

MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Snapshots

- Most economies in the Asia and Pacific region—17 of 22 with available data—have already achieved the target to halve the share of population living in extreme poverty. Nevertheless, about 800 million people in the region still live on less than \$1.25 a day.
- While the number of working poor declined in most economies, a significant proportion of workers across the region earned too little to lift their families out of poverty.
- The proportion of vulnerable workers, often without formal work arrangements, exceeded 40% of total employment in 18 economies, and was over 80% in two of the most populous economies—Bangladesh and India.
- Thirteen economies have already achieved or are on track to meet the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target to halve the percentage of children under 5 years of age who are malnourished. Discouragingly, 11 are making slow progress and will likely miss the target by 2015, and three are making no progress.

Introduction

MDG 1 has three targets:

- 1.A: *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than a dollar a day.* This poverty threshold is a purchasing power parity (PPP) adjusted dollar that has the same purchasing power in all countries. The threshold was reviewed and increased to \$1.25 (PPP) at 2005 prices. For convenience, the target is still referred to by its old name.
- 1.B: *Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.* Measures for this target are the employment-to-population ratio, the percentage of workers living on less than \$1.25 a day, and the proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment. The first indicator is a measure of the ability to provide employment and the other two are indicators of decent work.
- 1.C: *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.* Hunger and malnutrition are measured by the percentage of children under 5 years of age who are underweight (malnourished) and the proportion of population consuming less than the daily minimum energy requirement (undernourished).

Key trends

Extreme poverty declined sharply across the region, but remained over 20% in some economies. Figure 1.1 shows the share of population living on less than \$1.25 a day in PPP terms—the share considered to be extremely poor. Of 22 economies with data for the earliest and latest years, the share under the \$1.25-a-day poverty line fell in all economies, except Georgia. Figure 1.2 shows the annualized percentage point change in the proportion of population that is extremely poor.

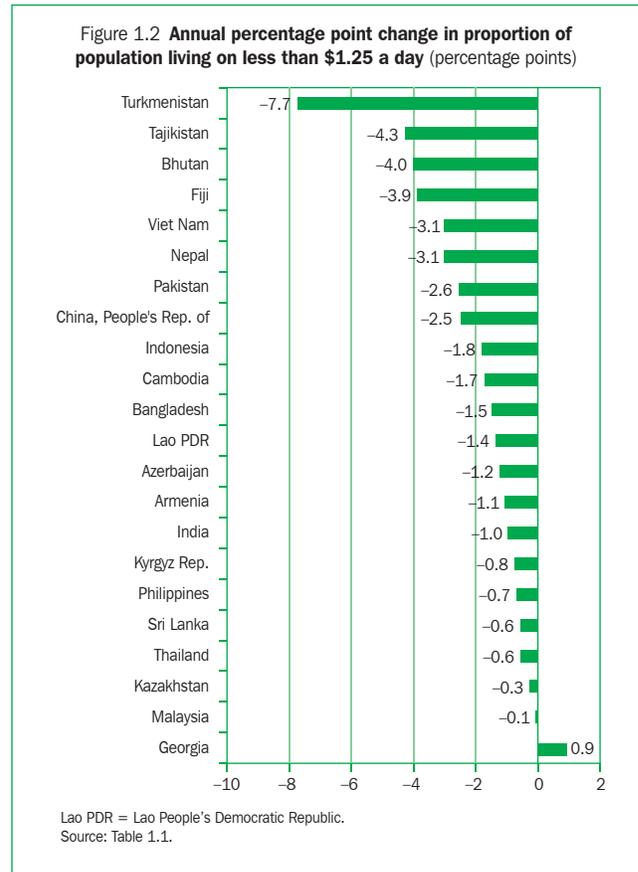
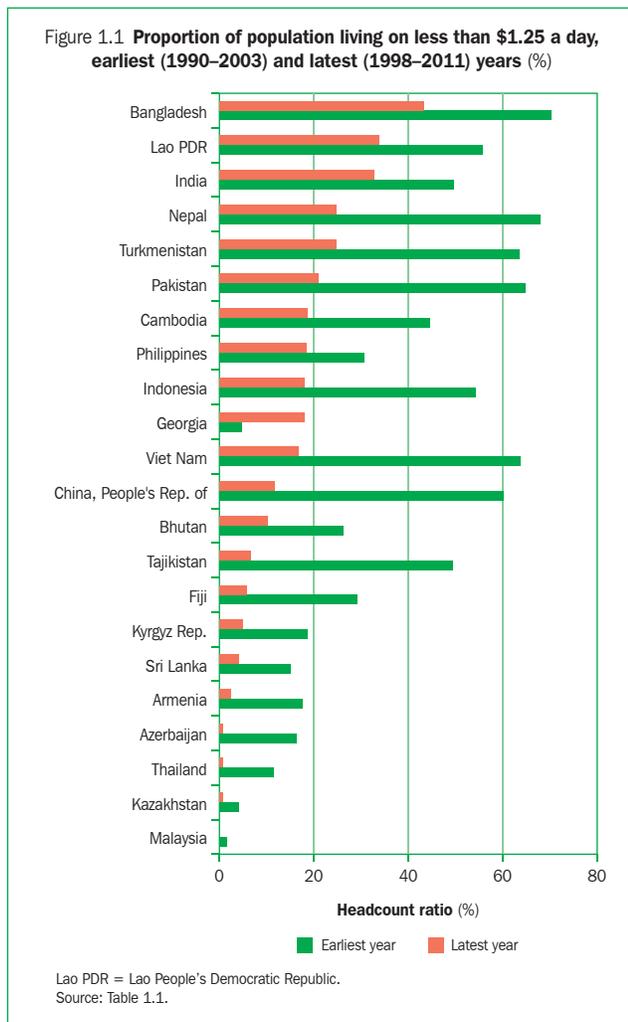
Among the most populous economies, the People's Republic of China (PRC) achieved an average annual reduction in extreme poverty of 2.5 percentage points. Pakistan's rate declined by 2.6 percentage points a year, Indonesia's by 1.8 percentage points, Bangladesh's by 1.5 percentage points, and India's by 1.0 percentage points. Turkmenistan achieved a reduction of 7.7 percentage points a year, but the latest available data are for 1998.

