

Millennium Development Goals

(United Nations Millennium Declaration, 2000¹)

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER

Target 1:

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day

- Higher food prices may push 100 million people deeper into poverty
- Conflict leaves many displaced and impoverished

Target 2:

Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

- Full employment remains a distant possibility
- Low-paying jobs leave one in five developing country workers mired in poverty
- Half the world's workforce toil in unstable, insecure jobs

Target 3:

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

- Rising food prices threaten limited gains in alleviating child malnutrition

GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Target 1:

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

- Political will, coupled with targeted investments, have yielded widespread progress in primary school enrolment
- Poverty's grip keeps children out of school
- The quality of education is as important as enrolment

¹ Risoluzione dell'Assemblea generale delle Nazioni Unite del 18 settembre 2000 (A/RES/55/2).

**GOAL 3:
PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN**

Target 1:

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

- Girls still wait for equal primary school access in some regions
- Women slowly gain ground in political decision-making, but progress is erratic and marked by regional differences
- Targeted action is needed to help girls from poor, rural areas stay in school
- Job opportunities open up, but women often remain trapped in insecure, low-paid positions
- Women slowly gain ground in political decision-making, but progress is erratic and marked by regional differences

**GOAL 4:
REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY**

Target 1:

Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

- Despite progress, deaths of under five children remain unacceptably high
- Vaccinations have slashed deaths from measles

**GOAL 5:
IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH**

Target 1:

Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

- The high risk of dying in pregnancy or childbirth continues unabated in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia
- Little progress has been made in saving mothers' lives
- Skilled health workers at delivery are key to improving outcomes

Target 2:

Achieve universal access to reproductive health

- Antenatal care is on the rise everywhere
- Adolescent fertility is declining slowly

- An unmet need for family planning undermines achievement of several other goals

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

Target 1:

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

- Despite small victories, AIDS continues to take a terrible toll, especially in sub-Saharan Africa
- In almost every region, women represent a growing share of people living with HIV
- Prevention programmes are yielding results
- Antiretroviral drugs are adding years to peoples' lives, but the need for treatment still outpaces the available supply
- Planning for children orphaned by AIDS is increasing, but tangible support is slow in coming

Target 2:

Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

- Antiretroviral drugs are adding years to peoples' lives, but the need for treatment still outpaces the available supply
- Planning for children orphaned by AIDS is increasing, but tangible support is slow in coming

Target 3:

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

- Despite tremendous progress, use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets falls short of global targets
- New malaria treatment strategies are effective, but underutilized
- Progress towards tuberculosis targets is mixed
- Halving the tuberculosis prevalence rate by 2015 is unlikely

**GOAL 7:
ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

Target 1:

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

- Immediate action is needed to contain rising greenhouse gas emissions
- Success in limiting ozone-depleting substances is also helping to mitigate climate change

Target 2:

Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

- Marine areas and land conservation need greater attention
- Deforestation slows and more forests are designated for biodiversity conservation
- The number of species threatened with extinction is rising rapidly
- Fish stocks require improved fisheries management to reduce depletion

Target 3:

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

- Almost half of the world's population face a scarcity of water
- More people are using improved sanitation facilities, but meeting the target will require a redoubling of efforts
- In developing regions, nearly one in four uses no form of sanitation
- Though access to improved drinking water has expanded, nearly one billion people do without
- Women shoulder the largest burden in collecting water

Target 4:

By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

- Simple, low-cost interventions could significantly improve the lives of many slum dwellers

**GOAL 8:
DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT**

Target 1:

Address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states

- Development aid falls for the second year, jeopardizing commitments for 2010
- Development assistance will have to increase substantially to double aid to Africa by 2010

Target 2:

Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

- Market access for most developing countries is little improved
- Domestic agricultural subsidies by rich countries overshadow money spent on development aid

- Trade-related assistance needs to be increased

Target 3:

Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt

- Developing countries are shouldering less debt

Target 4:

In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

- Poor availability and high prices are barriers to access to essential drugs in developing countries

Target 5:

In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

- Mobile phones are expanding communications in developing countries
- Internet use is increasing rapidly, but the poorest regions lag behind