



Millennium Development Goals: At a Glance

MDG 1	Facts and Figures	Country Progress
ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER Halve, between 1990 and 2015,	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.	From 2001 to 2007, Nigeria's National Special Programme for Food Security contributed to a doubling of production and income of farmers.
the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day	Progress was uneven across regions. The	Through a national input
Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and	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.	subsidy programme, Malawi achieved a 53% food surplus in 2007, from a 43% national food deficit in 2005.
young people Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	In 2009 some 55 to 90 million more people will live in extreme poverty than had been projected before the economic and financial crisis.	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
	Between 1998 and 2008, the global number of working poor — workers living	13% in 2005.
	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	Nicaragua reduced its hunger rate by more than half, from 52% in 1991 to 21% in 2004-05.
	crisis, it is estimated that in 2009, this number increased by up to 215 million.	In Northeast Brazil , stunting, an indicator of child malnutrition, decreased from
	The number of people in developing regions engaged in vulnerable employment may be up to 110 million	22.2% to 5.9% between 1996 and 2006-07.
	more in 2009 than in 2008, reversing encouraging trends over the previous decade.	Between 1991 and 2004, the number of people who suffer from undernourishment in Ghana fell by 74%, to 9% of the
	Globally, the number of hungry people	population.

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

rose from 842 million in 1990-92 to 1.02

billion people in 2009.

<u>Note</u>: 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
ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	In the developing regions, net enrolment in primary education reached 88% in 2007, up from 83% in 2000. The net enrolment ratio in primary education was 74% in sub-Saharan Africa, a 16 percentage point improvement since 2000.	In Ethiopia, the net enrolmen rate for primary school was 72.3% in 2007, an increase of 88% on 2000 enrolment rates. In Tanzania, the abolition of school fees in 2001 led to a neenrolment rate of 98% for primary schooling in 2006. This represents an increase of 97% (i.e. almost double) compared to 1999 enrolment rates.
MDG 3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	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. Women's share of national parliamentary seats increased to 19% in 2009, a 6 percentage point improvement since 1999.	Mexico's 'Oportunidades' conditional cash transfer programme led to an increase of secondary school enrolmentates of over 20% for girls and 10% for boys in rural areas where the programme operated. In 2008, Rwanda elected a majority of women (56%) to its lower chamber of parliament, the highest level of female representation of any country.
MDG 4 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	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. Since 1990, child mortality rates have been more than halved in Northern Africa, East Asia, South-Eastern Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Sub-Saharan Africa's child mortality rate declined by 22% between 1990 and 2008. 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. 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.	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. The under-five child mortality rate was reduced by 50% or more since 1990 in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Eritrea, Laos and Nepal. 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%.

	Facts and Figures	Country Progress
MDG 5 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	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.	Honduras reduced the country's maternal mortality ratio by 40% from 182 to 108 per 100,000 live births between 1990 and 2005.
Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio	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.	In Malawi and Rwanda, removal user fees for family planning services has contributed to significant increases in use of family planning services.
Achieve universal access to reproductive health	The proportion of births attended by skilled health workers in developing regions increased from 53% in 1990 to 61% in 2007.	In Rwanda , contraceptive prevalence jumped from 10% in 2005 to 26% in 2008.
	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.	The contraceptive prevalence ration Malawi has more than tripled since 1992 to 33% in 2004.
	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.	
	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.	
MDG 6	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%.	In Uganda , the adult HIV prevalence rate dropped from 1! in the early 1990s to 5.4% in 200
COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	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	Cambodia has managed to halt a reverse the spread of HIV, with t prevalence falling from 3% in 190 to 0.8% in 2007.
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	for 70% of all new infections. 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.	The number of new HIV infection among children has declined five fold in Botswana , from 4,600 in 1999 to 890 in 2007.
Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	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 antiretroviral therapy, up from 7% in 2003.	
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	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%.	
	ARVs are now widely available free of charge through the efforts of national governments and the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.	
	Globally, coverage for services to prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission rose from 10% in 2004 to 45% in 2008.	
	In sub-Saharan Africa, 45% of HIV-infected pregnant women received antiretroviral drugs in 2008, compared with 10% in 2004.	

MDG 7

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Facts and Figures

The world is on track to achieve the safe water target. Yet, 884 million people worldwide still use unimproved water sources.

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.

The proportion of people living without access to improved sanitation decreased by only 8 percentage points between 1990 and 2006.

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.

Country Progress

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.

In 2004, 75% of the rural population in **Ghana** had access to safe water, an increase of 92% on 1990 levels.

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.

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.

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.

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.

MDG 8

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

Develop further an open, rulebased, predictable, nondiscriminatory 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 rose to \$119.8 billion in 2008, from \$103.5 billion in 2007, an increase of 16% in real terms over 2007.

The proportion of imports from developing countries admitted free of duty into developed countries rose from 54% in 1996 to nearly 79% in 2007.

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.

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.

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