

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: BANGLADESH PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

→ = on Track, ↑ = will be achieved before 2015, ↓ = Not achievable by 2015

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/1991	Mid-Term report 2007	Current Status	Target by 2015	Status of progress
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 kcal), percent	56.6	40.0 (2005)	40.0 (2005)	29.0	→
1.2 Poverty Gap Ratio, percent	17.0	9.0 (2005)	9.0 (2005)	8.0	→
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption, percent	6.5	5.3 (2005)	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 (2006)	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 of age (6-59 months), percent	66.0	39.7 (2005)	47.8 (2005)#	33.0	
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption, percent	28.0	19.5 (2005)	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 enrolment in primary education, percent	60.5	87.2 (2005)	91.1 (2007)	100	→
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, percent	40.7	67.0 (2007)	52.0 (2007)	100	→
2.3 Adult Literacy rate of 15+ years old population (proxy), percent	37.2	54.0 (2006)	56.3 (2007)	-	-
Adult Literacy rate of 15-24 years of population (Female), percent	-	-	69.9 (2006)	-	-
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	1.1 (2005)	1.08 (2007)	1.0	→

Millennium Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress at a Glance

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/1991	Mid-Term report 2007	Current Status	Target by 2015	Status of progress
3.1b Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (Gender Parity Index= Girls/Boys)	0.52	1.0 (2005)	1.08 (2006)	1.0	→
3.1c Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education (Gender Parity Index= Girls/Boys)	0.37	0.56 (2005)	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	14.8 (2006)	19.0 (2009)	33	→
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	Goal will be met				
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-third, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.					
4.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	146	62 (2006)	60 (2007)	48	→
4.2 Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	92	45 (2006)	43 (2007)	31	→
4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles, percent	54	87.2 (2006)	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)*	290 (2006)	351 (2007)	144	→
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, percent	5.0	20 (2006)	18.0 (2007)	50	→
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.					
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate, percent	39.7	58.1(2004)	59.0 (2007)	-	-
5.4 Adolescent birth rate, per 1000 women	77	-	59 (2007)	-	-
5.5a Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit), percent	27.5 (1993)	-	60.3 (2007)	100	will be close
5.5b: Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits), percent	5.5 (1993)	-	20.6 (2007)	100	→
5.6 Unmet need for family planning, %	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 (2007)	no target	Low use
6.3: Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percent	-	-	15.8 (2006)	-	Low knowledge

Millennium Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress at a Glance

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/1991	Mid-Term report 2007	Current Status	Target by 2015	Status of progress
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)	34 (2005)	59 (2008)	Halting	→
6.6b Death rate associated with Malaria per 100,000 population	0.37 (2000)	0.35 (2005)	0.11 (2008)	Halting	→
6.7 Proportion of Children under-5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets [13 Malaria prone districts] percent	-	-	89 (2008)	-	→
6.9a Prevalence of TB per 100,000 population	264 (1990)	406 (2005)	225 (2007)	Halting	→
6.9b Death rate associated with TB per 100,000 population	76 (1990)	47 (2005)	45 (2007)	Halving	→
6.10a: Detection rate of TB under DOTS, percent	21 (1994)	71.1(2005)	73 (2007)	Sustain	→
6.10b: Cure rate of TB under DOTS, percent	73 (1994)	91.5(2005)	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: CO ₂ emissions, metric tons per capita	0.14	0.3 (2006)	0.30 (2007)	Low mission	
7.3: Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in metric tons	195	196.2 (2006)	155 (2007)	0	→
7.4: Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits					In sufficient data
7.5: Proportion of total water resources used, percent			6.6 (2000)		In sufficient data
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					In sufficient data
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 (2007)	100	→
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility, percent	21.0	-	39.2 (2006)	60	

Millennium Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress at a Glance

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/1991	Mid-Term report 2007	Current Status	Target by 2015	Status of progress
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved 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)		In sufficient data
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development					
Target 8.A: Developed further an open, rule-based, predictable, non discriminatory trading and financial system					
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed 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	110 (2006)	96.1 (2007-08)	-	-
8.1b: Net ODA received by Bangladesh, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI	5.7	0.2 (2006)	0.2 (2006)	-	-
8.2: Proportion of total bilateral sector-allocable ODA to basic social services, percent		42 (2005)	42 (2005)	-	-
8.3: Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (received by Bangladesh) , percent		82 (2005)	82 (2005)	-	-
8.7: Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, textiles and clothing from developing country (Bangladesh), percent		12-16 (2006)	12-16 (2006)	-	-
8.12: Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services, percent	20.9	8.8 (2005)	7.9 (2007)		→
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.					
8.14: Telephone lines per 100 population	0.2	13.6 (2006)	0.92 (2008)	—	Low users
8.15: Cellular subscribers per 100 population			30.8 (2008)	-	
8.16: Internet users per 100 population	0.0	0.2 (2006)	3.4 (2008)	-	Low users

Note: # recalculated based on WHO child growth standard, Estimated by the Government.

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