

**CORE003, E0320**

**Udržitelný rozvoj – největší výzva současnosti?**



**Michal Bittner, Ph.D.**

**Centrum RECETOX**  
Přírodovědecká fakulta  
**Masarykova univerzita**  
Brno, Česko

# Jak se ted' 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

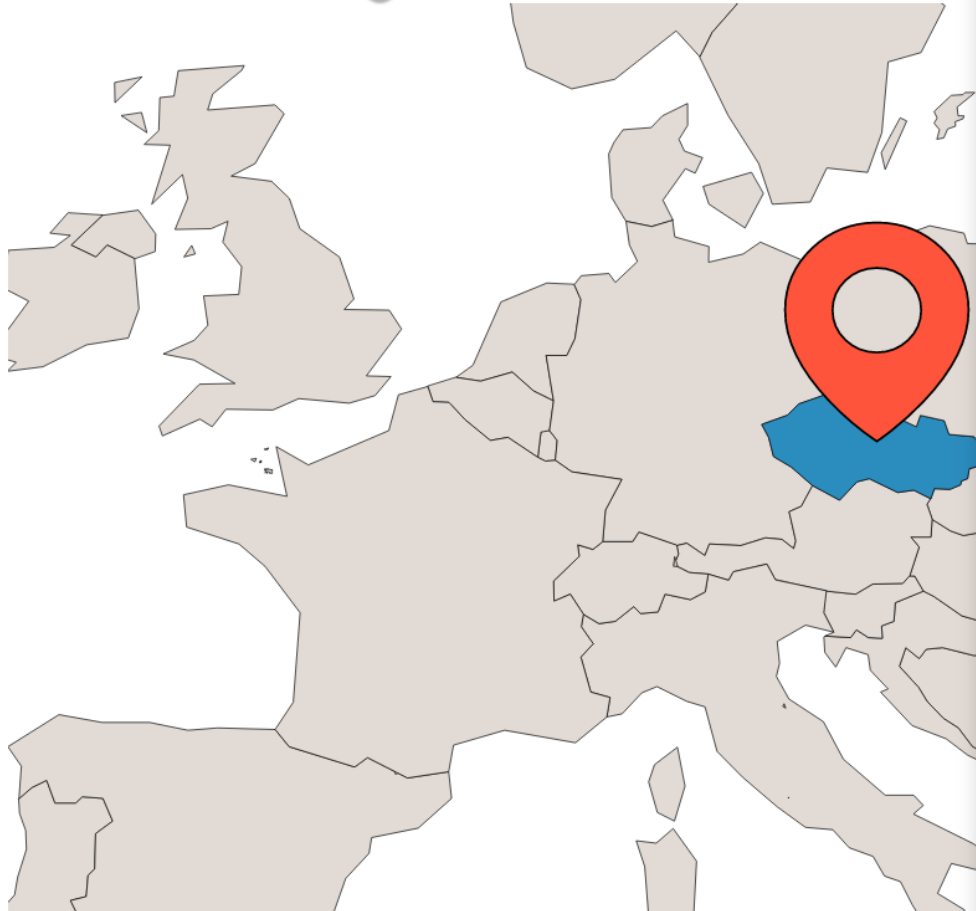
19/10/2019 O<sub>2</sub> arena

ČESKÝ  
**MEZIDAN**  
S IMPULSEM



Czechia 

Zoom 



## SOCIAL PROGRESS SUMMARY



### Czechia

Score

Rank

85.19

23

[See scorecard](#)

#### Dimensions

**BASIC HUMAN NEEDS**

**FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING**

**OPPORTUNITY**

89.29

83.76

82.53

#### Highest component scores

Access to Basic Knowledge	98.22
Water and Sanitation	96.30
Personal Rights	93.81
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	92.68
Shelter	91.98

#### Lowest component scores

Environmental Quality	72.69
Access to Advanced Education	76.05
Personal Safety	76.18
Inclusiveness	78.61
Health and Wellness	79.15

[See scorecard](#)

[<> Embed](#)

[Download map](#)

Social Progress Tier  1

# Czechia ▼

Social Progress Index

score/value

85.19/100

rank

23/169

GDP PPP per capita

\$39,778

32/164



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.

For information on how scorecards are calculated, please consult the [methodology report](#).

	score/ value	rank	strength/ weakness		score/ value	rank	strength/ weakness		score/ value	rank	strength/ weakness
<b>Basic Human Needs</b>	<b>89.29</b>	<b>21</b>	●	<b>Foundations of Wellbeing</b>	<b>83.76</b>	<b>28</b>	●	<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>82.53</b>	<b>19</b>	●
<b>Nutrition and Basic Medical Care</b>	<b>92.68</b>	<b>53</b>	●	<b>Access to Basic Knowledge</b>	<b>98.22</b>	<b>7</b>	●	<b>Personal Rights</b>	<b>93.81</b>	<b>21</b>	●
Child stunting	2.09	24	●	Equal access to quality education	3.64	18	●	Freedom of religion	3.63	66	●
Infectious diseases	658.34	29	●	Population with no schooling	0.00	6	●	Property rights for women	4.72	38	●
Maternal mortality rate	5.82	15	●	Secondary school attainment	100.00	1	●	Freedom of peaceful assembly	3.93	1	●
Child mortality rate	2.92	14	●	Primary school enrollment	99.14	44	●	Access to justice	0.99	6	●
Undernourishment	2.50	1	●	Gender parity in secondary attainment	0.00	1	●	Freedom of discussion	0.90	49	●
Diet low in fruits and vegetables	53.20	90	●					Political rights	36.00	33	●
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	<b>96.30</b>	<b>12</b>	●	<b>Access to Information and Communications</b>	<b>84.99</b>	<b>45</b>	●	<b>Personal Freedom and Choice</b>	<b>81.67</b>	<b>24</b>	●
Unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene	43.22	30	●	Alternative sources of information index	0.82	58	●	Early marriage	0.75	8	●
Access to improved sanitation	1.00	32	●	Mobile telephone subscriptions	121.39	1	●	Satisfied demand for contraception	84.50	24	●
Access to improved water source	1.00	39	●	Internet users	81.34	53	●	Young people not in education, employment or training	6.61	10	●

## Jaké GLOBÁLNÍ výzvy považujete za nejnaléhavější?

1

Svoboda a možnost volby

1st

Dostupnost pitné vody a kvalitních záchodů

2nd

Dostupné a kvalitní zdravotnictví

3rd

Rovnost mezi ženami a muži a inkluzivnost

4th

Dostupné bydlení

5th

SEE MORE 



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**

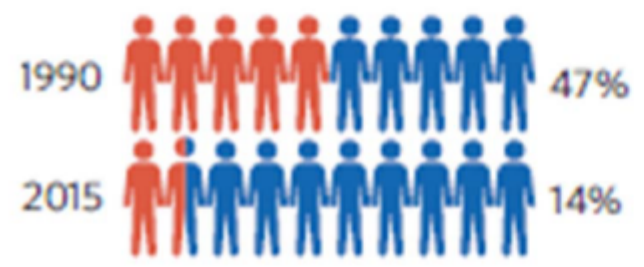
**#MDGMOMENTUM**  
WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!



