

**DRAFT REPORT OF THE OSSAP-MDGs/SENATE COMMITTEE ON
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) STUDY TOUR TO
CHINA**

4TH-11TH JUNE 2010

**SPONSORED BY OFFICE OF THE SENIOR SPECIAL
ASSISSTANT TO THE PRESIDENT ON MILLENEUM
DEVELOPMENT GOALS (OSSAP-MDGs)**

**ORGANIZED BY THE HEALTH REFORM FOUNDATION OF
NIGERIA (HERFON)**

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This tour would not have been possible without the support and collaboration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigerian Embassy in Beijing, Chinese Embassy in Abuja, Chairman of the Senate Committee on MDGs and his staff, Staff of the MDGs office and several others too numerous to mention. We remain grateful to you all.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

UN	United Nations
OSSAP	Office of Senior Special Assistant
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NASS	National Assembly
HIV	Human Immune Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HERFON	Health Reform Foundation of Nigeria
IMA	Indian Medical Association
UNICEF	United Nation Children's fund
WHO	World Health Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
NACO	National Aids Control Organization
NACP	National Aids Control Programme
USD	United States Dollar
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
FSW	Female Sex Workers
MSW	Male Sex Workers
TB	Tuberculosis

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgement -----	i
List of abbreviation -----	ii
Executive Summary -----	5
Part One; Background, Scope and Objectives -----	7
Methodology -----	12
Part Two; -----	14
China tour events -----	14
Annex -----	23

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2000, at the United Nations Millennium Summit, 189 world leaders adopted the Millennium Declaration and agreed to collective commitments to overcome poverty through a set of eight mutually reinforcing interrelated time-bound goals (MDGs) with related targets.

The tour was organized for members of the Senate committee on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to among other things expose members of the NASS to international best practices in the implementation of MDGs, share Knowledge with other stakeholders on the journey so far in Nigeria and build members' capacity for effective legislation and implementation of MDGs related interventions.

The tour covered Five (5) of the Eight (8) Millennium Development goals including: Poverty and hunger, Basic Education, Infant mortality, maternal mortality and HIV/AIDs, Malaria and Tuberculosis Control.

The study tour was conducted in two (2) phases; Pre tour activities and briefing and the main tour events. During the **Pre tour event**, the Consulting firm (HERFON) facilitated a pre tour event, which was used to prepare the participants on what to expect during the tour outside the shores of Nigeria.

The **main tour** activity provided opportunity for the participants to experience best practices in MDGs intervention in its entire ramification but with special emphasis on MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. International consultants of repute on MDGs were recruited to

facilitate the process in China. In addition to the technical inputs, briefs and discussions, participants also had opportunity to visit historical places and met with members of the Nigerian embassy in Beijing, China.

Although OSSAP/MDGs office and the Nigerian Government are doing everything possible to achieve the MDGs by 2015, there are still huge challenges and gaps that need to be addressed. The following recommendations are proffered for consideration by both the OSSAP/MDGs and the Senate committee on MDGs.

1. There is the need for greater commitment to the attainment of the MDGs in Nigeria by all stakeholders
2. The Senate committee has a critical role to play in ensuring the fast tracking of the MDGs
3. More study tours and capacity building are required for the Senators to be able to discharge their legislative and oversight function on MDGs
4. The Federal Government should consider the possibility of institutionalizing the MDGs office beyond 2015
5. Patriotism and Nationalism are essential ingredients for a speedy and successful attainment of the MDGs by 2015

PART ONE

BACKGROUND

In 2000, at the United Nations Millennium Summit, 189 world leaders adopted the Millennium Declaration and agreed to collective commitments to overcome poverty through a set of eight mutually reinforcing interrelated time-bound goals (MDGs) with related targets.

The MDGs synthesize the goals of 1990s global UN conferences and provide an accountability framework and global partnership for progressively eradicating poverty in all its dimensions. The MDGs are at the forefront of the global development agenda and represent the international community's commitment to eradicate poverty by 2015.

