

Hanyoyi Sittin Da  
Majalisar Dunkin Duniya  
Ta Bambanta



## **HANYOYI SITTIN DA MAJALISAR DUNKIN DUNIYA TA BAMBANTA**

Majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta kafu ne bayan wani mummunan yaki, don taimakawa huldun kasa da kasa da sama wa Zaman Lumana ginshiki mai dorewa. A tsakiyar barazanar makaman Nukiliya da yake-yaken nahiyoyi da yaki karewa, don haka sha'anin kawo zaman lafiya ya Zamo wata babbar dawainiyar majalisar Dunkin Duniya, kuma aikace aikacen sojojin kawo Zaman lafiya na majalisar kawo zaman lafiya na majalisar Dunkin Duniya abu ne da Za`a iya gani a zahiri.

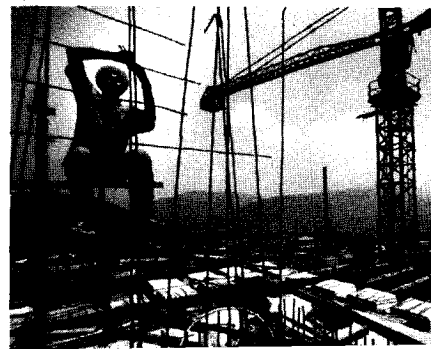
Amma abin fahimta a nan shi' ne aikace-aikacen majalisar Dunkin Duniya ya zarce kawai na shiga tsakani ko kuma kwance damarar yaki. Majalisar Dunkin Duniya da rassanta suna wasu aikace-aikacen masu dinbin yawa domin kyautata halayyar rayuwar mutane a ko'ina cikin fadin Duniya.

Rayuwar kananan yara da ci-gabansu. Kariyar muhalli. 'Yancin bil'Adama. Binciken sha'anin kiwon lafiya da kiwon lafiya. Saukaka talauci da ci-gaban tattalin arzikin kasa. Bunkasa aikin noma da kamun kifi (SU). Sha'anin ilimi ci-gaban mata. Taimakon jin kai dana gaugawa. Sufurin ruwa da na sama. Amfani da makamashin (atomic) ta hanyar lumana. Hakkin 'yan kwadago da na ma'aikata. Jerin dai mai yawa ne. a nan ga samfurin abin da majalisar Dunkin Duniya da rassanta suka cimma tun 1945 lokacin da aka kafa wannan kungiya ta Duniya zuwa yau.

A Translation of "60 ways the United Nations makes a difference"  
Into Hausa

# 1 BUNKASA SHA'ANIN CI-GABA

Majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta sadaukar da kanta da dukiyarta domin inganta rayuwar Bil'adama da fahasarsu a duniya baki dayanta. Rasan majalisar Dunkin Duniya ban da rasan da ke sha'anin aikin kudi suna da kasafin kudin da ya zarce biliyan 10 na dalar Amurka. Misali rashen nan na majalisar Dunkin Duniya da ke kula da sha'anin ci-gaba da ke da ma'aikata a kasashe 166 na jagoran aikin kawar da matsanancin talauci da bunkasa kyakkyawan shugabanci a kasashe masu tasowa. Asunsun nan na kananan yara (UNICEF) na aiki a kasashe 157 kuma suna kashe kudi fiye da biliyan 1.2 na dalar Amurka a cikin shekara daya, musamman a fannonin ba da kariya ga kananan yara, alluran riga-kafin curuta, yaki da cutar kanjamau da sha'anin ilimin yara mata. Kungiyar (UNCTAD) na taimakawa kasashe cimma burinsu ta fannin kasuwanci domin sha'anin ci-gaba. Bugu da kari bankin Duniya na samar da bashi ga kasashe masu tasowa da ya kai yawan dalar Amurka biliyan 18-20 a shekara, kuma bankin ya ba da tallafi ga ayyukan ci-gaba fiye da 9,500 tun 1947. amma duk kudin taimako da ake ba da wa ana samun sa ne daga karo-karo da kasashe ke bayarwa.



## 2 KARFAFA MULKIN DEMOKURADIYYA

Majalisar Dunkin duniya ta taimaka wajen bunkasa da karfafa cibiyoyin demokuradiyya da kuma yin aiki irin na demokuradiyya a Duniya, ya baiwa mutane dama a kasashe masu yawa yin zabe cikin lumana ba tare da magudi ba, har da kasar kambodiya, Namibiya, El salbado, Eritiriya, mozambik, Nikaraguwa, Afurka ta kudu, kosobo da Timo ta gabas. Ta ba da taimakon kayan Zabe da shawarwari da suka dace da suka hada da sa ido ga sakamakon Zabe ga kasashe fiye da 90, zaben mai tarihi ga wasunsu kamar Afganistan, Iraki da Burundi.



## 3 K'ARFAFA 'YANCIN BL'ADAMA

Tun lokacin da babban taron majalisar Dunkin Duniya ya amince da Ikirarin duniya kan hakkin bil'adama a 1948, majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta taimaka wajen aiwatar da sulhu cikakke a fannin siyasa, sha'anin da ya shafi farar hula, tattalin arziki, jin dadin jama'a da hakkin al`adu. Ta hanyar binciken koke-koken mutane, kungiyoyin fafitikar 'yancin bil'adama sun fadakar da al'ummar Duniya a kan azabtarwar da ake yi wa wadanda aka tsare, bacewar mutane da aka kama da kuma tsare mutane ba kan ka`ida ba, haka nan majalisar da rassanta sun matsa wa gwamnatoцин kasashe kaimi domin bunkasa hakkokin 'yancin bil'adama.

## 4 TABBATAR DA ZAMAN LAFIYA DA TSARO

Ta hanyar aikawa da dakarun kawo zaman lafiya a wurare 60 da ake tashin hankali a ko'ina cikin duniya a shekarar 2005, majalisar ta samar da tsakaita yake-yake a wurare da yawa da zai baiwa zaman kujerar sulhu damar ci-gaba da zama 'yan gudun hijira sanadin yaki. A halin yanzu dai akwai dakurun kawo zaman lafiya a wurare 17 ko'ina a cikin Duniya.

## 5 YIN SŪLHU

Tun shekarar 1945 majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta taimaka wajen samar da sulhu a fiye da wurare 170 da ya taimaka wajen kawo karshen yake-yake a nahiyoyi daban-daban. Misalai sun hada da kawo karshen yaki tsakanin iran da iraki, gaggautar da jaye sojojin tarayyar Rasha daga kasar Afghanistan, da kuma kawo karshen yakin basasa a kasashen El Salbado da Guwatamala. Majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta yi amfani da kafar difolomasiyya don hana barkewar yaki a wurare da dama.

