

Concern Worldwide and the Millennium Development Goals

Working
to keep
the promise



CONCERN
worldwide

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worldwide

*Front cover photo: Agatha Akakandelwa,
Nambinji Village, Mongu District, Zambia.
Photographer: Gareth Bentley*

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What are the MDGs?

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the most broadly supported, comprehensive and specific development goals the world has ever agreed upon. These eight time-bound goals provide concrete, numerical benchmarks for tackling extreme poverty in its many dimensions. They include goals and targets on income poverty, hunger, maternal and child mortality, disease, inadequate shelter, gender inequality, environmental degradation and the Global Partnership for Development.

Adopted by world leaders in the year 2000 and set to be achieved by 2015, the MDGs are both global and local, tailored by each country to suit specific development needs. They provide a framework for the entire international community to work together towards a common end – making sure that human development reaches everyone, everywhere. If these goals are achieved, world poverty will be cut by half, tens of millions of lives will be saved, and billions more people will have the opportunity to benefit from the global economy.

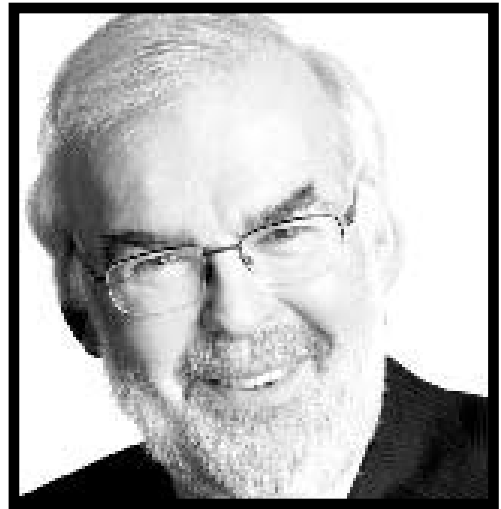
Source: The United Nations Development Programme

Web: www.undp.org/mdg

Introduction from the Chief Executive

In 2000, the Millennium Declaration captured a global consensus on the need to tackle the scourge of poverty once and for all. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set down eight objectives which are to be achieved by 2015.

Those goals have guided the work of Concern over the past 10 years. They have informed our work across our 28 countries of operation. They have shaped our education, advocacy and policy work in Ireland, the UK and the US. They have driven our cooperation in Alliance2015, a strategic partnership we formed 10 years ago which sees seven European NGOs working together in Africa, Asia, Latin America and at EU level, towards achievement of the MDGs.



This booklet offers a brief insight into the kinds of contributions we make as Concern towards these goals. It is about our work with ordinary people who show extraordinary strength, resourcefulness and resilience as they seek a path out of poverty. We walk that journey with them, learning as we go and scaling up successes where possible and sustainable. This is a path that has become more difficult in recent years, with the food, fuel and financial crises amounting to a 'perfect storm', compounded by natural disasters including the Tsunami, the Haitian earthquake and most recently the devastating floods in Pakistan.

The MDGs are in the eye of this storm and while there has been progress towards the goals in many countries over the last decade, the challenges for the very poorest countries of our world remain enormous. The very poorest are directly affected by these crises but they are also indirectly hit, as rich countries draw back on commitments made in 'better times'. The sad reality is that the very poorest of our world cannot afford to wait for the 'better times' to return.

We must act now to ensure the MDGs are met.

In September 2010, world leaders come together at the UN MDG Summit in New York to review progress and agree what must now be done if the goals are to be met by 2015. With five years until the deadline, the outcome of September's Summit will be crucial. Political leadership of the highest level will be needed, and ambition will need to be matched by action. When history is written, 2010 will be seen as "the moment of truth" for these goals.

In the meantime, we continue our work towards the MDGs, seeking always to improve our impact and inspired every day by the people with whom we work.

Tom Arnold

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Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Concern's mission is to help people living in extreme poverty achieve major improvements in their lives which last and spread without ongoing support from Concern.

Combating poverty and hunger has been at the heart of our work for over 40 years.

In large-scale emergencies, such as Haiti and Pakistan, we respond to immediate needs by providing food, cash transfers, cash-for-work programmes and a range of goods and services. In other countries and contexts, we work with people to improve their food production, their asset base and their livelihood options while reducing vulnerability to natural, social and economic shocks. Our largest programme of work – 'Food, Income and Markets' – aims to ensure that poor people achieve adequate and sustainable access and control over resources to enable them attain their rights to an adequate standard of living.