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

In September 2005, the UN World Summit resoundingly endorsed the MDGs. In the outcome document of the Summit, it was agreed that by 2006, all developing countries will prepare bold national strategies to achieve the MDGs, and that developed countries would increase their assistance to developing countries, particularly through higher levels of ODA.

The situation of MDG in Nigeria can be seen from two main sources: the Nigeria MDG report 2004 and the Nigeria MDG report 2005. We can also assess the situation from MDG office especially the Debt Relief Gains as provided in the 2006 annual budget. The 2004 report which was Nigeria's first report on the MDGs states that "based on available information it is unlikely that the country will be able to meet most of the goals by 2015 especially the goals related to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, reducing child and maternal mortality and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases". It further states that "for most of the other goals (i.e. apart from goal 1) up- to- date data exists which shows that if the current trend continues, it will be difficult for the country to achieve the MDG targets by 2015".

The Nigeria Millennium Development Goals 2005 report is the second in the series of annual reports on the MDGs in Nigeria. The report which addressed the eight MDGs highlights the current status and trends of each of the MDGs, the challenges and opportunities in attaining the goal, the promising initiatives that are creating a supportive environment and priorities for development assistance. The report concluded that:

There is high potential to attain some of the Millennium Development Targets namely,

- Achieving universal primary education
- Ensuring environmental stability
- Developing a global partnership for development

Given the current policy environment and strong political will, there is also the likelihood of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

However, based on available information, there is the need for sustained efforts to ensure that the country meets the following goals by year 2015:

- Achieving gender equality and women empowerment
- Reducing child mortality
- Improving maternal health; and
- Combating HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases

The conclusion of the MDG 2005 report is very remarkable and gives hope that there is possibility for achieving all the MDGs in Nigeria with sustained effort. This conclusion is quite different from the conclusions reached by the first report in 2004. It is intriguing that without providing the basis and reason for the dramatic change, the 2005 states that there is high potential to achieve 3 of the goals (Goals 2, 7 and 8) likelihood to achieve one with strong political will (Goal 1) and the need for sustained efforts to ensure that the country meets the remaining four goals (Goals 3, 4, 5, and 6).

JUSTIFICATION

The National Assembly (NASS) has a critical role in ensuring that the MDGs are given legislative backing and that all the necessary resources needed are appropriated within the country's budget. In addition to these, the NASS also have an oversight function on all MDG interventions across the length and breadth of Nigeria. It is thus very critical and important that this important arm of Government is equipped with all the necessary information and expertise needed to ensure the country's attainment of the MDGs by 2015

SCOPE OF THE TOUR

The tour covered Five (5) of the Eight (8) Millennium Development goals including: Poverty and hunger, Basic Education, Infant mortality, maternal mortality and HIV/AIDs, Malaria and Tuberculosis Control

OBJECTIVES OF THE TOUR

1. To expose members of the Senate Committee to international best practices in the implementation of MDGs
2. To share Knowledge with other stakeholders on the journey so far in Nigeria
3. To build Senators capacity for effective legislation and implementation of MDGs related interventions

Purpose of the tour

The overall purpose of the study tour is to ensure effective legislation and ultimate attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria by 2015

Expected outcome

The participants are expected to come back home with improved knowledge and understanding of the MDGs and how the process of legislation will further enhance the Country's ability to attain the MDGs by 2015

Design of Tour Activities

The design of the tour was achieved after an extensive study of the terms of reference and an interactive discussion with the leadership of the MDGs Senate committee and the OSSAP/MDGs office. Emphasis was placed on poverty reduction approaches in China, health and education related intervention. The programme schedule is attached in annex 2

METHODOLOGY

The study tour was conducted in two (2) phases

- ✓ Pre tour activities and briefing
- ✓ The main tour events

Selection of Participants

Selection of participants was done by the OSSAP-MDGs in conjunction with the Leadership of the Senate committee on MDGs. The delegation comprised of 8 Senators, two secretariat staff, two staff of the office of the senior special assistant to the president on Millennium Development Goals and two consultants. It was led by Senator Mahmood Kanti Bello, the Senate MGDs Committee Chairman.

