

MDG REPORT 2015

Final assessment of progress toward
achieving the MDGs

6 July 2015 | Global launch





Final assessment of progress toward achieving the MDGs

The most successful anti-poverty movement in history

An inspiring framework that has led to many successes in numerous development areas since 2000

The successes of the MDG agenda prove that global action works. It is the only path to ensure that the new development agenda leaves no one behind

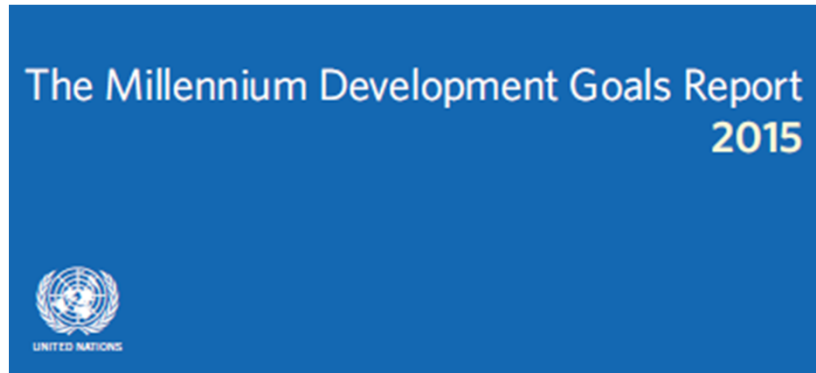


Photo: © UNICEF/Syed Altaf Ahmad

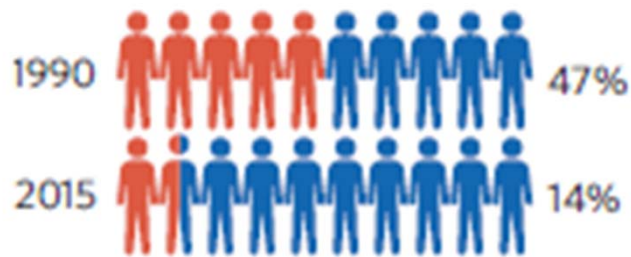
2015 Final Assessment of MDG Achievements



Poverty rates have been more than halved

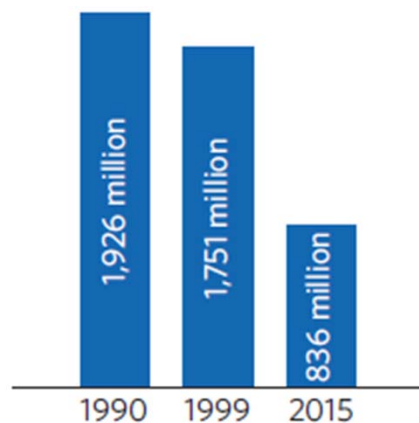
Goal: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Extreme poverty rate in developing countries



In 1990, **nearly half** of the population in the developing world lived on less than \$1.25 a day; that proportion dropped to **14 per cent** in 2015.

Global number of extreme poor



This translates to over **1 billion people** lifted out of extreme poverty.

The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has **fallen by almost half** since 1990.



2

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL
PRIMARY EDUCATION

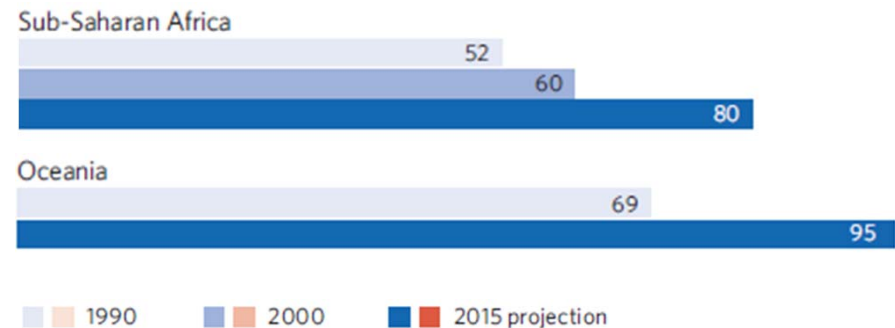
Tremendous progress has been made since 2000 in enrolling children in primary school

Goal: Achieve universal primary education

The developing regions' primary school net enrolment rate has reached **91 per cent** in 2015, up from 83 per cent in 2000.

