

AFRICA

ONE WORLD ONE HOPE

“The Millennium Development Goals is Common Vision and Global Commitments”

The sub-Saharan Africa countries need more attention to achieve its target by 2015

The Extreme poverty in the context of the MDGs is measured in monetary terms, against a threshold of about \$1 a day, standardized across countries for comparable purchasing power. This has been determined to be the monetary equivalent of the minimum a person needs to survive. The development challenges facing sub-Saharan Africa are numerous, complex and multifaceted. Africa has some of the poorest countries in the world. More than half of the region's population—the majority women—struggle to survive on less than 1 \$ a day.



The sub-Saharan African countries is the most effected of the HIV/AIDS in the world, over 60% of the people living with HIV. Its need more attention and assistance to expand prevention programs, care and treatment efforts, to fight to stop the AIDS death of peoples in the region. The reinforcing and compounding effects of HIV/AIDS are linked to other social development and poverty in the region.

The sub-Saharan Africa have multiple causes after decades of conflict and civil war, and the comprehensive efforts to develop new solutions to Africa's problems by Africans are the growing paradigm. The objective to support the African countries is to create a more conducive environment in which investment will focus on development of social issues and building democratization to reach their aims, however, requires ownership, inclusiveness, meaningful participation, and respect for equality of rights.