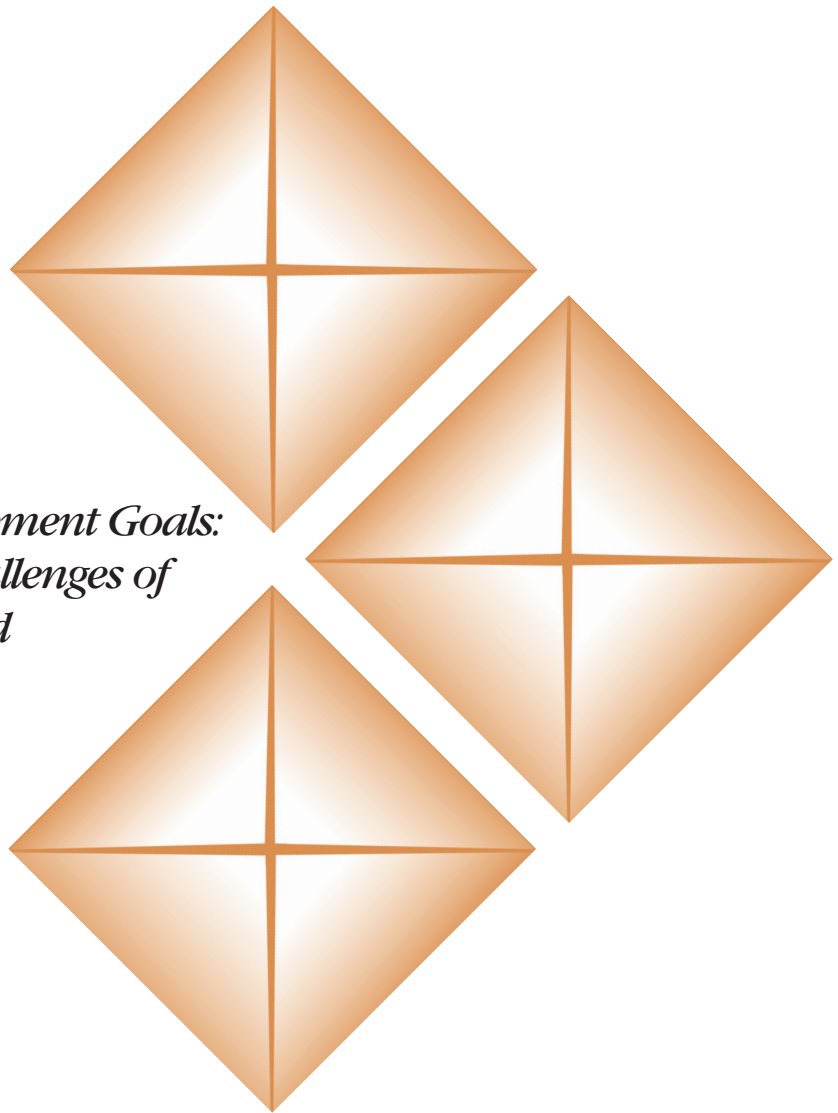


GLOBAL MONITORING REPORT 2007

GLOBAL MONITORING REPORT

2007

*Millennium Development Goals:
Confronting the Challenges of
Gender Equality and
Fragile States*



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1 2 3 4 5 10 09 08 07

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ISBN-10: 0-8213-6975-X
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6975-3
eISBN-10: 0-8213-6976-8
eISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6976-0
DOI: 10.1596/978-0-8213-6975-3

Cover art: "Three Faces," 2004, acrylic on paper, 4 1/8" x 11 5/8", by Eria Solomon Nsubuga, Uganda; World Bank Art Program PN: 646517. Courtesy of the artist and the World Bank Art Program.

