

E0320

Udržitelný rozvoj - globální výzvy a souvislosti



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Přírodovědecká fakulta
Masarykova univerzita



Jak se cítíte?





1972

Rozvoj společnosti – co je to?

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

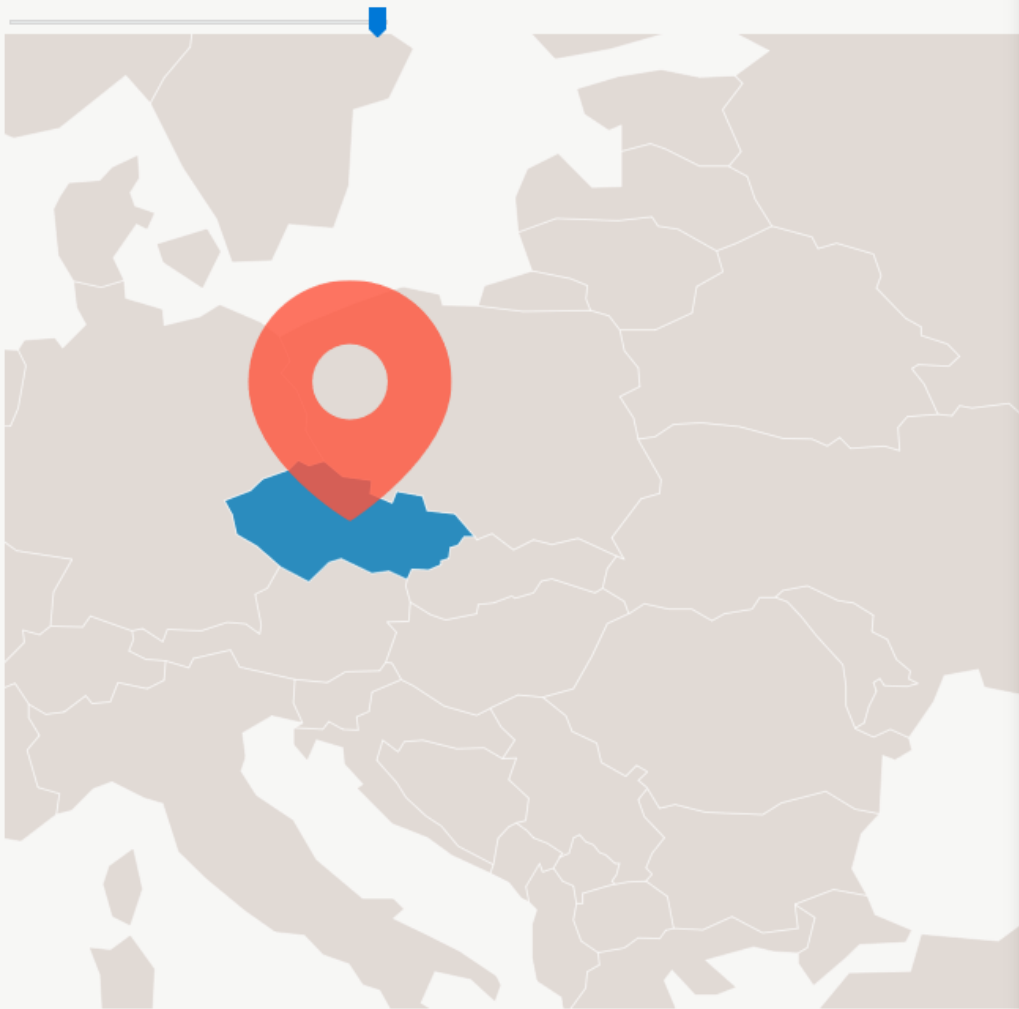
Reklama

19/10/2019 O₂ arena

ČESKÝ
MEJDAN
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
Basic Human Needs	95.85	15		Foundations of Wellbeing	82.52	31		Opportunity	74.72	24	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.11	17		Access to Basic Knowledge	96.77	13		Personal Rights	92.71	30	
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	
Water and Sanitation	99.71	17		Access to Information and Communications	82.15	43		Personal Freedom and Choice	81.74	21	
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	
Shelter	97.34	20		Health and Wellness	78.27	31		Inclusiveness	59.85	37	
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	
Personal Safety	88.25	16		Environmental Quality	72.88	50		Equality of political power by social group	3.05	32	
Property crime rate	0.61	11		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	27.47	76		Access to Advanced Education	64.60	10	
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	

Jaké GLOBÁLNÍ výzvy považujete za nejnaléhavější?

Výživa a základní zdravotní péče

Svoboda a možnost volby

Dostupné bydlení

Osobní bezpečnost

Garance lidských práv

Dostupnost základního vzdělání

Přístup k informacím

Dostupné a kvalitní zdravotnictví

Rovnost mezi ženami a muži a inkluzivnost

Kvalita životního prostředí

Dostupnost vyššího vzdělání

Dostupnost pitné vody a kvalitních záchodů

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 HUNGRY

SHARE

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WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!



Poverty rates have been more than halved

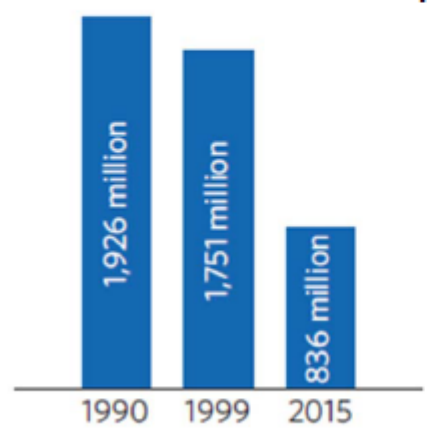
Goal: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

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.

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Hunger Map 2019



Prevalence of undernourishment in the total population (percent) in 2016-18

Undernourishment is defined as the condition in which an individual's habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the amount of dietary energy required to maintain a normal, active, healthy life. The indicator is reported as the prevalence of undernourishment (PoU), which is an estimate of the percentage of individuals in the total population that are in a condition of undernourishment. To reduce the influence of possible estimation errors in some of the underlying parameters, national estimates are reported as a three-year moving average. Source: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO (2019). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019: Safeguarding against economic slow-downs and downturns. Rome, FAO. Further information is available at <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2019-state-food-security-and-nutrition-world-2019>

The descriptions employed and the presentation of material in this map does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

* A dispute exists between the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

** 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, see final borders between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan for the best determination.

— International Boundary ———— Armistice or International Administrative Line ———— Other Line of Separation - - - - - Special boundary line

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 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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Email



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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2

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL
PRIMARY EDUCATION

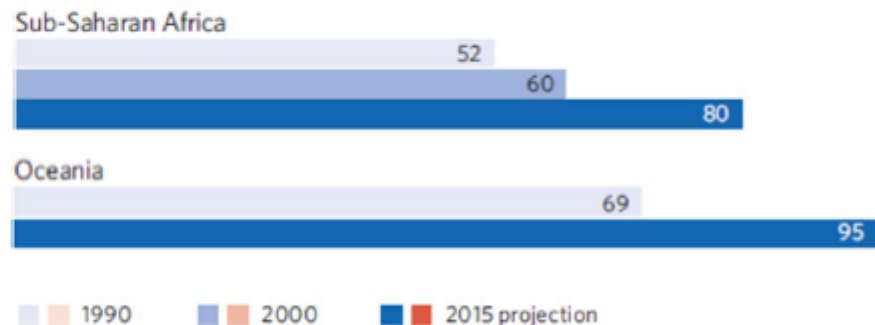
Tremendous progress has been made since 2000 in enrolling children in primary school

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.

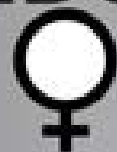


HE NAMED ME
MALALA



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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.

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PROMOTE GENDER
EQUALITY AND
EMPOWER WOMEN

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

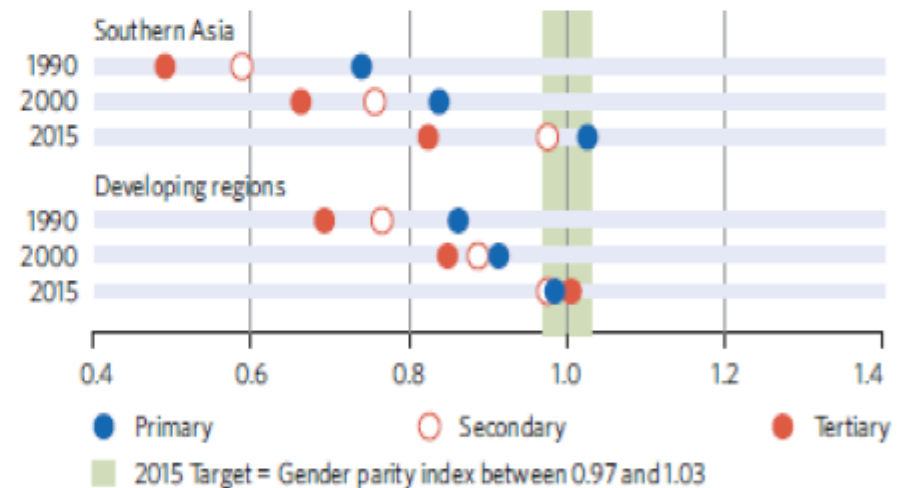
Goal: Promote gender equality and empower women

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.



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

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

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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





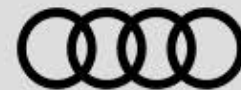
NEWS

Anti-Vaccine Movements Not Unique to the U.S.

Skepticism about vaccinations abounds in other countries as well.



By [Teresa Welsh](#), Staff Writer | Feb. 18, 2015, at 12:01 a.m.



Audi Service

Výměna
brzdových
destiček
a kotoučů
vpředu
7 750 Kč

Více o nabídce

Cena pro Audi A4 (2008) 2.0 TDI vč. DPH

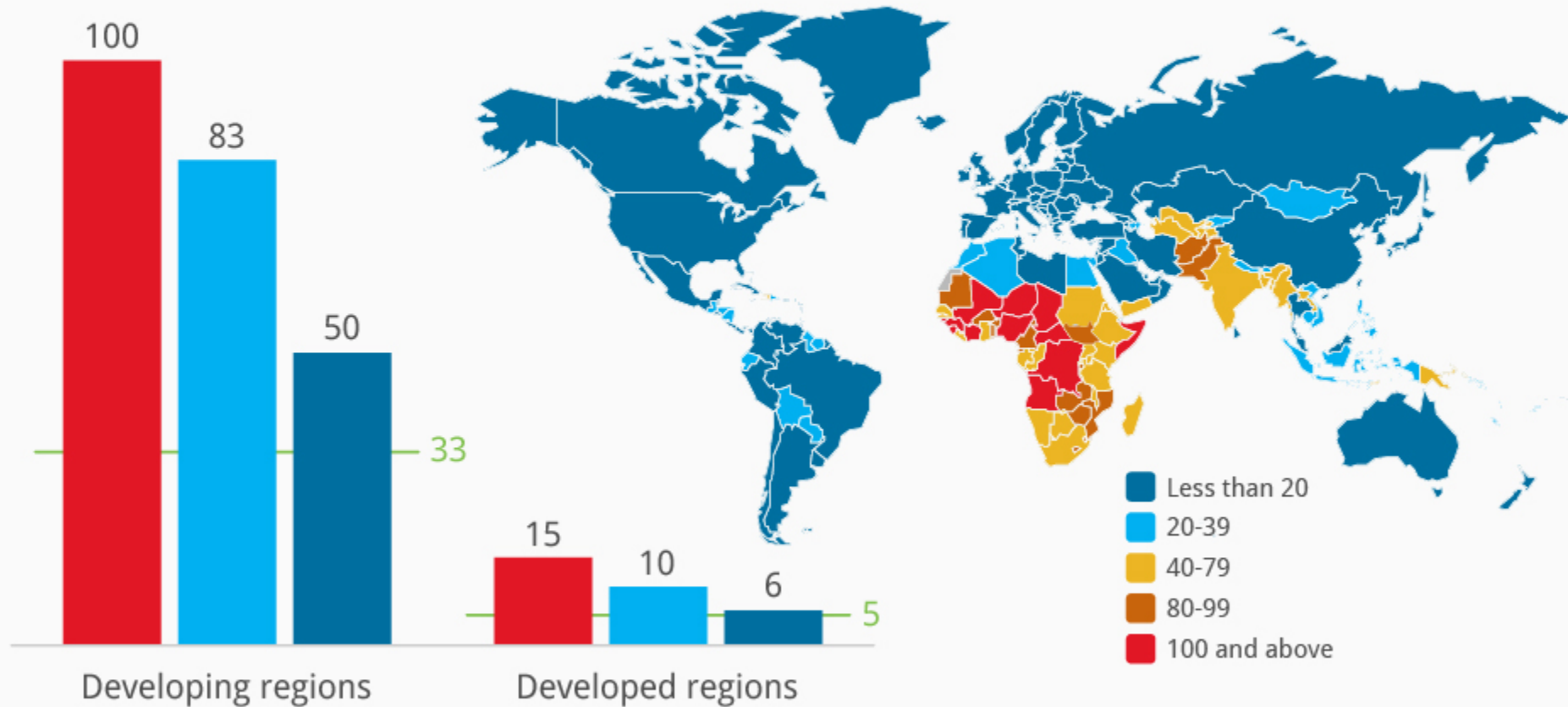
Child Mortality Remains a Key Concern in Developing Regions

