

Millennium Development Goals

FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE

<http://www.undp.org/mdg/goallist.shtml>



1

Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty

TARGETS

- * Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
- * Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger



2

Achieve Universal Primary Education

TARGET

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



3

Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

TARGET

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



4

Reduce Child Mortality

TARGET

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



5

Improve Maternal Health

TARGET

- * Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio



6

Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

TARGETS

- * Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- * Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases



7

Ensure Environmental Sustainability

TARGETS

- * Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources
- * Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
- * Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers



8

Develop a Global Partnership for Development

TARGETS

- * Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction; both nationally and internationally)
- * 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)
- * 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)
- * Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term
- * In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for 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