

Who Are the MDG Trailblazers? A New MDG Progress Index

Benjamin Leo and Julia Barmeier

Abstract

In September, world leaders will assemble in New York to review progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Ahead of the ensuing discussions, we examine how individual countries are faring towards achieving the highly ambitious MDG targets. We outline a new MDG Progress Index, which compares country performance against the core MDG targets on poverty, hunger, gender equality, education, child mortality, health, and water. Overall, we find evidence of dramatic achievements by many poor countries such as Honduras, Laos, Ethiopia, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Nepal, Cambodia, and Ghana. In fact, these countries' performance suggests that they may achieve most of the highly ambitious MDGs. Moreover, sub-Saharan Africa accounts for many of the star MDG performers. Interestingly, poor countries perform nearly on par with middle-income countries. Not surprisingly, the list of laggards largely consists of countries devastated by conflict over the last few decades, such as Afghanistan, Burundi, the DRC, and Guinea-Bissau. Most countries fall somewhere in between, demonstrating solid progress on some indicators and little on others.

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Benjamin Leo
Center for Global Development

Julia Barmeier

Benjamin Leo is a research fellow at the Center for Global Development and former director for African Affairs at the National Security Council and senior staff member of the U.S. Department of Treasury. Julia Barmeier was a research assistant at the Center for Global Development. We thank Alan Gelb, Todd Moss, Shanta Devarajan, Nancy Birdsall, and several anonymous reviewers for input and comments on earlier drafts of this paper. The authors are solely responsible for any errors in fact or judgment.

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Center for Global Development
1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036

202.416.4000
(f) 202.416.4050

www.cgdev.org

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I declared 2010 to be the year of development. We need to focus attention and accelerate the process to achieve, to realize, the goals of the MDGs by the target year, 2015. We have only six years left before 2015.

—*UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, December 2009*

Despite improved growth performance, most sub-Saharan African countries are off track to meet the MDGs.

—*World Bank Development Committee Communiqué, April 2008*

I. OVERVIEW

In September, world leaders will assemble in New York to review progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Ahead of the ensuing discussions, this paper aims to make a modest contribution to monitoring how individual countries are faring toward achieving the highly ambitious MDG targets.

Global shepherds of the MDGs, such as the UN and World Bank, generally report progress either on a global or regional basis. As the MDGs were envisioned as targets for the overall developing world, global reporting (not regional) is appropriate. The current regionally based reporting has several notable downsides. Most important, it leads to blanket statements about how some regions are “on track” to meet the MDG targets (i.e., East Asia) while others are “off track” (i.e., sub-Saharan Africa). This tends to mask dramatic intraregional variations in performance. For example, China’s impressive achievements and size drive the overall MDG performance picture for East Asia.¹ Other countries with less impressive development outcome track records – such as Papua New Guinea – are simply too small to affect the regional aggregates. Likewise, large African laggards – such as Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo² – weigh down regional aggregates. Nonetheless, many African countries have made tremendous strides in achieving development outcomes. Regionally based reporting does a serious disservice to these high-performing countries.

Second, data availability and quality varies widely for several MDG indicators. For example, accurate figures for the percentage of people living on less than a dollar a day is unavailable for many countries during the early 1990s.³ In more recent years, reporting for this target indicator has remained spotty with only sporadic data points for most countries. As a result, annual regional averages can produce significant volatility, inconsistency, and misleading results due to the inclusion or exclusion of different countries.

¹ China accounts for nearly 70 percent of the total population of East Asia and the Pacific.

² These two countries account for over one-quarter of sub-Saharan Africa’s total population.

³ The UN subsequently revised this absolute poverty indicator to \$1.25 per day to account for inflation over time.

When reporting is provided on a country-by-country basis, it normally takes one of two forms. The first are voluminous progress reports. This may be immensely helpful for a highly selective group of specialists responsible for designing or managing specific projects. However, it is simply too exhaustive and dense for the broader stakeholder audience. The second are birds-eye assessments of whether the respective country is on or off track without any underlying data or supporting references. A more digestible snapshot that captures countries' progress with a balanced amount of underlying data would be productive for this larger audience of interested stakeholders and researchers.

This paper attempts both to overcome the aforementioned regional simplification bias and the need for more user-friendly quantitative performance measures for specific countries. It begins by providing a very brief overview of the MDGs, their shortcomings and strengths, and how they are monitored currently. Next, the paper describes our MDG Progress Index methodology, which measures individual country progress on eight core MDG targets. Finally, we summarize the key takeaways of how poor countries are doing on these highly ambitious targets.

II. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In September 2000, 189 member states of the United Nations adopted the Millennium Declaration, which included concrete commitments and targets for poverty eradication, development, and protecting the environment. Among other things, the signatories established the following targets:

- *To halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water.*
- *To ensure that, by the same date, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education.*
- *By the same date, to have reduced maternal mortality by three-quarters, and under-five child mortality by two-thirds, of their current rates.*
- *To have, by then, halted, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS, the scourge of malaria and other major diseases that afflict humanity.*

Source: United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2), paragraph 19

Since then, the UN has allocated considerable time and resources towards developing and tracking MDG action plans and results frameworks. Starting in 2001, the UN Secretary-General unveiled his Road Map for implementing the Millennium Declaration, which included the original eight goals supported by 21 time bound targets and 60 indicators to measure progress. These indicators track everything from the proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits to the official development assistance received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes. Some indicators are closely linked to the core

Millennium Declaration commitments, while others are more loosely or tangentially related. Notably, this Road Map was not formally endorsed by UN member states. Nonetheless, the UN continues to utilize a slightly adapted version of this framework to report on MDG progress. The World Bank’s *Global Monitoring Report* also provides annual updates on the MDGs, among other development issues.

Several important studies have documented how the MDGs are unrealistically ambitious for some regions or countries. Easterly (2009) argues that the MDGs were poorly and arbitrarily designed as instruments for defining “success” or “failure” on poverty and other development targets. Essentially, Easterly contends that the MDG methodology sets up sub-Saharan Africa for failure – even if countries make significant progress. Clemens, Kenny, and Moss (2004) contend that the required rates of progress for achieving many of the MDGs exceed even the most impressive historical achievements. For example, they note that the typical African country would need to grow at an average rate exceeding 7 percent over a twenty-five year period in order to halve poverty rates. Only two African countries (Botswana and Equatorial Guinea), which account for only 0.3 percent of Africa’s total population, had achieved that feat previously. At the time, these authors worried that unrealistic MDG targets may actually turn dramatic development success into perceptions of failure, which could undermine future government reform and aid constituencies.

Given the breadth of previous analysis, we will only briefly highlight a few related issues for further illustration. First, several of the MDGs contain absolute targets, such as the commitments to achieve 100 percent primary education completion rates and full gender parity for school enrollment rates. For countries starting off a low base, like many in sub-Saharan Africa, meeting this goal is a monumental task. By illustration, low-income countries must increase primary education completion rates by 41 percentage points, on average, to achieve the relevant education MDG. By comparison, upper-middle-income countries only have to increase completion rates by 9 percentage points, on average. For the gender goal, low-income countries must increase the education enrollment ratio of girls to boys by 17 percentage points. On average, upper-middle-income countries simply need to maintain their 1990 enrollment ratios – which were already greater than 100 percent.

Figure 1 – MDG Achievement Requirements, by Country Income Group Averages⁴

Country Income Group	Population Below \$1.25/day	% of Underweight Children	Primary Education Completion Rate <i>(required percentage point improvement)</i>	Girls:Boys Ratio in Primary and Secondary Education	Access to Improved Water Source	Child Mortality Rate <i>(per 1,000)</i> <i>(required reduction in deaths)</i>	Maternal Mortality Ratio <i>(per 100k births)</i> <i>(required reduction in deaths)</i>	HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate <i>(maintain)</i>
IDA-Eligible	24	14	41	17	19	89	584	1.5%
Lower-Middle Income	10	5	18	7	9	38	180	0.2%
Upper-Middle Income	4	3	9	0	5	25	103	0.4%

Source: World Bank, UN Monitor, and author calculations

Second, many of the MDG targets measure progress in terms of development outcomes (i.e., reducing maternal mortality rates) as opposed to development outputs (i.e., enrolling girls in

⁴ Based upon World Bank country income classifications. For the purposes of this paper, IDA-eligible countries are excluded from the lower-middle country category.

school). In general terms, achieving outcomes is a longer and more difficult process than achieving output targets. For example, developing countries can dramatically increase school enrollment output targets by reducing or eliminating school fees. This is different than achieving concrete learning outcomes (i.e., increased testing scores). In this example, educational outcomes depend on a wide range of environmental, social, health, and economic factors. In fact, the school enrollment target may actually undercut learning outcomes. Class sizes may increase dramatically, which places a significant burden on teachers' ability to provide quality instruction and monitor student progress. As a result, we would expect to find higher progress performance on the MDG targets that measure outputs (gender) and lower performance on the outcome-based measures (poverty, hunger, water, child mortality, health, etc).

Third, the Millennium Declaration measures development progress against a baseline year of 1990. Therefore, at the time of adoption, countries already had a decade of performance (or lack thereof) factored into whether they were on track to achieve the MDGs. As a result, the MDGs have a systemic bias towards countries that performed well during the 1990s. Importantly, this has the additional effect of penalizing many African countries that experienced conflict or slow economic growth during this time period.⁵

Despite their shortcomings, the MDGs continue to play a central role in international development circles. They have been an important tool for mobilizing billions of dollars in new development assistance for low-income countries. In this context, they should receive credit for helping to reverse the declines in aid volumes during the 1990s following the end of the Cold War. As noted above, the MDGs also have helped to shift donor attention away from development *inputs* – such as dollars spent or textbooks purchased – and toward development *outcomes* – such as reducing maternal mortality rates. Clearly, this shift remains a work in progress for many donor agencies. However, the MDGs should receive credit for their role in stimulating this institutional and programmatic rethinking.

III. MDG PROGRESS INDEX METHODOLOGY

The new MDG Progress Index attempts to provide a digestible, yet analytically robust, measure of just how individual countries are doing on the ambitious targets. The methodology has been customized to address several key issues, such as (1) dealing with annual data observation gaps for most indicators; (2) capturing both absolute and relative progress on MDG indicators; and (3) accounting for the alleged unrealistic nature of some MDGs. At its core, our methodology compares country's performance against required achievement trajectories for each of the examined MDG indicators. This trajectory is based on linear, annualized rates of improvement for each respective MDG indicator. For example, to halve extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015, each country would need to achieve annualized reduction rates of 2 percent (50 percent divided by 25 years). By calculating country's actual rate of improvement (or deterioration)

⁵ See a related World Bank blog by Shanta Devarajan entitled "Africa and the Millennium Development Goals" (<http://blogs.worldbank.org/african/africa-and-the-millennium-development-goals>).

during the available observation period, we determine whether a country is above or below that MDG indicator achievement trajectory.

Ideally, we would utilize available baseline data for 1990 and current data for 2008 to measure country achievements. In some cases, this information is available and reported in the paper. In other cases, the observation period is shorter due to the lack of available data for 1990 or more recent years. The absence of baseline data for 1990 creates significant challenges for final assessments of whether countries ultimately reach their MDG targets in 2015. For this exercise, we put these methodological limitations aside and focus solely on how countries have performed according to available data to determine whether a given country is above or below the achievement trajectory during the shortened observation period.

The Index is calculated by aggregating country performance across the eight core MDG targets covering poverty, hunger, education, gender equality, child mortality, maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, and safe drinking water. If a country's rate of improvement is above the required trajectory, then it receives a score of 1. To address the criticism that the MDG targets set unrealistic expectations for many developing countries, we also assign a score of 0.5 to those countries that achieve at least 50 percent of the required trajectory. This methodological nuance helps to capture significant development achievements that may fall short of highly ambitious MDG expectations. In addition, we separately report MDG Progress Index scores adjusted for data availability. Adjusted Index scores are calculated by dividing countries' regular scores by the total number of indicators both with available baseline and recent data observations. This adjustment prevents countries with missing MDG indicator data – especially small-island and post-conflict countries – from being needlessly penalized (see section III for details).