During 1990–2009, the PRC achieved annual reductions averaging 27.7 million people in the number of extremely poor people. India’s annual decrease was 4.2 million during 1994–2010.

Nevertheless, 20% or more of the population suffered from extreme poverty in the latest year in eight economies (Table 1.1), including the populous ones—Bangladesh (43%), India (33%), and Pakistan (21%). Indeed, the Asia and Pacific region remained home to about two-thirds of the world’s poor. About 800 million Asians still survived on less than \$1.25 a day and about 1.7 billion lived on less than \$2 a day (ADB 2013a).

Most economies have achieved the MDG target to reduce extreme poverty. Strong and sustained economic growth has contributed to pulling hundreds of millions of people out of poverty. Box 1.1 shows that 17 of 22 economies with data have attained the

goal of halving the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day. Based on current trends, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) will also meet the target by 2015. However, three economies—Bangladesh, India, and the Philippines—are making only



Box 1.1 Progress toward achieving the \$1.25 (PPP) a day target

Early achievers

Armenia	Malaysia
Azerbaijan	Nepal
Bhutan	Pakistan
Cambodia	Sri Lanka
China, People’s Rep. of	Tajikistan
Fiji	Thailand
Indonesia	Turkmenistan
Kazakhstan	Viet Nam
Kyrgyz Rep.	

On track

Lao PDR

Slow progress

Bangladesh	Philippines
India	

No progress/regressing

Georgia

Lao PDR = Lao People’s Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 1.1.

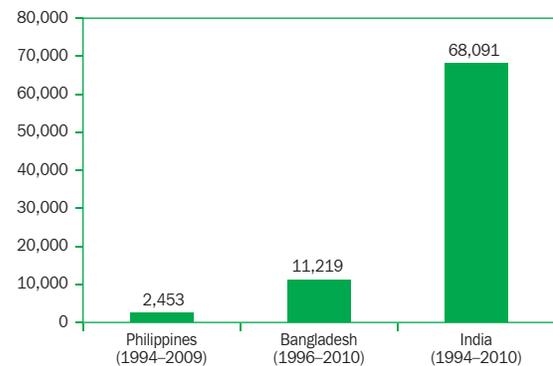
slow progress and could fall short of the target unless they intensify efforts to reduce extreme poverty. Georgia is making no progress: the proportion of its population living in extreme poverty increased between 1996 and 2010, partly due to economic disruptions. For some economies, including most of the Pacific countries, data are insufficient to assess progress.

The proportion of the population living on less than \$2 a day (PPP) declined for all economies, except for Georgia (Figure 1.3). However, reductions in the under \$2-a-day measure were not as substantial as those in the \$1.25-a-day measure. While the ratios fell in Bangladesh, India, and the Philippines, the number of poor living on less than \$2 a day in these economies increased by a total of 82 million people (Figure 1.4), because their population growth outpaced poverty reduction measured at the \$2-a-day poverty line.

The depth of poverty also declined significantly. Poverty gap ratios reflect the depth and incidence of poverty.

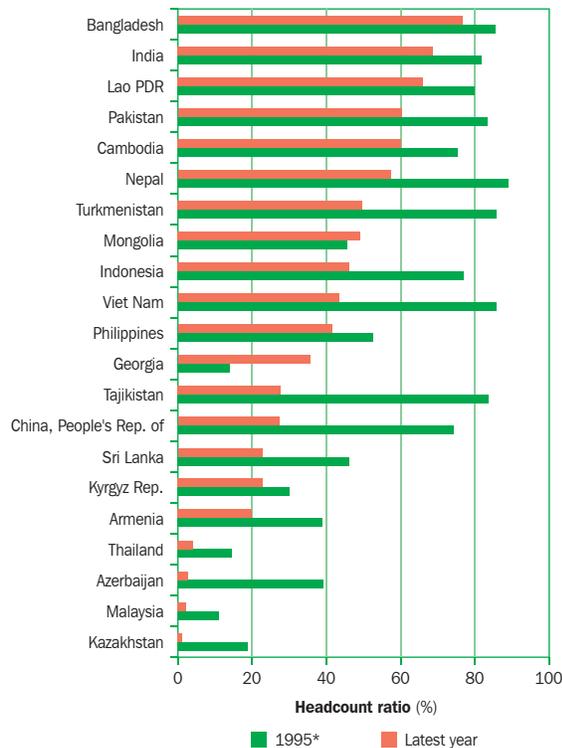
A declining poverty gap ratio indicates an increasing likelihood that more people living in extreme poverty will be lifted above the \$1.25-a-day line. Figure 1.5 shows that the poverty gap declined in all economies for which data were available, with Georgia again an exception.

