

The Millennium Development Goals and the Post-2015 Agenda

What were the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)?

The MDGs were a set of eight targets aiming to significantly reduce poverty and its effects globally. Agreed through the United Nations in 2000, the MDGs gave world leaders guidance on the key areas that needed reform through their actions.

2015

What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

The SDGs build on the MDGs' success and will come into force in 2015. The MDGs showed that structured targets can work to reduce poverty and the SDGs will cover a wider platform of development issues — many through a sustainability approach.

MDGs

Progress made

What now?

1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The proportion of people whose income is less than US\$1.25 a day has been cut by half.



SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

2 Achieve universal primary education

Primary education enrolment in developing countries has reached 90%.



SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning.

3 Promote gender equality and empower women

Gender equality between boys and girls exists in primary education worldwide.



SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.
SDG 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies.

4 Reduce child mortality

Since 1990 17,000 fewer children are dying each day.



SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

5 Improve maternal health

Maternal mortality dropped by 45% between 1990 and 2013



SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

6 Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases

3.3 million fewer deaths from malaria between 2000 and 2010.



SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning.
SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all.

7 Ensure environmental sustainability

2.3 billion people gained access to improved drinking water sources between 1990 and 2012.



SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable and sustainable energy for all.
SDG 11: Make cities inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable.
SDG 13: Take urgent action to fight climate change and its impacts.
SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use marine resources.
SDG 15: Sustainably manage forests and halt biodiversity loss.

8 Develop a global partnership for development

Official development assistance hit a record high of US\$134 billion in 2013.



SDG 8: Promote sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.
SDG 9: Promote resilient infrastructure and sustainable innovation.
SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
SDG 17: Revitalise global partnerships for sustainable development.