

# Knihu More Prezentér

**CORE003, E0320**

**Udržitelný rozvoj – největší výzva současnosti?**



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Brno





LF



FaF



FF



PrF



FSS



PřF



FI



PdF



FSpS



ESF



Lékařská fakulta



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Filozofická fakulta



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Fakulta sociálních studií



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Ekonomicko-správní fakulta

# Jak se ted' cítíte?



Jaká jsou vaše očekávání od tohoto kurzu?

Nobody has responded yet.

Hang tight! Responses are coming in.

# Úvodní kvíz

# 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 Středoafrická 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

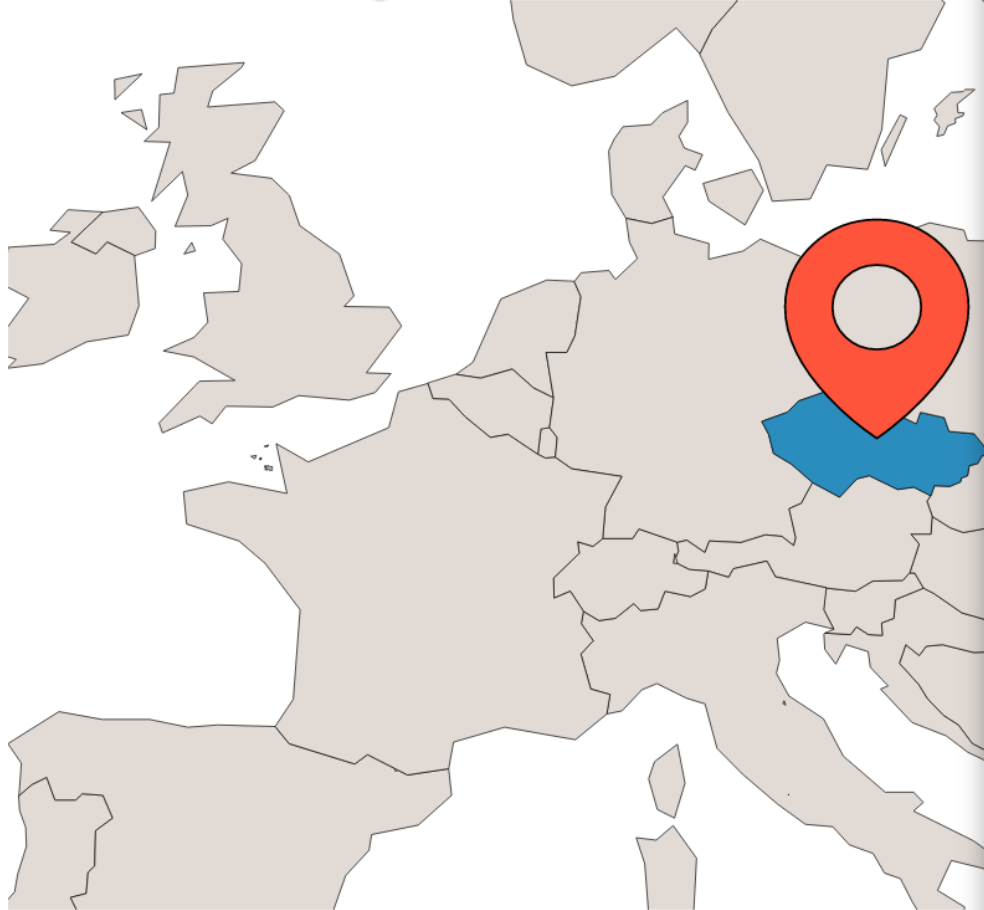




Czechia 

2019

Zoom 



## SOCIAL PROGRESS SUMMARY

**Czechia** Score **85.19** Rank **23**

[See scorecard](#)

### Dimensions

<b>BASIC HUMAN NEEDS</b>	<b>FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITY</b>
<b>89.29</b>	<b>83.76</b>	<b>82.53</b>

### 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 ▼ 2022

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	●

	Score	Rank		Score	Rank		Score	Rank			
<b>Basic Needs</b>	<b>89.95</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>Foundations of Wellbeing</b>	<b>82.97</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>81.54</b>	<b>16</b>	
<b>Nutrition and Medical Care</b>	<b>90.43</b>	<b>56</b>		<b>Basic Education</b>	<b>97.82</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>Rights and Voice</b>	<b>95.86</b>	<b>10</b>	
Child mortality	98.20	13		Equal access to quality education	89.65	18		Equal protection index	96.30	8	
Child stunting	93.74	28		Gender parity in secondary attainment	100.00	1		Equality before the law and individual liberty index	98.00	6	
Diet low in fruits and vegetables	46.80	91		Population with no schooling	99.79	6		Freedom of peaceful assembly	98.18	2	
Infectious diseases	98.77	29		Primary school enrollment	97.61	52		Political rights	90.00	32	
Maternal mortality	99.82	4		Secondary school attainment	99.81	7					
Undernourishment	100.00	1									
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	<b>95.87</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>Information and Communications</b>	<b>83.31</b>	<b>28</b>		<b>Freedom and Choice</b>	<b>81.82</b>	<b>21</b>	
Basic sanitation service	99.10	31		Access to online governance	60.23	57		Early marriage	98.15	11	
Basic water service	99.84	36		Internet users	84.54	60		Freedom over life choices	86.49	21	
Satisfaction with water quality	85.80	17		Mobile telephone subscriptions	100.00	1		Perception of corruption	56.00	36	
Unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene	99.72	47		World Press Freedom Index	83.58	13		Satisfied demand for contraception	85.28	22	
								Vulnerable employment	86.12	44	
<b>Housing</b>	<b>90.05</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>Health</b>	<b>76.45</b>	<b>29</b>		Young people not in education, emplo...	85.60	18	
Access to electricity	100.00	1		Access to essential health services	84.24	23					
Dissatisfaction with housing affordability	45.29	69		Equal access to quality healthcare	97.47	2		Acceptance of gays and lesbians	68.00	28	
Household air pollution	99.93	49		Life expectancy at 60	47.49	42		Count on help	90.91	13	
Usage of clean fuels and technology for cooking	100.00	1		Mortality 15-50	89.36	38		Discrimination and violence against minorities	66.67	49	
				Satisfaction with availability of qual...	77.47	21		Equal access index	83.40	35	
<b>Safety</b>	<b>83.46</b>	<b>29</b>		<b>Environmental Quality</b>	<b>74.31</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>Advanced Education</b>	<b>69.98</b>	<b>24</b>	
Feeling safe walking alone	75.00	31		Lead exposure	83.77	29		Academic freedom	97.70	1	
Interpersonal violence	86.84	33		Outdoor air pollution	85.37	53		Citable documents	57.73	24	
Intimate partner violence	87.44	20		Particulate matter pollution	84.15	42		Expected years of tertiary schooling	62.37	47	
Money stolen	81.25	64		Recycling	37.30	16		Quality weighted universities	75.37	39	
Transportation related injuries	89.13	26		Species protection	89.39	8		Women with advanced education	74.70	20	

## Peer Countries

Japan, Slovenia, Cyprus, Israel, Italy, Spain, Lithuania, New Zealand, Korea, Republic of, Estonia, France, United Kingdom, Malta, Kuwait, Poland

## Color Key

Overperforming ...	Overperforming ...	Performing withi...	Underperformin...	Underperformin...	No data available

## 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 

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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!



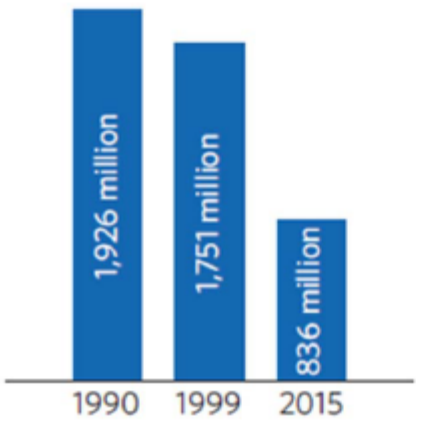
# Poverty rates have been more than halved

**Goal: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

Extreme poverty rate in developing countries



Global number of extreme poor







# Poverty rates have been more than halved

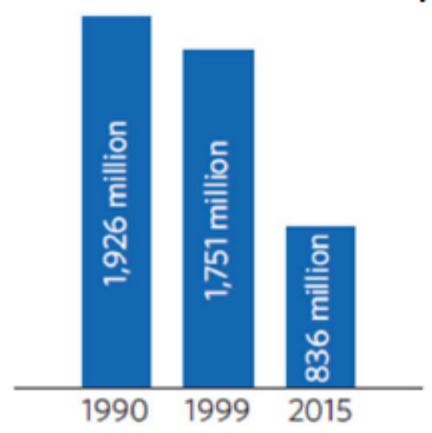
## Goal: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

### 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

World Food Programme

# 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 estimation errors in some of the underlying variables, national estimates are reported as a three-year moving average. Source: FAO, WHO, UNICEF, WFP and WFP. 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/>

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The information and/or data presented in this report is only for informational purposes and does not constitute an offer of any financial product or service. It is not intended to be used as a basis for investment decisions.  
\*\* Global food prices are expected to rise in 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of the Russian Federation's export ban on wheat and other grains.  
\*\*\* The number of hungry people is expected to reach 840 million by 2030 if current trends continue.  
— National boundaries — Administrative or International Administrative Line — Other line of Separation — Special boundary line