# Poverty rates have been more than halved

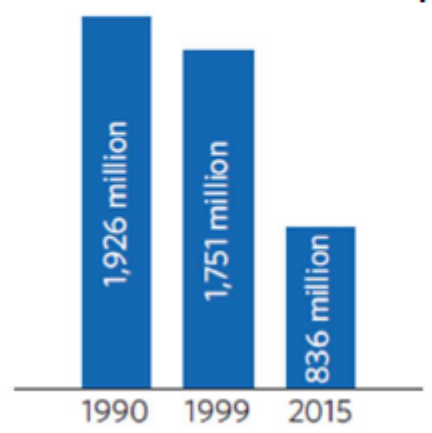
## Goal: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

### 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.

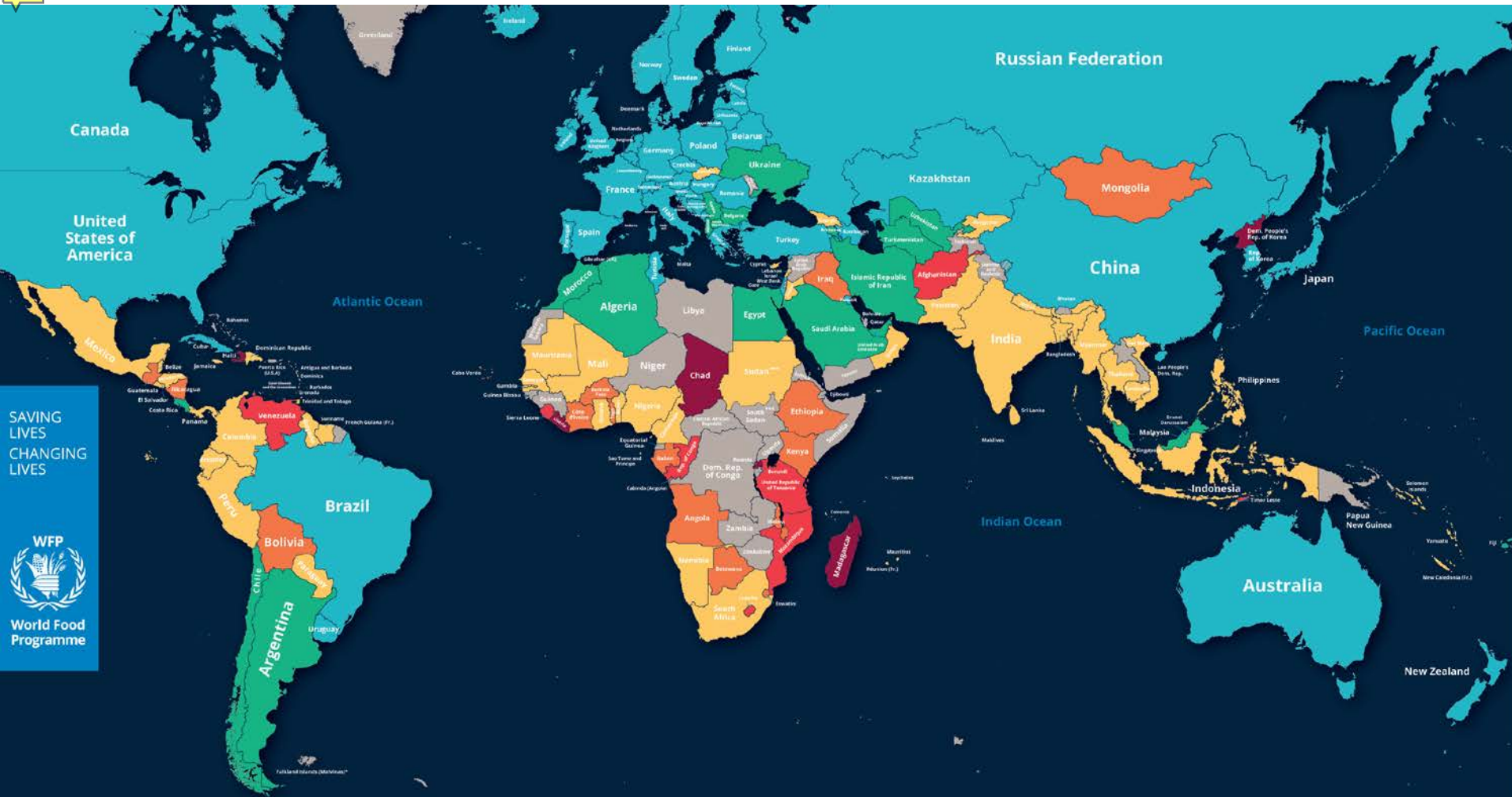
### Global number of extreme poor



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.





# Hunger Map 2020

## CHRONIC HUNGER

If current trends continue, the number of hungry people will reach 840 million by 2030

<2,5%   <5%   5-14,9%   15-24,9%   25-34,9%   >35%   DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Prevalence of undernourishment in the total population (percent) in 2017-19

Undernourishment is defined as the condition in which an individual's habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the amount of energy required to maintain a normal, active, healthy life. The indicator is reported as the prevalence of undernourishment (PoU), which is an average of the percentage of undernourished in the total population that are in a condition of undernourishment. To reduce the influence of possible under-reporting errors in some of the underlying government, national estimates are reported as a three-year moving average. Source: FAO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, 2020. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020. Transforming Food Systems for Affordable Healthy Diets. Rome 2020. Further information is available at <https://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en/latest/2020>

© World Food Programme 2020  
 The information and/or data presented in this report is only for the information of any government or the use of WFP following the appropriate national laws of any country, and does not constitute any recommendation of WFP.  
 \*\* Detailed data reported the Government of Argentina and the Government of Kazakhstan and the Government of Kazakhstan reported reporting errors in the data. Source: UNICEF.  
 \*\*\* Detailed data reported approximately one year of data of all countries and the rest of the world. The data of the countries and the rest of the world has not yet been reported by the UNICEF.  
 \*\*\*\* The boundaries shown in the map are those of the Republic of the Congo and the Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa).  
 — National Boundary   — Amplitude or International Administrative Line   — Other Line of Separation   — Special boundary line

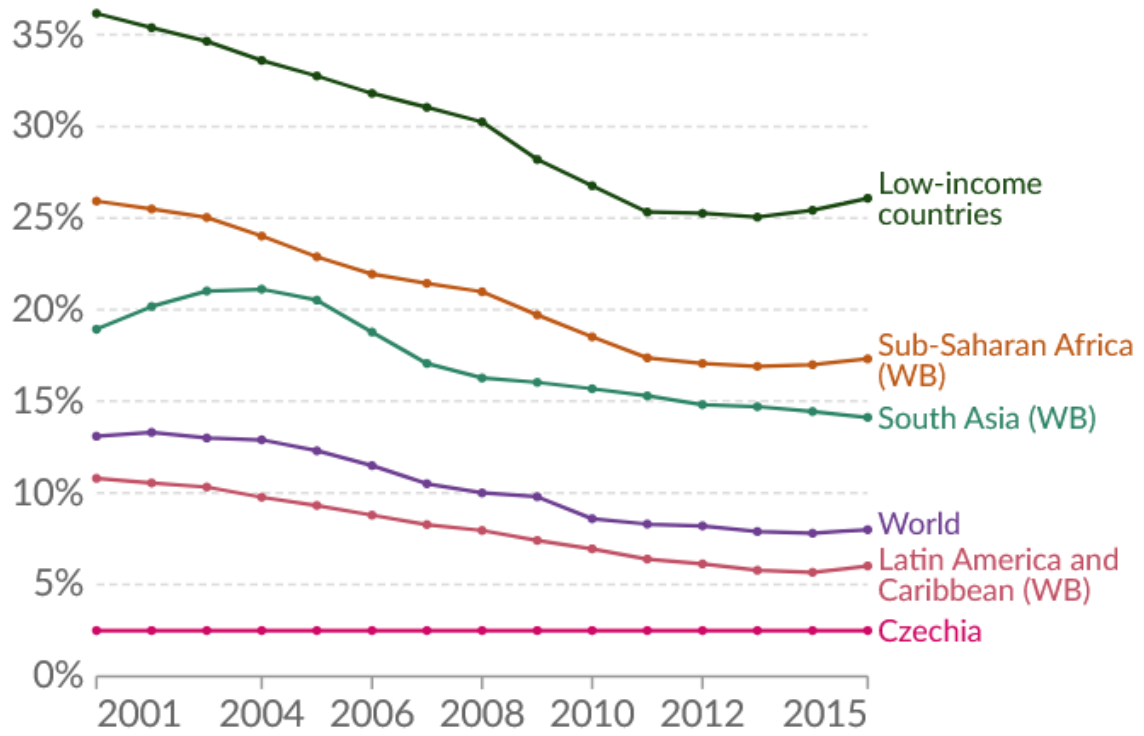




# Share of the population that is undernourished

Share of individuals that have a daily food intake that is insufficient to provide the amount of dietary energy required to maintain a normal, active, and healthy life.

