



EPFL

Sustainable Development



Sustainable Development

Development for the present,
without compromising future
generations to meet their
needs.

Innovation & technology development for poverty reduction



This lecture will focus on a major global initiative to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development around the world. The United Nations defines Sustainable Development as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The current initiative of Sustainable Development Goals was preceded by a another somewhat similar but smaller scale initiative that dates back to the beginning of the current Millennium.

Notes

Summary



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Millennium Development Goals

To eradicate extreme poverty of the poorest people within 15 years.
(2000 – 2015)

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In the year 2000, the leaders of the world came together and made a historic commitment: To eradicate extreme poverty and improve the health and welfare of the world's poorest people within 15 years. The commitment was adopted at the Millennium Summit in September 2000, and it set forth the United Nations Millennium Declaration, whose vision was expressed in eight time-bound goals, known as the Millennium Development Goals or MDGs.

Notes

Summary



0m 42s

Millenium Development Goals

- **Goal 1:** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
- **Goal 2:** Achieve universal primary education.
- **Goal 3:** Promote gender equality and empower women.
- **Goal 4:** Reduce child mortality.

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What exactly were these goals? I will summarize them quickly. Goal 1 intended to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education. Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women. And Goal 4: Reduce child mortality.

Notes

Summary



1m 10s

Millennium Development Goals - Contd

- **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.

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And Goal 5 to improve maternal health. Goal 6: To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

Notes

Summary



1m 36s

Millennium Development Goals – 15 yrs later

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

- ✓ Extreme poverty has declined by more than 50%.
- ✓ From 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015

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After 15 years, in 2015, what did we achieve? For Goal 1, extreme poverty has declined significantly over the last 2 decades. In 1990, nearly half of the population in the developing world live in extreme poverty. That proportion has now dropped to 14 percent in 2015.

Notes

Summary



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Millennium Development Goals – 15 yrs later

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

- ✓ Extreme poverty has declined by more than 50%.
- ✓ From 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education.

- ✓ Out-of-school primary school children decreased:
100 million (2000) to 57 million (2015).

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And globally, the number of people living in extreme poverty has declined by more than half, falling from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015. And most progress had actually occurred since 2000.

Notes

Summary



2m 15s

Millennium Development Goals – 15 yrs later

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.

- ✓ In Southern Asia: 74 girls vs. 100 boys (1990)
103 girls vs. 100 boys (2015)
- ✓ Female parliamentary presence now in 90% of participating 174 countries.

And for Goal 2, the number of out-of-school children of primary school age worldwide, has fallen by almost half to an estimated 57 million in 2015, down from 100 million in 2000. And Sub-Saharan Africa has had the best record of improvement in primary education of any region since the MDGs were established. And with respect to Goal 3, today many more girls are in school as compared to 15 years ago. In Southern Asia, only 74 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 1990.

Notes

Summary



2m 42s

Millennium Development Goals – 15 yrs later

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.

- ✓ In Southern Asia: 74 girls vs. 100 boys (1990)
103 girls vs. 100 boys (2015)
- ✓ Female parliamentary presence now in 90% of participating 174 countries.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality.

- ✓ Decline of 50% : 90 deaths per 1000 live births (1990)
43 deaths per 1000 live births (2015)
- ✓ Decline: **5 times faster** in Sub-Saharan Africa (2005 – 2013)

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But today we have 103 girls that are enrolled for every 100 boys in primary school. Not only that, but apparently women have also gained ground in parliamentary representation in nearly 90 per cent of the 174 countries monitored over the past 20 years.

Notes

Summary



Millennium Development Goals – 15 yrs later

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.

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103 girls vs. 100 boys (2015)
- ✓ Female parliamentary presence now in 90% of participating 174 countries.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality.

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43 deaths per 1000 live births (2015)
- ✓ Decline: **5 times faster** in Sub-Saharan Africa (2005 – 2013)

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For Goal 4, despite population growth in the developing regions, the global mortality rates of children under 5 years old has declined by more than half dropping from 90 to 43 deaths per 1000 live births between 1990 and 2015. In sub-Saharan Africa, the annual rate of reduction of mortality for children under 5 years old was over 5 times faster during 2005 to 2013 than it was during the period of 1990 to 1995.

Notes

Summary



3m 39s

Millennium Development Goals – 15 yrs later

Goal 5: Improve maternal health.

- ✓ Declined by 45% overall : 64% decline in Southern Asia
49% decline in Sub-Saharan Africa

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.

- ✓ HIV Patients on ART Therapy : 14M (2014) vs. 800K (2003).
- ✓ Malaria Deaths : 6M deaths averted (2000 – 2015).
- ✓ TB : 37M lives saved (2000 – 2013).

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And for Goal 5, since 1990 the maternal mortality rate has declined by 45 per cent worldwide and most of the reduction has occurred since 2000. In southern Asia, the maternal mortality rate actually declined by 64 percent. And in Sub-Saharan Africa, it fell by 49 percent. Goal 6: By June, 2014, almost 14 million people living with HIV, were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) globally, which is an immense increase from just 800,000 in 2003.

Notes

Summary



4m 14s

Millennium Development Goals – 15 yrs later

Goal 5: Improve maternal health.

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49% decline in Sub-Saharan Africa

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.

- ✓ HIV Patients on ART Therapy : 14M (2014) vs. 800K (2003).
- ✓ Malaria Deaths : 6M deaths averted (2000 – 2015).
- ✓ TB : 37M lives saved (2000 – 2013).

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And over 6 million malaria deaths have been averted between 2000 and 2015, and more importantly this was primarily of children under 5 years of age in sub-Saharan Africa. And the global malaria incident rate has fallen by an estimated 37 percent, while the mortality rate has declined by 50 per cent overall. Between the year 2000 and 2013, anti-tuberculosis interventions saved an estimated 37 million lives.

Notes

Summary



4m 48s

Millennium Development Goals – 15 yrs later

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.

- ✓ Drinking Water Targets Met : 147 countries.
- ✓ Sanitation Targets Met : 95 countries.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

- ✓ Duty-Free Imports from Developing Countries : 79% (2014) vs. 65% (2000).
- ✓ Decline in Ratio of External Debt Service to Export Revenue : 400% (2013).

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Goal 7: Ozone-depleting substances have been virtually eliminated, and the ozone layer is expected to recover by the middle of this century. Globally, 147 countries have met their drinking water targets while 95 countries have met their sanitation targets. And finally, for Goal 8, in 2014 79 percent of imports from developing countries to developed countries were admitted duty free, which is up from 65 percent in 2000. And the proportion of external debt service to export revenue in developing countries had fallen by 400 percent in 2013.

Notes

Summary



5m 24s

Concluding Perspective



MDGs - A Success!

But the Base of Pyramid are
falling behind.

What Next?

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So overall, the MDG initiative was considered a success story! These successes are a great source of encouragement, and have served as an engine or motor to galvanize further and continued action because despite these successes, much still remains to be done, as those at the Bottom of the Pyramid, i.e. the poorest and most vulnerable, continue to be left behind. So, next time we will speak about an even more ambitious initiative that intends to pick up where the Millennium Development Goals left off, and instead go much further than before. Thank you.

Notes

Summary



6m 11s