

UN Millennium Development Goals	
	
<b>1</b> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day</li> <li>■ Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</li> </ul>
<b>2</b> Achieve universal primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling</li> </ul>
<b>3</b> Promote gender equality and empower women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015</li> </ul>
<b>4</b> Reduce child mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five</li> </ul>
<b>5</b> Improve maternal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio</li> </ul>
<b>6</b> Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>■ Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</li> </ul>
<b>7</b> Ensure environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources</li> <li>■ Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water</li> <li>■ Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020</li> </ul>
<b>8</b> Develop a global partnership for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States</li> <li>■ Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term</li> <li>■ In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth</li> <li>■ In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</li> <li>■ In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies—especially information and communications technologies</li> </ul>
<b>By the year 2015 all 189 United Nations Member States have pledged to meet the above goals</b>	

*Not only do you (civil society organizations) bring to life the concept of 'We, the Peoples,' in whose name our Charter was written; you bring to us the promise that people power can make the Charter work for all the world's peoples in the twenty-first century.*

*United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan at the Millennium Summit*



The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) represent an unprecedented commitment by heads of state and government to a set of numerical and time-bound targets that address key elements of human development. The challenge lies in building political will at both global and national levels and setting and reordering priorities. The task calls for partnerships among a range of actors in the state and public sector, civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, foundations and other donor institutions.

In countries across the world, CSOs have a proven capacity for broad-based mobilization and creating bottom-up demand that holds leaders accountable – skills that will be essential to placing the MDGs at the heart of national debates and development priorities. The role of CSOs is crucial not only in campaigning for the goals, but also in monitoring progress to generate and sustain political momentum and public interest.

### *Some Key Resources on the MDGs*

#### **United Nations**

**Implementation of the UN Millennium Declaration.** (2002). The first global report of the UN Secretary General on progress towards the MDGs. <http://ods-dds-nv.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/506/69/PDF/N0250669.pdf?OpenElement>

**United Nations Development Group DevLink.** Provides access to national MDG Reports and MDG-Net, a gateway to the latest discussions and research on the MDGs. <http://www.undg.org/document.cfm?catx=83>

**Promoting the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific: Meeting the Challenges of Poverty Reduction** (UNESCAP/UNDP 2003). <http://www.unescap.org/LDC&POVERTY/MDG%20Asia%20Pacific.pdf>

**Background Papers of the Millennium Project Task Forces** (UNSG/UNDG 2003). Thematic papers to identify priorities and financing structures needed to achieve the MDGs. [http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/html/doc\\_lib.shtm](http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/html/doc_lib.shtm)

**The Millennium Development Goals: Progress, Reversals and Challenges** (UNDP 2003). A global update on where the world stands in meeting the MDGs. <http://www.undp.org/mdg/MDGBooklet.html>

**Human Development Report 2003 on the MDGs** (UNDP 2003). <http://hdr.undp.org/>

**Development Policy Journal** (UNDP 2003). Articles by CSOs and UN agencies on the feasibility of the MDGs, the poverty-environment nexus, and the crucial global partnership. <http://www.undp.org/dpa/publications/DPJ3Final1.pdf>

**Millennium Development Goals in Africa: Promises and Progress.** (UNDP/UNICEF 2002). Survey of progress towards, and constraints to, achieving the MDGs in Africa. <http://www.undp.org/mdg/mdgreportinafrica.pdf>

**Localising the Millennium Development Goals: Some Examples.** (South and West Asia Sub-Regional Resource Facility/UNDP 2002). A compilation of efforts to localise MDGs to national realities. <http://www.undp.org/surf-kathmandu>

#### **Civil Society Organizations**

**The Poor and the Market** (Social Watch Report 2003). Includes a chart ranking countries by progress on the MDGs. <http://www.socialwatch.org/en/informeImpreso/tablaDeContenidos2003.htm>

**The Millennium Declaration: Mobilising Civil Society Organisations.** (John Foster, North South Institute 2003). Review of the survey *Role of CSOs in the Implementation of the UN MDGs*. <http://www.undp.org/dpa/publications/DPJ3Final1.pdf>

**Civil Society and the MDGs** (Roberto Bissio, Social Watch 2003). Explores five basic questions from CSOs on the MDGs. <http://www.undp.org/dpa/publications/DPJ3Final1.pdf>

**Mainstreaming Development in Trade and Finance: A Key to Global Partnership.** (Martin Khor, Third World Network 2003). A look at MDG #8 and how it affects the other goals. <http://www.undp.org/dpa/publications/DPJ3Final1.pdf>

**Statements by CSOs to the Economic and Social Council.** (2003) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development. [http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/draft\\_prog\\_for20-21-03-03.htm#20 March 2003](http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/draft_prog_for20-21-03-03.htm#20 March 2003)

**West African Civil Society Position on the MDGs and their Implementation** (African CSOs 2003). Declaration of the West African Civil Society Forum on the MDGs. <http://www.undp.org/surf-wa/mdgforum/documents/position.pdf>

**Financing the MDGs for Domestic Water Supply and Sanitation.** (WaterAid 2003) Suggests strategies that should be adopted in order to achieve the goals. [http://www.wateraid.org/site/in\\_depth/in\\_depth\\_publications/default.asp](http://www.wateraid.org/site/in_depth/in_depth_publications/default.asp)

**Did the G8 Drop the Debt?** (Jubilee Research/ CAFOD/ Jubilee Debt Campaign 2003). Analysis of the urgent path that debt cancellation should follow if the MDGs are to be met by 2015. <http://www.jubileeplus.org/analysis/reports/G8final.p df>

**A Joint Submission to the World Bank and IMF Review of HIPC and Debt Sustainability.** (EURODAD, CAFOD, Oxfam, Christian Aid 2002). Advocates for a radical overhaul of the way in which the IFIs and their shareholders calculate and provide debt relief. <http://www.eurodad.org/articles/default.aspx?id=203>

**Putting Sustainable Development First.** (EURODAD 2002). Argues for the MDGs to define priorities in government budgets. [http://www.eurodad.org/uploadstore/cms/docs/eurodad\\_puttingsustainabledevelopmentfirst.pdf](http://www.eurodad.org/uploadstore/cms/docs/eurodad_puttingsustainabledevelopmentfirst.pdf)

**Halfway There? The G8 and the MDGs in 2002.** (ActionAid 2002). MDG report card urging the G8 to provide leadership on aid, trade, education and HIV/AIDS. <http://www.actionaid.org/ourpriorities/downloads/halfwaythere.pdf>

**The Unbreakable Link: Debt Relief and the Millennium Development Goals.** (Jubilee Research 2002). Tracks the progress of poor countries under the HIPC initiative. [http://www.jubileeplus.org/analysis/reports/unbreakable\\_link.pdf](http://www.jubileeplus.org/analysis/reports/unbreakable_link.pdf)