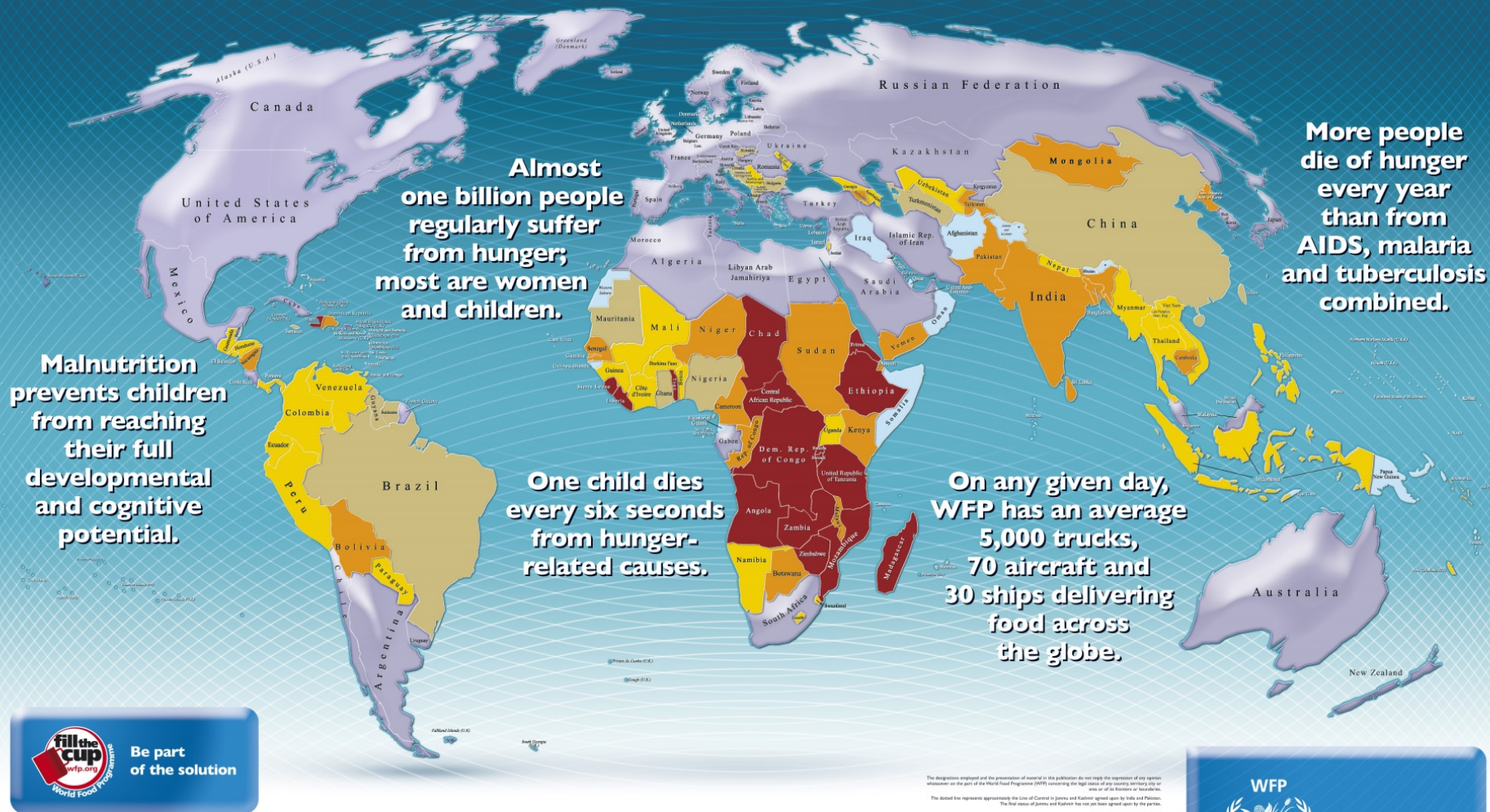


Jak se k této situaci postavit?



Ve světě, kde lidé trpí hladem, žízní, chudobou... (?)

2009 Hunger Map



Be part of the solution

The designers engaged and the preservation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its boundaries or frontiers. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. ©粮农组织 (FAO/WHO)

Category	1	2	3	4	5	
Undernourished	<5%	5-9%	10-19%	20-34%	≥35%	Insufficient data
Description	Extremely low	Very low	Moderately low	Moderately high	Very high	

Sources: The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2008, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and FAOSTAT.
© 2009 United Nations World Food Programme



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.

MDG1



ERADICATE
EXTREME POVERTY
AND HUNGER



EXTREME POVERTY

RATES HAVE BEEN

CUT IN HALF

SINCE 1990

LET'S STEP UP

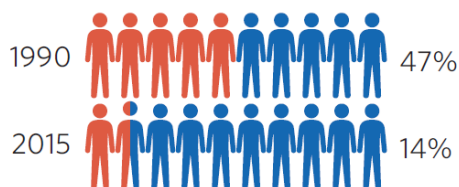
WORLD
WIDE

1 IN 9 REMAIN PEOPLE HUNGRY

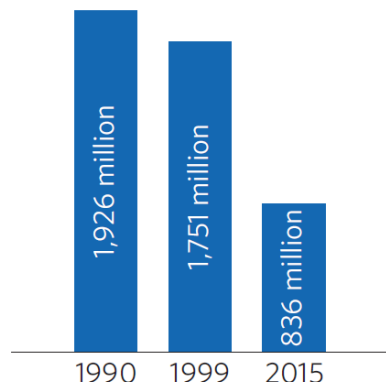
Nedostatek potravy – současný stav (8MDG)

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Extreme poverty rate in developing countries



Global number of extreme poor



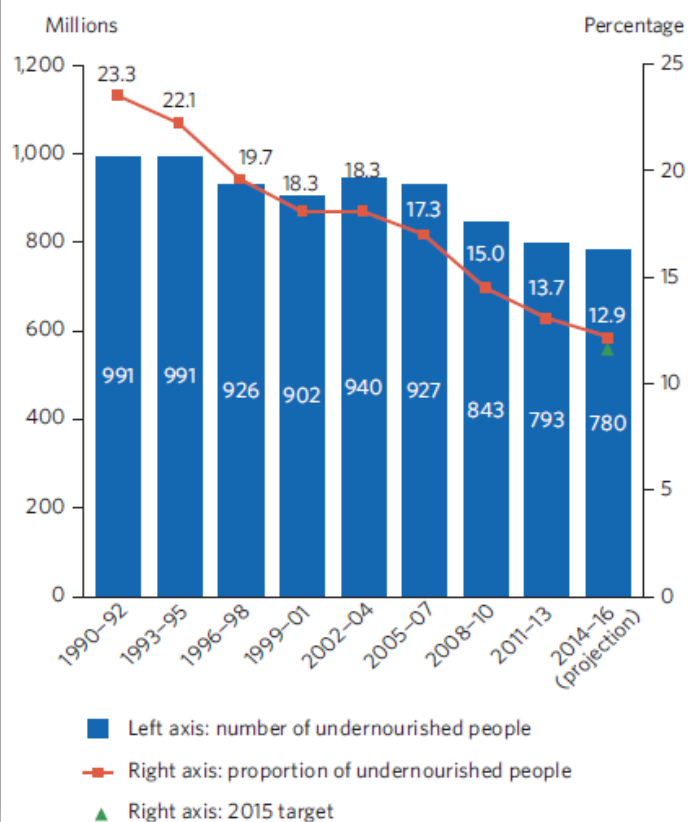
- Extreme poverty has declined significantly over the last two decades. In 1990, nearly half of the population in the developing world lived on less than \$1.25 a day; that proportion dropped to 14 per cent in 2015.
- Globally, the number of people living in extreme poverty has declined by more than half, falling from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015. Most progress has occurred since 2000.
- The number of people in the working middle class—living on more than \$4 a day—has almost tripled between 1991 and 2015. This group now makes up half the workforce in the developing regions, up from just 18 per cent in 1991.
- The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen by almost half since 1990, from 23.3 per cent in 1990-1992 to 12.9 per cent in 2014-2016.



Nedostatek potravy – současný stav

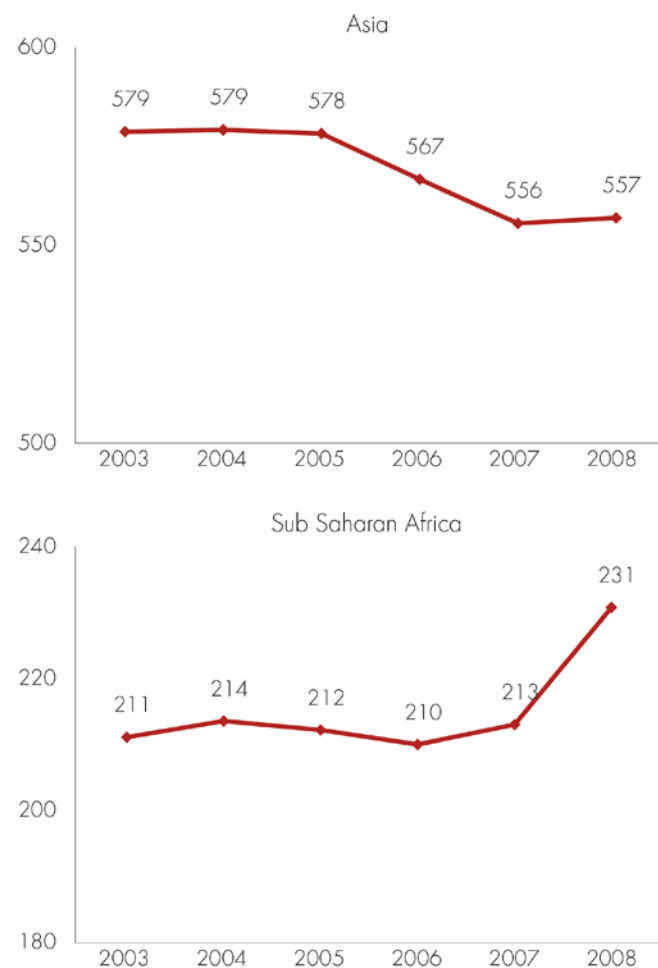
Progress on ending hunger has been significant despite the challenging global environment

Number and proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions, from 1990–1992 to 2014–2016



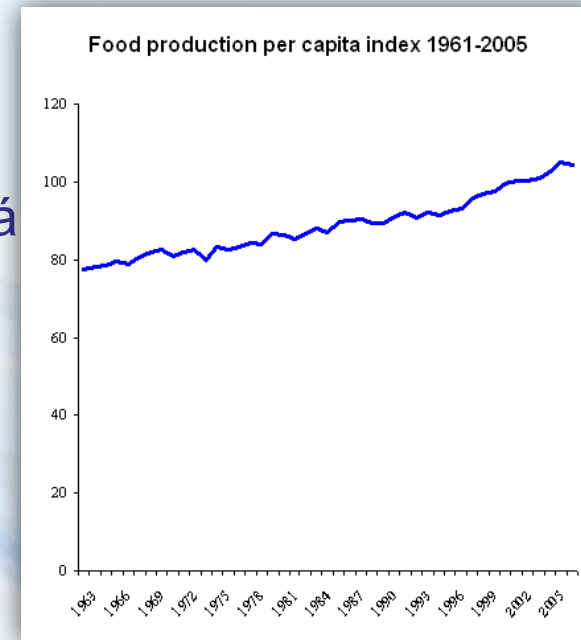
Countries in sub-Saharan Africa were the hardest hit by the food and financial crises

Number of undernourished people, 2003-2008 (Millions)



Nedostatek potravin ?

- množství vyprodukované **potravy na osobu** vzrůstá
- **Zelená revoluce** – rapidní vzrůst množství vyprodukované potravy, ale jedná se o trvale neudržitelný typ zemědělství
- vysoká spotřeba hnojiv, vody, pesticidů, E
- celosvětově počet podvyživených klesá,
s výjimkou Afriky, kde je trend opačný
 - v Africe každý den zemře 16 000 dětí hlady
- v roce 2006 přesáhl počet lidí s nadváhou počet podvyživených lidí
 - dnes je poměr **1,4/0,8 (nadváha/podvyživení, miliony)**





AdChoices ▶ [▶ Food Facts](#) ▶ [Hunger](#) ▶ [Donate Food](#) ▶ [And Food](#)

World Hunger

7,176,725,041 current total **world population**

898,139,570 **undernourished** people in the world
right now

1,579,478,802 **overweight** people in the world right
now

526,492,934 **obese** people in the world right now

16,283 people who **died of hunger today**

7,551,816 people who **died of hunger this year**

Economics

\$ 253,378,128 money spent **due to obesity** related
diseases in the USA **today**

\$ 62,609,837 spending on **food purchased and then
tossed** by US households today

\$ 2,911,231 spending on global **food aid** today

\$ 18,927,594 amount that would allow to **feed the
hungry** today

\$ 100,653,291 **spending on weight-loss** programs and
products in the USA today

\$ 872,451 food aid budget spent on domestic
processing and shipping today

\$ 509,695 revenue for four large **US agribusiness
corporations** derived from food aid
programs today

\$ 24,754,648 spending on **pet food** in Europe and
USA today

OBEESITY WORLDWIDE

1.5 BILLION
ADULTS ARE OVERWEIGHT

25%

HIGHER HEALTH CARE COSTS COMPARED TO A PERSON OF AVERAGE WEIGHT

43 MILLION CHILDREN UNDER 5 ARE OVERWEIGHT
That's almost 7%!

WORLD'S FATTEST COUNTRIES

-  **NAURU** 94.5% overweight
-  **FSM** Federated States of Micronesia 91.1% overweight
-  **COOK ISLANDS** 90.9% overweight
-  **TONGA** 90.8% overweight
-  **NIUE** 81.7% overweight
-  **SAMOA** 80.4% overweight
-  **PALAU** 78.4% overweight
-  **KUWAIT** 74.2% overweight
-  **USA** 74.1% overweight
-  **KIRIBATI** 73.6% overweight

In Japan, about **one-in-every-20** adult women is obese, compared to **one-in-10** in the Netherlands, **one-in-four** in Jordan, **one-in-three** in the United States and Mexico, and **up to seven-in-10** in Tonga.



65%

OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION LIVE IN COUNTRIES WHERE THEY ARE MORE LIKELY TO DIE FROM OBESITY THAN MALNUTRITION

BY THE NUMBERS:
200 & 300 MILLION MEN & WOMEN ARE OBESE.

THAT'S MORE THAN **10%** OF THE ADULT POPULATION

YOU NEED TO BURN **3500** CALORIES TO DROP A SINGLE POUND OF BODY FAT

That's about 9 hours on the elliptical



AND THE PROBLEM IS GROWING

OBESITY IN 1980 7.9% OF WOMEN, 4.8% OF MEN
OBESITY IN 2008 13.8% OF WOMEN, 9.8% OF MEN

\$300 BILLION ANNUAL HEALTH CARE COSTS FOR OBESITY IN THE U.S. AND CANADA

SEVERELY OBESE PEOPLE DIE UP TO **10 YEARS SOONER** THAN THOSE OF NORMAL WEIGHT

Overweight and obese are defined as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health.

INCLUDES WEIGHT LOSS BY ACTOSIN INJURY LAWYERS.COM
CREATED BY OBEESITY.COM

BMI=KG/M²

Body mass index (BMI) is a simple index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify overweight and obesity in adults. To determine your BMI, divide your weight in kilograms by the square of your height in meters.

(For those that don't do metric, that's your weight in pounds x 703, divided by your height in inches squared, or 703Lb/F²)

WHAT'S YOUR BMI?
>25 Overweight >30 Class I Obese^a >35 Class II Obese >40 Class III Obese

^aAs Asian populations develop negative health consequences at a lower BMI than Caucasians, some nations have adopted obesity for the Japanese, obesity at any BMI greater than 25. China uses a BMI of greater than 28.

