

#GLOBALGOALSWORK TOOLKIT



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ABOUT #GLOBALGOALSWORK

This toolkit is meant to serve as a resource for advocates and implementers to:

- Focus on the added value of global goals
- Bring attention to the significant results achieved under the Millennium Development Goals
- Acknowledge the essential contributions made by the United States to advance the goals

ABOUT THE #GLOBALGOALSWORK SERIES

During the month of May and in the lead-up to the next global development agenda, Devex, UN Foundation, and Fenton are partnering to launch a new series on global goals. This series seeks to support an informed environment for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adoption in September.

TOOLKIT CONTENTS

1. Messaging Document	1
2. Fast Facts on Global Goals Results	2
3. 10 Fast Facts on US-backed Accomplishments	5
4. Return on Investment Fact Sheet¹	6
5. Quotes on Why Global Goals Matter	9
6. Social Media “Tear Sheet”	12

MORE INFORMATION

[Global Health Council Briefing Book](#)

[Aid Works: InterAction Issue Briefs](#)

[Global Daily: An Online News Aggregator](#)

HASHTAG

#GlobalGoalsWork

1 Advocates for Development Assistance

KEY MESSAGING

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 in 1990 by all the world's countries and all the world's leading development institutions. They have galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest.²

- 1. Global Goals Galvanize Action.** Since 2000, the eight Millennium Development Goals have galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest. There has been marked progress on poverty reduction, disease control, and increased access to schooling and infrastructure in the poorest countries of the world, especially in Africa, as a result of the MDGs.
- 2. Global Goals Strengthen Results.** Global goals measure improved outcomes, such as declines in mortality or increased youth literacy rates. (See Fast Facts in the next section)
- 3. Global Goals Focus Resources.** Time-bound targets help donors, in partnership with local leaders, focus resources on where they are needed most. The United States has been critical in contributing to achievements made toward reaching the goals through its generous foreign assistance, particularly signature global health and development programs, and also through foreign policy initiatives, economic development, and trade.
- 4. Global Goals are a Shared Responsibility.** In addition to our separate responsibilities to our individual societies, we have a collective responsibility to the world's people, especially the most vulnerable and, in particular, the world's children.³ The goals served as a roadmap to help spur governments, NGOs, faith communities, and civic organizations worldwide to help lift 600 million people out of extreme poverty.
- 5. Global Goals are the Future.** Impressive gains since 2000 demonstrate that continued collective action could lead to a future free from extreme poverty.

² <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

³ [United Nations Millennium Declaration](#)

FAST FACTS⁴

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER

- The target of reducing extreme poverty rates by half was met five years ahead of the 2015 deadline.
- The global poverty rate at \$1.25 a day fell from almost 50% (1.9 billion people) in 1990 to 22% (1.2 billion people).
- In 1990, 25% (160 million) of all children under five were moderately or severely underweight. In 2012 that proportion had decreased to 15% (99 million).
- In 1990, 40% of children under five worldwide (191 million) were stunted. In 2012 that proportion had decreased to 25% (162 million).

The global level 1.2 billion people are still living in extreme poverty. Also, progress regionally is uneven. Sub-Saharan Africa is unlikely, according to World Bank projections, to meet the 2015 target. In Sub-Saharan Africa, stunting and underweight children increased between 1990 and 2012.

GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

- Enrollment⁵ in primary education in developing regions reached 90% in 2012, up from 80% in 1990, which means more children than ever are attending primary school.
- The greatest improvement in primary school enrolment between 1990 and 2012 was in Sub-Saharan Africa, where it increased 26%.
- Youth literacy rates for 15–24 year olds increased from 83% in 1990 to 89% in 2012.
- The adult literacy rate, for the populations 15 years and older, increased from 76% in 1990 to 84% in 2012.

In post-2015, the quality of education needs to be evaluated as well as using enrollment as a metric. Also, on literacy, 781 million adults still could not read or write, and two-thirds of them (496 million) were women. In more than a dozen countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, fewer than half of all adults had basic literacy skills. Among youths, 126 million were illiterate, of which 77 million were female.

GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

- The world has achieved equality in primary education between girls and boys, but few countries have achieved that target at all levels of education.⁶

⁴ <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals>

⁵ *Enrollment: the adjusted net enrollment rate for primary education is defined as the number of pupils of the official school age for primary education enrolled either in primary or secondary school expressed as a percent of age of the total population in that age group.

⁶ Gender parity in education is reached when the gender parity index (GPI), defined as girl' gross school enrollmentratio divided by the corresponding ratio for boys, is between 0.97 and 1.03.

- The political participation of women keeps increasing. In January 2014, in 46 countries more than 30% of members of parliament in at least one chamber were women.

In many countries, gender inequality persists, and women continue to face discrimination in access to education, work and economic assets, and participation in government. For example, in every developing region, women tend to hold less secure jobs than men, with fewer social benefits. Violence against women continues to undermine efforts to reach all goals.

GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

- The child mortality rate has almost halved between 1990 and 2012.
- Despite population growth, the number of deaths in children under five worldwide declined from 12.7 million in 1990 to 6.3 million in 2013⁷, which translates to about 17,000 fewer children dying each day.
- Immunization against measles helped prevent nearly 14 million deaths between 2000 and 2012.

As the rate of under-five deaths overall declines, the proportion that occurs during the first month after birth is increasing. As of 2012, 2.9 million deaths occurred during the first 28 days of life. Children born into poverty are almost twice as likely to die before the age of five as those from wealthier families.

GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

- The maternal mortality ratio dropped by 45% between 1990 and 2013, from 380 to 210 deaths per 100,000 live births.
- The proportion of deliveries in developing regions attended by skilled health personnel rose from 56% in 1990 to 68% in 2012.
- In the period 1990–2012, the proportion of women between the ages of 15 and 49, married or in union, who were using any method of contraception, increased from 39% to 57% in Southern Asia. In contrast, it increased from 13% to 26% in sub-Saharan Africa.

The maternal mortality ratio in developing regions is still 14 times higher than in the developed regions. The need for family planning is slowly being met for more women, but demand is increasing at a rapid pace due to population growth. The increase in the prevalence of contraceptive use was accompanied by a decline in the unmet need for family planning.

GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

- New HIV infections continue to decline in most regions.
- Antiretroviral medicines to treat HIV were delivered to 9.5 million people in developing regions in 2012.

⁷ http://www.apromiserenewed.org/APR_2014_web_15Sept14.pdf

- Between 2000 and 2012, the substantial expansion of malaria interventions led to a 42% decline in malaria mortality rates globally.
- Between 2000 and 2012, 3.3 million deaths from malaria were averted, and the lives of three million young children were saved.
- Treatment for tuberculosis has saved some 22 million lives between 1995 and 2012.

In sub-Saharan Africa, only 39% of young men and 28% of young women aged between 15 and 24 had comprehensive knowledge of HIV.

Only an estimated 36% of the population living in malaria-risk areas in sub-Saharan Africa were sleeping under an ITN in 2013.

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- Protected ecosystems covered 14% of land and coastal marine areas worldwide by 2012, an increase from 8.3% in 1990.
- The world has met the target of halving the proportion of people without access to improved sources of water, five years ahead of schedule.
- Between 1990 and 2012, 2.3 billion people gained access to improved drinking water sources, an increase from 76% to 89% of the world's population.
- Almost 2 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation since 1990.
- More than 200 million people living in slums gained access to improved water sources, improved sanitation facilities, or durable or less crowded housing, thereby exceeding the MDG target.

Despite progress, 2.5 billion in developing countries still lack access to improved sanitation facilities.

863 million people are estimated to be living in slums in 2012 compared to 650 million in 1990 and 760 million in 2000.

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Target 8.A: Further develop an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

- Official development assistance hit a record high of \$134.8 billion in 2013.
- Two-thirds of the world's Internet users are in developing regions, where the number of Internet users doubled between 2009 and 2014.

