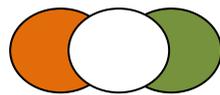


Post Graduate Certificate Course in Health System and Management - 2013



Module 1: Chapter 7

Millennium Developmental Goals



**Indian Association of Preventive and Social Medicine
Gujarat Chapter**

Millennium Development Goals

Learning objectives:

1. To understand MDG
2. To know the position of India with respect to various Goals & Indicators.

The **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** are eight international development goals that all 192 United Nations member states and at least 23 international organizations have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. They include reducing extreme poverty, reducing child mortality rates, fighting disease epidemics such as AIDS, and developing a global partnership for development

Background

In 2001, recognizing the need to assist impoverished nations more aggressively, UN member states adopted the targets. The MDGs aim to spur development by improving social and economic conditions in the world's poorest countries.

They derive from earlier international development target, and were officially established at the Millennium Summit in 2000, where all world leaders present adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration, from which the eight goals were promoted.

Goals

The **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** were developed out of the eight chapters of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000. There are eight goals with 21 targets, and a series of measurable indicators for each target.

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

TARGET 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

Indicator 1A: Poverty Headcount Ratio (percentage of population below the national poverty line)

Indicator 2: Poverty Gap Ratio

Indicator 3: Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

TARGET 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from

hunger.

Indicator 4: Prevalence of underweight children under three years of age

GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

TARGET 3: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.

Indicator 6: Net Enrolment Ratio in primary education.

Indicator 7: Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5

Indicator 8: Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds

GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

TARGET 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015.

Indicator 9: Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

Indicator 10: Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old

Indicator 11: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

Indicator 12: Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament

GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

TARGET 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under-Five Mortality Rate.

Indicator 13: Under-Five Mortality Rate

Indicator 14: Infant Mortality Rate

Indicator 15: Proportion of one year old children immunised against measles

GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

TARGET 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Rate.

Indicator 16: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Indicator 17: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

TARGET 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Indicator 18: HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years

Indicator 19: Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women, 15-49 yrs, percent)

Indicator 19A: Condom use at last high risk sex (Condom use rate among non-regular sex partners 15-24 yrs)

Indicator 19B: Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

TARGET 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases.

Indicator 21: Prevalence and death rates associated with Malaria.

Indicator 22: Proportion of population in Malaria risk areas using effective Malaria prevention and treatment measures (Percentage of population covered under use of residuary spray in high risk areas)

Indicator 23: Prevalence and death rates associated with Tuberculosis

Indicator 24: Proportion of Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

TARGET 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Indicator 25: Proportion of land area covered by forest

Indicator 26: Ratio of area protected (to maintain biological diversity) to surface area

Indicator 27: Energy use per unit of GDP (Rupee)

Indicator 28: Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of Ozone-depleting Chlorofluoro Carbons (ODP tons)

Indicator 29: Proportion of the Households using solid fuels

TARGET 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Indicator 30: Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source, urban and rural

Indicator 31: Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural

TARGET 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Indicator 32: Slum population as percentage of urban population

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

TARGET 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction - both nationally and internationally

TARGET 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes : tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC's and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction

TARGET 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States

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.

TARGET 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.

TARGET 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

TARGET 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication.

Indicator 47: Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population

Indicator 48A: Internet subscribers per 100 population

Indicator 48B: Personal computers per 100 population

Tracking India on Millennium Development Goals

Although developed countries' aids for the achievement of the MDGs have been rising over the recent year, it has shown that more than half is towards debt relief owed by poor countries. As well, remaining aid money goes towards natural disaster relief and military aid which does not further the country into development. According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2006), the 50 least developed countries only receive about one third of all aid that flows from developed countries, raising the issue of aid not moving from rich to poor depending on their development needs but rather from rich to their closest allies

India's position with reference to the various Goals is given below

TARGET 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

Since the appropriateness of the poverty lines in use so far for poverty estimation was questioned in some quarters, the Government appointed an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of late Prof. Suresh Tendulkar. As per the revised methodology adopted by Planning Commission, on the basis of recommendations of Tendulkar Committee, the poverty line provides a higher estimate of rural poverty and therefore also of total poverty. With the new method applied to the earlier years, it shows that the percentage of the population in poverty declined from 45 per cent in 1993-94 to 37 per cent in 2004-05. Thus, poverty declined at roughly 0.8 percentage points per year during the 11 year period before the Eleventh Plan. Preliminary estimates using the latest NSS survey for 2009-10 suggest that the percentage of the population in poverty declined, at a faster pace than before, by approximately one percentage point per annum, during the five-year period 2004-05 to 2009-10. Since 2009-10 was a drought year, and poverty in that year could have increased temporarily, the underlying rate of decline is probably more than one percentage point per year. It is also possible that the pace of poverty reduction accelerated in the last two years of the Eleventh Plan period, since by then several Eleventh Plan programmes aimed at increasing inclusiveness would have begun to have a fuller impact.