SOURCES: www.bmi-calculator.com/world-obesity-statistics-2011/; www.bbc.co.uk/1/health/14232925; www.infoplease.com/world/statistics/obesity.html; www.chicout.mediacentre/factbook/f3211/en/index.html; www.pbs.org/news/obesity/roundup/2011/08/obesity-rates-rising-worldwide-us-could-hit-50-by-2030.html; www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2011/02/12/1202121012.htm; www.scriberperhour.com/tutorial_pound.php; <http://thechart.lkg.com.com/2011/08/02/obesity-world-to-getting-fatter-faster-needs-to-stop/>; http://www.dailyjunk.com/blog.asp?post=the_10_worst_foods_of_2010; <http://www.pbs.org/Arctic/2011/01/ingpopulationlocks.aspx>



AdChoices ▶ Food Facts ▶ Hunger ▶ Donate Food ▶ And Food

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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

The Telegraph

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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 waistlines 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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Centrum pro výzkum
toxických látek
v prostředí

Lehká nadváha však neškodí, ba naopak...

My New Scientist

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Health myths: Being a bit overweight shortens life

- › 26 August 2013 by [Caroline Williams](#)
- › Magazine issue 2931. [Subscribe and save](#)
- › For similar stories, visit the [Food and Drink](#) Topic Guide

Read more: ["Don't swallow it: Six health myths you should ignore"](#)

Let's be clear – being seriously obese is bad for your health. A body mass index of over 40 increases the risk of type 2 diabetes, heart disease and certain cancers and increases the risk of dying from any cause by up to 29 per cent. This is not a health myth.

But carrying just a few extra pounds, far from being a one-way ticket to an early grave, seems to deter the grim reaper, according to a recent review of nearly a hundred studies involving nearly 3 million people. The review, led by Katherine Flegal of the US Centers for Disease Control in Hyattsville, Maryland, reported earlier this year that being "overweight" – defined as having a body mass index (BMI) of 25 to 29 – seems to have a protective effect, with a 6 per cent reduction in death risk compared with people with a BMI of between 18.5 and 25. Those with BMIs over 35, however, have a higher risk (*JAMA*, vol 309, p 71).

It isn't clear why being overweight might protect against an early death. Perhaps carrying a few extra pounds in reserve helps the body fight off illness or infection. Perhaps overweight people are more likely to receive medical attention. Or perhaps some of those counted as "normal" had lost weight due to serious illnesses.

Whatever the reason, Flegal says her finding is not a green light to eat all the pies. Overweight people might be more likely to develop diseases that affect the quality of life, for instance. Even so, it seems that a little bit of flab may not be the crime against health it has always been made out to be.

This article appeared in print under the headline "5 Being a bit overweight means you will die sooner"

Caroline Williams is a freelancer based in Surrey, UK

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When should you start worrying? (Image: Bryan Mullennix/Getty)

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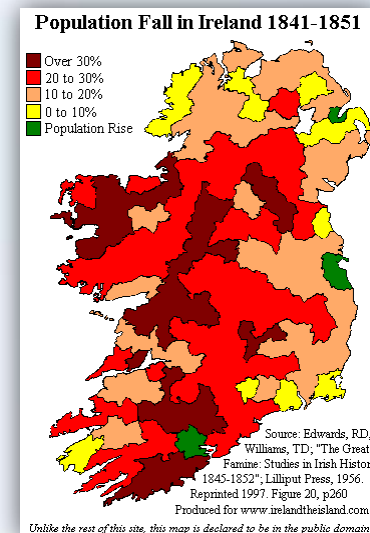
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Nedostatek potravy

souvislosti s **růstem lidské populace** = větší tlak na zdroje (vždy?)

- 1798 **T. R. Malthus** - *An Essay on the Principle of Population*, varuje před nedostatkem potravy v budoucnosti „*lidská populace roste exponenciálně, produkce potravin pouze lineárně*“
- v historii **časté hladomory**, které omezovaly výraznější růst lidské pop.
- 1845-1850 – **Irský hladomor**
 - 1 000 000 obětí, mnoho dalších emigrovalo
 - primární zdroj potravy chudých – brambory – plíseň likvidovala
 - nedostatek potravy + ztráta pozemků (nezaplatili rentu)
 - zkázu umocnilo rozšíření cholery a tyfu



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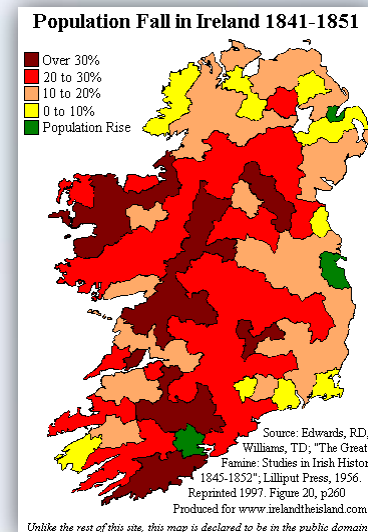
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ALE – v Irsku bylo dostatek potravy - kukuřice, pšenice a ovs!

- dle racionální kalkulace však byly prodány do UK za mnohem vyšší ceny, než si mohli dovolit chudí farmáři



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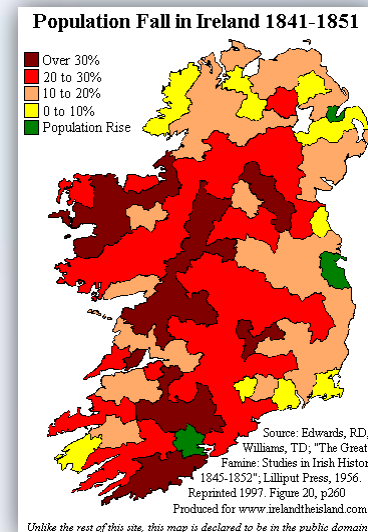
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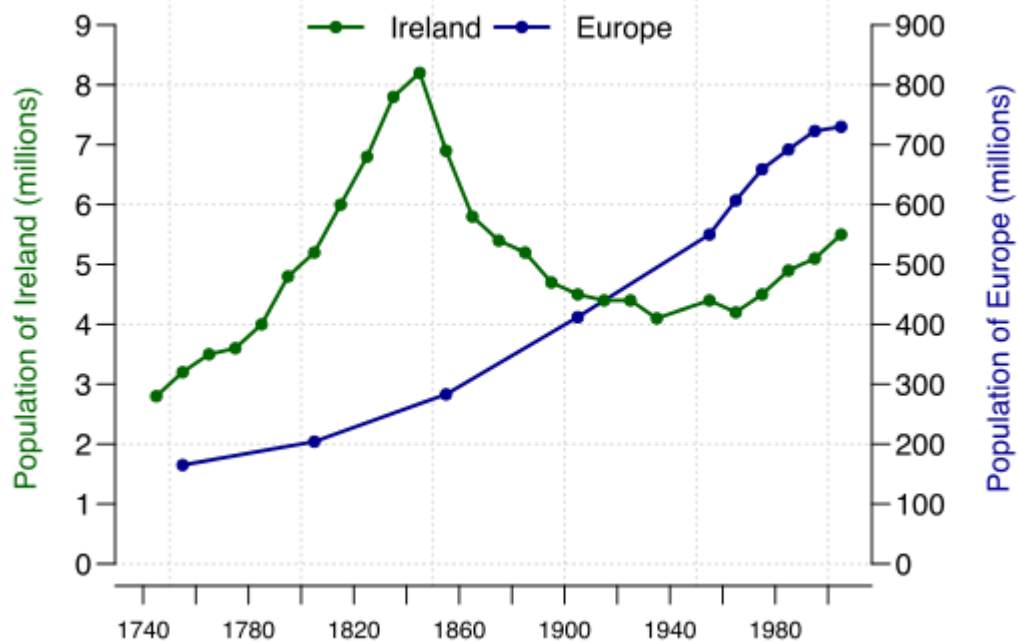
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The Almighty, indeed, sent the potato blight, but the English created the Famine. John Mitchel





Sprint

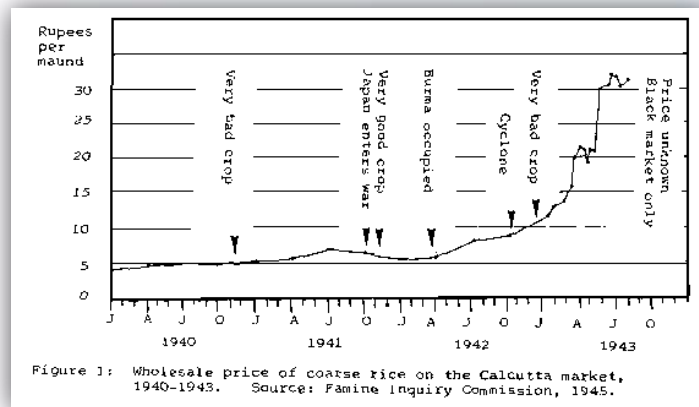
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Nedostatek potravy – příčiny

Bengálský hladomor 1943 – 1-4 000 000 obětí – Proč?



Nedostatek potravy – příčiny

Bengálský hladomor 1943 – 1-4 000 000 obětí – Proč?

- v Bengálsku byla neúroda, což je ale periodický jev
- zuřila však válka (GB x J) a bylo potřeba přednostně zásobovat města
- ceny obilí výrazně vzrostly – chudí lidé si ho nemohli dovolit

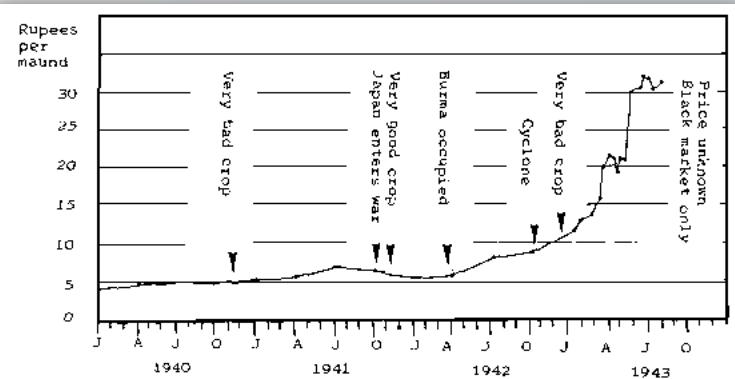
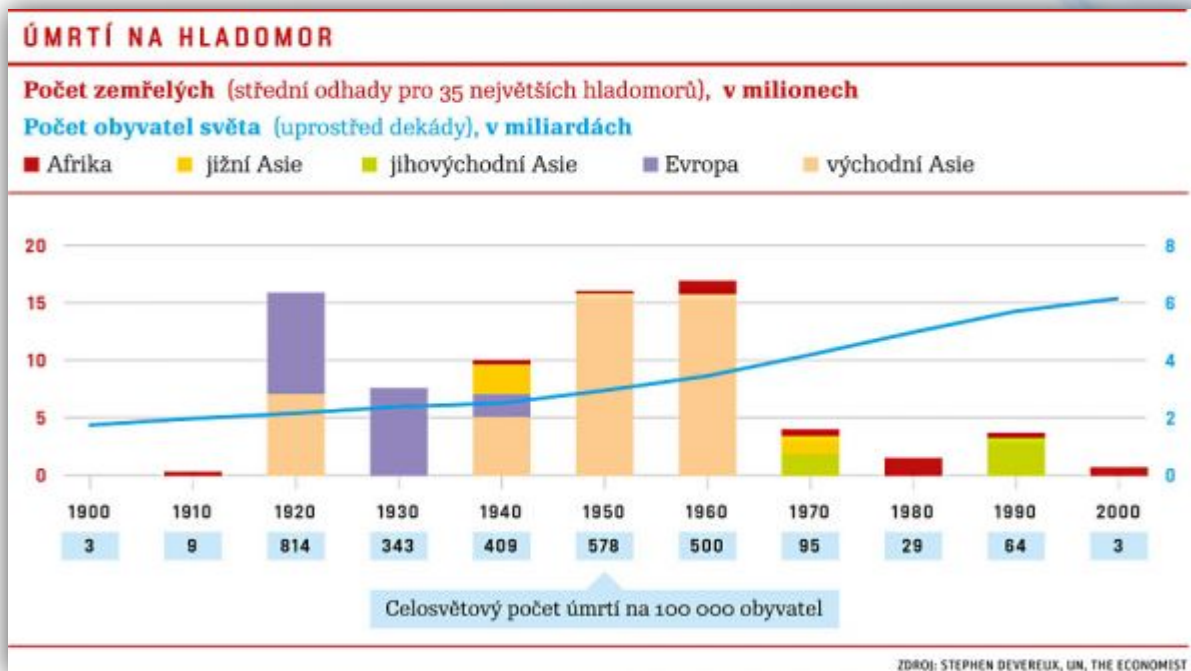


Figure 1: Wholesale price of coarse rice on the Calcutta market, 1940-1943. Source: Famine Inquiry Commission, 1945.



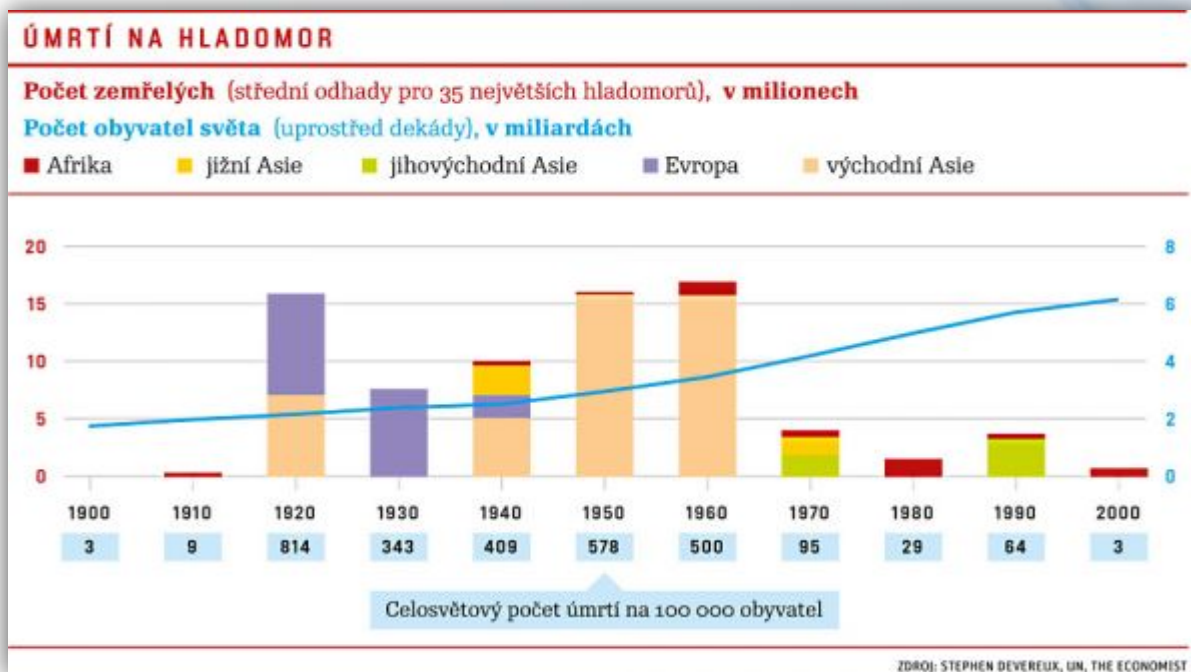
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- **Etiopský** hladomor (1984) – 1 000 000 obětí – Proč?