**+** Add country or region All together  Relative change



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (via World Bank)  
Note: Countries and regions with rates below 2.5% are coded as "2.5%" in the FAO dataset.  
OurWorldInData.org/hunger-and-undernourishment • CC BY



[CHART](#)
[MAP](#)
[TABLE](#)
[SOURCES](#)
[↓ DOWNLOAD](#)
[🔗](#)

Related: [What is undernourishment and how is it measured?](#)



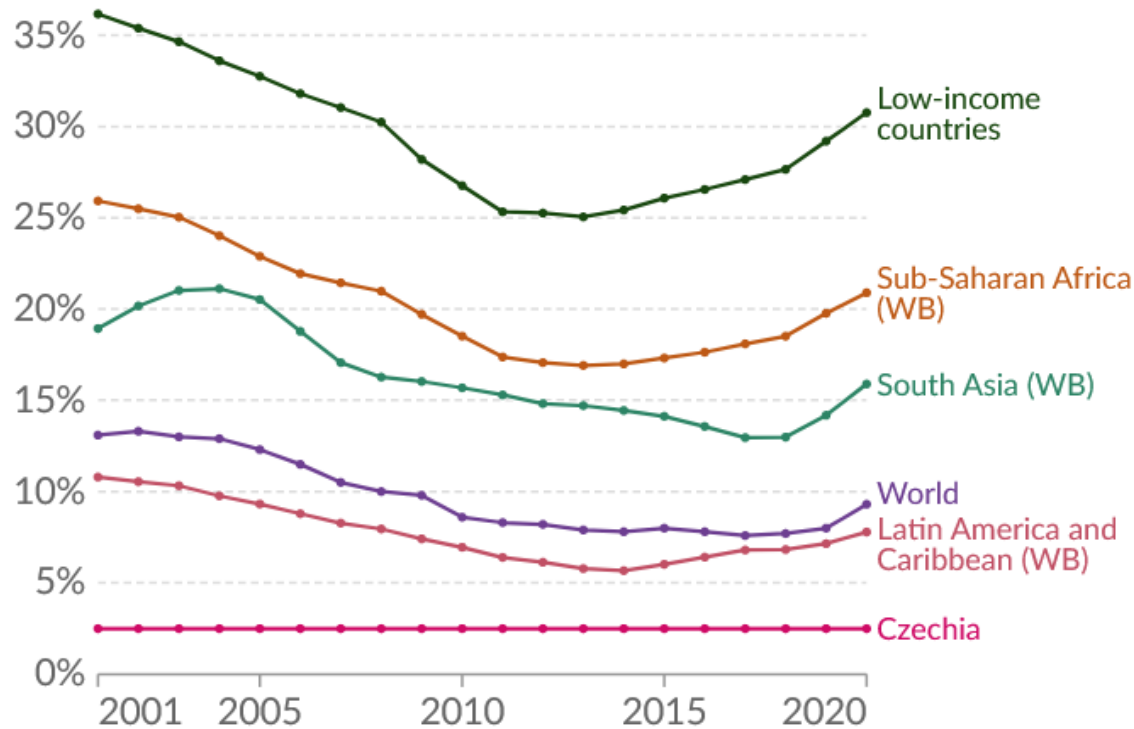
# Share of the population that is undernourished

Share of individuals that have a daily food intake that is insufficient to provide the amount of dietary energy required to maintain a normal, active, and healthy life.

**+** Add country or region

All together **▼**

Relative change



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (via World Bank)  
Note: Countries and regions with rates below 2.5% are coded as "2.5%" in the FAO dataset.  
OurWorldInData.org/hunger-and-undernourishment • CC BY



CHART

MAP

TABLE

SOURCES

DOWNLOAD



Related: [What is undernourishment and how is it measured?](#)

When poll is active, respond at [pollev.com/lindan443](https://pollev.com/lindan443)

# Je celosvětová produkce potravin nedostatečná?

---

Ano, musí  
se zvýšit

Ne, je  
dostačující







# Global report: Obesity bigger health crisis than hunger

By Danielle Dellorto, CNN

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



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

## STORY HIGHLIGHTS

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

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

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

# The Telegraph

Home Video News World Sport Finance Comment Culture Travel **Life** Women F  
Women Men Cars **Health** Property Gardening Food History Relationships Expat  
Health News Health Advice Diet and Fitness Wellbeing Expat Health Pets Health Britain

HOME » HEALTH » HEALTH NEWS

## 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*.

Print this article

Share 5K

Facebook 4K

Twitter 840

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**

**SHARE**

**#MDGMOMENTUM WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!**



2

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL  
PRIMARY EDUCATION

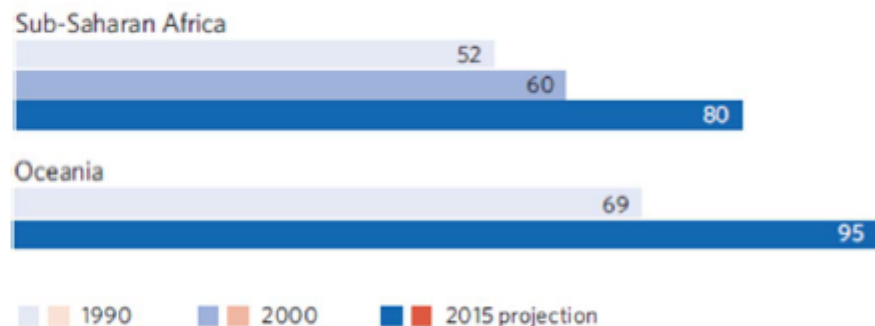
## Tremendous progress has been made since 2000 in enrolling children in primary school

### 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.

# Chodíte rádi do školy?

No jasně, jsem  
lačný/á po vědění.

Jak na který  
předmět

Chodím, ale ne kvůli  
přednáškám ;-)

Ne, škola je "nutné  
zlo"





© Beghina LaCombe

Malala

Girls should learn history. And make it.

**COURAGE** *is in you.*

**PassItOn.com**



4337E





HE NAMED ME  
**MALALA**

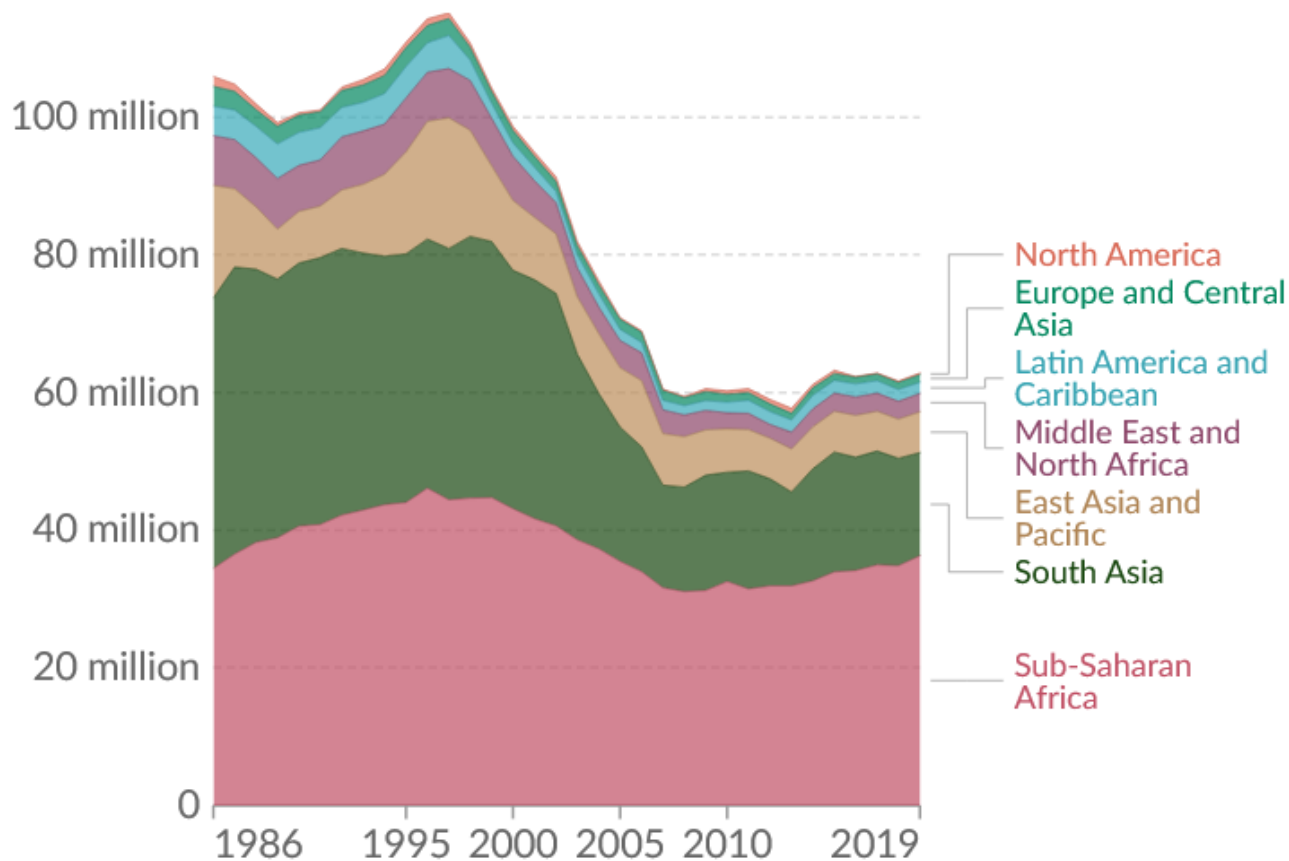
# Primary-school-age children who are out of school by world region, 1986 to 2019