Aid shifted away from the poorest countries where attainment of the MDGs often lags the most. Net bilateral aid to Africa (where 34 of the 48 least developed countries are located) fell by 5.6% in 2013, to \$28.9 billion in real terms.

FAST FACTS ON US-BACKED ACCOMPLISHMENTS⁸

CORPORATE PRIORITIES	RESULT	COST-EFFECTIVENESS AND LEVERAGE
FEED THE FUTURE	Helped 6.7M farmers grow more food and improved nutrition for 12.7M children in 2013.	Cost-benefit analyses show an average rate of return of 32% for Feed the Future investments.
CHILD SURVIVAL	Helped achieve 8% reduction in under-five mortality in our 24 priority countries in two years alone, saving 560,000 lives.	Helping Babies Breathe Alliance leveraged \$3 for every \$1 we invested, raising an additional \$23M for this lifesaving partnership.
AIDS-FREE GENERATION	Under PEPFAR, provided antiretroviral treatment to 6.7M people with HIV/AIDS in 2013 — a four-fold increase since 2008.	The Global Fund raised \$2 for every \$1 pledged by the U.S. Government, leveraging billions for HIV/AIDS.
POWER AFRICA	2,500MW of power projects have financially closed; another 5,500MW are in the planning stages — together enough to light over 10M homes.	For every \$1 the U.S. Government has committed, the private sector has committed \$2 — over \$14 billion so far.
RESILIENCE	Reduced disaster risk for 27M people and strengthened resilience for 3.4M in targeted zones in the Horn of Africa in 2013.	Each \$1 of investment in resilience yields \$2.9 in development gains, avoided livestock losses, and unneeded aid.
EDUCATION	Expanded education opportunities for 19M students in 2013.	All Children Reading: A Grand Challenge for Development matched \$1 for every \$1 we invested.
WATER	Provided 38M people with access to water and 17.7M with access to improved sanitation since 2006.	Securing Water for Food: A Grand Challenge for Development leveraged roughly \$2 for every \$1 we invested.

ADDITIONAL US-BACKED ACHIEVEMENTS

- In FY2013, 27 tuberculosis focus countries supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) successfully treated 1.32 million patients, achieving an 87% treatment success rate.
- More than 3 million lives are saved each year through USAID's immunization programs.
- The United States plays a key role in the control and elimination of neglected tropical diseases by supporting the cumulative delivery of over 1 billion treatments to over 467 million people in 25 countries.

⁸ <http://www.usaid.gov/annual-letter>

U.S. FOREIGN AID SUPPORT OF GLOBAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT = A STRONG RETURN ON INVESTMENT (ROI)⁹

Health and development sectors are interrelated, some offering greater ROI in the short-term, others in the longer, more sustainable, term. The purpose here is to provide a range of examples of economically focused benefits in U.S. foreign aid health and development investment and in no way is meant to prioritize certain sectors to the exclusion of others.

ROI: GLOBAL HEALTH

POLIO

- The \$9 billion invested by governments and donors to support the global polio eradication program since 1988 has resulted in a \$27 billion ROI in terms of avoided treatment costs and losses of productivity, and saved millions of children from paralysis.

<http://www.polioeradication.org/Portals/0/Document/Resources/StrategyWork/EconomicCase.pdf>

- Eradication of polio would save at least \$40–50 billion over the next 20 years.

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs114/en/>

MATERNAL/CHILD HEALTH

- Increasing investment in women and children's health by \$5 per person per year until 2035 in 74 high-burden countries could yield:
 - Up to 9 times that value in economic and social benefits
 - Greater GDP through improved productivity
 - Prevention of 147 million child deaths, 32 million stillbirths, and 5 million maternal deaths

<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736%2813%2962231-X/abstract>

HIV/AIDS

- Care for 3.5 million patients between 2011–2020, at a cost \$14.2 billion is expected to save 18.5 million life-years and return between \$12 and \$34 billion through increased labor productivity, averted orphan care, reduced medical treatment for opportunistic infections, and end-of-life care. In addition to large health gains, economic benefit of treatment will offset, and likely exceed, program costs within 10 years.

