

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF DATA USED FOR INDICATORS FOR THE
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS

Progress report on development of indicators for monitoring
implementation of the Millennium Development Goals

Note by the United Nations Statistics Division

International monitoring

The second annual report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on monitoring international implementation of the Millennium Declaration is expected to be issued in early September. The compilation of international benchmark and trends data for indicators on achievement of the millennium development goals and targets is coordinated by the Statistics Division through an inter-agency technical group, which met in April of 2002 and March of 2003. The data and analyses prepared by participating agencies and organizations were reviewed at these meetings and provided the foundation for reports by the Division to the Office of the Secretary-General. These reports served as the basis for chapter three of the Secretary-General's reports, on poverty and development goals, targets and achievements, and furnished the statistical annex to the Secretary-General's reports providing regional estimates for 1990 and latest year for each indicator.

Some issues on the selection and definitions of the indicators initially discussed at the April 2002 meeting were resolved during and immediately after the March 2003 inter-agency technical meeting. The complete table of regional data for 2003, incorporating all of the agreed changes to the official list of indicators, is attached. The full official report of the Secretary-General is expected to be posted on the UN Web site <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/index.shtml> and the Statistics Division's site <http://millenniumindicators.un.org> as soon as it is released.

Country-level reporting

At the national level, the United Nations Development Programme has been actively supporting the preparation of country reports to monitor progress toward the MDGs. Country reports are prepared by UN country teams typically comprised of staff from interested UN programmes and agencies in the country and representatives of the government, such as the statistical office and various ministries and of civil society. Country-level reporting is not mandatory but is designed to give countries an opportunity to assess their development goals and targets in terms of their own priorities and circumstances and help focus their national development debate. Country reports are also important tools to disseminate the relevant indicators to a wide non-technical audience

and raise awareness on development priorities through monitoring, policy analysis, advocacy and outreach.

Country reports are posted at <http://www.undp.org/mdg/countryreports.html> as they are issued. To assist country teams in preparing these reports, UNDP is completing a set of guidelines and the United Nations will issue later this fall a comprehensive publication on sources and methods for the agreed international list of MDG indicators, prepared under the direction of the United Nations Development Group, chaired by UNFPA and the Statistics Division.

At the regional level, ESCAP recently issued a comprehensive regional study of MDG trends in its region, and ECLAC has covered a number of the MDG indicators, notably poverty, in its latest issue of *Social Panorama*.

Development of methods and technical cooperation

The MDG indicators inter-agency technical group has discussed measurement issues and needs for improvement in specific problematic areas related to the development of MDG indicators. Most partner agencies have submitted to DESA/UNSD, along with the basic trend analysis of their indicators, notes on various methodological or data gaps issues that need to be addressed in order to improve the monitoring of the MDGs.

The World Bank and PARIS 21 have also undertaken a series of meetings and programmes in support of capacity-building in developing countries linked to the MDG indicators. The World Bank organized wide-ranging and well-attended roundtables on improving statistics for measuring development outcomes in June of 2002 and June of 2003, and PARIS 21 established the Task Team: Improved Support for Monitoring Developments Goals in October 2002. The World Bank-IMF Development Committee will consider proposals to strengthen capacities in developing countries to provide statistics for monitoring MDGs and national poverty reduction strategies at its April 2004 meeting.

Among the concerns, which have emerged from the various international consultations on MDG indicators are the following:

- (a) Inconsistencies between reported national and international data series;
- (b) Gaps and limitations in international standards and guidelines for some of the MDG indicators;
- (c) Inconsistencies in data published by different international agencies relating to MDG indicators;
- (d) Severely limited statistical capacities in many national statistical services, especially LDCs and SIDS. Limitations in resources and capabilities are especially evident in statistics of basic social services and socio-economic conditions, and extreme poverty and its consequences;
- (e) Lack of national capacities to regularly produce data relating to the MDG goals and targets in new and innovative fields such as environment and slum conditions, and in specialized fields such as epidemiology. Most data available for developing

- countries on these indicators are produced by international global initiatives with limited national counterparts or inputs;
- (f) Limited staff and resources in statistical services of international agencies;
 - (g) Problems of coordination in technical cooperation.

