

Millennium Development Goals

No more broken promises?

Fourth draft of 11 Sept 2003



Imagine a future where ...

- there is no poverty or hunger.
- all mothers are healthy, children do not die unnecessarily, and diseases like tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS are no more.
- all boys and girls finish primary school, and all men and women have equal opportunities.
- the environment has recovered from long years of exploitation and pollution and parents are proud to pass it on to their children.
- the global family of nations and institutions is united and at peace and people work in partnership with efficiency and compassion to remove injustice and suffering from the world.

Based on the UN Millennium Declaration
and the Millennium Development Goals
8 goals, 18 targets and 40+ indicators

Preface

[Inside front cover]

NOTE:

Who should write and sign the preface?

Possible topics to be covered:

- Who decided to produce such a booklet and why?
- How does the booklet fit into the past, present and future of the Millennium Declaration and the MDG Campaign?
- How does it link to other ongoing initiatives eg PRSP (and SAPs) , NEPAD, etc?
- What is the intended audience? (ordinary people, especially CSOs, and the private sector?)
- How YOU the reader can get involved.

“The problem is not that we have tried to eradicate global poverty and failed; the problem is that no serious and concerted attempt has ever been made”.

James Grant former Director of UNICEF

“The widening gap between goals and achievements implies that the international community has failed to deliver on crucial commitments it made during the 1990s.”

UN (Sept 2001) Road Map

"Will the legacy of our generation be more than a series of broken promises?"
Nelson Mandela (2001)

“The international community has just emerged from an era of commitment. It must now enter an era of implementation, in which it mobilizes the will and resources needed to fulfill the promises made.”

UN (Sept 2001) Road Map

“Upholding the charter of the United Nations and building upon the values of the Millennium Declaration, we commit ourselves to promoting national and global economic systems based on the principles of justice, equity, democracy, participation, transparency, accountability and inclusion.”

UN (March 2002) Monterrey Consensus

"The world is falling short. If we carry on as we are, most of the pledges are not going to be fulfilled".

UN Secretary General (Oct 2002)

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Introduction

There are eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), eighteen Targets and more than forty Indicators. Between them they describe what needs to be done to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development in the 25 years between 1990 and 2015.

Although many countries are well on target to achieve the goals many are not. At a series of recent international meetings world leaders committed themselves to achieving the MDGs and therefore of freeing the entire human race from want.

This booklet offers a short introduction to what will be involved in achieving the MDGs. The first part answers some common questions by explaining why we need goals, where they came from, how they will be met and paid for, and how we will know if we are achieving them.

Eradicating poverty is an enormous task. It will involve a wide range of people making coordinated efforts at international, regional, national, district, village and even family and individual level. And we cannot leave it to politicians and civil servants to do everything. We will all have to be involved - the private sector, Civil Society Organisations and, most importantly, poor people themselves.

The second part of the booklet gives details about the individual Millennium Development goals, targets and indicators and offers some information to show how big the problems are and the extent to which they are being solved. This information changes all the time and you can find updates on the various web sites mentioned at the end of this booklet.

“The United Nations once dealt only with governments. By now we know that peace and prosperity cannot be achieved without partners involving governments, international organisations, the business community and civil society. In today’s world we depend on each other.”

Kofi Annan (1999)
at the World Economic Forum

We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanising conditions of extreme poverty to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected.

We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want.

UN Millennium Declaration (2002)

The development business is full of big words and ideas. The third part gives short explanations of what some of the most important words and ideas mean. This includes a dictionary where you will find explanations of all the big words used in this document.



The fourth part offers some useful lists that describe the UN system and some of its MDG related values, structures and programmes. There are also some pointers to where you can get more information about poverty reduction in general and about the MDGs in particular. This includes the names of some key documents and websites. On the back cover you will find contact details for MDG information offices in your country.

Millennium Development Goals and Targets

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day by 2015 2. Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015
2. Achieve universal primary education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Make sure that all boys and girls are able to complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Get rid of gender differences in primary and secondary education by 2005
4. Reduce child mortality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Reduce the number of under-five children who die by two thirds by 2015
5. Improve maternal health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters by 2015
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015 8. Halt and begin to reverse the spread of malaria and other major diseases by 2015
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources by 2015 10. Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 11. Make a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020
8. Develop a global partnership for development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. 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 13. 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 14. Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States 15. Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term 16. In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth 17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies—especially information and communications technologies

PART 1 – Questions and Answers

1. Why do we need goals?
2. Who decided what the goals (and targets and indicators) should be?
3. Who will make the plans to hit the targets?
4. How much will it cost to meet all the targets, and who will pay?
5. Who will put the plans into action?
6. How will we know if the plans are working?



Q1. Why do we need goals?

It has been said that, “If you don’t know where you are going then you won’t know which road to take.” We failed in the past because we were not clear enough about where we wanted to go. Most people now agree that goals and targets help individuals, groups, nations and international organisations to work together in a more focussed and coordinated way.

When we set our goals and targets and decide on indicators we have to strike a balance between being too vague and being too specific. Ideally we need a reasonably short list of goals and targets which most people understand and agree to. They help to give a focus for action. They can also be used as a way of getting different groups of people to work together for a commonly agreed purpose.

Another good thing about having clear goals and targets is that they can be used to measure progress. They make it easy to know if things are going according to plan and also who to hold to account if they are not.

There are now eight Millennium Development Goals linked to eighteen targets and just over forty indicators. Many of the world’s high power decision makers were involved in setting them and have agreed to work towards achieving them. They are the result of many consultations but it is still possible to fine tune them. Campaigners therefore have something solid to aim for, and people who want to see value for money have something definite to measure.

“When the masses of men know what hurts them and how it can be cured, when they know what to demand and how to make their demand heard and felt, then they will have it and no power on earth can prevent them.”

Henry George (1839- 1897)
American economist

But goals, targets and indicators are obviously just a beginning. Somebody has to make plans to achieve them and the cost of implementing the plans has to be figured out. Money and people with the appropriate knowledge and skills have to be found to put the plans into action and to measure whether or not they are having the desired effect.

These practical details have to be worked out by decision makers at international, regional, national, district, village, family and individual levels.

People working at the more international levels will make suitable laws and policies and find sources of funds. People at the more local levels will work out the exact details of what will happen in particular countries.

From a shepherd in Mongolia to a shopkeeper in Mexico, the idea of cutting poverty, putting kids in schools, building a cleaner environment and providing better healthcare for mothers and infants is something that they can relate to in a very tangible way.

It makes development local – and this provides a unique development entry point into political debate by focusing on the issues that really matter to ordinary people.

Mark Malloch Brown ,
UNDP Administrator Feb 2003

Q2. Who decides what the goals (and Targets and indicators) should be?

Since 1990, the UN System has organized a series of world conferences to work out what should be on the development agenda. This was necessary because people had come to realize that poverty was increasing and that there was more to it than not having enough money (see the box describing poverty).

A set of International Development Targets was produced in the late 1990s. This was the foundation for the Millennium Development Goals which included the latest development issues such as debt relief, partnership, and economic growth through trade and development.

Recent World Conferences on Development

1990	Jomtein	Education for All
1990	New York	Children
1992	Rio de Janiero	Environment and Development
1994	Cairo	Population and Development
1995	Beijing	Women
1995	Copenhagen	Social Development
1996	Istanbul	Human Settlements
1998	Lisbon	Youth
1999	Maputo	Land Mines
2000	New York	Millennium Summit
2001	Brussels	Least Developed Countries
2002	Monterrey	Financing for Development
2002	Johannesburg	Sustainable Development

More details at <http://www.un.org/events/conferences.htm>

The complete list of Millennium Development Goals, Targets and Indicators first appeared in September 2001 in a UN Document called "Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration". The declaration had been approved in September 2000 and the goals were a follow up to ideas in the section on 'Development and Poverty Eradication'.

The contents of the UN documents were approved by the 147 heads of State and Government, and 189 Member States, who adopted the Millennium Declaration. The technical work of putting the lists together was carried out by a United Nations Secretariat working closely with representatives of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank.

Although much of this work was done at international meetings it was based on ideas from individual countries that had prepared their own poverty reduction strategies. Often these strategies were designed very quickly and the amount of consultation was not as great as it might have been. But times are changing. More people now understand the idea of planning cycles and the need to involve a wide range of stakeholders. This makes space for advocacy and lobbying which can help to influence policies and strategies through time.

"What government is the best?
That which teaches us to govern
ourselves."

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
(1749-1832) German Poet

The new emphasis on partnership (MDG 8) means that, in the future, the entire United Nations family of Member States, international organizations, funds, agencies, programmes, the private sector and civil society will work closely together to meet the challenges which have been laid down in the Millennium Declaration in general and the Millennium Development Goals in particular. **Success requires solidarity.**

"**Poverty** is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not being able to go to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is losing a child to illness brought about by unclean water. Poverty often has a woman's face. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom."

World Bank "Voices of the Poor".

Q3. Who will make the plans to hit the targets?

The task is enormous. Many different people will have to be involved in different ways.

The goals give a sense of common purpose and direction but we need a broad based and well coordinated campaign to get more people on board. At the global, regional and national levels we have to build the level of enthusiastic and effective support for development and poverty eradication. At the national, district, village, family and individual levels we need to make sure that suitable activities are planned, implemented and monitored.

The UN's "Roadmap" document describes an overall plan, and the eight MDGs list the main things that have to be done to eradicate poverty. The first seven goals deal with the main themes and the eighth goal points to the need for more coordination between the various people who are involved.

