

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

1.2 billion people still live on less than US\$1 a day. But 43 countries, with more than 60 percent of the world's people, have already met or are on track to meet the goal of cutting hunger in half by 2015.

Achieve universal primary education

113 million children do not attend school, but this goal is within reach; India, for example, should have 95 percent of its children in school by 2005.

Promote gender equality and empower women

Two-thirds of the world's illiterates are women, and 80 percent of its refugees are women and children. But UNIFEM's successful micro-credit programmes have increased their outreach to poor women by more than 80 percent in just two years.

Reduce child mortality

and reduce under-five mortality by two-thirds; 11 million young children die every year, but that number is down from 15 million in 1980.

Improve maternal health

and reduce maternal mortality by three-quarters. In the developing world, the risk of dying in childbirth is one in 48. But virtually all countries now have safe motherhood programmes and are poised for progress.

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

that have erased a generation of development gains. Countries like Brazil, Senegal and Thailand have shown that we can stop HIV in its tracks.

Ensure environmental sustainability

More than one billion people still lack access to safe drinking water—but nearly one billion gained access to safe water, and one billion gained access to sanitation, during the 1990s.

Develop a global partnership for development,

with targets for aid, trade and debt relief. Too many developing countries are spending more on debt service than on social services. New aid commitments made in the first half of 2002 alone, though, will reach an additional \$12 billion per year by 2006.



Millennium Development Goals and the UNDP Role

World leaders put development at the heart of the global agenda with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are clear targets for combating poverty, disease, hunger, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women. And the rest of the Millennium Declaration offers a consensus blueprint for how to proceed, with a new focus on human rights, good governance and democracy.

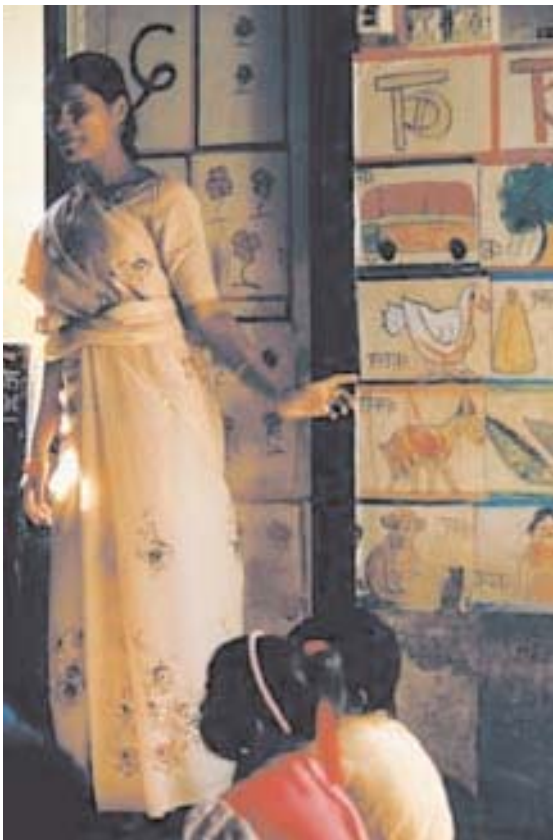
The MDGs provide a framework for the entire UN system to work coherently together toward a common end. Partnered with the rest of the UN Development Group (UNDG)—including the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, and the World Food Programme—

The MDGs provide a framework for the entire UN system to work coherently together toward a common end.

UNDP’s global development network is at the centre of those efforts. On the ground in virtually every developing country, UNDP is uniquely positioned to advocate for change, connect countries to knowledge and resources, and help coordinate broader UN efforts at the country level.

The world is making progress toward the MDGs—but it is uneven and too slow. A large majority of nations will reach the MDGs only if they get substantial support—advocacy, expertise and resources—from outside. The challenges for the global community, in both the North and South, are to mobilize financial support and political will, re-engage governments, re-orient development priorities, and reach out to partners in civil society and the private sector.

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan asked Mark Malloch Brown, as Chair of the UNDG, to coordinate global and national campaigns for helping marshal research, advocacy and organizational efforts to meet these challenges. For UNDP, this initiative has four key dimensions:



UNDP, working with partners, advocates with governments to increase girls’ enrolment in schools to give them equal opportunities in education.



Men and women work alongside each other in Ecuador to reduce poverty.



KEY IMPLEMENTER

Working through the UNDG, UNDP is helping lead the effort to integrate the MDGs into all aspects of the UN system's work at the country level. UNDP is focusing its own staff and circle of partners to support developing nations as they map out the policies and assemble the alliances needed to reach the goals.

SCOREKEEPER

UNDP is working with the whole UN system, and in many cases the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to support MDG Reports for every developing country. They will highlight where countries are on track to meet the Goals, and where urgent efforts are needed. Nine MDG Reports have been completed, 40 more are under way, and nearly every developing country should produce its first by the end of 2004.

RESEARCH LEADER

UNDP is generating new research in partnership with the Millennium Project, which is recruiting scholars from developing and developed countries to work with experts within the UN system. Headed by Professor Jeffrey Sachs, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the MDGs, this global network will help identify what is needed—and what it will cost—for countries to meet all the goals.

ADVOCATE

Through Millennium Campaigns, UNDP is working with the rest of the UN system and with international and civil society partners, to drive a series of advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns within countries, based on national strategies and national needs. In the North, these campaigns will focus on getting trade, aid, technology and other support needed to reach the MDGs. In the South, the aim is to build coalitions for action and help governments set priorities and use resources more effectively.