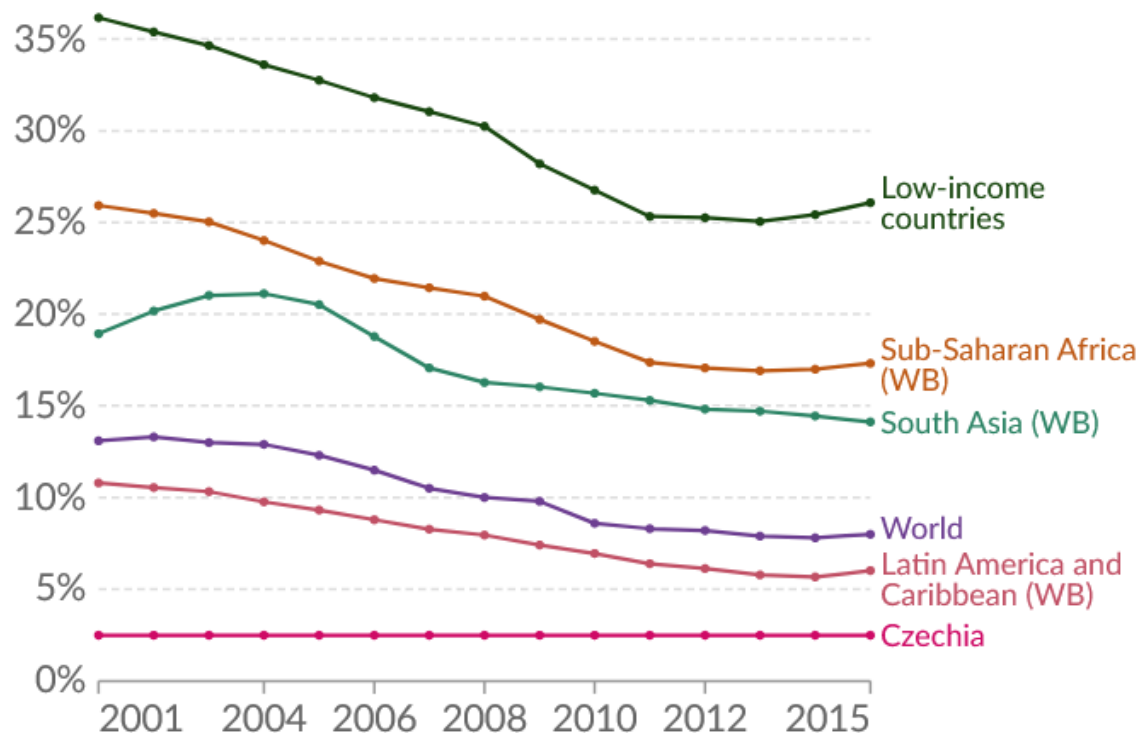
# Share of the population that is undernourished

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?](#)



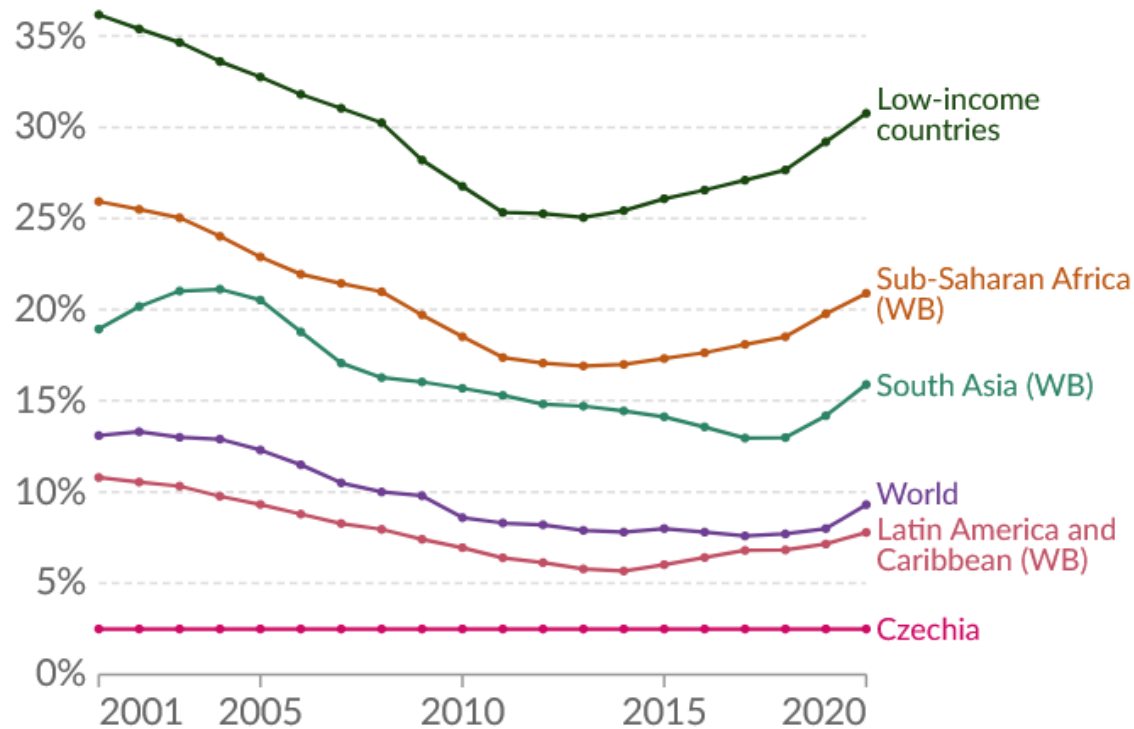
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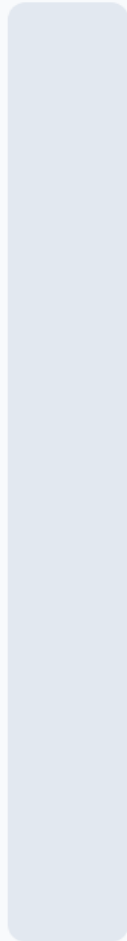


Related: [What is undernourishment and how is it measured?](#)



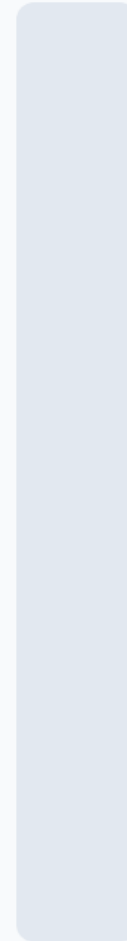
## Je světová produkce potravin nedostatečná?

0%



Ano, musí se zvýšit

0%



Ne, je dostačující

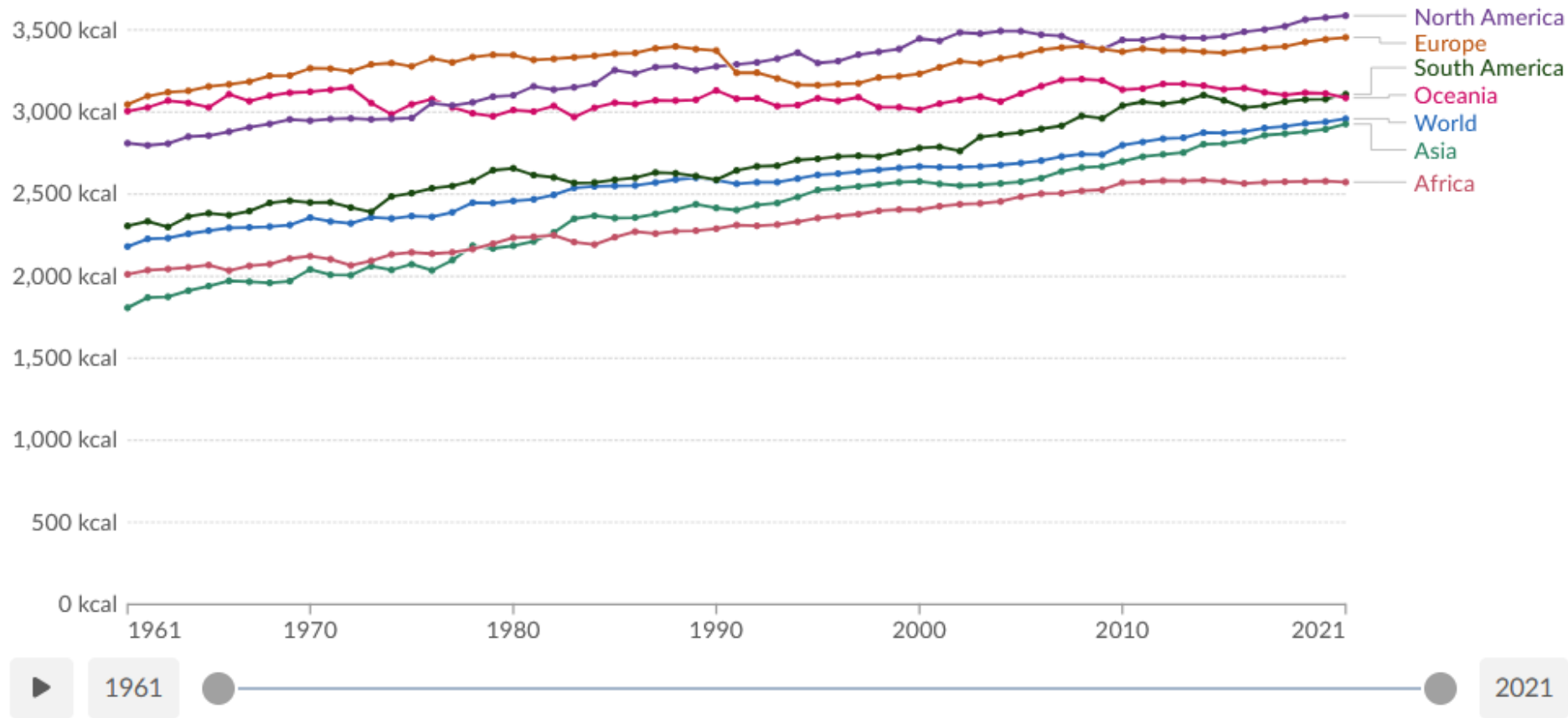
# Per capita kilocalorie supply from all foods per day, 1961 to 2021

This measures the quantity that is available for consumption at the end of the supply chain. It does not account for consumer waste, so the quantity that is actually consumed may be lower than this value.

