

# 19 Millennium Development Goals and the Three Ones

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight goals to be achieved by 2015 that respond to the world's main development challenges. The MDGs are drawn from the actions and targets contained in the **Millennium Declaration** that was adopted by 189 nations and signed by 147 heads of State and governments during the **UN Millennium Summit** in September 2000.

The 8 MDGs break down into **18 quantifiable targets** that are measured by **48 indicators**. [Click for a full list of Goals, Targets and Indicators](#)

- ◆ Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- ◆ Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
- ◆ Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- ◆ Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
- ◆ Goal 5: Improve maternal health
- ◆ Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- ◆ Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- ◆ Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

The MDGs:

- synthesise, in a single package, many of the most important commitments made separately at the international conferences and summits of the 1990s;
- recognise explicitly the interdependence between growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development;
- acknowledge that development rests on the foundations of democratic governance, the rule of law, respect for human rights and peace and security;
- are based on time-bound and measurable targets accompanied by indicators for monitoring progress; and
- bring together, in the eighth Goal, the responsibilities of developing countries with those of developed countries, founded on a global partnership endorsed at the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico in March 2002, and again at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in August 2002.

## The Three Ones

### *Principles for the coordination of national AIDS responses*

On 25 April 2004, UNAIDS, the United Kingdom and the United States co-hosted a high-level meeting at which key donors reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening national AIDS responses led by the affected countries themselves.

They endorsed the "Three Ones" principles, to achieve the most effective and efficient use of resources, and to ensure rapid action and results-based management:

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- One agreed HIV/AIDS Action Framework that provides the basis for coordinating the work of all partners.
- One National AIDS Coordinating Authority, with a broad-based multisectoral mandate.
- One agreed country-level Monitoring and Evaluation System.

There has been a marked shift in the global response to the complex AIDS crisis, which continues to worsen. National responses are broader and stronger, and have improved access to financial resources and commodities. As well as increased commitments by affected countries themselves, the advent of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the new AIDS programmes of the World Bank, expanding commitments from donor countries (especially the United States) and the work of private sector foundations has seen the total amount of funding on AIDS increase from US\$2.8 billion in 2002 to an estimated US\$4.7 billion in 2003.

While more resources are needed, there is an urgent need for greater support and collaboration with heavily-affected countries and to avoid duplication and fragmentation of resources.

It is this challenge that the “Three Ones” are specifically designed to address. Built on lessons learned over two decades, the “Three Ones” will help improve the ability of donors and developing countries to work more effectively together, on a country-by-country basis.

To learn more about the “Three Ones” and the April 2004 consultation in Washington, read the following documents:

**“Three Ones” key principles** Coordination of National Responses to HIV/AIDS”: Guiding principles for national authorities and their partner

**Consultation on harmonization of international AIDS funding** End-of-meeting agreement

**Clearing the common ground for the “Three Ones”** UNAIDS report of the consultation process leading up to the meeting