

# The Millennium Development Goals

The **Millennium Development Goals** are eight goals that 189 [United Nations member states](#) have agreed to try to achieve by the year [2015](#).

The Millennium Development Goals derive from earlier 'international development goals'[\[1\]](#), and were officially established at the [Millennium Summit](#) in 2000, where 189 world leaders adopted the [United Nations Millennium Declaration](#), from which the eight-goal action plan, the 'Millennium Development Goals', was particularly promoted.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were developed out of the eight chapters of the [United Nations Millennium Declaration](#), signed in September 2000. The eight goals and 21 targets include:

## 1. Eradicate **extreme poverty and hunger**

- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people
- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

## 2. Achieve universal primary education

- 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

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

## 4. Reduce **child mortality**

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

## 5. Improve maternal health

- Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the [maternal mortality](#) ratio.
- Achieve, by 2015, universal access to [reproductive health](#)

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

- Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of [HIV/AIDS](#).
- Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.
- Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of [malaria](#) and other major diseases.

## 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

- Integrate the principles of [sustainable development](#) into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources.
- Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss
- Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (for more information see the entry on [water supply](#)).
- By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers

## 8. Develop a global partnership for development

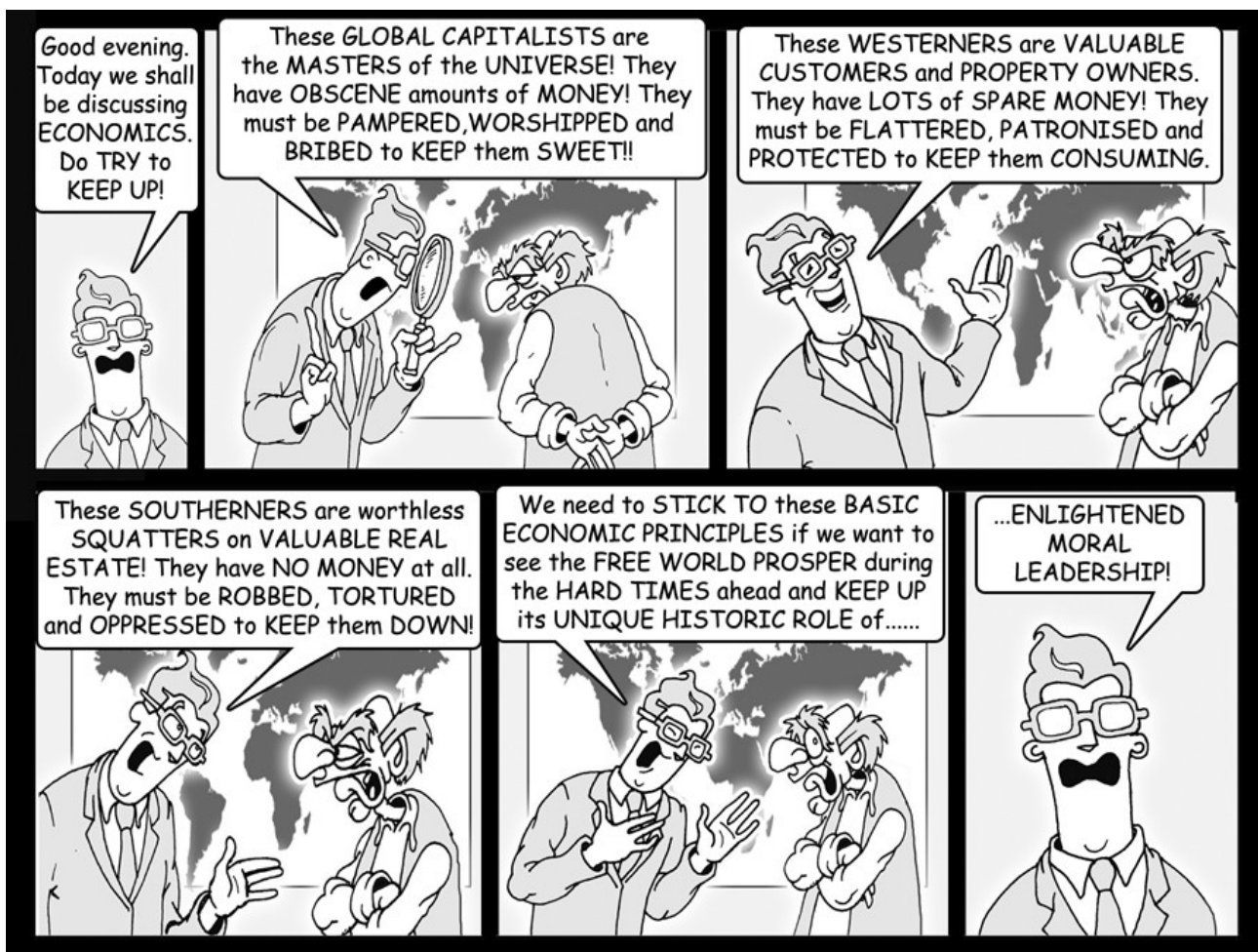
- Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and [poverty reduction](#)—nationally and internationally.
- Address the special needs of the least developed countries. This includes tariff and quota free access for their exports; enhanced programme of [debt relief](#) for heavily indebted poor countries; and 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 the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.
- 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

### Official Site

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

### “MDG Monitor”

<http://www.mdgmonitor.org/>



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Manchester Climate Forum Feb 2008