

## The United Nations 2015 Millennium Development Goals Match a Millennium Development Goal with a fact.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL	FACT (from UN Cyberschoolbus website)
1. Combat HIV/ AIDS and other diseases.	a) In 2003, women held only 15 per cent of the seats in national parliaments.
2. Reduce child mortality.	b) 1.2 billion people lack access to safe drinking water.
= reduce the number of children who die before their 5 <sup>th</sup> birthday.	2 million children die every year from infections spread by dirty water or the lack of toilets.
	Only 0.7 of the world's oceans are protected, and only 22 per cent of the world's fisheries are sustainable (= can last and keep providing fish for food)
3. Eliminate extreme poverty and hunger.	c) Recent estimates suggest that:
	8,000 people die every day from AIDS.
	15 million children have lost one or both parents to AIDS.
	860,000 children in Sub-Saharan Africa lost teachers who died from AIDS.
4. Achieve universal primary education.  = every child finishes elementary school.	d) 10 million children die every year from preventable illnesses—that averages out to almost 30, 000 deaths a day.
5. Ensure environmental sustainability.  = improve the lives of people without harming the earth.	e) There are 115 million children who do not attend primary school—three-fifths of them are girls and close to half of the children who start primary school drop out.
6. Develop a global partnership for development.  = provide enough international assistance, reduce debt, and make fair trade.	f) Every year more than 500,000 women die in pregnancy and childbirth—that is almost one death every minute of the day! Thirty times more suffer injuries, infections, and other complications related to pregnancy.
7. Improve maternal health. = maternal means pregnant women and mothers.	g) More than 1 billion people live on less than \$1 a day—238 million of them are young people.
8. Promote gender equality and empower women. = make things equal for both men and women.	h) The poorest countries cannot achieve all the other Goals without more and better quality aid, trade opportunities and debt relief from rich countries.
	On average, tariffs placed by rich countries on imported manufactured goods are 4 times higher for developing countries than they are for other developed countries.
	Agricultural subsidies in rich countries are many times higher than the official development assistance they provide to poor countries.