Cover design: Quantum Think, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States
Typesetting: Precision Graphics, Champaign, Illinois, United States

Contents

<i>Foreword</i>	xi
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	xiii
<i>Abbreviations</i>	xv
<i>Millennium Development Goals</i>	xviii
Report Overview	1
Millennium Development Goals—Charting Progress	21
1 Growth, Poverty Reduction, and Environmental Sustainability	39
2 The Role of Quality in MDG Progress	67
3 Promoting Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	105
4 Aid, Debt Relief, and Trade: Making Commitments Work	149
5 Monitoring the Performance of International Financial Institutions	187
<i>References</i>	213
<i>Statistical Appendix</i>	225

Boxes

1	Global Monitoring Report 2007: Five key messages	3
1.1	Definition of fragile states	40
1.2	Current issues in the environment debate	56
1.3	Gender and the environment.	58
1.4	Adjusting saving rates to reflect a wider range of assets	60
2.1	Early evidence that the EFA Fast Track Initiative is making a difference. . .	70
2.2	Fast progress on child mortality in Eritrea	72
2.3	Preventing maternal mortality: Findings from three countries.	74
2.4	Measuring health progress	80
2.5	Innovative new financing mechanisms for health are getting off the ground	83
2.6	Managing aid for health in Rwanda	85
2.7	Rebuilding health services after conflict: Strategies from Timor-Leste and Afghanistan	90
2.8	Contracting for health services in Cambodia	102
3.1	“Good” parity levels may hide huge enrollment challenges.	117
3.2	Sex ratios at birth and removing unwanted daughters in East Asia and South Asia	124
3.3	Beyond participation: Self-employment, informality, and household work	130
3.4	How Cambodia’s Ministry of Women’s Affairs addresses the MDG3 challenges	141
3.5	Gender-informed public finance management	144
4.1	Accounting for debt forgiveness in ODA statistics	153
4.2	Country-based scaling up: The case of Ghana.	158
4.3	Predictability of budget aid: Experience in eight African countries	167
4.4	Debt service savings and social expenditures: Is there a link?	172
4.5	Developing-country clothing exports in a postquota world.	174
4.6	Economic Partnership Agreements	182
5.1	The IMF’s medium-term strategy	188
5.2	The World Bank’s Africa Action Plan	189
5.3	The World Bank’s framework on clean energy	192
5.4	How well does the World Bank contribute to development effectiveness?	195
5.5	Lending by the IMF	197
5.6	The Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics and the Accelerated Data Program	202
5.7	Are the MDBs focusing on results?	204

Figures

1	Learning levels of primary school-aged children	7
2	Pathways from increased gender equality to poverty reduction and growth	9
3	Progress in official indicators of gender equality and women's empowerment, by region, 1990–2005	11
1.1	Progress toward the poverty MDG target 1990–2004, and a forecast for 2015	41
1.2	Rates of extreme poverty	45
1.3	Regulatory reforms can increase efficiency and reduce corruption. . .	50
1.4	Trajectories of Governance Improvements.	52
1.5	Adjusted net saving rates by region	61
1.6	Environment and overall CPIA score by region and income group	63
2.1	Most out-of-school girls are “doubly disadvantaged”: Female and from minority groups	69
2.2	Global HIV/AIDS epidemic, 1990–2006	75
2.3	Development assistance for education and health, 2000–05	82
2.4	Developing countries are devoting more national resources to education and health.	84
2.5	Child mortality is higher and showing less progress in fragile states	88
2.6	Primary completion rates are lower in fragile states, but improving	88
2.7	Measles immunization in fragile states remains lower	89
2.8	A growing gap in access to improved water.	89
2.9	Child mortality progress	91
2.10	Measles vaccines are reaching the poor in many countries.	93
2.11	Primary completion progress is benefiting the poor in many countries, but not all	94
2.12	Reading and math performance on the OECD PISA Exams, 2000 and 2003	96
2.13	Many children do not attain minimum learning levels.	97
2.14	The quality of health care is not just a function of doctors' training	101
3.1	Gender equality, domains of choice, and economic performance: A framework	107
3.2	Women's earnings, children's well-being, and aggregate poverty reduction and economic growth—The pathways	109
3.3	Progress in girls' enrollment rates between 1990 and 2005	112
3.4	Trends in gender parity in enrollment and literacy rates, 1990 and 2005	113

