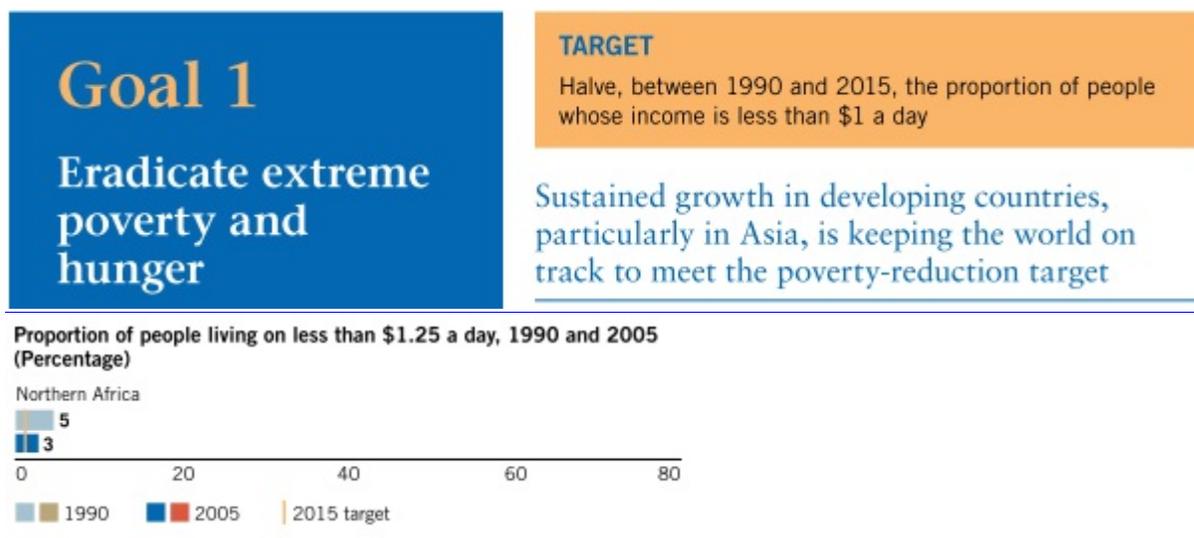
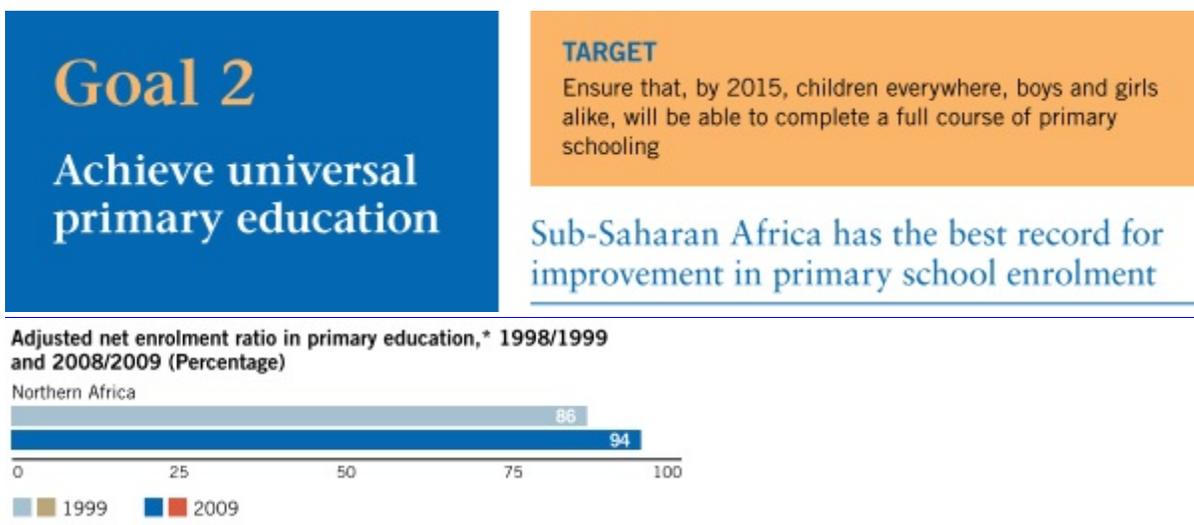


## The Millennium Development Goals Report for Northern Africa Alexandru Nicolae

During the next few lines I'm going to try to explain and make some appointments about the achievement or not of the 8 MDG.



