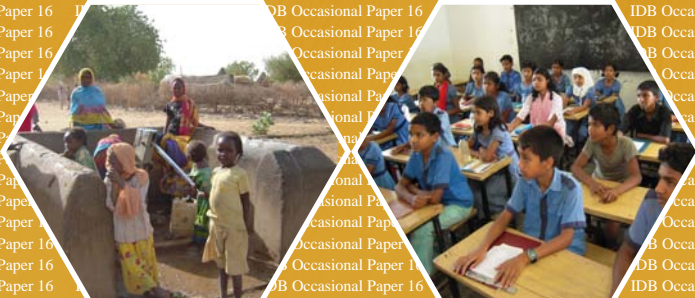




ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

# The Challenge of Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in IDB Member Countries in the Post-Crisis World

**IDB Occasional Paper No. 16  
Rajab 1432H (June 2011)**



**Abdullateef Bello and Areef Suleman**



ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

## **The Challenge of Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in IDB Member Countries in the Post-Crisis World**

Abdullateef Bello & Areef Suleman

**IDB Occasional Paper No. 16**

**Chief Economist Complex**  
Rajab 1432H (June 2011)

For enquiries about this publication, please write to:

Director,  
Data Resources and Statistics Department,  
Islamic Development Bank,  
P.O.Box 5925, Jeddah 21432,  
Saudi Arabia

Fax: +966-2-646-6682  
Email: [datarsd@isdb.org](mailto:datarsd@isdb.org)

Rajab 1432H (June 2011)

#### DISCLAIMER

The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Islamic Development Bank Group or its member countries.

© Islamic Development Bank  
Chief Economist Complex

**ISSN 1658-4511**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PREFACE</b> .....	v
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	vi
<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	vii
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	ix
<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 The MDGs Journey So Far .....	2
1.3 Objectives .....	5
1.4 Critique of the MDGs .....	5
<b>CHAPTER 2: PROGRESS ON MDGS IN IDB MEMBER COUNTRIES</b> .....	8
2.1 Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger.....	11
2.2 Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education.....	15
2.3 Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women .....	15
2.4 Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality .....	16
2.5 Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health.....	17
2.6 Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases .....	18
2.7 Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability.....	19
2.8 Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development.....	21
<b>CHAPTER 3: IMPACT OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISIS ON MDGS IN IDB MEMBER COUNTRIES</b> .....	22
3.1 Global Estimations of the Impact of the Crisis on MDGs.....	22
3.2 Crisis Transmission Channels.....	23
3.3 Impact Assessment Methodology .....	25
3.4 Impact Assessment Results.....	27
3.5 Impact of the Crisis on MDG Expenditures in Member Countries ....	32
<b>CHAPTER 4: RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR ACHIEVING MDGs IN MEMBER COUNTRIES</b> .....	35
4.1 Overview of MDG Costing .....	35
4.2 Estimating Resource Requirements.....	36
4.3 Resource Requirements .....	38
4.4 IDB Group Social Sector Financing vis-à-vis MDGs in Member Countries .....	41
<b>CHAPTER 5: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	45
5.1 Recommendations.....	47
5.2 Conclusions.....	50
<b>ANNEXES</b> .....	53
<b>STATISTICAL ANNEXES</b> .....	61
<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	93



## PREFACE

A decade ago, just at the threshold of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, world leaders met in New York for UN Summit, to agree on how to crystallize the outcomes and recommendations emanating from development conferences organized over the years which are aimed at addressing issues associated with poverty and its root causes in developing countries.

The Summit in 2000, attended by a record number of the world leaders, adopted the Millennium Declaration which was later translated into Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The eight goals in the MDGs focus on poverty, education, health, environment, and partnerships. Leveraging partnerships are required to provide the resources needed by developing countries to attain the first seven goals which are designed for them to implement.

As developing countries are at the forefront of MDGs implementation, it is crucial for our member countries to monitor their progress towards achieving the MDG targets by preparing annual MDG reports. Although a number of country MDG reports have been prepared by individual member countries, either initiated by them or sponsored by the UN agencies, regional MDG reports prepared by international and regional organizations have focused on covering their constituencies only.

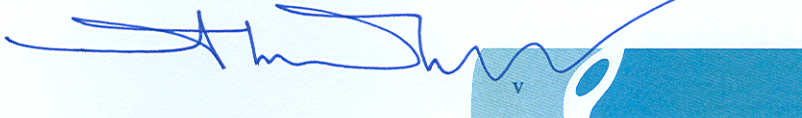
As we move closer to the deadline of 2015 for achieving the MDG targets, it is imperative to examine how our member countries have fared so far in their journey towards meeting the MDG targets. This Occasional Paper is prepared to do just that. In addition, it studied the potential implications of the 2008-2009 global downturn on MDGs in member countries and for the first time estimated the resource requirements for achieving the MDGs in member countries.

The findings of this paper are interesting. Poverty remains the single most important challenge in member countries. Fighting poverty is the cornerstone of the development objective of IDB Group. That is why it is the first goal in the MDGs. The burden of alleviating poverty is challenging. For instance, in 2010, this paper estimated that about 350 million people lived on \$1.25 a day in member countries of which 60 percent were in Sub-Saharan Africa member countries. To halve poverty by 2015, the paper noted that member countries as group would have to grow at 4.8 percent per annum requiring an average investment of 23.6 percent of GDP per year. It estimated that US\$300 billion is needed per year to eradicate poverty in member countries, and IDB Group will have to triple its approvals to \$22 billion per annum from the current level of US\$ 7 billion if it is to maintain its relative share vis-à-vis net resource flows to member countries. This is a huge challenge for IDB Group.

The paper has identified the challenges and proposed a set of recommendations at both country and IDB Group levels, which if implemented will help member countries to overcome the various development issues confronting them as they work towards attaining the MDGs targets by 2015.

**Dr. Ahmet Tiktik**

Vice President (Corporate Services) and  
Acting Chief Economist



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We owe a lot of thanks and appreciations to a number of people whose contribution in different ways helped in finalizing this occasional paper on time. First and foremost, we thank the Vice President (Corporate Services) and Acting Chief Economist, Dr. Ahmet Tiktik, for his guidance and inspiration through sharing his thoughts and ideas on latest books on development themes which helped in shaping our thinking and preparing the recommendations in this paper.

Second, we thank the team of statisticians in the Data Resources and Statistics Department (DRSD) who did a wonderful and excellent work of providing technical support such as sourcing and processing MDG and socio-economic data, computing aggregation, calculating the resource requirements, and generating the charts, to name a few. The great team comprised Mohamed Salah El-Goussi, Thiekoro Doumbia, and Abu Camara; we owe all these brothers our sincere appreciation.

Third, our special thanks go to Abdul Rashid, the “dean” of the DRSD, who went the extra mile to ensure that we meet the deadline by providing excellent secretariat support such as typing the data, generating graphs, formatting, laying-out, and designing the Occasional Paper in InDesign; in fact he surprised us with so many things such as staying late to complete work and sleeping less at home to undertake some challenging assignments. We pray Allah to reward all these brothers.

Fourth, we acknowledge the suggestions and comments of Nosratollah Farajoiilah, Musa Jega Ibrahim, Reza Ghazal and Isma’eel Ibrahim Na’iya — of the Economic Research and Policy Department — during the departmental meeting which helped in improving the Occasional Paper. We also thank Syed Mohammad Abdulrahman and Abdeljabbar Bouani of the ERPD for undertaking data collection and sourcing materials used in this paper.

Finally, unto Allah is success, we give thanks to Him for sparing our lives and providing us with the knowledge and wisdom used in preparing this paper.

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbon
CIT	Countries in Transition
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course
E4E	Education for Employment
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICD	Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector
ICIEC	Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit
ICOR	Incremental Capital-Output Ratio
ID	Islamic Dinar which is equivalent to one Special Drawing Right of IMF
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDB-STATCAP	IDB Statistical Capacity Building
IRTI	Islamic Research and Training Institute
ITFC	International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation
LDMCs	Least Developed Member Countries as per IDB's Classification
LDCs	Least Developed Countries as per UN classification
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NDFIs	National Development Financing Institutions
OCR	Ordinary Capital Resources
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
ODP	Ozone Depletion Potential
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
S&T	Science and Technology
TA	Technical Assistance
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

COUNTRY NAME ABBREVIATIONS*			
Abbreviation	Country Name	Abbreviation	Country Name
AF	Afghanistan	MY	Malaysia
AL	Albania	MV	Maldives
DZ	Algeria	ML	Mali
AZ	Azerbaijan	MR	Mauritania
BH	Bahrain	MA	Morocco
BD	Bangladesh	MZ	Mozambique
BJ	Benin	NE	Niger
BN	Brunei	NG	Nigeria
BF	Burkina Faso	OM	Oman
CM	Cameroon	PK	Pakistan
TD	Chad	PS	Palestine
KM	Comoros	QA	Qatar
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	SA	Saudi Arabia
DJ	Djibouti	SN	Senegal
EG	Egypt	SL	Sierra Leone
GA	Gabon	SO	Somalia
GM	Gambia	SD	Sudan
GN	Guinea	SR	Suriname
GW	Guinea-Bissau	SY	Syria
ID	Indonesia	TJ	Tajikistan
IR	Iran	TG	Togo
IQ	Iraq	TN	Tunisia
JO	Jordan	TR	Turkey
KZ	Kazakhstan	TM	Turkmenistan
KW	Kuwait	AE	U.A.E.
KG	Kyrgyz Rep.	UG	Uganda
LB	Lebanon	UZ	Uzbekistan
LY	Libya	YE	Yemen

\*Abbreviations are based on Internet Country Codes for Internet domain names



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) comprised eight ambitious goals that were approved by world leaders in 2000. The goals are to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality rates; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability; and develop a global partnership for development. The first seven goals are meant for developing countries while the eighth goal is for the developed countries to meet their obligations.

Since 2000, a large number of member countries have demonstrated their commitment to achieving the MDGs by preparing MDG Country Reports periodically. By the end of 2010, 51 member countries out of a total of 139 countries worldwide had prepared at least one report in the past decade. In particular, in the run up to the 2010 MDG Review Summit, the UNDP sponsored several Country MDG Reports resulting in 15 member countries out of 31 countries worldwide preparing their MDG Reports; of which two-thirds were from the Sub-Saharan member countries. Evidently, MDGs are well received in member countries.

The challenges facing member countries in their quest to attain MDGs are slow growth prospects; resource constraints; lack of institutional reforms; inadequate capacity development; uneven income distribution; global economic situation; lack of political will and commitment to the MDGs; lack of an enabling environment to attract investment and encourage private sector development; and the lack of inclusive growth.

Fast-track to 2015, the deadline for meeting the MDG targets, the analysis in this paper revealed that member countries as a group will be off-track on 29 indicators such as poverty, income distribution, job creation, hunger and nutrition, gender parity in education, mortality (infant and maternal), skilled health personnel, clean water and sanitation, and global warming. On the other hand, member countries will be on-track on 16 indicators related to access to information technology (internet, mobile phones and telephone lines), tuberculosis control (prevalence, detection, treatment and death) and birth-related health (antenatal care and adolescent births).

Poverty is ubiquitous and pervasive in member countries. About 350 million people lived on \$1.25 a day in member countries in 2010, with Sub-Saharan Africa member countries accounting for about 60 percent. Extreme poverty in Sub-Saharan member countries, in particular, averaged 54 percent, more than twice the average for member countries as a whole, and in terms of progress towards achieving Goal-1 of MDGs, this is the only region that is off track of

halving extreme poverty by 2015. The headwinds facing member countries in tackling poverty are diverse and include the lack of pro-poor policy and strategy, inadequate financial resources allocated to poverty-related sectors, and the lack of political will. Collective participation of government, private sector and their development partners is needed for any programme designed to eradicate poverty to succeed in member countries but such programme need to be country-driven.

In order for member countries to reduce poverty by halve by 2015, as a group they will need to grow at 4.8 percent per annum and sustain an average per capita growth rate of 3 percent. To achieve this, they would require an average investment of 23.6 percent of GDP per year. Sub-Saharan Africa, with the largest concentration of poor, will require a higher GDP growth of 9.1 percent per annum and an average investment requirement of 48.8 percent of GDP. Sub-Saharan Africa region is confronted with a residual development finance gap of 28 percent of GDP which needs to be covered on an annual basis if the goal of halving poverty is to be achieved. Clearly, such a large resource gap is going to be difficult to close.

The cost of eradicating poverty in member countries is estimated to be US\$300 billion per year, and IDB Group would need to scale-up its approvals to \$22 billion per annum from the current level of US\$ 7 billion. This is a huge challenge for IDB Group requiring intensifying efforts to raise funds, leveraging partnerships with development partners and the private sector and perhaps increasing the authorized capital of various entities of the IDB Group.

The paper concludes with a number of recommendations at Country level and IDB Group level as follows:

### Country Level

1. **Integrate MDGs into national development plans:** Since most member countries' leaders signed on to the MDGs in 2000, no conscientious efforts have been made at the country-level to own and champion MDGs implementation. It is imperative for member countries to lead and champion the MDGs by ensuring that MDGs monitoring is part and parcel of the national development strategies, plan, and programmes. Member countries should also designate a focal-point to oversee the implementation of MDGs strategy as well as ensure the engagement of multi-stakeholders such as private sector, civil society organizations, and philanthropists among others.
2. **Strengthen capacity building:** Several member countries lack the relevant institutional and human capacity to develop and implement appropriate policies related to MDGs implementation. In fact, majority of member countries by virtue of their development status, face problems of making

available quality data for monitoring the progress of MDGs. Therefore, member countries need to strengthen their national statistical system and upgrade their statistical capacities to provide reliable, accurate, consistent, and timely data.

3. **Mobilize financial resources:** Lack of adequate financial resources is one of the biggest constraints facing member countries in meeting the MDGs target. Therefore, there is a need for member countries to make concerted efforts to mobilize domestic resources, build up financial infrastructure, and ensure appropriate regulatory measures and institutions are put in place. Mobilizing resources is not enough; this must be accompanied by appropriate policy for effective utilization of the resources for the purpose intended.
4. **Support private sector development:** No member countries' government can independently address all the needs of their countries. Implementing the MDGs require huge resources in key economic sectors such as health and education which are critical for inclusive and sustainable growth. Member countries need to support private sector development through public-private-partnerships to finance MDG-related sectors.

### IDB Group Level

1. **Address MDGs in the Member Country Partnership Strategy:** The IDB Group, in its various internal and external documents, has repeatedly cited MDGs as reference but no efforts have been made to link its operations with MDG targets and indicators. Given the recent launch of Member Country Partnership Strategy (MCPS), which is aimed at aligning IDB Group strategic focus areas with those identified in national development plans, it is high time for the IDB Group to create strong linkages between its programs in the MCPS and MDGs targets.
2. **Scale-up financing in social sectors:** In order to assist member countries meet the MDG targets, the IDB Group needs to increase its approvals in the health and education sectors which in the last few years have been fluctuating. The IDB Group needs to allocate more financing in the social sectors. It can do this by setting targets at the beginning of each year and also by speeding up the development of policies in these vital sectors, which are at the heart of the MDGs.
3. **Use innovative approach for social sector financing:** The development landscape has changed over the last decade. As a result, the traditional approach to financing has also changed. For instance, new innovative approaches have been introduced in development circles to achieve aid effectiveness. One such innovative approach is Conditional Cash Transfers

(CCT) which have been successfully piloted and used in poor countries all over the world especially in the social sectors. The IDB Group should explore CCT in education sector to ensure quality, increase enrolment and completion rates in primary schools in member countries. The IDB Group can set up a number of MDG Villages in member countries where CCT is piloted.

4. **Mobilize more resources for member countries:** As noted above, to fight poverty alone, member countries need \$300 billion annually. If IDB Group were to maintain its relative share vis-à-vis net resource flows to member countries, it will need to scale-up its approvals from the current \$7 billion in 1431H to \$22 billion annually. This is clearly a daunting task. IDB Group will need to intensify its resource mobilisation drive to secure additional resources from the market via the issuance of Sukuk. The IDB Group may also call on its capital subscriptions from member countries. In addition, it may consider increasing the authorised capital of the various entities in the IDB Group. Leveraging on partnerships will be critical for additional resources. In this context, the IDB Group may act either as initiator, facilitator or partner.
5. **Enhance capacity development:** IDB Group has various initiatives and programs for supporting member countries build their capacities in various development-related areas. There are, however, specific areas that IDB Group can focus its capacity development activities to assist member countries attain the MDG targets. Some of the areas are: (i) in the design and implementation of MDG-focused development strategies, (ii) in revenue-generation and financial sector reforms to raise domestic resources, (iii) in the development of efficient and effective well-functioning private sector and productive capacity, (iv) in providing financial, technical and advisory services to reduce financial resource gaps, (v) in enhancing aid transparency and good governance, and (vi) in improving the national statistical systems of member countries through provision of statistical capacity assistance in collaboration with development partners.
6. **Prepare for post-MDGs era:** After the MDGs deadline (2015) comes the IDB Vision 1440H (2020) targets. The indicators in the IDB Vision 1440H are similar to those of the MDGs except that the targets in the IDB Vision 1440H are more ambitious and higher than the MDGs. Given the similarity and the need to monitor progress of member countries on the targets in IDB Vision 1440H, the IDB Group needs to prepare for the post-MDGs era. This requires learning lessons from what worked and what did not work under the MDGs so that as IDB Group could prepare to assist member countries achieve the targets in IDB Vision 1440H.

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

In September 2000, the United Nations (UN) organized the Millennium Summit which was attended by a record number of Heads of States and policymakers worldwide. The Summit issued a Millennium Declaration which was unanimously adopted and signed by 189 governments. The agreements in the Declaration covered wide ranging actions and targets which are collectively aimed at tackling developmental challenges primarily facing developing countries including ridding the world of poverty and working together to address human development issues through global partnership.

The UN Secretariat soon thereafter translated and developed the Declaration into eight Goals, which became known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (Box 1). The Goals originally had 18 quantifiable targets measured against 48 indicators. However, at the request of world leaders the UN later added four new targets to those already in the MDGs during the 2005 World Summit. This brought the total number of targets to 22 and indicators to 61 (Annex-1). The four new targets are (i) Achieve full

#### Box 1: MDGs at a glance

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDs, malaria, and other preventable diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people (added to Goal 1), (ii) Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health (added to Goal 5), (iii) Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it (added to Goal 6), and (iv) Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss (added to Goal 7). The technical work for the selection of the appropriate indicators for the new targets was undertaken by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators whose mandate, among others, is to prepare statistics and analyses on trends related to the MDGs and to review methodologies and technical issues in relation to the indicators.

The MDGs are a synthesis of the International Development Goals agreed upon at the UN social development conferences and global summit meetings of the 1990s. The target date to reach these development objectives is 2015 through a compact or partnership between the developed and developing countries. The

MDGs are designed to address multifaceted dimensions of human welfare, focusing on poverty (Goal 1), education (Goals 2 and 3), health (Goals 4, 5, 6, and 7), and partnership (Goal 8). The first seven MDGs are meant for developing countries to address while the last Goal is for development partners and donors to fulfil certain obligations towards developing countries.

## 1.2 The MDGs Journey So Far

The MDGs initiative has brought three dimensions to the development debate namely: (i) urgency (both the base year 1990 and deadline 2015 are set), (ii) specificity (the targets and indicators are specified), and (iii) accountability (countries and international development partners are required to put in place MDGs reporting mechanisms).

Since the Millennium Summit of 2000, the UN has organized other major conferences/summits to review and take stock of the progress on the MDGs from the perspectives of both the developing and advanced countries including international commitments and initiatives in support of the MDGs. The first such conference took place in Mexico on 18-22 March 2002 and was called the UN's International Conference on Financing for Development, commonly known as the "Monterrey Conference", which was attended by over 50 Heads of States and 200 Ministers<sup>1</sup>. The 'Monterrey Consensus' which arose from this conference, established a new partnership for development in which donor countries pledged and reaffirmed their commitments to undertake major new actions for financing development, and in particular to increase both the volume and quality of aid. In return, developing countries had to commit to undertake vital reforms to enhance aid effectiveness.

At the mid-point of the 2015 deadline, the UN organized the Doha Conference for Development (29 November to 2 December 2008) to review the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus. The Doha Declaration reaffirmed the Monterrey Consensus and called for a United Nations Conference at the highest level to examine the impact of the world financial and economic crisis on development. Representatives of over 160 countries were in attendance, including nearly 40 Heads of States or Governments<sup>2</sup>. Prior to the Doha Conference, several other forums and conferences were also organized including the Accra High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (30 August to 2 September 2008) which reviewed progress on implementing the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The review was based on evidence

---

<sup>1</sup><http://www.developmentportal.eu/wcm/information/guide-on-eu-development-co-operation/financing-for-development/the-eus-commitments-for-development-assistance/the-un-conference-on-financing-for-development-in-monterrey.html>

<sup>2</sup><http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/doha/>

collected by a Monitoring Survey undertaken in 54 countries<sup>3</sup>. Additionally, the UN High-Level Event on the MDGs was held in New York on 25 September 2008 which focused on implementing existing development commitments. This Event urged countries to partner with the private sector and civil society to establish viable proposals and deliver concrete results. An estimated \$16 billion in commitment was announced including \$4.5 billion for education and \$3 billion to combat malaria<sup>4</sup>.

When the Millennium Declaration clocked 10 years, the UN convened another MDG Review Summit on 22-23 September 2010 to take stock of progress, and determine where attention and resources should be focused between 2010 and 2015, with a view to drawing best practices and lessons learned, identify obstacles and gaps, challenges and opportunities, “leading to concrete strategies for action”<sup>5</sup>. The Review Summit also addressed the post-MDGs era with suggestions ranging from retaining the Goals – introducing new indicators and retaining Goals – introducing new Goals; to defining new models and Goals of well-being and social progress (Jens Martens 2010).

Between 2000, when the Millennium Summit was held, and 2010, there have been numerous reports on the progress of MDGs prepared by countries and several development partners/institutions as well as non-governmental organizations. Over the years, the UN has allocated substantial resources and time to track progress of countries toward achieving the MDG targets. For instance, the UN prepared bi-annual reports on MDGs, the latest one was entitled “*Keeping the Promise: A Forward-looking Review to Promote an Agreed Action Agenda to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015*” which presented information on progress made in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (UN, 2010). The World Bank monitors progress through its annual Global Monitoring Report and World Development Indicators publications, while the ASIAN Development Bank publishes MDG indicators annually in its Key Indicators for ASIA and the Pacific. In addition, other regional bodies such as the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA, 2006), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2010), International Institute for Environment and Development (2010), ASIAN Development Bank (2010/2011), African Development Bank (2010), League of Arab States/ UN (2010), IFAD (2003), and Islamic Development Bank (2008) also released several MDGs reports.

---

<sup>3</sup>Millennium Development Goals: Impacts of the Financial Crisis on Developing Countries, 2009, Commission of the European Communities.

<sup>4</sup>Millennium Development Goals: Impacts of the Financial Crisis on Developing Countries, 2009, Commission of the European Communities.

<sup>5</sup>[http://www.un-ngls.org/spip.php?page=article\\_s&id\\_article=1963](http://www.un-ngls.org/spip.php?page=article_s&id_article=1963)

At the country level, a large number of member countries have demonstrated their commitment to achieving the MDGs by preparing MDG Country Reports. Up to the end of 2010, 51 member countries out of a total of 139 countries worldwide prepared at least one report in the past decade. Mauritania is the most active member country with more than 3 Country MDGs Reports issued so far. On the other hand, Brunei, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, and Uzbekistan have not prepared any MDGs report. In the run up to the 2010 MDG Review Summit, the UNDP sponsored several Country MDG Reports. In fact, 15 member countries out of 31 countries worldwide participated in preparing their MDG Reports; of which two-thirds are from the Sub-Saharan African member countries<sup>6</sup>. Even then, many Country MDGs reports use indicators that are completely different from those set by the UN making comparison across countries difficult.

While all these developments are noteworthy and impressive, the crisis of recent years has cast doubt on the ability of member countries to attain the MDGs. Specifically, the financial and economic crisis of 2008-2009, second only to the Great Depression of 1930s, has worsened the economic and social conditions of citizens worldwide. The impact of the crisis - ranging from economic slow-down, dampened exports, lower remittances and aid among others - varies widely from region to region and from country to country depending on how integrated and interdependent the country's economy is to the rest of the world. The crisis has not left any economy unscathed. The scars left by the crisis are permeating all sectors of economy thereby reversing the gains made by member countries towards achieving the MDGs.

The challenge of achieving the MDGs in member countries in the post-crisis era is daunting due to the fragile and uneven recovery of global economy. In the new world order characterized by multiple growth poles, emerging-market economies are leading the recovery with growth in advanced countries rebounding but yet to reach the pre-crisis level. In all this, where do member countries stand vis-à-vis the MDGs, the crisis, and resource requirements?

Accordingly, the 1432H Occasional Paper is structured into five chapters. Chapter 1 presents the introduction and background to the paper while Chapter 2 analyses the progress on MDGs in MCs presenting the overall scorecards for member countries as a group as well as from the perspective of the regions and countries' performance. Chapter 3 studies the impact of the economic and financial crisis on MDGs in member countries while Chapter 4 quantifies the resource requirements for achieving the MDGs in member countries in the Post-Crisis World. Chapter 5 concludes with recommendations and the way forward.

---

<sup>6</sup>Compiled from data available at [http://www.undg.org/docs/9099/MDG\\_News\\_Update\\_Issue\\_44.pdf](http://www.undg.org/docs/9099/MDG_News_Update_Issue_44.pdf)



### 1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the 1432H Occasional Paper are four-fold: (i) to analyze the progress of member countries on the attainment of the MDGs; (ii) to determine the potential implications of the 2008-2009 global downturn on MDGs, (iii) to estimate the resource requirements for achieving the MDGs in member countries and (iv) to propose a set of recommendations and actions for both member countries and the IDB in the quest for attaining their MDGs.

### 1.4 Critique of the MDGs

Like any global development initiative, the MDGs are no exception to controversies and criticisms. Several studies have criticised the MDGs from various perspectives (François Bourguignon et al. (2008), Sanjay Reddy and Antoine Heuty (2004), Samir Amin (2010)). In reaction to some of the criticisms, the UN has added four new targets to capture new development challenges that were overlooked such as climate change, unemployment, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS reduction. Some of the shortcomings inherent in the MDGs are as follows:

#### *a) Inconsistent methodology and cut-off points for tracking progress*

Various stakeholders and development partners monitor the progress of their constituent countries or regions toward attaining the MDG targets using different statistical or mathematical formulae, ranging from simple interpolation to sophisticated models. Because of the lack of a universally accepted method for calculating the extent to which countries or regions have fared in achieving the targets of MDGs, contradictions, counterclaims and conflicting results abound in various studies. For instance, when two institutions have common member countries, their reports based on two different statistical approaches, end up with conflicting and inconsistent results: one institution will classify one country as Off-track and another institution will categorize the same country as On-track.

Another problem is the number of groups into which countries or regions are classified for performance and the cut-off points that are used to do the classification. Some studies simply use dichotomous classification (On-track and Off-track) while others have complex levels (On-track, Off-track, Off-track-Slow, and Off-track-Regressing) making comparison meaningless in some instances. The classification is often based on thresholds/cut-off points which vary widely from one study to another.

#### *b) Lack of quality data on MDG Indicators*

The success of any monitoring of MDG targets depends squarely on the availability of timely, consistent, reliable, and accurate data. The MDG

indicators, by their nature, suffer greatly from lack of quality data due to the uneven level of statistical development of countries which are meant to provide data to support global statistical system. Several countries do not have data on the base year of MDGs (1990) to allow values for target year (2015) to be derived. Without these values, the formula for computing performance of countries toward attaining the MDG targets cannot be applied. In the same way, data on latest year are not available for all countries and when available they often have lags of several years, implying that comparison of countries will be based on different years for different countries.

*c) MDG targets are ambitious and unrealistic*

It is widely recognized that the MDG targets are unrealistic and too ambitious. The MDGs, according to Easterly (2009), were designed poorly and arbitrarily as instruments for defining “success” and “failure” on poverty and other development targets and that the MDG methodology sets up Sub-Saharan Africa for failure—even if these countries make significant progress. To shed light on Easterly’s view, Clemens *et. al.* (2004) noted that the required rates of progress for achieving MDG targets exceed even the most impressive historical achievements. In particular, drawing on available research work, these authors observed that a typical African country is required to grow at an annual rate of 7 percent over 25 years period in order to be able to reduce poverty by half. Surprisingly, two African countries (Botswana and Equatorial Guinea) have so far achieved the feat. These authors also warned that unrealistic MDG targets may actually turn domestic development success into perceptions of failure, which could undermine future government reform and aid constituencies.

Moreover, as noted by Benjamin and Julia (2010), many of the MDG targets measure progress in terms of development outcomes (e.g. reducing maternal mortality) instead of development outputs (e.g. enrolling girls in school). Whereas achieving outcomes is a longer and more difficult process than achieving output targets. In a related critique, David Dickson (2010) stated that there is a widespread perception with many developing countries that the MDGs represent a donor-led agenda that does not take sufficient account of local priorities and capabilities. He further argued that the curse of the MDGs is that the focus is on relatively short-term, concrete objectives, and lack sufficient ‘buy-in’ from the very countries they are intended to help. As a result, they undermine the type of long-term commitment to capacity.

*d) Baseline Year of 1990 is biased against some countries and regions*

The baseline year for monitoring the progress of MDG targets was set at 1990 by the Millennium Declaration in 2000. That means countries which had good record of economic performance during the decade before the adoption of

the Millennium Declaration are better placed to be on course to achieve the MDG targets than those which had a decade of poor economic performance. As a result, the MDGs are biased towards countries or regions with good performance during the 1990s. Consequently, many African countries that have experienced war or slow growth in 1990s are seriously penalized by the MDGs (Benjamin and Julia, 2010).

*e) MDG Country Reports are fraught with inconsistencies*

Many MDG Country Reports have been prepared. These are either sponsored by donors through using consultants or directly by countries themselves. These Reports are uncoordinated and fraught with inconsistencies in terms of indicators used, methodological approach, data sources and classification system. These MDG Country Reports are also not consistent with those prepared by regional and international organizations. Countries see their reports as a public relation documents which give them the latitude to showcase their progress in the way they want without any interference from any watchdog institution.

The UNDP (2010) attempted to synthesize 34 MDG Country Reports to identify country-level evidence of successes and failures, impact of the global financial crisis, interventions that have worked in bringing individual countries On-track toward achieving specific MDGs as well as some of the common bottlenecks. The synthesis suggests that there is no single approach guaranteed to bring a country success across the board.

Despite the above criticisms, the MDGs is still a globally accepted benchmark, and in the absence of any other viable globally agreed upon alternative, it is being pursued. Even if countries do not achieve all the targets, the progress made in trying to achieve them would be beneficial from both an economic and development perspective.

## CHAPTER 2: PROGRESS ON MDGS IN IDB MEMBER COUNTRIES

In this chapter, we analyze the progress of IDB member countries in terms of the achievements they have made so far in each indicator of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Four years to the deadline of 2015, it is unclear whether the crisis of 2008/2009 has turned the tide against member countries especially those that weathered the impact of the crisis to some degree or whether all member countries were affected evenly. Notwithstanding, we seek also to find out which indicators member countries have made progress on and which ones they are Off-track or regressing.

To achieve these objectives, we use statistical techniques to compute the scorecard of progress depending on the direction of the Goals. Two statistical approaches are used: one for indicators with well-defined targets and the other for indicators without targets.

For the first type (i.e. well-defined targets), if the target indicates a reduction (e.g. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day) one formula is used. If the target indicates an increasing trend (e.g. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling), another formula is used. For the first type, a country is categorized into one of the four groups : (i) Early achiever (if a country has already achieved the target before 2015); (ii) On-track (if a country is expected to meet the target by 2015); (iii) Off-track-Slow (if a country is expected to meet the target after the 2015); and (iv) Off-track- No progress/regressing (if a country is stagnating or slipping backwards).

For the second type (i.e. targetless indicators), three categories are used: (i) Early achiever (if a country's latest data on an indicator shows improvement before 2015); (ii) On-track (if a country's latest data and the earliest data on an indicator remain the same); (iii) Off-track- No progress/regressing (if a country's latest data on an indicator is reversing or de-trending).

With these classification schemes, we present the big picture first in relation to where member countries as a group stand on MDGs. The scorecard of the "big picture" is presented in Table 2.1 which provides a snapshot of progress made by member countries on 60 MDG indicators for which data are available. It is noticeable that not all member countries have data on MDG indicators (column 5 of Table 2.1 provides information on data availability for each MDG indicator). Following standard aggregation procedures, if an indicator has less than two-thirds of data available on it, no aggregation is calculated.

**Table 2.1: Scorecard of Member Countries on MDG Indicators**

No.	Goal	Target	Indicator	Number of MCs with data	Value of earliest available year <sup>1</sup>	Value of latest available year <sup>2</sup>	Status
1	1	1.1	Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day	40	35.4	30.3	▼
2	1	1.2	Poverty Gap Ratio	40	13.1	10.0	▼
3	1	1.3	Income share held by lowest 20%	42	6.8	7.3	◀
4	1	1.4	Growth Rate of GDP per person employed	12	-	-	..
5	1	1.5	Employment-to-population ratio	53	56.3	55.9	◀
6	1	1.6	Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day	39	45.9	34.5	▲
7	1	1.7	Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	27	-	-	..
8	1	1.8	Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	55	30.2	23.9	▼
9	1	1.9	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	50	18.2	15.0	▼
10	2	2.1	Net enrolment ratio in primary education	51	78.4	83.9	▼
11	2	2.2	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	48	78.2	76.8	◀
12	2	2.3	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-old, women and men	53	77.7	82.4	▼
13	3	3.1.A	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	55	0.9	0.9	▼
14	3	3.1.B	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	56	0.8	0.9	▼
15	3	3.1.C	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	55	0.7	0.8	▼
16	3	3.2	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	56	20.8	22.5	▼
17	3	3.3	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	54	7.4	14.5	▼
18	4	4.1	Children under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	56	123.0	77.5	▼
19	4	4.2	Infant mortality rate (0-1 year) per 1,000 live births	56	81.6	52.3	▼
20	4	4.3	Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles	56	35.2	17.7	▼
21	5	5.1	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	55	564.6	335.6	▼
22	5	5.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	56	46.5	61.3	◀
23	7	7.8A	Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, total	54	27.7	20.9	▼
24	7	7.9A	Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities	53	52.5	42.7	▼
25	7	7.10	Slum population as percentage of urban	40	61.1	45.6	▼
26	5	5.3	Current contraceptive use among married women 15-49 years old, any method	55	34.7	43.1	▲
27	5	5.4	Adolescent birth rate, per 1,000 women	56	91.6	73.9	▲
28	5	5.5A	Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit	55	58.7	74.8	▲
29	5	5.5B	Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits	37	-	-	..
30	5	5.6	Unmet need for family planning, total	33	-	-	..
31	6	6.1	People living with HIV, 15-49 years old	38	1.1	1.1	◀
32	6	6.2A	Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, men	19	-	-	..