Figure 1.4 Increase in people ('000) living below \$2-a-day poverty line, selected economies



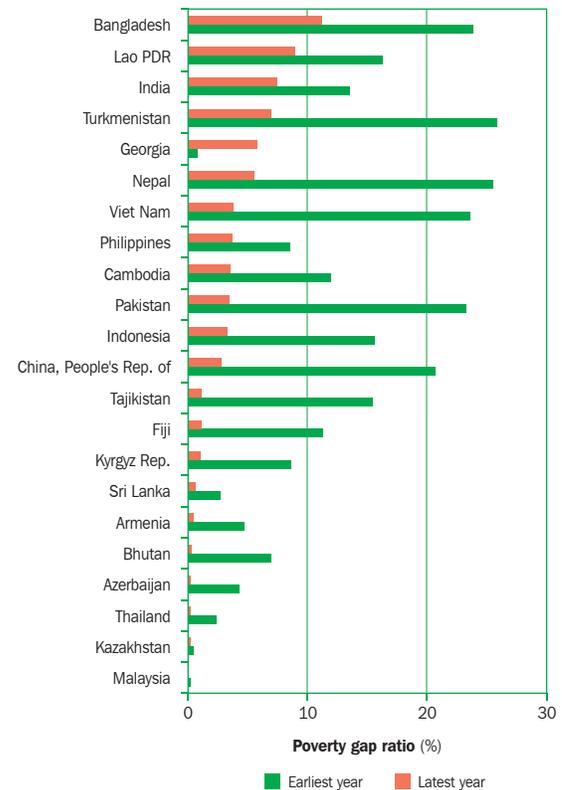
Source: RT 1.14 and population data from PovcalNet database.

Figure 1.3 Proportion of population living on less than \$2-a-day, 1995* and latest (1999-2010) years (%)



Note: * = refers to 1993-1998.
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: RT 1.14.

Figure 1.5 Poverty gap ratios, earliest (1990-2003) and latest (1998-2012) years (%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 1.1.

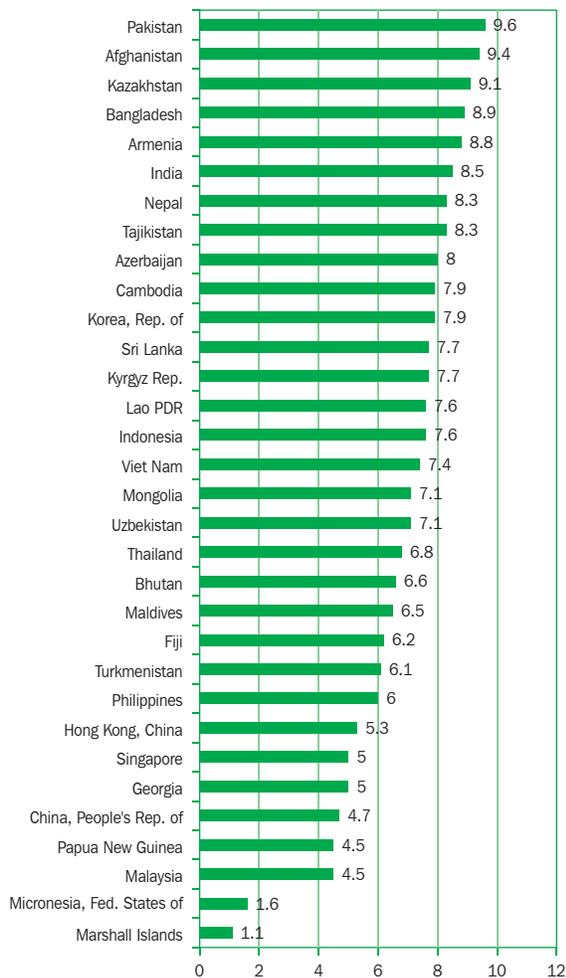
Despite significant improvements, poverty gap ratios remained relatively high in Bangladesh (11.2%), the Lao PDR (9.0%), India (7.5%), and Turkmenistan (7.0%).

The poorest quintile’s share of national income or consumption remained under 10%. Figure 1.6 charts the share of national income or consumption going to the poorest 20% of the population in 32 economies. Economies with relatively low shares of national income or consumption for the poorest quintile—the PRC, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Papua New Guinea—had relatively high Gini coefficients (a measure of inequality), ranging from 40% to 60%. Poverty reduction can be accelerated by development strategies that not only increase economic

growth but also raise the share of income going to the poorest groups.

The employment-to-population ratio increased in most reporting economies between the earliest and latest years (Figures 1.7 and 1.8). This ratio, which is an indicator of an economy’s ability to provide employment, improved in most economies with data. However, 10 developing economies, including Bangladesh and India, registered declines. For most economies, this ratio was in the 50%–70% range. The lowest employment-to-population ratios in the figures are Pakistan (43%), Armenia (45%), and Fiji (50%). Very high ratios, such as in Nepal (92%) and Cambodia (87%), usually indicate an abundance of low quality jobs (ILO 2009).

Figure 1.6 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption, 1996–2011 (%)



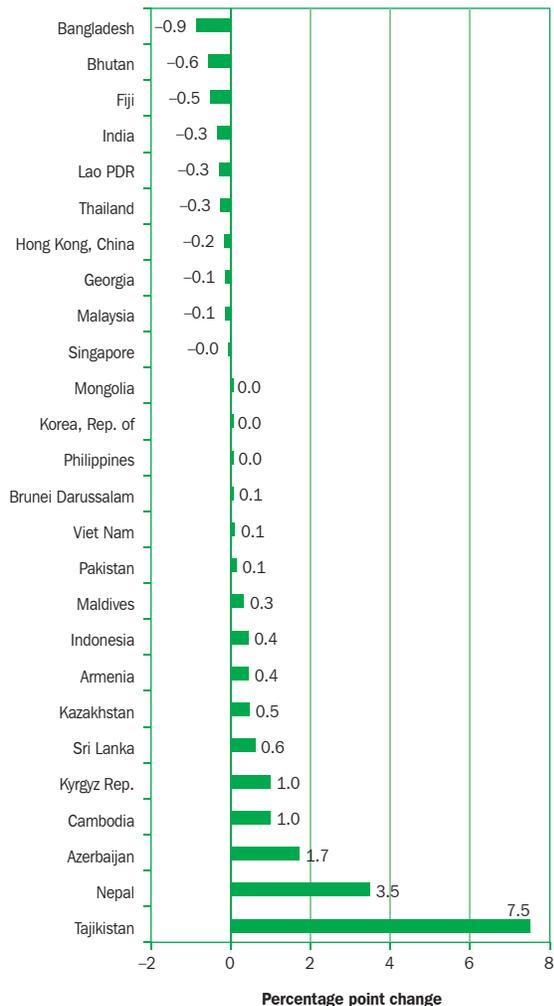
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 1.1.

