About 1.4 billion people live in extreme poverty, on less than $1.25 a day. Some 925 million people go hungry every day, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN — down from 1.023 billion in 2009, but still more than the number of undernourished people in 1990 (about 815 million).

Every six seconds a child dies of hunger somewhere, according to the World Food Programme. Almost 70 million school-age children are not in school.

About 358,000 women died from complications of pregnancy or childbirth in 2008, 99 per cent of them in developing countries. About 1.7 billion people have gained access to safe drinking water since 1990.

The proportion of people living in extreme poverty in developing regions dropped from 46 per cent (1990) to 27 per cent (2005).

Enrolment in primary education continues to rise, reaching 89 per cent in the developing world in 2008.

Girls’ enrolment ratios increased significantly, reaching 96 and 95 girls for every 100 boys enrolled in primary and secondary school, respectively, in developing regions.

Globally, the number of children dying before they reached their fifth birthday declined from 12.4 million (1990) to 8.1 million (2009). This means that, in 2009, 12,000 fewer children died each day than in 1990.

The number of women dying due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth has decreased by 34 per cent between 1990 and 2008, from an estimated 546,000 to 358,000.

Access to HIV treatment in low- and middle-income countries increased ten-fold over a span of just five years.

Some 1.7 billion people have gained access to safe drinking water since 1990.

Source for all: www.un.org