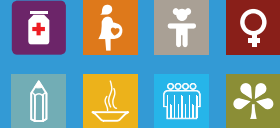# PROGRESSING TOWARDS THE MDGs BUT NOT THERE YET

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS WILL BUILD UPON THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS which come to an end in 2015

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and their 169 targets build on the existing Millennium Development Goals. Some SDG goals are a continuation of what has already been achieved and relate to heath and education. Poverty remains a major focus of SDGs. New focus areas include food security, peace, and marine life sustainability

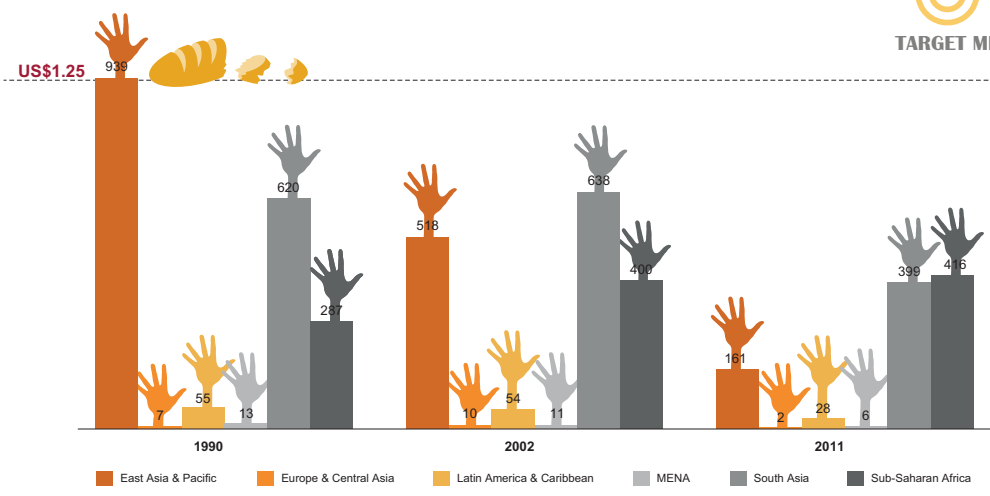**Millennium Development Goals vs. Sustainable Development Goals**

SDGs

1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition	3 Ensure healthy lives	4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education	5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation
7 Ensure access to sustainable and modern energy for all	8 Promote sustained economic growth and work for all	9 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	10 Reduce inequality within and among countries	11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13 Take urgent action to combat climate change	14 Conserve and sustainably use marine resources	15 Protect and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems	16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development	17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership	

Continuation of The MDGs

⭐ New Entry

PLANET **DIGNITY** **PEOPLE** **PROSPERITY** **JUSTICE** **PARTNERSHIP**

Source: United Nations

MDG 1 OF ERADICATING EXTREME POVERTY HAS BEEN ACHIEVED 5 YEARS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE although parts of Africa and South Asia still lag behind

MDG 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER

0% 20% 40% 60% 84% 100%

Globally, around 21% of the developing world population lives at or below US$ 1.25 per day (the official definition of extreme poverty), compared to 43% in 1990. Eighty-three countries have met or are close to meeting the target for the population living below US$ 1.25 per day. Today, around 1.2 billion people live in extreme poverty, most of them in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia

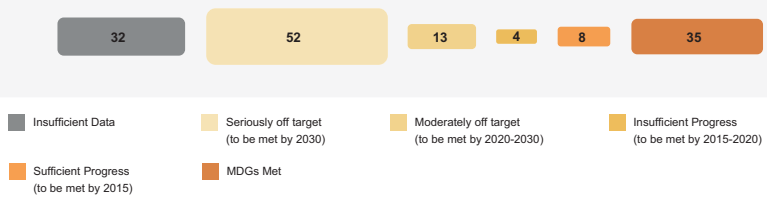## Population Living Below US$ 1.25/Day
(In Millions, 1990, 2002 and 2011)

