



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
National Capital Region
DIVISION OF CITY SCHOOLS
San Francisco High School Compound
Misamis St., Bago Bantay,
Quezon City, Metro Manila



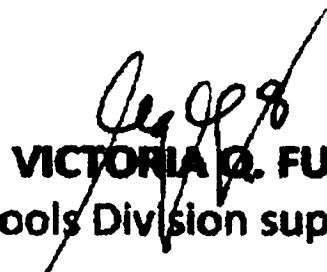
September 25, 2009


MEMORANDUM TO:

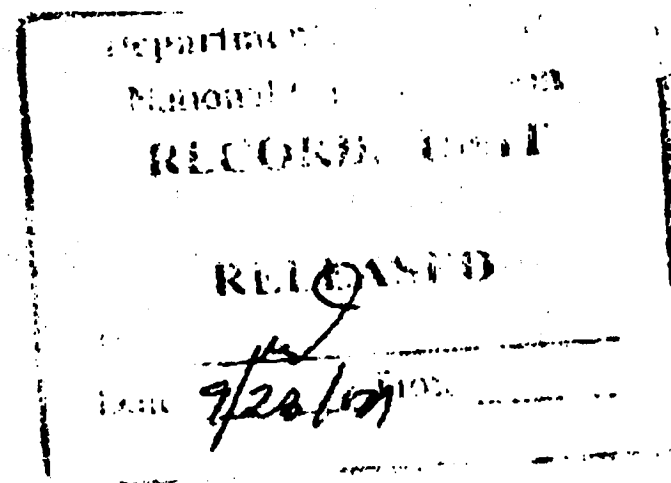
Asst. Schools Division Superintendents
Division/District Supervisors
Elementary/Secondary School Principals, Head Teachers and Teacher In-Charge
(Secondary Public and Private Schools)

**Subject: ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2000-2015**

Attached is a letter dated September 17, 2009 from Dr. Teresita G. Domalanta, CESO III, Director IV, National Capital Region, Department of Education with its enclosures, contents of which are self-explanatory for your information and appropriate action.


VICTORIA Q. FUENTES
Schools Division superintendent


Republika ng Pilipinas
(Republic of the Philippines)
KAGAWARAN NG EDUKASYON
(DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION)
PAMBANSANG PUNONG REHIYON
(NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION)
Daang Misamis, Bago Bantay, Lungsod Quezon
(Misamis St., Bago Bantay, Quezon City)



September 22, 2009


To: City/Schools Division Superintendents

Dear Sir/Madam:

Attached is a letter dated September 17, 2009 from Mr. Nel Espiritu Jr., Deputy Chair, National Organizing Committee-Manila Business College relative to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals 2000-2015, and its enclosures, contents of which are self-explanatory for your information and appropriate action.

Thank you very much.

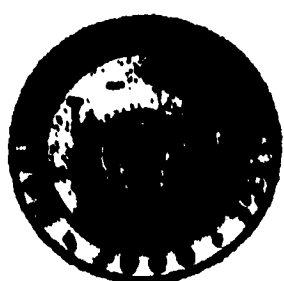
Very truly yours,


TERESITA G. DOMALANTA, CESO III
Director IV

Regional Letter No. 367

"Character, Competence, Excellence and Distinction"

1206



MANILA BUSINESS COLLEGE

17 September 2009
UN Millennium
Development Goals

The Regional Director
~~Department of Education~~
~~National Capitol Region~~
~~Bago Bantay, Quezon City~~

Dear Sir/Madam:

We are very happy to inform you that the MANILA BUSINESS COLLEGE is spearheading the 9th Anniversary Celebration for the United Nations Millennium Development Goals 2000-2015 this coming October 16, 17 and 18, 2009 nationwide. We want to honor and show our most sincere appreciation to all UN officials and their UN staff operating in the Philippines. Salamat po United Nations and UNDP.

The United Nations Systems is once again inviting all government and non-government organizations, government and private individuals, schools, colleges and universities to promote and support the UN Millennium Development Goals campaign for STAND UNITED AND TAKE ACTION TO FIGHT POVERTY, HUNGER AND DISEASES pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 717-24, for eradication of poverty in our country.

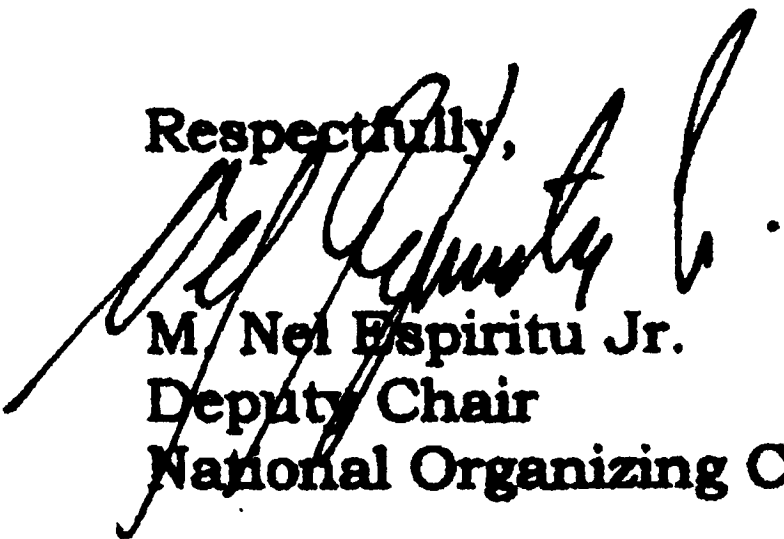
In this connection, respectfully requesting your office to support, to campaign and advocate the UN MDG Goals:

