



**E0321**

**Sustainable development**

**- global challenges and Aspects**



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RECETOX Center

Faculty of Science  
Masaryk University

# Where are you from?





1972

# Development of society

– what does it mean?

# V Česku se žije líp než v USA, v kvalitě života jsme 24. ze 149 zemí

18. září 2019 7:17, aktualizováno 8:42



Česko je v kvalitě života podle nového indexu společnosti Deloitte na 24. místě. Společnost sestavuje žebříček ze 149 hodnocených zemí. Oproti loňsku si Česká republika polepšila o dvě příčky, je i před USA. Prvenství udrželo Norsko, na druhé místo poskočilo Dánsko, bronz obhájilo Švýcarsko. Nejhůř se žije lidem v Africe.



ilustrační snímek | foto: Jan Pešek, MF DNES

Na konci hodnocení se umístily africké státy Čad či Středoafriická republika a poslední je Jižní Súdán. Žebříček sestavuje společnost [Deloitte](#) každoročně s

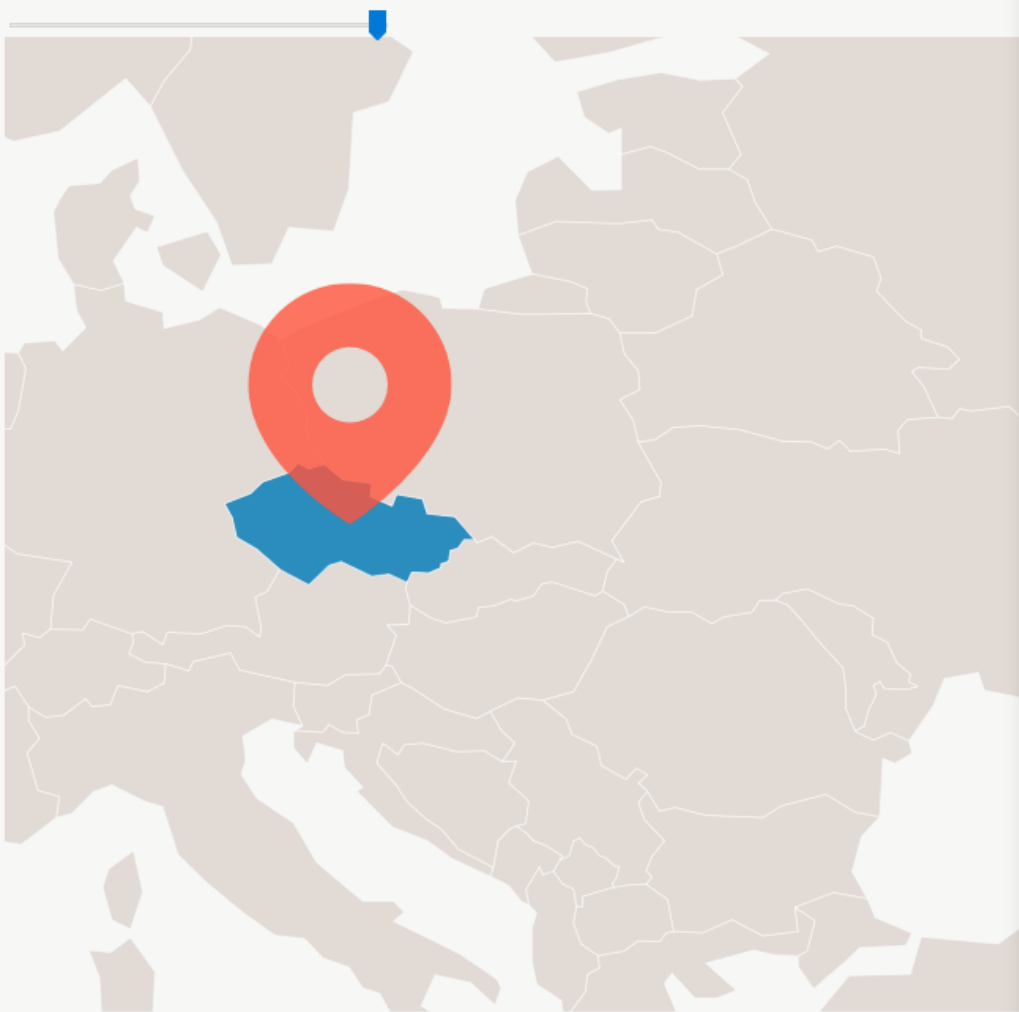
Reklama

19/10/2019 O<sub>2</sub> arena

ČESKÝ  
**MEZIDAN**  
S IMPULSEM



Czech Republic



## SOCIAL PROGRESS SUMMARY



### Czech Republic

Score

Rank

84.36

24

[See scorecard](#)

#### Dimensions



#### Highest component scores

Water and Sanitation	99.71
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.11
Shelter	97.34
Access to Basic Knowledge	96.77
Personal Rights	92.71

#### Lowest component scores

Inclusiveness	59.85
Access to Advanced Education	64.60
Environmental Quality	72.88
Health and Wellness	78.27
Personal Freedom and Choice	81.74

[See scorecard](#)

<> Embed

Download map

Social Progress Tier



incomplete



# Czech Republic ▾

Social Progress Index  
GDP PPP per capita


score/value  
**84.36/100**  
\$33,414

rank  
24/149  
30/149



The scorecard highlights a country's relative strengths and relative weaknesses compared to 15 peer countries with a similar GDP per capita. Elements of the Social Progress Index are marked with a blue dot where the country performs comparatively well, a red dot where it performs relatively poorly, a yellow dot where its performance is average for its peer group, and a gray dot when there isn't sufficient data to make a judgment. Elements marked with a blue ring are areas where the country slightly over-performs while areas where the country slightly under-performs are marked with a red ring.

	score/ value	rank	strength/ weakness		score/ value	rank	strength/ weakness		score/ value	rank	strength/ weakness
<b>Basic Human Needs</b>	<b>95.85</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>Foundations of Wellbeing</b>	<b>82.52</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>74.72</b>	<b>24</b>	
<b>Nutrition and Basic Medical Care</b>	<b>98.11</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>Access to Basic Knowledge</b>	<b>96.77</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>Personal Rights</b>	<b>92.71</b>	<b>30</b>	
Undernourishment	2.50	1		Adult literacy rate	99.00	1		Political rights	36.00	31	
Maternal mortality rate	5.42	15		Primary school enrollment	No data			Freedom of expression	0.93	27	
Child mortality rate	3.30	12		Secondary school enrollment	91.00	33		Freedom of religion	3.46	79	
Child stunting	3.77	26		Gender parity in secondary enrollment	1.01	1		Access to justice	0.95	21	
Deaths from infectious diseases	18.36	27		Access to quality education	3.75	9		Property rights for women	4.88	7	
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	<b>99.71</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>Access to Information and Communications</b>	<b>82.15</b>	<b>43</b>		<b>Personal Freedom and Choice</b>	<b>81.74</b>	<b>21</b>	
Access to at least basic drinking water	99.88	27		Mobile telephone subscriptions	119.01	1		Vulnerable employment	13.91	45	
Access to piped water	99.88	21		Internet users	78.72	36		Early marriage	0.00	1	
Access to at least basic sanitation facilities	99.13	26		Access to online governance	0.62	85		Satisfied demand for contraception	85.20	22	
Rural open defecation	0.00	1		Media censorship	3.48	29		Corruption	59.00	33	
<b>Shelter</b>	<b>97.34</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>Health and Wellness</b>	<b>78.27</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>Inclusiveness</b>	<b>59.85</b>	<b>37</b>	
Access to electricity	100.00	1		Life expectancy at 60	22.12	47		Acceptance of gays and lesbians	43.59	38	
Quality of electricity supply	6.50	17		Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases	295.47	50		Discrimination and violence against minorities	4.80	47	
Household air pollution attributable deaths	0.96	44		Access to essential services	88.61	29		Equality of political power by gender	2.24	57	
Access to clean fuels and technology for cooking	97.13	42		Access to quality healthcare	3.53	21		Equality of political power by socioeconomic position	2.57	42	
<b>Personal Safety</b>	<b>88.25</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>Environmental Quality</b>	<b>72.88</b>	<b>50</b>		Equality of political power by social group	3.05	32	
Property crime rate	0.61	11		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	27.47	76		<b>Access to Advanced Education</b>	<b>64.60</b>	<b>10</b>	
Perceived criminality	2.00	8		Greenhouse gas emissions	396.16	67		Years of tertiary schooling	2.93	47	
Political killings and torture	0.95	15		Biome protection	17.00	1		Women's average years in school	12.60	16	
Traffic deaths	7.74	30						Globally ranked universities	16.00	28	
								Percent of tertiary students enrolled in globally ranked universities	65.00	5	



# Which global social challenges do you consider the most urgent?

- Access to Basic Knowledge
- Nutrition and Basic Medical Care
- Personal Rights
- Personal Freedom and Choice
- Environmental Quality
- Water and Sanitation
- Access to Advanced Education
- Personal Safety
- Inclusiveness
- Water and Sanitation
- Access to Information and Communications
- Shelter



[Home](#) >

The Millennium Development Goals

# Eight Goals for 2015



**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



# 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

The Millennium Development Goals Report  
2015



Photo: © UNICEF/Syed Altaf Ahmad



THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GLOBAL ANTI-POVERTY PUSH IN HISTORY.

