

Existing Attempts to formulate a solution for addressing interrelated challenges

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Abstract

The existing attempts to address challenges and crises faced by humanity are being explored within limitations of the current paradigm and its framework. In this paper, we take millennium development goals which try to help meet and propagate development goals to meet the fundamental needs of people around the world as an example. The UN is now looking at post-2015 goals which will play a critical role in elements, force to drive change and address various challenges of the 21st century. Therefore, it is worthwhile to look at some of these old and new attempts and assesses the viability, and also to look if there is any common grounds and scope to set a framework in order to see through win-win situations for people to come together and work to address these challenges.

I. UN Millennium Development Goals¹

"Eradicating extreme poverty continues to be one of the main challenges of our time, and is a major concern of the international community. Ending this scourge will require the combined efforts of all, governments, civil society organizations and the private sector, in the context of a stronger and more effective global partnership for development. The Millennium Development Goals set time bound targets, by which progress in reducing income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter and exclusion — while promoting gender equality, health, education and environmental sustainability — can be measured. They also embody basic human rights — the rights of each person on the planet to health, education, shelter and security. The Goals are ambitious but feasible and, together with the comprehensive United Nations development agenda, set the course for the world's efforts to alleviate extreme poverty by 2015."

The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – which range from halving extreme poverty rates to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015 – form a blueprint agreed to by all the world's countries and the world's leading development institutions. They have galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest. From this site, explore the efforts of the UN and its partners for building a better world.

The United Nations Millennium Campaign, started in 2002, supports and inspires people from around the world to take action in support of the Millennium Development Goals. Watch the videos by the Millennium Campaign on poverty, education, women's empowerment, maternal health and the environment and discover how the lives of ten ordinary people around the world are impacted in profound ways by the level of progress their countries have made towards achieving the Goals.

The Millennium Project was commissioned by the United Nations Secretary-General in 2002 to develop a concrete action plan for the world to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and to reverse the grinding poverty, hunger and disease affecting

billions of people. In 2005, the independent advisory body headed by Professor Jeffrey Sachs, presented its final recommendations to the Secretary-General in a synthesis volume “Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals.”

Millennium Summit- In September 2000, building upon a decade of major United Nations conferences and summits, world leaders came together at United Nations Headquarters in New York to adopt the United Nations Millennium Declaration, committing their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets - with a deadline of 2015 - that have become known as the Millennium Development Goals.

2005 World Summit-The 2005 World Summit, held from 14 to 16 September at United Nations Headquarters in New York, brought together more than 170 Heads of State and Government. It was a once-in-a-generation opportunity to take bold decisions in the areas of development, security, human rights and reform of the United Nations. The agenda was based on an achievable set of proposals outlined in March 2005 by Secretary-General Kofi Annan in his report “In Larger Freedom”.

2008 High-level Event on the MDGs-Governments, foundations, businesses and civil society groups rallied around the call to action to slash poverty, hunger and disease by 2015, by announcing new commitments to meet the Millennium Development Goals, at a high-level event at UN Headquarters on 25 September 2008. The gathering "exceeded our most optimistic expectations," UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said, noting that it generated an estimated \$16 billion, including some \$1.6 billion to bolster food security, more than \$4.5 billion for education and \$3 billion to combat malaria.

2010 Summit on the Millennium Development Goals-The 2010 MDG Summit concluded with the adoption of a global action plan -- Keeping the Promise: United to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals -- and the announcement of a number of initiatives against poverty, hunger and disease. In a major push to accelerate progress on women’s and children’s health, a number of Heads of State and Government from developed and developing countries, along with the private sector, foundations, international organizations, civil society and research organizations, pledged over \$40 billion in resources over the next five years.

2013: MDG Acceleration and Beyond 2015 On 25 September 2013, the President of the UN General Assembly hosted a special event to follow up on efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the Special Event towards achieving the MDGs, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon presented to Member States his report entitled “A Life of Dignity for All”. In the outcome document adopted by Member States, world leaders renewed their commitment to meet the MDG’s targets and agreed to hold a high-level Summit in September 2015 to adopt a new set of Goals building on the achievements of the MDGs.

