



# Progress on the Millennium Development Goals January 23, 2011

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# UNA-USA Goals

We are dedicated to educating, inspiring and mobilizing Americans to support the principles and vital work of the UN, strengthening the UN system, promoting positive US involvement UN system and achieving the goals of the UN Charter.





# Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

At the Millennium Summit in September 2000, 182 world leaders adopted the UN Millennium Declaration, committing all member nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of eight targets, with a deadline of 2015, known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).



## MDGS (CONT.)

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.



# MDG SUMMIT September 2010





# Eight MDGs



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. Develop a global partnership for **development**

## Regional groupings

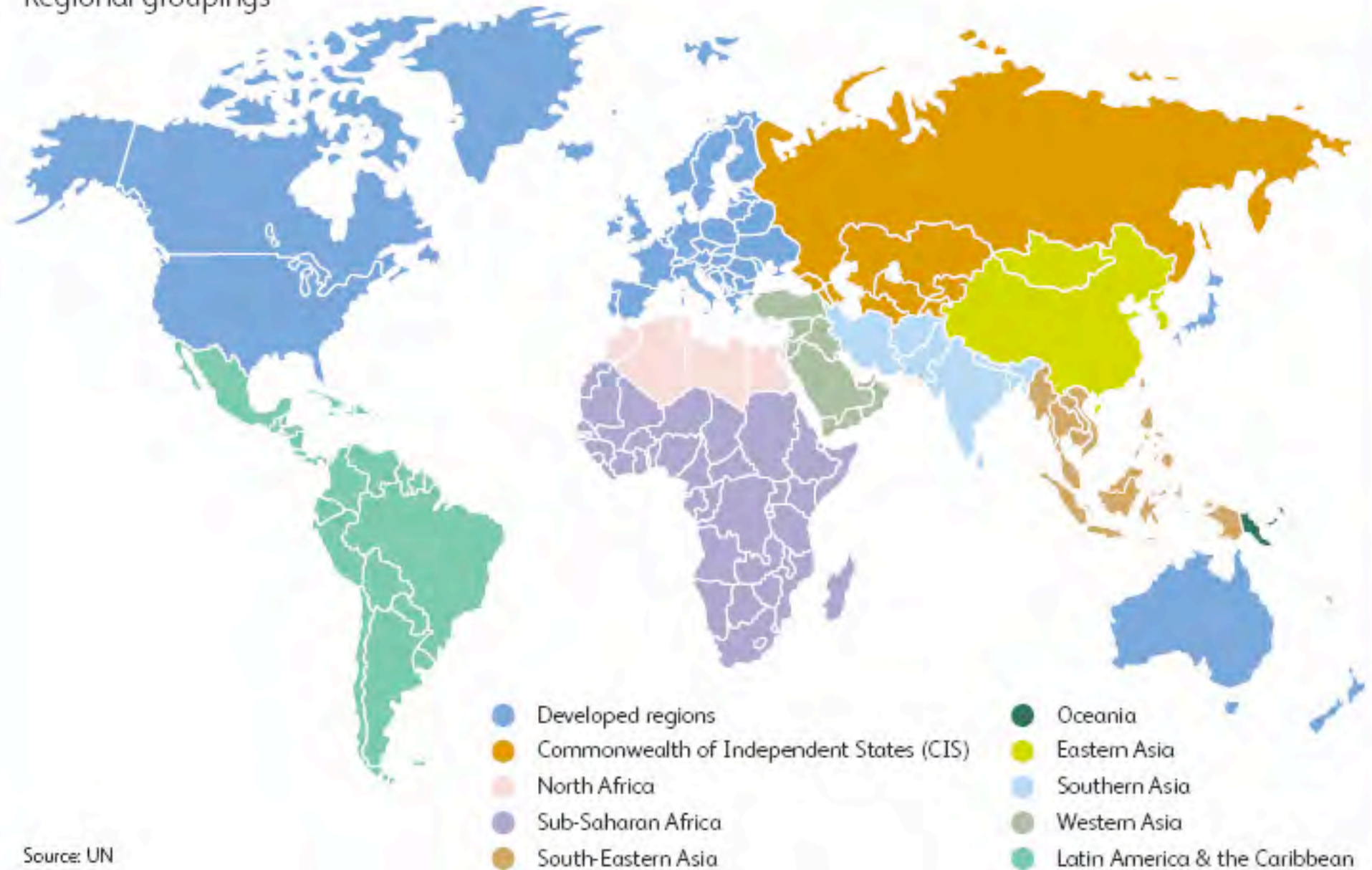


Figure 1.5 – UN regional country groupings





# MDG GOAL #1

## *Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger*

### Target:

Reduce by half the number of people who live on less than a dollar a day.

### Target:

Reduce by half the number of people who suffer from hunger.





# MDG Goal 1 Progress



The global economic crisis has slowed progress, but the world is **still on track** to meet the poverty reduction target.

Between 1995 & 2005, the proportion of **people in developing regions living on less than a \$1.25 a day** reduced from **46% to 27%**.