TARGET 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

All-India trend of the proportion of underweight (severe and moderate) children below 3 years of age shows India is going slow in eliminating the effect of malnourishment. From estimated 52% in 1990, the proportion of underweight children below 3 years is required to be reduced to 26% by 2015. According to the officially acclaimed estimates by the new standard, the proportion of underweight has declined by 3 percentage points during 1998-99 to 2005-06, from about 43% to about 40% and at this rate of decline is expected to come down to about 33% only by 2015.

TARGET 3: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.

By the measure of Net enrolment ratio (NER) in primary education the country has already crossed by 2008-09, the 95% cut-off line regarded as the marker value for achieving 2015 target of universal primary education for all children aged 6-10 years.

Primary enrolment of 6-10 year old children by their NER measure has improved from 83% in the year 2000 to over 95% in 2007-08. A trend based on DISE2F 3 data shows the country now well set to achieve cent percent primary education for children in the primary schooling age of 6-10 years ahead of 2015. In the years 2008-09 and 2009-10, India's NER by the DISE statistics, are 98.6% and 98.3% respectively. India is likely to achieve 100% NER for girls and boys alike ahead of 2015.

However, the survival rate at primary level up to Grade V (i.e. proportion of pupils starting Grade I who reach the last grade of primary) has risen from 62% in 1999 to 81% by 2002 and declined thereafter to 73% in 2004. According to DISE 2007-08, it further dipped to 72% in 2007-08. However, DISE 2009-10 indicated an improvement to 76 percent in 2008-09.

According to the trend exhibited during 1991 -2001, India is likely to attain 100% Youth literacy by 2015. It increased between 1991 and 2001- from 61.9% to 76.4 %, Youth literacy was estimated as 86% in NSS 2007-08. The youth literacy rate among urban persons was 82% in 2001 against 59.7% for rural persons in 2001. The NSS estimates for the year 2007-08 shows 93% and 83% youth literacy in Urban and rural areas respectively. The youth literacy among males was 76.7% in 2001 against 54.9% for females. In 2007-08, 91% males and 80 % females aged 15-24 years were literates. The rural-urban gap in youth literacy also has significantly reduced. Compared to males', the youth literacy of females tends to move faster. Thus, literacy indicators from intervening survey results with post-2001 reference years also indicate the on-the-track movement of youth literacy.

TARGET 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015.

By the measure of Gender Parity Index (GPI) in enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, the female-male disparity in all the three grades of education has been steadily diminishing over the years.

In primary education, the GPI ratio has gone up from 0.76 in 1990- 91 to 0.98 in 2007-08 showing 29% increase, in secondary education the increase is from 0.60 in 1990-91 to 0.85 in 2007-08 thereby showing 42% increase, and in higher education, it is increased from 0.54 in 1990-91 to 0.7 in 2007-08 registering an increase of 30%.

The target for eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary enrolment by 2005 has not been achieved in India as per the available data for Gender parity Index for Enrolment, in the sense that though almost perfect parity was attained in the primary level of enrolment, it was not so in secondary level. However, by the cut – off line for achievement as internationally recognized, the target has been achieved for primary

grade by 2007-08. The rates of increase in GPI signify India's on -the -track progress to achieving Gender parity in enrolment by 2015, even for Secondary grade.

The Female: Male literacy rate for 15-24 years increased to 0.80 in 2001 from 0.67 in 1991. NSS (2007-08) results show that, literates in the age group 15-24 years at all India level is 86% with 91% males and 80% females. Thus the ratio of literate women to men in the age group 15-24 years stands at 0.88 in 2007-08. The ratio of literate women to men in the age group 15-24 years tends to exceed 1 by 2015, implying attainment of gender parity in literacy by 2015.

The rate of change over time in India in respect of the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is rather slow – about two percentage points over a period of five years in the recent past. As per NSS 66th round on Employment and un employment during 2009-10, the percentage share of females in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector, stood at 18.6%. The share of women in wage employment for Rural areas was 19.6% and for Urban 17.6% in 2009-10. The 61st round NSS results had estimated the percentage share of females in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector as 18.6 % with rural 17.9% and urban 19.2% during 2004-05. It is projected that at this rate of progression, the share of women in wage employment can at best reach a level of about 23.1% by 2015. Labour markets in industry and services sectors in India are heavily male dominated and a 50:50 situation for men and women is too ideal to be true given the market dynamics and existing socio-cultural framework.

TARGET 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under-Five Mortality Rate.

The Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subjected to current age specific mortality rates. U5MR at national level has declined during the last decade. The estimates from the NFHS-I, II and III for the years 1992-93, 1998-99 and 2005-06 have been used for determining the trend of U5MR towards the 2015 target value of the estimate to be achieved. SRS based U5MR in India for the year 2009, stands at 64 and it varies from 71 in rural areas to 41 in Urban areas. Within a span of last one year, U5MR has declined by 5 percentage points as against a drop of 5 points in the preceding three years. Given to reduce U5MR to 42 per thousand live births by 2015, India tends to reach near to 54 by that year as per trend shown above missing the target by 12 percentage points.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the deaths of infants of age less than one year per thousand live births. Though IMR for the country as a whole declined by 30 points (rural IMR by 31 points vis-à-vis urban IMR by 16 points) in the last 20 years at an annual average decline of 1.5 points, it declined by three points between 2008 and

2009. With the present improved trend due to sharp fall during 2008-09, the national level estimate of IMR is likely to be 45.04 against the MDG target of 26.67 in 2015. This projected IMR level for 2015 (45.04 p.t.l.b), therefore shows an improvement over the projected IMR given in the last report based on data upto 2008.

The national level measure of the proportion of one-year old (12-23 months) children immunised against measles has registered an increase from 42.2% in 1992-93 to 72.4% in 2009 (UNICEF & GOI Coverage Evaluation Survey 2009). At the historical rate of increase, India is expected cover about 88% children in the age group 12-23 months for immunisation against measles by 2015. Thus India is likely to fall short of universal immunisation of oneyear olds against measles by about 12 percentage points in 2015.

TARGET 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Rate.

The Maternal Mortality Ratio ((MMR) is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births. SRS data indicates India has recorded a deep decline in MMR of 35% from 327 in 1999-2001 to 212 in 2007- 09 and a fall of about 17% happened during 2006-09. The decline in MMR from 1990 to 2009 is 51%. From an estimated MMR level of 437 per 100,000 live births in 1990/1991, India is required to reduce the MMR to 109 per 100,000 live births by 2015. At the historical pace of decrease, India tends to reach MMR of 139 per 100,000 live births by 2015, falling short by 29 points. However, the bright line in the trend is the sharper decline ie. 17% during 2006-09 and 16% during 2003-06 compared to 8 % decline during 2001- 2003.

Safe motherhood depends mainly on delivery by trained /professional personnel, particularly through institutional facilities. The rate of increase in coverage of institutional deliveries in India is rather slow. It increased from 26% in 1992-93 to 47% in 2007-08. As a result, the coverage of deliveries by skilled personnel has also increased almost similarly by 19 percentage points from 33% to 52% during the same period. With the existing rate of increase in deliveries by skilled personnel, the likely achievement for 2015 is only to 62%, which is far short of the targeted universal coverage.

TARGET 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

The estimated adult HIV prevalence in India was 0.32 percent (0.26% – 0.41%) in 2008 and 0.31 percent (0.25% – 0.39%) in 2009. The adult prevalence is 0.26 percent among women and 0.38 percent among men in 2008, and 0.25 percent among women and 0.36

percent among men in 2009. Among pregnant women of 15- 24 years, the prevalence of HIV has declined from 0.86% in 2004 to 0.48% in 2008.

TARGET 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases.

The total Malaria cases have consistently declined from 2.08 million to 1.6 million during 2001 to 2010. Similarly Pf cases have declined from 1.0 to 0.83 million cases during the same period. Less than 2000 deaths were reported during all the years within this period with a peak in 2006 when an epidemic was reported in NE States.

India has contributed to approximately 24% of the total global new cases detected during the year 2009 as per the WHO Global Report 2010. In 2005, 1.29 million, in 2006, 1.39 million; in 2007, 1.48 million patients; in 2008, 1.51 million; in 2009, 1.53 million TB patients and in 2010, 1.52 million TB patients have been registered for treatment.

