

ATHGO International
“Global Third Way:
Pursuing Global Security and Realizing the Millennium Development Goals”
International Symposium, Los Angeles 2005

Resolution Summary

As participants and members of the Alliance Toward Harnessing Global Opportunities, we present our resolution concerning the “Global Third Way: Pursuing Global Security and Realizing the Millennium Development Goals.”

1. We recognize the importance of the UN Millennium Development Goals as a global responsibility to safeguard the fundamental inherent human right to live in a secure world by adhering to the six shared values set forth by Kofi Annan: Freedom, Equity and Solidarity, Tolerance, Non-Violence, Respect for Nature, and Shared Responsibility.
2. We recognize that the MDGs are interrelated and interdependent (A59/2005) and that achieving any one of the MDGs will further enhance the chances of achieving the other MDGs.
3. We encourage all States to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. It threatens global security by leaving millions of people struggling to sustain life. We encourage research and implementation in the areas of micronutrients, debt relief, and agricultural reforms and education.
4. We recognize primary universal education for children, youth, and adults as a basic foundation for the implementation of both the Millennium Development Goals and Global Security not only for the present generation but also for the next. We encourage the implementation of programs, such as those in the World Food Program, that promote primary education while also taking into account cultural impediments concerning education, especially with regard to girls, and the use of child labor. We call upon States to adhere to resolution 2001/61 of the Commission on Human Rights regarding the importance of human rights as a priority in educational policies.
5. We call upon all States to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women. We urge all States to provide opportunities for equal education and work for women, for protection of women while in the work place, and for family planning and health education to young women. We strongly encourage the ending of discrimination, exploitation, and degrading cultural and religious practices concerning women. We recognize the importance of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and strongly urge their full and immediate implementation.
6. We are deeply convinced that in order for the UN to be successful in cutting the child mortality rate by 2/3, there needs to be significant reductions of major diseases and pandemics. To accomplish this, we greatly stress the need for education programs for mothers regarding health, nutrition, and clean water and an availability of low-priced generic medicine.
7. We are deeply concerned with the WHO's research from 2000 that shows that ½ million mothers die each year from childbirth and many more from injury, infection, and disease. To ensure better maternal care, we emphasize the need for permanent foreign and local doctors in each country. We proclaim that progress, obstacles, and allocation of funds must be monitored with monthly reports in order to ensure accountability on all levels. We encourage that such reports be carried out by doctors.
8. We encourage greater attention be given to the problem of combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, as threats to global health security. Based on the information provided by the WHO and various NGOs, we recognize that a failure to achieve this goal has serious implications for global security, since the transnational character of such diseases can create pandemics. We call for better health services and demographic centers, availability of affordable drugs, and health-related educational programs, especially for women.
9. We acknowledge the dependence of states and people on scarce, finite, and unequally distributed natural resources as major source of threats to global security. We propose the promotion of dialogue through the worldwide establishment of permanent, regionally based multilateral commissions to ameliorate tensions over the control, access, development, and consumption of said resources, recommend the accelerated development of key technologies for providing sustainable alternatives and more efficient use and recycling of finite resources, and urge nations to promote more moderate consumption.
10. We reaffirm the UN's role in strengthening synergistic partnerships (among UN bodies, international financial institutions, NGOs, civil-society, the private sector, and the global youth) necessary for the realization of the MDGs, while concurrently promoting global security and mutual cultural awareness. Further, we stress the need to foster a balanced and equitable system of international trade and finance with special focus on LDCs and HIPCs, to continue further rounds of debt relief, to cut agricultural and other tariffs, and to empower microfinance initiatives.

2005/11

Adopted on 20 November 2005

The ATHGO International participants in “Global Third Way: Pursuing Global Security and Realizing the Millennium Development Goals” adopt the following resolutions:

Recognizing the importance of the UN Millennium Development Goals as a global responsibility to safeguard the fundamental inherent human right to live in a secure world by adhering to the six shared values set forth by Kofi Annan: Freedom, Equity and Solidarity, Tolerance, Non-Violence, Respect for Nature, and Shared Responsibility,

Observing that the MDGs are interrelated and interdependent (A59/2005) and that achieving any one of the MDGs will further enhance the chances of achieving the other MDGs,

Goal 1

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:

1. Encouraging all States to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. Recognizing that extreme poverty and hunger threatens global security by leaving millions of people struggling to sustain life;
3. Encouraging research and implementation in the areas of micronutrients, debt relief, and agricultural reforms and education;

Goal 2

Achieve universal primary education:

1. Recognizing primary universal education for children, youth, and adults as a basic foundation for the implementation of both the Millennium Development Goals and Global Security not only for the present generation but also for the next;
2. Encouraging the implementation of programs, such as those in the World Food Program, that promote primary education while also taking into account cultural impediments concerning education, especially with regard to girls, and the use of child labor;
3. Calls upon States to adhere to resolution 2001/61 of the Commission on Human Rights regarding the importance of human rights as a priority in educational policies;

Goal 3

Promote gender equality and empower women:

1. Calls upon all States to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women;
2. Urging all States to provide opportunities for equal education and work for women, for protection of women while in the work place, and for family planning and health education to young women;
3. Encouraging the ending of discrimination, exploitation, and degrading cultural and religious practices concerning women;
4. Recognizing the importance of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and strongly urging their full and immediate implementation;

Goal 4

Reduce child mortality:

1. Convinced that in order for the UN to be successful in cutting the child mortality rate by 2/3, there needs to be significant reductions of major diseases and pandemics;

2. *Stressing* the need for education programs for mothers regarding health, nutrition, and clean water and an availability of low-priced generic medicine;

Goal 5

Improve maternal health:

1. *Concerned* with the WTO's research from 2000 that shows that ½ million mothers die each year from childbirth and many more from injury, infection, and disease;
2. *Emphasizing* the need for permanent foreign and local doctors in each country;
3. *Proclaiming* that progress, obstacles, and allocation of funds must be monitored with monthly reports in order to ensure accountability on all levels;
4. *Encouraging* that such reports be carried out by doctors;

Goal 6

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases:

1. *Encouraging* greater attention be given to the problem of combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, as threats to global health security;
2. *Recognizing* that a failure to achieve this goal has serious implications for global security, since the transnational character of such diseases can create pandemics;
3. *Calls for* better health services and demographic centers, availability of affordable drugs, and health-related educational programs, especially for women;

Goal 7

Ensure environmental sustainability:

1. *Acknowledging* the dependence of states and people on scarce, finite, and unequally distributed natural resources as major source of threats to global security;
2. *Proposing* the promotion of dialogue through the worldwide establishment of permanent, regionally based multilateral commissions to ameliorate tensions over the control, access, development, and consumption of said resources;
3. *Recommending* the accelerated development of key technologies for providing sustainable alternatives and more efficient use and recycling of finite resources;
4. *Urging* nations to promote more moderate consumption;

Goal 8

Develop a global partnership for development:

1. *Reaffirming* the UN's role in strengthening synergistic partnerships (among UN bodies, international financial institutions, NGOs, civil-society, the private sector, and the global youth) necessary for the realization of the MDGs, while concurrently promoting global security and mutual cultural awareness;
2. *Stressing* the need to foster a balanced and equitable system of international trade and finance with special focus on LDCs and HIPC, to continue further rounds of debt relief, to cut agricultural and other tariffs, and to empower microfinance initiatives.