



MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS FACT SHEET

2015 ACHIEVEMENTS

In the year 2000, the United Nations Member States agreed to eight United Nations Millennium Development Goals, to be achieved by the year 2015. The Goals committed to combat hunger, poverty, illiteracy, disease, discrimination against women, child & maternal mortality and environmental degeneration.

The international community has a reason to celebrate, assisting in saving the lives of millions and creating improved conditions for even more. The hard work and dedication on local, national, regional and global levels, made such achievements possible, but the battle continues in areas where there were shortfalls.

The United Nation's Millennium Development Goals Report 2015, serves as a tool to prove that by providing adequate resources and targeted interventions, even the smallest and poorest of countries can progress.



"2015 IS A MILESTONE YEAR. WE WILL COMPLETE

the Millennium Development Goals. We are forging a bold vision for sustainable development, including a set of sustainable development goals. And we are aiming for a new, universal climate agreement."

—UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon



GOALS

- ▶ **Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**
- ▶ **Achieve Universal Primary Education**
- ▶ **Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**
- ▶ **Reduce Child Mortality**
- ▶ **Improve Maternal Health**
- ▶ **Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases**
- ▶ **Ensure Environmental Sustainability**
- ▶ **Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

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|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| RESULTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Decline of extreme poverty from 47% in 1990 to 14% in 2015 ▸ Undernourished population cut in half from 23.3% to 12.9% ▸ Globally, number of people living in extreme poverty has declined by half from 1.9 billion to 836 million | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Primary school enrollment rate in developing regions at 91% ▸ Number of out-of-school children of primary school age worldwide fell to 57 million from 100 million. ▸ Sub-Saharan Africa has best record of improvement in primary education ▸ Literacy rate among youth ages 15-24 increased globally from 83% to 93% | | | |
| GOALS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ In Southern Asia, the ratio of girls enrolled in primary school, compared to boys, rose from 74:100 to 103:100 ▸ Women now make up 41% of paid workers outside the agricultural sector ▸ Vulnerable employment declined by 13% for women and 9% for men ▸ Women have gained parliamentary representation in almost 90% of the 174 countries that reported data | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ The global under-five mortality rate has declined from 90 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births ▸ Globally the number of deaths of children under five has declined from 12.7 million to nearly 6 million ▸ The rate of reduction of under-five mortality globally has more than tripled ▸ Measles vaccination prevented close to 15.6 million deaths between 2000-2013 ▸ Number of measles cases declined by 67% ▸ 84% of children received at least one measles vaccine | | | |
| | GOAL 1 | GOAL 2 | GOAL 3 | GOAL 4 |
| | ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER | ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION | PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN | REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY |

RESULTS

- ▶ Maternal mortality ratio declined by 45% worldwide
- ▶ In Southern Asia, maternal mortality ratio declined by 64% and in sub-Saharan Africa by 49%
- ▶ Globally, more than 71% of births were assisted by skilled health personnel
- ▶ In Northern Africa, pregnant women who received four or more antenatal visits increased to 89%
- ▶ Contraceptive prevalence among women 15 to 49, married or in union, increased from 55% to 64%

- ▶ New HIV infections fell by 40%
- ▶ 13.6 million people living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART), averting 7.6 million deaths
- ▶ Over 6.2 million malaria deaths have been averted, primarily children under five in sub-Saharan Africa; global malaria incidence rate fell by 37% and mortality rate by 58%

- ▶ Ozone depleting substances have been virtually eliminated
- ▶ Marine and terrestrial protected areas have increased substantially
- ▶ 91% of global population has improved drinking water source
- ▶ 147 countries met drinking water target, 95 have met sanitation target and 77 met both
- ▶ 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation, globally; practicing open defecation fell by half
- ▶ Proportion of urban population living in slums in developing regions fell 29.7%

- ▶ Development assistance from developed countries increased by 66% reaching \$135.2 billion
- ▶ Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and the UK exceed UN official assistance targets of 0.7 gross national income
- ▶ 79% of imports from developing to developed countries were admitted duty free
- ▶ 95% world's population covered by mobile-cellular signal; subscriptions are over 7 billion
- ▶ Internet grew to 43% of world population linking 3.2 billion people

GOAL 5

IMPROVE
MATERNAL
HEALTH

GOAL 6

COMBAT HIV/
AIDS, MALARIA
AND OTHER
DISEASES

GOAL 7

ENSURE
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY

GOAL 8

DEVELOP A
GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP
FOR
DEVELOPMENT

GOALS

Nurses played a vital role in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and can contribute even more to sustainability of such goals. Through partnerships and alliances, National Nursing Associations can work alongside global and local forces to develop strategies for collaborative action, without any overlap.

For example, MDG 5- Improve Maternal Health: 71 percent of births were assisted by skilled health personnel (nurses, midwives and doctors). The nurses' involvement in assisting with the births is pivotal to the reduction of maternal, perinatal and neonatal deaths, particularly in areas that do not have an adequate ratio of health professionals to inhabitants.

Over time, nurses have acquired the skills necessary to negotiate at every level breaking through barriers and reaching new frontiers. Previously, nurses were left out of the political arena and excluded from the decision making process, having to stand quietly on the sidelines. Lobbying and advocacy have become two important engagements by nurses paving the road to delivering the services needed to communities that were left in the dark.

With the creation of the Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations, in partnership with governments and civil society, are building the momentum created by the MDGs to carry on the mission post 2015. The Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs, are 17 goals ranging from poverty to health to climate change, to further transform the world we live in. Although the SDGs are not legally binding, nations in the international community are expected to take the proper steps towards full implementation. The SDGs differ from the MDGs in their broader scope and applicability. MDGs were created with developing countries in mind, whereas SDGs can be applied universally.

The above reported data has been compiled by the Inter- Agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators led by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

Source: [http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%202015%20rev%20\(July%201\).pdf](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%202015%20rev%20(July%201).pdf)

For further information on the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals and Official Report, visit <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

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