

UN Millennium Project



At the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000 world leaders placed development at the heart of the global agenda by adopting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which set clear targets for reducing poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women by 2015.

The eight Millennium Development Goals constitute an ambitious agenda to significantly improve the human condition by 2015. The Goals set clear targets for reducing poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women. For each Goal, a set of Targets and Indicators have been defined and are used to track the progress in meeting the Goals. **Your job is to suggest how any one of these goals could be achieved.**

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Target 1 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day
 - Indicator 1 Proportion of population below \$1 per day (PPP values)
 - Indicator 2 Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]
 - Indicator 3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
- Target 2 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
 - Indicator 4 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age
 - Indicator 5 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

- Target 3 Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
 - Indicator 6 Net enrolment ratio in primary education
 - Indicator 7 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
 - Indicator 8 Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Target 4 Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015
 - Indicator 9 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
 - Indicator 10 Ratio of literate females to males 15-24 years old
 - Indicator 11 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
 - Indicator 12 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

- Target 5 Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
 - Indicator 13 Under-five mortality rate
 - Indicator 14 Infant mortality rate
 - Indicator 15 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

- Target 6 Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
 - Indicator 16 Maternal mortality ratio
 - Indicator 17 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Target 7 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
 - Indicator 18 HIV prevalence among 15-24-year-old pregnant women
 - Indicator 19 Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate
 - Indicator 20 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14
- Target 8 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
 - Indicator 21 Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
 - Indicator 22 Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures
 - Indicator 23 Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
 - Indicator 24 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy).

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

- Target 9 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
 - Indicator 25 Proportion of land area covered by forest
 - Indicator 26 Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area
 - Indicator 27 Energy use (metric ton oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)
 - Indicator 28 Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)
 - Indicator 29 Proportion of population using solid fuels
- Target 10 Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation
 - Indicator 30 Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
 - Indicator 31 Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural
- Target 11 By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers
 - Indicator 32 Proportion of households with access to secure tenure

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

- Target 12 Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system [Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally]
- Target 13 Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries [Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and

cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction]

- Indicator 33 Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI
- Indicator 34 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
- Indicator 35 Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied
- Target 14 Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the 22nd special session of the General Assembly)
 - Indicator 36 ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs
 - Indicator 37 ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs
- Target 15 Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term
 - Indicator 38 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from LDCs, admitted free of duties
 - Indicator 39 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries
 - Indicator 40 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP
 - Indicator 41 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
 - Indicator 42 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)
 - Indicator 43 Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$
 - Indicator 44 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
- Target 16 In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth
 - Indicator 45 Unemployment rate of 15-to-24-year-olds, each sex and total
- Target 17 In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries
 - Indicator 46 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
- Target 18 In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications
 - Indicator 47 Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population
 - Indicator 48 Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population

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