Despite to the fact that the amount of people living below 1,25 \$/day in the region of Northern Africa is quite low this is due to the fact that they have to work in employment-to-population, which is considered as “vulnerable employment”. The figures of people living below the poverty limit (1,25 \$/day) are lower, nevertheless it isn't 0 due to the fact that the whole world is submerged in a economic crisis and even in the developed countries the amount of employed people has decreased.



Source URL: <http://www.eoi.es/blogs/alexandrunicolaecosor/2012/01/17/the-millennium-development-goals-report-2011-for-northern-africa/>  
 Saylor URL: <http://www.saylor.org/POLSC325#5.2.2>

As we can observe in the graph attached the total amount of children whom enrolment at the primary school has increased until achieving quite the total amount. There still exists a 2% of children whom are out of school and it is mainly due to the fact that they are poor, females or living in a conflict zone. Since there are no major conflicts in this region the main cause is poverty or gender discrimination. There are not many scholarship programs in this area and the figures are quite similar to the rest of the world.

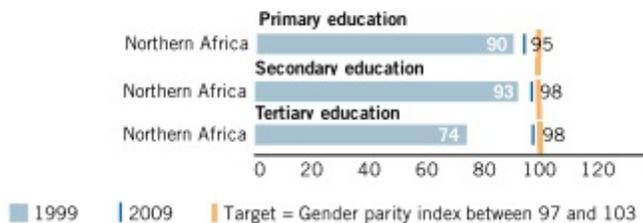
## Goal 3

### Promote gender equality and empower women

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

Girls are gaining ground when it comes to education, though unequal access persists in many regions

Gender parity index for gross enrolment ratio in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Girls' school enrolment ratio in relation to boys' enrolment ratio), 1998/1999 and 2008/2009 (Girls per 100 boys)



The amount of women that don't get access to education in the countries from the North African region is lower than in the 90's but just in the case of primary education enrolment. This is not that big in the upper education levels where there are still much less women and I think that this is due to the fact that these countries are Islamic ones and they are still to let women study and have public responsible functions, though this tendency is changing along the last years.

## Goal 4

### Reduce child mortality

**TARGET**  
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Achieving the goal for child survival hinges on action to address the leading causes of death

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Under-five mortality rate, 1990 and 2009 (Deaths per 1,000 live births)



The greatest success is found in Northern Africa, where under-five mortality declined 58 per cent. This is due to the fact that the education level of the mothers has also increased reducing this figure. The remaining percentage is due to the fact that there still are lots of children in poor areas without access to enough clean water and this could cause them lethal illnesses like pneumonia or diarrhea.

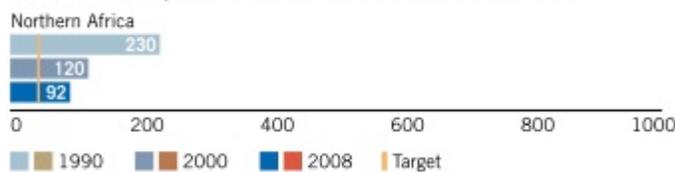
## Goal 5

### Improve maternal health

**TARGET**  
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Despite progress, pregnancy remains a major health risk for women in several regions

Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, 1990, 2000, 2008



Northern Africa has made the greatest strides, among other countries whom have achieved also notable goals. This is specially due to the fact that there are less young women whom are getting pregnant at a short age. This decreases the risk of maternal deaths and it is achieved thanks to the trained health-care workers whom advise young women in order to make their family planning and not doing thing to rashly. The higher level of education of the women from the new generations also increases the capability to make proper decisions in order to plan their future families.

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 Saylor URL: <http://www.saylor.org/POLSC325#5.2.2>

## Goal 6

### Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

#### TARGET

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

New HIV infections are declining, led by sub-Saharan Africa, but trends in some other regions are worrisome

HIV incidence rates\* (Number of new HIV infections per year per 100 people aged 15-49), 2001 and 2009



The mortality due to healthcare issues has decreased in terms of people dying because of malaria or tuberculosis and the figures regarding to people infected with HIV has remained the same. This means that people are using condoms and the infected people whom have this disease are still the same amount. This is due to the use of condoms and to the increase of the life expectancy of the people infected with the virus because of the increase of their healthcare.

## Goal 7

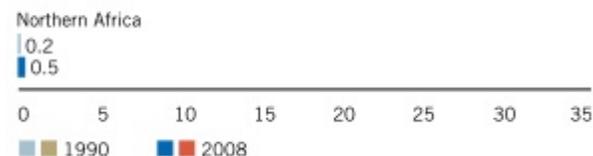
### Ensure environmental sustainability

#### TARGET

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Forests are disappearing rapidly in South America and Africa, while Asia — led by China — registers net gains

Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 1990 and 2008 (Billions of metric tons)



The emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> of the North-African region has experienced a small increase due to the fact that they are struggling to develop and they use some more amount of fossil sources because they also have some reserves. Since this zone is not very rich in amount of wood they use oil. Nevertheless their increase of emissions is very low.