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

1990 2000 2013

Millenium Development Goal 2015

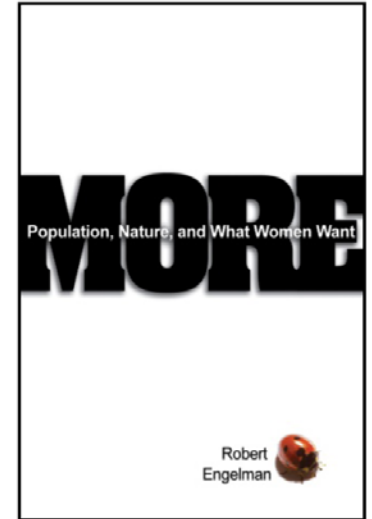
Under-five mortality rate 2013



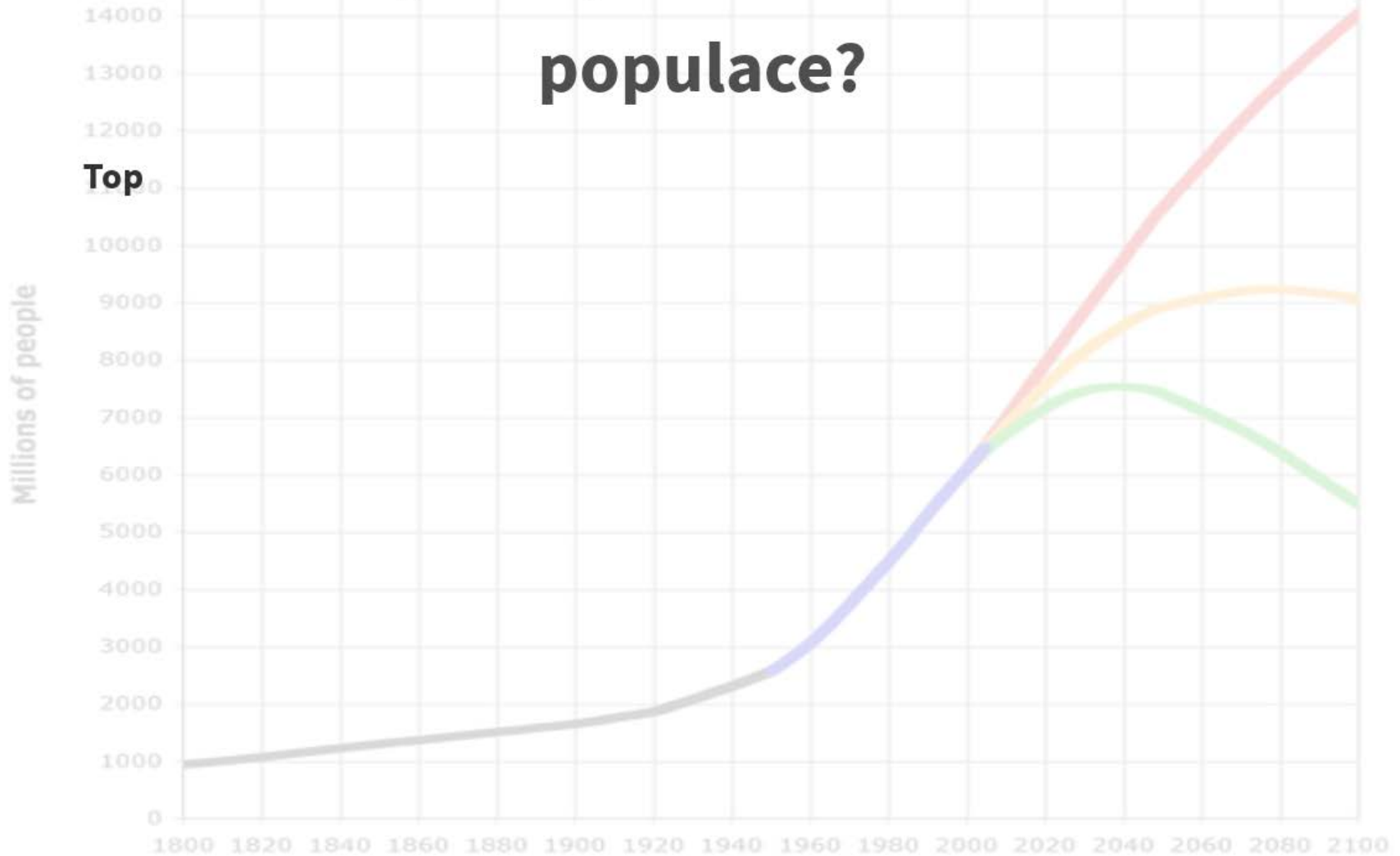
Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

(Dětská) úmrtnost - řešení růstu populace?

- dříve vysoká novorozenecká úmrtnost, nemoci a války



Jaké navrhujete opatření na omezení růstu populace?



(Dětská) úmrtnost - řešení růstu populace?

- dříve vysoká novorozenecká úmrtnost, nemoci a války

Direktivní politika jednoho dítěte (Čína)

- od roku 1979 do 2015
- do roku 2015 nenarozeno přibližně 400 mil. dětí – příčiny?
- vážné etické a socioekonomické důsledky !
- nepřipravenost společnosti a venkovské ekonomiky
- *bylo to potřeba?*



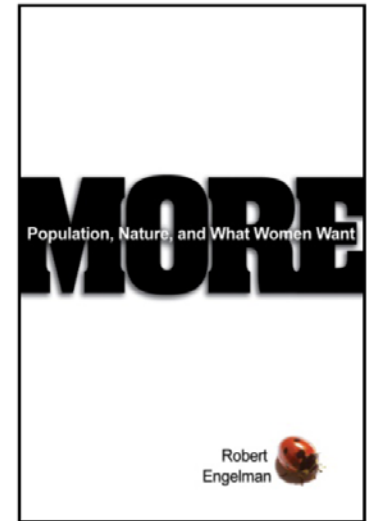
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*Women don't want **more** children,
but **more for** their children (R. Engelman)*

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- *bylo to potřeba?*



Zázrak? v Bangladéšii (i jinde)...

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The population paradox

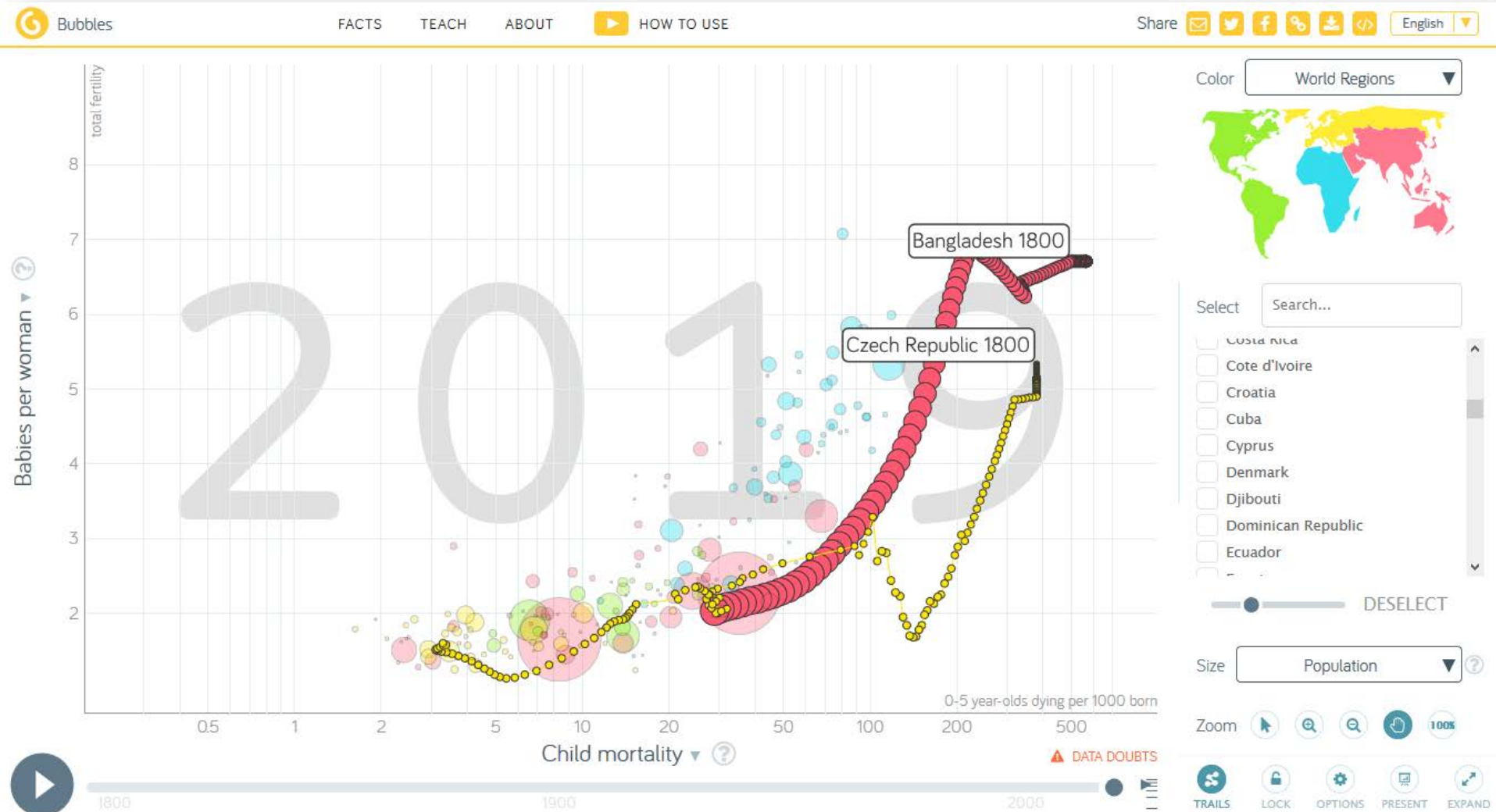


| COMMENT 19 November 2008

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.

