



FIDA Kenya

PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY

The
Millenium
Development
Goals

WHAT ARE THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS?

The MDGs are measurable, time-bound targets focused on reducing poverty and hunger, education, maternal and child health, the prevalence of diseases including HIV/AIDS, gender equality, the environment, debt, trade justice and aid.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were derived from the broader "Millennium Declaration" that was ratified in September 2000 by 189 countries of the world including Kenya. The Declaration offers a common approach on how to tackle some of the major challenges facing the world by the year 2015.

The Goals reaffirm values including equality, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for the condition of all people.

THE GOALS

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme poverty and hunger.

Target

- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education.

Target:

- Ensure all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling.

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.

Target:

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality.

Target:

- Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five.

Goal 5: Improve maternal Health.

Target:

- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases.

Targets:

- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDs.
- Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.

Targets:

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources.
- Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.
- Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

Targets

- Develop further an open trading system that is predictable, non discriminatory and commitment to good governance.
- Address the least developed countries special needs.
- Address the special needs of land locked and small island developing States.
- Deal comprehensively with developing countries

debt problems.

- In cooperation with developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth.
- In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.
- In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies- especially Information and Communications.

MDGs are not new on the development agenda but rather a restatement of earlier declarations such as Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) and others. BPFA addressed twelve critical issues that affect women. These are: Women and poverty; Education and training for women; Women and Health; Women and environment; Violence against women; Women and armed conflict; Women and the economy; Women in power and decision making; Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women; Human rights of women; Women, media and the girl child.

Why are MDGs Important?

- International goals such as eradicating gender inequality, poverty, human rights, and sustainable development are increasingly interlinked. These affect all people and require concerted solutions. It is the primary responsibility of the government to achieve them and women must therefore be part of the solution.

How can I contribute to the achievement of MDGs?

Everybody has a responsibility towards the achievement of MDGs.

- **POVERTY**- support public efforts to ensure the poor have investment opportunities and access to markets for their products.
- **EDUCATION** - advocate for education access,

quality and reform.

- **GENDER EQUALITY** - raise public awareness on women issues and promote women's voices. Also advocate for equal access to education and economic opportunities.
- **CHILD MORTALITY**- lobby government to support the rights of the child and to support children issues.
- **MATERNAL HEALTH** - encourage good public policy and awareness on women's health issues.
- **HIV/AIDS MALARIA & OTHERS** - advocate for health care reform and increased government investment in HIV/AIDS issues.
- **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY** - lobby for government to ratify, domesticate and implement international environmental standards and enforce laws and policies to reduce pollution at local level.
- **GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP** - advocate for rich countries to increase market access and official development assistance and debt relief.

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