



“About the Goals of Millennium Development”

On September 8th 2000, 189 Heads of State and of Government met at the Millennium Summit at the head offices of the United Nations in New York with the aim of transmitting the clear message that eradicating world poverty should be a priority for all the nations. This spirit was reflected in the Millennium Declaration which all those attending the summit signed and which constituted a firm commitment to the Goals of the Millennium Development

The first seven Goals agreed on referred to the eradication of poverty and hunger, universal primary education, gender equality, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, slowing down the advance of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and ensuring environmental sustainability. The eighth Goal was focused on setting up a global partnership for development through the materialisation of a firm commitment that combines resources and the desire to form alliances between rich and poor countries.

In addition, within the Goals, 18 specific Aims and 48 quantifiable indicators were developed to be able to assess the progress achieved. These Aims constitute the “road map” for international society in matters of cooperation and, therefore, the Millennium Declaration involves a change of paradigm, as it develops from being a simple declaration to becoming a commitment for all the signing countries with specific results. The message of the Declaration is that “we are the first generation able to eradicate extreme poverty, and we do not want to waste this chance”.

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Aim 1. To reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day, between 1990 and 2015.

Aim 2. To reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, between 1990 and 2015.

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Aim 1. To ensure that all boys and girls throughout the world complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015.

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Aim 1. To eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education by the end of 2015.



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Goal 4. Reduce child mortality in children under 5

Aim 1. To reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five between 1990 and 2015.

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Aim 1. To reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio, between 1990 and 2015.

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

Aim 1. To halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, by 2015.
Aim 2. To halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases, by 2015.

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Aim 1. To integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; to reverse loss of environmental resources.
Aim 2. To reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic health services, by 2015.
Aim 3. To achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020.

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

Aim 1. To develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory, and which includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction -nationally and internationally.
Aim 2. To 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.
Aim 3. To address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States (through the Action Programme for the sustainable development of small island developing States and the decision adopted at the twenty-second extraordinary session of the General Meeting).
Aim 4. To deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term. In the case of least developed countries, African countries, landlocked and small island developing States, some of the indicators mentioned below will be supervised separately.



Aim 5. In cooperation with the developing countries, to develop, elaborate and apply strategies that will provide dignified, productive work for young people.

Aim 6. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, to provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.

Aim 7. In cooperation with the private sector, to make available the benefits of new technologies -especially information and communications technologies.

For further information:

www.millenniumcampaign.org

www.sinexcusas2015.org



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