**TEXT FOR MDG\_SDG VIDEO PART I – DEC 2016**

\* Slide #2: Sustainable Development

Hello, this lecture will focus on a major global initiative to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development around the world. [CLICK]

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 another somewhat similar but smaller scale initiative that dates back to the beginning of the current Millennium.

**\* Slide #3: Historical Perspectives**

In the year 2000, the leaders of the world came together and made a historic commitment: [CLICK]

**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 (MDGs). CLICK

\* Slide #4: Millenium Development Goals

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What exactly were these goals? [CLICK]

**Goal 1:** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. [CLICK]

**Goal 2:** Achieve universal primary education. [CLICK]

**Goal 3:** Promote gender equality and empower women. [CLICK]

**Goal 4:** Reduce child mortality. [CLICK]

\* Slide #5: Millennium Development Goals – Contd

And…[CLICK]

**Goal 5:** To Improve maternal health. [CLICK]

**Goal 6:** To Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. [CLICK]

**Goal 7:** Ensure environmental sustainability. [CLICK]

**Goal 8:** Develop a global partnership for development. [CLICK]

\* Slide #6: Millennium Development Goals – 15 yrs later

After 15 years in 2015, what did we achieve? [CLICK]

**For Goal 1:** Extreme poverty has declined significantly over the last two decades. In 1990, nearly half of the population in the developing world lived on less than $1.25 a day; that proportion has now dropped to 14 per cent in 2015.

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. Most progress has occurred **since 2000**. [CLICK]

**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.

Sub-Saharan Africa has had the best record of improvement in primary education of any region since the MDGs were established. [CLICK]

**With respect to Goal 3:** Today, many more girls are in school as compared to 15 years ago. [CLICK]

In Southern Asia, only 74 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 1990. 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. [CLICK]

**Goal 4:** Despite population growth in the developing regions, the global mortality rate of children under 5 years old has **declined by more than half**, dropping from 90 to 43 deaths per 1,000 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 five times faster during 2005–2013** than it was during 1990–1995. [CLICK]

\* Slide #7: Millennium Development Goals – 15 yrs later

**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 per cent, and in sub Saharan Africa it fell by 49 per cent. [CLICK]

**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.

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 incidence rate has fallen by an estimated 37 per cent, while the mortality rate has declined by 58 per cent.

Between the year 2000 and 2013, anti-tuberculosis interventions saved an estimated 37 million lives. [CLICK]

**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. [CLICK]

**And finally for Goal 8:**In 2014, 79 per cent of imports from developing to developed countries were admitted duty free, which is up from 65 per cent in 2000.

The proportion of external debt service to export revenue in developing countries had fallen by 400% in 2013.

**\* Slide #8: Concluding Statement for MDGs**

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, [CLICK]

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 people, continue to be left behind. [CLICK]

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.