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THE ROLE OF QUALITY ASSURANCE IN TEACHER EDUCATION FOR  
ACHIEVING MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NIGERIA

BY

MURTALA SALE  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
HASSAN USMAN KATSINA POLYTECHNIC, KATSINA

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THEME: QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONTROL IN TEACHER  
EDUCATION AS A TOOL FOR ACHIEVING MILLENNIUM  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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one side, low and lower-middle income countries (23) should be able to mobilize local resources and improve in-country productivity as well as bring innovations and solutions that are more suitable for emerging countries. MDG5 focuses on maternal mortality and access to reproductive health. BMC Health Serv Res. Health in the post-2015 agenda. Available from: [cited 26 April 2013]. [Google Scholar]United Nations. Rather than spreading specific technical interventions tested in one country on large scale, a more specific approach as well as the adoption of alternative models such as 'learning by doing' engaging key stakeholders and taking advantages from evidence-based data from pilot projects, might be adopted (26, 31). Equity of literacy women to men, 15-24 years old (UNESCO) 11. Equity and education should be considered as the base of health and incorporated in all targets. 2005; 2: e318. [Google Scholar]McArthur JW, Sachs JD, Schmidt-Traub G. 2015. Low-income countries have attached high relevance to MDG1 when compared to high-income countries. 2014. Available from: [http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2014/04/20140401\\_low-income-countries-have-attached-high-relevance-to-mdg1-when-compared-to-high-income-countries.shtml](http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2014/04/20140401_low-income-countries-have-attached-high-relevance-to-mdg1-when-compared-to-high-income-countries.shtml). Accessed 1 May 2015. The MDG5 target is not only relevant for women, but also for men. The target should be improved and adapted to the new socio-political context. The north-south division is no longer applicable; NCDs such as obesity are affecting all, independently of their country income with a negative impact not only on human well-being but also on national productivity. Any future health goal must be universally relevant; however, targets and indicators must be adaptable to a country's health priorities and needs and regional differences should be considered (14, 30). The role of governments internationally and at the local level, including in areas such as health workforce recruitment and supply and production of products for health (e.g. vaccines), should be improved. Most goals focus on the social dimension of development, e.g. MDGs 1, 2 and 6, addressing social problems such as hunger, education, equality, MCH and communicable diseases. Furthermore, not only stakeholders but also public health professionals should be considered as key actors in the process. Do we have the right models for scaling up health services to achieve the Millennium Development Goals? The goals of primary education and gender equality also remain unfulfilled, with broad negative consequences, given that achieving the MDGs deeply relies on education and women's empowerment. 2009; Washington, DC: World Bank. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]United Nations Development Programme. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (ILO) 12. The Millennium Declaration is still valid and the work should be finalized. Achieving the health Millennium Development Goals for South Africa: challenges and priorities. 2008; Brussels: European Commission. [Google Scholar]United Nations. All 189 United Nations member states have agreed to the Millennium Development Goals. 2000. Available from: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>. Accessed 1 May 2015. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (OECD, WTO)DESD sustainability 42. To fully address this, the new targets, whatever they will be called, should follow the new political situation and include the emerging countries. MDG8 addresses the implementation of sustainable development but does not consider new forms of financing, technology and capacity building (28).Third, the issue of equity will represent one of the main challenges to face. 2007. 55/2. Available from: [cited 8 May 2013]. [Google Scholar]Lozano R, Wang HD, Foreman JK, Rajaratnam JK, Naghavi M, Marcus JR, et al. Civil society consultation on health in the post-2015 development agenda - final report. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural (UNICEF-WHO) Target 11. 2013; 34: e1-e22. Available from: [cited 12 April 2013]. [Google Scholar]UNICEF. The links between health and sustainable development goals (SDGs), as underlined in the UN +20 report, need to be strengthened with a rigorous framework and the new agenda should adopt a social determinant of health approach (13, 44). In many other countries, poverty reduction has been quite slow, or poverty has even increased (8). Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (UNFCCC, UNSD) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) (UNEP-Ozone Secretariat) 29. Global monitoring report 2009 - a development emergency. The inconsistent progress partly indicates a trend over time to focus on a subset of specific targets that were easier to achieve, implement and monitor (26). Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (UN Population Division) 19a. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and malnutrition. 2009; 2009. Available from: [http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/09/20090901\\_millennium\\_goals.shtml](http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/09/20090901_millennium_goals.shtml). Accessed 1 May 2015. The MDG5 target is not only relevant for women, but also for men. The target should be improved and adapted to the new socio-political context. The north-south division is no longer applicable; NCDs such as obesity are affecting all, independently of their country income with a negative impact not only on human well-being but also on national productivity. Any future health goal must be universally relevant; however, targets and indicators must be adaptable to a country's health priorities and needs and regional differences should be considered (14, 30). The role of governments internationally and at the local level, including in areas such as health workforce recruitment and supply and production of products for health (e.g. vaccines), should be improved. 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The Millennium Declaration is still valid and the work should be finalized. Achieving the health Millennium Development Goals for South Africa: challenges and priorities. 2008; Brussels: European Commission. [Google Scholar]United Nations. All 189 United Nations member states have agreed to the Millennium Development Goals. 2000. Available from: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>. Accessed 1 May 2015. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (OECD, WTO)DESD sustainability 42. To fully address this, the new targets, whatever they will be called, should follow the new political situation and include the emerging countries. MDG8 addresses the implementation of sustainable development but does not consider new forms of financing, technology and capacity building (28).Third, the issue of equity will represent one of the main challenges to face. 2007. 55/2. Available from: [cited 8 May 2013]. 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To fully address this, the new targets, whatever they will be called, should follow the new political situation and include the emerging countries. MDG8 addresses the implementation of sustainable development but does not consider new forms of financing, technology and capacity building (28).Third, the issue of equity will represent one of the main challenges to face. 2007. 55/2. Available from: [cited 8 May 2013]. [Google Scholar]Lozano R, Wang HD, Foreman JK, Rajaratnam JK, Naghavi M, Marcus JR, et al. Civil society consultation on health in the post-2015 development agenda - final report. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural (UNICEF-WHO) Target 11. 2013; 34: e1-e22. Available from: [cited 12 April 2013]. [Google Scholar]UNICEF. 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and environmental linkages in rural Madagascar. Available from: [cited 15 April 2013]. [Google Scholar]Population of population below \$1 (1993 PPP) per day (World Bank) 2. 284. [Google Scholar]Adeboye OA, Adeboye MA, Yahaya-Kongola J, Erinle SA, Nwachukwu ND, Salawu FK. The notion of good health is progressing, shifting towards a people-centred approach to create and preserve good health and well-being rather than preventing and treating diseases. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their GNIs (OECD) 37. Indeed, MDGs have encountered a range of common challenges (26). First, they were not the product of a comprehensive analysis and prioritization of development needs and consequently were sometimes too narrowly focused. MDG3 measures gender equality in education, employment and the proportion of women in national legislatures. Available from: [cited 7 May 2013]. [Google Scholar]Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. UNdata. Arab countries have not considered MDGs among the top priority for the policy makers, academia and social actors in general mainly due to ethnic, religious, political and social limitations (18).The most recent UN report on progress towards the MDGs has highlighted several achievements in all health and education areas (21); the hunger reduction goal is on track; the target of decreasing extreme poverty by half has been met, as well as the goal of halving the proportion of people who lack steady access to drinking water; conditions for more than 200 million people living in favelas have been improved; significant achievements have been made in the fight against communicable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis and child and maternal mortality have been reduced. Up to now, more than half of the services used for MDGs have been provided by private sources and the role of the private sector is intended to be boosted in the next period. 2013. The Millennium Development Goals report 2012. [PubMed Abstract]. [Google Scholar]Gaffikin L, Ashley J, Blumenthal PD. Projections indicate that in 2015 more than 600 million people worldwide will still be using unsafe water sources, almost 1 billion will be living in very poor conditions, mothers will continue to die giving birth, and children will die from preventable diseases. MDG monitor. MDGs were agreed on a voluntary base by governments; the new goals should be norms for global governance and to reinforce the concept of the 'right to health'. However, these goals are also interconnected with environmental and economic factors. Official list of MDG indicators. My world - the United Nations Survey for a better world. 2013 Global MDG Conference. Those investments should be sustainable over a long period and predictable, and innovative financing mechanisms might be taken in account (30). Accountability must be an essential part of the framework. Moreover, primary school admission of girls has equalled that of boys and developing countries experienced a reduced debt burden and an improved climate for trade (20, 21) (24, 25). However, progress has been highly unequal. A health care system in a corrupt environment is weak and unstable, and it will be important for the post-2015 period to find solutions to address both the health and the governance aspects of the development agenda at the same time. Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22nd General Assembly provisions) Target 15. Available from: [cited 26 April 2013]. [Google Scholar]The Millennium Development Goals report 2013. This general lack of information and awareness represents an important challenge. A few studies have underlined the problem of corruption in relation to the use of MDGs resources by governments and other organizations (14, 18) (37, 38). Niger J Clin Pract. Several methodologies and indicators (Table 2) have been developed to measure progress towards the MDGs, such as the MDG indicators website, the UN Data - and the UNICEF Portal (9–(11)). Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS 18. A new framework, an intersectoral approach and strong commitments by governments and donors would be of primary importance to define effective goals and translate them into reality. The authors have not received any funding or benefits from industry or elsewhere to conduct this study. Table 1 The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) MDG1 Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger MDG2 Achieving universal primary education MDG3 Promoting gender equality and empowering women MDG4 Reducing child mortality rates MDG5 Improving maternal health MDG6 Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases MDG7 Ensuring environmental sustainability MDG8 Developing a global partnership for development Table 2 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets and indicators. Response to Amir Attaran. However, even the limited data systems available in some developing countries have allowed the making of assessable investments in education, health, essential infrastructure and employment (42). Despite the positive achievements attained, many see the health MDGs as 'unfinished business': Track, learn, support. Maternal mortality ratio (UNICEF–WHO) 17. Lancet. In 2008, governments, foundations, businesses groups and civil society announced new commitments to meet the MDGs, during the high-level event at the UN Headquarters (5). Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy) (WHO) MDG7 Target 9. MDG strategies. But to keep those pledges credible, we must deliver on previous commitments. Nevertheless, some goals will not be met, particularly in the poorest regions, due to different challenges (e.g. the lack of synergies among the goals, the economic crisis, etc.). Condom use at last high-risk sex (UNICEF–WHO) 19b. Marching toward the Millennium Development Goals: what about health systems, health-seeking behaviours and health service utilization in Pakistan?. Health is now a societal issue of the global community and should be considered as a global good (43). J Public Health Policy. 2008; 10: 16–24. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies 47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population (ITU) 48. Two years after, the 2010 MDG Summit concluded with the adoption of a global action plan - Keeping the Promise: United to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals - and announced a number of initiatives against poverty, hunger and disease, with a special focus on women's and children's health (6). In 2013, participants in the Global MDG Conference underlined the importance of maintaining the momentum for accelerating progress to 2015, while taking lessons learned from the MDGs to be used in the development of the agenda of the next round of goals beyond 2015 (7). To assure an appropriate monitoring and evaluation within and among countries and to conceive suitable policies and interventions, reliable, timely and internationally comparable data on the MDG indicators are of primary importance. Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds (UNESCO) MDG3 Target 4. 2011; 378: 1139–65. [Google Scholar]Hogan MC, Foreman KJ, Naghavi M, Ahn SY, Wang MR, Makela SM, et al. 2010; New York: United Nations Development Programme. [Google Scholar]Anti-Corruption Research Network. Available from: [cited 16 December 2013]. [Google Scholar]Subramanian S, Naimoli J, Matsuyashi T, Peters DH. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (WHO) 24. There is an absolute need for more elaborate publicity and awareness about the MDGs among key players if attaining the MDGs is to be a reality (33). Fifth, achievement of the MDGs depends much on the fulfilment of MDG8 on global partnership. A careful consideration of all aspects in the due time would most probably lead to better definition of the goals. Most of the discussions are focusing on two types of comprehensive goals for health: universal health coverage (UHC) and healthy life expectancy (HALE). UHC and access could represent a successful model to achieve health goals and improve people's health at large (30). A multisectoral approach will be essential, integrating the social determinants of health and with a main focus on equity, education and poverty reduction. The MDGs have focused world attention on the needs of the poorest and driven countries and donors commitments to the achievement of common goals. Even if a major part of the MDGs has been at least partially accomplished, many see the MDGs as 'unfinished business'. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (IPU) MDG4 Target 5. A strong emphasis might be placed on the importance of learning and sharing knowledge and experiences of best practices (30). The post-2015 health agenda should also include specific sustainable health-related targets as well as take an all-inclusive approach to preserving people's health for the entire lifespan. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15–24 years, each sex and total (ILO) Target 17. 2000; New York: United Nations. [Google Scholar] Ravishankar N, Gubbins P, Cooley RJ, Leach-Kemon K, Michaud CM, Jamison DT, et al. ODI Briefing Paper 42. Health in the post-2015 UN development agenda. Proportion of population using solid fuels (WHO) Target 10. Available from: [cited 25 April 2013]. [Google Scholar]World Bank. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (WHO) Target 18. Under-five mortality rate (UNICEF–WHO) 14. Millennium Development Goals (MDG) monitoring. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (UNCTAD, WTO, WB) 40. Available from: [cited 10 April 2013]. [Google Scholar]Bourguignon F, Bonassy-Quéré A, Dercon S, Estache A, Gunning JW, Ravikanbur R. 2012; New York: United Nations. [Crossref]. [Google Scholar]United Nations. As a first step, the current MDGs targets should be achieved and new targets should be adopted for addressing, e.g. the burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs - such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes), sexual education, aging, mental illness and other emerging health challenges such as human mobility and refugees (13, 30). PLoS Med. Improving equalities will require health system strengthening, associated with a political and social engagement to address all forms of discrimination (30). Fourth, a lack of clear ownership and leadership internationally and nationally might have partially affected the achievement of the MDGs. Even if different countries scale up health services and make progress towards the MDGs at very different rates, we have mainly observed a trend to a global uniform approach. Available from: www.mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators%2FOfficialList.htm [cited 14 April 2013]. [Google Scholar]United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Available from: [cited 21 March 2013]. [Google Scholar]Lomazzi M, Theisling M, Tapia L, Borisch B, Laaser U. Health should be perceived as an investment and not only as a cost (44, 48). Accountability remains of primary importance. Global Public Goods for Health: health economics and public health perspectives. Universal health coverage is a development issue. A new round of goals is now under definition, aiming at fully addressing the large concept of sustainable development included in the Millennium Declaration. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (OECD) 36. What do people want for health in the post- agenda?. This limited explicit inclusion in two MDGs is too narrow and clearly indicates that the gender issue and its dynamics have not yet been fully understood nor integrated in policy dialogues (26, 29). As a world community, we must make rhetoric a reality and keep our promises to achieve the MDGs' (6, 34). However, in spite of the general positive outputs, global targets will not be met in some regions, particularly sub-Saharan Africa and south Asia. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria (WHO) 22. A gender focus is clear only in MDGs 3 and 5, while it is missing throughout the other goals. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural (UNICEF–WHO) 31. The untied nature of any goals has often affected the creation of the synergies that could arise across these targets and in particular between education, health, poverty and gender. Available from: [cited 16 December 2013]. [Google Scholar]United Nations. [PubMed Abstract]. [Google Scholar]Boerma T, Chopra M, Creo C, El-Halabi S, Lindgren-Garcia J, Moeti T, et al. As reported above, almost 200 countries engaged themselves and provided substantial contributions to the cause. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (FAO) MDG2 Target 3. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries 46. 2011; 11: 336. [Google Scholar]Pogge TW. Informal member state consultation on health in the post 2015 development agenda - summary report. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015 9. MDGs - a public health professional's perspective from 71 countries. Available from: [cited 22 March 2013]. [Google Scholar]MyWorld. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP (OECD) 41. Both UHC and HALE are interesting targets but their measurement will be challenging. Debates about post-MDG targets and linkages with SDGs are now on going with in-country and thematic consultations, including, e.g. a UN Task Team, a post-2015 high-level panel established by the UN Secretary General, society consultations through social media, an Open Working Group provided by the UNSG in consultation with governments, etc. On one hand, better data will be required to allow transparency, proper evaluation and improvements. Millennium Development Goals—Knowledge and attainability as perceived by doctors: a case study. In this way, marginalized people can also be integrated in the debate (30). The post-2015 agenda is now under discussion. Moreover, progress towards MDG achievement can be tracked through the MDG Monitor, both globally and at the country level (12). Furthermore, there have been numerous consultations on the MDGs by various organizations. Adapted from: MDGsTargetsIndicators MDG1 Target 1. Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers 32. Available from: [cited 12 April 2013]. [Google Scholar]TheWorldWeWant. A post-2015 slowdown must be prevented. Address the special needs of the least developed countries [Includes tariff- and quota-free access for least developed countries' exports, enhanced program of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction] Target 14. Collective action: innovative strategies to prevent corruption, in Dike Verlag AG. To achieve this aim, we should be able to ensure that people not only survive but enjoy good health throughout their lifespan (46, 51). Both goals are linked and interconnected: an increase in HALE can be measured as an indicator and outcome of progress towards UHC and the UHC can be considered as the mechanism to improve HALE (51). Beyond 2015. Emerging governance models can allow larger citizen participation, ownership and influence, as well as intersectoral action. Total number of countries that have reached their Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) (IMF - World Bank) 43. Up to now, several targets have been at least partially achieved: hunger reduction is on track, poverty has been reduced by half, living conditions of 200 million deprived people enhanced, maternal and child mortality as well as communicable diseases diminished and education improved. If these goals are achieved, world poverty will be reduced by half, millions of lives will be saved, and billions of people will benefit from the global economy in a more sustainable environment (2). (44, 52–54). Regardless of which overarching targets will be selected, the goals must be translated into measurable indicators; accountability and regular reviews of progress should be easy to perform, to share and to be understood by governments and the general public (13). Available from: [cited 4 August 2013]. [Google Scholar]WorldWeWant. The participation of civil society and its accountability is essential for a strong new policy development and implementation process (30, 39) (40). Last but not least, goal measurement is often too narrow, or might not identify a clear means of delivery (26). Sub-Saharan Africa remains the most underdeveloped region (8). 2008; London: ODI. [Google Scholar]TheWorldWeWant. 2010; 376: 991–1023. [Google Scholar]LoBue MC, Kaluse S. More and better data are definitely needed, especially relating to the poorest and most vulnerable people. Identifying synergies and complementarities between MDGs: results from cluster analysis. In his preface to the report, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon said, 'At the just-concluded Rio+20 Conference, commitments were made on an ambitious sustainable development agenda. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (World Bank) Target 2. Moreover, we are experiencing a sort of 'goals anxiety' due to a spasmodic search for fast-defined, effective and universal goals able to include all major issues. Margaret Chan, Director General of the WHO, has stated that 'Universal Health Coverage is the single most powerful concept that public health has to offer' and the Rio+20 conference recognized that UHC has the potential to reduce inequalities, improve economic growth and strengthen social organization (50). Government reports have sometimes been criticized as false and government-driven, leading to a lack of confidence into the official reporting systems (14, 18) (37, 38). Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (UNESCO) 8. 2003; Oxford: Oxford University Press. [Google Scholar]United Nations. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling 6. Health in the post-2015 development agenda: need for a social determinants of health approach - joint statement of the UN Platform on Social Determinants of Health. Contraceptive prevalence rate (UN Population Division) 20. These conditions depend on the distribution of resources and power at local and global levels. An integrated 'health-in-all-policies' approach involving different sectors linked to governance, environment, education, employment, social security, food, housing, water, transport and energy are necessary in order to address the complexity of health inequities (30, 45–47)). 2007; 9: 17. [Google Scholar]WorldBank. 2005; 2: 379. [Crossref]. [Web of Science ®]. [Google Scholar] Smith R, Beaglehole R, Woodward D, Drager N. To achieve UHC, health services and infrastructures as well as coverage with financial risk protection should be guaranteed to everyone (51). Maximizing HALE could be the other health goal.

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