



# LOOKING BACK ON THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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Morai Logistics Inc. is a 3rd party logistics provider with an operating agency agreement representing Mode Transportation. We are a powerhouse logistics team based in the Greater Toronto Area and do business throughout North America, including Mexico. Our team is dedicated to our terrific clients and we strive to take the chaos out of your supply chain. We are always on the lookout to do exceptional work with remarkable people and companies!



# Introduction

During a three day meeting in September of 2000 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City, world leaders met for the Millennium Summit. During this submit, the leaders in attendance proposed eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) that are to fulfilled by the end of 2015.

The eight MDGs that all 189 United Nations member states (at the time) and over 20 international organizations committed to were the following:

1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. To achieve universal primary education
3. To promote gender equality
4. To reduce child mortality
5. To improve maternal health
6. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
7. To ensure environmental sustainability
8. To develop a global partnership for development



As we are now in November and nearing the end of 2015, there is little chance of these MDG goals being met.

Speaking objectively, the results of the MDGs are mixed. A few MDGs, such as MDG 1, have seen a lot of progress, while others such as MDG's 7 and 8 still have a long way to go (for example, global carbon dioxide emissions have actually increased by over 50% since 1990 according to this [MDG Report 2015](#)).

The reasons for the mixed results are due to international and national politics, uneven economic development, uneven level of commitment from member states, environmental factors, and as many critics have pointed out--[vaguely defined goals](#).

However, despite many setbacks there is a great deal to celebrate when reading the [Millennium Development Goals Report 2015](#). Here are the excerpts and highlights from the report.





# MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Extreme poverty has declined significantly over the last two decades.

Globally, the number of people living in extreme poverty has declined by more than half. Most progress has occurred since 2000.

The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen by almost half since 1990.



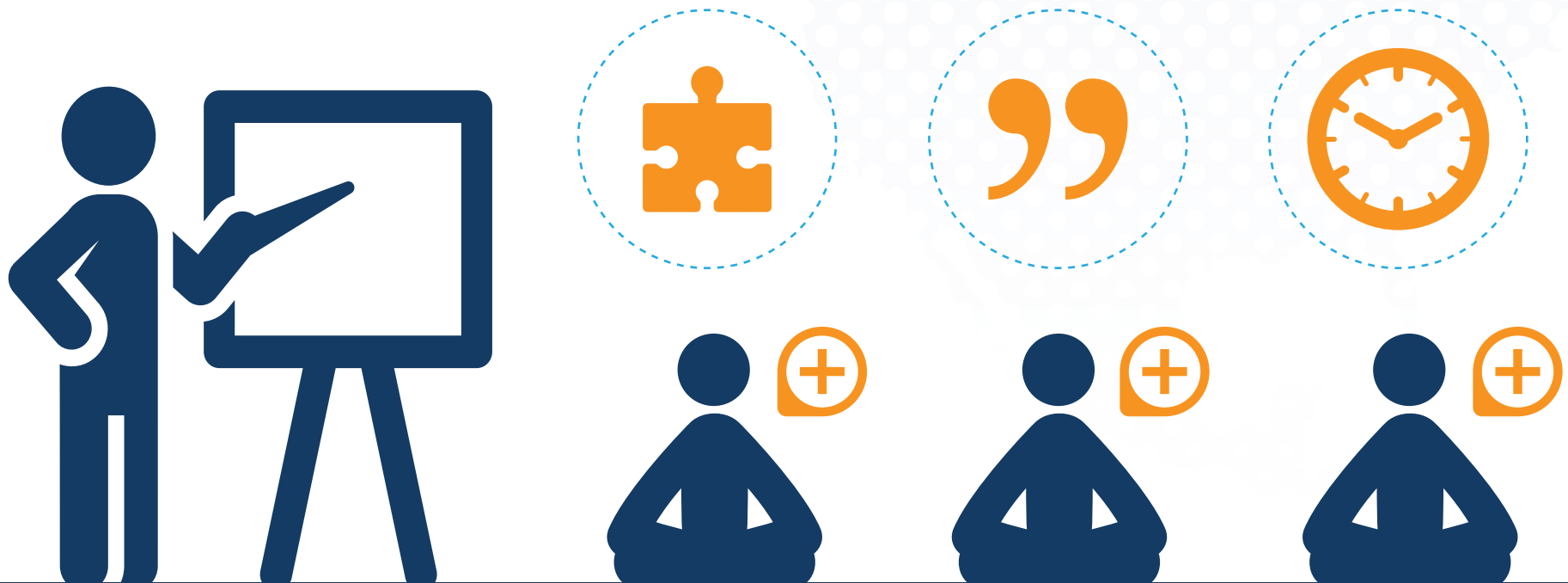
A dark blue background featuring a stylized world map. The landmasses are filled with a lighter blue pattern of small, evenly spaced dots, while the oceans are a solid dark blue. The map is centered, showing the Americas, Europe, and Africa.

# MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary School Education

The primary school net enrolment rate in the developing regions has reached 91 per cent in 2015, up from 83 per cent in 2000

The number of out-of-school children of primary school age worldwide has fallen by almost half.

The literacy rate among youth aged 15 to 24 has increased globally from 83 per cent to 91 per cent between 1990 and 2015.







# MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Promote Women

Women now make up 41 per cent of paid workers outside the agricultural sector, an increase from 35 per cent in 1990

Between 1991 and 2015, the proportion of women in vulnerable employment as a share of total female employment has declined 13 percentage points. In contrast, vulnerable employment among men fell by 9 percentage points.

Women have gained ground in parliamentary representation in nearly 90 per cent of the 174 countries with data over the past 20 years. The average proportion of women in parliament has nearly doubled during the same period.



A stylized map of the Americas, including North and South America, is rendered in a dark blue color. The map is filled with a halftone dot pattern, where the dots are more densely packed in some areas and more sparse in others, creating a textured effect. The map is positioned in the background of the slide.

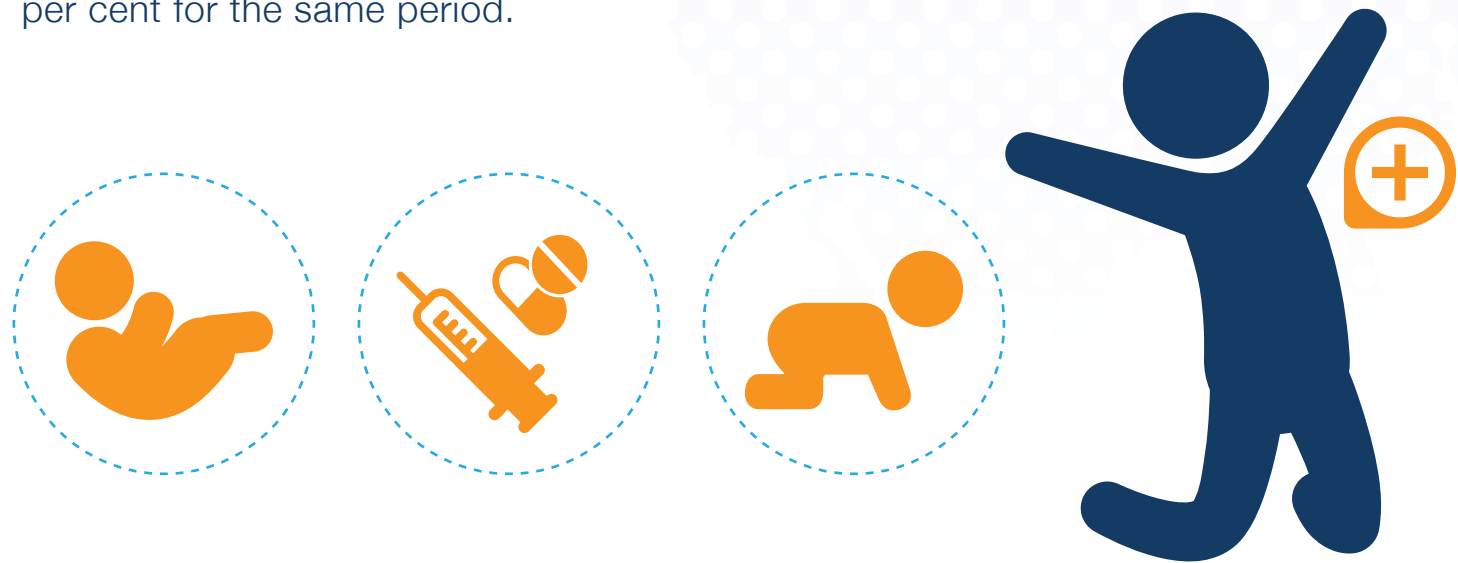
# MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