More specifically, some of the problems in specific areas are noted below.

To address issues of methodologies and data collection needs for MDG indicators at national and international, the Statistics Division and United Nations Development Programme are organizing an “expanded” Inter-agency Technical Meeting in Geneva 27-30 October. In addition to the agency specialists who have participated in these meetings the past two years, 6-8 country participants who have been actively involved in preparation of country MDG reports will be invited in order to give greater attention to problems encountered by countries in compiling MDG indicators for their own and for international reporting. The timing of the meeting will also allow for a look ahead to consider further adjustments that might be made to the agreed international list of indicators and to plans for providing materials for the Secretary-General’s 2005 comprehensive report on implementation.

Measurement of poverty

Income and consumption surveys are already regularly conducted in a large number of countries. However, there is no integrated set of guidelines and standards for national statistical offices on the design of these surveys in order to provide comparable and reliable data on poverty, extreme poverty and closely related socio-economic conditions.

Moreover, there are serious inconsistencies in poverty estimates based on national accounts data and those based on household income or consumption surveys. These two different methodologies seem to lead to quite different conclusions on levels and trends of poverty, raising questions about the credibility of either approach. International collaboration is needed to adopt a common household data collection framework that will provide reliable, consistent data for both poverty assessment and the compilation of national accounts.

There are also long-standing concerns that a monetary measure alone is not sufficient to address the multi-dimensionality of poverty. There is a need to extend the concept and definition of poverty beyond income criteria, taking into account other aspects of living conditions, and setting specific criteria for the measurement of this broader concept of poverty. For instance, the debate has recently focused on identifying specific individual characteristics/assets to distinguish the poor and non-poor.

Universal primary education

There are problems related to the availability and reliability of enrolment, survival and completion rates in the least developed countries, for large rural populations and in countries in conflict. It has been suggested that household surveys could be used systematically to provide the missing data in countries where administrative education records are not reliable. There are also different views on the relative merits and feasibility for MDG monitoring of completion rates and survival rates. Finally, there are

strong concerns that completion of first-level education has little relation to attainment of literacy and that measures of quality and improved measures of literacy are needed to present a true picture of successful enrolment and attainment.

Gender equality and empowerment of women

There are problems with reliability and timeliness of administrative data on sex ratios in education, especially at second and third levels. Here again, it has been suggested that household surveys could be used systematically to provide missing data in countries where administrative education records are not reliable. There has also been discussion on problems in using sex ratios as indicators where the underlying population age group sex ratios are skewed or not reliably available, based on absolute enrolment numbers or on enrolment ratios, and on instability in ratios of ratios.

There are serious concerns with the coverage and reliability of non-agricultural wage employment data, especially in rural areas and where wage employment is a fraction of total employments, and with comparability across countries, complicated by the different extent to which informal sector work is accounted for in labour force statistics. There have also been concerns repeatedly expressed on the adequacy of this indicator alone to monitor the situation of women in the labour force. Other aspects of women's working conditions have been discussed in the storyline prepared by ILO for the 2003 inter-agency technical meeting, which provide an important and useful basis for further work in this area.

Child mortality

Work to produce reliable estimates has progressed significantly over the last decade. There are excellent survey programmes ongoing with UNICEF, DHS and WHO to collect the necessary data and programmes to produce consistent sets of estimates at the country and regional level. However, data production at the national level as part of countries' regular data collection/vital registration is very limited.

Maternal health

A strategy for compiling trend estimates for the 2005 report of the Secretary-General is urgently required and should be given high priority. Although advancements in the preparation of estimates are important for the purpose of global monitoring, they are produced by international agencies and improvements in existing vital registration in countries have been limited. Data production at the national level has been limited, even in countries with more advanced statistical systems.

HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB

There are no trend data for HIV/AIDS new infections, prevalence or deaths. For malaria and TB, we lack reliable country data on both levels and trends for many or most developing countries are lacking. Data on prevention and treatment of malaria are limited to a small group of countries and do not provide indications of trends.

Environmental sustainability

Most national statistical services and cabinet-level planning offices lack expertise, sources and access to data on forests, biological diversity, energy use, CO₂, CFCs. Given

that the sources for these data are largely international rather than national, their reliability at the country level should be carefully assessed.