No.	Goal	Target	Indicator	Number of MCs with data	Value of earliest available year <sup>1</sup>	Value of latest available year <sup>2</sup>	Status
33	6	6.2B	Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, women,	22	-	-	..
34	6	6.3A	Men 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS,	21	-	-	..
35	6	6.3B	Women 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	39	9.1	11.8	▲
36	6	6.4	Ratio of school attendance rate of orphans to school attendance rate of non orphans	24	-	-	..
37	6	6.5	Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people with advanced HIV infection	37	-	-	..
38	6	6.6A	Notified cases of malaria per 100,000 population	39	9168.4	9908.9	..
39	6	6.6B	Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, ages 0-4	39	32.1	34.7	..
40	6	6.6C	Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, all ages	39	35.4	38.3	..
41	6	6.7	Children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets	26	-	-	..
42	6	6.8	Children under 5 with fever being treated with anti-malarial drugs	26	-	-	..
43	6	6.9A	Tuberculosis incidence rate per year per 100,000 population	56	142.9	173.2	◀
44	6	6.9B	Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population	56	316.1	263.0	▲
45	6	6.9C	Tuberculosis death rate per year per 100,000 population	56	36.0	30.4	▲
46	6	6.10A	Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS	56	32.6	62.1	▲
47	6	6.10B	Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS	56	72.4	85.1	▲
48	7	7.1	Proportion of land area covered by forest	55	20.9	16.7	◀
49	7	7.2A	Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), thousand metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub>	56	77845.1	164020.7	◀
50	7	7.2C	Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> per capita	56	1.8	2.4	◀
51	7	7.2E	Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), kg CO <sub>2</sub> per \$1 GDP (PPP)	54	0.5	0.5	▲
52	7	7.3	Consumption of all Ozone-Depleting Substances in ODP metric tons	55	996.8	343.4	▲
53	7	7.4	Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	●	●	●	●
54	7	7.5	Proportion of total water resources used	55	48.3	60.8	◀
55	7	7.6	Terrestrial and marine areas protected to total territorial area	54	5.5	7.1	▲
56	7	7.7	Proportion of species threatened with extinction	●	●	●	●
57	8	8.12	Debt service as percentage of exports of goods and services and net income	42	23.2	6.8	▲
58	8	8.14	Telephone lines per 100 population	56	0.031	12.9	▲
59	8	8.15	Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population	56	0.027	12.9	▲
60	8	8.16	Internet users per 100 population	56	0.027	12.9	▲

▲ Early Achiever, ► On-track, ▼ Off-track-slow, ◀ Off-track-regressing, ● Missing data

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Earliest year that data is available since 1990

<sup>2</sup>Most recently available data

Source: IDB-DRSD staff calculation

Therefore, indicators with less than 38 (i.e. two-thirds of 56 countries) data do not have aggregation calculated.

Member countries are grouped into four regions namely Middle East and North Africa (MENA, comprising 19 countries), Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA, comprising 22 countries), ASIA (comprising 8 countries) and Countries in Transition (CIT, comprising 7 countries), see Annex 3 for the list of countries in each regional grouping.

Overall, IDB member countries as a group are Off-track on 29 indicators (18 of which are regressing and 11 are Off-track-Slow). The indicators that member countries are Off-track are poverty, income distribution, job creation, hunger and nutrition, gender parity in education, mortality (infant and maternal), skilled health personnel, clean water and sanitation, and global warming (Table 2.1). The member countries are however On-track and earlier achiever on 16 indicators related to access to information technology (internet, mobile phones and telephone lines), tuberculosis (prevalence, detection, treatment and death) and birth-related health (antenatal care and adolescent births). A more in-depth analysis of Table 2.1 follows:

### 2.1 *Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger*

The first MDG is concerned with eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. There are three targets set for monitoring the progress namely: (i) *halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty (i.e. living on less than \$1 per person per day)*<sup>7</sup> (ii) *Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people*, and (iii) *halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger*; all these targets are to be achieved between 1990 and 2015.

#### **Reduce Extreme Poverty**

On target 1: “*halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty (i.e. living on less than \$1 per person per day)*”, Tables 2.2a and 2.2b present trend statistics on extreme poverty in member countries. As evident from Table 2.2a, the proportion of people living on less than \$1.25-a-day in member countries averaged 30.3 percent in 2007 (most recent year), a decline of 5.1 percentage points from 35.4 percent in 1990 (earliest available year). From 2007, the proportion of people in extreme poverty trended down at an average of -1.5 percentage point per year before reaching 18.4 percent in 2015 which is the deadline for halving the extreme poverty rate. At the deadline, poverty is supposed to have been halved to 17.7 percent, unfortunately this target will

<sup>7</sup>The \$1 per day per person originally proposed in the Millennium Declaration was changed to \$1.25 per day to cater for inflation.

**Table 2.2a: Trends in Proportion of People in Extreme Poverty (at \$1.25 per day) by Country Grouping**

Group	1990	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Target	Progress
IDB-40 <sup>1</sup>	35.4	29.7	29.4	30.3	28.1	26.9	25.1	23.9	22.8	21.4	19.9	18.4	17.7	Off-track-slow
SSA-20 <sup>2</sup>	56.3	59.5	60.3	61.3	58.1	55.6	54.2	52.8	51.6	49.7	47.6	44.9	28.1	Off-track-no-progress
MENA-8 <sup>3</sup>	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	On-track
ASIA-5 <sup>4</sup>	44.2	28.6	27.8	28.9	26.6	25.5	22.2	20.3	18.5	16.4	14.3	12.4	22.1	Early Achiever
CIT-7 <sup>5</sup>	23	18	15.5	13.6	11.6	9.4	8.2	7.3	6.1	5.1	4.3	3.7	11.5	Early Achiever

<sup>1</sup>IDB-40 includes Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, and Yemen.  
<sup>2</sup>SSA-20 includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uganda.  
<sup>3</sup>MENA-8 includes Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen.  
<sup>4</sup>ASIA-5 includes Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Suriname.  
<sup>5</sup>CIT-7 includes all CIT-7 countries.  
Source: Computed from the World Bank's POVCALNET and Laurence Chandy and Geoffrey Gertz (2011) (through special arrangement)

be narrowly missed by -0.7 percentage point. As a result, member countries as a group will be marginally Off-track on halving extreme poverty by 2015.

However, the overall picture masks the significant regional differences as apparent in Table 2.2a. Of all the regions, only Sub-Saharan Africa will be Off-track-Regressing; ASIA and CIT will be Early achievers, and MENA will be On-track of halving extreme poverty by 2015. While extreme poverty rate has declined in the MENA, ASIA and CIT regions, it trended up in the Sub-Saharan Africa region from 56.3 percent in 1990 to 61.3 percent in 2007, an increase of 5 percentage points. From this peak of 61.3 percent in 2007, extreme poverty in SSA is expected to decline on average 2 percent per annum to reach 45 percent in 2015. The annual decline is insufficient to reach the target of 28 percent in 2015. In the MENA region, the share of people in extreme poverty declined from 3.9 percent in 1990 to 3 percent in 2007 and is expected to further decline to 1.9 percent in 2014, which is equivalent to the target poverty rate. In the ASIA region, extreme poverty dropped from 44.2 percent in 1990 to 29 percent in 2007 and by 2010 the region would have halved extreme poverty while in CIT region, poverty rate has substantially been reduced from 23 percent in 1990 to 12 percent in 2008. Hence, of grave concern is the lack of progress in reducing poverty in Sub-Saharan African member countries

In absolute terms, the number of extremely poor people in member countries as a group increased from 369 million in 1990 to 389 million in 2007 (Table 2.2b), although this is expected to drop to 275 million in 2015 (compared to the target of 184 million in 2015). The upturn in youth bulge, high dependency ratio, rising number of slums in major cities, falling standard of living, rising inflation, and unemployment are some of the reasons one can ascribe to the



**Table 2.2b: Number of People in Extreme Poverty  
(at \$1.25 per day) by Country Grouping (value in millions)**

Group	1990	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Target	Progress
IDB-40 <sup>1</sup>	368.5	370.2	373.9	388.5	370.6	361.1	343.2	332.4	323.0	308.5	292.7	274.5	184.2	Off-track-slow
SSA-20 <sup>2</sup>	133.3	188.9	196.7	204.4	200.0	196.6	196.7	196.8	197.6	195.7	192.4	186.4	66.7	Off-track-no-progress
MENA-8 <sup>3</sup>	9.4	10.9	10.3	9.6	8.6	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.4	4.7	On-track
ASIA-5 <sup>4</sup>	210.0	157.8	155.8	164.7	153.5	149.4	132.2	122.3	113.0	101.7	90.2	78.9	105.0	Early Achiever
CIT-7 <sup>5</sup>	15.8	12.6	11.1	9.9	8.5	6.9	6.1	5.5	4.7	3.9	3.4	2.9	7.9	Early Achiever

<sup>1</sup>IDB-40 includes Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, and Yemen.  
<sup>2</sup>SSA-20 includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uganda.  
<sup>3</sup>MENA-8 includes Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen.  
<sup>4</sup>ASIA-5 includes Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Suriname.  
<sup>5</sup>CIT-7 includes all CIT-7 countries.  
Source: Computed from the World Bank's POVCALNET and Laurence Chandy and Geoffrey Gertz (2011) (through special arrangement)

increase in extreme poor people in member countries. The lack of significant progress in reducing the number of poor people has been cited as one of the underlying causes of the recent unrest in the MENA region. On the positive side, ASIA and CIT regions have made progress in reducing the number of extreme poor.

The number of extreme poor fell by 45 million in ASIA and by 6 million in the CIT region between 1990 and 2007. In the MENA region, the number of extreme poor soared by 1 million from 9.4 million in 1990 to 10.3 million in 2006. This was due to Iraq, Lebanon, and Yemen which saw their rate of extreme poor increase due to political instability and recurrent conflicts. Sub-Saharan Africa recorded the highest number of extreme poor increasing by 71 million from 133 million in 1990 to 204 million in 2007. In 2007, both SSA and ASIA regions accounted for 95 percent of the total extreme poor people in member countries. This is alarmingly high but expected given that the two regions have the highest number of LDMCs with high rate of illiteracy and diseases (HIV/AIDS and malaria in particular).

Can member countries achieve the target 1 of MDG? Table 2.3 presents the frequency distribution of achievement/progress made by member countries and regions with respect to MDG target 1. As can be seen in Table 2.3, 25 out of 56 member countries (representing 45 percent) are On-track of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015; of which 22 are Early achievers and 3 are On-track. 15 member countries are Off-track (13 of them are regressing while 2 are Off-track-Slow). 16 countries have no data on \$1.25-a-day poverty line.

Of the 22 countries in the SSA region, 13 are Off-track with regards to halving extreme poverty, of which 11 countries are regressing. Five countries are

**Table 2.3: Frequency Distribution of MDG-1 Achievements by Country Group and Regions**

	Early Achiever	On-track	Off-track-Slow	Regressing	Missing data	Total
IDB-56	22	3	2	13	16	56
<i>of which:</i>						
SSA-22	5	2	2	11	2	22
MENA-19	6	1	0	1	11	19
ASIA-8	4	0	0	1	3	8
CIT-7	7	0	0	0	0	7

Source: Authors' calculation

Early achievers (Gabon, Gambia, Mauritania, Senegal and Uganda) and two are On-track (Cameroon and Mozambique). In the MENA region, 6 out of 19 countries (32 percent) are Early achievers on target 1 with 1 country each On-track and Off-track-Regressing respectively. In the ASIA region, 50 percent of the countries are Early achievers (Bangladesh, Malaysia, Pakistan and Suriname) and only one country is regressing (Indonesia). In the CIT region, all the countries are Early achievers.

### Productive employment and Decent work

Target 2 of Goal 1 is to *Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all including women and young people*. The assessment of this target is based on four indicators as shown in Table 2.4. Not all these indicators have well-defined targets. On average, member countries are Off-track-Slow on achieving the employment-to-population ratio indicator while they are Early achievers on the proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day. As for the other two indicators, they are not computable for the whole group of member countries due to missing data. However, for growth rate of GDP per person employed, 5 member countries are Early achievers (Egypt, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, and Turkey) while 6 countries are Off-track-Regressing (Bahrain, Indonesia, Morocco, Pakistan, Suriname and Syria).

**Table 2.4: Productive Employment Indicators**

Status	Growth Rate of GDP per person employed, percentage	Employment-to-population ratio	Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day, percentage	Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment, percentage
Early Achiever	5	36	21	8
On-track	0	2	2	0
Off-track-Slow	0	0	0	0
Off-track-no progress	6	15	8	9
Missing data	44	3	17	29

Source: Authors' calculation

For the employment-to-population ratio, most member countries (36 of them) are Early achievers, 2 countries are On-track, while 15 are Off-track-Regressing. Nearly 38 percent of member countries are Early achievers of decreasing the proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day with only 2 On-track and 8 countries regressing. On the other hand, only 8 countries are Early

achievers on the proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment indicator.

## Hunger and Nutrition

Target 3 of Goal 1 is to *halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger*. Two indicators are specified for monitoring the target, namely (i) under-five children moderately or severely underweight (i.e. who weigh less than they should for their age) and (ii) undernourished population. For the first indicator, 8 countries are Early achievers while 7 are On-track of halving the proportion of under-5 children who are underweight and 33 countries are Off-track, of which 12 are regressing (Table 2.5).

Status	Growth rate of GDP per person employed, percentage	Employment-to-population ratio
Early Achiever	8	3
On-track	7	8
Off-track-Slow	21	31
Off-track-no progress	12	8
Missing data	8	6

Source: Authors' calculation

On the indicator of halving undernourished population, IDB member countries as a group are Off-track. Regional disparities are evident: SSA, ASIA and CIT regions are Off-track on halving undernourished population while MENA is Off-track-Regressing.

### 2.2 Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Under this Goal, two indicators (net primary enrolment and pupils starting grade 1 and reaching grade 5) are considered. We have chosen these indicators because if a cohort of children are able to enroll in school, stay on to complete full course of schooling, and graduate, this can be considered as real success.

Overall, member countries as a group are Off-track but 10 countries are On-track, while 39 countries are Off-track, of which 11 countries are regressing. A regional snapshot indicates that, SSA and CIT are Off-track while MENA and ASIA are regressing.

### 2.3 Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

The progress on this Goal is based on six indicators as shown in Table 2.6. Member countries as a group are Off-track-Slow on achieving gender parity at all levels in terms of gross enrolment in institutions. At the primary school level, 14 member countries (representing 25 percent) are Early achievers of gender parity, 8 countries are On-track, 25 countries are Off-track-Slow

**Table 2.6: Gender Equality Indicators**

Status	Gender parity index for gross enrolment ratio			Women to men parity index, as ratio of literacy rates, 15-24 years old	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
Early Achiever	14	4	7	1	2
On-track	8	12	2	7	1
Off-track-Slow	25	26	28	34	23
Off-track-no progress	7	12	13	7	12
Missing data	2	2	6	7	18

Source: Authors' calculation

(representing 45 percent) and 7 countries are Off-track-no progress (Bahrain, Bangladesh, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Maldives and Tajikistan).

At secondary school level, 4 member countries are Early achievers, 12 are On-track, and 38 countries are Off-track including 12 countries that are regressing. At tertiary institutions, a large number of countries are Off-track (41 in all, including 13 regressing), 7 countries are Early achievers with 2 On-track (Indonesia and Morocco).

The second gender indicator, besides education, is the share of women in paid non-agricultural employment. For this indicator, we notice that many countries do not have data (about 42 percent). Out of the remaining countries with data on the indicator, 2 countries are Early achievers, one is On-track, while 35 countries are Off-track (23 of which are slow with 12 regressing).

## 2.4 Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

For this Goal, three main indicators are used: under-5 mortality, infant mortality (under 12 months) and one-year measles immunization. The target is to reduce each indicator by two-thirds by 2015.

In general, the mortality rate has been falling in member countries as a group. This is due to a decline in the impact of infectious diseases which in turn improved survival rates across all ages (including infants).

Although there has been an improvement, member countries as a group are Off-track on the target of reducing by two-thirds this Goal's indicators. On average, for every 1,000 live births, under-5 mortality decreased from 123 deaths in 1990 to 78 in 2008. The downward trend was also noticed in infant mortality, decreasing from 81 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 53 in 2008.

In addition, the proportion of 1 year-old children not immunized against measles decreased by half in 2008 from 35 percent in 1990. In all indicators, the decline was insufficient to enable the member countries as a group to meet the target. Of concern is Chad which recorded increase in under-5 and infant mortality.

**Table 2.7: Child Mortality Indicators**

Status	Under-5 mortality rate	Infant mortality rate	One-year immunized measles
Early Achiever	6	3	18
On-track	8	7	7
Off-track-Slow	40	45	18
Off-track-no progress	1	1	13
Missing data	0	0	0

Source: Authors' calculation

As Table 2.7 indicates, 27 countries are Early achievers for the three indicators: 6 countries for Under-5, 3 for infant mortality, and 18 for one-year measles immunization. Countries On-track of reducing child mortality by two-thirds vary by indicators: 8 for under-5 mortality, 7 for infant mortality and 7 for measles immunization. The majority of member countries are Off-track on all the three indicators.

In terms of regions, only MENA is On-track of achieving the child mortality MDG target. However, the exception is on the one-year immunized measles target where 4 countries are regressing. SSA has seen its progress on this vital Goal virtually Off-track on all the three indicators. This, to a large extent, can be attributed to conflicts and the HIV/AIDS epidemic which have driven up rates of infant and child mortality. None of SSA countries are On-track to achieve the under-5 mortality and are Off-track-Regressing on infant mortality and Off-track-Slow on measles immunization.

In ASIA, four member countries are Off-track-Slow (Afghanistan, Indonesia, Pakistan and Suriname) on both under-five and infant mortality rate while one country (Brunei) is Off-track-Slow in all the three indicators. In CIT region, the picture is unclear: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are Off-track-Slow on both under-5 and infant mortality whereas they are Early achievers on measles immunization.

## 2.5 Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Maternal deaths are ubiquitous in most developing countries. According to the World Bank estimate, around 500,000 maternal deaths occur annually<sup>8</sup>. In so-called advanced countries, this problem is non-existent.

The target for Goal 5 is to reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio. The indicators set for monitoring progress on this Goal are (i) maternal mortality and (ii) Births not attended by skilled health staff.

Iran and Maldives are the Early achievers on the maternal mortality indicator, with 2 other countries being On-track on maternal mortality. Only one country is On-track on births not attended by skilled health staff.

<sup>8</sup>See World Bank's Global Monitoring Report 2007

**Table 2.8: Maternal Mortality Indicators**

Status	Maternal mortality	Births not attended by skilled health staff
Early Achiever	2	0
On-track	2	1
Off-track-Slow	48	8
Off-track-no progress	3	40
Missing data	1	7

Source: Authors' calculation

The overall assessment of this Goal indicates that member countries as a group are Off-track. In fact, more than 48 countries (representing 86 percent) are Off-track of achieving the maternal mortality target while one country is On-track (see Table 2.8).

The regional outlook on the maternal mortality MDG target is not encouraging. Only the MENA region recorded two countries that are On-track (Turkey and U.A.E.). In ASIA and CIT regions, 7 countries are Off-track (6 of which are slow with one regressing). This could be attributed to the mass exodus of skilled health staff from SSA and ASIA to MENA and advanced countries.

## 2.6 Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

This MDG Goal has two targets; the first one is to *halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the second is to halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases*. Because there is no defined threshold or Goalpost as in the case of other targets, the progress on this health-related Goal is not straightforward to monitor.

Disease in any form adversely affects development. For instance, the cost of management, human suffering, and effect on different sectors of economy can reverse development gains made over the years. In recent years, communicable diseases have become a global concern, as epidemics know no borders. Countries affected by diseases cannot tackle the problem alone, and the response to the epidemic has to be coordinated and jointly contained.

### Halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has ravaged many communities; increasing the burden on those affected who are still struggling to “make ends meet”. According to the World Bank’s Global Monitoring Report (2007), an estimated 39.5 million people globally were living with HIV by end-2006, up 2.4 million since 2004, and an estimated three million people had died from AIDS.

Table 2.9 shows that eight countries are Early achievers on reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Nigeria, Togo and Uganda); all of these are in SSA region. 20 countries are On-track while 12 countries are regressing.

## Halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

In addition to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria are other killers. Figures on Malaria are not available for most countries<sup>9</sup>. Nevertheless, the World Bank<sup>10</sup> has estimated that 300–500 million new cases of malaria are recorded each year, leading to more than 1 million deaths. Nearly all the cases and more than 95 percent of the deaths occur in Sub-Saharan Africa. For tuberculosis, there are sufficient data to monitor progress.

**Table 2.9: HIV/AIDS and Other Diseases Indicators**

Status	HIV prevalence	TB prevalence rate	TB death rate	DOTS TB treatment coverage %
Early Achiever	7	31	27	35
On-track	17	0	3	3
Off-track-Slow	0	0	0	0
Off-track-no progress	14	25	26	18
Missing data	18	0	0	0

Source: Authors' calculation

On tuberculosis, Table 2.9 indicates that 31 countries are Early achievers on reversing TB prevalence, while 25 countries are Off-track-Regressing. On halting the TB death rate, 27 countries are Early achievers, 3 On-track and 26 are regressing. On tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS), 35 countries are Early achievers, 3 On-track and 18 regressing.

### 2.7 Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

The environment is nowadays a topical issue that has received considerable attention in many fora and journals. Its popularity is not unconnected with the central role it plays in different economic sectors such as health and poverty. Sustainable environment is linked with prosperity.

In this Goal, three targets are set: (i) Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources, (ii) Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, and (iii) By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

We focus on the first two targets only, because the third target dealing with slum dwellers is outside the realm of the 2015 target but notwithstanding

<sup>9</sup>Recent occasional paper coordinated by the EPSD entitled: "Eradicating Malaria in IDB Member Countries in Africa" reported malaria data on 23 countries in Africa. Even for these countries, the years the data were collected are not stated.

<sup>10</sup>Global Monitoring Report 2007

**Table 2.10: Sustainable Environment Indicators**

Status	Land covered by forest-%	Land protected for Biodiversity-%	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.MT per capita	CFC consumption, ODP Tones	Access to improved water, Urban	Access to improved water, Rural	Access to improved sanitation, Urban	Access to improved sanitation, Rural	Slum population as % of urban population
Early Achiever	16	39	16	39	14	9	4	6	3
On-track	13	15	0	0	1	5	1	3	5
Off-track-Slow	0	0	0	0	29	30	40	38	11
Off-track-no progress	26	0	40	16	11	10	10	6	6
Missing data	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	3	31

Source: Authors' calculation

the results are presented. Table 2.10 shows the number of countries making progress on the two targets. The first four columns in Table 2.10 are concerned with the target of integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reversing the loss of environmental resources while the remaining columns are about the access to safe drinking and sanitation.

### Reverse the loss of environmental resources

In terms of percentage of land covered by forest, the number of countries On-track (adding Early achievers with On-track) and Off-track are close to each other. But for land protected for biodiversity, about 60 percent of member countries are Early achievers while 15 countries are On-track. Most member countries (40 of them) are Off-track of reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emission with only 16 countries being Early achievers. Nearly 70 percent of member countries are Early achievers in reducing the consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs with 16 countries regressing.

### Halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water

Fourteen member countries are Early achievers of halving the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water in urban areas, while one country is On-track and 40 are Off-track (of which 11 countries are regressing). On the other hand, fewer countries (9 in total) are Early achievers on the water target in rural areas, while 5 countries are Off-track (30 countries are slow and 10 are regressing).

### Halve the proportion of people without basic sanitation

Halving the proportion of people without basic sanitation by 2015 is more likely to be achieved in urban than in rural areas. According to Table 2.10, 4 member countries are Early achievers of meeting the target in urban areas



compared to 6 countries in rural areas. In terms of countries that are Off-track, the difference between urban areas and rural areas is tenuous: 50 countries are Off-track in urban areas compared to 44 countries in rural areas.

## 2.8 Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Most of the seven targets set under Goal 8 are for donor countries to monitor progress. Accordingly, we focus only on four indicators (debt services, telephone lines and cellular subscribers, personal computers in use, and internet users) for which data are available and are of relevance to member countries. Specifically, the debt service indicator falls under 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*” while the remaining three indicators (telephone lines, cellular subscribers and internet users) are under target 18 “*in cooperation with the private sector; make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication*”.

**Table 2.11: Sustainable Environment Indicators**

Status	Debt services as % of exports of goods & services	Total telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Total mobile cellular subscriptions Per 100 population	Internet users per 100 inhabitants
Early Achiever	35	56	56	56
On-track	0	0	0	0
Off-track-Slow	0	0	0	0
Off-track-no progress	7	0	0	0
Missing data	14	0	0	0

Source: Authors' calculation

Concerning target 15, as Table 2.11 shows, 63 percent of member countries are Early achievers of meeting their debt obligations while 7 member countries are Off-track-Regressing. Despite major international initiatives at resolving the debt overhang of many poor countries, some beneficiary countries are still finding it difficult to service their debt.

In terms of target 18, the good news is that all member countries are Early achievers of meeting the target of increasing the number of telephone and cellular subscribers and internet users. Undoubtedly, globalization and the participation of the private sector has contributed to this achievement.

## CHAPTER 3: IMPACT OF THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISIS ON MDGS IN IDB MEMBER COUNTRIES

*“The scale and speed of the downturn is breathtaking and broader in scope than in the financial crisis of 1997-98”  
(The Economist, 31 January- 6 February, 2009)*

### 3.1 Global Estimations of the Impact of the Crises on MDGs

The year 2008 witnessed the food, fuel and financial crises. The last one, the financial crisis, morphed into a full-blown economic crisis in 2009. As a result, the economic and financial crisis became second only to the Great Depression of the 1930s. The crisis, which had its epicenter in the United States, spread to all countries of the world ravaging their economic sectors disproportionately. Countries that are more globalized were hit harder in the first wave of the crisis than those with low levels of financial and economic integration with the rest of the world, which were also affected in the second wave of the turmoil and this was the case with many sub-Saharan countries. In this chapter, we study the impact of the economic and financial crisis on the MDGs in member countries from two perspectives: the first is from the transmission channels of the crisis and the second is from the expenditure on MDG-related sectors in member countries in pre- and crisis-years.

The transmission channels through which the crisis impacted the economies of the world vary from one country or region to another and these included trade and capital flows (FDI, ODA and remittances). For instance, according to the IMF (2009), the world trade volume and value dropped by 11 percent and 23 percent respectively in 2009. The reason for this was the sharp decline in demand for goods worldwide and serious trade credit financing constraints. For member countries, a study by IDB (2009a) revealed that the crisis caused their nominal and real merchandise exports to decline by 35 percent and 9 percent respectively from pre-crisis year (2008) to crisis-year (2009). It further stated that the impact of the crisis saw real merchandise exports of five member economies drop in excess of 10 percent (Kuwait 21%, Egypt 18%, Syria 16%, Malaysia 15%, and Bahrain 14%). In addition to IDB (2008, 2009b, 2009c, 2009d, 2009e and 2010), other studies (IMF (2009a, 2009b, 2009c), Daniela and Kouame (2009), UNCTAD (2009)) have also documented the impact of the crisis on various economies from the perspectives of economic growth, government finances, capital flows, trade flows, poverty, and social indicators.

Box 2 presents the poverty impacts of the crisis as reported by different international organizations (DFID, World Bank, UNESCO and ILO). While

these figures in Box 2 were initial estimates made during the peak of the crisis; new results related to the MDGs released by the World Bank's Global Monitoring Report of 2010 indicate that 260,000 children under the age of five could die unnecessarily in 2015; some 350,000 more children will be unable to complete primary school in 2015, and 100 million more people will remain without access to safe drinking water (World Bank, 2010).

### **Box 2: Impact of the Crisis**

The UK's Department of International Development (DFID) estimates the total number of newly poor at 90 million following a 4.5% deceleration in GDP growth in developing countries using the World Bank's estimate of 1% less growth = 20 million more poor people (DFID, 2009)

The World Bank revised its estimates of the actual number of newly poor since the crisis from 53 to 65 million, based on the \$2 a day poverty line, and from 46 to 53 million based on the \$1.25 a day poverty line (World Bank, 2008)

The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) estimates a 20%, or \$46, drop in per capita income for the 390 million poor people in sub-Saharan Africa (UNESCO, 2009)

The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates a rise in global unemployment from 18 million to 51 million (ILO, 2009)

The World Bank predicts that the crisis could result in 200,000–400,000 extra infant deaths per year. A 1% fall in GDP growth will lead, on average, to the deaths of an additional 1.5 boys and 7.4 girls per 1000 live births (World Bank, 2009)

Source: <http://www.thebrokeronline.eu/en/Magazine/articles/Beyond-2015/Poverty-impacts-of-the-global-financial-crisis>

Based on global scenarios, the World Bank (2010) also compared the pre- and post-crisis outlook of poverty in developing countries. It observed that the impact of the crisis on poverty was severe as an additional 64 million people living in poverty (at the \$1.25-a-day level) (or 76 million more on less than \$2 a day) in 2010. Even by 2015, the number of people in poverty as a result of the crisis is projected to be 53 million (World Bank 2010).

## **3.2 Crisis Transmission Channels**

Before we turn to assess the impact of the crisis on MDGs in member countries, it is instructive to first examine how important the crisis transmission channels (trade and capital flows) are to individual member countries. For trade, we use exports of goods and services as a proxy while for capital flows we consider FDI, ODA and remittances. For each of these indicators, we express it in terms of GDP, take the 3 year average (2006, 2007, and 2008) and then count the number of countries belonging to four distinct groups. The cut-off

**Table 3.1: Importance of Trade to the Economies of Member Countries in Pre-Crisis Era** (*Number of Countries*)

Status	More than 40% of GDP	Between 25% of GDP and 40% of GDP	Between 10% of GDP and 25% of GDP	Less than 10% of GDP
IDB-43	20	17	6	0
SSA-17	3	9	5	0
MENA-14	9	5	0	0
ASIA-7	4	2	1	0
CIT-5	4	1	0	0

Source: Authors' calculation

range for the groups varies depending on the indicator. Table 3.1 shows that exports of goods and services contributed significantly to the GDP of member countries in the pre-crisis era, with 20 out of 43 countries, for which there were comparable data, having their share exceeding 40 percent. Out of these 20 export-dependent countries, MENA region represented about 50 percent, followed by ASIA and CIT accounting for 25 percent each. Major oil-exporting member countries (Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Libya, Brunei, Malaysia, Azerbaijan and Oman) and few small economies like Suriname, Lebanon and Maldives rank among countries where exports account for the lion's share of their GDP. Most African member countries' exports shares are in the range of 25% and 40% of GDP. No member country has less than 10% of exports' share in GDP which implies that exports are a major transmission channel through which the crisis could substantially affect member countries.

In terms of FDI, ODA and remittances (Table 3.2), the trend is somewhat mixed. The bulk of member countries (31 out of 43) received FDI that

**Table 3.2: Importance of Trade to the Economies of Member Countries in Pre-Crisis Era** (*Number of Countries*)

		More than 10% of GDP	Between 5% of GDP and 10% of GDP	Between 1% of GDP and 5% of GDP	Less than 1% of GDP
<b>FDI</b>	<b>IDB-43</b>	4	12	19	8
	SSA-17	3	2	11	1
	MENA-14	1	5	6	2
	ASIA-7	0	1	2	4
	CIT-5	0	4	0	1
<b>ODA</b>	<b>IDB-49</b>	11	9	14	15
	SSA-21	9	7	4	1
	MENA-14	1	0	5	8
	ASIA-7	1	0	4	2
	CIT-7	0	2	1	4
<b>Remittances</b>	<b>IDB-38</b>	6	8	13	11
	SSA-17	1	4	8	4
	MENA-12	2	3	2	5
	ASIA-4	0	1	2	1
	CIT-5	3	0	1	1

Source: Authors' calculation

contributed between 1 percent and 10 percent to their GDP, with the share of most countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region remaining significantly below 5 percent of GDP. Some oil-exporting countries registered negative net FDI flows such as Azerbaijan (-7.5 percent), Kuwait (-7.5 percent) and Malaysia (-1.7 percent) while Djibouti (20 percent), Jordan (16 percent), Gambia (12.4 percent) and Guinea (12.4 percent) recorded steadily positive net FDI flows above 10 percent over 3 years period.

ODA plays a minor role in the MENA region where their share remained below 1 percent of GDP in 8 out of 14 countries for which there were data. Countries where ODA represents a much larger share of GDP in excess of 15 percent were Afghanistan (40 percent), Sierra Leone (25.3 percent), Mozambique (21.7 percent), Guinea-Bissau (15.9 percent), and Iraq (15.7 percent).

Remittances represent a much smaller share of GDP for most member countries reaching up to 5 percent for 24 out of 38 countries. Countries in the Sub-Saharan region benefitted most from remittances which provide support for many poor families. Remittances also represent a noteworthy share of GDP in Togo (43 percent), Lebanon (20 percent), Kyrgyz Rep. (19.7 percent) and Jordan (15.6 percent).