3.5	Average youth literacy rates in Africa conceal rural-urban disparities	116
3.6	Bolivia has a gender gap in schooling among indigenous children	116
3.7	Progress in share of women in nonagricultural wage employment and proportion of seats in parliament held by women, by region	118
3.8	Share of women in nonagricultural wage work by ethnicity	119
3.9	Female under-five mortality rate and female-to-male ratio, 2004	122
3.10	Trend in adolescent motherhood	127
3.11	Female and male labor force participation rates by region, 1990–2005	128
3.12	Comparison of country scores on official and expanded MDG3 indicators	131
3.13	Changes in official MDG3 indicators for countries in the bottom and top quintiles, 1990–2005	135
3.14	Changes in two proposed indicators for countries in the bottom and top quintiles, 1990–2005	139
4.1	Evolution of aid: 1990–2006 and prospects	151
4.2	Expansion in ODA is concentrated in a few countries	152
4.3	Evolution of Net ODA to SSA, 1990–2005	156
4.4	Gender equality focus of bilateral ODA by sector (2001–05)	159
4.5	Quality of policy matters: Distribution of 2004–05 DAC bilateral ODA	161
4.6	Sharper donor focus on policy and need	161
4.7	Fragile states receive more of their aid in the form of debt relief and humanitarian assistance	163
4.8	Aid per capita to fragile states	163
4.9	Quality of country public financial system and use of PFM system for aid to government sectors	165
4.10	DAC members' and EC's ODA commitments for GPGs	169
4.11	Reduction of debt stock (NPV terms) for the 30 decision-point countries	171
4.12	Overall trade restrictiveness has declined (2000–06)	177
4.13	Aid for trade is rising	180
5.1	Net private capital flows to developing countries	196
5.2	Concessional and nonconcessional lending by MDBs, 1999–2006	198
5.3	Nonconcessional lending by MDBs to different regions (gross disbursements), 1999–2006	198
5.4	Gross disbursements of concessional lending by MDBs, 1999–2006	199

5.5	Donor financing commitments to IDA under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, as of December 31, 2006	199
5.6	Policy and poverty selectivity of concessional assistance by MDBs	200
5.7	Grants and loans as shares of MBD concessional disbursements in 2006.	201

Tables

1	Recommended additional indicators for MDG3	12
2	Fragile states face the largest deficit in most MDGs	13
1.1	Impact of growth of GDP per capita on poverty	42
1.2	Per capita GDP growth for high-, middle- and low-income countries	43
1.3	Real per capita growth and investment and savings rates of fragile and nonfragile states	44
1.4	Macroeconomic indicators for low-income countries	47
1.5	Quality of macroeconomic policies in low-income countries, 2006.	48
1.6	Status of “finalized” PEFA assessments (as of February 23, 2007)	55
1.7	Key indicators of environmental sustainability	59
1A.1	Share of people living on less than \$1.08 a day.	65
1A.2	Share of people living on less than \$2.15 a day.	65
1A.3	Number of people living on less than \$1.08 a day	65
1A.4	Number of people living on less than \$2.15 a day	65
2.1	Several low-income countries are making strong progress on universal primary completion	69
2.2	Progress on child mortality in a few countries.	71
2.3	Progress in assisted births	73
2.4	Use of insecticide-treated bednets by children under five.	78
2.5	TB incidence trends by region	79
2.6	Changes in TB incidence, 1990–2004	79
2.7	Access to improved water is growing	81
2.8	Access to improved sanitation is growing	81
2.9	Fragile states lag most on MDGs	87
3.1	Official indicators for MDG3	112
3.2	Regional performance in attaining the primary and secondary enrollment target by 2005.	114
3.3	Recommended additional indicators for MDG3	120
3.4	Girls lag behind boys in primary school completion rates in most regions	121
3.5	Sources of death and disability with largest gender differentials in disease burden for 15- to 29-year-olds, low- and middle-income countries.	123
3.6	Trends in modern contraceptive use, selected countries.	126
3.7	Prospective indicators for which data are not currently available	132