TARGET MET

US$1.25

1990: 939, 7, 55, 13, 620, 237
2002: 518, 10, 54, 11, 638, 400
2011: 161, 2, 28, 6, 399, 416

Legend: East Asia & Pacific | Europe & Central Asia | Latin America & Caribbean | MENA | South Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa

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Progress Status of Selected Indicators (In Number of Countries)

MDG 1.1: Population Living Below US$ 1.25

| 28 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 74 |

MDG 1.9: Prevalence of Undernourishment

| 32 | 52 | 13 | 4 | 8 | 35 |

Legend:
- Insufficient Data
- Seriously off target (to be met by 2030)
- Moderately off target (to be met by 2020-2030)
- Insufficient Progress (to be met by 2015-2020)
- Sufficient Progress (to be met by 2015)
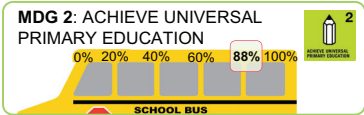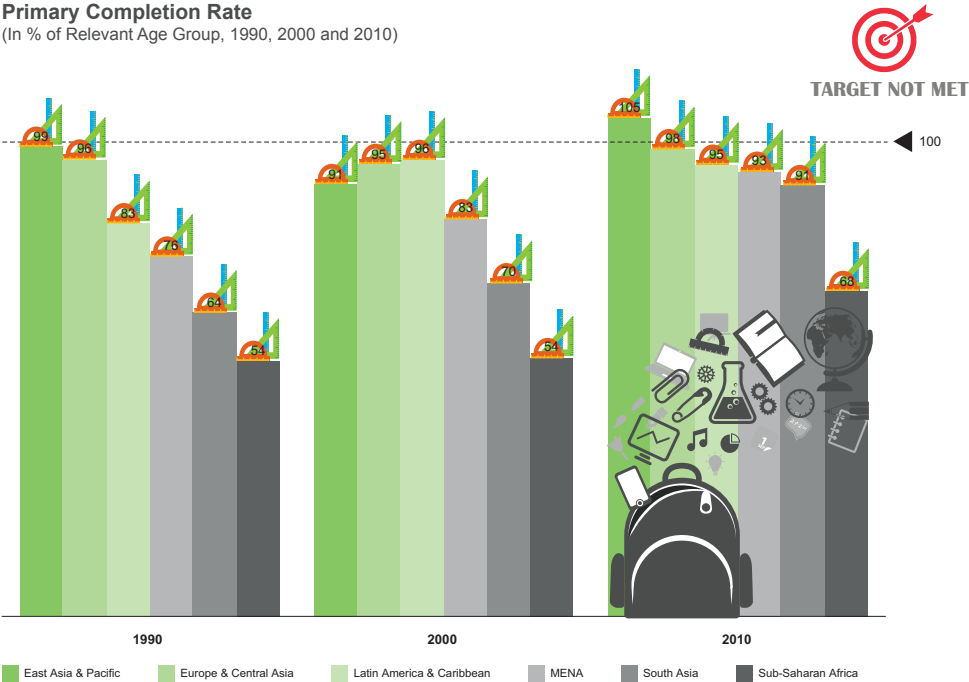- MDGs Met

Source- Upper Chart: World Bank Database
Source- Lower Chart: World Bank Staff Estimates

ONLY 28% OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAVE MET MDG 2 OF ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION— despite some progress the world remains far from reaching this target

MDG 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

0% 20% 40% 60% **88%** 100%
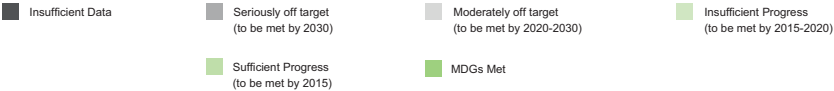
SCHOOL BUS

2
ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

The global primary completion rate increased from 84% in 2000 to 89% in 2012, with some 55 countries meeting or nearly meeting the target. Today, 58 million children are still out of school with Sub-Saharan Africa having the lowest primary completion rate

