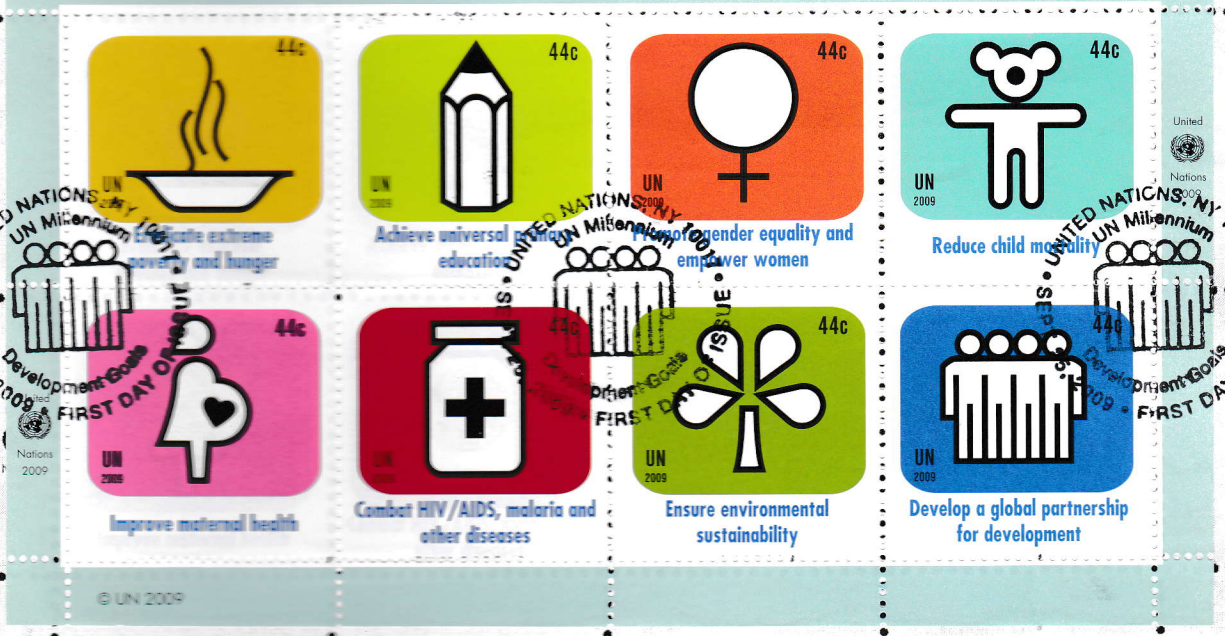


## MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

"Eradicating extreme poverty continues to be one of the main challenges of our time, and is a major concern of the international community. Ending this scourge will require the combined efforts of all, governments, civil society organizations and the private sector, in the context of a stronger and more effective global partnership for development. The Millennium Development Goals set time-bound targets, by which progress in reducing income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter and exclusion—while promoting gender equality, health, education and environmental sustainability—can be measured. They also embody basic human rights—the rights of each person on the planet to health, education, shelter and security. The Goals are ambitious but feasible and, together with the comprehensive United Nations development agenda, set the course for the world's efforts to alleviate extreme poverty by 2015."

United Nations Secretary-General BAN Ki-moon



## MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2009 UNNY MINI-SHEET

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## MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

On September 25, 2009 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued a set of twenty-four commemorative stamps in a mini-sheet format of eight stamps on the theme "Millennium Development Goals".

In September 2000, building upon a decade of major United Nations conferences and summits, world leaders came together at United Nations Headquarters in New York to adopt the United Nations Millennium Declaration, committing nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets - with a deadline of 2015 - that have become known as the *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs).

The 2005 World Summit, held from September 14 to 16 at UN Headquarters in New York, brought together more than 170 Heads of State and Government. It was a once-in-a-generation opportunity to take bold decisions in the areas of development, security, human rights and reform of the United Nations. The agenda was based on an achievable set of proposals outlined in March 2005 by Secretary-General Kofi Annan in his report *In Larger Freedom*.

The MDGs are the world's time-bound and quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensions - income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter and exclusion - while promoting gender equality, education and environmental sustainability. They are also basic human rights - the rights of each person on the planet to health, education, shelter and security.

### Stamp specifications

The stamps, in denominations of 44¢, F.s. 1,10 and € 0,65 measure 35 mm horizontally by 35 mm vertically, perforation to perforation.

The horizontal mini-sheets of eight stamps have two marginal inscriptions, one in the left margin and one in the right margin. In the upper margin is a statement by the Secretary-General Ban ki-moon.

### Stamp Designs

The eight stamp designs are based on the eight Millennium Goals and their underlying targets within each goal.



Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

**Target 1.** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.

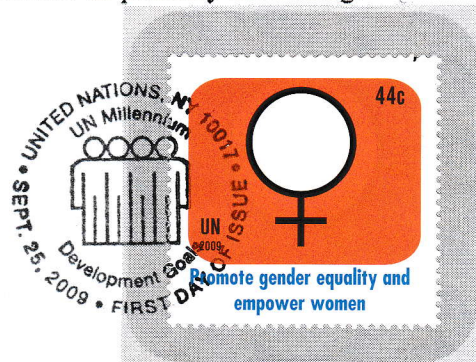
**Target 2.** Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all including women and young people.

**Target 3.** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.



Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

**Target 1.** Ensure that by 2015, boys and girls everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.



Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

**Target 1.** Eliminate gender disparity in primary

and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education by 2015.



Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

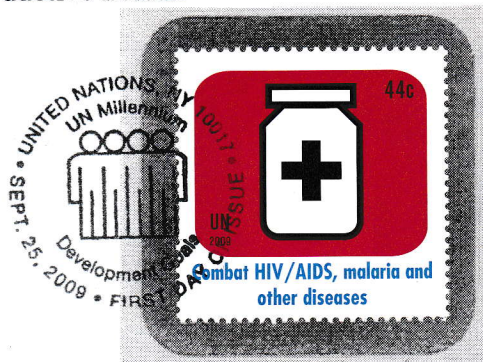
**Target 1.** Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.



Goal 5: Improve maternal health

**Target 1.** Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate.

**Target 2.** Achieve universal access to reproductive health.



Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

**Target 1.** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

**Target 2.** Achieve by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those need it.

**Target 3.** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases



Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

**Target 1.** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into nation programs and policies and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

**Target 2.** Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010 a significant reduction in the loss rate.

**Target 3.** Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

**Target 4.** By 2010 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers.



Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

**Target 1.** Address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing States.

**Target 2.** Develop further an open, rule-based predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

**Target 3.** Deal comprehensively with developing nations' debt.

**Target 4.** In cooperation with the pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.

**Target 5.** In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.