Eradication of poverty and hunger

1. Extreme poverty (less than $1 PPP per day)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Change in Percentage Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant progress in South Asia and East Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>-7 percentage points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very limited progress in Latin America and the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>-14 percentage points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in Europe and central Asia</td>
<td>+2 percentage points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Poverty gap ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Change in Percentage Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant decrease in east Asia</td>
<td>2.8 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate decreases in Latin America and Caribbean</td>
<td>from 5.2 to 4 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>from 1 to 0.4 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>from 13 to 10.4 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>from 20 to 18.1 per cent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

No regional data available

4. Underweight children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Change in Percentage Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very limited progress in Africa</td>
<td>-1 percentage point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some progress in Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>-3 percentage points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatively significant progress in Asia, except a significant increase in western Asia</td>
<td>-6 percentage points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Hunger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Change in Percentage Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>little or no change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some progress in Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>-2 percentage points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Significant progress in eastern Asia, -5 percentage points
and south-eastern Asia
Limited progress in south-central Asia, -2 percentage points
and small increase in western Asia +1 percentage point

**Universal primary education**

6. Primary net enrolment ratio

Target largely achieved in Latin America, East Asia, Pacific, northern America and western Europe

Target nearly achieved in central Asia and central and eastern Europe

Significant progress in the Caribbean +10 percentage points

Limited progress in the Arab States and North Africa, +2 percentage points
central and western Africa, +7 percentage points
southern and eastern Africa, +4 percentage points
south and west Asia +7 percentage points

7. *Pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5*

Insufficient data for regional estimates

8. Youth literacy

Largely achieved in developed regions, Latin America and the Caribbean, and eastern Asia and Oceania

Some progress in southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa +7 percentage points
and Arab states +10 percentage points

**Gender equality**

9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education

Significant progress or nearly achieved in Africa, Latin American and the Caribbean, eastern and western Asia and Oceania

Progress but well short of achievement in south-central Asia from 0.71 to 0.79

Decline in south-eastern Asia and Oceania from 0.94 to 0.91 from 0.94 to 0.93

**Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education**

Significant progress or nearly achieved in developed regions,
northern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, eastern Asia, south-eastern Asia and Oceania

Some progress but short of achievement in sub-Saharan Africa, south-central Asia and western Asia

Increases between 0.5 and 0.9

Ratio of young women to men in tertiary education

Achieved or nearly achieved in developed regions, Latin America and the Caribbean, south-eastern Asia and western Asia

Significant progress but short of achievement in northern Africa

0.52 to 0.72

and sub-Saharan Africa

0.47 to 0.63

Limited or no progress in eastern Asia, 0.49 to 0.51

south-central Asia

0.54 to 0.58

and Oceania (decline)

0.82 to 0.63

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

Insufficient data for regional estimates

11. Non-agricultural wage employment (percentage women)

Achieved or nearly achieved with significant progress in developed regions, countries in transition from centrally planned to market economies, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean

Significant progress but short of achievement in Africa from 21 to 38 per cent

women

No progress and well short of achievement in the Middle East and North Africa

21 per cent

12. Parliamentary seats held by women

Well short of achievement in all regions

17 per cent or less

except Nordic countries, 39 per cent

Progress in the Americas, sub-Saharan Africa and the Pacific between 4 and 8 percentage points
Little or no change in Europe excluding the Nordic countries and each +1 percentage point decline from 13 to 15 per cent.

**Reduce child mortality**

13. **Under-five mortality**

Significant progress and very low rates in developed regions 9 per 1,000 live births

Significant progress in northern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia (except western Asia) between 37 and 96 per 1,000 live births

Limited progress in sub-Saharan Africa, 176 to 171
western Asia 70 to 64
and Oceania 95 to 93

**Infant mortality**

Significant progress and very low rates in developed regions 8 per 1,000 live births

Significant progress in northern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia (except western Asia) between 31 and 70 per 1,000 live births

Limited progress or decline in sub-Saharan Africa, 110 to 106
western Asia, 53 to 51
and Oceania 67 to 66

15. **One-year-olds immunized against measles**

Largely achieved in developed regions, northern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and eastern Asia (but declining in eastern Asia from 98 to 89 per cent)

Some progress to achievement in south-eastern Asia from 72 to 80 per cent

Little progress or decline in sub-Saharan Africa,
south-central Asia, from 63 to 51
western Asia, from 59 to 57
and Oceania from 81 to 82
from 69 to 60
Improve maternal health

16. Maternal mortality

Insufficient data comparability over time to estimate trends

High rates estimated for all regions of Africa

1,000 per 100,000 live births

Low rate in eastern Asia and Oceania

55 from 680 to 260

Intermediate rates in south-central Asia

410

south-eastern Asia, western Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean

300 230 190

17. Births attended by skilled health personnel

Significant progress towards high levels in northern Africa, eastern and south-eastern Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean

Significant progress but well short of high levels in south-central Asia from 26 to 36 per cent

Limited progress in western Asia from 59 to 64 per cent

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year olds

Trend data not available

Highest rate estimated for sub-Saharan Africa

63 per 1,000

Next highest rate estimated for south-eastern Asia

4

Rates in all other regions between 1 and 3

19. Condom use rate

Trend and regional data not available

20. Children orphaned by HIV/AIDS

Several orders of magnitude increases estimated in Africa,

900,000 to 13.4 million
21. **Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria**

Prevalence data not available

Trend data for death rates not available.