The target is close to being reached in all regions except sub-Saharan Africa. **Greatest progress** in primary school enrolment among all developing regions **occurred in sub-Saharan Africa**.

Adjusted net enrolment rate* in primary education, sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania, 1990, 2000 and 2015 (percentage)



* Adjusted net enrolment rate is defined as the number of pupils of the official age for primary education enrolled either in primary or secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Note: 2000 figure for Oceania is not available.



The developing regions have reached gender parity in primary, secondary and tertiary education

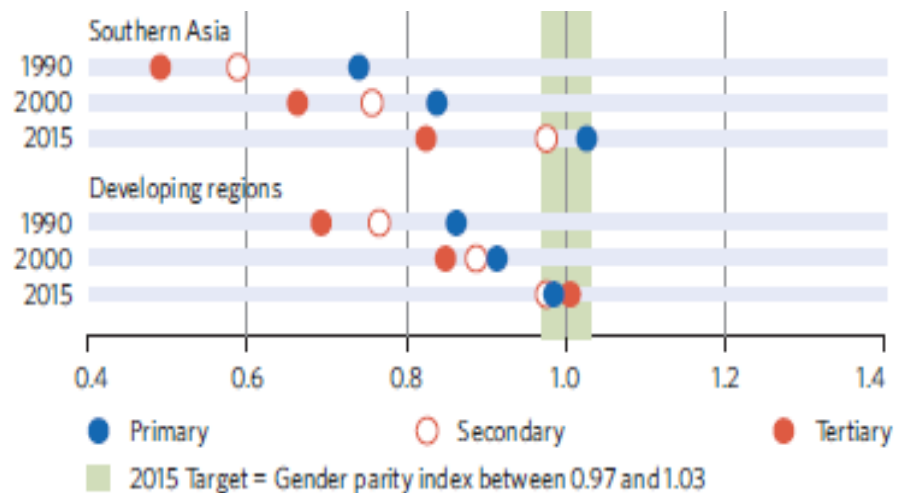
Goal: Promote gender equality and empower women

The developing regions as a whole have achieved the target to eliminate gender disparity in primary, secondary and tertiary education.

In Southern Asia, only 74 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 1990. Today, 103 girls are enrolled for every 100 boys.

Women have gained ground in parliamentary representation in nearly 90 per cent of the 174 countries with data over the past 20 years.

Gender parity index* for gross enrolment ratios in primary, secondary and tertiary education in Southern Asia and the developing regions, 1990, 2000 and 2015



* The gender parity index is defined as the ratio of the female gross enrolment ratio to the male gross enrolment ratio for each level of education.



4

REDUCE
CHILD MORTALITY

Dramatic decline in preventable child deaths is one of the most significant achievements in human history

Goal: Reduce child mortality

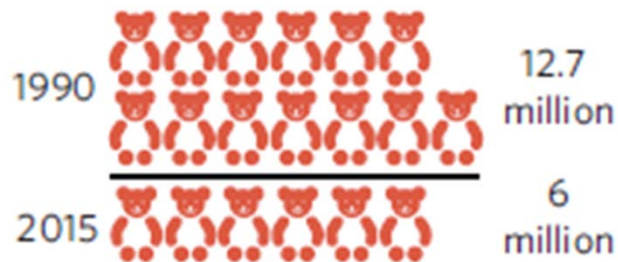


Photo: © UNICEF/Esiebo

Since the early 1990s, the rate of reduction of under-five mortality has more than tripled globally.

The global under-five mortality rate has declined by more than half, dropping from 90 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1990 and 2015.

Global number of deaths of children under five



Measles vaccination helped prevent nearly 15.6 million deaths between 2000 and 2013.