<http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0025310>

⁹ Advocates for Development Assistance.

MALARIA

- For every \$1 invested in malaria prevention and treatment programs, a \$40 return can be expected due to healthier, better-educated, and more productive working communities.
<http://www.forbes.com/sites/skollworldforum/2013/04/25/world-malaria-day-2013-we-cannot-afford-to-wait/>

NUTRITION

- Nutritional interventions can bring to \$138 ROI for every \$1 invested, through better health and increased productivity. Typical interventions include zinc and Vitamin A supplements, iron fortification, salt iodization, and, to prevent loss of nutrients, deworming drugs.
<http://thousanddays.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/1000-Days-June-2013-Investment-in-Growth-Policy-Brief.pdf>
- Iodine deficiency, which can be remedied by iodizing salts costing five cents per person per year, affects 1.8 billion people and is the single greatest preventable cause of mental retardation.
<http://www.copenhagenconsensus.com/sites/default/files/hungerandmalnutrition.pdf>
- Inadequate nutrition caused shortfalls of 0.23% and 4.70% in the annual growth rate of GDP per capita in 122 countries studied over three decades.
http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Investing_in_Children.pdf

NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES (NTDS)

- USAID's \$386 million investment has leveraged \$6.7 billion in donated medicines to 25 countries since 2006.
<http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1864/GHreportUpdatedOnePageView.pdf>
- The toll of the seven leading NTDs on health care costs and loss of productivity create an economic burden of billions of dollars. But prevention and treatment returns are high:
 - **Hookworm:** Controlling hookworm in children can increase future earnings by 43%.
<https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/113/hr4847/text>
 - **River blindness:** Control programs have protected over 150 million people from blindness in over 30 countries. An annual cost of \$0.58 per person produces an ROI of 20% over a span of 39 years.
<http://www.plosmedicine.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pmed.1000255>
http://www.globalnetwork.org/sites/default/files/Social%20and%20Economic%20Impact%20Review%20on%20Neglected%20Tropical%20Diseases%20Hudson%20Institute%20and%20Sabin%20Institute%20November%202012_1.pdf

FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

- USAID's funding for family planning and reproductive health programs in FY2014 is \$610 million with the following estimated results:
 - 31 million women and couples received contraceptive services and supplies
 - 4 million unintended pregnancies and 3 million unplanned births were averted
 - 3 million induced abortions were averted (2 million of them unsafe)
 - 13,000 maternal deaths were averted
 - 60,000 fewer children lost their mothers

<http://www.guttmacher.org/media/inthenews/2014/06/13/index.html>

ROI: GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

WATER AND SANITATION

- Investments in clean water and adequate sanitation bring an ROI of \$4.30 per \$1 by reducing patient expenses from avoided illnesses, time savings due to improved water access, days of school attendance gained, and prevented deaths.

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/2012/globalcosts.pdf

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- Enhanced crop and livestock productivity and reduction of yield losses can result in an ROI of \$16 for every \$1 invested. Investments reduce malnutrition, child stunting, and reliance on food aid in crisis times.

<http://www.copenhagenconsensus.com/sites/default/files/hungerandmalnutrition.pdf>

- **Honduras:** A USAID program in Honduras that ensured higher corn and bean production for home consumption also more than doubled average per capita daily income of farming households by increasing cropland for high-value coffee and horticulture crops.

http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/ftf_progressreport_2014.pdf

BIODIVERSITY

- Current deforestation rates cause a loss of biodiversity benefits, such as food variety, medical discoveries, clean water, survival of ecosystems and species, which could equal as much as 7% of global GDP by 2050.
- **Vietnam:** \$1 million invested in planting and protecting 12,000 hectares of mangroves saved \$7 million a year in dike maintenance.

http://www.unep.org/pdf/OP_sept2010/EN/OP-2010-09-EN-FULLVERSION.pdf

BASIC EDUCATION

- 58 million children worldwide are out of school — 40% of them in countries in crisis and conflict. Failure to educate girls to the same standard as boys in 65 less-developed countries costs those countries \$92 billion collectively every year.

<http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/oct-20-2014-usaid-announces-new-efforts-fight-global-poverty-through-education>. "Paying the Price: The Economic Cost of Failing to Educate Girls," *Plan International*, 2008.

- Increasing preschool enrollment in Sub-Saharan Africa from the present 18% to 59% would generate an estimated \$33 in increased wages for every \$1 invested.

http://www.copenhagenconsensus.com/sites/default/files/education_assessment_-_psacharopoulos_o.pdf

SELECT QUOTES

RAJIV SHAH, FORMER ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Source: [How the MDGs have changed the world](#)

“As we work to end extreme poverty, we’re embracing a new model of development, one grounded in innovation, country leadership, and measurable results. This approach has helped accelerate progress towards the MDGs.”

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN BOOZMAN (R-AK)

Source: [MDG Hero on the Hill](#)

“Serving on the Africa and Global Health Subcommittee . . . I have seen firsthand the devastation malaria causes the young and the poor. The good news is that this disease is preventable, treatable and curable, but it will take the efforts of countries worldwide to stop the tragedy from continuing, and I am committed to working to make that happen.”

SEN. CHRIS COONS (D-DE)

World Malaria Day Remarks, 4/22/2015

“Overall, through PMI, through the Global Fund and other sources, we’ve made great progress, globally, in our work against malaria. In Africa alone, mortality rates have been cut by more than 50% since 2000, and I encourage you to keep sharing that. I know you may get tired of sharing good news, but in this line of work, good news is a great thing. There are still far too many Americans who don’t realize the dramatic progress that’s been made with a relatively modest investment that is translating into saving young lives. Mortality rates for children under five have declined nearly 70%...”

SENATOR LINDSEY GRAHAM (R-SC)

Source: [Friends on the Frontlines Fourth Quarter 2014](#)

“The entire foreign assistance account, the 150 account, is 1 percent of the budget, and for 1 percent we are involved in the world in a positive way. I use the Global Fund and PEPFAR to explain to the American taxpayer that in a three trillion dollar budget, I cannot pick out a better example of what it means to be an American than this account.”

FORMER SENS. TOM DASCHLE (D-S.D.) AND BILL FRIST (R-TENN.)

Source: [June 24, 2014 OPINION: Bipartisanship Saves Lives](#)

“Americans can be proud that these unprecedented advances would not have happened without our involvement as the largest single donor to global health and working in historic collaboration with the other governments, multilateral institutions, local entities, NGOs, civic groups, faith and business communities, universities and philanthropies...”

Encouraged as we all should be about the successes so far, there remain 6.6 million children under five who will not reach their fifth birthdays this year, dying mainly from preventable diseases. That is just not acceptable. Without a similar commitment by the U.S. and other international partners in the foreseeable future, we risk squandering the gains of the last 25 years and missing the opportunity to go even further in the next 25. We must keep driving the momentum that got global health to this point.”

SENATORS CHRIS COONS (D-DE) AND JOHNNY ISAKSON (R-GA), CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

[Source: Letter to the Senate State-Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, September 19, 2011](#)

“Development assistance is a reflection of our moral imperative to assist others in need, a critical demonstration of American leadership in the world. The work of USAID has inspired other countries to deepen their own international development work and has buttressed the American private sector and philanthropic development activities. Consequently, we believe that U.S. global leadership in this area should continue with a budget at or above previously funded levels.”

SENATOR MARCO RUBIO (R-FL), MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

[Source: Speech at the Brookings Institution, April 25, 2012](#)

“One of the programs I am proudest of is the effort that began under President George W. Bush with robust Congressional support to combat AIDS in Africa. Millions of human beings are alive today because the United States and others in the global community are paying for their anti-viral medications. We need to continue this kind of foreign aid investment not just in PEPFAR, but in malaria control, vaccine programs and agriculture initiatives so that we can make similar strides in preventing hunger and establishing a healthier global community.