Figure 1.7 Employment-to-population ratio, earliest (1990–2003) and latest (2001–2011) years (%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 1.2.

Figure 1.8 Annual percentage point change in the employment-to-population ratio from earliest to latest year (%)

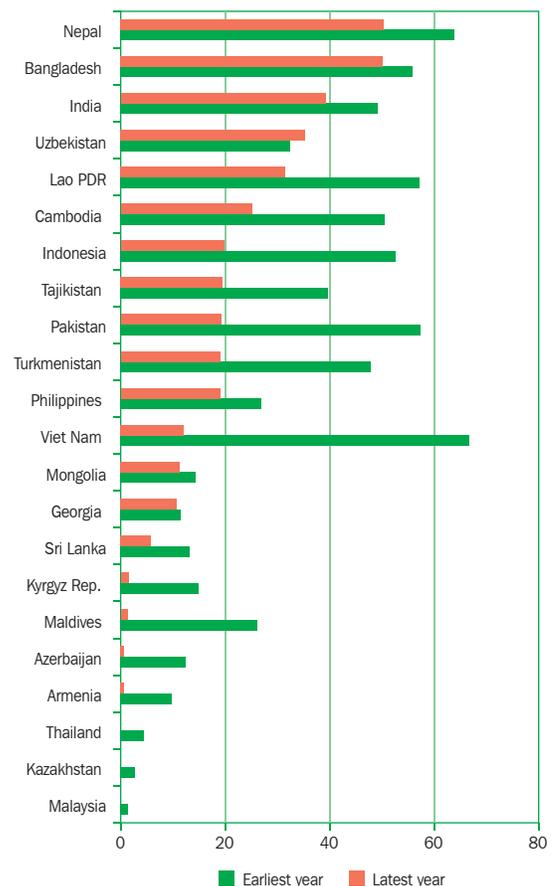


The number of working poor fell in almost 80% of reporting economies. Figure 1.9 shows the percentage of employed people living on less than \$1.25 a day (the working poor) in 22 economies with data for earliest and latest years. Declines in the share of working poor were particularly steep in Viet Nam (from 67% in 1993 to 12% in 2008), Pakistan (from 57% in 1991 to 19% in 2006), and Indonesia (from 53% in 1993 to 20% in 2005). Kazakhstan, Malaysia, and Thailand reported no workers living on less than \$1.25 a day in their latest

data. Nevertheless, a significant proportion of workers across the region earned less than \$1.25 a day, too little to lift their families out of poverty. The working poor exceeded 10% of employment in 20 economies in the latest year, with very high rates in Nepal and Bangladesh (50%), India (39%), and Afghanistan (38%) (Table 1.2).

The proportion of vulnerable workers remained high. Vulnerable workers are those who work on their own account or contribute to family businesses, often without formal work arrangements. Table 1.2 shows that own-account and contributing family workers accounted for 40% or more of total employment in 18 economies, and for over 80% of total employment in the populous economies of Bangladesh and India. That compared with just 10% in the developed economies. Figure 1.10 shows that the proportion of vulnerable employment declined in many economies

Figure 1.9 Proportion of employed people living below \$1.25-a-day, earliest (1991–2002) and latest (1998–2009) years (%)



with data for earliest and latest years, particularly the Maldives, Thailand, and Viet Nam, but increased in some, notably Bangladesh.

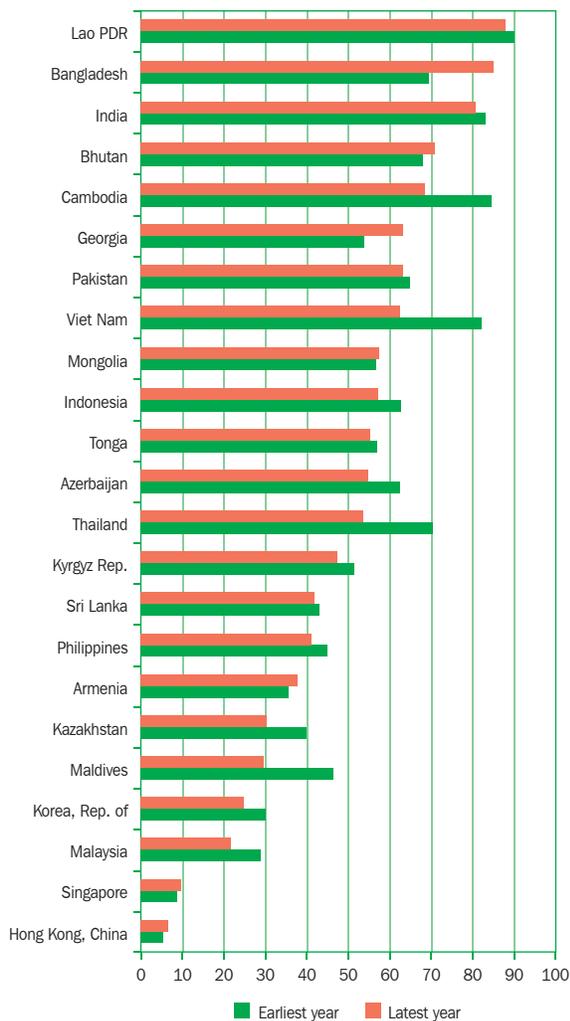
Progress has been made in reducing hunger, but efforts need to be stepped up. Figure 1.11 shows that the prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age decreased in 24 of 28 economies with data for two periods. Most of the economies achieved sharp reductions. Among the most populous economies, the PRC cut malnourishment in under-5s to 4% and Indonesia to 18%. Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan also made progress, but their rates still exceeded 30% in the