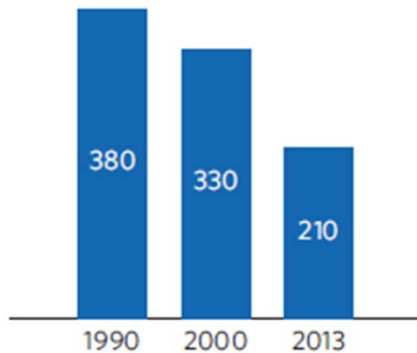
5

IMPROVE MATERNAL
HEALTH

Steady progress was made to improve maternal health

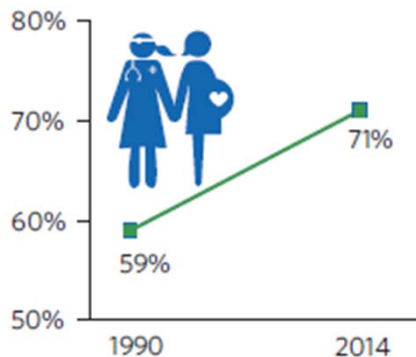
Goal: Improve maternal health

Global maternal mortality ratio
(deaths per 100,000 live births)



Since 1990, the **maternal mortality ratio has declined by 45 per cent worldwide**, and most of the reduction has occurred since 2000.

Global births attended by skilled health personnel



More than **71 per cent** of births were assisted by skilled health personnel globally in 2014, an increase from 59 per cent in 1990.



6

COMBAT HIV/AIDS,
MALARIA AND OTHER
DISEASES

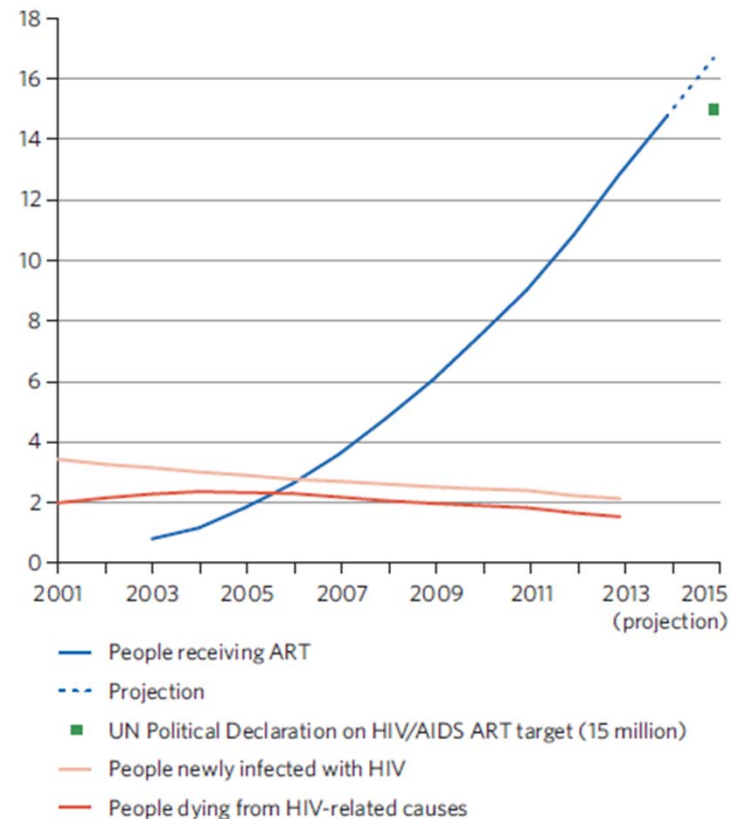
HIV infections fell in many regions of the world

Goal: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

New HIV infections fell by approximately 40 per cent between 2000 and 2013, from an estimated 3.5 million cases to 2.1 million.

By June 2014, 13.6 million people living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) globally, an immense increase from just 800,000 in 2003. ART averted 7.6 million deaths from AIDS between 1995 and 2013.

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2003-2015, number of deaths from AIDS-related causes and number of people newly infected with HIV, 2001-2013 (millions)





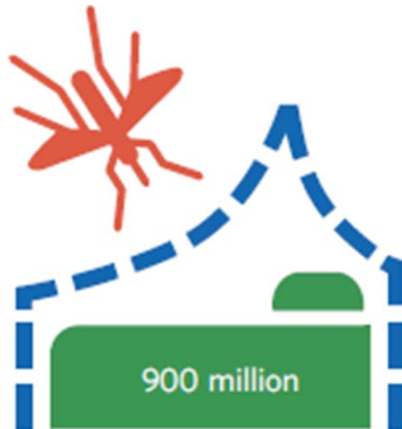
6

COMBAT HIV/AIDS,
MALARIA AND OTHER
DISEASES

Malaria and TB incidence have halted and reversed

Goal: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Number of insecticide treated mosquito nets delivered in sub-Saharan Africa, 2004–2014



Over **6.2 million malaria deaths** have been averted between 2000 and 2015, primarily of children under five years of age in sub-Saharan Africa.