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

[+ Add country or region](#)

All together

Relative



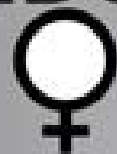
Source: UNESCO (via World Bank)

[OurWorldInData.org/primary-and-secondary-education](https://OurWorldInData.org/primary-and-secondary-education) • CC BY



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**

**MDG3**



PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

...→ THE WORLD HAS

**ACHIEVED  
EQUALITY**

IN **PRIMARY  
EDUCATION**  
BETWEEN GIRLS AND BOYS

IN MANY  
COUNTRIES

**WOMEN STILL FACE  
DISCRIMINATION**

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

**LET'S  
STEP  
UP**

**SHARE**

**#MDGMOMENTUM**  
WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!



PROMOTE GENDER  
EQUALITY AND  
EMPOWER WOMEN

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

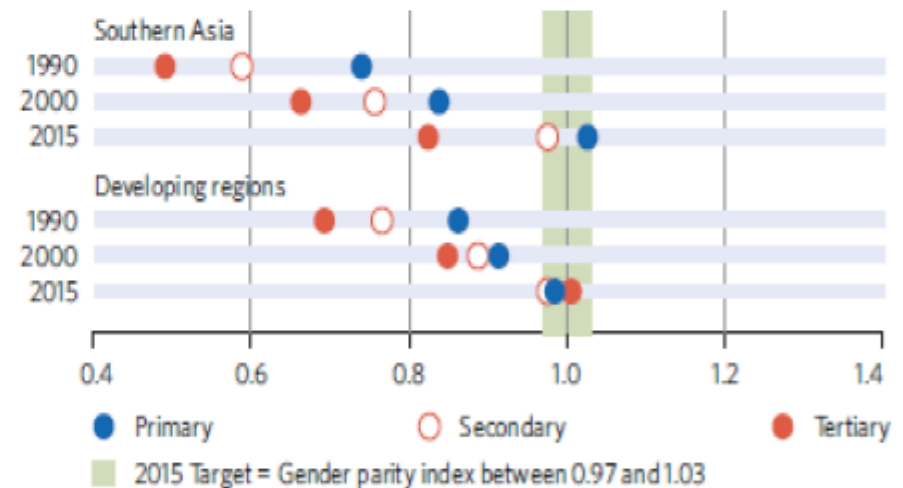
### Goal: Promote gender equality and empower women

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.





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**



REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

**14,000 FEWER**

**CHILDREN DIE EACH DAY** THAN IN 1990

**LET'S STEP UP**

**6.9 MILLION CHILDREN**

**STILL DIE**

BEFORE THEIR FIFTH BIRTHDAY EACH YEAR

**SHARE**

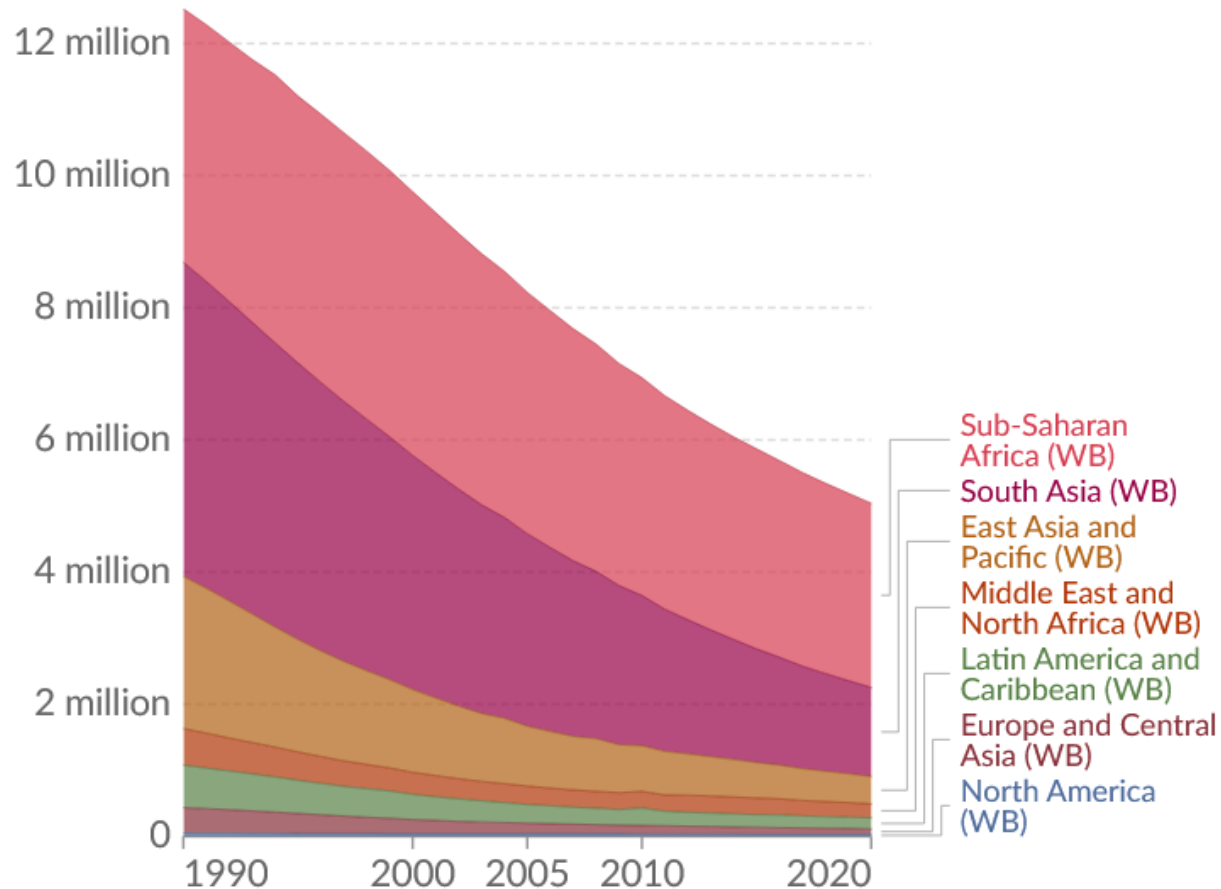
**#MDGMOMENTUM** WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!

# Number of child deaths

The number of children dying before reaching the age of five.