For the new indicators on solid fuels, there are no international standards or guidelines and very little experience or documentation.

The reliability and availability of data and estimates on water and sanitation data are insufficient to properly assess trends but new estimates are expected later this year. Household surveys can contribute more and better data and population and housing censuses recommendations could be carefully reviewed to ensure their consistency with current needs in this field.

Global partnership for development

Strong concerns have been expressed in various forums including the Statistical Commission on the need for improved reporting from developed countries on their commitments in this goal area. The indicators already agreed are limited in this respect and few of them are reported at the country level. They should be reviewed to consider how they could cover donor country efforts for the development partnership in more detail.

The indicator used to monitor progress for target 16, youth unemployment rate, is considered inadequate and ILO is working to develop an improved measure. Currently available data on youth unemployment are insufficient to calculate estimates for most regions.

The indicator used to monitor target 17, access to essential drugs, has been compiled by WHO on the basis of country correspondent assessments and the available information is out of date. New methods and estimates are in preparation but much more work is needed to provide a reliable picture of the situation at country levels, which is evolving rapidly and will likely continue to do so over the next few years.

Action by the Committee

The present report is presented for information. The Committee may wish to:

- (a) Take note of the information contained in the report;
- (b) Identify substantive issues which it feels are of particularly urgent concern;
- (c) Suggest additional issues, which should be taken into account in further work on national and international statistics for Millennium Development Goals indicators

Annex

Millennium development goals, targets and indicators

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than less than one dollar a day

1. Population below \$1 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day ^{a/ b/}

	(percentage)	
	1990	1999
All low- and middle-income countries	29.6	23.2
Transition countries in Europe	1.2	3.8
Northern Africa	2.4	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	47.4	49.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.0	11.1
Eastern Asia and Oceania	32.9	17.8
South-central Asia	41.2	32.6
South-eastern Asia	23.6	11.0
Western Asia	2.2	7.5

2. Poverty gap ratio

3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

The annex to the Secretary-General's previous annual report (A/57/270) presents World Bank estimates based on country data available at that time. No new estimates for these indicators are available for the present report.

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

4. Children under five years of age who are underweight ^{b/}

	(percentage)	
	1990	2000
Developing regions	33	28
Northern Africa	10	9
Sub-Saharan Africa	30	31
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	8
Eastern Asia	19	11
South-central Asia	53	47
South-eastern Asia	38	29
Western Asia	14	18

5. Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption ^{b/}

	(percentage)	
	1990	2000
Northern Africa	5	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	35	33
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	11
Eastern Asia	16	10
South-central Asia	25	24
South-eastern Asia	17	12
Western Asia	7	10
Oceania	25	27
Least developed countries	37	38
Landlocked developing countries	n.a.	33
Small island developing States	25	25

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education ^{b/}

(primary-level enrolees per 100 children of enrolment age)

	1990/91	2000/01
World	81.9	83.6
Developed regions	94.9	95.6
Countries in transition	88.2	90.6
Developing regions	79.8	82.1
Northern Africa	82.6	91.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.5	57.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.9	96.6
Eastern Asia	97.7	93.5
South-central Asia	73.1	79.2
South-eastern Asia	92.6	91.5
Western Asia	81.8	85.1
Oceania	76.0	82.9
Landlocked developing countries	53.6	60.5

7. Pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5

Due to limited data availability at the country level, this series cannot reliably be estimated at the regional level.

8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds ^{b/}

	(percentage)	
	1990	2000
World	84.2	86.8
Developed regions	99.6	99.7
Developing regions	81.1	84.4
Northern Africa	66.3	76.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	66.5	76.4
Latin America	93.4	95.7
Caribbean	86.1	87.1
Eastern Asia	95.4	97.7
South-central Asia	63.0	70.8
South-eastern Asia	94.3	96.3
Western Asia	81.6	85.9
Oceania	77.3	82.0
Least developed countries	54.4	63.6
Landlocked developing countries	65.8	72.3
Small island developing States	85.0	85.6

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015

9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

Primary level ^{b/}

(ratio of girls to boys)

