

The United Nations - Millennium Development Goals Report 2014

GOALS THAT HAVE BEEN MET

- The world has reduced extreme poverty by half.
- Efforts in the fight against malaria and TB have shown results.
- Access to an improved drinking water source became a reality for 2.3 billion people.
- Disparities in primary school enrollment between boys and girls are being eliminated in all developing regions.
- The political participation of women has continued to increase.
- Development assistance rebounded, the trading system stayed favorable for developing countries and their debt burden remained low.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS NEEDS TO BE MADE

- Major trends that threaten environmental sustainability continue, but examples of successful global action exist.
- Hunger continues to decline, but immediate additional efforts are needed to reach goal.
- Chronic undernutrition among young children declined, but one in four children is still affected.
- Child mortality has been almost halved, but more progress is needed.
- Much more needs to be done to reduce maternal mortality.
- Antiretroviral therapy is saving lives and must be expanded further.
- Over a quarter of the world's population has gained access to improved sanitation since 1990, yet a billion people still reported to open defecation.
- 90% of children in developing regions are attending primary school.

GOAL 1

- About one in five persons in developing regions lives on less than \$1.25 per day.
- Vulnerable employment accounted for 56 per cent of all employment in developing regions, compared to 10 per cent in developed regions.
- About 173 million fewer people worldwide suffered from chronic hunger in 2011–2013 than in 1990–1992.
- One in four children under age five in the world has inadequate height for his or her age.
- Every day in 2013, 32,000 people had to abandon their homes to seek protection due to conflict.

GOAL 2

- Half of the 58 million out-of-school children of primary school age live in conflict-affected areas.
- More than one in four children in developing regions entering primary school is likely to drop out.
- 781 million adults and 126 million youth worldwide lack basic literacy skills, and more than 60 per cent of them are women.

GOAL 3

- In Southern Asia, only 74 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 1990. By 2012, the enrolment ratios were the same for girls as for boys.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania and Western Asia, girls still face barriers to entering both primary and secondary school.
- Women in Northern Africa hold less than one in five paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector.
- In 46 countries, women now hold more than 30 per cent of seats in national parliament in at least one chamber.

GOAL 4

- The child mortality rate has almost halved since 1990; six million fewer children died in 2012 than in 1990.
- During the period from 2005 to 2012, the annual rate of reduction in under-five mortality was more than three times faster than between 1990 and 1995.
- Globally, four out of every five deaths of children under age five continue to occur in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia.
- Immunization against measles helped prevent nearly 14 million deaths between 2000 and 2012.

GOAL 5

- Almost 300,000 women died globally in 2013 from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth.
- The proportion of deliveries in developing regions attended by skilled health personnel rose from 56 to 68 per cent between 1990 and 2012.
- In 2012, 40 million births in developing regions were not attended by skilled health personnel, and over 32 million of those births occurred in rural areas.
- 52 per cent of pregnant women had four or more antenatal care visits during pregnancy in 2012, an increase from 37 per cent in 1990.

GOAL 6

- Almost 600 children died every day of AIDS-related causes in 2012.
- Antiretroviral medicines were delivered to 9.5 million people in developing regions in 2012.
- Malaria interventions saved the lives of three million young children between 2000 and 2012.
- Between 1995 and 2012, tuberculosis treatment saved 22 million lives.

GOAL 7

- Protected ecosystems covered 14 per cent of terrestrial and coastal marine areas worldwide by 2012.
- Over 2.3 billion more people have gained access to an improved source of drinking water since 1990, but 748 million people still draw their water from an unimproved source.
- Between 1990 and 2012, almost 2 billion people obtained access to improved sanitation. However, 1 billion people still resort to open defecation.
- One-third of urban residents in developing regions still live in slums.

GOAL 8

- Official development assistance stood at \$134.8 billion in 2013, the highest level ever recorded.
- 80 per cent of imports from developing countries enter developed countries duty-free.
- The debt burden on developing countries remains stable at about 3 per cent of export revenue.
- The number of Internet users in Africa almost doubled in the past four years.
- 30 per cent of the world's youth are digital natives, active online for at least five years.

The United Nations - Fact Sheets for the Goals

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

TARGETS

1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
 2. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people
 3. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
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FAST FACTS

- The proportion of people living in extreme poverty declined by half at the global level.
 - In developing regions, the proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day fell from 47 per cent in 1990 to 22 per cent in 2010, five years ahead of schedule.
 - While the proportion of undernourished people globally decreased from 23.2 per cent in 1990-1992 to 14.9 per cent in 2010-2012, this still leaves 870 million people—one in eight worldwide—going hungry.
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WHERE WE STAND

- **Extreme poverty rates have fallen in every developing region.** 1.2 billion people are still living in extreme poverty.
- **The target of halving the percentage of people suffering from hunger is within reach.** One in eight is hungry worldwide, and globally an estimated one in six children under five is underweight.
- **Southeastern Asia is the first developing region to reach the hunger reduction target ahead of 2015.**
- **The slowing of economic growth spells continued job losses, with young people bearing the brunt of the crisis.** A gap of 67 million people without jobs as a result of the global economic and financial crisis. Though the number of workers living with their families in extreme poverty (less than \$1.25 a day) has declined dramatically over the past decade, new estimates show that 60.9 per cent of workers in the developing world still live on less than \$4 a day.

GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

TARGET

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

FAST FACTS

- Literacy rates among adults and youths are on the rise and gender gaps are narrowing.
 - New national data show the number of out-of-school children dropped from 102 million to 57 million from 2000 to 2011.
 - Primary education enrolment in developing countries reached 90 per cent in 2010.
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WHERE WE STAND

- **Developing regions have made impressive strides in expanding access to primary education.** From 2000 to 2011, the enrolment rate grew from 83% to 90%, and the number of out-of-school children dropped by almost half from 102 million in 2000 to 57 million in 2011.
- **Even after 4 years of primary schooling, as many as 250 million children cannot read and write, worldwide.**
- **Early school leaving remains persistent. Among the 137 million children who entered first grade in 2011, 34 million are likely to leave before reaching the last grade of primary school.** Early school leaving rate of 25% (same as 2000).
- **Literacy rates are rising.** The greatest rises in youth literacy rates between 1990 and 2011 were in Northern Africa and Southern Asia.
- **Poverty, gender and place of residence are key factors keeping children out of school.** Children and adolescents from the poorest households are three times more likely to be out of school than children from the richest households. Globally, 123 million youth aged 15 to 24 lack basic reading and writing skills; 61% of them are young women.
- **Progress in reducing the number of out-of-school children has come to a standstill as international aid to basic education in 2011 fell for the first time since 2002.** This stalled progress, combined with reductions in aid, has put the chances of meeting the 2015 target at risk.

GOAL 3: *PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN*

TARGET

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015

FAST FACTS

- Steady progress has been made towards equal access of girls and boys to education, though disparities remain between regions and education levels.
 - Globally, the share of women employed outside of agriculture rose to 40 percent, but rose to only 20 percent in Southern Asia, Western Asia and Northern Africa.
 - The global share of women in parliament continues to rise slowly and reached 20 percent in 2012—far short of gender parity, though an increase of one percentage point was seen during 2012.
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WHERE WE STAND

- **Gender gaps in access to education have narrowed, but disparities remain among regions in all levels of education, particularly for the most excluded and marginalized.** Gender parity in primary schooling worldwide has been achieved. Girls continue to face barriers in Northern sub-Saharan, Western Africa.
- Access to secondary and university-level education remains highly unequal. The situation is most extreme in sub-Saharan Africa, where the gender gap in enrollment has actually widened.
- Poverty is the main cause of unequal access to education. Child marriage and violence against girls are also significant barriers to education.
- **Women are gaining more power in the world's parliaments, boosted by quota systems.** Affirmative action continues to be the key driver of progress for women. The use of either legislated or voluntary quotas was largely responsible for the above-average increase.
- **Women are gaining ground in the labor market, but in every developing region still tend to hold less secure jobs.** Women's share of paid employment outside the agricultural sector has increased slowly from 35 to 40 per cent between 1990 and 2010, though it remains under 20 percent in Western Asia, Northern Africa and Southern Asia. Globally, women occupy only 25 percent of senior management positions.

GOAL 4: *REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY*

TARGET

Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the mortality rate of children under five

FAST FACTS

- Since 1990, the under-five mortality rate has dropped by 47 per cent.
 - While around 17,000 fewer children are dying each day, 6.6 million children under five died in 2012—mostly from preventable diseases.
 - More than 10 million lives have been saved through measles vaccines since 2000.
 - In sub-Saharan Africa, one in ten children dies before age five, more than 15 times the average for developed regions.
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WHERE WE STAND

- **Gains have been made in child survival since 1990, making it possible to increase child survival for future generations.** Worldwide, the mortality rate for children under five dropped by 47 percent—48 deaths per 1,000 live births (2012)
- More rapid progress is needed to meet the 2015 target of a two-thirds reduction in under-five mortality. In 2012, an estimated 6.6 million children—18,000 a day— died from mostly preventable diseases (81% from sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia).
- The main killers are pneumonia, preterm birth complications, diarrhea, intrapartum-related complications and malaria. Newborns now account for almost half (44 percent) of under-five deaths. Also, undernutrition contributes to 45 per cent of all under-five deaths.
- **Despite challenges, many countries with very high child death rates in 1990 are beating the odds and lowering under-five mortality rates, showing progress for all children is achievable.**

GOAL 5: *IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH*

TARGETS

1. Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
 2. Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health
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FAST FACTS

- Globally, maternal mortality declined by 47 percent over the last two decades. ✧✧ Maternal mortality has declined by about two-thirds in Eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Southern Asia.
 - Only half of pregnant women in developing regions receive the recommended minimum of four antenatal care visits.
 - Complications during pregnancy or childbirth are one of the leading causes of death for adolescent girls.
 - Some 140 million women worldwide who are married or in union say they would like to delay or avoid pregnancy, but do not have access to voluntary family planning.
 - Most maternal deaths in developing countries are preventable through adequate nutrition, proper health care, including access to family planning, the presence of a skilled birth attendant during delivery and emergency obstetric care.
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WHERE WE STAND

- **Maternal mortality has declined by nearly half since 1990.** While progress falls short of achieving MDG 5 by the 2015 deadline, all regions have made important gains. Globally, the ratio is 210 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
- **Births attended by skilled health personnel have increased; however, disparities in progress within countries and populations groups persist.** By 2011, coverage by skilled birth attendants increased to 53 per cent for rural births and 84 per cent of urban births. 47 million babies were delivered w/o skilled care.
- **African countries show wide disparities in maternal and reproductive health.** With a contraceptive prevalence of only 25% and low levels of skilled attendance at birth, sub-Saharan Africa has the world's highest maternal mortality ratio.
- **Education for girls is key to reducing maternal mortality.** The risk of maternal death is 2.7x higher among women with no education.

GOAL 6: *COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES*

TARGETS

1. Halt and begin to reverse, by 2015, the spread of HIV/AIDS
 2. Achieve universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it
 3. Halt and begin to reverse, by 2015, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
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FAST FACTS

- Worldwide, the number of people newly infected with HIV continues to fall, dropping 33 percent from 2001 to 2011.
 - In 2012, 290,000 fewer children under age 15 were infected with HIV than in 2001.
 - A record 9.7 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy for HIV in 2012.
 - In the decade since 2000, 1.1 million deaths from malaria were averted. Treatment for tuberculosis has saved some 20 million lives between 1995 and 2011.
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WHERE WE STAND

- **The incidence of HIV is declining in most regions.**
- Worldwide, the number of people newly infected with HIV dropped 33 percent from 2001 to 2012. Still, 2.3 million people are newly infected by HIV each year, with 1.6 million of them in sub-Saharan Africa.
- **The MDG target of halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV has been met.** In addition a record 9.7 million people living with HIV were accessing treatment in 2012 compared to just over 8.1 million in 2011—an increase of 1.6 million in one year alone.
- **Global malaria deaths fell by an estimated 26 percent from 2000 to 2010.** More than half of the 1.1 million lives saved were in the 10 countries with the highest malaria burden.
- The tuberculosis (TB) mortality rate decreased 41 percent between 1991 and 2011. Still, TB killed 1.4 million people in 2011, including 430,000 among people who were HIV-positive. Multidrug-resistant TB is a major global challenge.

GOAL 7: *ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY*

TARGETS

1. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
 2. Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss
 3. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
 4. Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers
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FAST FACTS

- More than 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved drinking water sources since 1990, exceeding the MDG target.
 - While almost 2 billion more people now have access to proper sanitation than in 1990, 2.5 billion still do not have access to toilets or latrines.
 - An estimated 863 million people reside in slums in developing countries.
 - Global carbon dioxide emissions have increased by more than 46 per cent since 1990.
 - Nearly one-third of marine fish stocks have been overexploited and the world's fisheries can no longer produce maximum sustainable yields.
 - More species are at risk of extinction despite an increase in protected areas.
 - Forests, particularly in South America and Africa, are disappearing at an alarming rate.
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WHERE WE STAND

- **More than 240,000 people a day—1.9 billion people —gained access to a latrine, toilet or other improved sanitation facilities from 1990 to 2011.** The greatest progress has been made in Eastern Asia. However, a strong push is needed to increase this number globally by another 1 billion people by 2015. Stopping open defecation is a key factor in continued progress in sanitation.
- **An estimated 863 million people reside in slums in the developing world.** Between 2000 and 2010, more than 200 million slum dwellers gained access to improved water, sanitation or durable and less crowded housing, thereby

- achieving 2x the MDG target of improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers.
- Although the MDG slum target has been reached, the number of slum dwellers, in absolute terms, continues to grow, due in part to the fast pace of urbanization. The number of urban residents in the developing world living in slum conditions was estimated at 863 million in 2012.
 - **Although more land and marine areas are under protection, many species of birds, mammals and others are heading for extinction at a fast pace.** 14.6 per cent of the world's land surface is now protected, while marine protection has more than doubled since 1990, from 4.6 percent to 9.7 percent in coastal waters. At the same time, species are moving towards extinction at an ever-faster pace, and reduced biodiversity will have serious consequences for the ecosystem services upon which all people depend.
 - **Forests are disappearing at a rapid pace, despite the establishment of forest policies and laws supporting sustainable forest management in many countries.** The largest net loss of forests has occurred in South America —around 3.6 million hectares per year from 2005 to 2010.
 - **Marine fish stocks globally are now below the level at which they can produce maximum sustainable yields.** More stocks have become overfished due to continuing expansion of the fishing industry in many countries.
 - **The Montreal Protocol has led to a 98 per cent reduction in the consumption of ozone-depleting substances since 1986.**
 - **Global carbon dioxide emissions have increased by more than 46 percent since 1990, with a five percent increase between 2009 and 2010.** Growth in global emissions has accelerated. The goal is to complete negotiations on a new international agreement by 2015 and begin implementation in 2020, thereby taking decisive steps towards averting irreversible changes in the global climate system.

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

TARGETS

1. Develop further an open, rules-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system
2. Address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states
3. Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt
4. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

5. In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially ICTs

FAST FACTS

- Official development assistance stood at \$126 billion in 2012. ♦♦ A total of 83 per cent of least developed country exports enter developed countries duty-free.
- In 2012, trade of developing countries and transition economies outpaced the world average.
- In the developing world, 31 per cent of the population use the Internet, compared with 77 per cent of the developed world.

WHERE WE STAND

- **The trade climate continues to improve for developing and least developed countries.** The developing country share of world trade rose to 44.4 percent in 2012. Average tariffs levied by developed countries continued to decline for developing countries in 2011.
- **Debt service ratios are one-quarter less from their 2000 level, lessening the financial burden on developing countries.**
- **The global financial crisis and Euro-zone turmoil continue to take a toll on official development assistance (ODA).** In 2012 ODA of \$126 billion was 4 percent less in real terms than in 2011, which was 2 percent less than in 2010. This is the first time since 1996-1997 that ODA fell in two consecutive years.
- **Aid is being increasingly concentrated in a small number of countries.**
- **Mobile-cellular subscriptions are moving towards saturation levels.** With a projected 6.8 billion mobile-cellular subscriptions by the end of 2013, global penetration will reach 96 percent.
- **The growth in the number of individuals using the Internet in developing countries continues to outpace that in developed countries,** growing at 12 percent in 2013 compared to 5 percent in developed countries. The total number of Internet users in developing countries comprises 65 percent of the total number of users in the world in 2013, up from 40 percent in 2005.
- **Prices for essential medicines in low and lower-middle-income countries were, on average, 3.3 times higher than international reference prices in public sector facilities and 5.7 times higher in private sector facilities.**

The United Nations - Press Release following the 2013 UN General Assembly

- The Goals – which will build on the foundation laid by the MDGs and also respond to new challenges – will be applicable to all countries while taking into account national circumstances.
- Substantial additional commitments from Governments, the World Bank, private business and philanthropy brought the total new investment in boosting MDG achievement to \$2.5 billion.

World Bank - Report Card UN Millennium Goals 2013

4 targets out of 21 are already met.

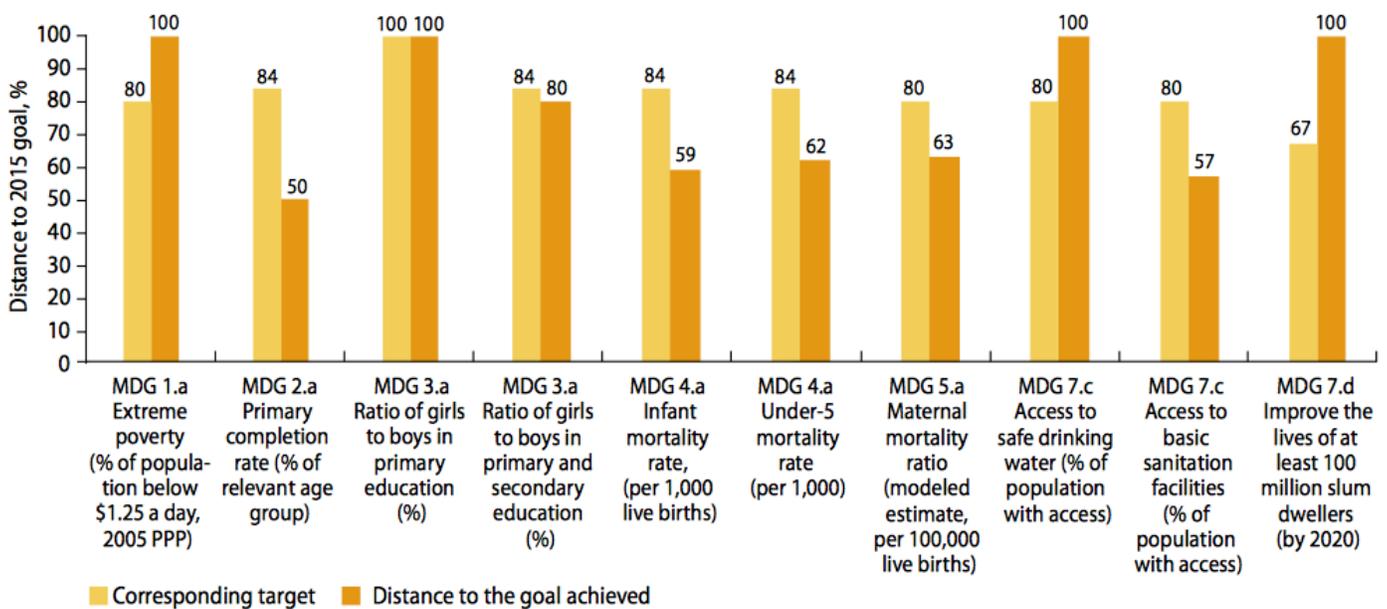
72 out of 144 countries have met MDG 3 to promote gender equality.

17 countries on track to meet MDG 4: 2015

20 countries projected to meet MDG 4: 2015-2020

FIGURE 1 Global progress toward achieving the MDGs

Developing countries, percent of total required progress between 1990 and 2015, as achieved in 2010 or 2011.



High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda - Report of the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Eradicating extreme poverty from the face of the earth by 2030.

The 1.2 billion poorest people account for only 1 percent of world consumption while the billion richest consume 72 per cent.

We concluded that the post-2015 agenda is a **universal agenda**. It needs to be driven by **five big, transformative shifts**:

1. Leave no one behind.
2. Put sustainable development at the core.
3. Transform economies for jobs and inclusive growth.
4. Build peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all.
5. Forge a new global partnership.

Two of the world's biggest challenges – how to end poverty and how to promote sustainable development.