Millennium Development Goals: Past and Future

Andrew Park, M1
15 December 2014
What are the MDGs

- 8 international development goals created by the United Nations in 2000 set to be met by 2015. 21 measurement and time-bound targets with 60 indicators.

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Global partnership for development
A brief history

- In September 2000, the United Nations ratified the United Nations Millennium Declaration at the Millennium Summit in New York City.

- The MDG originated from the U.N. Millennium Declaration, which asserted that everyone has dignity, the right to freedom, equality, and basic standards of living which include freedom from hunger and violence.
Uneven progress

• Progress has been uneven. Countries like Brazil and China have achieved many of the goals. E.g., MDG 1A (halving people living less than $1/day) was achieved in 2008 due to Brazil, China, and India alone.

• Generally, Eastern and Southeastern Asia have made considerable progress while sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia lag behind.
Goal 1

ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

• Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people living on less than $1.25 a day

• Target 1B: Achieve decent employment for women, men, and young people

• Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
## Goal 1

**GOAL 1 | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

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<th>Goals and Targets</th>
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<td>Reduce extreme poverty by half</td>
<td>low poverty</td>
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<td>Productive and decent employment</td>
<td>large deficit</td>
<td>very large</td>
<td>moderate</td>
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Colors indicate the level of poverty or deficit, with green for low and red for moderate.
Goal 1

Top five countries with the largest share of the global extreme poor, 2010 (Percentage)

Proportion of undernourished people in developing regions, 1990–2013 (Percentage)
Goal 1

Proportion of children under age five moderately or severely stunted, and moderately or severely underweight, 1990–2012 (Percentage)

Average number of newly displaced persons* per day, 2003–2013

* Displaced internally or across international borders.
Goal 2

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

• Target 2A: By 2015, all children can complete a full course of primary school, girls and boys
Goal 2

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<td>Universal primary schooling</td>
<td>high enrolment</td>
<td>moderate enrolment</td>
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Goal 2

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary education, 1990, 2000 and 2011 (Percentage)

Note: 1990 data for Caucasus and Central Asia not available.
Total aid to education disbursements, 2002-2011 (Constant 2011 US$ billions)

- Basic education
- Secondary education
- Post-secondary education
Goal 3

PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

• Target 3A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015
Goal 3

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<tr>
<td>Equal girls’ enrolment in primary school</td>
<td>close to parity</td>
<td>close to parity</td>
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<td>Women’s share of paid employment</td>
<td>low share</td>
<td>medium share</td>
<td>high share</td>
<td>medium share</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women’s equal representation in national parliaments</td>
<td>moderate representation</td>
<td>moderate representation</td>
<td>moderate representation</td>
<td>low representation</td>
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Goal 4

REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY RATES

• Target 4A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
Goal 4

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<td>Reduce child mortality</td>
<td>low mortality</td>
<td>high mortality</td>
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Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds.
Goal 4

Number of under-five deaths in 2012 by region (Thousands)

- Southern Asia: 2,108
- South-Eastern Asia: 346
- Eastern Asia: 272
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 206
- Western Asia: 120
- Developed regions: 90
- Northern Africa: 88
- Caucasus and Central Asia: 64
- Oceania: 15
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 3,245

Total = 6.6 million

Age distribution of global under-five deaths, 1990, 2000 and 2012 (Percentage)

- Child deaths (1–4 years)
- Post-neonatal deaths (28–364 days)
- Neonatal deaths (0–27 days)
Goal 4

Under-five mortality rate by country income level, 1990 and 2012 (Deaths per 1000 live births)

- Low income: 166 in 1990, 82 in 2012
- Lower middle income: 118 in 1990, 61 in 2012
- Upper middle income: 54 in 1990, 20 in 2012
- High income: 15 in 1990, 6 in 2012
Goal 5

IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

• Target 5A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

• Target 5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health
Goal 5

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<td>Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters</td>
<td>low mortality</td>
<td>very high mortality</td>
<td>low mortality</td>
<td>moderate mortality</td>
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<td>Access to reproductive health</td>
<td>moderate access</td>
<td>low access</td>
<td>high access</td>
<td>moderate access</td>
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Goal 5

Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel, 1990, 2000 and 2012 (Percentage)

- Southern Asia: 33% (1990), 38% (2000), 51% (2012)
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 20% (1990), 43% (2000), 53% (2012)
- Caribbean: 70% (1990), 74% (2000), 79% (2012)
- South-Eastern Asia: 49% (1990), 66% (2000), 79% (2012)
- Western Asia: 60% (1990), 70% (2000), 80% (2012)
- Northern Africa: 37% (1990), 69% (2000), 83% (2012)
- Caucasus and Central Asia: 92% (1990), 97% (2000), 98% (2012)
- Eastern Asia: 94% (1990), 97% (2000), 100% (2012)
- Developing regions: 56% (1990), 57% (2000), 68% (2012)
- World: 57% (1990), 58% (2000), 69% (2012)
Goal 5

Number of births to women aged 15–19, 1990, 2000 and 2011 (per 1,000 women)

- Oceania: 65 (1990), 84 (2000), 84 (2011)
- Western Asia: 51 (1990), 63 (2000), 63 (2011)
- South-Eastern Asia: 43 (1990), 54 (2000), 54 (2011)
- Developing regions: 64 (1990), 56 (2000), 54 (2011)
Goal 5

Proportion of women aged 15–49, married or in union, who have a demand for family planning, who are using any method of contraception, and who have an unmet need for family planning, 1990 and 2012 (Percentage)

- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Oceania
- Southern Asia
- Northern Africa
- Western Asia
- South-Eastern Asia
- Caucasus and Central Asia
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Eastern Asia
- Developing regions

