

# Global lies?

A partial history of United Nations goals, with analysis of some large-scale social science.

Claims by world leaders, academics and others on global goals, progress and policies compared to the original UN resolutions, other documents and meanings of words



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By 2015: End inequality of child survival between socio-economic groups in countries. By 2015: Infant mortality rate below 3.5% and under-5 mortality rate below 4.5%, in all countries. By 2015: Maternal mortality under 60 per 100,000 for countries with intermediate mortality levels and 75 for those with highest mortality. Disparities between social groups should be narrowed. International Conference on Population And Development (Cairo, 1994) .....412

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Leaders at the 2015 Summit mislead the species by claiming new goals are "transformative" and "supremely ambitious". In fact they are attempting to delay the deadlines for water and sanitation for all by ten years in some countries and five years in others. Leaders do this even though a) nations agreed in 2012 that new goals should be based on Agenda 21 - which contains the goals for 2025 - and contribute to achieving existing agreements; b) leaders in 2015 at the same time reaffirm previous conference commitments and agree that governments will follow up goals according to the existing mandates. This means governments agree to follow up all conferences and summits. It is clearly a violation of the agreements to ignore the goals of water and sanitation for all in the "least developed countries" by 2020 and all people by 2025. Leaders also mislead the species on existing goals for 2015, reinforcing the false impression that the Millennium pledges, or the whole UN development agenda, were the easier so-called "MDGs". Some SDG targets are new and some not. Immediate measures to eradicate forced labour. Urgent action on climate change. As soon as possible, fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization. Urgent, significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitats and halt loss of biodiversity. By 2020, progress on greenhouse gases. By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of species. By 2020, halve deaths and injuries from road accidents. By 2020, expand scholarships for developing countries. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems. By 2020, reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training. By 2020, global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact. By 2020, universal, affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries. By 2020, substantially increase the number of settlements implementing integrated policies towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework, holistic disaster risk management. By 2020,

achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes. By 2020, developed countries to mobilize \$100 billion annually for developing countries on climate change. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems. By 2020, regulate fish harvesting, end overfishing, restore fish stocks. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas. By 2020, prohibit harmful fishing subsidies. By 2020, ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of freshwater ecosystems. By 2020, halt deforestation. By 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species. By 2020, measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species. By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts. By 2020, double the least developed countries' share of global exports. By 2020, enhance support to developing countries for reliable data on people. By 2025, achieve targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution. By 2025, end child labour..... 1898

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