**Progress to end hunger** has been stymied in most regions and we **will miss this target**.

The proportion of undernourished population in developing regions went **from 20% in 1990-92 to 16% in 2005-07**



## MDG GOAL #2



## *Achieve universal primary education*

### Target:

Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling.





# MDG Goal 2 Progress



**Hope dims for universal education** by 2015, even as many poor countries make tremendous strides.

Between 1999 & 2008, the rate of **enrolment in developing regions** went from **82% to 89%**.

**Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia** are home to the vast majority of children out of school.

**Rural and poor** children are much **more likely** to be out of school.



## MDG GOAL #3



### *Promote gender equality & empower women*

#### Target:

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and at all levels by 2015.





# MDG Goal 3 Progress



**For girls** in some regions, **education remains elusive**. Secondary and Tertiary education have even larger gaps in girls to boys enrolment rates. Between 1999 and 2008, girls' primary school enrolment in relation to boys in developing regions improved from **91% to 96%**. Steep **challenges remain in Oceania, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Western Asia**.

In the developing world, men outnumber women in paid employment and **women are largely relegated to more vulnerable forms of employment**. In 2009, 65% of women and 57% of men in work such as export-oriented and temporary jobs.

In 2008-10 in developed world, **women** represent **32 % of top level jobs** and **24% of seats** in lower houses and parliaments.



# MDG GOAL #4



## *Reduce child mortality*

### Target:

Reduce the mortality rate of children under five by two thirds.





# MDG Goal 4 Progress



Child deaths are falling, but **not quickly enough to reach the target.**

Between 1990 and 2008, the under-five **mortality rate** per 1,000 live births in developing regions **fell from 100 to 72**. Sub-Saharan Africa still accounted for half the **8.8 million deaths in children under five** worldwide in 2008.

Revitalizing **efforts against pneumonia and diarrhea**, while bolstering nutrition, **could save millions of lives.**





# MDG GOAL #5

## *Improve maternal health*



Target:  
Reduce the maternal mortality rate by three quarters.





# MDG Goal 5 Progress



We are **not on track** to meet this goal. **Over 400,000** mothers still die in childbirth each year.

Most maternal **death in childbirth is avoidable**, but **lack of skilled care** is common. Between 1990 and 2008, the **proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel** in the developing regions **rose from 53% to 63%** and the proportion attended at least once during pregnancy went from 64% to 80%.

Young Mothers. **Lack of education and poverty contribute to high adolescent (15 to 19) birth rates** (1998/2008 up to 200 per 1000 live births) and risks. Contraceptive use in developing regions is up to 62%



# MDG GOAL #6



## *Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria & other diseases*

### Target:

Stop and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

### Target:

Stop and reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.





# MDG Goal 6 Progress



The **spread of HIV appears to have stabilized** in most regions and more people are surviving longer. **35 million people are living with HIV.** Between 2005 and 2008 the developing region population living with HIV who receive **antiretroviral therapy** has risen from **16% to 42%**.

Expanded use of insecticide-treated **bed nets** and procurement of more **effective antimalarial drugs** is slowly reducing the malaria cases.

Tuberculosis remains the second leading killer after HIV. Between 1990 and 2008, the number of **TB deaths** went **down from 38 to 25 per 100,000 population** in developing regions.



# MDG GOAL #7

## *Ensure environmental sustainability*



### Target:

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

### Target:

By 2015 reduce by half the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

### Target:

Achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.





# MDG Goal 7 Progress



- The world is **warming** up.
- World **emissions of CO2** have increased from 22 billion metric tons per year in 1990 to 30 billion metric tons in 2007 – a **35% increase**.
- The **rate of deforestation** shows signs of decreasing, but is still alarmingly **high**.
- We have missed the 2010 target for **biodiversity loss** – 17,000 species are threatened with extinction – with potentially grave consequences.
- World is **on track** to meet the **drinking water** target.
- Sanitation 2015 target is out of reach** – In 2008, 48% of the population of the developing regions practice open defecation.
- Between 1990 and 2010, **slum population** in developing regions has **grown** to 800 million, while down to 33% from 46% of urban population.



# MDG GOAL #8

## *Develop a global partnership for development*



### Target:

Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—nationally and internationally.

### Target:

Address the least developed countries' special needs. This includes tariff- and quota-free access for their exports, enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries, cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction.



## GOAL #8 (CONT.)

### *Develop a global partnership for development*



Target:

Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing states.

Target:

Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term.

Target:

In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth.

Target:

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

Target:

In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies—especially information and communication technologies.





# MDG Goal 8 Progress



Between 2000 and 2009, Official **Development Assistance** has risen from **\$52 to \$120 Billion**.

But developed countries pledged **donations have not been funded**.

Developing regions gaining **more access** to developed **markets**.

From 2000 to 2008, portion of developing country export revenues to **debt service fell from 13% to 3%**.

From 2000 to 2009, **cell phones** grew from **7% to 70%** and **internet** use from **5% to 25%** worldwide, but poor regions have slower services.



“The time is always right to do what is right.”



Martin Luther King, Jr.