# Fact Sheet: The MDGs in Brazil

## The MDGs

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| **1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger** | ✓ Brazil has achieved this Goal.  
- Reduce extreme poverty by half  
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all  
- Reduce hunger by half | ✓ 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). | o 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** | ✓ Brazil has achieved this Goal.  
- Universal primary schooling | ✓ Brazil has achieved this Goal.  
- High net enrollment rate of 95.6% (2005). | o 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.  
- 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. |
| **3. Promote gender equality and empower women** | ✓ 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) | ✓ 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). | o 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. |
| **4. Reduce child mortality** | ✓ Brazil has achieved this Goal.  
- Reduce mortality of under-five-year-old by two thirds | ✓ 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). | |
5. Improve maternal health
   - Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters
   - Access to universal reproductive health

   **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).

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

6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
   - Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

   **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).

   - 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.

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

   **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).

   - 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 “Agua 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).

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

   **This Goal has not yet been achieved.**
   - In 2011 45 Internet users per 100 inhabitants (high usage).

   - 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).