	1990/91	2000/01
Developed regions	0.95	0.95
Developing regions	0.83	0.87
Northern Africa	0.79	0.88
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.82	0.87
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.95	0.94
Eastern Asia	0.86	0.92
South-central Asia	0.72	0.79
South-eastern Asia	0.94	0.94
Western Asia	0.82	0.85
Oceania	0.84	0.85

Secondary education ^{c/}

	1990	1998
Developed regions	0.98	0.99
Developing regions	0.72	0.82
Northern Africa	0.76	0.90
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.75	0.82
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.06	1.06
Eastern Asia	0.73	0.82
South-central Asia	0.59	0.68
South-eastern Asia	0.87	0.93
Western Asia	0.69	0.74
Oceania	1.00	0.94

Tertiary education ^{c/}

	1990	1998
Developed regions	1.05	1.12
Developing regions	0.66	0.75
Northern Africa	0.52	0.72
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.47	0.63
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.94	1.02
Eastern Asia	0.49	0.51
South-central Asia	0.54	0.58
South-eastern Asia	0.82	1.11
Western Asia	0.66	1.10
Oceania	0.82	0.63

10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old

(female literacy rates as ratio to male literacy rates)

	1990	2000
Developed regions	1.00	1.00
Developing regions	0.89	0.91
Northern Africa	0.73	0.84
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.79	0.88
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.00	1.01
Eastern Asia	0.96	0.98
South-central Asia	0.74	0.80
South-eastern Asia	0.97	0.99
Western Asia	0.83	0.88
Oceania	0.90	0.93
Least developed countries	0.70	0.78
Landlocked developing countries	0.80	0.85
Small island developing States	0.99	0.99

11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector ^{b/ d/}

(percentage)

	1990	2001
Developed regions	41.6	44.0
Transition economies	48.9	48.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.9	28.6
Middle East and North Africa	25.1	21.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	38.0	42.4
Asia and the Pacific	29.3	31.1

12. Seats held by women in national parliaments

	(percentage)		
	1990	2000	2003
World	13.2	13.5	15.1
Developed regions	16.2	16.7	18.6
Nordic countries ^{a/}	33.9	38.9	39.9
Countries in transition	24.8	9.5	12.5
Developing regions	11.5	11.9	13.5
Northern Africa	2.6	3.3	6.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.2	10.6	13.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	15.2	17.7
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.9	20.2
South-central Asia	6.2	6.9	8.9
South-eastern Asia	10.4	14.6	15.0
Western Asia	10.1	5.3	5.6
Oceania	1.2	3.9	2.6
Least developed countries	8.0	7.5	11.1
Landlocked developing countries	14.7	7.8	11.4
Small island developing States	15.1	14.9	17.1

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

13. Under-five mortality rate ^{b/}

	(deaths per 1,000 live births)	
	1990	2001
World	92	82
Developed regions	13	9
Developing regions	102	90
Northern Africa	88	43
Sub-Saharan Africa	176	172
Latin America and the Caribbean	54	36
Eastern Asia	44	36
South-central Asia	125	95
South-eastern Asia	77	51
Western Asia	70	62
Oceania	85	76

14. Infant mortality rate

The annex to the Secretary-General's previous annual report (A/57/270) presents Unicef-WHO estimates based on country data available at that time. No new estimates are available for the present report.

Indicator 15. 1 year-old children immunised against measles ^{b/}

	(percentage)	
	1990	2001
World	73	72
Developed regions	83	91
Developing regions	72	70
Northern Africa	85	93
Sub-Saharan Africa	57	58
Latin America and the Caribbean	77	91
Eastern Asia	98	79
South-central Asia	59	61
South-eastern Asia	72	73
Western Asia	80	90
Oceania	69	64

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

16. Maternal mortality ratio ^{f/}

	(maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)
	2000
World	400
Developed regions	20
Developing regions	440
Northern Africa	130
Sub-Saharan Africa	920
Latin America and the Caribbean	190
Eastern Asia	55
South-central Asia	520
South-eastern Asia	210
Western Asia	190
Oceania	240

17. Births attended by a skilled attendant ^{b/}

	(percentage)	
	1990	2000
Developing regions	42	52
Northern Africa	39	64
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	43
Latin America and the Caribbean	76	85
Eastern Asia	53	72
South-central Asia	27	35
South-eastern Asia	36	59
Western Asia	59	64

