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Millennium goals

For purposes of general paper discussion is to guide students on answering following likely questions

- (i) To what extent has Uganda succeeded in achieving the Millennium Goals (MDGS)?

Remainder

- (i) General paper questions calls for general knowledge and ability to use the English language to support general arguments rather than giving factual answers.
- (ii) Each point should be stated in full statement, described/all explained and illustrated with an example where necessary to earn full marks (3marks)
- (iii) Points should be rewritten in full paragraphs rather lists
- (iv) Answers to each question should be introduced by explaining the key terms.

Definition of key terms

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the eight goals set by the 189 UN member states in September 2000 and agreed to be achieved by the year 2015.

The following are the eight Millennium Development Goals:

1. to eliminate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. to achieve global primary education;
3. to empower women and promote gender equality
4. to reduce child mortality;
5. to promote maternal health;
6. to fight malaria, HIV/AIDS, and other diseases;
7. to promote environmental sustainability; and
8. to develop a universal partnership for development.

The following illustrate the achievements

1. to eliminate extreme poverty and hunger;

Uganda claims impressive results from implementation the MDGs, although progress has not been uniform across all the goals

Poverty has been reduced by two thirds through the many poverty eradication programs such as Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP, NUSAF, Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) and Parish Development Model.

2. to achieve global primary education;

To address the second MDG, of achieving global primary education Uganda in 1997 introduced Universal Primary Education (UPE), a bold initiative aimed at ensuring all children, regardless of their socio-economic background, have access to primary education.

3. to empower women and promote gender equality

to address the third MDG, the government of Uganda has contributed to women emancipation through affirmative actions in politics, education and other sectors. The 1995 Constitution emphasizes equality between men and women. The current vice president, prime minister and speaker are women

4. to reduce child mortality

Government's efforts to reduce child mortality include promotion of an enabling environment to end child marriage and teenage pregnancies, and measures to promote reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health services.

5. to promote maternal health

The government of Uganda has seen a significant reduction in maternal and child mortality rates through concerted efforts and strategic interventions such as Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Sharpened Plant

6. to fight malaria, HIV/AIDS, and other diseases

The government of Uganda claims to have reduced Malaria prevalence rate among children by 50% through donating mosquito nets and affordable antimalarial drugs. The government has successfully controlled HIV/AIDS through several programs including sex education and provision of free ARVS drugs.

7. to promote environmental sustainability

Through National Environmental Management Authority coordinates, monitors, regulating and supervises environmental managements in the country.

8. . to develop a universal partnership for development.

Uganda in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are implementing sustainable development programs to improve lives and lift people and communities out poverty. The UK also has development objectives in Uganda to dive clean, green inclusive growth and mutual prosperity

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