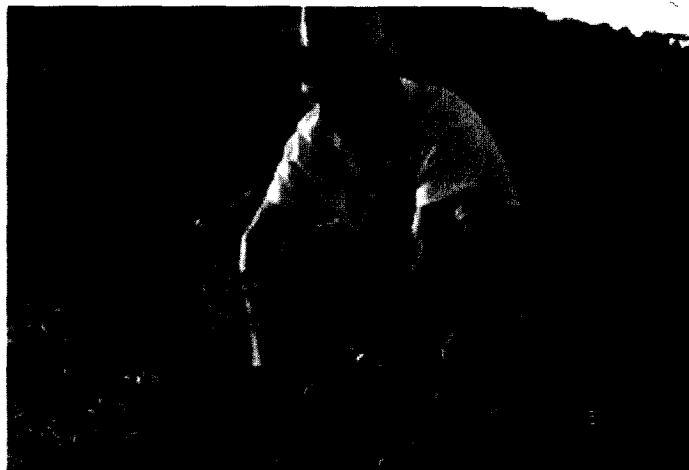


## 6 KARIYAR MUHALLI

Majalisar Dunkin Duniya na yin aiki domin kawo karshen matsalar muhalli a Duniya. A matsayinta na in da al'ummar Duniya ke musayar ra'ayi da kulla alkawurra majalisar Dunkin Duniya na fuskantar hanyoyin warware matsaloli da suka shafi canjin yanayi, zaizayar sama (o zone layer) gubar masana'antu, gurgusowar hamada da batar wasu nau'in dabbobi, gurbatar iska da na ruwa. Idan wadannan matsalolin ba su gushe ba to sha'anin kasuwancin da tattalin arziki ba zai dore ba domin kasa da ke yin hasarar ingancinta na asali wanda ta hanyarsa ne bil'adama ke rayuwa.

## 7 HANI GA GASAR KERA MAKAMAN NUKILIYA

Majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta hukumarta mai lura da sha'anin Nukiliya a Duniya (IAEA), ta taimaka don ganin kasashe da ke sarrafa fasahar Nukiliya ba su kera makaman Nukiliya ba a cikin sirri. A halin yanzu daruruwan kayan makamashin Nukiliya ne hukumar IAEA ke kula da su a kasashe fiye da 70. A halin yanzu dai akwai alkawurra na sa ido 237 da hukumar ta kulla da kasashe 152 da ake aiki da su a Duniya.



## **8 KARFAFA BUNKASA 'YANCIN-KAI**

**Lokacin da aka kafa majalisar Dunkin Duniya a 1945, mutane miliyan 750 kusan kashi uku cikin dari na yawan jama'ar duniya ne ke rayuwa a cikin mulkin mallaka. Majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta taka muhimmiyar rawar ganin kasashe fiye da tamanin sun sami 'yancin-kai, kuma suna nan a halin yanzu a kasashe masu 'yancin kai.**

## **9 HUKUNTA MASU LAIFUFFUKAN YAKI**

Kotunan yaki da majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta kafa don tsohuwar kasar Yugoslabiya da kasar Rwanda ta hukunta mutane da yawa masu laifuffukan yaki, har-ila-yau ta samar da kundan dokoki akan kisan kare dangi da 'yancin bil'adama, haka kungiyar ta samar da abin da ake ganin adalci ne da mutanen wurin da abin ya shafa saka dan ka da tsananin muhimmanci a nahiyar.

## **10 KAWO KARSHEN MULKIN WARIYA A AFURKA TA GUDU**

Ta saka mataakai da suka kama daga takunkumin sayen makamai zuwa ga hana gwamnatin wariyar launin fata ta Afurka ta kudu halartar wasanni, majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta taka rawa muhimmiya wajen kawar da mulkin wariyar fata. A shekarar 1994 zaben da aka yi na kowa da kowa a kasar Afurka ta kudu wanda ya kai ga kafa gwamnati mai rashin alaka da launin fata.



## **11 KARFAFA DOKOKIN DUNIYA**

Fiye da sulhu da alkawurra 500 akan 'yancin bil'adama, ta'addanci, miyagun laifuffuka na kasa da kasa, 'yan gudun hijira, kwance damarar yaki, kayan masarufi da teku-aka kulla ta sa idon majalisar Dunkin Duniya.



## **12 SAMAR DA KAYAN JIN KAI GA MUTANE DA KE FAMA DA BALA'IN YAKI**

Fiye da 'yan gudun hijira miliyan 50 ne suka guje wa bala'in yaki, fari ko gallazawa suka sami agaji daga hukumar nan ta majalisar Dunkin Duniya da ke kula da 'yan gudun hijira tun 1951 a wani lokaci ma wannan yakan jawo wasu rassan majalisar a cikin aikin. Kungiyar na samar da yanayin da ya dace mai inganci don taimakawa 'yan gudun hijirar ta mayar da su zuwa kasarsu ta asali idan hakan ya dace, ko taimaka masu fara sabon rayuwa in da suka samu mafaka ar kasa ta uku.

Akwai mutane fiye da miliyan 19 na 'yan gudun hijira, masu neman mafakar siyasa, na mutane da suka rasa muhallansu a cikin kasashensu yawanci mata da kananan yara da ke samun tallafin abinci, wurin kwana, kiwon lafiya, ilimi da mayar da su a kasarsu ta asali daga wajen majalisar Dunkin Duniya



## **13 SAUKAKA MATSANANCIYAR YUNWA DA TALAUCI DA SUKA ADDABI KASASHE MASU TASOW**

Asusun bunkasa aikin noma na majalisar Dunkin Duniya (IFAD) ya kirkiro hanyar samar da bashi ga talakawa manoma da zai taimakawa talakawa a karkara fita daga cikin talauci. Tun da aka kafa asusun a 1978, IFAD ya saka jarin kudi da ya kai yawan dalar Amurka da ta kai biliyan 8.5 a cikin aikace-aikace da shirye-shirye guda 676 da ke amfanar mutane fiye da miliyan 250. Duk kudaden da asusun IFAD ke samu na zuwa ne daga gudun-mawar da kasashe ke bayarwa na kashin kansu.

## **14 TAIMAKON FALASDINAWA 'YAN GUDUN HIJIRA**

Tun da al'ummar duniya na kokarin ganin an samu zaman lumana tsakanin isra'ila da falasdinawa kafar nan mai kula da 'yan gudun hijira ta falasdinawa (UNRWA) da ke kusa da gabas ya taimakawa al'ummar falasdinawa hudu ilimi, sha`anin kiwon lafiya, sha`anin jin dadin jama'a, kananan bashi da taimakon gaugawa. A yau akwai 'yan gudun hijira miliyan 4 da suka yi rejista da UNRWA.

## **15 FUSKANTAR CI-GABAN KASASHEN AFURKA**

Nahiyar Afurka zata ci-gaba da zama wuri da majalisar Dunkin Duniya ke ba da muhinmmanci sosai. A shekara ta 1986 majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta gabatar da wani taron duniya kan ba da goyon baya don farfado da tattalin arzikin kasashen Afurka da harkokin sha'anin ci-gaba. A kuma 2001 shuwagabannin kasashen Afurka sun amince da wata shawara kan Afurka, sabon hadin gwiwa kan ci-gaban kasashen Afurka, wanda kuma babban taron majalisar Dunkin duniya ta amince da shi a 2002 a matsayin babban hanyar samawa Afurka goyon bayan duniya. Nahiyar ta karbi kashi 33 cikin dari na kasafin kudin majalisar Dunkin Duniya don sha'anin ci-gaba, kaso mafi girma da duk nahiyoyi suka taba samu. Duk rasan majalisar dunkin Duniya suna da wasu shirye=shirye na musamman da zai amfani kasashen Afurka.