↻ Change country or region

All together ▾



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (via World Bank)  
OurWorldInData.org/child-mortality/ • CC BY

▶ 1990  2020

CHART

MAP

TABLE

SOURCES

↓ DOW

Subscribe

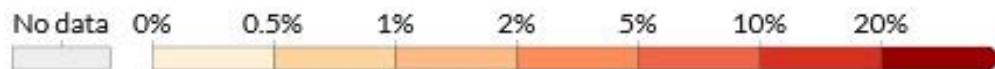
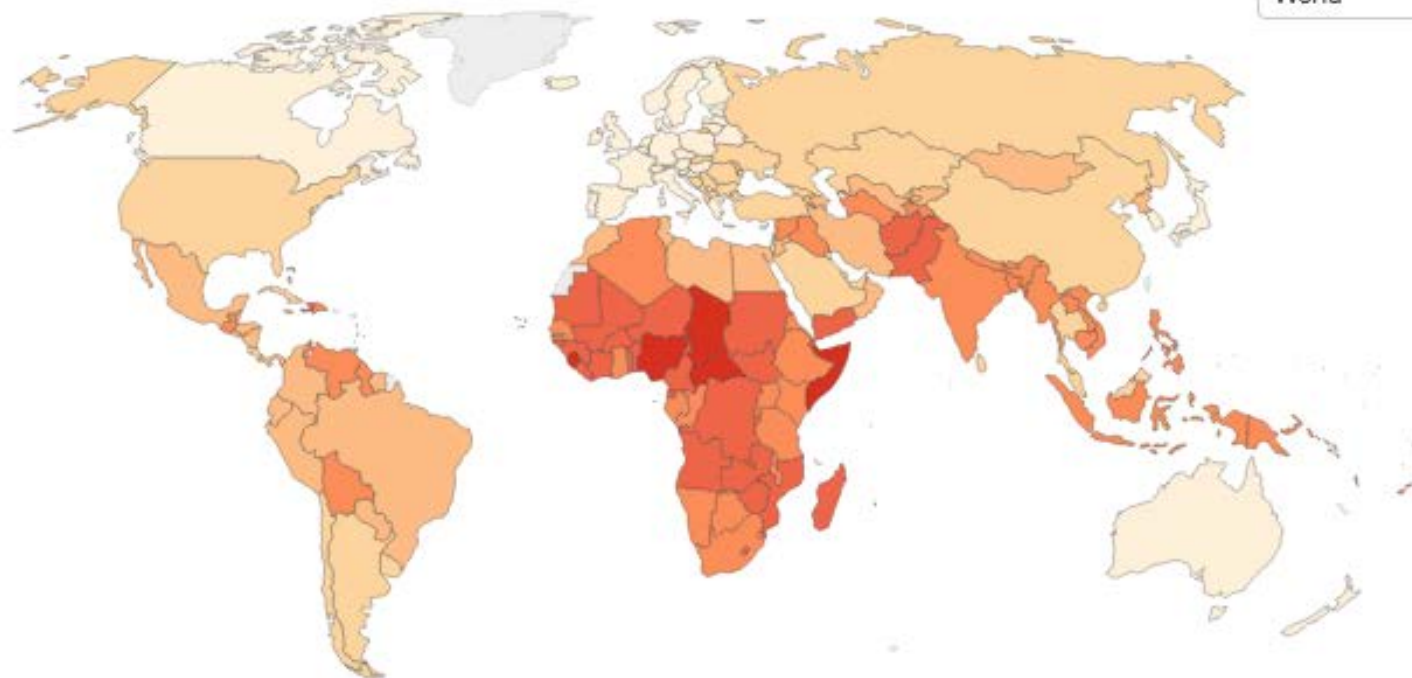


# Child mortality rate, 2020

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

Our World  
in Data

World



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (via World Bank)

OurWorldInData.org/child-mortality • CC BY

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



CHART

MAP

TABLE

SOURCES

DOWNLOAD



# 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



4

REDUCE  
CHILD MORTALITY

Dramatic decline in preventable child deaths is one of the most significant achievements in human history

Goal: Reduce child mortality



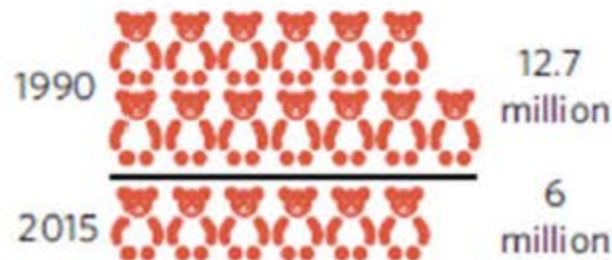
Photo: © UNICEF/Esiebo

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.

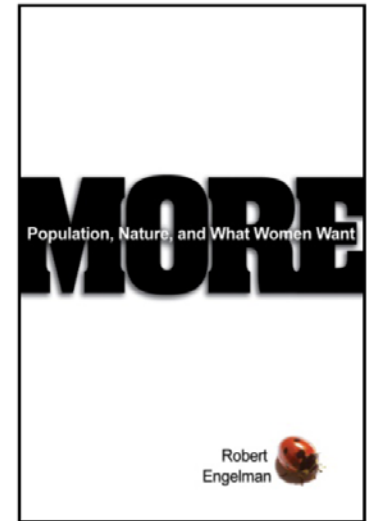
Measles vaccination helped prevent nearly 15.6 million deaths between 2000 and 2013.