Table | Map | Chart

Edit countries and regions

Settings



Data source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) - [Learn more about this data](#)

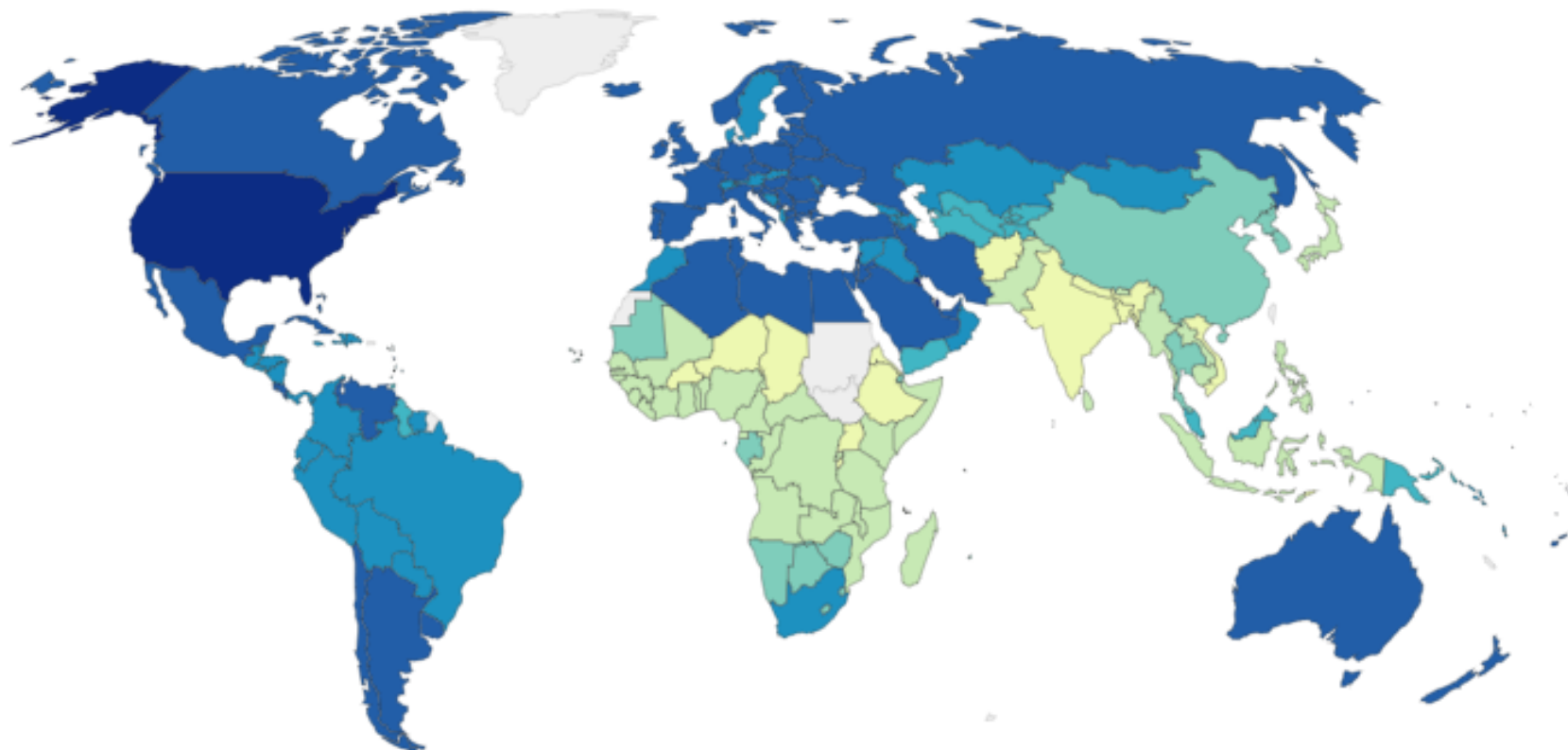
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Note: This is the total of all agricultural produce - both crops and livestock. The FAO apply a methodological change from the year 2010 onwards



# Share of adults that are overweight or obese, 2016

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



Source: WHO, Global Health Observatory

CC BY

# OBEESITY WORLDWIDE

2010




**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**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <br><b>NAURU</b><br>94.5%<br>overweight        | <br><b>FSM</b><br>Federated States of Micronesia<br>91.1%<br>overweight |
| <br><b>COOK ISLANDS</b><br>90.9%<br>overweight | <br><b>TONGA</b><br>90.8%<br>overweight                                 |
| <br><b>NIUE</b><br>81.7%<br>overweight         | <br><b>SAMOA</b><br>80.4%<br>overweight                                 |
| <br><b>PALAU</b><br>78.4%<br>overweight        | <br><b>KUWAIT</b><br>74.2%<br>overweight                                |
| <br><b>USA</b><br>74.1%<br>overweight        | <br><b>KIRIBATI</b><br>73.6%<br>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 & MILLION 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**

<b>OBESITY IN 1980</b> <b>7.9%</b> OF WOMEN <b>4.8%</b> OF MEN	<b>OBESITY IN 2008</b> <b>13.8%</b> OF WOMEN <b>9.8%</b> 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 TO BE PAID BY ACTOSIN INJURY LAWYERS FOR CLAIMS CREATED BY OBESITY.COM

**BMI=KG/M<sup>2</sup>**

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/F<sup>2</sup>)

<b>WHAT'S YOUR BMI?</b>	<b>&gt;25</b>	<b>&gt;30</b>	<b>&gt;35</b>	<b>&gt;40</b>
	Overweight	Class I Obese*	Class II Obese	Class III Obese

\*As 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-2010/](http://www.bmi-calculator.com/world-obesity-statistics-2010/); [www.jbc.co.uk/press/health-42329295](http://www.jbc.co.uk/press/health-42329295); [www.infoplease.com/world/statistics/obesity.html](http://www.infoplease.com/world/statistics/obesity.html); [www.chicout.net/center/factbook/03214/en/index.html](http://www.chicout.net/center/factbook/03214/en/index.html); [www.pbs.org/news/obesity/roundup/2010/08/obesity-rates-rising-worldwide-us-could-hit-30-by-2030.html](http://www.pbs.org/news/obesity/roundup/2010/08/obesity-rates-rising-worldwide-us-could-hit-30-by-2030.html); [www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2011/02/11/201102110321012.htm](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2011/02/11/201102110321012.htm); [www.scriberperhour.com/tutorial.php](http://www.scriberperhour.com/tutorial.php); <http://thechart.lkg.com.com/2011/08/25/obesity-rates-rising-faster-than-us-01>; [http://www.dailyjunk.com/blog.asp?post-the\\_10\\_worst\\_foods\\_of\\_2010](http://www.dailyjunk.com/blog.asp?post-the_10_worst_foods_of_2010); <http://www.pbs.org/Archieve/2011/08/japanpopulationdecks.aspx>



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



# 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 study, which revealed a massive shift in global health

# The Telegraph

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Women Men Cars Health Property Gardening Food History Relationships Expat  
Health News Health Advice Diet and Fitness Wellbeing Expat Health Pets Health Britain

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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*.

Print this article

Share 5K

Facebook 4K

Twitter 840

Email

Proč nebyla / není obezita mezi hlavními rozvojovými prioritami?

Nobody has responded yet.

Hang tight! Responses are coming in.



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

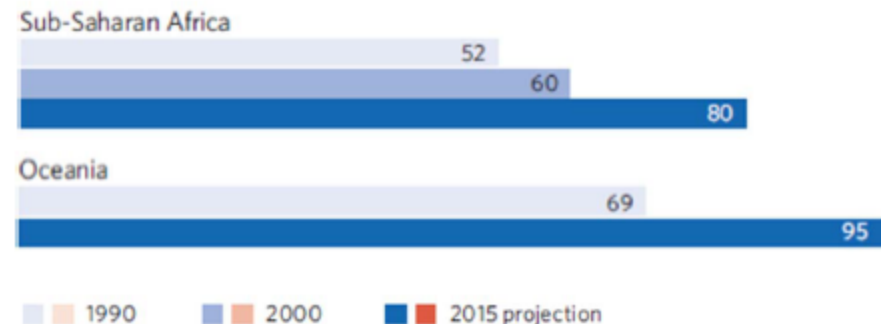
## Tremendous progress has been made since 2000 in enrolling children in primary school

### 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"



© Big Idea Labomb

Malala

Girls should learn history. And make it.

**COURAGE** *is in you.*

**PassItOn.com**



4337E



HE NAMED ME  
**MALALA**

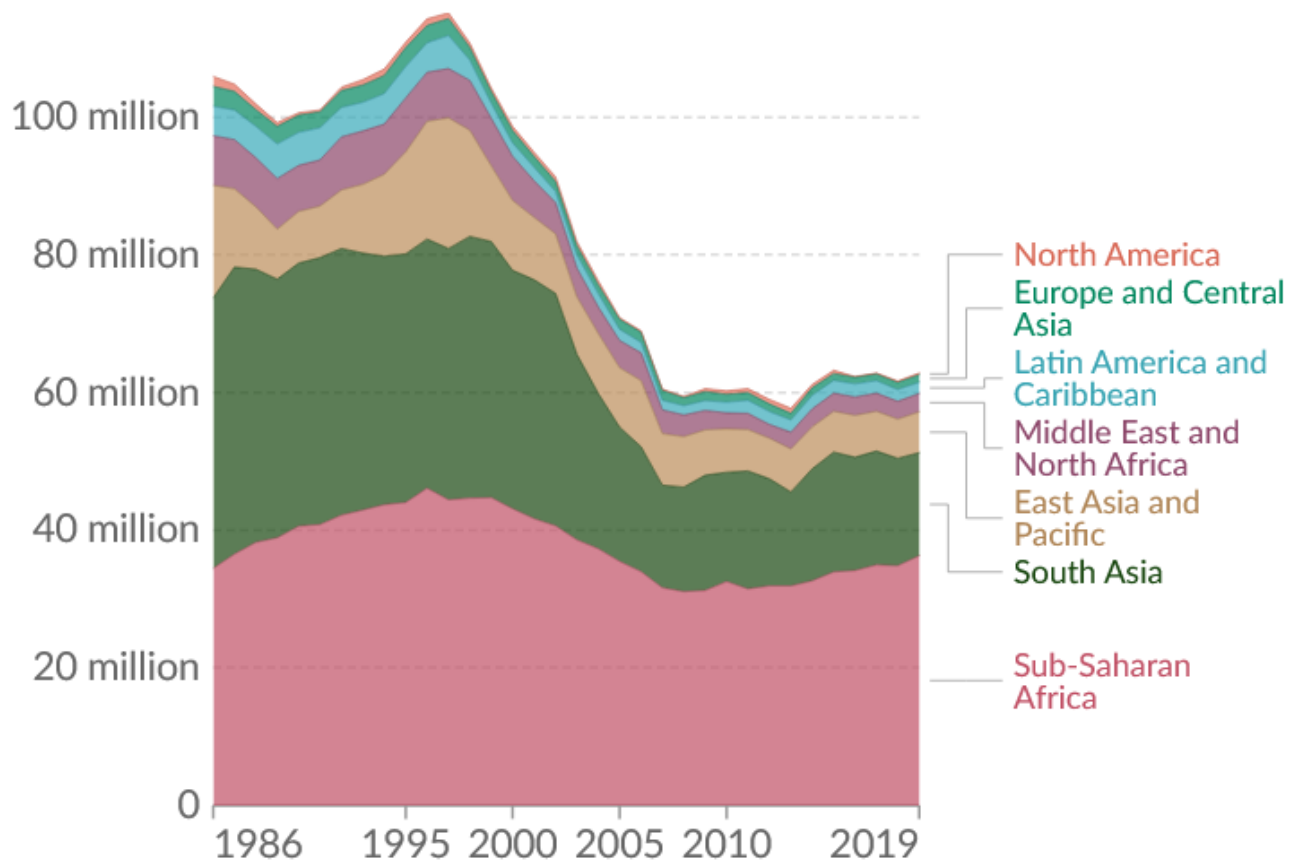
# Primary-school-age children who are out of school by world region, 1986 to 2019