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.

Despite population growth in the developing regions, the number of deaths of children under five has declined from 12.7 million in 1990 to almost 6 million in 2015 globally.

Since the early 1990s, the rate of reduction of under-five mortality has more than tripled globally.

Measles vaccination helped prevent nearly 15.6 million deaths between 2000 and 2013. The number of globally reported measles cases declined by 67 per cent for the same period.





# MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

Since 1990, the maternal mortality ratio has declined by 45 per cent worldwide.

In Southern Asia, the maternal mortality ratio declined by 64 per cent between 1990 and 2013.

More than 71 per cent of births were assisted by skilled health personnel globally in 2014, an increase from 59 per cent in 1990.

In Northern Africa, the proportion of pregnant women who received four or more antenatal visits increased from 50 per cent to 89 percent between 1990 and 2014.

Contraceptive prevalence among women aged 15 to 49, married or in a union, increased from 55 per cent in 1990 worldwide to 64 per cent in 2015





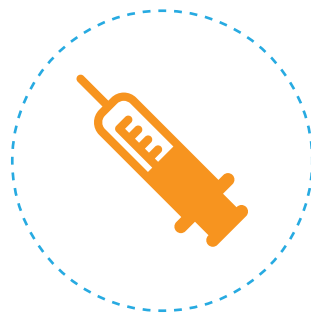
# MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

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.

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. The global malaria incidence rate has fallen by an estimated 37 per cent and the mortality rate by 58 per cent.

Between 2000 and 2013, tuberculosis prevention, diagnosis and treatment interventions saved an estimated 37 million lives. The tuberculosis mortality rate fell by 45 per cent and the prevalence rate by 41 per cent between 1990 and 2013