During the **Pre tour event**, the Consulting firm (HERFON) facilitated a pre tour discussion, which was used to prepare the participants on what to expect during the tour outside the shores of Nigeria. Adequate information about all the MDGs and targets was discussed through an interactive fashion with the participants taking a major stage in the process. This approach ensured that all participants were at same level on basic information regarding MDGs in principles, concepts and application.

The **main tour** activity provided opportunity for the participants to experience best practices in MDGs intervention in its entire ramification but with special emphasis on MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. International consultants of repute on MDGs were recruited in China to facilitate the process. In addition to the technical inputs, participants also had the opportunity to visit historical places and met with members of the Nigerian embassy in Beijing.

PART 2 MAIN TOUR EVENTS

DAY 1 ARRIVAL

The contingent arrived Beijing on board emirates airline in the evening and was received by officials of the Nigerian embassy in Beijing and the officials of China Council on Foreign Affairs. The team was then ushered into the airport VIP waiting room where the assistant Director from the Foreign Affairs council gave a brief history of the council, which is about 60 years old. He stated the institute was formed with the main objective of facilitating the establishment of diplomatic relations with other countries outside the communist states then. China presently has diplomatic relations with more than 180 countries worldwide. Nigeria and China shares an excellent diplomatic relationship.

The participants later departed the airport and were checked into Beijing Hilton Hotel located in Downtown Beijing not very far from the Nigerian High Commission office. While at the hotel, the head of the delegation, Distinguished Senator Mahmood Kanti Bello chaired a programme review meeting where the itinerary of the visit was finalized and agreed on by all. The team then retired for the day

DAY 2 VISIT TO TOURIST SITES

Being a Sunday and work free day, the team was taken out for visit to tourist sites around Beijing, which include the Great Wall, the Forbidden city and Temple of Heaven.

DAY 3 VISIT CHEI

The team was received at the China Health Economics Institute, one of the facilitating institutes by the President of the center Mr. Zhang Zhenztong. We had a group photo at the front of the gigantic insititute before being ushered into their conference room, the venue

of the discussion. There was a general introduction by the participants and the host team, which was then followed by brief remarks from the institute President. He expressed their happiness on the visit by the Nigerian Senators and said that they have been expecting the team for a long time now but for some reasons the visit was put off about 2-3at the instance of the visiting contingent. He noted that his institute has a long standing relationship with University of Ibadan on Health policy issues and with 2015 fast approaching those saddled with the responsibility making the MDGs a reality need to make concerted efforts towards its attainment. The president also cited a number of similarities between the two countries and called for greater collaboration and co-operation.

The head of the Nigerian delegation, Senator Mahmood Kanti Bello responded by expressing happiness and gratitude on the wonderful reception given to the Senators by the Chinese authorities and the institute. He stated the objective of the visit which was to compared notes with the Chinese authorities on MDGs especially poverty reduction and health related MDGs. Nigeria still has high MMR and high IMR and will be happy to understudy how China was able to achieve so much within a short time despite their huge population size.

A presentation on China Health Reform agenda and the role played by the institute was made by the Director General of CHEI. He mentioned that institute was established in 1991 under the Ministry of Health for the purpose of ensuring evidence based practices on health management and health policy. The institute provides services to Ministries of health, finance, civil affairs and others and is also responsible for research on Health Reform, policy and management.

CHEI works very closely with major multi-laterals like WHO, UNICEF and UNDP.

Current Health Reform in China:

The comprehensive HR plan in China was issued in 2009. Although the Chinese economy has grown tremendously over the last 2-3 decades, there is still a huge gap between different parts of the country. Some of the common diseases prevailing in the country include communicable and non-communicable diseases, re emerging diseases. There are equally some challenging issues affecting the Chinese society like industrialization urbanization, globalization, ageing population, modern life style, unsafe living environment, and natural disasters, gaps between public health systems and health insurance and health needs of the people.