- 1) requesting all grade school and high school principals, teachers and student leaders to send their letters of support for the UN MDG Goals to Ms. Jacqueline Badcock, UNDP Coordinator, UNDP, 30/F, Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza, Ayala Avenue, Makati City.
- 2) requesting and encouraging grade school pupils and high school students with special arts talents to send posters, paintings (pencil or crayolas), poems, verses to create greater awareness about UN MDG Goals, by sending them to Ms. Maricor Salas-Ding, Vice-President for External Affairs, Manila Business College, Alvares Street, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Thank you very much and good day.

cc:
Ms. Maricor Salas-Ding
Vice-President for
External Affairs
Dean of Student Affairs
Tel. No. 314-6564

Respectfully,


M. Nel Espiritu Jr.
Deputy Chair
National Organizing Committee

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

(1) Brief background of the Millennium Development Goals (How was it conceived and started?)

Former United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Kofi Annan convened world leaders in September 2000 for the Millennium Summit in New York. At this historic international gathering at the beginning of the new millennium, 189 member-states of the UN reached a consensus that rich and poor countries alike should work together to achieve peace and security, respect human rights, promote good governance and strive for development, with attention to the needs of the poor, the vulnerable and the children of the world, to whom the future belongs.¹ This was encapsulated in the Millennium Declaration of 2000.

Through the Millennium Declaration, the UN member-states, which included the Philippines, committed themselves to achieve a set of time-bound development goals and targets called the Millennium Development Goals or MDGs. The MDGs are clear, quantifiable goals and targets for global human development, which are anchored on eradicating extreme poverty by 2015.

(2) Why was there a need to set the eight goals?

At the turn of the new millennium, there were an estimated 1 billion people in the world were poor, i.e., living on less than US \$1 a day, the international standard for measuring extreme poverty. Many were dying of hunger. Children did not survive infancy or were not able to go to school. Women died during childbirth. Women continued to be discriminated against. Diseases like HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis plagued the world. The environment continued to be degraded and exploited beyond its carrying capacity. These conditions have been the root of many of the problems the world –conflict, strife, unpeace, violence, instability and inequality.

In 2000, the UN took the lead in this worldwide campaign to end poverty, inequality and its consequences. By setting these eight goals that were quantifiable, measurable and time-bound, the message to end all forms of human deprivation became loud and clear: It can no longer be 'business as usual' and that we as a global community, after pledging to the achievement of the goals in September 2000, should be held accountable for achieving them. The MDGs were to become the rallying point for all countries to come together for this common end.

Supported by the UN, its resources and expertise, developed and developing countries mobilize financial support and political will, re-engage governments, re-orient development priorities and policies, build capacity and reach out to partners in civil society and the private sector.

(3) What are the eight goals?

¹ Officially, these are the key points of the Millennium Declaration.

WHAT ARE THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS?⁶

The MDGs are eight specific goals that represent the commitments of individual UN country members to address the most pressing forms of human deprivation: wretched poverty, urban congestion, hunger, thirst, illiteracy, death, disease and environmental degradation. Under each goal are specific measurable targets to be accomplished by a certain date. Most MDGs should be met by the year 2015. The goals and targets are shown below.

1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

Halve proportion of families below subsistence threshold of 20.4% of total families to 10.5%. Current rate is 16.7%.

Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and halve the proportion of underweight children (under 5 years old).

Halve the proportion of malnourished children from 9.8% to 4.9%.

2 Achieve Universal Access to Primary Education

Achieve universal access to primary education for children everywhere, boys and girls alike, by 2015.

Achieve universal access to primary education 90.05% to 100%.

3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

Eliminate gender disparity in primary education by 100% from 95.8% and in secondary education by 100%.

4 Reduce Child Mortality

Reduce children-under-five mortality rate by two-thirds by 2015.

Reduce children under-five mortality rate from 80 per 1000 children to 26.7 per 1000 children.

5 Improve Maternal Health

Reduce maternal mortality rate by three-quarters by 2015 (half by 2000, half by 2015).

Reduce maternal mortality rate from 209 to 52.2 per 100,000 live births.

Increase access to reproductive health (RH) services to 60 percent by 2005, 80 percent by 2010, and 100 percent by 2015.

6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.

Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse the incidence to malaria and other major diseases.

7 Ensure Environment Sustainability

Implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005, to reverse loss of environmental resources by 2015.

By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Halve the proportion of people with no access to safe drinking water or those who cannot afford it by 2015.

Increase proportion of households with access to safe drinking water from 73.7% to 86.8%.

8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable non-discriminatory trading and financial system, include a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally.

Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of the developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debts sustainable in the long term.

Cushion the impact of globalization on local producers. Particularly look into market volatility in foreign exchange.

Ensure that globalization positively impacts on the people.