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



**LET'S  
STEP  
UP**

IN MANY  
COUNTRIES

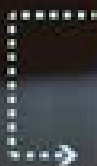
**WOMEN STILL FACE  
DISCRIMINATION**

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



**SHARE**

**#MDGMOMENTUM**  
WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!



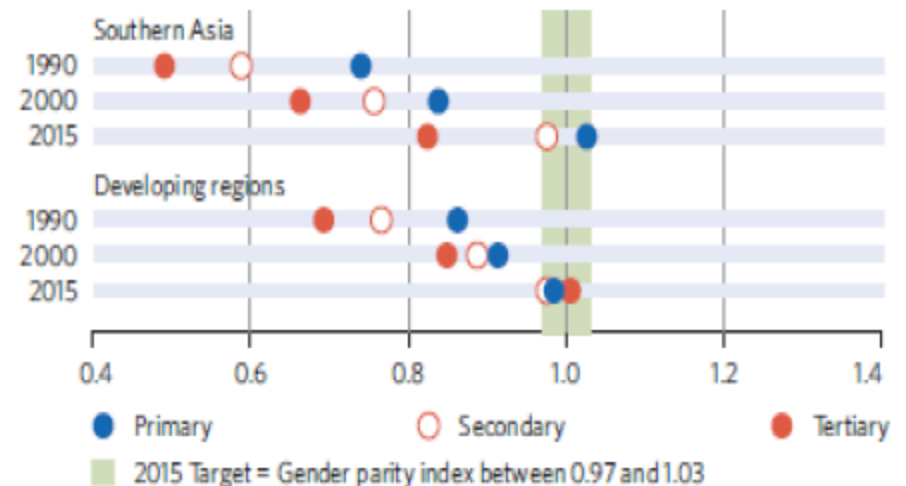


PROMOTE GENDER  
EQUALITY AND  
EMPOWER WOMEN

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

**Goal: Promote gender equality and empower women**

**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.



PROMOTE GENDER  
EQUALITY AND  
EMPOWER WOMEN

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

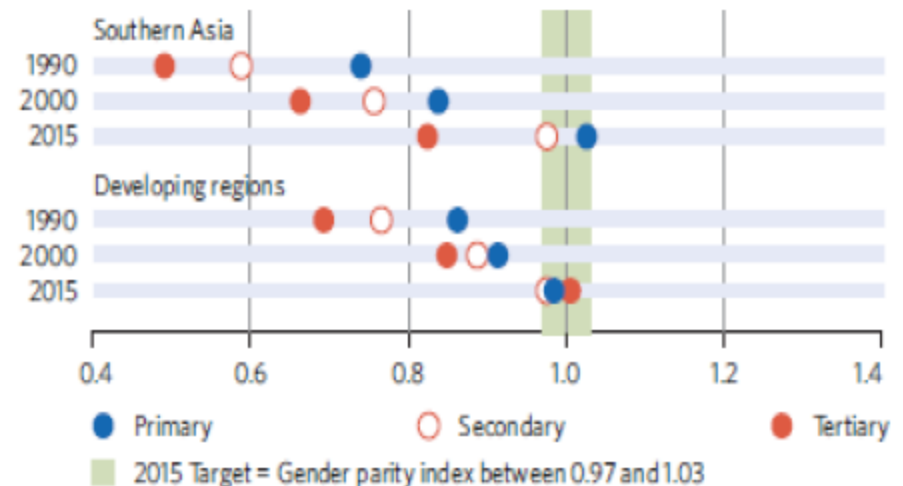
### Goal: Promote gender equality and empower women

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**

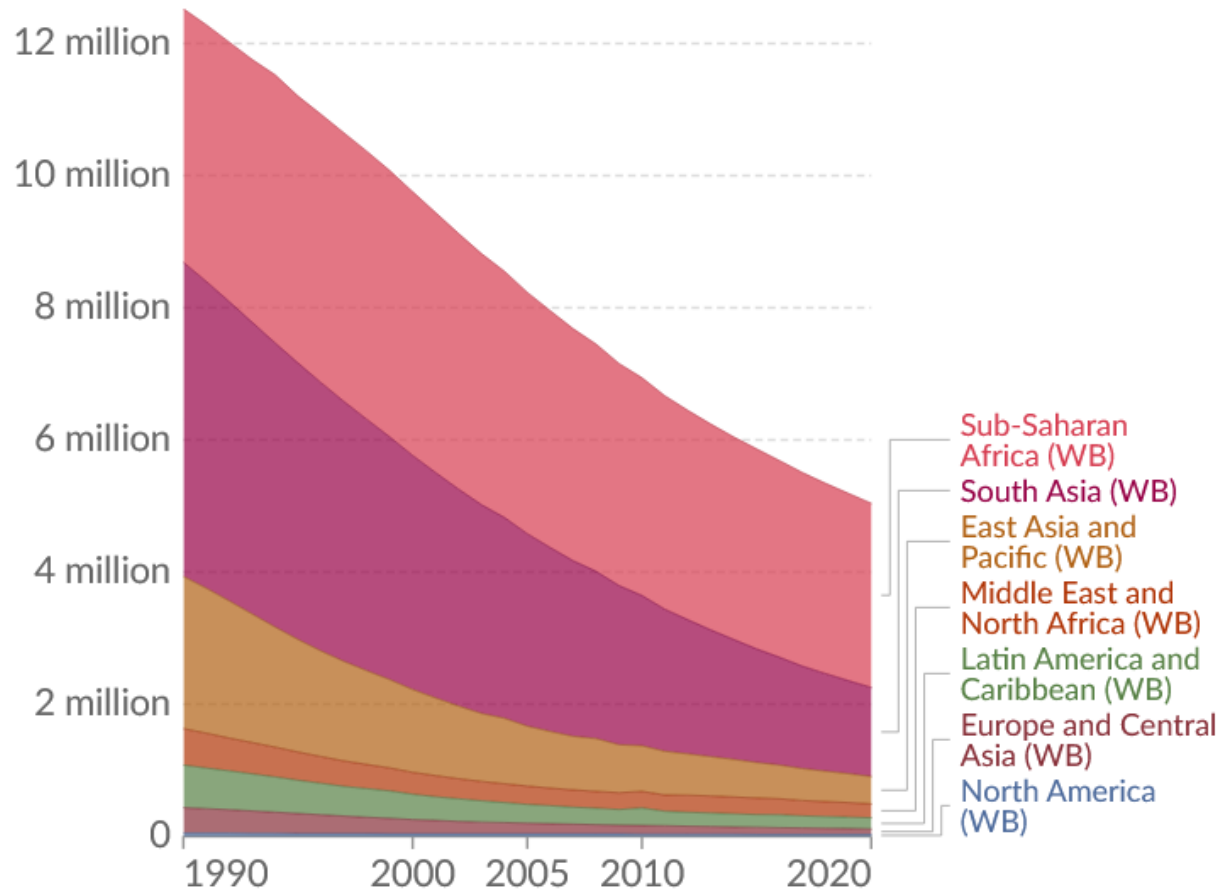
**#MDGMOMENTUM** WITH YOUR COMMUNITY!

# 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

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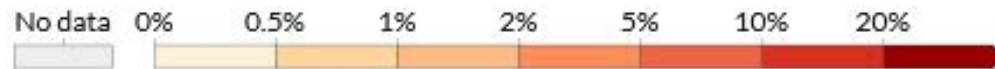
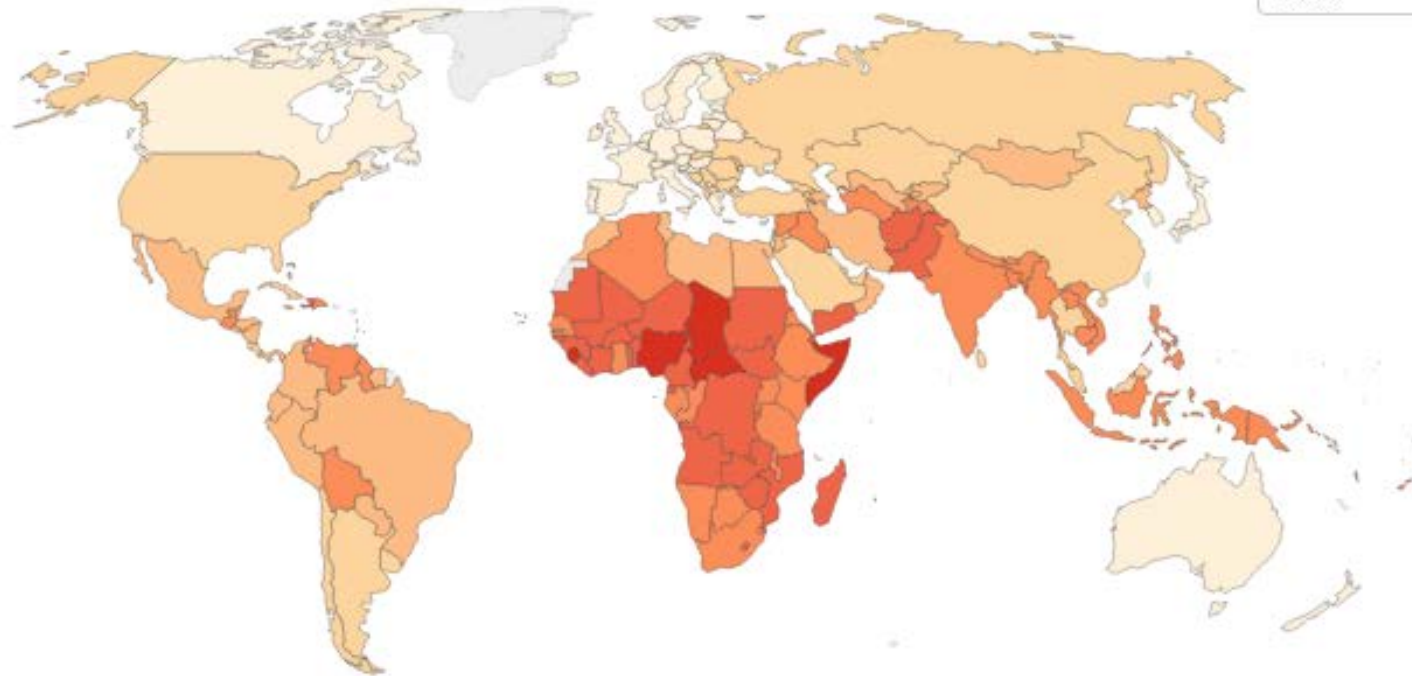


# Child mortality rate, 2020

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

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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

Global number of deaths of children under five





4

REDUCE  
CHILD MORTALITY

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

### Goal: Reduce child mortality



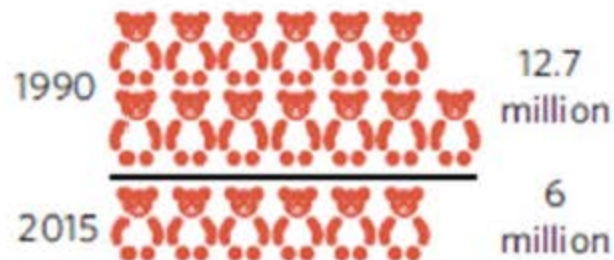
Photo: © UNICEF/Esiebo

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.