## **16 BUNKASA INGANTACCIYAR RAYUWA GA MATA**

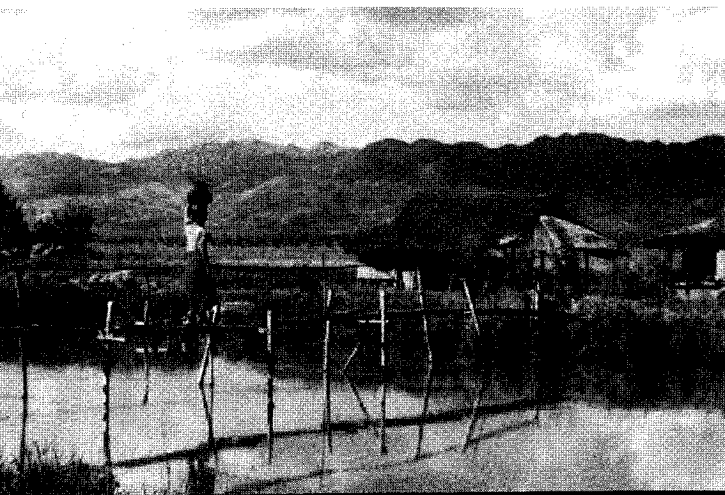
Majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta taimaka wajen bunkasa daidaita mata da takwarorinsu maza da sha'anin jin dadinsu. Asusun majalisar Dunkin Duniya don cigaban mata (UNIFEM) da cibiyar nan mai bincike da horar da kwararru kan sha'anin cigaban mata (INSTRAW) sun taimaka wajen inganta samarwa mata rayuwa ta kwarai, da kuma bunkasa hakkokin mata a cikin kasashe fiye da 100. cibiyar INSTRAW na gabatar da bincike da horon jami'ai, ita kuma UNIFEM na tallafa wa ayyuka da ke kawar da ta'addanci ga mata, rage yaduwar cutar kanjamau ya kuma ba da tsaro ga sha'anin tattalin arzikin mata misali yana kara sama masu kafafen samun aiki da kuma 'yancinsu na mallakar filaye da yin gado. Duk kafafen (rassa) majalisar Dunkin Duniya dole ne su kula da bukatun mata.

## **17 KARFAFA HAKKIN MATA**

Wata manufa ta lokaci mai tsawo ta majalisar Dunkin Duniya ita ce kyautata rayuwar mata da karfafa su don mallakar 'yan cin rayuwarsu. Majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta shirya taron karawa juna ilimi na duniya na farko kan sha'anin mata a (birnin mexico, 1975) wannan taron da wasu tararrukan karawa juna ilimi da majalisar Dunkin Duniya ke daukar nauyi kan sha'anin mata ya shata hanyar matakin ciyar da sha'anin hakkokin mata gaba. Taron duniya kan sha'anin mata na 1979 mai taken kawar da duk nau'in nunin bambanci ga mata da kasashe 180 suka sa wa hannu ya taimaka wajen bunkasa hakkin mata a duniya.

## **18 SAMAR DA TSABTATACCEN RUWAN SHA**

Lokacin da majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta kaddamar da yakuwar shekaru goma kan sha'anin ruwa (1981-1990), fiye da mutane biliyan daya ne suka samu tsabtataccen ruwan sha na farko a cikin rayuwarsu. Wasu Karin mutane biliyan 1.1 suka samu tsabtataccen ruwan sha tsakanin 1990 da 2002. A shekara ta 2003 shekarar da aka kaddamar don samun tsabtataccen ruwa ga duniya ya samar da fadakarwa kan ingancin ruwa. Haka shekaru goma kan sha'anin ruwa da aka kaddamar (2005-2015) na da kudurin rage yawan mutanen duniya zuwa rabi da basu kai ga tsabtataccen ruwan sha ba.



## **19 KAWAR DA CUTAR SHAN-INNA**

An samu nasarar kawar da cutar poliyo a Duniya sai kawai kasashe shida suka rage masu dauke da ita, kuma kasashen sune Afganistan, misira, Indiya, Nijar, Najeriya da Pakistan. A sakamakon kokarin da duniya ta yi na kawar da cutar poliyo wanda ya ke shi ne mafi girman aiki da aka yi a Duniya baki daya zuwa yau sai a mika godiya ga kungiyar lafiya ta duniya (WHO), kungiyar Rotare ta Duniya da cibiyar riga-kafin kamuwa da curuta ta kasar Amurka don jagorantar wannan muhimmin aiki, wanda ya kare yara fiye da miliyan 5 daga zama guragu sanadin cutar shan-inna. Cutar da a da ta gurguntar da yara a kasashe 125 cikin fadin Duniya ga shi an kusa ganin bayanta.

## **20 MAYAR DA MARTANI GA CUTAR KANJAMAU (HIV/AIDS)**

Hadin gwiwar tsare-tsaren majalisar Dunkin Duniya da ke yakar ciwon kanjamau (UNAIDS) na sa ido kan matakan da ake dauka kan annoba da ta shafi kusan mutane miliyan 40 a duniya. Wannan kungiyar na aiki a kasashe fiye da 130 in da take samar wa jama'a ingantacciyar hanyar riga-kafi da duniya ta amince da ita, da kuma samar da hanyar shan magani, har-ila-yau tana taimakawa wajen rage hadarin kamuwa da cutar ga mutane da al'ummu a fadin duniya don samun saukaka munin annobar. Kungiyar UNAIDS ta tattara dabaru da fasahar kungiyoyi 10 ne na majalisar Dunkin Duniya da suke daukar nauyin wannan aiki.

## **21 KAWAR DA CIWON KYANDA**

Kokarin kungiyar lafiya ta Duniya a cikin shekaru 13 ta taimaka wajen kawar da cutar kyanda baki daya a doron kasa a 1980. Wannan kokarin ya samar da kudi mai yawa da ya kai biliyan na dalar Amurka da za'a kashe wajen allurar riga-kafi da kuma sa ido ga aikin wanda ya kai ninki uku na tsadari aikin kawar da cutar.

## **22 YAKI DA CURUTA DA WASU KWARI KE JAWOWA**

Kungiyar lafiya ta Duniya ta wani shirinta a kasashe 11 na Afurka ta yamma ta yi nasarar kawar da cutar dunduni da ya hana yara miliyan 11 zama makafi. Har-ila-yau an samar da filin noma mai yawan kadada miliyan 25. Haka nan kokarin da rassan nan na majalisar Dunkin Duniya suka yi a Afurka ta gabas wajen kawar da cutar nan ta tsutsotsi a 1991, wasu nau'in tsutsutsi ne masu cizon naman mutane da na dabbobi ta kawar da wannan matsala abin yabo ne sosai. Wasu nau'in shirye-shiryen sun taimakawa dimbin mutane daga kariya ga cutar kurkunu da sauran curuta na wannan nahiyar.

