

MILLENNIUM GOALS!



MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF FINLAND

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WHAT IF... YOU WERE POOR?

Poverty means hunger, poor health care and education, poor living conditions and no opportunities to influence society. Ultimately, poverty means that people don't have the possibility to make their own choices.

The world is filled with poor people. More than one-third of the world's population is classified as poor, i.e. living on less than two euros a day. Despite this fact, the world is wealthier than ever before.

WHAT IF... THE WORLD COULD BE BETTER?

This question was discussed in New York at the United Nations (UN) Millennium Summit held in 2000. This was the first time that each and every state in the world met to come up with ideas on how they work together to speed up development. The result of this historic conference was the Millennium Declaration. This was used as the basis for setting clear and measurable goals, which aim to eradicate poverty and solve the world's major developmental problems. The deadline set for achieving these goals is 2015.

The purpose of the Declaration is that all members of the world community bear responsibility for the well-being of others. Good development simply means that all people be given the opportunity to live a good life, free from misery, hunger, illiteracy, illness and danger.

A total of 189 countries signed the Millennium Declaration. Finland also committed itself to the values and objectives of the Millennium Declaration. These form the basis of Finland's development co-operation.

EIGHT MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

NO 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

NO 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

NO 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

NO 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

NO 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

NO 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

NO 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

NO 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

YOUTH AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Although the world's developmental problems are common to everyone, youth and children are often especially vulnerable. It is more difficult for children and youths to gain respect for their rights. For example, receiving an education and finding work are challenges that particularly affect youth. The Millennium Declaration obligates all countries to invest not only in children and youth, but also include them in their decision-making and actions.

TIME TO EAT!

ALL RIGHT, LET'S
ALL GET OUR
SNOUTS IN
THERE!
EXCLAIMED
GIRAFFE

"WHAT IF YOU
DON'T HAVE A
SNOUT?" ASKED
CROCODILE
MEEKLY.

"HUNGER IS
HUNGER NO
MATTER WHO
YOU ARE,"
SAID PIG,
PASSING OUT
LITTLE
BOWLS.

"ONE FOR
ALL," ADDED
RABBIT.

"THE UN", FINISHED
SPIDER.

EVERYONE THOUGHT THE CO-OPERATION TASTED JUST GREAT.



MILLENNIUM GOAL NO. 1: HALVE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER BY THE YEAR 2015.

WHAT IF... all you had to eat was oatmeal and you had to go to bed hungry every night?

One out of every six people in the world lives on less than two euros a day. Poverty is the world's gravest developmental problem, because all other developmental problems make it even worse. Poverty causes other problems. For example, major inequalities in society result in conflicts, which can even lead to war.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Since 1990 the number of people suffering from extreme poverty has decreased by 100 million. The goal of halving poverty by 2015 is still possible to achieve, but halving the number of people suffering from hunger won't succeed without significantly increasing the contribution to development.

Development is very unevenly distributed. The world's most populous nations—China and India—have made excellent progress. In these countries the number of poor is, despite enormous economic growth, still high. In sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia the number of poor has even risen. Natural disasters, war and other conflicts increase hunger and poverty.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

A person is classified as extremely poor if he/she lives on less than one US dollar (approx. EUR 0.80) a day. One out of every five people in the world can be classified as extremely poor.

The extremely poor also usually suffer from hunger. There are 800 million people in the world who do not have enough food to eat.

Approximately 25,000 (more than the entire population of the Finnish city Raahen) people die every day of hunger and malnutrition.

The 500 richest people in the world have the same total income as the poorest 416 million people combined.

TIME FOR SCHOOL!

"YOU'RE TERRIBLY
CLEVER FOR A BLOCK-
HEAD," GIGGLED A
CHARMED CROCODILE.

"YOUR SISTER WAS A LIZARD!"
SAID FROG, SURPRISED AT THE
DISCOVERY.

SPIDER HAD MADE IT
UP TO THE LETTER
'S' IN THE ALPHABET
AND DREAMED OF
BECOMING SPIDERMAN
WHEN HE GREW UP.



EVERYONE HAD A GREAT TIME AT SCHOOL.

MILLENNIUM GOAL NO. 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR ALL CHILDREN IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IF... you had to wake up every morning to go to work at the market or in a factory instead of going to school?

Over one hundred million children in the world cannot go to school, no matter how much they would like to. The only way to ensure that all children have the opportunity to go to school is by spending more money on education. For example, as many as 30 million more teachers will be needed throughout the world by the year 2015. The important thing here is not only that children start school, but also that they finish it. In sub-Saharan Africa less than half of all children complete their education. It is also important to invest in the quality of education. School should be free of charge. It is extremely difficult for poor families to send their children to school when they also have to pay for schoolbooks and clothes. Children are also often kept at home to help with household chores – this applies especially to girls.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Certain countries and regions have made excellent progress. Latin America, the Caribbean and East Asia have all nearly achieved the goal. Almost all the children in these regions have at least begun their primary education. In Africa Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya are also countries where there has been positive development. These countries made school free of charge, which made it possible for millions more children to attend school. In many other African countries the situation is still very bad. Eight out of every ten children not attending school live in sub-Saharan Africa.

EDUCATION IS THE KEY TO A BETTER LIFE

Education is one of the most effective ways to eradicate poverty. People who have received an education are usually healthier, find work more easily and earn higher incomes. When a person can read and write, he or she can also more effectively participate in and influence society and politics. The more people know, the easier it is for them to make sensible decisions.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

One out of every six primary school-aged children in the world does not go to school at all. This translates to a total of 115 million children, nearly all of which live in developing countries. An even larger number of youths—133 million—do not know how to read or write.

In Finland a law was passed in 1921 requiring all children to attend school, but not all children were able to because there were not enough schools at that time.

Mandatory, free education is by no means a given at the global level. In many countries primary education costs money.

If the amount of money spent on ice cream in the United States in one year were added to the amount currently spent on education every year, the second Millennium Development Goal would be realised.

ROOSTER OR CHICKEN?

WHICH CAME FIRST - THE
CHICKEN OR THE EGG?

WHICH WEIGHS MORE - A
ROOSTER OR A CHICKEN?

IS EVERYONE EQUAL, BUT
SOME ARE MORE EQUAL
THAN OTHERS?



WHEN WEIGHED ON THE SAME SCALE, THE TWO GENDERS ARE INDEED EQUAL.

MILLENNIUM GOAL NO. 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN, ESPECIALLY BY GIVING GIRLS THE SAME OPPORTUNITY TO GO TO SCHOOL AS BOYS.

WHAT IF... you couldn't learn how to read or write simply because you were born a girl? And you were not allowed to have your own money or other property for the same reason.

Equality is when girls and women have the same opportunities to realise their goals and improve their lives as boys and men have. The Millennium Development Goals cannot be achieved without empowering women. Almost every country in the world has laws that prohibit gender discrimination.

It can be generally said that women have a weaker position than men throughout the world. Women are undervalued and overworked. Investment in girls' education should be increased. Women should have the same opportunities as men in making decisions both within the home and without, such as in politics.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

At present, it is highly unlikely that the goal to get all girls into primary school will be achieved. Development is measured, for example, by comparing the number of girls attending primary school, secondary school and university to that of boys. Progress is also evaluated by examining the percentage of women working outside the agricultural sector and in governmental institutions. At present, 16 per cent of the world's governmental representation is comprised of women. 76 (or 38 per cent) of Finland's 200 members of parliament are women (2006). Rwanda in Africa should serve as a model for other countries of the world. In Rwanda's 2003 parliamentary elections women received approximately 49 per cent of the seats.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

Two-thirds of all illiterate people in the world are girls and women.

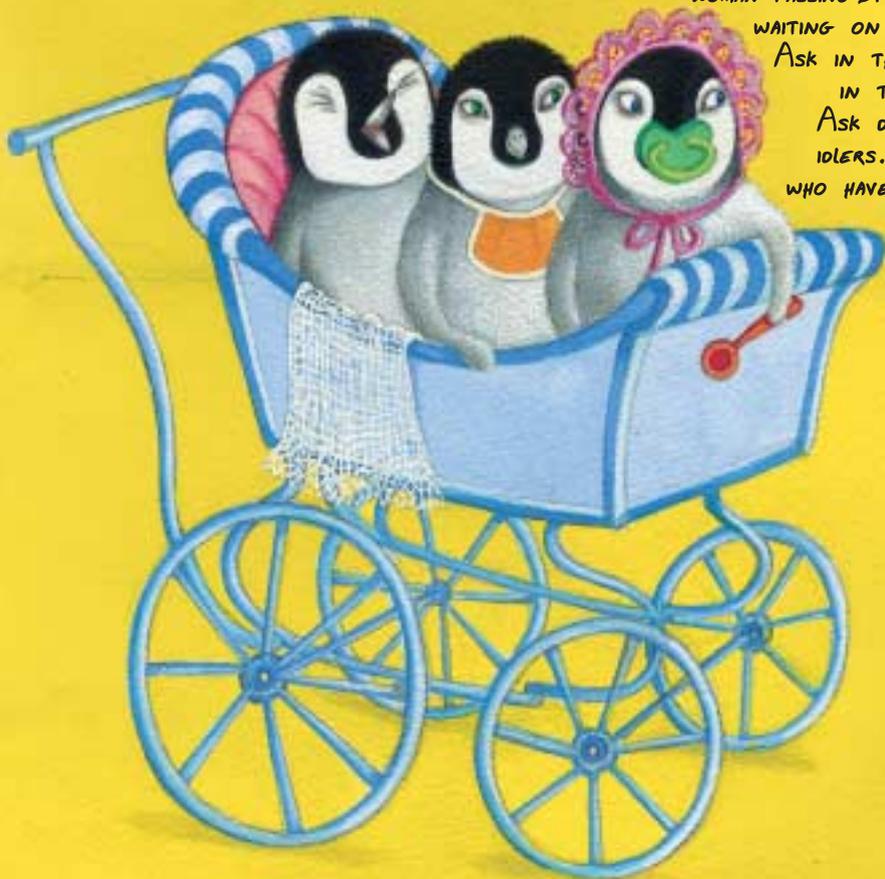
The employment rate of women is approximately one-third lower than that of men.

In Finland the monthly income of women is, on average, one-quarter less than that of men doing the same work.

Finland's President Tarja Halonen is a rarity: only a fraction of the world's heads of state are women.

LIFE'S LITTLE MIRACLES

JUST ASK ANYONE. ASK
IN THE NORTH. ASK IN
THE SOUTH. ASK IN THE
EAST AND WEST. ASK THE
YOUNG, ASK THE OLD. ASK THE
WOMAN PASSING BY OR THE MAN
WAITING ON THE BENCH.
ASK IN THE CITY, ASK
IN THE COUNTRY.
ASK DIRECTORS OR
IDLERS. ASK THOSE
WHO HAVE DISCOVERED
THE WISDOM
OF LIFE, ASK
THOSE STILL
MIRRED IN
FOOLISHNESS.



ASK. EVERYONE WILL GIVE YOU THE SAME ANSWER: EACH AND EVERY CHILD IS A LITTLE MIRACLE.

MILLENNIUM GOAL NO. 4: **REDUCE THE CHILD MORTALITY FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE TO ONE-THIRD OF 1990 LEVELS**

WHAT IF... measles and diarrhoea caused a large number of child deaths in Finland?

In developing countries over 10 million children die of preventable or treatable diseases every year. High child mortality is a part of poverty. All measures that reduce poverty also improve the chances for small children to survive and grow into adulthood. Child mortality can be drastically reduced if both children and their mothers receive adequate nutrition and clean water. All children should have access to vaccinations and general (preferably free) health care.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The death rate of children under five years of age has decreased by 15 per cent since 1990. This trend has not been fast enough. The goal to halve the child mortality rate is, however, possible – all that is needed is the will. At the current rate, the goal would not be achieved until the year 2045. Good results can be achieved by relatively simple and fast means, such as vaccinations. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), increasing vaccinations would make it possible to prevent the deaths of 10 million children between 2006–2015.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

In developing countries one out of every ten children dies before the age of five. In industrialised countries the number is one out of every 143 children.

Some of the more common causes of child deaths are pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria, measles and HIV/AIDS.

There has been an effective vaccine against measles for over 40 years. Despite this, 30 million children contract measles every year. Many of these die or are permanently disabled.

Although vaccinations are not mandatory in Finland, almost all children receive vaccines in the general vaccination programme.

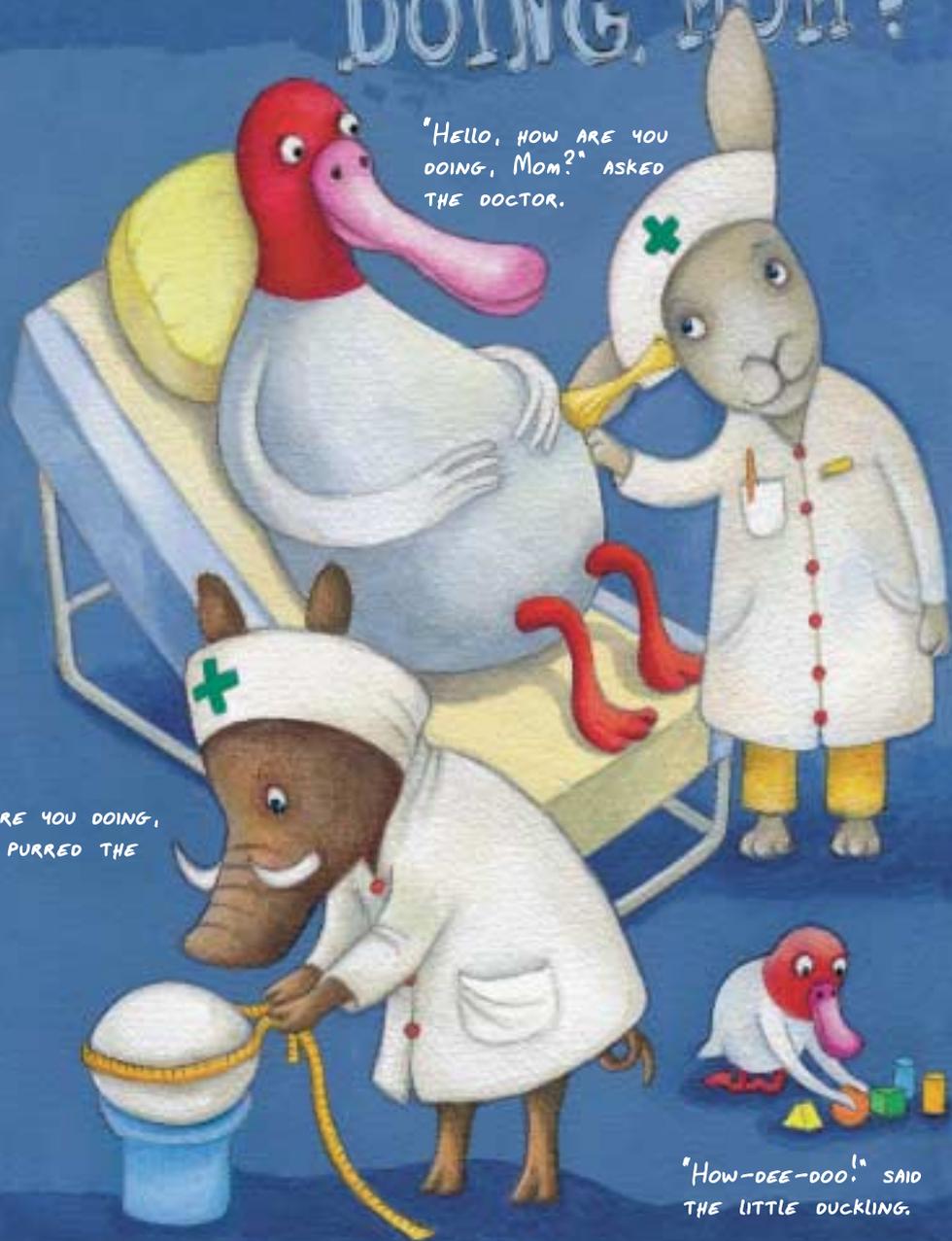
HOW ARE YOU DOING, MOM?

"HELLO, HOW ARE YOU DOING, MOM?" ASKED THE DOCTOR.

"HOW ARE YOU DOING, EGG?" PURRED THE NURSE.

"HOW-DEE-DOO!" SAID THE LITTLE DUCKLING.

THE WAIT IS LONG.



MILLENNIUM GOAL NO. 5: **IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH AND REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY TO ONE QUARTER OF 1990 LEVELS.**

WOULD YOU DARE... dream of having a child if pregnancy and childbirth were an extremely high health risk?

In developing countries expecting and having a child is the leading cause of death among 15–19-year-old girls. A high percentage of these deaths could be prevented above all by increasing the availability of maternity clinic services and number of midwives. Maternity clinics provide instruction and advice on childbirth and parenting for expecting mothers and fathers. An important part of the maternity clinic function is to keep an eye on the health of the mother. There is a great need for information. For example, reproduction and sexual health education should be offered to both boys and girls in schools.

The goal is to have a midwife or other health care professional present at all births to help the mother.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Although the worldwide childbirth mortality rate has decreased, this is not the case in war-torn countries such as Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Sierra Leone. Egypt is one country which has achieved excellent results. The maternal mortality rate there was halved in eight years. This was realised by providing mothers with support and information.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

Over half a million girls and women die each year from complications related to pregnancy and childbirth.

Almost all childbirth deaths occur in developing countries.

Up to half of all 18-year-old girls in developing countries are mothers. In Finland the average age for a first-time mother is 28 years old.

In developing countries half of all mothers give birth without the assistance of a professional midwife or physician.

In Finland the first maternity clinics were established in the 1920s. Today, almost all expecting mothers (and fathers) take advantage of the free maternity clinic services.

BEAT THE BUGS

IN THE WAR AGAINST AN UNSEEN ENEMY, DOCTORS HAVE DONNED THEIR STANDARD-ISSUE COMBAT GEAR: A WHITE COAT AND CAP. THEY ARE ARMED WITH A STETHOSCOPE AND THERMOMETER, COMFORTABLE SANDALS AND FRESHLY SCRUBBED HANDS.



EVEN THOUGH MANY ENEMIES HAVE ALREADY BEEN DEFEATED,
THE BATTLE AGAINST BUGS STILL RAGES ON.

MILLENNIUM GOAL NO. 6: **COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES**

WHAT IF... you were HIV positive and you had no hope of receiving the necessary treatment and medicine, or if the mosquitoes in Finland carried malaria?

Every year almost as many people as the entire population of Finland are infected with HIV. Over one million people, three-fourths of which are children, die of malaria each year. The goal is to stop the spread of disease and decrease the number of patients. Serious contagious diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS are silent killers. The consequences affect not only the families of people suffering and dying from these diseases, but all of society. In many countries HIV/AIDS and malaria have had a negative impact on decades of positive development. For example, there is a shortage of teachers in Zimbabwe because so many teachers have died of AIDS.

The means used to fight all diseases are largely the same. Information, education and protection should be made available, people suffering from the diseases must receive treatment and investments must be made in research. This all requires money and will.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The sixth Millennium Development Goal is the only one where no major progress has been made. However, many countries have been able to effectively reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. Thailand and Uganda have shown the world how the number of HIV/AIDS cases can be stopped or even reduced with ambitious efforts. Even if there is still no vaccine available, effective medicines designed to slow the progress of the disease have been developed. These medicines are, however, too expensive for most developing countries. This also applies to new anti-malarial medicines.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

HIV/AIDS was 'discovered' 25 years ago.

In some African countries, such as Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho, as many as one out of every three adults is a carrier of HIV.

It has been calculated that 6,000 people all over the world die of AIDS every day. In 2003 just under 5,000 people died of tuberculosis every day.

In Finland in the 1930s and 1950s as many as 8,000 people died of tuberculosis in a year. In 2004 there were 347 tuberculosis cases reported, but in Finland tuberculosis is usually not a fatal disease, as there are medicines and treatments for it.

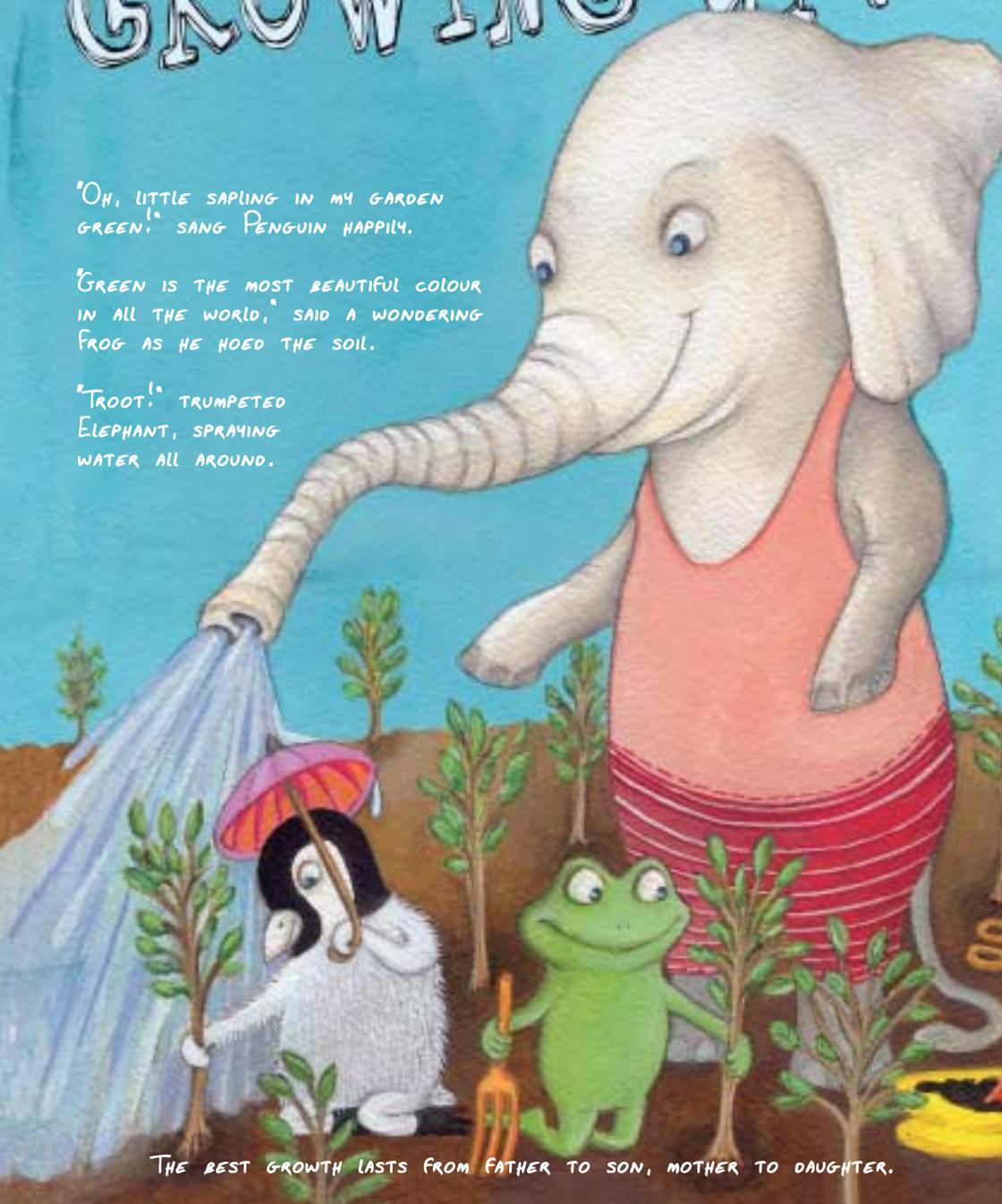
Just over 1,800 HIV cases have been reported in Finland. There are over one hundred new cases reported every year.

GROWING UP!

"OH, LITTLE SAPLING IN MY GARDEN GREEN!" SANG PENGUIN HAPPILY.

"GREEN IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COLOUR IN ALL THE WORLD," SAID A WONDERING FROG AS HE HOED THE SOIL.

"TROOT!" TRUMPETED ELEPHANT, SPRAYING WATER ALL AROUND.



THE BEST GROWTH LASTS FROM FATHER TO SON, MOTHER TO DAUGHTER.

MILLENNIUM GOAL NO. 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO DRINK... brown water? What if you lived in a hut with no toilet and a yard whose trees were all cut down for firewood?

The goal is to have everyone do their part for sustainable development. Sustainable development means that we will be able to leave future generations a world whose environment is not irreparably damaged and whose natural resources are not depleted.

In addition to preventing degradation of the environment, the goal is to halve the number of people without clean drinking water and improve the living conditions of the 100 million people currently living in slums.

Big city slums are overpopulated and unsafe. They do not have adequate schools, clean water supply or health care. In slums illness, unemployment and death are more commonplace than in other urban residential areas.

All the above-mentioned Millennium Development Goals are dependent on how effectively the seventh Millennium Development Goal is achieved. Responsibility for sustainable development rests squarely on the shoulders of wealthy countries, as industrialised countries are responsible for the greatest amount of environmental impact.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

There is much to do. The consumption of natural resources is accelerating and there are already perceivable changes in the global climate caused by emissions. Even though energy is used more efficiently, i.e. more economically, more and more of it is needed.

Although sustainable development is difficult to explain in numbers, it can be estimated by measuring the volume of airborne emissions released into the atmosphere as well as the disappearance of forest surface area and flora and fauna species. Progress can be seen in, for example, an increase in the number of nature preserves. Over 10 per cent of the world's entire land surface area is now designated as protected.

Since 1990, the number of people without access to clean drinking water has dropped by over 400 million. Positive developments are not evenly distributed. In sub-Saharan Africa four out of every ten people suffer from a lack of clean drinking water.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

A quarter of the population of developing countries, or approximately 1.3 billion people, live in environmentally sensitive areas, such as arid regions and mountain ranges. A majority of these people live in extreme poverty.

The world's slums are growing exponentially. Every sixth person on the planet—over one billion people—lives in a slum.

Every sixth person—over one billion people—suffers from a lack of clean drinking water.

During the past ten years, global forests have been removed from an area greater than two whole Finlands.

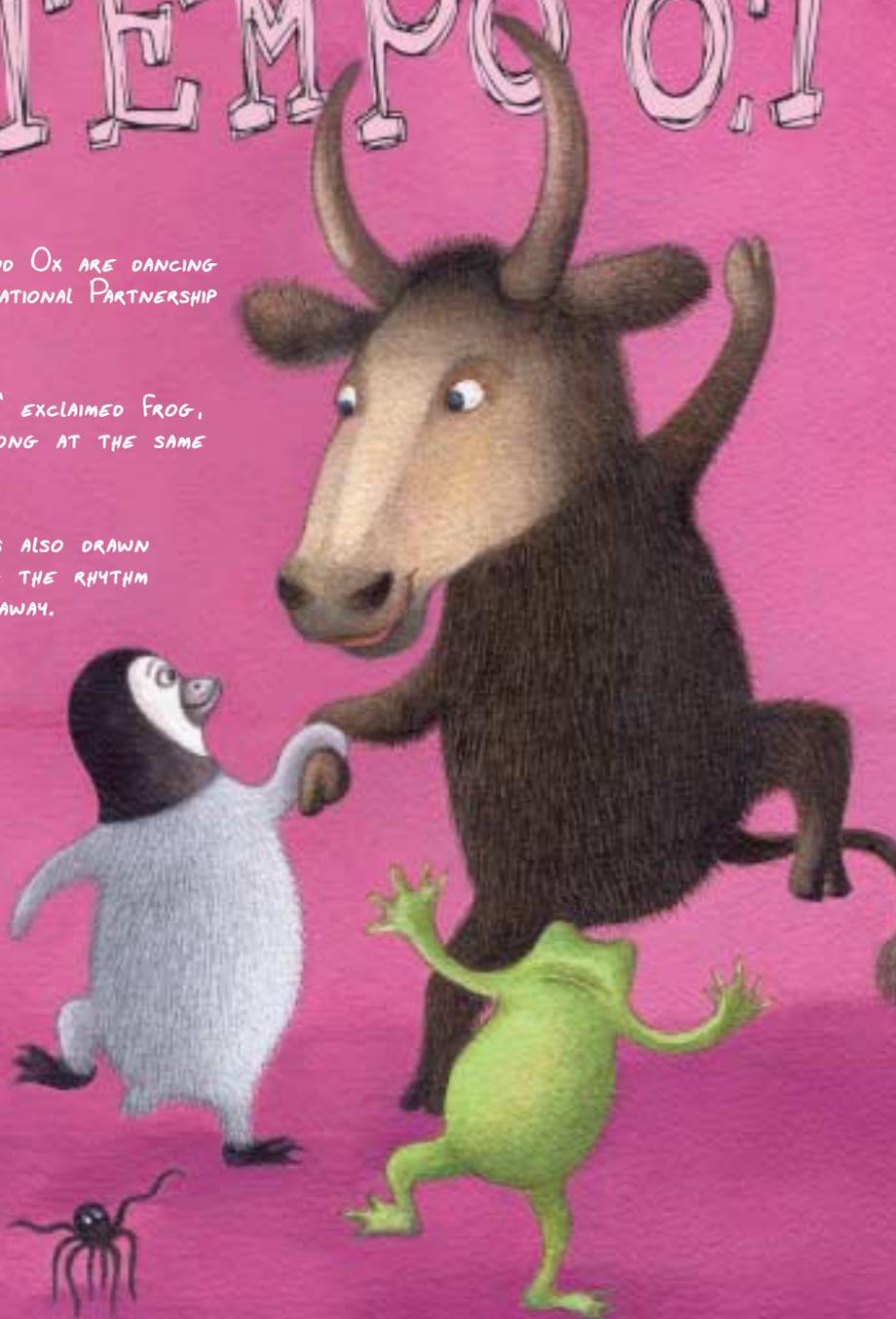
Each Finn generates 550 kilograms of waste every year.

TEMPO 01

PENGUIN AND OX ARE DANCING
THE INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP
DANCE.

"FANTASTIC!" EXCLAIMED FROG,
HOPPING ALONG AT THE SAME
TEMPO.

SPIDER WAS ALSO DRAWN
IN, LETTING THE RHYTHM
CARRY HIM AWAY.



REAL PARTNERSHIP IS WHERE EVERYONE FINDS A COMMON TEMPO.

MILLENNIUM GOAL NO. 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

WOULD YOU BE PREPARED TO... buy Fair Trade fruit, even if it is more expensive? Change your lifestyle?

In a good partnership everyone is equal and everyone has equal rights and responsibilities. The core idea of the eighth Millennium Development Goal is that no one is alone and we all have to work together. Development co-operation means that developing countries are equal partners with the countries providing aid.

Even though poor countries are responsible for their own development, they must be given opportunities to realise their objectives. Prosperous countries must give poor countries the support they need and remove the obstacles to development. This means that developmental aid must be increased. Poor countries must be given the opportunity to engage in equal and fair trade with the rest of the world. In addition to promoting fair trade, debt problems affecting poor countries must be resolved. Because development requires information and skill, new technologies must be made available to everyone. This also concerns medicines.

The key role of youths is also recognised in Goal 8, as one of the objectives is to guarantee youth employment.

The eighth and the final goal is the most ambitious, because the realization of all the other goals depends on good global partnership.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Achieving the eighth Millennium Development Goal is measured by, for example, development aid. Prosperous countries have each agreed to dedicate 0.7 per cent of their GDPs to development aid. Only five countries have achieved this goal: Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Luxembourg and Holland. Finland aims to join this group by the year 2010.

However, money alone is not enough, as development aid must be used more effectively. Finland and other countries providing aid work together with countries receiving the aid in order to improve co-operation and harmonise all operations. Developing countries are also responsible for including their poor citizens in planning and decision-making.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

Many developing countries spend more money to pay their debts than on education and health.

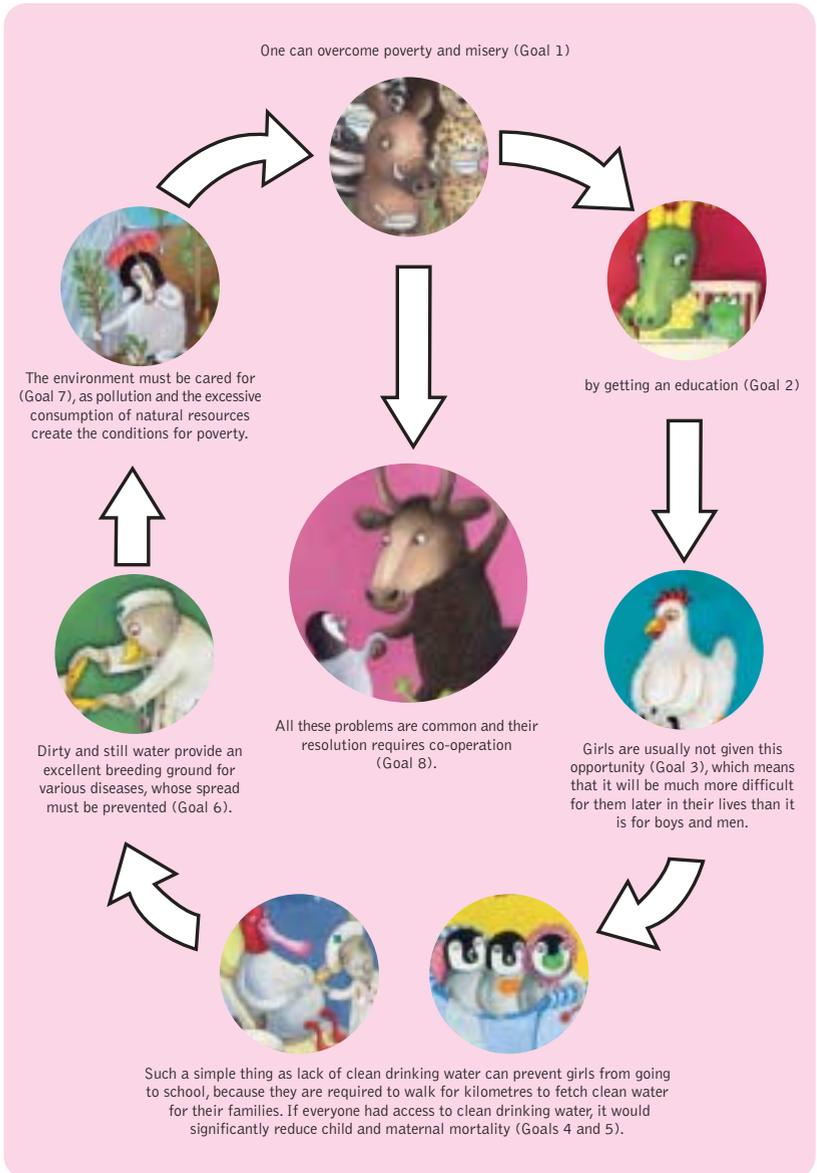
The Millennium Development Goals could be achieved if the countries of the world would spend a tenth less money on weapons and invested the money saved on development.

In Europe cows receive approximately two euros a day in aid, which is more than half of the world's population earns.

Finnish development aid is increasing, but it will still take some time to reach the goal. In 2006 EUR 670 million (approximately EUR 125/citizen) was allocated for development co-operation.

Development problems are closely intertwined. Success for one can help in solving the problems of others – and vice versa.

EXAMPLE:



THE CLOCK IS TICKING... 2015 IS COMING SOON?

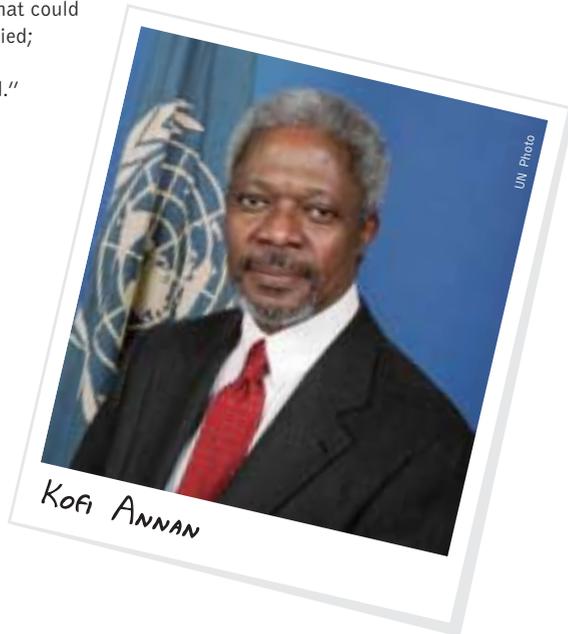
It has been six years since the Millennium Development Goals were set. Although progress has been made in all the goals, the pace must be picked up if the target timeframe of 2015 is to be achieved. At the present time, it seems that, at the global level, only the goal of clean drinking water (Goal 7) will be achieved by 2015.

The means to achieve Millennium Development Goals are there, but actually achieving them requires a deeper understanding of the reasons behind poverty and other developmental problems. Even though words have indeed become deeds, development has been uneven and slow. The greatest challenges lie in sub-Saharan Africa.

“Let us be clear about the costs of missing this opportunity: millions of lives that could have been saved will be lost; many freedoms that could have been secured will be denied; and we shall inhabit a more dangerous and unstable world.”

Kofi Annan

UN Secretary-General



SILENT TSUNAMIS

The tidal wave catastrophe of 26 December 2004 took the lives of at least 230,000 people, 178 of which were Finns. In addition to this, over two million people were left homeless. The rest of the world joined forces to help the countries of Southeast Asia. Silent and merciless 'tsunamis' such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, hunger and poverty in general do not receive due attention. These diseases, however, kill tens of thousands of people every day.

FINLAND AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Millennium Declaration and its eight Millennium Development Goals play a key role in Finnish development co-operation. One of the most important goals is to eradicate extreme poverty from the world. Development co-operation is carried out in a way that promotes the status of girls and women, social equality, human rights and environmental well-being.

More and more funding is being set aside for development co-operation. In 2003 Finland spent EUR 493 million on development co-operation. In 2006 approximately EUR 670 million has been earmarked for development co-operation. This means that each and every Finn currently supports development co-operation with a contribution of EUR 125 a year. Compared to the contributions made by many other countries, this is not a high sum. For example, the annual budget outlay for road maintenance is equal to that for development co-operation.

FORMS OF DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

In bilateral co-operation Finland works very hard to help the world's poorest countries. All practical work is based on signed agreements and plans made with countries receiving aid. In multilateral development co-operation aid is channelled through international organisations, which carry out the practical arrangements. Some of the most important organisations Finland works with are: United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). Slightly less than half of all development co-operation funds are used for multilateral aid. Finland is also involved in supporting and realising joint European Union (EU) development co-operation.

In addition to official development co-operation, numerous different citizen organisations are involved in the realisation of Finnish development co-operation.

Humanitarian aid is given to the victims of natural disasters and armed conflicts. There are tens of wars and armed conflicts raging in the world in any given year. In addition to this, there are 600–800 accidents that can be classified as natural disasters, a majority of whose victims live in developing countries. In recent years just over a tenth of all development co-operation funds have been used for humanitarian aid.

WHOSE FUTURE?

Even though nearly all the world's countries support the Millennium Development Goals, they will not be realised solely through governmental action. Each and every individual can make their own contribution. Youths play a key role because a quarter of the world's population is between 10 and 24 years old. It is the responsibility of all countries—including Finland—to provide youths with better opportunities to influence development.

WHAT IF... I COULD DO SOMETHING FOR WORLD DEVELOPMENT?

Participate and act, such as by joining in the activities of a development co-operation organisation. In Finland there are hundreds of such organisations and no shortage of volunteer opportunities. In schools voluntary work programmes provide the opportunity for direct action every year.

Discuss issues with your friends, at home and at school.

Share information, such as by holding morning discussion sessions or organising theme days in schools.

Consume consciously, such as by choosing fair trade brands. You can achieve miracles simply by being selective in your shopping.

Influence and make your voice heard by organising various campaigns and participating in demonstrations. Put pressure on decision-makers, for example, by sending them letters concerning issues important to you.

Realise Millennium Development Goals within your own circle of friends by, for example, doing things to take care of the environment and promoting equal rights and human rights.

Learn more about issues, because it is difficult to act without information. The links below will help get you off to a good start:

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland – Millennium Development Goals webpages
<http://www.vuosituhattavoitteet.fi>

UN Millennium campaign – "NO EXCUSE 2015" : information and ideas for action
<http://www.millenniumcampaign.org>

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION IS AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUTURE.

TIME FOR SCHOOL!



BACKGROUND FOR MILLENNIUM GOALS

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