This work includes:

- Supporting small-holder farmers to produce more food through better, more productive agricultural practices; vegetable gardens; sustainable livestock management; urban agriculture and agro forestry.
- Helping poor people to assert their rights, including their rights to food and natural resources; and infrastructural development, including disaster-risk reduction.
- Promoting access to micro-finance and markets.

In 2009, this work reached over 4.2 million people directly and a further 21 million indirectly. We also run nutrition programmes across 15 countries, which in 2009, reached an estimated 300,000 people. Community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) is one of the major innovations in the treatment of acute malnutrition in recent years, pioneered by Concern and Valid International, now accepted by the UN as best international practice. Concern is increasing its focus on preventing children from becoming malnourished in the first place, building on our existing agriculture, livelihoods, and health programming to address undernutrition in a more holistic way.

Kenya: Communities Tackling Hunger

In the District of Kadjiado, south of Nairobi, Kenya lies the small Maasai village of Lenkiseme. Just beside the village is the Lenkiseme Clinic. It is deep in the African bush and far from paved roads. The soil is red and dry. A combination of drought and cutting down trees for charcoal has stripped this land of trees and many families have left in search of better land for their cattle.

Here, Concern trained clinic staff on CMAM. Mothers brought their babies in for check ups and immunisation. The team helped weigh the babies and showed clinic staff how to test for malnutrition. The team identified one case of malnutrition in twins who had been brought to the clinic by their mother and older sister.

The mother **Namanu Shuaka** had the twins nine months earlier and didn't have enough milk to feed both of them. Their older sister Niansi was aged about 12 and had reached standard three at school. Her primary role was to assist her mother as a 'second wife' and help care for the twins. They received information on how often to feed the twins plumpy nut and the importance of hygiene, especially the need to wash their hands before eating. These changes together had a profound impact on all their lives. Similar Concern programmes across Kenya have helped over 100,000 women and children like Namanu and her twins receive treatment and support.



Mother Namanu Shuaka with twins Lambert and Sampeke, and daughter Niansi at the Lankiseme Clinic in Kenya.
Photographer: Fionnagh Nally



Concern's education programme aims to strengthen formal education provision among the poor by addressing the obstacles that hinder access and successful completion of primary education.

Achieve universal primary education

Concern is looking to improve access to education, the quality of education provided and to contribute to the provision of a safe school environment.

We place particular emphasis on reaching those who are excluded from the schooling system including children living in areas of conflict or unrest.

We do this in many ways:

- Providing teacher training and literacy training.
- Constructing and rehabilitating school facilities and providing safe play areas.
- Supporting Parent Teacher Committees and School Management Committees.
- Providing health and nutrition support services to schools.
- Building the capacity of communities, partners and government to provide and support the delivery of quality education for all.
- Raising awareness and confronting those obstacles which prevent specific groups, particularly girls and vulnerable children, realise their right to an education.

In 2009, Concern implemented education programmes in Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and South Sudan, reaching more than half a million children directly and over 2.2 million children indirectly. In many of these countries Concern is working with children who are at risk as a result of current or past conflict.

Healthy Schools in Sierra Leone

In Sierra Leone, spending on health and education is among the lowest in the world. Across the country, malaria accounts for almost 40% of all deaths of children under five. It is a shocking statistic, especially considering that malaria is both preventable and curable.

In the village of Petifu, Concern initiated School Health Clubs to improve and sustain a safe learning environment. In collaboration with Pikin to Pikin, a local NGO, Concern targeted schools to assist children to improve health and sanitation practice. UMC Petifu, a rural village in Yoni chiefdom of Tonkolili district with 285 students, reported improvements in health and sanitation practices.

Health co-ordinator and teacher **Abdul R Sherry** emphasises that although a cholera outbreak has afflicted many of the nearby villages, Petifu has no reported cases. He accredits this to the activities of the health clubs: "Students now know how to take care of their environment. Because of the information the children get on food hygiene they bring it to their homes and tell their parents about covering the food and washing hands."

Children have received materials to improve school surroundings through planting flowers and trees which has the added value of teaching children horticulture and promoting environmental hygiene. Parents reported that their children are taking more responsibility for cleaning at home and have created community compost fences to isolate waste to prevent the spread of disease in the village. The impact of this work lasts and has continued to spread beyond the period of Concern's support.