## **23 HANA BAZUWAR ANNOBA**

Kungiyar lafiya ta duniya ta taimaka wajen hana yaduwar matsananciyar cutar nan (SARS), kafin ta yi muguwar barna ta kisan dubban darurawan mutane. Ta bayanin ko ta kwanan da kungiyar lafiya ta Duniya ta ba da ko'ina a cikin duniya, da shawarwarin hana tafiye-tafiye zuwa in da wannan cuta ta bulla a watan maris ya taimaka matuka, kusan duk kasashen da matafiya suka yada wannan cutar an yi nasarar ci-gaba da hana yaduwarta ko kuma dai an yi kokarin ganin yawan bai wuce misali ba. Kungiyar lafiya ta Duniya (WHO) ta yi binciken barkewar cutar ta mura mai tsanani (SARS) da suka kai guda 200-250 duk shekara, kuma 5 Zuwa 15 daga cikin wadannan lokutan barkewar annobar na bukatar matakin bai-daya na gaugawa a Duniya baki dayanta.

## **24 KARFAFA YIN RIGA-KAFI A DUNIYA**

A cikin shekaru 20 da suka wuce allurar riga-kafi ta tsirar da rayuwar mutane fiye da miliyan 20. A sakamakon kokarin da Asusun yara na majalisar Dunkin Duniya da kungiyar lafiya ta Duniya ke yi yawan yara da ake yi wa alluran riga-kafin curutan nan guda shida masu kisan yara watau shan-inna, Tetanos, yan-rani, tarin-huka, difseriya, da tarin kannan yara ya karu daga kasa da 5 cikin 100 zuwa kashi 76 cikin 100 a yau. Mace-mace daga ciwon nan na 'yan-rani ya ragu da rabi watau kashi 50 cikin dari daga 1999 zuwa 2005. Riga-kafin cutar (tetanus) tsinkau-tsinkau ya kare dubban mata iyaye da jarirai, kuma kasashe masu tasowa 104 ne suka kawar da cutar baki daya a kasashensu.

## **25 RAGE MUTUWAR JARIRI**

Farkon shekarar 1960 kusan daya daga cikin yara biyar da ake haihuwa suna mutuwa ne kafin su cika shekara. Sanadin (oral rehydration), tsabtataccen ruwon sha da tsabtari muhalli da sauran ingantattaun kayan kiwon lafiya da abinci mai gina jiki da kafafen majalisar Dunkin Duniya ke samarwa ya rage mutuwar jarirai zuwa kasa ga yaro daya cikin yara 12 a 2002. Manufa dai nan ita ce rage matsayin da ake da shi na 1990 watau rage mutuwar yara 'yan kasa da shekara biyar da kashi biyu cikin uku kafin shekara ta 2015.

## **26 KYAUTAT HANYAR KASUWanci**

Majalisar Dunkin Duniya tana da kwararru da suka fahimci sha'anin kasuwanci don bunkasa tattalin arzikin Duniya ta hanyar samar da dabaru tsayayyu a fannoni daban-daban kamar kididdiga, dokokin kasuwanci, aikace-aikacen jami'an hana fasakwauri, aikace-aikacen fasaha, sha'anin karkokin sufurin jirgin ruwa, sadarwa, saukaka sha'anin saye ko sayarwa. Ta samar da yanayi mai kyau na zuba jari a kasashen da tattalin arzikinsu ke tasowa ta inganta mulkin demokuradiyya da shugabanci kyakkyawa, yaki da cin hanci da karfafa samar da dokoki da zasu bunkasa tattalin arziƙi da sha'anin saye da sayarwa.

## **27 TALLAFI GA MASANA'NATU A KASASHE MASU TASOWA**

Majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta kungiyar kula da masana'antu na majalisar Dunkin Duniya (UNIDO) ta zamo kyakkyawar mai hada auratayya tsakanin kudu-Arewa da kudu-kudu a fannin masana'antu da hadin kansu bunkasa hadin gwiwa, zuba jari, musayar fasaha da samar da ci-gaban masana'antu mara tsada. Ya taimakawa shirin nan na hada duniya (Globalization) cikin sauki, haka ya rage matsanancin talauci cikin dabara.

## **28 TAIMAKAWA WADANDA BALAI YA SAMA**

Lokacin da wani bala'i ya samu ko wata matsala da ke bukatar taimakon gaugawa, majalisar Dunkin Duniya zata yi jagoran neman taimako da kai taimako ga wannan jama'ar. Zata yi aiki da jami'an sa kai na (Red Cross/Red Crescent) da manya-manyan kafafen samar da agaji da masu raba shi. Kafafen da ke aiki na majalisar Dunkin Duniya a wannan fanni sun samar da yawan abin da ake bukata don taimakon jin-kai sosai. Rokon da majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta yi an sami gudun-mawar fiye da kudi na dalar Amurka biliyan 2 a shekara don taimakon agaji na gaugawa.

## **29 RAGE ILLAR ISKAR GAS**

Kungiyar nan ta Duniya mai kula da yanayi ta taimaka sosai ta kare miliyoyin jama'a daga hadari iri-iri na asali da wanda bil'adama ke haddasawa. Gargadi da suke ba da wa a cikin lokaci da ya hada da dubban na'urorin kula da yanayin samaniya da tauraron Dan'adam ya taimaka wajen ba da bayanin kirdadon yanayi da irin hadarin da yanayi zai iya kawowa, ya samar da bayanai kan watsuwar yoyon mai, sinadarai da burbushin garin Nukiliya, har-ila, yau ya taimaka wajen iya gano sha'anin fari, don haka an sami damar kai abinci cikin lokaci a wuraren da aka ga alamun za'a samu farin (rashin ruwan sama).

## **30 SAMAR DA KAYAN AGAJI GA MUGUWAR GUGUWAR TSUNAMI**

Cikin sa'oi 24 bayan faruwar guguwar nan ta tsunami ta abku a tekun Indiya da kewaye a 26 ga watan Disamba 2004, nan ta ke majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta aika da tawagarta da zai nazarci irin barnar da matsananciyar guguwar ta yi zuwa ga wuraren da guguwar ta fi tsanami. Nan da nan majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta shiga cikin aikin agaji gadan-gadan ga wadanda ke raye suka raba abinci ga mutane fiye da miliyan 1.7, kuma suka samar da muhalli ga mutane fiye da miliyan 1.1 da suka rasa gidajensu, an samar da ruwon sha ga mutane fiye da miliyan 1, kuma an yi allurar riga-kafin cutar sankarau ga yara fiye da miliyan 1.2 wannan duk ya faru ne a farkon watanni shida da aka fara aikin bayan mutuwar da aka samu da farkon faruwar guguwar ba'a sake samun wata mutuwar ba kuma an kauce wa barkewar wata cuta.