Indicator Selection: The MDG Progress Index includes only 8 of the 60 progress indicators tracked and reported by the United Nations (see appendix I for complete list). We selected these 8 core indicators due to their (1) accuracy in capturing the original Millennium Declaration goals; (2) data availability; and (3) usage in the development literature. The Index entirely excludes MDG #8 (*Develop a Global Partnership for Development*) since the progress indicators relate to donor country actions and not developing countries.⁶ This excludes 16 of the UN-tracked progress indicators. We also have excluded seven environmental indicators and five malaria indicators because of the lack of available data – especially for baseline years. For some indicators, multiple data sources were examined, which produced slightly different results in select instances. For these cases, we chose reputable sources that include both baseline and more recent observations to ensure an apples-to-apples comparison of country performance. We describe our final selections and address the sensitivity to source and measurement in detail below.

MDG #1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty: Two different indicators of progress on MDG 1 were examined. The first, Target 1A, aims to reduce the proportion of people whose

⁶ The exception is Target 8F, which calls for countries to make available new technologies to their populations in partnership with the private sector.

income is less than one dollar a day by 50 percent between 1990 and 2015. Later, the UN adjusted this income threshold upwards to \$1.25 a day to reflect inflation over time. We utilize this revised income cutoff to measure country progress. Figures are from the World Bank's *2010 World Development Indicators*: "poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (purchasing power parity, percent of population)." Given the 25-year timeframe, countries would need to achieve a 2 percent reduction every year to achieve their respective target. Therefore, the target improvement is calculated by multiplying the number of observation years by -2 percent. The actual improvement is simply the change between the baseline and current data. The above/below track is the difference (positive or negative) between the actual and required improvement. Those countries that are on par or above track receive a score of 1 and those below a score of 0. Countries that achieve at least 50 percent of their target reduction rate receive a score of 0.5.

Several methodological challenges should be noted for the absolute poverty indicator. First, annual reporting on poverty headcount ratios is spotty and inconsistent over time – both in terms of country coverage as well as volatility in observation figures. For example, country data from the *2007* and *2010 World Development Indicators* can differ by up to 100 percent.⁷ Second, baseline data observations are unavailable for nearly one-third of the country sample. Third, the accuracy of several country observations appear to be suspect.⁸ Fourth, the inconsistent reporting over time may lead to observation period bias in terms of measuring individual country progress. Put differently, the lack of recent data may lead to inaccurate reporting of *current* country progress. For example, Tanzania has available observations only for 1992 and 2000. During this period, GDP growth per capita averaged roughly 0.1 percent annually. However, income growth per capita has averaged nearly 4 percent annually since then. Our MDG Progress Index fails to capture these important achievements because of the lack of more recent data observations. Given these methodological challenges, appropriate caution should be taken in interpreting country progress toward achieving the absolute poverty target.

The second indicator utilized is Target 1C, which aims to reduce the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 50 percent between 1990 and 2015. Data on the prevalence of undernourishment as a percent of the population was gathered from the World Bank's *2010 World Development Indicators*.⁹ Given the 25-year timeframe, countries would need to achieve a 2 percent reduction each year in the prevalence of undernourishment to meet the respective target. Therefore, the target improvement is calculated by multiplying the number of observation years by -2 percent. The actual improvement is simply the change between the baseline and current data. The above/below track is the difference (positive or negative) between the actual

⁷ Given this, utilization of older data would generate results different than those displayed here.

⁸ For example, according to the *2010 World Development Indicators*, the percentage of Tanzanians living on less than \$1.25 a day was 88.5 percent in 2000. For Rwanda, this figure was 76.6 percent in 2000. While both countries have very large populations living in absolute poverty, these figures seem uncharacteristically high.

⁹ This data is collected by the FAO. Its estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment are essentially a measure of food deprivation based on the calculation of three parameters for each country: (1) the average amount of food available for human consumption per person; (2) the level of inequality in access to that food; and (3) the minimum number of calories required for an average person. Therefore, the country estimates are only as reliable and accurate as the data used to calculate the food balance sheets, levels of inequality, and daily energy requirement cut-off points.

and required improvement. Those countries that are on par or above track receive a score of 1 and those below a score of 0. Countries that achieve at least 50 percent of their target reduction rate receive a score of 0.5.

MDG #2: Achieve Universal Primary Education: The goal is to ensure that all children, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015. In other words, countries should achieve a 100 percent completion rate for primary schooling. This paper utilizes “primary completion rate (percentage of relevant age group)” indicator from the World Bank’s *2010 World Development Indicators* to measure both baseline and progress levels.¹⁰ The required improvement was calculated by subtracting the baseline data point from the 100 percent goal to determine the total gap, then dividing that respective gap by 25 to produce the year-on-year change required to meet the target. This year-on-year change is then multiplied by the number of actual observation years to arrive at the target achievement reduction rate. The actual improvement is simply the change between the baseline and current data. The above/below track is the difference (positive or negative) between the actual and the required improvement. Those countries that are on par or above track receive a score of 1 and those below a score of 0. Countries that achieve at least 50 percent of their target reduction rate receive a score of 0.5.

MDG #3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women: This goal seeks to eliminate gender disparity in education by 2015. To measure this, we employ the “ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (percentage)” series from the World Bank’s *2010 World Development Indicators*. The required improvement is calculated by subtracting the baseline figure from the 100 percent parity goal to gauge the total gap, then dividing by 25 to ascertain the year-on-year change required to meet the goal over the 1990–2015 period.¹¹ This year-on-year change is then multiplied by the number of actual observation years to arrive at the target achievement reduction rate. The actual improvement is simply the change between the baseline and current data. The above/below track is the difference (positive or negative) between the actual and required improvement. Those countries that are on par or above track receive a score of 1 and those below a score of 0. Countries that achieve at least 50 percent of their target reduction rate receive a score of 0.5.

MDG #4: Reduce Child Mortality: The goal is to reduce the mortality rate for children under the age of five years old by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Data is taken from the World Bank’s *2010 World Development Indicators*. In order to achieve a two-thirds reduction, countries would need to make yearly improvements of -2.667 percent over the respective MDG time period. For the examined period between 1990 and 2008, “on track” countries would achieve a reduction of 48 percent or greater. The actual improvement is simply the difference between the baseline and most recent year data. The above/below track is the difference

¹⁰ Data is generated using the following formula: Proxy primary completion rate = (the total number of students in the final year of primary school, minus repeaters) divided by (the total number of children of official graduation age in the population). Different sources may provide different figures due to variations in the underlying demographic modeling methodology. We compared WDI data to that from the World Bank report “A Chance for Every Child” (Bruns, Mingat, and Rakotomalala 2003) and found the two to be highly correlated (0.92).

¹¹ For purposes of this paper, the target ratio is established as 100 percent. However, the typical sex ratio at birth is 105–107 male births for every 100 female births.

(positive or negative) between the actual and required improvement. Those countries that are on par or above track receive a score of 1 and those below a score of 0. Countries that achieve at least 50 percent of their target reduction rate receive a score of 0.5.

MDG #5: Improve Maternal Health: The goal is to reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015. This paper utilizes 1990 and 2008 data from the paper “Maternal Mortality for 181 Countries, 1980-2008: A Systemic Analysis of Progress Towards Millennium Development Goal 5” published in *The Lancet* in May 2010. To achieve a 75 percent reduction over the 1990–2015 time period, countries would need to achieve an average annualized decline of 3 percent. For the examined observation period between 1990 and 2008, countries would need to achieve a 54 percent reduction. The actual improvement is simply the change between the baseline and current year data. The above/below track is the difference (positive or negative) between the actual and required improvement. Those countries that are on par or above track receive a score of 1 and those below a score of 0. Countries that achieve at least 50 percent of their target reduction rate receive a score of 0.5.

In terms of data quality and sources, several methodological issues should be noted. Overall, most development policymakers and practitioners widely recognize that the quality of maternal mortality data is poor. Country figures are produced through model simulations (as opposed to government reporting), which complicate accurate monitoring. While we have selected a data source different than those traditionally reported by the World Bank and UN, it is the most recent and methodologically consistent across the examined time period. In addition, it provides the most comprehensive country coverage.¹² This enables us to complete an apples-to-apples performance comparison for the greatest number of countries over time.

MDG #6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases: There are several MDG targets for combating infectious diseases. This paper utilizes the HIV/AIDS target – which calls for halting and then beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.¹³ We employ the “prevalence of HIV (percentage of population aged 15 to 49)” indicator from the World Bank’s *2010 World Development Indicators* series.¹⁴ The UN utilizes HIV-prevalence rates among people aged 15 to 24 years to track progress, which is generally recognized as a better proxy. While countries are moving toward collecting better data on this demographic – mainly by capturing data on young pregnant women attending antenatal clinics – comparable data availability is very limited.¹⁵ To achieve above track status, countries needed to maintain their baseline year prevalence ratio. The actual improvement is calculated by the difference between the baseline and most current data. The above/below track is the difference (positive or negative) between

¹² See WHO and UNICEF (1996), Ronsmans and Graham (2006), and Hill et al (2007) for further discussion.

¹³ Malaria-related indicators suffer from a significant lack of available data – especially for baseline years. In addition, the global health literature suggests focusing on HIV/AIDS as opposed to tuberculosis-related indicators.

¹⁴ While the UN tracks HIV/AIDS prevalence rates to monitor progress on MDG #6, this approach creates several perverse incentives. First, countries that do a better job diagnosing HIV cases will likely report higher prevalence rates. As such, this creates a disincentive to improving diagnosis activities. Second, people that receive anti-retroviral treatment will live longer – thereby, contributing to higher HIV/AIDS prevalence rates.

¹⁵ HIV/AIDS prevalence rate data for ages 15–24 is only available for 2007. This data is reported separately for the male and female populations. The correlation between these figures and HIV/AIDS prevalence rates for the total population aged 15–49 is 0.95 and 0.98 respectively.

the actual and the required improvement. Those countries that are on par or above track receive a score of 1 and those below a score of 0. Since the HIV/AIDS target entails a zero percent increase in prevalence rates, we do not apply partial scores of 0.5 to countries.¹⁶

MDG #7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability: The related MDG target indicator entails reducing the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 50 percent by 2015. For this paper, we utilize the “improved water source (percentage of population with access)”, which is taken from the World Bank’s *2010 World Development Indicators*. While the current UN MDG framework includes specific sanitation targets and progress indicators, only access to safe drinking water was included in the internationally endorsed Millennium Declaration.¹⁷ Since the MDG target focuses on the population *without* access to improved water sources, we subtract the *World Development Indicators* figures from 100 percent. Given the 25-year time frame, countries must achieve a 2 percent decrease each year to meet the goal. Thus, we calculate the required improvement by multiplying the number of observation years by -2 percent. The actual improvement is the change between the baseline and current data. The above/below track is the difference (positive or negative) between the actual and required improvement. Those countries that are on par or above track receive a score of 1 and those below a score of 0. Countries that achieve at least 50 percent of their target reduction rate receive a score of 0.5.

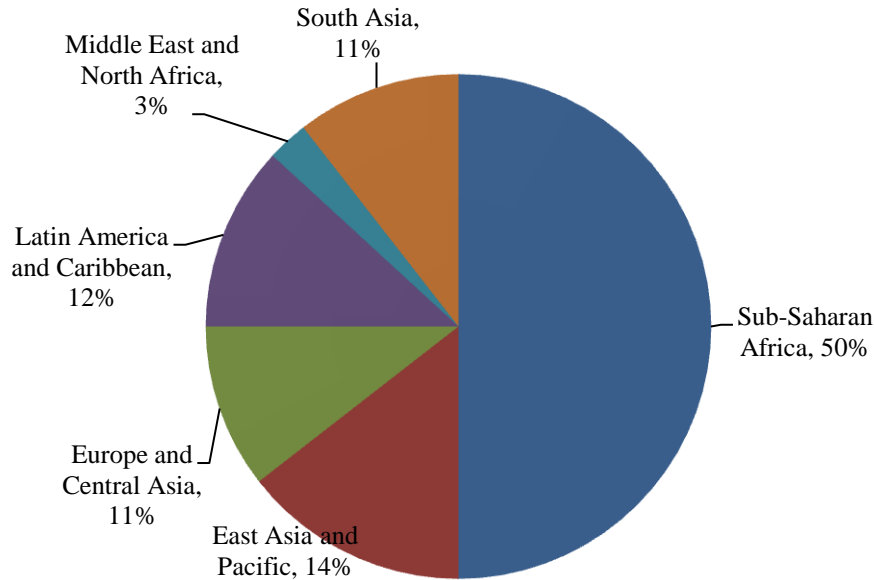
Country Selection: Our analysis focuses on countries that are eligible for International Development Association (IDA) assistance, which includes 76 countries.¹⁸ In terms of geographic distribution, sub-Saharan Africa accounts for the largest number of countries (38 countries) followed by East Asia (11 countries), Latin America and the Caribbean (9 countries), Europe and Central Asia (8 countries), South Asia (8 countries), and the Middle East and North Africa (2 countries). For comparative purposes, we also report performance for middle-income countries, which includes an additional 63 countries.

