



United Nations



Millennium Development Goals: Progress Chart

Millennium Development Goals: 2005 Progress Chart

The world decided in the year 2000 to launch a concerted attack on poverty and the problems of illiteracy, hunger, discrimination against women, unsafe drinking water and a degraded environment.

Meeting at the United Nations at the dawn of the new Millennium, leaders from virtually all countries agreed to a set of eight ambitious Goals. Developing countries, the most highly victimized by poverty, have been taking the lead in this campaign, especially regarding the first seven Goals concerning direct improvements in human well-being. The eighth Goal includes steps that developed countries need to take in support of the campaigns of developing countries to win the first round in the fight to ultimately eradicate poverty.

How far along are we?

Most of the targets set for progress on the Millennium Development Goals are benchmarked for the period 1990 to 2015 – promising clear and measurable improvement on standards prevailing in 1990 by the end of 2015. The chart below shows progress up to September 2005, drawing on the latest information from all countries of the world and from the UN family of operational agencies. See the back page for more on where we stand on Goal 8.

Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia				Oceania	Latin America & Caribbean	Commonwealth of Independent States	
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western			Europe	Asia

GOAL 1 | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Reduce extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	moderate poverty	moderate poverty	high poverty	low poverty	---	moderate poverty	low poverty	low poverty
Reduce hunger by half	very low hunger	very high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	very low hunger	high hunger

GOAL 2 | Achieve universal primary education

Universal primary schooling	high enrolment	low enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	moderate enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment
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GOAL 3 | Promote gender equality and empower women

Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	far from parity	parity	parity	far from parity	nearly close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity
Women's share of paid employment	low share	medium share	high share	medium share	low share	low share	medium share	high share	high share	high share
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	low representation	low representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation	very low representation	very low representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation

GOAL 4 | Reduce child mortality

Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds	moderate mortality	very high mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	high mortality
Measles immunization	high coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	very low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	high coverage

GOAL 5 | Improve maternal health

Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters*	moderate mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	high mortality	very high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality
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GOAL 6 | Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS	---	very high prevalence	low prevalence	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	---	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	high prevalence	low prevalence
Halt and reverse spread of malaria*	low risk	high risk	moderate risk	moderate risk	moderate risk	low risk	low risk	moderate risk	low risk	low risk
Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis	low mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality

GOAL 7 | Ensure environmental sustainability

Reverse loss of forests	small area	medium area	medium area	large area	medium area	small area	large area	large area	large area	small area
Halve proportion without improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Halve proportion without sanitation	high coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	very low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	---	high proportion of slum-dwellers	low proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers

Country experiences in each region may differ significantly from the regional average. For the regional groupings and country data, see <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>.

Sources: United Nations, based on data and estimates provided by: Food and Agriculture Organization; Inter-Parliamentary Union; International Labour Organization; UNESCO; UNICEF; World Health Organization; UNAIDS; UN-Habitat; World Bank – based on statistics available September 2005.

Compiled by: Statistics Division, UN DESA

The progress chart operates on two levels. The words in each box tell what the current rate of compliance with each target is. The colours show the trend, toward meeting the target by 2015 or not. See legend below:

- Target already met or very close to being met.
- Target is expected to be met by 2015 if prevailing trends persist, or the problem that this target is designed to address is not a serious concern in the region.
- Target is not expected to be met by 2015, if prevailing trends persist.
- No progress, or a deterioration or reversal.
- Insufficient data.

* The available data for maternal mortality and malaria do not allow a trend analysis. Progress in the chart has been assessed by the responsible agencies on the basis of proxy indicators.

Progress on Goal 8—A global partnership for development

Aid

Since the Millennium Summit, official development assistance (ODA) has grown from just over \$50 billion a year to \$79 billion in 2004—a substantial increase, but still far short of estimated needs and representing a bare one quarter of one per cent of donor countries' overall annual income. Moreover, the aid increase is not as impressive as it might appear, taking into account the falling value of the US dollar, in which ODA is measured, and the effects of inflation. There is also some skepticism because the debt relief and humanitarian components have been increasing as a proportion of overall aid, but do not contribute directly to long-term development needs.

However, heads of state at the Group of 8 meeting in Gleneagles in July 2005 agreed to double aid to Africa by \$25 billion a year by 2010. If pledges made previously and at the G-8 are carried out, by 2010 total ODA will increase to \$129 billion, \$50 billion more than the current total.

Debt

Many poor countries have fallen into a debt trap. A debt relief programme for the most heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) has reduced future external debt payments for 27 of these nations by \$54 billion. At the July 2005 Group of 8 meeting, an additional \$40 billion of debt for the HIPC was written off. But the total external debt of African countries, for example, still remains close to one trillion dollars.

Trade

The 2001 meeting of the World Trade Organization in the city of Doha launched a "development round" of trade talks. The goal is to bring hundreds of billions

of dollars in extra income—spread across all nations, including the richest, but benefiting especially the developing countries—by lowering trade barriers, but progress has been slow.

There has been some agreement on drastically slashing price supports for agriculture, considered an impediment to developing country farm exports. Such support totaled more than \$300 billion in 2004, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, dwarfing the total amount of aid going to developing nations. In other areas, however, tangible progress has been negligible.

Jobs for youth

Of the 185 million jobless people worldwide, just under half are aged 15-24. Youth unemployment rates in the developing countries have increased since the 1990s. Part of the problem is that generally high levels of growth are not producing job gains overall. There are also demographic considerations: in Western Asia, the labour force is growing by more than 4 per cent annually. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the arrival of new entrants into the labour force contributed to the 21 per cent youth unemployment rate in 2003, twice the rate for the overall labour force.

Access to disease-fighting drugs

The United Nations and others have brokered agreements with governments and large pharmaceutical companies that have brought down sharply prices for anti-retroviral drugs for treating HIV/AIDS in developing countries. But making these drugs available to all those in need in countries with weak health systems is a challenge. There are still an estimated 6.5 million people who could benefit from treatment. An estimated \$15 bil-

lion will be needed in 2006 to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS in the developing world, and \$22 billion in 2008. Donors are backing the UN's Roll Back Malaria campaign and new treatment methods for tuberculosis. But against these diseases, as well as against AIDS, a hard fight lies ahead.

2005 a critical year

In his report *In larger freedom*, Secretary-General Kofi Annan reported to the UN General Assembly in March 2005 that "The MDGs can be met by 2015—but only if all involved break with business as usual and dramatically accelerate and scale up action now. In 2005, a "global partnership for development"...needs to be fully implemented. That partnership is grounded in mutual responsibility and accountability—developing countries must strengthen governance, combat corruption, promote private sector-led growth and maximize domestic resources to fund national development strategies, while developed countries must support these efforts through increased development assistance, a new development-oriented trade round and wider and deeper debt relief."

keep the promise
Millennium Development Goals



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