

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>In 2005, 1.4 billion people, or one quarter of the population of the developing world, lived below the international poverty line, on less than \$1.25 a day in 2005 prices. In 1990, there were 1.8 billion poor.</p> <p>Progress was uneven across regions. The poverty rate in East Asia fell from 60% to 16% over this 15-year period; by contrast it stayed above 50% in sub-Saharan Africa, though there has been some progress since 1999.</p> <p>In 2009 some 55 to 90 million more people will live in extreme poverty than had been projected before the economic and financial crisis.</p> <p>Between 1998 and 2008, the global number of working poor – workers living with their families on less than \$1.25 a day – fell from 944 to 632 million, or from 38% to 21% of total workers. But, as a result of the economic and financial crisis, it is estimated that in 2009, this number increased by up to 215 million.</p> <p>The number of people in developing regions engaged in vulnerable employment may be up to 110 million more in 2009 than in 2008, reversing encouraging trends over the previous decade.</p> <p>Globally, the number of hungry people rose from 842 million in 1990-92 to 1.02 billion people in 2009.</p>	<p>From 2001 to 2007, Nigeria's National Special Programme for Food Security contributed to a doubling of production and income of farmers.</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 and underweight children by more than half, from 28% in 1991 to 13% in 2005.</p> <p>Nicaragua reduced its hunger rate by more than half, from 52% in 1991 to 21% in 2004-05.</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 74%, to 9% of the population.</p>

Sources: *Keeping the Promise* (Secretary-General's report, March 2010); *Millennium Development Goals Report 2009*; reports by UN agencies, funds and programmes.

Note: Updated statistical data will be presented in the *Millennium Development Goals Report 2010* in late June. Country progress examples are for illustrative purposes for the media -- not an official record.

	Facts and Figures	Country Progress
<p>MDG 2</p> <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>In the developing regions, net enrolment in primary education reached 88% in 2007, up from 83% in 2000.</p> <p>The net enrolment ratio in primary education was 74% in sub-Saharan Africa, a 16 percentage point improvement since 2000.</p>	<p>In Ethiopia, the net enrolment rate for primary school was 72.3% in 2007, an increase of 88% on 2000 enrolment rates.</p> <p>In Tanzania, the abolition of school fees in 2001 led to a net enrolment rate of 98% for primary schooling in 2006. This represents an increase of 97% (i.e. almost double) compared to 1999 enrolment rates.</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>The gender gap in primary school enrolment has narrowed to over 95 girls for every 100 boys in developing countries, a 4 percentage point improvement since 1999.</p> <p>Women's share of national parliamentary seats increased to 19% in 2009, a 6 percentage point improvement since 1999.</p>	<p>Mexico's 'Oportunidades' conditional cash transfer programme led to an increase of secondary school enrolment rates of over 20% for girls and 10% for boys in rural areas where the programme operated.</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>MDG 4</p> <p>REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY</p> <p>Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate</p>	<p>In the developing regions as a whole, the under-five mortality rate decreased from 99 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.</p> <p>Almost one third of the 50 least developed countries have managed to reduce their under-five child mortality rates by 40% or more since 1990.</p> <p>Measles deaths in Africa fell by 91% between 2000 and 2006, from an estimated 396,000 to 36,000, reaching the United Nations 2010 goal to cut measles deaths by 90% four years early.</p>	<p>The under-five child mortality rate has fallen by 40% or more since 1990 in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique and Niger. In Malawi, for example, the under-five child mortality rate fell 52% 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 45 deaths for every 1000 live births to 21 per 1000 in 2008, a reduction of 53%.</p>