¹⁶ The authors considered whether to include a partial score for those countries that have slowed the increase in HIV/AIDS prevalence rates. Besides an inconsistency with the stated MDG target, this option was excluded due to poor data availability and quality prior to 1990.

¹⁷ In addition, some experts contend that the sanitation target produces a bias against poor countries since safe drinking water typically precedes improved sanitation facilities. To examine this contention, we also calculated country progress scores on the proposed sanitation target indicator. On average, poor countries scored 0.36 on this indicator compared to 0.57 on the improved water source indicator, which provides some analytical support to this contention.

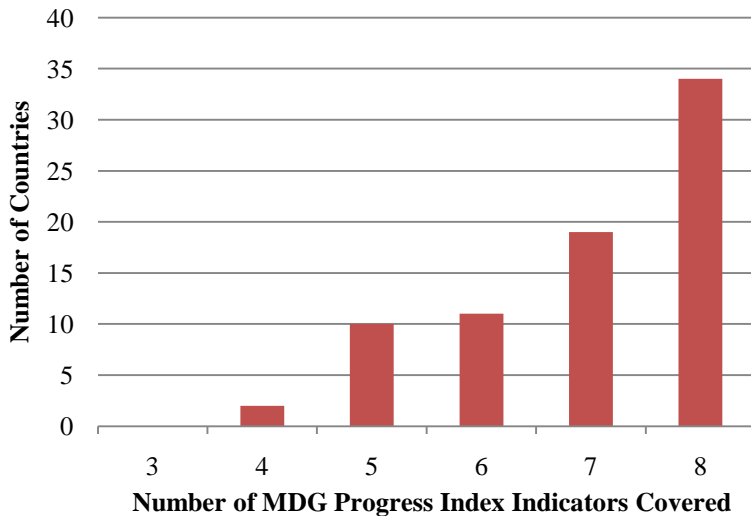
¹⁸ Three IDA-eligible countries (Kosovo, Myanmar, and Somalia) are excluded due to lack of data.

Figure 2 – Geographic Distribution, by Region



Data Limitations: Nearly 80 percent of the examined countries have available data for baseline and more recent years covering at least seven of the examined MDG target indicators. However, reporting is infrequent or completely lacking for some countries (see appendix II for details). In general terms, data availability is most lacking for small island nations and a few post-conflict countries. Five countries lack data for at least half of the Index indicators: Dominica, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Vanuatu. As noted previously, we report an adjusted MDG Progress Index score based on the average result for all indicators with available data to address this reporting challenge. This adjusted score is listed alongside the core MDG Progress Index in the paper’s figures and appendices.

Figure 3 – Country Data Coverage, Number of MDG Progress Index Indicators



For specific indicators, country coverage is the most comprehensive for undernourishment, child mortality rate, maternal mortality, and access to improved water source. Data availability is the most limited for the proportion of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day and HIV/AIDS prevalence indicators.¹⁹

Figure 4 – Data Availability for MDG Progress Index Indicators

MDG Target Indicator	Country Coverage
% of population below \$1.25 per day	(47 of 76)
Under-nourishment prevalence rate	(72 of 76)
Primary education completion rate	(67 of 76)
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	(66 of 76)
Under-five child mortality rate	(76 of 76)
Maternal mortality ratio	(74 of 76)
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	(53 of 76)
% of population with access to improved water source	(74 of 76)

Observation Period Bias: Year-to-year volatility in country performance can be significant due to a variety of factors, such as data quality, budgetary cycles, and exogenous shocks. Short observation periods therefore have the potential to paint a somewhat inaccurate picture of how countries may actually be faring. Overall, observation period bias does not appear to be a systemic challenge for this exercise. The average observation period across all eight MDG indicators is quite long (15 years). Only two percent of observations cover five years or less (11 out of 529 total observations).²⁰ However, several indicators that lack comprehensive recent country reporting, such as absolute poverty, are more prone to this observation period bias (as noted previously). Observation period bias – coupled with inaccurate data – may impact how well actual performance is captured both generally and by our MDG Progress Index.

IV. KEY FINDINGS

MDG Trailblazers: Five countries – led by Honduras – achieve a MDG Progress Index score of at least 6.0. An additional 10 poor countries achieved a MDG Progress Index score of 5.0 or greater (see figure 5 below). Based on observed trajectories, all of these countries would achieve at least half of the examined MDG targets. Sub-Saharan Africa accounts the largest number of star performers with five countries; East Asia follows with four countries, Latin America with three countries, Europe & Central Asia with two countries, and South Asia with one country.

¹⁹ For the proportion of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day indicator, data is unavailable for over one-third of examined countries. For the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate indicator, data is unavailable for 30 percent of countries.

²⁰ These observations include: Azerbaijan (MDG 6), the Gambia (MDG 1A), Georgia (MDG 6), Guyana (MDG 1A), Kiribati (MDG 2), Liberia (MDG 2), Maldives (MDG 2), Pakistan (MDG 2), Tajikistan (MDG 1A), Uzbekistan (MDG 1A), and Vietnam (MDG 2). Interestingly, no countries have more than one observation period of five years or less.

Figure 5 – Top MDG Progress Index Performers

Country	MDG Progress Index Score	MDG Progress Score (<i>adj</i>)	Indicators Above Achievement Trajectory	Indicators with $\geq 50\%$ Progress	Indicators Covered
Honduras	7.0	7.0	6	2	8
Kyrgyz Republic	6.0	6.0	6	0	8
Vietnam	6.0	8.0	6	0	6
Laos	6.0	6.0	5	2	8
Cambodia	6.0	6.0	5	2	8
Nepal	5.5	5.5	4	3	8
Burkina Faso	5.5	5.5	5	1	8
Ethiopia	5.5	5.5	4	3	8
Armenia	5.0	5.0	5	0	8
Bolivia	5.0	5.0	5	0	8
Nicaragua	5.0	5.0	4	2	8
Ghana	5.0	5.0	4	2	8
Malawi	5.0	5.0	4	2	8
Mongolia	5.0	5.7	4	2	7
Uganda	5.0	5.0	4	2	8

In terms of regional representation compared with the total sample of countries, East Asia and Latin America have the greatest percentage of countries performing at or near the top, with 36 and 33 percent, respectively. Given that African countries account for half of the country sample, its representation (14 percent) would suggest weaker regional performance overall. Nonetheless, the number of African star performers does lend credence to pockets of significant progress.

MDG Laggards: Afghanistan and Guinea-Bissau stand out as the worst performing countries – each with a MDG Progress Index score of zero. Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe are close behind with a score of 1.0 or less. Based on their observed trajectories, all but one of these countries (Zimbabwe) would fail to achieve any of the ambitious MDG targets.²¹ Not surprisingly, the list of MDG laggards consists mainly of post-conflict countries or fragile states.²² The majority of the laggards are located in sub-Saharan Africa (9 out of 12). These nine African countries account for 40 percent of the region’s total population. Tanzania is perhaps the most surprising and interesting case. Despite its strong institutional performance rankings,²³ it scores in the bottom six countries on the MDG Progress Index. In fact, Tanzania’s performance is below the required achievement trajectory for every indicator examined.²⁴

²¹ Only Zimbabwe performs above the required achievement trajectory for one indicator (maternal mortality rate).

²² The correlation between post-conflict status and MDG Progress Index scores is -0.36.

²³ For 2008, Tanzania had a CPIA score of 3.8. This placed it in the top quartile of all IDA-eligible countries.

²⁴ Tanzania receives partial scores for the primary education completion rate, child mortality, and access to improved water source indicators.

Figure 6 – Lowest MDG Progress Index Performers²⁵

Country	MDG Progress Index Score	MDG Progress Score (<i>adj</i>)	Indicators Above Achievement Trajectory	Indicators with $\geq 50\%$ Progress	Indicators Covered
Central African Republic	1.5	1.7	1	1	7
Cote d'Ivoire	1.5	1.7	1	1	7
Haiti	1.5	2.4	1	1	5
Liberia	1.5	1.7	1	1	7
Nigeria	1.5	1.7	1	1	7
Zimbabwe	1.0	1.1	1	0	7
Tanzania	1.0	1.1	0	2	7
Papua New Guinea*	1.0	2.0	0	2	4
Burundi	0.5	0.5	0	1	8
Congo - DRC	0.5	0.7	0	1	6
Afghanistan*	0.0	0.0	0	0	4
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	0.0	0	0	6

Correlation Analysis: The existing body of development literature may suggest a positive relationship between development outcomes and institutional quality, economic growth, and income levels.²⁶ As for the link between development outcomes and aid volumes on a cross-country basis, the literature is mixed and highly contentious.²⁷ Our paper does not intend to revisit or opine upon any of these issues. Instead, we simply examine whether MDG Progress Index scores (a measure of development outcomes) is correlated with institutional performance, income levels, economic growth, or aid volumes. This rudimentary analysis does not capture causal relationships. Nor does it address the lagged nature of several of the indicators, such as ODA and income levels. Additional econometric analysis is required to measure these relationships. For this exercise, we are simply interested in very briefly identifying any suggestive patterns for further exploration (see appendix IV). Given the attention focused on mobilizing aid and fostering economic growth as key ingredients to MDG progress, further work utilizing Index scores would contribute to the broader debate.

- (1) *Institutional Performance:* The correlation between MDG Progress Index scores and current World Bank CPIA scores is 0.46 and modestly significant.²⁸ While still high, we would have expected to see a stronger correlation between institutional performance and progress towards achieving the MDGs. The most noteworthy exceptions are countries that score relatively high on the MDG Progress Index. For example, Cambodia and Laos both rank within the top MDG Progress Index performers yet perform below the median in terms of CPIA scores. However, the opposite is largely untrue – few poor MDG Progress Index performers have high CPIA scores (with Tanzania as the biggest exception).

²⁵ Asterisk indicates that data is unavailable for at least 4 of the MDG Progress Index indicators.

²⁶ For example, see North (1995), Rodrik, Subramanian, and Trebbi (2004) and Acemoglu, Johnson, and Robinson (2004) for analysis on the relationship between institutions and development. For the impact of income levels on development, see Barro (2000), Birdsall (2007), Kraay (2004), and Ravallion (2001).

²⁷ See Burnside and Dollar (2000), Hansen and Tarp (2001), Easterly, Levine, and Roodman (2004), Clemens, Radelet and Bhavnani (2004), White (1992), and multiple papers by Paul Collier and co-authors.

²⁸ The R^2 is 0.2112. The correlation is 0.44 if MDG Progress Index scores are adjusted to account for lack of indicator data.

(2) *Income per Capita*: We find insignificant correlations between MDG Progress Index scores and GDP per capita levels in 2008 (0.04), starting levels in 1990 (-0.11), as well as average income levels between 1990 and 2008 (-0.04).²⁹ While the correlation switches signs when adjusted MDG Progress Index scores are used, they remain low and insignificant for 2008 (0.20), for 1990 (0.03), and for the average income per capita levels between 1990 and 2008 (0.15).

(3) *Economic Growth*: The correlation between MDG Progress Index scores and average GDP per capita growth between 1990 and 2008 is 0.25 and insignificant. While the correlation is positive, we would have expected to find a stronger relationship between economic growth and development outcomes.

(4) *ODA Per Capita*: The correlation with average ODA per capita levels between 1990 and 2008 is -0.04 and insignificant. If adjusted Index scores are used, the correlation between MDG progress and ODA per capita levels becomes positive (0.19), yet remains insignificant.