latest year (and over 43% in India's case). The prevalence of malnourishment in under-5s in Timor-Leste rose from an already high 41% to 45%. Slight increases were registered in Armenia, Tajikistan, and Vanuatu.

Malnourished children develop more slowly, start school later, and perform less well than children who are adequately nourished. The impact of malnourishment can persist throughout an individual's lifetime.

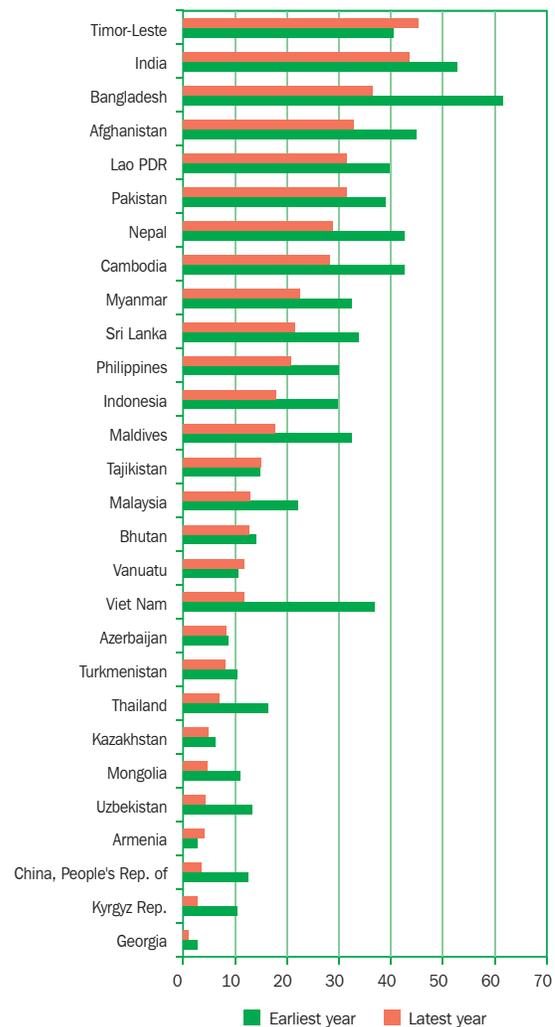
As shown in Table 1.3, almost all economies reduced undernourishment (a shortage of food energy to support normal daily activities) between the earliest

Figure 1.10 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment, earliest (1990–2007) and latest (2003–2011) years (%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 1.2.

Figure 1.11 Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age, earliest (1990–2005) and latest (2004–2011) years (%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 1.3.

and latest years. Despite this improvement, 10% or more of the total population was undernourished in almost half the 31 developing economies with data. The highest rates of undernourishment were in Timor-Leste (38%), Tajikistan (32%), the Lao PDR (28%), Georgia (25%), Mongolia (24%), and Sri Lanka (24%).

Box 1.2 shows the progress made by 27 economies in meeting the hunger target to halve the percentage of children under 5 who are underweight. Seven economies achieved the target and six others are expected to meet it by 2015. Discouragingly, 11 economies are making only slow progress and will likely miss the target unless they ramp up efforts to reduce malnourishment, including heavily populated India, Indonesia, and Pakistan as well as Myanmar and the Philippines. Three economies are making no progress or are regressing. There was insufficient data to make an assessment for most Pacific countries. Regarding undernourishment of the total population, 11 economies reduced the proportion by half.

Box 1.2 Progress toward the hunger target

Early achievers

China, People's Rep. of	Thailand
Georgia	Uzbekistan
Kyrgyz Rep.	Viet Nam
Mongolia	

On track

Afghanistan	Maldives
Bangladesh	Sri Lanka
Malaysia	Turkmenistan

Slow progress

Azerbaijan	Lao PDR
Bhutan	Myanmar
Cambodia	Nepal
India	Pakistan
Indonesia	Philippines
Kazakhstan	

No progress/regressing

Armenia	Vanuatu
Timor-Leste	

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 1.3.

on household income or household consumption expenditure, and the PPP dollar conversion rate for 2005. Both the measurement of household income or expenditure in national currencies and the calculation of 2005 PPPs will have relatively high error margins in many countries. Data based on the \$1.25-a-day poverty line are missing for most of the Pacific island countries. For the number of poor, population data from the World Bank's PovcalNet Database were used to maintain consistency.

The computation of labor productivity (or gross domestic product per person employed) uses data on the number of persons employed, which does not take into account the actual number of hours worked. Assuming a constant mix of economic activities, the best measure of labor input to compute labor productivity would be the "total number of annual hours actually worked by all persons employed." In addition, differences in the coverage of informal sector activities in the statistics of developing members may hamper the comparability of estimates of labor productivity growth.

For the employment-to-population ratio, estimates across countries often are not strictly comparable because nationally reported data differ, mostly in age coverage.

The proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment may not be able to capture vulnerable employment perfectly because, while most own-account workers are more vulnerable or worse off than salaried workers, this is not universally the case. Some salaried workers are in casual contracts, offering little or no social protection. This does not diminish the indicator's usefulness and relevance because high poverty rates are strongly correlated with large shares of vulnerable employment in less developed economies.

The hunger indicators are based on standards devised by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and World Health Organization (WHO). While countries attempt to use the same standards, comparability is compromised by lack of regular data collection in many countries. Statistical techniques are typically used to extend data collected from household surveys to the full population. Such estimates may have large error margin.

Data issues and comparability

The \$1.25-a-day test for determining poverty and the calculation of poverty gaps requires information

MDG 1 Targets and Indicators

Table 1.1 Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Regional Member	1.1 Proportion of Population below the Poverty Line (%)						1.3 Share of Poorest Quintile in National Income or Consumption (%)
	\$1.25 a Day (PPP)		National		1.2 Poverty Gap Ratio		Latest Year
	Earliest Year	Latest Year	Earliest Year	Latest Year	Earliest Year	Latest Year	
Developing Member Economies							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	...	...	33.0 (2005)	36.0 (2008)	...	...	9.4 (2008)
Armenia	17.5 (1996)	2.5 (2010)	48.3 (2001)	35.0 (2011)	4.7 (1996)	0.5 (2010)	8.8 (2010)
Azerbaijan	16.3 (1995)	0.4 (2008)	49.6 (2001)	7.6 (2011)	4.3 (1995)	0.1 (2008)	8.0 (2008)
Georgia	4.7 (1996)	18.0 (2010)	24.6 (2004)	23.0 (2011)	0.8 (1996)	5.8 (2010)	5.0 (2010)
Kazakhstan	4.2 (1993)	0.1 (2009)	46.7 (2001)	3.8 (2012)	0.5 (1993)	0.0 (2009)	9.1 (2009)
Kyrgyz Republic	18.6 (1993)	5.0 (2011)	62.6 (2000)	36.8 (2011)	8.6 (1993)	1.1 (2011)	7.7 (2011)
Pakistan	64.7 (1991)	21.0 (2008)	30.6 (1999)	22.3 (2006)	23.2 (1991)	3.5 (2008)	9.6 (2008)
Tajikistan	49.4 (1999)	6.6 (2009)	96.0 (1999)	46.7 (2009)	15.4 (1999)	1.2 (2009)	8.3 (2009)
Turkmenistan	63.5 (1993)	24.8 (1998)	...	29.9 (1998)	25.8 (1993)	7.0 (1998)	6.1 (1998)
Uzbekistan	...	...	27.5 (2001)	17.7 (2010)	...	...	7.1 (2003)
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	60.2 ^a (1990)	11.8 ^a (2009)	6.0 (1996)	10.2 ^b (2012)	20.7 ^a (1990)	2.8 ^a (2009)	4.7 ^a (2009)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.3 (1996)
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	5.0 (2004)	...	...	7.9 (1998)
Mongolia	...	...	...	27.4 (2012)	...	...	7.1 (2008)
Taipei, China	...	...	0.6 (1993)	1.4 (2011)	...	...	...
South Asia							
Bangladesh	70.2 (1992)	43.3 (2010)	56.6 (1992)	31.5 (2010)	23.8 (1992)	11.2 (2010)	8.9 (2010)
Bhutan	26.2 (2003)	10.2 (2007)	23.2 (2007)	12.0 ^c (2012)	7.0 (2003)	1.8 (2007)	6.6 (2007)
India	49.4 ^a (1994)	32.7 ^a (2010)	45.3 ^d (1994)	29.8 ^d (2010)	13.6 ^a (1994)	7.5 ^a (2010)	8.5 ^a (2010)
Maldives	...	1.5 (2004)	21.0 ^e (2003)	15.0 ^f (2010)	...	0.1 (2004)	6.5 (2004)
Nepal	68.0 (1996)	24.8 (2010)	41.8 (1996)	25.2 (2011)	25.6 (1996)	5.6 (2010)	8.3 (2010)
Sri Lanka	15.0 (1991)	4.1 (2010)	26.1 (1991)	8.9 (2010)	2.7 (1991)	0.7 (2010)	7.7 (2010)
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	44.5 (1994)	18.6 (2009)	47.0 (1994)	30.1 (2007)	12.0 (1994)	3.5 (2009)	7.9 (2009)
Indonesia	54.3 ^a (1990)	18.1 ^a (2010)	17.6 ^a (1996)	12.0 ^a (2012)	15.6 ^a (1990)	3.3 ^a (2010)	7.6 ^a (2010)
Lao PDR	55.7 (1992)	33.9 (2008)	45.0 (1992)	27.6 (2008)	16.2 (1992)	9.0 (2008)	7.6 (2008)
Malaysia	1.6 (1992)	0.0 (2009)	5.7 (2004)	3.8 (2009)	0.1 (1992)	0.0 (2009)	4.5 (2009)
Myanmar	...	...	32.1 (2005)	25.6 (2010)	...	...	...
Philippines	30.7 (1991)	18.4 (2009)	33.1 (1991)	26.5 (2009)	8.6 (1991)	3.7 (2009)	6.0 (2009)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0 (1998)
Thailand	11.6 (1990)	0.4 (2010)	58.1 (1990)	13.2 (2011)	2.4 (1990)	0.0 (2010)	6.8 (2010)
Viet Nam	63.7 (1993)	16.9 (2008)	...	20.7 ^g (2010)	23.6 (1993)	3.8 (2008)	7.4 (2008)
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	28.4 ^h (2006)	...	...	...
Fiji	29.2 (2003)	5.9 (2009)	35.0 ^h (2003)	31.0 ^h (2009)	11.3 (2003)	1.1 (2009)	6.2 (2009)
Kiribati	...	...	...	21.8 ^h (2006)	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	20.0 ^h (1999)	...	...	...	1.1 (1999)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	31.2 ⁱ (2000)	27.9 ^h (1998)	31.4 ^h (2005)	...	16.3 ⁱ (2000)	1.6 ⁱ (2000)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	24.9 ^h (2006)	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	35.8 (1996)	30.0 ^h (1990)	28.0 ^h (2009)	...	12.3 (1996)	4.5 (1996)
Samoa	...	...	22.9 ^h (2002)	26.9 ^h (2008)	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	22.7 ^h (2006)	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	36.3 ^h (2001)	41.1 ^h (2009)	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	16.2 ^h (2001)	22.5 ^h (2009)	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	21.2 ^h (2004)	26.3 ^h (2010)	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	13.0 ^h (2006)	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies							
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.9 (1994)
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.6 (1993)
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5 (1997)