The aim of the China HR is to provide solution to these myriad of problems. The DG mentioned that the one (1) child per couple policy is having serious implications on population pattern with the Chinese society now having more middle age and elderly people than the younger generation. He stated that the China HSR programme was design in line with the existing challenges in the country's health system.

The current level of investment in the HS is still inadequate and the Government has over the last decade introduced a number of schemes aimed at improving health care delivery to Chinese population. These include:

- Basic Medical insurance system for urban employees established in 1998; jointly sponsored by employers and employees providing cover for about 10% of the population.

- New corporate Medical scheme for rural population established in 2002
- Social Medical Insurance Scheme established in 2007

The Chinese Basic health care system has 4 branches

- Public Health division
- Medical insurance
- Medical service and
- Drug supply chain

This presentation was followed by series of questions from the Senators aimed at obtaining greater details on certain important aspects of the presentation.

Later in the afternoon, the contingent visited the office of the Foreign Affairs Council, where the Vice President of the council hosted the visiting team to a sumptuous 9 course Chinese meals. The Vice President described Nigeria as a very important and strategic country to China and expressed happiness at the growing trend in diplomatic and business relationship between the two countries.

Day 4 Visit to CDC China

The contingent arrived at the gigantic CDC headquarters on the outskirts of Beijing city and was received by the Deputy Director General of the center. The visiting and host teams were introduced to each other. This was followed by a presentation by the CDC team, which briefly described the levels of service delivery in the health sector. The presenter described four (4) distinct levels of management in the health sector to include:

- Ministry of health
- Provincial health department
- City Health bureau and
- Country health bureau

This was followed by another presentation on the pattern of diseases in China with special emphasis on communicable diseases like H1N1 and SARS epidemic, which the country battled with in recent times.

The evening period of the 4th day witnessed a grand dinner for the visiting Senators by the Nigerian Ambassador to China Dr. Aminu Wali and had other staff of the embassy and their spouses in attendance. The Nigerian Ambassador thanked the Senators for visiting their 'own House' in China and described the cordial relationship existing between the two countries and requested that the Senators give the embassy the needed attention to ensure that Nigeria is not left behind in the emerging new world order. The leader of the delegation, Senator Mahmood Kanti Bello thanked the Ambassador and other staff of the embassy and assured them of the total commitment of the National Assembly to ensure effective discharge of their duties especially with regards to appropriation of funds and oversight.

Day 5 Meeting with leading group on Poverty Alleviation.

I. Institution

The Leading Group Office for Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP) is the executive body of the Leading Group for Poverty Alleviation and Development (the Leading Group). The leading Group

is the State Council's umbrella for coordination of poverty policy implementation across China which consists of 33 related ministries/commissions. Currently the leading group is headed by China's Vice Premier Hui Liangyu who's responsible for agriculture, social security and civil affairs. Responsibilities of LGOP include: (A) drafting out and implementation of poverty reduction policies and plans; (B) coordination for the allocation and supervision of government poverty reduction funding; (C) social mobilization including organizing state ministries and the better-off east regions to support the western regions' poverty reduction efforts in a twinning system; (D) day-to-day business of the Leading Group. Set to coordinate for and promote the implementation of State Council's goals, LGOP cannot replace any other line ministries in China.

II. Achievements and experiences

Ever since the founding of the People's Republic 6 decades ago, particularly the start of the reform and opening-up era 30 years ago, China has dramatically boosted its rural poverty reduction, largely on its own effort. According to its own poverty line, China has successfully moved more than 200 million people out of poverty with 30% drop on its poverty rate. Such stunning achievements are based on experiences from three aspects.