Zázrak? v Bangladéšii (i jinde)...



Dětská úmrtnost - řešení růstu populace?

- dříve vysoká novorozenecká úmrtnost, nemoci a války

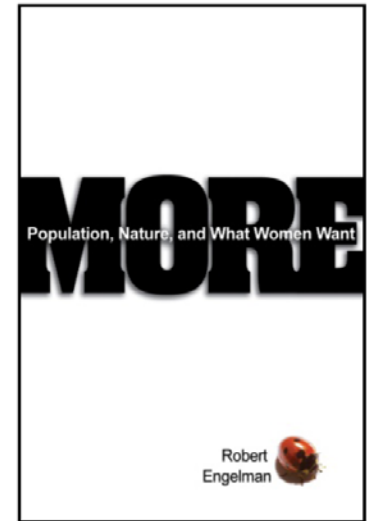
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- vážné etické a socioekonomické důsledky !
- nepřipravenost společnosti a venkovské ekonomiky
- *bylo to potřeba?*

Dobrovolná politika jednoho dítěte?

- země bohatého severu



Příjem x porodnost

Bubbles

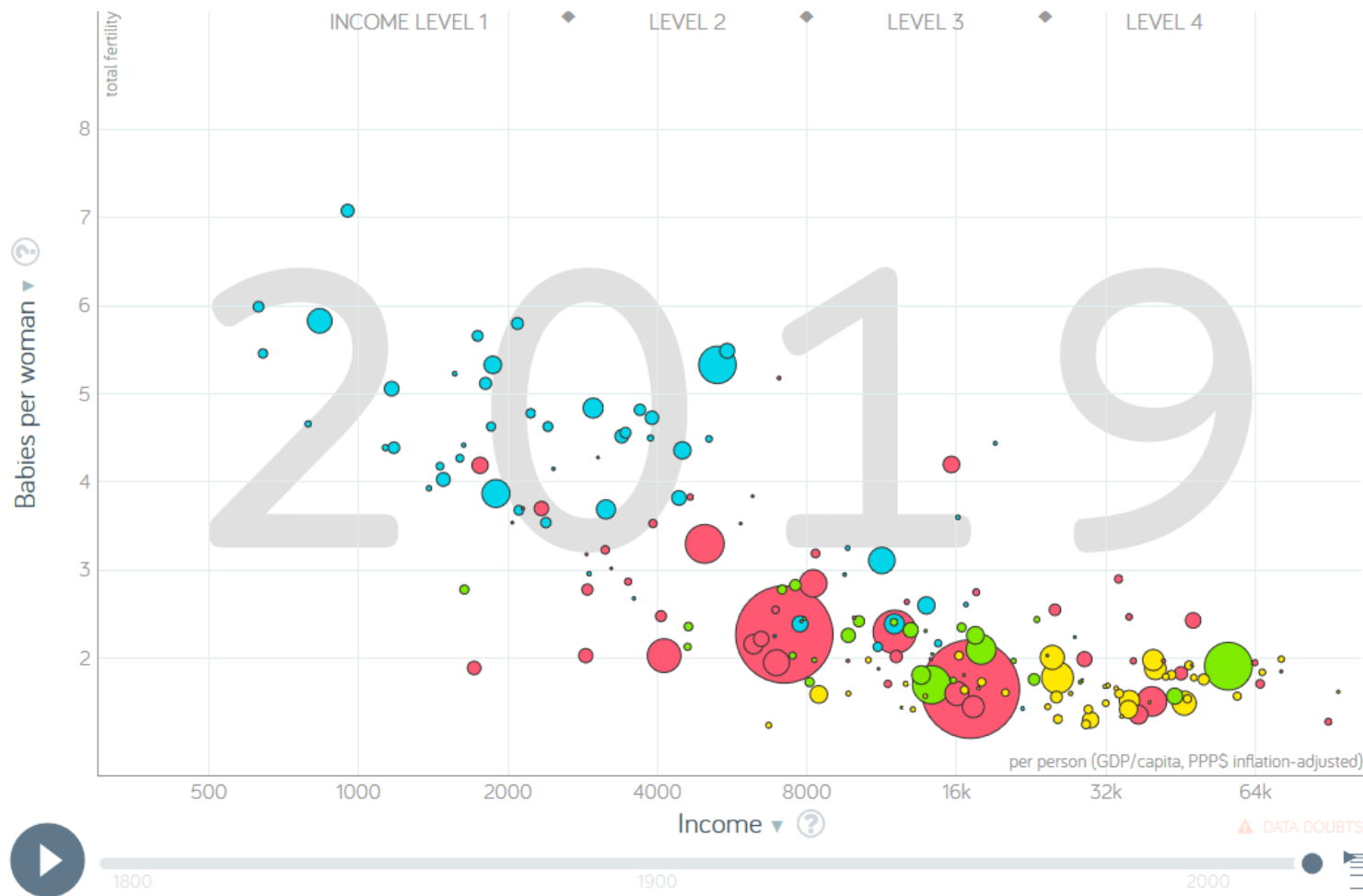
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- Australia
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- Azerbaijan
- ...

Size Population ▼ ?

Zoom     100% ?

  
OPTIONS PRESENT EXPAND

Dětská úmrtnost - řešení růstu populace?

- dříve vysoká novorozenecká úmrtnost, nemoci a války

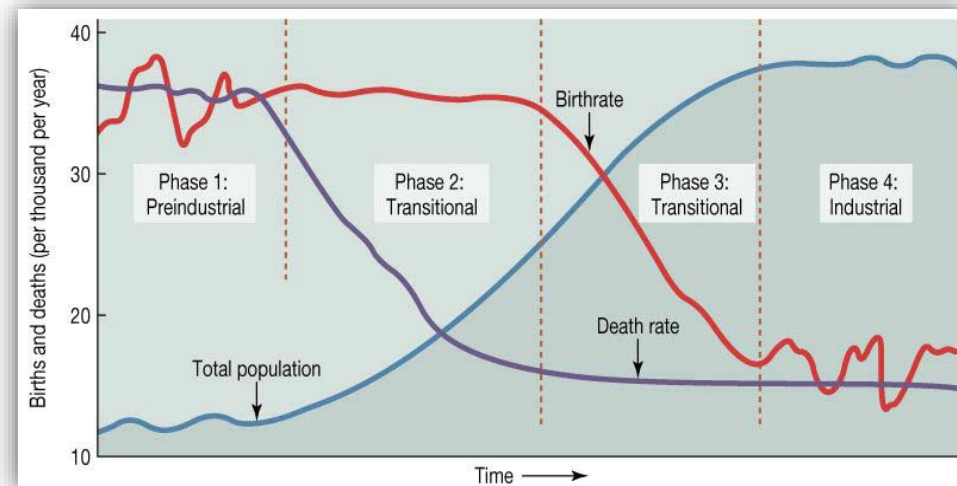
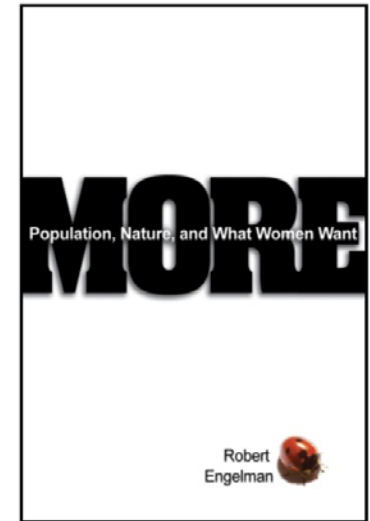
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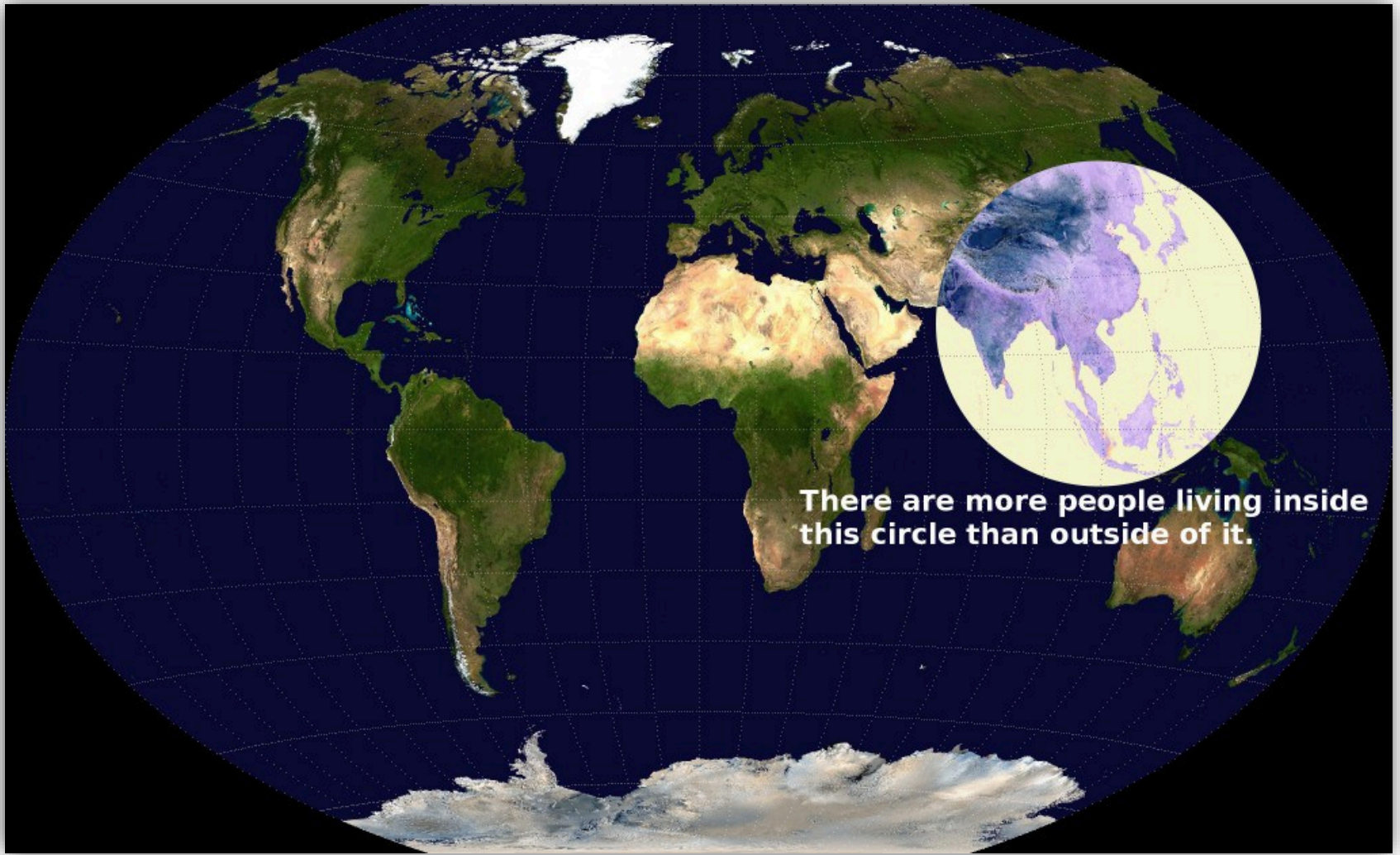
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- *bylo to potřeba?*

Dobrovolná politika jednoho dítěte?

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





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



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!