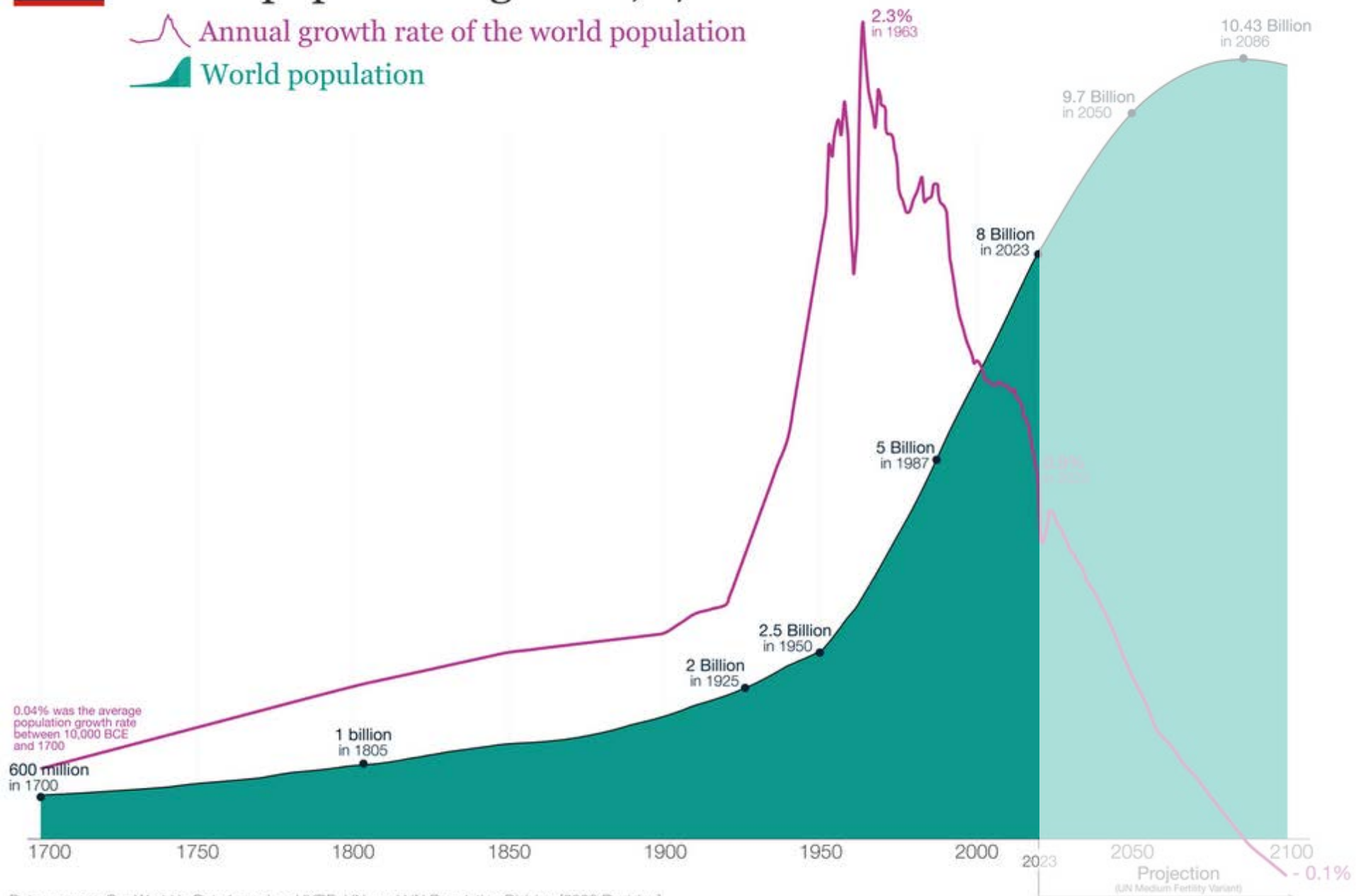
#### Global number of deaths of children under five



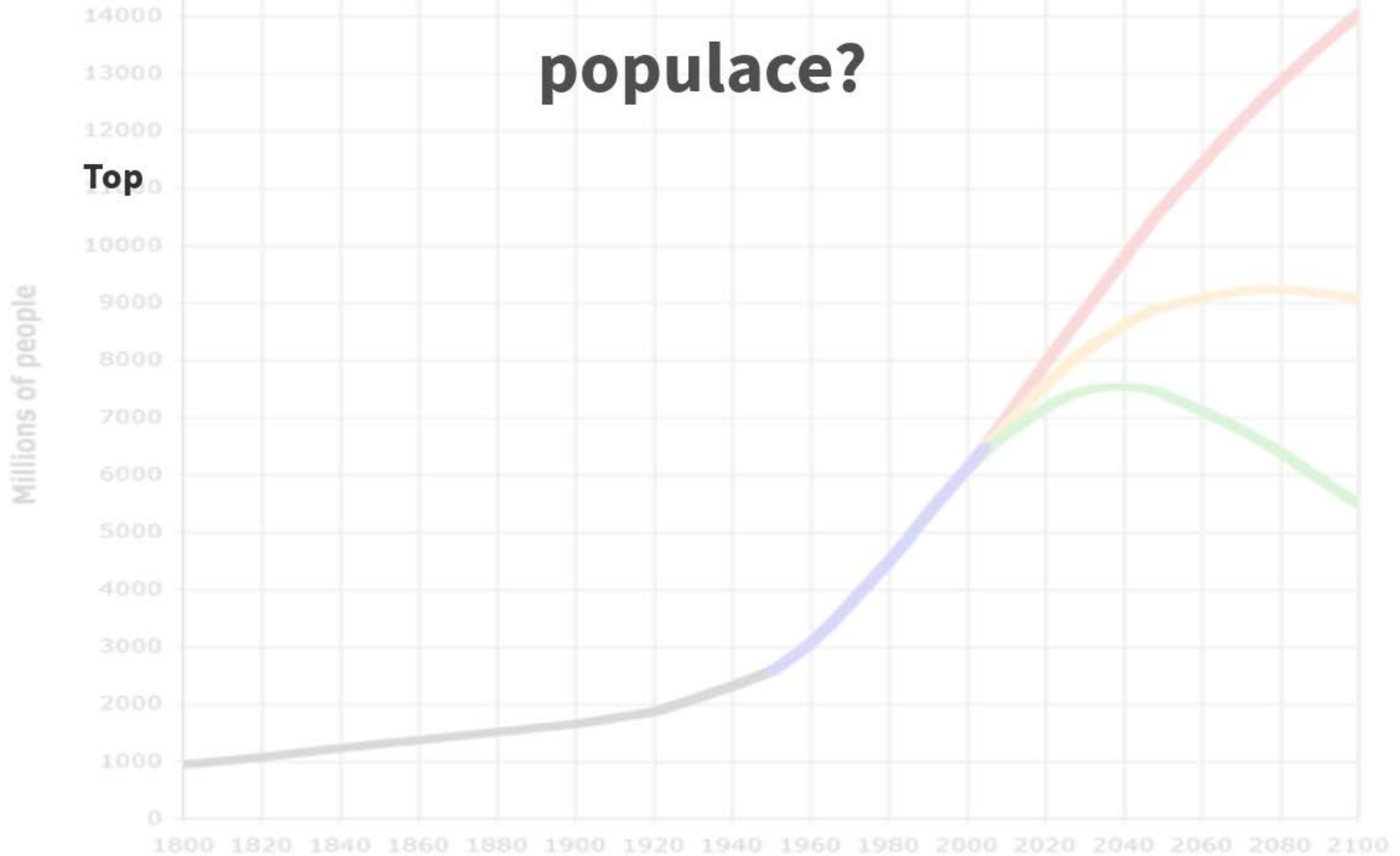


# World population growth, 1700-2100

Annual growth rate of the world population  
World population

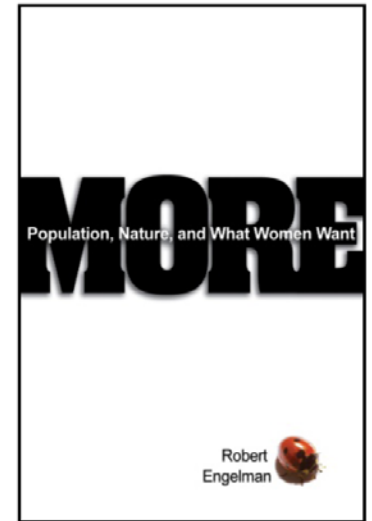


# Jaké navrhujete opatření na omezení růstu populace?



# (Dětská) úmrtnost - řešení růstu populace?

- dříve vysoká novorozenecká úmrtnost, nemoci a války

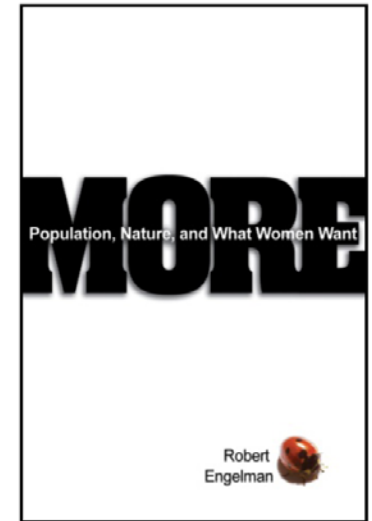


# (Dětská) úmrtnost - řešení růstu populace?

- 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?*



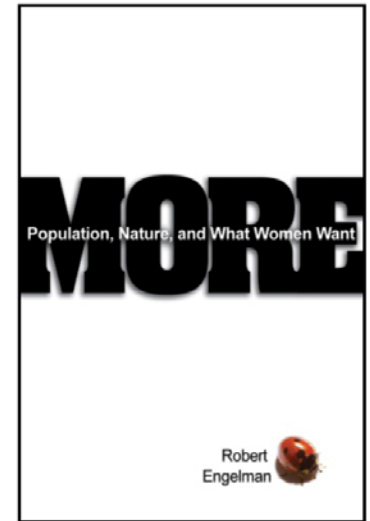
# (Dětská) úmrtnost - řešení růstu populace?