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

18. Adults aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS, both sexes ^{g/h/}

	(percentage)
	2002
World	1.2
Developed regions	0.5
Developing regions	1.4
Northern Africa	<0.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5
Latin America	0.6
Caribbean	2.4
Eastern Asia	0.2
South-central Asia	0.5
South-eastern Asia	0.5
Western Asia	<0.1
Oceania	0.6

19. Condom use

a. Women 15-24 reporting the use of condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner in the past 12 months ^{i/}

	(percentage)	1996/2001 ^{i/}
Sub-Saharan Africa		21
Latin America and the Caribbean		36
South-central Asia		40

b. Population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{i/}

	Women 15-24 who know that a healthy looking person can be infected with HIV/AIDS (percentage) 1996/2001 ^{i/}	Women 15-24 who know that a condom can prevent the transmission of HIV (percentage) 1996/2001 ^{i/}
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	49
Latin America and the Caribbean	77	-
South-central Asia	-	60
South-eastern Asia	47	38

20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 ^{i/}

	1996/2001 ^{i/}
Africa (38 countries)	0.85

Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

21. Deaths associated with malaria ^{b/ h/}

Deaths of children 0-4 years per 100,000

	2000
World	148
Developed regions	0
Developing regions	166
Northern Africa	47
Sub-Saharan Africa	791
Latin America and the Caribbean	1
Eastern Asia	0
South-central Asia	6
South-eastern Asia	2
Western Asia	26
Oceania	2

22. Population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures

(a) Prevention - Children under 5 who sleep under insecticide-treated bednets ^{b/ h/}

(percentage)

	2000
Africa (countries with data available)	2

(b) Treatment – Children under 5 with fever who are appropriately treated

In the majority of African countries for which data are available, at least 50 per cent of children under five years with recent fever are treated with anti-malarial drugs.

23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
(per 100,000 population)

(a) Prevalence ^{b/ h/}	2001
World	120
Developed regions	23
Countries in transition	66
Developing regions	144
Northern Africa	27
Sub-Saharan Africa	197
Latin America and the Caribbean	41
Eastern Asia	184
South-central Asia	218
South-eastern Asia	108
Western Asia	40
Oceania	215
(b) Deaths ^{b/ h/}	2001
World	26
Developed regions	5
Countries in transition	16
Developing regions	31
Northern Africa	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	46
Latin America and the Caribbean	9
Eastern Asia	40
South-central Asia	47
South-eastern Asia	21
Western Asia	9
Oceania	36

24. Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under
directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)
(percentage)

(a) New Cases detected under DOTS ^{b/ k/}

	1995	2001
World	11	33

(b) DOTS cases successfully treated ^{b/ k/}

	1995	2000
World	77	82

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

25. Proportion of land area covered by forest

(percentage)

	1990	2000
World	30.4	29.7
Developed regions	34.2	34.4
Countries in transition	40.2	40.6
Developing regions	28.1	26.8
Northern Africa	1.0	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.3	27.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	50.1	47.8
Eastern Asia	15.4	17.0
South-central Asia	10.0	10.2
South-eastern Asia	53.9	48.6
Western Asia	3.9	4.0
Oceania	67.3	65.0
Least developed countries	29.4	27.2
Landlocked developing countries	17.6	16.4
Small island developing States	50.7	49.2

26. Area protected to maintain biological diversity

(percentage of surface area)

	1990	2003
Developed regions	8.6	10.5
Northern Africa	3.3	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.2	8.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.2	9.9
Eastern Asia	6.3	7.6
South-central Asia	3.4	3.7
South-eastern Asia	3.7	5.4
Western Asia	3.4	16.5 ^{1/}
Oceania	2.1	2.3

27. Energy use

(consumption of kg oil equivalent per \$1,000 GDP (PPP))^{m/}

	1990	2000
High-income economies	265	204
Low & middle-income economies	325	249
Sub-Saharan Africa	401	341
Middle East & Northern Africa	281	263
Latin America and the Caribbean	203	164
Southern Asia	257	181

28. Carbon dioxide emissions and consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

(a) Carbon dioxide emissions^{k/}

(metric tons of carbon per capita)

