

# UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG)



<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b></p>	<p>(1) Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day; (2) Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</p>
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Achieve universal primary education</b></p>	<p>Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Promote gender equality and empower women</b></p>	<p>Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015</p>
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>Reduce child mortality</b></p>	<p>Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five</p>
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>Improve maternal health</b></p>	<p>Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio</p>
<p><b>6</b></p>	<p><b>Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b></p>	<p>(1) Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS; (2) Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</p>
<p><b>7</b></p>	<p><b>Ensure environmental sustainability</b></p>	<p>(1) Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources; (2) Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water; (3) Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020</p>

8

**Develop a global partnership for development**

(1) 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; (2) 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; (3) Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States; (4) Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term; (5) In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth; (6) In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries; (7) In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies--especially information and communications technologies.

**By the year 2015, all 191 United Nations Member States have pledged to meet the above goals.**