RAY CHAMBERS, MDG HEALTH ENVOY

[Source: From the Special Envoy: Our 2015 Balancing Act](#)

“I believe we have enough time remaining to make a significant impact and achieve even greater results, allowing us to enter the post-2015 era in the strongest position ever to achieve the next set of goals. Through securing sufficient resources for health, we have been and will continue to strengthen international relationships and improve human lives on a massive scale.”

JEFFREY SACHS, DIRECTOR OF THE EARTH INSTITUTE

[Source: Why the Sustainable Development Goals Matter](#)

“Adopting global goals helps individuals, organizations, and governments worldwide to agree on the direction — essentially, to focus on what really matters for our future.”

KERMAL Dervis, FORMER ADMINISTRATOR OF UNDP, 2005–2009

Source: [NY Times, Sept. 14, 2005.](#)

“The Millennium Development Goals provide the best available framework for fulfilling the promise by world leaders at the summit in 2000 to ‘spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty.’”

UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S MDG ADVOCACY GROUP

Source: [Keep the MDG Momentum Going, Aug. 18, 2014.](#)

“The MDGs are the most successful global anti-poverty push in history, opening the doors of opportunity to millions of people around the world..”

NELLIE BRISTOL, GLOBAL HEALTH POLICY CENTER, CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Source: [Do UN Global Development Goals Matter to the United States?](#)

“... MDGs became perceived as a visible and effective tool for rallying resources and attention to important development issues. They also spurred better measurement of disease burden, social progress, and aid effectiveness.”

TOYIN SARAki, FOUNDER AND DIRECTOR OF WELLBEING FOUNDATION AFRICA

Source: [How the MDGs have changed the world](#)

“By affording us a platform to measure progress and identify success factors, the MDGs have greatly enhanced the way we work for the improvement of humanity. Specifically, MDG 5 has helped us coordinate local and global efforts to prevent maternal deaths.”

MICKEY CHOPRA, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMS AND CHIEF OF HEALTH, UNICEF

Source: [How the MDGs have changed the world](#)

“The MDGs have boosted efforts to reduce preventable child deaths. Now 17,000 fewer children under five die every day than in 1990 — 6.6M per year compared to 12M ([pdf](#)). Thanks to innovative, simple solutions like oral rehydration therapy or insecticide treated bednets, even children living in the world’s poorest countries have better survival chances.”

THE BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION

Source: [A Global Report Card: The Millennium Development Goals](#)

“What’s clear today is that the lives of the poorest have improved more rapidly in the last 15 years than ever before.”

SOCIAL MEDIA “TEAR SHEET”

EVENTS	CROWDHALL: TBD	AN INTERACTIVE ONLINE TOWN HALL TO SHOWCASE MDG RESULTS & VALUE ADDED OF GLOBAL GOALS.
TWEETS	<p>#GlobalGoalsWork: @Devex @UNFoundation @Fenton team up to promote global goals and #MDG success. globalgoalswork.devex.com</p> <hr/> <p>#GlobalGoalsWork: This week we focus on how global goals galvanize action. VIDEO w/ @anthonypipa @StateDept. globalgoalswork.devex.com</p> <hr/> <p>#GlobalGoalsWork: This week we focus on how global goals strengthen results. Join the convo by tweeting examples. globalgoalswork.devex.com</p> <hr/> <p>#GlobalGoalsWork: This week we're talking about how global goals focus resources & why that matters. Join the convo. globalgoalswork.devex.com</p> <hr/> <p>#GlobalGoalsWork: This week we're talking about how global goals are a shared responsibility. Join the convo. globalgoalswork.devex.com</p>	
FACEBOOK	<p>In the lead-up to the next global development agenda, Devex, UN Foundation, and Fenton are partnering to launch a new series on global goals during the month of May. globalgoalswork.devex.com</p> <p>The #GlobalGoalsWork series will focus on the added value of global goals, the significant results towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and the essential contributions made by the United States to accelerate global progress.</p>	