## **31 SHA'ANIN SAUYIN YANAYI**

Kungiyar nan ta Duniya mai lura da sha'snin muhalli (GEF) yana samar da kudi ga kasashe masu tasowa don rage hadarin da sauyin yanayi ke jawowa. An kafa kungiyar muhallin (GEF) ne a 1991 wanda yake ita ce kungiyar da tafi samar da kudi mai yawa gasha'anin muhalli a Duniya, ba da kariya ga ozun laya, tsabtace tekun, kare zaizayar kasa da kuma hana yin anfani da sinadari mai guba da ke lalata muhalli. Tun shekarar 1991 kungiyar kariyar muhalli (GEF) ta samar da bashin da yakai yawan kudin dalar Amurka biliyan 5.7 da suka da kananan basussuka 6,000 ga kungiyoyin da ba na gwamnati ba da na wasu al'ummu kuma ta samar da riba mai yawa da ya kai kudin dalar Amurka biliyan 18.8 kungiyar rayar da kasashe, da kungiyar raya muhalli da bankin Duniya duk a karkashin majalisar Dunkin Duniyan sune sassan da ke aiwatar da manufofin kungiyar raya muhalli (GEF).

## **32 KARIYA GA SAMA (OZONE LAYER)**

Kungiyar majalisar Dunkin duniya mai kula da muhalli (UNCEP) da kungiyar majalisar Dunkin Duniya mai kula da yanayi (WMO) na taimako sosai wajen wayar da kan jama'a kan irin hadarin da ke akwai ga lalacewar rumfar sama (ozone layer). A sakamakon wani sulhu da aka yi wanda aka fi sani da alkawarin montiriyal (Montreal protocol) gwamnato cin duniya na kokarin kawar da duk sinadaran da ke da hadari ga ozun leya da maye madadinsu da wadanda basu da hadari ga ozun layar. Wannan matakin zai ba da kariya ga miliyoyin mutane daga Karin hadarin kamuwa da cutar sankarar fata saboda tsananin wani nau'in haske (ultra violet radiation).



### 33 SHARE NAKIYA

Majalisar Dunkin Duniya na jagorantar wata kungiyar duniya da ke kokarin share nakiyoyi da aka binne a kasashe 30 da suka hada da Afganistan, Angola, Bosniya da Hazegobina, Iraki, Mozambik da Sudan da har yanzu ke ci-gaba da kashe ko raunata dubban jama'a da basu ci basu sha ba duk shekara. Majalisar Dunkin Duniya kuma na yin aikin kariyar jama'a daga duk wani hadari, taimaka wa wasu da wani bala'i ya abkawa don dogaro da kai kuma tana tai makon kasashe su lalata nakiyoyin da suka tara.

### 34 SAMAR DA ABINCI IN DA AKE TSANANIN BUKATARSA

Hukumar abinci ta majalisar Dunkin Duniya wadda take ita ce hukumar samar da sha'anin jin-kai da ta fi girma a duniya, tana kai abinci ga mabuka da suka zarce miliyan 90 a cikin kasashe 80 a fadin duniya da ya hada da 'yan gudun hijira da kuma wadanda wani bala'in ya abkawa a cikin kasashesu. Hukumar na ba da muhimmanci ne ga samar da abinci da ke gina jiki, samar da hatsi, wake, man dahuwa, gishiri da kuma abinci da aka riga aka hada da abubuwan gina jiki. Hukumar abinci (WFP) an kafa ta ne domin ta samar da abinci na musamman ga mata na shirin hukumar na ciyar da 'yan makaranta ya samar da abincin tara ko na rana da zasu tafi gida da shi ga yara fiye da miliyan 17 in da kowanne kwanon abinci ya kai yawan kudin dalar Amurke kwabo 19 (cents) dabarun kai abinci kuwa ya hada da lodi ga jakuna da jiragen sama kekunan shanu da ake yin anfani da tauraron dan'adam domin kula da yadda ake rarraba shi. Cikin shekaru arba'in da suka wuce hukumar (WFP) ta rarraba abinci da yawansa ya kai ton miliyan 78.3 na taimako a mutane da yawansu ya kai miliyan 1.4 a kasashe mafi talauci a duniya, kuma an yi kiyasin kudin abincin zai kai biliyan 33.5 na dalar Amurka.

## 35 YAKI DA YUNWA

Kungiyar abinci da noma ta majalisar Dunkin Duniya (FAO) na jagorantar wata kungiya da ta yi kudurin kawar da yunwa. Kungiyar abinci da aikin noma na majalisar Dunkin Duniya na aiki a kasashen da suka ci-gaba da kuma kasashe masu tasowa in da suka yin muhawara su cimma matsaya kan wani shiri. Kungiyar na taimakawa kasashe masu tasowa da hanyoyin noma na zamani, gandun daji, da kamun kifi da tabbatar da kowa ya samu abinci mai gina jiki.

## 36 HANA MATSANANCIN SU

Kashi sha sida cikin dari na kifin duniya yana shan matsanancin su, kuma kashi 8 cikin dari sun kasance kankana sosai ko yanzu suke farfadowa daga tsananin su da aka dame su da shi. Kungiyar abinci da aikin noma (FAO) na sa ido kan sha'anin kamun kifin domin hana yin matsanancin su. Kungiyar abinci da aikin noma ta majalisar Dunkin Duniya da kasashe mambobin kungiyar na bin dokokin da suka dace da kamun kifi aka amince da dokar a 1995.



## **37 SOKE SINADARAI MASU GUBA**

Taron duniya na birnin Stockholm akan sinadarai masu gurbata yanayi ya yi kokarin raba duniya da wasu daga cikin sinadarai da ke da hadari da ake da su. Bayanan karshen taron da aka amince da su a 2001, wannan taron na majalisar Dunkin Duniya ya haramta yin anfani da wasu magungunan kashe kwari da sinadaran masana'antu ne guda 12 da ke iya kashe mutane, lalata kwakwalwa da garkuwar jiki, suna jawo cutar sankara da jawo matsala ga sha'anin haihuwa. Sauran tarurrukan majalisar ya yi kudurin taimakawa wajen zafin rana, sauyin yanayi, kariya ga dabbobi da ke cikin hadarin karewa, rage gurgusowar hamada, share muhalli a nahiyoyi da hana fasa-kwaurin miyagun dagwalon masana'antu a iyakokin kasashe.

## **38 KARE LAFIYAR ABINCIN DA JAMA`A KE SAYE**

A tabbata cewa abincin da jama'a ke saye lafiyayye ne a kasuwanni, kungiyar abinci da aikin noma ta majalisar Dunkin Duniya (FAO) da kungiyar lafiya ta Duniya da hadin gwiwa da kasashen da ke cikin kungiyoyin sun amince da wani ma'auni da za'a rika yin amfani da shi ga wasu kayan abinci da suka zarce 200, haka an kayyade hanyar ingancin lafiyar abincin gwangwani da sarrafa shi da sufurinsa da ajiyarsa guda 3,000. Har-ila-yau takardar da ake lika wa abincin gwagwani da kumshiyarsa suna da muhimmanci sosai ga mai saye.