3.8	Countries in the top and bottom quintiles, according to scores on official MDG3 indicators.	134
3.9	Countries in the top and bottom quintiles, according to primary completion rates and under-5 mortality	137
3.10	Countries in the top and bottom quintiles, according to labor force participation rates and disability-adjusted life years	138
4.1	Indicators pertaining to bilateral donors' implementation of the Paris Declaration.	166
4.2	Trade restrictiveness and its impact on welfare and trade flows, by country income group, 2004	176
4.3	Market access (OTRI).	178
5.1	Indicators pertaining to MDB implementation of the Paris Declaration	205
5.2	IFI reforms to strengthen response in fragile states	208

Foreword

The 2007 *Global Monitoring Report* takes stock of progress toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals and assesses the contributions of developing countries, donor nations, and the international financial institutions as they work toward meeting commitments under the 2002 Monterrey consensus. This fourth annual GMR finds both areas of progress and gaps where far greater effort is required. This year's special topics—achieving gender equality and addressing the problems of fragile states—highlight two particular areas where serious challenges confront the international community.

The GMR presents striking evidence of real progress on the MDG agenda in several areas. Globally, rapid growth is translating into falling levels of extreme poverty: in the five years between 1999 and 2004 global poverty fell by nearly 4 percentage points, lifting an estimated 135 million people out of destitution. Sub-Saharan Africa's performance has also been encouraging over this period; the share of extreme poor fell by nearly 5 percentage points, although the absolute number of poor has not fallen: Sub-Saharan Africa remains the poorest developing region in the world with about two-fifths of its people living on less than US\$1 a day.

Significant gains are occurring in human development: globally the primary school

completion rate has increased from 78 percent in 2000 to 83 percent in 2005 and the pace of increase has accelerated in all regions (except Latin America and the Caribbean, where levels were already high).

Aid quality and effectiveness are improving: signatories to the 2005 Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness are monitoring progress on harmonization, alignment, and managing for development results. Still, many challenges remain in accelerating the implementation of the Paris Agenda.

Strengthening future performance will require greater attention in two important areas. The first relates to gender equality and the empowerment of women. Second is the condition of fragile states, where nearly 500 million people, or nearly one-fifth of all people in low-income countries, reside.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women are important for basic reasons—fairness, equality of opportunity, and economic well-being. Increasing efficiency and achieving the full potential of men and women alike is a precursor to prosperity. Gender equality is also vital to advancing the other millennium goals—halving poverty, achieving primary education for all, and lowering the under-five mortality rate. Achieving equal opportunity for women will require greater accountability among donors, developing countries, and international institutions such

as our own. It will entail moving beyond a general institutional call for attention, toward a concrete strengthening of programs and project implementation. This would in turn allow a focus on outcomes as well as on a longer-term agenda. Such a shift requires improving monitoring systems for tracking progress in gender equality, and evaluating the impact of interventions aimed at attaining equality of opportunity.

Fragile states, with their limited capacity to secure a better life for their citizens, merit special attention because of the enormity of the problems they face. These countries by definition have weak governments and are hard put to deliver basic services to their people. Over one-fourth of extremely poor people in developing countries live in fragile states. These nations face enormous challenges, regarding both how to take action to meet human development needs, and how to stave off a potential downward spiral of conflict, human abuse, and refugee flight. New instruments should be considered to help countries that have turned the corner to quickly stabilize, restore both security and basic services, and bring greater accountability into public service. This will require better coordination and more effective intervention by the international community.