Pupils of Petifu tending to their school gardens in Sierra Leone.



Promote gender equality and empower women

Gender inequality exists because of the differences between what is expected, allowed and valued from men and women in a society. In general, this places women at a disadvantage in terms of their expected roles, their access to and control over resources and their decision-making potential.

As a result, women carry the burden of poverty disproportionately. They work two thirds of the world's working hours yet earn just 10% of the world's income.

Across every country where Concern has a presence, women are more likely to live in poverty and be denied their rights simply because they are women. Concern seeks to tackle gender inequality both internally within the organisation and externally in our work with partners and beneficiaries. Internally, we seek to ensure gender inequality is central to policy, planning, programmes, management and communications. Externally, our efforts span a range of activities including:

- Educating both men and women as to their rights and empowering them to claim those rights.
- Giving particular emphasis to keeping girls in the education system for as long as possible.
- Working with and through partners to combat issues such as gender-based violence.
- Advocating for particular support of and attention to women farmers.
- Promoting women in positions of leadership within Concern programmes.
- Empowering women towards greater gender equality, access to resources and decision-making.

In 2009, Concern programmes in Bangladesh, Tanzania, India, Laos, Uganda, Nepal, DRC, Liberia and Cambodia were all actively mainstreaming gender equality into their work while specific efforts to tackle Gender Based Violence are ongoing in Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Kenya and Sierra Leone.

Empowering Women in Bangladesh

Supriti Sarker is a quietly dignified woman, who confidently takes members of Concern through a detailed presentation with the help of a flip chart and pointer. Aged 41, she is Chairperson of the Kalijani Federation, a Savings and Credit Community Organisation that oversees 181 village savings groups comprising more than 2,300 members and a loan fund of 6 million taka, or approximately €66,000. When she describes the successful growth of her organisation, founded in its current form in 2000, one might imagine she had some advantage of education, or wealth, that enabled her to become a successful community leader. She says: "I was married at fourteen to a man more than twice my age. I had to leave school." She shrugs her shoulders, "Of course I had hopes and dreams when I was a young girl. Everyone does. I didn't want to give them up, I was really sad to leave school which I thought meant the end of my dreams."

A small self-help group formed in her village and she wanted to join. But her mother-in-law and husband refused to allow it. She eventually prevailed upon them to let her, on the understanding she would join purely as a member. Supriti, however, was not so easily held back once she had her foot on the ladder. Members of the group all emphasise that being involved in the federation means a lot. "Previously, as women, we weren't respected or important. Being on the committee has given us strength and status that we previously never had before."



Supriti Sarker, Chairwoman of the Kalijani Federation, Haor area in Bangladesh. *Photographer: Kieron Crawley*



Reduce child mortality

Many children die before the age of five because they do not have access to clean water or food and because they have poor, if any, access to health care. Many more suffer from stunting or wasting. Most of these children are from very poor families.

Extreme poverty and child mortality go hand in hand. Concern looks to address the huge challenges of child mortality by:

- Supporting the provision of life-saving goods and services when needed in emergencies.
- Counselling mothers and other key community members to improve hygiene and feeding practices for mothers and young children.
- Speaking with people at community level in order to identify obstacles to improve their levels of health and nutrition, and to help identify solutions and opportunities to remove those obstacles.
- Strengthening health systems to provide care for mothers and children, with a strong emphasis on training, mentoring and supervision of healthcare workers.
- Advocating for important policy changes and supporting development of clear action plans at national, district and local level to promote child survival.

In 2009, Concern implemented health care programmes in 22 countries. Some 5.75 million people benefited either directly or indirectly.

Child Survival in Rwanda

In rural Nyabiyenzi, Rwanda, families come to health worker **Arivera Mukantagara** when they need advice about a health-related issues or their children are sick. In 2007, Arivera was elected by her neighbours to be a Community Health Worker (CHW).

A 27-year-old and mother-of-two, Arivera wanted to help protect other families from illness, especially the poorest and vulnerable in her neighbourhood. Concern Worldwide's Child Survival Programme trained Arivera to identify and treat children with malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia – the leading killer diseases.

In remote areas where it may take hours or days to reach the nearest health facility, trained CHWs provide critical care for sick children and mothers and provide a network of community-level health services. In Rwanda, CHWs have been teaching parents how to protect their children from illness and treating malaria and diarrhea for years. Now, with advanced training and simple, inexpensive equipment like respiratory timers, they are also helping save children from pneumonia.

There are many stories to be told. This is just one. A local mother Francine returned home from working in the field one day to find her son Ndayisaba very ill – he was in a precarious state. She brought him to see Arivera. Arivera promptly used a respiratory timer, which revealed that Ndayisaba was having 59 respirations in one minute, a sign of pneumonia, for which she then treated the baby. When Concern asked Francine how much she trusted the community treatment she received from the CHWs in comparison to the care available at the Health Center, she responded, "I trust Arivera because I know she was trained. My child could have died on the road on the way to the center." In collaboration with the Government of Rwanda and in partnership with other NGOs, Concern's Child Survival Programme will train thousands of Community Health Workers just like Arivera in an effort to reach hundreds of thousands of children who, without crucial early intervention, are at risk of dying from preventable illnesses.



Arivera Mukantagara, Community Health Worker in Nyabiyenzi, Rwanda. *Photographer: Rose Luz*



Improve maternal health

Every year, an estimated 500,000 women die during childbirth. The majority of those deaths happen in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia and many of these young women are poor and uneducated.

Women often have their first child at a young age and have many consecutive pregnancies which are poorly spaced, thereby weakening their health.

They also very often have no access to health care or wider primary services. Concern and our local partners work with young women and the communities in which they live.

Through our work, Concern aims to:

- Educate young women about the importance of spacing their pregnancies.
- Provide information and assistance in family planning needs.
- Support pre-natal care, including the provision of nutritious food, regular check-ups and assistance with arrangements for safer delivery.
- Work with traditional midwives to educate them in relation to safer practices including hygiene care.
- Support appropriate post-natal care, including children's vaccinations such as TB and measles.
- Improve water and sanitation facilities with the construction of clean water delivery systems, drainage facilities, wells and latrines.

We work with the staff of government health departments to train and motivate them to employ the best possible use of resources and to allocate additional human and financial resources for maternal and child health wherever possible. In 2009, 11 of Concern's country programmes implemented primary healthcare programmes mainly focusing on reproductive and child health.

Concern is also leading an exciting five-year initiative focused on finding bold, new ways to overcome barriers to delivering proven maternal, newborn, and child health solutions. Funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Innovations for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (Innovations) project is operational in Malawi, India, and Sierra Leone.

A Bright Idea for a Brighter Future



Dishanti Mahji, Finalist in Concern's Innovations Competition, Bhubaneswar, India.
Photographer: Sam Strickland

In June 2010, **Dishanti Mahji** left her village for the first time to travel to the capital of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, for the semi-finals of the 'Give Light to their Lives with Your Idea' competition conducted by Concern's Innovations initiative.

With the aim of helping countries with the highest rates of maternal and child mortality address barriers to achieve MDGs 4 and 5, Concern Worldwide secured a five-year, \$41 million grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The grant is to support the development and field testing of innovative ways to overcome barriers to delivering proven maternal, newborn, and child health services. Rather than merely seeking the input of those within traditional establishments, the Innovations team went directly to those who are on the receiving end of health services.

Dishanti was picked as one of three finalists. Her proposal is to empower communities to monitor the work of community health workers. In July, she returned to Bhubaneswar, with her infant daughter in tow, to compete in the finals. There, she received a merit prize from the judges. Thanks to Concern's outreach through the Innovations initiative, she and other previously unheard voices can now have a say in preventing those deaths and helping us to achieve MDGs related to maternal and child survival.



Combat HIV/Aids,
malaria and other
diseases

Across the world, 33.4 million people are living with HIV and AIDS and over 300 million more are affected by the epidemic. The majority of those infected and affected live in extremely poor circumstances in very poor countries.

AIDS is a global epidemic, a human tragedy and an economic disaster which thwarts the ability of individuals, communities and countries to develop and prosper.

Concern is actively responding in many ways.

- Concern's main focus is to ensure that effective responses to HIV and AIDS are built into all our work, whether that work is focused on health, education or livelihoods, whether in emergency or longer-term development contexts.
- In 20 countries of operation, we work specifically on the prevention of HIV and the reduction of HIV-related stigma. In these countries, we strive to improve the quality of prevention and care services, promote safer behaviour and reduce the discrimination which is often experienced by people living with HIV and AIDS.
- Education programmes, awareness raising and knowledge transfer go hand-in-hand with advocacy efforts to improve policies and increase political commitment to addressing the epidemic effectively. Concern advocates for change and provides support to partners and networks who operate at the local, national and/or international levels.

In 2009, our work in the area of HIV and AIDS reached almost 1.5 million people.

A Grandmother's Story



Portrait of Violet Mukombe in Zimbabwe. Photo: Louise Finan

At a community day organised by Concern and a local HIV awareness body, the group meet 65-year-old **Violet Mukombe**. Violet has been a widow for the last 15 years and buried three of her eight children who died after contracting the HIV virus. This not only left her heartbroken, but with seven grandchildren who had been orphaned by this devastating virus. Violet sits down and explains how these past years have affected her.

"I find it hard to sleep at night when I begin to think about it all and I really don't like being alone. That's why I like to come to events like this, I can meet neighbours, chat and forget for a few hours."

Violet's story is all too common in Zimbabwe, which has the highest rate of HIV infection in the world. There are over a million orphans in

Zimbabwe whose parents have passed away as a result of HIV. Violet has been working hard through the Concern agriculture programme to ensure she has enough food for the children. "Since I started working on this new way of farming four years ago, my yields have increased. Concern have given me seed and fertiliser and I have learned how to try and keep the soil fertile by using manure before I plant. Now we're eating twice a day which wouldn't be happening if my yields weren't so good."

Concern's agriculture programme has proven to be a success in Zimbabwe. In 2009, 6,177 poor Zimbabwean households practised conservation farming, with an average yield per hectare of 3.4 tonnes, compared to the district average of 0.7 tonnes.



Ensure environmental sustainability

Concern seeks to tackle poverty in a way that is environmentally sustainable. We believe that Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is a key element in preventing and/or mitigating natural and man-made disasters.

We also address MDG 7 by virtue of our environmental health programmes, including our water and sanitation work, and our work with slum dwellers in three continents.

Examples of our work include:

- Disaster preparedness work in a number of countries such as India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Haiti and Zambia through establishing and training committees in skills such as hazard mapping, carrying out assessments and development of village plans.
- Community-based Natural Resource Management aimed at equitable access to and control of natural resources through community management.
- Catchment and watershed management and community management of areas of high biodiversity.
- Work in urban slums in cities such as Dhaka, Nairobi and Port au Prince. Activities include work with pavement dwellers in Dhaka, provision of primary education in Nairobi and conflict resolution in Port au Prince (before the 2010 earthquake).
- Work on water supply and sanitation facilities including improvement and construction of infrastructure.

MDG 7 is broad in scope and has a large number of targets and indicators; it informs a great deal of Concern's work in all our national programmes.

Fuel Efficient Stoves in Chad



Kaltman Ousman with her children in Goz Beida, Chad.

Mother-of-seven **Kaltman Ousman** left her village Argourtouou for Goz Beida after an armed attack on her native town left her husband dead and Kaltman in fear for her life and the lives of her children.

For Kaltman the new Fuel Efficient Stove (FES) has eased the hardship in her new life in Goz Beida.

"I use less wood than before when cooking", she says,

"there is little or no risk of the wind blowing the flames and smoke around the house. Moreover, it cooks the meals quicker."

Since Kaltman began using the stove she has reduced the number of times she collects woods from seven times to twice a week, reducing the risks that face many women when they are on the wood collection trail. In conjunction to this personal benefit to Kaltman, the environment also benefits as resources are used at a lower rate allowing for forestry to be replaced before being depleted.

When asked what the training in how to construct a FES means to her, Kaltman says that not only did the training allow her to spend time with her friends but it also enabled her to train other women in her village. Kaltman said that when she is eventually able to return to her home village that she can bring that knowledge there too in the hope that it can make the lives of the women there that much better.

**ACT
NOW!**



8

**Develop a global
partnership for
development**

MDG8 is different and distinct from all of the other goals.

While Goals one to seven focus largely on developing countries, Goal eight deals with global rules and international commitments. It recognises that nations share the responsibility for achieving the MDGs and reflects the commitment made by richer nations to investing in overseas aid, ensuring a fairer trading system and tackling the debt burden under which so many countries suffer.