## 39 HANA TA'ADDANCI

Majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta kafa wasu mataakai da zasu hana ta'addancin kasa da kasa. Hanyoyi guda goma sha uku da ke kan doka Duniya ta amince da su da saka idon majalisar Dunkin Duniya, da suka hada da hana yin garkuwa da mutane, fashin jirgin sama, abka wa wuri da bom don ta'addanci, hana samar da kudi ga 'yan ta'adda, da sabon da bai dade ba shi ne ta'addanci da makaman Nukiliya; A watan yuni 2005 kasashe 63 ne suka saka hannu don amincewa da dokar. Kuma ana nan ana son a kaddawar da sabon babban taro na Duniya kan sha'anin ta'addanci. Kwamitin majalisar Dunkin Duniya kan hana ta'addanci shi ne ke saka idanu don ganin irin yadda kasashe ke bin wannan dokar sau da kafa bayan harin da 'yan ta'adda suka kai kasar Amurka a 9/11, haka nan kuma tana kula da ayyukan duk kungiyoyi masu yaki da ta'addanci. Haka nan ofishin majalisar Dunkin Duniya da ke kula da miyagun kwayoyi da miyagun laifuffuka da sauran rassan majalisar Dunkin Duniya sun taimakawa kasashe fiye da 100 kan hanyoyin da zasu yaki ta'addanci sosai.

## 40 KYAUTATA SHA'ANIN HAIHUWA

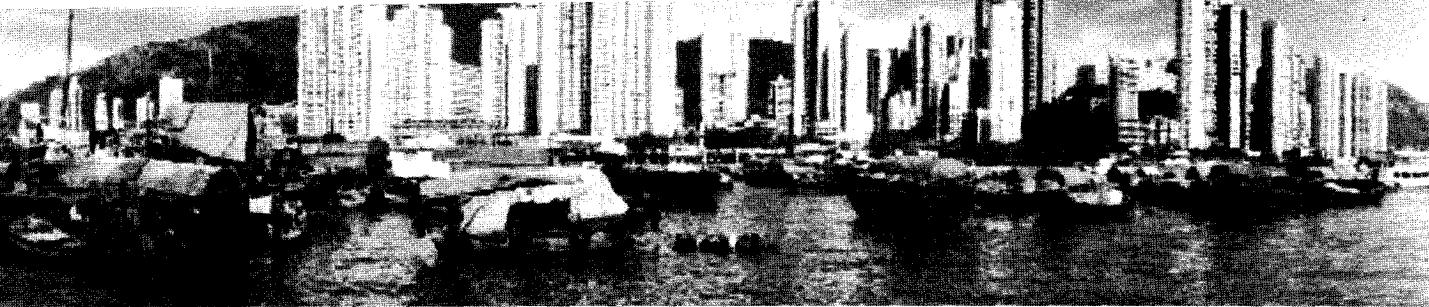
Asusun Duniya kan yawan jama'a na majalisar Dunkin Duniya (UNFPA), na karfafawa mutane 'yancin yin shawarar haihuwa, yawan yaran da suke son su haifa da kuma lokacin da suke son yin hakan ta hanyar shawarwarin kyayyade iyali na ganin dama, yin hakan na taimakawa iyali shawarar da ta dace musamman ma mata. A sakamakon hakan mata a kasashe masu tasowa suna haihuwar yara kadan-daga shida da ake Haifa a 1960 zuwa uku a yau-abin da ke rage cinkoson jama'a a duniya. Lokacin da Asusun (UNFPA) ya fara aiki a 1969 iyali kashi 20 ne ke kayyade iyali, amma yanzu yawan iyali masu amfani da kayyade iyali ya kai kashi 61 cikin dari. Asusun kula da yawan jama'a (UNFPA) da sauran takwarorinsa suna taimakawa wajen samar da kwararrun ungozowa lokacin nakuda da kayan aikin gaugawa da sauran kayan aikin dabaran kayyade iyali don rage mace-mace a lokacin haihuwa.

## **41 YANKE HUKUNCI A KAN SABANIN KASA DA KASA**

Ta yanke hukunci da ba da shawara kotun duniya ta taimaka wajen warware sabani da ya shafi iyakoki da dama, har-ila-yau ta taka rawa a fannin difilomasiyya, hana garkuwa da jama'a hakkin samun malabar siyasa, da hakkokin da suka shafi sha'anin tattalin arziki da saurau.

## **42 KYAUTATA KASUWANCIN A DUNIYA**

Taron Duniya na majalisar Dunkin Duniya kan kasuwanci da bunkasarsa (UNCTAD) ya taimakawa kasashe masu tasowa yin ciniki akan alkawurran da suka yarda da su wajen sayar da kayansu a ketare, kungiyar ta zamo mai shiga tsakani da kasashe masu tasowa da masu sayen kayansu don samun irin farashin da ya dace mai kyau da irin kayansu, suna kuma taimakon kasashe masu tasowa noma irin kayan da duniya ke bukata iri-iri don bunkasar tattalin arzikinsu.



## **43 KARFAFA KAWO SAUYI A FANNIN TATTALIN ARZIKI**

Bankin Duniya da Asusun lamuna na duniya (IMF) sun taimakawa kasashe da yawa masu tasowa wajen bunkasa tattalin arzikinsu da kuma sarrafa shi, suna kuma ba da tallafin kudi na wuccin-gadi ga kasashen don fita daga matsalolin kudi da suka shiga, har-ila-yau suna ba da tarbyya da kwasa-kwasai ga ma'aikatan kudi na gwam nati don zartar da aikinsu yadda ya dace.

## **44 BUNKASA AMFANI DA TEKU CIKIN DOKA DA ODA**

Majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta jagoranci wani yunkuri na Duniya don kyakkyawan amfani da tekuna a wani taron karawa juna ilimi na Duniya, wanda aka yi a 1982 mai taken majalisar Dunkin Duniya da dokokin amfani da teku, wanda ya sami karbuwa daga kusan duk kasashe a Duniya, wanda ya kasance shi ne dokar duniya ta farko kan aikace-aikace da ya shafi saman ruwa da kuma karkashinsa. Taron ya samar da dokoki da suka shafi aikace-aikace cikin teku, tafiya cikin ruwa, hakkokin da suka shafi gabar ruwa da sauran kasashe, nauyin da ya rataya kan kasashe na kare dabbobin ruwa da muhallinsu, hadin gwiwa akan sha'anin binciken kimiyya da kariyan teku da abin cikinsa, da hanya kyakkyawa ta amfani da albarkatun cikin teku.