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<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>In developing regions, maternal mortality has declined only marginally, from 480 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 450 per 100,000 live births in 2005.</p> <p>Eastern Asia, Northern Africa, and South-Eastern Asia showed declines of 30% or more in maternal deaths between 1990 and 2005. Very little progress has been made in sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>The proportion of births attended by skilled health workers in developing regions increased from 53% in 1990 to 61% in 2007.</p> <p>Since the 1990s, the proportion of pregnant women in the developing regions who had at least one antenatal care visit increased from 64% to 79% in 2007.</p> <p>Contraceptive use has increased in all developing regions. In 2005, 62% women who were married or in union used some form of contraception, compared to 50% in 2000.</p> <p>Contraceptive prevalence nearly doubled in sub-Saharan Africa between 1990 and 2005 – but still lags behind at only 22% of all women married or in unions in 2005.</p>	<p>Honduras reduced the country's maternal mortality ratio by 40% from 182 to 108 per 100,000 live births between 1990 and 2005.</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 jumped from 10% in 2005 to 26% in 2008.</p> <p>The contraceptive prevalence rate in Malawi has more than tripled since 1992 to 33% in 2004.</p>
<p>MDG 6</p> <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>Globally, the new HIV infection rate decreased from an estimated peak of 3.5 million in 1996 to 2.7 million in 2008, a decline of 30%.</p> <p>Sub-Saharan Africa remains the most heavily affected region. It is home to 67% of all people living with HIV worldwide and, with 1.9 million new HIV infections occurring in 2008, accounts for 70% of all new infections.</p> <p>The estimated number of AIDS-related deaths appears to have peaked in 2005 at 2.2 million. It has since decreased to 2 million in 2008.</p> <p>As of December 2008, approximately 42% of adults and children (nearly 4 million people) in need of antiretroviral therapy in low- and middle-income countries were receiving anti-retroviral therapy, up from 7% in 2003.</p> <p>As of December 2008, 44% of adults and children (nearly 3 million people) in need of antiretroviral therapy in sub-Saharan Africa were receiving such treatment. Five years earlier, the estimated regional treatment coverage was only 2%.</p> <p>ARVs are now widely available free of charge through the efforts of national governments and the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.</p> <p>Globally, coverage for services to prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission rose from 10% in 2004 to 45% in 2008.</p> <p>In sub-Saharan Africa, 45% of HIV-infected pregnant women received antiretroviral drugs in 2008, compared with 10% in 2004.</p> <p>31% of African households owned an anti-malaria insecticide-treated net in 2008, a 14 percentage point increase since 2006.</p>	<p>In Uganda, the adult HIV prevalence rate dropped from 15% in the early 1990s to 5.4% in 2007.</p> <p>Cambodia has managed to halt and reverse the spread of HIV, with the prevalence falling from 3% in 1997 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>

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<p>MDG 7</p> <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. Yet, 884 million people worldwide still use unimproved water sources.</p> <p>In 2006, 2.5 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>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 2004, 75% of the rural population in Ghana had access to safe water, an increase of 92% on 1990 levels.</p> <p>In Mali, the percentage of rural and urban populations with at least one point of access to improved sanitation rose from 55% in 1998 to 84% in 2002.</p> <p>Guatemala has increased its investment in water and sanitation resources, which contributed to an increase in access from 79% in 1990 to 96% in 2006.</p> <p>South Africa successfully achieved the MDG target of halving the proportion of people lacking access to safe water, from 40% in 1994 to 19% in 2006.</p> <p>In Senegal, the proportion of people living in cities with access to water services rose from about 74-81% in 1996 to 98% in 2006.</p>
<p>MDG 8</p> <p>GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP</p> <p>Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>Address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states</p> <p>Deal comprehensively with developing countries’ debt</p> <p>In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p> <p>In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially ICTs</p>	<p>Official development assistance rose to \$119.8 billion in 2008, from \$103.5 billion in 2007, an increase of 16% in real terms over 2007.</p> <p>The proportion of imports from developing countries admitted free of duty into developed countries rose from 54% in 1996 to nearly 79% in 2007.</p> <p>The proportion of imports from least developed countries admitted free of duty into developed countries rose from 70% in 2000 to nearly 80% in 2007.</p>	<p>In 2008 the only countries to have reached or exceeded the target of official development assistance as 0.7% of Gross National Income were Denmark, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.</p>

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