

# ***UN Millennium Development Goals to be Achieved by 2015***

## Goals Targets

### 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

"1.2 billion people still live on less than \$1 a day. But 43 countries, with more than 60 per cent of the world's people, have already met or are on track to meet the goal of cutting hunger in half by 2015"

- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day
- Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

### 2. Achieve universal primary education

"113 million children do not attend school, but this goal is within reach; India for example, should have 95 per cent of its children in school by 2005"

- Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling

### 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

"Two-thirds of the world's illiterates are women, and 80 percent of its refugees are women and children. Since the 1997 Microcredit Summit, progress has been made in reaching and empowering poor women, nearly 19 million in 2000 alone"

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

### 4. Reduce child mortality

"11 million young children die every year, but that number is down from 15 million in 1980"

- Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five

### 5. Improve maternal health

"In the developing world, the risk of dying in childbirth is one in 48. But virtually all countries now have safe motherhood programmes and are poised for progress"

- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

### 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

"Killer diseases have erased a generation of development gains. Countries like Brazil, Senegal, Thailand and Uganda have shown that we can stop HIV in its tracks"

- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

- Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

### 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

"More than one billion people still lack access to safe drinking water; however, during the 1990s, nearly one billion people gained access to safe water and as many to sanitation"

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources
- Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

- Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020

#### 8. Develop a global partnership for development

"Too many developing countries are spending more on debt service than social services. New aid commitments made in the first half of 2002 alone, though, will reach an additional \$12 billion per year by 2006"

- Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—nationally and internationally

- Address the least developed countries' special needs. This includes tariff- and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction

- Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States

- Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term

- In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth

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

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