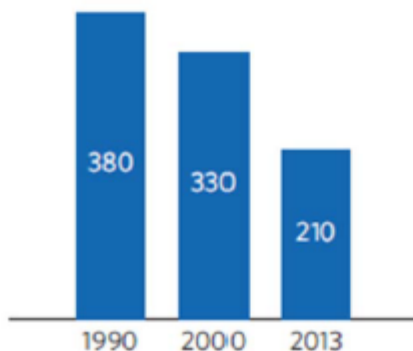
5

IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

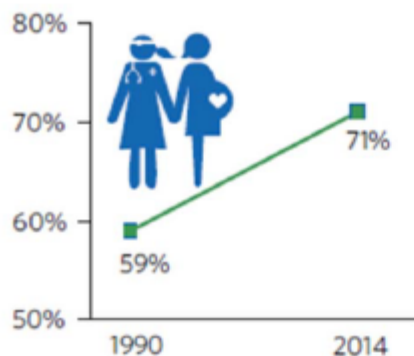
Steady progress was made to improve maternal health

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.



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

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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

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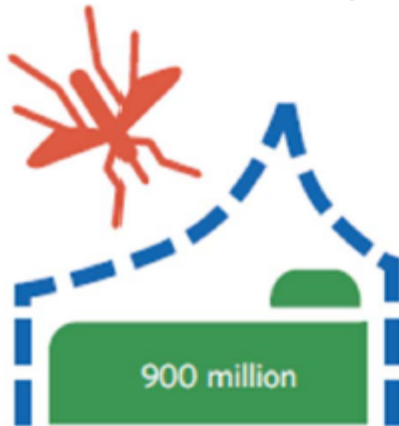
6

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

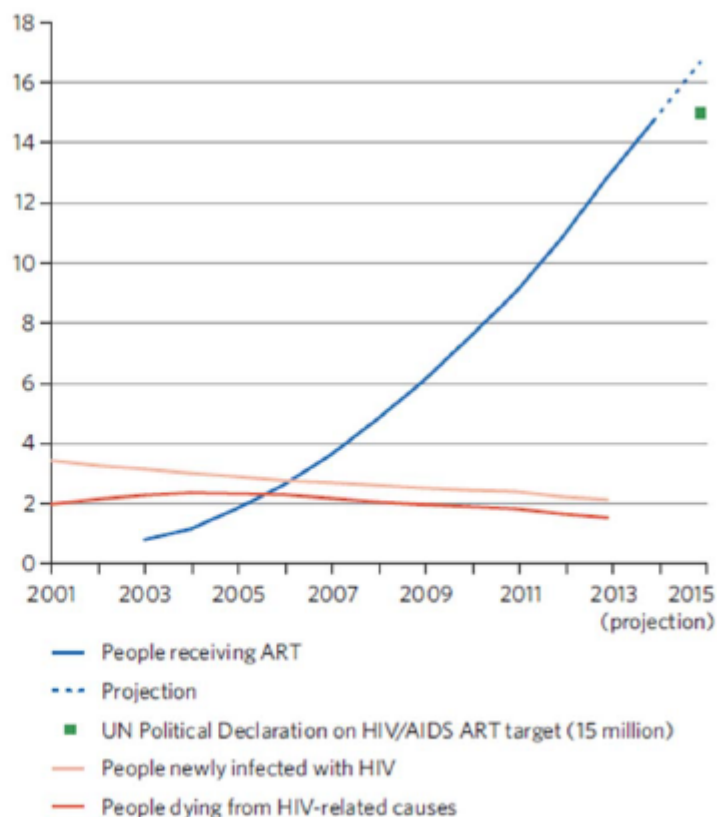
HIV infections fell in many regions of the world

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)



Jaká nemoc ročně zabije nejvíce dětí?

Malárie

Tuberkulóza

Průjem

AIDS

Zápal plic

Jaká nemoc ročně zabije nejvíce dětí?

Malárie	266 tisíc
Tuberkulóza	250 tisíc
Průjem	480 tisíc
AIDS	120 tisíc
Zápal plic	900 tisíc



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

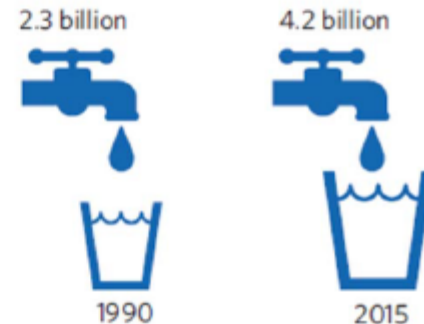
Goal: Ensure environmental sustainability

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**



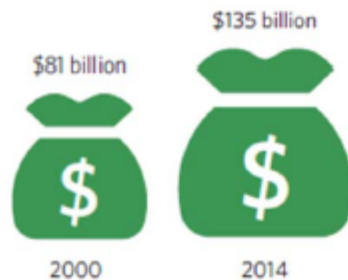
8

GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP FOR
DEVELOPMENT

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

Goal: Develop a global partnership for development

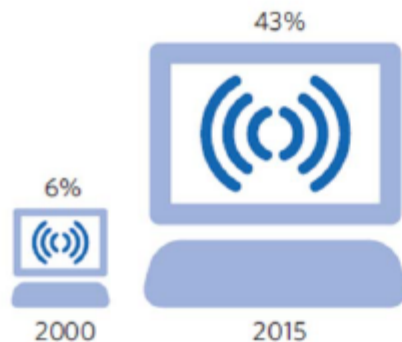
Official development assistance (ODA)



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

Bilance plnění Rozvojových cílů tisíciletí

Splněno

Počet lidí žijících s méně než 1,25 dolaru na den klesl z 1,9 miliardy v roce 1990 na 836 milionů. Těsně se nepodařilo snížit na polovinu i počet hladovějících.

Dvě třetiny rozvojových zemí dosáhly rovnosti mezi dívkami a chlapci v přístupu k základnímu vzdělání.

Zhruba 2,6 miliardy lidí získaly ve srovnání s rokem 1990 přístup k lepší pitné vodě; 663 milionů lidí však stále snadný přístup k pitné vodě nemá.

Splněno částečně

V letech 2000–2014 stoupl objem rozvojové pomoci o 66 procent. Cílem bylo vytvořit partnerství pro globální rozvoj.

Počet úmrtí na malárii díky přístupu k lékům, moskytiérám a časnému testování při příznacích klesl ve srovnání s rokem 2000 o 60 procent. Epidemii se tedy podařilo zastavit a zvrátit. To se však nezdařilo s epidemií AIDS.

Nesplněno

Dětská úmrtnost v posledních 25 letech klesla o více než polovinu – z 90 na 43 úmrtí/tisíc porodů. Cíl spočíval ve snížení o dvě třetiny.

Počet dětí chodících do základních škol se zvýšil z 83 procent v roce 2000 na 91 procent. Cíl byl všechny děti světa v ZŠ.

Úmrtnost žen při porodech klesla o necelou polovinu, cílem bylo snížit ji o dvě třetiny.



Climate change and environmental degradation undermine progress achieved

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

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

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



Photo: © UN Photo/Ky Chung



Climate change and environmental degradation undermine progress achieved

Climate change: The great civilisation destroyer?

War and unrest, and the collapse of many mighty empires, often followed changes in local climates. Is this more than a coincidence?



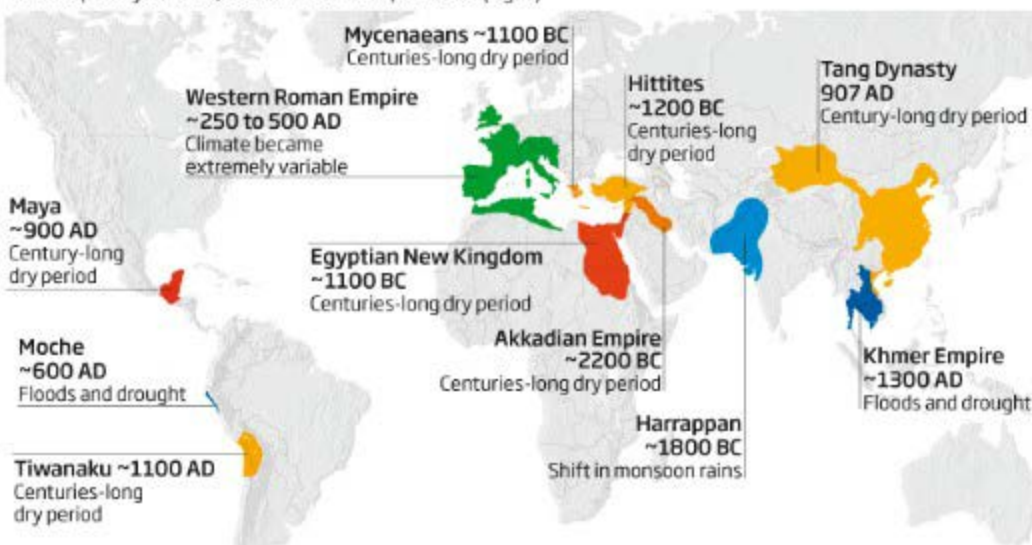
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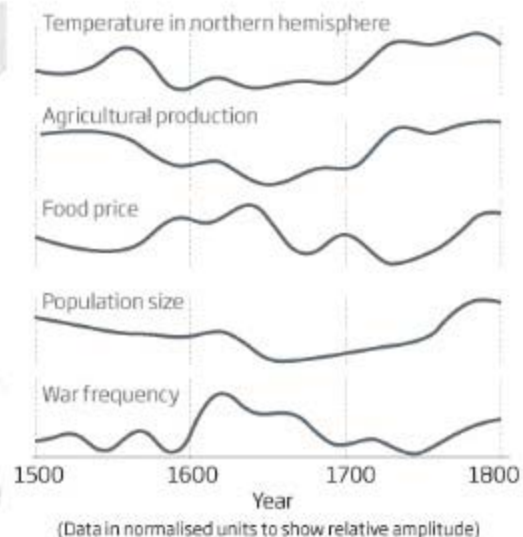


More than coincidence?

The decline and fall of many civilisations coincided with periods of climate change, and there are also correlations between climate change, population size and the frequency of wars, as data from Europe shows (right)



©NewScientist



ZPRÁVY

Na Blízkém východě trvá nejhorší sucho za 900 let. Vědci se bojí změn v celém Středomoří

bar 4. března 2016 • 13:50



foto: Pixabay

„Na začátku arabského jara v Egyptě lidé vyšli do ulic mimo jiné kvůli nedostatku chleba. Ten vznikl, když Číňané vykoupili všechnu pšenici. A Číňané vykoupili pšenici, neboť Čína za sebou měla neobvykle suché léto roku 2010. Stejně tak v Sýrii ve městech protestovali farmáři, kteří sem emigrovali ze severozápadu země. Emigrovali, protože je globální oteplování připravilo o obživu.“



The screenshot shows a news article on the E15.cz website. The page header includes the logo 'E15.cz / Názory' and a search bar. The navigation menu contains 'E15.cz', 'Zprávy', 'Praha', 'Názory', 'Finance', and 'Média'. Below the navigation, there are links for 'Názory', 'Rozhovory', 'Komentáře', 'Analýzy', 'Reportáže', 'Profily', 'Zahraniční tisk', and 'Blogy'. The article title is 'Timothy Snyder: Muslimský svět je první obětí změn klimatu. Přijdou další „Sýrie“'. The text below the title discusses global warming and its impact on the Muslim world. A photo of Timothy Snyder is shown, with a 'Rozhovory' (Interviews) icon next to it. The date '12.10.2015 7:28' and social media sharing options for 'Tweet' and 'G+' are visible. At the bottom, there is a section titled 'Do Prahy jste přijel převzít cenu Nadace Dagmar a Václava Havlových Vize 97. Co pro Vás toto ocenění znamená?' and a short paragraph starting with 'Je to pro mě obzvlášť velká pocta, protože tato cena vychází z tradice,'.

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HN: A v Turecku?

V Turecku nynější politická krize vznikla z toho, jak naložit s imigranty a jak se postavit ke kolapsu Sýrie. Obojí souvisí s proměnami životního prostředí.“

reklama

E15.cz / **Názory** Kurzy: 22.03

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E15 > NÁZORY > ROZHOVORY > TIMOTHY SNYDER MUSLIMSKÝ SVĚT JE PRVNÍ...
Timothy Snyder: Muslimský svět je první obětí změn klimatu. Přijdou další „Sýrie“

Světové velmoci svými chybami přispívají k tomu, aby lidstvo zapomnělo lekce, které mu udělil holocaust. Klimatické změny nahrávají tomu, aby se politici opět chopili myšlenky, že my jsme více než oni, varuje americký historik Timothy Snyder. Rozhovor



12.10.2015 7:28 | [Tisk](#) [G+](#) [e](#)

Do Prahy jste přijel převzít cenu Nadace Dagmar a Václava Havlových Vize 97. Co pro Vás toto ocenění znamená?

Je to pro mě obzvláště velká pocta, protože tato cena vychází z tradice,

Rozhovor Colours of Ostrava Snyder Timothy [knižní rozhovor](#) [Pevnost](#) [Estonie](#) [Turecko](#)

Pučisté v Turecku udělali chybu, že Erdoganovi nesebrali telefon, říká historik Snyder

 **Daněš Konečný** - vedoucí kulturní rubriky 18. 7. 2016 00:00 (aktualizováno 02:14) **Kultura** 5

- Na ostravské diskusní fórum Meetingpot o víkendu přijel americký profesor historie na Yaleově univerzitě Timothy Snyder.
- V rozhovoru hovoří o tureckém pokusu o vojenský převrat a tvrdí, že události takzvaného arabského jara měly ekologické příčiny.
- "Podobné incidenty se budou opakovat, jestliže nezabráníme proměně Blízkého východu a severní Afriky v poušť," říká v rozhovoru.



Hostem Colours of Ostrava byl americký historik Timothy Snyder. Debatoval zde mimo jiné s ministrem zahraničí Lubomírem Zoradlem. autor: HN - Štěp Zerkov

Nemuset o víkendu absolvovat tři vystoupení na debatním fóru Meetingpot, které se konalo v rámci festivalu Colours of Ostrava, americký historik Timothy Snyder by zcela jistě sledoval, jak jdou dějiny. Jako by nestačil brexit a teroristický útok v Nice, teď do toho přijde ještě pokus o vojenský puč v Turecku, říká Snyder v sobotu odpoledne a hned si posteskne, že v Ostravě neměl dost času nejnovější dění nastudovat.

19
Založte si ING Kori
zvíhodněnou saz
[Chci založit](#)

COMMENT 2 December 2015

Climate as a cause of Syria's conflict? It's far from settled

World leaders and commentators including Prince Charles talk up climate change as a factor in Syria's war, but its role is debatable, finds Fred Pearce



IT HAS been repeatedly claimed that refugees fleeing Syria are victims of climate change as well as victims of a vicious civil, and now international, conflagration.

Scientific American declared that global warming "hastened" the war, and US president Barack Obama said "drought and crop failures and high food prices helped fuel the early unrest". The latest intervention comes from UK royal Prince Charles, who echoed those views in a TV interview broadcast last week.

Každý Colours of Ostrava Snyder Timothy teniči rozhovor Paseka Prostor Turecko

Pučisté v Turecku udělali chybu, že Erdoganovi nesebrali telefon, říká historik Snyder

Daniël Kvačák • vedoucí kulturní rubriky 18. 7. 2016 00:00 (aktualizováno 02:16) kultura 5

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Hostem Colours of Ostrava byl americký historik Timothy Snyder. Debatoval s ním mimo jiné s ministrem zahraničí Lubomírem Zaorálkem. Autor: MPA - ILL/Štěpán

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19

Založte si ING Konec zvyklou saz

Chci založit

kurzy: 27.03

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E15 > NÁZORY > ROZHOVORY > TIMOTHY SNYDER: MUSLIMSKÝ SVĚT JE PRVNÍ

Timothy Snyder: Muslimský svět je první obětí změny klimatu. Přijdou další „Sýrie“

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Rozhovor



12.10.2015 7:28 | Tweet



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Je to pro mě obzvláště velká pocta, protože tato cena vychází z tradice,

Jaké další změny ŽP považujete za globální výzvy?

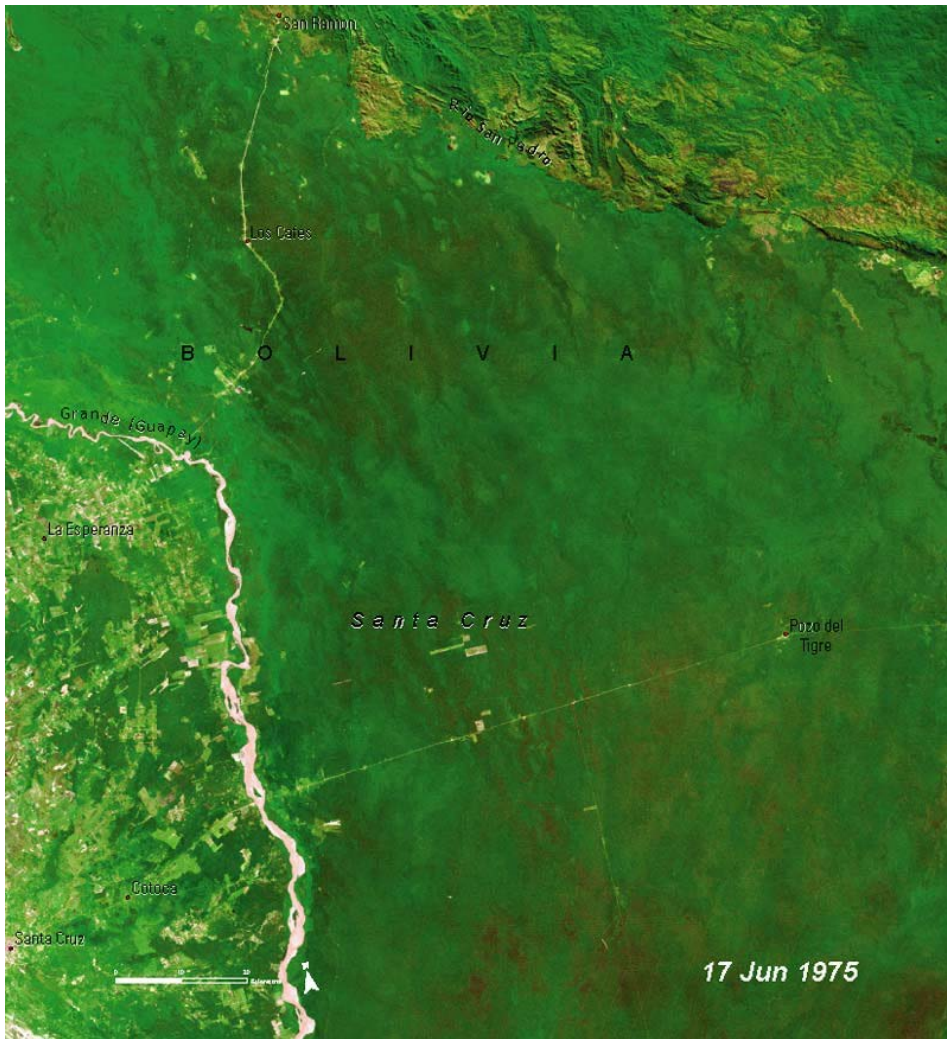
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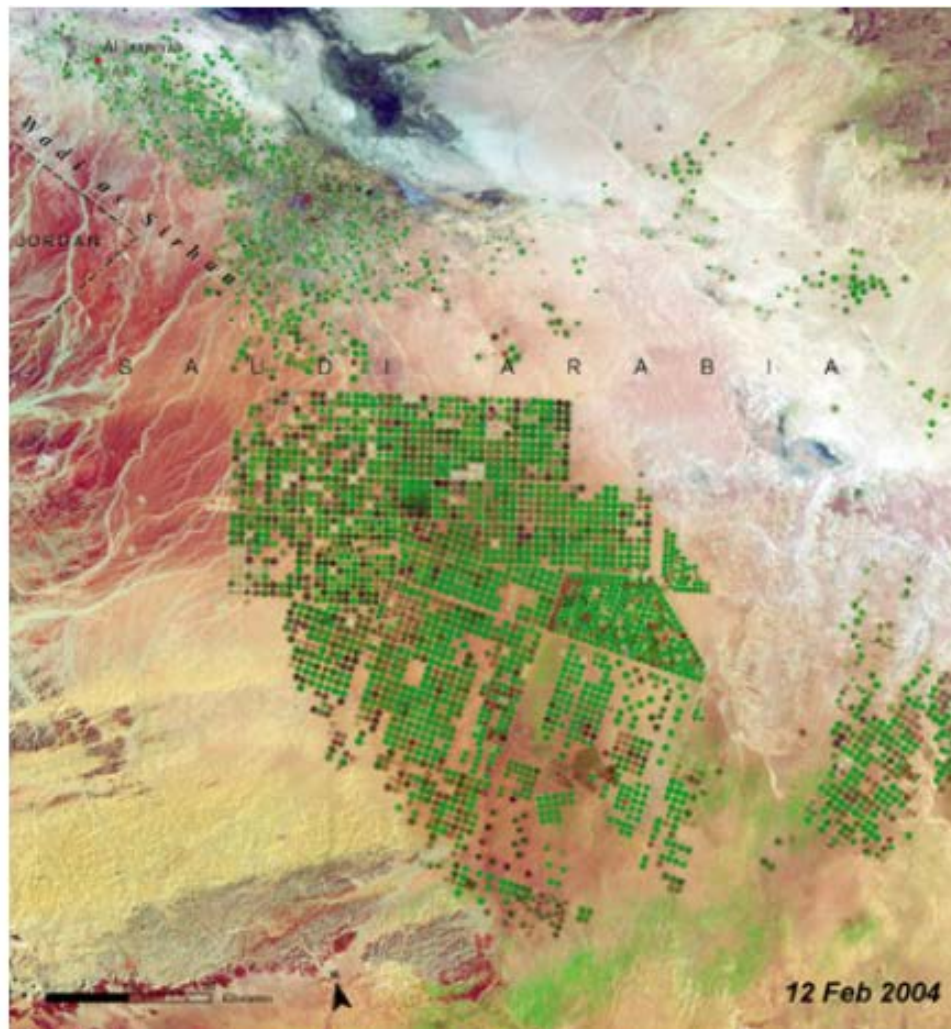
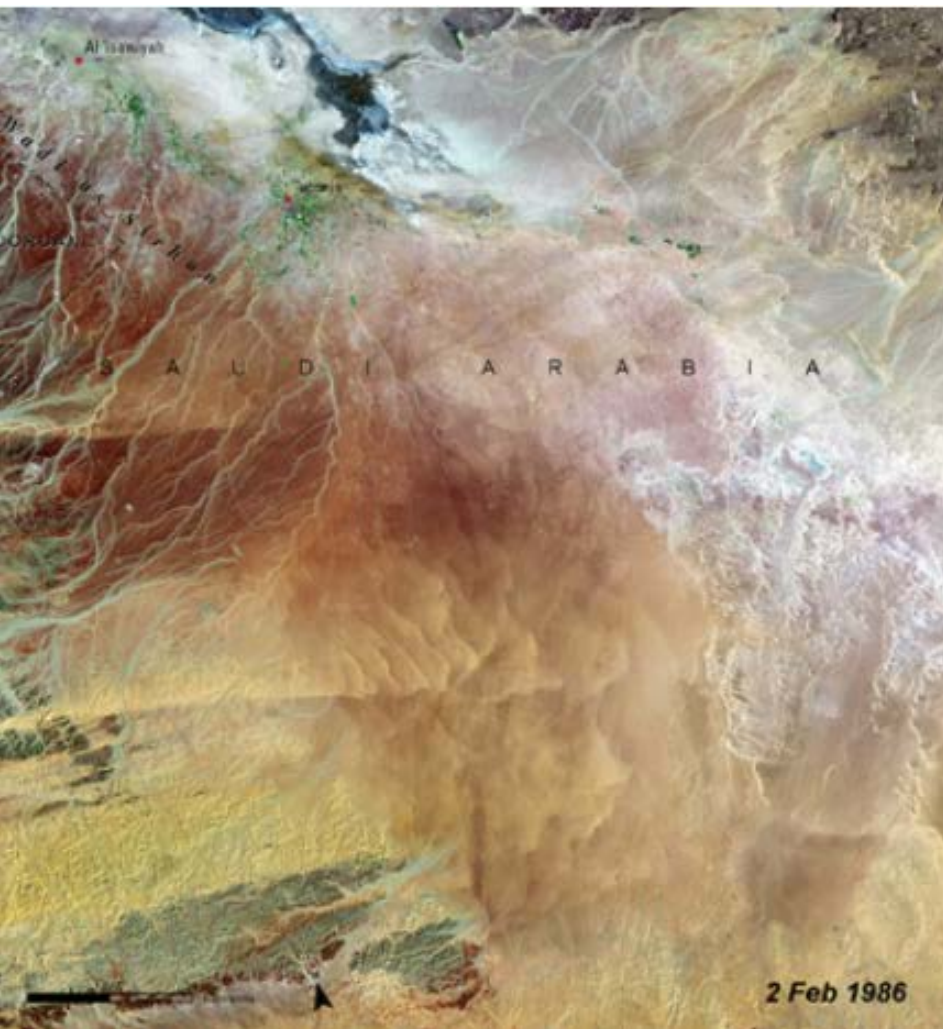
??? 1.7 m velký člověk vs. plocha $128 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ m}^2$???



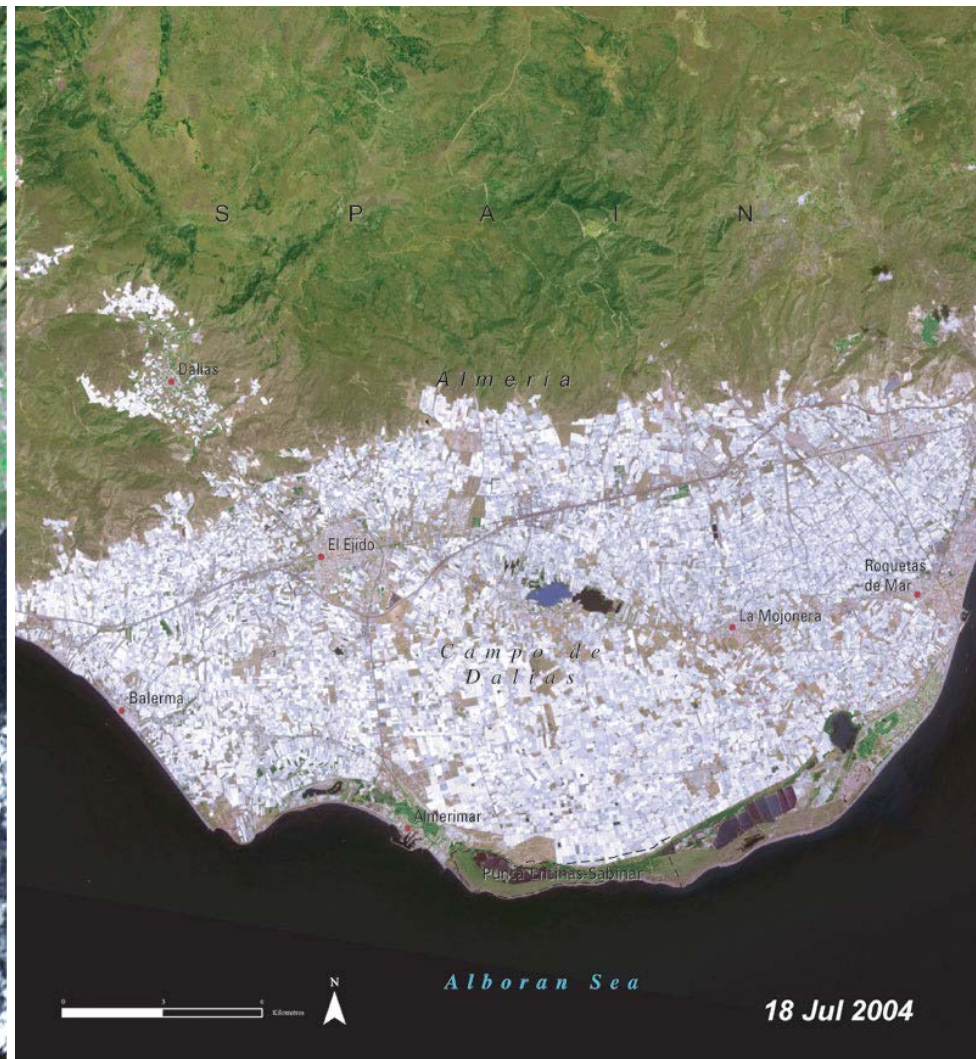
Santa Cruz, Bolívia



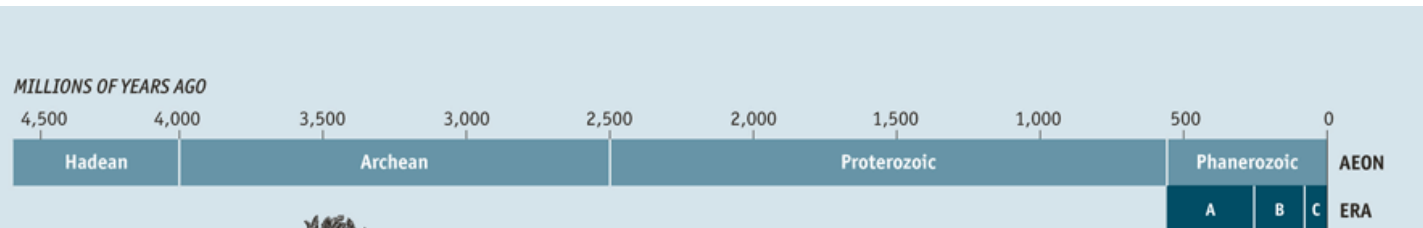
Al'Isawiyah, Saudi Arabia



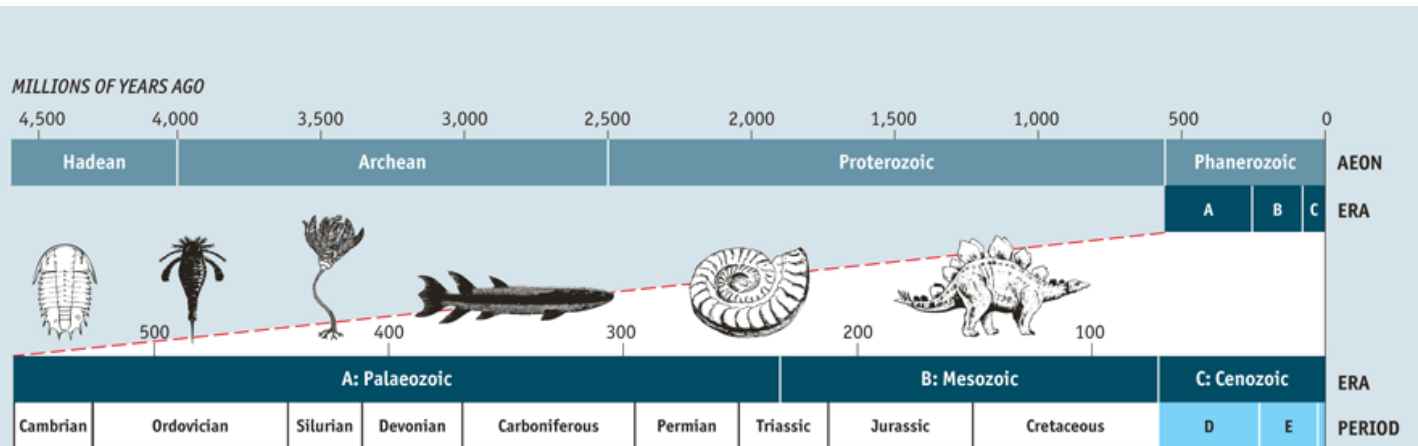
Almeria, Spain



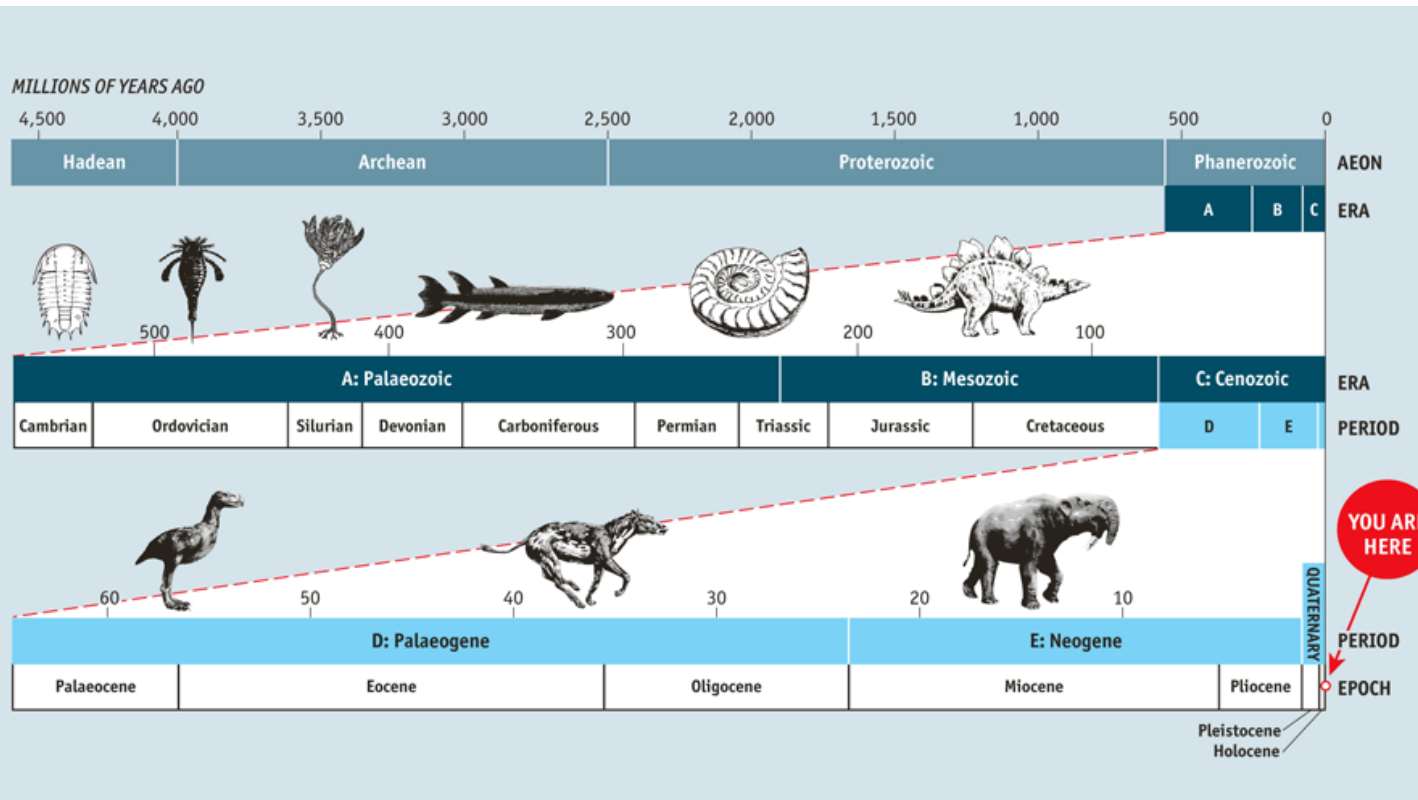
Prahory - čtvrtohory...



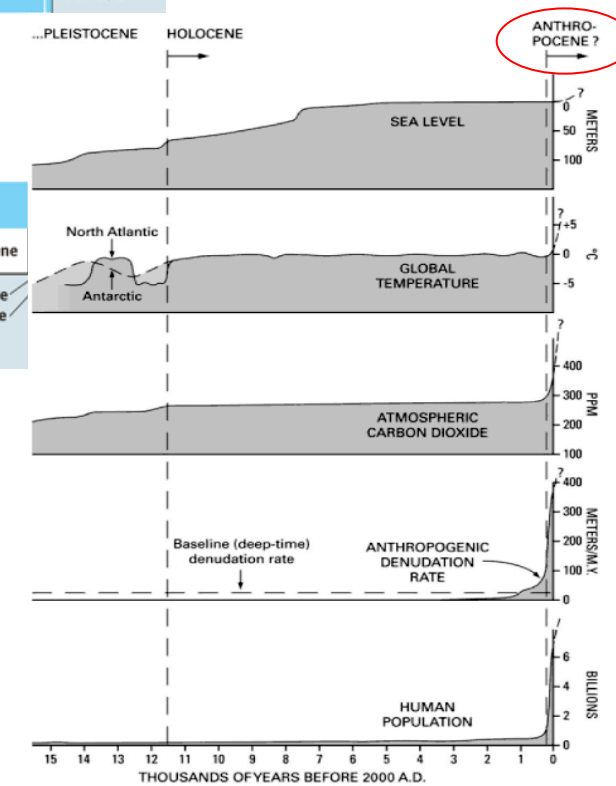
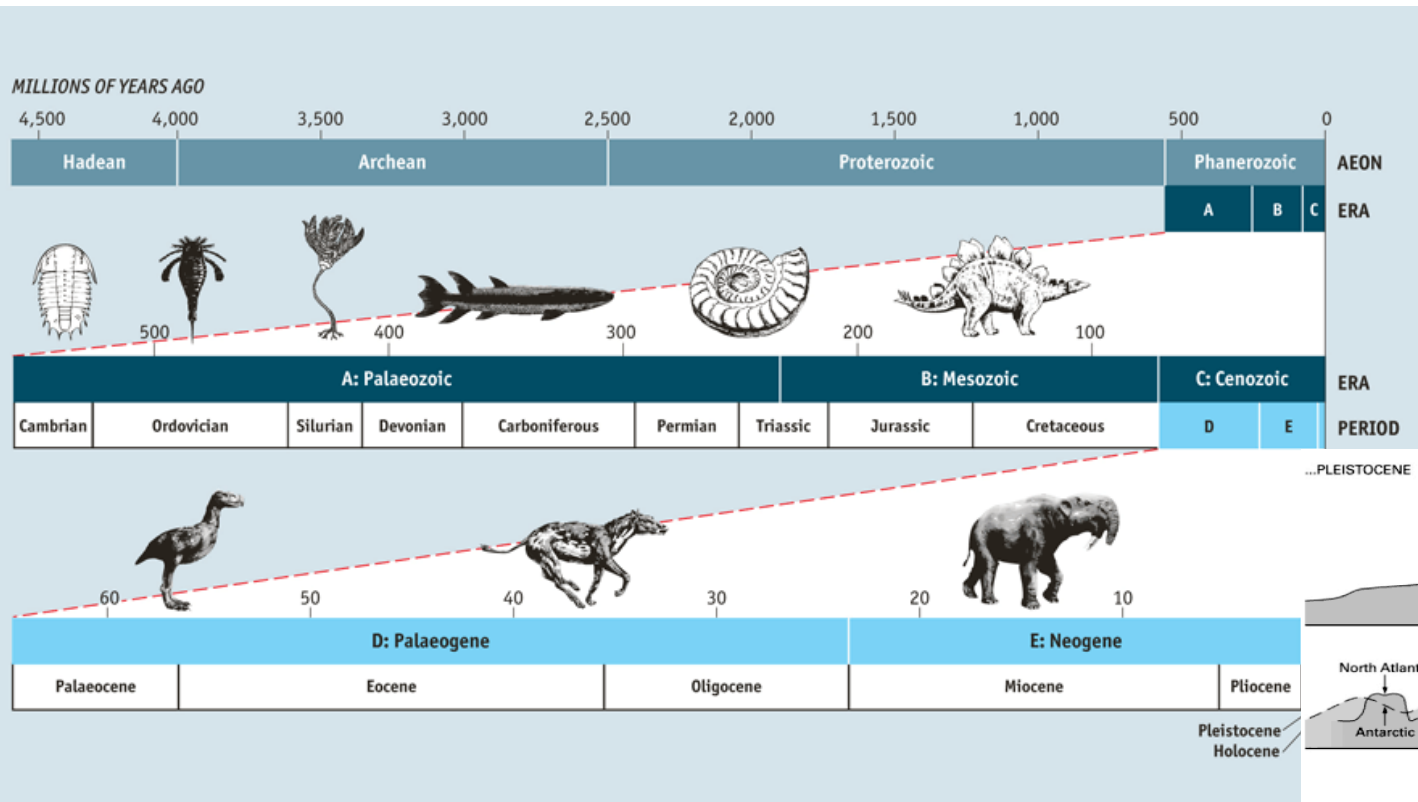
Prahory - čtvrtohory...



Prahory - čtvrtohory...



Prahory - čtvrtohory...



Geology of mankind

Paul J. Crutzen

For the past three centuries, the effects of humans on the global environment have escalated. Because of these anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide, global climate may depart significantly from natural behavior, forcing major alterations to

referring to the "anthropozoic era". And in 1926, V. I. Vernadsky acknowledged the increasing impact of mankind: "The direction in which the processes of evolution must proceed, namely towards increasing consciousness and thought, and forms having greater and greater influence on their surroundings." Teilhard de Chardin and

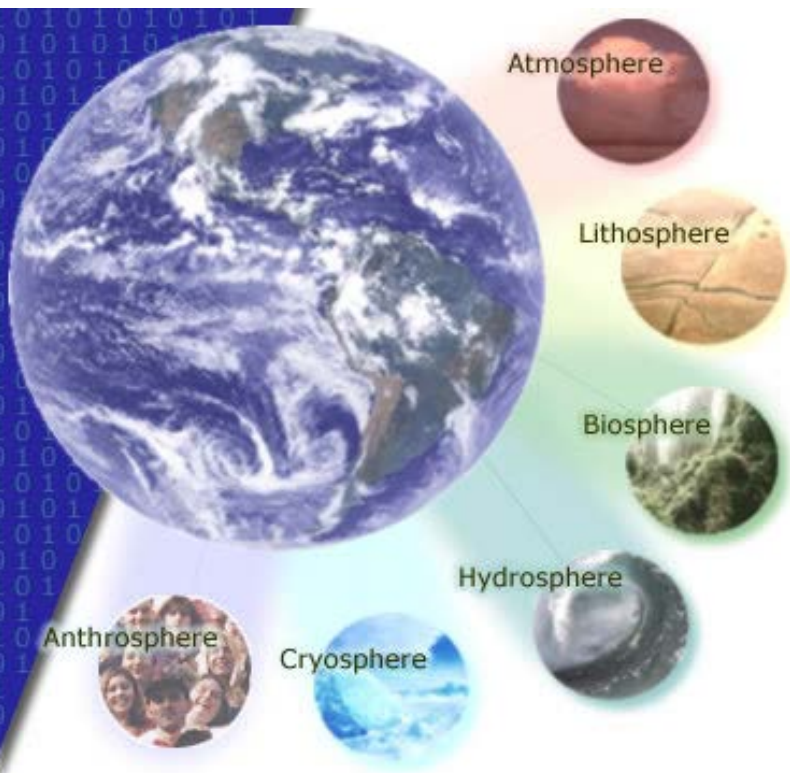
The Anthropocene

The Anthropocene could be said to have started in the late eighteenth century, when analyses of air trapped in polar ice showed the beginning of growing global concentrations of carbon dioxide and methane.

Antropocén



- geologický termín zpopularizovaný P. Crutzenem
- od průmyslové revoluce / WW2 (1/2 18. stol. či 1/2 20. st.?)
- období, kdy člověk začal představovat dominantní sílu měnící stav „Zemského systému“



Zemský systém – integrované biofyzikálně-socio-ekonomické procesy a interakce mezi hydro-, kryo-, bio-, geo- a antroposférou v prostorovém (od lokálních po globální) a časovém měřítku, jež určují environmentální stav planety v rámci její pozice ve vesmíru.

Is Earth in a new geological phase thanks to us?

- › 10 November 2014 by [Jan Zalasiewicz](#)
- › Magazine issue 2994. [Subscribe and save](#)
- › For similar stories, visit the [Comment and Analysis](#) Topic Guide

It may be time for science to recognise Earth's new era – one shaped by humans. So argues a geologist involved in defining new phases in geological time

WHAT is the legacy that short-lived humanity will leave to an almost eternal Earth? The casual observer might point to tourist sights such as the once mighty city of Angkor, now lying ruined amid the Cambodian jungle, or what survives of the great monuments of ancient Egypt.

They are wonderful, of course, but there is another way to address that question. A little-known working group, part of the International Commission on Stratigraphy, recently met to consider if the human imprint on Earth is now so great, and likely to be detectable for so long, that it deserves to be regarded as a geological epoch in its own right. That would be our real legacy.

Such discussion is not new. George Perkins Marsh, North America's first conservationist, wrote of humans changing the face of the Earth. In 1873 the Italian geologist Antonio Stoppani coined the term *Anthropozoic* – the era in which humans change the course of geological history. Most geologists declared the idea nonsense. The constructions of civilisation may look impressive, they said, but must surely be trivial when set against the collisions of continents and the growth and disappearance of the oceans. When humans disappear, the world will resume its course, and few of our monuments will be left.

But over the past few decades it has become clear that human activities can have geologically far-reaching effects. Science writer Andrew Revkin suggested we were living in what he called the *Anthrocene*; John Curnutt of the US Geological Survey, awed at the transplanting of species across the globe, proposed the *Homogenocene*; marine biologist Daniel Pauly saw the oceans' future as one of slime and jellyfish as a result of overfishing and pollution, and invented the *Myxocene*.

But it was one of the world's most respected scientists, the Nobel-prizewinning atmospheric chemist Paul Crutzen, who proved most influential. He argued that the Holocene, the geological epoch of post-glacial stability in which civilisation arose, had ended and been replaced by the *Anthropocene*, an epoch shaped by humans.

The idea took off. The term was used as if it were a formal epoch. It isn't – but

Marks of the Anthropocene: 7 signs we have made our own epoch



By [Sam Wong](#)

Even if [humanity is long gone](#) in tens of millions of years, there will still be a clear sign of us and the way we lived left preserved in our planet's geological record.