1. Reform and opening-up, as well as institutional innovation. Institutional reform and innovation in the past 30 years has constantly injected new vitality into China's poverty reduction road. After 1978, reform was first started in rural China with the abolishment of "People's Commune" and establishment of the household contract system and tw-tier management system in

which the individual rural household becomes a major market player. In the year 1986, China identifies the principle of development-oriented poverty reduction in a well organized and well planned way. In 1994, China launched "8-7 Poverty Reduction Plan" (aiming eliminating poverty of 80 million from 1994 to the end of the century). In 2000, China launched its western development campaign with increased resources to the poor western regions. In 2002, a principle of coordinated rural-urban development was introduced with the urban-support-rural policy put in place. In 2007, a minimum living allowance system (Dibao) was established in rural areas. According to China's previous poverty line, the number of the poor has further dropped to 13 million with a poverty rate plunging to 1.3%. China set up a new poverty line in 2008 based on which its poverty reduction policy will target 40.7 million poor.

2. Economic growth and consolidated foundation. In the past 30 years, China strengthened its macro-control policy which led to an annual 9.8% GDP growth and stable market price; China launched its industrialization and urbanization policy which moved more than 200 million rural labourers from farm sector to a non-farm sector. Due to a dramatic increase in its agro-products, world's arable land and 6% water. The agro increase has also helped enhance people's living standard and quality, and paved the way for industrial structure adjustment and ecological improvement.
3. Development-oriented poverty reduction and self-reliance. Since 1980s', the Central Government has poured more than RMB 190 billion in its poverty reduction efforts, and mobilized more than RMB 220 billion loans for the same purpose with interest

subsidies. China has successfully drafted and implemented 2 specific poverty reduction plans including the *Eight Seven Poverty Reduction Plan* and *Poverty Reduction and Development Outline for 2001-2010*. We have mobilized 272 state authorities and large and medium-sized enterprises to support 481 nationally designated key working counties for poverty reduction, also mobilized 15 provinces/municipalities to help 11 provinces/districts in Western China where a sisterhood supporting system is established. Governments at all levels input and mobilize resources from different channels. Another crucial support is from the international community. Entering this new century, China gives focus to the following pro-poor measures. (1) Comprehensive village development. It has been launched in 100,000 villages. (2) Relocation based poverty reduction. Of their own accord, 6.2 million people were relocated. (3) Labour training and transfer. More than 4 million from poor families has got trained and 80% of them found a job. (4) Industry-led poverty reduction. We help the poor develop their own disaster-resistant industry with competitive advantages which moved 4 million out of poverty into a better-off life. (5) Pilot programs in special-type poor regions aimed to improve policy targeting and accumulate experience. (6) Reconstruction in quake-hit poor villages like Wenchuan and Yushu. Such specific poverty reduction measures have proved effective in unleashing and enhancing the poor's self-development capacities.

With its success against poverty, China is making great contribution to the world's fight against poverty. World Bank's statistics suggest that 70% of the world poverty reduction

achievements are attributed to China. The UN MDG Report 2008 indicates that China has realized the goal of having the extreme poverty in advance with smooth steps closer to the other 7 goals.

In 2009, the global financial crisis reduced 100 million people to the poverty trap and more than 1 billion suffered from hunger while in China, the stimulus package plan has generated desirable results which is reflected in a stable situation for employment, agro-product price and enterprise operation, and secured livelihood for the poor both in rural and urban areas, an 8.5% year-on-year growth for rural per capita net income, and 9.2% for the nationally designated key poor countries. Given this, we predict a good momentum in poverty reduction.

Decades of poverty reduction work has brought two observations to us. First, economic growth can spur the development of the regions, but will not necessarily favour the latter. Therefore we have to adjust our public finance to increase support for the impoverished areas. Second, social security measures could maintain basic living conditions for the poor, but cannot automatically enhance their capabilities for development. In this sense, we must value and persist in the development-oriented approach which helps the poor improve their capacity and put them on the road to a better-off live.

III. Challenged and Responses

Despite achievements, China still faces enormous challenges ahead. Currently, the national condition for us is that, China is still in a primary stage of socialism with a relatively low level of social and

economic development where the barriers that restrain development for the poor regions and people long persist.

The first decade of the century saw a U-shape for China's poverty reduction situation. Based on the new poverty line, we annually moved 3 million out of poverty from 2001 to 2003, 10 million annually from 2004-2007, and the figure dropped to 3.13 million in 2008 and 4.1 million in 2009 due to the impact of the financial crisis.