## **45 BUNKASA SUFURIN JIRAGEN SAMA DA NA RUWA**

Rassan majalisar Dunkin Duniya sun kasance kungiya na tun asali da ke samar da ingamtacciyar hanya ta tafiya cikin jirgin sama da na ruwa. Kungiyar kula da sufuri ta duniya (ILAO) ta taimaka wajen ganin cewa tafiya ta jirgin sama shi ne hanyar sufuri mafi inganci da tsaro a duniya. A 1947 lokacin da mutane miliyan suka yi tafiya ta jirgin sama, in da mutane 590 suka rasa rayuwarsu sakamakon hadarin jirgin sama; a 2004 yawan mutane da suka mutu shi ne 420 cikin mutane biliyan 3.3 da suka yi tafiya ta jirgin sama. Haka nan kungiyar da ke kula da sufurin ruwa (IMO) ta taimaka wajen ingantar da sufurin cikin ruwa ya kasance mai karanci hadari. Kididdiga ya nuna cewa tafiya cikin jirgin ruwa rashin hadarinsa na karuwa kuma tsaro a wannan fannin na inganta a kullum. Hasara a wannan fannin na raguwa, samun raunuka na ja baya, gurbatar ruwa shima ya rage sosai, sam ba'a samun gurbatar ruwa daga mai, haka nan aiyi maganin gurbatar da ruwa ke yi daga dagwalon masana'antu haka nan yawan kayan da jirgin ruwa ke dauka kullum karuwa yake yi.

## **46 YAKI DA FATAUCIN MIYAGUN KWAYOYI**

Ofishin majalisar Dunkin duniya mai kula da sha'anin miyagun kwayoyi da miyagun laifuffuka ya yi aiki tukuru domin ganin cewa mutane basu samu damar yin hakan ba, majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta gabatar da tarurrukan Duniya guda uku kan hani da kayyade shan miyagun kwayoyi, harila-yau an tattauna akan irin matsalolin da shan miyagun kwayoyin ke haifarwa cikin al'umma da sha'anin kiwon lafiya, kai harma da irin taimakon da miyagun kwayoyi ke yi wajen yada mugun ciwon nan na kanjamau. Wannan ofishin na yin aiki ne ta, taimakon jamian gwamnati da na al'umma da ke yakar miyagun kwayoyi, kuma ana shawartar manoma ga irin abin da ya kamata su shuka don su guye shuka miyagun kwayoyi.



## **47 YAKI DA MIYAGUN LAIFUFFUKA NA KASA DA KASA**

Ofishin majalisar Dunkin Duniya mai kula da miyagun kwayoyi da miyagun laifuffuka na aiki ne da hadin gwiwar kasashe da kungiyoyi don yakar miyagun laifuffuka da aka shirya da fasahar zamani da doka ta amince da ita, har-ila-yau cikin yakin da suke yi ya hada da yakar cin hanci da rashawa, wanke kudin haramun don mayar da su na halal, fataucin bakin haure da na 'yan gudun hijira, harsuna taimakawa sashen shara'a don ya zartar da hukuncin da ya dace. Kungiyar ta taka rawa muhimmia wajen zartar da alkawurran kasa da kasa da suka saka wa hannu.

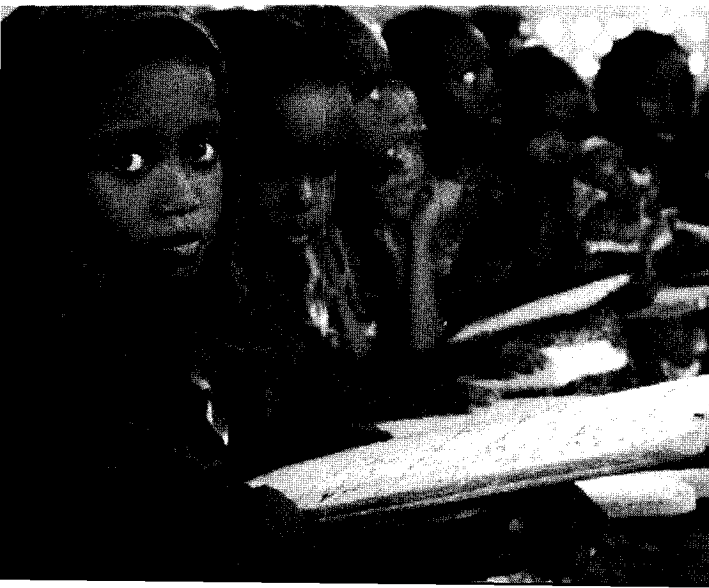
## **48 KYAUTATA WA AIKI DA MA'AIKATA**

Kungiyar kwadago ta Duniya (ILO) ta shata hanya da za'a bi ta aiki da hakkokin ma'aikata a wurin aiki da suka hada da 'yancin shiga duk kungiyar da suke so, da kuma 'yancin neman hakkiinsu a bai daya, da kawar da duk nau'in irin aiki da yake an tilasta shi ne, kawar da aikin yara kankana don guje wa ci da guminsu da kuma kawar da duk nau'in nunin bambanci ga kowa a wurin aiki, daukan aiki, samun ci-gaba a wurin aiki, kariya ga kowa da tattaunawa ta fahimta tsakanin kungiyoyin ma'aikata da gwamnati na cikin ginshikan aikin kungiyar kwadago ta Duniyan (ILO).



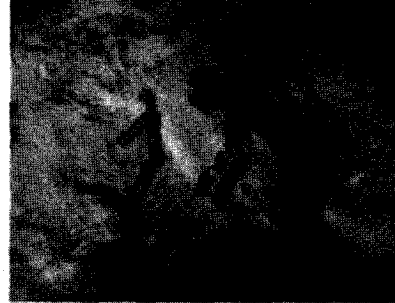
## **49** INGANTA SHA'ANIN ILIMI A KASASHE MASU TASOWA

Sakamakon kokarin da rassan majalisar Dunkin Duniya ke yi, a yanzu kashi 74 cikin dari na manyan mutane a kasashe masu tasowa suna iya karatu da rubutu, kashi 78 cikin dari na kananan yara na halartar makarantar firamare. Babbar manufa a yanzu ita ce a tabbatar duk yara sun kammala makarantarsu ta firamare nan zuwa shekara ta 2015.



## **50** SAMAR DA SHA'AWA GA AL'UMMAR DUNIYA DON MAYAR DA HANKALI KAN SHA'ANIN YARA

Daga El salbado zuwa Lebanon, kuma daga sudan zuwa tsohuwar tarayyar Yugoslabiya Asusun kananan yara na majalisar Dunkin duniya (UNICEF) ya jagoranci kafa ranaku na morewa na musamman kuma ta bude kofar zaman lumana domin samar da magungunan da yara ke tsananin bukata a wuraren da ake yaki. Abin da aka amince da shi a taron Duniya kan sha'anin hakkokin yara ya zamo doka a kasashe 192 na duniya. A zama na musamman da aka yi da majalisar Dunkin Duniya cikin shekarar 2002 kan sha'anin yara, gwamnatoji 190 ne suka amince da lokacin da aka shata don cimma bukatun yara a fannoni irin kiwon-lafiya, ilimi, kariya don hana keta alfarmarsu, hana ci da guminsu, hani ga ta'addanci ga yara, kuma a yi masu garkuwa da harbuwa da cutar nan ta kanjamau (HIV/AIDS).