Global number of deaths of children under five

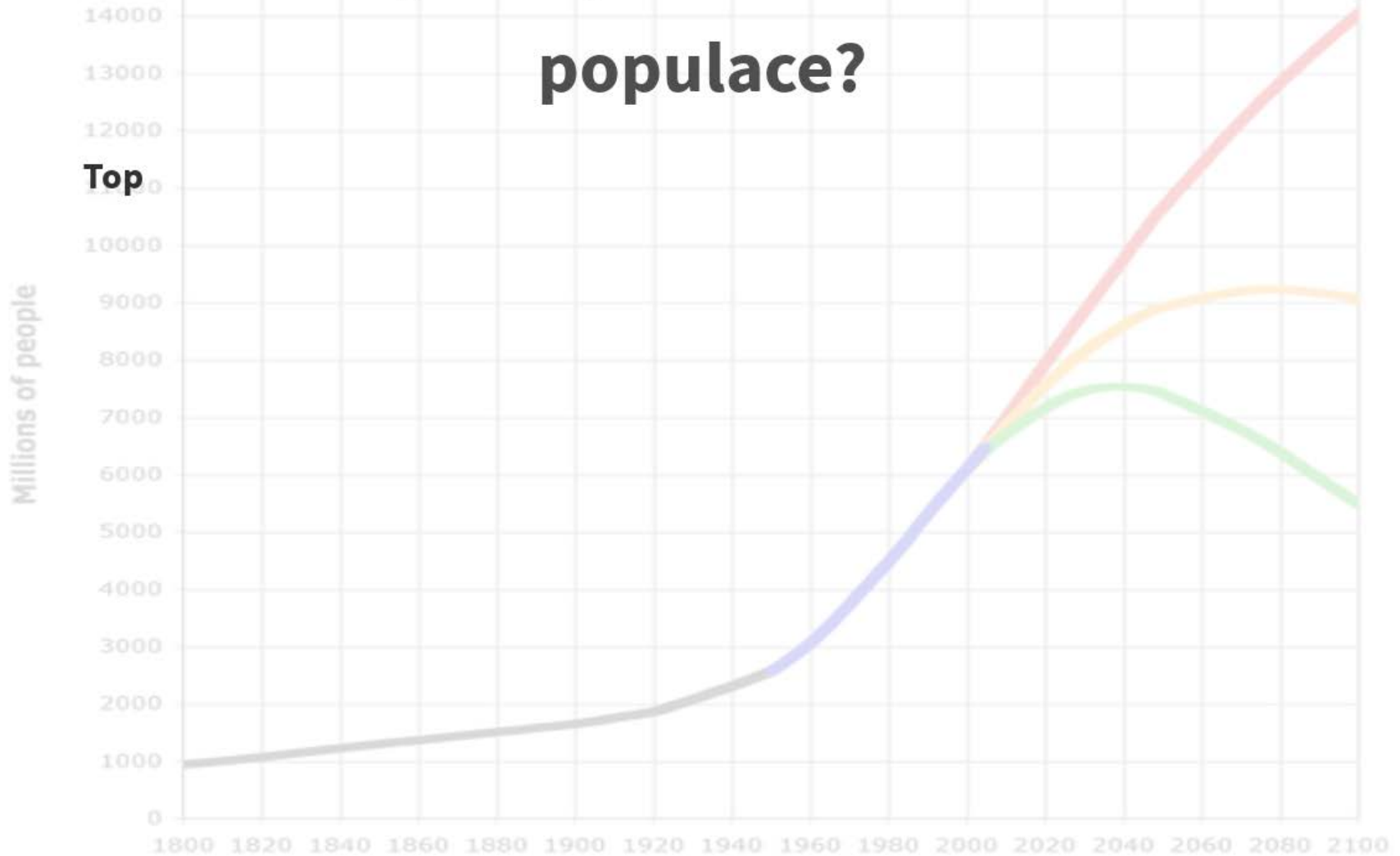


# (Dětská) úmrtnost - řešení růstu populace?

- 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?*



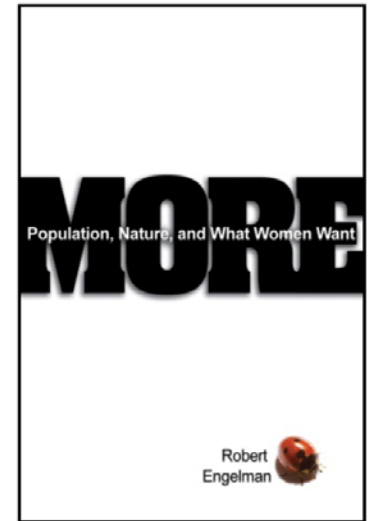
# (Dětská) úmrtnost - řešení růstu populace?

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



# Zázrak? v Bangladéšii (i jinde)...

## NEWSLETTERS

Sign up to read our regular email newsletters

# NewScientist

[News](#) [Podcasts](#) [Video](#) [Technology](#) [Space](#) [Physics](#) [Health](#) [More](#) [Shop](#) [Tours](#) [Events](#)

## The population paradox

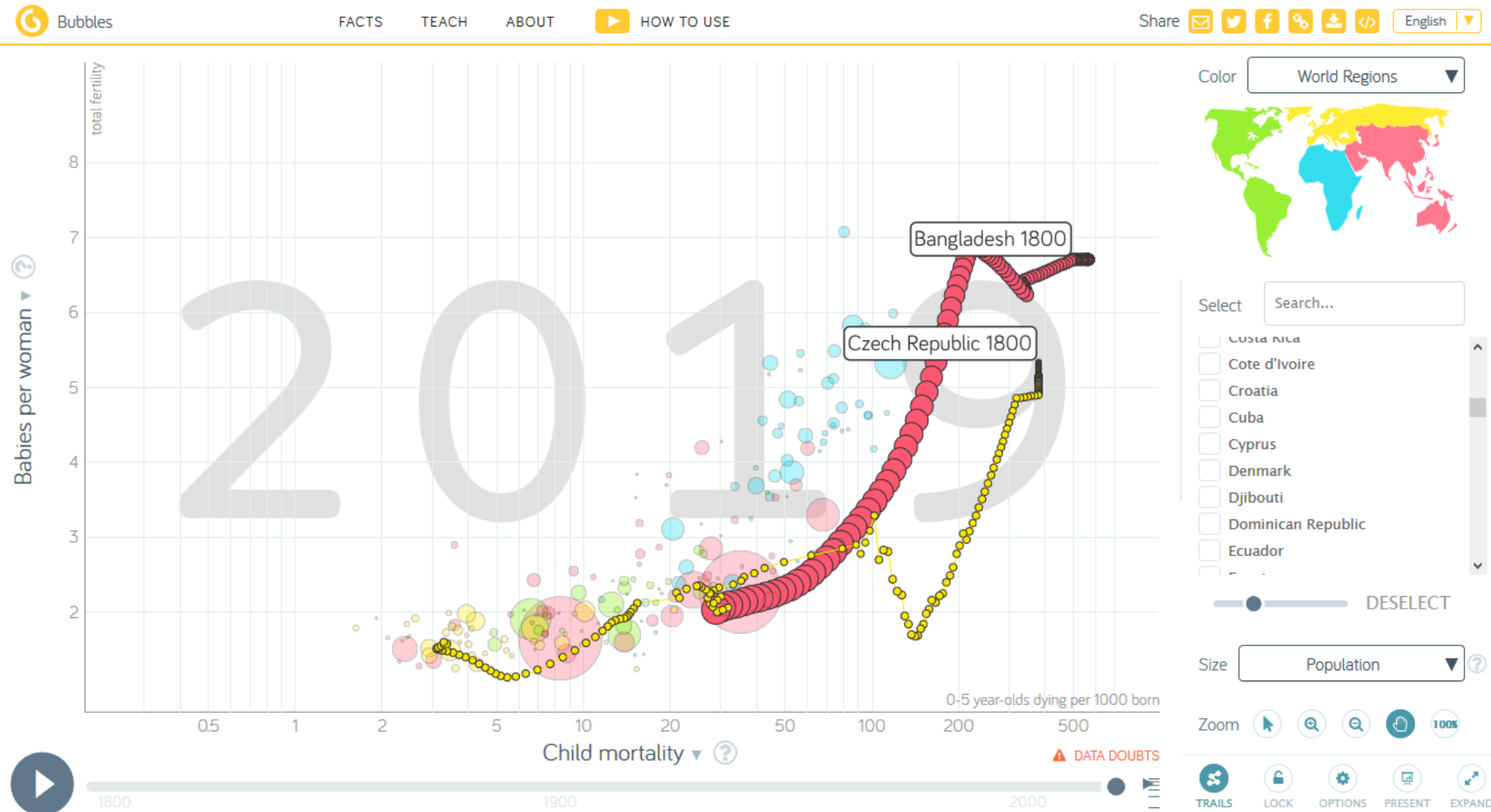


| COMMENT 19 November 2008

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

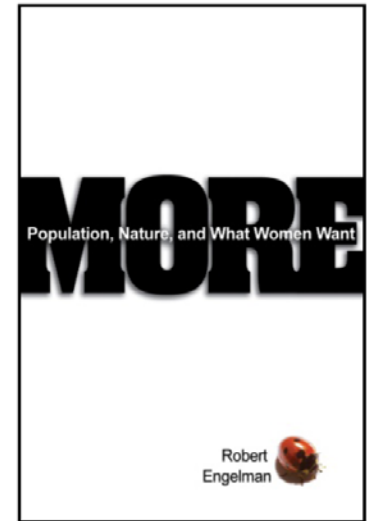
*Women don't want **more** children,  
but **more for** their children (R. Engelman)*