... = Data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = Magnitude is less than half of unit employed, PPP = purchasing power parity.

a Weighted average of urban and rural estimates.

b Refers to rural areas only.

c Consumption data are not comparable with the data used in 2003.

d Based on the new methodology recommended by the Tendulkar Committee.

e Data have been adjusted to account for inflation.

f Based on half the median of Atoll expenditure per person per day (Rf. 22).

g Figure is based on the 2010 revised WB/GSO expenditure poverty line, and thus, not comparable with the prior series. An alternative poverty headcount rate released by the government is 14.2, which is based on the official MOLISA poverty lines (revised every 5 years for the SEDP) and a 'bottom up' system using community-level poverty counts aggregated up to district, province, and national levels.

h Refers to percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line.

i Refers to urban areas only.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2013), PovcalNet Database (World Bank 2013), Pacific Regional Information System (SPC), country sources.

MDG 1 Targets and Indicators

Table 1.2 Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Regional Member	1.4 Growth Rate of GDP per Person Employed (%, at constant 1990 \$ PPP)		1.5 Employment-to-Population Ratio (%, aged 15 years and over)		1.6 Proportion of Employed People Living below \$1.25 per Day (PPP) (%)		1.7 Proportion of Own-Account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment (%)	
	Earliest Year	Latest Year	Earliest Year	Latest Year	Earliest Year	Latest Year	Earliest Year	Latest Year
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	38.0 (2005)	...	...
Armenia	...	...	41.9 (2001)	45.0 (2008)	9.7 (1996)	0.7 (2008)	35.7 (2007)	37.8 (2008)
Azerbaijan	10.6 (2003)	-0.1 (2011)	45.4 (2002)	60.9 (2011)	12.5 (1995)	0.7 (2008)	62.4 (2003)	54.7 (2008)
Georgia	2.6 (1999)	4.6 (2011)	57.3 (1998)	55.4 (2011)	11.4 (2002)	10.7 (2008)	53.9 (1998)	63.2 (2008)
Kazakhstan	5.0 (2003)	5.1 (2011)	63.6 (2002)	67.8 (2011)	2.7 (1993)	- (2007)	40.0 (2001)	30.4 (2011)
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	56.3 (2002)	60.1 (2006)	14.8 (1993)	1.5 (2007)	51.5 (2002)	47.3 (2006)
Pakistan	9.2 (1991)	4.1 (2007)	40.5 (1990)	42.8 (2007)	57.4 (1991)	19.2 (2006)	64.9 (1995)	63.1 (2008)
Tajikistan	...	-6.2 (2004)	50.9 (2003)	58.4 (2004)	39.6 (1999)	19.5 (2004)	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	47.9 (1993)	19.0 (1998)	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	32.4 (2002)	35.3 (2003)	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	4.1 (1991)	2.0 (2011)	61.5 (1990)	58.2 (2011)	...	...	5.5 (1993)	6.5 (2011)
Korea, Rep. of	6.1 (1991)	1.9 (2011)	58.6 (1990)	59.1 (2011)	...	...	30.0 (2000)	24.8 (2008)
Mongolia	7.8 (2004)	5.3 (2005)	55.9 (1998)	56.0 (2005)	14.3 (1995)	11.3 (2002)	56.6 (2000)	57.5 (2009)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	...	...	68.2 (1991)	56.0 (2005)	55.9 (1992)	50.1 (2005)	69.4 (1996)	85.0 (2005)
Bhutan	20.0 (2006)	4.6 (2011)	69.8 (2003)	65.3 (2011)	...	26.9 (2003)	68.0 (2006)	70.9 (2011)
India	...	...	58.3 (1994)	52.9 (2010)	49.1 (1994)	39.2 (2005)	83.1 (1994)	80.8 (2010)
Maldives	...	...	51.3 (1995)	54.9 (2006)	26.1 (1998)	1.3 (2004)	46.3 (1990)	29.6 (2006)
Nepal	...	...	67.2 (1996)	91.6 (2003)	63.9 (1996)	50.4 (2003)	...	71.6 (2001)
Sri Lanka	5.3 (1991)	6.7 (2010)	38.6 (1990)	50.7 (2010)	13.2 (1991)	5.8 (2007)	43.0 (1990)	41.9 (2010)
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	62.6 (1991)	63.1 (2001)	...	...	...	4.1 (1991)
Cambodia	-5.8 (2001)	4.1 (2011)	76.4 (2000)	87.3 (2011)	50.5 (1994)	25.1 (2007)	84.5 (2000)	68.5 (2011)
Indonesia	11.0 (1995)	5.0 (2011)	55.7 (1992)	63.9 (2011)	52.6 (1993)	19.8 (2005)	62.8 (1997)	57.2 (2011)
Lao PDR	...	...	68.6 (1995)	65.7 (2005)	57.1 (1992)	31.5 (2008)	90.1 (1995)	88.0 (2005)
Malaysia	4.9 (1993)	4.9 (2010)	63.5 (1990)	60.6 (2010)	1.4 (1992)	- (2009)	28.8 (1991)	21.7 (2010)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	31.1 (2005)	...	...
Philippines	-2.5 (1991)	0.7 (2011)	59.3 (1990)	60.1 (2011)	26.8 (1991)	19.0 (2006)	44.9 (1998)	41.2 (2011)
Singapore	17.6 (1991)	3.0 (2011)	63.6 (1990)	63.5 (2011)	...	...	8.8 (1991)	9.6 (2011)
Thailand	-4.1 (1997)	-1.0 (2011)	76.9 (1990)	71.6 (2011)	4.4 (1992)	- (2004)	70.3 (1990)	53.5 (2011)
Viet Nam	7.5 (1997)	4.9 (2004)	74.3 (1996)	75.8 (2011)	66.7 (1993)	12.0 (2008)	82.1 (1996)	62.5 (2011)
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	60.0 (2001)	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.4 (2008)	-2.2 (2009)	56.0 (1996)	50.3 (2007)	...	18.5 (2005)	...	39.0 (2005)
Kiribati	...	...	...	80.1 (2000)	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.7 (1999)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	34.0 (1996)	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	48.2 (2001)	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	23.1 (1999)	...	21.5 (2005)	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	50.6 (1996)	...	...	57.0 (1996)	55.2 (2003)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	53.3 (2002)	...	...	...	2.0 (2002)
Vanuatu	...	...	...	67.6 (2009)	...	...	...	70.0 (2009)
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	2.0 (1991)	0.2 (2011)	59.3 (1990)	62.2 (2011)	...	...	10.3 (1990)	9.0 (2008)
Japan	1.5 (1991)	4.6 (2011)	62.1 (1990)	56.6 (2011)	...	...	19.2 (1990)	10.5 (2008)
New Zealand	0.9 (1991)	-0.6 (2011)	59.1 (1990)	63.9 (2011)	...	...	12.7 (1991)	12.1 (2008)

