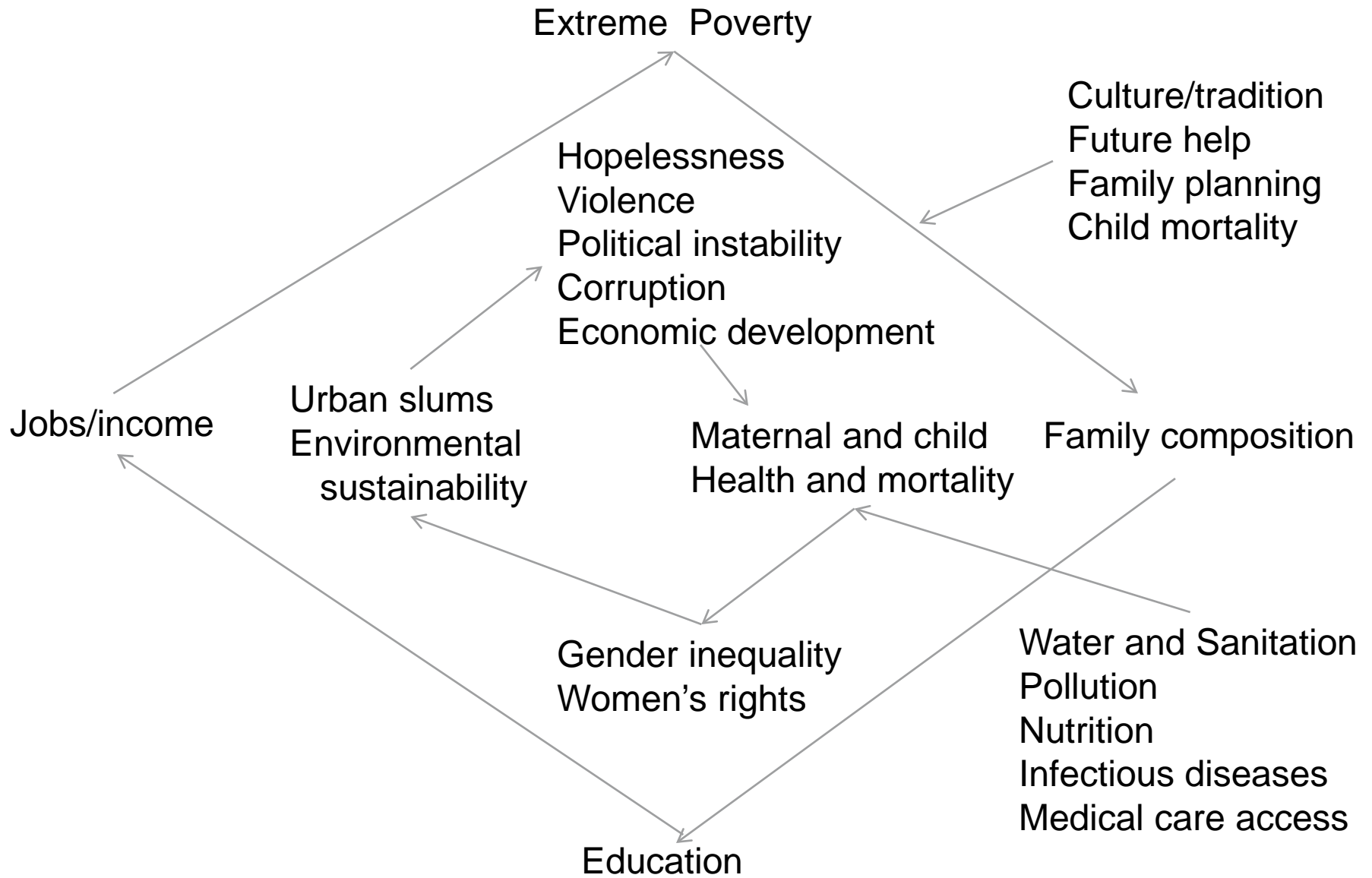


Millennium Development Goals

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Poverty Downward Spiral

- Failure to address extreme poverty and high maternal and childhood mortality rates undermines a sense of community and fosters pervasive feelings of hopelessness and despair. It is these feelings that sow the seeds for violence, kidnapping, drug trafficking, terrorism, revolutionary activity and failed states.

Millennium Summit

- In September 2000, building upon a decade of major United Nations conferences and summits, world leaders came together at United Nations Headquarters in New York to adopt the [United Nations Millennium Declaration](#), committing their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets - with a deadline of 2015 - that have become known as the Millennium Development Goals.

UN Millennium Project

- The Millennium Project was commissioned by the United Nations Secretary-General in 2002 to develop a concrete action plan for the world to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and to reverse the grinding poverty, hunger and disease affecting billions of people. In 2005, the independent advisory body headed by Professor Jeffrey Sachs, presented its final recommendations to the Secretary-General in a synthesis volume “[Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals.](#)”

Millennium Development Goals

- The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – which range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015 – form a blueprint agreed to by all the world's countries and all the world's leading development institutions. They have galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest.

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER

- Target 1.A:
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
- Target 1.B:
Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people
- Target 1.C:
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

- Target 2.A:
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

- Target 3.A:
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

- Target 4.A:
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015,
the under-five mortality rate

GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

- Target 5.A:
Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio
- Target 5.B:
Achieve universal access to reproductive health

GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, TB, AND OTHER DISEASES

- Target 6.A:
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- Target 6.B:
Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it
- Target 6.C:
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- Target 7.A:
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources
- Target 7.B:
Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss
- Target 7.C:
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
- Target 7.D:
By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Target 8.A:
Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system
- Target 8.B:
Address the special needs of least developed countries
- Target 8.C:
Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
- Target 8.D:
Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries
- Target 8.E:
In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
- Target 8.F:
In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

2010 Summit on the Millennium Development Goals

- The 2010 MDG Summit concluded with the adoption of a global action plan -- Keeping the Promise: United to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals -- and the announcement of a number of initiatives against poverty, hunger and disease. In a major push to accelerate progress on women's and children's health, a number of Heads of State and Government from developed and developing countries, along with the private sector, foundations, international organizations, civil society and research organizations, pledged over \$40 billion in resources over the next five years

Mission: Center for Global Health

- By working collaboratively both within the CU community and other institutions and organizations we will address the need to promote sustainable economic development , health and wellbeing in the poorest areas of the world in ways that will provide opportunities for families to improve their economic conditions, provide educational opportunities to their children, and reduce excessive maternal and child mortality.