### 3.3 Impact Assessment Methodology

So far, we have examined the importance of trade and capital flows on the economies of member countries in the pre-crisis era. It is imperative to now assess the impact of the transmission channels discussed above on the performance of member countries in attaining the MDGs during the crisis era. To do this, we need to construct an MDG Progress Index based on core indicators of MDGs transmission channel indicators.

These core indicators are selected based on their relevance and data availability. The only Goal that is missing from the core indicators is Goal 6. It is not included for lack of data on the indicators associated with it. Goal 3 features two indicators in the core list because of the importance of employment and education in leapfrogging development in member countries. Goal 8 is excluded because the indicators under it are meant for developed countries.

The eight core indicators considered for the MDG Progress Index are as follows:

1. *Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day* (Goal 1)
2. *Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary* (Goal 2)
3. *Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector* (Goal 3)
4. *Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education* (Goal 3)

5. *Children under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births* (Goal 4)
6. *Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births* (Goal 5)
7. *Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source* (Goal 7)
8. *Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility* (Goal 7)

The MDG Progress Index is essentially a composite index which is the average of the “distance travelled” (DT) by a country on core MDG indicators to reach the MDGs. To compute the “distance travelled”, every country needs to have a set of three data on each core indicator namely the baseline year data (or earliest available data which may vary from country to country and from one indicator to another) ( $Y_{base}$ ), the latest available data ( $Y_{latest}$ ), and the target year data for 2015 ( $Y_{target}$ ). The  $Y_{target}$  is straightforward to derive from the  $Y_{base}$ , depending on the target of the MDG. Take the case of Goal 1 of the MDG, which requires halving, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day. If we know the  $Y_{base}$  to be 50 percent, the  $Y_{target}$  is simply 25 percent (i.e.  $50/2=25$ ). Given these three data ( $Y_{base}$ ,  $Y_{latest}$ , and  $Y_{target}$ ), we denote and compute “distanced travelled” as follows:

$$DT = \frac{(Y_{latest} - Y_{base})}{(Y_{target} - Y_{latest})}$$

DT may result in large negative value (e.g. if  $Y_{latest}$  is off the expected trend) or zero (if  $Y_{latest} = Y_{base}$ ). In either case, countries with such DT values will produce spurious average or be unduly penalized if average is computed. To address this problem, we introduce the following transformation:

$$z_{ij} = \begin{cases} DT_j, & \text{if } DT_j > 0 \\ -1, & \text{if } DT_j < 0 \\ \frac{Y_{base}}{Y_{target}}, & \text{if } DT_j = 0 \end{cases}$$

where  $Z_{ij}$  is the transformed “distanced travelled” for country  $i$  on core indicator  $j$ . The MDG Progress Index is simply:

$$\bar{z}_i = \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} \frac{z_{ij}}{m_i}$$

where  $m_i$  is the number of core MDG indicators with available data on country  $i$  and  $\bar{z}_i$  is the MDG Progress Index. For each member country, we computed the MDG Progress Index, which ranged from -0.4 to 1.2.

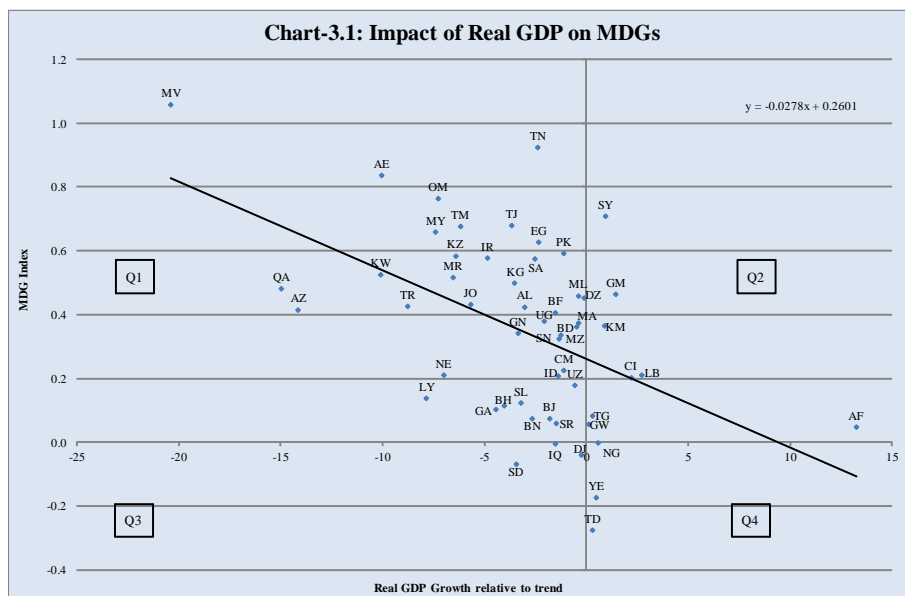
In addition to obtaining the MDG Progress Index, we also calculate what we called “growth relative to trend” for each indicator of the transmission channels (real GDP, exports, FDI, remittances, and ODA). The “*growth relative to trend*” is the percentage point difference between the estimated rate of growth during 2009 and the trend growth which is the average growth rate during 2006, 2007, and 2008. The average of three years’ data (2006-2008) was considered as “trend” to smooth out any “white noise”. When the “growth relative to trend” for any indicator of a country is positive, it means the 2009 growth for the indicator exceeds its trend. Simply put, the indicator for a country is not affected by the crisis. The opposite holds when the “growth relative to trend” is negative.

### 3.4 Impact Assessment Results

Charts 3.1-3.5 depict the plots of the MDG Progress Index for the member countries for which data exist versus the growth relative to trend of real GDP, FDI, exports, ODA, and remittances respectively<sup>11</sup>. The plots, which excluded outliers, are cross-country analysis showing the MDG Progress Index of member countries vis-à-vis their growth performance on key crisis transmission channels are mixed. In all the charts, it is apparent that not all member countries suffered reversals in the gains made towards attaining the MDGs and the crisis transmission channels affected member countries unevenly with most countries registering negative growth relative to trend.

Chart-3.1 shows that there is a negative link between the ‘distanced travelled’ by countries to reach the MDGs (or MDG Progress Index) and the real GDP growth relative to trend. It also shows that economic growth matters for MDGs attainment. Economies that have covered significant distance towards reaching the core indicators of MDGs suffered greatly from the economic downturn. In fact, a 10 percentage point contraction in real GDP growth relative to trend will decrease the average distance travelled by member countries to reach the MDG targets by 0.28 points. Consequently, Maldives, U.A.E, Kuwait, Qatar and Azerbaijan which had excess of 10 percentage point contraction in growth relative to trend will see their MDG Progress Index decreased proportionally. Quadrant 1 (Q1) shows countries that have experienced progress in MDGs and contraction in real GDP growth. Q1 contains 40 member countries which represents about three-quarter of countries with data on both MDG Index and real GDP. Countries in Q1 were hit hard by the crisis and are likely to suffer reversals in their progress towards achievement of MDGs. Q2 countries were unscathed by the crisis, their real GDP growth surpassed the trend and so the impact of the crisis on their efforts towards MDG attainment is minimum.

<sup>11</sup>See Abbreviations on Page viii.



These are countries that have not really performed well on MDGs; that is Togo, Guinea-Bissau, Afghanistan and Nigeria; which have MDG Progress Index of less than 0.1.

Q3 are Off-track countries (Iraq and Djibouti) which recorded slightly negative real GDP growth relative to trend of less than 1.5 percentage points. Q4 contain Yemen and Chad whose progress on MDGs is helped by positive economic growth.

Chart-3.2 shows that the MDGs attainment by most member countries was hit hard by decreased exports, which is an engine of growth. Countries that have moved closer to achieving the MDGs (i.e. Maldives, Tunisia, U.A.E, Oman, Malaysia, Syria and Tajikistan) were not spared from the dampened exports during the crisis; they suffered a decline of up to 100 percentage point of exports growth. Azerbaijan is a clear outlier; its progress on the MDGs was affected by a decrease of over 300 percentage points in exports growth relative to trend. On the other hand, Niger, one of the least developed member countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, with low progress on MDGs gained on export growth of about 82 percentage points. Economies such as Djibouti, Sudan, Yemen and Chad which are laggards on MDGs (i.e. Off-track) were worse hit, registering negative export growth relative to trend ranging from -25 percentage points in Djibouti to -78.4 percentage points in Sudan. Overall, a decrease of 100 percentage points in export growth relative to trend is associated with a 0.05 point decrease in the average distance travelled to reach MDGs by member countries.



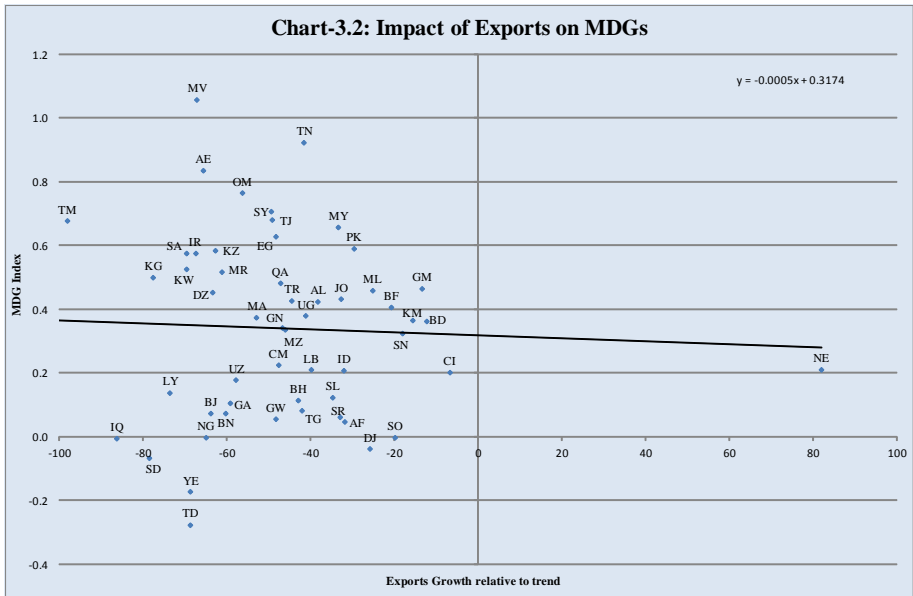
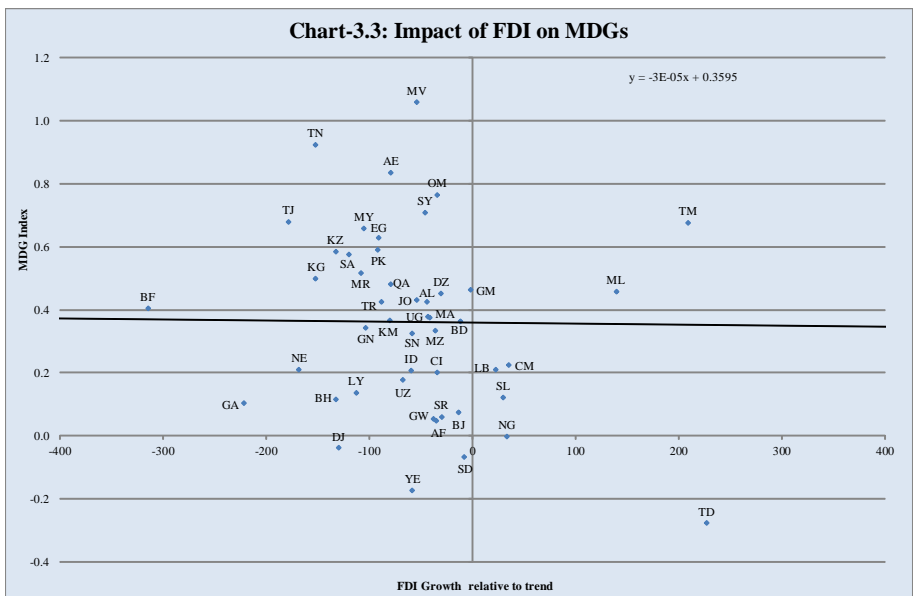


Chart-3.3 indicates that economies close to meeting the targets of MDGs were less affected by a decline in FDI than those countries with moderate progress on MDGs such as Burkina Faso, Gabon, Niger, and Kyrgyz Rep. which experienced a reduction in excess of 100 percentage points of FDI growth relative to trend. Kuwait, with above average progress on MDGs, suffered the largest decline of 2000 percentage points in FDI growth relative



to trend. By contrast, Azerbaijan, with low performance on MDGs, seemed to have received significant FDI during the crisis, recording growth relative to trend of about 3000 percentage points. Mali and Turkmenistan, with moderate progress on MDGs, also recorded positive FDI growth relative to trend in excess of 100 percentage points. Cameroon, Lebanon, Sierra-Leone and Nigeria, which have travelled the least distance towards MDGs attainment, gained slightly in FDI flows during the crisis. Djibouti, Sudan and Yemen experienced decline on MDG progress as well as decline in FDI flows. Only Chad, an Off-track country on MDGs, recorded slightly above 200 percentage point in FDI growth relative to trend. Overall, a one-percentage decline in FDI growth relative to trend does not appear to impact on the progress made by member countries towards attaining the MDGs.

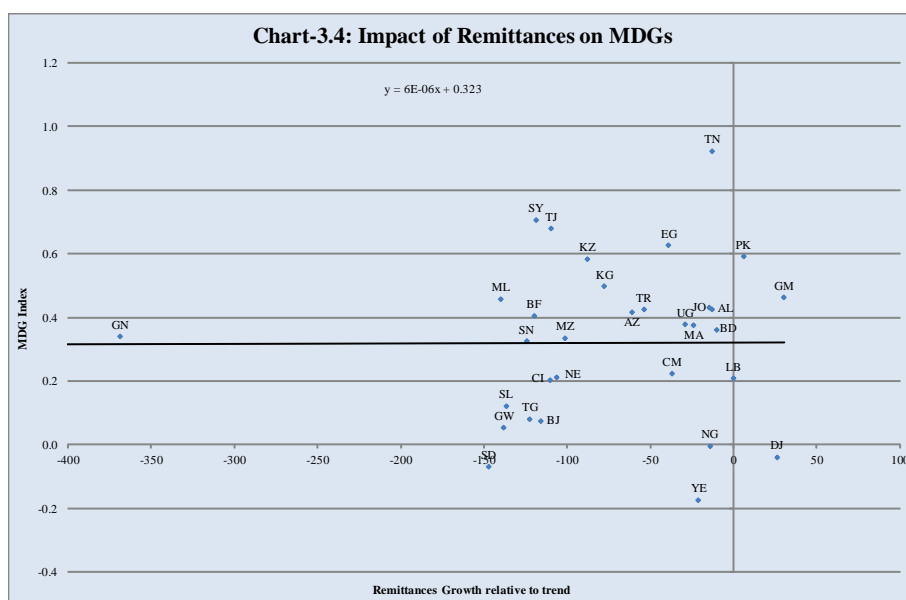


Chart-3.4 shows that countries which have made significant progress on MDGs (e.g. Tunisia) were less affected by the decline in remittances than those countries with low to moderate MDG performance (Egypt, Jordan, Albania, Uganda, Morocco and Bangladesh). Suriname's MDGs performance was hit hard with a sharp decline of about 45,000 percentage point in remittance growth relative to trend. This is followed by Guinea, with a low MDGs performance, with a decrease of about 370 percentage point in remittances growth relative to trend. The gainers from remittance growth were Pakistan, Gambia and Djibouti, although they have varied progress on the attainment of the MDGs. In particular, Djibouti is an Off-track country yet recorded some

positive but small remittances growth. Overall, remittance growth relative to trend does not contribute to the progress made by member countries towards attaining the MDGs.

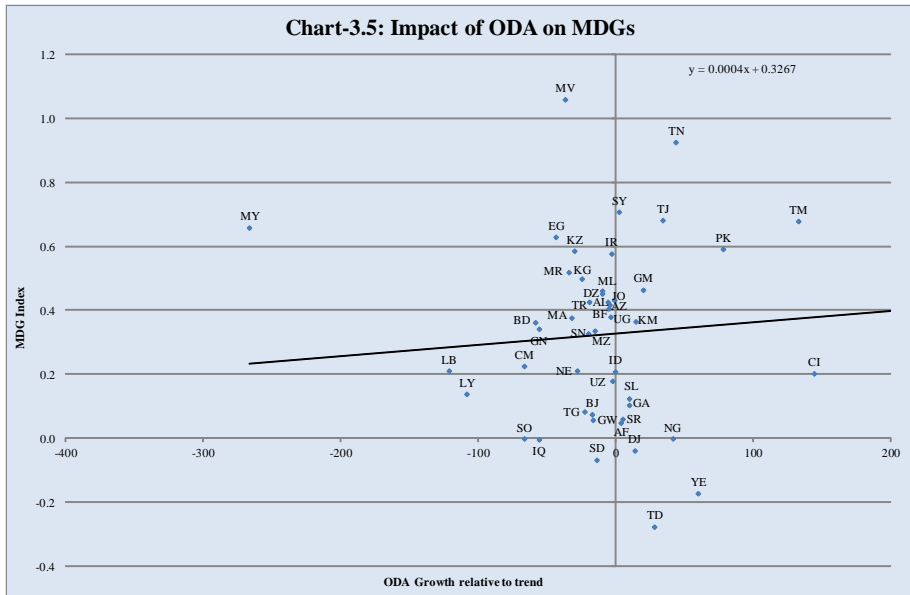


Chart-3.5 shows that economies making progress on MDGs received uneven ODA during the crisis than the others. Tunisia, one of the countries closer to attaining the MDGs, experienced positive ODA growth than its counterpart Maldives which recorded negative ODA growth. Countries with moderate MDG progress also experienced ODA growth. While Syria, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Pakistan all recorded positive ODA growth relative to trend, their comparators like Malaysia suffered negative ODA growth in excess of 250 percentage points. Côte d’Ivoire, a country in conflict during the economic and financial crisis, with low progress on MDGs, attracted more ODA than Yemen, another conflict-affected country. Oman, a high MDG performance, recorded the largest ODA, recording close to 950 percentage point increase in ODA growth relative to trend. ODA growth does not appear to affect the performance of member countries on MDGs attainments.

### 3.5 Impact of the Crisis on MDG Expenditures in Member Countries

Another approach to gauge the impact of the crisis on member countries’ economies is to focus on MDG-related sectors, primarily social sectors (i.e. education and health) and then examine in detail how the sectors have fared

in terms of expenditure during the crisis. Conventional wisdom suggests that when a country is undergoing fiscal stress, government might be forced to reduce expenditure on social sectors, especially education and health, as was the case during the ASIAN financial crisis of 1997. Ideally, if member countries are to sustain progress towards the MDGs, their expenditure on MDG-related sectors especially during the crisis need to increase considerably. By doing so, they will improve on their ability to recover rapidly from the crisis and at the same time act as cushions against the impact on the poorest people (i.e. education, health, social protection) which could increase pro-poor growth and in turn reduce poverty. Otherwise, any attempt to cut expenditure in MDG-related sectors will exacerbate the damage the crisis will inflict on the poorest people and on pro-poor growth (Katerina and Matthew, 2010).

Table 3.3 presents sectoral expenditures related to MDGs as percentages of GDP for member countries where comparable data were available in 2008 and 2009. We chose these two years for a purpose; they represent the crisis period. 2008 may be viewed as a pre-crisis and benchmark year while 2009 is considered as the main crisis year. A decline in expenditure in one sector over 2008-2009 implies that the crisis had “partial impact” on MDGs while a decline in expenditure in both the sectors (education and health) means that the crisis had “full impact” on MDGs in the member country concerned. Otherwise, if there is no change in both the sectoral expenditure, the crisis had no impact on the MDGs.

**Table 3.3: Change in MDG-related education and health expenditures in 2009**

Education Expenditure	Health Expenditure (% of GDP)				Total
	+ change	- change	No change		
+ change	8	3	0		11
- change	5	2	0		7
No change	0	0	0		0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>18</b>

Source: Authors' calculation

Table 3.3 shows that data on education expenditure as a percentage of GDP are missing for most countries for 2008 and 2009. In fact, out of 56 countries, only 19 countries have useable and comparable data on education expenditure for the two years. While for health expenditure data, 53 countries have good and comparable data, with the remaining 3 member countries (Iraq, Palestine and Somalia) having missing values for 2008 and 2009. Because of this missing data problem, comparison across sectors will be limited to 18 countries, which represents 35 percent of available and useable data.

On average, education spending in 19 countries for which data were available slightly increased by 0.4 percentage points from 3.8 percent of GDP in 2008 to 4.2 percent of GDP in 2009. 11 countries (representing about 60 percent of the 19 countries) saw their education expenditure increased in 2009 ranging from 0.2 percentage point in U.A.E to 3.1 percentage point in Maldives. These 11 countries, undeterred by the crisis, increased their expenditure on the essential MDG-related education sector. On the other hand, eight countries saw a decline in their education spending as proportion of GDP in 2009. The countries in order of significant drop were Indonesia (-0.7 percent), Uganda (-0.6 percent), Nigeria (-0.3 percent), Bangladesh (-0.2 percent), Lebanon (-0.2 percent), Pakistan (-0.2 percent), Iran (-0.1 percent), and Jordan (-0.1 percent). These are the countries impacted by the crisis from the purview of MDG-related education sector spending.

In terms of MDG-related health expenditure, the average for the 53 member countries increased marginally by 0.3 percentage points from 5 percent of GDP in 2008 to 5.3 percent of GDP in 2009. About three-quarters of the 53 countries devoted more resources to the health sector in 2009 despite the crisis, with percentage point increase in health spending varying by 0.1 in Turkmenistan, Bangladesh, Albania, Benin, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, and Indonesia to 1.5 percentage point in Azerbaijan. Seven countries (Afghanistan, Iran, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Togo, and Tunisia) maintained their 2008 level of health expenditure as percent of GDP in 2009. Health spending dropped in 8 member countries in 2009 due to the crisis. The countries affected in order of significance were Maldives (-3.2 percent), Lebanon (-0.4 percent), Côte d'Ivoire (-0.3 percent), Sierra-Leone (-0.2 percent), Syria (-0.2 percent), Uganda (-0.2 percent), Comoros (-0.1 percent), and Mauritania (-0.1 percent).

Table 3.4 shows that the crisis had “partial impact” on MDG-related health spending for 5 countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Maldives, Lebanon, Sierra-Leone, and Uganda) and on MDG-related education expenditure for 7 member countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan and Uganda). However, the crisis had “full impact” on two member countries (Lebanon and Uganda) on both MDG-related health and education sectors. Detailed country-level data are given in Table 3.4.

**Table 3.4: Education and Health Expenditure in Member Countries (% of GDP)**

Country	Education			Health		
	2008	2009	Change	2008	2009	Change
Afghanistan	..	..	..	7.4	7.4	0
Albania	..	..	..	6.8	6.9	0.1
Algeria	4.3	..	..	5.4	5.8	0.4
Azerbaijan	1.9	2.8	0.9	4.3	5.8	1.5
Bahrain	2.9	..	..	3.7	4.5	0.8
Bangladesh	2.6	2.4	-0.2	3.3	3.4	0.1
Benin	..	3.5	..	4.1	4.2	0.1
Brunei	..	..	..	2.3	3	0.7
Burkina Faso	4.6	..	..	5.9	6.4	0.5
Cameroon	3	3.7	0.7	5.3	5.6	0.3
Chad	..	3.2	..	6.4	7	0.6
Comoros	7.6	..	..	3.5	3.4	-0.1
Côte d'Ivoire	4.4	4.6	0.2	5.4	5.1	-0.3
Djibouti	8.4	..	..	6.9	7	0.1
Egypt	3.8	..	..	4.8	5	0.2
Gabon	..	..	..	2.6	3.5	0.9
Gambia	..	..	..	5.5	6	0.5
Guinea	..	2.4	..	5.5	5.7	0.2
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	6	6.1	0.1
Indonesia	3.5	2.8	-0.7	2.3	2.4	0.1
Iran	4.8	4.7	-0.1	5.5	5.5	0
Iraq	..	..	..	3.2	3.9	0.7
Jordan	9.4	9.3	-0.1	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	3.9	4.5	0.6
Kuwait	..	..	..	2	3.3	1.3
Kyrgyz Rep.	5.9	..	..	5.7	6.8	1.1
Lebanon	2	1.8	-0.2	8.5	8.1	-0.4
Libya	..	..	..	3	3.9	0.9
Malaysia	4.1	..	..	4.3	4.8	0.5
Maldives	8.1	11.2	3.1	11.2	8	-3.2
Mali	3.8	4.4	0.6	5.6	5.6	0
Mauritania	..	..	..	2.6	2.5	-0.1
Morocco	..	5.6	..	5.3	5.5	0.2
Mozambique	..	..	..	4.7	5.7	1
Niger	3.7	4.5	0.8	5.9	6.1	0.2
Nigeria	1.1	0.8	-0.3	5.2	5.8	0.6
Oman	..	..	..	2.1	3	0.9
Pakistan	2.9	2.7	-0.2	2.6	2.6	0
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	2.1	2.5	0.4
Saudi Arabia	..	5.6	..	3.6	5	1.4
Senegal	5.1	5.8	0.7	5.7	5.7	0
Sierra Leone	3.1	4.3	1.2	13.3	13.1	-0.2
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	..	..	..	6.9	7.3	0.4
Suriname	..	..	..	7.2	7.6	0.4
Syria	..	..	..	3.1	2.9	-0.2
Tajikistan	3.5	4.9	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.4
Togo	3.8	4.6	0.8	5.9	5.9	0
Tunisia	..	..	..	6.2	6.2	0
Turkey	..	..	..	6.1	6.7	0.6
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	2.2	2.3	0.1
U.A.E.	3.8	3.2	-0.6	8.4	8.2	-0.2
Uganda	1	1.2	0.2	2.5	2.8	0.3
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	4.9	5.2	0.3
Yemen	5.2	..	..	5.3	5.6	0.3

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank 2010

## CHAPTER 4: RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR ACHIEVING MDGS IN MEMBER COUNTRIES

### 4.1 Overview of MDG Costing

In the preceding chapters, we noted that member countries are Off-track on several indicators of the MDGs and the crisis of 2008/2009 appeared to have reversed the progress made by member countries towards the attainment of the MDG targets. The question, which has not been addressed before in the context of member countries, is how much resources would be needed by member countries to achieve the MDG targets by 2015. Another related question is how much resource scaling up would be required by IDB to support member countries towards attaining the targets in the MDGs. Simply put, we attempt to answer two critical questions in this chapter which are that: (i) what will it take, in terms of resources, for member countries to meet the MDGs, and (ii) what will it take IDB, in terms of resources, to maintain its current proportionate support to its member countries in order to achieve the MDG targets.

The literature on costing the MDGs is replete with conflicting approaches and none of them is without criticism. Table 4.1 presents the summary of MDG costing made by different authors and their proposed figures over the years. It is worth noting the two widely cited studies: the first one was by the UN under the Zedillo Report (2001) which estimated “the cost of meeting the MDGs would require an extra \$50 billion a year of Official Development Assistance”. The second study was by the World Bank (2002) which put “the cost (to donors) of achieving Goal 1 between \$54 billion and \$62 billion a year (and) the total cost of achieving the other Goals range between \$35 billion and \$76 billion per year” (Devarajan, S. et al., 2002).

All these figures and those what in Table 4.1 are for developing countries as a group; thus there is a need to undertake costing of MDGs for each member country to arrive at the total for member countries. Many authors (Pettifor, A. and Greenhill, R. (2003), World Bank (2003), Devarajan, S. *et. al.* (2002) to name a few) have contended that costing the MDGs should not be done for all the Goals to avoid double counting. The reason they gave was that poverty is multidimensional and directly linked to other Goals and attainment of Goal 1 will help to achieve the other Goals. Therefore, the costing exercise for member countries in this chapter will be confined to poverty reduction.

As Table 4.1 shows, figures by different authors vary widely. This is expected, given that different authors used different assumptions and different data set at different time or period to cost the MDGs at sectoral or target levels.

**Table 4.1: Global Costing of MDGs by Various Authors**

	Zedillo report		Debt relief and the Millennium Development Goals, background paper for HDR 2003		World Bank	
	Estimate \$billion	Source	Estimate in billion USD	Source	Estimate \$billion	Source
<b>Halving poverty and hunger</b>	20	UNCTAD & WB	45.7	See Paper by Gottschalk, R (2000) & own calculations	54 to 62	WB model
<b>Halving population without access to safe drinking water</b>	0	Global Water Partnership	2.4	Vision 21: A Shared Vision for Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply	5 to 21	WB model
<b>Achieving UPE</b>	9	UNICEF	6.5	UNICEF (low)	10 to 30	WB model
<b>Achieving gender equality in primary education</b>	3	Own estimates	-	-	-	WB model
<b>Achieving 3/4 decline in maternal mortality</b>	-	-	20.03	Report of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, page 4	20 to 25	WB model
<b>Achieving 2/3 decline in U5MR</b>	-	-	-			
<b>Halting and reversing HIV/AIDS</b>	7 to 10	UN Secretary General	-	-	-	-
<b>Providing special assistance to orphans</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Improving lives of 100 million slum dwellers</b>	4	WB Cities without slums action plan	1.7	WB Cities without slums action plan	3.5	WB Cities without slums action plan
<b>Total (Goal-1)</b>	20		45.7		54 to 62	
<b>Total (Excluding Goal-1)</b>	30		30.6		35 to 76	
<b>TOTAL</b>	50		76.3		-	

Source: Adapted from Antonie Heuty (2004)

Some of the data set at country level are flawed and weak due to missing data which often undermines the accuracy of the MDG costing. However, from a methodological perspective, most of the results in Table 4.1 draw to a great extent from existing global models developed for each sector of MDGs. Antoine Heuty (2004) explained that the differences in the results are related to: (i) interpretation of the targets, (ii) countries covered, (iii) underlying assumption of economic growth rate, population growth, public resource mobilization scenario, resource allocation and institutional reform, (iv) data sources, (v) units costs, and (vi) alternative scenarios considered to estimate the importance of uncertainty in the parameters.

## 4.2 Estimating Resource Requirements

We use two approaches to estimate the resource requirements for attaining the MDG targets for member countries. The first approach is based on the Harrod-Domar Model which uses the saving rate and incremental capital-output ratio (ICOR) to derive the rate of growth of GDP. For a desired rate of growth of



GDP, the required investment can be calculated by assuming an incremental capital-output ratio. Although in recent years, the use of ICOR and Harrod-Domar model has come under close scrutiny, it is still used as a suitable framework for estimating development finance requirements (UNECA 1999). The second approach used in this paper is to calculate the resource requirement for each country based on three scenarios:

- **Scenario 1:** all people living below the poverty line are given the minimum \$1.25 a day.
- **Scenario 2:** all people living below the poverty line are given twice the minimum \$1.25 a day (i.e. \$2.5 a day; this assumes that poor people have other needs besides feeding).
- **Scenario 3:** all people living below the poverty line are given thrice the minimum \$1.25 a day (i.e. \$3.75 a day; this assumes that the poor have no other source of income and must cater for shelter, bills etc.).

The total of all the resources across the countries is then calculated to arrive at the minimum and maximum resource requirements. We then calculate average resource requirements for each country over the years. A regional breakdown of these results is also computed.

In these two approaches, data on per capita GDP at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), population, current GDP, gross capital formation, and real GDP growth were obtained from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook (October, 2010) while poverty data (at \$1.25 per day), as explained in Chapter 2, was obtained as a courtesy from Laurence Chandy and Geoffrey Gertz (2011). The poverty data cover the period 2005-2015. Due to data limitation, only 40 member countries have poverty data, denoted as IDB-40.

The growth elasticity of poverty was calculated using the following:

$$G_i(P) = \beta G_i(y) + \epsilon_i$$

where  $G_i(P)$  is the annual percentage change in the poverty headcount ratio,  $G_i(y)$  is the annual growth of per capita GDP PPP, and  $\epsilon_i$  the error term.  $\beta$  is the growth elasticity of poverty.

For each IDB-40, SSA-20, MENA-8, ASIA-5, and CIT-7 (the number linked to the region name represents the number of countries in the region with data, e.g. SSA-20 means that only 20 member countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region have poverty data), we first estimated  $\beta$  using ordinary least square and because the error term was heteroskedastic, we then estimated robust standard error, constructed a 99% confidence interval for  $\beta$ , and used the lower boundary of the confidence interval as our estimate of the growth elasticity of poverty.

The lower boundary of the confidence interval, which in absolute value is the highest estimate of growth elasticity of poverty, was used to calculate the minimum for required real GDP per capita growth rate to halve poverty by 2015, required real GDP growth rate; and required investment as a percentage of GDP

### 4.3 Resource Requirements

Table 4.2 shows the results of using Harrod-Domar model to calculate the resource requirements needed to generate growth rate that will reduce poverty by half by 2015 in member countries and regional groupings. As evident, member countries as a group (IDB-40) require a decline in the poverty rate of 5 percent per year to halve poverty by the year 2015. With a growth elasticity of poverty of -1.7, member countries as a group will reduce poverty by half if they can sustain an average per capita growth rate of 3 percent and a GDP growth of 4.8 percent per annum. In order for member countries to generate this 4.8 percent GDP per year, they would require an average investment of 23.6 percent of GDP starting from 2005.

**Table 4.2: Required Growth Rates and Investment to Meet MDG Target in Member Countries (2005-2015)**

Group	Growth elasticity of poverty	Required annual decrease in poverty to reach goal	Required per capita GDP growth	Required GDP growth	Capital output ratio	Required investment (% of GDP)
IDB-40	-1.7	-5.0	3.0	4.8	4.9	23.6
SSA-20	-1.1	-7.2	6.4	9.1	5.3	48.8
MENA-8	-1.9	-6.0	3.1	4.8	5.1	24.8
ASIA-5	-2.5	-2.5	1.0	2.5	4.8	11.9
CIT-7	-2.6	-4.4	1.7	2.8	3.4	9.5

Source: IDB-DRSD staff computation

Sub-Saharan African member countries (SSA-20) (which constitute about 50 percent of countries with data), have the lowest growth elasticity of poverty (-1.1) compared to other regions. Consequently, the region requires a higher per capita GDP growth rate of 6.4 percent to halve poverty by 2015 (this is consistent with the findings of Clemens *et. al.* (2004) who estimated that an annual growth rate of 7 percent is required in SSA to attain the MDGs), higher investment rate of 48.8 percent to support the higher required GDP growth rate of 9.1 percent coupled with higher ICOR of 5.3, which means more investment is needed to produce one unit of output.

