development Goals.

<http://www.cyberschoolbus.un.org/russian/index>

*in English and Russian*

"The United Nations Cyberschoolbus" is an interactive component of the Global Teaching and Learning Project. This website contains teaching materials and envisages activities related to international affairs for schools throughout the world.

<http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/GMIS/home.do?siteId=2>

*in English*

The World Bank website aims to provide information on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Bank activities towards the MDGs, covering each goal and region.

<http://youthink.worldbank.org/>

*in English*

The World Bank website for youth and children that provides information on development issues, invites young people to share their stories and calls for action to make the world a better place.

<http://www.millenniumcampaign.org/>

*in English*

The website provides information on the MDGs, the global campaign towards their achievement and efforts of governments, non-governmental organizations and other groups of people both at local and global levels.

<http://www.nyo.unep.org/action>

*in English*

The United Nations Environment Programme website serves as an environmental guide for children and youth. It informs them about the global economy and ecology, the role of children, youth, women and other non-governmental organizations in environmental protection.

<http://www.unicef.org;>

*in English, Spanish, French and Arabic*

The UNICEF website – the United Nations Children's Fund.

<http://www.unicef.org/voy/voy.html>

*in English, Spanish, French and Arabic*

The UNICEF website – "Voices of Youth". One can find information on MDGs, child rights, education issues and HIV/AIDS. One can also speak out and play games.

<http://www.unaids.org/en/GetStarted/YoungPeople.asp>

The UNAIDS website page for young people. It covers joint efforts of all UN organizations against HIV/AIDS at global and national levels.

<http://www.unesco.org/education>

*in English and French*

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) website page for education issues. The website topics include the right to education, early childhood, primary and secondary education, higher and secondary vocational education, literacy issues and many others.

<http://www.crin.org>

*in English, Arabic, Spanish and French*

The CRIN web page – The Child Rights Information Network.

The website deals with the following issues: child rights protection, armed conflicts, child labor, disabled children, education, HIV/AIDS and others.

<http://www.unodc.org/youthnet>

*in English, Arabic, Spanish and French*

The Global Youth Network is the site run by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to increase youth involvement with the international community in developing drug abuse prevention policies and programmes.



# Questionnaire

**Dear Friend!**

The authors of the book hope that you enjoyed reading it and found some useful information on what is being done in the world to make it a better place.

We ask you to fill in a small questionnaire and send it to any of the following addresses:

**UN office in Uzbekistan**

4, Taras Shevchenko street  
Tashkent 700029, Uzbekistan.

e-mail: registry.uz@undp.org

1. Family Name, First Name\_\_\_\_\_
2. Region (oblast, city, district)\_\_\_\_\_
3. School, grade\_\_\_\_\_
4. Have you heard about the MDGs before?\_\_\_\_\_
5. Would you like to know more about the MDGs?\_\_\_\_\_
6. Will you tell your peers about the MDGs?\_\_\_\_\_
7. What can you and your friends do (or, maybe, what are you doing already) to achieve:

MDG 1\_\_\_\_\_

MDG 2\_\_\_\_\_

MDG 3\_\_\_\_\_

MDG 4\_\_\_\_\_

MDG 5\_\_\_\_\_

MDG 6\_\_\_\_\_

MDG 7\_\_\_\_\_

MDG 8\_\_\_\_\_

**Thank you!**



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MDG 4\_\_\_\_\_

MDG 5\_\_\_\_\_

MDG 6\_\_\_\_\_

MDG 7\_\_\_\_\_

MDG 8\_\_\_\_\_

**Thank you!**







This is a reference book for high school and university students. It is aimed at providing information about the Millennium Development Goals and the activities to achieve them at global and national levels.

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