Primary Completion Rate
(In % of Relevant Age Group, 1990, 2000 and 2010)

TARGET NOT MET

100

1990

98 96 83 76 64 54

2000

91 95 96 83 70 54

2010

105 98 95 93 91 68

■ East Asia & Pacific ■ Europe & Central Asia ■ Latin America & Caribbean ■ MENA ■ South Asia ■ Sub-Saharan Africa

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Progress Status of Selected Indicators (In Number of Countries)

MDG 2.0: Primary Completion Rate

| 23 | 36 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 44 |

■ Insufficient Data

■ Seriously off target (to be met by 2030)

■ Moderately off target (to be met by 2020-2030)

■ Insufficient Progress (to be met by 2015-2020)

■ Sufficient Progress (to be met by 2015)

■ MDGs Met

Source- Upper Chart: World Bank Database
Source- Lower Chart: World Bank Staff Estimates

65 COUNTRIES HAVE MET THE MDG ON GENDER EQUALITY with noted progress in MENA and Sub-Saharan Africa– although both still lag behind

MDG 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY & EMPOWER WOMEN
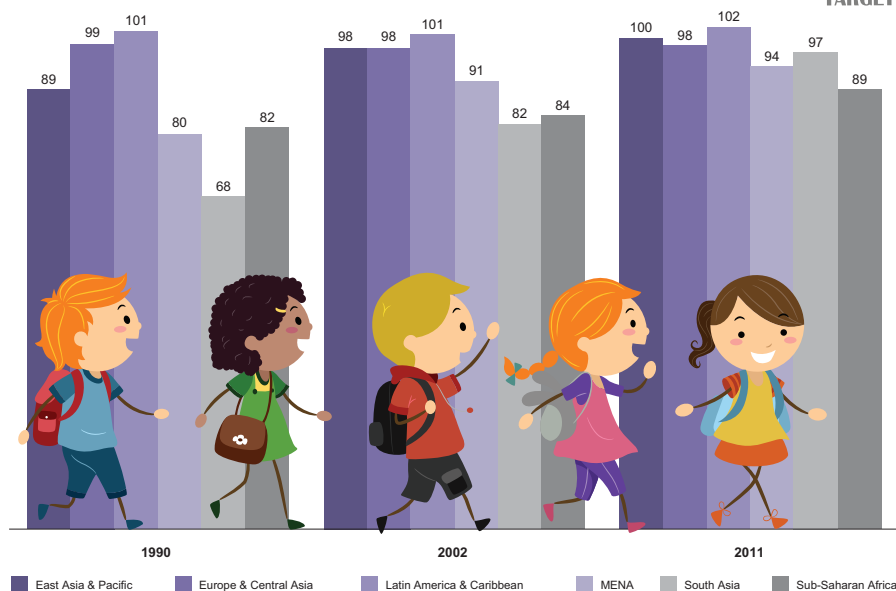
0% 20% 40% 60% 88% 100%

Enrollment rates of boys and girls in primary and secondary education have become more comparable everywhere, demonstrating progress on the MDG goal of gender equality. But the comparison of enrollment rates obscures the underlying problem of underenrollment—that is, of girls being less likely to enroll in primary school and, if they do, of being less likely to advance to the next stage

Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary and Secondary Education
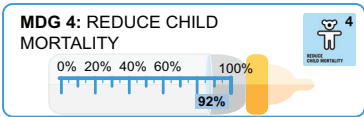(In %, 1990, 2002 and 2011)

TARGET NOT MET

1990: 89, 99, 101, 80, 68, 82
2002: 98, 98, 101, 91, 82, 84
2011: 100, 98, 102, 94, 97, 89

■ East Asia & Pacific   ■ Europe & Central Asia   ■ Latin America & Caribbean   ■ MENA   ■ South Asia   ■ Sub-Saharan Africa

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Progress Status of Selected Indicators (In Number of Countries)

