

8 millenium development goals

illustrated

by Joséphine Moser



To all those who can't read this.

The information used in this book is taken from the “millennium development goals report 2008”
by the United Nations.

All photos have been taken by Joséphine Moser, May / June 2009. (c)

goal_1

Eradicate extreme **poverty** and **hunger**

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

TARGET _ Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

TARGET _ Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

By 2006, the number of children in developing countries who were underweight still exceeded 140 million. To the extent that undernourishment among children of this age is broadly representative of the extent of hunger in the population as a whole, progress is insufficient to achieve the MDG target. Worse, the global situation will be exacerbated by higher food prices.

People who suffer from poverty and hunger are **underprivileged.**

UNDER

privileged



goal_2

Achieve universal primary **education**

TARGET_ Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

The number of children of primary school age who were out of school fell from 103 million in 1999 to 73 million in 2006, despite an overall increase in the number of children in this age group. These successes underscore that much can be accomplished with the political will of governments and with adequate support from development partners.

In sub-Saharan Africa, however, the net enrolment ratio has only recently reached 71 per cent, even after a significant jump in enrolment that began in 2000. Around 38 million children of primary school age in this region are still out of school. In Southern Asia, the enrolment ratio has climbed to 90 per cent, yet more than 18 million children of primary school age are not enrolled.

The fact that 73 million children are out of school is **unfair.**

UN

fair

SCHOOL?

Achieve universal
primary education

goal_3

Promote gender **equality** and empower **women**

TARGET _ Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

As part of its success in raising the total primary enrolment rate, Southern Asia has made the most progress in gender parity since 2000. Sub-Saharan Africa, Western Asia and Northern Africa have also made strides in reducing gender disparity. At the same time, Oceania has taken a step back with a slight deterioration in gender parity in primary school enrolment. Oceania, sub-Saharan Africa and Western Asia have the largest gender gaps in primary enrolment. In Western and Central Africa, where high repetition and low retention rates are common, girls in particular fail to enrol in and stay in school. Drought, food shortages, armed conflict, poverty, lack of birth registration, child labour, and HIV and AIDS contribute to low school enrolment and high dropout rates for both boys and girls in those subregions, but prove to be especially devastating for girls.

Women have more income-earning opportunities than ever before. Overall, women occupy almost 40 per cent of all paid jobs outside agriculture, compared to 35 per cent in 1990. But almost two thirds of women in the developing world work in vulnerable jobs as own-account and unpaid family workers. In Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, this type of work accounts for more than 80 per cent of all jobs for women.

Women are also disproportionately represented in part-time, seasonal and short-term informal jobs and therefore are deprived of job security and benefits. Occupations continue to be gender-specific, and female-dominated positions tend to be characterized by inferior status, lower pay and poorer working conditions.

The rights of man and woman are **unequal.**



UN

equal

work

school

goal_4

reduce child **mortality**

TARGET _ Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

In 2006, for the first time since mortality data have been gathered, annual deaths among children under five dipped below 10 million. Nevertheless, the death of millions of children from preventable causes each year is unacceptable. A child born in a developing country is over 13 times more likely to die within the first five years of life than a child born in an industrialized country. Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for about half the deaths of children under five in the developing world.

Between 1990 and 2006, about 27 countries – the large majority in sub-Saharan Africa – made no progress in reducing childhood deaths. In Eastern Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, child mortality rates are approximately four times higher than in developed regions. Disparities persist in all regions: mortality rates are higher for children from rural and poor families and whose mothers lack a basic education. The leading causes of childhood deaths – pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and measles – are easily prevented through simple improvements in basic health services and proven interventions, such as oral rehydration therapy, insecticide-treated mosquito nets and vaccinations. Pneumonia kills more children than any other disease, yet in developing countries the proportion of children under five with suspected pneumonia who are taken to appropriate health-care providers remains low.

Thirty-seven per cent of under-five deaths occur in the first month of life, and improved neonatal and maternal care could save countless newborns. Undernutrition is estimated to be an underlying cause in more than one third of all deaths in children under five.

The senseless death of millions of children is **inhuman.**



IN

human

goal_5

improve **maternal** health

TARGET _ Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

TARGET _ Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Maternal mortality remains unacceptably high across much of the developing world. In 2005, more than 500,000 women died during pregnancy, childbirth or in the six weeks after delivery. Ninety-nine per cent of these deaths occurred in the developing regions, with sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia accounting for 86 per cent of them. In sub-Saharan Africa, a woman's risk of dying from treatable or preventable complications of pregnancy and childbirth over the course of her lifetime is 1 in 22 , compared to 1 in 7,300 in the developed regions.