The current financial and economic crisis is however putting severe pressure on countries around the globe. At a time when there is growing evidence of real progress on some of the MDGs, there is a serious danger that the resources necessary to achieve the MDGs in all countries will not be forthcoming. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon has already highlighted the failure to deliver the resources needed as the single biggest obstacle to achieving the MDGs.

At the upcoming UN MDG Summit, the international community must show their determination to do right by delivering a clear and credible action plan supported by appropriate and necessary resources. Donors have a key role to play in investing resources, especially through overseas aid but also through other forms of financing for development. With its long history of solidarity with the world's poorest, and a strong track record on - and commitment to - the elimination of poverty across the globe, Ireland is well-placed to play a leading role at the UN Summit.

Concern urges the Irish Government to demonstrate its leadership by calling for a plan that puts words into action, that moves beyond promises towards practical outcomes and that shows how our own commitments under MDG8 will be delivered by 2015.

**Act Now
on 2015**
Deliver Ireland's Aid Promise

Alongside our call on governments to deliver on MDG8, Concern itself is deeply committed to building global partnerships in order to improve the impact of our work.

Those partnerships extend from donors, partner governments and United Nations institutions to philanthropic institutions, research and learning institutions and the private sector. They are enabling Concern to tackle poverty in new and innovative ways from pioneering new approaches to tackling severe acute malnutrition to testing new methods of conservation farming, from using mobile phones for money transfers and data collection to introducing new ways for us to communicate with our supporters.

Innovation has been central to our work and our partnerships with organisations such as Valid International, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Kerry Group, Digicel, Accenture, Xerox and Google have been - and will continue to be - central to our efforts towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals.



Develop a global
partnership for
development

Alliance 2015

towards the eradication of poverty

Ten years ago, Concern became a founding member of Alliance2015, a strategic partnership of seven European non-governmental organisations committed to working together, in our countries of operation and at EU level, towards achievement of the MDGs. Over the past decade, practical collaboration between these agencies has increased significantly as has the effectiveness and impact of that work.

Today, Alliance2015 members work in 78 countries across Asia, Africa and Latin America, investing over €280 million in MDG-related work and over €90 million in emergency response. Co-operation ranges from sharing offices and exchanging technical expertise, to joint programmes and consortia projects, from fundraising and awareness raising to advocacy and campaigning at EU level.

Alliance2015 members work together in the areas of education, HIV and AIDS, hunger and emergencies. Examples of Concern collaboration with its Alliance members include:

- In Haiti and Pakistan – emergency response coordination with ACTED, Cesvi, PIN and Welthungerhilfe.
- In Liberia and Sierra Leone – joint education strategies in co-operation with Ibis.
- In Cambodia, Tanzania and Mozambique – joint monitoring of government commitments to increase the effectiveness of overseas aid.

Over the past eight years, the Stop Child Labour campaign has mobilised tens of thousands of citizens across the EU to raise their voice on the issue of child labour. More than 200 million children work every day instead of going to school. This Alliance campaign calls for greater EU action to stop the scourge of child labour across the developing world. The Virus Free Generation is a further campaign run by Alliance members to mobilise youth on the issue of HIV and AIDS in Africa.

Alliance2015 also advocates for greater investment in the MDGs. Since 2004, the 2015-Watch report series has monitored the contribution made by the European Union to the goals across the developing world. The series has shown significant gaps in EU spending on basic health and education and Alliance continues to call on the European Union to play a leadership role in addressing these gaps, improving co-ordination amongst EU donors and delivering on their promises to the very poorest of our world.

Concern works with Alliance members in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Cambodia, Haiti, India, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Timor Leste and Uganda.

Alliance2015 members are:

- ACTED, France
- Concern Worldwide, Ireland
- Cesvi, Italy
- Hivos, Netherlands
- Ibis, Denmark
- People in Need, Czech Republic
- Welthungerhilfe, Germany



Goals and Targets Index

	Goals	Targets
	1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day • Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people • Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
	2. Achieve Universal Primary Education	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
	3. Promote Gender Equality and empower women	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015
	4. Reduce Child Mortality	Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
	5. Improve Maternal Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio • Achieve universal access to reproductive health
	6. Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS • Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it • Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
	7. Ensure environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources • Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss • Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation • By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers
	8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the special needs of least developed countries, 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 pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries • In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

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