In the MENA region, in which only 8 countries have poverty data, the growth elasticity of poverty of these 8 countries is about -2 which is slightly higher than the average for the IDB-40 (-1.7). The required per capita GDP growth for the region (3.1 percent) and the required GDP growth (4.8 percent) to

halve poverty by 2015 are almost half of those of SSA-20. The same is true of the required investment which is 24.8 percent of GDP compared to SSA's 48.8 percent. It is noteworthy that the results for MENA-8 are equal to that of the IDB-40 with respect to the required per capita GDP growth, required GDP growth and required investment. Nevertheless, this analysis should be cautiously interpreted because only poverty data on 8 out of 19 member countries in the MENA region were used. These are Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen. No GCC country is included, due to lack of data. Therefore, the results of MENA-8 should not be generalized.

In contrast, ASIA and CIT regions have seen growth of per capita GDP having impact on poverty reduction; both regions have growth elasticity of poverty of -2.5 or above, the highest among the regions. As a result, the required annual decline in poverty rate ranged from -2.5 percent in ASIA region and -4.4 percent in CIT region. The required GDP growth is below 3 percent for each of the regions, albeit with divergent investment requirements needed to halve poverty by 2015: 11.9 percent of GDP for ASIA and 9.5 percent for CIT region.

Estimating the resource requirements for attaining the Goal of reducing poverty by half is critical, but is only part of the issue. Of vital importance is how to obtain resources to finance these investment requirements for member countries. The traditional sources are from domestic savings (both private and public) and foreign savings through ODA, FDI and private capital flows (e.g. remittances). This relates to fiscal space which can be enhanced through (a) enhancing domestic revenues from tax and non-tax sources; (b) increasing ODA including grants, concessional loans and debt relief; (c) reprioritizing expenditures, including enhancing their allocative and technical efficiency, and (d) financing public expenditures by borrowing from domestic and international sources (UNDP, 2010).

In Table 4.3, for SSA-20, with an average domestic savings rate of 16 percent, member countries in the region face a serious challenge to fill the resource gap of 33 percent of GDP to maintain the required investment of 49 percent

**Table 4.3: Resource Gap and Residual Development Financing Gap**

Group	Required investment (% of GDP)	Domestic savings (%GDP)	Resource gap <sup>1</sup>	ODA (% GDP)	Residual development financing gap <sup>1</sup>
SSA-20	48.8	16.0	-32.9	5.4	-27.5
MENA-8	24.8	24.0	-0.8	0.5	-0.3
ASIA-5	11.9	29.3	17.4	0.8	18.2
CIT-7	9.5	32.3	22.8	1.7	24.5

<sup>1</sup>A negative sign implies a financing gap.  
Source: IDB-DRSD staff computation

needed to halve poverty by 2015. Given a low base of ODA relative to GDP, which averaged about 5.4 percent of GDP (much higher than any other region), SSA-20 is confronted with a residual development finance gap of 28 percent of GDP which needs to be covered on an annual basis if the Goal of halving poverty by half is to be achieved.

In the MENA region, the domestic savings and the required investment relative to GDP needed to generate a growth rate of 4.8 percent is almost equal, resulting in a resource gap of less than 1 percent of GDP. Nevertheless, there remains a residual-financing gap of 0.3 percent of GDP to be filled by the region.

Both ASIA and CIT regions have surplus resources with less need for external financing. Their respective domestic savings are sufficient to maintain the required investment of 11.9 percent for ASIA and 9.5 percent for the CIT region.

As noted above, the second approach to estimating the resource requirement for eradicating poverty in member countries is to assume that the poor were paid a minimum of either \$1.25, \$2.50, or a maximum of \$3.75 per day per person. Table 4.4 shows the results which indicate that the cost varies widely depending on the amount paid. For IDB-40, the total cost of eradicating poverty per year ranged from \$140 billion to \$419 billion while the average cost is at least \$279 billion per year (rounded up to \$300 billion), this cost is less than 7 percent of total GDP of member countries. Hence, member countries as a group potentially have the resources required to finance the MDGs (specifically with regards to poverty alleviation). At the regional level, SSA-20 has the highest cost, averaging \$177 billion per year (with a range of \$88-\$265 billion), followed by ASIA region, \$92 billion with a range of \$46 billion to \$139 billion. Both MENA and CIT regions have the lowest cost of eradicating poverty, below \$10 billion each. Specifically, for MENA, the average cost is \$6.5 billion (with a range between \$3.3 billion and \$9.8 billion while for CIT region, the average cost is \$3.7 billion (with a range of \$1.9 billion and \$5.6 billion).

Beyond traditional ODA which is dwindling in recent years due to the financial and economic crisis, member countries need to attract additional domestic

**Table 4.4: Cost of Eradicating Poverty by Region (Average 2011-2015)**

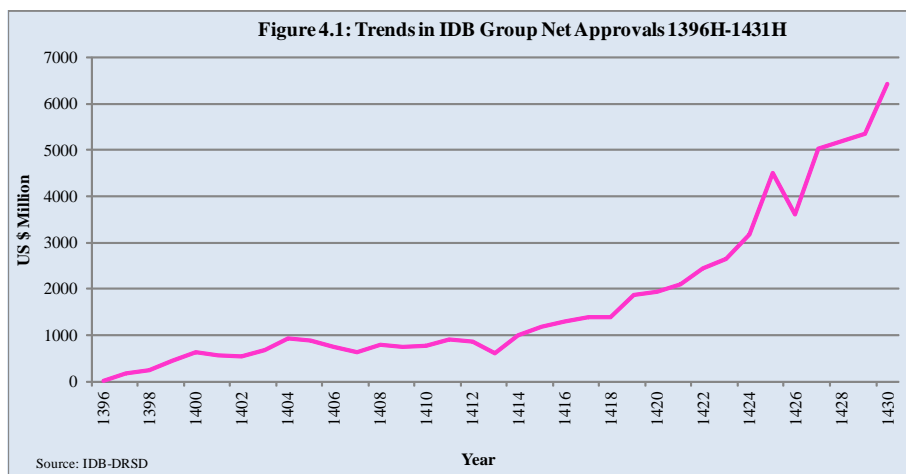
Region	(\$ million)		
	Lower \$1.25	Mid-point \$2.50	Upper \$3.75
IDB-40	139,710	279,420	419,130
SSA-20	88,405	176,809	265,214
MENA-8	3,270	6,540	9,810
ASIA-5	46,176	92,353	138,529
CIT-7	1,859	3,718	5,576

Source: IDB-DRSD staff computation

and foreign direct investment to achieve the required investment needed to generate the required growth to halve poverty and meet the cost of eradicating poverty by 2015. It is now appropriate to focus on the role that the IDB Group is playing in this regard.

#### 4.4 IDB Group Social Sector Financing vis-à-vis MDGs in Member Countries

The IDB Group financing activities have targeted different sectors including the social sector (health and education) since inception. The economic sectors targeted by IDB Group are part of the strategy of alleviating poverty in member countries. Given that social sector financing is particularly linked to the MDG targets, we examine how IDB Group financing is faring in this sector and to what extent it should scale-up its financing to enable member countries meet the cost of eradicating poverty.



As Figure 4.1 shows, the net approval of IDB Group has trended up from a low of \$16 million in 1396H to a high of about \$7 billion in 1431H, cumulatively reaching \$70 billion. In reality, since inception, the year-on-year growth of net IDB Group approvals has been uneven in particular recording negative growth in ten years (1401H, 1402H, 1405H, 1406H, 1407H, 1409H, 1412H, 1413H, 1418H, and 1426H). Between 1396H and 1431H, the net approval of IDB Group grew at an annual average rate of 10.5 percent and in the last three years, it grew by 12.8 percent peaking at 20 percent in 1430H despite the impact of the financial and economic crisis.

In terms of the core activities of the Bank (see Table 4.5), trade financing activities accounts for approximately 52.5 percent of the total net approval

**Table 4.5: IDB Group Net Approvals by Region**  
(Amount in \$ million)

	Project Financing	T.A.	Trade Financing	Special Assistance	Total
SSA-22	6028.4	146.3	1882.6	148.8	8206.1
MENA-19	16890.4	71.9	20242.1	136.2	37340.5
ASIA-8	5881.0	16.4	14237.8	79.9	20214.9
CIT-7	2445.3	18.0	258.9	11.4	2733.7
Others*	1070.7	91.2	338.0	325.8	1825.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>32315.8</b>	<b>343.8</b>	<b>36959.4</b>	<b>702.1</b>	<b>70320.9</b>
In Percentage (%)					
SSA-22	18.7	42.6	5.1	21.2	11.7
MENA-19	52.3	20.9	54.8	19.4	53.1
ASIA-8	18.2	4.8	38.5	11.4	28.7
CIT-7	7.6	5.2	0.7	1.6	3.9
Others*	3.3	26.5	0.9	46.4	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*refers to regional, special and Non-MCs  
Source: IDB-DRSD staff computation

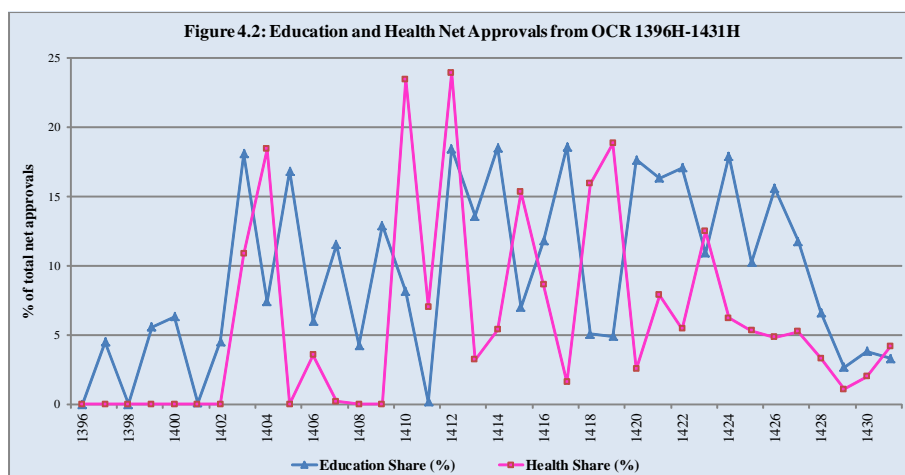
from inception, followed by project financing 46 percent, the remainder is between special assistance 1 percent and technical assistance 0.5 percent.

Table 4.5 further shows that the MENA region received the largest share of IDB Group net approval at 53 percent (or \$37 billion) compared to ASIA 29 percent (\$20 billion), SSA 12 percent (\$8.2 billion), CIT 4 percent (\$2.7 billion) and others 2.6 percent (\$1.8 billion). This trend holds true for trade financing which has a short-term impact on beneficiary member countries.

In terms of project financing which has long term development impact on beneficiary countries, MENA topped the list receiving 52 percent (\$16.9 billion) of the cumulative project financing, significantly surpassing SSA 19 percent (\$6 billion) and ASIA 18 percent (\$5.9 billion).

With respect to the social sector (health and education) which are relevant to the MDGs, the IDB has allocated 8.4 percent of its total net approval to education sector and 5 percent to health sector. This to help member countries attain their MDG targets, and improve the quality of life and living standards of their populations.

In terms of trends in the pattern of net approvals for education and health sectors, Figure 4.2 shows that there is no clear pattern. In fact, between 1426H and 1429H, approvals for the health sector declined considerably by more than 4 times from 4.8 percent in 1426H to 1.1 percent of total net approval in 1429H. Similarly, education allocation has declined six-fold from 15.6 percent in 1426H to 2.6 percent of total net approval in 1429H. Although in recent years, especially 1430H and 1431H, approvals for the two sectors have increased, it is still less than the level it reached 18 years ago.



From the regional breakdown of IDB-OCR financing, it is clear that SSA region with the largest population of extreme poverty and seriously Off-track on most of the targets of MDGs has not received due attention with respect to share of net approval in the two sectors under review. Since inception, SSA received 33 percent of total financing for education, second only to ASIA 36 percent (the highest beneficiary) (Table 4.6). During the past three consecutive years (1429H – 1431H), SSA received the lion's share of net approval for education. There is uneven distribution of approvals by region. For instance, in 1430H the ASIA region did not receive any approvals for education, while in 1427H, 1429H, and 1430H, CIT too did not get any approvals for education sector. However, this must be viewed in light of differences in regional priorities and other sources of funding that may be available.

**Table 4.6: Trends in Education Financing from OCR**

	1427H	1428H	1429H	1430H	1431H	1396H-1431H
SSA-22	21.0	29.4	57.7	71.5	60.8	32.9
MENA-19	40.8	13.1	2.1	28.5	0.2	27.7
ASIA-8	38.3	49.4	40.3	0.0	29.0	35.5
CIT-7	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	10.0	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: IDB-DRSD based on 1431H IDB Annual Report

Concerning health sector financing, the picture is mixed (Table 4.7). MENA region received 40 percent of all net approvals between 1396H and 1431H, followed by ASIA 27 percent, SSA 22 percent, and CIT 10 percent. It does

**Table 4.7: Trends in Health Financing from IDB-OCR**

	1427H	1428H	1429H	1430H	1431H	1396H-1431H
SSA-22	13.8	187.1	25.8	15.6	17.7	22.4
MENA-19	47.0	23.1	74.2	29.9	-	40.9
ASIA-8	39.4	-	-	51.4	62.1	26.5
CIT-7	-	-	-	3.1	20.2	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: IDB-DRSD based on 1431H IDB Annual Report

appear health approvals from OCR were disproportionately allocated to regions (again, this is demand driven).

The analysis above revealed that net approvals of IDB Group for social sectors (health and education) could be strengthened. For the IDB-OCR financing to be supportive of the MDG initiative, there must be a well-defined policy and strategy on how allocation to sectors will be made to regions and countries that are Off-track with regards to the targets set in the MDGs.

The questions that need to be answered are to what extent should IDB Group scale-up its financing, in general, to assist member countries to meet the cost of eradicating poverty in member countries? Over the past three years (2007, 2008, and 2009) the average net resource flows to member countries was \$87.7 billion. Similarly over the period 1429H-1431H, the average net approvals of IDB Group was \$6.5 billion, which means the IDB Group approvals represent 7.4 percent of the net resource flows per year to member countries. In order to support member countries meet the cost of eradicating poverty (\$300 billion per year), IDB Group would need to scale-up its approvals to \$22 billion per annum from the current level of \$7 billion in 1431H (to maintain its current relative share vis-à-vis net resource flows to member countries). This is a huge challenge to IDB Group, and will require intensifying efforts to raise funds, leveraging partnerships with development partners and private sectors and perhaps increasing the authorized capital of various entities of the IDB Group.



## CHAPTER 5: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Attaining the MDG targets in member countries in the post-crisis world is challenging due to a number of reasons including the global economic recovery which is still fragile and uneven. As a result, the progress made by member countries towards reaching the MDGs is further undermined by emerging development challenges such as rising food, energy and commodity prices, turmoil in the Middle East and North Africa, global imbalances, sovereign debt crisis in the Euro zone, rising unemployment, climate change, and the earthquake and Tsunami in Japan which disrupted supply chains and slowed down economic activity.

The deadline of 2015 for achieving the targets is fast approaching and that means concerted efforts are needed by member countries and their development partners to address the challenge of meeting the MDG targets especially poverty, health and education on which most member countries are lagging behind as noted in previous chapters. While large differences within and between regions exist, the global financial and economic crisis as well as emerging challenges partly reversed the development gains that member countries have achieved over the years towards meeting the MDG targets.

The challenges facing member countries in their quest to attain MDGs are slow growth prospects; resource constraints; lack of institutional reforms; inadequate capacity development; uneven income distribution; global economic situation; lack of political will and commitment to the MDGs; lack of enabling environment to attract investment and encourage private sector development; and the lack of inclusive growth.

On resource constraints, it is noteworthy that considerable efforts have been made by some member countries to enhance financial resources for their development through domestic resource mobilization, ODA, external debt relief, FDI and remittances. However, as noted in Chapter 4, overall there still remain huge financing gaps. Notwithstanding, ODA continued to be the largest source of external financing for the development of member countries but this source varies from country or region to another.

It is to be acknowledged that a number of ideas have been floated in the recent past as innovative ways to overcome resource constraint and spur development finance, all geared towards scaling up development funding for developing countries to be able to achieve MDG targets. The so-called innovative sources include global environmental taxes (carbon-use tax), tax on currency flows ('Tobin tax'), creation of new Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), International Finance Facility (IFF), increased private donations for development, global

lottery and global premium bond, and increased remittances from immigrants<sup>12</sup>. The pros and cons of these innovative sources have been examined and extensively discussed by various authors, but the biggest question is what role IDB Group can play in these sources. Admittedly, some of these sources fall outside the domain of IDB Group's *raison d'être* and some could be considered unrealistic. However, it is worth mentioning that two internal studies by the IDB have focused on two of these sources namely "increased private donations for development" under the title "*Philanthropic Development Finance in IDB Member Countries*" and "increased remittances from immigrants" under the title "*Leveraging Remittances for Development: Recent Developments and Implications for IDB*". But no bold steps have been taken so far to operationalize some of the concrete proposals and recommendations in these studies.

In all the key sectors of economic development identified in the MDGs (i.e. health and education), our analysis showed that member countries as a group are Off-track on most indicators specified for measuring them; raising the question what the role of IDB Group should be in assisting member countries in reversing the trend. It may be noted that every year, the IDB Group undertakes development assistance activities in favour of member countries in excess of US\$ 6 billion targeting wide range of activities and sectors. Is this amount enough to assist member countries to meet the targets of MDGs? Obviously no! But this is a tricky question given that IDB Group is not the only player in the development arena where member countries can source financial assistance. Accordingly, in order to eradicate poverty in member countries, this paper has estimated that \$300 billion will be needed per year and consequently IDB Group would need to scale-up its current approval from approximately \$7 billion to \$22 billion per year. Where would member countries get the additional resources and what should the IDB Group do to assist member countries in this regard? This question need serious deliberation. Meanwhile, the Bank's Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD) may be a valuable instrument to tap resources from philanthropists and the private sector. In turn, this will enable it to increase its resource-base, instead of relying exclusively on member countries' contribution.

What should member countries and IDB Group do assist member countries to meet the MDG targets? The following presents some recommendations going forward.

---

<sup>12</sup>Helmut Reisen: "New Sources of Financing: An Annotated Conference Report" <http://www.scribd.com/doc/40206029/NEW-SOURCES-of-Development-FINANCE-An-Annotated-Conference-Report-by-Helmut-Reisen-OECD-Development-Centre>

## 5.1 Recommendations

### Country Level

1. **Integrate MDGs into national development plans:** Since most member countries' leaders signed on to the MDGs in 2000, no conscientious efforts have been made at the country-level to own and champion MDGs implementation. The MDG reports prepared by most member countries were sponsored and prepared by external consultants hired by UN agencies, principally the UNDP. As a result, there is no 'buy-in' and ownership by the countries concerned. It is imperative for member countries to lead and champion the MDGs by ensuring that MDGs monitoring is part and parcel of the national development strategies, plan, and programmes. Member countries should also designate a focal-point to oversee the implementation of MDGs strategy as well as ensure the engagement of multi-stakeholders such as private sector, civil society organizations, and philanthropists among others.
2. **Strengthen capacity building:** Several member countries lack the relevant institutional and human capacity to develop and implement appropriate policies related to MDGs implementation. In fact, the majority of member countries by virtue of their development status, face problems of making available quality data for monitoring the progress of MDGs. Therefore, member countries need to strengthen their national statistical system and upgrade their statistical capacities to provide reliable, accurate, consistent, and timely data.
3. **Mobilize financial resources:** Lack of adequate financial resources is one of the biggest constraints facing member countries in meeting the MDGs target. Therefore, there is a need for member countries to make concerted efforts to mobilize domestic resources, build up financial infrastructure and ensure appropriate regulatory measures and institutions are put in place. Mobilizing resources is not enough; this must be accompanied by appropriate policy for effective utilization of the resources for the purpose intended. Member countries can mobilize domestic resources by raising domestic savings, increasing tax revenue (requiring tax reform) and strengthening institutional capacity (including financial sector reform). For external resource mobilization, member countries need to create enabling conditions for attracting investment, undertake necessary fiscal reforms, ensure political stability, and enhance good governance.
4. **Support private sector development:** No member countries' government can independently address all the needs of their country.

Implementing the MDGs requires huge resources in key economic sectors such as health and education which are critical for inclusive and sustainable growth. A dynamic and well-functioning private sector will increase investment, promote trade, generate employment and spur innovation, thereby eradicating poverty which is central to MDGs success. Member countries need to support private sector development through public-private-partnerships to finance MDG-related sectors.

### **IDB Group Level**

- 1. Address MDGs in the Member Country Partnership Strategy:** The IDB Group, in its various internal and external documents, has repeatedly cited MDGs as reference but no efforts have been made to link its operations with MDG targets and indicators. Given the recent launch of Member Country Partnership Strategy (MCPS), which is aimed at aligning IDB Group strategic focus areas with those identified in national development plans, it is high time for the IDB Group to create strong linkages between its programs in the MCPS and MDGs targets.
- 2. Scale-up financing in social sectors:** In order to assist member countries meet the MDG targets, the IDB Group needs to increase its approvals in the health and education sectors which in the last few years have been fluctuating. As noted in Chapter 4, health approvals in the last three years have increased whereas approvals in education has also increased but lately plateaued. The IDB Group needs to allocate more financing in the social sectors. It can do this by setting targets at the beginning of each year and also by speeding up the development of policies in these vital sectors, which are at the heart of the MDGs.
- 3. Use innovative approach for social sector financing:** The development landscape has changed over the last decade. As a result, the traditional approach to financing has also changed. For instance, new innovative approaches have been introduced in development circles to achieve aid effectiveness. One such innovative approach is Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) which have been successfully piloted and used in poor countries all over the world especially in the social sectors. The IDB Group should explore CCT in education sector to ensure quality, increase enrolment and completion rates in primary schools in member countries. The IDB Group can set up a number of MDG Villages in member countries where CCT is piloted.
- 4. Mobilize more resources for member countries:** As noted above, to fight poverty alone, member countries need \$300 billion annually. If

IDB Group were to maintain its relative share vis-à-vis net resource flows to member countries, it will need to scale-up its approvals from the current \$7 billion in 1431H to \$22 billion annually. This is a mammoth task. IDB Group will need to intensify its resource mobilisation drive to secure additional resources from the market via the issuance of Sukuk. The IDB may also call on its capital subscriptions from member countries. In addition, it may consider increasing the authorised capital of the various entities in the IDB Group. Leveraging on partnerships will be critical for additional resources. In this context, the IDB Group may act either as initiator, facilitator or partner. As initiator, the IDB Group will have to forge strategic alliances with other development partners to leverage additional development assistance to its member countries. As a facilitator, the IDB will have to work with member countries to identify potential reverse linkages (sharing country experiences and knowledge in public administration, PPPs, technical sectoral expertise etc.) and partner with each other.

5. **Enhance capacity development:** IDB Group has various initiatives and programs for supporting member countries build their capacities in various development-related areas. There are, however, specific areas that IDB Group can focus its capacity development activities to assist member countries attain the MDG targets. Some of the areas are: (i) in the design and implementation of MDG-focused development strategies, (ii) in revenue-generation and financial sector reforms to raise domestic resources, (iii) in the development of efficient and effective well-functioning private sector and productive capacity, (iv) in providing financial, technical and advisory services to reduce financial resource gap, (v) in enhancing aid transparency and good governance, and (vi) in improving the national statistical systems of member countries through provision of statistical capacity assistance in collaboration with development partners.
6. **Prepare for post-MDGs era:** After the MDGs deadline (2015) comes the IDB Vision 1440H (2020) targets. The indicators in the IDB Vision 1440H are similar to those of the MDGs except that the targets in the IDB Vision 1440H are more ambitious and higher than the MDGs. Given the similarity and the need to monitor progress of member countries on the targets in IDB Vision 1440H, the IDB Group needs to prepare for the post-MDGs era. This requires learning lessons from what worked and what did not work under the MDGs so that as IDB Group could prepare to assist member countries achieve the targets in IDB Vision 1440H.

## 5.2 Conclusions

With less than five years remaining to the 2015 target date of achieving the MDGs, member countries as a group are Off-track on significant number of MDG indicators. The MDGs most likely to be achieved by member countries as a group are those concerning access to information technology (internet, mobile phones and telephone lines), tuberculosis control (prevalence, detection, treatment and death) and birth-related health (antenatal care and adolescent births) while the indicators on which member countries as a group are Off-track are poverty, income distribution, job creation, hunger and nutrition, gender parity in education, mortality (infant and maternal), skilled health personnel, clean water and sanitation, and global warming. At the regional and individual country levels, the picture does mask significant variations in the progress made towards attaining the MDGs.

The recent global downturn reversed the gains made by member countries in their efforts towards MDG attainments, although in varying degrees through different transmission channels (real GDP, exports, FDI, remittances and ODA).

Poverty, the key priority on the MDGs, remains a major concern and problem in member countries. In 2010, 350 million people lived on \$1.25 a day in member countries, with Sub-Saharan Africa member countries accounting for about 60 percent. Extreme poverty in Sub-Saharan African member countries, in particular, averaged 54 percent, more than twice the average for member countries as a whole, and in terms of progress towards achieving Goal 1 of MDGs; this is the only region that is off track of halving extreme poverty by 2015.

In order for member countries to reduce poverty by halve by 2015, as a group they will need to grow at 4.8 percent per annum and sustain an average per capita growth rate of 3 percent. To achieve this, they would require an average investment of 23.6 percent of GDP per year. Sub-Saharan Africa, with the largest concentration of poor, will require higher GDP growth of 9.1 percent per annum and an average investment requirement of 48.8 percent of GDP. SSA region is confronted with a residual development finance gap of 28 percent of GDP which needs to be covered on an annual basis if the Goal of halving poverty is to be achieved. Clearly, such a large resource gap is going to be difficult to close. Other regions have sufficient resources to meet the requirements (with the exception of MENA-8 where the resource gap is marginal at only 0.3 percent of GDP).

On average, the approximate cost of eradicating poverty in member countries is estimated to be \$300 billion; this cost is less than 7 percent of total GDP of member countries. Hence, member countries as a group potentially have the resources required to finance the MDGs (specifically with regards to poverty

alleviation). At the regional level, SSA needs \$177 billion per year (with a range of \$88-\$265 billion), followed by ASIA region \$92 billion (with a range of \$46 billion to \$139 billion). Both MENA and CIT regions have the lowest cost of eradicating poverty, below \$10 billion each.

Achieving the MDGs should be country-driven and led. Member countries need to focus on growth, and maintain sound macroeconomic and fiscal policies as well as inclusive growth. This requires creating an enabling environment for business and investment, providing additional resources to the social sectors by creating fiscal space, and leveraging on both the commitments made by the advanced countries as per the Monterrey Consensus and other development partners such as the IDB Group.

In the broader scheme of things, the IDB Group is a relatively small player contributing around 7.4 percent of net resources flows to member countries. If member countries were to tackle the issue of poverty alleviation (at a cost of \$300 billion per annum), merely to maintain its share of net resource flows to member countries, the IDB Group will need to increase its financing to member countries to approximately \$22 billion per year. This is clearly a daunting task. The Bank will need to increase its focus and attention on assisting member countries achieve the MDGs by explicitly targeting the social sectors in its MCPS and also assisting them to develop appropriate capacity.

The challenges of increased investment and the resultant economic growth cannot be achieved in isolation. Leveraging partnerships is critical to both member countries and their development partners. Therefore, member countries will need to work closely with each other, and with other development partners to meet our collective responsibility of building strong and vibrant economies that contribute to attaining the MDG targets. Achieving higher levels of investment, competitive economies, buoyant markets, and healthy trading relations are indispensable for attaining MDGs.

The road ahead is foggy but the recommendations proposed in this paper, if implemented, will go a long way to help both member countries and IDB Group to work together to achieve the targets set in the MDGs.



# **ANNEXES**



<b>Annex-1</b>		
<b>Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)</b>		
<b>Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)</b>		<b>Indicators for monitoring progress</b>
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</b>		
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1	Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day
	1.2	Poverty gap ratio
	1.3	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4	Growth rate of GDP per person employed
	1.5	Employment-to-population ratio
	1.6	Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day
	1.7	Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8	Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age
	1.9	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
<b>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</b>		
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1	Net enrolment ratio in primary education
	2.2	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary
	2.3	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
<b>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</b>		
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1	Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
	3.2	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
	3.3	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
<b>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>		
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1	Under-five mortality rate
	4.2	Infant mortality rate
	4.3	Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
<b>Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health</b>		
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1	Maternal mortality ratio
	5.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDs, Malaria and Other Diseases</b>		
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1	HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years
	6.2	Condom use at last high-risk sex
	6.3	Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDs
	6.4	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5	Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6	Incidence and death rates associated with malaria
	6.7	Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets
	6.8	Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs
	6.9	Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
	6.10	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
<b>Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b>		
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1	Proportion of land area covered by forest
	7.2	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)
	7.3	Consumption of ozone-depleting substances
	7.4	Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
	7.5	Proportion of total water resources used
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.6	Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected
	7.7	Proportion of species threatened with extinction

<b>Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b>		
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source
	7.9	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10	Proportion of urban population living in slums
<b>Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development</b>		
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.	
Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction - both nationally and internationally Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing 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)	<b>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</b>	
	8.1	Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
	8.2	Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
	8.3	Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied
	8.4	ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.5	ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes
	<b>Market access</b>	
	8.6	Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty
	8.7	Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries
	8.8	Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	8.9	Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
	<b>Debt sustainability</b>	
	8.10	Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)
	8.11	Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.12	Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
	8.13	Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
	8.14	Telephone lines per 100 population
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.15	Cellular subscribers per 100 population
	8.16	Internet users per 100 population

**Annex-2**  
**Technical Note on Estimating the Year of MDG Achievement**

Two different models are used depending on whether an indicator is increasing or decreasing. This approach follows the lead of ADB-UNESCAP-UNDP joint study.

**For decreasing indicators:**

$$t^* = t_{Lst} + \{ \text{LOG}(Y^*/Y_{Lst}) \} / \{ \text{LOG}(1+r_{-bar}) \}$$

Where

$t^*$  is the year by which a country will reach its MDG target if the trend since 1990 continued

$t_{Lst}$  is the last year with data available

$Y^*$  is the target value of the indicator

$Y_{Lst}$  is the latest value available

$r_{-bar}$  is the average growth rate between the first ( $t_{Fst}$ ) and last ( $t_{Lst}$ ) year data is available and is given as

$$r_{-bar} = [Y_{Lst} / Y_{Fst}]^{(1/(t_{Lst} - t_{Fst}))} - 1,$$

where  $Y_{Fst}$  is the earliest value available

and  $t_{Fst}$  is the first year with data available

**For increasing indicators:**

$$t^* = t_{Lst} + \{ Y^* - Y_{Lst} \} / q_{-bar}$$

where

$$q_{-bar} = \{ Y_{Lst} - Y_{Fst} \} / \{ t_{Lst} - t_{Fst} \}$$

which is the average unit increase per period between  $t_{Fst}$  and  $t_{Lst}$

$t^*$  is the year by which a country will reach its MDG target if the trend since 1990 continued

$t_{Lst}$  is the last year with data available

$Y^*$  is the target value of the indicator

$Y_{Lst}$  is the latest value available

Based on  $t^*$  calculated from above formula, the following classification rule is applied while taking into consideration the cut-off values given below.

When an indicator has explicit target, we use this classification rule

Classification	Condition
<i>Early Achiever</i> : Already achieved the 2015 target.	$t^* < t_{Lst}$
<i>On-track</i> : Expected to meet the target by 2015	$t_{Lst} < t^* < 2015$
<i>Off-track-Slow</i> : Expected to meet the target, but after 2015	$2015 < t^*$
<i>Off-track-No progress</i> : Stagnating or slipping backwards.	Country has no trend or trends in wrong direction

Else, if an indicator is without explicit target (such as, HIV prevalence, TB prevalence, TB death rate, forest cover, protected area, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and CFC consumption), we use only three of the above four categories as follows

Classification	Condition
<i>Early Achiever</i> : Already achieved the 2015 target.	Indicators trending in the <i>right direction</i> since 1990
<i>On-track</i> : Expected to meet the target by 2015	Indicators showing <i>no change</i> at all over the period
<i>Off-track-No progress</i> : Stagnating or slipping backwards.	Indicators trending in the <i>wrong direction</i> since 1990

These are cut-off values used along with the classification rule above.