... = Data not available at cutoff date, - = Magnitude zero, PPP = purchasing power parity, GDP = gross domestic product.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2013).

MDG 1 Targets and Indicators

Table 1.3 Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Regional Member	1.8 Prevalence of Underweight Children under 5 Years of Age (%)		1.9 Proportion of Population below Minimum Level of Dietary Energy Consumption (%)		
	Earliest Year	Latest Year	1991	2000	2011
	Total	Total			
Developing Member Economies					
Central and West Asia					
Afghanistan	44.9 (1997)	32.9 (2004)	...	...	...
Armenia	2.7 (1998)	4.2 (2005)	23	19	<5
Azerbaijan	8.8 (1996)	8.4 (2006)	23	15	<5
Georgia	2.7 (1999)	1.1 (2009)	60	22	25
Kazakhstan	6.2 (1995)	4.9 (2006)	<5	8	<5
Kyrgyz Republic	10.4 (1997)	2.7 (2006)	16	16	6
Pakistan	39.0 (1991)	31.5 (2011)	26	24	20
Tajikistan	14.9 (2005)	15.0 (2007)	31	41	32
Turkmenistan	10.5 (2000)	8.2 (2005)	10	8	<5
Uzbekistan	13.3 (1996)	4.4 (2006)	<5	15	6
East Asia					
China, People's Rep. of	12.6 (1990)	3.6 (2010)	21	14	12
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	<5	<5	<5
Mongolia	11.0 (1992)	4.7 (2010)	38	38	24
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia					
Bangladesh	61.5 (1990)	36.4 (2011)	35	18	17
Bhutan	14.1 (1999)	12.7 (2010)	...	...	...
India	52.8 (1992)	43.5 (2006)	27	21	18
Maldives	32.5 (1994)	17.8 (2009)	11	10	6
Nepal	42.6 (1995)	28.8 (2011)	26	25	18
Sri Lanka	33.8 (1993)	21.6 (2009)	34	29	24
Southeast Asia					
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	<5	<5	<5
Cambodia	42.6 (1996)	28.3 (2010)	40	34	17
Indonesia	29.8 (1992)	17.9 (2010)	20	18	9
Lao PDR	39.8 (1993)	31.6 (2006)	45	40	28
Malaysia	22.1 (1990)	12.9 (2006)	<5	<5	<5
Myanmar	32.5 (1990)	22.6 (2009)	...	...	...
Philippines	29.9 (1990)	20.7 (2008)	24	21	17
Singapore	...	3.3 (2000)	...	...	...
Thailand	16.3 (1993)	7.0 (2006)	44	20	7
Viet Nam	36.9 (1993)	11.7 (2011)	47	22	9
The Pacific					
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	6.9 (1993)	6	<5	<5
Kiribati	...	...	9	7	8
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	4.8 (2007)	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	18.1 (2005)	...	...	...
Samoa	...	1.7 (1999)	13	<5	<5
Solomon Islands	...	11.5 (2007)	23	15	13
Timor-Leste	40.6 (2002)	45.3 (2010)	40	32	38
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	1.6 (2007)	...	...	...
Vanuatu	10.6 (1996)	11.7 (2007)	11	9	9
Developed Member Economies					
Australia	...	...	<5	<5	<5
Japan	...	...	<5	<5	<5
New Zealand	...	...	<5	<5	<5

... = Data not available at cutoff date, < = less than.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2013).