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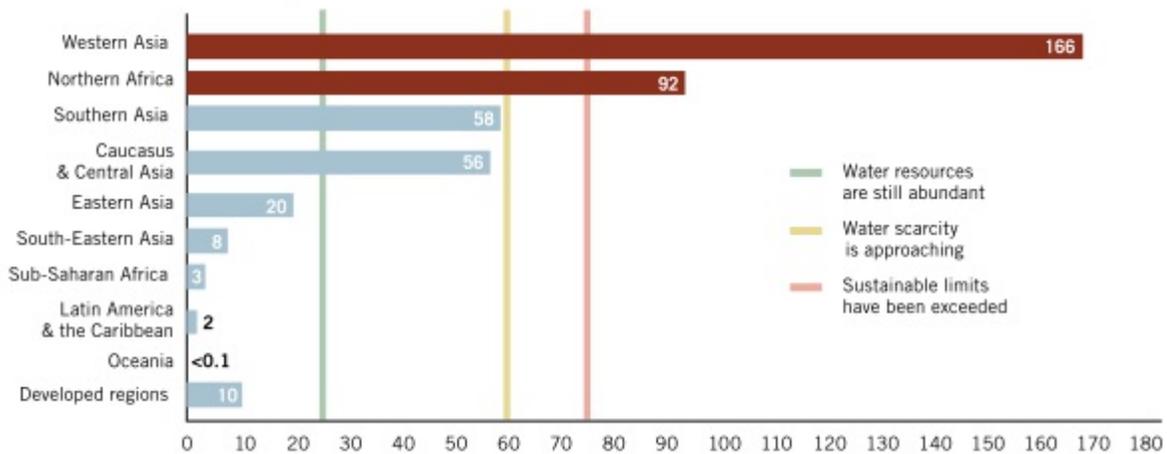
Attributed to: Alexandru Nicolae



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Surface water and groundwater withdrawal as a percentage of internal renewable water resources, taking into consideration official treaties between countries, around 2005



Nevertheless in this region the main resource that is extremely rare is water. This is the zone of the Ecuador which due to the increase of the Climate Change effect has the largest desert areas and water is hard to find here. In order to change this these areas are forced to use underground water which is very deep and has to be pumped. This requires a great amount of energy, so they have to use more fossil resources for this particular question.

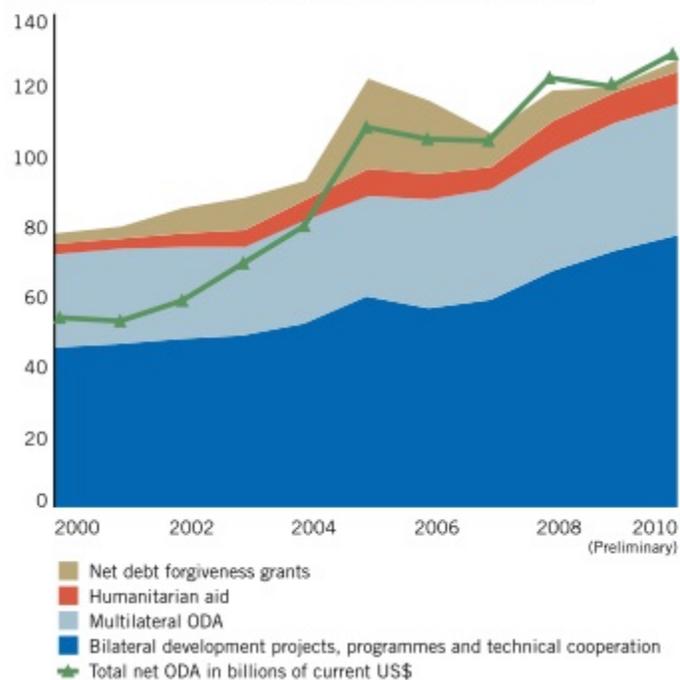
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## Goal 8

Develop a global partnership for development

Aid to developing countries is at a record high, but falls short of promises made in 2005

Official development assistance (ODA) from developed countries, 2000-2010 (Billions of constant 2009 US\$ and current US\$)



The amount of aid has not between countries has not reached the promised figures for 2005, but it is due to the fact that the developed countries are facing and going trough serious economic difficulties by themselves and they may not be able to afford the sum they have promised.

If we all cooperate, we may get to the day when all these objectives are achieved.