MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

BANGLADESH PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

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Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/1991	Current Status	Target by 2015
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger			
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people below poverty line			
1.1 : Proportion of population below national upper poverty line (2122 k.cal.), percent	56.6	40.0(2005)	29.0
1.2 Poverty Gap Ratio, percent	17.0	9.0(2005)	8.0
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption, percent	6.5	5.3(2005)	na
Target 1.B: Achieve full and Productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people			
1.5 Employment to population ratio, Percent	48.5	58.5(2005)	for all
Target 1.C : Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger			
1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years	66.0	47.8(2005)#	33.0
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption, percent	28.0	19.5(2005)	14.0
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			
2.1 Net enrollment in primary education, percent	60.5	91.1(2007)	100
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, percent	40.7	79.8(2009)	100
2.3 Adult literacy rate of 15+ years old population(proxy), percent	37.2	59.1(2008)	-
Adult literacy rate of 15-24 years old population(Female), percent		72.0(2009)	-

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women			
Target 3.A : Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015			
3.1a Ratio of girls to boys in primary education(Gender Parity Index=Girls/Boys)	0.83	1.03(2009)	1.0
3.1b : Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education(Gender Parity Index=Girls/Boys)	0.52	1.17(2009)	1.0
3.1c : Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education(Gender Parity Index=Girls/Boys)	0.37	0.61(2006)	1.0
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, percent	19.1	14.6(2005)	50
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, percent	12.7	19.0(2009)	33
Goal 4: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women			
4.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	146	67(2009)	48
4.2 Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	92	45(2009)	31
4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles, percent	54	88(2006)	100
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health			
Target 5.A : Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio			
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births	574(1990)	348(2008	144
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, percent	5.0	24.4(2009)	50
Target 5.B : Achieve, by 2015,universal access to reproductive health			
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate, percent	39.7	59.0(2007)	-
5.4 Adolescent birth rate, per 1000 women	77.0	59(2007)	-
5.5a Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit), percent	27.5(1993)	60.3(2007)	100
5.5b Antenatal care coverage (at least four visit), percent	5.5(1993)	20.6(2007)	100
5.6 Unmet need for family planning, percent	19.4(1993)	17.6(2007)	-

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

6.1 HIV prevalence among population (per 100,000 population)	0.005	0.319(2007)	Halting
6.2 Condom use rate, percent	-	4.5(2005)	no target
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percent	-	15.8(2006)	

Target 6.C : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6a : Prevalence of malaria per 100,000 population	43(2000)	59(2008)	Halting
6.6b : Death rate associated with malaria per 100,000 population	0.37(2000)	0.11(2008)	Halting
6.7 : Proportion of Children under-5sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets [13 Malaria prone districts] percent	-	89(2008)	-
6.9a : Prevalence of TB per 100,000 population	264(1990)	225(2007)	Halting
6.9b : Death rates associated with TB per 100,000 population	76(1990)	45(2007)	Halting
6.10a : Detection rate of TB under DOTS, percent	21(1994)	73(2007)	Sustain
6.10b : Cure rate of TB under DOTS, percent	73(1994)	91(2006)	Sustain

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 7.A : Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Target 7.B : Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.

7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (percent) (tree coverage)	9.0	19.2(2007) Tree density > 10%	20.0 Tree density > 70%
7.2 CO2 emissions, metric tons per capita	0.14	0.30(2007)	
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in metric tons	195	155(2007)	0
7.4 Proportion of fish stock within safe biological limits			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used, percent		6.6(2000)	
7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected, percent	1.64	1.68(2007)	5.0
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction			

Target 7.C : Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation			
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water sources, percent	89.0	97.8(2009)*	100
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility, percent	21.0	80.4(2009)	60
Target 7.D : By 2020, to have achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers			
7.10 : Proportion of urban population living in slums, percent		7.8 (2001)	
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development			
Target 8.A : Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non discriminatory trading and financial system			
Target 8.B : Address the special needs of the least develop countries			
Target 8.C : Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small developing states			
Target 8.D : Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term			
8.1a : Net ODA received by Bangladesh (million US$)	1240	96.1 (2007-08)	-
8.1b : Net ODA received by Bangladesh, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI	5.7	0.2(2006)	-
8.2 : Proportion of total bilateral sector-allocable ODA to basic social services, percent		42(2005)	-
8.3 : Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (received by Bangladesh) , percent		82(2005)	-
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by develop countries on agriculture products, textiles and clothing from developing country (Bangladesh), percent		12-16 (2006)	-
8.12 : Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services, percent	20.9	7.9(2007)	
Target 8.F : In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication			
8.14 Telephone line per 100 population	0.2	0.92	-
8.15 Cellular subscriber per 100 population		30.8 (2008)	
8.14 Internet users per 100 population	0.0	3.4(2008)	-

Note : # recalculated based on WHO child growth standard, Estimated by the Government ; * without considering arsenic contamination

Source : Indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 & 1.9 (HIES 2005); Indicators 1.5 (LFS 2005); Indicators 1.8 (CNS 2005); Indicators 2.1 (DPE 2007); Indicators 2.2 (MICS 2009(Preliminary)); Indicators 2.3 (SVRS 2008, MICS 2009(Preliminary)); Indicators 3.1a, 3.1b (MICS 2009(Preliminary)); Indicators 3.1c (BANBEIS); Indicators 3.2 (Year Book, BBS); Indicators 3.3 (Gender Statistics, 2009); Indicators 4.1, 4.2 (MICS 2009(Preliminary)); Indicators 4.3 (MICS 2006); Indicators 5.1 (SVRS 2008);   Indicators 5.2 (MICS 2009(Preliminary)); Indicators 5.3, 5.4, 5.6 (SVRS 2007); Indicators 5.5 (DHS); Indicators 6.1, 6.6 (DG Health); Indicators 6.9, 6.10 (NTP. DG Health); 6.2 (SVRS), 6.3(MICS BBS); Indicators 7.1, 7.6 (DoF); 7.2, 7.3(DoE); Indicators 7.8, 7.9 (MICS 2009(Preliminary)); 7.10 (Pop Census, BBS); Indicators 8.1, 8.2, 8.12 (ERD), 8.14, 8.15, 8.16 (BTRC)