

Millennium Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress at a Glance

| GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS | Base Year 1990-1995 | MDG Report 2005 ⁱ | Current Status ⁱⁱ | 2015 | Status of progress towards goal |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER | Goal will probably be met | | | | |
| Target 1: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people living below poverty line | | | | | |
| Proportion of population below national poverty line | 58.8 (1991) | 49.6 | 40 (2005) | 29 | On Track |
| Poverty gap ratio | 17.2 (1991) | 12.5 | 9 (2005) | 8 | On Track |
| Share of poorest quintile in national income | 6.5 (1991) | - | 5.3 (2005) | | - |
| Target 2: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger | | | | | |
| Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age | 67 (1990) | 51 | 39.7 (2005) | 33 | On Track |
| Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption | 28 (1990) | N/A | 19.5 (2005) | 14 | On Track |
| GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION | Goal will probably be met | | | | |
| Target 3: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling | | | | | |
| Net enrolment ratio in primary education | 60.5 (1990) | 82.7 | 87.2 (2005) | 100 | On Track |
| Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 | 43 | - | 67.0 ⁱⁱⁱ (2007) | 100 | Needs attention |
| Adult Literacy rate of 15+ years old | 36.9 (1990) | 38.8 | 54 (2006) | 100 | Needs attention |
| GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN | Goal will probably be met | | | | |
| Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015 | | | | | |
| Ratio of girls to boys in primary education | 55:45 | 48:52 | 53:47 (2005) | 50:50 | Achieved |
| Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education | 34:66 | 52:48 | 50:50 (2005) | 50:50 | Achieved |
| Ratio of women to men in tertiary education institutes | 25:75 | 36:64 | 36:64 (2005) | 50:50 | Needs Attention |
| Ratio of literate women to men, 20-24 years old | 42:65 (1992) | 55:71 | 46:65 (2002) | 100:100 | Needs Attention |
| Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector | 40.7 (1991) | N/A | 58.6 (2003) | 50 | On Track |
| Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament | 10.3 (1991) | 2% | 14.8 (2006) | | - |
| GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY | Goal will probably be met | | | | |
| Target 5: Reduce by two thirds by 2015, the under-five mortality rate | | | | | |
| Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 151 (1990) | 82 | 62 (2006) | 50 | On Track |
| Infant mortality rate (0-1 year per 1,000 live births) | 94 (1990) | 56 | 45 (2006) | 31 | On Track |
| Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles | 54 (1991) | 69 | 87.2 (2006) | 100 | On Track |

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| GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH | Goal will potentially be met | | | | |
| Target 6: Reduce by the three quarters, by 2015, the maternal mortality ratio | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 574 (1990) | 320-400 | 290 (2006) | 147 | On Track |
| Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | 5 (1990) | 12 | 20 (2006) | 50 | Needs Attention |
| GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES | Goal will potentially be met | | | | |
| Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS | | | | | |
| HIV Prevalence Among 15-24 year-old Pregnant Women | N/A | N/A | N/A | | - |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | 39.9 | N/A | 58.1 (2004) | | Insufficient data |
| Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases | | | | | |
| Notified cases of malaria per 100,000 population | 42.38 (2001) | - | 34 (2005) | | Insufficient data |
| Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, all ages | | | 0.35 (2005) | | Insufficient data |
| Proportion of Population in Malaria Risk Areas Using Effective Malaria Prevention and Treatment Measures | N/A | N/A | N/A | | - |
| Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population | | 233 | 406 (2005) | | Insufficient data |
| Tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population | | | 47 (2005) | | Insufficient data |
| Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases Detected Under Directly-Observed Treatment Short Courses | 34 | 34 | 71.1 (2005) | 100 | On Track |
| Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases Cured Under Directly-Observed Treatment Short Courses | 84 | 84 | 91.5 (2005) | 100 | On Track |
| GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY | Goal will potentially be met | | | | |
| Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources | | | | | |
| Proportion of land area covered by forest | 9 (1990) | 10.2 | 13 (2006) | 20 | Needs Attention |
| Ratio of protected area to surface area for maintaining biological diversity | - | .01 | 2 (2006) | - | Insufficient Data |
| Carbon dioxide per capita emissions | 0.14 (1990) | 0.189 | 0.3 (2006) | - | Low contribution to pollution in global context |
| Consumption of Ozone-Depleting CFCs | 195 (1990) | - | 196.2 (2006) | - | Low contribution to pollution in global context |
| Energy use (apparent consumption; Kg oil equivalent) per \$1,000 (PPP) GDP | 123.18 (1990) | 92.36 | - | - | Insufficient data |
| Proportion of population using solid fuels | N/A | - | 87.6 (2006) | - | Insufficient data |
| Target 10: Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population with access to safe drinking water | 98.8 (1991) | 82 | 99.9 (2006) | 100 | On Track |

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| Proportion of rural population with access to safe drinking water | 93.1 (1991) | 72 | 79 (2006) | 96.5 | Needs attention |
| Proportion of urban population with access to sanitary latrines | 56.2 (1991) | 56 | 88 (2007) | 85.5 | On Track |
| Proportion of rural population with access to sanitary latrines | 15.3 (1991) | 29 | 85 (2007) | 55.5 | On Track |
| Target 11: By 2020, have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers | | | | | |
| Proportion of households with access to secure tenure | - | - | 36.4 (2006) | - | Insufficient data |
| GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP | Goal will potentially be met | | | | |
| Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system | | | | | |
| Net ODA received by Bangladesh (m US\$) | 1240 (1990) | 102 (2002) | 110 (2006) | - | - |
| Net ODA as % of GNI (Bangladesh) | 5.7 (1990) | .05 | 0.2 (2006) | - | - |
| Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries | | | | | |
| Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied | - | 79.1 | 82 (2005) | - | Insufficient data |
| Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long-term | | | | | |
| Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (Bangladesh) | - | 12 | 12-16 (2006) | - | Insufficient data |
| Debt service as percentage of exports of goods and services | 20.9 (1990) | 7.29 | 8.8 (2005) | - | Needs Attention |
| Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth | | | | | |
| Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24, both sexes | 2.88 (1990) | 8 | 13.4 (2003) | - | Needs Attention |
| Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries | | | | | |
| Proportion of Bangladesh Population with access to affordable essential drugs on sustainable basis | - | 80 | - | - | Insufficient data |
| Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, specially information and communications | | | | | |
| Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population | 0.2 (1990) | 1.32 | 13.6 (2006) | - | On Track |
| Personal computers per 100 population | - | 0.34 | 1.4 (2006) | - | Insufficient data |
| Internet users per 100 population | - | 0.15 | 0.2 (2006) | - | Insufficient data |

ⁱ Source: 'Millennium Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress Report 2005' jointly prepared by GoB and UNCT. The data range between the years 2000 - 2002.

ⁱⁱ Source: Millennium Development Goals: A mid-term Bangladesh Progress Report December 2007 by General Economics Division, Planning Commission. Most of the data range between 2004 and 2007. Data for only two indicators: Most of the data range between, 2004 and 2007 'Ratio of literate women to men' and 'Share of women in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector' are for '02 and '03 respectively.

ⁱⁱⁱ According to the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education