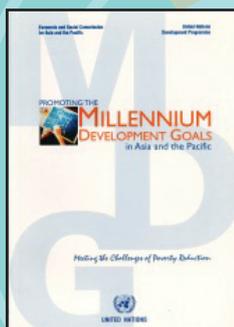
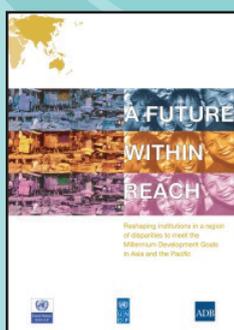


## MDG 2003



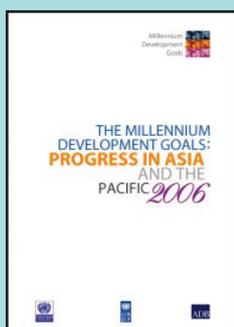
- MDGs represent a firm commitment to a broader and more inclusive process of human development, rather than merely a scorecard.
- While regional and global partnerships are important to support national efforts towards MDGs, Asia and the Pacific's success in completing this challenging task ultimately depends on national commitment and on the quality and thoughtfulness of national decisions.

## MDG 2005



- If the region is to achieve MDGs, a top priority is to ensure adequate provision of basic public services. Governments should consider an adaptive approach that can extend coverage to all and enhance the efficiency and quality of public service delivery.
- South-south cooperation to fully unleash the region's potentials in trade, finance and social-environmental cooperation can be a significant boost to its efforts towards MDGs

## MDG 2006



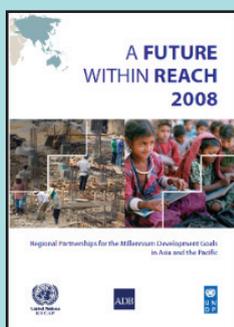
- The improvement in data availability and quality is essential for the monitoring of MDG progresses. Global effort towards an improved MDG indicator database allows the report to track more closely country level progresses.
- Despite the overall healthy progress of the region, there is no reason for early celebration as the absolute size of social and economic deprivation remains enormous.

## MDG 2007



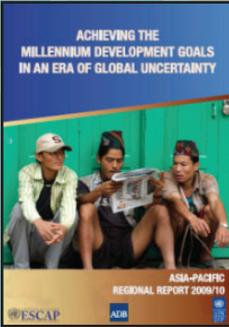
- Asia and the Pacific has been setting the pace for the developing world in MDGs, especially in poverty reduction.
- However, disparities are seen both across countries in the region and within country borders. In particular, LDCs are left behind.
- Countries should also be alerted to the rising income and social inequalities

## MDG 2008



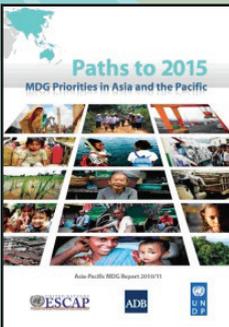
- Although Asia and the Pacific has made impressive progresses in growth and poverty reduction, the greater effort are still needed to improve social-environmental indicators.
- A regional road map is recommended to fill the MDG gaps, which is based on five key elements: knowledge, expertise, advocacy, public goods and resources.

## MDG 2009-2010



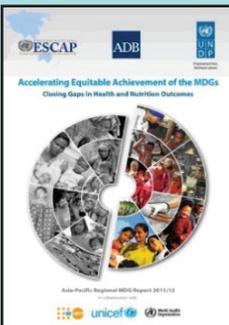
- The global financial crisis is a big negative shock to the progresses towards MDGs. The report estimates that the crisis could have trapped an additional 17 million people in extreme poverty in 2009 alone.
- Stronger fiscal spending, social protection and regional cooperation are required to mitigate the impact of the crisis.

## MDG 2010-2011



- The prospect of Asia and the Pacific in the MDG target year 2015 is a mixed picture. The region is well on track in some of the key indicators, but is behind the schedule in the others.
- Targeted policies to stimulate domestic demand, to make growth more inclusive, to strengthen social protection and to reduce persistent gender gaps can accelerate the region's progress towards MDGs.

## MDG 2011-2012



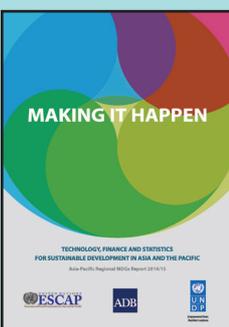
- In contrast to fast progress in poverty reduction, Asia-Pacific countries are lagging on health indicators, especially in indicators like child mortality and malnutrition.
- Household income disparity is the main source of other inter-country and intra-country disparities in MDG indicators.

## MDG 2012-2013



- About two-fifths of the region's people still live on less than \$2 a day. Asia and the Pacific must now 'leave poverty behind.'
- Two development challenges that have not been adequately addressed are unemployment and weak social protection.
- Inclusive growth and greater access to social services for the poor and the most disadvantaged are key to address development disparities.
- Post-2015 development agenda should be underpinned by inclusive growth, customized to national development needs and backed by identified sources of finance.

## MDG 2014-2015



- Asia and the Pacific has made exceptional progress in poverty reduction, cutting extreme poverty rate by more than two thirds. However, it still leaves an extensive "unfinished agenda" of MDGs.
- Private investment in public benefit should be an integral part of the transformative post-2015 development agenda.
- Looking forward, technology, finance and statistical capacity will be pivotal factors in the region's efforts to fully achieve the remaining MDG objectives and implement the transformative post-2015 development agenda.

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