



FACT SHEET:

WE CAN END POVERTY 2015, MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

What are the MDGs?

The MDGs set time bound and measurable targets which embody needs and basic rights that every individual should be able to enjoy to live with dignity:



Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

In 2005, 1.4 billion people lived on US\$1.25 or less a day.

In 2005-2007, 830 million people were still undernourished

- ❖ By 2015, reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day
- ❖ Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people
- ❖ By 2015, reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

In 2008, 69 million children were out of school (31 million in sub-Saharan Africa, 18 million in Southern Asia).

- ❖ By 2015, ensure a full course of primary schooling for all girls and boys

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

In 2008, there were 96 girls for every 100 boys enrolled in primary school, and 95 girls for every 100 boys enrolled in secondary school.

- ❖ By 2005, preferably, eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, and at all levels of education no later than 2015

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

In 2008, 8.8 million children died under age five.

- ❖ By 2015, reduce by two thirds the number of children dying under the age of five

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Every year, more than 1 million children are left motherless. Children who have lost their mothers are up to 10 times more likely to die prematurely than those who have not.

- ❖ By 2015, reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio
- ❖ By 2015, achieve universal access to reproductive health

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

In 2008, 33.4 million people were living with HIV.

- ❖ By 2015, halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- ❖ By 2015, halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases



Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Nine planet Earths would be required to absorb the world's carbon emission if every person had the same energy-rich lifestyle as people in developed countries.



- ❖ Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and reverse the loss of environmental resources
- ❖ By 2010 reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, a significant reduction in the rate of loss
- ❖ By 2015, halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
- ❖ By 2020, achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

In 2009, net disbursements of official development assistance amounted to \$119.6 billion; this is a slight increase of 0.7% in real terms

- ❖ Address the special needs of the least developed, landlocked countries and small island developing states
- ❖ Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system
- ❖ Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt
- ❖ In cooperation with the private sector, make available to developing countries the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication

With only five years left until the 2015 deadline to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon called on world leaders in September 2010 to attend a summit in New York to review accelerate progress towards achieving the MDGs.

What results have come out of the 2010 MDG Summit?

- Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon initiated the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health receiving pledges of over \$40 billion in resources over the next 5 years from governments, the private sector and various organizations.
- World Bank will increase agricultural support of approximately \$21 billion over the next 3 years to boost incomes, employment and food security to aid in eradicating extreme poverty and hunger
- France announced \$4.1 billion in funding to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for 2011-2013, also for which the United Kingdom plans to triple their own aid by 2014
- The United States committed \$50.82 million to the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves led by the UN Foundation, to install 100 million clean-burning stoves in kitchens around the globe in an effort to promote sustainability
- The European Union offered €1 billion (\$1.36 billion) to countries most in need of aid to make progress on the goals they are furthest from achieving
- The Republic of Korea pledged \$100 million to support food security and agriculture in developing countries

Get involved: www.endpoverty2015.org

Learn more about the MDGs: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/index.shtml>

Visit 2010 MDGs Summit website: www.un.org/en/mdg/summit2010/

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