People **in the developed countries** have to be convinced that aid and debt relief are vitally important to poverty eradication and therefore global development. The democratic process must make sure that enough aid is given to support the MDGs – especially in terms of opening their markets to developing countries.

People **in developing countries** have to make sure that they make best use of their existing natural resources and people. They must also prioritise their budgets so as to achieve the MDGs in line with the special circumstances in their particular countries.

Many lessons have been learned from past attempts to reduce poverty. Amongst these is the need to involve private businesses, civil society groups and the media with planning, implementing and monitoring at all levels from global through to very local. There is also a need to be very aware of the social costs of any plans that are made. They should be designed in a way that does not put too much pressure on the more vulnerable people.

Since 1999 many of the poorest countries have been developing Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP). These are a result of wide consultation within a particular country and they set out a comprehensive and coordinated approach to development which is focussed on reducing poverty. In many of the poorest countries the PRSP is the key policy document and it includes more or less detailed plans for achieving the MDGs.

The entire United Nations family of Member States, international organizations, funds, agencies, programmes, the private sector and civil society must join together to meet the lofty commitments that are embodied in the Millennium Declaration.

Success requires solidarity.

UN "Road map" (Sept 2001)

While Governments provide the framework for their operation, businesses, for their part, are expected to engage as reliable and consistent partners in the development process. We urge businesses to take into account not only the economic and financial but also the developmental, social, gender and environmental implications of their undertakings.

In that spirit, we invite banks and other financial institutions, in developing countries as well as developed countries, to foster innovative developmental financing approaches.

We welcome all efforts to encourage **good corporate citizenship** and note the initiative undertaken in the United Nations to **promote global partnerships**.

UN - Monterrey Consensus (March 2002)

I like to describe the MDGs as both the front and back end of the PRSP: the Goals represent the overarching framework for the PRSP and the way to monitor whether they are performing as advertised: paying real attention to the needs of the poor and overall development priorities, not just economic targets

Mark Malloch Brown
UNDP Administrator Jan 2003

Q4. How much will it cost to meet all the targets and who will pay?

It will cost somewhere between \$40 billion and \$100 billion dollars per year to meet all the targets at the global level. This is affordable. The money can come directly or indirectly from several different sources (see the box)

10 years ago the world's richest nations promised to set aside 0.7% of their national income for Overseas Development Assistance (ODA). If they had all met this target then \$114 billion would be available each year.

Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) debt relief programmes have been linked to Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) initiatives since 1999. These are beginning to have an impact but more could be done.

One of the central challenges for the future is to help poor people to work more efficiently and to be better paid for their work. This links to broader ideas about fairness in how wealth is created and distributed.

In many countries money alone is not an answer. These countries will have to change their policies and improve how they deliver their services if extra spending is going to be effective in eradicating poverty.

Even when a country has enough money, good policies and an efficient system for delivering services poverty might still grind on. We live in a global marketplace but the rules are not as good as they might be. If poverty is to be eradicated then we need to tackle its causes. This will involve creating what has been called an 'enabling international economic environment' to change the way that international finance and trade is organized.

"The resources to combat poverty do exist. The world has the resources to reduce deaths from preventable diseases and to address malnutrition, but those funds are concentrated in relatively few countries.

In the 1960s the richest 20 per cent of the world's population was 30 times richer than the poorest 20 per cent. In the 1998 it was 83 times.

Put simply, as northern states have grown richer, they have not taken the poor along with them."

World Vision (2002)

Possible sources of funds to meet the targets.

- Grant Aid
- Debt Relief
- Private Sector Investment
- Low interest bank loans
- Fairer Trading Systems
- Better governance
- More effective taxation systems
- Better policies (including macroeconomic ones)
- More efficient administration
- Better use of resources

The peoples of the rich world themselves stand to gain from lifting their fellow human beings out of poverty.

This is not just, or even mostly, because economic development creates larger markets for the exports of industrial countries, although that is indeed part of the promise. The greater dividends will come from containing a host of problems, driven by poverty and hopelessness, that do not respect national borders, like contagious diseases, environmental degradation, religious fanaticism, and terrorism.

To imagine that, in a globalised world, the rich can cocoon themselves away forever, serenely enjoying the fruits of their advancing technology while a large proportion of humanity continues to live in squalor and misery, is a dangerous fantasy.

UN - Monterrey Consensus (March 2002)

Q5. Who will put the plans into action?

Most people now agree that if we want sustainable, long-term development then **local communities** have to be involved in policy making, planning, implementing and monitoring.

People have a right to control what happens in their lives and they need information about all the available alternatives. They can be most effective when they form the common interest organisations that make up civil society.

Most people now also agree that there is a much more important role for **private sector organisations**. These include the huge transnational corporations operating at the global level and the small to medium sized businesses operating at local level. They provide a natural home for people with entrepreneurial spirit and it is through them that wealth is produced and jobs are created.

Many of the problems which affect ordinary people are technically complicated and have to be tackled on a global scale.

Over the years international organisations have been created to deal with the issues of international development, finance and trade. The details of these issues are handled by **technical experts** but the experts are guided by **politicians and officials** who represent the needs and wishes of ordinary people.

These **representatives** take many forms. They can be elected politicians, government officials, social activists from a wide range of civil society organisations or employees in the UN family of organisations.

The UN system has taken up the challenge of getting this huge range of people to work together in a coordinated way.

The UN Millennium Campaign will build a coalition for action across and within the developed and developing world. It will help to build a powerful network of civil society organisations, parliamentarians and government officials north and south. The campaign will also raise global awareness and mobilise grassroots support and political action for the Millennium Development Goals. (for more details see the section at the end of this booklet that deals with the “Four pillars supporting the MDGs)

“The MDGs remain unfulfilled, but they also remain feasible and affordable.

If the legacy of our generation is to be more than a series of broken promises, then what is needed to bring the region back on track towards the MDGs is

- committed leadership,
- stronger partnerships,
- extra money, and
- deeper participation by the poor

It is not too late to realise the dream by 2015.”

UNDP & UNICEF June 2002

“There has been a huge growth in the number, diversity and influence of non-state actors that are now involved in the work of the United Nations, and as a result, the last decade has seen significant changes in how the United Nations relates to them.

Since relationships between the United Nations and non-state actors are multilevel, multi-issue and multipurpose, there is no single approach for dealing with all relationships”.

UN Road Map (Sept 2001)

Q6. How will we know if the plans are working?

Goals targets and indicators now exist. If people keep good records and statistics then it will be easy to work out whether or not we are on track.

The UN Development Group will act as overall 'scorekeeper'. It will produce special reports on global progress every year and comprehensive reports every five years. These reports will remind the world when things are working and will point to areas which need to be improved. The reports will keep the eyes of the world fixed on the MDGs.

The Secretary-General has asked the chair of the UN Development Group, to act as '**scorekeeper**' and '**campaign manager**' for the MDGs.

The task is to spread awareness within the system and across the world and to make the MDGs an essential part of the UN system's work.

The UN Development Group will also, where necessary, help individual countries to produce regular MDG Country Reports. These will be short, fact-filled, illustrated and easy to read. They will capture the attention of political leaders and top decision makers and they will help to mobilise civil society, communities, the general public and the media.

In many countries the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process has built the MDGs into its structure and is helping to coordinate activities.

Processes which are closely linked to the PRSP now include:

- The IMF's Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF) and Financial Programming Framework (FPF)
- The World Bank's Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) and all loans – including the directly related Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC)
- The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Indeed, PRSPs have become the key policy instruments in the relations between low-income countries and the wider donor community.

ILO-ESP (November 2002)

MDG Country Reports will draw heavily on other reports which are produced by government and development organisations at the local level. Reporting is easier when the MDGs are broadly shared. This is because different donors and lenders will be expecting more or less the same kind of information from government officials.

Individual countries will fine tune the MDGs to suit their own needs and circumstance. All governments have systems for collecting information on a regular basis and for conducting surveys and censuses. Some also have systems for organising research and engaging in policy analysis. These systems can usually be designed to work in a more coordinated way and to feed into a government information service.

When we keep good, detailed records based on agreed indicators then we can replace hunches, guesses and wild theories with hard facts. For example:-

Research has shown that numbers which talk about 'average' progress often hide the fact that the really poor people are not being helped. We need to 'disaggregate' statistics so that we can see what is happening to poor people. We need to separate out the statistics for rural and urban people, for males and

females and so on. We can do this quite easily for topics like access to education and health, share of national income and relative levels of mortality.

Knowledge is power and it can be used well or badly. If poor people have better knowledge then they have a better chance of improving their conditions. The Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators can be powerful tools for shaping the future of the world. The world's decision makers have promised that they will deliver. We must gather the facts and hold them to their promises.

PART 2 – Goals Targets and Indicators

The pattern of progress towards reaching the goals varies between regions of the world and particular countries. And the patterns are changing all the time. The information provided in this booklet is a snapshot of the situation near the beginning of 2003. You can find the most up to date information online at <http://www.undp.org/mdg/> (in brief) and at <http://www.developmentgoals.org/> (in detail).

- Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4 Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5 Improve maternal health
- Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development



I see a future where there is no poverty or hunger

MDG (1990-2015) GOAL 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
Target	Indicator
1. Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day by 2015	1. Proportion of population below \$1 per day 2. Poverty gap ratio (spread x depth of poverty) 3. Share of poorest fifth in national consumption
2. Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015	4. Number of underweight children (under five years of age) 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Target 1 - Money

If we can hit the first target then the number of people living in extreme poverty would be reduced to 890 million.