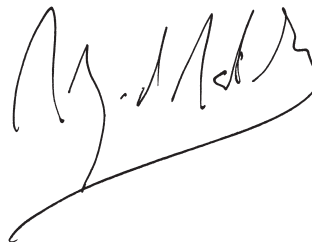
To move both of these crucial agendas forward and to secure faster progress toward meeting the MDGs, international efforts to scale up aid for deserving country programs are vital. We have not made sufficient progress

in delivering on the promises of the Monterrey Summit in 2002, or the 2005 Gleneagles commitments to scale up aid to Africa. Current examples of countries that have received significantly scaled-up aid to help finance sound programs to meet the MDGs are few and far between. This is not for lack of opportunity, which abounds at the project-, sector-, and country-levels. Rather, the dearth of successful scaling-up efforts points to the need for the greater “mutual accountability” called for under the Monterrey consensus. First, we need to identify and fund existing opportunities for scaling up based on current knowledge and capacity, such as in the country and sector areas that the World Bank and the UN have identified. Second, we must work together to develop a dynamic strategy for country-based opportunities to sequentially scale up, including with sufficient technical assistance from our two organizations, working together with other development partners. This will require that donor countries fulfill their pledges to strengthen their development strategies and that they put real resources to work to enact these programs.

Deadlines to deliver on promises in 2010, 2015, and 2030 are looming large and, collectively, we need to speed up investments in projects and reform programs that will save lives, create jobs, and promote growth. The responsibility for this lies with donors, our own and other institutions, and recipients alike.



Paul Wolfowitz
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Acknowledgments

This report has been prepared jointly by the staff of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. There was also consultation and collaboration with other partner institutions including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and its Development Assistance Committee, several United Nations agencies, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Islamic Development Bank. The cooperation and support of staff of these institutions are gratefully acknowledged.

Mark Sundberg was the lead author and manager of the report. The work was carried out under the general guidance of François Bourguignon, Senior Vice-President, and the overall supervision of Alan Gelb, Director, World Bank.

The core team for the report included Peter Fallon (chapter 1); Barbara Bruns (chapter 2); Mayra Buvinic, Elizabeth King, Andrew Morrison, and Nistha Sinha (chapter 3); Punam Chuhan (chapter 4); and Stefano Curto (chapter 5). The Bank core team also included Brendan Fitzpatrick, Julien Gourdon, and Sachin Shahria, who provided research, written inputs, and coordination to the overall report. Other significant contributions were made by Amar Bhattacharya,

Carlos Primo Braga, Kirk Hamilton, Julia Nielson, Bernard Hoekman, Sarah Cliffe, Sima Kanaan, Adam Ross, Giovanni Ruta, and Juan Carlos Guzman.

Many others have made valuable contributions, including the following from the **World Bank:**

Aban Daruwala, Ajay Chhibber, Akihiko Nishio, Alessandro Nicita, Amie Batson, Ana Cristina Torres, Anand Rajaram, Arthur Karlin, Arunima Dhar, Bee Ean Gooi, Bonaventure Mbida-Essama, Brian Levy, Brice Quesnel, Christopher Hall, Claudia Paz Sepulveda, Desmond Bermingham, Dhushyanth Raju, Dianne Garama, Dorte Domeland-Narvaez, Doug Hostland, Eduard Bos, Elizabeth White, Emi Suzuki, Eric Swanson, Robert Francis Rowe, Gauresh Rajadhyaksha, Gary Milante, Gilles Bauche, Gisela Garcia, Hiau Looi Kee, Jessica Lynn Ebbeler, Joseph Naimoli, Joy De Beyer, Kavita Watsa, Louise Cord, Luc-Charles Gacougnolle, Lucia Fort, Martin Ravillion, Mary Hallward-Driemeier, Maureen Lewis, Meera Shekhar, Michael Koch, Monica Das Gupta, Nevin Fahmy, Nina Todorova Budina, Olusoji Adeyi, Pablo Gottret, Patrick Grasso, Prem Sangrula, Rekha Mehra, Rene Bonnel, Reynaldo Martorell, Rifat Hasan, Robert Watson, Robin Horn, Roula Yazigi, Shahrokh Fardoust, Shaohua Chen, Shunalini Sarkar, Soe Lin, Sulekha Patel, Susan Stout, and Waafas Ofosu-Amaah.

