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.

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**

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.

2. **Achieve universal primary education**
   - Primary education enrolment in developing countries has reached 90%.

3. **Promote gender equality and empower women**
   - Gender equality between boys and girls exists in primary education worldwide.

4. **Reduce child mortality**
   - Since 1990 17,000 fewer children are dying each day.

5. **Improve maternal health**

6. **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**
   - 3.3 million fewer deaths from malaria between 2000 and 2010.

7. **Ensure environmental sustainability**
   - 2.3 billion people gained access to improved drinking water sources between 1990 and 2012.

8. **Develop a global partnership for development**
   - Official development assistance hit a record high of US$134 billion in 2013.

**2015 What now?**

1. **SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.**
2. **SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.**
3. **SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.**
4. **SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning.**
5. **SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.**
6. **SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all.**
7. **SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable and sustainable energy for all.**
8. **SDG 8: Promote sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.**
9. **SDG 9: Promote resilient infrastructure and sustainable innovation.**
10. **SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.**
11. **SDG 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**
12. **SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.**
13. **SDG 13: Take urgent action to fight climate change and its impacts.**
14. **SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use marine resources.**
15. **SDG 15: Sustainably manage forests and halt biodiversity loss.**
16. **SDG 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies.**
17. **SDG 17: Revitalise global partnerships for sustainable development.**

**Data Source and more information can be found at**

More than 3,000 schools have joined the Global Learning Programme, which is supported by the UK Government. You can register your school to get access to funding, resources and other support at [www.glp-e.org](http://www.glp-e.org). The Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) provides a range of online resources, CPD, pupil study days, Geography Ambassadors presentations and membership opportunities for teachers, their departments and students. For more information please see [www.rgs.org/schools](http://www.rgs.org/schools) and for more resources based on this poster go to [www.rgs.org/MDGs](http://www.rgs.org/MDGs).