Indicators	MDG Target	Cut-off
\$1-a-day poverty	Reduce by half	5%
Underweight Children	Reduce by half	5%
Primary enrolment	100	95%
Reaching grade 5	100	95%
Primary completion rate	100	95%
Gender Primary	100	95%
Gender Secondary	100	95%
Gender Tertiary	100	95%
Under-5 Mortality	Reduce by 2/3	30 per 1000 live births
Infant-Mortality	Reduce by 2/3	20 per 1000 live births
Water Urban	Reduce by half	5%
Water Rural	Reduce by half	5%
Sanitation Urban	Reduce by half	5%
Sanitation Rural	Reduce by half	5%

**Annex-3**  
**Classification of Countries by Region and Economic Groupings**

Sub-Saharan Africa member countries (SSA-22)	Middle East and North Africa member countries (MENA-19)	Asian member countries (ASIA-8)	Countries in Transition (CIT-7)
Benin	Algeria	Afghanistan	Albania
Burkina Faso	Bahrain	Bangladesh	Azerbaijan
Cameroon	Egypt	Brunei	Kazakhstan
Chad	Iran	Indonesia	Kyrgyz Rep.
Comoros	Iraq	Malaysia	Tajikistan
Côte d'Ivoire	Jordan	Maldives	Turkmenistan
Djibouti	Kuwait	Pakistan	Uzbekistan
Gabon	Lebanon	Suriname	
Gambia	Libya		
Guinea	Morocco		
Guinea-Bissau	Oman		
Mali	Palestine		
Mauritania	Qatar		
Mozambique	Saudi Arabia		
Niger	Syria		
Nigeria	Tunisia		
Senegal	Turkey		
Sierra-Leone	U.A.E.		
Somalia	Yemen		
Sudan			
Togo			
Uganda			

# **STATISTICAL ANNEXES**

Stat-Annex 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty MDG Indicators												
Country	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day				1.2 Poverty gap ratio				1.3 Income share held by lowest 20%			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	1990	45.0	2004	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	1997	2.0	2007	0.5	1997	0.5	2005	0.5	1997	8.7	2005	7.8
Algeria	1995	6.8	2007	5.1	1995	1.4	1995	1.4	1995	6.9	1995	6.9
Azerbaijan	1995	15.6	2007	0.0	1995	4.4	2005	0.5	1995	6.9	2005	13.3
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	1992	66.8	2007	45.4	1992	21.1	2005	13.1	1992	10.0	2005	9.4
Benin	2003	47.3	2007	52.0	2003	15.7	2003	15.7	2003	6.9	2003	6.9
Brunei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	1994	71.2	2007	47.2	1994	34.7	2003	20.3	1994	5.1	2003	7.0
Cameroon	1996	51.5	2007	30.1	1996	18.9	2001	10.2	1996	5.7	2001	5.6
Chad	2003	61.9	2007	86.7	2003	25.6	2003	25.6	2003	6.3	2003	6.3
Comoros	2004	46.1	2007	42.2	2004	20.8	2004	20.8	2004	2.6	2004	2.6
Côte d'Ivoire	1993	17.8	2007	33.8	1993	4.0	2002	6.8	1993	7.0	2002	5.0
Djibouti	1996	4.8	2007	24.3	1996	1.6	2002	5.3	1996	6.4	2002	6.0
Egypt	1991	4.5	2007	1.5	1991	0.6	2005	0.5	1991	8.6	2005	9.0
Gabon	2005	4.8	2007	2.9	2005	0.9	2005	0.9	2005	6.1	2005	6.1
Gambia	1998	66.7	2007	30.1	1998	34.7	2003	12.1	1998	4.0	2003	4.8
Guinea	1991	92.6	2007	66.3	1991	63.3	2003	32.2	1991	3.1	2003	5.8
Guinea-Bissau	1991	41.3	2007	59.7	1991	21.7	2002	16.5	1991	2.1	2002	7.2
Indonesia	2005	21.4	2007	29.9	2005	4.6	2007	7.1	2005	7.1	2007	7.4
Iran	1990	3.9	2007	1.1	1990	1.0	2005	0.5	1990	5.2	2005	6.4
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	1992	2.8	2007	0.3	1992	0.5	2006	0.5	1992	5.9	2006	7.2
Kazakhstan	1993	4.2	2007	0.2	1993	0.5	2007	0.5	1993	7.5	2007	8.7
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Rep.	1993	18.6	2007	3.7	1993	8.6	2007	0.5	1993	2.5	2007	8.8
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	1992	2.0	2007	0.1	1992	0.5	2004	0.5	1992	4.6	2004	6.4
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2004	6.5	2004	6.5
Mali	1994	86.1	2007	56.1	1994	53.1	2006	18.8	1994	4.6	2006	6.5
Mauritania	1993	42.8	2007	0.5	1993	14.4	2000	5.7	1993	5.2	2000	6.2
Morocco	1991	2.5	2007	2.5	1991	0.5	2007	0.5	1991	6.6	2007	6.5
Mozambique	1997	81.3	2007	61.4	1997	42.0	2003	35.4	1997	5.7	2003	5.4
Niger	1992	72.8	2007	67.0	1992	29.7	2005	28.1	1992	7.5	2005	5.9
Nigeria	1993	49.2	2007	78.5	1993	22.9	2004	29.6	1993	4.0	2004	5.1
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	1991	64.7	2007	16.2	1991	23.2	2005	4.4	1991	8.1	2005	9.1
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2007	3.9	2007	3.9
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	1991	65.8	2007	29.2	1991	34.3	2005	10.8	1991	3.5	2005	6.2
Sierra Leone	1990	62.8	2007	55.4	1990	44.8	2003	20.3	1990	1.1	2003	6.1
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suriname	1999	15.5	2007	9.3	1999	5.9	1999	5.9	1999	3.1	1999	3.1
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	1999	44.5	2007	9.4	1999	13.7	2004	5.1	1999	8.1	2004	7.8
Togo	2006	38.7	2007	40.1	2006	11.4	2006	11.4	2006	5.4	2006	5.4
Tunisia	1990	5.9	2007	0.7	1990	1.4	2000	0.5	1990	5.9	2000	5.9
Turkey	1994	2.1	2007	2.3	1994	0.5	2006	0.5	1994	5.8	2006	5.4
Turkmenistan	1993	63.5	2007	0.3	1993	25.8	1998	7.0	1993	6.9	1998	6.0
U.A.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	1992	70.0	2007	44.0	1992	30.3	2005	19.1	1992	6.0	2005	6.1
Uzbekistan	1998	32.1	2007	32.9	1998	13.9	2003	15.0	1998	3.9	2003	7.1
Yemen	1992	4.5	2007	15.7	1992	1.4	2005	4.2	1992	6.1	2005	7.2
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>7.3</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 1a: Eradicate Extreme Poverty MDG Indicators												
Country	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed				1.5 Employment-to-population ratio				1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	1991	54.1	2008	55.2	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	..	..	..	1991	48.9	2008	46.2	1996	0.0	2005	1.3
Algeria	..	..	..	..	1991	39.2	2008	49.4	1995	11.5	1995	11.5
Azerbaijan	2007	24.2	2007	24.2	1991	56.5	2008	60.0	1995	20.3	2005	0.0
Bahrain	1991	9.1	2003	-3.9	1991	61.0	2008	61.0	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	..	..	..	..	1991	74.0	2008	67.9	1992	59.7	2005	56.9
Benin	..	..	..	..	1991	70.1	2008	71.6	2003	55.6	2005	55.6
Brunei	..	..	..	..	1991	62.2	2008	63.3	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	1991	81.6	2008	81.9	1994	76.6	2003	60.7
Cameroon	..	..	..	..	1991	59.1	2008	59.1	1996	63.1	2001	39.9
Chad	..	..	..	..	1991	66.6	2008	69.7	2003	72.1	2003	72.1
Comoros	..	..	..	..	1991	70.0	2008	69.4	2004	64.6	2004	64.6
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	..	1991	62.5	2008	60.4	1993	20.6	2002	26.3
Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	1993	0.8	2006	1.1	1991	42.6	2008	43.2	1995	3.4	2004	2.7
Gabon	..	..	..	..	1991	58.1	2008	58.2	2005	6.3	2005	6.3
Gambia	..	..	..	..	1991	73.2	2008	72.1	1998	79.9	2003	42.7
Guinea	..	..	..	..	1991	82.1	2008	81.2	1991	90.0	2003	73.9
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	1991	66.3	2008	66.9	1991	45.0	2002	55.3
Indonesia	1995	11.0	2006	3.8	1991	63.0	2008	61.8	1993	65.4	2005	27.8
Iran	..	..	..	..	1991	45.9	2008	48.9	1994	1.9	2005	1.9
Iraq	..	..	..	..	1991	36.8	2008	37.1	..	..	..	..
Jordan	2002	-10.8	2003	6.2	1991	35.7	2008	37.9	1992	4.4	2006	0.0
Kazakhstan	2003	5.0	2004	6.6	1991	62.7	2008	63.5	1993	5.2	2003	3.8
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	1991	61.9	2008	65.3	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Rep.	..	..	..	..	1991	58.0	2008	58.3	1993	23.6	2004	27.2
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	1991	43.8	2008	45.9	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	1991	45.3	2008	48.6	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	1999	3.3	2002	5.3	1991	59.7	2008	60.5	1992	1.9	2004	0.6
Maldives	..	..	..	..	1991	44.9	2008	57.3	..	..	..	..
Mali	..	..	..	..	1991	49.3	2008	47.0	1994	79.7	2006	60.6
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1993	49.7	2000	24.6
Morocco	2000	5.9	2007	0.6	1991	45.9	2008	46.1	1991	3.4	2007	3.4
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	1991	79.9	2008	77.9	1997	87.2	2003	81.2
Niger	..	..	..	..	1991	59.4	2008	59.8	1992	81.3	2005	76.6
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	1991	52.7	2008	51.8	1993	60.1	2004	72.2
Oman	..	..	..	..	1991	52.6	2008	51.4	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	1991	9.2	2007	4.1	1991	47.5	2008	51.5	1991	71.8	2005	28.9
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	1991	73.0	2008	76.9	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	1991	50.4	2008	50.9	..	..	..	..
Senegal	..	..	..	..	1991	66.8	2008	66.0	1991	82.6	2005	44.4
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	1991	63.6	2008	64.8	2003	67.1	2003	67.1
Somalia	..	..	..	..	1991	65.6	2008	66.5	..	..	..	..
Sudan	..	..	..	..	1991	46.1	2008	47.3	..	..	..	..
Suriname	1993	-1.4	1995	-4.5	1991	45.3	2008	46.5	1999	20.1	1999	20.1
Syria	1994	9.8	2003	9.7	1991	46.6	2008	44.8	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	1991	53.8	2008	55.4	1999	59.5	2004	28.6
Togo	..	..	..	..	1991	65.9	2008	64.6	2006	45.9	2006	45.9
Tunisia	..	..	..	..	1991	40.5	2008	41.0	1995	9.7	2000	3.9
Turkey	1991	-3.2	2008	-1.3	1991	52.5	2008	42.3	1994	2.8	2005	3.9
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	1991	55.6	2008	58.3	1993	76.5	1998	31.4
U.A.E.	..	..	..	..	1991	71.3	2008	75.9	..	..	..	..
Uganda	..	..	..	..	1991	81.8	2008	83.0	1992	77.0	2005	55.7
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	1991	53.8	2008	57.5	1998	41.7	2003	59.7
Yemen	..	..	..	..	1991	38.3	2008	39.0	1992	6.7	2005	26.0
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>34.5</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division



Stat-Annex 1b: Eradicate Extreme Poverty MDG Indicators												
Country	1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment				1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age				1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	1997	48.0	2004	39.3	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	..	..	..	2000	14.3	2005	7.5	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Algeria	2001	30.8	2004	34.9	1992	9.2	2006	3.7	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Azerbaijan	2003	37.4	2007	53.2	1996	10.1	2006	9.5	1994	27.0	2005	11.0
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	1995	8.7	1995	8.7	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	1996	69.4	2005	85.0	1992	67.4	2007	46.3	1991	36.0	2005	26.0
Benin	..	..	..	..	1996	29.2	2006	22.6	1991	28.0	2005	19.0
Brunei	1991	4.1	1991	4.1	..	..	..	..	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Burkina Faso	1994	95.2	1994	95.2	1993	32.7	2007	31.7	1991	14.0	2005	9.0
Cameroon	1996	80.1	2001	75.9	1991	13.6	2006	19.3	1991	34.0	2005	23.0
Chad	1993	93.7	1993	93.7	1997	38.8	2004	36.7	1991	59.0	2005	38.0
Comoros	..	..	..	..	1991	18.5	2004	24.9	1991	40.0	2005	51.0
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	..	1994	23.8	2006	20.2	1991	15.0	2005	14.0
Djibouti	..	..	..	..	1990	22.9	2007	33.4	1991	60.0	2005	31.0
Egypt	1993	28.3	2006	24.8	1990	10.4	2008	7.5	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Gabon	1993	48.3	1993	48.3	2000	11.9	2000	11.9	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Gambia	..	..	..	..	1996	26.3	2006	20.3	1991	20.0	2005	29.0
Guinea	..	..	..	..	1999	23.2	2008	26.1	1991	19.0	2005	16.0
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	2000	25.0	2006	19.4	1991	20.0	2005	31.0
Indonesia	1997	62.8	2007	63.1	1995	34.0	2003	28.2	1991	19.0	2005	16.0
Iran	1996	41.1	2007	42.7	1995	15.7	2004	5.2	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Iraq	..	..	..	..	1991	11.9	2006	7.6	..	..	..	..
Jordan	..	..	..	..	1990	6.4	2002	4.4	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Kazakhstan	2001	40.0	2004	35.8	1995	8.3	2006	4.0	1994	5.0	2005	5.0
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	1996	9.8	1996	9.8	1991	20.0	2005	5.0
Kyrgyz Rep.	2002	51.5	2006	47.3	1997	11.0	2006	3.4	1994	17.0	2005	5.0
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	1996	3.0	2004	3.9	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Libya	..	..	..	..	1995	4.7	1995	4.7	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Malaysia	1991	28.8	2007	22.3	1993	23.3	2005	8.1	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Maldives	1990	46.3	2000	50.3	1994	38.9	2001	30.4	1991	9.0	2005	7.0
Mali	1994	95.7	1994	95.7	1996	40.0	2006	31.7	1991	14.0	2005	10.0
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	1991	47.6	2008	30.7	1991	10.0	2005	8.0
Morocco	1994	47.5	2007	51.1	1992	9.0	2004	10.2	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	1995	27.0	2008	17.5	1991	59.0	2005	37.0
Niger	..	..	..	..	1992	42.6	2008	42.8	1991	38.0	2005	28.0
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	1990	35.7	2008	27.1	1991	15.0	2005	8.0
Oman	..	..	..	..	1991	24.3	1998	17.8	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	1995	64.9	2007	61.8	1991	40.4	2002	37.8	1991	22.0	2005	23.0
Palestine	..	..	..	..	1996	4.4	2006	2.9	1991	8.0	2005	15.0
Qatar	1997	0.7	2004	0.4	1995	5.5	1995	5.5	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	1996	14.3	1996	14.3	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Senegal	1991	83.3	1991	83.3	1992	21.6	2005	17.3	1991	28.0	2005	25.0
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	2000	27.2	2005	30.4	1991	45.0	2005	46.0
Somalia	..	..	..	..	1997	18.0	2006	35.6	..	..	..	..
Sudan	..	..	..	..	1993	34.4	2006	31.0	1991	31.0	2005	20.0
Suriname	1993	15.6	1998	16.8	2000	13.3	2006	9.9	1991	11.0	2005	7.0
Syria	2001	42.4	2001	42.4	1993	12.1	2006	9.7	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	2005	17.4	2007	17.6	1994	34.0	2005	26.0
Togo	..	..	..	..	1996	19.0	2008	20.5	1991	45.0	2005	37.0
Tunisia	1994	20.9	1994	20.9	1995	8.7	2006	3.1	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Turkey	1998	48.8	2008	35.3	1993	10.4	2008	2.8	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	2000	12.0	2005	11.0	1994	9.0	2005	6.0
U.A.E.	2005	1.6	2005	1.6	1995	14.4	1995	14.4	1991	5.0	2005	5.0
Uganda	2002	85.5	2003	85.2	1995	25.5	2006	20.4	1991	19.0	2005	15.0
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	1996	18.8	2006	5.1	1994	5.0	2005	13.0
Yemen	1999	31.3	1999	31.3	1991	30.0	2003	45.6	1991	30.0	2005	32.0
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>15.0</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education MDG Indicators												
Country	2.1 Net enrollment ratio in primary education				2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary				2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-old, women and men			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	1999	99.5	2004	90.8	1999	92.4	2003	89.9	2001	99.4	2008	99.4
Algeria	1991	88.9	2008	95.8	1999	91.4	2007	92.9	2002	90.1	2006	91.8
Azerbaijan	1991	88.8	2008	96.1	1999	96.6	2008	98.4	1999	99.9	2007	100.0
Bahrain	1991	99.0	2008	99.3	1999	92.4	2004	98.7	1991	96.9	2008	99.7
Bangladesh	2005	90.5	2008	88.4	2005	54.8	2005	54.8	1991	44.7	2008	74.4
Benin	2003	87.7	2008	92.8	2000	74.8	2003	63.1	2002	45.3	2008	53.3
Brunei	1991	93.4	2008	97.3	2003	98.0	2007	98.4	1991	98.1	2008	99.7
Burkina Faso	1991	27.3	2009	64.4	1999	60.9	2008	71.1	1991	20.2	2007	39.3
Cameroon	1991	69.5	2008	88.3	1999	77.7	2007	56.7	2000	83.1	2008	85.8
Chad	1999	51.5	2003	61.2	1999	46.8	2005	29.8	2000	37.6	2008	45.4
Comoros	1999	67.6	2000	73.5	2003	55.9	2004	71.7	2000	80.2	2008	84.9
Côte d'Ivoire	1991	46.2	2003	57.1	1999	61.9	2007	89.5	2000	60.7	2008	66.1
Djibouti	1991	28.6	2008	47.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	1999	87.8	2007	95.4	1999	99.1	2006	96.8	2005	84.9	2006	84.9
Gabon	2001	81.6	2001	81.6	2002	55.5	2002	55.5	2004	96.7	2008	97.4
Gambia	1991	49.6	2008	71.6	1999	85.7	2007	70.3	2000	52.6	2008	64.1
Guinea	1991	26.7	2008	72.3	2003	76.6	2007	54.9	2003	47.1	2008	58.7
Guinea-Bissau	1991	40.2	2000	52.3	..	..	..	..	2000	59.5	2008	69.6
Indonesia	1991	97.6	2008	98.7	2001	85.9	2007	80.1	2004	98.7	2006	96.7
Iran	1999	92.9	2004	99.7	2000	97.5	2002	87.8	1991	87.0	2006	96.6
Iraq	1999	87.5	2005	87.3	1999	49.4	2004	70.1	2000	84.8	2008	82.4
Jordan	1999	94.5	2008	93.7	1999	96.9	2006	99.1	2003	99.1	2007	98.9
Kazakhstan	2000	94.8	2008	99.1	2000	95.9	2008	99.0	1999	99.8	2008	99.8
Kuwait	1999	92.8	2008	93.4	1999	94.0	2006	99.5	2005	99.7	2007	98.4
Kyrgyz Rep.	1999	94.3	2008	91.0	1999	94.5	2007	98.3	1999	99.7	2008	99.6
Lebanon	1999	92.7	2009	91.1	2006	96.0	2008	93.1	2007	98.7	2007	98.7
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2004	99.6	2008	99.8
Malaysia	1999	97.7	2007	96.1	2002	97.7	2006	92.2	1991	95.6	2008	98.4
Maldives	1999	97.9	2008	96.2	..	..	..	..	2000	98.2	2006	99.3
Mali	1991	23.4	2009	76.9	1999	65.6	2008	79.1	2006	38.8	2006	38.8
Mauritania	1999	62.2	2009	76.6	1999	60.9	2008	81.9	2000	61.3	2008	67.0
Morocco	1991	56.7	2008	89.9	1999	75.0	2007	76.2	2004	70.5	2008	76.6
Mozambique	1991	42.2	2008	79.9	1999	28.2	2007	43.7	2003	61.9	2008	69.9
Niger	1991	23.4	2009	54.0	2000	69.1	2008	66.8	2001	14.0	2005	36.5
Nigeria	1999	61.3	2007	62.8	2002	72.9	2003	74.9	1991	71.2	2008	71.5
Oman	1991	69.8	2008	71.8	1999	91.9	2007	99.5	2003	97.3	2008	97.6
Pakistan	2001	57.0	2008	66.1	2004	69.7	2004	69.7	2005	65.1	2008	68.9
Palestine	1999	98.9	2008	77.5	1999	99.4	2007	99.1	2004	98.9	2008	99.2
Qatar	1991	92.3	2003	98.4	2005	88.8	2007	96.7	2004	95.9	2007	99.1
Saudi Arabia	1991	59.3	2008	84.6	2007	96.4	2007	96.4	2000	95.9	2008	97.3
Senegal	1991	45.2	2008	75.2	2000	62.8	2007	58.4	2002	49.1	2006	50.9
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2004	47.9	2008	55.7
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	2000	41.9	2000	41.9	1999	77.1	2007	93.1	2000	78.2	2008	85.2
Suriname	2001	92.4	2008	90.1	2005	77.8	2006	67.7	2004	94.9	2008	95.3
Syria	1991	92.9	2002	97.3	1999	86.9	2007	96.7	2002	95.2	2008	94.1
Tajikistan	2000	96.7	2008	97.5	1999	96.7	2007	99.5	2000	99.8	2008	99.9
Togo	1991	64.8	2009	93.5	1999	44.4	2006	44.5	2000	74.4	2008	83.5
Tunisia	1991	93.7	2008	99.5	1999	87.1	2007	94.1	2004	94.3	2008	96.8
Turkey	1991	90.4	2008	94.7	2003	97.8	2007	94.2	2004	95.6	2007	96.4
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2008	99.8	2008	99.8
U.A.E.	1991	99.0	2007	99.0	1999	89.7	2006	100.0	2005	95.0	2005	95.0
Uganda	2007	95.6	2008	97.2	2000	38.7	2006	32.4	1991	69.8	2008	87.3
Uzbekistan	2007	92.5	2008	90.6	1999	99.5	2007	98.7	2000	99.9	2008	99.8
Yemen	1999	56.3	2008	73.0	1999	79.7	2004	59.5	2004	77.1	2008	82.9
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>82.4</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women MDG Indicators								
Country	3.1A Ratio of girls to boys in primary education				3.1B Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	1991	0.6	2008	0.7	1991	0.5	2007	0.4
Albania	1991	1.0	2004	1.0	1991	0.9	2004	1.0
Algeria	1991	0.9	2008	0.9	1991	0.8	2005	1.1
Azerbaijan	1991	1.0	2008	1.0	1991	1.0	2008	1.0
Bahrain	1991	1.0	2008	1.0	1991	1.0	2008	1.0
Bangladesh	2005	1.0	2008	1.1	1999	1.0	2007	1.1
Benin	1991	0.5	2008	0.9	1999	0.5	2005	0.6
Brunei	1991	0.9	2008	1.0	1991	1.1	2008	1.0
Burkina Faso	1991	0.6	2009	0.9	1991	0.5	2009	0.7
Cameroon	1991	0.9	2008	0.9	1991	0.7	2008	0.8
Chad	1991	0.5	2008	0.7	1999	0.3	2007	0.5
Comoros	1991	0.7	2008	0.9	1999	0.8	2005	0.8
Côte d'Ivoire	1991	0.7	2008	0.8	1991	0.5	2002	0.6
Djibouti	1991	0.7	2008	0.9	1999	0.7	2008	0.7
Egypt	1991	0.8	2007	1.0	1991	0.8	2004	0.9
Gabon	1999	1.0	2004	1.0	1999	0.9	2000	0.9
Gambia	1991	0.7	2008	1.1	1991	0.5	2008	0.9
Guinea	1991	0.5	2008	0.9	1991	0.3	2008	0.6
Guinea-Bissau	1991	0.6	2000	0.7	1991	0.5	2000	0.6
Indonesia	1991	1.0	2008	1.0	1991	0.8	2008	1.0
Iran	1991	0.9	2008	1.4	1991	0.8	2008	1.0
Iraq	1991	0.8	2005	0.8	1999	0.6	2005	0.7
Jordan	1991	1.0	2008	1.0	1991	1.0	2008	1.0
Kazakhstan	1999	1.0	2009	1.0	1999	1.0	2009	1.0
Kuwait	1991	1.0	2008	1.0	1999	1.0	2008	1.0
Kyrgyz Rep.	1999	1.0	2008	1.0	1991	1.0	2008	1.0
Lebanon	1999	1.0	2009	1.0	1999	1.1	2009	1.1
Libya	1999	1.0	2006	1.0	2002	1.1	2006	1.2
Malaysia	1991	1.0	2007	1.0	1991	1.1	2007	1.1
Maldives	1999	1.0	2008	0.9	1999	1.1	2006	1.1
Mali	1991	0.6	2009	0.8	1991	0.5	2009	0.7
Mauritania	1991	0.8	2009	1.1	1991	0.5	2007	0.9
Morocco	1991	0.7	2008	0.9	1991	0.7	2007	0.9
Mozambique	1991	0.7	2008	0.9	1991	0.6	2008	0.8
Niger	1991	0.6	2009	0.8	1991	0.4	2009	0.6
Nigeria	1991	0.8	2007	0.9	1999	0.9	2007	0.8
Oman	1991	0.9	2008	1.0	1991	0.8	2008	1.0
Pakistan	2000	0.7	2008	0.8	1991	0.5	2008	0.8
Palestine	1999	1.0	2008	1.0	1999	1.0	2008	1.1
Qatar	1991	0.9	2008	1.0	1991	1.1	2008	1.5
Saudi Arabia	1991	0.9	2008	1.0	1991	0.8	2008	0.9
Senegal	1991	0.7	2008	1.0	1991	0.5	2008	0.8
Sierra Leone	1991	0.7	2007	0.9	1991	0.5	2007	0.7
Somalia	2007	0.6	2007	0.6	2007	0.5	2007	0.5
Sudan	1991	0.8	2009	0.9	1991	0.8	2009	0.9
Suriname	1991	1.0	2008	1.0	1991	1.2	2008	1.3
Syria	1991	0.9	2008	1.0	1991	0.7	2008	1.0
Tajikistan	1991	1.0	2008	1.0	1999	0.9	2008	0.9
Togo	1991	0.7	2009	0.9	1991	0.3	2007	0.5
Tunisia	1991	0.9	2008	1.0	1991	0.8	2008	1.1
Turkey	1991	0.9	2008	1.0	1991	0.6	2008	0.9
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	1991	1.0	1991	1.0
U.A.E.	1991	1.0	2007	1.0	1991	1.2	2007	1.0
Uganda	1991	0.9	2008	1.0	1999	0.7	2008	0.9
Uzbekistan	1991	1.0	2008	1.0	1999	1.0	2008	1.0
Yemen	1999	0.6	2008	0.8	1999	0.4	2005	0.5
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 3a: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women MDG Indicators								
Country	3.1C Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education				3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	2003	0.3	2004	0.3	1990	17.8	1990	17.8
Albania	1991	1.1	2004	1.6	1999	29.2	2003	33.0
Algeria	2004	1.1	2007	1.4	2001	13.4	2007	13.1
Azerbaijan	1991	0.7	2008	0.8	1997	47.5	2008	43.6
Bahrain	1991	1.4	2006	2.5	1990	7.6	2008	9.6
Bangladesh	1999	0.5	2007	0.6	1991	20.2	2005	20.1
Benin	1991	0.2	2001	0.3	1992	20.7	2002	24.3
Brunei	1991	1.0	2008	2.0	1991	22.5	2003	30.3
Burkina Faso	1991	0.3	2009	0.5	1990	12.5	1992	12.5
Cameroon	1991	0.2	2009	0.8	1996	19.2	2001	22.2
Chad	2000	0.2	2008	0.2	1990	3.8	1991	5.5
Comoros	1999	0.8	2004	0.8	1996	18.0	1996	18.0
Côte d'Ivoire	1991	0.2	2007	0.5	1998	20.6	1998	20.6
Djibouti	1999	1.1	2007	0.7	2002	26.7	2002	26.7
Egypt	1991	0.6	2004	0.8	1990	20.5	2007	19.0
Gabon	1999	0.5	1999	0.5	1993	29.3	1993	29.3
Gambia	1999	0.3	2004	0.2	1990	20.9	1990	20.9
Guinea	1991	0.1	2008	0.3	1996	34.0	1996	34.0
Guinea-Bissau	1991	0.1	2001	0.2	1990	10.8	1990	10.8
Indonesia	2001	0.8	2008	0.9	1990	29.2	2008	32.4
Iran	1991	0.4	2008	1.1	1990	10.5	2005	16.1
Iraq	1999	0.5	2005	0.6	2004	16.0	2008	12.1
Jordan	1991	1.1	2008	1.1	1991	11.0	2008	15.7
Kazakhstan	1999	1.2	2009	1.5	2001	48.5	2008	50.0
Kuwait	1999	2.4	2004	2.1	1997	23.5	1998	23.2
Kyrgyz Rep.	1999	1.0	2008	1.4	1996	48.5	2007	50.8
Lebanon	1999	1.0	2009	1.2	1995	14.2	1995	14.2
Libya	1999	1.0	2003	1.1	2001	15.8	2001	15.8
Malaysia	1999	1.0	2007	1.3	1991	35.3	2008	39.2
Maldives	2003	2.4	2004	2.4	1990	15.8	2006	30.0
Mali	1991	0.2	2009	0.4	1997	27.3	2004	34.6
Mauritania	1991	0.2	2006	0.4	2000	35.8	2000	35.8
Morocco	1991	0.6	2008	0.9	1994	20.9	2008	20.8
Mozambique	2003	0.5	2005	0.5	1990	11.4	1990	11.4
Niger	1991	0.1	2009	0.3	2005	25.4	2008	36.1
Nigeria	1999	0.8	2005	0.7	1999	19.0	2005	21.1
Oman	1991	1.0	2009	1.2	1990	18.7	2008	21.9
Pakistan	2002	0.8	2008	0.9	1990	7.7	2007	13.2
Palestine	1999	0.9	2008	1.2	1996	15.3	2008	17.9
Qatar	1991	3.3	2008	6.1	1997	14.2	2007	12.5
Saudi Arabia	1991	0.9	2008	1.7	1999	14.9	2008	14.6
Senegal	1991	0.3	2008	0.5	2001	10.6	2001	10.6
Sierra Leone	2001	0.4	2002	0.4	2004	23.2	2004	23.2
Somalia	..	..	..	..	1990	21.7	1990	21.7
Sudan	1999	0.9	2000	0.9	1990	22.2	1992	20.1
Suriname	2002	1.7	2002	1.7	1990	41.0	2004	38.1
Syria	1991	0.7	1991	0.7	1991	15.2	2007	16.3
Tajikistan	1999	0.4	2008	0.4	1991	36.5	2006	37.1
Togo	1991	0.2	1991	0.2	1990	41.0	1990	41.0
Tunisia	1991	0.7	2008	1.5	1994	22.7	2003	25.0
Turkey	1991	0.5	2008	0.8	1991	15.8	2008	22.4
Turkmenistan	1991	1.2	1991	1.2	1995	39.9	2002	42.1
U.A.E.	1991	4.0	2008	2.1	2008	20.1	2008	20.1
Uganda	1991	0.4	2008	0.8	2003	39.0	2003	39.0
Uzbekistan	1999	0.8	2008	0.7	1991	37.0	2007	39.4
Yemen	1999	0.3	2007	0.4	1994	6.4	2007	6.2
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>22.5</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 4: Reduce Child Mortality MDG Indicators												
Country	4.1 Children under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births				4.2 Infant mortality rate (0-1 year) per 1,000 live births				4.3 Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
	Afghanistan	1990	260.0	2008	257.0	1990	168.0	2008	165.0	1990	80.0	2008
Albania	1990	46.0	2008	14.0	1990	37.0	2008	13.0	1990	12.0	2008	2.0
Algeria	1990	64.0	2008	41.0	1990	52.0	2008	36.0	1990	17.0	2008	12.0
Azerbaijan	1990	98.0	2008	36.0	1990	78.0	2008	32.0	1992	48.0	2008	34.0
Bahrain	1990	16.0	2008	12.0	1990	14.0	2008	10.0	1990	13.0	2008	1.0
Bangladesh	1990	149.0	2008	54.0	1990	103.0	2008	43.0	1990	35.0	2008	11.0
Benin	1990	184.0	2008	121.0	1990	111.0	2008	76.0	1990	21.0	2008	39.0
Brunei	1990	11.0	2008	7.0	1990	9.0	2008	6.0	1990	1.0	2008	3.0
Burkina Faso	1990	201.0	2008	169.0	1990	110.0	2008	92.0	1990	21.0	2008	25.0
Cameroon	1990	149.0	2008	131.0	1990	92.0	2008	82.0	1990	44.0	2008	20.0
Chad	1990	201.0	2008	209.0	1990	120.0	2008	124.0	1990	68.0	2008	77.0
Comoros	1990	128.0	2008	105.0	1990	90.0	2008	75.0	1990	13.0	2008	24.0
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	150.0	2008	114.0	1990	104.0	2008	81.0	1990	44.0	2008	37.0
Djibouti	1990	123.0	2008	95.0	1990	95.0	2008	76.0	1990	15.0	2008	27.0
Egypt	1990	90.0	2008	23.0	1990	66.0	2008	20.0	1990	14.0	2008	8.0
Gabon	1990	92.0	2008	77.0	1990	67.0	2008	57.0	1990	24.0	2008	45.0
Gambia	1990	153.0	2008	106.0	1990	104.0	2008	80.0	1990	14.0	2008	9.0
Guinea	1990	231.0	2008	146.0	1990	137.0	2008	90.0	1990	65.0	2008	36.0
Guinea-Bissau	1990	240.0	2008	195.0	1990	142.0	2008	117.0	1990	47.0	2008	24.0
Indonesia	1990	86.0	2008	41.0	1990	56.0	2008	31.0	1990	42.0	2008	17.0
Iran	1990	73.0	2008	32.0	1990	55.0	2008	27.0	1990	15.0	2008	2.0
Iraq	1990	53.0	2008	44.0	1990	42.0	2008	36.0	1990	25.0	2008	31.0
Jordan	1990	38.0	2008	20.0	1990	31.0	2008	17.0	1990	13.0	2008	5.0
Kazakhstan	1990	60.0	2008	30.0	1990	51.0	2008	27.0	1992	11.0	2008	1.0
Kuwait	1990	15.0	2008	11.0	1990	13.0	2008	9.0	1990	34.0	2008	1.0
Kyrgyz Rep.	1990	75.0	2008	38.0	1990	63.0	2008	33.0	1992	6.0	2008	1.0
Lebanon	1990	40.0	2008	13.0	1990	33.0	2008	12.0	1990	39.0	2008	47.0
Libya	1990	38.0	2008	17.0	1990	33.0	2008	15.0	1990	11.0	2008	2.0
Malaysia	1990	18.0	2008	6.0	1990	16.0	2008	6.0	1990	30.0	2008	5.0
Maldives	1990	111.0	2008	28.0	1990	79.0	2008	24.0	1990	4.0	2008	3.0
Mali	1990	250.0	2008	194.0	1990	139.0	2008	103.0	1990	57.0	2008	32.0
Mauritania	1990	129.0	2008	118.0	1990	81.0	2008	75.0	1990	62.0	2008	35.0
Morocco	1990	88.0	2008	36.0	1990	68.0	2008	32.0	1990	21.0	2008	4.0
Mozambique	1990	249.0	2008	130.0	1990	166.0	2008	90.0	1990	41.0	2008	23.0
Niger	1990	305.0	2008	167.0	1990	144.0	2008	79.0	1990	75.0	2008	20.0
Nigeria	1990	230.0	2008	186.0	1990	120.0	2008	96.0	1990	46.0	2008	38.0
Oman	1990	31.0	2008	12.0	1990	23.0	2008	10.0	1990	2.0	2008	1.0
Pakistan	1990	130.0	2008	89.0	1990	101.0	2008	72.0	1990	50.0	2008	15.0
Palestine	1990	38.0	2008	27.0	1990	33.0	2008	24.0	1993	9.0	2008	4.0
Qatar	1990	20.0	2008	10.0	1990	17.0	2008	9.0	1990	21.0	2008	8.0
Saudi Arabia	1990	43.0	2008	21.0	1990	35.0	2008	18.0	1990	12.0	2008	3.0
Senegal	1990	149.0	2008	108.0	1990	72.0	2008	57.0	1990	49.0	2008	23.0
Sierra Leone	1990	278.0	2008	194.0	1990	163.0	2008	123.0	1999	38.0	2008	40.0
Somalia	1990	200.0	2008	200.0	1990	119.0	2008	119.0	1990	70.0	2008	76.0
Sudan	1990	124.0	2008	109.0	1990	78.0	2008	70.0	1990	43.0	2008	21.0
Suriname	1990	51.0	2008	27.0	1990	44.0	2008	25.0	1990	35.0	2008	14.0
Syria	1990	37.0	2008	16.0	1990	30.0	2008	14.0	1990	13.0	2008	19.0
Tajikistan	1990	117.0	2008	64.0	1990	91.0	2008	54.0	1992	32.0	2008	14.0
Togo	1990	150.0	2008	98.0	1990	89.0	2008	64.0	1990	27.0	2008	23.0
Tunisia	1990	50.0	2008	21.0	1990	40.0	2008	18.0	1990	7.0	2008	2.0
Turkey	1990	84.0	2008	22.0	1990	69.0	2008	20.0	1990	22.0	2008	3.0
Turkmenistan	1990	99.0	2008	48.0	1990	81.0	2008	43.0	1992	24.0	2008	1.0
U.A.E.	1990	17.0	2008	8.0	1990	15.0	2008	7.0	1990	20.0	2008	8.0
Uganda	1990	186.0	2008	135.0	1990	114.0	2008	85.0	1990	48.0	2008	32.0
Uzbekistan	1990	74.0	2008	38.0	1990	61.0	2008	34.0	1992	16.0	2008	2.0
Yemen	1990	127.0	2008	69.0	1990	90.0	2008	53.0	1990	31.0	2008	38.0
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>17.7</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 5: Improve Maternal Health MDG Indicators								
Country	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births				5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	1990	1700.0	2008	1400.0	2000	12.4	2003	14.3
Albania	1990	48.0	2008	31.0	2000	99.1	2009	99.3
Algeria	1990	250.0	2008	120.0	1992	77.0	2006	95.2
Azerbaijan	1990	64.0	2008	38.0	1998	99.8	2006	88.0
Bahrain	1990	25.0	2008	19.0	1995	97.6	1995	97.6
Bangladesh	1990	870.0	2008	340.0	1994	9.5	2007	18.0
Benin	1990	790.0	2008	410.0	1996	59.8	2006	74.0
Brunei	1990	28.0	2008	21.0	1994	98.0	1999	99.0
Burkina Faso	1990	770.0	2008	560.0	1993	41.5	2006	53.5
Cameroon	1990	680.0	2008	600.0	1991	63.9	2006	63.0
Chad	1990	1300.0	2008	1200.0	1997	15.0	2004	14.4
Comoros	1990	530.0	2008	340.0	1996	51.6	2000	61.8
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	690.0	2008	470.0	1994	45.4	2006	56.8
Djibouti	1990	370.0	2008	300.0	2002	74.1	2003	60.6
Egypt	1990	220.0	2008	82.0	1991	36.5	2008	78.9
Gabon	1990	260.0	2008	260.0	2000	85.5	2000	85.5
Gambia	1990	750.0	2008	400.0	1990	44.1	2006	56.8
Guinea	1990	1200.0	2008	680.0	1992	30.5	2007	46.1
Guinea-Bissau	1990	1200.0	2008	1000.0	1993	25.0	2006	38.8
Indonesia	1990	620.0	2008	240.0	1990	40.7	2007	79.4
Iran	1990	150.0	2008	30.0	1997	86.1	2005	97.3
Iraq	1990	93.0	2008	75.0	2000	72.1	2007	79.7
Jordan	1990	110.0	2008	59.0	1990	87.2	2007	99.1
Kazakhstan	1990	78.0	2008	45.0	1995	99.6	2006	99.8
Kuwait	1990	10.0	2008	9.0	1996	98.1	1996	98.1
Kyrgyz Rep.	1990	77.0	2008	81.0	1997	98.1	2006	97.6
Lebanon	1990	52.0	2008	26.0	1995	98.0	1995	98.0
Libya	1990	100.0	2008	64.0	1995	94.4	1995	94.4
Malaysia	1990	56.0	2008	31.0	1990	92.8	2005	98.0
Maldives	1990	510.0	2008	37.0	1994	90.0	2004	84.0
Mali	1990	1200.0	2008	830.0	1996	40.0	2006	49.0
Mauritania	1990	780.0	2008	550.0	1991	40.0	2007	60.9
Morocco	1990	270.0	2008	110.0	1992	31.0	2004	62.6
Mozambique	1990	1000.0	2008	550.0	1997	44.2	2008	55.3
Niger	1990	1400.0	2008	820.0	1992	14.9	2006	32.9
Nigeria	1990	1100.0	2008	840.0	1990	30.8	2008	38.9
Oman	1990	49.0	2008	20.0	1995	91.1	2007	98.6
Pakistan	1990	490.0	2008	260.0	1991	18.8	2007	38.8
Palestine	..	..	..	..	1996	94.9	2006	98.9
Qatar	1990	15.0	2008	8.0	1996	98.2	1998	99.0
Saudi Arabia	1990	41.0	2008	24.0	1996	91.4	1996	91.4
Senegal	1990	750.0	2008	410.0	1993	47.2	2005	51.9
Sierra Leone	1990	1300.0	2008	970.0	2000	41.7	2008	42.4
Somalia	1990	1100.0	2008	1200.0	1999	34.2	2006	33.0
Sudan	1990	830.0	2008	750.0	1991	86.3	2006	49.2
Suriname	1990	84.0	2008	100.0	1996	95.0	2006	89.8
Syria	1990	120.0	2008	46.0	1993	76.9	2006	93.0
Tajikistan	1990	120.0	2008	64.0	1996	79.0	2007	88.4
Togo	1990	650.0	2008	350.0	1998	50.5	2006	62.0
Tunisia	1990	130.0	2008	60.0	1995	80.5	2006	94.6
Turkey	1990	68.0	2008	23.0	1993	75.9	2008	91.3
Turkmenistan	1990	91.0	2008	77.0	1996	95.8	2006	99.5
U.A.E.	1990	28.0	2008	10.0	1995	99.2	1995	99.2
Uganda	1990	670.0	2008	430.0	1995	37.8	2006	41.9
Uzbekistan	1990	53.0	2008	30.0	1996	97.5	2006	99.9
Yemen	1990	540.0	2008	210.0	1992	15.9	2006	35.7
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>564.6</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>335.6</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>61.3</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 5a: Improve Maternal Health MDG Indicators								
Country	5.3 Current contraceptive use among married women 15-49 years old, any method				5.4 Adolescent birth rate, per 1,000 women			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	2000	4.9	2006	18.6	2001	151.0	2001	151.0
Albania	2000	57.5	2009	69.3	1990	15.1	2008	17.0
Algeria	1992	50.9	2006	61.4	1990	23.0	2006	4.4
Azerbaijan	2000	55.1	2006	51.1	1990	25.9	2008	41.5
Bahrain	1995	61.8	1995	61.8	1990	23.7	2007	13.8
Bangladesh	1991	39.9	2007	55.8	1990	179.0	2005	133.0
Benin	1996	16.4	2006	17.0	1992	140.0	2004	114.0
Brunei	..	..	..	..	1990	34.5	2002	26.2
Burkina Faso	1993	7.9	2006	17.4	1991	154.0	2001	131.0
Cameroon	1991	16.1	2006	29.2	1996	142.0	2002	141.0
Chad	1997	4.1	2004	2.8	1990	228.0	2002	193.0
Comoros	1996	21.0	2000	25.7	1994	66.0	2000	94.5
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	11.4	2006	12.9	1992	151.0	2006	111.1
Djibouti	2002	9.0	2006	17.8	1990	47.0	2000	27.0
Egypt	1991	47.6	2008	60.3	1990	69.0	2006	50.0
Gabon	2000	32.7	2000	32.7	1993	162.0	1998	144.0
Gambia	1990	11.8	2001	17.5	1993	167.3	2000	103.9
Guinea	1993	1.7	2005	9.1	1991	157.0	2003	153.0
Guinea-Bissau	2000	7.6	2006	10.3	2000	170.0	2000	170.0
Indonesia	1991	49.7	2007	61.4	1992	63.0	2005	52.0
Iran	1992	64.6	2002	73.3	1990	93.8	2006	31.3
Iraq	2000	43.5	2006	49.8	1996	59.1	2005	68.0
Jordan	1990	40.0	2007	57.1	1995	45.0	2005	28.0
Kazakhstan	1995	59.1	2006	50.7	1990	51.9	2008	31.0
Kuwait	1994	49.8	1999	52.0	1991	10.5	2007	13.2
Kyrgyz Rep.	1997	59.5	2006	47.8	1990	46.0	2007	29.0
Lebanon	1996	61.0	2004	58.0	1993	30.0	2001	18.0
Libya	1995	45.2	1995	45.2	1993	7.0	2002	3.7
Malaysia	1994	54.5	1994	54.5	1991	20.0	2006	12.0
Maldives	1991	23.0	2004	39.0	1990	106.0	2007	14.3
Mali	1996	6.7	2006	8.2	1994	198.0	2004	190.0
Mauritania	1992	4.1	2007	9.3	1999	83.0	2002	88.0
Morocco	1992	41.5	2004	63.0	1990	23.2	2005	18.0
Mozambique	1997	5.6	2004	16.5	1990	178.0	2001	185.0
Niger	1992	4.4	2006	11.2	1990	219.0	2004	198.9
Nigeria	1990	6.0	2008	14.6	1991	112.0	2006	123.0
Oman	1995	23.7	2000	31.7	1993	100.0	2008	8.1
Pakistan	1991	11.8	2008	27.0	1992	73.3	2005	20.3
Palestine	1996	45.2	2006	50.2	1999	98.9	2008	77.5
Qatar	1998	43.2	1998	43.2	1990	55.0	2007	15.6
Saudi Arabia	1996	31.8	2007	23.8	1994	61.0	2006	7.0
Senegal	1993	7.4	2005	11.8	1992	132.0	2007	96.0
Sierra Leone	1992	2.6	2008	8.2	1992	177.5	2006	143.0
Somalia	1999	7.9	2006	14.6	1993	137.0	2005	123.0
Sudan	1990	8.7	2006	7.6	1992	51.0	1997	72.0
Suriname	1992	48.0	2006	45.6	1990	75.4	2007	65.9
Syria	1993	39.6	2006	58.3	1991	71.0	2004	75.0
Tajikistan	2000	33.9	2005	37.9	1990	40.5	2005	27.3
Togo	1998	23.5	2006	16.8	1996	88.6	1996	88.6
Tunisia	1995	60.0	2006	60.2	1992	18.6	2007	6.2
Turkey	1993	62.6	2003	71.0	1990	57.4	2001	51.0
Turkmenistan	2000	61.8	2000	61.8	1990	24.0	2006	21.0
U.A.E.	1995	27.5	1995	27.5	1990	53.4	2002	21.5
Uganda	1995	14.8	2006	23.7	1991	152.0	2004	159.0
Uzbekistan	1996	55.6	2006	64.9	1990	44.0	2006	25.5
Yemen	1992	9.7	2006	27.7	1991	104.0	2005	80.0
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>73.9</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 5b: Improve Maternal Health MDG Indicators												
Country	5.5A Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit				5.5B Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits				5.6 Unmet need for family planning, total			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	2000	36.9	2003	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	2000	95.3	2009	97.3	..	..	..	..	2002	1.3	2002	1.3
Algeria	1992	58.0	2006	89.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	1997	98.3	2006	76.6	2001	30.4	2006	45.2	2001	11.5	2006	22.7
Bahrain	1995	97.1	1995	97.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	1994	25.7	2007	51.2	1994	5.5	2007	20.6	1994	19.4	2007	17.1
Benin	1996	80.3	2006	84.1	1996	53.7	2006	60.5	1996	25.7	2006	29.9
Brunei	1994	100.0	1994	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	1993	58.6	2006	85.0	1993	22.6	2003	17.6	1993	29.1	2003	28.8
Cameroon	1991	78.8	2006	82.0	1991	49.0	2004	60.4	1991	22.0	2004	20.2
Chad	1997	23.4	2004	38.9	1997	14.8	2004	17.8	1997	9.4	2004	23.3
Comoros	1996	84.5	2004	75.0	1996	52.0	1996	52.0	1996	34.6	1996	34.6
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	83.2	2006	84.8	1994	28.7	2005	45.3	1994	27.1	1999	27.7
Djibouti	2003	67.0	2006	92.3	2002	7.1	2002	7.1	..	..	..	..
Egypt	1991	52.1	2008	73.6	1992	22.5	2008	66.0	1992	20.1	2008	9.2
Gabon	2000	94.4	2000	94.4	2000	63.3	2000	63.3	2000	28.0	2000	28.0
Gambia	2000	90.7	2006	97.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea	1992	57.6	2007	88.4	1992	24.5	2007	50.3	1993	24.7	2005	21.2
Guinea-Bissau	2000	62.1	2006	77.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	1991	76.3	2007	93.3	1991	55.4	2007	81.5	1991	12.7	2007	9.1
Iran	1997	76.5	2005	98.3	2005	94.3	2005	94.3	..	..	..	..
Iraq	1996	78.0	2006	83.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	1990	80.2	2007	98.8	1990	67.1	2007	94.1	1990	22.4	2007	11.9
Kazakhstan	1995	92.5	2006	99.9	1995	81.9	1999	70.0	1995	15.7	1999	8.7
Kuwait	1996	95.0	1996	95.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Rep.	1997	97.3	2006	96.9	1997	81.1	1997	81.1	1997	11.6	1997	11.6
Lebanon	1995	87.0	2004	95.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	1995	80.8	1995	80.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	2003	73.6	2005	78.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	2001	81.0	2001	81.0	1999	65.0	2004	91.0	..	..	..	..
Mali	1996	46.9	2006	70.4	1996	25.8	2006	35.4	1996	25.7	2006	31.2
Mauritania	1991	48.0	2007	75.4	2001	16.4	2001	16.4	2001	31.6	2001	31.6
Morocco	1992	32.3	2004	67.8	1995	12.0	2004	30.5	1992	19.3	2004	10.0
Mozambique	1997	71.4	2008	89.1	1997	37.3	2003	53.1	1997	22.5	2004	18.4
Niger	1992	30.1	2006	46.4	1992	8.4	2006	14.9	1992	18.7	2006	15.8
Nigeria	1990	56.5	2008	57.7	1990	52.0	2008	44.8	1990	20.8	2008	20.2
Oman	1995	98.2	2000	99.6	2006	83.3	2007	86.3	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	1991	25.6	2007	60.9	1991	14.2	2007	28.4	1991	31.8	2007	24.9
Palestine	2000	95.6	2006	98.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	1996	90.0	1996	90.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	1993	73.6	2005	87.4	1993	13.3	2005	39.8	1993	27.9	2005	31.6
Sierra Leone	2000	67.9	2008	86.9	2008	56.1	2008	56.1	2008	27.6	2008	27.6
Somalia	1999	32.3	2006	26.1	2006	6.3	2006	6.3	..	..	..	..
Sudan	1990	70.4	2006	63.7	..	..	..	..	1990	28.9	1993	26.0
Suriname	1996	91.0	2006	89.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syria	1993	51.0	2006	84.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	2000	71.3	2007	88.8	2007	49.4	2007	49.4	..	..	..	..
Togo	1998	82.0	2006	84.1	1998	46.3	1998	46.3	1998	32.3	1998	32.3
Tunisia	1995	79.0	2006	96.0	2006	67.5	2006	67.5	2001	12.1	2001	12.1
Turkey	1993	62.3	2008	92.0	1993	35.9	2003	53.9	1993	11.2	2003	6.0
Turkmenistan	2000	98.1	2006	99.1	2000	82.8	2000	82.8	2000	10.1	2000	10.1
U.A.E.	1995	96.8	1995	96.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	1995	91.2	2006	93.5	1995	47.2	2006	47.2	1995	29.0	2006	40.6
Uzbekistan	1996	94.9	2006	99.0	1996	78.5	1996	78.5	1996	13.7	1996	13.7
Yemen	1992	25.8	2006	47.0	1997	11.4	1997	11.4	1997	38.6	1997	38.6
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>--</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division