Figure 7 – Correlation between MDG Progress Index Scores and Select Indicators

MDG Progress Index Score	CPIA Score		GDP Per Capita			GDP Per Capita Growth	ODA Per Capita
	2008	1990	2008	1990	(1990-2008 Avg)	(1990-2008 Avg)	(1990-2008 Avg)
MDG Progress Index	0.46	0.13	0.02	-0.11	-0.04	0.25	-0.04
Adjusted MDG Progress Index	0.44	0.15	0.20	0.03	0.15	0.35	0.19

Source: World Bank, 2010 World Development Indicators Database, authors' calculations

Comparison with Middle-Income Country Performance: Strikingly, low-income countries perform nearly on par with middle-income countries – with an average MDG Progress Index score of 3.3 compared to a middle-income country average of 3.6.³⁰ Three middle-income countries (China, Ecuador, and Tunisia) match the best performing poor country (Honduras) – achieving scores of 7.0. In addition, poor countries perform better, on average, for the extreme poverty, hunger, and gender parity indicators. Despite a higher baseline HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, poor countries perform nearly as well as middle-income countries (0.23 versus 0.28). Therefore, despite greater absolute performance requirements to achieve the MDGs (as illustrated in figure 1), poor countries perform very well when compared to middle-income countries. This result may be driven by our linear-based methodology (instead of a log-based approach). For example, middle-income countries with high development indicator baselines may find it more difficult or costly to achieve the required reductions. Interestingly, many middle-income countries actually perform quite poorly – with MDG Progress Index scores of 1.5 or lower (see appendix V for details). For example, Bulgaria, South Africa, Ukraine, and

²⁹ The aforementioned potential observation period bias may impact these correlation results due to the lack of recent data observations.

³⁰ Poor countries also perform nearly on par with middle-income countries according to Adjusted MDG Progress Index scores (3.7 versus 4.1).

Uruguay score the same as poor post-conflict countries like the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, and Liberia.

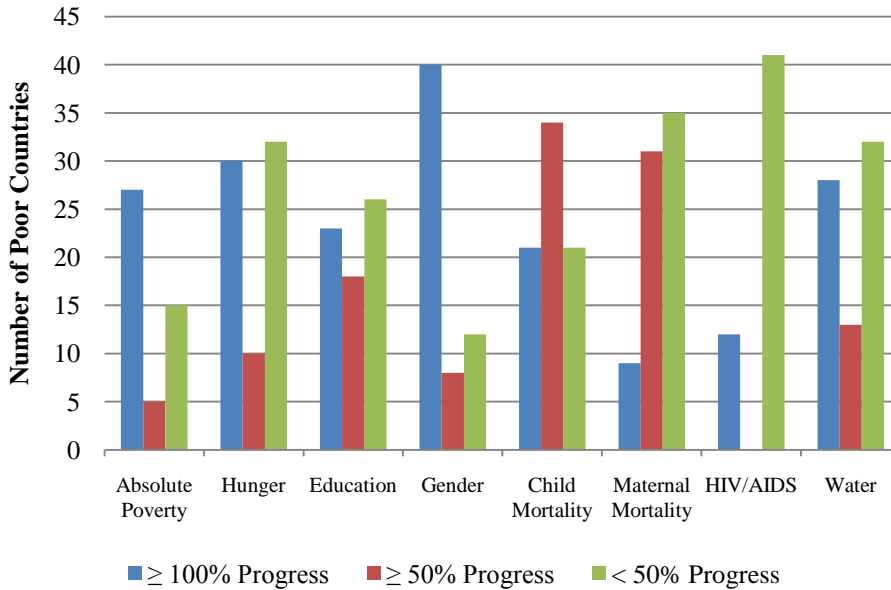
Figure 8 – Best and Lowest Performing Middle-Income Countries³¹

	Country	MDG Progress Index Score	MDG Progress Index Score (adjusted)	Indicators Above Achievement Trajectory	Indicators with ≥ 50% Progress	# of Indicators Covered
Best Performers	China	7.0	7.0	7	0	8
	Ecuador	7.0	7.0	7	0	8
	Tunisia	7.0	7.0	7	0	6
	Brazil	6.0	6.0	5	2	8
	Egypt, Arab Rep.	6.0	6.9	6	0	7
	Lebanon	6.0	6.9	6	0	7
	Guatemala	5.5	5.5	5	1	8
	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.5	5.5	5	1	8
	Jordan	5.5	6.3	5	1	7
Worst Performers	Iraq	1.5	2.4	1	1	5
	South Africa	1.5	1.5	1	1	6
	St. Kitts and Nevis	1.5	2.4	1	1	8
	Uruguay	1.5	1.7	1	1	8
	Montenegro*	1.0	2.7	0	2	4
	Palau	1.0	2.7	0	2	7
	Swaziland	1.0	1.0	1	0	7
	Ukraine*	1.0	1.0	0	2	4
	Bulgaria	0.5	0.6	0	1	7
	Gabon	0.5	0.6	0	1	7
	Marshall Islands*	0.5	1.0	0	1	4

Indicator Performance Trends: As noted previously, the UN and World Bank have published numerous analyses about global or regional performance on specific MDG indicators. We provide only a very brief overview of our findings (see appendix VI for details). Overall, country performance is the highest on the gender equality indicator (ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education). On average, countries score 0.73 on this indicator. Poor countries also perform very well on the absolute poverty indicator, with an average score of 0.63. The largest lagging indicators are HIV/AIDS prevalence rates (0.23) and maternal mortality rates (0.33). Interestingly, over 40 percent of poor countries receive partial scores on the child mortality and maternal mortality indicators (see figure 9 below). This illustrates widespread progress; however, most countries still fall short of the highly ambitious MDG targets.

³¹ Asterisk indicates that data is unavailable for at least 3 of the MDG Progress Index indicators. Countries lacking data for five or more indicators are excluded from this figure (see appendix IV for complete list of all countries).

Figure 9 –MDG Indicator Progress, Number of Poor Countries



V. CONCLUSION

Ahead of the September UN MDG Summit, we examine just how individual countries are faring toward achieving the highly ambitious MDG targets. We do so mindful that the MDGs originally were envisioned as global, inspirational targets and not as programmatic tools for individual countries. We find evidence of dramatic achievements by many poor countries – such as Honduras, Laos, Ethiopia, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Nepal, Cambodia, and Ghana. In fact, these countries’ performance suggests that they may achieve most of the highly ambitious MDG targets. Moreover, sub-Saharan Africa accounts for one-third of the top 15 star MDG performers. Interestingly, poor countries perform nearly on par with middle-income countries – in contrast to much of the reporting to date. Not surprisingly, the list of laggards largely consists of countries devastated by conflict over the last few decades, such as Afghanistan, Burundi, the DRC, and Guinea-Bissau. Most countries fall somewhere in between, demonstrating solid progress on some indicators and little on others.

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Complete List of UN MDG Target Indicators

Goals and Targets <i>(Formally Adopted Through the Millennium Declaration)</i>	Indicators for Monitoring Progress <i>(Tracked by UN, Not Formally Adopted by General Assembly)</i>
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
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
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	
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
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	
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
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
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
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health	
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
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	
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 bednets 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
Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability	
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 CO2 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
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
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	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 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries	8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
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)	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 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States 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	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 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population 8.16 Internet users per 100 population

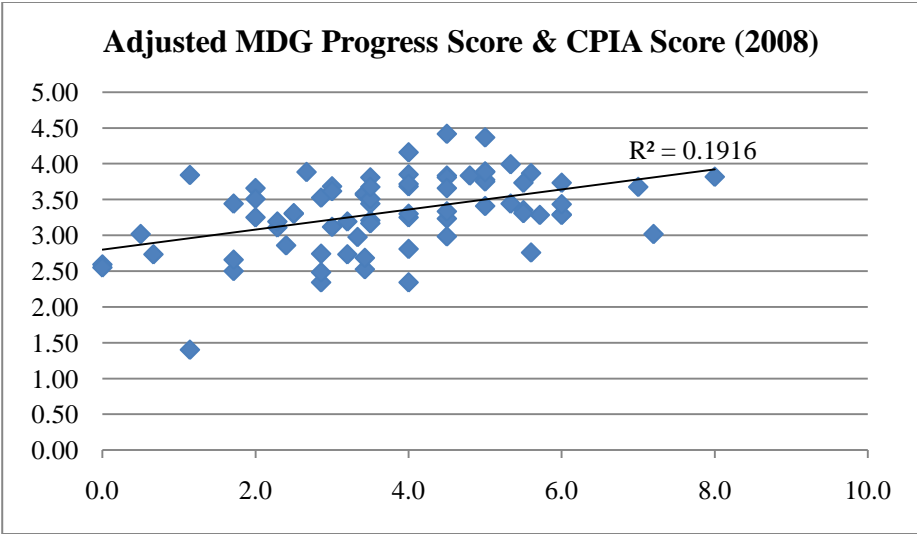
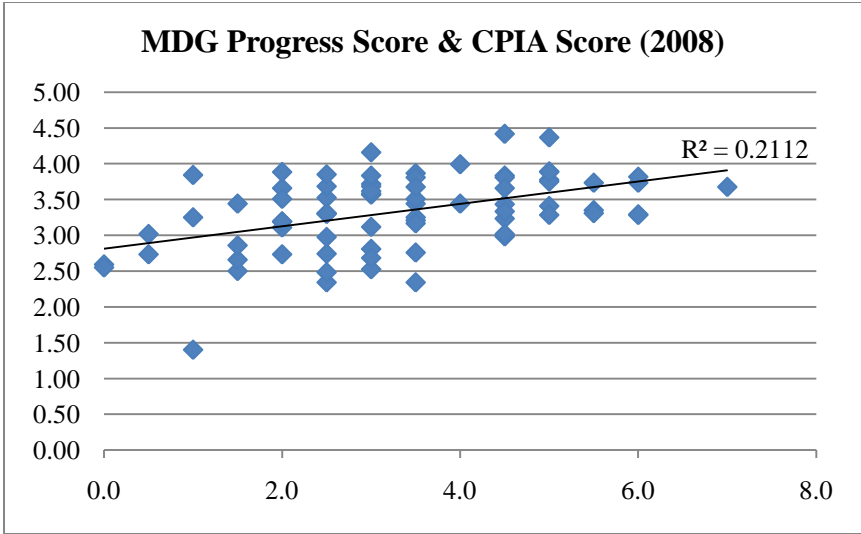
MDG Progress Index: Indicator Coverage by Country

Country	Population Below \$1.25/day	Prevalence of Under- Nourishment	Primary Education Completion Rate	Girls:Boys Ratio in Primary and Secondary Education	Child Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio	HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	Access to Improved Water Source	Total
Afghanistan				√	√	√		√	4
Angola		√					√	√	5
Armenia	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Azerbaijan	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Bangladesh	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	7
Benin		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7
Bhutan				√	√	√		√	5
Bolivia	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Bosnia-Herzegovina		√		√	√	√		√	5
Burkina Faso	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Burundi	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Cambodia	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Cameroon	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Cape Verde		√	√	√	√	√		√	6
Central African Republic	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	7
Chad		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7
Comoros		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7
Congo - DRC		√	√	√	√	√		√	6
Congo, Republic of		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7
Cote d'Ivoire	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7
Djibouti	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Dominica		√	√	√	√	√		√	5
Eritrea		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7
Ethiopia	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Gambia, The	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Georgia	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Ghana	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Grenada		√	√	√	√	√		√	6
Guinea	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Guinea-Bissau	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	6
Guyana	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Haiti		√			√	√	√	√	5
Honduras	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
India	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Kenya	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	7
Kiribati		√	√	√	√	√		√	5
Kyrgyz Republic	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Laos	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Lesotho	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Liberia		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7
Madagascar	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Malawi	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Maldives		√	√	√	√	√		√	6
Mali	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Mauritania	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Moldova	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Mongolia	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	7
Mozambique	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Nepal	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Nicaragua	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Niger	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Nigeria	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7
Pakistan	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Papua New Guinea					√	√	√	√	4
Rwanda		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7
Samoa		√	√	√	√	√		√	6
Sao Tome and Principe		√	√	√	√	√		√	6
Senegal	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Sierra Leone	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7
Solomon Islands		√		√	√	√		√	5
Sri Lanka	√	√	√		√	√		√	6
St. Lucia		√	√	√	√	√		√	6
St. Vincent & Grenadines		√	√	√	√	√		√	5
Sudan		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7
Tajikistan	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Tanzania	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7
Timor-Leste	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	6
Togo		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7
Tonga			√	√	√	√		√	5
Uganda	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Uzbekistan	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Vanuatu		√	√	√	√	√		√	5
Vietnam	√	√	√		√	√		√	6
Yemen, Republic of	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	7
Zambia	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Zimbabwe		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	7
TOTAL	47	72	67	66	76	74	53	74	-

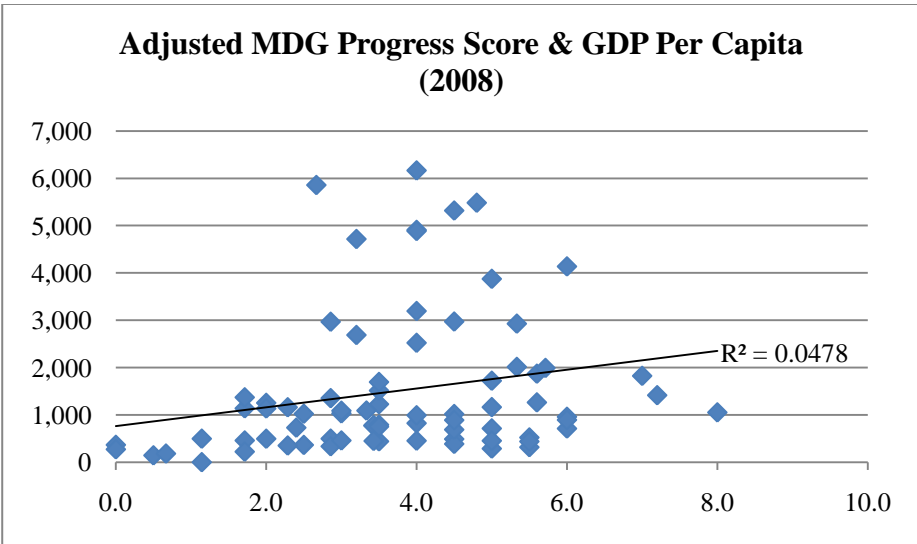
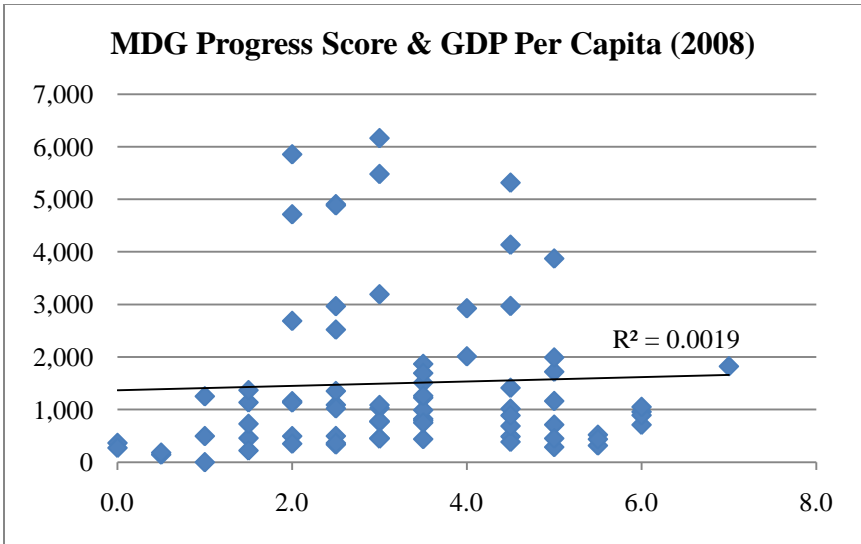
MDG Progress Index Performance, by Low-Income Country

Country	MDG Progress Score	MDG Progress Score (adjusted)	Population Below \$1.25/day	Prevalence of Under-Nourishment	Primary Education Completion Rate	Girls:Boys Ratio in Primary and Secondary Education	Child Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio	HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	Access to Improved Water Source
Afghanistan	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0
Angola	2.0	3.2	-	1	-	-	0	0.5	0	0.5
Armenia	5.0	5.0	1	1	0	-	1	0	1	1
Azerbaijan	4.5	4.5	1	1	1	0.0	1	0	0	0.5
Bangladesh	2.5	2.9	0.5	0.5	0	-	1	0.5	-	0
Benin	3.0	3.4	-	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0
Bhutan	3.5	5.6	-	-	1	1	0.5	1	-	0
Bolivia	5.0	5.0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.5	4.0	-	0	-	-	0.5	1	-	1
Burkina Faso	5.5	5.5	1	1	0	1	0	0.5	1	1
Burundi	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	6.0	6.0	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0	1
Cameroon	3.5	3.5	1	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	1
Cape Verde	3.0	4.0	-	0	1	-	1	1	-	0
Central African Republic	1.5	1.7	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0.5
Chad	3.0	3.4	-	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Comoros	3.5	4.0	-	0	1	1	0	0.5	1	0
Congo - DRC	0.5	0.7	-	0	0.5	0	0	0	-	0
Congo, Republic of	2.5	2.9	-	1	0	0.5	0	0	1	0
Cote d'Ivoire	1.5	1.7	0	0	0	-	0.5	0	0	1
Djibouti	3.0	3.0	0	1	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	1
Dominica	2.5	4.0	-	0	0	1	0.5	1	-	0
Eritrea	2.5	2.9	-	0	0.5	0	1	0.5	0	0.5
Ethiopia	5.5	5.5	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0	1
Gambia, The	4.5	4.5	1	0	1	1	0.5	1	0	0
Georgia	4.5	4.5	0	1	1	0	0.5	0	1	1
Ghana	5.0	5.0	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	1
Grenada	3.0	4.0	-	0	1	0	1	0.5	-	0.5
Guinea	4.5	4.5	1	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	1
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	0.0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Guyana	3.5	3.5	0	1	1	0	0.5	0	0	1
Haiti	1.5	2.4	-	0	-	-	1	0.5	0	0
Honduras	7.0	7.0	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	1	1
India	4.5	4.5	0.5	0	1	1	0.5	0.5	0	1
Kenya	3.0	3.4	1	0	1	0.5	0	0	-	0.5
Kiribati	4.5	7.2	-	1	1	1	0.5	-	-	1
Kyrgyz Republic	6.0	6.0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Laos	6.0	6.0	1	1	0.5	0.5	1	1	0	1
Lesotho	3.5	3.5	1	0	0.5	1	1	0	0	0
Liberia	1.5	1.7	-	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.5
Madagascar	2.0	2.0	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	1	0
Malawi	5.0	5.0	0.5	1	0.5	1	1	0	0	1
Maldives	4.5	6.0	-	0.5	1	1	1	1	-	0
Mali	4.5	4.5	1	1	0.5	1	0	0	0	1
Mauritania	4.5	4.5	1	0.5	0.5	1	0	0.5	0	1
Moldova	3.5	3.5	1	0	0	1	1	0.5	0	0
Mongolia	5.0	5.7	1	0	1	1	1	0.5	-	0.5
Mozambique	3.5	3.5	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0
Nepal	5.5	5.5	1	0.5	0.5	1	1	0.5	0	1
Nicaragua	5.0	5.0	1	1	0.5	1	1	0	0	0.5
Niger	2.5	2.5	0	0.5	0	1	0.5	0.5	0	0
Nigeria	1.5	1.7	0	1	-	0.5	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	3.5	4.0	1	0	0	-	0.5	0.5	1	0.5
Papua New Guinea	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	0	0
Rwanda	3.0	3.0	-	0	0	1	0.5	0.5	1	0
Samoa	4.0	5.3	-	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	-	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2.5	3.3	-	1	0	-	0	0.5	-	1
Senegal	3.0	3.0	1	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	0.5
Sierra Leone	2.0	2.3	0.5	0	-	1	0.5	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	3.5	5.6	-	1	-	1	1	0.5	-	0
Sri Lanka	4.0	5.3	0	0.5	1	-	1	0.5	-	1
St. Lucia	2.0	2.7	-	0	0	1	0.5	0.5	-	0
St. Vincent & Grenadines	3.0	4.8	-	1	1	0	0.5	0.5	-	-
Sudan	2.5	2.9	-	1	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5
Tajikistan	3.5	3.5	1	0.5	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	1
Tanzania	1.0	1.1	0	0	0.5	-	0.5	0	0	0
Timor-Leste	3.0	4.0	1	0	1	-	1	0	-	0
Togo	3.0	3.4	-	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0.5
Tonga	2.0	3.2	-	-	1	0	0.5	0.5	-	-
Uganda	5.0	5.0	1	0.5	0	1	0	0.5	1	1
Uzbekistan	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	1	0.5	0	1	0
Vanuatu	2.5	4.0	-	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-
Vietnam	6.0	8.0	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Yemen, Republic of	2.0	2.3	0	0	0	1	0.5	0.5	-	0
Zambia	2.0	2.0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	1.0	1.1	-	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
AVERAGE	3.3	3.7	0.63	0.49	0.48	0.73	0.50	0.33	0.23	0.47

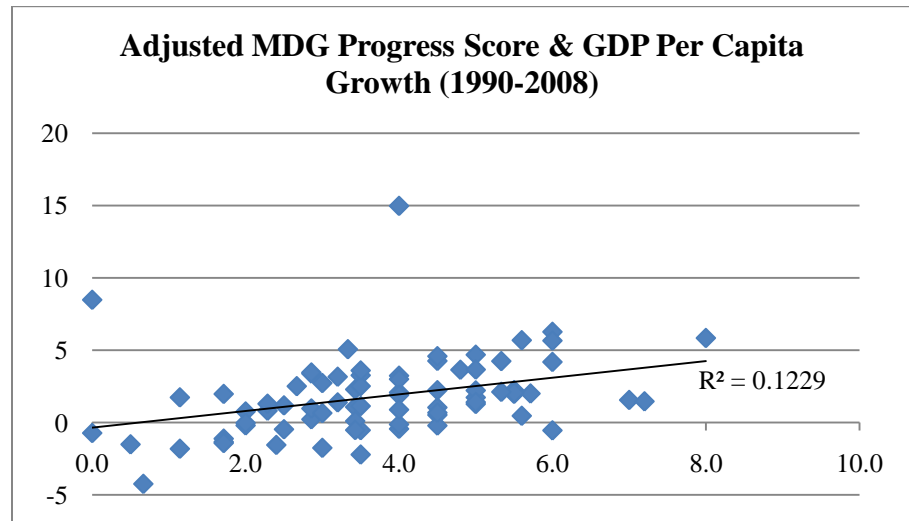
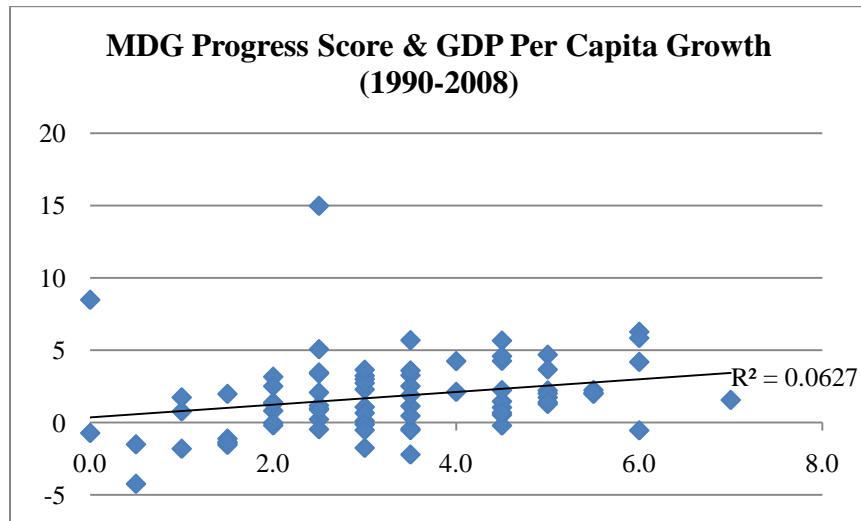
Scatterplot Analysis – MDG Progress Index Scores and Institutional Performance



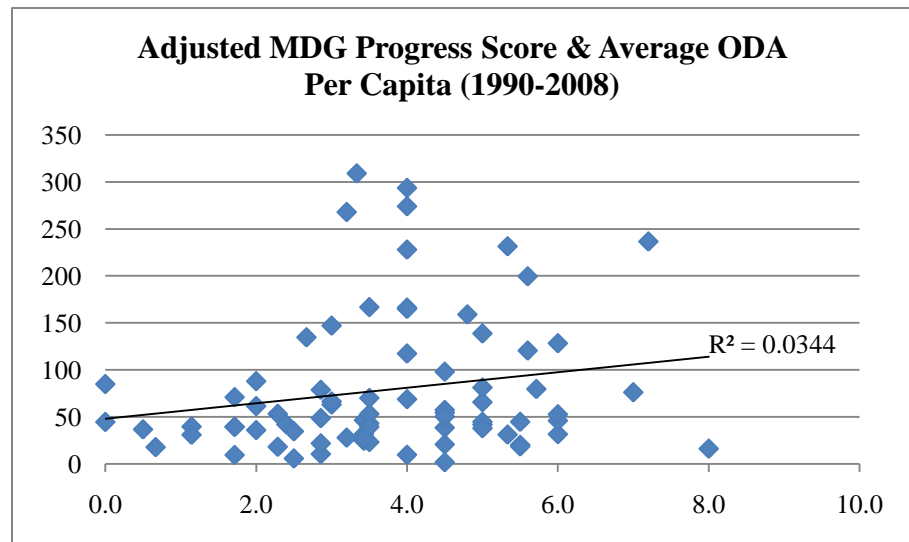
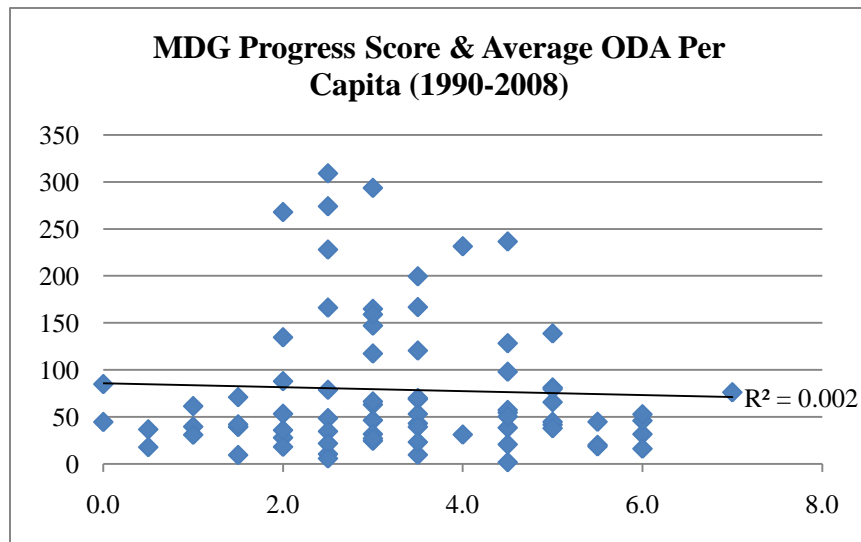
Scatterplot Analysis – MDG Progress Index Scores and GDP Per Capita Levels



Scatterplot Analysis – MDG Progress Index Scores and Institutional Performance



Scatterplot Analysis – MDG Progress Index Scores and Average ODA Per Capita (1990-2008)



MDG Progress Index Performance, by Middle-Income Country³²

Country	MDG Progress Score	MDG Progress Score (adjusted)	Population Below \$1.25/day	Prevalence of Under-Nourishment	Primary Education Completion Rate	Girls:Boys Ratio in Primary and Secondary Education	Child Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio	HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	Access to Improved Water Source
Albania	3.0	3.4	0	0	0	0.5	1	1	-	0.5
Algeria	4.5	5.1	-	0	1	1	0.5	1	1	0
Argentina	3.0	3.0	0	0	1	1	0.5	0	0	0.5
Belarus	3.5	3.5	0	0	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0	1
Belize	3.0	3.4	-	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Botswana	3.0	3.4	-	0	1	1	0.5	0	0	0.5
Brazil	6.0	6.0	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	0	0.5
Bulgaria	0.5	0.6	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	-	0
Chile	5.0	5.0	1	1	1	0	1	0.5	0	0.5
China	7.0	7.0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Colombia	4.5	4.5	0	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5
Costa Rica	5.0	5.0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Cuba	2.0	2.3	-	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	4.5	4.5	0	0.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	0	1
Ecuador	7.0	7.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	6.0	6.9	1	0	1	1	1	1	-	1
El Salvador	5.0	5.0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Fiji	3.5	4.0	-	1	0	1	0	0.5	1	0
Gabon	0.5	0.6	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
Guatemala	5.5	5.5	1	0	1	1	1	0.5	0	1
Indonesia	4.0	4.0	0	0.5	1	1	1	0	0	0.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.5	5.5	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0.5
Iraq	1.5	2.4	-	-	1	0	0	0.5	-	0
Jamaica	2.5	2.5	0	1	0	1	0	0.5	0	0
Jordan	5.5	6.3	1	0	1	1	1	1	-	0.5
Kazakhstan	4.5	4.5	1	0	1	0	1	0.5	1	0
Latvia	3.0	3.0	0	0	1	1	0.5	0.5	0	0
Lebanon	6.0	6.9	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Libya	3.0	4.8	-	0	-	1	1	1	-	0
Lithuania	4.5	5.1	1	0	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	1	-
Macedonia, FYR	2.5	2.9	0	0	0	0.5	1	0	-	1
Malaysia	4.0	4.0	0	0	1	1	1	0.5	0	0.5
Marshall Islands	0.5	1.0	-	-	0	0	0.5	-	-	0
Mauritius	4.0	4.6	-	0.5	0	1	0.5	1	0	1
Mayotte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	4.5	4.5	0	0	1	1	1	0.5	0	1
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2.5	5.0	-	-	2.5	1	0.5	0.5	-	0.5
Montenegro	1.0	2.7	0	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-
Morocco	5.0	5.0	0	0	0.5	1	1	1	1	0.5
Namibia	4.0	4.6	-	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	1
Palau	1.0	2.7	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	0
Panama	3.5	3.5	1	0	1	1	0	0.5	0	0
Paraguay	4.0	4.0	0	0.5	1	1	0.5	0	0	1
Peru	5.0	5.0	0	1	1	1	1	0.5	0	0.5
Philippines	5.0	5.7	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	-	1
Poland	3.0	3.4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-
Romania	5.0	5.0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Russian Federation	3.5	3.5	1	0	0.5	0	1	0.5	0	0.5
Serbia	5.0	5.7	0	-	1	1	1	0	1	1
Seychelles	3.0	4.0	0	0.5	1	1	0.5	-	-	0
South Africa	1.5	1.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	1
St. Kitts and Nevis	1.5	2.4	-	0	0	1	0.5	-	-	0
Suriname	2.5	2.9	-	1	0	1	0.5	0	0	0
Swaziland	1.0	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	4.5	6.0	-	0	1	1	1	1	-	0.5
Thailand	3.5	4.7	1	1	-	-	1	0	0	0.5
Tunisia	7.0	7.0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey	4.0	4.6	0	0	1	0.5	1	0.5	-	1
Turkmenistan	4.0	8.0	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Ukraine	1.0	1.0	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0
Uruguay	1.5	1.7	0	0	1	0	0.5	0	0	-
Venezuela, RB	3.5	4.0	0	0	1	1	0.5	0.5	-	0.5
West Bank and Gaza	2.0	2.7	-	0	0	1	0.5	0.5	-	0
Average	3.6	4.1	0.42	0.28	0.66	0.70	0.70	0.49	0.28	0.51

³² Based upon World Bank country income classifications. IDA-eligible countries have been excluded due to their inclusion in the low-income country analysis.

MDG Target 1A: Halve the Proportion of Population Below \$1.25/Day

Country	Proportion of Population Below \$1.25/Day					Actual Performance			
	Baseline	Year	Current	Year	# of Observation Years	Required Improvement (% Change for Observed Period)	Percentage Change	Versus Required Improvement	MDG Progress Score
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	54.3	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	17.5	1996	3.65	2007	11	-22%	-79%	360%	1.0
Azerbaijan	15.6	1995	2	2005	10	-20%	-87%	436%	1.0
Bangladesh	66.8	1992	49.6	2005	13	-26%	-26%	99%	0.5
Benin	-	-	47.3	2003	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	-	-	26.2	2003	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	4.0	1991	11.9	2007	16	-32%	198%	-617%	0.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.0	2001	2	2007	6	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	71.2	1994	56.5	2003	9	-18%	-21%	115%	1.0
Burundi	84.2	1992	81.3	2006	14	-28%	-3%	12%	0.0
Cambodia	48.6	1994	25.8	2007	13	-26%	-47%	180%	1.0
Cameroon	51.5	1996	32.8	2001	5	-10%	-36%	363%	1.0
Cape Verde	-	-	20.6	2001	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	82.8	1993	62.4	2003	10	-20%	-25%	123%	1.0
Chad	-	-	61.9	2003	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	46.1	2004	-	-	-	-	-
Congo - DRC	-	-	59.2	2006	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Republic of	-	-	54.1	2005	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	17.8	1992	23.3	2002	10	-20%	31%	-154%	0.0
Djibouti	4.8	1996	18.8	2002	6	-12%	292%	-2431%	0.0
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	60.5	1995	39	2005	10	-20%	-36%	178%	1.0
Gambia, The	66.7	1998	34.3	2003	5	-10%	-49%	486%	1.0
Georgia	4.5	1996	13.4	2005	9	-18%	198%	-1099%	0.0
Ghana	51.1	1992	30	2006	14	-28%	-41%	147%	1.0
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	92.6	1991	70.1	2003	12	-24%	-24%	101%	1.0
Guinea-Bissau	41.3	1991	48.8	2002	11	-22%	18%	-83%	0.0
Guyana	5.8	1993	7.7	1998	5	-10%	33%	-328%	0.0
Haiti	-	-	54.9	2001	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	43.5	1990	18.2	2006	16	-32%	-58%	182%	1.0
India	49.4	1994	41.6	2005	11	-22%	-16%	72%	0.5
Kenya	38.4	1992	19.7	2005	13	-26%	-49%	187%	1.0
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	18.6	1993	3.42	2007	14	-28%	-82%	291%	1.0
Laos	55.7	1992	44	2002	10	-20%	-21%	105%	1.0
Lesotho	56.4	1993	43.4	2003	10	-20%	-23%	115%	1.0
Liberia	-	-	83.7	2007.0	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	72.5	1993	67.8	2005	12	-24%	-6%	27%	0.0
Malawi	83.1	1998	73.9	2004	6	-12%	-11%	92%	0.5
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	86.1	1994	51.4	2006	12	-24%	-40%	168%	1.0
Mauritania	42.8	1993	21.2	2000	7	-14%	-50%	360%	1.0
Moldova	17.0	1992	2.38	2007	15	-30%	-86%	287%	1.0
Mongolia	18.8	1995	2.24	2008	13	-26%	-88%	339%	1.0
Mozambique	81.3	1997	74.7	2003	6	-12%	-8%	68%	0.5
Nepal	68.4	1996	55.1	2004	8	-16%	-19%	122%	1.0
Nicaragua	32.5	1993	15.8	2005	12	-24%	-51%	214%	1.0
Niger	72.8	1992	65.9	2005	13	-26%	-9%	36%	0.0
Nigeria	49.2	1993	64.4	2004	11	-22%	31%	-140%	0.0
Pakistan	64.7	1991	22.6	2005	14	-28%	-65%	232%	1.0
Papua New Guinea	35.8	1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	76.6	2000	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	28.4	2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	65.8	1991	33.5	2005	14	-28%	-49%	175%	1.0
Sierra Leone	62.8	1990	53.4	2003	13	-26%	-15%	58%	0.5
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	15.0	1991	14	2002	11	-22%	-7%	30%	0.0
St. Lucia	20.9	1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent & Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	44.5	1999	21.5	2004	5	-10%	-52%	517%	1.0
Tanzania	72.6	1992	88.5	2000	8	-16%	22%	-137%	0.0
Timor-Leste	52.9	2001	37.2	2007	6	-12%	-30%	247%	1.0
Togo	-	-	38.7	2006	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	70.0	1992	51.5	2005	13	-26%	-26%	102%	1.0
Uzbekistan	32.1	1999	46.3	2003	4	-8%	44%	-553%	0.0
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	63.7	1993	21.5	2006	13	-26%	-66%	255%	1.0
Yemen, Republic of	4.5	1992	17.5	2005	13	-26%	289%	-1111%	0.0
Zambia	62.8	1991	64.3	2004	13	-26%	2%	-9%	0.0
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	46.7	-	39.3	-	10.5	-21%	-5%	5%	0.63