MDG 3.0: Ratio Of Girls to Boys Enrollment

| 22 | 28 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 65 |

■ Insufficient Data
■ Seriously off target (to be met by 2030)
■ Moderately off target (to be met by 2020-2030)
■ Insufficient Progress (to be met by 2015-2020)
■ Sufficient Progress (to be met by 2015)
■ MDGs Met

Source- Upper Chart: World Bank Database
Source- Lower Chart: World Bank Staff Estimates

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC HAS DRAMATICALLY REDUCED CHILD MORTALITY although this MDG in general is behind plan, mostly because of continued high mortality rates in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia

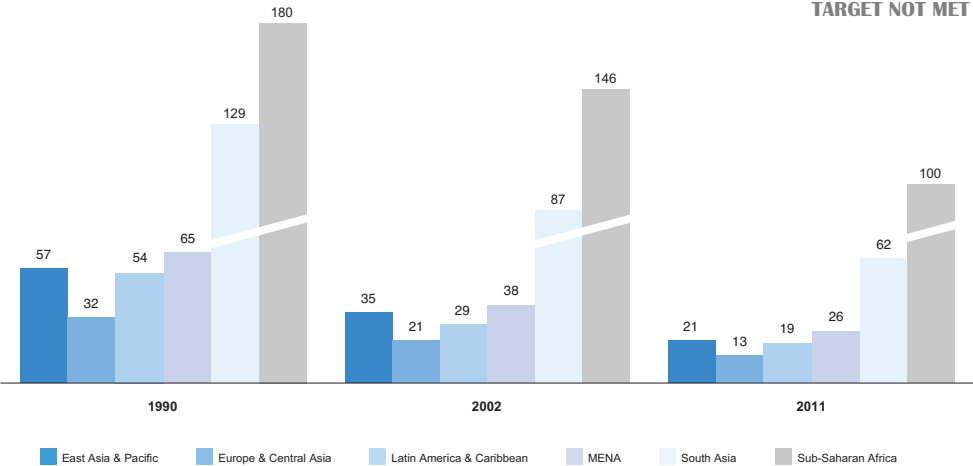**MDG 4:** REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

0% 20% 40% 60%   100%

92%

Between 1990 and 2012, the number of child deaths in developing countries dropped from 12 million to 6.6 million. Thirty-seven countries have met this goal, with East Asia and Pacific showing the biggest improvement. However, in regions like Sub-Saharan Africa child mortality remains a big problem with one child in eight dying before the age of 5

Mortality Rate Under 5 Years Old
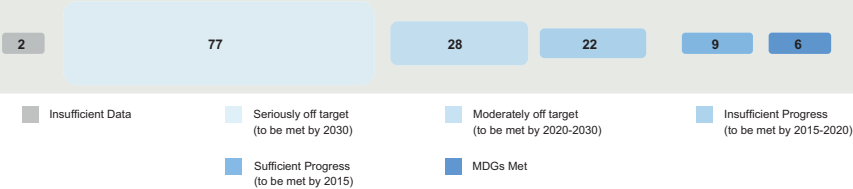(In 1,000 Live Births, 1990, 2002, and 2011)

TARGET NOT MET

1990
- East Asia & Pacific: 57
- Europe & Central Asia: 32
- Latin America & Caribbean: 54
- MENA: 65
- South Asia: 129
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 180

2002
- East Asia & Pacific: 35
- Europe & Central Asia: 21
- Latin America & Caribbean: 29
- MENA: 38
- South Asia: 87
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 146

2011
- East Asia & Pacific: 21
- Europe & Central Asia: 13
- Latin America & Caribbean: 19
- MENA: 26
- South Asia: 62
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 100

Legend: ■ East Asia & Pacific ■ Europe & Central Asia ■ Latin America & Caribbean ■ MENA ■ South Asia ■ Sub-Saharan Africa

Progress Status of Selected Indicators (In Number of Countries)

MDG 4.1: Under Five Mortality Rate, Infant

| 2 | 34 | 37 | 16 | 14 | 37 |

MDG 4.2: Mortality Rate, Infant

| 2 | 77 | 28 | 22 | 9 | 6 |

Legend:
- ■ Insufficient Data
- ■ Seriously off target (to be met by 2030)
- ■ Moderately off target (to be met by 2020-2030)
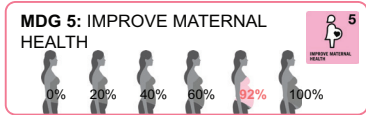- ■ Insufficient Progress (to be met by 2015-2020)
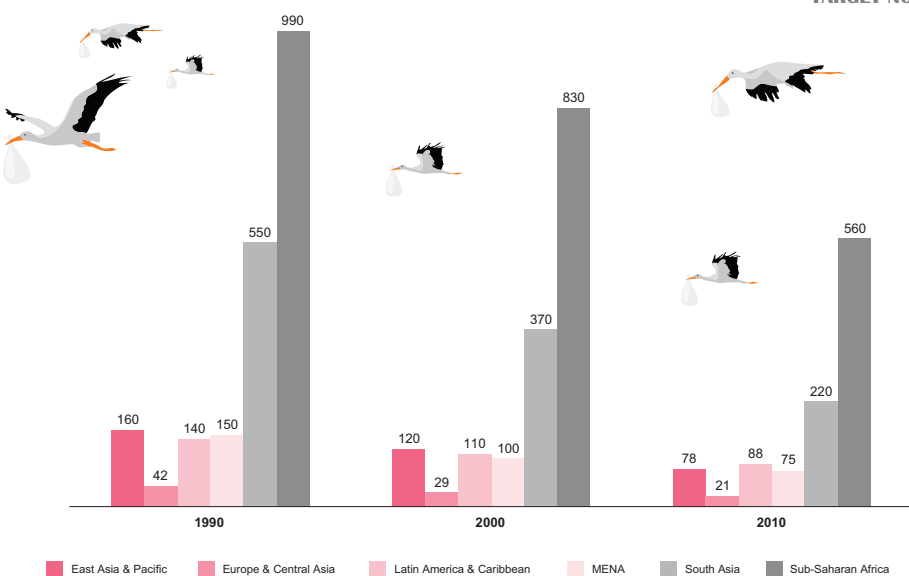- ■ Sufficient Progress (to be met by 2015)
- ■ MDGs Met

Source- Upper Chart: World Bank Database
Source- Lower Chart: World Bank Staff Estimates

MATERNAL DEATHS ARE STILL HIGH IN SOUTH ASIA AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA,
keeping MDG 5 far off its 2015 target

MDG 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

0% 20% 40% 60% **92%** 100%

Eighty-eight countries are significantly off target when it comes to the maternal mortality ratio. Although improvements have been observed worldwide, the progress is still very low compared with the other MDG goals. Women who give birth at an early age are likely to bear more children and are at greater risk of death or serious complications from pregnancies. In many developing countries, the number of women who become mothers between the ages of 15 and 19 is still increasing, which could explain the lag in meeting MDG 5
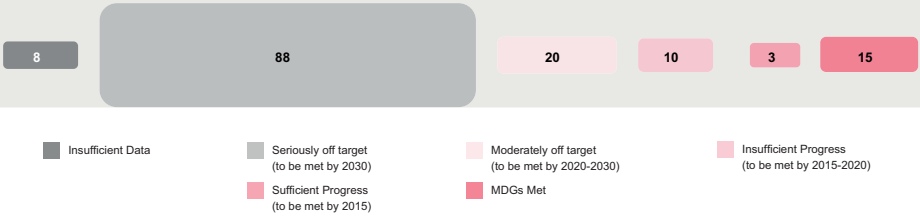
Maternal Mortality Ratio
(In 100,000 live births, 1990, 2000 and 2010)

TARGET NOT MET

1990
- East Asia & Pacific: 160
- Europe & Central Asia: 42
- Latin America & Caribbean: 140
- MENA: 150
- South Asia: 550
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 990

2000
- East Asia & Pacific: 120
- Europe & Central Asia: 29
- Latin America & Caribbean: 110
- MENA: 100
- South Asia: 370
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 830

2010
- East Asia & Pacific: 78
- Europe & Central Asia: 21
- Latin America & Caribbean: 88
- MENA: 75
- South Asia: 220
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 560

Legend:
- East Asia & Pacific
- Europe & Central Asia
- Latin America & Caribbean
- MENA
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa

Progress Status of Selected Indicators (In Number of Countries)

MDG 5.0: Maternal Mortality Ratio, Modeled Estimates

| 8 | 88 | 20 | 10 | 3 | 15 |

- Insufficient Data
- Seriously off target (to be met by 2030)
- Moderately off target (to be met by 2020-2030)
- Insufficient Progress (to be met by 2015-2020)
- Sufficient Progress (to be met by 2015)
- MDGs Met

Source- Upper Chart: World Bank Database
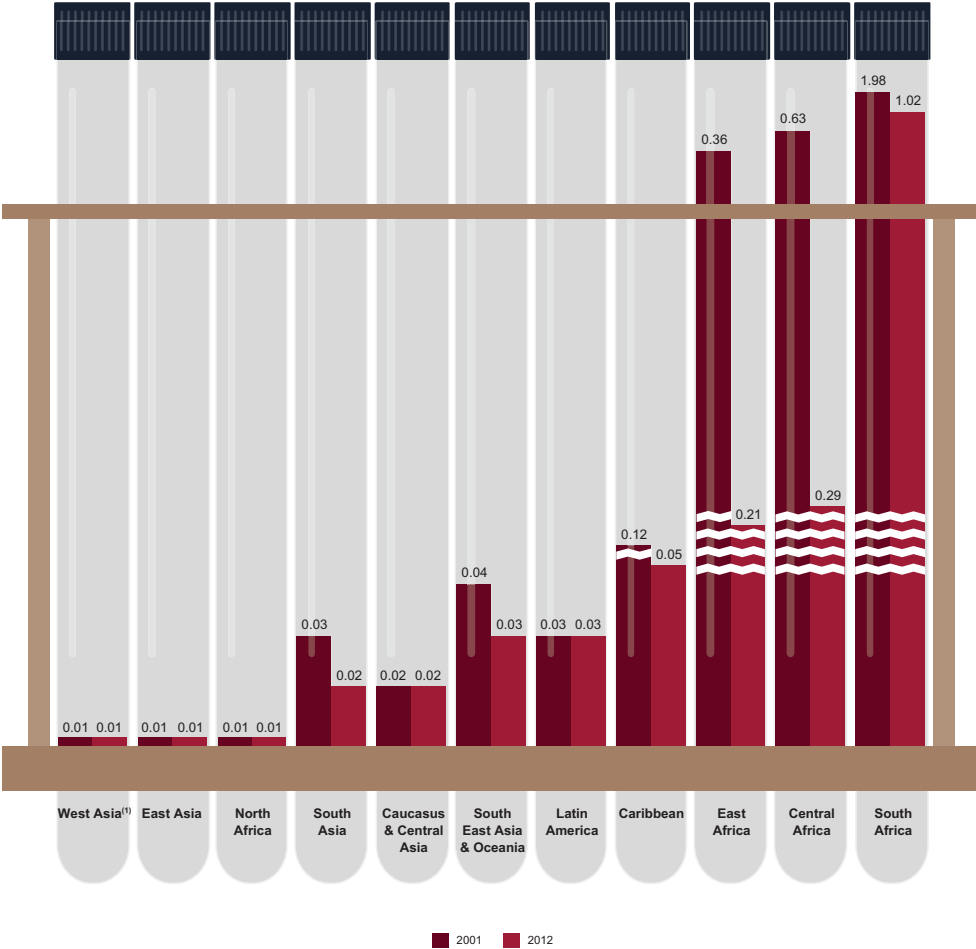Source- Lower Chart: World Bank Staff Estimates

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REMAINS THE CENTER OF THE HIV EPIDEMIC, but survival rates are increasing for those with access to antiretroviral drugs

The incidence of HIV has decreased in most of the hardest-hit regions, with central Africa showing the most dramatic improvement. However, this MDG goal (which also has to do with reversing the incidence of other diseases, including malaria) has not yet been met
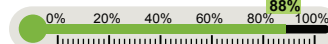
HIV Incidence Rate
(Per 100 people Aged 15-49, 2001 and 2012)

Region	2001	2012
West Asia(1)	0.01	0.01
East Asia	0.01	0.01
North Africa	0.01	0.01
South Asia	0.03	0.02
Caucasus & Central Asia	0.02	0.02
South East Asia & Oceania	0.04	0.03
Latin America	0.03	0.03
Caribbean	0.12	0.05
East Africa	0.36	0.21
Central Africa	0.63	0.29
South Africa	1.98	1.02

Legend: ■ 2001 ■ 2012

Note: (1) West Asia accounts for <0.01 in 2001
Source: "The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014", United Nations, 2014

THE MDG GOAL ON SAFE WATER WAS MET AHEAD OF SCHEDULE, with 2 billion people gaining access to clean drinking water between 1990 and 2010
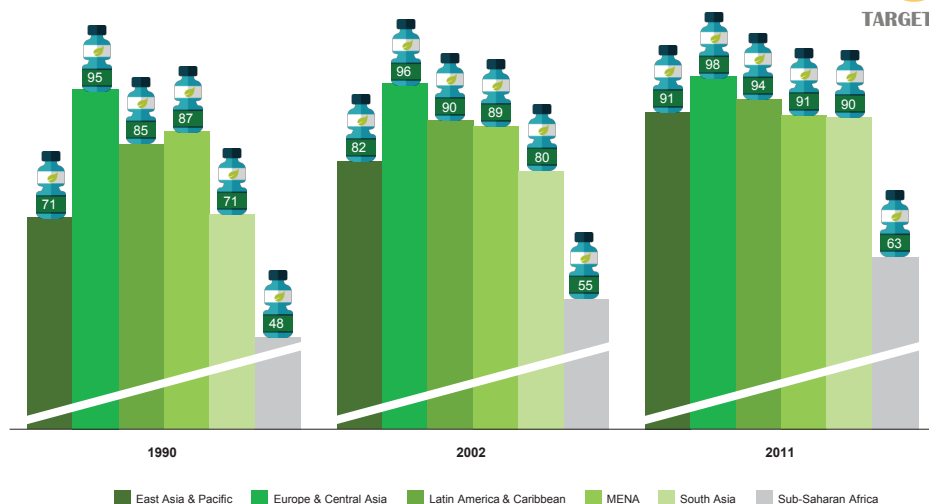
In 1990, only about one in every four people living in low and middle-income economies had access to a flush toilet or other form of modern sanitation. By 2010, the access rate had improved to 44%. The number of people in rural areas with access to good sanitation remains considerably lower

Access To Safe Drinking Water Source
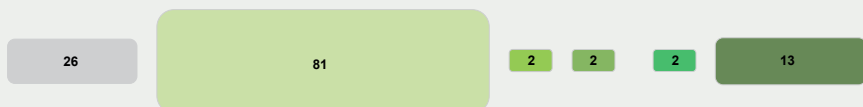(In % of Population With Access, 1990, 2002 and 2011)

TARGET MET

1990: 71, 95, 85, 87, 71, 48

2002: 82, 96, 90, 89, 80, 55

2011: 91, 98, 94, 91, 90, 63

Legend: ■ East Asia & Pacific ■ Europe & Central Asia ■ Latin America & Caribbean ■ MENA ■ South Asia ■ Sub-Saharan Africa

Progress Status of Selected Indicators (In Number of Countries)