Stat-Annex 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases MDG Indicators												
Country	6.1 People living with HIV, 15-49 years old				6.2A Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, men				6.2B Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, women			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	2001	0.1	2007	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	2001	0.1	2007	0.2	2006	31.1	2006	31.1	..	..	..	..
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	2001	0.1	2007	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	2001	1.3	2007	1.2	2001	34.5	2006	44.8	1996	9.3	2006	27.7
Brunei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	2001	2.1	2007	1.6	1999	55.5	2003	66.9	1999	41.2	2006	63.7
Cameroon	2001	6.0	2007	5.1	1998	31.4	2004	57.4	1998	16.4	2006	61.8
Chad	2001	3.4	2007	3.5	2004	25.4	2004	25.4	2004	17.2	2004	17.2
Comoros	2001	0.1	2007	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	2001	6.0	2007	3.9	1998	55.7	2005	52.5	1999	24.7	2005	39.3
Djibouti	2001	3.1	2007	3.1	2006	51.0	2006	51.0	2006	26.0	2006	26.0
Egypt	2001	0.1	2007	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	2001	5.6	2007	5.9	2000	48.0	2000	48.0	2000	33.0	2000	33.0
Gambia	2001	0.9	2007	0.9	..	..	..	..	2006	54.3	2006	54.3
Guinea	2001	1.2	2007	1.6	1999	32.1	2005	37.2	1999	16.7	2005	25.8
Guinea-Bissau	2001	1.8	2007	1.8	..	..	..	..	2006	38.8	2006	38.8
Indonesia	2001	0.1	2007	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iran	2001	0.1	2007	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	1999	64.9	1999	64.9	1999	31.8	1999	31.8
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Rep.	2001	0.1	2007	0.1	..	..	..	..	2006	56.0	2006	56.0
Lebanon	2001	0.1	2007	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	2001	0.3	2007	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	2001	0.1	2007	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	2001	1.5	2007	1.5	1996	30.9	2006	35.9	2001	14.2	2006	16.5
Mauritania	2001	0.7	2007	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	2001	0.1	2007	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	2001	10.3	2007	12.5	2003	33.2	2003	33.2	2003	29.1	2008	44.4
Niger	2001	0.7	2007	0.8	1998	30.0	2006	37.2	1998	7.0	2006	17.8
Nigeria	2001	3.2	2007	3.1	2003	46.3	2008	49.4	2003	24.0	2008	35.5
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	2001	0.1	2007	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	2001	0.4	2007	1.0	2005	52.4	2005	52.4	2005	35.6	2005	35.6
Sierra Leone	2001	1.3	2007	1.7	2008	22.4	2008	22.4	2005	20.4	2008	9.6
Somalia	2001	0.5	2007	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	2001	1.4	2007	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suriname	2001	1.3	2007	2.4	..	..	..	..	2006	48.9	2006	48.9
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	2001	0.1	2007	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	2001	3.6	2007	3.3	1998	41.0	1998	41.0	1998	21.5	2006	49.9
Tunisia	2001	0.1	2007	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.A.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	2001	7.9	2007	5.4	1995	41.6	2006	54.5	1995	24.8	2006	38.4
Uzbekistan	2001	0.1	2007	0.1	2002	50.0	2002	50.0	2006	60.5	2006	60.5
Yemen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>--</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 6a: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases MDG Indicators												
Country	6.3A Men 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS				6.3A Men 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS				6.4 Ratio of school attendance rate of orphans to school attendance rate of non-orphans			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	..	..	..	2000	0.2	2005	5.6	..	..	..	..
Algeria	..	..	..	..	2006	13.1	2006	13.1	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	2006	5.3	2006	5.3	2000	2.1	2006	4.8	..	..	..	..
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	2007	17.9	2007	17.9	2006	15.8	2007	8.0	2006	0.8	2006	0.8
Benin	2001	14.2	2006	34.8	2001	8.4	2006	15.9	2006	0.9	2006	0.9
Brunei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	2003	22.6	2003	22.6	2003	14.7	2006	19.0	1993	0.8	2006	0.6
Cameroon	2004	34.0	2004	34.0	2000	16.1	2006	32.0	1991	1.0	2006	0.9
Chad	2004	20.2	2004	20.2	2004	8.1	2004	8.1	1997	1.0	2004	1.1
Comoros	..	..	..	..	2000	9.8	2000	9.8	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	27.6	2005	27.6	2000	16.3	2005	18.0	1994	0.7	2006	0.8
Djibouti	2006	22.0	2006	22.0	2005	15.0	2006	18.4	..	..	..	..
Egypt	2008	18.3	2008	18.3	2005	3.7	2008	4.8	..	..	..	..
Gabon	2000	22.0	2000	22.0	2000	24.0	2000	24.0	2000	1.0	2000	1.0
Gambia	..	..	..	..	2006	39.3	2006	39.3	2000	0.9	2006	0.9
Guinea	2005	22.8	2005	22.8	2005	16.9	2005	16.9	1999	1.1	2005	0.7
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	2000	8.4	2006	17.7	2000	1.0	2006	1.0
Indonesia	2003	0.2	2007	14.7	2003	0.9	2007	9.5	1991	0.8	2003	0.8
Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	2006	2.9	2006	2.9	2006	0.8	2006	0.8
Jordan	..	..	..	..	2002	2.5	2007	12.9	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	2006	22.4	2006	22.4	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Rep.	..	..	..	..	2006	20.3	2006	20.3	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	2001	14.9	2006	22.2	2001	9.1	2006	17.9	1996	0.7	2006	0.9
Mauritania	2007	14.0	2007	14.0	2007	4.8	2007	4.8	2001	0.7	2007	0.7
Morocco	..	..	..	..	2004	11.7	2004	11.7	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	2003	32.8	2003	32.8	2003	20.0	2008	13.9	1997	0.5	2008	0.9
Niger	2006	15.9	2006	15.9	2000	4.7	2006	13.4	1992	0.4	2006	0.7
Nigeria	2003	21.3	2008	32.6	2003	17.8	2008	22.2	1999	0.9	2008	1.2
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	2007	3.4	2007	3.4	..	..	..	..
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	2005	23.7	2005	23.7	2000	12.9	2005	19.3	1993	0.2	2005	0.8
Sierra Leone	2008	27.6	2008	27.6	2000	15.7	2008	17.2	2000	0.7	2008	0.6
Somalia	..	..	..	..	2006	3.7	2006	3.7	2006	0.8	2006	0.8
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2000	1.0	2000	1.0
Suriname	..	..	..	..	2000	26.5	2006	41.0	..	..	..	..
Syria	..	..	..	..	2006	7.2	2006	7.2	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	2000	1.0	2005	2.3	..	..	..	..
Togo	..	..	..	..	2000	20.2	2006	15.3	1998	0.9	2006	0.9
Tunisia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	2000	3.1	2006	4.8	..	..	..	..
U.A.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	2001	40.4	2006	38.2	2001	28.5	2006	31.9	1995	1.0	2006	1.0
Uzbekistan	2002	7.0	2002	7.0	2000	3.4	2006	31.0	..	..	..	..
Yemen	..	..	..	..	2006	1.5	2006	1.5	1992	1.0	1992	1.0
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>--</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 6b: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases MDG Indicators												
Country	6.5 Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people with advanced HIV infection				6.6A Notified cases of malaria per 100,000 population				6.6B Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, ages 0-4			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	2008	2428.0	2008	2428.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	2006	140	2007	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	2007	140	2007	140	2008	1.0	2008	1.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	2006	3.0	2007	7.0	2008	1510.0	2008	1510.0	2008	2.0	2008	2.0
Benin	2006	420	2007	490	2008	35555.0	2008	35555.0	2008	106.0	2008	106.0
Brunei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	2006	31.0	2007	35.0	2008	45322.0	2008	45322.0	2008	157.0	2008	157.0
Cameroon	2006	160	2007	250	2008	27818.0	2008	27818.0	2008	89.0	2008	89.0
Chad	2006	110	2007	130	2008	39508.0	2008	39508.0	2008	168.0	2008	168.0
Comoros	..	..	..	..	2008	24619.0	2008	24619.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	2006	190	2007	280	2008	36482.0	2008	36482.0	2008	81.0	2008	81.0
Djibouti	2006	140	2007	160	2008	467.0	2008	467.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Egypt	2006	100	2007	9.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Gabon	2006	390	2007	420	2008	29451.0	2008	29451.0	2008	61.0	2008	61.0
Gambia	2006	190	2007	180	2008	31925.0	2008	31925.0	2008	87.0	2008	87.0
Guinea	2006	260	2007	270	2008	40585.0	2008	40585.0	2008	131.0	2008	131.0
Guinea-Bissau	2006	9.0	2007	200	2008	34043.0	2008	34043.0	2008	136.0	2008	136.0
Indonesia	2006	150	2007	150	2008	1645.0	2008	1645.0	2008	1.0	2008	1.0
Iran	2006	3.0	2007	5.0	2008	18.0	2008	18.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Iraq	..	..	..	..	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Jordan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	2006	230	2007	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Rep.	2007	140	2007	140	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Lebanon	2006	250	2007	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	2006	160	2007	350	2008	75.0	2008	75.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	2006	430	2007	410	2008	25366.0	2008	25366.0	2008	165.0	2008	165.0
Mauritania	2006	8.0	2007	230	2008	17325.0	2008	17325.0	2008	51.0	2008	51.0
Morocco	2006	290	2007	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	2006	120	2007	240	2008	32555.0	2008	32555.0	2008	62.0	2008	62.0
Niger	2006	8.0	2007	100	2008	37958.0	2008	37958.0	2008	148.0	2008	148.0
Nigeria	2006	130	2007	260	2008	38259.0	2008	38259.0	2008	144.0	2008	144.0
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	2006	1.0	2007	3.0	2008	881.0	2008	881.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	2008	7.0	2008	7.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Senegal	2006	570	2007	560	2008	7077.0	2008	7077.0	2008	75.0	2008	75.0
Sierra Leone	2006	120	2007	200	2008	36141.0	2008	36141.0	2008	99.0	2008	99.0
Somalia	2006	2.0	2007	3.0	2008	8711.0	2008	8711.0	2008	50.0	2008	50.0
Sudan	2006	1.0	2007	1.0	2008	12805.0	2008	12805.0	2008	83.0	2008	83.0
Suriname	2006	350	2007	450	2008	681.0	2008	681.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	2006	4.0	2007	6.0	2008	9.0	2008	9.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Togo	2006	180	2007	190	2008	30388.0	2008	30388.0	2008	79.0	2008	79.0
Tunisia	2006	330	2007	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
U.A.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	2006	270	2007	330	2008	36233.0	2008	36233.0	2008	134.0	2008	134.0
Uzbekistan	2006	300	2007	240	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2008	0.0
Yemen	..	..	..	..	2008	1106.0	2008	1106.0	2008	1.0	2008	1.0
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>9168.4</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>9908.9</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>34.7</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 6c: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases MDG Indicators												
Country	6.6C Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, all ages				6.8A Children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets				6.8B Children under 5 with fever being treated with anti-malarial drugs			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2000	1.4	2000	1.4	2000	0.8	2000	0.8
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	2008	3.0	2008	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	2008	113.0	2008	113.0	2002	7.4	2006	20.1	2001	60.4	2006	54.0
Brunei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	2008	163.0	2008	163.0	2003	1.6	2006	9.6	1993	31.5	2006	48.0
Cameroon	2008	103.0	2008	103.0	2000	1.3	2006	13.1	2000	66.1	2006	57.8
Chad	2008	181.0	2008	181.0	2000	0.6	2000	0.6	2000	31.9	2004	53.0
Comoros	2008	98.0	2008	98.0	2000	9.3	2000	9.3	2000	62.7	2000	62.7
Côte d'Ivoire	2008	88.0	2008	88.0	2000	1.1	2006	3.0	2000	57.5	2006	36.0
Djibouti	2008	1.0	2008	1.0	2006	1.3	2006	1.3	2006	9.5	2006	9.5
Egypt	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	2008	83.0	2008	83.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia	2008	97.0	2008	97.0	2000	14.7	2006	49.0	2000	55.2	2006	62.6
Guinea	2008	140.0	2008	140.0	2005	1.4	2005	1.4	2005	43.5	2005	43.5
Guinea-Bissau	2008	142.0	2008	142.0	2000	7.4	2006	39.0	2000	58.4	2006	45.7
Indonesia	2008	2.0	2008	2.0	2000	0.1	2007	3.3	2000	4.4	2007	0.8
Iran	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2000	0.1	2000	0.1	2000	1.3	2000	1.3
Jordan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Rep.	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	2008	176.0	2008	176.0	2006	27.1	2006	27.1	2006	31.7	2006	31.7
Mauritania	2008	80.0	2008	80.0	2004	2.1	2004	2.1	2004	33.4	2007	20.7
Morocco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	2008	80.0	2008	80.0	2007	6.7	2008	22.8	2003	14.9	2008	36.7
Niger	2008	154.0	2008	154.0	2000	1.0	2006	7.4	2000	48.1	2006	33.0
Nigeria	2008	151.0	2008	151.0	2003	1.2	2008	5.5	2003	33.9	2008	33.2
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	2008	1.0	2008	1.0	..	..	..	..	2007	3.3	2007	3.3
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	2008	83.0	2008	83.0	2000	1.7	2009	29.2	2000	36.2	2009	9.1
Sierra Leone	2008	103.0	2008	103.0	2000	1.5	2008	25.8	2000	60.7	2008	30.1
Somalia	2008	65.0	2008	65.0	2006	11.4	2006	11.4	2006	7.9	2006	7.9
Sudan	2008	106.0	2008	106.0	2000	0.4	2006	27.6	2000	50.2	2006	54.2
Suriname	2008	1.0	2008	1.0	2000	2.7	2000	2.7	..	..	..	..
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	2005	1.3	2005	1.3	2005	1.9	2005	1.9
Togo	2008	88.0	2008	88.0	2000	2.0	2006	38.4	2000	60.0	2006	47.7
Tunisia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.A.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	2008	149.0	2008	149.0	2001	0.2	2006	9.7	2006	61.3	2006	61.3
Uzbekistan	2008	0.0	2008	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen	2008	3.0	2008	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>--</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 6d: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases MDG Indicators												
Country	6.9A Tuberculosis incidence rate per year per 100,000 population (mid-point)				6.9B Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population (mid-point)				6.9C Tuberculosis death rate per year per 100,000 population (mid-point)			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
	Afghanistan	1990	190.0	2008	190.0	1990	280.0	2008	270.0	1990	34.0	2008
Albania	1990	24.0	2008	16.0	1990	19.0	2008	8.8	1990	2.7	2008	1.4
Algeria	1990	38.0	2008	58.0	1990	12.0	2008	15.0	1990	3.0	2008	4.1
Azerbaijan	1990	110.0	2008	110.0	1990	230.0	2008	140.0	1990	28.0	2008	21.0
Bahrain	1990	40.0	2008	46.0	1990	48.0	2008	28.0	1990	2.8	2008	2.8
Bangladesh	1990	220.0	2008	220.0	1990	550.0	2008	410.0	1990	62.0	2008	50.0
Benin	1990	77.0	2008	92.0	1990	110.0	2008	130.0	1990	13.0	2008	15.0
Brunei	1990	70.0	2008	65.0	1990	55.0	2008	43.0	1990	0.0	2008	4.2
Burkina Faso	1990	95.0	2008	220.0	1990	170.0	2008	490.0	1990	15.0	2008	51.0
Cameroon	1990	81.0	2008	190.0	1990	95.0	2008	150.0	1990	11.0	2008	16.0
Chad	1990	130.0	2008	290.0	1990	220.0	2008	580.0	1990	24.0	2008	60.0
Comoros	1990	85.0	2008	40.0	1990	170.0	2008	65.0	1990	19.0	2008	8.0
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	180.0	2008	410.0	1990	310.0	2008	730.0	1990	34.0	2008	75.0
Djibouti	1990	620.0	2008	620.0	1990	620.0	2008	670.0	1990	77.0	2008	81.0
Egypt	1990	34.0	2008	19.0	1990	88.0	2008	24.0	1990	10.0	2008	3.1
Gabon	1990	150.0	2008	450.0	1990	180.0	2008	410.0	1990	21.0	2008	41.0
Gambia	1990	190.0	2008	260.0	1990	290.0	2008	390.0	1990	34.0	2008	44.0
Guinea	1990	120.0	2008	300.0	1990	260.0	2008	550.0	1990	29.0	2008	60.0
Guinea-Bissau	1990	160.0	2008	220.0	1990	150.0	2008	220.0	1990	19.0	2008	25.0
Indonesia	1990	190.0	2008	190.0	1990	460.0	2008	210.0	1990	52.0	2008	27.0
Iran	1990	36.0	2008	20.0	1990	48.0	2008	23.0	1990	5.7	2008	3.0
Iraq	1990	64.0	2008	64.0	1990	83.0	2008	110.0	1990	10.0	2008	14.0
Jordan	1990	16.0	2008	6.1	1990	14.0	2008	2.8	1990	1.9	2008	0.5
Kazakhstan	1990	140.0	2008	180.0	1990	230.0	2008	98.0	1990	31.0	2008	24.0
Kuwait	1990	16.0	2008	34.0	1990	9.0	2008	30.0	1990	0.4	2008	2.3
Kyrgyz Rep.	1990	140.0	2008	160.0	1990	270.0	2008	140.0	1990	35.0	2008	25.0
Lebanon	1990	32.0	2008	14.0	1990	17.0	2008	8.1	1990	2.8	2008	1.3
Libya	1990	40.0	2008	40.0	1990	98.0	2008	28.0	1990	11.0	2008	4.2
Malaysia	1990	120.0	2008	100.0	1990	180.0	2008	120.0	1990	22.0	2008	15.0
Maldives	1990	150.0	2008	42.0	1990	270.0	2008	13.0	1990	32.0	2008	2.9
Mali	1990	270.0	2008	320.0	1990	570.0	2008	750.0	1990	56.0	2008	81.0
Mauritania	1990	230.0	2008	320.0	1990	110.0	2008	700.0	1990	20.0	2008	80.0
Morocco	1990	150.0	2008	93.0	1990	140.0	2008	48.0	1990	18.0	2008	8.0
Mozambique	1990	180.0	2008	420.0	1990	200.0	2008	470.0	1990	24.0	2008	36.0
Niger	1990	120.0	2008	180.0	1990	190.0	2008	330.0	1990	22.0	2008	37.0
Nigeria	1990	130.0	2008	300.0	1990	320.0	2008	610.0	1990	36.0	2008	63.0
Oman	1990	28.0	2008	13.0	1990	15.0	2008	5.8	1990	1.7	2008	0.8
Pakistan	1990	230.0	2008	230.0	1990	660.0	2008	310.0	1990	75.0	2008	39.0
Palestine	1990	35.0	2008	19.0	1990	94.0	2008	55.0	1990	11.0	2008	6.2
Qatar	1990	60.0	2008	55.0	1990	70.0	2008	54.0	1990	4.3	2008	3.8
Saudi Arabia	1990	31.0	2008	19.0	1990	54.0	2008	12.0	1990	2.4	2008	1.2
Senegal	1990	190.0	2008	280.0	1990	370.0	2008	560.0	1990	43.0	2008	64.0
Sierra Leone	1990	210.0	2008	610.0	1990	550.0	2008	1200.0	1990	62.0	2008	140.0
Somalia	1990	290.0	2008	290.0	1990	710.0	2008	460.0	1990	78.0	2008	54.0
Sudan	1990	120.0	2008	120.0	1990	270.0	2008	160.0	1990	31.0	2008	19.0
Suriname	1990	66.0	2008	130.0	1990	150.0	2008	270.0	1990	17.0	2008	29.0
Syria	1990	61.0	2008	22.0	1990	57.0	2008	15.0	1990	7.6	2008	2.3
Tajikistan	1990	92.0	2008	200.0	1990	160.0	2008	330.0	1990	21.0	2008	44.0
Togo	1990	310.0	2008	440.0	1990	770.0	2008	930.0	1990	85.0	2008	92.0
Tunisia	1990	29.0	2008	24.0	1990	18.0	2008	9.5	1990	2.7	2008	1.8
Turkey	1990	58.0	2008	30.0	1990	53.0	2008	22.0	1990	7.1	2008	3.2
Turkmenistan	1990	64.0	2008	68.0	1990	20.0	2008	18.0	1990	8.1	2008	8.4
U.A.E.	1990	4.1	2008	4.1	1990	3.4	2008	6.5	1990	0.3	2008	0.3
Uganda	1990	160.0	2008	310.0	1990	130.0	2008	340.0	1990	8.1	2008	27.0
Uzbekistan	1990	130.0	2008	130.0	1990	260.0	2008	190.0	1990	32.0	2008	27.0
Yemen	1990	140.0	2008	60.0	1990	280.0	2008	78.0	1990	33.0	2008	9.9
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>142.9</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>173.2</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>316.1</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>263.0</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>30.4</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 6e: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases MDG Indicators								
Country	6.10A Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS (mid-point)				6.10B Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	1997	4.0	2008	61.0	1997	45.0	2007	87.0
Albania	1994	84.0	2008	90.0	2001	91.0	2007	85.0
Algeria	1994	110.0	2008	78.0	1994	78.0	2007	90.0
Azerbaijan	1993	20.0	2008	48.0	1995	65.0	2007	58.0
Bahrain	1993	52.0	2008	86.0	1996	21.0	2007	14.0
Bangladesh	1993	14.0	2008	61.0	1994	73.0	2007	92.0
Benin	1993	71.0	2008	67.0	1994	76.0	2007	87.0
Brunei	1993	84.0	2008	87.0	1998	85.0	2007	76.0
Burkina Faso	1994	8.0	2008	15.0	1995	25.0	2007	72.0
Cameroon	1993	40.0	2008	93.0	1994	44.0	2007	76.0
Chad	1995	28.0	2008	19.0	1994	63.0	2006	54.0
Comoros	1995	54.0	2008	52.0	1994	94.0	2007	93.0
Côte d'Ivoire	1993	52.0	2008	42.0	1994	17.0	2007	73.0
Djibouti	1993	81.0	2008	47.0	1995	75.0	2007	81.0
Egypt	1994	21.0	2008	78.0	1994	52.0	2007	89.0
Gabon	1994	56.0	2008	54.0	1995	86.0	2007	36.0
Gambia	1995	63.0	2008	54.0	1994	74.0	2007	84.0
Guinea	1993	39.0	2008	40.0	1994	78.0	2007	79.0
Guinea-Bissau	1995	85.0	2008	62.0	1995	65.0	2007	71.0
Indonesia	1993	37.0	2008	80.0	1994	94.0	2007	91.0
Iran	1994	50.0	2008	78.0	1996	83.0	2007	83.0
Iraq	1990	33.0	2008	39.0	1994	95.0	2007	86.0
Jordan	1993	84.0	2008	91.0	1994	90.0	2007	77.0
Kazakhstan	1995	45.0	2008	74.0	1997	74.0	2007	69.0
Kuwait	1993	84.0	2008	87.0	1994	51.0	2007	79.0
Kyrgyz Rep.	1994	34.0	2008	65.0	1996	50.0	2007	85.0
Lebanon	1994	90.0	2008	91.0	1994	89.0	2007	90.0
Libya	1996	62.0	2008	83.0	1994	64.0	2007	67.0
Malaysia	1993	62.0	2008	76.0	1995	69.0	2007	72.0
Maldives	1993	91.0	2008	86.0	1994	95.0	2007	68.0
Mali	1994	12.0	2008	21.0	1994	68.0	2007	78.0
Mauritania	1995	66.0	2008	28.0	2003	58.0	2007	66.0
Morocco	1995	83.0	2008	96.0	1994	86.0	2007	86.0
Mozambique	1993	65.0	2008	47.0	1994	67.0	2007	79.0
Niger	1993	7.2	2008	40.0	1996	57.0	2007	79.0
Nigeria	1993	2.3	2008	24.0	1994	65.0	2007	82.0
Oman	1993	95.0	2008	95.0	1995	84.0	2007	91.0
Pakistan	1993	9.1	2008	58.0	1994	69.0	2007	91.0
Palestine	1995	2.6	2008	4.8	1995	100.0	2007	93.0
Qatar	1995	96.0	2008	81.0	1994	83.0	2007	67.0
Saudi Arabia	1993	44.0	2008	86.0	1996	54.0	2007	67.0
Senegal	1994	47.0	2008	40.0	1994	38.0	2007	77.0
Sierra Leone	1994	24.0	2008	31.0	1994	75.0	2007	89.0
Somalia	1994	11.0	2008	46.0	1994	93.0	2007	86.0
Sudan	1994	19.0	2008	40.0	1994	96.0	2007	78.0
Suriname	1996	27.0	2008	19.0	1995	14.0	2004	73.0
Syria	1995	66.0	2008	79.0	1994	46.0	2007	88.0
Tajikistan	1995	64.0	2008	49.0	1995	88.0	2007	83.0
Togo	1993	7.2	2008	14.0	1994	45.0	2007	76.0
Tunisia	1993	96.0	2008	99.0	1997	89.0	2007	89.0
Turkey	1995	32.0	2008	81.0	1996	71.0	2007	91.0
Turkmenistan	1993	62.0	2008	130.0	1995	73.0	2007	84.0
U.A.E.	1999	52.0	2008	50.0	1998	93.0	2007	64.0
Uganda	1993	48.0	2008	54.0	1995	44.0	2007	75.0
Uzbekistan	1994	85.0	2008	48.0	1995	78.0	2007	79.0
Yemen	1990	0.0	2008	61.0	1994	40.0	2007	84.0
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>85.1</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability MDG Indicators												
Country	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest				7.2A Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), thousand metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> (CDIAC)				7.2B Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> per capita (CDIAC)			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
	Afghanistan	1990	2.0	2005	1.3	1990	2677.0	2007	715.0	1990	0.2	2007
Albania	1990	28.8	2005	29.0	1990	7488.0	2007	4243.0	1990	2.3	2007	1.4
Algeria	1990	0.8	2005	1.0	1990	78896.0	2007	140120.0	1990	3.1	2007	4.1
Azerbaijan	1990	11.3	2005	11.3	1992	44173.0	2007	31775.0	1992	5.9	2007	3.7
Bahrain	1990	0.3	2005	0.6	1990	11885.0	2007	22464.0	1990	24.1	2007	29.6
Bangladesh	1990	6.8	2005	6.7	1990	15530.0	2007	43751.0	1990	0.1	2007	0.3
Benin	1990	30.0	2005	21.3	1990	715.0	2007	3876.0	1990	0.1	2007	0.5
Brunei	1990	59.4	2005	52.8	1990	6421.0	2007	7605.0	1990	25.0	2007	19.8
Burkina Faso	1990	30.6	2005	29.0	1990	587.0	2007	1694.0	1990	0.1	2007	0.1
Cameroon	1990	52.7	2005	45.6	1990	1738.0	2007	6168.0	1990	0.1	2007	0.3
Chad	1990	10.4	2005	9.5	1990	147.0	2007	385.0	1990	0.0	2007	0.0
Comoros	1990	6.5	2005	2.9	1990	77.0	2007	121.0	1990	0.2	2007	0.2
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	32.1	2005	32.7	1990	5798.0	2007	6384.0	1990	0.5	2007	0.3
Djibouti	1990	0.2	2005	0.2	1990	400.0	2007	488.0	1990	0.7	2007	0.6
Egypt	1990	0.0	2005	0.1	1990	75944.0	2007	184659.0	1990	1.3	2007	2.3
Gabon	1990	85.1	2005	84.5	1990	6087.0	2007	2035.0	1990	6.6	2007	1.4
Gambia	1990	39.1	2005	41.7	1990	191.0	2007	396.0	1990	0.2	2007	0.2
Guinea	1990	30.1	2005	27.4	1990	1056.0	2007	1390.0	1990	0.2	2007	0.1
Guinea-Bissau	1990	78.8	2005	73.7	1990	253.0	2007	286.0	1990	0.2	2007	0.2
Indonesia	1990	64.3	2005	48.8	1990	149566.0	2007	397143.0	1990	0.8	2007	1.8
Iran	1990	6.8	2005	6.8	1990	227185.0	2007	495987.0	1990	4.0	2007	6.8
Iraq	1990	1.8	2005	1.9	1990	52555.0	2007	100127.0	1990	2.9	2007	3.4
Jordan	1990	0.9	2005	0.9	1990	10403.0	2007	21452.0	1990	3.2	2007	3.6
Kazakhstan	1990	1.3	2005	1.2	1992	261307.0	2007	227394.0	1992	15.9	2007	14.8
Kuwait	1990	0.2	2005	0.3	1990	40755.0	2007	86145.0	1990	19.0	2007	30.2
Kyrgyz Rep.	1990	4.4	2005	4.5	1992	11049.0	2007	6080.0	1992	2.5	2007	1.1
Lebanon	1990	11.7	2005	13.3	1990	9098.0	2007	13355.0	1990	3.1	2007	3.2
Libya	1990	0.1	2005	0.1	1990	40319.0	2007	57334.0	1990	9.2	2007	9.3
Malaysia	1990	68.1	2005	63.6	1990	56593.0	2007	194476.0	1990	3.1	2007	7.3
Maldives	1990	3.0	2005	3.0	1990	154.0	2007	898.0	1990	0.7	2007	3.0
Mali	1990	11.5	2005	10.3	1990	422.0	2007	579.0	1990	0.0	2007	0.0
Mauritania	1990	0.4	2005	0.3	1990	2666.0	2007	1951.0	1990	1.3	2007	0.6
Morocco	1990	9.6	2005	9.8	1990	23542.0	2007	46406.0	1990	0.9	2007	1.5
Mozambique	1990	25.5	2005	24.6	1990	1001.0	2007	2600.0	1990	0.1	2007	0.1
Niger	1990	1.5	2005	1.0	1990	953.0	2007	909.0	1990	0.1	2007	0.1
Nigeria	1990	18.9	2005	12.2	1990	45375.0	2007	95272.0	1990	0.5	2007	0.6
Oman	1990	0.0	2005	0.0	1990	10352.0	2007	37319.0	1990	5.6	2007	13.7
Pakistan	1990	3.3	2005	2.5	1990	68566.0	2007	156394.0	1990	0.6	2007	0.9
Palestine	..	..	..	..	1997	414.0	2007	2325.0	1997	0.1	2007	0.6
Qatar	1990	0.0	2005	0.0	1990	11775.0	2007	63054.0	1990	25.2	2007	55.4
Saudi Arabia	1990	1.3	2005	1.3	1990	215055.0	2007	402450.0	1990	13.2	2007	16.3
Senegal	1990	48.6	2005	45.0	1990	3183.0	2007	5478.0	1990	0.4	2007	0.5
Sierra Leone	1990	42.5	2005	38.5	1990	389.0	2007	1313.0	1990	0.1	2007	0.2
Somalia	1990	13.2	2005	11.4	1990	18.0	2007	601.0	1990	0.0	2007	0.1
Sudan	1990	32.1	2005	28.4	1990	5559.0	2007	11522.0	1990	0.2	2007	0.3
Suriname	1990	94.7	2005	94.7	1990	1811.0	2007	2439.0	1990	4.5	2007	4.8
Syria	1990	2.0	2005	2.5	1990	37451.0	2007	69893.0	1990	2.9	2007	3.4
Tajikistan	1990	2.9	2005	2.9	1992	21298.0	2007	7228.0	1992	3.9	2007	1.1
Togo	1990	12.6	2005	7.1	1990	774.0	2007	1316.0	1990	0.2	2007	0.2
Tunisia	1990	4.1	2005	6.8	1990	13267.0	2007	23869.0	1990	1.6	2007	2.4
Turkey	1990	12.6	2005	13.2	1990	150791.0	2007	288681.0	1990	2.7	2007	4.0
Turkmenistan	1990	8.8	2005	8.8	1992	28067.0	2007	45808.0	1992	7.2	2007	9.2
U.A.E.	1990	2.9	2005	3.7	1990	54814.0	2007	135540.0	1990	29.4	2007	31.1
Uganda	1990	25.0	2005	18.4	1990	818.0	2007	3205.0	1990	0.0	2007	0.1
Uzbekistan	1990	7.4	2005	8.0	1992	114014.0	2007	116090.0	1992	5.3	2007	4.3
Yemen	1990	1.0	2005	1.0	1991	10110.0	2007	21976.0	1990	0.8	2007	1.0
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>77845.1</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>164020.7</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2.4</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 7a: Ensure Environmental Sustainability MDG Indicators												
Country	7.2C Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), kg CO <sub>2</sub> per \$1 GDP (PPP) (CDIAC)				7.3 Consumption of all Ozone-Depleting Substances in ODP metric tons				7.5 Proportion of total water resources used			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	2002	0.0	2007	0.0	1991	0.0	2008	47.9	2000	35.8	2000	35.8
Albania	1990	0.6	2007	0.2	1991	0.0	2008	4.1	1990	2.9	2000	4.1
Algeria	1990	0.5	2007	0.6	1991	0.6	2008	236.9	1990	38.0	2000	51.9
Azerbaijan	1992	1.7	2007	0.5	1991	2.8	2008	0.8	1995	35.8	2005	34.8
Bahrain	1990	1.3	2007	1.0	1990	178.8	2008	50.5	1990	161.1	2005	205.8
Bangladesh	1990	0.2	2007	0.2	1990	202.1	2008	223.1	2000	6.6	2000	6.6
Benin	1990	0.1	2007	0.3	1990	60.8	2008	6.0	2000	0.5	2000	0.5
Brunei	1990	0.5	2007	0.4	1991	0.0	2008	7.6	1990	0.9	1995	1.1
Burkina Faso	1990	0.1	2007	0.1	1990	31.3	2008	27.2	1990	3.0	2000	6.4
Cameroon	1990	0.1	2007	0.2	1990	125.1	2008	36.1	1990	0.1	2000	0.3
Chad	1990	0.0	2007	0.0	1990	26.1	2008	21.5	2000	0.5	2000	0.5
Comoros	1990	0.1	2007	0.2	1991	1.3	2008	0.2	2000	0.8	2000	0.8
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	0.2	2007	0.2	1991	276.5	2008	24.1	1990	1.4	2000	1.1
Djibouti	1990	0.3	2007	0.3	1991	22.1	2008	1.5	2000	6.3	2000	6.3
Egypt	1990	0.4	2007	0.5	1990	4476.0	2008	726.2	1995	95.8	2000	94.7
Gabon	1990	0.4	2007	0.1	1991	10.4	2008	5.2	2000	0.1	2000	0.1
Gambia	1990	0.2	2007	0.2	1990	15.0	2008	0.5	2000	0.4	2000	0.4
Guinea	1990	0.2	2007	0.2	1990	40.6	2008	2.7	2000	0.7	2000	0.7
Guinea-Bissau	1990	0.4	2007	0.4	1990	22.2	2008	2.2	1990	0.1	2000	0.6
Indonesia	1990	0.4	2007	0.5	1991	80.8	2008	299.9	1990	2.6	2000	2.9
Iran	1990	0.7	2007	0.7	1990	1393.9	2008	508.6	1995	60.4	2005	67.7
Iraq	..	..	..	..	1991	12.6	2008	1752.4	1990	56.6	2000	85.3
Jordan	1990	1.0	2007	0.8	1990	798.6	2008	95.8	1990	100.0	2005	90.5
Kazakhstan	1992	2.7	2007	1.4	1990	2355.9	2008	128.8	1990	33.4	2000	30.5
Kuwait	1992	0.4	2007	0.7	1991	0.0	2008	408.5	1995	1275.0	2000	2075.0
Kyrgyz Rep.	1992	1.3	2007	0.6	1991	133.5	2008	12.4	1990	47.6	2000	42.4
Lebanon	1990	0.5	2007	0.3	1991	0.0	2008	58.2	1995	28.7	2005	28.0
Libya	1999	0.7	2007	0.6	1990	135.1	2008	111.6	1990	793.3	2000	711.3
Malaysia	1990	0.5	2007	0.6	1990	4193.7	2008	571.2	1990	1.7	2000	1.6
Maldives	1995	0.4	2007	0.6	1990	4.5	2008	3.7	..	..	..	..
Mali	1990	0.1	2007	0.0	1990	0.0	2008	5.1	2000	6.5	2000	6.5
Mauritania	1990	0.9	2007	0.3	1991	0.0	2008	6.5	2000	14.9	2000	14.9
Morocco	1990	0.4	2007	0.4	1990	625.4	2008	212.7	1990	38.1	2000	43.4
Mozambique	1990	0.2	2007	0.2	1991	4.3	2008	4.9	1990	0.3	2000	0.3
Niger	1990	0.2	2007	0.1	1990	16.0	2008	3.1	1990	1.5	2000	6.5
Nigeria	1990	0.3	2007	0.3	1990	934.0	2008	312.7	2000	2.8	2000	2.8
Oman	1990	0.4	2007	0.6	1991	0.0	2008	33.2	1990	87.4	2005	83.9
Pakistan	1990	0.4	2007	0.4	1990	1455.8	2008	356.9	1990	69.1	2000	75.2
Palestine	1990	35.0	2008	19.0	..	..	..	..	2000	32.1	2005	48.8
Qatar	2000	0.9	2006	0.8	1991	0.0	2008	43.8	1995	270.5	2005	381.0
Saudi Arabia	1990	0.7	2007	0.8	1991	0.0	2008	1643.6	1990	680.8	2005	936.2
Senegal	1990	0.3	2007	0.3	1990	96.8	2008	19.5	2000	5.7	2000	5.7
Sierra Leone	1990	0.1	2007	0.3	1990	102.5	2008	5.8	2000	0.2	2000	0.2
Somalia	..	..	..	..	1990	269.6	2008	28.3	2000	22.4	2005	22.4
Sudan	1990	0.2	2007	0.2	1991	612.2	2008	91.9	1990	24.0	2000	57.9
Suriname	1990	0.8	2007	0.7	1991	43.1	2008	0.7	2000	0.5	2000	0.5
Syria	1990	1.0	2007	0.8	1990	1313.3	2008	289.8	1995	83.7	2005	82.7
Tajikistan	1992	2.0	2007	0.6	1991	93.3	2008	3.9	1990	75.2	2000	74.8
Togo	1990	0.2	2007	0.3	1990	41.0	2008	9.4	2000	1.2	2000	1.2
Tunisia	1990	0.4	2007	0.3	1990	742.2	2008	59.2	1990	66.8	2000	61.3
Turkey	1990	0.3	2007	0.3	1990	4361.0	2008	762.5	1990	14.8	2005	18.3
Turkmenistan	1992	2.3	2007	1.6	1990	145.2	2008	10.1	1990	100.1	2000	99.6
U.A.E.	1990	0.6	2007	0.6	1990	850.2	2008	560.7	1995	1077.0	2005	1867.0
Uganda	1990	0.1	2007	0.1	1990	14.4	2008	0.0	2000	0.5	2000	0.5
Uzbekistan	1992	3.1	2007	1.9	1991	4.4	2008	2.3	1990	124.0	2000	115.7
Yemen	1990	0.4	2007	0.4	1991	27.0	2008	431.0	1990	139.1	2000	161.1
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>996.8</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>343.4</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>60.8</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division



Stat-Annex 7b: Ensure Environmental Sustainability MDG Indicators												
Country	7.6 Terrestrial and marine areas protected to total territorial area				7.8A Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, total				7.8B Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, urban			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
	Afghanistan	1990	0.4	2009	0.4	1995	97.0	2008	52.0	1995	88.0	2008
Albania	1990	3.6	2009	8.4	1995	4.0	2008	3.0	1990	0.0	2008	4.0
Algeria	1990	6.2	2009	6.3	1990	6.0	2008	17.0	1990	0.0	2008	15.0
Azerbaijan	1990	6.2	2009	7.2	1990	30.0	2008	20.0	1990	12.0	2008	12.0
Bahrain	1990	0.2	2009	0.7	..	..	..	..	1990	0.0	2008	0.0
Bangladesh	1990	1.3	2009	1.5	1990	22.0	2008	20.0	1990	12.0	2008	15.0
Benin	1990	23.8	2009	23.8	1990	44.0	2008	25.0	1990	28.0	2008	16.0
Brunei	1990	23.6	2009	28.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	1990	13.4	2009	13.9	1990	59.0	2008	24.0	1990	27.0	2008	5.0
Cameroon	1990	6.9	2009	9.0	1990	50.0	2008	26.0	1990	23.0	2008	8.0
Chad	1990	9.4	2009	9.4	1990	62.0	2008	50.0	1990	52.0	2008	33.0
Comoros	1990	0.0	2009	2.7	1990	13.0	2008	5.0	1990	2.0	2008	9.0
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	21.8	2009	21.8	1990	24.0	2008	20.0	1990	10.0	2008	7.0
Djibouti	1990	0.1	2009	0.1	1990	23.0	2008	8.0	1990	20.0	2008	2.0
Egypt	1990	2.1	2009	6.1	1990	10.0	2008	1.0	1990	4.0	2008	0.0
Gabon	1990	3.9	2009	14.3	1995	16.0	2008	13.0	1995	5.0	2008	5.0
Gambia	1990	1.2	2009	1.3	1990	26.0	2008	8.0	1990	15.0	2008	4.0
Guinea	1990	6.8	2009	6.8	1990	48.0	2008	29.0	1990	13.0	2008	11.0
Guinea-Bissau	1990	5.8	2009	26.9	1995	48.0	2008	39.0	1995	22.0	2008	17.0
Indonesia	1990	4.0	2009	6.4	1990	29.0	2008	20.0	1990	8.0	2008	11.0
Iran	1990	5.1	2009	6.8	1990	9.0	2000	7.0	1990	2.0	2008	2.0
Iraq	1990	0.1	2009	0.1	1990	19.0	2008	21.0	1990	3.0	2008	9.0
Jordan	1990	8.3	2009	9.4	1990	3.0	2008	4.0	1990	1.0	2008	2.0
Kazakhstan	1990	2.4	2009	2.5	1990	4.0	2008	5.0	1990	1.0	2008	1.0
Kuwait	1990	1.1	2009	1.1	1990	1.0	2008	1.0	1990	1.0	2008	1.0
Kyrgyz Rep.	1990	6.4	2009	6.9	1995	22.0	2008	10.0	1990	2.0	2008	1.0
Lebanon	1990	0.3	2009	0.4	1990	0.0	2008	0.0	1990	0.0	2008	0.0
Libya	1990	0.1	2009	0.1	1990	46.0	2000	46.0	1990	46.0	2000	46.0
Malaysia	1990	13.6	2009	14.5	1990	12.0	2008	0.0	1990	6.0	2008	0.0
Maldives	..	..	..	..	1990	10.0	2008	9.0	1990	0.0	2008	1.0
Mali	1990	2.3	2009	2.4	1990	71.0	2008	44.0	1990	46.0	2008	19.0
Mauritania	1990	1.1	2009	1.1	1990	70.0	2008	51.0	1990	64.0	2008	48.0
Morocco	1990	1.1	2009	1.5	1990	26.0	2008	19.0	1990	6.0	2008	2.0
Mozambique	1990	13.8	2009	14.8	1990	64.0	2008	53.0	1990	27.0	2008	23.0
Niger	1990	6.8	2009	6.8	1990	65.0	2008	52.0	1990	43.0	2008	4.0
Nigeria	1990	11.3	2009	12.6	1990	53.0	2008	42.0	1990	21.0	2008	25.0
Oman	1990	0.0	2009	9.3	1990	20.0	2008	12.0	1990	16.0	2008	8.0
Pakistan	1990	10.0	2009	10.0	1990	14.0	2008	10.0	1990	4.0	2008	5.0
Palestine	..	..	..	..	1995	5.0	2008	9.0	1990	0.0	2008	9.0
Qatar	1990	0.0	2009	0.5	1990	0.0	2008	0.0	1990	0.0	2008	0.0
Saudi Arabia	1990	7.3	2009	30.0	1990	11.0	1995	10.0	1990	3.0	2008	3.0
Senegal	1990	23.1	2009	23.5	1990	39.0	2008	31.0	1990	12.0	2008	8.0
Sierra Leone	1990	5.0	2009	5.0	1995	43.0	2008	51.0	1995	28.0	2008	14.0
Somalia	1990	0.3	2009	0.3	1995	79.0	2008	70.0	1995	78.0	2008	33.0
Sudan	1990	4.7	2009	4.8	1990	35.0	2008	43.0	1990	15.0	2008	36.0
Suriname	1990	4.6	2009	12.1	1995	9.0	2008	7.0	1990	1.0	2008	3.0
Syria	1990	0.3	2009	0.6	1990	15.0	2008	11.0	1990	4.0	2008	6.0
Tajikistan	1990	1.9	2009	4.1	1995	42.0	2008	30.0	1995	9.0	2008	6.0
Togo	1990	11.3	2009	11.3	1990	51.0	2008	40.0	1990	21.0	2008	13.0
Tunisia	1990	1.2	2009	1.3	1990	19.0	2008	6.0	1990	5.0	2008	1.0
Turkey	1990	1.8	2009	1.9	1990	15.0	2008	1.0	1990	6.0	2008	0.0
Turkmenistan	1990	3.0	2009	3.0	1995	17.0	2005	16.0	1990	3.0	2008	3.0
U.A.E.	1990	0.3	2009	4.7	1990	0.0	2008	0.0	1990	0.0	2008	0.0
Uganda	1990	7.3	2009	9.7	1990	57.0	2008	33.0	1990	22.0	2008	9.0
Uzbekistan	1990	2.1	2009	2.3	1990	10.0	2008	13.0	1990	3.0	2008	2.0
Yemen	1990	0.0	2009	0.7	1995	33.0	2008	38.0	1995	12.0	2008	28.0
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>11.1</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 7c: Ensure Environmental Sustainability MDG Indicators												
Country	7.8C Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, rural				7.9A Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities, total				7.9B Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities, urban			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
	Afghanistan	1995	99.0	2008	61.0	1995	71.0	2008	63.0	1995	64.0	2008
Albania	1995	6.0	2008	2.0	1995	13.0	2008	2.0	1995	3.0	2008	2.0
Algeria	1990	12.0	2008	21.0	1990	12.0	2008	5.0	1990	1.0	2008	2.0
Azerbaijan	1990	51.0	2008	29.0	1995	43.0	2008	55.0	1995	30.0	2008	15.0
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1990	0.0	2008	0.0
Bangladesh	1990	24.0	2008	22.0	1990	66.0	2008	47.0	1990	43.0	2008	45.0
Benin	1990	53.0	2008	31.0	1990	95.0	2008	88.0	1990	86.0	2008	76.0
Brunei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	1990	64.0	2008	28.0	1990	94.0	2008	89.0	1990	72.0	2008	67.0
Cameroon	1990	69.0	2008	49.0	1990	53.0	2008	53.0	1990	35.0	2008	44.0
Chad	1990	64.0	2008	56.0	1990	94.0	2008	91.0	1990	80.0	2008	77.0
Comoros	1990	17.0	2008	3.0	1990	83.0	2008	64.0	1990	66.0	2008	50.0
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	33.0	2008	32.0	1990	80.0	2008	77.0	1990	62.0	2008	64.0
Djibouti	1990	31.0	2008	48.0	1990	34.0	2008	44.0	1990	27.0	2008	37.0
Egypt	1990	14.0	2008	2.0	1990	28.0	2008	6.0	1990	9.0	2008	3.0
Gabon	1995	51.0	2008	59.0	1995	64.0	2008	67.0	1995	62.0	2008	67.0
Gambia	1990	33.0	2008	14.0	1995	40.0	2008	33.0	1995	37.0	2008	32.0
Guinea	1990	62.0	2008	39.0	1990	91.0	2008	81.0	1990	82.0	2008	66.0
Guinea-Bissau	1990	63.0	2008	49.0	1995	84.0	2008	79.0	1995	59.0	2008	51.0
Indonesia	1990	38.0	2008	29.0	1990	67.0	2008	48.0	1990	42.0	2008	33.0
Iran	1990	17.0	2000	17.0	1990	17.0	2000	17.0	1990	14.0	2000	14.0
Iraq	1990	56.0	2008	45.0	1995	33.0	2008	27.0	1995	24.0	2008	24.0
Jordan	1990	9.0	2008	9.0	1995	3.0	2008	2.0	1990	2.0	2008	2.0
Kazakhstan	1990	8.0	2008	10.0	1990	4.0	2008	3.0	1990	4.0	2008	3.0
Kuwait	1990	1.0	2008	1.0	1990	0.0	2008	0.0	1990	0.0	2008	0.0
Kyrgyz Rep.	1995	34.0	2008	15.0	1995	7.0	2008	7.0	1990	6.0	2008	6.0
Lebanon	1990	0.0	2008	0.0	1995	2.0	2005	2.0	1990	0.0	2008	0.0
Libya	1990	45.0	2000	45.0	1990	3.0	2008	3.0	1990	3.0	2008	3.0
Malaysia	1990	18.0	2008	1.0	1990	16.0	2008	4.0	1990	12.0	2008	4.0
Maldives	1990	13.0	2008	14.0	1990	31.0	2008	2.0	1990	0.0	2008	0.0
Mali	1990	78.0	2008	56.0	1990	74.0	2008	64.0	1990	64.0	2008	55.0
Mauritania	1990	74.0	2008	53.0	1990	84.0	2008	74.0	1990	71.0	2008	50.0
Morocco	1990	45.0	2008	40.0	1990	47.0	2008	31.0	1990	19.0	2008	17.0
Mozambique	1990	74.0	2008	71.0	1990	89.0	2008	83.0	1990	64.0	2008	62.0
Niger	1990	69.0	2008	61.0	1990	95.0	2008	91.0	1990	81.0	2008	66.0
Nigeria	1990	70.0	2008	58.0	1990	63.0	2008	68.0	1990	61.0	2008	64.0
Oman	1990	28.0	2008	23.0	1990	15.0	2000	13.0	1990	3.0	2008	3.0
Pakistan	1990	19.0	2008	13.0	1990	72.0	2008	55.0	1990	27.0	2008	28.0
Palestine	1995	16.0	2008	9.0	1995	11.0	2008	11.0	1995	9.0	2008	9.0
Qatar	1990	0.0	2008	0.0	1990	0.0	2008	0.0	1990	0.0	2008	0.0
Saudi Arabia	1990	37.0	1995	37.0	..	..	..	..	1990	0.0	2008	0.0
Senegal	1990	57.0	2008	48.0	1990	62.0	2008	49.0	1990	38.0	2008	31.0
Sierra Leone	1995	51.0	2008	74.0	1995	90.0	2008	87.0	1995	79.0	2008	76.0
Somalia	1995	80.0	2008	91.0	1995	79.0	2008	77.0	1995	58.0	2008	48.0
Sudan	1990	42.0	2008	48.0	1990	66.0	2008	66.0	1990	37.0	2008	45.0
Suriname	1995	29.0	2008	19.0	1995	18.0	2008	16.0	1990	10.0	2008	10.0
Syria	1990	25.0	2008	16.0	1990	17.0	2008	4.0	1990	6.0	2008	4.0
Tajikistan	1995	55.0	2008	39.0	1995	11.0	2008	6.0	1990	7.0	2008	5.0
Togo	1990	64.0	2008	59.0	1990	87.0	2008	88.0	1990	75.0	2008	76.0
Tunisia	1990	38.0	2008	16.0	1990	26.0	2008	15.0	1990	5.0	2008	4.0
Turkey	1990	27.0	2008	4.0	1990	16.0	2008	10.0	1990	4.0	2008	3.0
Turkmenistan	1995	28.0	2005	28.0	1990	2.0	2008	2.0	1990	1.0	2008	1.0
U.A.E.	1990	0.0	2008	0.0	1990	3.0	2008	3.0	1990	2.0	2008	2.0
Uganda	1990	61.0	2008	36.0	1990	61.0	2008	52.0	1990	65.0	2008	62.0
Uzbekistan	1990	15.0	2008	19.0	1990	16.0	2008	0.0	1990	5.0	2008	0.0
Yemen	1995	40.0	2008	43.0	1990	82.0	2008	48.0	1990	36.0	2008	6.0
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>31.5</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 7d: Ensure Environmental Sustainability MDG Indicators								
Country	7.9C Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities, rural				7.10 Slum population as percentage of urban			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	1995	73.0	2008	70.0	1990	98.5	1990	98.5
Albania	1995	19.0	2008	2.0	..	..	..	..
Algeria	1990	23.0	2008	12.0	1990	11.8	1990	11.8
Azerbaijan	1995	57.0	2008	61.0	..	..	..	..
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	1990	72.0	2008	48.0	1990	87.3	2005	70.8
Benin	1990	99.0	2008	96.0	1990	79.3	2007	70.8
Brunei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	1990	98.0	2008	94.0	1990	78.8	2007	59.5
Cameroon	1990	65.0	2008	65.0	1990	50.8	2007	46.6
Chad	1990	98.0	2008	96.0	1990	98.9	2007	90.3
Comoros	1990	89.0	2008	70.0	1990	65.4	2007	68.9
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	92.0	2008	89.0	1990	53.4	2007	56.6
Djibouti	1990	55.0	2008	90.0	..	..	..	..
Egypt	1990	43.0	2008	8.0	1990	50.2	2007	17.1
Gabon	1995	71.0	2008	70.0	2005	38.7	2005	38.7
Gambia	1995	42.0	2008	35.0	2005	45.4	2005	45.4
Guinea	1990	94.0	2008	89.0	1990	80.4	2007	45.7
Guinea-Bissau	1995	94.0	2008	91.0	2005	83.1	2005	83.1
Indonesia	1990	78.0	2008	64.0	1990	50.8	2007	23.0
Iran	1990	22.0	2000	22.0	1990	51.9	2005	30.3
Iraq	1995	54.0	2008	34.0	1990	16.9	2007	52.8
Jordan	1995	5.0	2008	3.0	2005	15.8	2005	15.8
Kazakhstan	1990	3.0	2008	2.0	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	1990	0.0	2008	0.0	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Rep.	1995	7.0	2008	7.0	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	1995	13.0	2005	13.0	1990	50.0	2005	53.1
Libya	1990	4.0	2008	4.0	1990	35.2	1990	35.2
Malaysia	1990	19.0	2008	5.0	..	..	..	..
Maldives	1990	42.0	2008	4.0	..	..	..	..
Mali	1990	77.0	2008	68.0	1990	94.2	2007	65.9
Mauritania	1990	92.0	2008	91.0	1990	94.3	1990	94.3
Morocco	1990	73.0	2008	48.0	1990	37.4	2007	13.1
Mozambique	1990	96.0	2008	96.0	1990	75.6	2007	80.0
Niger	1990	98.0	2008	96.0	1990	83.6	2007	81.9
Nigeria	1990	64.0	2008	72.0	1990	77.3	2007	64.2
Oman	1990	39.0	2000	39.0	1990	60.5	1990	60.5
Pakistan	1990	92.0	2008	71.0	1990	78.7	2005	47.5
Palestine	1995	16.0	2008	16.0	..	..	..	..
Qatar	1990	0.0	2008	0.0	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	1990	19.8	2005	18.0
Senegal	1990	78.0	2008	62.0	1990	70.6	2007	38.1
Sierra Leone	1995	96.0	2008	94.0	2005	97.0	2005	97.0
Somalia	1995	88.0	2008	94.0	2005	73.5	2005	73.5
Sudan	1990	77.0	2008	82.0	2005	94.2	2005	94.2
Suriname	1995	36.0	2008	34.0	2005	3.9	2005	3.9
Syria	1990	28.0	2008	5.0	1990	10.4	2005	10.5
Tajikistan	1995	13.0	2008	6.0	..	..	..	..
Togo	1990	92.0	2008	97.0	2005	62.1	2005	62.1
Tunisia	1990	56.0	2008	36.0	1990	9.0	1990	9.0
Turkey	1990	34.0	2008	25.0	1990	23.4	2007	14.1
Turkmenistan	1990	3.0	2008	3.0	..	..	..	..
U.A.E.	1990	5.0	2008	5.0	..	..	..	..
Uganda	1990	60.0	2008	51.0	1990	75.0	2007	63.4
Uzbekistan	1990	24.0	2008	0.0	..	..	..	..
Yemen	1990	94.0	2008	67.0	1990	67.5	2005	67.2
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>45.6</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development MDG Indicators								
Country	8.12 Debt service as percentage of exports of goods and services and net income				8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	2005	3.8	2008	0.6	2003	0.1	2008	1.8
Albania	1991	4.3	2008	2.8	1995	0.0	2008	23.9
Algeria	1990	63.7	1991	70.9	1997	0.0	2008	11.9
Azerbaijan	1995	1.2	2008	0.7	1996	0.0	2008	28.0
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	1995	0.4	2008	52.0
Bangladesh	1990	34.8	2008	5.7	1999	0.0	2008	0.4
Benin	1990	9.2	2008	2.7	1997	0.0	2008	1.9
Brunei	..	..	..	..	1995	1.0	2008	55.3
Burkina Faso	1990	7.8	2008	6.2	1997	0.0	2008	0.9
Cameroon	1990	13.0	2008	0.7	1997	0.0	2008	3.8
Chad	1990	3.7	2008	3.8	1999	0.0	2008	1.2
Comoros	1990	2.5	1995	1.8	1998	0.0	2008	3.5
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	19.1	2008	2.9	1996	0.0	2008	3.2
Djibouti	1991	4.0	2008	6.4	1995	0.0	2008	2.3
Egypt	1990	23.7	2008	4.9	1994	0.0	2008	16.7
Gabon	1990	4.8	2005	3.4	1997	0.1	2008	6.2
Gambia	1990	21.8	2008	9.1	1995	0.0	2008	6.9
Guinea	1990	19.6	2008	8.6	1998	0.0	2008	0.9
Guinea-Bissau	1990	22.1	2008	4.5	1997	0.0	2008	2.4
Indonesia	1990	25.6	2008	5.6	1995	0.0	2008	7.9
Iran	1990	1.3	2000	9.1	1996	0.0	2008	31.4
Iraq	..	..	..	..	2001	0.1	2008	1.0
Jordan	1990	22.1	2008	19.5	1995	0.0	2008	26.0
Kazakhstan	1995	3.5	2008	0.2	1995	0.0	2008	11.0
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	1993	0.1	2008	34.3
Kyrgyz Rep.	1993	0.4	2008	2.8	1998	0.1	2008	15.7
Lebanon	2002	27.7	2008	16.0	1995	0.1	2008	22.5
Libya	..	..	..	..	1999	0.1	2008	5.1
Malaysia	1990	10.6	2008	1.0	1993	0.0	2008	55.8
Maldives	1990	4.0	2008	5.5	1996	0.2	2008	23.5
Mali	1990	14.7	2008	5.0	1997	0.0	2008	1.6
Mauritania	1990	28.8	2008	3.5	1998	0.0	2008	1.9
Morocco	1990	27.9	2008	7.0	1996	0.0	2008	33.0
Mozambique	1990	17.3	2008	1.5	1997	0.0	2008	1.6
Niger	1990	6.6	2008	2.7	1999	0.0	2008	0.5
Nigeria	1990	22.3	2008	0.5	1996	0.0	2008	15.9
Oman	..	..	..	..	1997	0.4	2008	20.0
Pakistan	1990	22.9	2008	8.3	1997	0.0	2008	10.5
Palestine	..	..	..	..	1992	3.1	2008	8.4
Qatar	..	..	..	..	1995	0.2	2008	34.0
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	1995	0.0	2008	30.8
Senegal	1990	18.3	2008	2.9	1996	0.0	2008	8.4
Sierra Leone	1990	10.0	2008	2.3	1998	0.0	2008	0.3
Somalia	..	..	..	..	1998	0.0	2008	1.1
Sudan	1990	4.8	2008	3.1	1999	0.0	2008	10.2
Suriname	..	..	..	..	1995	0.1	2008	9.7
Syria	..	..	..	..	1997	0.0	2008	16.8
Tajikistan	2002	9.0	2008	6.6	1999	0.0	2008	8.8
Togo	1990	11.5	2008	9.6	1996	0.0	2008	5.4
Tunisia	1990	26.4	2008	7.4	1994	0.0	2008	27.5
Turkey	1990	29.9	2008	8.2	1993	0.0	2008	34.4
Turkmenistan	1996	9.6	1997	20.3	1999	0.1	2008	1.5
U.A.E.	..	..	..	..	1995	0.1	2008	65.2
Uganda	1990	78.6	2008	1.4	1997	0.0	2008	7.9
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	1997	0.0	2008	9.1
Yemen	1990	7.1	2008	2.6	1997	0.0	2008	1.6
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>0.0311</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>12.9</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 8a: Develop a Global Partnership for Development MDG Indicators								
Country	8.15 Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population				8.16 Internet users per 100 population			
	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%	Earliest Year	%	Latest Year	%
Afghanistan	2003	0.1	2008	1.8	2003	0.1	2008	1.8
Albania	1995	0.0	2008	23.9	1995	0.0	2008	23.9
Algeria	1997	0.0	2008	11.9	1997	0.0	2008	11.9
Azerbaijan	1996	0.0	2008	28.0	1996	0.0	2008	28.0
Bahrain	1995	0.4	2008	52.0	1995	0.4	2008	52.0
Bangladesh	1999	0.0	2008	0.4	1999	0.0	2008	0.4
Benin	1997	0.0	2008	1.9	1997	0.0	2008	1.9
Brunei	1995	1.0	2008	55.3	1995	1.0	2008	55.3
Burkina Faso	1997	0.0	2008	0.9	1997	0.0	2008	0.9
Cameroon	1997	0.0	2008	3.8	1997	0.0	2008	3.8
Chad	1999	0.0	2008	1.2	1999	0.0	2008	1.2
Comoros	1998	0.0	2008	3.5	1998	0.0	2008	3.5
Côte d'Ivoire	1996	0.0	2008	3.2	1996	0.0	2008	3.2
Djibouti	1995	0.0	2008	2.3	1995	0.0	2008	2.3
Egypt	1994	0.0	2008	16.7	1994	0.0	2008	16.7
Gabon	1997	0.1	2008	6.2	1997	0.1	2008	6.2
Gambia	1995	0.0	2008	6.9	1995	0.0	2008	6.9
Guinea	1998	0.0	2008	0.9	1998	0.0	2008	0.9
Guinea-Bissau	1997	0.0	2008	2.4	1997	0.0	2008	2.4
Indonesia	1995	0.0	2008	7.9	1995	0.0	2008	7.9
Iran	1996	0.0	2008	31.4	1996	0.0	2008	31.4
Iraq	2001	0.1	2008	1.0	2001	0.1	2008	1.0
Jordan	1995	0.0	2008	26.0	1995	0.0	2008	26.0
Kazakhstan	1995	0.0	2008	11.0	1995	0.0	2008	11.0
Kuwait	1993	0.1	2008	34.3	1993	0.1	2008	34.3
Kyrgyz Rep.	1998	0.1	2008	15.7	1998	0.1	2008	15.7
Lebanon	1995	0.1	2008	22.5	1995	0.1	2008	22.5
Libya	1999	0.1	2008	5.1	1999	0.1	2008	5.1
Malaysia	1993	0.0	2008	55.8	1993	0.0	2008	55.8
Maldives	1996	0.2	2008	23.5	1996	0.2	2008	23.5
Mali	1997	0.0	2008	1.6	1997	0.0	2008	1.6
Mauritania	1998	0.0	2008	1.9	1998	0.0	2008	1.9
Morocco	1996	0.0	2008	33.0	1996	0.0	2008	33.0
Mozambique	1997	0.0	2008	1.6	1997	0.0	2008	1.6
Niger	1999	0.0	2008	0.5	1999	0.0	2008	0.5
Nigeria	1996	0.0	2008	15.9	1996	0.0	2008	15.9
Oman	1997	0.4	2008	20.0	1997	0.4	2008	20.0
Pakistan	1997	0.0	2008	10.5	1997	0.0	2008	10.5
Palestine	1995	0.8	2008	27.8	2000	1.1	2008	8.6
Qatar	1995	0.2	2008	34.0	1995	0.2	2008	34.0
Saudi Arabia	1995	0.0	2008	30.8	1995	0.0	2008	30.8
Senegal	1996	0.0	2008	8.4	1996	0.0	2008	8.4
Sierra Leone	1998	0.0	2008	0.3	1998	0.0	2008	0.3
Somalia	1998	0.0	2008	1.1	1998	0.0	2008	1.1
Sudan	1999	0.0	2008	10.2	1999	0.0	2008	10.2
Suriname	1995	0.1	2008	9.7	1995	0.1	2008	9.7
Syria	1997	0.0	2008	16.8	1997	0.0	2008	16.8
Tajikistan	1999	0.0	2008	8.8	1999	0.0	2008	8.8
Togo	1996	0.0	2008	5.4	1996	0.0	2008	5.4
Tunisia	1994	0.0	2008	27.5	1994	0.0	2008	27.5
Turkey	1993	0.0	2008	34.4	1993	0.0	2008	34.4
Turkmenistan	1999	0.1	2008	1.5	1999	0.1	2008	1.5
U.A.E.	1995	0.1	2008	65.2	1995	0.1	2008	65.2
Uganda	1997	0.0	2008	7.9	1997	0.0	2008	7.9
Uzbekistan	1997	0.0	2008	9.1	1997	0.0	2008	9.1
Yemen	1997	0.0	2008	1.6	1997	0.0	2008	1.6
<b>IDB-56</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>0.0267</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>0.0273</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>12.9</b>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

Stat-Annex 9: Member Countries Scorecard on MDG Indicators									
Country	Goal 1								
	Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day	Poverty gap ratio	Income share held by lowest 20%	Growth Rate of GDP per person employed	Employment-to-population ratio	Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day	Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Afghanistan	●	▼	▼	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Albania	▲	▼	▼	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Algeria	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Azerbaijan	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Bahrain	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Bangladesh	●	▼	▼	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Benin	▲	●	●	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Brunei	▲	●	●	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Burkina Faso	▼	▼	▼	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Cameroon	▼	▼	▼	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Chad	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Comoros	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Côte d'Ivoire	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Djibouti	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Egypt	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Gabon	▲	●	●	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Gambia	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Guinea	▲	▼	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Guinea-Bissau	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Indonesia	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Iran	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Iraq	●	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Jordan	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Kazakhstan	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Kuwait	●	●	●	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Kyrgyz Rep.	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Lebanon	●	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Libya	●	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Malaysia	▲	▼	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Maldives	●	●	●	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Mali	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Mauritania	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Morocco	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Mozambique	▼	▼	▼	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Niger	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Nigeria	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Oman	●	●	●	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Pakistan	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Palestine	●	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Qatar	●	●	●	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Saudi Arabia	●	●	●	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Senegal	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Sierra Leone	▼	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Somalia	●	●	●	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Sudan	●	●	●	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Suriname	▲	●	●	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Syria	●	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Tajikistan	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Togo	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Tunisia	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Turkey	▼	▼	▼	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Turkmenistan	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
U.A.E.	●	●	●	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Uganda	▲	▼	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Uzbekistan	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
Yemen	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●	▼	▼
<b>IDB-56</b>	▼	▼	▼	--	▲	▲	--	▼	▼

▲ Early Achiever, ► On-track, ▼ Off-track-slow, ◄ Off-track-regressing, ● Missing data

Notes:  
<sup>1</sup>Earliest year that data is available since 1990  
<sup>2</sup>Most recently available data  
 Source: IDB-DRSD staff calculation

Stat-Annex 9a: Member Countries Scorecard on MDG Indicators							
Country	Goal 2			Goal 3			
	Net enrollment ratio in primary education	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-old, women and men	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
Afghanistan	●	●	●	▼	▲	▼	●
Albania	▼	▼	▼	▲	▲	▼	▼
Algeria	▼	▼	▼	▲	▲	▼	▼
Azerbaijan	▼	▼	▼	▲	▲	▼	▼
Bahrain	▼	▼	▼	▲	▲	▼	▼
Bangladesh	▼	●	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼
Benin	▼	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼
Brunei	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼	▼
Burkina Faso	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼	▼
Cameroon	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Chad	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Comoros	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
Côte d'Ivoire	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
Djibouti	▼	●	●	▼	▼	▲	●
Egypt	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Gabon	●	●	▼	▲	▼	●	●
Gambia	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼	●
Guinea	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
Guinea-Bissau	▼	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
Indonesia	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Iran	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼	▼
Iraq	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Jordan	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼	▼
Kazakhstan	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼	▲
Kuwait	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Kyrgyz Rep.	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▲
Lebanon	▼	▼	●	▼	▼	▼	●
Libya	●	●	▼	▼	▼	▲	●
Malaysia	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼	▼
Maldives	▼	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Mali	▼	▼	●	▼	▼	▼	▼
Mauritania	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼	●
Morocco	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
Mozambique	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Niger	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
Nigeria	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Oman	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼	▼
Pakistan	▼	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Palestine	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼	▼
Qatar	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Saudi Arabia	▼	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Senegal	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼	●
Sierra Leone	●	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
Somalia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sudan	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
Suriname	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	●	▼
Syria	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
Tajikistan	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Togo	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
Tunisia	▼	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼
Turkey	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Turkmenistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	▼
U.A.E.	▼	▲	●	▲	▼	▼	●
Uganda	▼	▼	▼	▲	▼	▼	●
Uzbekistan	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Yemen	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
<b>IDB-56</b>	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼

▲ Early Achiever, ► On-track, ▼ Off-track-slow, ◄ Off-track-regressing, ● Missing data  
 Notes:  
<sup>1</sup>Earliest year that data is available since 1990  
<sup>2</sup>Most recently available data  
 Source: IDB-DRSD staff calculation

Stat-Annex 9b: Member Countries Scorecard on MDG Indicators										
Country	Goal 4			Goal 5						
	Children under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	Infant mortality rate (0-1 year) per 1,000 live births	Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Current contraceptive use among married women 15-49 years old, any method	Adolescent birth rate, per 1,000 women	Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit	Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits	Unmet need for family planning, total
Afghanistan	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	●	▲	●	●
Albania	▲	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	●	●
Algeria	▲	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	●	●
Azerbaijan	▲	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	●	●
Bahrain	▲	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	●	●
Bangladesh	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	●	●
Benin	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	●	●
Brunei	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	●	▲	▲	●	●
Burkina Faso	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Cameroon	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Chad	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Comoros	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Côte d'Ivoire	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Djibouti	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Egypt	▲	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Gabon	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Gambia	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Guinea	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Guinea-Bissau	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Indonesia	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Iran	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Iraq	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Jordan	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Kazakhstan	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Kuwait	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Kyrgyz Rep.	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Lebanon	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Libya	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Malaysia	▲	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Maldives	▲	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Mali	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Mauritania	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Morocco	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Mozambique	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Niger	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Nigeria	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Oman	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Pakistan	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Palestine	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Qatar	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Saudi Arabia	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Senegal	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Sierra Leone	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Somalia	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Sudan	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Suriname	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Syria	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Tajikistan	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Togo	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Tunisia	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Turkey	▲	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Turkmenistan	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
U.A.E.	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Uganda	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Uzbekistan	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Yemen	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
<b>IDB-56</b>										

▲ Early Achiever, ► On-track, ▼ Off-track-slow, ◄ Off-track-regressing, ● Missing data  
 Notes:  
 1 Earliest year that data is available since 1990  
 2 Most recently available data  
 Source: IDB-DRSD staff calculation



Stat-Annex 9c: Member Countries Scorecard on MDG Indicators									
Country	Goal 6 (Cont'd)								
	People living with HIV, 15-49 years old	Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, men	Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, women	Men 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Women 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Ratio of school attendance rate of orphans to school attendance rate of non orphans	Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people with advanced HIV infection	Notified cases of malaria per 100,000 population	Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, ages 0-4
Afghanistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Albania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Algeria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Azerbaijan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bahrain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bangladesh	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Benin	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Brunei	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Burkina Faso	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cameroon	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Chad	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Comoros	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Côte d'Ivoire	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Djibouti	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Egypt	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Gabon	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Gambia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Guinea-Bissau	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Indonesia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Iran	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Iraq	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Jordan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kazakhstan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kuwait	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kyrgyz Rep.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lebanon	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Libya	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malaysia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Maldives	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mali	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mauritania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Morocco	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mozambique	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Niger	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nigeria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Oman	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pakistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Palestine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Qatar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Saudi Arabia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Senegal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sierra Leone	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Somalia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sudan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Suriname	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Syria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tajikistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Togo	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tunisia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Turkey	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Turkmenistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
U.A.E.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Uganda	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Uzbekistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Yemen	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>IDB-56</b>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

▲ Early Achiever, ► On-track, ▼ Off-track-slow, ◀ Off-track-regressing, ● Missing data  
 Notes:  
<sup>1</sup>Earliest year that data is available since 1990  
<sup>2</sup>Most recently available data  
 Source: IDB-DRSD staff calculation

Stat-Annex 9d: Member Countries Scorecard on MDG Indicators								
Country	Goal 6							
	Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, all ages	Children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets	Children under 5 with fever being treated with anti-malarial drugs	Tuberculosis incidence rate per year per 100,000 population (mid-point)	Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population (mid-point)	Tuberculosis death rate per year per 100,000 population (mid-point)	Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS, percentage (mid-point)	Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS
Afghanistan	⬇	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Albania	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Algeria	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Azerbaijan	⬇	⬇	⬇	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Bahrain	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Bangladesh	⬇	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Benin	⬇	▲	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Brunei	⦿	▲	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Burkina Faso	⬇	▲	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Cameroon	⬇	⬇	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Chad	⬇	▶	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Comoros	⬇	⬇	⬇	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Côte d'Ivoire	⬇	▲	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Djibouti	⬇	⬇	⬇	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Egypt	⬇	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Gabon	⬇	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Gambia	⬇	▶	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Guinea	⬇	⬇	⬇	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Guinea-Bissau	⬇	▶	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Indonesia	⬇	▶	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Iran	⬇	⬇	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Iraq	⬇	⬇	⬇	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Jordan	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Kazakhstan	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Kuwait	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Kyrgyz Rep.	⬇	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Lebanon	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Libya	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Malaysia	⬇	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Maldives	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Mali	⬇	⬇	⬇	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Mauritania	⬇	⬇	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Morocco	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Mozambique	⬇	▶	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Niger	⬇	▶	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Nigeria	⬇	▶	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Oman	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Pakistan	⬇	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Palestine	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Qatar	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Saudi Arabia	⬇	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Senegal	⬇	▶	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Sierra Leone	⬇	▶	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Somalia	⬇	⬇	⬇	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Sudan	⬇	▶	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Suriname	⬇	⬇	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Syria	⦿	⬇	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Tajikistan	⬇	⬇	⬇	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Togo	⬇	▶	▶	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Tunisia	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Turkey	⬇	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Turkmenistan	⬇	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
U.A.E.	⦿	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Uganda	⬇	▶	⬇	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Uzbekistan	⬇	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
Yemen	⬇	⦿	⦿	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶
<b>IDB-56</b>	⬇	⬇	⬇	▶	▲	▶	▲	▶

▲ Early Achiever, ▶ On-track, ▼ Off-track-slow, ◀ Off-track-regressing, ⦿ Missing data  
 Notes:  
<sup>1</sup>Earliest year that data is available since 1990  
<sup>2</sup>Most recently available data  
 Source: IDB-DRSD staff calculation

Stat-Annex 9e: Member Countries Scorecard on MDG Indicators											
Country	Goal 7										
	Proportion of land area covered by forest	Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), thousand metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> (CDIAC)	Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), thousand metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> (UNFCCC)	Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> per capita (CDIAC)	Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> per capita (UNFCCC)	Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), kg CO <sub>2</sub> per \$1 GDP (PPP) (CDIAC)	Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), kg CO <sub>2</sub> per \$1 GDP (PPP) (UNFCCC)	Consumption of all Ozone-Depleting Substances in ODP metric tons	Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	Proportion of total water resources used	Terrestrial and marine areas protected to total territorial area
Afghanistan	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Albania	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Algeria	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Azerbaijan	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Bahrain	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Bangladesh	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Benin	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Brunei	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Burkina Faso	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Cameroon	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Chad	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Comoros	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Côte d'Ivoire	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Djibouti	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Egypt	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Gabon	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Gambia	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Guinea	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Guinea-Bissau	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Indonesia	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Iran	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Iraq	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Jordan	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Kazakhstan	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Kuwait	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Kyrgyz Rep.	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Lebanon	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Libya	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Malaysia	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Maldives	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Mali	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Mauritania	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Morocco	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Mozambique	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Niger	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Nigeria	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Oman	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Pakistan	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Palestine	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Qatar	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Saudi Arabia	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Senegal	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Sierra Leone	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Somalia	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Sudan	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Suriname	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Syria	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Tajikistan	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Togo	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Tunisia	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Turkey	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Turkmenistan	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
U.A.E.	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Uganda	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Uzbekistan	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
Yemen	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●
<b>IDB-56</b>	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	●

▲ Early Achiever, ► On-track, ▼ Off-track-slow, ◄ Off-track-regressing, ● Missing data

Notes:  
<sup>1</sup>Earliest year that data is available since 1990  
<sup>2</sup>Most recently available data  
 Source: IDB-DRSD staff calculation

## REFERENCES

African Development Bank (2010): “Assessing Progress in Africa toward the Millennium Development Goals”, MDG Report. <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/MGDS%202010%20Eng.pdf>

Antoine Heuty (2004): “Overview of MDG Costing Methodologies”, accessed online at [http://www.equalinrights.org/fileadmin/filelist/documenten/Budgeting-Resources/Overview-of-MDG-Costing-Methodologies\\_Antoine\\_Heuty.pdf](http://www.equalinrights.org/fileadmin/filelist/documenten/Budgeting-Resources/Overview-of-MDG-Costing-Methodologies_Antoine_Heuty.pdf)

Asian Development Bank (2010): “Poverty, Inequality, and Inclusive Growth in Asia: Measurement, Policy Issues, and Country Studies”

Asian Development Bank (200/2011): “Paths to 2015: MDG Priorities in Asia and the Pacific”, Asia Pacific Regional Report, jointly prepared with ESCAP and UNDP.

Benjamin Leo and Julia Barmeier (2010): “Who are the MDG Trailblazers? A New MDG Progress Index”, Working paper 222, Center for Global Development. Washington D.C., Center for Global Development.

Clemens, Michael, Todd Moss, and Charles Kenny (2004): “The Trouble with the MDGs: Confronting Expectations of Aid and Development Success”. Working paper 44, Center for Global Development. Washington D.C., Center for Global Development.

Daniela Gressani and Auguste Tano Kouame (2009): “The Global Financial & Economic Crisis: Transmission Channels and Policy Response in the Arab World”, World Bank Quick Note series, available at [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/News%20and%20Events/22073725/QuickNote\\_1.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/News%20and%20Events/22073725/QuickNote_1.pdf)

David Dickson (2010): “MDGs: A Blessing and a Curse”. Science and Development Network (SciDev.Net).

Devarajan S and al. (2002): “Goals for Development: History, Prospects and Costs”, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 2819 (2002) <http://econ.worldbank.org/view.php?type=5&id=13269>

DFID (2009): Crisis update – 90 million to be pushed into poverty by 2011. DFID Press Release, 9 March. DFID: London. [www.dfid.gov.uk](http://www.dfid.gov.uk)

Easterly, William (2009): “How the Millennium Development Goals are unfair to Africa”. *World Development* 37(1): 26-35.

ECA(2006): “Policies for Growth and Poverty Reduction in Africa: How to Reach the Millennium Development Goals”, African Union, 26-28 March 2006, Egypt.

European Commission: [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/other/125014\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/other/125014_en.htm)

François Bourguignon et al. (2008): “Millennium Development Goals at Midpoint: Where do we stand and where do we need to go?” European Report on Development.

IFAD (2003): “Achieving the Millennium Development Goals by enabling the rural poor to overcome their poverty”, Panel paper for the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Session of IFAD’s Governing Council.

IMF (2009): “World Economic Outlook” April Edition

IDB (2008): “Achieving the targets of IDB 1440H Vision and the Millennium Development Goals: Scorecard for member countries”, Economic Research and Policy Department

IDB (2008b): “Impact of Global Financial Crisis on GCC countries”, special working paper, November 2008

IDB (2009a): “Quantifying Trade Impact of Global Downturn on IDB Member Countries”, Research Note No. 1, prepared by the Economic Research and Policy Department.

IDB (2009b) “Impact of Global Financial Crisis on CIS countries”, special working paper, 25 January 2009

IDB (2009c): “Impact of Global Financial Crisis on IDB Member Countries: The Case of Sub-Saharan Africa”, special working paper, 21 January 2009

IDB (2009d): “Impact of the Global Recession on Trade and Trade Financing: Key Issues for IDB Group”, special working paper, May 2009

IDB (2009e): “Impact of the Global Economic Recession on Oil Market and Implication for OIC Member Countries”, special working paper, October 2009

IDB (2009f): “Impact of the Global Financial and Economic Crisis on OIC Member Countries””, special working paper, October 2009.

IDB (2010): “The Challenge of Poverty Reduction in IDB Member Countries in the Post-Crisis World”, IDB Occasional Paper.

ILO (2009): Global Employment Trends January 2009. ILO, Geneva.

IMF (2009b): “Impact of the Global Financial crisis on Sub-Saharan Africa”. African Department, Washington.

IMF (2009c): The Implications of the Global Financial Crisis for Low-Income Countries.

International Institute for Environment and Development (2010): “The Millennium Development Goals and Local Processes: Hitting the target or missing the point”

Jens Martens (2010): “Thinking Ahead: development Models and Indicators of Well-Being Beyond the MDGs”, International Policy Analysis, Global Policy Forum.

Katerina Kyrili and Matthew Martin (2010): “The Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on the Budgets of Low-Income Countries”. A research report for Oxfam.

Laurence Chandy and Geoffrey Gertz (2011): «Poverty in Numbers: The Changing State of Global Poverty from 2005 to 2015», Brookings Institution.

League of Arab States/UN (2010): “The Third Arab Report on the Millennium Development Goals 2010 and the impact of global economic crises”, [http://204.200.211.31/Update\\_Dec/AMDGR/Third%20Arab%20report%20on%20the%20MDGs%202010%20\\_30-09-2010\\_.pdf](http://204.200.211.31/Update_Dec/AMDGR/Third%20Arab%20report%20on%20the%20MDGs%202010%20_30-09-2010_.pdf)

Pettifor A and Greenhill R. (2003): Debt Relief and the Millennium Development Goals; Occasional Paper, Background Paper for the Human Development Report 2003, UNDP <http://hdr.undp.org/publications/papers.cfmPOVCALNET> (World Bank): <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povDuplic.html>

Samir Amin (2010): “The millennium development goals: a critique from the south”, <http://lebanon-support.org/tatimma/?q=node/25>

Sanjay Reddy and Antoine Heuty (2004): “Achieving the MDGs: A Critique and a Strategy”, [http://www.equalinrights.org/fileadmin/filelist/documenten/Guides\\_and\\_Manuals/9\\_The\\_Millennium\\_Development\\_Goals/achieving\\_the\\_mdgs\\_a\\_critique\\_and\\_strategy.pdf](http://www.equalinrights.org/fileadmin/filelist/documenten/Guides_and_Manuals/9_The_Millennium_Development_Goals/achieving_the_mdgs_a_critique_and_strategy.pdf)

United Nations (2010): “Keeping the promise: a forward-looking review to promote an agreed action agenda to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015”. [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/64/665](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/64/665)

UNCTAD (2009): Assessing the impact of the current financial and economic crisis on global FDI flows.



UNDP (2010): “The Path to Achieving the Millennium Development Goals: A Synthesis of evidence from around the world”.

UNDP (2010b): “What will it take to achieve the MDGs?: An International Assessment.

UNDP (2010): “Beyond the Mid-Point: Achieving the Millennium Development Goals”, Chapter 5, [http://content.undp.org/go/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset\\_id=2223855](http://content.undp.org/go/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset_id=2223855)

UNESCO (2009): Global Crisis Hits World’s Most Vulnerable. Press release, 3 March. UNESCO: Paris. <http://portal.unesco.org>

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (1999): “Economic Report on Africa: The Challenges of Poverty Reduction and Sustainability”

World Bank (2003): The Costs of Attaining the Millennium Development Goals <http://www.undg.org/content.cfm?id=524&page=2&num=10&sort=priorities>

World Bank (2008): Lessons from World Bank Research on Financial Crises. World Bank Development Research Group. Policy Research Working Paper 4779. World Bank: Washington, DC. [www-wds.worldbank.org](http://www-wds.worldbank.org);

World Bank (2009) Swimming against the Tide: How Developing Countries are Coping with the Global Crisis. World Bank: Washington, DC.

World Bank (2010) World Development Indicators 2010, Washington, D.C.

World Bank (2010) Global Monitoring Report 2010, Washington, D.C.

Zedillo Report (2001): “Report of the High Level Panel on Financing for Development”.

A/CONF. 198/1.b United Nations, 2001b

Islamic Development Bank  
P. O. Box 5925, Jeddah-21432, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
Tel: (966-2) 6361400 - Fax: (966-2) 6366871  
Email: [idbarchives@isdb.org](mailto:idbarchives@isdb.org) Website: [www.isdb.org](http://www.isdb.org)