- dříve vysoká novorozenecká úmrtnost, nemoci a války

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

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- nepřipravenost společnosti a venkovské ekonomiky
- *bylo to potřeba?*



# Zázrak? v Bangladéšii (i jinde)...

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## The population paradox

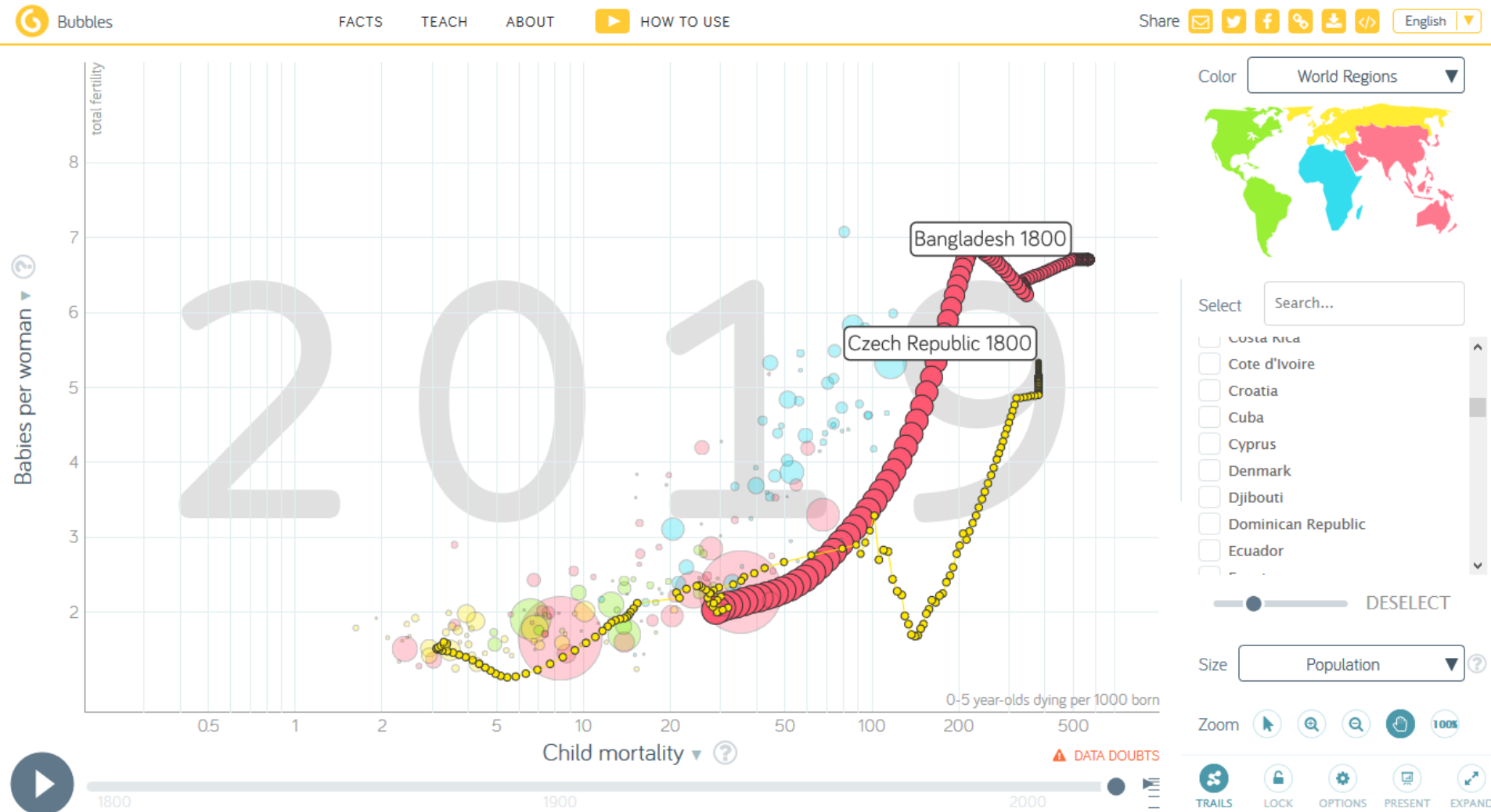


| COMMENT 19 November 2008

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

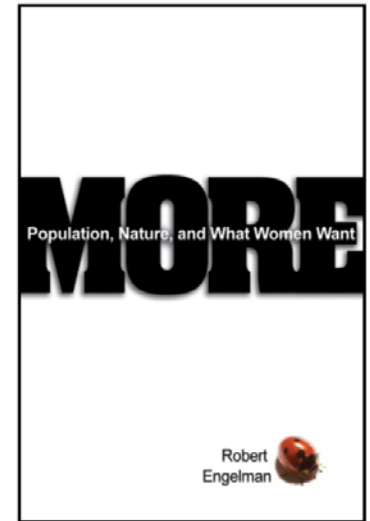
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- nepřipravenost společnosti a venkovské ekonomiky
- *bylo to potřeba?*

## Dobrovolná politika jednoho dítěte?

- země bohatého severu



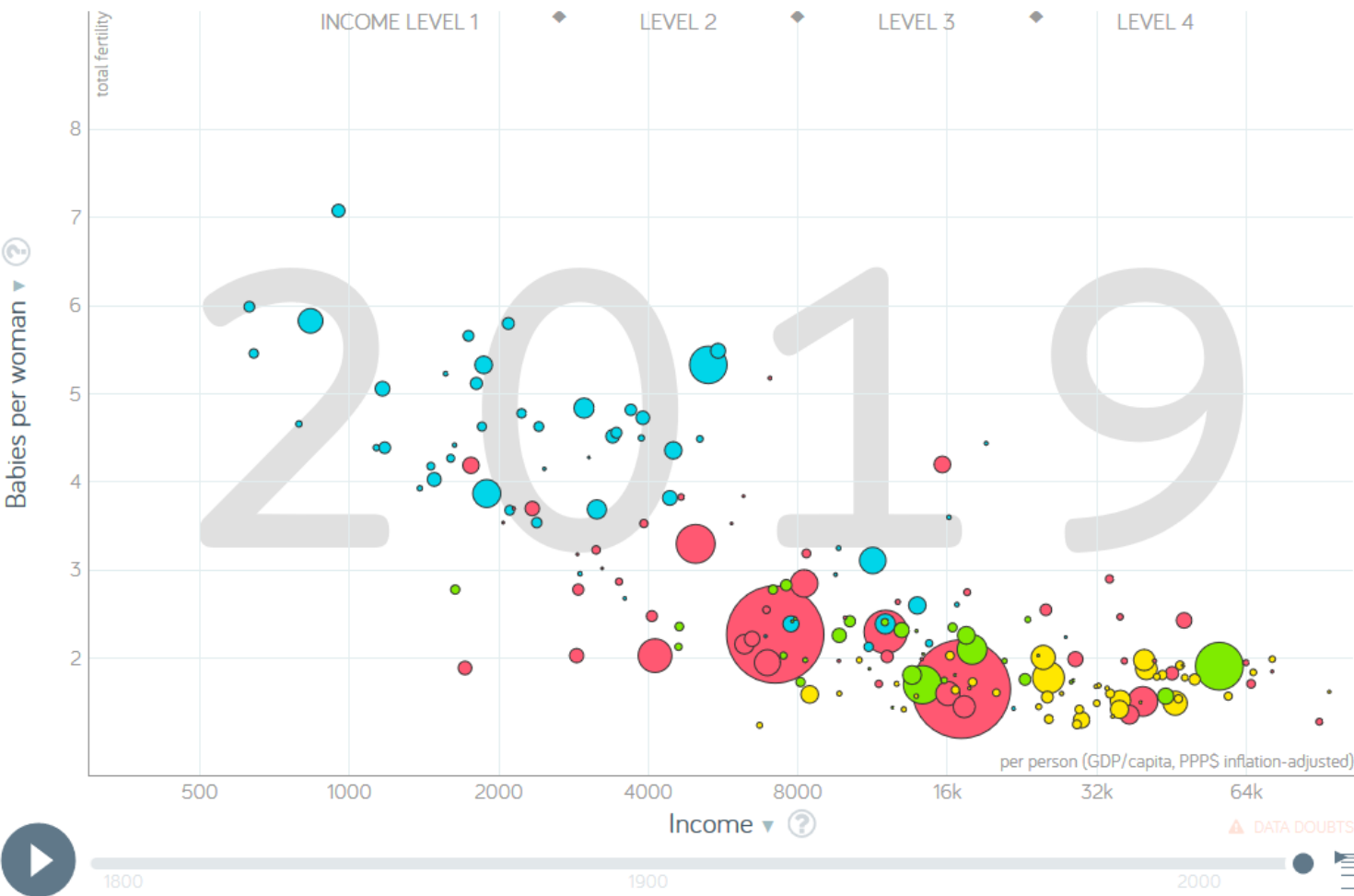


# Příjem x porodnost

Bubbles

FACTS TEACH ABOUT HOW TO USE

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Color World Regions

Select Search...

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

Size Population

Zoom [Home] [Previous] [Next] [Full Screen]

OPTIONS PRESENT EXPAND

# Dětská úmrtnost - řešení růstu populace?

- dříve vysoká novorozenecká úmrtnost, nemoci a války

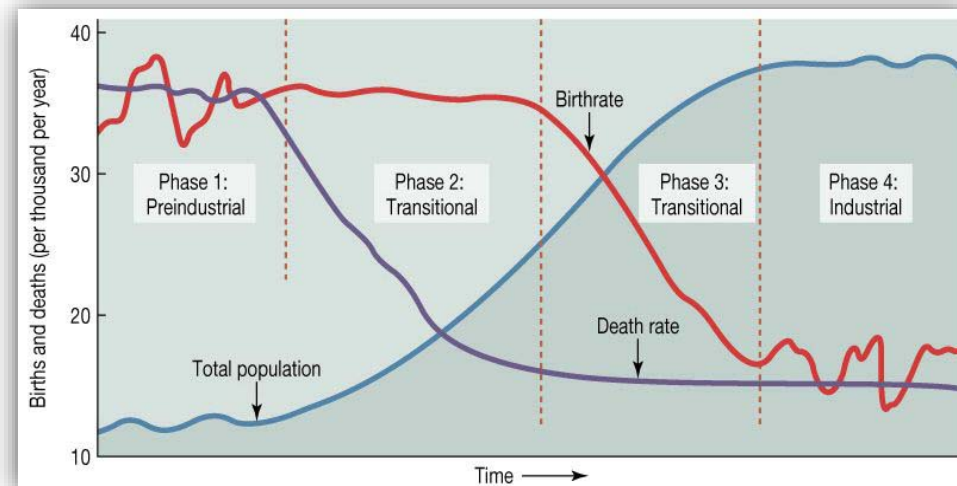
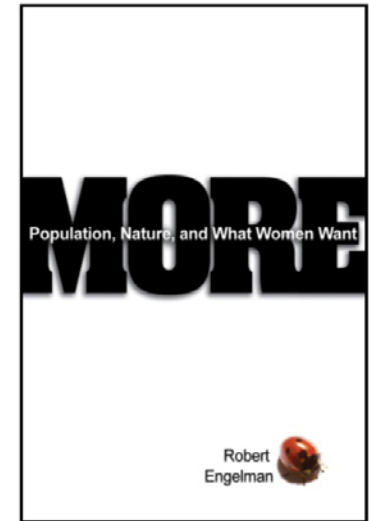
*Women don't want **more** children,  
but **more for** their children (R. Engelman)*