AS WE APPROACH THE 2015 TARGET DATE OF THE MDGs, LET'S RALLY OUR WORLD TO STEP UP **#MDGMOMENTUM**

**MDG1**



ERADICATE  
EXTREME POVERTY  
AND HUNGER



**EXTREME  
POVERTY**

RATES HAVE BEEN

**CUT IN  
HALF** SINCE 1990

**LET'S  
STEP  
UP**

**WORLD  
WIDE**

**1 IN 8 REMAIN  
PEOPLE HUNGRY**

**SHARE**

**#MDGMOMENTUM**

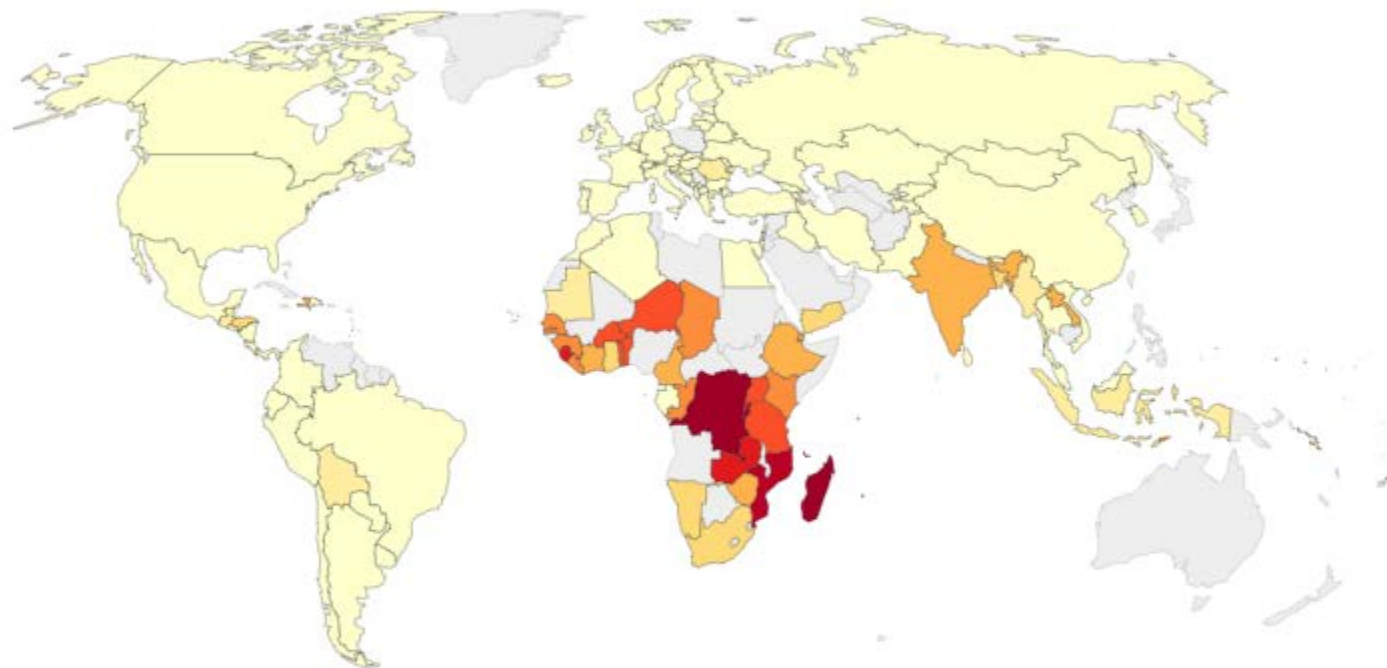
WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!



# Share of the population living in extreme poverty, 2017



Extreme poverty is defined as living with per capita household consumption below 1.90 international dollars per day (in 2011 PPP prices). International dollars are adjusted for inflation and for price differences across countries.



Source: World Bank

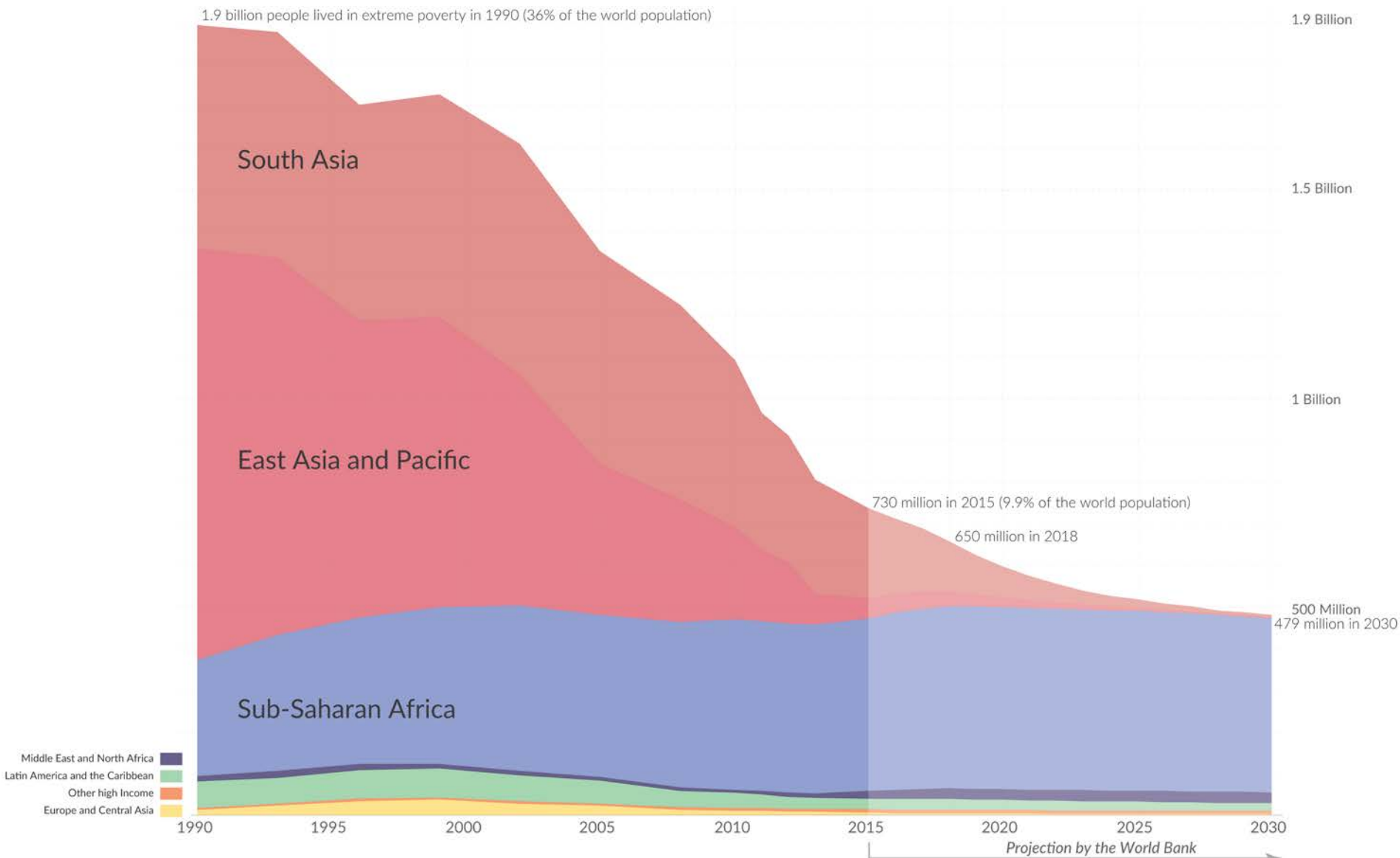
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▶ 1977 ■ 2017 CHART MAP DATA SOURCES    



# The number of people in extreme poverty – including projections to 2030

Extreme poverty is defined by the 'international poverty line' as living on less than \$1.90/day. This is measured by adjusting for price changes over time and for price differences between countries (PPP adjustment). From 2015 to 2030 the World Bank's projections are shown.



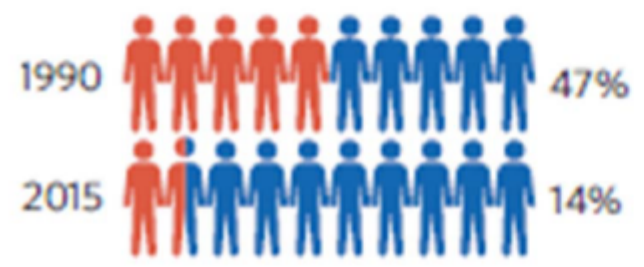
Data source: World Bank data from 1990 to 2015. The projections from 2015 to 2030 are published in the World Bank report *Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018*. This is a visualization from OurWorldinData.org, where you find data and research on how the world is changing. Licensed under CC-BY by the author Max Roser.