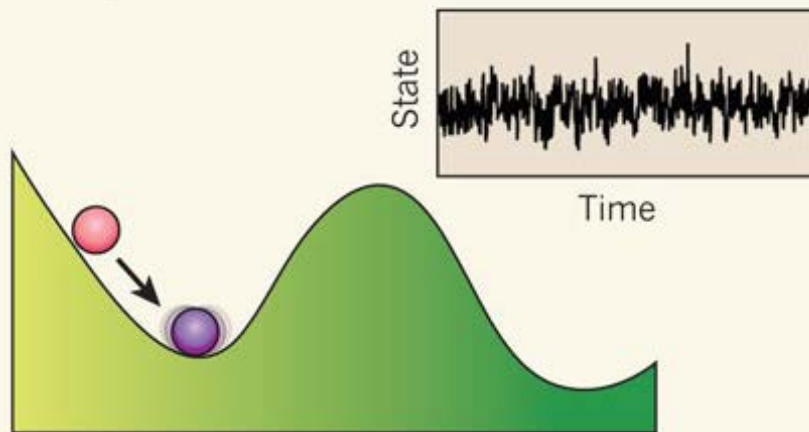
There is now overwhelming evidence that our impact on Earth constitutes its own distinct geological epoch, dating from the middle of the 20th century. Here are the seven signs that will clearly identify the *Anthropocene epoch* for future geologists.

1. Nuclear weapons

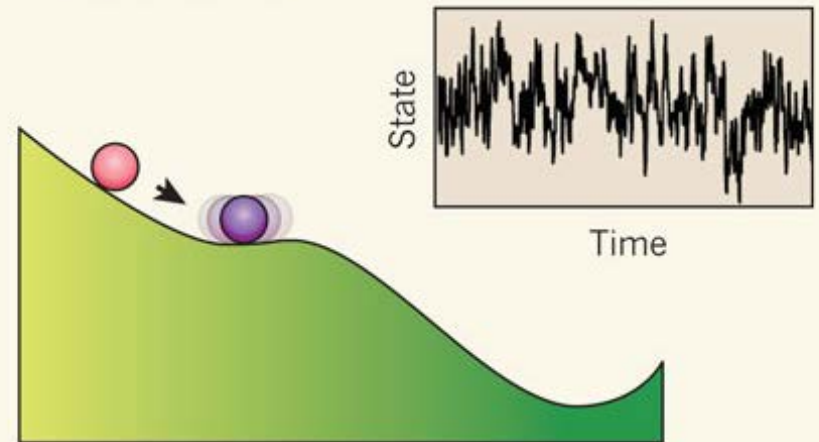
Our war efforts have left their mark on geology. When the first nuclear weapon was detonated on 16 July 1945 in New Mexico, it deposited radionuclides – atoms with excess nuclear energy – across a wide area. Since 1952, more explosive thermonuclear weapons have been tested, leaving a global signature of isotopes such as carbon-14 and plutonium-239.

Proč nás to má zajímat?

a Low risk of transition
High resilience



b High risk of transition
Low resilience





Parts of Amazon close to tipping point

- › 13:52 05 March 2009 by [Catherine Brahic](#)
- › For similar stories, visit the [Endangered Species](#) Topic Guide

The Mato Grosso, the most scarred region of the Amazon rainforest, is teetering on a deforestation "tipping point", and may soon be on a one-way route to becoming a dry and relatively barren savannah.

[Mônica Carneiro Alves Senna](#) and colleagues at the Federal University of Viçosa, Brazil, used computer models to simulate how the Amazon would recover from various amounts of deforestation. Their simulations ranged from a complete wipe-out of the entire forest to a situation where just one fifth of the forest would be removed.

Parts of Amazon close to tipping point

› 13:52 05 Ma
› For similar s

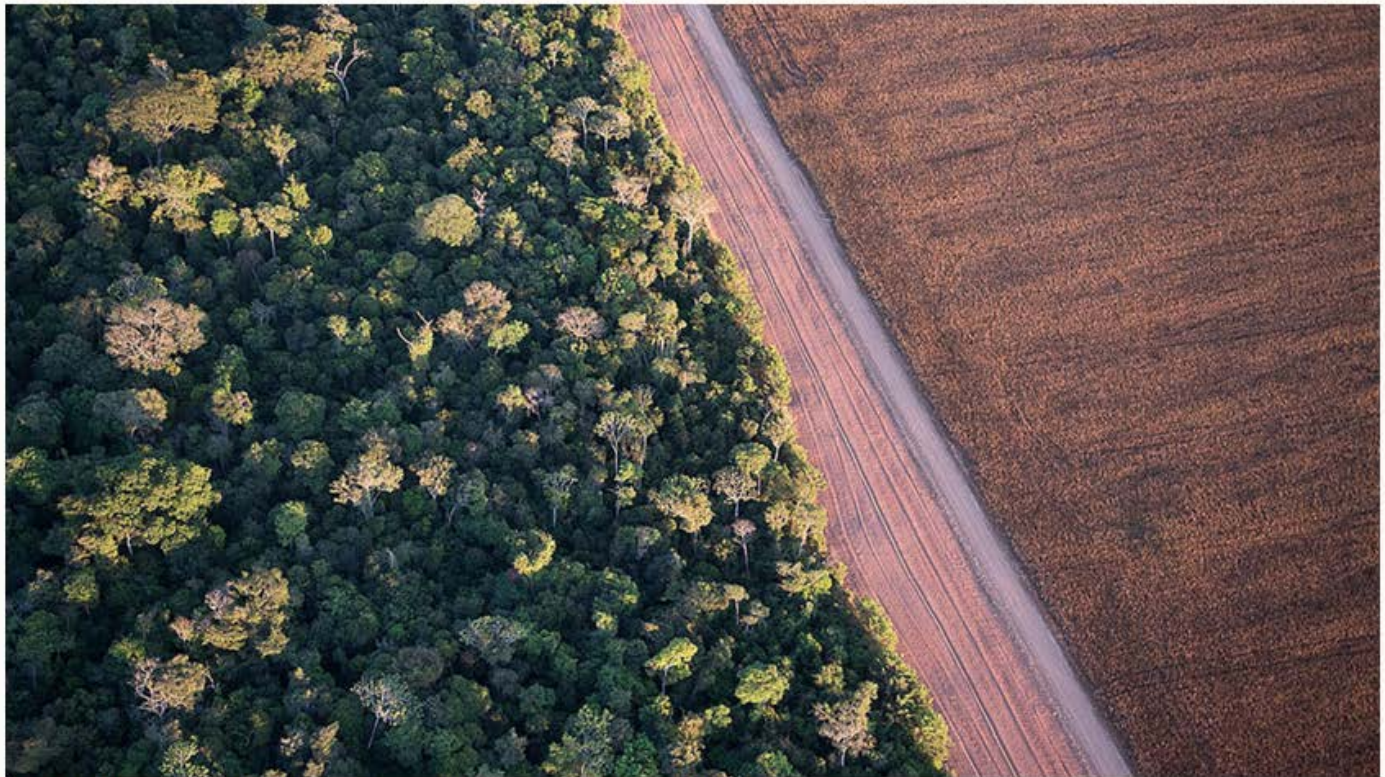
The Mato Gros
teetering on a
route to becom

Mônica Carnei
Viçosa, Brazil
recover from wa
complete wipe
forest would b

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Environment

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The boundary between Tanguro Farm and the Amazon rainforest in Mato Grosso, Brazil. COURTESY OF CHRIS LINDER

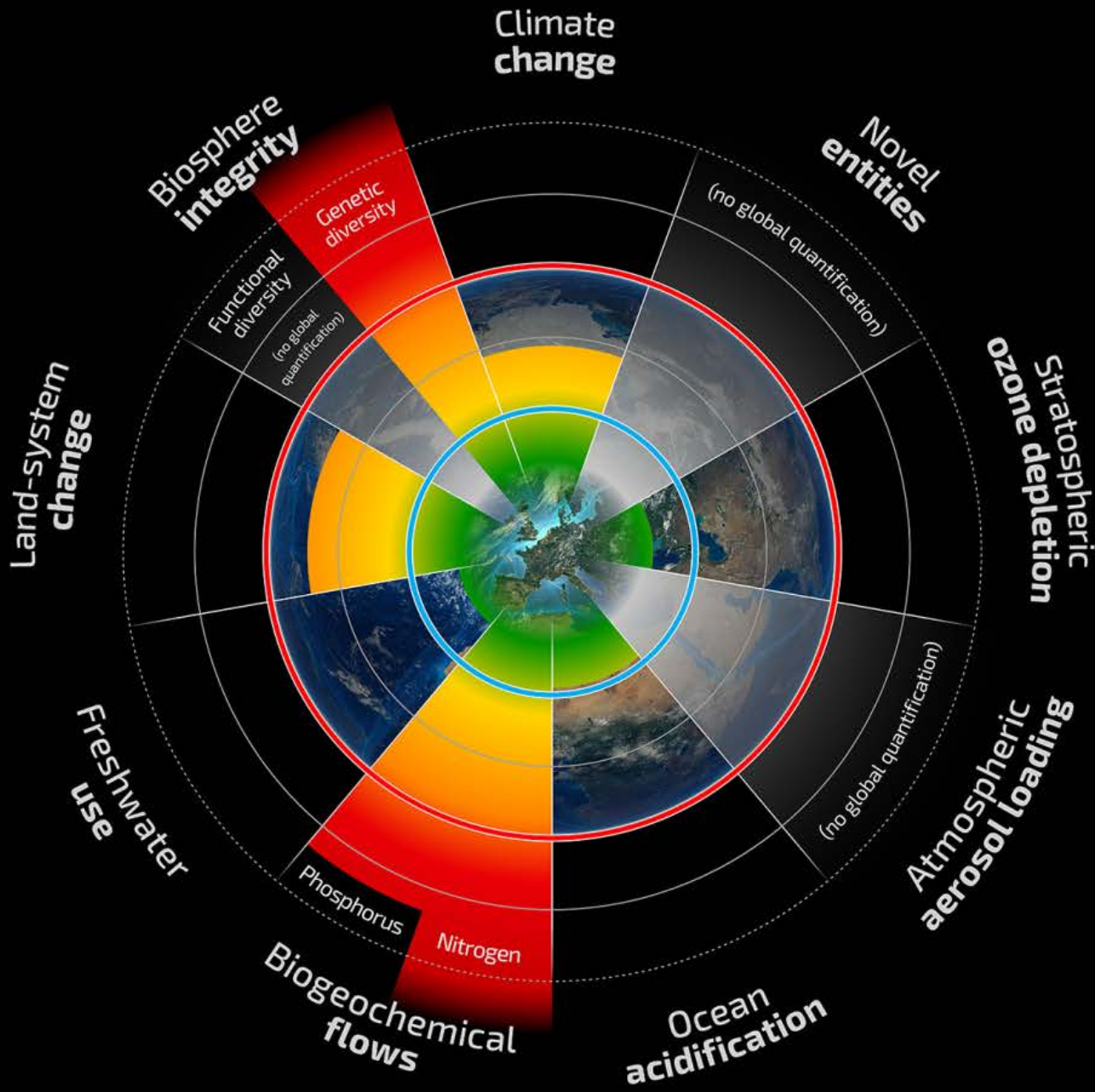
Amazon Watch: What Happens When the Forest Disappears?

At a remote site where the world's largest rainforest abuts land cleared for big agriculture, Brazilian and American scientists are keeping watch for a critical tipping point - the time when the Amazon ceases to be a carbon sink and turns into a source of carbon emissions.

BY FRED PEARCE · OCTOBER 17, 2019

Planetary Boundaries

A safe operating space for humanity



- Beyond zone of uncertainty (high risk)
- In zone of uncertainty (increasing risk)
- Below boundary (safe)
- Boundary not yet quantified