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Guidance received from the Executive Directors of the World Bank and their staff, and the International Monetary Fund during discussions of the draft report is gratefully acknowledged. The report has also benefited from many useful comments and suggestions

received from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund management and staff in the course of the preparation and review of the report.

The World Bank's Office of the Publisher managed the editorial services, design, production, and printing of the book—in particular Susan Graham, Denise Bergeron, Aziz Gökdemir, Nancy Lammers, Stephen McGroarty, Randi Park, Santiago Pombo-Bejarano, and Janice Tuten, along with Kirsten Dennison and associates at Precision Graphics, Candace Roberts and associates at Quantum Think, Gerry Quinn, Bruce Ross-Larson, and Michael Treadway, provided excellent help with publishing this book on a very tight schedule.

Finally, acknowledgments are due to Matthew Burke and Maria Del Carmen Cosu of the World Bank Art Program, who helped us find the artwork for the cover.

Abbreviations

AAP	Africa Action Plan	HIPC	heavily indebted poor country/ countries
ACP	African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries	HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ADB	Asian Development Bank	IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
AfDF	African Development Fund	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
AsDF	Asian Development Fund	ICS	Investment Climate Surveys
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	IDA	International Development Association (of the World Bank Group)
AMC	Advance Market Commitment	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ART	antiretroviral treatment	IFC	International Finance Corporation (of the World Bank Group)
COMPAS	Common Performance Assessment System	IFFIm	International Finance Facility for Immunization
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment	IFI	international financial institution
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)	IMCI	integrated management of childhood illness
DALY	disability-adjusted life year	IMF	International Monetary Fund
DB	Doing Business (surveys)	LIC	low-income country
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	LICUS	low-income countries under stress
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	MDB	multilateral development bank
EC	European Commission	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
EFA-FTI	Education for All-Fast Track Initiative	MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement	NGO	nongovernmental organization
ES	Enterprise Survey	NTM	nontariff measure
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the UN)	ODA	official development assistance
G-8	Group of Eight	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
GII	Global Integrity Index		
GMR	<i>Global Monitoring Report</i>		
GNI	gross national income		

OOF	other official flow	TRI	trade restrictiveness index
OTRI	overall trade restrictiveness index	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability	UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
PFM	public financial management	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
PIU	project implementation unit	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
R&R	results and resources	WHO	World Health Organization
SDR	special drawing right	WSS	water supply and sanitation
STD	sexually transmitted disease	WTO	World Trade Organization
SWAp	sectorwide approach		
TB	tuberculosis		

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Goals and Targets from the Millennium Declaration

GOAL 1	ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER
TARGET 1	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
TARGET 2	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
GOAL 2	ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION
TARGET 3	Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
GOAL 3	PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN
TARGET 4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015
GOAL 4	REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY
TARGET 5	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
GOAL 5	IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH
TARGET 6	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
GOAL 6	COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, AND OTHER DISEASES
TARGET 7	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
TARGET 8	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
GOAL 7	ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
TARGET 9	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources
TARGET 10	Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
TARGET 11	Have achieved a significant improvement by 2020 in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers
GOAL 8	DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT
TARGET 12	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system (including a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction, nationally and internationally)
TARGET 13	Address the special needs of the least developed countries (including tariff- and quota-free access for exports of the least developed countries; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to reducing poverty)
TARGET 14	Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the 22nd special session of the General Assembly)
TARGET 15	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term
TARGET 16	In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth
TARGET 17	In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries
TARGET 18	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication

Source: United Nations. 2000 (September 18). *Millennium Declaration*. A/RES/55/2. New York.

United Nations. 2001 (September 6). *Road Map towards the Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration*. Report of the Secretary General. New York.

Note: The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of state, in September 2000. The goals and targets are related and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership of countries determined, as the Declaration states, "to create an environment—at the national and global levels alike—which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty."