

NUMBERS

783 million people live below the international poverty line set at **\$1.90** per day.

Worldwide, there are **122** women **aged 25 to 34** living in extreme poverty for every **100** men in the same age category.

The overwhelming majority of people living below the poverty line belong to two regions: South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

One in four children under the **age of 5** worldwide is too short for their age.

In **2016**, the proportion of the global population that received at least one cash welfare benefit would be only **45%**.

NUMBERS

Malnutrition is the cause of almost half (**45%**) of deaths among children under **5 years old** – **3.1 million** children each year.

Le The agriculture sector is the world's largest employer. It is the livelihood of **40%** of the current world population and the main source of income and employment for poor rural households.

500 million small farms provide up to 80% of the food consumed in developing countries. Investing in these farms therefore constitutes a considerable way to improve the food security and nutrition of the poorest and to increase food production for local and global markets.

If rural women had equal access to land, technology, financial services, education and markets as men, the number of people suffering from hunger would be reduced by **100** to **150 million**.

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5 million children die before their **5th** birthday each year.

The mother's education remains a powerful determinant of inequality: children of educated mothers are more likely to survive than children of uneducated mothers.

The maternal mortality rate has decreased by **37%** since **2000**.

The maternal mortality rate is **14 times** higher in developing countries than in developed countries.

In **2013**, there were an estimated **2.1 million** new HIV infections, **38%** fewer than in **2001**.

NUMBERS

Enrolment in primary education in developing countries has reached **91%**, but **57 million** children still do not have access to schooling.

Plus More than half of the children who are not enrolled in a school live in sub-Saharan Africa.

It is estimated that **50%** of the children who are not in school but are of a primary school age, live in conflict-affected areas.

617 million young people worldwide lack basic math and literacy skills.

NUMBERS

About two-thirds of countries in developing regions have achieved gender equality in primary education.

In North Africa, women represent less than **20%** of salaried employment in the non-agricultural sector. In the rest of the world, the proportion of women in paid employment outside the agricultural sector increased from **35%** in **1990** to **41%** in **2015**.

In **46** countries, women today occupy more than **30%** of the seats in at least one chamber of the national Parliament.

Rates of female genital mutilation among girls **aged 15** to **19** in the **30** countries where the practice is concentrated, have changed from **1 in 2** girls in 2000 to **1 in 3** girls in **2017**.

NUMBERS

3 in 10 people do not have access to safely managed drinking water services and **6 in 10** people do not have access to safely managed sanitation facilities.

Women and girls are responsible for collecting water in **80%** of the households where there's no on-site access to water.

Water Between **1990** and **2015**, the proportion of the world's population using an improved drinking water source increased from **76%** to **90%**.

Water scarcity affects more than **40%** of the world's population and is expected to increase. More than **1.7 billion** people currently live in river basins where water use exceeds the amount available.

Plus de More than **80%** of wastewater resulting from human activities is dumped into rivers or the sea without any decontamination.

NUMBERS

13% of the world's population does not have access to modern electricity.

3 billion people rely on wood, coal or animal waste for cooking and heat.

Energy is the main contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60% of global greenhouse gas emissions.

Indoor air pollution from fuel burning caused **4.3 million** deaths in **2012**, with women and girls accounting for **60%** of these deaths.

The share of renewable energies in final energy consumption reached **17.5%** in **2015**.

NUMBERS

The global unemployment rate in **2017** was **5.6%**, compared to **6.4%** in **2000**.

Globally, **61%** of the workers were in informal employment in **2016**. Excluding the agricultural sector, **51%** of all workers fell into this employment category.

The global gender pay gap is **23%** and, without decisive action, it will take another **68 years** to achieve equal pay. The participation rate of women in the labour market is **63%** and that of men **94%**.

Despite their growing presence in the public life, women continue to spend **2.6 times** more time than men on domestic and unpaid tasks.

470 million jobs per year will be needed worldwide for new entrants to the labour market between **2016** and **2030**.

NUMBERS

16% of the world's population does not have access to mobile broadband networks.

For many African countries, especially low-income countries, existing infrastructure constraints affect business productivity by around **40%**.

The manufacturing sector is a major source of employment, accounting for nearly **470 million** jobs worldwide in **2009**, or approximately **16%** of the world's **2.9 billion** workers.