With regard to those major challenges, the following four aspects should be taken into consideration when the poverty reduction work is taken forward.

- (1) Big size of the poor population and pressures from people returning to poverty. China now covers 35.97 million in its pro-poor policy applying the new poverty line. Besides traditional causes to poverty, market risks have become another important factor that leads to poverty or re-poverty. The global financial crisis highlights the vulnerability of the poor in the face of market fluctuation.
- (2) Imbalance of development with severe poverty in special type regions. The Guizhou, Yunnan and Gansu, three provinces combined take up 40% of the whole nations poor. The poor area in western China covers a huge landmass with poverty rate in many places exceeding 40%. There, we see poor infrastructure and public service, lousy living conditions and special social fibres which bring severe challenges to the poverty reduction people.

- (3) Widening income gap and prominent relative poverty. With ever increasing urban-rural income gap and intra-rural income gap, China's GINI-coefficient has exceeded 0.47.
- (4) A great threat from natural disaster and lack of disaster-resistance capacities. Available statistics show that the poor areas are 5 times more prone to severe natural disasters than the rest. Increasing extreme weather caused by global climate change has a more prominent impact on the poor areas that are ecologically vulnerable.

Facing multiple challenges, China has a long way to go. The central government has identified that poverty reduction and development is a long time and arduous task for its socialist drive with Chinese characteristics, also a crucial ingredient for the building of a harmonious socialist society. In order to realize the goal of building an all-around well-off society (Xiaokang) by 2010, we have to intensify our efforts to put the poor regions and people on a faster track of development. Our goal for 2020 is to eliminate absolute poverty and reverse the trend of ever-expanding income gap. In light of the goal, we are now in the process of drafting a new poverty reduction strategy for the 10 years.

Recommendation

6. There is the need for greater commitment to the attainment of the MDGs in Nigeria by all stakeholders

7. The Senate committee has a critical role to play in ensuring the fast tracking of the MDGs
8. More study tours and capacity building are required for the Senators to be able to discharge their legislative and oversight function on MDGs
9. The Federal Government should consider the possibility of institutionalizing the MDGs office beyond 2015
10. Patriotism and Nationalism are essential ingredients for a speedy and successful attainment of the MDGs by 2015

LIST OF DELEGATES FOR STUDY TOUR TO CHINA ON MDGS AND THEIR PASSPORT NUMBERS

S/N	NAME	PASSPORT NUMBER
1	Ashiru Aminu Kofar Sauri	S.A to committee chairman
2	Efiong Victor Asuquo	Committee Clerk
3	Anthony Manzo George	Senator
4	Mamora Adeleke Olorunnimbe	Senator
5	Bello Mahmud Kanti	Chairman Senate MDGs committee
6	Mana Senator Muhammed	Senator
7	Folarik Kolawole Teslim	Senator
8	Bajomo Senator Felix Kolawole	Senator
9	Ekweremadu Ike	Senator
10.	Ahmed Mohammed Gana	HERFON ES
11.	Magaji A.G	OSSAP/MDGs office
12.	Mrs. Elegbe E	OSSAP/MDGsoffice

Official list of MDG indicators

All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban/rural as far as possible.



Effective 15 January 2008

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for monitoring progress
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day ^a 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping

major diseases	under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
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Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used
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Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
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Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
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Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums ^b
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Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A: 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	<i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</i> Official development assistance (ODA) 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors'
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<p>Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p>	<p>gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social</p>
<p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p>	<p>services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p>
<p>Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing 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>8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes Market access 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty</p>
<p>Target 8.D: 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>8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity Debt sustainability 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p>
<p>Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p>Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population 8.16 Internet users per 100 population</p>

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of State and Government, in September 2000 (<http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>) and from further agreement by member states at the 2005 World Summit (Resolution adopted by the General Assembly -

A/RES/60/1, <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/60/1>). The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries "to create an environment - at the national and global levels alike - which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty".