**Goal 1**

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

**TARGET 1.A**

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day

The extreme poverty rate has been halved, but major challenges remain

**Quick facts**

- About one in five persons in developing regions lives on less than $1.25 per day.
- Vulnerable employment accounted for 56 per cent of all employment in developing regions, compared to 10 per cent in developed regions.
- One in four children under age five in the world has inadequate height for his or her age.
- Every day in 2015, 32,000 people had to abandon their homes to seek protection due to conflict.

**Goal 2**

Achieve universal primary education

**TARGET 2.A**

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Despite impressive strides forward at the start of the decade, progress in reducing the number of children out of school has slackened considerably

**Quick facts**

- Half of the 58 million out-of-school children of primary school age live in conflict-affected areas.
- More than one in four children in developing regions entering primary school is likely to drop out.
- 280 million adults and 126 million youth worldwide lack basic literacy skills, and more than 162 per cent of them are women.

**Goal 3**

Promote gender equality and empower women

**TARGET 3.A**

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2050, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Gender disparities are more prevalent at higher levels of education

**Quick facts**

- In Southern Asia, only 74 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 1990. By 2012, the enrollment ratios were the same for girls as for boys.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania and Western Asia, girls still face barriers to entering both primary and secondary school.
- Women in Northern Africa hold less than one in five paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector.
- In 46 countries, women now hold more than 30 per cent of seats in national parliament in at least one chamber.

**Goal 4**

Reduce child mortality

**TARGET 4.A**

Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Despite substantial progress, the world is still falling short of the MDG child mortality target

**Quick facts**

- The child mortality rate has halved since 1990; more than 65 million fewer children under age five died in 2013 than in 1990.
- During the period from 2005 to 2015, the annual rate of reduction in under-five mortality was more than three times faster than between 1990 and 1995.
- Globally, four out of every five deaths of children under age five continue to occur in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia.

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**MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

Excerpts from the 2014 Report
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Goal 5
Improve maternal health

**TARGET 5.A**
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Much more still needs to be done to reduce maternal mortality

(Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, women aged 15–49)

Goal 6
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

**TARGET 6.A**
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

There are still too many new cases of HIV infection

HIV incidence rate (Estimated number of new HIV infections per year per 100 people aged 15–49), 2001 and 2012

Goal 7
Ensure environmental sustainability

**TARGET 7.A**
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Millions of hectares of forest are lost every year, threatening this valuable asset

There were around 13 million hectares of forest lost worldwide each year between 2000 and 2010, either through devastation by natural causes or because the land was converted to other land uses. Urbanization and the expansion of large-scale commercial agriculture were the main causes of deforestation at the global level.

Afforestation and the natural expansion of forests have reduced the net loss of forest from an average of 8.5 million hectares annually in the 1990s to an average of 5.2 million hectares annually in 2000 and 2010. This has been due—for the most part—to the measures taken by countries such as Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Rwanda and Viet Nam to redress deforestation and manage their forests sustainably.

Deforestation decreases biodiversity and access to clean water, and increases soil erosion and the release of carbon into the atmosphere. It often results in the loss of this major economic asset and, in developing countries, of the livelihood opportunities for rural communities, indigenous peoples and women.

**Quick facts**
- Almost 300,000 women died globally in 2013 from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth.
- The proportion of deliveries in developing regions attended by skilled health personnel rose from 56 to 68 per cent between 1990 and 2012.
- In 2012, 40 million births in developing regions were not attended by skilled health personnel, and over 32 million of those births occurred in rural areas.
- 52 per cent of pregnant women had four or more antenatal care visits during pregnancy in 2012, an increase from 37 per cent in 1990.
- The debt burden on developing countries duty-free.
- Official development assistance is now at its highest level, reversing the decline of the previous two years

**Quick facts**
- Almost 600 children died every day to AIDS-related causes in 2012.
- Antiretroviral medicines were delivered to 9.5 million people in developing regions in 2012.
- Malaria interventions saved the lives of three million young children between 2000 and 2012.

**Quick facts**
- Global emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) have continued their upward trend, increasing by 2.6 per cent between 2010 and 2011. Global emissions of CO2 reached 32.2 billion metric tons in 2011, a 4.52 per cent rise above their 1990 level. The growth in CO2 emissions accelerated after 2000, with emissions increasing by 35 per cent from 2000 to 2011, compared to 10 per cent from 1990 to 2000. This has been due mostly to the fast growth in emissions from developing regions.

**Quick facts**
- Official development assistance stood at $34.8 billion in 2013, the highest level ever recorded.
- 80 per cent of imports from developing countries enter developed countries duty-free.
- The debt burden on developing countries remains stable at about 3 per cent of export revenue.
- The number of Internet users in Africa almost doubled in the past four years.
- 30 per cent of the world’s youth are digital natives, active online for at least five years.

**Official development assistance (ODA), from OECD-DAC countries, 2000–2013 (Constant 2012 US$ billions)**

**Official development assistance (ODA), from OECD-DAC countries, 2000–2013 (Constant 2012 US$ billions)**

**Developed countries’ net official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries in 2013 rose by 6.1 per cent in real terms compared to 2012, after two years of falling volumes. Net ODA from the members of the group of countries belonging to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development reached $134.8 billion, the highest level ever recorded. This represented 0.3 per cent of developed countries’ combined gross national income. Bilateral aid (excluding debt-relief grants and humanitarian aid) rose by 3 per cent in real terms and core contributions to multilateral organizations increased by 6.9 per cent. A total of 17 out of 28 DAC member countries recorded an increase in their allocations to ODA, while 11 reported a decrease. In 2013, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and France were the largest donors by volume. Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden continued to exceed the United Nations ODA target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income, while the United Kingdom met the ODA target for the first time.**