More than **900 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets** were delivered to malaria-endemic countries in sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2014.

Between 2000 and 2013, tuberculosis prevention, diagnosis and treatment interventions saved an estimated **37 million lives**.



ENSURE
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY

Safe drinking water and ozone protection targets met

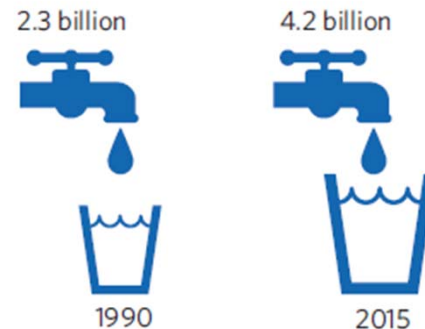
Goal: Ensure environmental sustainability

In 2015, 91% of the global population is using an improved drinking water source, up from 76% in 1990— the target was met **5 years ahead of the 2015 deadline**.

Of the **2.6 billion** people who have gained access to improved drinking water since 1990, 1.9 billion gained access to piped drinking water on premises.

Ozone-depleting substances have been virtually eliminated since 1990, and the **ozone layer is expected to recover** by the middle of this century.

1.9 billion people have gained access to piped drinking water since 1990



98% of ozone-depleting substances eliminated since 1990

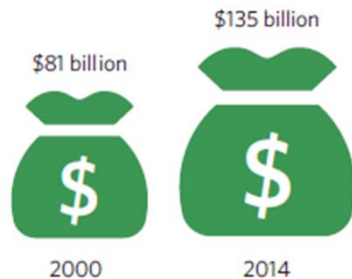




Global improvements in official development assistance, mobile-cellular subscriptions and internet penetration

Goal: Develop a global partnership for development

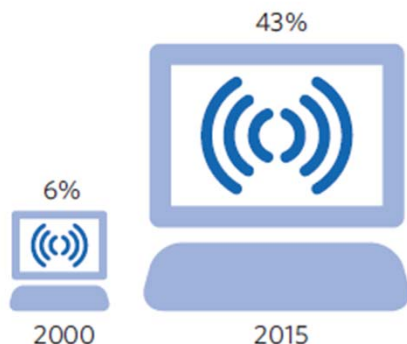
Official development assistance (ODA)



ODA increased by 66% in real terms between 2000 and 2014, reaching **\$135.2 billion**.

The number of **mobile-cellular subscriptions** has grown almost **tenfold** in the last 15 years: from 738 million to over **7 billion** (2000-2015).

Internet penetration



Internet penetration has grown from just over 6 per cent of the world's population in 2000 to 43 per cent in 2015-- translating to **3.2 billion people** linked to a global network.



Photo credit: © UNICEF/News

Millennium Development Goals: 2015 Progress Chart

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

GOAL 1 | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Reduce extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	moderate poverty	high poverty	low poverty	—	low poverty	low poverty
Productive and decent employment	large deficit	very large deficit	moderate deficit	large deficit	large deficit	large deficit	very large deficit	moderate deficit	small deficit
Reduce hunger by half	low hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger

GOAL 2 | Achieve universal primary education

Universal primary schooling	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment
-----------------------------	----------------	--------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

GOAL 3 | Promote gender equality and empower women

Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity
--	-----------------	-----------------	--------	--------	--------	-----------------	-----------------	--------	--------

Leaving no one behind

Gender inequality persists

Women continue to face discrimination in access to work, economic assets and participation in private and public decision-making.

Women are also more likely to live in poverty than men.

Only one in five national parliament members are women.



Photo: ©Tran Thi Hoa/World Bank

Big gaps exist between the poorest and the richest; between rural and urban areas



Photo: © UNICEF/Romenzi

Children in the poorest households are **four times as likely to be out of school** as those in the richest households.

Under-five mortality rates are almost **twice as high for children in the poorest households** as for children in the richest.

About **50 per cent of people living in rural areas lack improved sanitation facilities**, compared to only 18 per cent of people in urban areas.