	1990	1999
World	1.16	1.10

(b) Ozone-depleting CFCs^{k/}

(thousands of metric tons of ozone-depleting potential (ODP))

	1990	1999
World	1063	120
Developed regions	925	25
Developing regions	138	120

29. Population using solid fuels ^{b/ n/}

(percentage of households)

	1990	2000
Developing regions	75	75
Northern Africa and the Middle East	46	40
Sub-Saharan Africa	82	79
Asia	80	79

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

30. Sustainable access to an improved water source ^{b/}

(percentage of population)

	1990		2000	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
World	94	64	95	71
Developed regions	n.a.	n.a.	100	94
Developing regions	92	60	92	69
Northern Africa	94	80	95	83
Sub-Saharan Africa	86	40	83	45
Latin America and the Caribbean	92	58	94	66
Eastern Asia	99	60	94	66
South-central Asia	90	66	95	80
South-eastern Asia	91	64	91	71
Western Asia	n.a.	n.a.	88	71
Oceania	88	32	76	40

31. Access to improved sanitation ^{b/ a/}

	(percentage of population)			
	1990		2000	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
World	81	28	85	40
Developed regions	n.a.	n.a.	100	93
Developing regions	70	21	77	35
Northern Africa	94	64	96	81
Sub-Saharan Africa	75	46	74	43
Latin America and the Caribbean	85	41	86	52
Eastern Asia	56	2	70	27
South-central Asia	52	11	70	25
South-eastern Asia	73	44	80	55
Western Asia	95	58	97	61
Oceania	92	80	87	71

Target 11 By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

32. Households with access to secure tenure ^{f/}

	Urban slum population	
	2001 (millions)	(percentage)
World	924	31.6
Developed regions	54	6.0
Developing regions	870	43.0
Northern Africa	21	28.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	166	71.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	128	31.9
Eastern Asia	194	36.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	16	25.4
South-central Asia	262	58.0
South-eastern Asia	57	28.0
Western Asia	41	33.1
Oceania	0	24.1
Least developed countries	140	78.2
Landlocked developing countries	47	56.5
Small island developing States	7	24.4

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally

Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries (LDCs)

Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction

Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

33. Net ODA, total and to least developed countries

(a) Annual total assistance

	(US\$ billions)		
	1990	2001	2002
To all developing countries	53.0	52.3	57.0
To least developed countries	14.4	11.8	n.a.

(b) Share of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income (GNI)

	(percentage)		
	1990	2001	2002
To all developing countries	0.33	0.22	0.23
To least developed countries	0.09	0.05	n.a.

34. Bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) ^{b/}

	(percentage)	
	1996-1997	2000-2001
	9	15

35. Untied bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors ^{b/}

(percentage)	
1990	2001
67.6	79.1

36. ODA received by landlocked countries ^{b/}

(percentage of recipients' GNIs)	
1990	2001
6.0	6.4

37. ODA received by small island developing States (SIDS) ^{b/}

(percentage of recipients' GNIs)	
1990	2001
2.6	0.9

38. Developed country imports from developing countries admitted free of duties ^{b/}

(percentage of value)			
	1996	2000	2001
(a) Excluding arms			
Developing countries	54.8	62.8	65.7
Least Developed Countries	71.5	75.4	75.3
(b) Excluding arms and oil			
Developing countries	56.8	65.1	66.0
Least Developed Countries	81.1	70.5	69.1

39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries ^{b/}

	(percentage)		
	1996	2000	2001
(a) Agriculture			
Developing countries	10.5	10.6	10.1
Least developed countries	6.3	5.3	3.2
(b) Textile			
Developing countries	7.6	7.0	6.7
Least developed countries	5.0	4.7	4.5
(c) Clothing			
Developing countries	12.0	11.5	10.8
Least developed countries	9.1	8.6	8.5

40. Support to domestic agriculture by developed countries ^{b/}

	(percentage of GDP)	
	1990	2002
	1.9	1.2

41. ODA to build trade capacity

	(percentage of recipients' total ODA)	2001
World		2.4
Americas		2.0
Europe		1.7
Africa		2.7
Asia		2.0
Oceania		0.2
Global programmes		4.0

42. Countries that have reached their HIPC decision point and completion point

	(cumulative number)	
	2000	2003 ^{b/}
Reached decision point	22	26
Reached completion point	1	8

43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative

(US\$ billions (cumulative))

2000	2003 ^{d/}
34	41

44. Debt service in relation to exports of goods and services of low & middle-income countries

The annex to the Secretary-General's previous annual report (A/57/270) presents World Bank-IMF estimates based on country data available at that time. No new estimates are available for the present report.

Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds ^{d/}

(percentage)

	1995	1999
World	10.0	10.4
Developed regions	14.6	12.8
Countries in transition	17.0	18.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.6 ^{q/}	11.9 ^{q/}
Middle East and North Africa	25.7 ^{q/}	26.2 ^{q/}
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.1	15.2
Asia and the Pacific	9.9	10.4

Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

46. Population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

The annex to the Secretary-General's previous annual report (A/57/270) presents WHO estimates based on country data available at that time. No new estimates are available for the present report.

Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

47. Telephone lines and cellular phones ^{b/}

(number per 100 population)

	1990	2002
World	10.1	36.8
Developed regions	38.1	103.4
Developing regions	2.4	20.8
Northern Africa	2.9	17.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.1	5.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.4	36.4
Eastern Asia	2.4	37.8
South-central Asia	1.0	5.8
South-eastern Asia	1.4	16.3
Western Asia	10.0	41.5
Oceania	3.4	9.7

48. Personal computers and Internet users

(a) Personal computers ^{b/}

(number per 100 population)

	1990	2002
World	2.5	9.9
Developed regions	8.9	36.4
Developing countries	0.3	3.2
Northern Africa	0.1	1.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.3	1.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.6	6.9
Eastern Asia	0.3	5.0
South-central Asia	0.0	1.0
South-eastern Asia	0.0	2.6
Western Asia	1.2	5.1
Oceania	0.0	5.8

(b) Internet users ^{b/}

(number per 100 population)

	1990	2002
World	0.3	9.8
Developed regions	0.3	33.4
Developing countries	-	4.1
Northern Africa	-	1.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	-	1.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	7.6
Eastern Asia	-	6.9
South-central Asia	-	0.8
South-eastern Asia	-	5.6
Western Asia	-	6.3
Oceania	-	3.2

Notes

For the country/area composition of regions and other groupings used here, see the annex to the World and region table at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_worldregn.asp

“n.a.” indicates data not available.

“-“ indicates less than half of the unit employed.

“OECD/DAC donors” refers to member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

^{a/} Data relate to countries classified by the World Bank as low and middle-income. High-income countries are excluded from these estimates.

^{b/} Some estimates for given years may differ from those presented in the annex to the Secretary-General’s previous annual report (A/57/270), where newly available country data have been taken into account.

^{c/} The series shown here for this indicator, 1990-1998, are the same as those presented in last year’s annex to the Secretary-General’s annual report (A/57/270). Due to the introduction of the revised International Standard Classification of Education in 1997, time series are being re-estimated by UNESCO for 1990 to the present. These new estimates, including years since 1998, are not yet available for regions.

^{d/} Regions according to ILO classification.

^{e/} Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

^{f/} Estimates have been updated from the annex to the Secretary-General’s previous annual report (A/57/270) on the basis of the latest data available. However, time trends cannot reliably be estimated at present with currently available data.

^{g/} Indicator 18 has been broadened to cover the total adult population aged 15-49.

^{h/} Time trends cannot reliably be estimated at present with currently available data.

^{i/} Series added pursuant to the annex in the Secretary-General’s previous annual report (A/57/270, notes h and i).

^{j/} Data refer to surveys carried out in various years within the period 1996- 2001.

^{k/} Due to limited data availability at the country level, this series cannot reliably be estimated at the regional level.

^{l/} Includes one large protected area (640,000 km²) established in Saudi Arabia in 1994.

^{m/} World Bank classification.

^{n/} WHO regional classification.

^{o/} This indicator has been broadened to cover improved sanitation in rural as well as urban areas, pursuant to the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development.

^{p/} As of 30 June 2003.

^{q/} Estimates base on limited data.