MDG Target 1C: Halve the Proportion of Undernourished Population

Country	Prevalence of Undernourishment (% of population)				# of Observation Years	Required Improvement (% Change for Observed Period)	Actual Performance		
	Baseline	Year	Current	Year			Percentage Change	Versus Required Improvement	MDG Progress Score
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Angola	66	1992	44	2006	14	-28%	-33%	119%	1.0
Armenia	46	1992	23	2006	14	-28%	-50%	179%	1.0
Azerbaijan	27	1992	11	2006	14	-28%	-59%	212%	1.0
Bangladesh	36	1992	26	2006	14	-28%	-28%	99%	0.5
Benin	28	1992	19	2006	14	-28%	-32%	115%	1.0
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	24	1992	23	2006	14	-28%	-4%	15%	0.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5	1992	5	2006	14	-28%	0%	0%	0.0
Burkina Faso	14	1992	9	2006	14	-28%	-36%	128%	1.0
Burundi	44	1992	63	2006	14	-28%	43%	-154%	0.0
Cambodia	38	1992	25	2006	14	-28%	-34%	122%	1.0
Cameroon	34	1992	23	2006	14	-28%	-32%	116%	1.0
Cape Verde	12	1992	14	2006	14	-28%	17%	-60%	0.0
Central African Republic	47	1992	41	2006	14	-28%	-13%	46%	0.0
Chad	59	1992	38	2006	14	-28%	-36%	127%	1.0
Comoros	40	1992	51	2006	14	-28%	28%	-98%	0.0
Congo - DRC	29	1992	75	2006	14	-28%	159%	-567%	0.0
Congo, Republic of	40	1992	21	2006	14	-28%	-48%	170%	1.0
Cote d'Ivoire	15	1992	14	2006	14	-28%	-7%	24%	0.0
Djibouti	60	1992	31	2006	14	-28%	-48%	173%	1.0
Dominica	5	1992	5	2006	14	-28%	0%	0%	0.0
Eritrea	67	1992	66	2006	14	-28%	-1%	5%	0.0
Ethiopia	71	1992	44	2006	14	-28%	-38%	136%	1.0
Gambia, The	20	1992	29	2006	14	-28%	45%	-161%	0.0
Georgia	47	1992	12	2006	14	-28%	-74%	266%	1.0
Ghana	34	1992	8	2006	14	-28%	-76%	273%	1.0
Grenada	14	1992	23	2006	14	-28%	64%	-230%	0.0
Guinea	19	1992	16	2006	14	-28%	-16%	56%	0.5
Guinea-Bissau	20	1992	31	2006	14	-28%	55%	-196%	0.0
Guyana	18	1992	6	2006	14	-28%	-67%	238%	1.0
Haiti	63	1992	58	2006	14	-28%	-8%	28%	0.0
Honduras	19	1992	12	2006	14	-28%	-37%	132%	1.0
India	24	1992	22	2006	14	-28%	-8%	30%	0.0
Kenya	33	1992	30	2006	14	-28%	-9%	32%	0.0
Kiribati	8	1992	5	2006	14	-28%	-38%	134%	1.0
Kyrgyz Republic	17	1992	5	2006	14	-28%	-71%	252%	1.0
Laos	27	1992	19	2006	14	-28%	-30%	106%	1.0
Lesotho	15	1992	15	2006	14	-28%	0%	0%	0.0
Liberia	30	1992	38	2006	14	-28%	27%	-95%	0.0
Madagascar	32	1992	35	2006	14	-28%	9%	-33%	0.0
Malawi	45	1992	29	2006	14	-28%	-36%	127%	1.0
Maldives	9	1992	7	2006	14	-28%	-22%	79%	0.5
Mali	14	1992	10	2006	14	-28%	-29%	102%	1.0
Mauritania	10	1992	8	2006	14	-28%	-20%	71%	0.5
Moldova	5	1992	5	2006	14	-28%	0%	0%	0.0
Mongolia	30	1992	29	2006	14	-28%	-3%	12%	0.0
Mozambique	59	1992	37	2006	14	-28%	-37%	133%	1.0
Nepal	21	1992	16	2006	14	-28%	-24%	85%	0.5
Nicaragua	52	1992	21	2006	14	-28%	-60%	213%	1.0
Niger	38	1992	28	2006	14	-28%	-26%	94%	0.5
Nigeria	15	1992	8	2006	14	-28%	-47%	167%	1.0
Pakistan	22	1992	23	2006	14	-28%	5%	-16%	0.0
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	45	1992	40	2006	14	-28%	-11%	40%	0.0
Samoa	9	1992	5	2006	14	-28%	-44%	159%	1.0
Sao Tome and Principe	15	1992	5	2006	14	-28%	-67%	238%	1.0
Senegal	28	1992	25	2006	14	-28%	-11%	38%	0.0
Sierra Leone	45	1992	46	2006	14	-28%	2%	-8%	0.0
Solomon Islands	25	1992	9	2006	14	-28%	-64%	229%	1.0
Sri Lanka	27	1992	21	2006	14	-28%	-22%	79%	0.5
St. Lucia	9	1992	8	2006	14	-28%	-11%	40%	0.0
St. Vincent & Grenadines	18	1992	6	2006	14	-28%	-67%	238%	1.0
Sudan	31	1992	20	2006	14	-28%	-35%	127%	1.0
Tajikistan	34	1992	26	2006	14	-28%	-24%	84%	0.5
Tanzania	28	1992	35	2006	14	-28%	25%	-89%	0.0
Timor-Leste	18	1992	23	2006	14	-28%	28%	-99%	0.0
Togo	45	1992	37	2006	14	-28%	-18%	63%	0.5
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	19	1992	15	2006	14	-28%	-21%	75%	0.5
Uzbekistan	5	1992	13	2006	14	-28%	160%	-571%	0.0
Vanuatu	10	1992	6	2006	14	-28%	-40%	143%	1.0
Vietnam	28	1992	13	2006	14	-28%	-54%	191%	1.0
Yemen, Republic of	30	1992	32	2006	14	-28%	7%	-24%	0.0
Zambia	40	1992	45	2006	14	-28%	13%	-45%	0.0
Zimbabwe	40	1992	39	2006	14	-28%	-3%	9%	0.0
Average	29.4	-	24.0	14.0	-28%	-14%	52%	0.49	

MDG #2: Achieve Universal Primary Education (100% Completion Rate)

Country	Primary Completion Rate, Total (% of relevant age group)				# of Observation Years	Required Improvement (% Change for Observed Period)	Actual Performance		MDG Progress Score
	Baseline	Year	Current	Year			Percentage Change	Versus Required Improvement	
Afghanistan	-	-	38.8	2005	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	34.1	1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	100.8	2001	97.5	2008	7	-	-3%	-	0.0
Azerbaijan	92.2	1999	121.1	2008	9	3%	29%	1029%	1.0
Bangladesh	59.5	2000	57.5	2006	6	10%	-2%	-21%	0.0
Benin	18.4	1990	65.1	2008	18	59%	47%	79%	0.5
Bhutan	29.1	1994	84.4	2008	14	40%	55%	139%	1.0
Bolivia	71.4	1990	98.0	2007	17	19%	27%	137%	1.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	18.8	1990	38	2008	18	58%	19%	33%	0.0
Burundi	40.9	1990	45.2	2008	18	43%	4%	10%	0.0
Cambodia	42.4	1995	79.5	2008	13	30%	37%	124%	1.0
Cameroon	54.1	1990	72.7	2008	18	33%	19%	56%	0.5
Cape Verde	54.1	1990	92	2008	18	33%	38%	115%	1.0
Central African Republic	28.8	1990	32.6	2008	18	51%	4%	7%	0.0
Chad	16.3	1990	30.9	2007	17	57%	15%	26%	0.0
Comoros	48.9	1999	69.3	2005	6	12%	20%	166%	1.0
Congo - DRC	30.9	1999	53.2	2008	9	25%	22%	90%	0.5
Congo, Republic of	59	1990	73.1	2008	18	30%	14%	48%	0.0
Cote d'Ivoire	41.4	1990	47.7	2008	18	42%	6%	15%	0.0
Djibouti	31.9	1990	41.1	2008	18	49%	9%	19%	0.0
Dominica	97.4	1999	81.5	2008	9	1%	-16%	-1699%	0.0
Eritrea	23.4	1995	46.9	2008	13	40%	24%	59%	0.5
Ethiopia	13.7	1995	52.1	2008	13	45%	38%	86%	0.5
Gambia, The	41.8	1995	79.1	2008	13	30%	37%	123%	1.0
Georgia	84	1995	99.7	2008	13	8%	16%	189%	1.0
Ghana	63.7	1991	79.2	2008	17	25%	16%	63%	0.5
Grenada	71.9	2000	114.4	2008	8	9%	43%	473%	1.0
Guinea	19.3	1990	54.7	2008	18	58%	35%	61%	0.5
Guinea-Bissau	30.6	1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	76.9	1995	109.7	2008	13	12%	33%	273%	1.0
Haiti	28.5	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	64	1991	89.7	2008	17	24%	26%	105%	1.0
India	63.4	1991	93.6	2007	16	23%	30%	129%	1.0
Kenya	62.8	2002	79.5	2008	6	9%	17%	187%	1.0
Kiribati	98.9	2000	124.8	2005	5	0%	26%	11773%	1.0
Kyrgyz Republic	95.2	1999	92.1	2008	9	2%	-3%	-179%	0.0
Laos	45.2	1990	74.7	2008	18	39%	30%	75%	0.5
Lesotho	58.5	1990	72.7	2007	17	28%	14%	50%	0.5
Liberia	66.2	2006	57.6	2008	2	3%	-9%	-318%	0.0
Madagascar	34.9	1990	71.2	2008	18	47%	36%	77%	0.5
Malawi	26.7	1990	54	2007	17	50%	27%	55%	0.5
Maldives	148.1	2003	112.9	2008	5	-	-35%	-	1.0
Mali	12.2	1990	56.8	2008	18	63%	45%	71%	0.5
Mauritania	30.3	1990	64.2	2008	18	50%	34%	68%	0.5
Moldova	90.4	1995	84.3	2008	13	5%	-6%	-122%	0.0
Mongolia	71.1	1995	93.3	2008	13	15%	22%	148%	1.0
Mozambique	26.4	1990	59.4	2008	18	53%	33%	62%	0.5
Nepal	49.9	1991	75.5	2006	15	26%	26%	85%	0.5
Nicaragua	39	1990	74.5	2008	18	44%	36%	81%	0.5
Niger	16.2	1990	40.3	2009	19	64%	24%	38%	0.0
Nigeria	74.7	2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	60.8	2005	60.3	2008	3	5%	-1%	-11%	0.0
Papua New Guinea	48.5	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	36.6	1990	54	2008	18	46%	17%	38%	0.0
Samoa	114.5	1995	100.1	2007	12	-	-14%	-	1.0
Sao Tome and Principe	77.9	1990	84.8	2009	19	17%	7%	41%	0.0
Senegal	42.9	1990	56.3	2008	18	41%	13%	33%	0.0
Sierra Leone	-	-	87.7	2007	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	61.2	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	98.5	1990	104.9	2007	17	1%	6%	627%	1.0
St. Lucia	121.8	1990	97.5	2008	18	-	-24%	-	0.0
St. Vincent & Grenadines	89.7	2001	109.2	2008	7	3%	20%	676%	1.0
Sudan	40.2	1991	57.2	2009	18	43%	17%	39%	0.0
Tajikistan	99.3	1995	97.7	2008	13	0%	-2%	-440%	0.0
Tanzania	62.7	1991	82.6	2007	16	24%	20%	83%	0.5
Timor-Leste	48.3	1998	79.8	2008	10	21%	32%	152%	1.0
Togo	35	1990	61.3	2007	17	44%	26%	60%	0.5
Tonga	132.7	1990	104.9	2006	16	-	-28%	-	1.0
Uganda	58.2	2001	56.1	2008	7	12%	-2%	-18%	0.0
Uzbekistan	96.2	1999	96.4	2007	8	1%	0%	16%	0.0
Vanuatu	85.2	1999	79.3	2007	8	5%	-6%	-125%	0.0
Vietnam	96.1	1999	102.3	2001	2	0%	6%	1987%	1.0
Yemen, Republic of	53.9	1999	60.9	2008	9	17%	7%	42%	0.0
Zambia	66.7	1998	93	2008	10	13%	26%	197%	1.0
Zimbabwe	93.3	1990	81.4	2003	13	3%	-12%	-342%	0.0
Average	59.2	-	75.9	-	13.4	27%	16%	276%	0.48