In developing countries, barely **30%** of agricultural production undergoes industrial processing. In high-income countries, this figure rises to **98%**. This would seem to indicate that there are great opportunities for developing countries in agribusiness.

NUMBERS

In **2016**, more than **64.4%** of products exported by the least developed countries to global markets were subject to zero tariffs, an increase of **20%** compared to **2010**.

Social protection has been significantly expanded around the world, but people with disabilities are up to five times more likely than average to incur significant health costs.

Despite overall decreases in maternal mortality recorded in most developing countries, women in rural areas are still up to three times more likely to die during childbirth than women who live in urban centers.

Up to **30%** of income inequality is due to inequality within households, including between women and men. Women are also more likely than men to live on less than **50%** of the median income.

NUMBERS

Half of humanity - **3.5 billion** people - now live in cities. This figure is expected to rise to **5 billion** by **2030**. **95%** of the world's urban population growth will take place in developing countries over the coming decades.

Today, **883 million** people live in slums and most of them are in East and Southeast Asia.

Cities occupy only **3%** of the world's landmass but produce more than **70%** of its carbon dioxide emissions and consume between **60** to **80%** of the world's energy.

In **2016**, **90%** of city dwellers breathed unhealthy air, leading to 4.2 million deaths due to ambient air pollution. More than half of the world's urban population was exposed to air pollution levels that were at least **2.5 times** higher than safe standards.

NUMBERS

If the world's population reaches **9.6 billion** people by 2050, the equivalent of nearly three planets could be needed to provide the resources needed to maintain current lifestyles.

The increased use of non-metallic minerals in infrastructure and construction has resulted in a significant improvement in the material standard of living. The material footprint per capita of developing countries increased from **5 tonnes** in **2000** to **9 tonnes** in 2017.

93% of the world's **250** largest companies report on sustainability.

NUMBERS

As of April **2018**, **175** parties have ratified the Paris Agreement and **168** parties have submitted their first nationally determined contributions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

As of April **2018**, **10** developing countries had completed and successfully presented their first version of their national adaptation plans to address climate change.

Developed country parties continue to make progress toward the goal of jointly mobilizing **\$100 billion** per year by **2020** for mitigation measures.

NUMBERS

The oceans cover three-quarters of the Earth's surface, contain **97%** of the Earth's water, and represent **99%** of the available living space on Earth by volume.

More than **3 billion** people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity to meet their needs.

The oceans absorb around **30%** of the CO₂ produced by humans and mitigate the impacts of global warming.

Fishing subsidies contribute to the rapid depletion of many fish species and hinder efforts to save and restore global fisheries and related jobs, generating **\$50 billion** less per year for the fishing industry.

NUMBERS

Around **1.6 billion** people – including around **70 million** indigenous people – depend on forests for their livelihoods.

Entre Between **2010** and **2015**, the world lost **3.3 million** hectares of forest areas. Rural women in poverty depend in particular on collective resources and are particularly affected by this loss.

The loss of arable land would be **30** to **35** times faster than the historical rate.

Illegal wildlife poaching and trafficking continues to thwart conservation efforts, with nearly **7,000** species of animals and plants subject to illegal trade involving **120** countries.

More than **80%** of human nutrition comes from plants. Three grain crops – rice, corn and wheat – account for **60%** of calories.

NUMBERS

Justice and the police are among the institutions most affected by corruption.

Corruption, fraud, theft and tax evasion cost developing countries an estimated **\$1.26 trillion** a year - money that could be used to help those living on less than **\$1.25** a day for at least six years.

Birth registration occurred for **73%** of children **under 5**, but only **46%** of children in sub-Saharan Africa were registered.

Around **28.5 million** primary school students who are out of school live in conflict-affected areas.

The proportion of people detained without conviction has remained almost constant over the last decade, at **31%** of all prisoners.

NUMBERS

Official development assistance totalled **\$146.6 billion** in **2017**, a drop of **0.6%** from **2016** in real terms.

79% of imports from developing countries to developed countries are exempt from customs duties.

In the least developed countries, debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services has increased for five consecutive years, from **3.5%** in **2011** to **8.6%** in **2016**.

In **2016**, **6%** of the population in developing countries had access to high-speed fixed broadband, compared to **24%** in developed countries.

However, more than four billion people do not use the Internet and **90%** of them live in developing countries.