Legend:
- Blue: Contraceptive prevalence
- Red: Unmet need for family planning
- Green: Total demand for family planning = sum of contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning
Goal 6

COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, AND OTHER DISEASES

• Target 6A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

• Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

• Target 6C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
Goal 6

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<td>Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</td>
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<td>Halt and reverse the spread of tuberculosis</td>
<td>low mortality</td>
<td>moderate mortality</td>
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**GOAL 6 | Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**
Goal 6

HIV incidence rate (Estimated number of new HIV infections per year per 100 people aged 15-49), 2001 and 2012

- Southern Africa: 1.98 (2001), 1.02 (2012)
- Central Africa: 0.63 (2001), 0.29 (2012)
- Eastern Africa: 0.36 (2001), 0.21 (2012)
- West Africa: 0.41 (2001), 0.16 (2012)
- North Africa: 0.01 (2001), 0.01 (2012)

Developed regions: 0.03 (2001), 0.03 (2012)
Developing regions: 0.10 (2001), 0.06 (2012)

* The composition of the subregions of Africa is shown on page 55 in the section on regional groupings.
Goal 6

Proportion of women and men aged 15–24 in sub-Saharan Africa with comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission and reporting condom use at last higher-risk sex, 2006–2012 (Percentage)

- Comprehensive knowledge of HIV:
  - Women 15–24: 28%
  - Men 15–24: 39%
- Condom use at last higher-risk sex:
  - Women 15–24: 37%

Actual and projected number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, developing regions, 2003–2015 (Millions)
Goal 6

Proportion of children under age five sleeping under insecticide-treated mosquito nets, selected countries, by regions,* 2010–2012 (Percentage)

* The composition of the subregions of Africa is shown on page 55 in the section on regional groupings.
Goal 7

ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

• Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources

• Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

• Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

• Target 7D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers
Goal 7

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<td>Halve proportion of population without improved drinking water</td>
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<td>moderate coverage</td>
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<td>Halve proportion of population without sanitation</td>
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<td>high coverage</td>
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<td>Improve the lives of slum-dwellers</td>
<td>moderate coverage</td>
<td>very high proportion of slum-dwellers</td>
<td>moderate proportion of slum-dwellers</td>
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**GOAL 7** | Ensure environmental sustainability

- **Low coverage:** Indicates a lower proportion of the population with access to improved drinking water or sanitation.
- **Moderate coverage:** Indicates a medium proportion of the population with access to improved drinking water or sanitation.
- **High coverage:** Indicates a high proportion of the population with access to improved drinking water or sanitation.
- **Very low coverage:** Indicates a very low proportion of the population with access to improved drinking water or sanitation.
- **Very high proportion of slum-dwellers:** Indicates a high proportion of urban poor people living in slum areas.
Goal 7

**Consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODSs), 1986-2012 (Thousands of metric tons)**

**Proportion of population by access to drinking water sources, 2012 (Percentage)**

- **Developed regions**
- **Developing regions**

Note: Estimates based on a systematic analysis of 345 studies containing information on drinking water quality.
Goal 7

Urban population living in slums in developing countries, 1990–2012 (Millions and Percentage)
Goal 8

DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

• Target 8A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system slum-dwellers

• Target 8B: Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

• Target 8C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

• Target 8D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national

• Target 8E: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

• Target 8F: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications
Goal 8

Official development assistance (ODA), from OECD-DAC countries, 2000-2013 (Constant 2012 US$ billions)

Proportion of developed country imports (excluding oil and arms) from developing countries and least developed countries (LDCs) admitted duty free, 1996–2012 (Percentage)

Note: This indicator is subject to the influence of changes in export structure and relative prices.
Goal 8

Average tariffs levied by developed countries on key products exported by developing countries and least developed countries (LDCs), 1996, 2000, 2004 and 2012 (Percentage ad valorem)

Exports by developing countries

Exports by least developed countries

Note: Based on a fixed 1999–2001 export structure. The 2012 spike in average tariffs for LDC clothing products is due to higher United States imports from Asian LDCs and not to a change in nominal tariffs.
Goal 8

Average tariffs levied by developed countries on key products exported by developing countries and least developed countries (LDCs), 1996, 2000, 2004 and 2012 (Percentage ad valorem)

Note: Based on a fixed 1999–2001 export structure. The 2012 spike in average tariffs for LDC clothing products is due to higher United States imports from Asian LDCs and not to a change in nominal tariffs.
2014 MDG Report - Successes

• Halved the number of those living on less than $1.25/day

• 90% of children in developing regions now have primary education, with the disparity of boys and girls being narrowed

• Likelihood of a child dying before age 5 has been cut in half over the last two decades

• Target met of halving proportion of people who lack access to improved sources of water (2.3 billion people)

• Greater political participation of women – 46 countries boast having more than 30 percent female members of parliament
Global emissions of CO2 continue to rise. Millions of hectares of forest are lost every year and many species are on the brink of extinction.

While hunger has declined, still far from meeting target of halving the percentage of people suffering from hunger

1 in 4 children still affected with chronic undernourishment

Child mortality halved, but more progress still needed – there are still 48 deaths per 1,000 live births. Preventable diseases are largely attributable.

In 2013, nearly 300,000 women died due to pregnancy or childbirth. Maternal mortality is mostly preventable.

Access to ART still needs expanding.

1 billion people still resort to open defecation
Beyond 2015: Sustainable Development Goals

• U.N. member states now engaged in talks to defined the SDGs, which will serve to define post-2015 development goals. Agreed upon in 2012 at the Rio+20 Conference.

• “An inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process open to all stakeholders, with a view to developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly.”
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
“The Millennium Development Goals have shown that we can make profound differences in people’s lives. The journey we started in the year 2000 has seen us build a solid foundation for further progress.”

— UN Secretary-General BAN Ki-moon