# Poverty rates have been more than halved

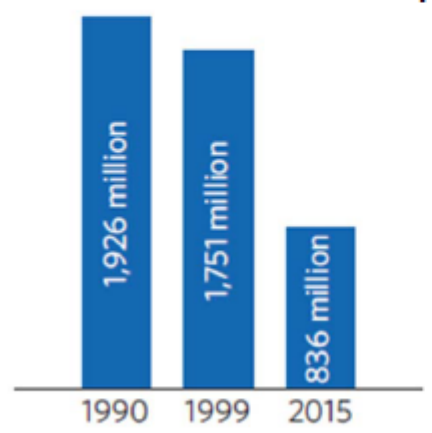
## Goal: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

### 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.

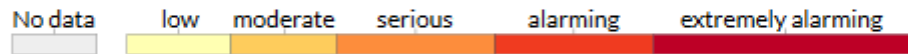
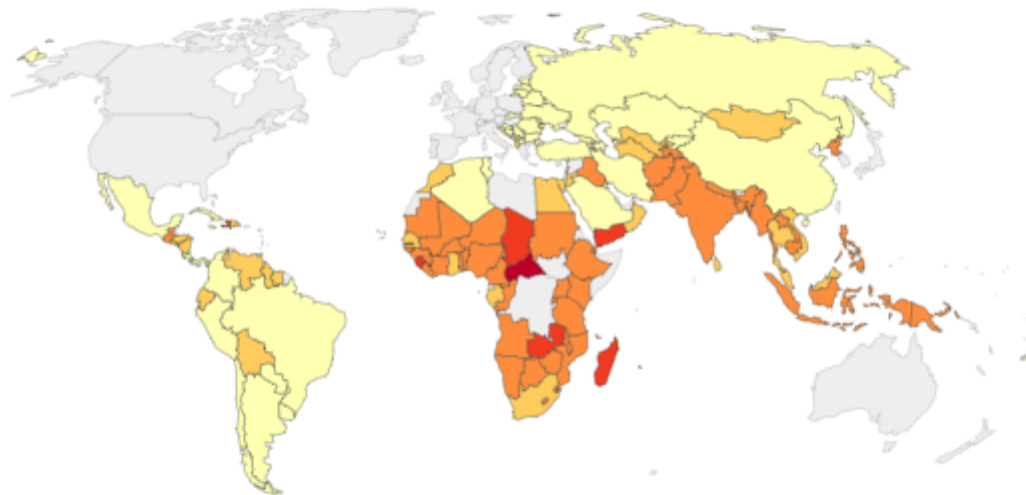
The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has **fallen by almost half** since 1990.

# Not enough of food

## Global Hunger Index, 2018

Our World  
in Data

The Global Hunger Index (GHI) used to track hunger globally and nationally. The index score comprises of four key hunger indicators: prevalence of undernourishment in the total population; childhood wasting; childhood stunting; and child mortality. This calculation results in GHI scores on a 100-point scale where 0 is the best score (no hunger) and 100 the worst. A score  $\geq 50$  is defined as 'extremely alarming'; 35-50 as 'alarming'; 20-35 as 'serious'; 10-20 as 'moderate' and  $< 10$  as 'low'.



Source: International Food Policy Research Institute (2018)

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CHART

MAP

DATA

SOURCES





When poll is active, respond at **Pollev.com/lindan443**

Text **LINDAN443** to **+420 736 350 959** once to join

# Can be obesity considered a global issue as serious as hunger?

Yes

No

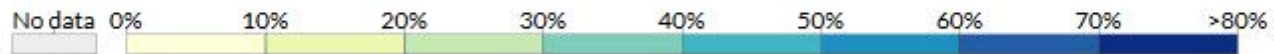
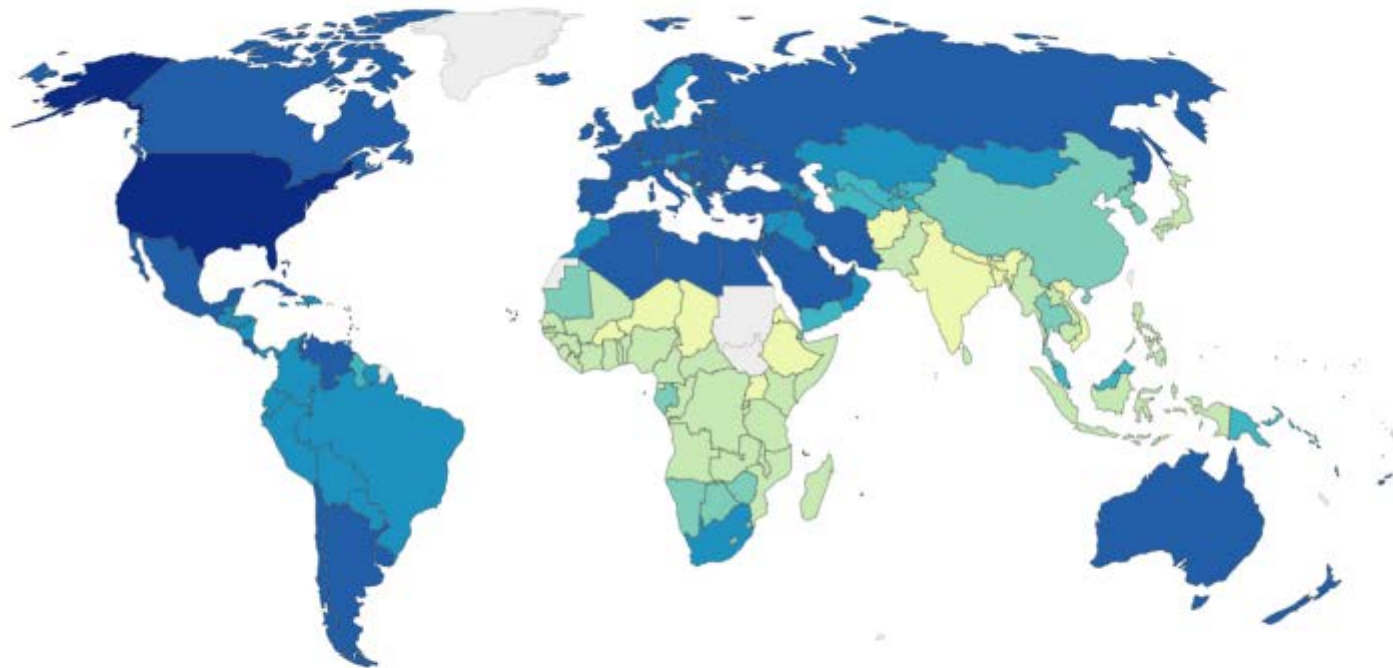


# To much of food

## Share of adults that are overweight or obese, 2016

Our World  
in Data

Being overweight is defined as having a body-mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25. Obesity is defined by a BMI greater than or equal to 30. BMI is a person's weight in kilograms divided by his or her height in metres squared.



Source: WHO, Global Health Observatory

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1975 2016 CHART MAP DATA SOURCES [Download] [Share] [Settings] [Fullscreen]

# Global report: Obesity bigger health crisis than hunger

By Danielle Dellorto, CNN

December 14, 2012 -- Updated 1041 GMT (1841 HKT)



Nearly 500 researchers from 50 countries looked at 20 years of health data for the Global Burden of Disease

## STORY HIGHLIGHTS

- The Global Burden of Disease Report reveals a massive shift in health trends
- Worldwide, obesity has increased 82% in the last two decades
- Diseases like stroke and heart

**(CNN)** -- Obesity is a bigger health crisis globally than the leading cause of disabilities around the world, according to a new report published Thursday in the British medical journal *Lancet*.

Nearly 500 researchers from 50 countries compared data from 1990 through 2010 for the *Global Burden of Disease* report, which shows a massive shift in global health

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## Obesity killing three times as many as malnutrition

Obesity is now killing triple the number of people who die from malnutrition as it claims more than three million lives a year worldwide, according to a landmark study.



Increasing prosperity has led to expanding waistslines in countries from Colombia to Kazakhstan, as people eat more and get less everyday exercise Photo: PA

By Stephen Adams, Medical Correspondent

5:00PM GMT 13 Dec 2012

204 Comments

With the exception of sub-Saharan Africa, eating too much is now a more serious risk to the health of populations than eating poorly, found the *Global Burden of Disease* study, published in a special edition of *The Lancet*.

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THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GLOBAL ANTI-POVERTY PUSH IN HISTORY.

**MDG2**



ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

# PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT

IN DEVELOPING REGIONS HAS

REACHED **90%**



**LET'S STEP UP**

**57 MILLION** CHILDREN REMAIN OUT OF SCHOOL

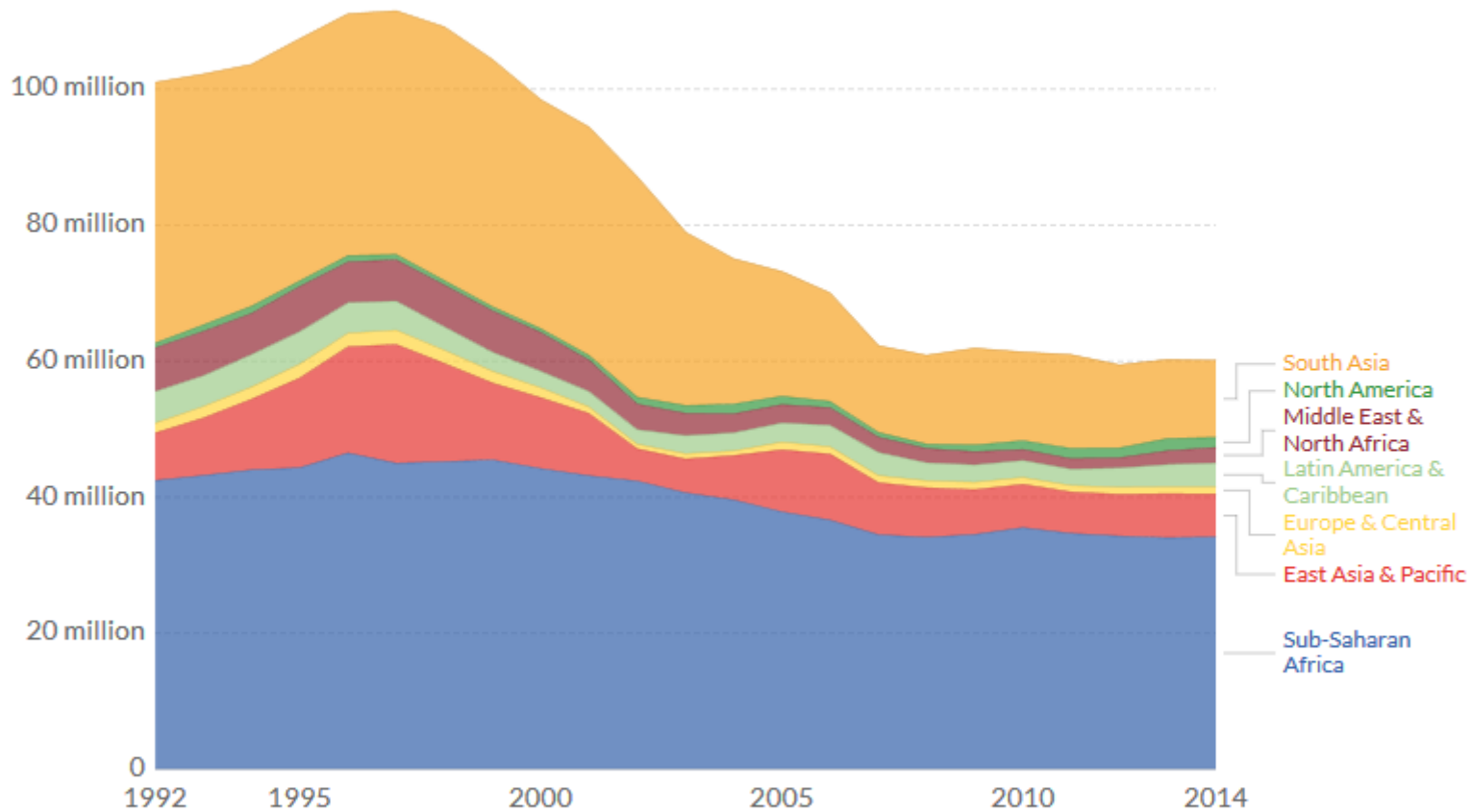
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# Out-of-school children of primary school age by world region

Children in the official primary school age range who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools.



Source: World Bank

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Relative

CHART

DATA

SOURCES





2

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL  
PRIMARY EDUCATION

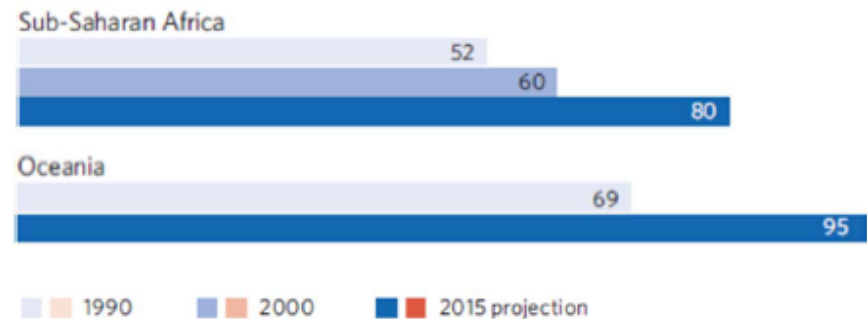
## Tremendous progress has been made since 2000 in enrolling children in primary school

### 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.



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**MDG3**



PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

...→ THE WORLD HAS

**ACHIEVED EQUALITY**

**IN PRIMARY EDUCATION**  
BETWEEN GIRLS AND BOYS

IN MANY COUNTRIES

**WOMEN STILL FACE DISCRIMINATION**

IN ACCESS TO EDUCATION, WORK AND PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING.

**LET'S STEP UP**

**SHARE**

**#MDGMOMENTUM**  
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PROMOTE GENDER  
EQUALITY AND  
EMPOWER WOMEN

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

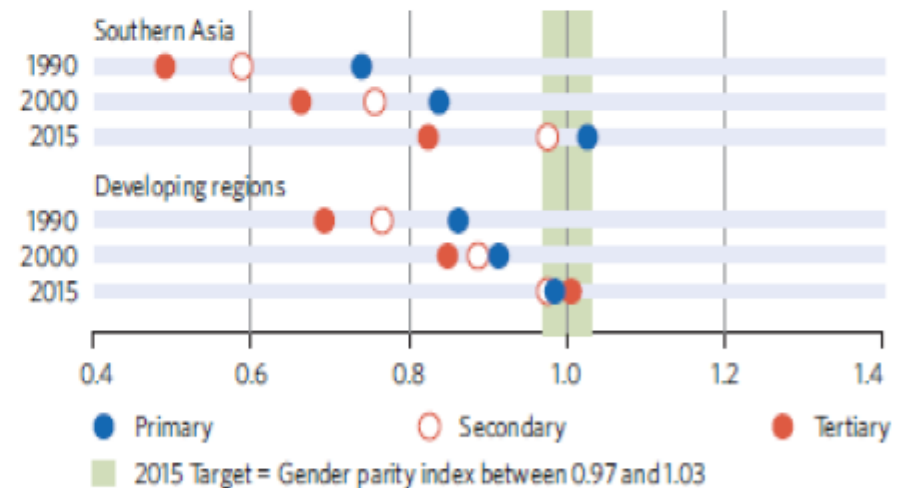
### Goal: Promote gender equality and empower women

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.



HE NAMED ME  
**MALALA**





THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GLOBAL ANTI-POVERTY PUSH IN HISTORY.

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**MDG4**



REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

**14,000 FEWER**

**CHILDREN DIE EACH DAY** THAN IN 1990

**LET'S STEP UP**

**6.9 MILLION CHILDREN**

**STILL DIE**

BEFORE THEIR FIFTH BIRTHDAY EACH YEAR

**SHARE**

**#MDGMOMENTUM** WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!



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.

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

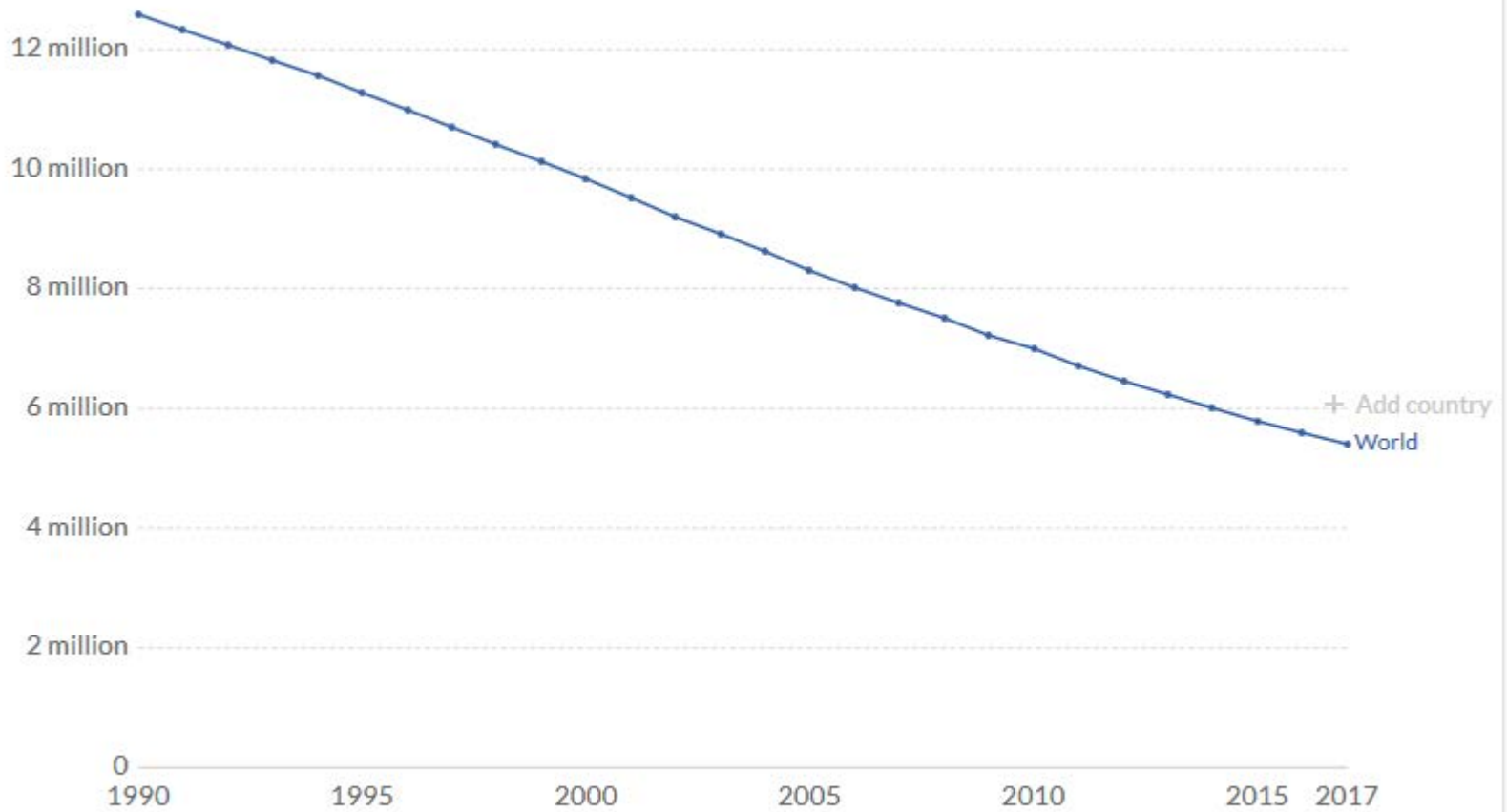
### Global number of deaths of children under five





# Number of child deaths

Number of deaths of children under five years old.



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

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▶ 1990  2017

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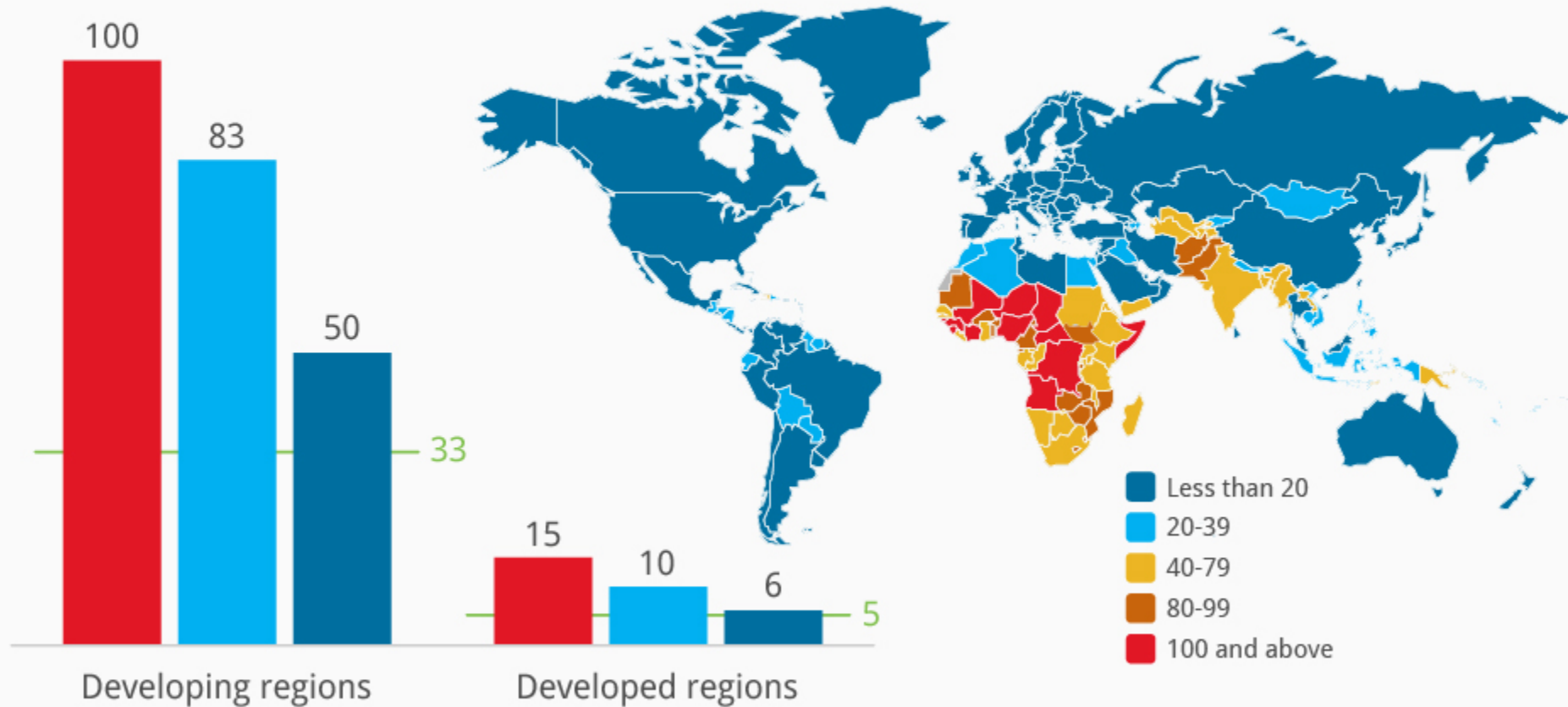
# Child Mortality Remains a Key Concern in Developing Regions

Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1990 2000 2013

Millenium Development Goal 2015

Under-five mortality rate 2013



Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

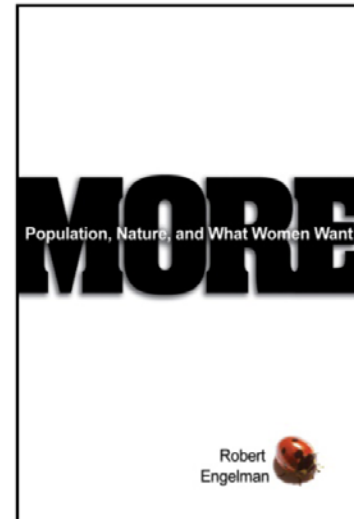
# Child mortality – „natural“ solution of population growth??

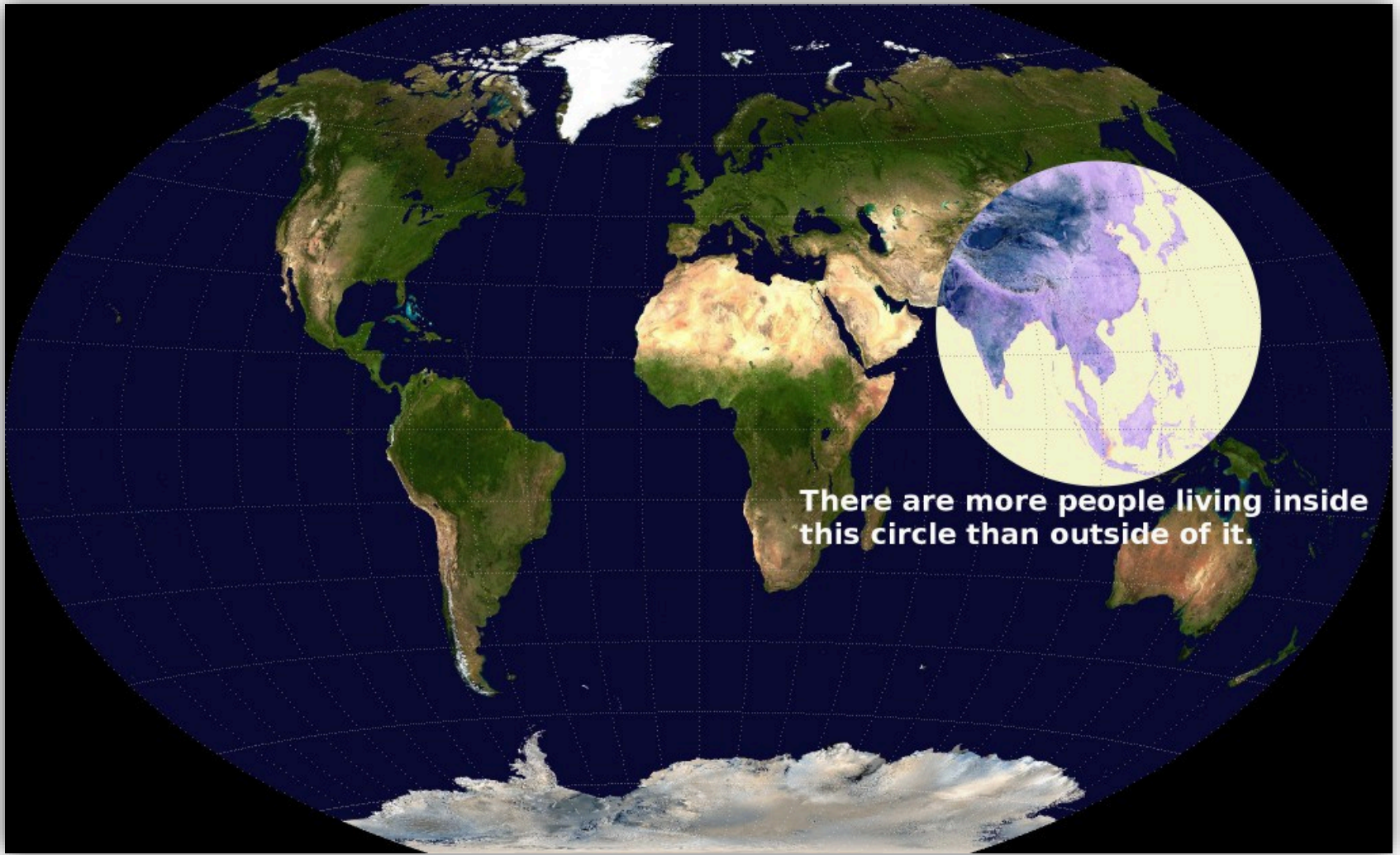
- in past ages, high infant mortality, diseases and wars prevented the population growth

*Women don't want **more** children,  
but **more for** their children (R. Engelman)*

## One-child policy (China)

- 1979 - 2015
- circa 400 million children not born
- ethical and socio-economical consequences
- *was it really necessary?*





**There are more people living inside  
this circle than outside of it.**

# Miracle in Bangladesh (and elsewhere)...

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## The population paradox

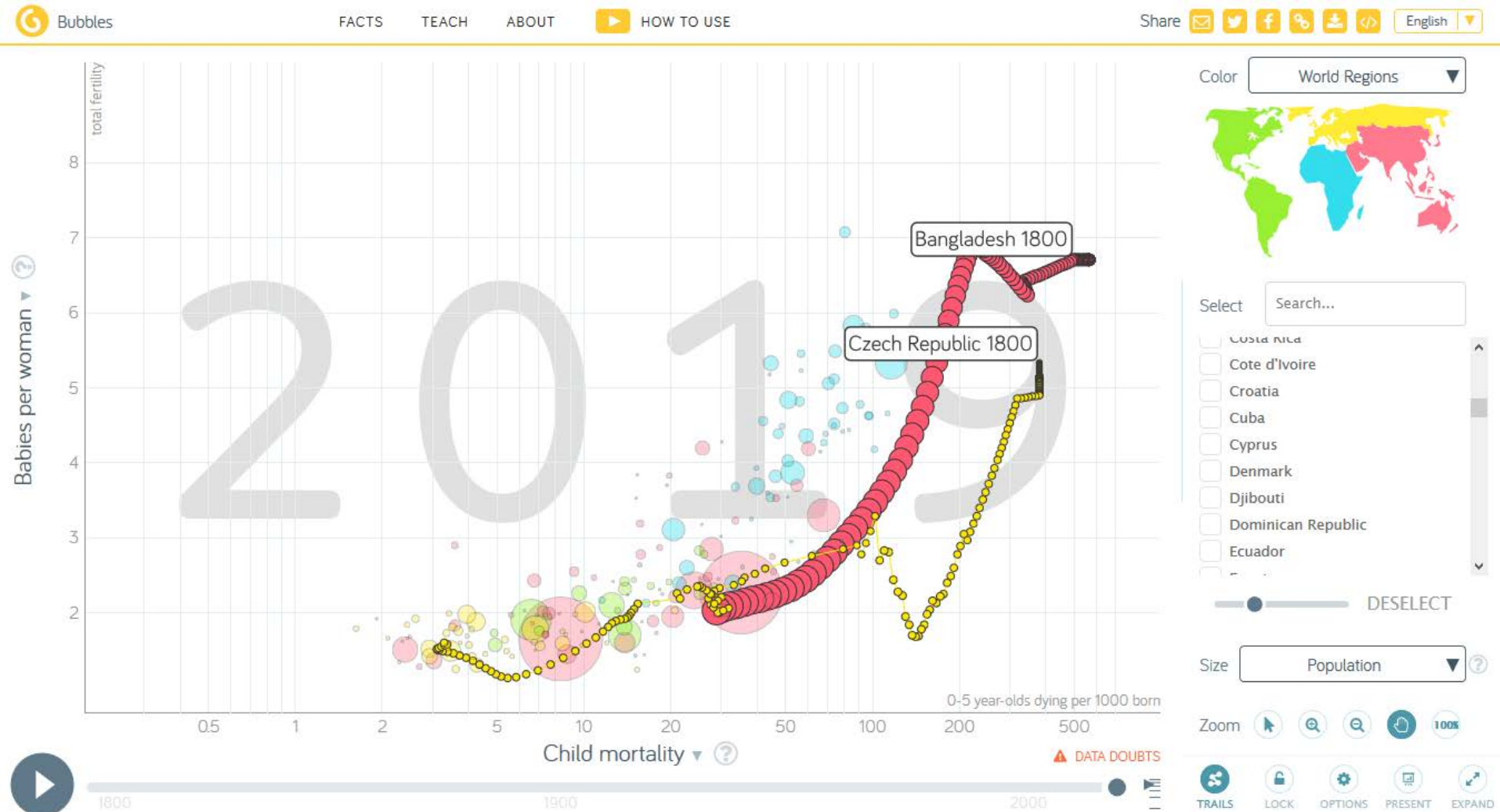


| COMMENT 19 November 2008

By [Debora Mackenzie](#)

happen in China). Nearly two-thirds of couples in poor countries now use birth control, and not because some patriarchal westerner told them to. In the 1970s, the government of Bangladesh offered people in the Matlab region low-cost contraceptive supplies and advice. Birth rates promptly fell well below neighbouring regions. So Bangladesh extended the service nationally and its birth rate plummeted from six children per woman to three. Given the choice, people want fewer children.

# Miracle in Bangladesh (and elsewhere)...





# Child mortality – „natural“ solution of population growth??

- dříve vysoká novorozenecká úmrtnost, nemoci a války

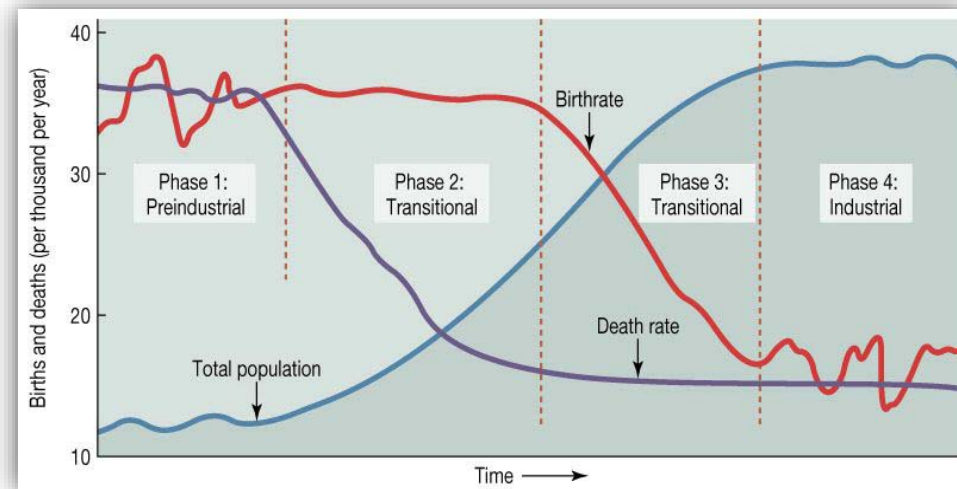
*Women don't want **more** children,  
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## One-child policy (China)

- 1979 - 2015
- circa 400 million children not born
- ethical and socio-economical consequences
- *was it really necessary?*

## „Voluntary“ One-child policy

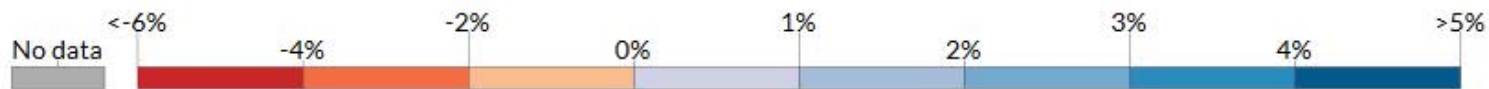
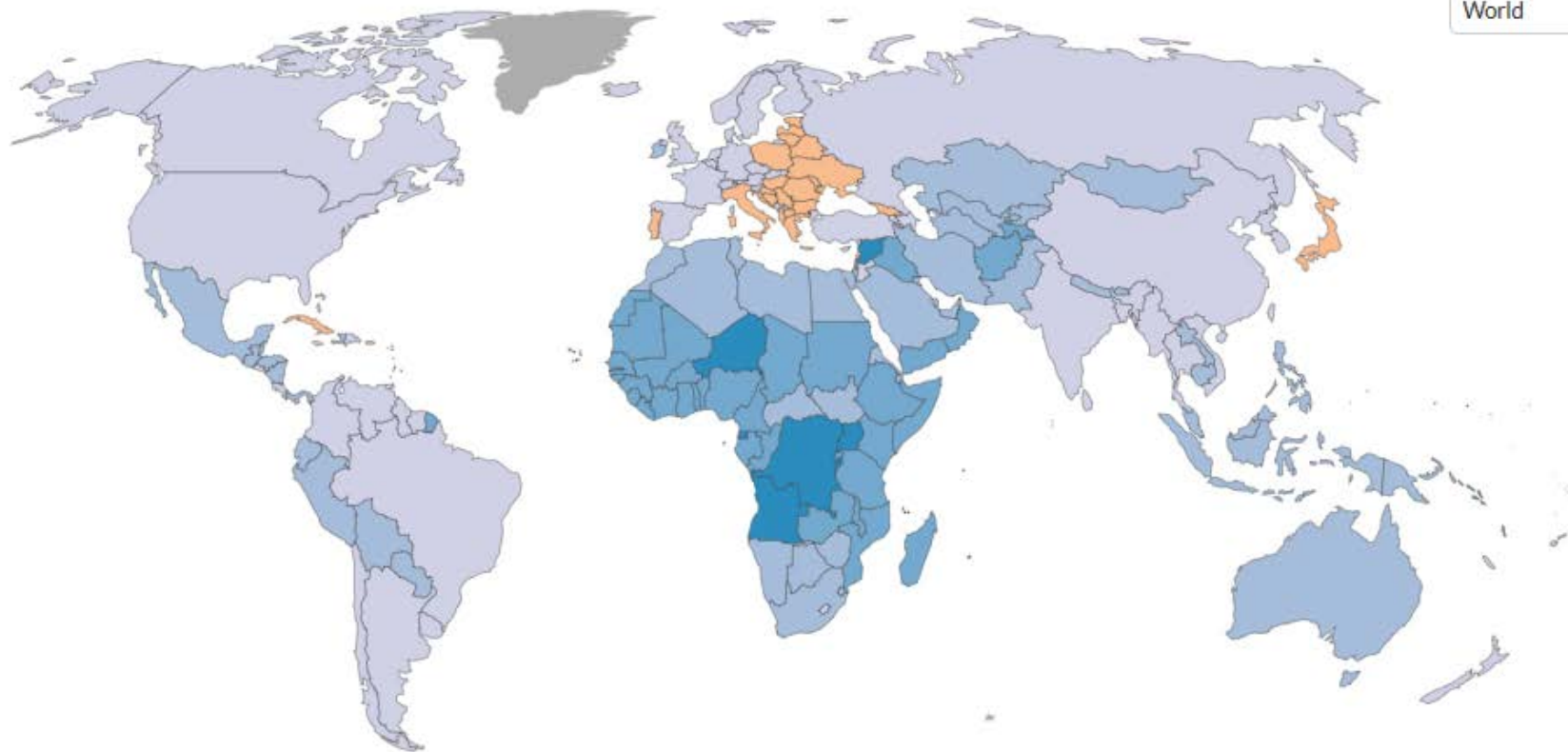
- Rich-North countries
- result of **demographic transition**



# Population growth rate, 2020

Annual rate of population change from 1950, including UN projections to 2099 based on its median scenario. This takes births, deaths and migration into account.

World 



Source: United Nations - Population Division (2019 Revision)

[OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth/](https://OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth/) • CC BY



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TABLE

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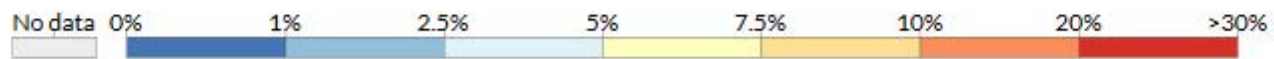
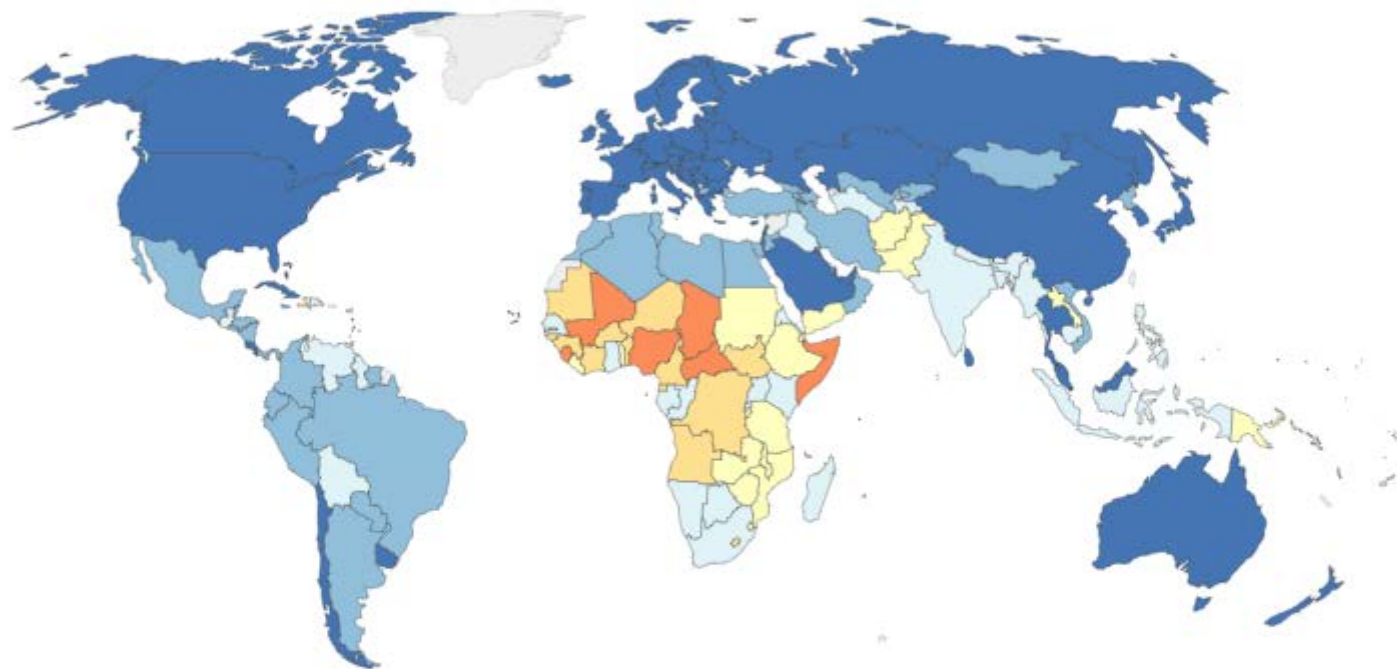
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# Child mortality rate, 2017

The share of newborns who die before reaching the age of five.



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

Note: The child mortality rate expresses the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period. This is given as the share of live births.

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▶ 1960



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SOURCES

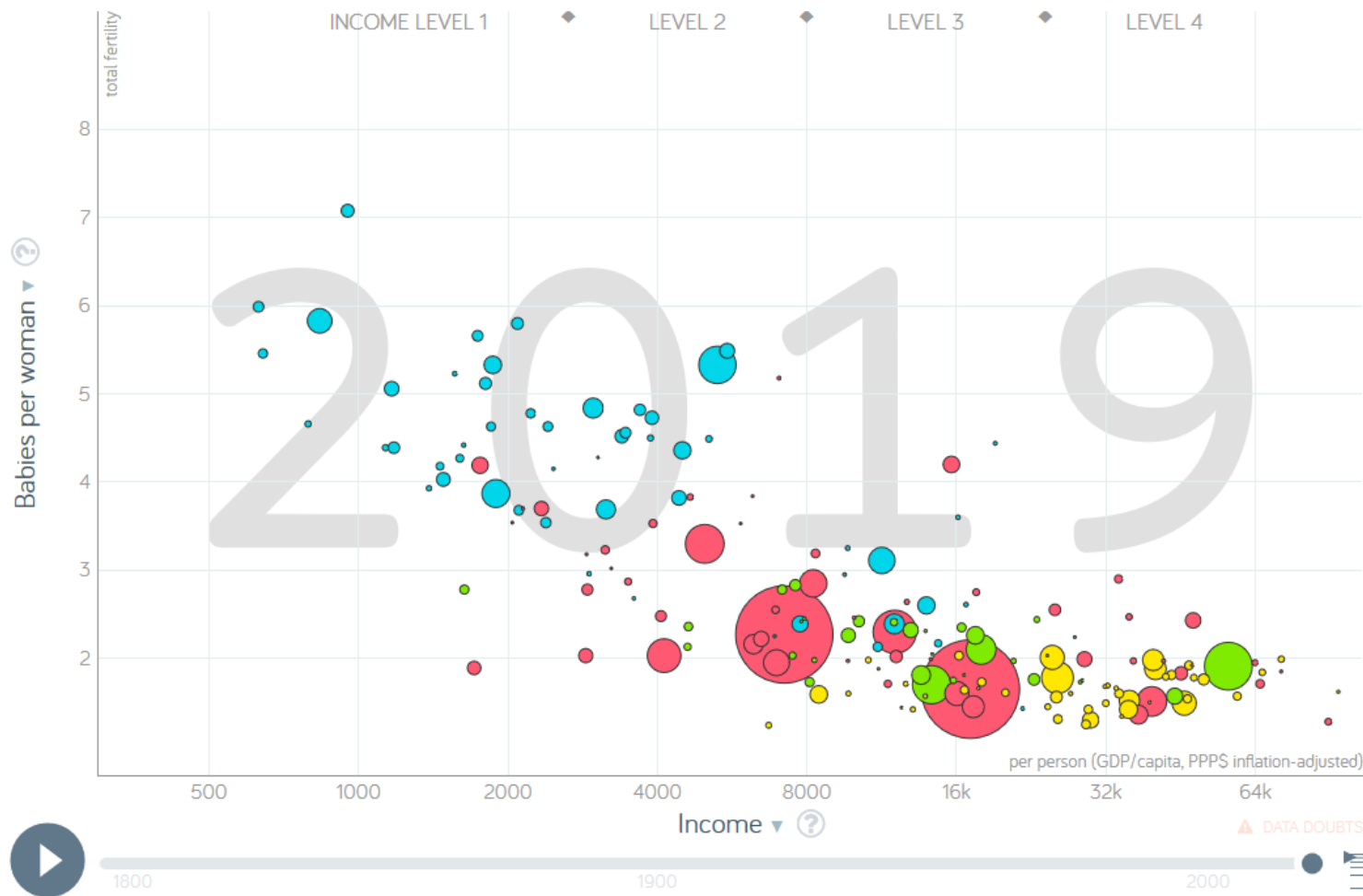


# Income x natality

Bubbles

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THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GLOBAL ANTI-POVERTY PUSH IN HISTORY.

AS WE APPROACH THE 2015 TARGET DATE OF THE MDGs, LET'S RALLY OUR WORLD TO STEP UP **#MDGMOMENTUM**

**MDG5**



IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

**MATERNAL MORTALITY**

FELL BY **↓ 47%** SINCE 1990

**LET'S STEP UP**

**ONLY HALF OF WOMEN**

IN DEVELOPING REGIONS RECEIVE

RECOMMENDED **HEALTH CARE** DURING PREGNANCY.

**SHARE**

**#MDGMOMENTUM** WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!



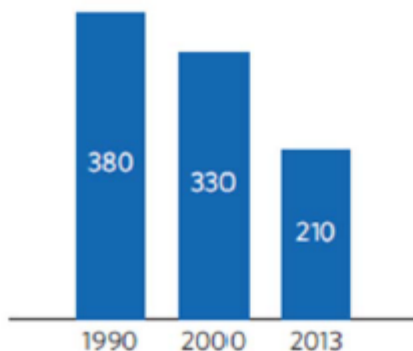
5

IMPROVE MATERNAL  
HEALTH

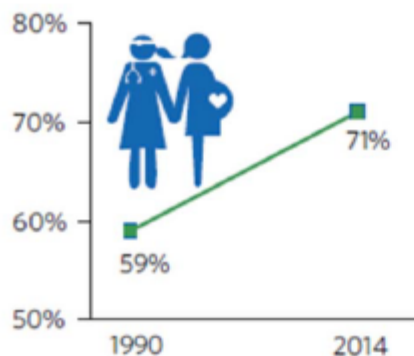
# Steady progress was made to improve maternal health

## Goal: Improve maternal health

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



Global births attended by skilled health personnel



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

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



[Dárky](#)

[Kde dárky pomáhají](#)

[Jak to funguje](#)

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## BEZPEČNÝ POROD

Pomáhejte s Člověkem v tísni. Tento dárek má hodnotu zdravotnického materiálu, který umožní bezpečný porod pro jednu ženu v chudých oblastech Kambodže.

*Nákupem tohoto darovacího certifikátu přispějete na program pomoci [ZDRAVÍ](#) v rámci sbírky Skutečná pomoc.*

**Darovat**

1 Ks

**800 Kč**

[Jak vypadá certifikát?](#)

To se mi líbí 15

[Sdílet](#)



**THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)** ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GLOBAL ANTI-POVERTY PUSH IN HISTORY.

AS WE APPROACH THE 2015 TARGET DATE OF THE MDGs,  
LET'S RALLY OUR WORLD TO STEP UP **#MDGMOMENTUM**

**MDG6**



COMBAT HIV/AIDS,  
MALARIA AND OTHER  
DISEASES



**8 MILLION  
PEOPLE  
WERE  
RECEIVING  
LIFESAVING  
MEDICINES  
FOR HIV  
IN 2011**



**1.1 MILLION  
MALARIA  
DEATHS  
WERE  
PREVENTED  
IN THE SPAN  
OF 10 YEARS**

**LET'S  
STEP  
UP**



**7 MILLION PEOPLE  
STILL LACKED  
ACCESS TO  
ANTIRETROVIRAL  
THERAPY FOR HIV  
IN 2011**



**80% OF  
MALARIA  
DEATHS  
OCCUR IN  
JUST 14  
COUNTRIES**

**SHARE #MDGMOMENTUM**  
WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!





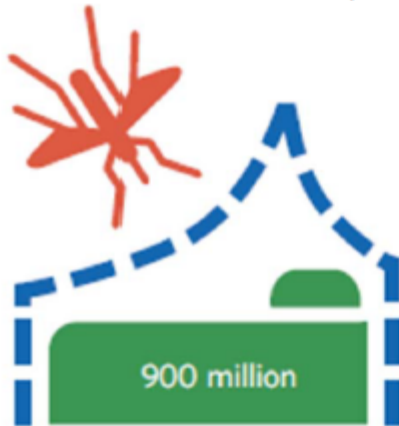
6

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.



6

COMBAT HIV/AIDS,  
MALARIA AND OTHER  
DISEASES

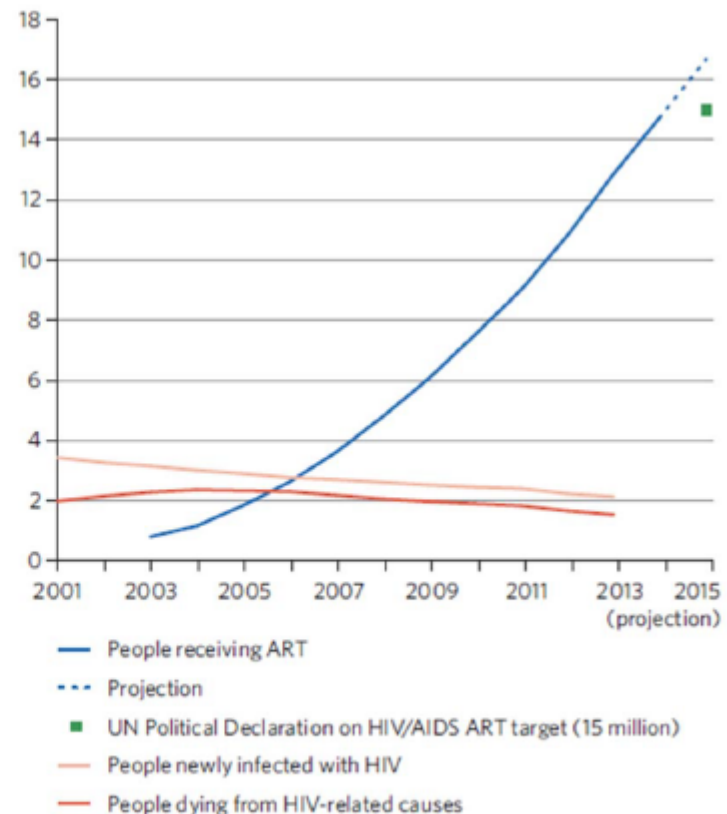
# HIV infections fell in many regions of the world

## 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)





# Which disease kills the most infants per year?

Malaria

Tuberculosis

Diarrhea

AIDS

Pneumonia

# Which disease kills the most infants per year?

Malaria	266,000
Tuberculosis	250,000
Diarrhea	480,000
AIDS	120,000
Pneumonia	900,000



THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GLOBAL ANTI-POVERTY PUSH IN HISTORY. AS WE APPROACH THE 2015 TARGET DATE OF THE MDGs, LET'S RALLY OUR WORLD TO STEP UP **#MDGMOMENTUM**

**MDG7**



ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

**2.1 BILLION PEOPLE**

GAINED ACCESS TO **CLEAN DRINKING WATER**

SINCE 1990

**LET'S STEP UP**

**2.5 BILLION** DO NOT HAVE BASIC **SANITATION**

SUCH AS TOILETS OR LATRINES

**SHARE**

**#MDGMOMENTUM**  
WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!



ENSURE  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
SUSTAINABILITY

# Safe drinking water and ozone protection targets met

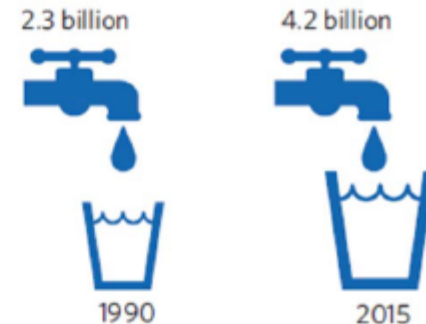
## Goal: Ensure environmental sustainability

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**





THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GLOBAL ANTI-POVERTY PUSH IN HISTORY. LET'S STEP UP ACTION TO THE 2015 MDG TARGET DATE AND BEYOND.

**MDG 8**



A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

**DEBT** SERVICE HAS **DECLINED** FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

**↑ TRADE** CLIMATE CONTINUES TO **IMPROVE**

**LET'S STEP UP**

**AID MONEY**

HIT A RECORD HIGH \$134.8 BILLION IN 2013, BUT **SHIFTED AWAY FROM THE POOREST COUNTRIES**



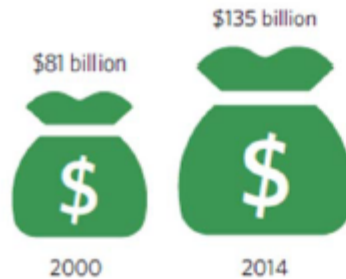
8

GLOBAL  
PARTNERSHIP FOR  
DEVELOPMENT

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

### Goal: Develop a global partnership for development

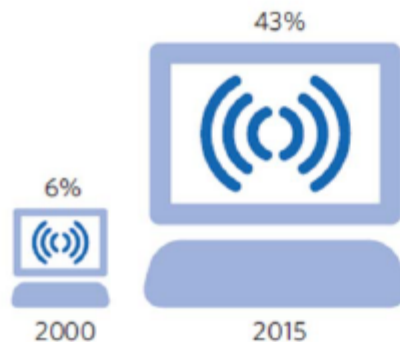
#### Official development assistance (ODA)



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.





Leaving no one behind

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