## Direktivní politika jednoho dítěte (Čína)

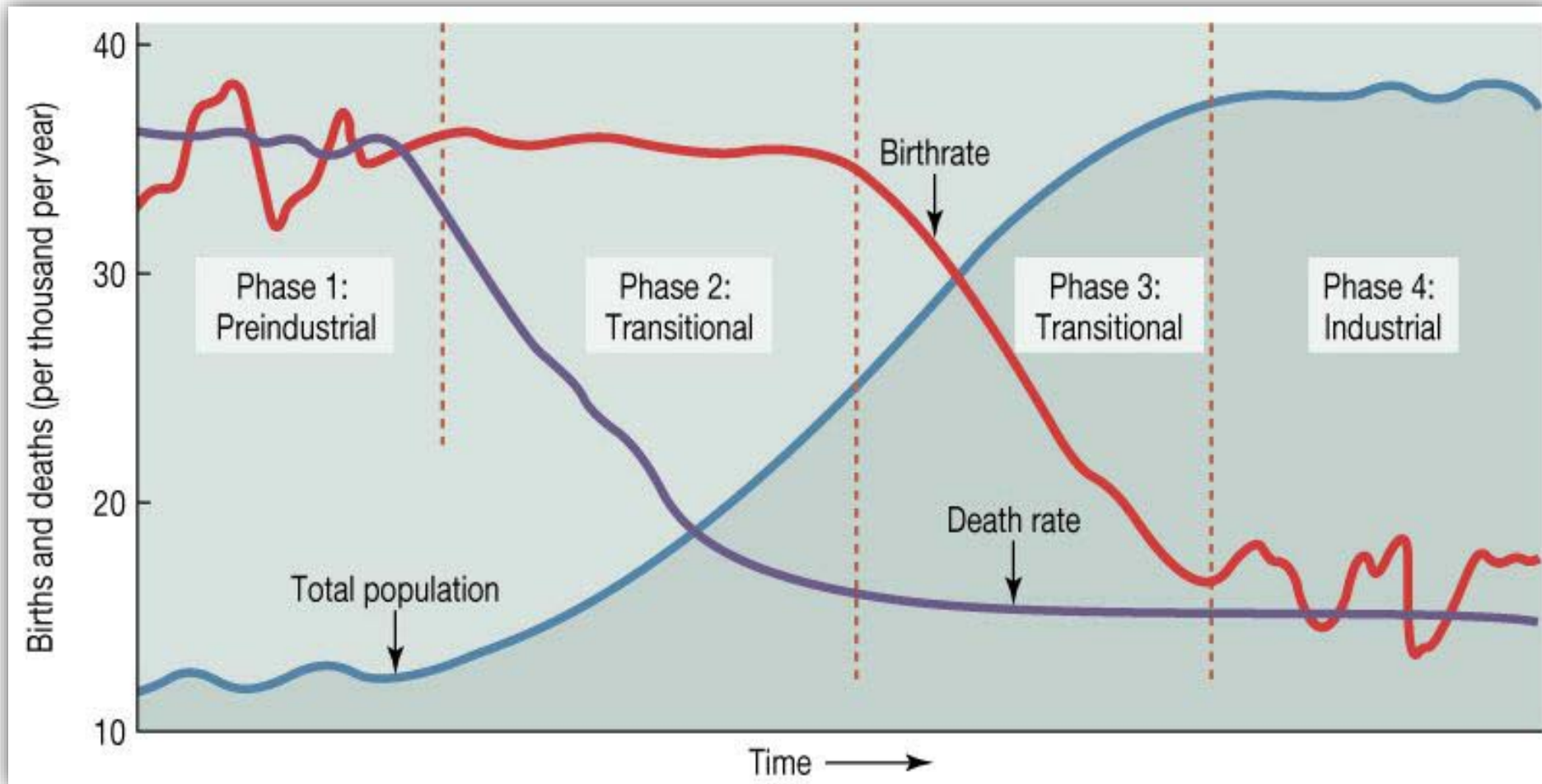
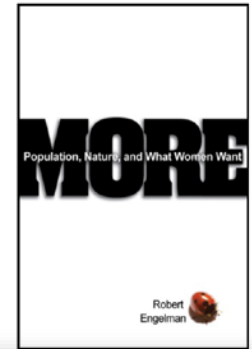
- od roku 1979 do 2015
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- *bylo to potřeba?*

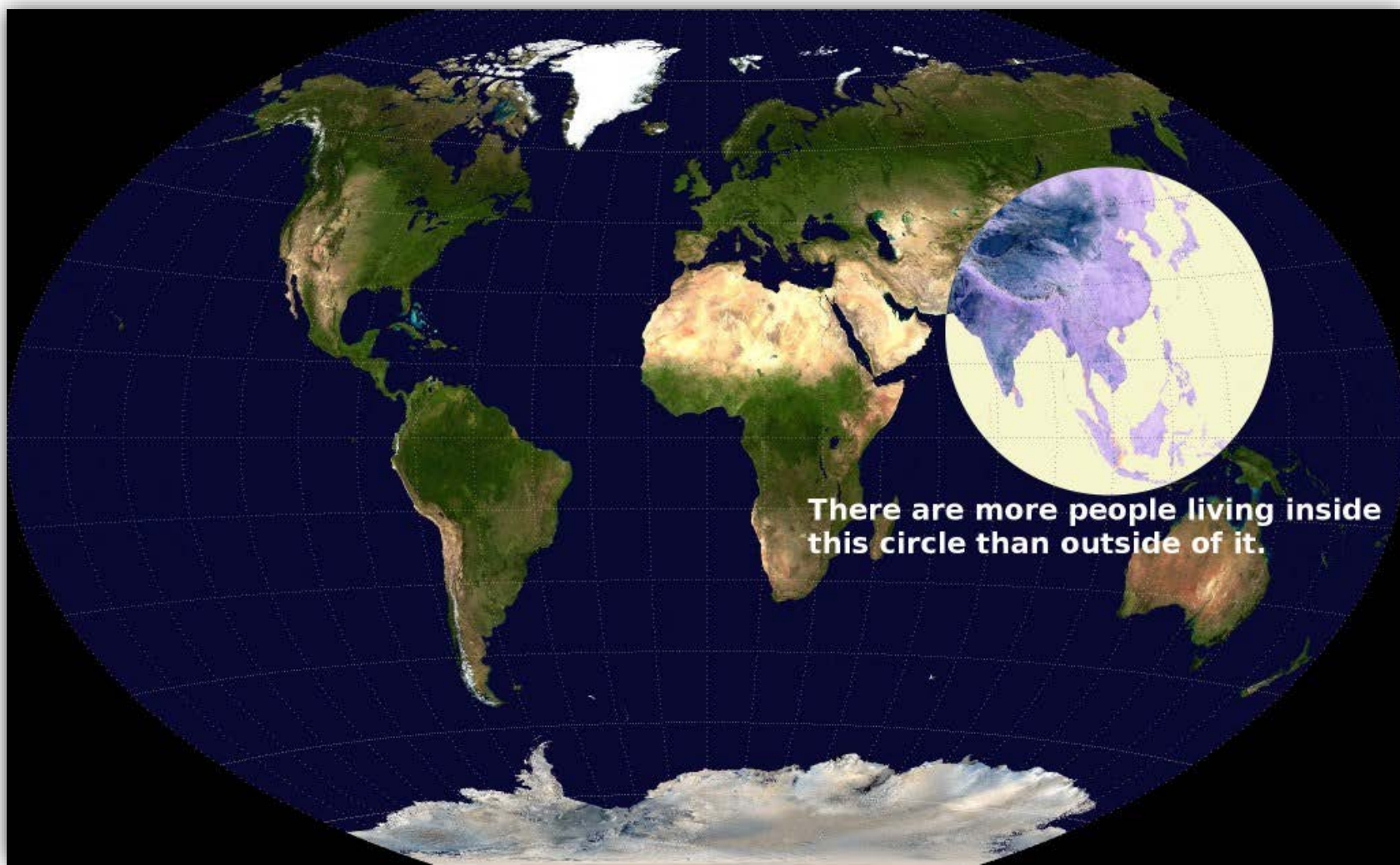
## Dobrovolná politika jednoho dítěte?

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



# Rozvoj = řešení růstu populace!





**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!



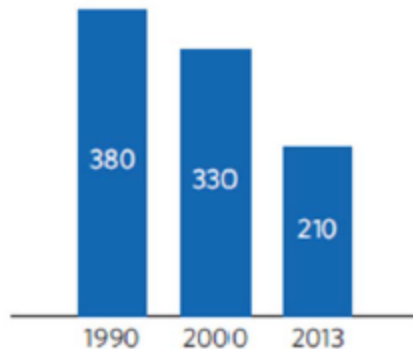
5

IMPROVE MATERNAL  
HEALTH

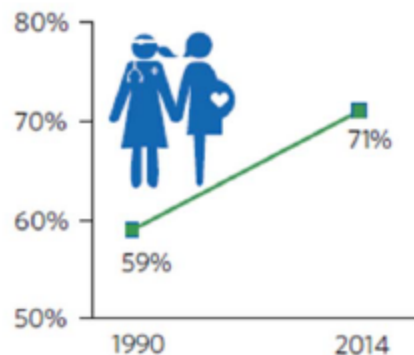
# Steady progress was made to improve maternal health

## 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

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To se mi líbí 15

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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