## 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?*

## Dobrovolná politika jednoho dítěte?

- země bohatého severu



# Příjem x porodnost

Bubbles

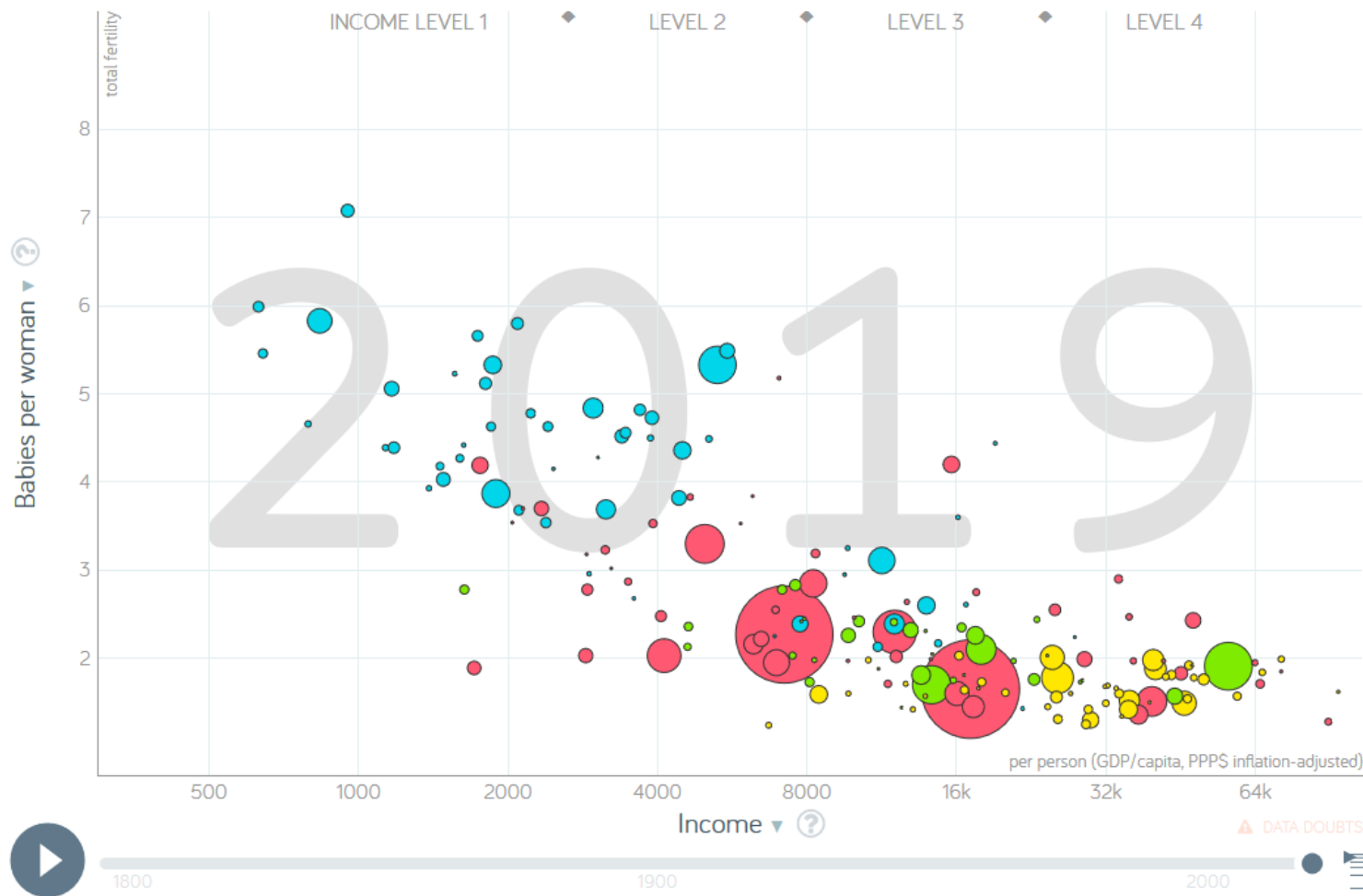
FACTS

TEACH

ABOUT

▶ HOW TO USE

Share       English ▼



Color World Regions ▼



Select Search...

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Angola
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- ...

Size Population ▼ ?

Zoom     100% ?

    
OPTIONS    PRESENT    EXPAND

# Dětská úmrtnost - řešení růstu populace?

- dříve vysoká novorozenecká úmrtnost, nemoci a války

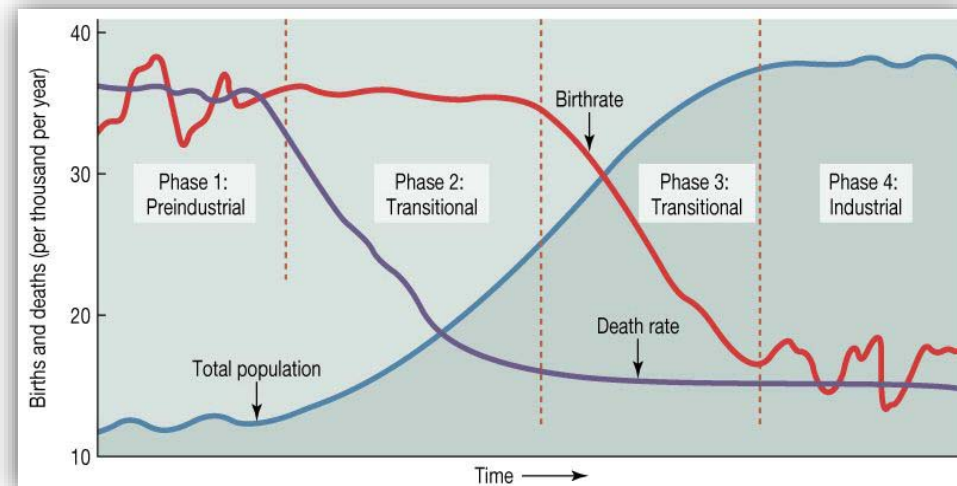
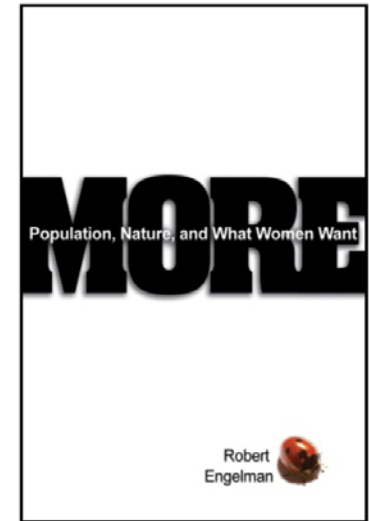
*Women don't want **more** children,  
but **more for their children** (R. Engelman)*

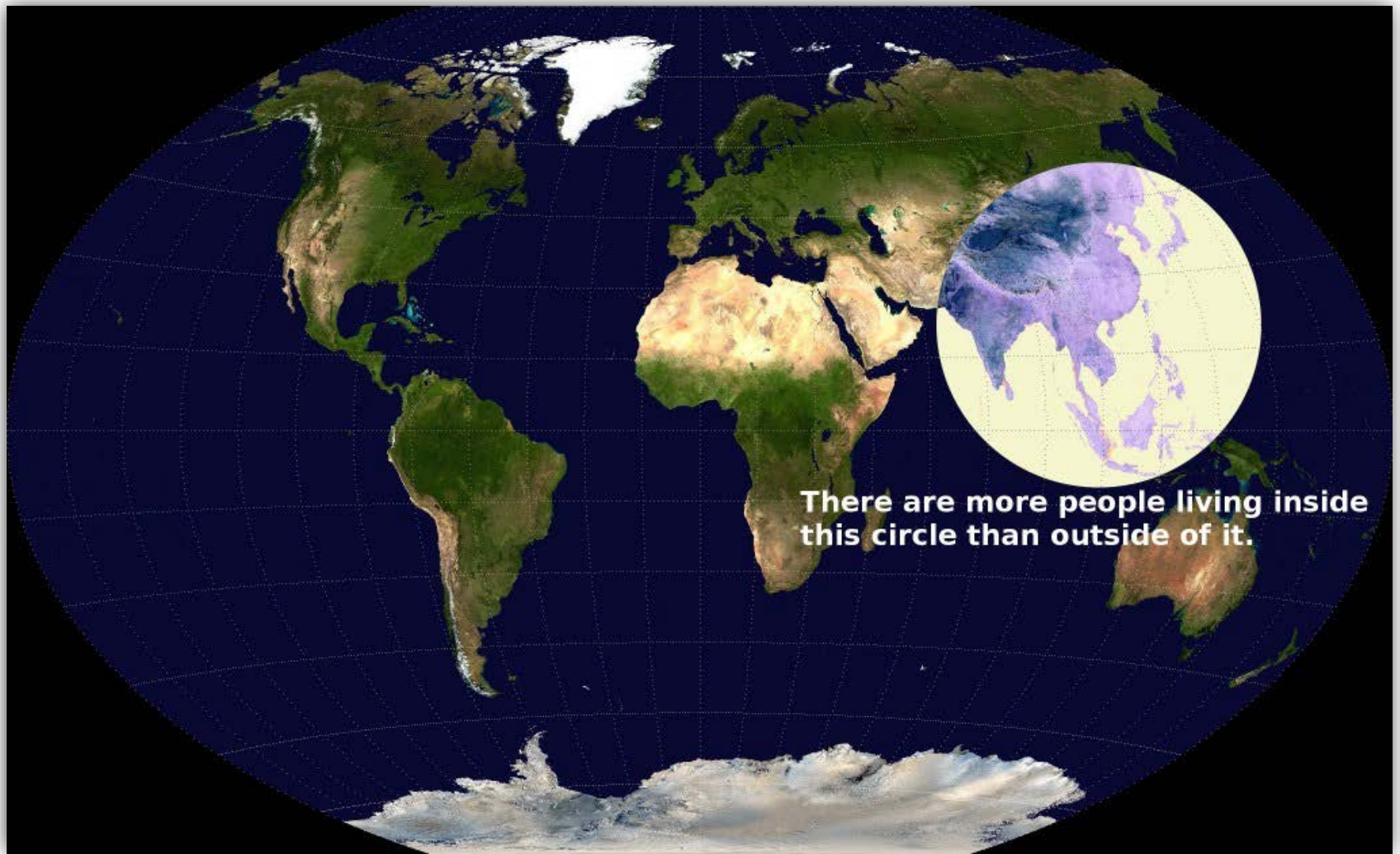
## Direktivní politika jednoho dítěte (Čína)