Prevalence of all forms of TB has been brought down from 338/ lakh population (1990) to 256/ lakh population in 2010 and TB mortality in the country has reduced from over 42/lakh population in 1990 to 26/lakh population in 2010 as per the WHO global report 2011. Repeat population surveys conducted by TRC 7 indicate an annual decline in prevalence of the disease by 12%.

TARGET 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

There is an increase in forest cover by about 728 sq. km between 2005 and 2007 (going by comparable revised estimate for 2005). Continuing the commendable trend of the past decade, India's forest cover increased 728 sq.km (a marginal rise of 0.03% of country's GA) during 2005-2007 and as per 2007 assessment is 6,90,899 km² which is 21.02 percent of the geographical area of the Country.

A network of 668 Protected Areas (PAs) has been established, extending over 1,61,221.57 sq. kms. (4.90% of total geographic area), comprising 102 National Parks, 515 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 47 Conservation Reserves and 4 Community Reserves. 39 Tiger Reserves and 28 Elephant Reserves have been designated for species specific management of tiger and elephant habitats. In addition, there are 15 Biosphere Reserves and several Reserved Forests, which are part of the most strictly protected forests now considered under the network of protected areas. The total area covered under National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, which constitute major part of the protected areas in India, has increased from 155,961.06 sq.km in 1999 to 156,659.0842 sq.km in 2011. The country is on track in increasing the protection network for arresting the diversity losses and for maintaining ecological balance.

Per-capita Energy Consumption (PEC) during a year is computed as the ratio of the estimate of total energy consumption during the year to the estimated mid-year population of that year. The estimated PEC has increased from 1204 KWh in 1970-71 to 4646 KWh in 2009-10. The annual increase in PEC from 2008-09 to 2009-10 was 11%.

Energy Intensity is defined as the amount of energy consumed for generating one unit of Gross Domestic Product (At constant prices). The Energy Intensity (at 1999-2000 prices) increased from 0.128 KWh in 1970-71 to 0.165 KWh in 1985-86, but it has again come down to 0.122 KWh(at 2004-05 prices) in 2009-10.

TARGET 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

The prevailing trend over time suggests attainability of almost cent percent coverage of safe drinking water by 2015, including both rural and urban sectors. In other words, halving the proportion of households without access to safe drinking water sources from its 1990 level (about 34%), i.e. of the order of 17% to be reached by 2015, has already been attained by 2007-08, much before the target timeline.

Given the 1990 level for households without any sanitation facility at 76%, India is required to reduce the proportion of households having no access to improved sanitation to 38% by 2015. It is expected that at this rate of decline, India may achieve to reduce the proportion of households without any sanitation to about 43% by 2015 missing the target by about 5 percentage points. By 2015, India is likely to reduce the rural proportion of no sanitation to 58.84% (against target of 46.64%) and urban proportion of no sanitation to 11.64% (against target of 12.14%).

The proportion of households using improved sanitation facilities, according to NFHS-3 estimates for 2005-06, is 40.6% (considering the shared facilities of the categories of improved facilities as also improved). The latest estimate based on DLHS-3 for 2007-08 however, indicates that about 42.3% households have access to improved sanitation facility.

TARGET 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication.

The number of telephone subscribers in India increased from 846.32 million in Mar-11 to 885.99 million at the end of Jun-11 registering an increase by 39.6 million (4.7%) in a period of three months. The overall Teledensity (number of telephones per hundred persons) in India has reached 73.97 by 30th June 2011. Rural subscriber base continues to show higher growth rate than urban's, though Urban Rural gap in absolute subscriber

number or in teledensity is on the rise. At the end of Jun-11, 98.1% of the total inhabited villages in India have been connected.

Over a period of 12 years, internet subscriber base had increased by 97 fold from 0.21 million in 1999 to 20.33 million in 2011. The 20.33 million Internet subscribers at the end of Jun-11 as compared to 19.67 million at the end of Mar-11 registered a growth of 3.33% within a period of three months. Number of Broadband subscribers increased from 11.89 million at the end of Mar-11 to 12.35 million at the end of Jun-11, registering a quarterly growth of 3.89% and Y-OY growth of 30.37%. Apart from this, 346.67 million wireless subscribers have subscribed to data services, as reported by the wireless service providers.

Further Reading:

- 1. Millenium Development Goals: How is India Doing?- Sudipto Mundle**
- 2. India Country report 2011.**