



GOAL 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages

Description

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development.

Significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality.

Major progress has been made on increasing access to clean water and sanitation, reducing malaria, tuberculosis, polio and the spread of HIV/AIDS. However, many more efforts are needed to fully eradicate a wide range of diseases and address many different persistent and emerging health issues.

Facts and Figures

- 17,000 fewer children die each day than in 1990, but more than 6 million children still die before their 5th birthday each year
- Since 2000, measles vaccines have averted nearly 15.6 million deaths
- Despite determined global progress, an increasing proportion of child deaths are in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. Four out of every five deaths of children under age five occur in these regions
- Children born into poverty are almost twice as likely to die before the age of five as those from wealthier families
- Children of educated mothers – even mothers with

only primary schooling – are more likely to survive than children of mothers with no education

- Maternal mortality has fallen by almost 50 per cent since 1990
- In Eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Southern Asia, maternal mortality has declined by around two-thirds
- Maternal mortality ratio – the proportion of mothers that do not survive childbirth compared to those who do – in developing regions is still 14 times higher than in the developed regions
- More women are receiving antenatal care. In developing regions, antenatal care increased from 65 per cent in 1990 to 83 per cent in 2012
- Only half of women in developing regions receive the recommended amount of health care they need
- Fewer teens are having children in most developing regions, but progress has slowed. The large increase in contraceptive use in the 1990s was not matched in the 2000s
- The need for family planning is slowly being met for more women, but demand is increasing at a rapid pace
- New HIV infections in 2013 were estimated at 2.1 million, which was 38 per cent lower than in 2001
- At the end of 2013, there were an estimated 35 million people living with HIV
- New HIV infections among children have declined by 58 per cent since 2001
- Globally, adolescent girls and young women face



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gender-based inequalities, exclusion, discrimination and violence, which put them at increased risk of acquiring HIV

- HIV is the leading cause of death for women of reproductive age worldwide
- Over 6.2 million malaria deaths have been averted between 2000 and 2015, primarily of children under 5 years of age in sub-Saharan Africa. The global malaria incidence rate has fallen by an estimated 37 per cent and the mortality rates by 58 per cent

For more information, visit:

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