Very high death rates in sub-Saharan Africa

Significant death rates in northern Africa

and western Asia

Death rates in all other regions nil or negligible

22. **Use of effective malaria prevent and treatment measures**

Prevention data not available

Treatment data not available for trends

Very low treatment rates of children in 15 African countries

Significant treatment rates of children in 14 African countries

50 per cent

23. **Prevalence of tuberculosis**

Trend data not available

High prevalence per 100,000 population in sub-Saharan Africa, south-central Asia, south-eastern Asia and Oceania

between 196 and 239

Moderate prevalence in eastern Asia, 88

western Asia 42

and Latin America and Caribbean 44

Low rate in developed countries and northern Africa

24-27

**Death rates associated with tuberculosis**

Very low rates in developed regions, northern Africa, western Asia and Latin America and Caribbean 5-11 per 100,000 population

Moderate rate in eastern Asia 19
High rates in sub-Saharan Africa, 62
south-central Asia, 40
south-eastern Asia, 49
and Oceania 44

24. Proportion of TB cases detected with DOTS

Significant progress estimated at the world level
11 (1995) to 27 percent

Proportion of DOTS-detected TB cases cured under DOTS

Some progress estimated at the world level
77 to 80 per cent

Ensure environmental sustainability

25. Proportion of land covered by forest

Little or no change estimated at the world level
30.3 to 29.6 per cent

26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to total surface area

Some progress estimated at the world level
7.5 to 9.5 per cent

27. Energy use per $1 GDP (PPP)

Some progress estimated at the world level
279 to 228 kilogramme oil equivalent per $1,000 GDP (PPP)

28. CO2 emissions

Little or no change estimated at the world level
1.15 to 1.13 metric tons per capita

Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs

Significant progress to achieve the target estimated at the world level
1.1 to 0.15 million metric tons on ozone-depleting-potential in emissions
29. Population using solid fuels

Some progress estimated in sub-Saharan Africa, 79 to 82 per cent
and North Africa and the Middle East 46 to 40 per cent
Little or no change in Asia 80 to 79 per cent

30. Population with access to improved water source

Progress to achieve target in northern Africa and south-central Asia, Latin America and Caribbean

Little or no change or progress insufficient to achieve target in sub-Saharan Africa, eastern Asia, south-eastern Asia, Oceania

Trend data not available for western Asia

31. Urban population with access to improved sanitation

Sufficient progress to achieve target in northern Africa, eastern Asia, south-central Asia and western Asia

Little or no progress in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania latest estimates between 74 and 82 per cent

32. Households with access to secure tenure

Trend data not available

Moderately high level in Asia and Oceania, 63 per cent
Latin America and Caribbean 74 per cent

High levels in developed countries 96 per cent

Global partnership for development

Annual total official development assistance

Moderate decline from $US53.0 billion to 51.3

33. ODA to least developed countries

Decline as percentage of donors GNI 0.33 to 0.22 per cent

34. ODA to basic social services

Significant increase as percentage of donors funding 8.1 to 13.8 per cent
35. ODA untied

Significant increase as percentage of ODA  59.4 to 81.1 per cent

36. ODA to land-locked countries

Significant decline as percentage of recipients' GNI  13.0 to 6.6 per cent

37. ODA to small island developing States

Significant decline as percentage of recipients' GNI  5.3 to 2.1 per cent

38. Value of developed country imports excluding arms from
developing countries admitted free of duty as percentage of total
imports from developing countries

Significant progress estimated  49 to 65 per cent

Value of developed country imports excluding arms from least
developed countries admitted free of duty as percentage of total
imports from least developed countries

Significant decline is estimated  77 to 66 per cent

39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on
agricultural products from developing countries

Data not available

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on textiles

Some progress is estimated  6.8 (1996) to 5.8 per cent

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on clothing

Some progress is estimated  10.6 (1996) to 9.8 per cent

40. Agricultural support estimate of OECD countries as
percentage of their GDP

Significant decrease  1.9 to 1.3 per cent

41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

No data available.

42. Countries that have reached HIPC decision points
Four new countries from 1990-2002 from 22 to 26 countries (cumulative)

Countries that have reached HIPC completion points

Four new countries from 1990-2000 from 1 to 5 countries

43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative

Increase of $6 billion from 1990-2000 $US34 billion to 41 billion

44. Debt service as percentage of exports of goods and services in low- and middle-income countries

No change 18 per cent

45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24

No significant change estimated at world level 10 to 10.3 per cent

46. Population with access to affordable essential drugs

Progress estimated for developing countries 55 to 65 per cent

High levels estimated in developed countries, northern Africa, eastern Asia and western Asia 83 to 91 per cent

Intermediate levels estimated in Latin America and Caribbean, south-eastern Asia and Oceania 64 to 77 per cent

Low levels estimated in sub-Saharan Africa and south-central Asia 44-47 per cent

47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population

Substantial progress in developed regions, 38 to 96 and developing regions, 2 to 17 but with considerable differential

48. Personal computers per 100 population

Substantial progress in developed regions, 9 to 33 and developing regions, 0.3 to 2.4 but with considerable differential

Internet users per 100 population
Substantial progress in developed regions, 0.4 to 30
and developing regions, negligible to 2.8
but with considerable differential