Climate change and environmental degradation undermine progress achieved

Global emissions of carbon dioxide have increased by **over 50 per cent** since 1990.

Water scarcity affects 40 per cent of people in the world and is projected to increase.

Overexploitation of marine fish stocks led to **declines in the percentage of stocks within safe biological limits**, down from 90 per cent in 1974 to 71 per cent in 2011.



Photo: © UN Photo/Ky Chung

Conflicts remain the biggest threat to human development



Photo: ©Jodi Hilton/IRIN

By the end of 2014, conflicts had forced almost **60 million people** to abandon their homes—the highest level recorded since the Second World War.

Every day, **42,000 people on average are forcibly displaced** and compelled to seek protection due to conflicts, almost four times the 2010 number of 11,000.

Fragile and conflict-affected countries typically have the **highest poverty rates**.

Millions of poor people still live in poverty and hunger, without access to basic services

About 800 million people still live in extreme poverty and suffer from hunger.

Almost half of global workers are still working in vulnerable conditions.

About 16,000 children die each day before celebrating their fifth birthday, mostly from preventable causes.

1 in 3 people (2.4 billion) still use unimproved sanitation facilities— 946 million people still practise open defecation.

880 million people are estimated to be living in slum-like conditions.

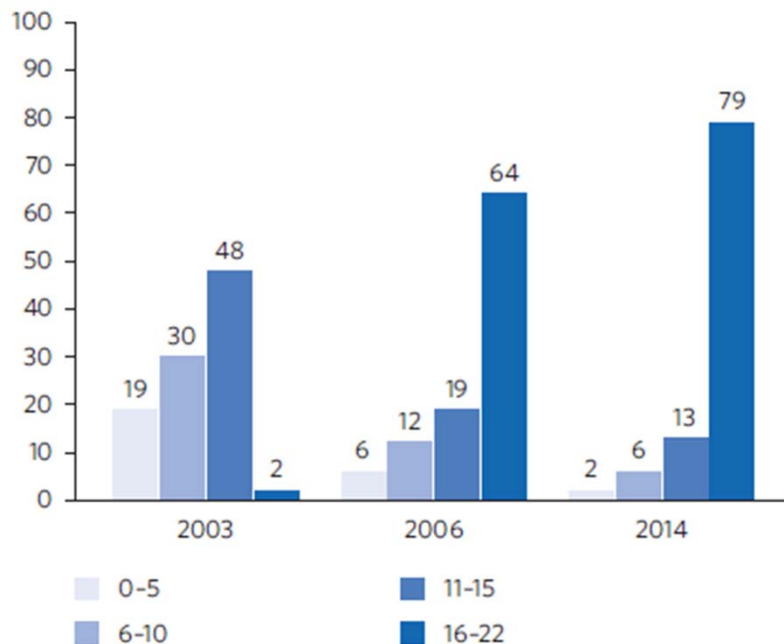


Photo: ©Kaori Kobayashi/UNDP Picture This

Transitioning from the MDGs to the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Sustainable data for sustainable development

Proportion of countries and territories in the developing regions with at least two data points for 22 selected MDG indicators, 2003, 2006 and 2014 (percentage)



The monitoring of the MDGs taught us that data are an indispensable element of the development agenda – **What gets measured gets done**

Better, faster, more disaggregated data are needed for the post-2015 development agenda

Strong political commitment and significantly increased resources will be needed to meet the data demand for the new development agenda



Momentum to transition to the post-2015 development agenda

A bold new agenda is on the horizon—to better meet human needs and the requirements of **economic transformation**, while **protecting the environment**, **ensuring peace** and realizing **human rights**.

Global action works-- the successes of these past 15 years prove this. It is the only way to ensure that the new development agenda **leaves no one behind**.

“Reflecting on the MDGs and looking ahead to the next fifteen years, **there is no question that we can deliver** on our shared responsibility to put an end to poverty, leave no one behind and **create a world of dignity for all.**” --- UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon



"2015 is a milestone year. We will complete the Millennium Development Goals. We are forging a bold vision for sustainable development, including a set of sustainable development goals. And we are aiming for a new, universal climate agreement."

— UN SECRETARY-GENERAL BAN KI-MOON

<http://mdgs.un.org>