MDG 7.1: Access To Improved Water Source

19 | 53 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 37

MDG 7.2: Access To Improved Sanitation Facilities

26 | 81 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 13

Legend:
■ Insufficient Data
■ Seriously off target (to be met by 2030)
■ Moderately off target (to be met by 2020-2030)
■ Insufficient Progress (to be met by 2015-2020)
■ Sufficient Progress (to be met by 2015)
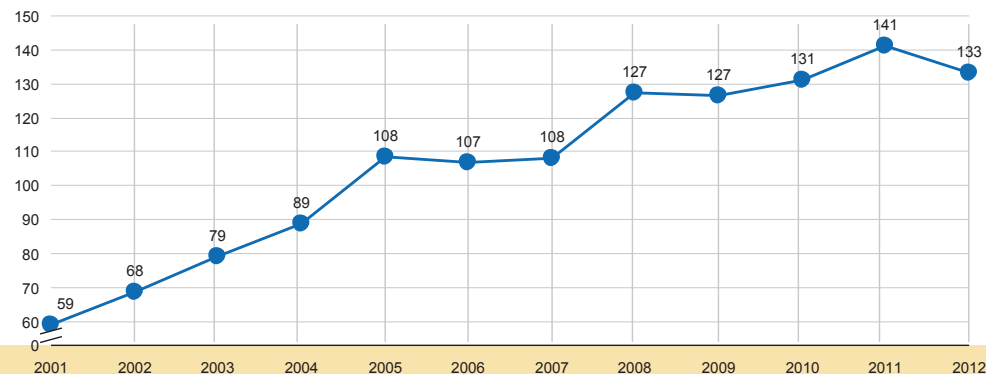■ MDGs Met

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE DISBURSEMENTS HAVE RISEN AT 8% ANNUALLY SINCE 2000, but the largest donors are still far below the target of giving 0.7% of their gross national income
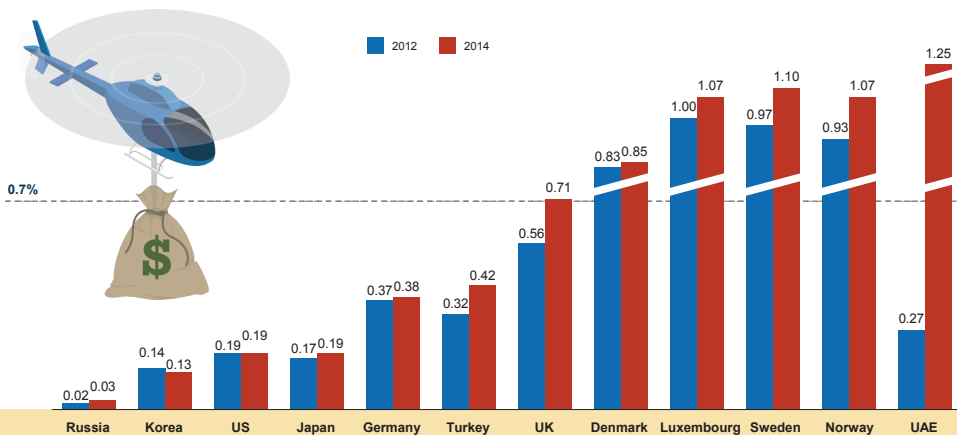
MDG 8: GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

In recent years, several countries have increased their ODA as a percentage of GNI, including the UK where the increase put that country above the 0.7% target. However, many large donors including the US contribute at far lower levels. Moreover, aid remains highly volatile and cyclical. While progress towards MDG 8 is generally on track, this MDG is likely to reappear in the SDGs

World Net Official Development Assistance
(In US$ Billion, 2001-2012)

Net Official Development Assistance
(In % of GNI, 2012 and 2014[1])

Note: (1) Russia, Turkey and UAE's data are for 2013
Source- Upper Chart: World Bank Development Indicators
Source- Lower Chart: OECD, 2014