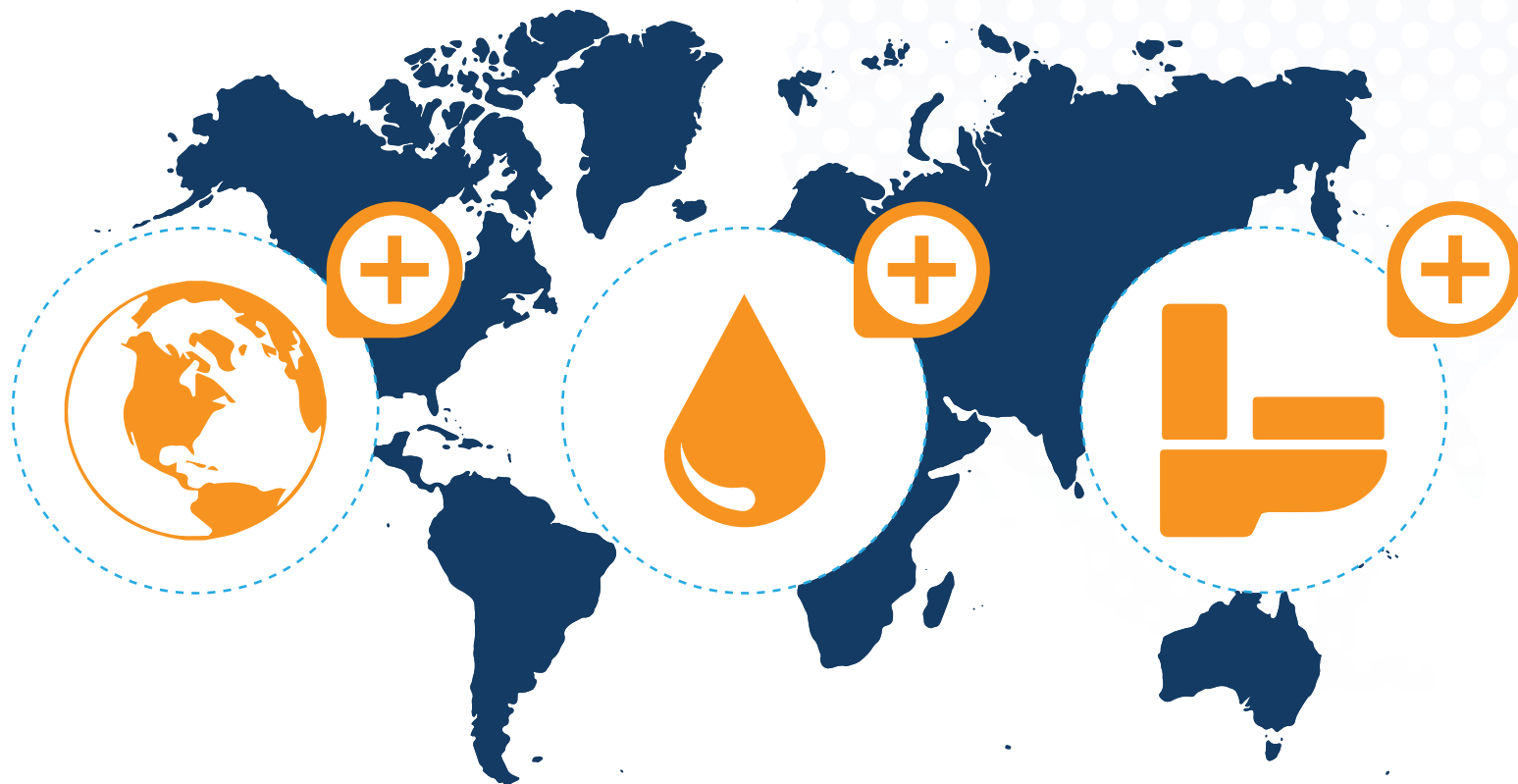
A stylized world map in a light blue color with a pattern of small dots, set against a dark blue background. The map is centered and occupies the upper half of the slide.

# MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Ozone-depleting substances have been virtually eliminated, and the ozone layer is expected to recover by the middle of this century.

In 2015, 91 per cent of the global population uses an improved drinking water source, compared to 76 per cent in 1990.

Since 1990, 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation, and the proportion of people practising open defecation globally has fallen almost by half.





# MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Official development assistance from developed countries increased by 66 per cent in real terms between 2000 and 2014.

In 2014, 79 per cent of imports from developing to developed countries were admitted duty free.

As of 2015, 95 per cent of the world's population is covered by a mobile-cellular signal.



# CONCLUSION

The MDG goals may not be fully realized, however by looking at that report, it would be hard to argue that [people around the world are not better off than they were 15 years ago](#). A large part of the success has to do with the people and organizations involved in humanitarian logistics.

[UNICEF for example](#), has been a central part of the successes seen in the above figures. In fact, of the 48 indicators of progress towards the Goals set by the UN, UNICEF is chiefly responsible for progress in 13 (for specifics, see the hyperlink as they have done too much to summarize adequately).

With an active network in 149 countries and territories globally, a supply catalogue with specifications for over 2,000 items, and teams of specialists from cold chain to HIV/AIDS and malaria treatments, UNICEF is a model of an organization with a [strong understanding of logistics](#).

## Post-2015

In September of this year, the UN convened and came up with the Sustainable Development [Goals](#). Like the MDGs, these 17 goals seek to better the lives of people and communities around the world. Through collaboration and strong supply networks, it'll be interesting to see what positive changes these goals will bring.