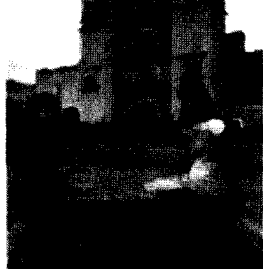


## **51 TSARE KAYAN TARIHI, KAYAN AL'ADU DA SHA'ANIN GINE-GINE NA MUTANEN DA**

Kungiyar al'adu da fasaha da kimiyya ta majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta taimaka a kasashe 81 wajen ba da kariya a gine-ginensu na tahiri, haka nan taron duniya ya amince da a kiyaye duk kayan tahiri da ya shafi al'adun jama'a.

## **52 BUNKASA MUSAYAR ILIMI DA AL'ADU**

Majalisar Dunkin Duniya, ta kungiyarta mai kula da ilimi da fasaha, kimiyya da al'adu da jamlar majalisar Dunkin Duniya sun karfafa hadin gwiwar sha'anin ilimi da kimiyya a tsakanin makarantu, kuma sun karfafa wa jama'a da bayyana al'adunsu, wannan kuwa ya hada har da al'adun kananan kabilu da na mutane 'yan asalin wuri.



## **53 KARIYA GA KAYAN FASAHA**

Kungiyar Duniya da ke kariya ga kayan fasaha (WIPO) na kokarin ba da kariya ga fasaha da duk wani mai amfani da hikimarsa a duniya baki daya ta kuma tabbata marubuta da masu kirkire-kirkire sun sami irin, jingar da ta dace da su don hazakarsu. Kariya ga wannan fanni zai bunkasa kimiyya da fasaha da kuma kara yawan rubuce-rubuce a Duniya. Ta samar da yanayin da ya dace da kasuwanci a wannan sashen cikin gida da kasuwannin Duniya.

## **54 KARFAFA 'YANCIN 'YAN JARIDU DA 'YANCIN FADAN ALBARKACIN BAKI**

Don tabbacin cewa mutane sun sami labarai da ba'a tace da ba da rashin adaici ga al'adun jama'a, kungiyar kimiyya, fasaha da al'adu ta majalisar Dunkin Duniya (UNESCO) ta taimaka wajen bunkasa da karfafa sha'anin jarida, in da ta taimaka wajen kafa gidajen watsa labaru masu zaman kansu da kuma karfafa su. UNESCO ta kuma kasance maigadi ga 'yancin 'yan jarida, da kuma fitowa fili ta yi tir da keta 'yancin 'yan jaridu kamar tsare su ko kuma karkashe su.

## **55 BUNKASA ILIMIN MATA**

Shirye-shirye da manufofi da ke da niyar bunkasa ilimin mata tuni aka tabbatar da su a kasashe masu tasowa, a shekara 1870 ana da kashi 36 ne cikin dari na mata masu ilimi, amma a shekarar 2,000 sun kai kashi 70 cikin dari. Don haka yanzu abin da aka himmantu da shi shi ne a tabbatar da yara mata sun kammala makarantunsu na sakandare da na firamare kafin shekara ta 2015.

## **56 INGANTA SHA'ANIN GIDAN WAYA**

Kungiyar ma'aikata gidan waya ta Duniya (UPU) da ta kasance lemar hadin kan ma'aikata gidan waya, in da ta ke taimakawa a duniya ganin aikinsu ya dace da zamani, kuma tana samar da dokoki ga duniya ta aika wasiku, wannan kungiya ta ma'aikata gidan waya tana da mambobin kasashe 190 wanda ya mayar da ita kungiyar aikin rarraba wasiku mafi girma a duniya, in da suke rarraba wasiku da yawansu ya kai miliyan 430 a duk shekara.

## **57 GABATAR DA DABARUN NOMA NA ZAMANI DA RAGE TSADAR AIKIN NOMA**

Da taimakon hukumar aikin noma ta majalisar Dunkin Duniya an sami iri wanda aka bunkasa, kawo sauyi a aikin noma da taka rawar kananan manoma, manoman yankin Asiya sun amfana da rarar kudin sayen magungunan kwari da ya kai kudin dalar Amurka miliyan 50 a shekara, gwamnatocinsu sun amfana da rarar kudin sayen magungunan kwari da ya kai yawan dalar Amurka miliyan 150 a shekara ta tallafin da suka samu sashen sayen magungunan kashe kwari, amfanin da muhalli da fannin kiwon lafiya suka samu ta rage magungunan kashe kwarin nan ya kai fiye da yawan kudin Amurka dala miliyan 10 a shekara.

## **58 BUNKASA HAKKOKIN MUTANE MASU WATA TAWAYA**

Majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta jagoranci fafitikar nema wa mutane da ke da wata nakasa a jiki 'yancinsu daidai da duk wani dan'adam mai lafiya, tare da karfafa masu gwiwar taka rawa a fannin jin dadin jama'a, tattalin arziki da kuma harkokin siyasa. Majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta bayyana cewa mutane masu wata nakasa wata baiwa ce ga al'umma, don haka tana nan tana shirye-shiryen kaddamar da taron Duniya domin ciyar da hakkokin irin wadannan mutane na musamman gaba.



## 59 INGANTA HANYAR SADARWA A DUNIYA

Kungiyar sadarwa ta Duniya (ITU) tana kusanta gwamnatoci da masana'antu wuri daya domin su inganta kuma su sa ido don ganin cewa sha'anin sadarwa ya kyautatu a Duniya. Ta taimaka wajen raba da amfani da hanyar tafiyar Redito (Radio spectrum), ta bunkasa hadin kai a duniya wajen aiki da tauraron Dan-Adam, ta yi aiki tukuru a kasashe masu tasowa don ganin kayan aikin sadarwa sun kyautatu, kuma ta tabbatar duniya ta bi tabbatacciyar hanya mai inganci don Samar da sha'anin sadarwa. Tun daga tsarin tarho na girke har zuwa tarho mara amfani da waya, daga hanyar sadarwa cikin jiragen sama zuwa jiragen ruwa, zuwa ga sha'anin sadarwar 'yan sama-jannati zuwa ga tauraron 'yan'adam mai lura da sha'anin yanayi, daga tarho zuwa ga watsa shirye-shiryen talabijin. Kungiyar sadarwa ta Duniya (ITU) zata ci-gaba da taimakon Duniya don bunkasa aikin sadarwa, aikace-aikacenta ya taimaka wajen bunkasa masana'antar sha'anin sadarwa in da kudin jarin wannan sashen ya kai yawan dalar Amurka tiriliyon 1 duk fadin Duniya.





## **60 TALLAFAWA KOKEN MUTANE 'YAN ASALIN WURI**

Majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta fadakar da al'umma irin rashin adaicin da ake yi wa mutane miliyan 370 'yan asalin wuri da ke zaune a kasashe 70 a Duniya wadanda ke fama da rashin abubuwan jin dadin rayuwa. Mambobin dindindin da majalisar Dunkin Duniya ta kafa kan irin wadannan mutane a 2000, na nan na aiki tukuru don kyautata halin rayuwar mutane 'yan asalin wuri duk fadin Duniya a fanninin sha'anin ci-gaba, al'adu, hakkin bil'adama, muhalli, ilimi da kiwon lafiya





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