

### MDGs

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

### Purpose

1. Halve the people living on less than \$1.25 per day; achieve full and productive employment for all; and halve those suffering from hunger and malnutrition.
2. Provide boys and girls alike with primary schooling to increase literacy and numeracy skills and employment options.
3. Raise the SES of women and increase share of women in wage employment by eliminating gender disparity in all levels of education.
4. Reduce infant mortality and under-five mortality rate by 2/3; increase immunisation rates.
5. Reduce the number of deaths of women due to pregnancy and childbirth, and increase access to reproductive health services.
6. Reduce mortality and morbidity rates from HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, by halting and beginning to reverse spread of HIV/AIDS and incidence of malaria and other diseases. Achieve universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment for those who need it.
7. Integrate principles of sustainable human development into policies and programs; reduce loss of environmental resources and biodiversity; increase sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation; significantly improve lives of slum dwellers.
8. Help developing countries to **reduce debt** levels and competitively **trade** (by developing an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory global trading system); provide aid to least developed countries; and increase developing countries' access to affordable essential drugs and information and communication technology.

### Reasons why important (link to H & HD)

1. Poverty decreases access to essential services (healthcare, nutrition, education, sanitation), increasing burden of disease from immunisable diseases, malnutrition and waterborne diseases. So people are unlikely to be able to develop to their full potential and lead productive/creative lives.
2. Uneducated people have fewer employment options → lower income and standard of living (less access to nutrition, safe water, sanitation, healthcare, education of children). They also can't develop to their full potential or gain knowledge of health-promoting behaviours (e.g. safe sex, hygiene, nutrition, accessing healthcare).
3. Women in developing countries have less access to education → can't get paid employment → can't access healthcare, nutrition and education → disempowered, trapped in poverty cycle. Educated girls more likely to practice healthy behaviours, decreasing maternal/infant mortality.
4. Child mortality rate very high in developing countries, easily preventable (adequate nutrition, safe water, sanitation and immunisation).
5. Maternal mortality very high in developing countries, preventable (blood transfusions, hygiene, skilled birth attendants, having later births).
6. High mortality rates from disease in developing countries. Leaves orphans (high U5MR), and being sick decreases income and means teachers and doctors can't contribute to H&HD.
7. Poor sanitation/unsafe water → burden of disease from waterborne disease → people can't earn income when ill. Depleting water, forests and fisheries → lower income, food insecurity and malnutrition (long term) → poverty.
8. No assistance → developing countries can't trade competitively → can't build economy and be self-reliant. Reduce debt levels → countries can use money to meet needs (healthcare, education, social security) rather than pay of debt.