Poverty rates have got less in most regions, except for the transition economies of Europe and Central Asia. The greatest number of poor people live in South Asia, but the proportion of poor people is highest in Sub-Saharan Africa, where civil conflict, slow economic growth, and the spread of HIV/AIDS have left millions of people in desperate circumstances.

Target 2 - Food

The number of undernourished people in the developing world fell from 840 million in 1990 to about 777 million in 1997-99 and is expected to be down to about 550 million by 2015. This is not enough to reach to goal by 2015 – more effort will be needed.

Many children do not have enough food to eat. But there are other problems. What they eat may lack essential nutrients, and undernourished mothers give birth to underweight children.

Raising incomes and reducing poverty is part of the answer. But even poor countries can improve child nutrition. They can introduce nutrition education and put supplements into basic foods. They can also improve the status and education of women, and increase government support to health and nutrition programmes.

There is enough wealth in the world to solve these problems but it is not evenly distributed, and it is not being used in a way that will help meet the MDGs.

Millennium Development Goal 8 describes some of the ways that the world's wealth can be channelled into solving the problems which are highlighted in the other seven goals.

The three richest individuals in the world control the same amount of wealth as the poorest 600 million people.

More than a billion people still live on less than US\$1 a day: sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and parts of Europe and Central Asia are falling short of the poverty target.

I see a future where all boys and girls finish primary school

MDG (1990-2015) GOAL 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target	Indicator
3. Make sure that all boys and girls are able to complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds

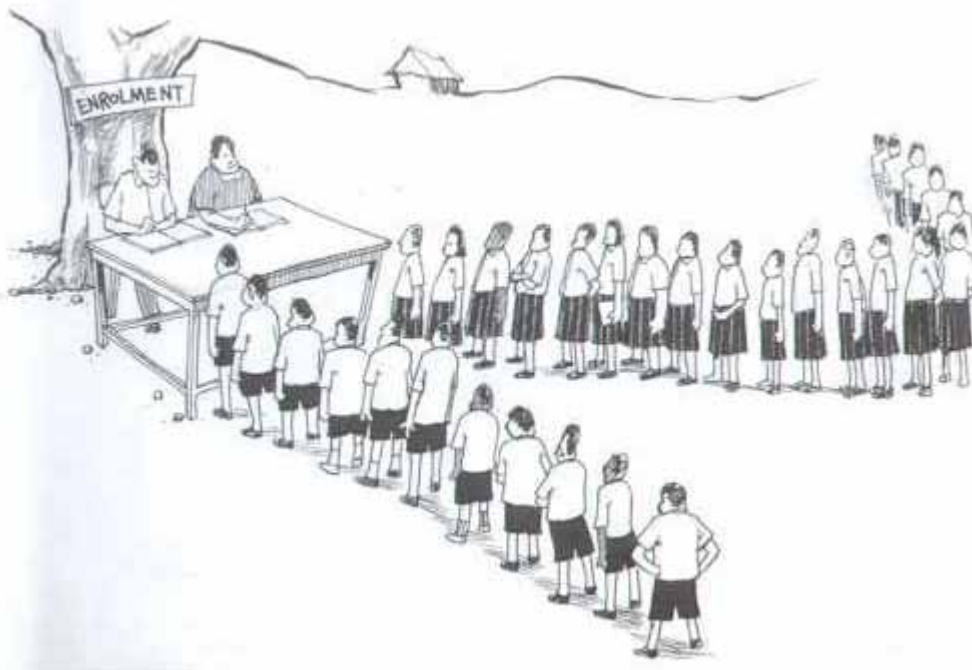
People at an international conference on 'Education for All' in 1990 pledged to have primary schooling available for all children by 2000. But, in 1999, there were still 120 million children not in school. Three quarters of these were in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Primary school **enrolment** rates are high and still rising in East Asia. Most other regions could reach full enrolment by 2015 if current trends continue. Some will be helped by changes in the population where there will be relatively fewer school-age children and a larger working-age population in the next 15 years. But in Africa almost 80 million new places will have to be created to accommodate all children.

New estimates of primary school **completion** rates show the largest gains in Sub-Saharan Africa and Europe and Central Asia. The latest data show that 36 countries have achieved universal primary completion and 30 more may reach the goal by 2015.

As many as 113 million children do not attend school, but the target is within reach. India, for example, should have 95 percent of its children in school by 2005.

Education is important. It is the key to solving many of the other problems of poverty. Basic education makes children, especially girls, more self confident and therefore more able and willing to learn. An educated mother is likely to marry later, space her pregnancies better and seek medical care for her child and herself when it is needed. Educated people are also more likely to get to grips with changes in the way that we live and work in this fast changing, modern world.



I see a future where all men and women have equal opportunities

MDG (1990-2015) GOAL 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target	Indicator
4. Get rid of gender differences in primary and secondary education by 2005	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-to-24 year-olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

East Asia should be close to achieving the schooling goal by 2005. Progress has also been good in the Middle East, North Africa and in South Asia. But in Sub-Saharan Africa, where barriers to girls' schooling have traditionally been lower than in many other places, progress has been disappointing.

Girls reach adulthood with higher illiteracy rates than boys (except in Latin America and the Caribbean). Informal training, such as adult literacy classes, can make up some of the difference. But many girls, who begin with fewer opportunities than boys, are at a permanent disadvantage.

These improvements are not enough but they are good news because children of uneducated mothers are at least twice as likely to suffer from malnutrition or die before they are five than are the babies of mothers who managed to finish primary school. It has also been noticed that educated mothers make sure that their daughters get a good education. This helps to break families out of the circle of poverty and to lift them to higher standards of living. Girl's education is, therefore, one of the foundation stones for achieving the MDGs.

But, although equal access to education is an important step toward greater gender equality, it is not the only one. Even when gender differences in education get less, other differences continue; for example in legal rights, labour market opportunities, and the ability to take part in public life and decision making.

Two-thirds of illiterates are women, and the rate of employment among women is two-thirds that of men. The proportion of seats in parliaments held by women is increasing, reaching about one third in Argentina, Mozambique and South Africa.

- In developing regions the number of girls for every 100 boys in school has gone up from 83 in 1990 to 87 in 1998.
- The number of literate women for every 100 literate men has risen from 90 in 1990 to 93 in 2000.
- The number of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector for every 100 men has risen from 38 in 1990 to 46 in 2000.
- The number of women holding seats in national parliament for every 100 men has risen from 13 in 1990 to 14 in 2002.

I see a future where children do not die unnecessarily

MDG (1990-2015) GOAL 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target	Indicator
5. Reduce the number of under-five children who die by two thirds by 2015	13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1-year old children immunized against measles

Deaths of infants and children went down from 15 million a year in 1980 to about 11 million in 1990. But progress slowed almost everywhere in the 1990s and in parts of Africa infant and child mortality rates have increased. At present, one in six children in Africa will not see their fifth birthday.

The World Health Organisation estimates that more than two thirds of these deaths are from a combination of malnutrition and disease. They could be prevented by better funded and better organised public services.

Boy and girl babies have about the same chances of survival but rural babies and young children are from a fifth to a half more likely to die than those who live in urban areas.

Safe and effective vaccines against measles are cheap and easily available. The disease can be wiped out by an immunisation campaign which reaches 90% of all children. But the rate of immunisation dropped from 74% in 1990 to 72% in 2000. The level of immunisation against other childhood diseases is not very different.

The size of these health problems varies between countries but also inside countries. Household surveys have shown that a child from a poor family is more than twice as likely to die as a child from a rich family. The health gap between the richest fifth and the poorest fifth of the national populations has been increasing in most African countries.

Solutions to many of the child mortality problems have already been found. Putting them into practice involves finding the money but it also involves improving the efficiency of the public health services to deliver to all people in all parts of all countries.

- For every 1000 live births the number of children who died before they were five was 93 in 1990 and down to 83 in 2000
- For every 1000 live births the number of infants who died was 64 in 1990 and down to 57 in 2000
- For every 100 children under one year of age the number who were **not** immunised against measles was 26 in 1990 but up to 28 in 1999

The world's 60 poorest countries spend about \$13 for each person each year on health. The World Health Organisation recommends that the figure should rise to \$34.

In the United States they spend \$4,500 for each person each year on health.

Every year nearly 11 million young children die before their fifth birthday, mainly from preventable illnesses, but that number is down from 15 million in 1980.

I see a future where all mothers are healthy

MDG (1990-2015) GOAL 5: Improve maternal health	
Target	Indicator
6. Reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters by 2015	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health workers

More than half a million women in developing countries die from complications of pregnancy and childbirth every year. Of these about 250,000 are in Sub-Saharan Africa – one death every two minutes.

These deaths can be prevented by wider spacing of pregnancies, better nutrition and prenatal care, and more skilled birth attendants and emergency clinics.

In industrialised countries the risk of a mother dying in childbirth is 1 in every 4100; in Sub-Saharan Africa it is 1 in every 13.

- For every 100,000 live births the number of mothers who died was 430 in 1990 and down to 400 in 1995.
- In developing countries the proportion of births attended by skilled health workers has risen from 42% in 1990 to 53% in 2000

In the developing world, the risk of dying in childbirth is one in 48, but virtually all countries now have safe motherhood programmes.

Many women deliver their children alone or with traditional birth attendants who lack the skills to deal with complications during delivery. Skilled birth attendants help to recognize and prevent medical crises and provide life-saving care when complications arise. They also provide mothers with basic information about care for themselves and their children before and after giving birth.



I see a future where diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS are no more

MDG (1990-2015) GOAL 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target	Indicator
7. Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015	18. Amount of HIV among 15-to-24-year-old pregnant women 19. Use of contraceptives 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
8. Halt and reverse the spread of malaria and other major diseases by 2015	21. Amount of and death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures 23. Amount of and death rates associated with tuberculosis 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course



Target 7 – HIV/AIDS

20 million people have died of AIDS since it was identified and 40 million people are now living with HIV/AIDS. Half of all new HIV/AIDS infections are in people between 15 and 24 years old.

In 2001 there were 2.3 million AIDS related deaths in Sub-Saharan Africa where 8.4% of adults are infected and over 10 million children have been orphaned by the disease.

In many countries people do not want to talk about HIV/AIDS. Illiteracy and ignorance help the disease to spread. The virus has four main helpers – silence, shame, stigma and superstition.

“AIDS today in Africa is claiming more lives than the sum total of all wars, famines and floods, and the ravages of such deadly diseases as malaria.”

Nelson Mandela

Target 8 – Other Diseases

Malaria is common in more than 100 countries and affects about 300 million people each year. Pregnant women and their unborn children are at great risk because malaria can cause maternal anaemia, low birth weight and it can kill unborn babies. In 2000, in Sub-Saharan Africa, 880,000 children under five died of malaria. Prevention and prompt treatment can prevent a lot of these deaths.

Tuberculosis kills 1.7 million people each year – most of them between the ages of 15 and 24. The number of cases has been growing rapidly in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia in the last ten years. There is an effective treatment for the disease (directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)) but in 1999 fewer than half the people in the 23 countries most affected had access to it.

Forty million people are living with HIV, including five million newly infected in 2001. Countries like Brazil, Senegal, Thailand and Uganda have shown that the spread of HIV can be stemmed.

I see a future where the environment has recovered from long years of exploitation and pollution and parents are proud to pass it on to their children

'Protecting our common environment' is such an important topic that the UN Millennium Declaration has a special section dedicated to it. Two large international conferences have also been dedicated to the topic ie the Rio Summit on Environment and Development in 1992 and, more recently, the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.

"We must spare no effort to free all of humanity, and above all our children and grandchildren, from the threat of living on a planet irredeemably spoilt by human activities, and whose resources would no longer be sufficient for their needs"

UN (Sept 2000) Millennium Declaration



MDG (1990-2015) GOAL 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target	Indicator
9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity 27. GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency) 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) (Plus two measures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases)
10. Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015	29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source
11. Make a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020	30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation 31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure (Urban/rural separation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers)

The environment is the source of everything that people need to stay alive and to develop. Poor people, especially those in rural areas, often get most of what they need to survive directly from the environment. They therefore suffer most and most quickly if it is taken away from them or destroyed.

People need a safe and reliable source of water. Over the last ten years nearly a billion people got access to an improved water source but there is still over a billion people who are without one – a quarter of these people are in Sub-Saharan Africa.

2.4 billion people still live without a safe way of getting rid of human wastes. 80% of these people live in rural areas but it is also becoming a problem in the crowded and rapidly expanding slums in towns and cities.

Poor sanitation in school buildings makes them unsafe places where diseases can easily spread. It reduces children's health, limits school attendance and effects the ability of student's to concentrate and learn.

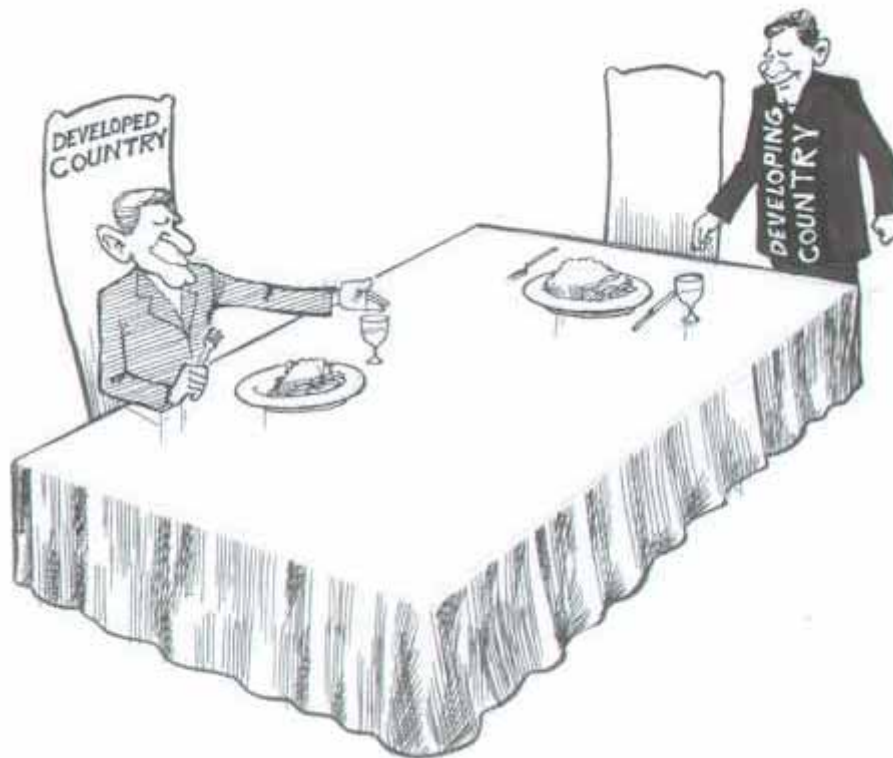
UNDP-UNICEF (June 2002)

More than one billion people lack access to safe drinking water and more than two billion lack sanitation. During the 1990s, however, nearly one billion people gained access to safe water and the same number to sanitation.

I see a future where the global family of nations and institutions is united and at peace and people work in partnership and with efficiency and compassion to remove injustice and suffering from the world

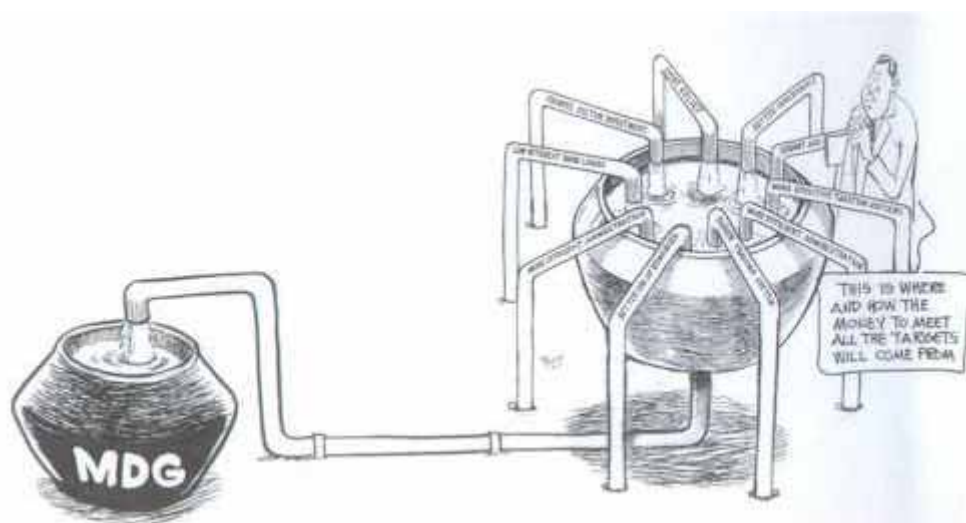
The eighth MDG is to “develop a global partnership for development”. This is a challenging goal which involves seven targets and at least sixteen indicators. The UN System’s Monterrey Consensus of March 2002 has taken a hard look at what is involved. (see the box on the next page)

Many developing countries spend more on debt service than on social services. New aid commitments made in the first half of 2002 could mean an additional \$12 billion per year by 2006.



MDG (1990-2015) GOAL 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	
Target	Indicator
<p>12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally)</p> <p>13. Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries (Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries’ exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction)</p>	<p><i>[Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Official development assistance (ODA)</p> <p>32. Net ODA as percentage of OECD/DAC donors’ gross national income (targets of 0.7 per cent in total and 0.15 per cent for LDCs)</p> <p>33. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>34. Proportion of ODA that is untied</p> <p>35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing States</p> <p>36. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in landlocked countries</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Market access</p> <p>37. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas 38. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing 39. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries 40. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p>
<p>14. Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p>	<p>35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing States (repeat) 36. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in landlocked countries (repeat)</p>
<p>15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Debt sustainability</p> <p>41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled 42. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services 43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief 44. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points</p>
<p>16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p>	<p>45. Unemployment rate of 15-to-24-year-olds</p>
<p>17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p>18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>47. Telephone lines per 1,000 people 48. Personal computers per 1,000 people [Other indicators to be decided]</p>



Developing countries are responsible for their own policies and actions but most of them need the support of industrial countries and the international community to tackle the enormous problems which they face.

This support includes more Official Development Assistance (ODA), the removal of barriers to trade with the industrialised countries, and more efforts for debt relief.

- Unfortunately the real value of aid to developing countries has gone down by 8% in the last ten years and, in 2000, only half of all aid went to low-income as opposed to middle-income countries.
- If industrialised countries reduced their trade protection by half then developing countries would gain about \$200 billion by 2015. Developing countries need to increase the efficiency of their trading sectors and developed countries can help by providing 'aid for trade' and by sharing the knowledge and skills needed to build up internationally competitive export industries.
- The debt initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) provides debt relief to the world's poorest and most heavily indebted countries. At the end of 2000, 24 countries were receiving relief that, in time, will amount to \$36 billion. The total debt relief to all countries could reach \$50 billion. But many countries still spend more on debt servicing – sometimes three to five times more – than on basic social services. This makes little economic, and no moral, sense.
- *Decent work* (Target 16) cuts across most of the other goals. It means productive work in which rights are protected, which pays well, and which offers social protection. It marks the high road to economic and social development, because it means that all people can find employment, income and social protection without having to sacrifice workers' rights and social standards. But it is important to note that in PRSP countries less than 20% of the labour force is in wage employment.
- *New Technologies* (Target 18) Worldwide, 410 million people are online, but only 5 per cent of those are in Africa or Latin America. The huge potential of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for advancing development, in particular of the developing countries, has not yet been fully exploited.

Financing for Development

We ... commit ourselves to:

- mobilising domestic resources
- attracting international flows
- promoting international trade as an engine for development
- increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development
- sustainable debt financing and external debt relief
- enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems

Each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized.

At the same time, domestic economies are now interwoven with the global economic system and, inter alia, the effective use of trade and investment opportunities can help countries to fight poverty.

National development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment. We encourage and support development frameworks initiated at the regional level, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and similar efforts in other regions.

UN Monterrey Consensus (March 2002)

PART 3 – What the big words and ideas mean

- poverty and pro-poor growth
- globalisation and the new localism
- stakeholders and participatory democracy
- goals, targets, *activities* and indicators
- poverty reduction dictionary

This section begins with a short introduction to four groups of ideas.

We begin by considering the many ways that ‘**poverty**’ can be understood and we look at two main economic theories about how to reduce it. This leads to various theories about ‘**globalisation**’ and how local people can have more control over what happens to them. We then consider the idea of ‘**stakeholders**’ and the role they have to play in the globalised world where participatory democracy is vital. The last part is more practical. It suggests that stakeholder groups will be more efficient and effective when they agree on a clear set of ‘**goals, targets, activities and indicators**’.

The second part of this section is a mini dictionary. It gives short definitions of what some of the more important big words mean.



Poverty and pro-poor growth

Poverty means different things to different people and there are therefore different ideas about how it is caused and how it can be reduced.

'Income Poverty' means earning less than one US dollar a day. 1.2 billion people suffer from income poverty. This means one in every five people on the earth.

But there is also 'Non-income Poverty'. This includes:

- not having access to decent and affordable services (eg education, health, water, sanitation)
- not having access to decent and affordable infrastructure (eg roads, transport, electricity, telephones, radio, TV and the internet)
- being unable to release your entrepreneurial talent because you don't have access to, or information about, technology, markets and financial services
- and, even if you had access to all of these, it would still be a kind of poverty if you did not feel safe in your home, if you could not trust the legal and political systems, if you felt powerless to influence what happens in your life.

There is already enough wealth in the world to solve all the poverty problems. It would, however, be very difficult to convince the people who control most of it to use it differently. The challenge therefore is to create new wealth and to make sure that a reasonable amount of it is available to help people escape from poverty.

There are 272 countries in the world. In 2001 the value of all the goods and services they produced was 47 trillion US Dollars.

30 trillion was produced by only 10 countries. 10 trillion was produced by the USA and 5.6 trillion by China.

[Source: CIA World Factbook 2002]

million	1,000,000
billion	1,000,000,000
trillion	1,000,000,000,000



Some people feel that the poor are poor because they are either lazy, lack education or are spendthrifts. But it is not that simple. The rules that control global finance, trade and development have built up so that it is very difficult for the poor to catch up with the rich. The two main theories about how to tackle these problems are described in the box.

Theory A was the basis of the early structural adjustments programmes (SAPs) of the World Bank and the IMF. These were not as successful as they might have been. In recent times there has been some movement towards Theory B.

Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS) are based on the idea of pro-poor growth although the methods for channelling wealth into social safety nets and social spending are not always worked out in detail.

**Theory A –
Free markets and trickle down wealth**

Some people believe that we should give the successful entrepreneurs of the world the maximum amount of freedom to create businesses and become rich. This would involve selling government industries and services to them and getting rid of regulations on how finance, trade and development is controlled. (He governs best who governs least!)

The theory is that this would create lots of new jobs and allow new wealth to be created. Some of the wealth would 'trickle-down' to poor people.

In practice, however, in most places, the rich get even richer and the poor get even poorer.

**Theory B –
Regulated markets and pro-poor growth**

Since the collapse of communism there are few people who believe that government should own and be in control of everything. But there is a middle way.

This theory still believes that growth will happen because of entrepreneurs. The difference is that the government will set rules about what happens to part of business profits and about how businesses treat their employees and the environment.

In this theory the government would keep control of key services (eg education and health) to make sure that poor people are not ignored.

Globalisation and the new localism

The *old localism* began in the days before money. People were more or less self sufficient and traded by exchanging goods and services. They were very much in control of what happened in their lives and knew very little about what was happening in the rest of the world.

Colonialism changed all of that. Ordinary people lost control over the use of their natural resources and became wage slaves and tax payers. Many of them went to school where they studied history and geography. Their knowledge and understanding about other nations and international trade increased.

Now there is something called Globalisation. The box describes three theories about what the word means.

Whichever theory is correct there has been, since the 1970s, a worldwide shift towards free market policies and a loss in government control over what happens in national economies. Structural adjustment policies have led to deregulation, privatisation, and decentralisation. This has made it easy for foreign companies to have a huge influence over what happens in local economies.

This in turn means that a lot of power has shifted from elected politicians to unelected businessmen. As a result ordinary people have gradually lost interest in voting for representatives. They now take direct action through Civil Society Organisations and they form social movements to influence the specific problems which they are facing.

The basics of the political process is as old as time. There needs to be a balance between politicians who want power, businessmen who want profit and ordinary people who want justice and fair play. It might be argued that global businessmen today have too much independence and that the system is out of balance. This is why there is so much poverty and environmental destruction.

When the World Bank and the IMF set conditions for loans to the governments of poor countries they look in two different directions at the same time. When looking to the left they say that the Poverty Reduction Strategy should be built through widespread participation and consultation and therefore be locally owned. This means that there should be more democracy. When looking to the right they say that there should be deregulation and privatisation. This means that control will be given to businessmen who are not democratically accountable.

The *new localism* fits into the spaces which are created by this situation. Local people have to understand the global forces which affect them. They can then form alliances with groups and movements in their own country and build their own non-profit undertakings, such as co-operatives, mutuals and social enterprises. In addition they can link with like-minded social movements in other countries to gather information and build their arguments (information technology can help with this). Representatives of ordinary people can then have a voice at table with politicians and businessmen. This is how ordinary people can help to argue the case for social justice and environmental sustainability.

**sometimes
'local concern, global action'
and at other times
'global concern, local action'.**

Theory A – Nothing New

Globalisation is another name for 'colonialism' and 'capitalist imperialism' and is not therefore anything new although it now reaches farther and things happen faster. The group of the 7 richest industrial nations (G-7) are still in control.

Theory B – New and still developing

Globalisation is a result of the recent information revolution and is still in its infancy. Information now reaches all parts of the world almost as soon as it is created. This influences how people everywhere are coming to understand and value their society and culture, economic forces, and the impact we are having on the environment. No one knows where this might lead.

Theory C – New and well advanced

Globalisation is a result of the growth of transnational corporations (TNCs). These are now more powerful than most governments, and our elected politicians cannot control them. Unscrupulous market forces have become the measure of everything.

Stakeholders and participatory democracy

Representative democracy is where we vote for politicians and political parties to make decisions on our behalf. This will always be necessary. But, in our complicated modern world, the system needs to be supported. Ordinary people have to form pressure groups to make sure that their particular needs and concerns are dealt with. We can think of this 'direct action' as participatory democracy.

Participatory democracy means that all the people who will be affected (ie all stakeholders) should be involved when policies and plans are made, put into action, monitored and evaluated. But different stakeholders will have different ways of understanding what is happening in the world. We therefore have to organise meetings where all points of view get a fair hearing. This means that a complete set of claims, concerns and issues can be drawn up as a basis for negotiation and decision making.

There will be problems when people from different backgrounds come together. Imagine for example an illiterate old woman from a rural area sitting at a table with a university educated young man in a three piece suit. Everybody will have to learn to respect differences and to communicate effectively. Experts will have to 'popularise' the results of their research and Civil Society Organisations (CSO) will have to get better at policy analysis and at **advocacy** and **lobbying**.

There will also be problems of 'legitimacy'. Who does a CSO representative represent? This will vary. But the important thing in participatory democracy is not to have a vote but to have a voice. If you have a strong argument and you present it well then you will influence the people who have the power to vote.

So representative democracy is still important. What has changed is that ordinary people have to be more active in influencing the decisions that are made. If they find an issue that is being missed by the system then they must form groups and alliances to collect information and make arguments. They can then use these as the basis of an advocacy and lobbying campaign.

These popular campaigns are not always welcomed by powerful people who want to defend existing interests and systems. But there are many successful examples of campaigns at local, national and even global level. The most notable success story is the 'Drop the Debt' idea which was organised by the international Jubilee Campaign. The combined action of ordinary people from around the world led to about \$34 billion of debt being cancelled for some of the world's poorest countries.

Stakeholders

Stakeholders are people who have an interest in a particular decision, either as individuals or representatives of a group. This includes people who influence a decision, or *can* influence it, as well as those affected by it. Stakeholder should be able to participate meaningfully in decision making.

Different issues and situations will have different sets of stakeholders. It is important to try and identify them all.

For example, the UN Commission for Sustainable Development recognises nine major groups of stakeholders:

- Business and Industry
- Children and youth
- Farmers
- Indigenous people
- Local Authorities
- Non-government organisations
- Science and Technology
- Trade Unions
- Women

Advocacy – publicly supporting or recommending a particular cause or policy.

Campaigning – working in an organised and active way towards a goal.

Lobbying – an organised attempt by members of the public to influence decision makers.

Goals, targets, activities and indicators

The most successful individuals and organisations do not just muddle through life hoping for the best. They think carefully about their situation and make careful and detailed plans to improve it. This means that they will have:

- clear **goals** which most people think are good ones
- specific **targets** that have to be reached by a particular time
- costed **activities** which will lead them from where they are to where they want to be
- **indicators** (things to be measured) to show whether the plan is working

Each of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG) is attached to specific targets and indicators. These were agreed by world leaders at international conferences.

The goals and targets give a clear picture of what the world could look like by 2015. The indicators give us something definite to measure so that we can know if we are getting there.

The MDG system therefore provides a beginning and an ending. Individual countries must fill the middle by designing a set of costed **activities** which meet their particular needs.

From a shepherd in Mongolia to a shopkeeper in Mexico, the idea of cutting poverty, putting kids in schools, building a cleaner environment and providing better healthcare for mothers and infants is something that they can relate to in a very tangible way.

It makes development local – and thus provides a unique development entry point into political debate by focusing on the issues that really matter to ordinary people.

[Mark Malloch Brown, 2003]



Most poor countries now have Poverty Reduction Strategies which fill the gap in the MDG system. These strategies describe a set of activities which will lead to pro-poor growth. This makes it much easier for governments to prepare pro-poor budgets and for donors and lenders to know where to give support.

The Poverty Reduction Strategies are supposed to be designed through a process of wide consultation and to be country-owned. But they are remarkably similar for different countries. This might be because most countries use a lot of foreign experts to help them understand the causes of poverty and how it might be reduced. And these experts work to a small number of blueprints. But we can see this as a short-term problem – as a phase in history which we are passing through.

At least the MDGs now exist as a clear set of ideas for different stakeholders to get to grips with. And the Poverty Reduction Strategies are 'living documents'. In participatory democracies they can be changed through advocacy and lobbying.

The challenge is therefore for all stakeholders to be more active in figuring out the causes of poverty and how it might be reduced. It has been said that the real experts on poverty are the poor people themselves. No real progress will be made until they play an active part in helping to define goals, targets, activities and indicators for poverty reduction at local, national and global levels.

Aid has become increasingly technocratic, with an overwhelming reliance on donor systems of aid management and accountability, implemented by a host of consultants and advisors.

The World Bank reports that some 100,000 foreign experts are currently employed in Africa, tending to displace local experts and weaken capacity.”

[The Reality of Aid, 2002]

“Since the answers to fundamental and serious concerns are not to hand, there is no alternative but to keep on trying to find them.”

[The Bruntland Report,1987]



Poverty Reduction Dictionary

0.7% ODA/GNP target - in 1969 a UN Commission recommended that the industrialised countries should provide at least 0.7 percent of their Gross National Product (GNP) as overseas development assistance (ODA). The target was accepted by most industrialised countries but has been met by only a few.

accountability - providing an explanation for, or justification of, your actions. Public accountability is where government and business people explain why they made a decision e.g. on patterns of government spending or, for a private business, its decision to introduce a specific way of working or to locate in a certain place.

advocacy – publicly supporting or recommending a particular cause or policy.

Bretton Woods Institutions Collective name for the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which were set up in 1944 at Bretton Woods in the USA.

budgeting – gathering information about money coming in and about spending needs, and deciding on the best pattern of spending.

budget deficit - a situation where government expenditure exceeds government income. Government gets its income from taxation and other revenue. When this is less than the money the government is spending on defence, education, health, welfare and so on, this is called a budget deficit.

campaigning – working in an organised and active way towards a clear goal

capacity building - increasing the ability of individuals, organisations or communities to meet their own needs. This includes confidence building, training, and the supply of materials and equipment.

“Too many capacity building efforts have floundered in the past because they have not been rooted in local ownership”
[John Wolfensohn, 1999, President of the World Bank]

capitalism – an economic and political system

where a country’s trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit rather than by the government or citizens for the greater good of everybody.

Civil Society Organisations (CSO) - these organisations fill the space between the activities of the state (the public sector) and the market (the private sector). They include arts and culture groups, faith-based groups, issue-based activist groups, non-profit think-tanks, cooperatives, mutuals and social enterprises, parents and teachers associations, senior citizens groups, sports clubs, trades unions, volunteer and charity groups, and workers clubs. Some are small and local, others are large and international.

colonialism – the policy or practice of taking political control of another country or its resources, and sometimes occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically.

command or planned economy - an economic system where the State owns and then allocates resources through some form of central planning process.

conditionality - economic policies or structural reforms that borrowing countries agree to follow as a condition for the use of IMF and World Bank loans.

consultation – where one group approaches another group to get information, advice, approval or permission.

We urge businesses to take into account not only the economic and financial but also the developmental, social, gender and environmental implications of their undertakings.

[Monterrey Consensus (March 2002)]

corporate citizenship (or responsibility) - where companies, particularly the transnational corporations (TNC), accept a range of social and environmental obligations to balance their economic rights.

DAC – the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). It is where 21 donor countries, together with the European Commission, decide on how to increase the level and effectiveness of aid flows to all countries that receive aid.

debt relief - the process of cancelling or reducing debt owed to multilateral institutions and other lenders, usually conditional on accepting programs for domestic, economic and social reforms. Debt relief may take the form of cancellation, rescheduling, refinancing or re-organisation of debt.

decentralisation – transferring authority from central to local levels. This can be at the global, regional, national, local or household level. When more people are involved in decision-making, management and service delivery at all levels, there is a greater chance of effective, sustainable and equitable development.

democracy – a form of government in which the people have a voice in how power is used – often through elected representatives but also increasingly through advocacy and lobbying by civil society groups and social movements.

“True democracy – true decision-making power in the people’s hands – is always demanded, never granted.”

[Naomi Klein (2002) Canadian Writer]

deregulation - removing or reducing government rules which control the workings of a particular market or the economy as a whole.

development – a process of changing for the better (making progress) – socially, technically, environmentally, economically and politically (STEEP). There is an issue in deciding who does or should decide what is ‘better’. Whose reality counts?

empowerment - a working style which aims to help people achieve their own purposes by building their confidence and capacity.

Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) – an IMF scheme set up in 1987 to provide support to low-income countries with long term balance of payments problems. It supports macroeconomic and structural adjustment programmes. The ESAF developed from the SAF - Structural Adjustment Facility and was replaced in 1999 by the PRGF - Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility.

enterprise – a business or company driven by a bold idea.

entrepreneur – a person who sets up a business and takes more than normal financial risks in order to do so.

evidence – factual information which shows whether or not an idea is true.

fiscal policy – the use of government spending and government tax policy to influence the economy.

foreign aid - the international transfer of public and private funds in the form of loans or grants from donor countries to recipient countries.

foreign direct investment (FDI) - the purchase or construction of real assets (including land, buildings, equipment and enterprises) in one country (host country) by businesses and residents of another (source country). It does not include foreign investment into the stock markets.

free market – where the economic activities of production, distribution and exchange are carried out by private individuals or corporate bodies following the laws of supply and demand, and with minimal regulation by governments.

G-7 - group of seven leading industrialized countries - USA, Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Germany and Canada (responsible for 45% of the world’s wealth – 21 trillion dollars in 2001)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a measure of National Income and therefore of economic activity.

It is the total value of all goods and services produced over a given time period (usually a year) excluding net property income from abroad. It can be measured either as the total of income, expenditure or output. Gross National Product (GNP) is the same except that it includes net property income from abroad. This is similar to the Gross National Income (GNI).

globalisation - the process where an increasingly free flow of ideas, certain types of people, goods, services, and capital leads to an increased connection between economies and societies.

governance – the way a country is governed, including its economic policies and regulatory framework.

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) - forty one countries which are classified as being both heavily indebted and poor (thirty three in Africa, four in Latin America, three in Asia and one in the middle East). A country’s debt must be worth at least 150% of its exports before it can qualify.

Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries Initiative – a system for reducing multilateral, bilateral and private sector debt for the poorest, most indebted countries. It was set up by the IMF in 1996.

Qualifying countries must adopt agreed adjustment and reform programmes and carry these out for a certain period. In 1999 the Enhanced HIPC Initiative was introduced. This included a condition that countries should adopt a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) which makes sure that the funds

“So many of the debates that we have about globalisation theory are actually about power: who holds it, who is exercising it and who is disguising it, pretending it no longer matters.”

[Naomi Klein (2002) Canadian Writer]

“For while globalization offers great opportunities, at present its benefits are very unevenly shared, while its costs are unevenly distributed.”

[UN Millennium Declaration (Sept 2000)]

“Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures these rights.”

[UN Millennium Declaration (Sept 2000)]

- released by debt relief are used to reduce poverty.
- human rights** – the General Assembly of the United Nations set out the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 – there have been modifications since then. The idea is that ‘All human beings are born with equal rights and fundamental freedoms that cannot be taken away from them’. A ‘rights-based’ approach to development is one which makes sure that ‘progress’ does not rob people of their rights (eg ‘Everyone has the right to form and to join a trade union for the protection of their interests’)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)** - an international organisation, made up mainly of government Treasury officials and Central Banks, founded in 1944, with 184 member countries. Its job is to promote the health of the world economy. The IMF gives advice to governments on sound macroeconomic policies, helps manage crises, and provides loans to help governments manage balance of payment problems. In 1999 the IMF adopted poverty reduction as a goal in addition to economic stability. The IMF's strategy for helping reduce poverty, in partnership with the World Bank, consists of debt relief, promoting economic growth, and targeted social sector spending.
- imperialism** – a policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force, control over a country's natural resources, or other means.
- income groups of countries** - countries are described by dividing their GDP by the number of people. The groups are:
 low income, \$745 or less;
 middle income, \$746 - \$9,205; and
 high income, \$9,206 or more.
- informal economy** - the household and community sector of the economy, where people don't have jobs, work is unpaid (e.g. housework or volunteering) and goods and services are largely given away, exchanged or bartered.
- informal sector** - the part of an economy that is not controlled by the government, particularly in the areas of contracts, taxation, and company and labour law.
- information and communication technology (ICT)** – ways of finding, gathering, and manipulating information and then presenting or communicating it. ICT includes making computers and providing software, programming and communication services such as email and the internet.
- infrastructure** – the basic physical and organisational structure needed to run a country (eg buildings, roads, power supplies).
- international financial institutions (IFI)** – these range from development banks, such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB), to monetary authorities, such as the IMF.
- justice** – we can think about justice (fairness) in two ways. (a) distributive justice - deciding who should get what goods and (b) corrective justice – punishing people who commit crimes.
- Least Developed Countries (LDC)** - Forty-eight poor and vulnerable countries, defined by the UN as having an annual per capita income of less than US\$ 1 per day.
- liberalisation** - opening up to the free market forces of supply and demand. In global terms, some markets are more free than others.
- lobbying** – an organised attempt by members of the public to influence a decision maker.
- macroeconomy** – national performance and policy on money, prices, inflation, interest rates and investment, output, growth, trade, exchange rates, national budgets and budget deficits, systemic causes of unemployment. It is influenced by monetary policy (money supply policy, including interest rates) and fiscal policy (government expenditure relative to revenue).
- monetary policy** – the attempt by a government or central bank to influence economic outcomes through its ability to control interest rates and/or the domestic money supply.
- natural resources** – gifts of nature that can be used to create wealth. Some can renew themselves eg fish and forests while other cannot eg coal and oil. Pollution and overexploitation can destroy the ability of our natural resources to renew themselves. Natural resources are the basis of a nation's wealth. There is an issue about how and to what extent they should be owned by private individuals and corporations.
- negotiation** – the process of reaching an agreement or compromise by discussion with others.
- New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)** – an African programme launched in 2001 by Heads of African States. It presents a vision and plan of action for the redevelopment of Africa. Its goal are to promote accelerated growth and sustainable development, to eradicate widespread and severe poverty, and to halt the marginalisation of Africa in the globalisation process.
- Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)** - a voluntary grouping of individuals or organisations which is (a) independent and not-for-profit-sharing (b) organised locally, nationally or internationally and (c) aimed at influencing patterns of social, environmental and/or economic

Be pleased to reform the abuses of all professions: and if there be any one that makes many poor to make a few rich, that suits not a Commonwealth.

[Oliver Cromwell (1650) Letter to the Long Parliament]

development through advocacy and lobbying.

non-state actors – people involved in development who do not come from government. They are from the private sector and from civil society

Official Development Assistance (ODA) - term defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the (OECD) for aid to Developing Countries that (a) is given by governments and (b) is aimed at promoting economic development and welfare. Technical cooperation is included in aid. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. All governments now give ODA in the form of grants.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) – a group of 30 countries which share the principles of 'adherence to market economies, democracy, and respect for human rights'. Mostly industrialised nations and transitional economies,

ordinary people (citizens) – stakeholders who do not belong to the public or private sectors

participation – in a democratic society this involves the active involvement of ordinary people in the processes of government. There are many different degrees of participation, from being given information to actually making decisions

participatory democracy – where ordinary people become actively involved in political decision making through advocacy and lobbying directed at decision makers

“As long as people are allowed to speak ... about their hardships, this is considered participation in the eyes of the World Bank ... what the World Bank has yet to figure out is that genuine participation is a deeply political process of representation and negotiation.”

[Focus on the Global South (2002)]

partnership – where individuals or organisations join with others to achieve a common goal and to share risks and profits. This is similar to an alliance or a coalition. It can be more or less formal.

planning (project) cycle – systematic planning is a four stage process. (1) Study the present situation to identify problems and possible solutions. (2) Make strategic and action plans with clear goals, targets and indicators. These should say who will do what by when and how much it will cost. (3) Put the plan into action and measure the indicators to make sure that you are still on track. (4) Study the new situation and decide whether the plan or project worked out as expected and whether it was a good thing. [Note - step 4 of one project can easily link to step 1 of the next project – this makes the process into a cycle]

policy analysis – this involves studying the sometimes hidden choices a nation makes about what people collectively will do about problems they understand to be public. This involves (a) describing the key facts about the policy issue, (b) identifying the claims, concerns and issues of the various stakeholders, (c) identifying the costs and benefits of various options for action and (d) making clear recommendations about next steps.

“Poverty has many dimensions, and they combine to create and sustain powerlessness, lack of voice, and a lack of freedom of choice and action.”

[Narayan, Deepa (2000) *Voices of the Poor*]

poverty eradication – the goal of most people, but poverty *reduction* is a good first step

poverty reduction strategy (PRS) - A Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) describes a national strategy drawn up by governments of low-income countries, for how they will spend money to reduce poverty. A PRSP starts from a diagnosis of the causes of poverty, then identifies the poverty reduction outcomes a country wishes to achieve and the key public actions – policy changes, institutional reforms, programmes and projects – needed to achieve these outcomes. It should establish targets, indicators and monitoring systems. The PRSP approach began in 1999 as part of the HIPC initiative of the World Bank and the IMF.

privatisation – transfer of a business, industry or service from public to private ownership

pro-poor growth – this depends on decisions, programs and processes that put poor people at the centre of development policy. Policies need to be built on the productive use of the assets of the poor and giving them access to markets. Different strategies are needed for the rural landless, smallholders, women with binding time

“Poverty anywhere is a danger to prosperity everywhere”

[The Philadelphia Declaration, 1944]

constraints, informal sector workers and those with jobs. To be effective pro-poor economic growth has to be linked to pro-poor human development and pro-poor social and political change.

protectionism - the practice of taking steps to look after what one sees as one's own interests. Most commonly used to describe steps taken by countries to protect their domestic industries from foreign competition.

sector - a subdivision of society. Three main economic sectors are (a) public, state or government sector, (b) private or business sector and (c) civil society, social, voluntary or citizen's sector (this

- includes cooperatives, mutuals and self help organisations)
- Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)** businesses employing between 50 and 250 workers.
- social movements** - these develop when individuals and civil society groups with different backgrounds and interests join together to advocate and lobby decision makers about an issue that is in their common interest. They are most effective when they are well organised, well informed and able to act quickly. They come in many shapes and sizes and are an important part of participatory democracy.
- social safety nets** - public sector measures to protect the poor and vulnerable. They can include public work schemes, unemployment benefits, food security measures, etc. Safety nets were traditionally provided by families and communities.
- solidarity** – where people with a common interest share feelings and act together
- stakeholder** – a person with an interest or concern in something
- statistics** – facts which come from gathering and analysing large amounts of information
- structural adjustment** – a programme of free market reforms that multilateral agencies such as the IMF lay down as conditions for lending funds (see ESAF)
- sustainable development** - defined in the 1992 UN Rio Declaration on Environment and Development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."
- systematic** – according to a fixed plan or system; methodical
- tolerance** – where people respect each other despite differences of belief, culture or language
- trade** – the buying and selling of goods and services
- trade deficit** – the amount by which the cost of a country's imports is greater than the value of its exports
- trade union** – an organised association of workers in a trade, group of trades or profession, formed to protect and further their rights and interests.
- transnational corporation (TNC)** - a company which owns and operates manufacturing or service businesses in more than one country. There are presently over 60,000 transnational corporations with over 600,000 foreign associates. The combined sales of the 200 biggest TNCs are more than the combined economies of all countries minus the biggest ten. The largest TNC is a supermarket chain (Wal-Mart) with global sales of \$206.8 billion in 2002.
- trickle down effect** – the theory that the gains from economic growth will pass down from the rich to the poor and eventually give rise to development for everybody.
- wage slave** – a person who is wholly dependent on income from employment.
- World Bank Group** – five linked financial institutions established in 1944. The World Bank works in more than 100 developing economies with the primary aim of helping the poorest people and the poorest countries. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) aims to reduce poverty by promoting sustainable development, through loans, guarantees, and analytical and advisory services. In fiscal year 2002, the group provided more than US\$19.5 billion in loans to its client countries.