At the global level, maternal mortality decreased by less than 1 per cent per year between 1990 and 2005 – far below the 5.5 per cent annual improvement needed to reach the target. Accelerated improvements in all dimensions of reproductive health care, culminating in but not limited to better obstetric care, are required in all regions to achieve the goal.

Adolescent pregnancy contributes to the cycle of maternal deaths and childhood mortality. Very early motherhood not only increases the risk of dying in childbirth, it also jeopardizes the well-being of surviving mothers and their children. Young mothers frequently miss out on education and socio-economic opportunities. A child born to an adolescent mother is at greater risk of dying in infancy or childhood and is likely to be deprived of the known benefits passed from educated mothers to their children. Reducing adolescent fertility contributes directly and indirectly to achieving the maternal health and other goals.

The fact that 500'000 women died in 2005 during pregnancy, childbirth or in the six weeks after delivery is **unjust.**



UN

just

goal_6

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

TARGET _ Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

TARGET _ Have halted by 2015 and begun to the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Every day, nearly 7,500 people become infected with HIV and 5,500 die from AIDS, mostly due to a lack of HIV prevention and treatment services. Despite these staggering numbers, some encouraging developments have sparked small victories in the battle against AIDS. Thanks to improvements in prevention programmes, the number of people newly infected with HIV declined from 3 million in 2001 to 2.7 million in 2007. And with the expansion of antiretroviral treatment services, the number of people who die from AIDS has started to decline, from 2.2 million in 2005 to 2.0 million in 2007. However, largely because newly infected people survive longer, the number of people living with HIV rose from an estimated 29.5 million in 2001 to 33 million in 2007. The vast majority of those living with HIV are in sub-Saharan Africa.

Large increases in funding and attention to malaria have accelerated malaria control activities in many countries, although many more still fall short of global goals. In addition, new and more effective interventions (such as long-lasting insecticidal nets) have been developed, and production and distribution of key commodities have improved. Countries have also been quicker to adopt more successful strategies that would have been out of reach if less funding were available (such as promoting ACT use). These developments suggest that even greater strides may be made in the fight against malaria in the coming years.

The number of people dying of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases is **inadmissible.**



goal_7

Ensure **environmental sustainability**

TARGET _ Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

TARGET _ Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

TARGET _ Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

TARGET _ By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Carbon dioxide emissions reached 28 billion metric tons in 2005 and continued upward, resulting in increased atmospheric concentrations of CO₂.

Globally, emissions increased by 30 per cent from 1990 to 2005, with annual growth from 2000 to 2005 greater than in the preceding decade.

In response to the loss of global biodiversity, the international community has encouraged land and marine protection. As a result, about 21 million square kilometres of land and sea (out to 12 nautical miles) were put under protection by 2007. Despite their importance to the sustainability of fish stocks and coastal livelihoods, only 0.7 per cent of the world's oceans – about 2 million square kilometres – were protected.

Moreover, protection alone is insufficient: all protected areas must also be managed effectively for conservation.

Water use has grown at more than twice the rate of the population for the past century. Although there is not yet a global water shortage, about 2.8 billion people, representing more than 40 per cent of the world's population, live in river basins with some form of water scarcity. In 2006, there were 54 countries where less than half the population used an improved sanitation facility; three quarters of those countries were in sub-Saharan Africa.

The lack of improved sanitation and water facilities are two of the four defining characteristics of urban slums. The others are durable housing and sufficient living area. In 2005, slightly more than one third of the urban population in developing regions lived in slum conditions; in sub-Saharan Africa, the proportion was over 60 per cent.

The loss of biodiversity and the number of slum dwellers indicate a development which is **unsustainable.**



UN

sustainable

goal_8

develop a **global** partnership for **development**

TARGET _ Address the special needs of the least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states

TARGET _ Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

TARGET _ Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt

TARGET _ In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

TARGET _ In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Total aid remains well below the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national income (GNI) of the members of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD. Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden were the only countries to reach or exceed this target in 2007. For the developed countries as a group, official development assistance fell to 0.28 per cent of their combined gross national income in 2007.

Although several unilateral agreements that benefit developing countries have been extended or converted into regional or bilateral trade agreements, no major new initiatives favour developing countries as a group.

Some pharmaceutical manufacturers have lowered their prices to public health systems in developing countries to accord with the purchasing power of governments and households. However, the poor availability of medicines in the public sector often forces patients to purchase medicines in the private sector where prices are still higher.

With technological developments and the deployment of wireless broadband technologies, there are new opportunities to close the communications gap between developing and developed countries. Providing Internet connectivity to the developing world will help realize goals for health, education, employment and poverty reduction. By the end of 2006, 1.2 billion people were connected to the Internet – just over 18 per cent of the world's population. But the digital divide is still wide.

Global partnership is still **underdeveloped.**



UNDER

developed