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

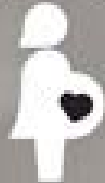




THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GLOBAL ANTI-POVERTY PUSH IN HISTORY.

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!



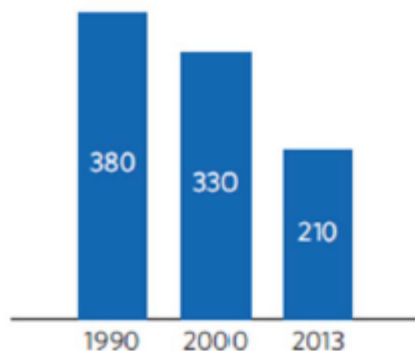
5

IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

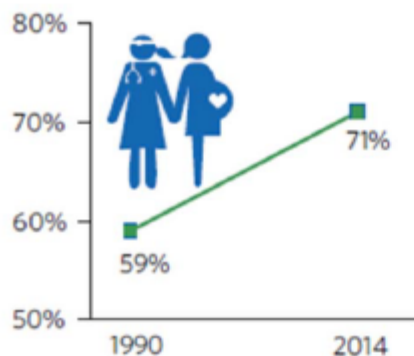
# Steady progress was made to improve maternal health

## 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.



## BEZPEČNÝ POROD

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

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

Darovat

1 Ks

800 Kč

[Jak vypadá certifikát?](#)

To se mi líbí 15

[Sdílet](#)



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

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

**MDG6**



COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES



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



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

**LET'S STEP UP**



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



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

**SHARE**

**#MDGMOMENTUM** WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!





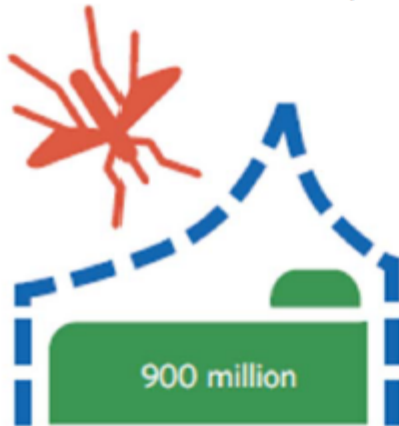
6

COMBAT HIV/AIDS,  
MALARIA AND OTHER  
DISEASES

## Malaria and TB incidence have halted and reversed

### Goal: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

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



Over 6.2 million malaria deaths have been averted between 2000 and 2015, primarily of children under five years of age in sub-Saharan Africa.

More than 900 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets were delivered to malaria-endemic countries in sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2014.

Between 2000 and 2013, tuberculosis prevention, diagnosis and treatment interventions saved an estimated 37 million lives.



6

COMBAT HIV/AIDS,  
MALARIA AND OTHER  
DISEASES

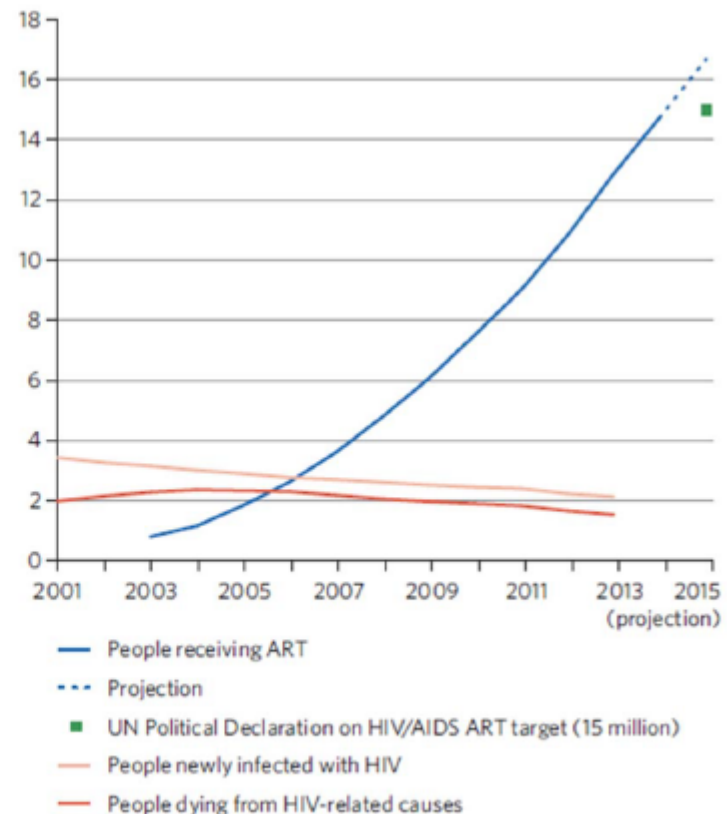
# HIV infections fell in many regions of the world

## Goal: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

New HIV infections fell by approximately 40 per cent between 2000 and 2013, from an estimated 3.5 million cases to 2.1 million.

By June 2014, 13.6 million people living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) globally, an immense increase from just 800,000 in 2003. ART averted 7.6 million deaths from AIDS between 1995 and 2013.

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2003-2015, number of deaths from AIDS-related causes and number of people newly infected with HIV, 2001-2013 (millions)





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

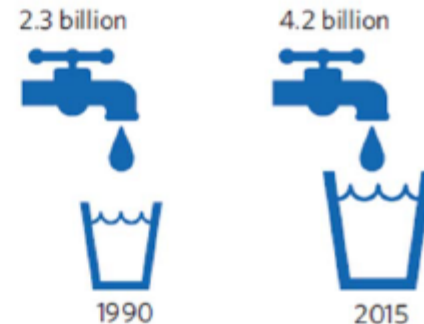
## Goal: Ensure environmental sustainability

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**

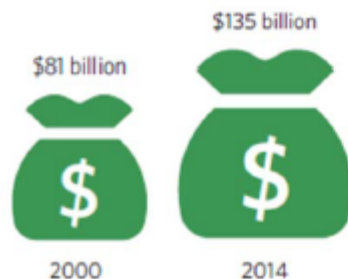
HIT A RECORD HIGH \$134.8 BILLION IN 2013, BUT **SHIFTED AWAY FROM THE POOREST COUNTRIES**



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

### Goal: Develop a global partnership for development

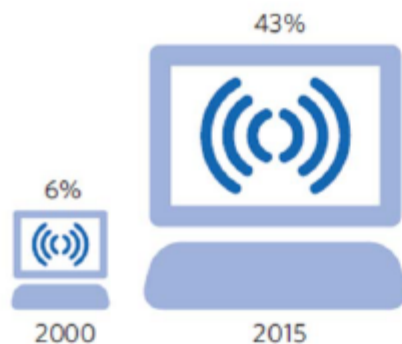
#### Official development assistance (ODA)



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



**Napište jednu informaci, která vás dnes  
nejvíce zaujala či překvapila.**