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- **Ukrajinský** hladomor (1932-1933) 2,7-7 000 000 obětí – Proč? (**Stalin**)
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- **Etiopský** hladomor (1984) – 1 000 000 obětí – Proč? (**Haile Mariam**)



Většina velkých hladomorů ve 20. století byla důsledek politických rozhodnutí v nedemokratických diktaturách.



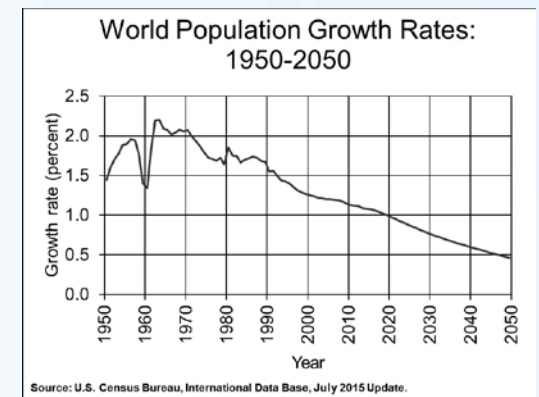
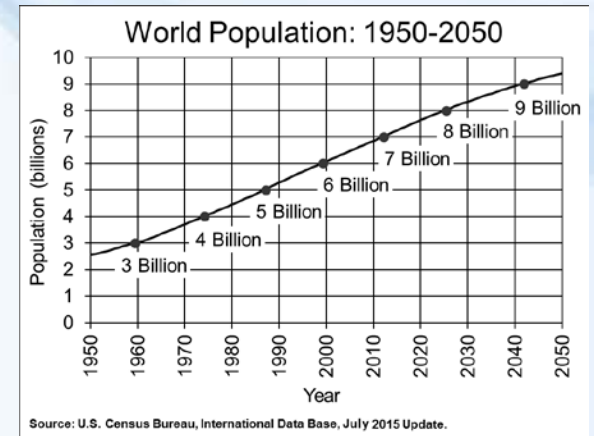
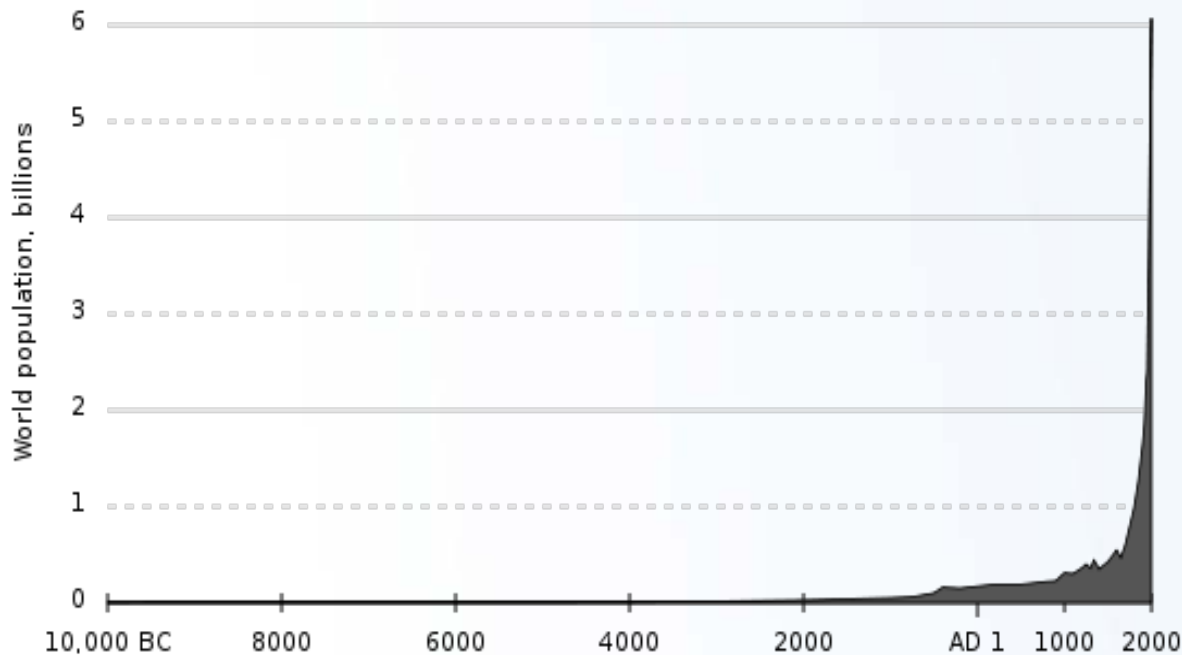
Nedostatek potravy – řešení?

- složitost problému !
- **snížit populační růst** (méně lidí méně sní)?



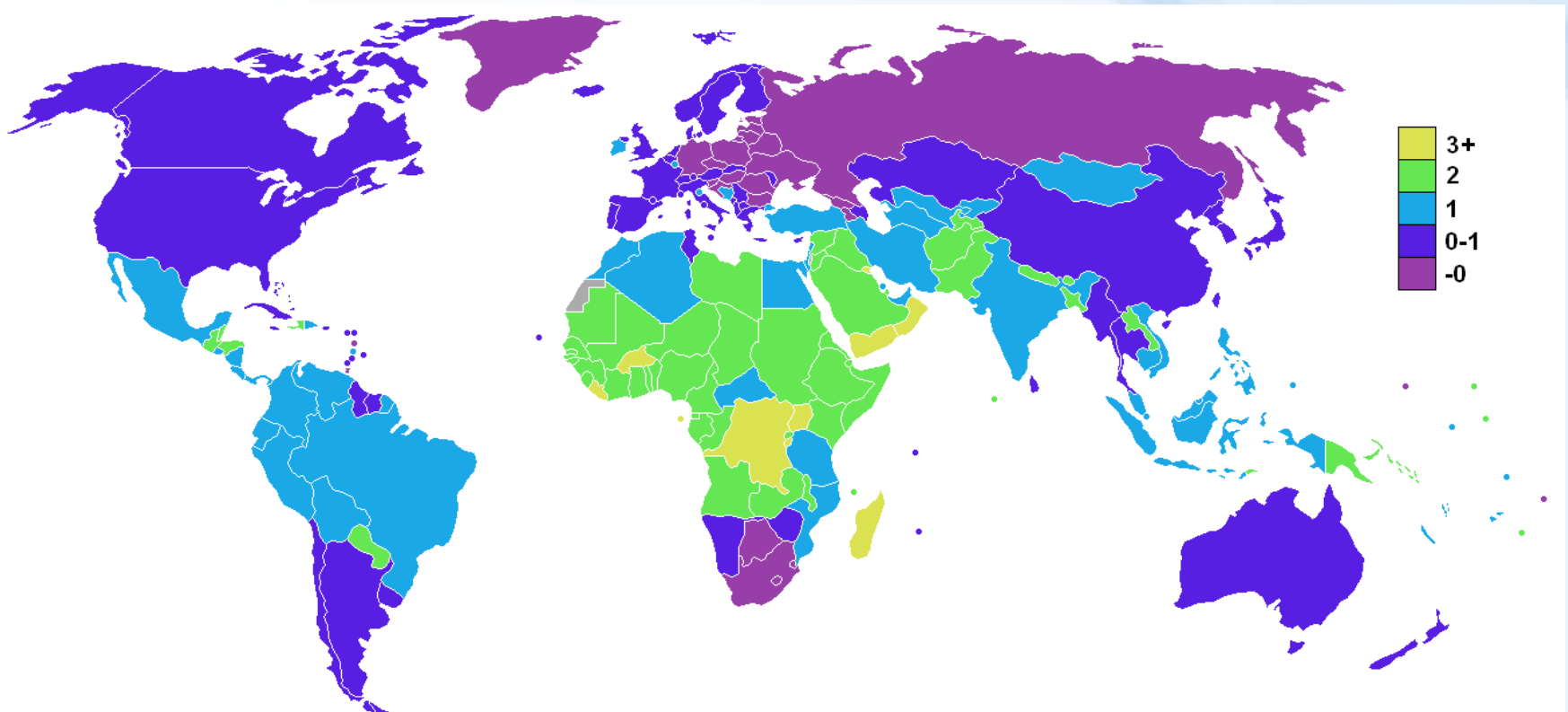
Vývoj počtu obyvatel

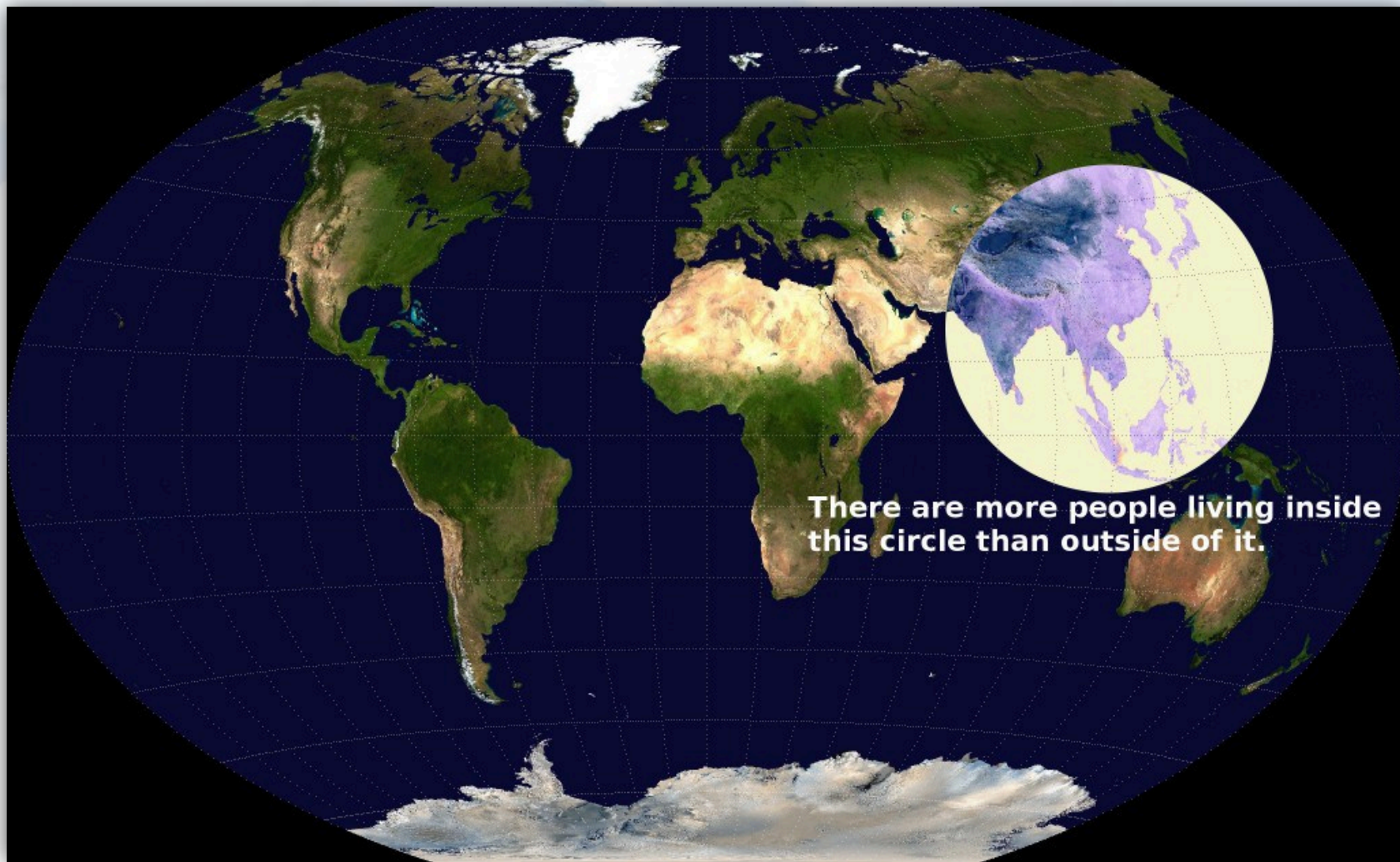
- přes 7 250 000 000 obyvatel na Zemi (2015) - [počítadlo](#)
- míra **růstu populace klesla** z 2.1 % v roce 1970 na 1.2 % v 2006
- ale **1,2 % ze 6.5 mld stále znamená přírůstek zhruba 70 000 000 lidí/rok**
- dle OSN dosáhne populace 8 miliard v 2025 a zhruba 9,1 miliard v 2050



Vzrůst počtu obyvatel

- drtivá většina přírůstku obyvatel je v rozvojových zemích (95 %)
- v Africe je největší míra růstu na světě - 2,5 % ročně,
- **zdvojnásobení africké populace** se očekává do roku 2050 (na 2,3 mld.)
- naproti tomu v Evropě je situace opačná – porodnost klesá a dochází ke **stárnutí populace** (přesto ale díky „silným“ ročníkům počet obyvatel stoupá)
- např. v ČR připadá na jednu ženu 1,5 dítěte (Francie, Dánsko, Norsko 1,8)

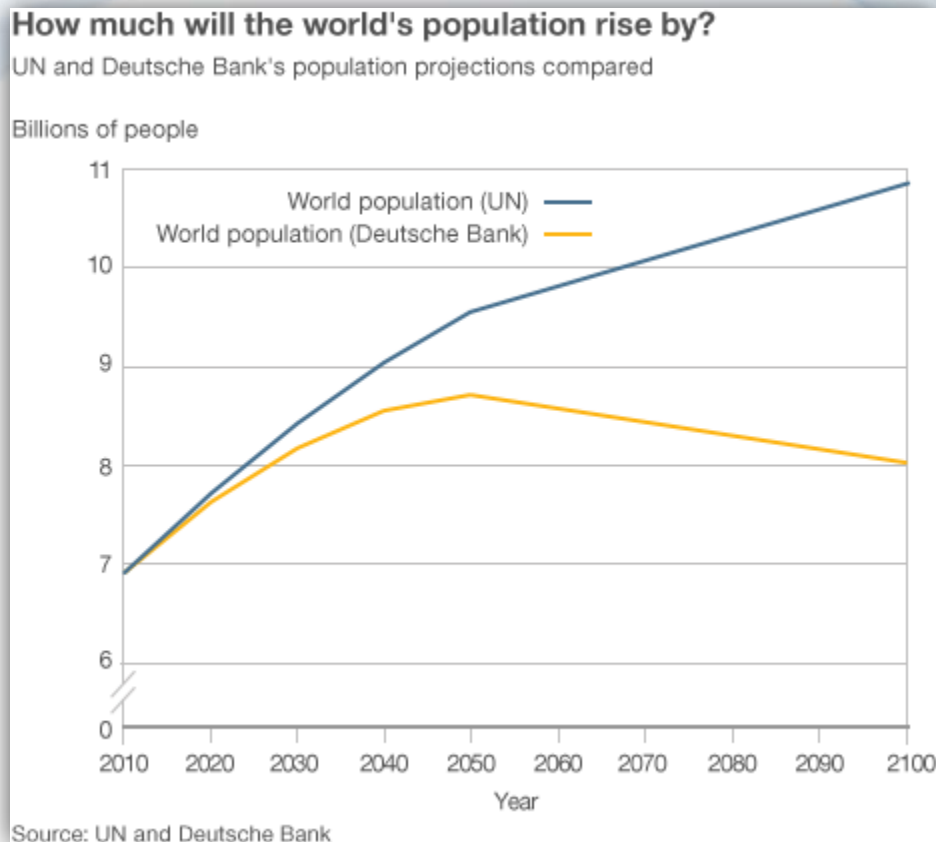




**There are more people living inside
this circle than outside of it.**



Počet obyvatel - prognóza



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28 September 2013 Last updated at 23:14 GMT

Is population growth out of control?

By Hannah Barnes
BBC News

The respected broadcaster and naturalist, Sir David Attenborough, told the BBC recently that population growth was "out of control" - but one expert says the number of people on the planet could peak in 40 years. Who should we believe?

In today's Magazine

Deported by Stalin



Důsledky růstu obyvatel

- pro zajištění plnohodnotného života je nutná určitá míra **spotřeby zdrojů**
- Zemský ekosystém však má **omezenou kapacitu zdrojů** a omezenou rychlost jejich obnovy



Důsledky růstu obyvatel

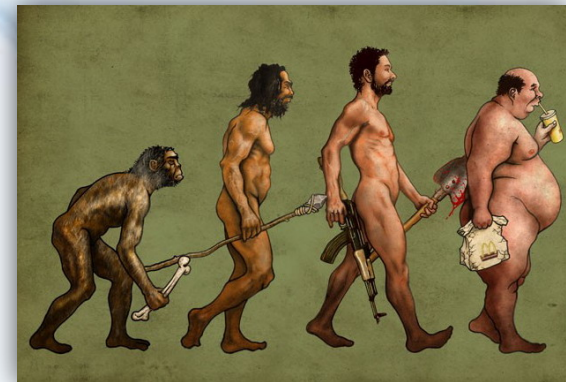
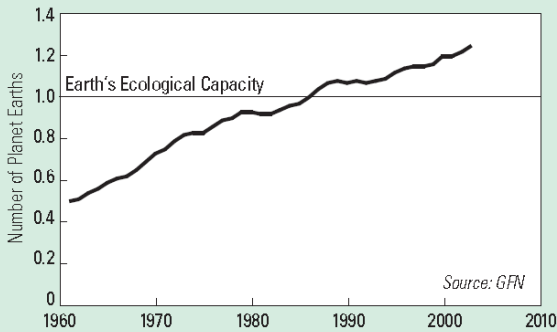
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- Zemský ekosystém však má **omezenou kapacitu zdrojů** a omezenou rychlost jejich obnovy
 - potraviny a voda
 - zdroje energie a materiálů (obnovitelné, neobnovitelné)
 - životní prostor (prostor na bydlení i rekreaci)
- omezené „samočistící“ kapacity Země – kam se všemi odpady (i CO₂)?



Důsledky růstu obyvatel

- poměr množství zdrojů a lidské spotřeby – **Ekologická stopa – roste !**
- **obyvatelé rozvojových zemí chtějí dosáhnout úrovně konzumu bohatého severu !!!**

Figure 3. Humanity's Ecological Footprint, 1961–2003



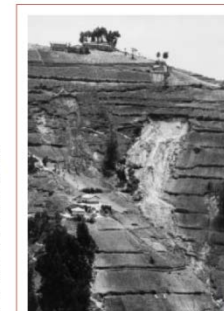
Remember Rwanda?

The genocide of 1994 seemed inexplicable. But a study of links between extreme environmental degradation and the enormous violence that occurred between Hutus and Tutsis could have important implications for stressed populations in other regions.

by James Gasana

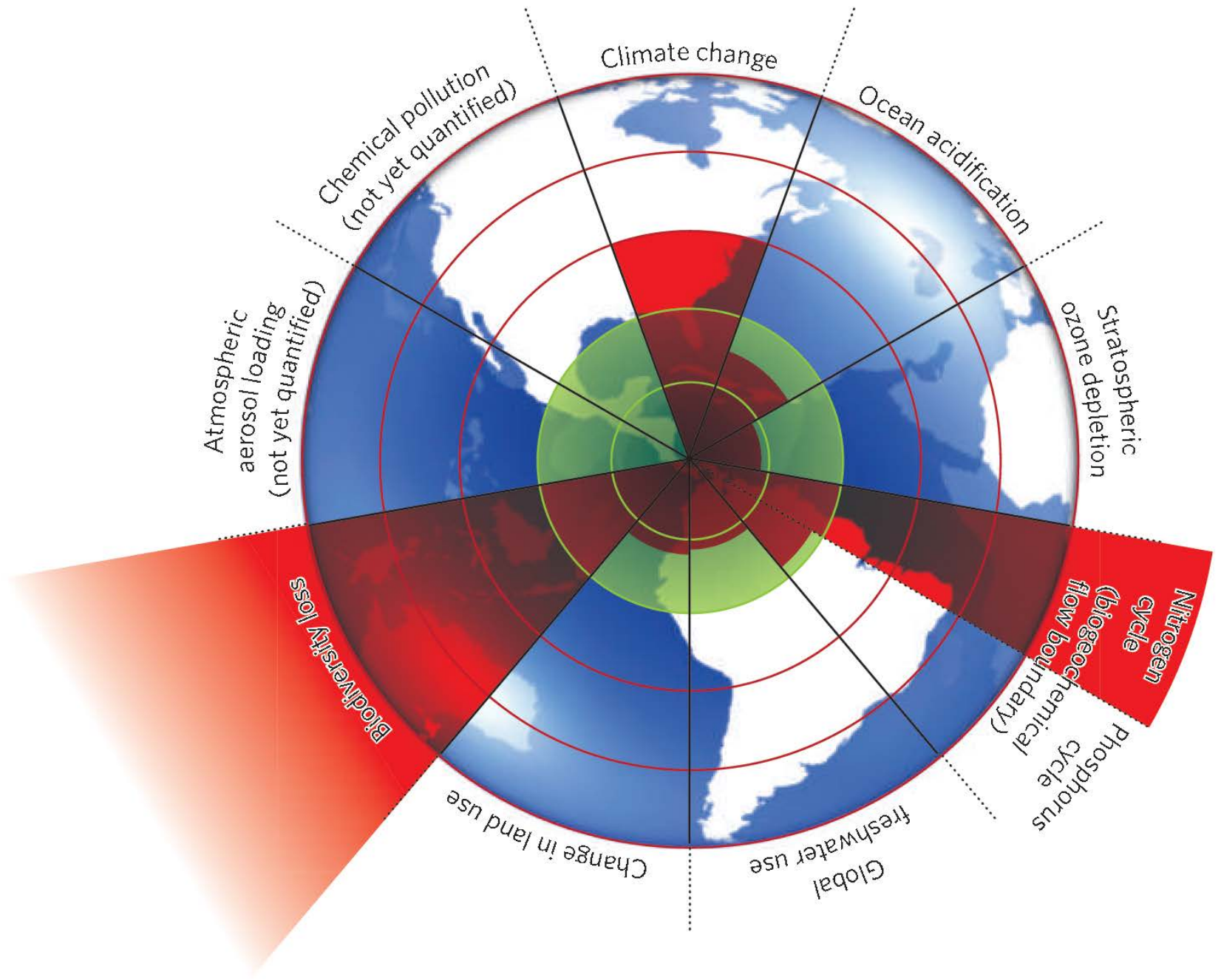
EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

On April 6, 1994, a plane carrying the presidents of two African countries was struck by a missile and crashed. Both presidents—Juvénal Habyarimana of Rwanda and Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi—were killed. Both were members of the Hutu ethnic group. Counting the murder of Burundi's president Melchior Ndadaye the previous October, a total of three Hutu presidents had been assassinated in six months.



Erosion steals nutrients from a hillside farm in northwest Rwanda (Gicye commune), 1986.

tion to Rwanda until news of the genocide broke, were bewildered as to what could have caused such fury. The conflict was portrayed in the media as one of deep ethnic hatred. But to those who were on the scene during the years preceding, the story is far more complicated than that. The real causes of the blowup are rooted in a half-century history of rapid population growth, land degradation, inequitable access to



Climate change

Ocean acidification

Stratospheric
ozone depletion

Nitrogen
cycle
(biogeochemical
flow boundary)

Phosphorus
cycle

Global
freshwater use

Change in land use

Biodiversity loss

Atmospheric
aerosol loading
(not yet quantified)

Chemical pollution
(not yet quantified)

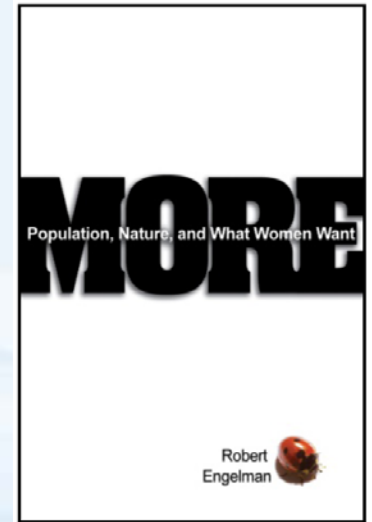
Řešení růstu populace?



Řešení růstu populace?

- dříve vysoká novorozenecká úmrtnost, nemoci a války

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



Řešení růstu populace?

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*Women don't want **more** children,
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The infographic features a background image of two young children. Text elements include:

- UN logo and text: "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"
- MDG4 icon: "MDG4 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY" with a stick figure icon.
- Statistical callout: "14,000 FEWER CHILDREN DIE EACH DAY THAN IN 1990"
- Statistical callout: "6.9 MILLION CHILDREN STILL DIE BEFORE THEIR FIFTH BIRTHDAY EACH YEAR"
- Call to action: "LET'S STEP UP" and "SHARE #MDGMOMENTUM WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!"
- Vertical text on the right: "UN.ORG/MILLENNIUMGOALS"
- Small vertical text on the left: "COPYRIGHT © UNITED NATIONS. UN PHOTO/HEIN IMACHE"





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.

MDG4



REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

17,000 FEWER

CHILDREN DIE EACH DAY THAN IN 1990

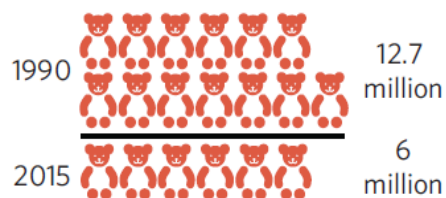
LET'S STEP UP

6 MILLION+ CHILDREN STILL DIE

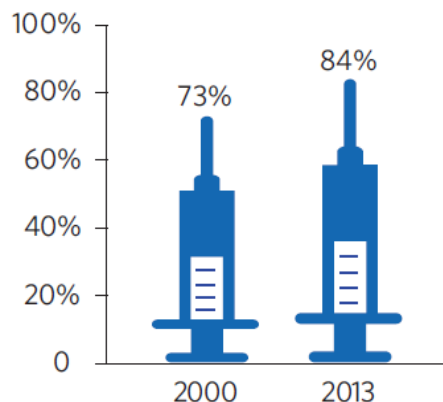
BEFORE THEIR FIFTH BIRTHDAY EACH YEAR

GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

Global number of deaths of children under five



Global measles vaccine coverage



- 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.
- Despite population growth in the developing regions, the number of deaths of children under five has declined from 12.7 million in 1990 to almost 6 million in 2015 globally.
- Since the early 1990s, the rate of reduction of under-five mortality has more than tripled globally.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, the annual rate of reduction of under-five mortality was over five times faster during 2005–2013 than it was during 1990–1995.
- Measles vaccination helped prevent nearly 15.6 million deaths between 2000 and 2013. The number of globally reported measles cases declined by 67 per cent for the same period.
- About 84 per cent of children worldwide received at least one dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2013, up from 73 per cent in 2000.





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

SHARE

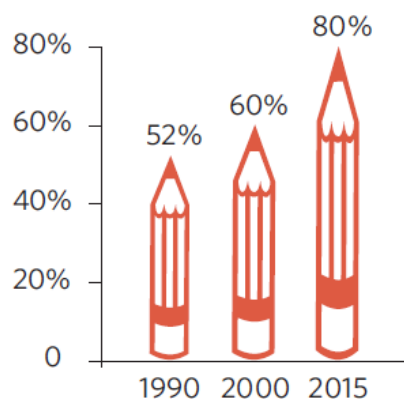
#MDGMOMENTUM WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!

GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Global out-of-school children of primary school age



Primary school net enrolment rate in sub-Saharan Africa



- The primary school net enrolment rate in the developing regions has reached 91 per cent in 2015, up from 83 per cent in 2000.
- The number of out-of-school children of primary school age worldwide has fallen by almost half, to an estimated 57 million in 2015, down from 100 million in 2000.
- Sub-Saharan Africa has had the best record of improvement in primary education of any region since the MDGs were established. The region achieved a 20 percentage point increase in the net enrolment rate from 2000 to 2015, compared to a gain of 8 percentage points between 1990 and 2000.
- The literacy rate among youth aged 15 to 24 has increased globally from 83 per cent to 91 per cent between 1990 and 2015. The gap between women and men has narrowed.





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.

MDG3



PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

.....→ THE WORLD HAS

**ACHIEVED
EQUALITY**

IN **PRIMARY
EDUCATION**
BETWEEN GIRLS AND BOYS

**LET'S
STEP
UP**

IN MANY
COUNTRIES

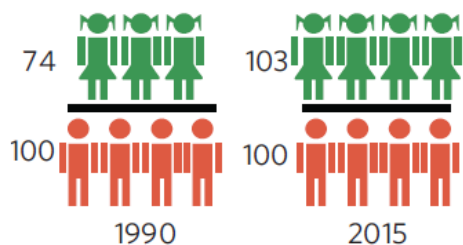
**WOMEN STILL FACE
DISCRIMINATION**

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

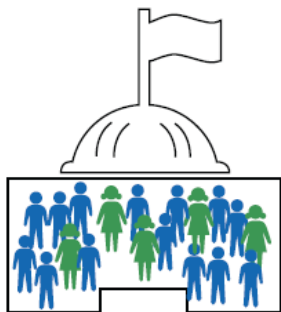


GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Primary school enrolment ratio in Southern Asia



90% of countries have more women in parliament since 1995



- Many more girls are now in school compared to 15 years ago. 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 now make up 41 per cent of paid workers outside the agricultural sector, an increase from 35 per cent in 1990.
- Between 1991 and 2015, the proportion of women in vulnerable employment as a share of total female employment has declined 13 percentage points. In contrast, vulnerable employment among men fell by 9 percentage points.
- Women have gained ground in parliamentary representation in nearly 90 per cent of the 174 countries with data over the past 20 years. The average proportion of women in parliament has nearly doubled during the same period. Yet still only one in five members are women.



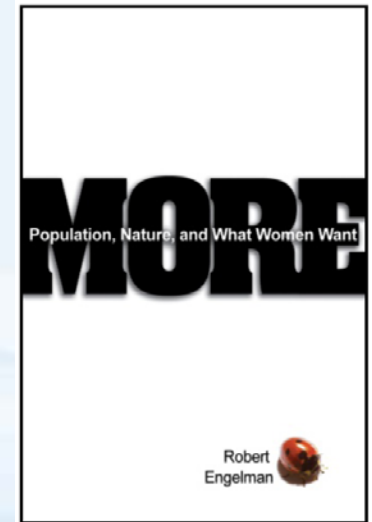
Řešení růstu populace?

- dříve vysoká novorozenecká úmrtnost, nemoci a války

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

Direktivní politika jednoho dítěte (Čína)?

- od roku 1979
- do roku 2000 nenarozeno přibližně 250 mil. dětí
- vážné etické a socioekonomické důsledky !
- nepřipravenost společnosti a venkovské ekonomiky
- upřednostňování chlapců



Řešení růstu populace?

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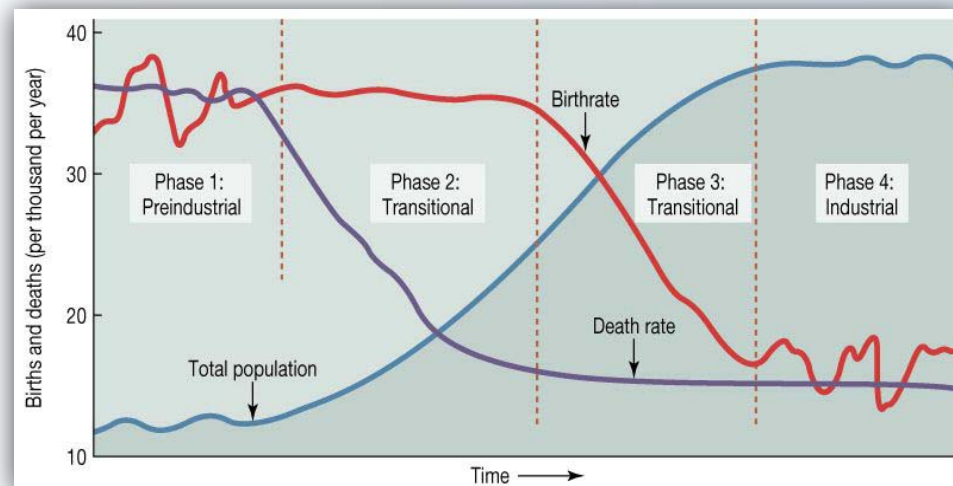
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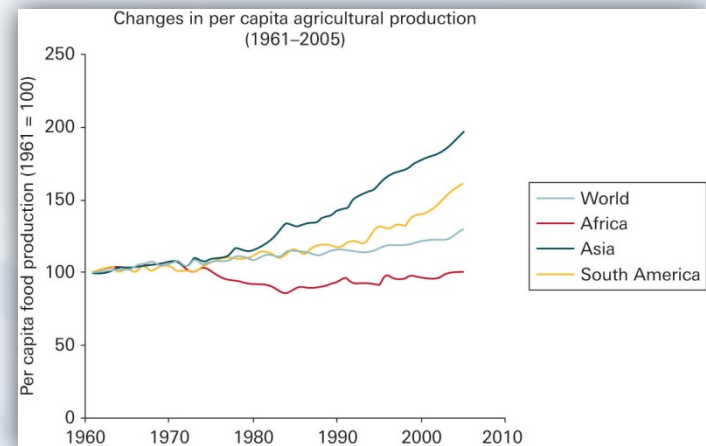
Dobrovolná politika jednoho dítěte?

- země bohatého severu
- politika ekonomického růstu přístup demografické tranzice komplikuje



Nedostatek potravy – řešení?

- složitost problému !
- **snížit populační růst (méně lidí méně sní)?**
 - obecně neplatí



Nedostatek potravy – řešení?

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- snížit populační růst (méně lidí méně sní)?
 - obecně neplatí

Zelená revoluce?

- **sporné** – HYV – velké výnosy i díky industrializaci

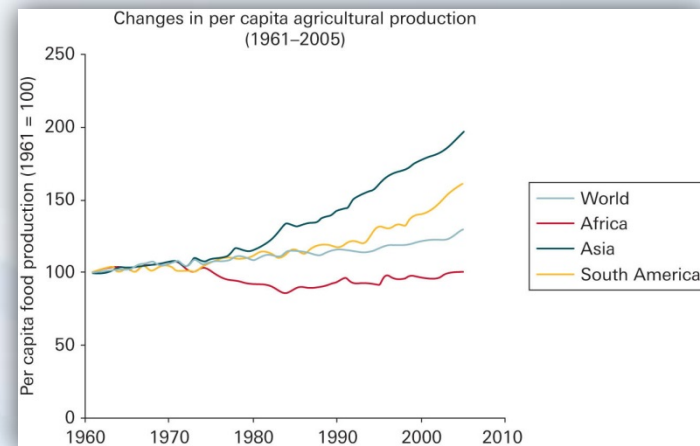
Potravinová pomoc chudým regionům ? – **sporné**

- **nelze nechat lidi hladovět X likvidace místní ekonomiky**
- příklady i v bohatých regionech – subvence

„Dáš hladovějícímu rybu, a nakrmíš ho na jeden den.

Naučíš ho rybařit, a nakrmí se sám navždy“

- podobně jako v Irsku – příčinou hladomorů nejsou jen extrémní výkyvy počasí, ale především geopolitické souvislosti (splácení dluhu, špatná distribuce...)



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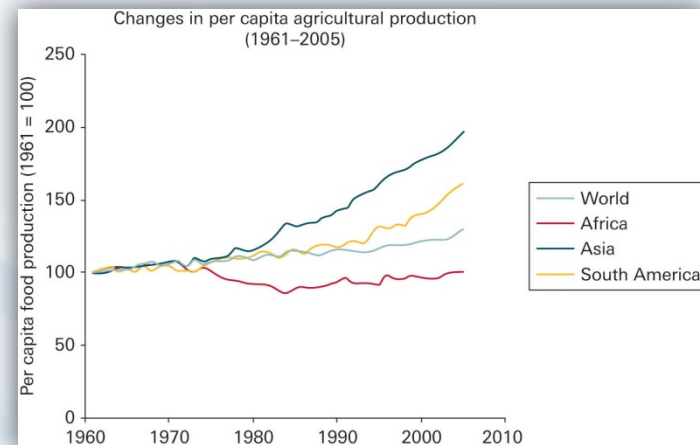
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- nutno **pozvednout ekonomiku chudých regionů** jako takovou, zaměřenou na skutečné potřeby místních obyvatel (*Gándhí, Schumacher...*)

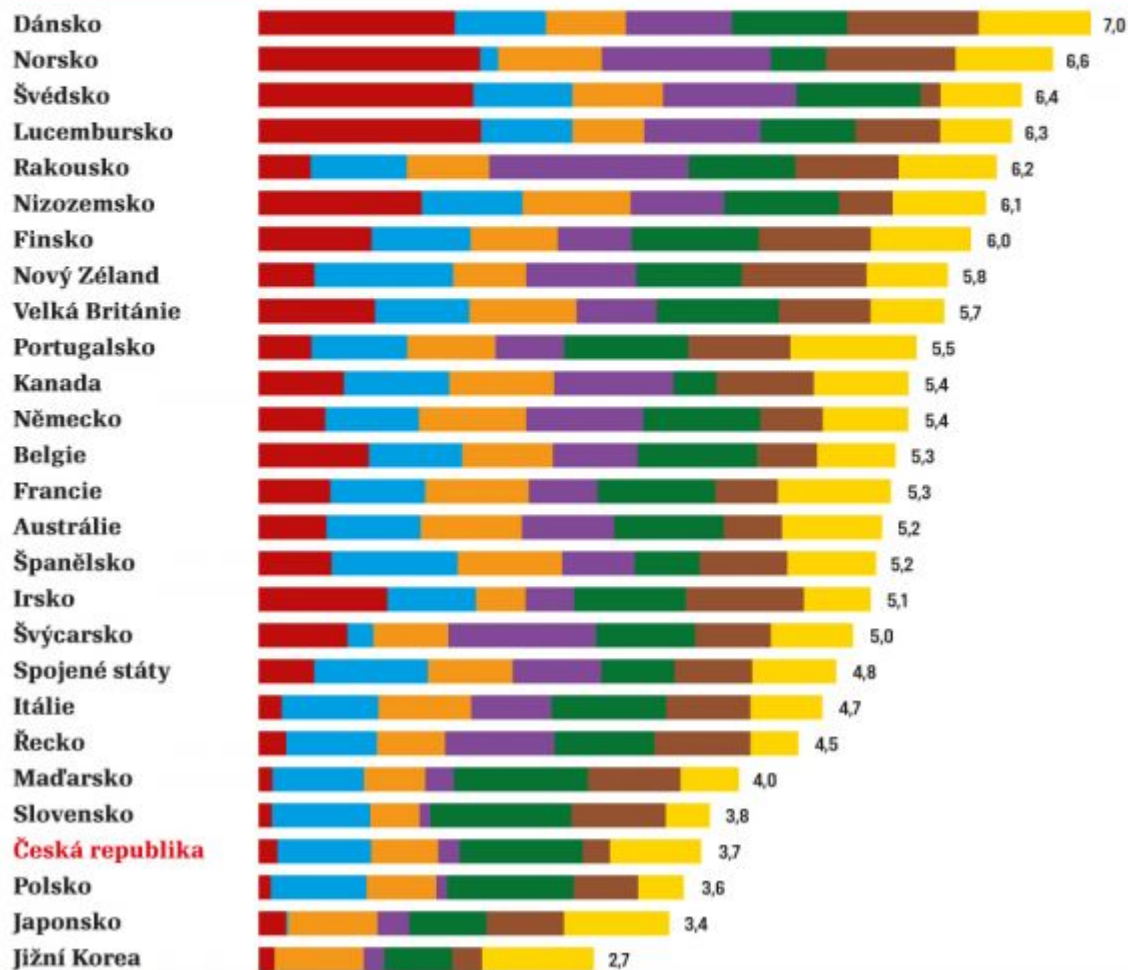
- Mikroúvěry chudým (převážně ženám)
- Podmíněné dotace



INDEX VSTŘÍCNOSTI K ROZVOJOVÝM ZEMÍM

Graf zachycuje míru, v jaké uvedené země pomáhají a neškodí rozvojevému světu

- rozvojová pomoc
- obchodní politika (tarify, kvóty, import apod.)
- podpora investic
- imigrace, vstřícnost k žadatelům o azyl
- ekologická politika (např. nevhodné subvence pro průmyslový rybolov)
- bezpečnostní politika (podpora mírovým misím OSN versus vývoz zbraní apod.)
- věda a technologie (přílišná ochrana duševního vlastnictví apod.)





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.

MDG6



COMBAT HIV/AIDS,
MALARIA AND OTHER
DISEASES

**LET'S
STEP
UP**



**9.7 MILLION
PEOPLE
WERE
RECEIVING
LIFESAVING
MEDICINES
FOR HIV
IN 2012**



**3.3 MILLION
MALARIA
DEATHS
WERE
PREVENTED
IN THE SPAN
OF 12 YEARS**



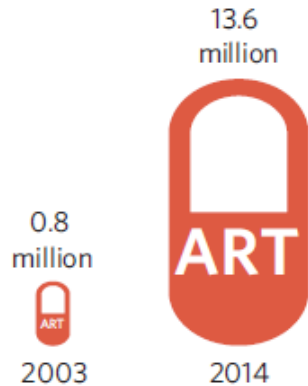
**EVERY HOUR
50 YOUNG
WOMEN
ARE NEWLY
INFECTED
WITH HIV**



**IN 2012
MALARIA
KILLED AN
ESTIMATED
627,000
PEOPLE**

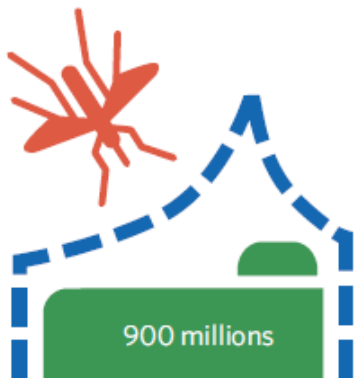
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

Global antiretroviral therapy treatment



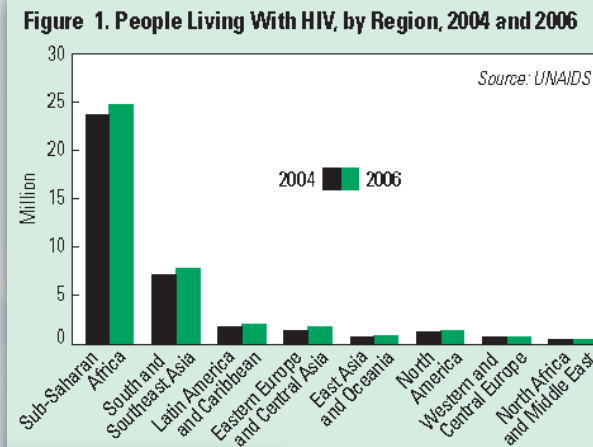
- New HIV infections fell by approximately 40 per cent between 2000 and 2013, from an estimated 3.5 million cases to 2.1 million.
- By June 2014, 13.6 million people living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) globally, an immense increase from just 800,000 in 2003. ART averted 7.6 million deaths from AIDS between 1995 and 2013.
- 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. The global malaria incidence rate has fallen by an estimated 37 per cent and the mortality rate by 58 per cent.
- 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. The tuberculosis mortality rate fell by 45 per cent and the prevalence rate by 41 per cent between 1990 and 2013.

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



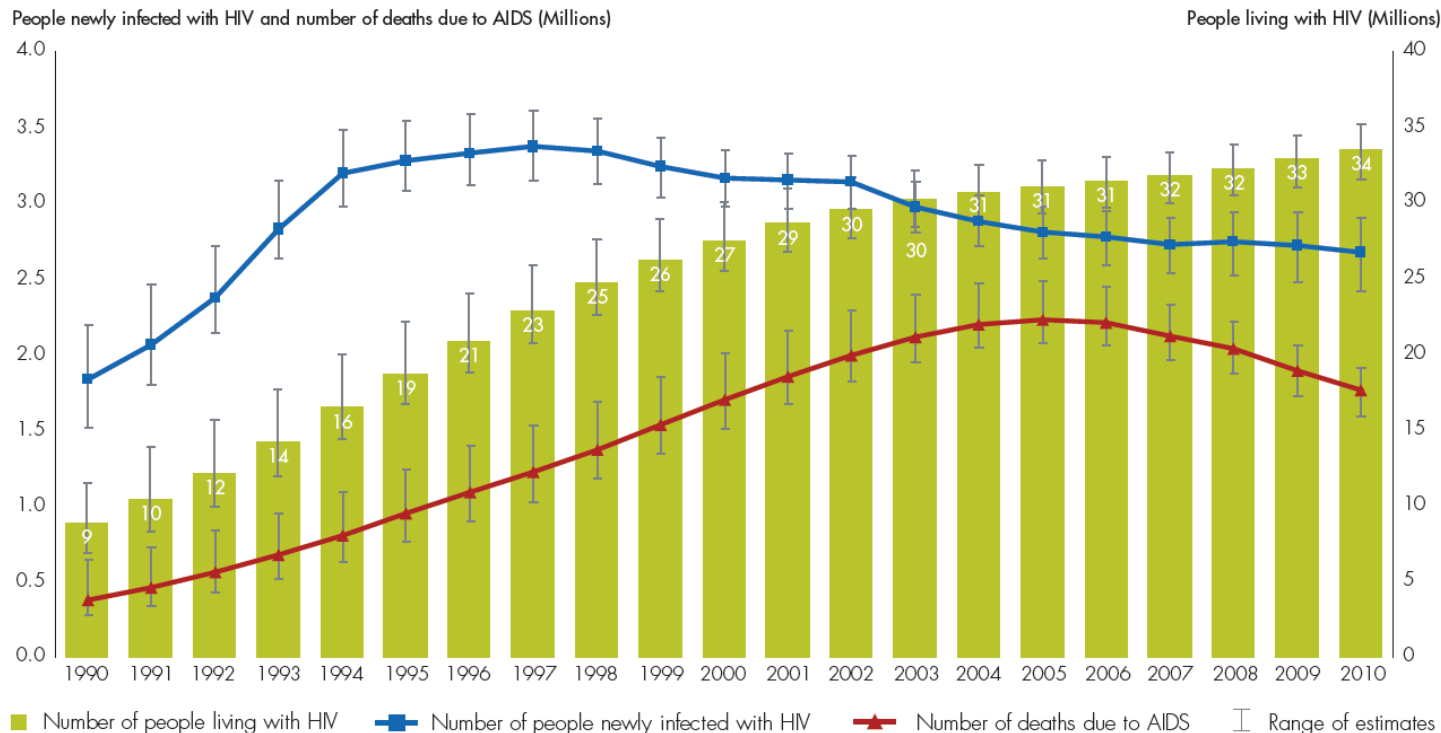
AIDS

- situace se výrazně zlepšuje!

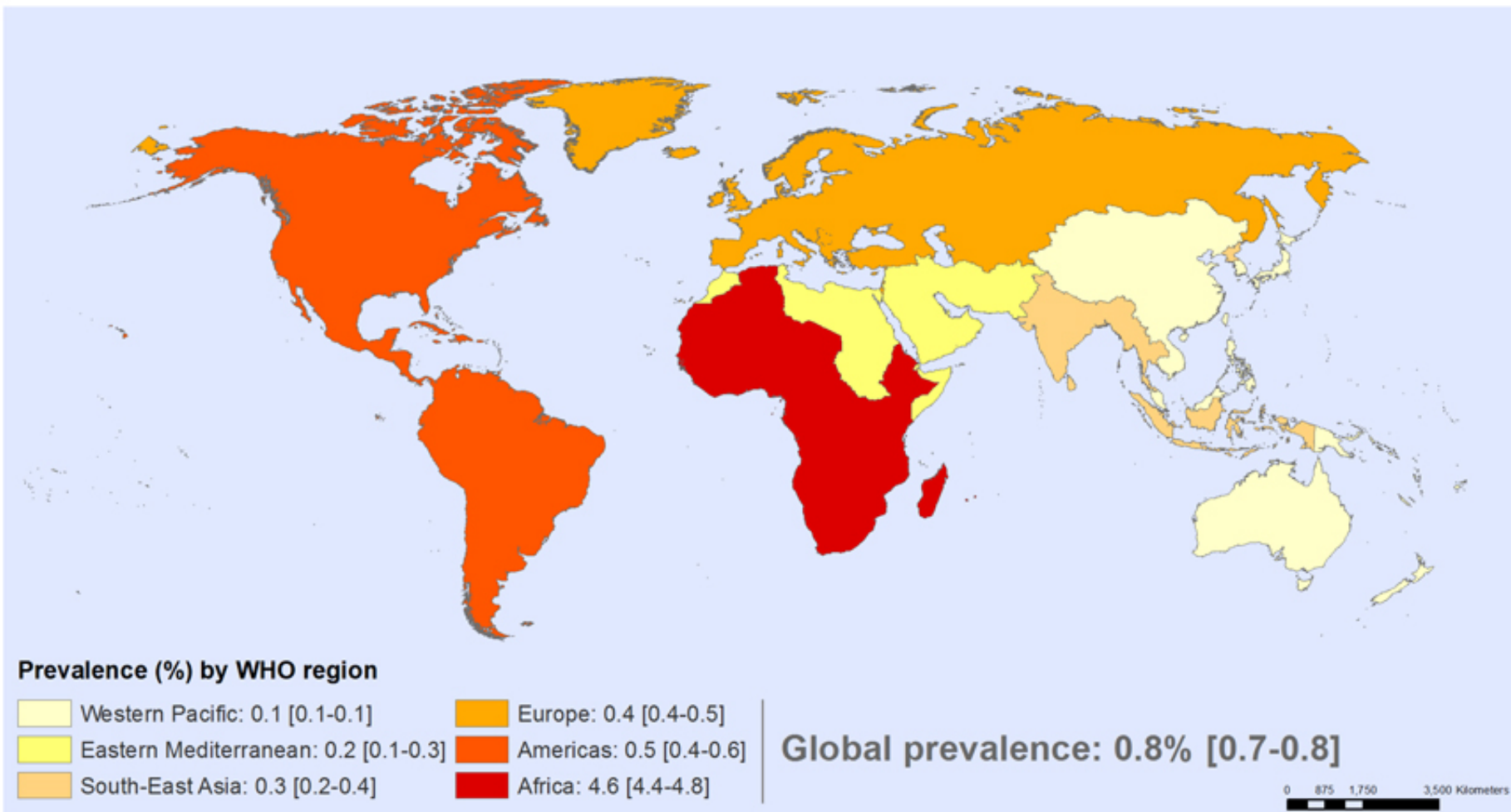


More people than ever are living with HIV due to fewer AIDS-related deaths and the continued large number of new infections

Number of people living with HIV, number of people newly infected with HIV and number of AIDS deaths in the world (Millions), 1990-2010



Adult HIV prevalence (15-49 years), 2011 By WHO region



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Public Health Information
and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
World Health Organization

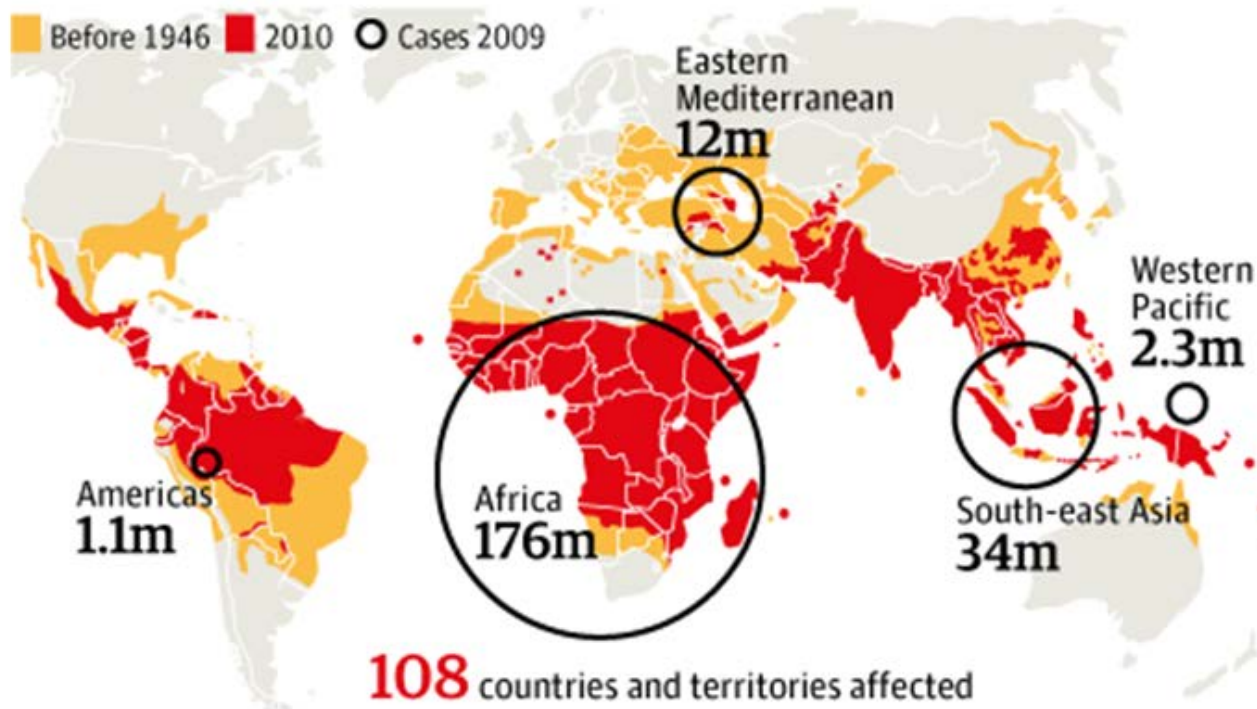


© WHO 2013. All rights reserved.

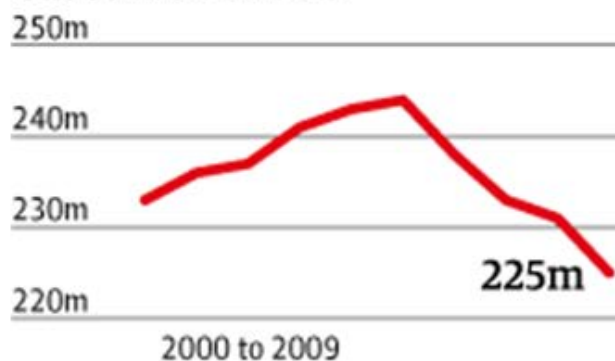
The fight against malaria

Affected countries

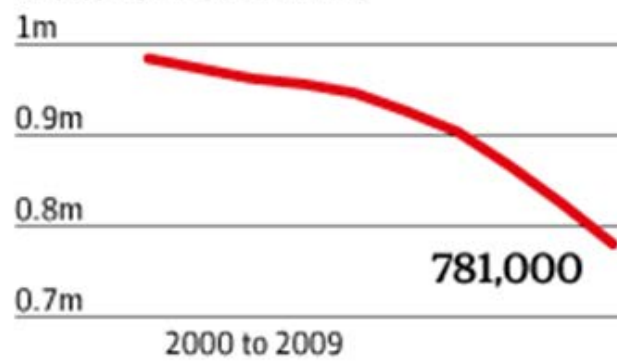
Before 1946 2010 Cases 2009



Cases worldwide

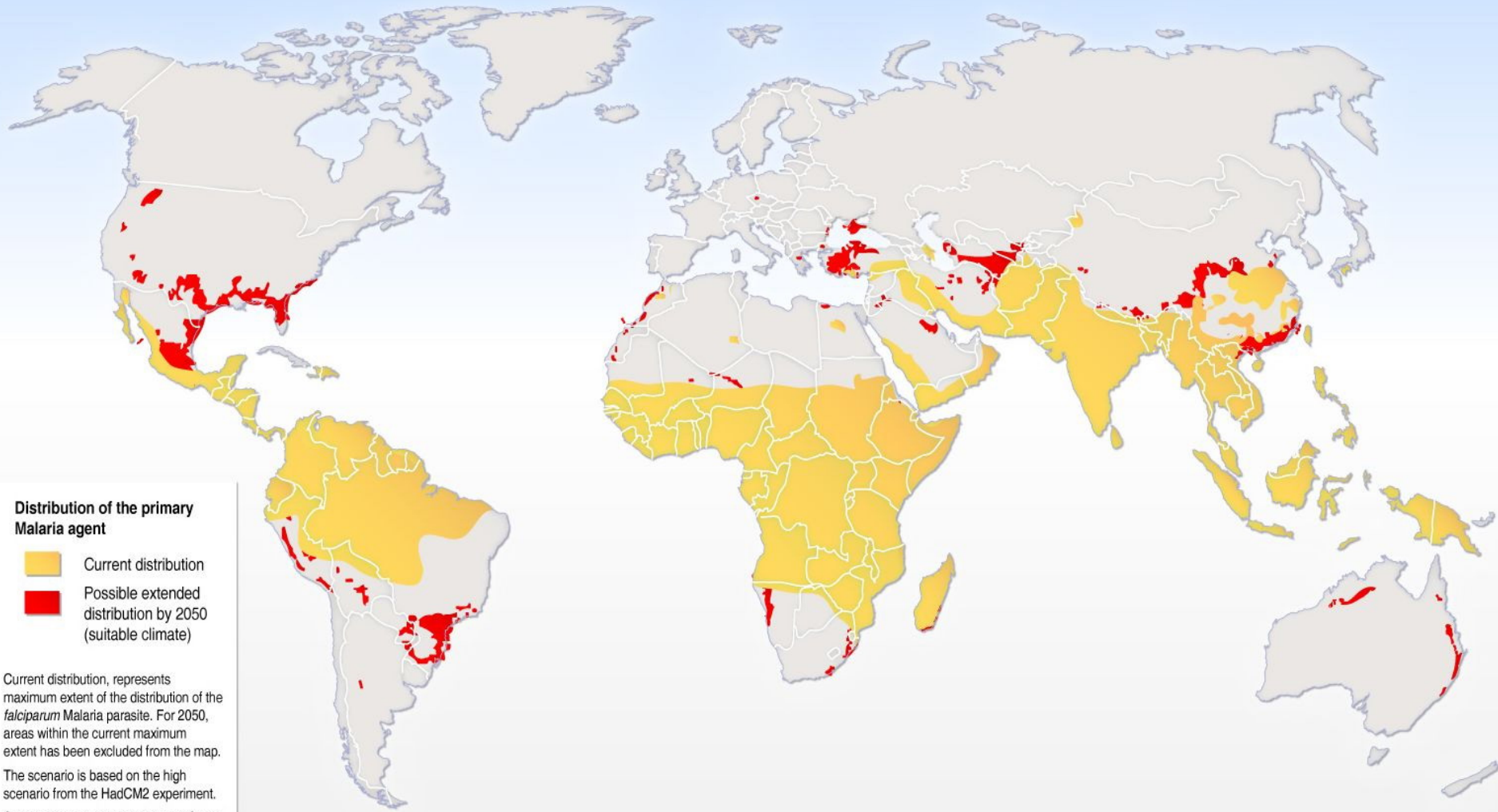


Deaths worldwide



SOURCES: WHO, ROLL BACK MALARIA PARTNERSHIP, REUTERS

Climate Change and Malaria



Distribution of the primary Malaria agent

- Current distribution
- Possible extended distribution by 2050 (suitable climate)

Current distribution, represents maximum extent of the distribution of the *falciparum* Malaria parasite. For 2050, areas within the current maximum extent has been excluded from the map.

The scenario is based on the high scenario from the HadCM2 experiment.

Source: Rogers, Randolph. *The Global Spread of Malaria in a Future, Warmer World*. Science (2000:1763-1766).





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.

MDG7



ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

2.3 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

Nedostatek kvalitní vody

- nedostatkem vody trpí **1/3 lidí** na Zemi
- i v zemích bohatých na srážky jsou zaznamenávány nedostatky vody díky spotřebě v průmyslu, zemědělství, domácnostech či znečištění

22.3. Světový den vody – připomíná nezbytnost vody pro veškerý život

- **špatná kvalita vody** zvyšuje riziko průjmových onemocnění včetně cholery, tyfu, salmonelózy a gastrointestinálních viróz
- v celosvětovém měřítku je riziko plynoucí z používání nekvalitní pitné vody **2. nejvýraznějším environmentálním rizikem**
- nedostatek pitné vody nutí lidi v suchých oblastech k jejich uskladňování v domech
- to zvyšuje riziko kontaminace a je vhodným lícništěm komárů (malárie, dengue)

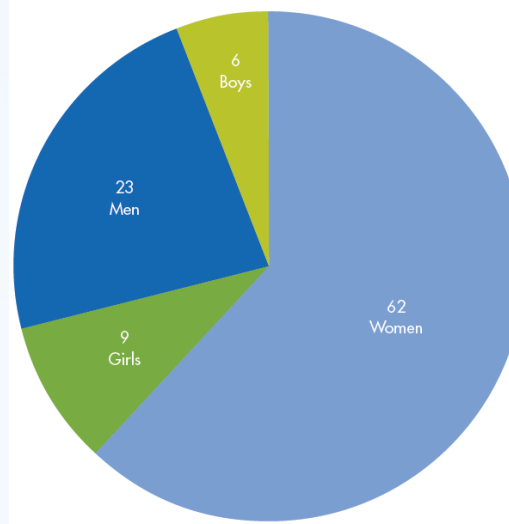


Lidský rozměr nedostatku vody

- za statistickými údaji leží tragédie milionů lidí, kteří místo radosti ze života musí každý den řešit problém, kde obstarat vodu na přežití
- **nedostatek vody snižuje produkci potravin a zhoršuje chudobu a nemoci, urychluje velké migrace a podkopává morální kredit vlády (neúspěšné)**
- časem tyto tlaky mohou rozdrolit sociální strukturu společnosti, což vede k chronickým lidovým nepokojům násilností



Distribution of the water collection burden among women, children under age 15 and men, in households without piped water on premises, sub-Saharan Africa, based on population-weighted averages from 25 countries, 2006/2009 (Percentage)



Nemoci spojené s vodou

choroba	počet případů	ztracená léta (v tisících)	odhadovaná úmrtnost (v tisících)	souvislost s vodou
průjem	4 miliardy	62 000 (54 000) ^b	1800 (1700) ^b	voda znečištěna lidskými výkaly
malárie	300–500 milionů	46 500	1300	přenáší komáři rodu Anopheles
schistosomóza	200 milionů	1700	15	přenáší mořští měkkýši
dengue a krvácivá dengue	dengue 50–100 milionů a krvácivá 500 tisíc	616	19	přenáší komáři rodu Aedes
onchocerkóza (řiční slepota)	18 milionů	484	0	přenáší muchničky
tyfus a paratyfové horečky	17 milionů			znečištěná voda, potraviny, záplavy
trachom	150 milionů, z toho 6 milionů slepých	2300	0	nedostatek základní hygieny
cholera	140–184 tisíc ^b		5–28 ^a	voda a potraviny znečištěny lidskými výkaly
drakunkulóza (guinejská nemoc)	96 tisíc			znečištěná voda

^a Vyšší hodnota je za rok 2001.

^b Průjem je nemoc přenášena vodou, ale ne všechny případy se pojí ke znečištěné vodě. Údaje v závorkách se vztahují k průměru ze znečištěné vody.

Příčiny nedostatku vody

- **nadměrné využívání** vody v zemědělství a průmyslu (př. Aralské jezero)
- výkyvy počasí – **globální klimatická** změna
- znehodnocování vody **znečištěním** organickým (BSK, CHSK), anorganickým (P, N - eutrofizace), jaderným, tepelným, atd



Př. **Jang-c'-Tiang** – třetí nejdelší řeka světa

- 40 % odpadních vod Číny
- 80 % splašků ze 186 měst na řece neupravováno
- vyhynutí 65 % živočišných druhů za posledních 20 let
- prognóza - do 20. let řeka bez života, prakticky toxická stoka
- již dnes řeší 26 měst ležících na této řece vážné problémy s pitnou vodou
- **Tři soutěsky** – kontroverzní přehrada



24 JULY

SANITATION FOR ALL RESOLUTION

Today's decision to mark World Toilet Day on 19 November will help the UN raise awareness and mobilize action that can save millions of lives. 2.5 billion people lack toilets, and poor sanitation is a leading cause of disease and child deaths. Everyone needs a place to go!



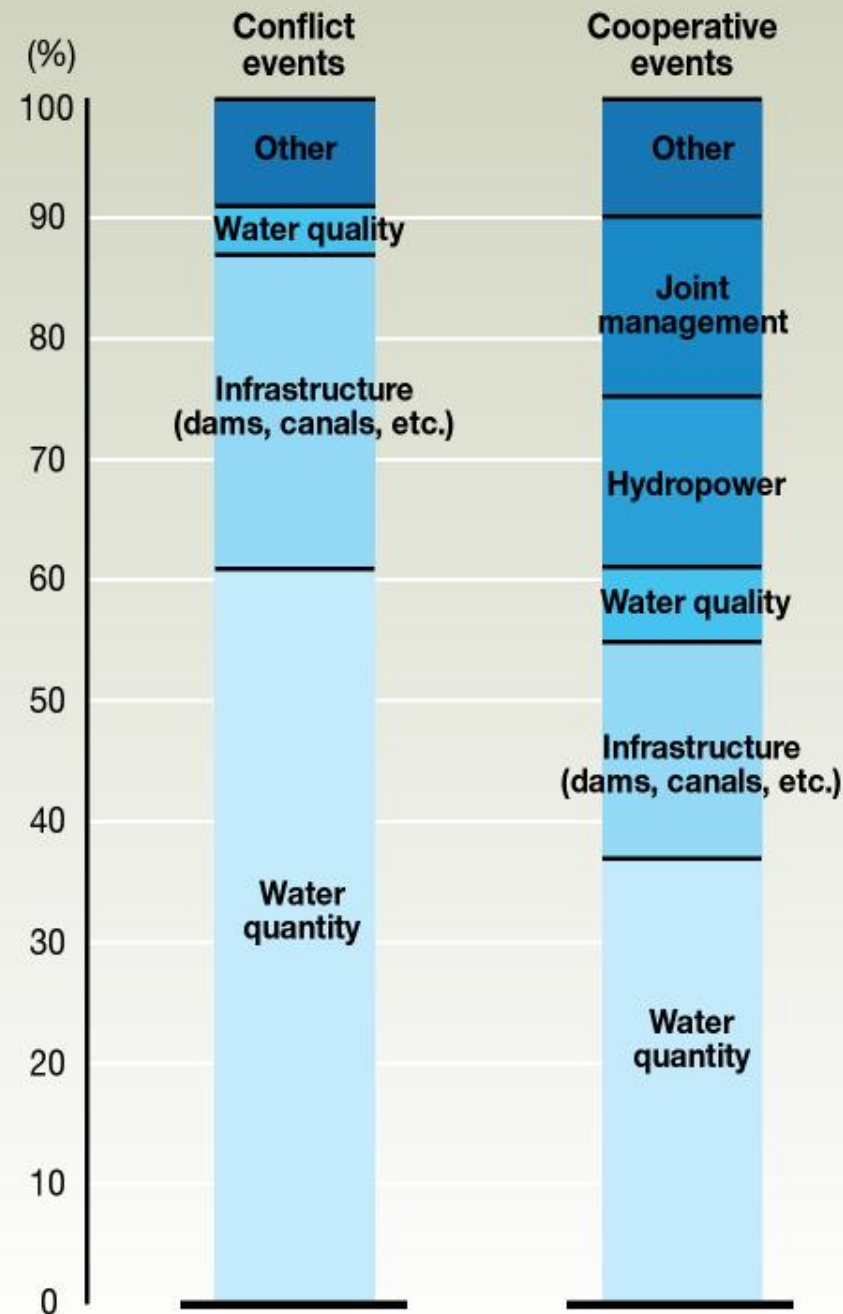
– **JAN ELIASSON**
UN DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

JOIN THE UN IN CELEBRATING
WORLD TOILET DAY
19 NOVEMBER
#TOILETS4ALL



Řešení problémů využití vody?

- v období 1956-2006 bylo **37** násilných konfliktů o vodu (z toho 30 na Středním Východě)
- ve stejném období vyjednáno přes **200** mezinárodních úmluv



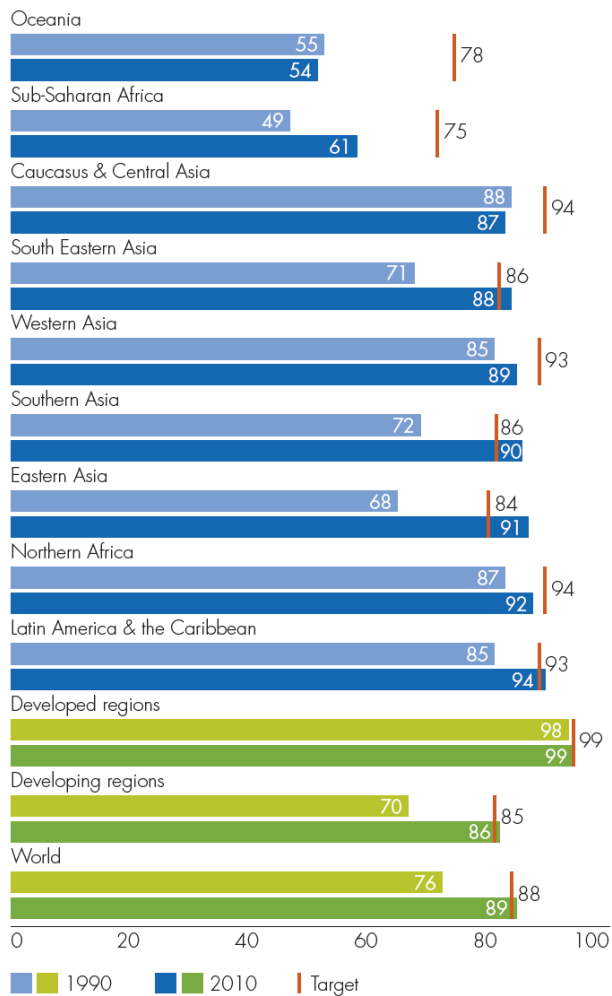
Source: Wolf 2006.



Situace se zlepšuje

The world has met the MDG drinking water target, five years ahead of schedule

Proportion of population using an improved water source, 1990 and 2010 (Percentage)



Situace se zlepšuje, ale ne dostatečně

The world has met the MDG drinking water target, five years ahead of schedule

Proportion of population using an improved water source, 1990 and 2010 (Percentage)

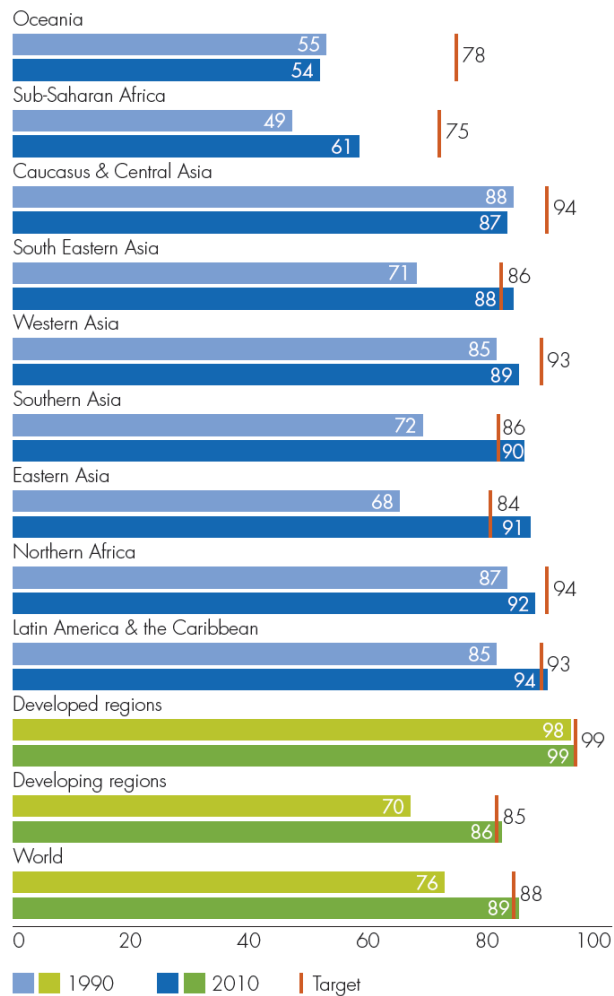
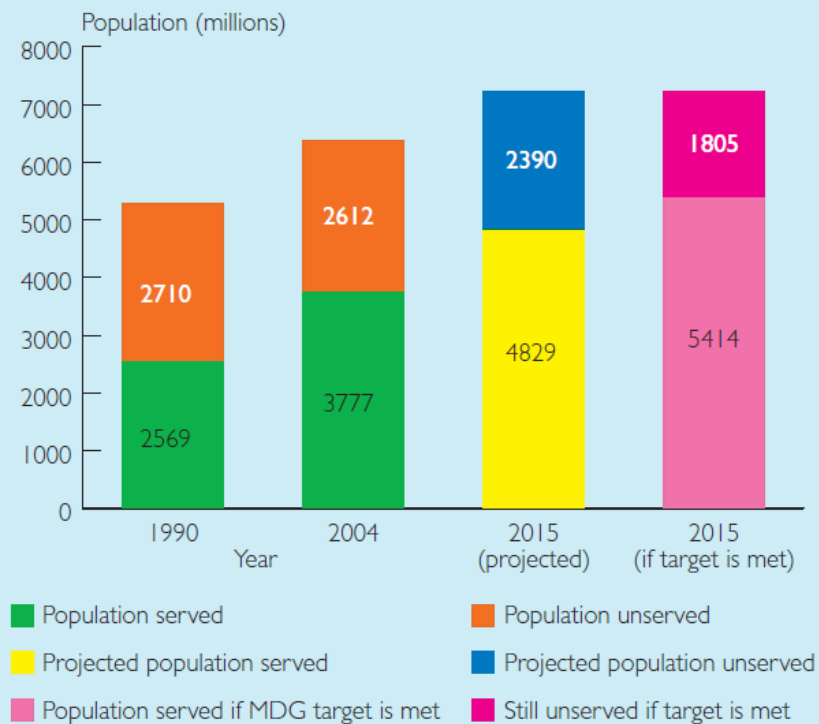


Figure 2

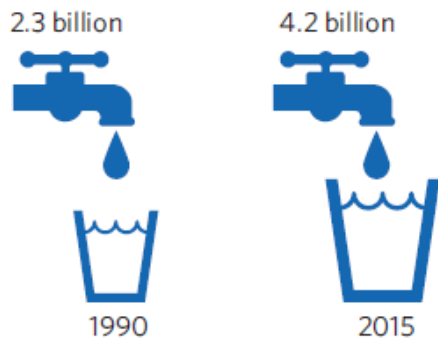
World population with and without access to improved sanitation in 1990, 2004 and 2015



- > The number of people without improved sanitation decreased by only 98 million between 1990 and 2004.
- > The global MDG sanitation target will be missed by more than half a billion people if the trend 1990–2004 continues up to 2015.

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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



98% of ozone-depleting substances eliminated since 1990



- Ozone-depleting substances have been virtually eliminated since 1990, and the ozone layer is expected to recover by the middle of this century.
- Terrestrial and marine protected areas in many regions have increased substantially since 1990. In Latin America and the Caribbean, coverage of terrestrial protected areas rose from 8.8 per cent to 23.4 per cent between 1990 and 2014.
- In 2015, 91 per cent of the global population is using an improved drinking water source, compared to 76 per cent in 1990.
- 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. Over half of the global population (58 per cent) now enjoys this higher level of service.
- Globally, 147 countries have met the drinking water target, 95 countries have met the sanitation target and 77 countries have met both.
- Worldwide, 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation. The proportion of people practicing open defecation has fallen almost by half since 1990.
- The proportion of urban population living in slums in the developing regions fell from approximately 39.4 per cent in 2000 to 29.7 per cent in 2014.



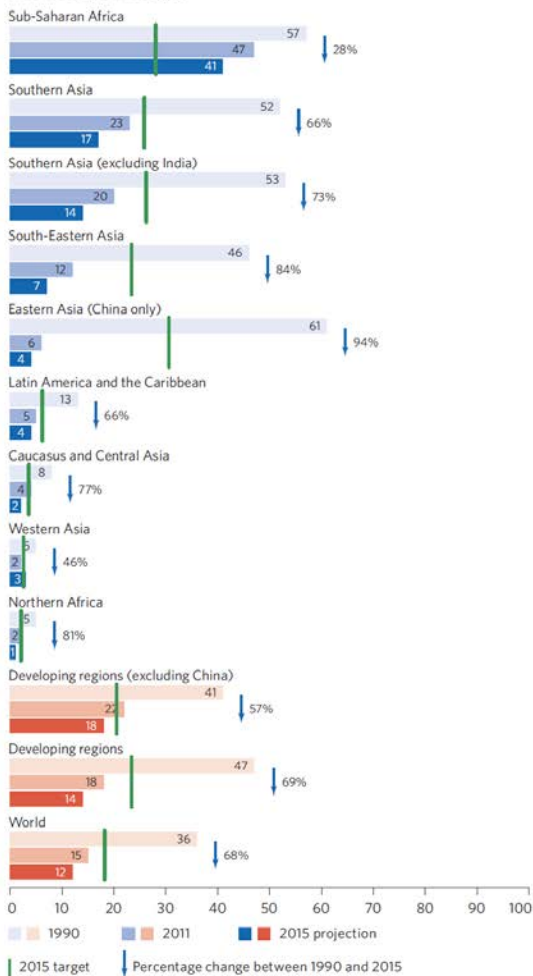
Chudoba – situace se zlepšuje

TARGET 1.A

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day

The extreme poverty rate has dropped significantly in most developing regions

Proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, 1990, 2011 and 2015 projection (percentage)



Note: Sufficient country data are not available for Oceania.

