



United Nations



Millennium Development Goals: Progress Report

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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 cam-

paign, 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 2004, 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 840 million (Population 2002)		Asia 3,738 million				Oceania 8 million	Latin America & Caribbean 536 million	Commonwealth of Independent States (former republics of the Soviet Union) 281 million	
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	Southeastern	Southern	Western			Europe	Asia
GOAL 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger										
Reduce extreme poverty by half	on track	high, no change	met	on track	on track	increase	...	low, minimal improvement	increase	increase
Reduce hunger by half	on track	very high, no change	on track	on track	progress but lagging	increase	moderate, no change	on track	low, no change	increase
GOAL 2 Achieve universal primary education										
Universal primary schooling	on track	progress but lagging	on track	lagging	progress but lagging	high but no change	progress but lagging	on track	decline	on track
GOAL 3 Promote gender equality and empower women										
Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	on track	progress but lagging	met	on track	progress but lagging	progress but lagging	on track	on track	met	on track
Equal girls' enrolment in secondary school	met	no significant change	...	met	no significant change	no significant change	progress but lagging	on track	met	met
Literacy parity between young women and men	lagging	lagging	met	met	lagging	lagging	lagging	met	met	met
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	progress but lagging	progress but lagging	decline	progress but lagging	very low, some progress	very low, no change	progress but lagging	progress but lagging	recent progress	decline
GOAL 4 Reduce child mortality										
Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds	on track	very high, no change	progress but lagging	on track	progress but lagging	moderate, no change	moderate, no change	on track	low, no change	increased mortality
Measles immunization	met	low, no change	...	on track	progress but lagging	on track	decline	met	met	met
GOAL 5 Improve maternal health										
Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters	moderate level	very high level	low level	high level	very high level	moderate level	high level	moderate level	low	low
GOAL 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases										
Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS	...	stable	increase	stable	increase	...	increase	stable	increase	increase
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, declining	high, increasing	moderate, declining	high, declining	high, declining	low, declining	high, increasing	low, declining	moderate, increasing	moderate, increasing
GOAL 7 Ensure environmental sustainability										
Reverse loss of forests	less than 1% forest	decline	met	decline	small decline	less than 1% forest	decline	decline (except Caribbean)	met	met
Halve proportion without improved drinking water in urban areas	met	no change	decline in access	high access but no change	met	met	high access but no change	met	met	met
Halve proportion without improved drinking water in rural areas	high access but little change	progress but lagging	progress but lagging	progress but lagging	on track	progress but lagging	low access, no change	progress but lagging	high access but limited change	high access but limited change
Halve proportion without sanitation in urban areas	on track	low access, no change	progress but lagging	on track	on track	met	high access but no change	high access but no change	high access but no change	high access but no change
Halve proportion without sanitation in rural areas	progress but lagging	no significant change	progress but lagging	progress but lagging	progress but lagging	no significant change	no significant change	progress but lagging	no significant change	no significant change
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	on track	rising number & proportion of slum-dwellers	progress but lagging	on track	some progress	rising number & proportion of slum-dwellers	...	progress but lagging	low but no change	low but no change
GOAL 8 A global partnership for development										
Youth unemployment	high, no change	high, no change	low, increasing	rapidly increasing	low, increasing	high, increasing	low, increasing	increasing	low, rapidly increasing	low, rapidly increasing

FOR DEVELOPED COUNTRIES' CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP, SEE BACK PAGE.

The chart shows the targets set by the Millennium Development Goals for achievement by 2015 (or by 2005, in the case of equal access to schooling for girls).

Green squares indicate that in a particular sub-region, the MDG target has been met, or is on

track for achievement or near achievement by 2015. Orange indicates progress, but at a rate that is so far insufficient to meet the target. Red squares flag areas where there is no change or negative change relative to the target, since 1990, or where current levels are unsatisfactory in com-

parison with global standards. A lack of data is shown by a gray box with three dots.

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

Progress on Goal 8 – A global partnership for development

Lower trade barriers would bring hundreds of billions of dollars in extra income – spread across all nations, including the richest, but benefiting especially the developing countries. The 2001 meeting of the World Trade Organization in the city of Doha provided a good start on a “development round” of trade talks. Negotiations resumed in 2004. According to development institutions, developing countries are losing more in blocked access to rich country markets than they gain from foreign aid (or ODA, for “official development assistance”).

In addition to mobilizing their own resources and to benefiting from a more open trading system, poor countries will need at least \$100 billion a year in ODA to achieve the Millennium Development Goals across the board, according to a number of credible studies. Since the Millennium Summit, ODA has grown from just over \$50 billion a year to \$68 billion in 2003 – a substantial increase, but still falling short of estimated needs and rep-

resenting a bare one quarter of one per cent of donor countries’ overall annual income.

Many poor countries have fallen into a debt trap. A plan approved by the international community makes 38 “heavily indebted poor countries” (HIPC) eligible for debt relief. But difficulties these countries have had in meeting requirements have slowed rescue efforts. Although it is projected that 27 qualifying countries should see their debt stock fall by two thirds under the HIPC initiative, most observers, as well as international financial institutions, judge that faster relief for more countries is called for.

The United Nations and others have brokered agreements with governments and large pharmaceutical companies that have brought prices down sharply in developing countries for anti-retroviral drugs for treating HIV/AIDS. Spending on AIDS totalled \$4.7 billion last year, up from \$1.7 billion in 2002. But an estimated \$12 billion is needed next year to combat the disease, and \$20 billion in 2006

to halt its spread. Donors are backing the UN’s Roll Back Malaria campaign and new treatment methods for tuberculosis promoted by the World Health Organization. But against these diseases as well as against AIDS, a hard fight lies ahead.

2005 a critical year

Looking ahead to the 2005 five-year review of implementation of the Millennium Declaration, Secretary-General Kofi Annan reported to the UN General Assembly in September 2004 that “overcoming human poverty will require a quantum leap in scale and ambition: more nationally owned strategies and policies, stronger institutions, wider participatory processes, focused investments in economic and social infrastructure, and more resources, external and internal. Realistically, if the goals are to be reached, these developments need to happen very soon.”

“We must seize this opportunity,” the Secretary-General said.

For more information, or to help:

Visit the UN Millennium Development Goals web site at www.un.org/millenniumgoals.

Contact the UN Development Programme office in your country or area; see www.undp.org.

Send an e-mail to the UN Millennium Campaign Office, at contact.campaign@undp.org, or see www.millenniumcampaign.org.

For the full UN progress report on the Millennium Development Goals, see <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>.

Photo: Adam Rogers/UNCDF