"The most important asset is ... an extended and well-placed family network from which one can derive jobs, credit and financial assistance."
[Senegal 1995 – Voices of the Poor]

"There are no facts, only interpretations."
[Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900) German Philosopher]

"Money is not the only input, or even the most important input. If the aid goes to countries with poor policies and institutions, it is likely to be wasted."
[Devarajan et al (April 2002)]

"I sold my land and now I have nothing. I can never buy my land back because the prices go up every year."
[Tanzania, 1999 Voices of the Poor]

PART 4 – Summary Lists

The UN Family

Six Core Values in the UN Millennium Declaration of Sept 2000

Four pillars supporting the MDGs

Key Documents and Web Sites



The United Nations Family of Organisations

The United Nations (UN) is committed to

- maintaining international peace and security,
- developing friendly relations among nations,
- cooperating in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems,
- promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and
- being a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these ends.

There are more than 250 countries in the world and 191 of them are members of the United Nations.

The headquarters of the United Nations is in New York but it has four main offices and five regional commissions and secretariats in other parts of the world. The UN itself has six major organs:

- General Assembly,
- Security Council,
- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),
- Trusteeship Council,
- International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- UN Secretariat.

The United Nations also consists of a variety of funds, programmes and other units that have their own governing bodies and are financed in a variety of ways. They were all created by decisions of the UN General Assembly. These include:

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)
 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
 United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
 United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
 United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
 United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
 United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)
 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
 United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
 World Food Programme (WFP), with authority shared between the UN and FAO.

The UN system also includes a number of specialized and technical agencies which have been "brought into agreement with" the UN. These include:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
 International Labour Organization (ILO)
 International Maritime Organization (IMO)
 International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
 Universal Postal Union (UPU)
 World Health Organization (WHO)
 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
 World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

The other large specialized agencies of the system, under the terms of the UN Charter, are the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The World Bank includes:

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
 International Development Association (IDA)
 International Finance Corporation (IFC)
 Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

However the budgets of the IMF and the World Bank are raised by different procedures from the other agencies and, unlike the UN system, these institutions are governed according to voting weighted by shares held by Member States.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is not officially a part of the UN system but a global arrangement exists between the two. Particular cooperation arrangements have been arranged between the WTO and UNCTAD.

For more information see
<http://www.un.org/aboutun/>

Six core values in the UN Millennium Declaration of Sept 2000

Freedom. Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures these rights.

Equality. No individual and no nation must be denied the opportunity to benefit from development. The equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured.

Solidarity. Global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice. Those who suffer or who benefit least deserve help from those who benefit most.

Tolerance. Human beings must respect one other, in all their diversity of belief, culture and language. Differences within and between societies should be neither feared nor repressed, but cherished as a precious asset of humanity. A culture of peace and dialogue among all civilizations should be actively promoted.

Respect for nature. Prudence must be shown in the management of all living species and natural resources, in accordance with the precepts of sustainable development. Only in this way can the immeasurable riches provided to us by nature be preserved and passed on to our descendants. The current unsustainable patterns of production and consumption must be changed in the interest of our future welfare and that of our descendants.

Shared responsibility. Responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally. As the most universal and most representative organization in the world, the United Nations must play the central role.

Four pillars supporting the MDGs

In the short time since they were first listed the MDGs have become well accepted by people who work in development. They are also increasingly accepted by people who work in trade and finance. The goals are helping a wide range of different people to see why they should, and how they can, work in partnership. The goals are also becoming a powerful political tool for holding governments and international institutions to account for what they do or fail to do.

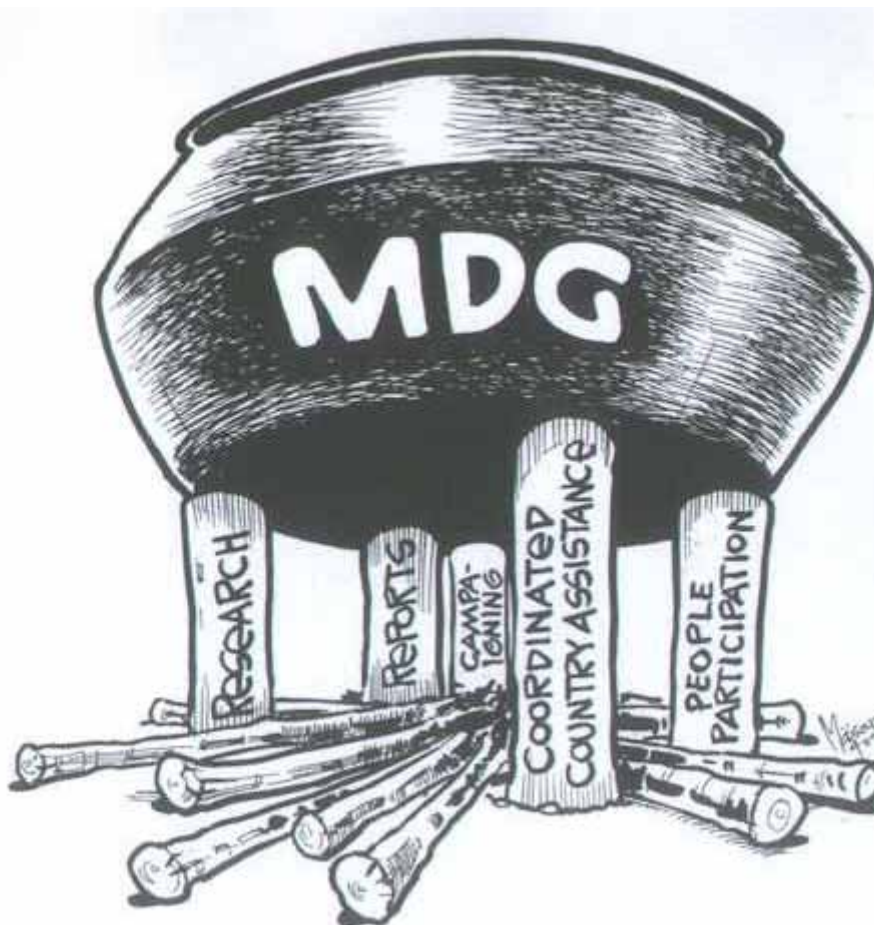
Over the last two years, the UN Secretary-General has taken a lead in building up political support for the MDGs. This support was evident during the International Conference on Financing for Development (in Monterrey) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (in Johannesburg). At these meetings the international financial institutions (IFIs), World Trade Organization (WTO), UN agencies and many governments recognised and highlighted how important the goals are.

While some civil society organizations (CSOs) were originally suspicious of the MDGs as a concept, many of them are now beginning to explore how the MDGs might fit into national and international strategies and programmes.

Support for the MDGs within the UN system is coordinated by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator who is also Chair of the UN Development Group (UNDG) and overall head of the MDG campaign.

If ten thousand people shoot at the same target at the same time no target will not be hit.
Chinese Proverb

The MDG effort rests on a set of stout pillars:



Research	The Millennium Research Project is a three-year programme to organise networks of experts from developing and developed countries. They will help to identify what is needed for particular countries to achieve the MDGs. Task forces have been created to deal with ten topics
Reports	Regular global, regional and country MDG Reports will monitor progress. These will be short, fact-filled, illustrated and easy to read.
Campaigning	The Millennium Campaign will use reports, research and other resources to build a popular and political movement to support the MDGs where it matters most: amongst ordinary people in both developed and developing countries
Coordinated Country Assistance	All members of the UN family will work together to provide concrete, coordinated assistance to particular countries. This will help to make sure that country programmes and projects are designed to reach the Goals.

We should all realise, however, that it is not the UN's job to achieve the goals. The goals will be achieved only if governments, private sector organisations, civil society organisations, international aid, trade and finance institutions, and ordinary people can be convinced to pull together in the same direction at the same time.

Success requires solidarity

Key Documents and Web Sites

An awesome amount of information about development generally and the MDGs in particular is now available on the internet. The following links will get you started by connecting you to four key documents and six 'gateway' websites (both official and unofficial).

Four documents:

United Nations General Assembly –

Millennium Declaration of 18 September 2000

<http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?OpenAgent&DS=A/RES/55/2&Lang=E> (A/RES/55/2)

United Nations General Assembly –

Road map towards the implementation of the UN Millennium Declaration of 06 September 2001

<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/56/a56326.pdf> (A/56/326)

[The Millennium Development Goals are attached to the end of this document]

United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development -

Adoption of the **Monterrey Consensus** of 22 March 2002

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/0302finalMonterreyConsensus.pdf>

United Nations General Assembly

Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration – 31 July 2002

<http://ods-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/506/69/PDF/N0250669.pdf?OpenElement> (A/57/270)

[Measurements of the various MDG indicators are attached to the end of this document]

Six Internet Gateways:

The UN launched the **Millennium Project** to recommend the best strategies for achieving the MDGs. Over a period of three years the Millennium Project will develop a recommended plan of implementation that will allow all developing countries to meet the MDGs and therefore greatly improve the condition of poor people by 2015.

<http://www.unmillenniumproject.org>

UNDP – Millennium Development Goals

<http://www.undp.org/mdg/> with **Country Reports** at <http://www.undp.org/mdg/countryreports.html>

The World Bank Group - Millennium Development Goals

<http://www.developmentgoals.org/>

DevLink is managed by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) to provide information on the work of UNDG, particularly the Millennium Development Goals. It contains access to examples, resources and interaction among UN staff on topics related to the MDGs, and their achievement, including through national poverty reduction strategies (PRSPs).

<http://www.undg.org>

Eurodad is a network of European development NGOs working for national economic & international financing policies that achieve poverty eradication & the empowerment of the poor

<http://www.eurodad.org>

The **Bretton Woods Project** works as a networker, information-provider, media informant and watchdog to scrutinise and influence the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

<http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org>

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