On 23 September 2013, the Secretary-General hosted a high-level forum to catalyze and accelerate further action to achieve the MDGs and enrich the deliberations of the General Assembly and beyond. The forum focused on concrete examples of scaling up success and identifying further opportunities. Additional commitments to boost MDG achievement were announced, bringing the total to more than \$2.5 billion.

II. New millennium project²

Purpose: Improve humanity's prospects for building a better future.

Mission: Improve thinking about the future and make that thinking available through a variety of media for feedback to accumulate wisdom about the future for better decisions today.

Vision: A global foresight network of Nodes, information, and software, building a global collective intelligence system recognized for its ability to improve prospects for humanity. A think tank on behalf of humanity, not on behalf of a government, or an issue, or an ideology, but on behalf of building a better future for all of us.

Key Outputs:

Global Futures Intelligence System
Annual State of the Future reports
Futures Research Methodology 3.0
Special global futures research

History

The Millennium Project was founded in 1996 after a three-year feasibility study with the United Nations University, Smithsonian Institution, Futures Group International, and the American Council for the UNU. It is now an independent non-profit global participatory futures research think tank of futurists, scholars, business planners, and policy makers who work for international organizations, governments, corporations, NGOs, and universities. The Millennium Project manages a coherent and cumulative process that collects and assesses judgments from over 2,500 people since the beginning of the project selected by its 40 Nodes around the world. The work is distilled in its annual "State of the Future", "Futures Research Methodology" series, and special studies.

The Project was initiated by the Smithsonian Institution, The Futures Group International, and the United Nations University (UNU). It was created through a three-year feasibility study funded by the U.S. EPA, UNDP, and UNESCO, in which participated over 200 futurists and scholars from about 50 countries. Phase I of the feasibility study began in 1992 with funding from U.S. EPA to identify and link futurists and scholars around the world to create the initial design of the Project and conduct a first test on population and environmental issues. In 1993/94 during Phase II, a series of reports were created on futures research methodology and long-range issues important to Africa, funded by UNDP. Phase III, conducted in 1994/95 under the auspices of the UNU/WIDER and funded by UNESCO concluded with the final feasibility study report. Today, the Project accomplishes its mandate by connecting individuals and institutions around the world to collaborate on research to address important global challenges. Since 1996, about 2,500 futurists, scholars, decision-makers, and business planners from over 50 countries contributed with their views to the Millennium Project research.

The project is not a one-time study of the future, but provides an on-going capacity as a geographically and institutionally dispersed think tank. It was selected among the 100 Best Practices by UN Habitat, among best 7 foresight organizations by US Office of Energy, eleven of the thirteen annual State of the Future reports were selected by Future Survey as

among the year's best books on the future, and the international journal Technological Forecasting & Social Change dedicates several entire issues to the annual State of the Future.

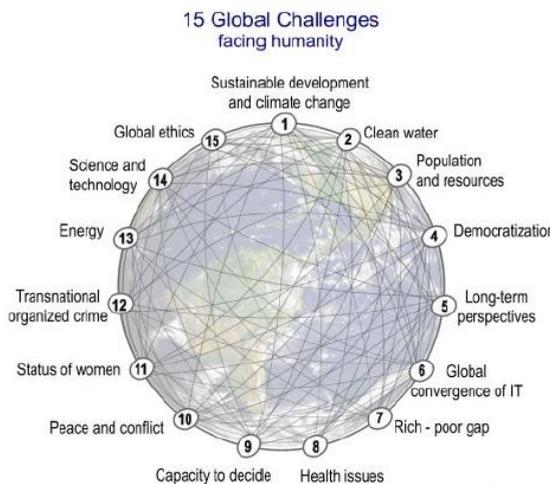
The Millennium Project's primary products include:

- On-going assessment of what are the most significant long-range issues and opportunities, as well as focused analysis of policies and agencies to address them;
- Communications network of futurists and scholars with an international information system of futures research that provides public access;
- The annual State of the Future report (based on an integration of others' forecasts and the Project's own work, and built on the foundation of the previous years' reports);
- Special studies such as Future Issues of Science and Technology, Futures Research Methodology, Middle-East Peace Scenarios, Environmental Security, Education and Learning to the year 2030, Future Global Ethical Issues, Lessons and Questions from History, and Future of Africa;
- Advanced training in the methodology and analysis of critical issues, opportunities, and challenges of the future.

