





Fact Sheet: The MDGs in Brazil

The MDGs	Goals and Targets	Process in Brazil	Remaining Challenges
	1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Reduce extreme poverty by half○ Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all○ Reduce hunger by half	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Brazil has achieved this Goal.○ Proportion of population living with less than \$1.25 (PPP) per day decreased from 17.2% (1990) to 6.1% (2009).○ Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption fell from 14.9% (1999) to 6.9% (2011).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ In 2009, the absolute number of persons living in extreme poverty still amounted to 11.68 million (calculated based on IMF population data, 2011 World Economic Outlook).○ Significantly higher poverty rate (above average) in the North/Northeast region.
	2. Achieve universal primary education <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Universal primary schooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Brazil has achieved this Goal.○ High net enrollment rate of 95.6% (2005).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Deficits in the quality of basic education: According to the MDG Monitor, a large number of children finish grade 4 without adequate reading and writing skills.○ Especially public primary and secondary school lack adequate quality.
	3. Promote gender equality and empower women <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Equal girls enrollment in primary school○ Women's share of paid employment○ Women's equal representation in national parliaments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Brazil has achieved this Goal.○ Ratio of girls to boys in primary education is 0.94 (2005) (close to parity).○ Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector increased from 35.1% (1999) to 41.6% (2007).○ Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament rose from 5.3% (1990) to 8.6% (2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Slight improvements in the presence of women in the national parliament and among political leaders, but challenges still remain.○ The presidency of Dilma Rousseff may be an important step in strengthening the political representation of women in Brazil.
	4. Reduce child mortality <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Reduce mortality of under-five-year-old by two thirds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Brazil has achieved this Goal.○ Under-five mortality rate (deaths of children per 1,000 births) was reduced from 58.0 (1990) to 15.6 (2011).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ High inequality: Mortality rate among children of poor families is twice as high as death rate among children of rich families.○ Higher mortality rate among children of Afro-Brazilian or indigenous decent.



5. Improve maternal health

- Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters
- Access to universal reproductive health



6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS



7. Ensure Environmental sustainability

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources
- Halve proportion of population without access to safe drinking water and sanitation
- Improve the lives of slum-dwellers



8. Develop a global partnership for development

- Develop an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading/financial system
- Address the special needs of the LDCs, landlocked countries and small island States
- Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries

✘ Brazil has not yet achieved this Goal.

- Maternal deaths per 100,000 live birth declined from 120 (1990) to 56 (2010)
- Contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 76.7% (1996) to 80.3% (2006).
- Unmet need for family planning decreased from 12.8% (1990) to 6.0% (2006).

✔ Brazil has achieved this Goal.

- HIV incidence rate held constant since 2000 and death rate reduced.
- Incidence rate and death rate associated with tuberculosis decreased (low mortality).

✘ Brazil has not yet achieved this Goal.

- Reduction in the deforestation index and CFC consumption and increasing energy efficiency by relying on renewable energy sources.
- Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source rose to 98% (2010).
- Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility rose to 79% (2010).
- Urban population share living in slums fell from 36.7% (1990) to 26.9% (2009).

✘ This Goal has not yet been achieved.

- In 2011 45 Internet users per 100 inhabitants (high usage).

- A close monitoring of maternal mortality is still difficult because of poor information and underreporting of cases.

- According to UNAIDS, 0.5% of the population, about 600,000 people are infected with HIV in Brazil. About one third of those infected are currently in government financed, anti-retroviral treatment.

- Land area covered by forest fell from 69% (1990) to 62.4% (2010). The government initiative "Bolsa Verde" (2011) is meant to improve the protection of the Amazon region.
- In 2010, 2% (21%) of the population had no access to clean water (sanitation). The program "Água Para Todos" (2011) aims to improve this.
- The Brazilian favelas remain one of the main challenges the country need to face. In 2010 about 6% of the population, equivalent to 11.4 million people lived in slums in Brazil (IBGE).

- The Government of Brazil has been very proactive and innovative in promoting global partnerships using South-South Cooperation as a vehicle.

Sources:

- 1) UNDP MDG Monitor (<http://www.mdgmonitor.org>).
- 2) MDG Country Progress Snapshot: Brazil, last updated Dec. 2012. Data source: MDG global database (<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>).