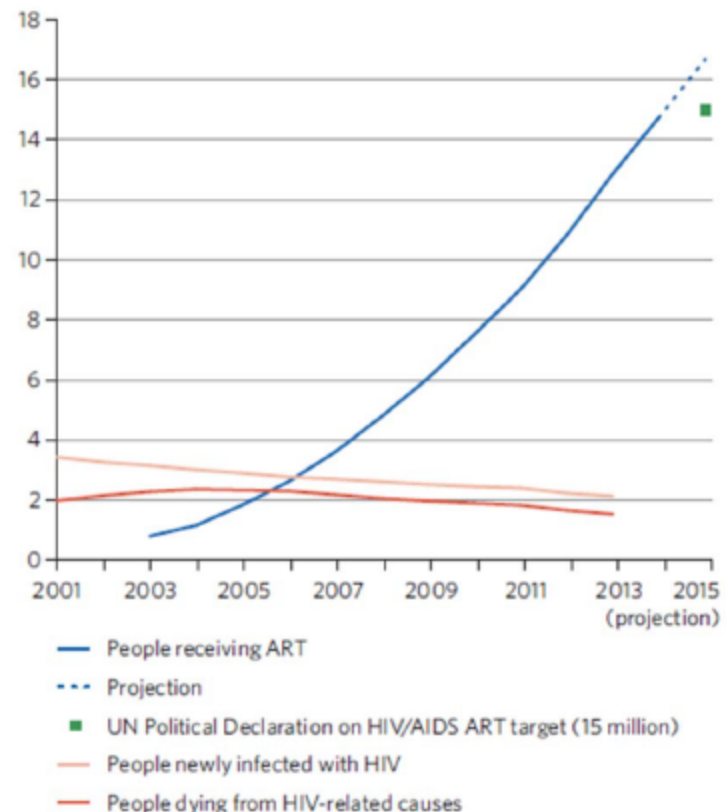
# HIV infections fell in many regions of the world

## 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)



# 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

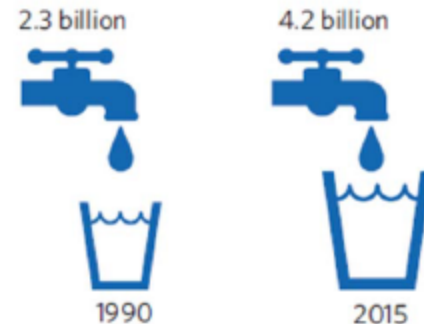
## Goal: Ensure environmental sustainability

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**



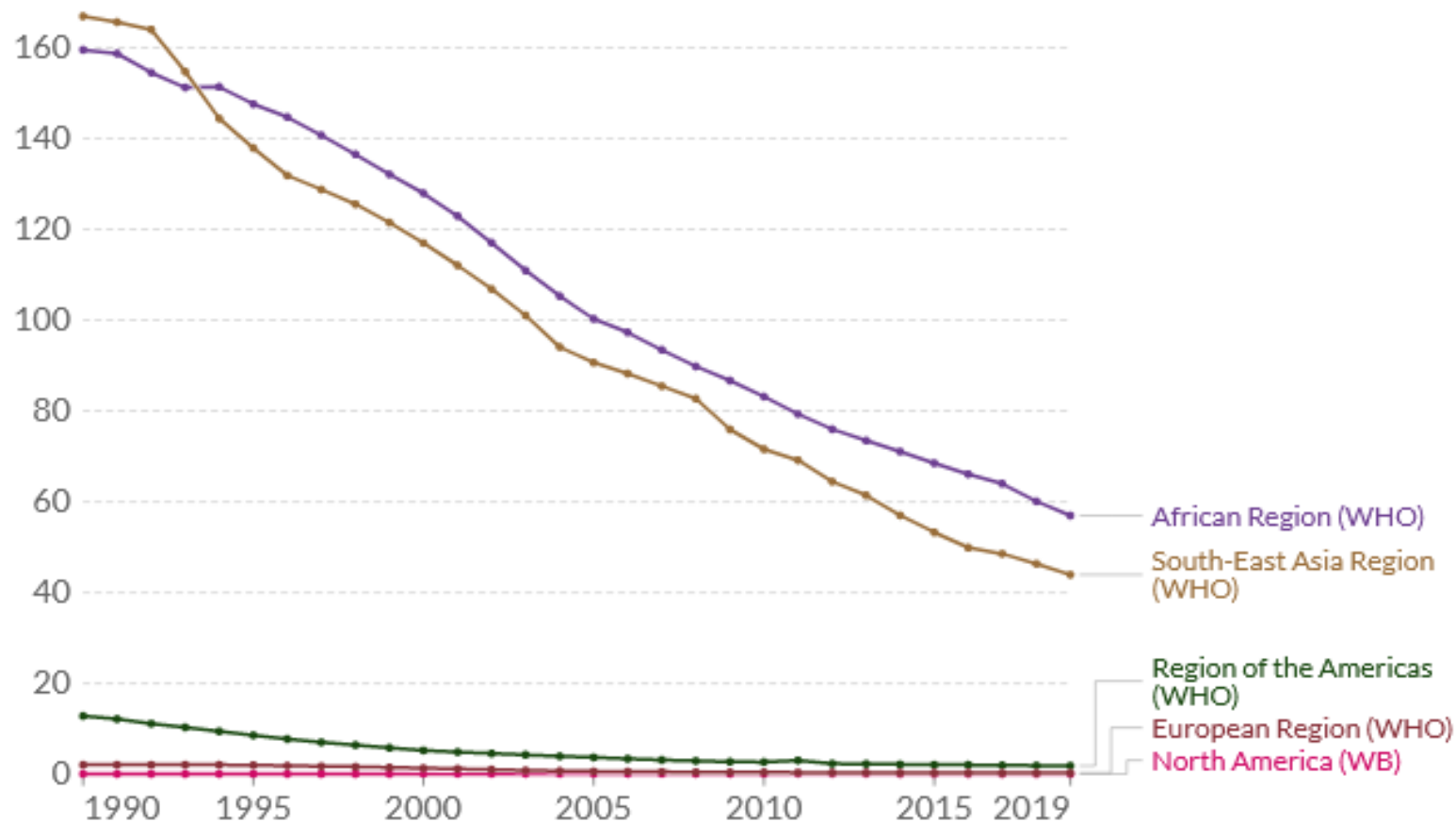
**98% of ozone-depleting substances eliminated since 1990**



# Death rate from unsafe water sources, 1990 to 2019

Estimated annual number of deaths attributed to unsafe water sources per 100,000 people.

+ Add country



Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (2019)

OurWorldInData.org/water-access • CC BY

Note: To allow comparisons over time and between countries with different age-profiles this rate is age-standardized.



CHART

MAP

TABLE

SOURCES

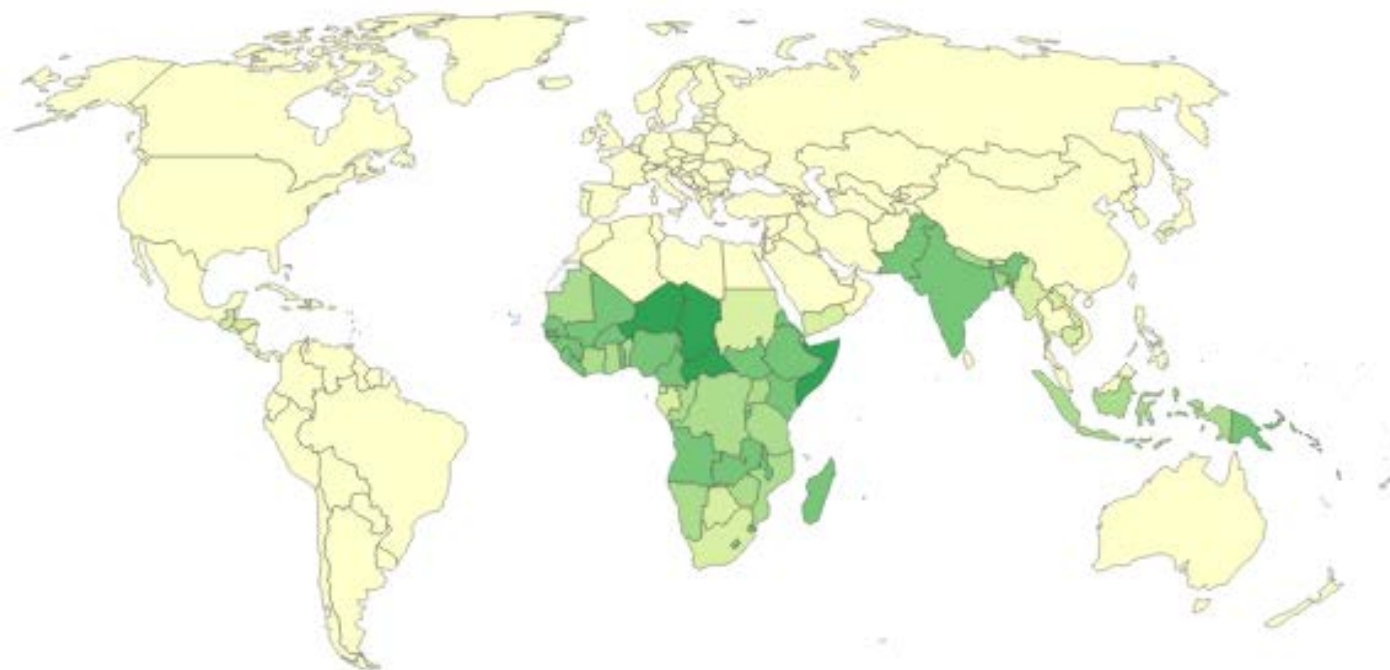
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# Death rate from unsafe water sources, 2019

Estimated annual number of deaths attributed to unsafe water sources per 100,000 people.

World



Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (2019)

OurWorldInData.org/water-access • CC BY

Note: To allow comparisons over time and between countries with different age-profiles this rate is age-standardized.

1990 2019

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TABLE

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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**

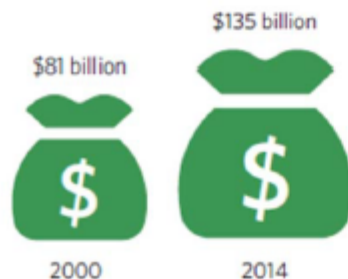
HIT A RECORD HIGH \$134.8 BILLION IN 2013, BUT **SHIFTED AWAY FROM THE POOREST COUNTRIES**



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

### Goal: Develop a global partnership for development

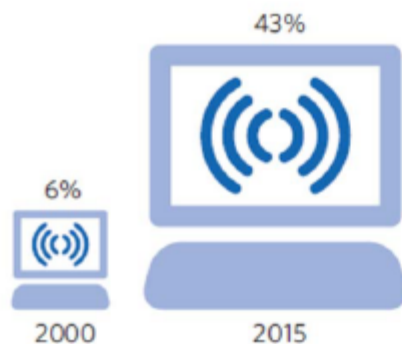
#### Official development assistance (ODA)



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

---

# SDGs: 2015-2030

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



# 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