Millennium Project products include: Futures Research Methodology; the annual State of the Future reports, Environmental Security studies; State of the Future Index; a six part series Africa in 2025; World Leaders on Global Challenges; and other researches available at Books and Reports and Special Studies.

The Project works with U.N. Organizations, governments, corporations, NGOs, universities, and individuals. To interconnect global and local thinking, regional "Nodes" (groups of individuals and institutions) have been established to conduct the work of the project location.

Global Challenges for Humanity



The 15 Global Challenges provide a framework to assess the global and local prospects for humanity. Their description, with a range of views and actions to address each, enriched with regional views and progress assessments are updated each year since 1996 and published in the annual State of the Future. The short description of the challenges appears in the print version of the report, while a detailed, more complex one is on the CD that accompanies the report. The detailed version of the Global Challenges available in the CD's Chapter 1 total over 1,300 pages. For each challenge, there is a more comprehensive overview, alternative views or additional comments from participants on the overview, regional perspectives and relevant information from recent literature, a set of actions with a range of views from interviews with decision-makers to address the challenge, additional actions and views on those actions, and suggested indicators to measure progress or lack thereof.

The Challenges are interdependent: an improvement in one makes it easier to address others; deterioration in one makes it harder to address others. Arguing whether one is more important than another is like arguing that the human nervous system is more important than the respiratory system. These Challenges are transnational in nature and transinstitutional in solution. They cannot be addressed by any government or institution acting alone. They require collaborative action among governments, international organizations, corporations, universities, NGOs, and creative individuals. Although listed in sequence, Challenge 1 on sustainable development and climate change is no more or less important than Challenge 15 on global ethics. There is greater consensus about the global situation as expressed in these Challenges and the actions to address them than is evident in the news media.

15 Global Challenges

1. How can sustainable development be achieved for all while addressing global climate change?
2. How can everyone have sufficient clean water without conflict?
3. How can population growth and resources be brought into balance?
4. How can genuine democracy emerge from authoritarian regimes?
5. How can policymaking be made more sensitive to global long-term perspectives?
6. How can the global convergence of information and communications technologies work for everyone?
7. How can ethical market economies be encouraged to help reduce the gap between rich and poor?
8. How can the threat of new and reemerging diseases and immune micro-organisms be reduced?
9. How can the capacity to decide be improved as the nature of work and institutions change?
10. How can shared values and new security strategies reduce ethnic conflicts, terrorism, and the use of weapons of mass destruction?

11. How can the changing status of women help improve the human condition?
12. How can transnational organized crime networks be stopped from becoming more powerful and sophisticated global enterprises?
13. How can growing energy demands be met safely and efficiently?
14. How can scientific and technological breakthroughs be accelerated to improve the human condition?
15. How can ethical considerations become more routinely incorporated into global decisions?

How are these 15 Global Challenges up-dated and improved each year?

1. Feedback from Millennium Project research – education, energy, collective intelligence, etc.
2. Staff and Interns scanning the Internet.
3. Experts are asked to review last year’s text.
4. The 15 Global Challenges are on-line for public input
5. Regional input is requested from Node Chairs
6. Feedback is invited via Millennium Project email lists
7. Conferences, seminars, publications are monitored
8. Daily news reports from Interns
9. International travel of lead author (50-60% time – 10 to 15 countries per year), conversations, audience feedback
10. Then distilled for patterns and data double checked

III. Enhancing development effectiveness through excellence in evaluation³

The World Bank Group consists of five institutions—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Development Association (IDA), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Its mission is to fight poverty for lasting results and to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity, and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors.

The Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) is an independent, three-part unit within the World Bank Group. IEG-World Bank is charged with evaluating the activities of the IBRD (The World Bank) and IDA, IEG-IFC focuses on assessment of IFC’s work toward private sector development, and IEG-MIGA evaluates the contributions of MIGA guarantee projects and services. IEG reports directly to the Bank’s Board of Directors through the Director-General, Evaluation.

The goals of evaluation are to learn from experience, to provide an objective basis for assessing the results of the Bank Group’s work, and to provide accountability in the

achievement of its objectives. It also improves Bank Group work by identifying and disseminating the lessons learned from experience and by framing recommendations drawn from evaluation findings.

Summary

For the World Bank and its partners, the ever-present test is to deliver results—to lift people out of poverty and promote socially and environmentally sustainable development. Achieving such success in any individual country is increasingly intertwined with making progress on shared global challenges. A fair and efficient international trade regime, for example, is a global public good that allows developing countries to trade more and grow faster. The increasing global threat of climate change—a “public bad,” by contrast—particularly imperils the poor, who bear the brunt of more frequent natural disasters and hazards to health and agriculture.

1. Shared Global Challenges-The Challenge of Global Public Goods

Tackling global climate change and providing other important global public goods present some of the greatest challenges of our time. Indeed, many global public goods are chronically undersupplied. Why? Because it is difficult to secure collective action among nations to provide a public good—such as keeping air clean—particularly when the costs are borne locally while the benefits are largely captured nationally or globally. Yet there is a growing interconnection between the different types of investments and actions needed at various levels to foster global public goods.

The World Bank Group has emphasized the need to foster global public goods as one of its main priorities in the future. The effective provision of global public goods increasingly influences development results (discussed in Part I above), especially addressing the many dimensions of poverty, including vulnerability. The Bank’s strategic framework for its role with regard to global public goods notes that the Bank can connect global concerns to country programs and advocate for collective international action. How can the Bank enhance its effectiveness in this area?

Can the Bank’s Country-Based Model Foster Global Public Goods? Relying on the country-based model as the platform for the Bank’s work on global public goods is a double-edged sword. The model works well when national partners see an alignment between domestic and global benefits, and when the Bank has an attractive instrument to help implement action at the country level. For example, the Bank’s successful work in client countries, to help phase out ozone-depleting substances, benefited from the existence of the Montreal Protocol—a binding agreement that committed countries to globally agreed action—and the Multilateral Fund, which provided resources for investments. Global Environment Facility (GEF) grants have also been well integrated into Bank country programs, such as in China, where a large GEF portfolio has buttressed growing attention to environmental issues. And in Vietnam, the Bank has been able to use its multisectoral expertise, combined with concessional finance, to help the authorities cope with the threat of avian flu, in part because there was strong national interest in averting economic fallout in the domestic food industry.

The country-based model, however, comes under strain, especially when global and country interests are seen to diverge significantly and the Bank’s traditional tools, including

its lending, do not gain traction with clients. This makes it doubly difficult to secure progress with global public goods. Tackling climate change requires huge adjustments in various economic behaviors, including reducing emissions and improving economy wide energy efficiency and use. For many countries, the benefits of such actions seem remote while the costs accrue in the near term. To date, though, the Bank has not been able to call on an attractive large-scale funding program or invoke an international framework to encourage comprehensive action on climate change. It will be important to see how the recently discussed Climate Investment Funds help improve this situation.

The Bank pays attention to fostering global public goods in its high-level corporate strategies and the topic has been emphasized by the president as one of the Bank's six strategic pillars. However, attention wanes as one moves down the levels from corporate strategies to sectoral or regional strategies, and then down one more level to country strategies. Both the Bank's GPG Framework and Long-Term Strategic Exercise discussed global public goods extensively but lacked specifics on how to translate corporate priorities into country action. The treatment in strategies at the next level down—the Bank's networks and Regional units—varies significantly. Attention to global public goods is more prominent in both sectoral and Regional strategies dealing with the environment than in those dealing with the health sector. This may be due to the type of intervention needed in health sector global public goods—such as communicable disease control, which requires a strong national focus that might not be explicitly connected to global action.

The systems for integrating global public goods into country strategies are underdeveloped. Environmental commons is frequently noted in country strategies (in part because GEF projects are mainstreamed in the Bank's systems), but other global public goods are less often emphasized. There is no evidence that over time the treatment of global public goods in Bank country strategies has expanded, but very recent examples of good practice—such as in Brazil— may pave the way for more thorough and consistent strategic planning. The Bank has at least three levers for moving from strategy to action at the country level—budget and trust fund allocation, financing instruments, and global programs. Each is discussed in turn below.

2. Resource allocation

The Bank estimates its administrative expenditure on global public goods at around \$110 million in fiscal 2007, nearly half of which is from sources that are outside the Bank's core budget, such as trust funds. At about 4 percent of its overall operating budget, this is one of the smaller allocations for the Bank's six strategic priorities. These estimates should be treated with some caution because they may vary significantly, depending on the definitions and data classifications used. Going forward, a more precise definition and tracking of spending on global public goods would be a useful management tool.

A heavy reliance on trust funds for financing global public goods work may itself increase the difficulties of mainstreaming such activity alongside long-standing work financed by the Bank's own budget. Spending on global public goods, as a whole, has risen rapidly over the past five years, with the biggest increase for work on environmental commons.

3. Financing instruments

Concessional finance is important to foster many global public goods, and in recent years, the Bank has committed substantial IDA funding to help countries in programs with clear global public goods dimensions, such as HIV/AIDS and environmental commons. Often, country-level implementation capacity is stretched, however, and national priorities may take precedence over some global public goods considerations. Staff report that there is great reluctance among national partners and Bank country teams to allow IDA allocations targeted for poverty reduction to be diverted to fostering global public goods, which may not immediately benefit the poorest populations. A recent innovation in IDA is a specific allocation for regional (multicountry) projects. Although it is too early to assess how well this is working, it should be monitored for lessons in mirroring this approach for some global public goods; great care would be needed to avoid fragmenting IDA's overall framework.

When the Bank has had a clear and viable instrument to help its country partners take action on some global public goods, there has been progress—the GEF is a good example. Where the Bank has not had an obviously attractive financial instrument—and/or where there has been a lack of demand from country partners—it is less easy to see progress. Measures to protect and conserve important forest resources around the world, for example, have produced a highly varied picture. In Indonesia, an evaluation of the Bank's country assistance program from 1999 to 2006 showed that it covered forestry issues with large-scale analytical work but little lending. Over that period, the traction achieved by the Bank was very limited, and deforestation continued at a rapid clip.

There is often a mismatch between country needs (and resources) and global ambitions for global public goods. In middle-income countries, the Bank's ability to influence (or persuade) a country to take concrete action on some global public goods is inherently limited, even though effective provision of those goods requires deep participation by these middle-income countries. The limits of nonconcessional finance are clear, for example, in the Bank's work on avian influenza, where only 7 of the 50 projects approved are financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and, to date, only \$12 million of the \$94 million in IBRD loans have been disbursed.

4. Global programs

The Bank is now a partner in some 160 global programs and partnerships, and about 90 percent of the total spending of these global programs and partnerships, which is overseen by the Bank, is directed at global public goods. A few large initiatives account for most of this spending: the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria; the GEF; and the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The Bank's administrative effort in global programs and partnerships is not fully driven by global public goods concerns, however, since more than 100 of these programs are focused largely on national public goods, such as urban development or regulation of the markets for infrastructure.

Despite the Bank's direct role as a partner in global programs, systematic linkages to country programs have been lacking at times. For example, many of the programs had only modest participation by middle-income countries. Task managers for global programs have not commonly been required to demonstrate how such programs have added value to

country programs and Bank operations, and often lack the incentive or administrative budget to do so.

Merely locating a global program in the Bank—there are 57 such programs—does not guarantee effective country linkages. For example, linkages were weak in the Population Reproductive Health Capacity Building Program, despite the potential synergies with Bank investment operations in various countries. IEG evaluations have also found that greater legitimacy of a global program does appear to foster stronger linkages with country operations.

In the Bank's efforts to provide regional public goods—and to link regional and country concerns and opportunities—it faces challenges similar to those for global public goods. Regional programs have risen in importance in recent years, but their integration into country programs remains the exception rather than the rule, and they still account for a modest share of Bank lending.

The Bank's Advocacy on Global Public Goods: What Has Worked and What Has Not Successful advocacy goes beyond encouraging action at the country level. It also involves producing collective global responses and promoting the development interests of the poor in international agreements and frameworks for action.

Promoting improvements in the global trading framework is an example of the Bank's advocacy at its best. Key ingredients included a long period of working directly with partner countries, the assembly of first-rate intellectual and analytical research capacity, proactive and highly visible dissemination, and the willingness to engage in public debate. These were combined to excellent effect, and the Bank's work also had an opportunity to gain traction in the context of "live" negotiations for the Doha round of a new international trade agreement.

The experience with avian flu also illustrates the Bank's strengths as an advocate and convener. The Bank's contributions to a global response was built on robust economic analysis, convening power, fiduciary reputation, and multisectoral expertise. It also helped that the ground was fertile for the Bank's advocacy, given that global and national concerns aligned as country needs were urgently felt.

Advocacy on environmental commons has proved a more complex challenge. The Bank has played a positive advocacy role in some very practical settings, including the securing of resources for the GEF, the launch of the Prototype Carbon Fund (and subsequent carbon funds), and methodologies to put the Clean Development Mechanism into action. The extent to which the Bank has been a leading influential advocate on climate change is more debatable, but there is now a platform on which to build future advocacy work, including the Bank's new Strategic Framework for Climate Change.

Advocacy through global programs has become an increasingly important channel for fostering global public goods. Giving proper voice and representation to developing countries in such programs improves their responsiveness and long-term sustainability. Yet, developing country voices remain underrepresented—not least in the governance of many global programs—and whether the Bank could have pushed harder on this issue remains a question. It is encouraging that governance arrangements in several programs, including the GEF and CGIAR, have improved over time. For large new global programs aimed at

climate change, it is critical to ensure sound and equitable governance arrangements that balance the interests of the key parties involved.

Improving the Bank's Support for Global Public Goods: Lessons from Experience The Bank's country model has its place in fostering global public goods. It has worked well when national and global interests coincide—often with an agreed international framework for action, such as the Montreal Protocol—and when grant finance supports country-based investments.

Looking ahead, some of the great shared global challenges arise where national and global benefits diverge significantly—most notably on climate protection. In tackling these challenges, the Bank—including through cooperation with the International Finance Corporation and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency—needs to find a way to bridge the gap more effectively between global needs and country preferences. Lessons from this review suggest some measures in five areas that may help the Bank upgrade its ability to foster global public goods.

First, the Bank can create better incentives to deliver global public goods effectively at the country level. This would include new approaches to setting budgets and recognizing the performance of managers and staff. On budget setting, one option is to set aside, at the corporate level, significant administrative funding to be allocated to country teams—transparently and possibly competitively—for high-priority global public goods work at the country level. Care would be needed to make sure such funding was used as a genuine addition by teams and not simply to displace other activity. To provide better incentives to staff, managers at all levels need to consider recognizing country- and global-level work on global public goods in performance management systems.

Second, the Bank can consider clearer organizational arrangements to best select, and indeed link together, responses at country, regional, and global levels. Some Regions may want to have dedicated staff advancing work on regional programs (and regional public goods), as has been done in Africa, and perhaps expand their purview to cover global public goods as well. But this is not a one-size-fits-all prescription, and other Regions may have different arrangements suitable to their circumstances.

Third, a more effective approach to the delivery of the Bank's global knowledge and capacity to country teams working on global public goods would be beneficial. To this end, the way the Bank can best deploy its expertise, particularly that of its specialists located at the center of the institution in the network anchors, should be reviewed. Fourth, the Bank and its stakeholders could renew attention to ensuring that the perspective of developing countries is connected effectively with global responses. The Bank might be able to use its standing more powerfully to give greater voice to developing countries in the governance of significant global programs. It should take a more proactive stance in advocating for development interests—and developing country partners—in international forums (and agreements) dealing with global public goods. That would include the Bank's continuing to secure additional development assistance and promote the design and use of market-based instruments to help developing countries provide global public goods. The Bank could also explore further ways to stimulate South-South exchange of knowledge—and the development and application of new technologies designed with and for the South—to contribute to global public goods, such as climate-friendly energy production and use.

Finally, a firmer and more precise justification is needed for the costs and benefits of actions being proposed for the Bank's work on fostering global public goods, to ensure that such work is financially and institutionally sustainable over the long term. Particularly for global programs, the Bank must redouble its efforts to be more selective in its engagement and more forthright in its existing programs whose benefits and cost effectiveness are questionable. The Bank should also be insistent about putting in place, and using, sound results frameworks, underpinned by realistic and cost-effective monitoring and evaluation systems.

IV. Assessment of attempts

Each of the attempts was unique and converge for a same purpose i.e for the welfare of the humanity and world. Instead of looking at which are the best existing formulations to equitably address each of the challenges and individually at the global level, it is important to look at holistic manner.

The attempts are build on common principles and values with diverse ideas towards solutions for the global community. Therefore implementing UN millennium development goals effectively in all countries is and should the foremost agenda with help of assessment methods and criteria to evaluate its feasibility for implementation and enhancement for post 2015 goals.

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