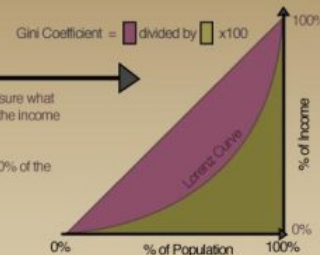
income distribution by country



What is this?

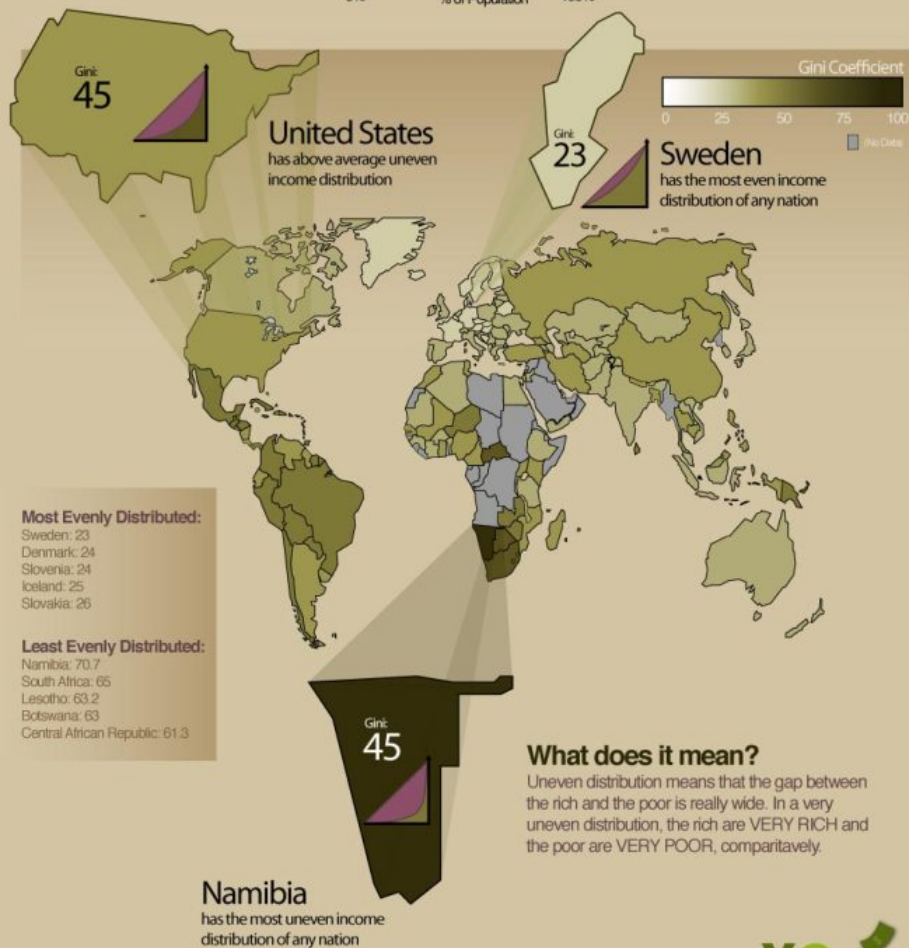
It's the Lorenz Curve, a way economists measure what portions of the population are responsible for the income within a group of people, such as a nation.

The curve helps you make statements like "10% of the population accounts for 80% of the income"



How does it work?

The closer the Lorenz curve comes to a straight 45 degree line, the more equally distributed the income is. When you divide the area above the curve by the area below the curve, you get a number that economists use to compare countries (called the Gini Coefficient). The lower the number, the more equally distributed the income.





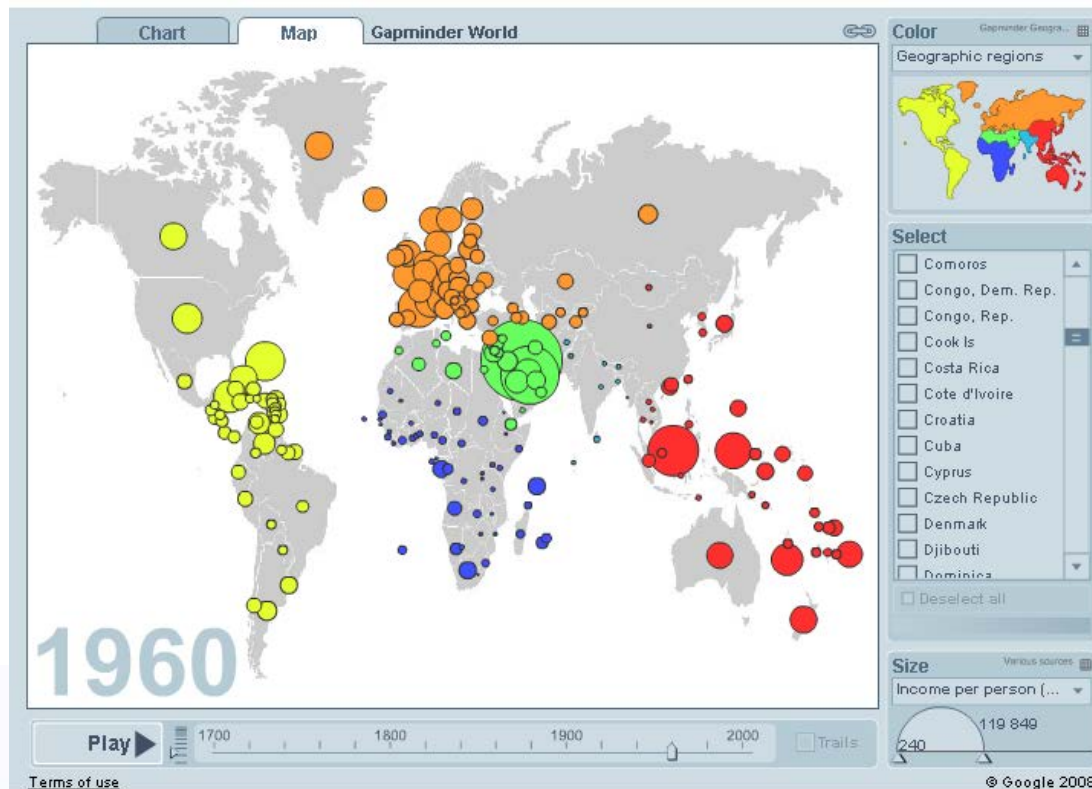
Vzrůst nerovnosti mezi bohatými a chudými

- 1995 - HDP/os. 20 nejbohatších zemí 37x vyšší než 20 nejchudších zemí
x 1960 - poloviční nepoměr (18x)
- komplexní problém **nerovnosti, ekonomického růstu a chudoby**
- nerovnoměrné rozdělení příjmů brání **odstraňování chudoby i při ekon. růstu**

Table 1: Income Inequality in Selected Countries, 1990s

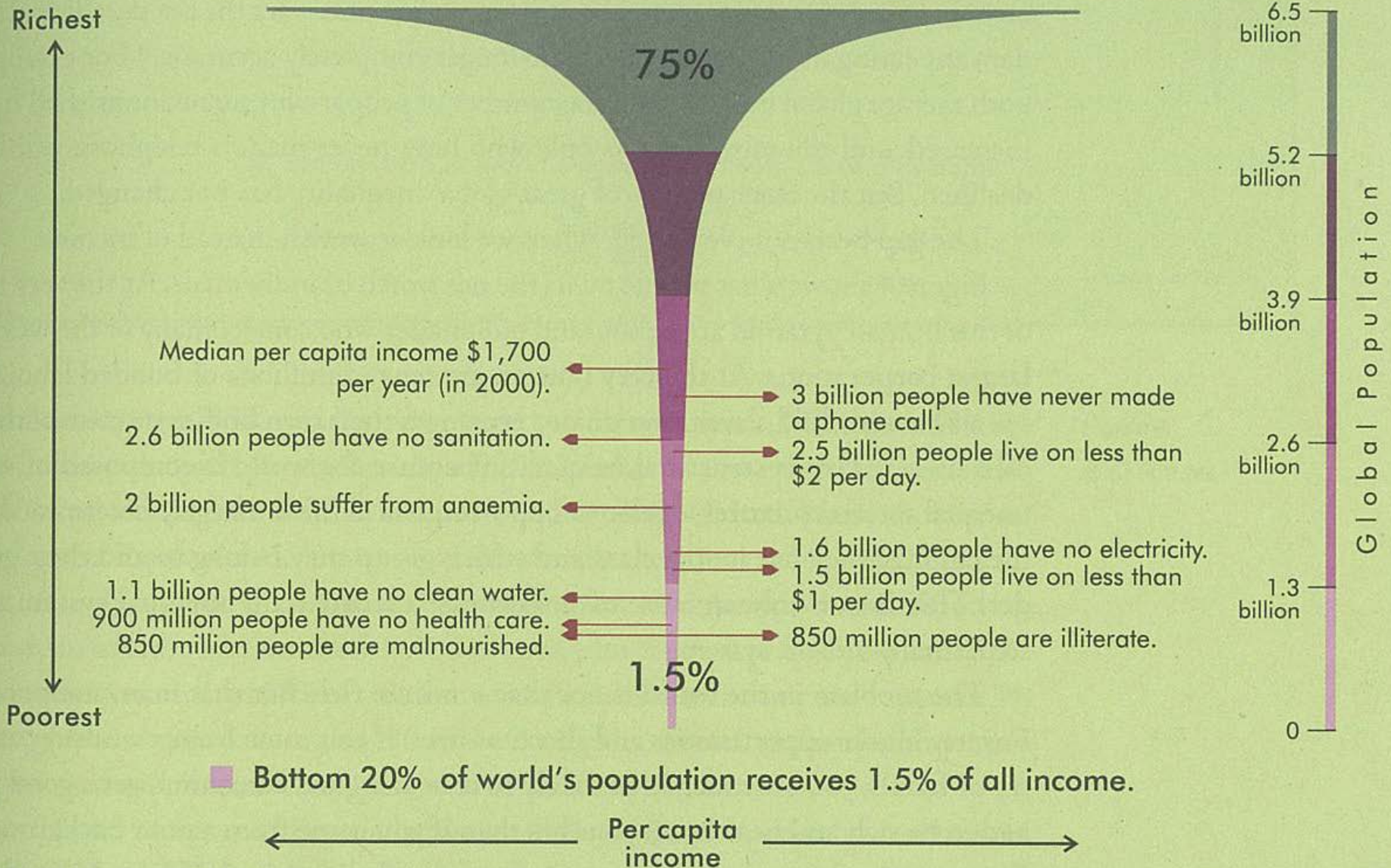
Country	Share of Income		Gini Index
	Poorest 20 Percent	Richest 20 Percent	
	(percent)		
Denmark	9.6	34.5	24.7
India	8.1	46.1	37.8
United States	5.2	46.4	40.8
Russia	4.4	53.7	48.7
Zambia	3.3	56.6	52.6
Brazil	2.2	64.1	60.7

Source: World Bank. Data are for most recent year available.



Distribution of global income

■ Top 20% of world's population receives 75% of all income.



■ Bottom 20% of world's population receives 1.5% of all income.



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

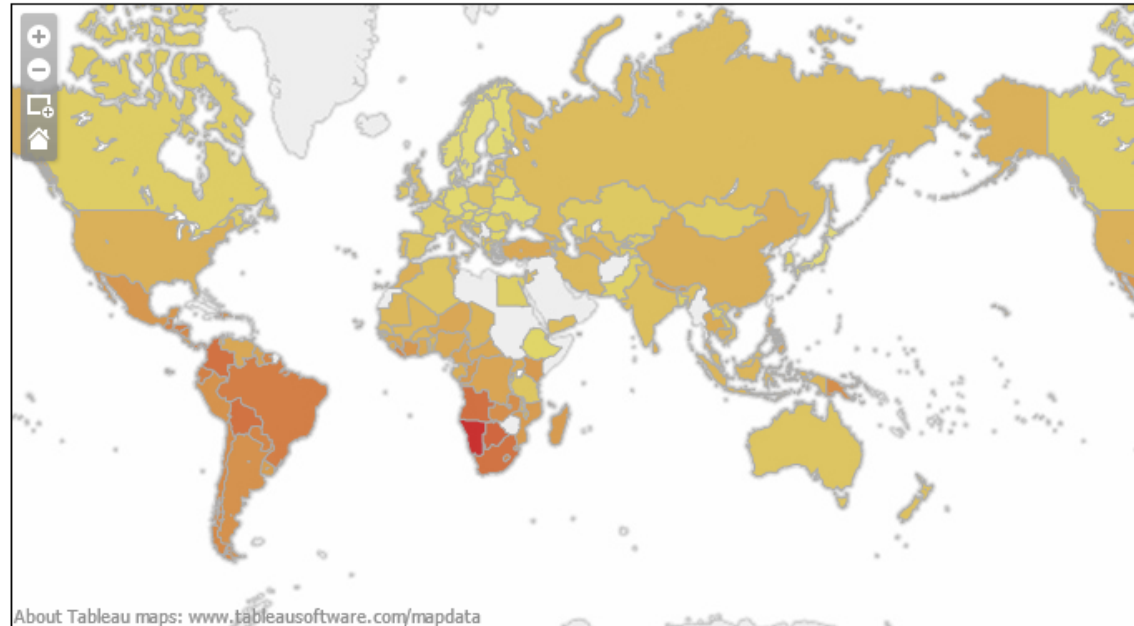
HIT A RECORD HIGH \$134.8 BILLION IN 2013, BUT **SHIFTED AWAY FROM THE POOREST COUNTRIES**

Inequality around the world

The world seen through the filter of inequality, plus the figures for the richest and poorest 10 per cent in each country **Nigel Hawtin**

Inequality around the world

NewScientist



The GINI coefficient is used to measure inequality on a scale from 0 to 1, in which 0 is total equality (everyone has the same income) and 1 is complete inequality (one member of the population has all of the income). Above a GINI score of about 0.3, inequality is associated with social ills, such as avoidable deaths

GINI coefficient

0.25 0.75

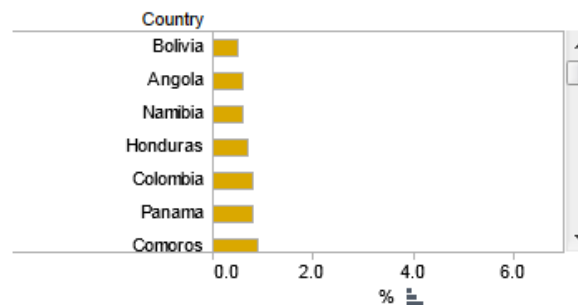
Select country

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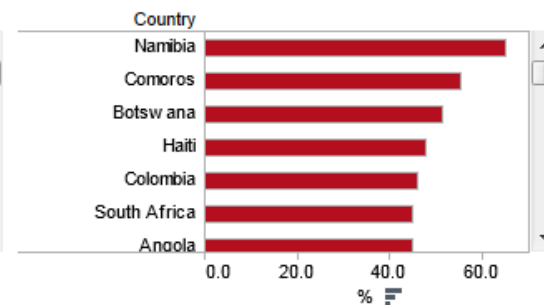
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Select "(All)" to restore view

Share of income or expenditure for poorest 10%



Share of income or expenditure for richest 10%



Jak se k této situaci postavit?



Jak se k této situaci postavit?



Aby lidé netrpěli hladem, žízní, chudobou v důsledku neočekávaných **změn Zemského systému?**