

Millennium Development Goals: At a Glance

MDG 1	Facts and Figures	Country Progress
<p>ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER</p> <p>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day</p> <p>Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people</p> <p>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</p>	<p>The world is on track to meet the MDG target of halving the proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day between 1990 and 2015.</p> <p>The proportion of people living in extreme poverty in developing regions dropped from 46% to 27% – on track to meet the target globally.</p> <p>The absolute number of people living under the international poverty line of \$1.25 a day - the international poverty line as adjusted by the World Bank in 2008 - declined from 1.8 billion to 1.4 billion between 1990 and 2005.</p> <p>The economic crisis is expected to push an estimated 64 million more people into extreme poverty in 2010.</p> <p>The proportion of people suffering from hunger is declining only slowly. The estimated number of people suffering chronic hunger in 2010 is 925 million, down from 1.023 billion in 2009, but still more than the number of undernourished people in 1990 (about 815 million).</p> <p>About one in four children under the age of five is underweight in the developing world, down from almost one in three in 1990.</p>	<p>Through a national input subsidy programme, Malawi achieved a 53% food surplus in 2007, from a 43% national food deficit in 2005.</p> <p>Vietnam's investment in agriculture research and extension helped cut the prevalence of hunger by more than half, from 28% in 1991 to 13% in 2004-06. The prevalence of underweight children also more than halved from 45% in 1994 to 20% in 2006.</p> <p>Nicaragua reduced its hunger rate by more than half, from 52% in 1991 to 21% in 2004-06.</p> <p>In Northeast Brazil, stunting, an indicator of child malnutrition, decreased from 22.2% to 5.9% between 1996 and 2006-07.</p> <p>Between 1991 and 2004, the number of people who suffer from undernourishment in Ghana fell by 34%, to 9% of the population.</p> <p>In Argentina, the <i>Jefes y Jefas de Hogar</i> programme employed 2 million workers within a few months after its initiation in 2002, contributing to the country's rapid poverty reduction, from 9.9% in 2002 to 4.5% in 2005.</p>

Sources: *Millennium Development Goals Report 2010*, United Nations; *Keeping the Promise* (Secretary-General's report, March 2010); *Accelerating Progress on the MDGs*, UNDP 2010; reports by UN agencies, funds and programmes.

Note: Country progress examples are for illustrative purposes for the media -- not an official record.

MDG 2	Facts and Figures	Country Progress
<p>ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION</p> <p>Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</p>	<p>Despite great strides in many countries, the target is unlikely to be met.</p> <p>In the developing regions, net enrolment in primary education reached 89% in 2008, up from 83% in 2000.</p> <p>In sub-Saharan Africa, enrolment increased by 18% between 1999 and 2008, and by 11% and 8% in Southern Asia and Northern Africa, respectively.</p> <p>About 69 million school-age children are not in school, down from 106 million children in 1999. Almost half (31 million) are in sub-Saharan, and more than a quarter (18 million) are in Southern Asia.</p>	<p>In Ethiopia, the net enrolment rate for primary school was 79% in 2008, an increase of 95% since 2000.</p> <p>In Tanzania, the primary school enrolment ratio had doubled to 99.6% by 2008, compared to 1999 rates, thanks to the abolition of school fees.</p> <p>In Bolivia, bilingual education has been introduced for three of the most widely used indigenous languages, covering 11% of all primary schools in 2002 and helping expand access to education among indigenous children in remote areas.</p> <p>Mongolia has been providing innovative mobile schools (“tent schools”) to cater to children in the countryside who may otherwise not have regular access to educational services. One hundred mobile schools have been spread out over 21 provinces.</p>
<p>MDG 3</p> <p>PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN</p> <p>Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015</p>	<p>Gender gaps in access to education have narrowed, but disparities remain high in university-level education and in some developing regions.</p> <p>In developing regions, there were 96 girls for every 100 boys enrolled in primary school in 2008, and 95 girls for every 100 boys in secondary school.</p> <p>Women’s share of national parliamentary seats increased to 19% in 2010, a gain of 73% since 1995, but far short of gender parity.</p> <p>Globally, the share of women in paid non-agricultural wage employment is slowly increasing and reached 41% in 2008.</p> <p>In 2010, just nine of 151 elected heads of state and 11 of 192 heads of government were women. Globally, women hold only 16% of ministerial posts.</p>	<p>Mexico’s programme <i>Generosidad</i> awards ‘Gender Equity Seals’ to companies who achieve specific standards related to gender equity. By 2006, 117 companies held the Seal.</p> <p>In 2008, Rwanda elected a majority of women (56%) to its lower chamber of parliament, the highest level of female representation of any country.</p> <p>Starting from a very low gender parity index in primary education (0.35) in 1980s, Bangladesh closed the gender gap in primary and secondary education within a decade.</p> <p>Tanzania’s Land Act and Village Land Act of 1999 secured women’s right to acquire title and registration of land, addressed issues of customary land rights, and upheld the principles of non-discrimination based on sex for land rights.</p> <p>In Ethiopia’s Amhara Province, promotion of functional literacy, life skills, reproductive health education and opportunities for savings for girls has significantly reduced marriage of girls aged 10 to 14.</p> <p>In Guyana, help for teenage mothers to improve their competencies through education and life skills training has significantly empowered them to make decisions for better lives for themselves and their children.</p>

MDG 4	Facts and Figures	Country Progress
<p>REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY</p> <p>Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate</p>	<p>Child deaths are falling, but not quickly enough.</p> <p>Almost nine million children still die each year before they reach their fifth birthday.</p> <p>The highest rates of child mortality continue to be found in sub-Saharan Africa, where, in 2008, one in seven children died before their fifth birthday.</p> <p>Of the 67 countries defined as having high child mortality rates, only 10 are currently on track to meet the MDG target.</p> <p>In the developing regions as a whole, the under-five mortality rate decreased from 100 deaths per thousand live births in 1990 to 72 in 2008. This corresponds to a 28% decline, well short of the target of a two-thirds reduction.</p> <p>Since 1990, child mortality rates have been more than halved in Northern Africa, East Asia, South-Eastern Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.</p> <p>Sub-Saharan Africa's child mortality rate declined by 22% between 1990 and 2008. However, sub-Saharan Africa still accounted for half of the 8.8 million deaths of the world's children under the age of five in 2008.</p>	<p>The under-five child mortality rate has fallen by 40% or more since 1990 in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique and Niger. In Malawi, for example, the under-five child mortality rate fell 56% between 1990 and 2008.</p> <p>The under-five child mortality rate was reduced by 50% or more since 1990 in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Eritrea, Laos and Nepal.</p> <p>Since 1990, China's under-five child mortality rate has declined from 46 deaths for every 1000 live births to 18 per 1000 in 2008, a reduction of 61%.</p> <p>From 1990 to 2008, child mortality declined by 25% in Equatorial Guinea and by 14% in Zambia.</p> <p>Cambodia increased exclusive breastfeeding from 13% to 60% from 2000 to 2005, strengthening children and reducing their vulnerability to illnesses.</p>
<p>MDG 5</p> <p>IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH</p> <p>Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio</p> <p>Achieve universal access to reproductive health</p>	<p>Maternal mortality remains unacceptably high, even though most maternal deaths could be avoided.</p> <p>More than 350,000 women die annually from complications during pregnancy or childbirth, almost all of them -- 99% -- in developing countries.</p> <p>The number of women dying due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth has decreased by 34%, from an estimated 546,000 in 1990 to 358,000 in 2008.</p> <p>Progress is notable, but the annual rate of decline is less than half of what is needed to achieve MDG target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by 75% between 1990 and 2015.</p> <p>In sub-Saharan Africa, a woman's maternal mortality risk is 1 in 30, compared to 1 in 5,600 in developed regions.</p> <p>Every year, more than 1 million children are left motherless. Children who have lost their mothers are up to 10 times more likely to die prematurely than those who have not.</p>	<p>In Malawi and Rwanda, removal of user fees for family planning services has contributed to significant increases in use of family planning services.</p> <p>In Rwanda, contraceptive prevalence among married women aged 15-49 jumped from 9% in 2005 to 26% in 2008.</p> <p>The contraceptive prevalence rate among married women aged 15-49 in Malawi has more than doubled since 1992 to 33% in 2004.</p> <p>In Rwanda, the skilled birth attendance rate increased from 39% to 52% from 2005 to 2008.</p>

MDG 6	Facts and Figures	Country Progress
<p>COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES</p> <p>Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it</p> <p>Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</p>	<p>The global response to AIDS has demonstrated tangible progress toward the achievement of MDG 6. The number of new HIV infections fell steadily from a peak of 3.5 million in 1996 to 2.7 million in 2008. Deaths from AIDS-related illnesses also dropped from 2.2 million in 2004 to two million in 2008.</p> <p>Still, every day over 7,400 people are infected with HIV and 5,500 die from AIDS-related illnesses.</p> <p>HIV remains the leading cause of death among reproductive-age women worldwide.</p> <p>An estimated 33.4 million people were living with HIV in 2008, two thirds of them in sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>Access to HIV treatment in low- and middle-income countries increased ten-fold over a span of just five years.</p> <p>Malaria kills a child in the world every 45 seconds. Close to 90% of malaria deaths occur in Africa, where it accounts for a fifth of childhood mortality.</p> <p>There were an estimated 243 million cases of malaria in 2008, causing 863,000 deaths, 89% of them in Africa.</p> <p>Major increases in funding have recently helped control malaria. Global production of mosquito nets rose from 30 million to 150 million annually between 2004 and 2009.</p> <p>31% of African households owned an anti-malaria insecticide-treated net in 2008, a 14 percentage point increase since 2006.</p> <p>The number of new cases of tuberculosis fell from 143 to 139 per 100,000 people between 2004 and 2008.</p> <p>1.8 million people died from tuberculosis in 2008, about 500,000 of whom were HIV-positive.</p>	<p>In Uganda, the adult HIV prevalence rate dropped from 8% in 2001 to 5.4% in 2007.</p> <p>Cambodia has managed to halt and reverse the spread of HIV, with the prevalence falling from 1.8% in 2001 to 0.8% in 2007.</p> <p>The number of new HIV infections among children has declined five-fold in Botswana, from 4,600 in 1999 to 890 in 2007.</p> <p>In Peru, improved TB case detection and cure rates through DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) saved an estimated 91,000 lives between 1991 and 2000. TB incidence declined at a rate of 5% per year over 2006-8.</p> <p>Between 1991 and 2000, improved TB control in China reduced prevalence by over a third.</p> <p>In India, the tuberculosis mortality rate dropped by 43% between 1990 and 2008.</p> <p>By 2008, 71% of targeted households in Togo had a bed net and nearly one million children had benefited from treatment for parasites.</p>

MDG 7	Facts and Figures	Country Progress
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY</p> <p>Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources</p> <p>Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss</p> <p>Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</p> <p>By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers</p>	<p>The world is on track to achieve the safe water target. Some 1.7 billion people have gained access to safe drinking water since 1990. Yet 884 million people worldwide still do not have access to safe drinking water</p> <p>In 2008, an estimated 2.6 billion people – more than 37% of the world’s population – did not have access to toilets, latrines or other forms of improved sanitation.</p> <p>The proportion of people living without access to improved sanitation decreased by only 8 percentage points between 1990 and 2006.</p> <p>1.2 billion people in the world practice open defecation, posing enormous health hazards to entire communities – 87% of these people are in rural areas.</p> <p>The number of slum dwellers in the developing world continues to grow. Globally, 828 million people are living in slums today, compared to 657 million in 1990 and 767 million in 2000.</p> <p>Since 2000, more than 200 million slum dwellers have gained access to improved water, sanitation or durable and less crowded housing.</p> <p>The world has missed the 2010 target for biodiversity conservation. Based on current trends, the loss of species will continue throughout this century.</p>	<p>Between 1999 and 2005, Costa Rica prevented the loss of 720 sq km of forests in biodiversity priority areas and avoided the emission of 11 million tons of carbon.</p> <p>In 2006, 80% of the rural population in Ghana had access to an improved drinking water source, an increase of 43% on 1990 levels.</p> <p>In Mali, the percentage of the population with at least one point of access to improved sanitation rose from 35% in 1990 to 45% in 2006.</p> <p>Guatemala has increased its investment in water and sanitation resources, which contributed to an increase in access to improved drinking water from 79% in 1990 to 96% in 2006 and to improved sanitation from 70% in 1990 to 84% in 2006.</p> <p>In Burkina Faso, a water tower and pipe system were installed for 1,300 villagers in 2006, resulting in 20 litres of affordable clean water a day available to each household.</p> <p>South Africa successfully achieved the MDG target of halving the proportion of people lacking access to safe water, as lack of access to improved drinking water was reduced from 19% in 1990 to 7% in 2006</p> <p>In Senegal, the proportion of people living in cities with access to improved water reached 93% in 2006.</p> <p>Since 2002, Brazil has been implementing the One Million Rural Cisterns Programme to bring clean water to about 36 million people in North-Eastern Brazil.</p>

**MDG 8
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP**

Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states

Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt

In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially ICTs

Official development assistance (ODA) stands at 0.31% of the combined national income of developed countries, still far short of the 0.7% UN target.

ODA reached \$120 billion in 2009 -- an all-time high -- and is projected to be around \$126 billion in 2010 -- well short of the \$146 billion for 2010 pledged by donor countries at the Gleneagles Group of Eight Summit and the UN World Summit in 2005.

The proportion of imports from developing countries admitted free of duty into developed countries reached close to 80% in 2008, a jump from 54% a decade earlier.

Debt burdens have eased for developing countries and remain well below historical levels.

Access to information and communications technology (ICT) is expanding. Globally, an estimated 4.6 billion people had access to mobile phone by the end of 2009.

In 2008, 23% of the world's population was using the Internet, although the percentage remains much higher in developed regions than in the developing world. Only 1 in 6 people in the developing world has access to the Internet.

Only five donor countries reached or exceeded the UN target of aid corresponding to 0.7% of gross national income in 2009: **Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.**

In terms of aid volume, the largest donors in 2009 were the **United States, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan.**

China, India, Iran and Uzbekistan succeeded in lowering private sector prices for generic medicines to less than twice the international reference price.

The share of **world trade** belonging to economies that are developing and in transition has increased to over 40%, from 35% in 2000, despite the inability to successfully resolve the Doha development round of trade talks.

Media contacts and more information can be found online at www.un.org/millenniumgoals.