MDG #3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Country	Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary and Secondary education (%)				# of Observation Years	Required Improvement Change for Observed Period	(% Change	Actual Performance		MDG Progress Score
	Baseline	Year	Current	Year				Versus Required Improvement	MDG Progress Score	
Afghanistan	53.9	1991	57.7	2007	16	29%	7%	24%	0	
Angola	82.0	1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Armenia	-	-	104.1	2008	-	-	-	-	-	
Azerbaijan	100.3	1991	97.8	2008	17	-	-2%	-	0	
Bangladesh	-	-	106.1	2007	-	-	-	-	-	
Benin	49.5	1991	73.5	2005	14	28%	48%	171%	1	
Bhutan	82.8	1998	97.8	2008	10	7%	18%	263%	1	
Bolivia	96.0	1998	98.7	2007	9	1%	3%	192%	1	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	100.2	2007	-	-	-	-	-	
Burkina Faso	62.5	1991	84.1	2008	17	26%	35%	136%	1	
Burundi	81.8	1991	91.3	2008	17	12%	12%	94%	0.5	
Cambodia	73.1	1991	89.7	2007	16	17%	23%	132%	1	
Cameroon	83.0	1991	84.2	2008	17	12%	2%	13%	0	
Cape Verde	-	-	100.2	2004	-	-	-	-	-	
Central African Republic	60.6	1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chad	41.6	1991	64.2	2007	16	37%	54%	145%	1	
Comoros	71.1	1991	84.2	2005	14	16%	18%	114%	1	
Congo - DRC	79.8	1999	75.8	2008	9	7%	-5%	-68%	0	
Congo, Republic of	86.3	1991	91.9	2004	13	7%	6%	91%	0.5	
Cote d'Ivoire	65.5	1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Djibouti	70.5	1991	80.0	2008	17	20%	13%	67%	0.5	
Dominica	108.5	1999	100.6	2008	9	-	-7%	-	1	
Eritrea	77.8	1999	77.2	2008	9	8%	-1%	-10%	0	
Ethiopia	68.4	1991	85.2	2008	17	21%	25%	114%	1	
Gambia, The	63.7	1991	101.7	2008	17	25%	60%	241%	1	
Georgia	98.2	1991	96.5	2008	17	1%	-2%	-152%	0	
Ghana	78.8	1991	95.6	2008	17	14%	21%	148%	1	
Grenada	94.0	1991	93.2	2008	17	4%	-1%	-22%	0	
Guinea	45.0	1991	77.1	2008	17	37%	71%	190%	1	
Guinea-Bissau	65.5	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guyana	101.5	1991	99.6	2008	17	-	-2%	-	0	
Haiti	94.4	1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras	106.4	1991	107.3	2008	17	-	1%	-	1	
India	70.0	1991	92.2	2007	16	19%	32%	165%	1	
Kenya	93.6	1991	95.9	2008	17	4%	2%	56%	0.5	
Kiribati	122.5	2000	106.6	2005	5	-	-13%	-	1	
Kyrgyz Republic	100.8	1999	100.5	2008	9	0%	0%	104%	1	
Laos	75.6	1991	87.2	2008	17	17%	15%	92%	0.5	
Lesotho	123.5	1991	104.7	2007	16	-	-15%	-	1	
Liberia	71.1	1999	86.0	2008	9	10%	21%	201%	1	
Madagascar	97.5	1991	96.5	2008	17	2%	-1%	-60%	0	
Malawi	81.3	1991	99.4	2008	17	13%	22%	175%	1	
Maldives	101.4	1998	98.2	2006	8	0%	-3%	705%	1	
Mali	57.7	1991	77.6	2008	17	29%	34%	120%	1	
Mauritania	71.5	1991	103.7	2008	17	19%	45%	232%	1	
Moldova	105.2	1991	101.6	2008	17	-	-3%	-	1	
Mongolia	109.4	1991	104.2	2008	17	-	-5%	-	1	
Mozambique	71.5	1991	86.5	2008	17	19%	21%	108%	1	
Nepal	59.4	1991	93.3	2006	15	24%	57%	234%	1	
Nicaragua	108.9	1991	102.5	2008	17	-	-6%	-	1	
Niger	52.7	1991	73.9	2008	17	32%	40%	125%	1	
Nigeria	77.5	1991	85.1	2007	16	14%	10%	68%	0.5	
Pakistan	-	-	80.2	2008	-	-	-	-	-	
Papua New Guinea	79.6	1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rwanda	95.2	1991	100.1	2008	17	3%	5%	159%	1	
Samoa	117.6	1991	104.5	2005	14	-	-11%	-	1	
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	100.0	2008	-	-	-	-	-	
Senegal	68.4	1991	95.9	2008	17	21%	40%	187%	1	
Sierra Leone	63.7	1991	84.0	2007	16	23%	32%	137%	1	
Solomon Islands	83.6	1991	94.0	2007	16	10%	12%	118%	1	
Sri Lanka	102.4	1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Lucia	103.0	1991	100.1	2008	17	-	-3%	-	1	
St. Vincent & Grenadines	106.6	1991	99.8	2008	17	-	-6%	-	0	
Sudan	77.5	1991	89.1	2008	17	15%	15%	98%	0.5	
Tajikistan	89.8	1999	90.6	2008	9	4%	1%	24%	0	
Tanzania	96.7	1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Timor-Leste	-	-	94.8	2005	-	-	-	-	-	
Togo	59.0	1991	75.3	2007	16	26%	28%	105%	1	
Tonga	100.7	1991	99.9	2006	15	0%	-1%	-	0	
Uganda	81.7	1991	98.9	2008	17	12%	21%	170%	1	
Uzbekistan	93.8	1991	98.0	2007	16	4%	4%	112%	1	
Vanuatu	92.7	1991	94.8	2004	13	4%	2%	58%	0.5	
Vietnam	91.7	1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yemen, Republic of	49.9	1999	65.7	2005	6	12%	32%	263%	1	
Zambia	90.6	1998	94.8	2008	10	4%	5%	125%	1	
Zimbabwe	92.1	1991	97.1	2006	15	5%	5%	115%	1	
Average	83.0	-	92.1	-	14.8	14%	14%	125%	0.73	

MDG #4: Reduce Child Mortality by Two-Thirds

Country	Mortality Rate, Under-5 (per 1,000)				# of Observation Years	Required Improvement Change for Observed Period	(%	Actual Performance		MDG Progress Score
	Baseline	Year	Current	Year				Percentage Change	Versus Required Improvement	
Afghanistan	260	1990	257	2008	18	-48%	-1%	2%	0	
Angola	258	1990	220	2008	18	-48%	-15%	30%	0	
Armenia	56	1990	23	2008	18	-48%	-59%	124%	1	
Azerbaijan	98	1990	36	2008	18	-48%	-63%	131%	1	
Bangladesh	151	1990	54	2008	18	-48%	-64%	133%	1	
Benin	184	1990	121	2008	18	-48%	-35%	72%	0.5	
Bhutan	148	1990	81	2008	18	-48%	-45%	94%	0.5	
Bolivia	125	1990	54	2008	18	-48%	-57%	118%	1	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	22	1990	15	2008	18	-48%	-34%	70%	0.5	
Burkina Faso	206	1990	169	2008	18	-48%	-18%	37%	0	
Burundi	189	1990	168	2008	18	-48%	-11%	23%	0	
Cambodia	119	1990	90	2008	18	-48%	-25%	52%	0.5	
Cameroon	139	1990	131	2008	18	-48%	-6%	12%	0	
Cape Verde	60	1990	29	2008	18	-48%	-52%	109%	1	
Central African Republic	171	1990	173	2008	18	-48%	1%	-2%	0	
Chad	201	1990	209	2008	18	-48%	4%	-8%	0	
Comoros	120	1990	105	2008	18	-48%	-12%	26%	0	
Congo - DRC	200	1990	199	2008	18	-48%	-1%	2%	0	
Congo, Republic of	104	1990	127	2008	18	-48%	22%	-46%	0	
Cote d'Ivoire	151	1990	114	2008	18	-48%	-25%	51%	0.5	
Djibouti	175	1990	95	2008	18	-48%	-46%	95%	0.5	
Dominica	18	1990	11	2008	18	-48%	-37%	78%	0.5	
Eritrea	147	1990	58	2008	18	-48%	-60%	126%	1	
Ethiopia	204	1990	109	2008	18	-48%	-47%	98%	0.5	
Gambia, The	153	1990	106	2008	18	-48%	-31%	65%	0.5	
Georgia	47	1990	30	2008	18	-48%	-37%	77%	0.5	
Ghana	120	1990	76	2008	18	-48%	-36%	76%	0.5	
Grenada	37	1990	15	2008	18	-48%	-60%	125%	1	
Guinea	231	1990	146	2008	18	-48%	-37%	77%	0.5	
Guinea-Bissau	240	1990	195	2008	18	-48%	-19%	39%	0	
Guyana	88	1990	61	2008	18	-48%	-30%	63%	0.5	
Haiti	152	1990	72	2008	18	-48%	-53%	109%	1	
Honduras	58	1990	31	2008	18	-48%	-47%	97%	0.5	
India	117	1990	69	2008	18	-48%	-41%	85%	0.5	
Kenya	97	1990	128	2008	18	-48%	32%	-66%	0	
Kiribati	88	1990	48	2008	18	-48%	-46%	95%	0.5	
Kyrgyz Republic	74	1990	38	2008	18	-48%	-49%	102%	1	
Laos	163	1990	61	2008	18	-48%	-62%	130%	1	
Lesotho	205	1990	79	2008	18	-48%	-61%	128%	1	
Liberia	102	1990	145	2008	18	-48%	41%	-86%	0	
Madagascar	168	1990	106	2008	18	-48%	-37%	77%	0.5	
Malawi	209	1990	100	2008	18	-48%	-52%	109%	1	
Maldives	111	1990	28	2008	18	-48%	-75%	156%	1	
Mali	250	1990	194	2008	18	-48%	-22%	47%	0	
Mauritania	130	1990	118	2008	18	-48%	-9%	19%	0	
Moldova	37	1990	17	2008	18	-48%	-53%	110%	1	
Mongolia	98	1990	41	2008	18	-48%	-58%	122%	1	
Mozambique	201	1990	130	2008	18	-48%	-35%	74%	0.5	
Nepal	142	1990	51	2008	18	-48%	-64%	133%	1	
Nicaragua	68	1990	27	2008	18	-48%	-60%	126%	1	
Niger	304	1990	167	2008	18	-48%	-45%	94%	0.5	
Nigeria	230	1990	186	2008	18	-48%	-19%	40%	0	
Pakistan	132	1990	89	2008	18	-48%	-32%	68%	0.5	
Papua New Guinea	94	1990	69	2008	18	-48%	-27%	55%	0.5	
Rwanda	195	1990	112	2008	18	-48%	-43%	89%	0.5	
Samoa	50	1990	26	2008	18	-48%	-48%	99%	0.5	
Sao Tome and Principe	101	1990	98	2008	18	-48%	-4%	8%	0	
Senegal	149	1990	108	2008	18	-48%	-28%	57%	0.5	
Sierra Leone	290	1990	194	2008	18	-48%	-33%	69%	0.5	
Solomon Islands	121	1990	36	2008	18	-48%	-70%	147%	1	
Sri Lanka	32	1990	15	2008	18	-48%	-53%	110%	1	
St. Lucia	21	1990	13	2008	18	-48%	-39%	82%	0.5	
St. Vincent & Grenadines	22	1990	13	2008	18	-48%	-41%	86%	0.5	
Sudan	125	1990	109	2008	18	-48%	-13%	27%	0	
Tajikistan	117	1990	64	2008	18	-48%	-45%	94%	0.5	
Tanzania	157	1990	104	2008	18	-48%	-34%	71%	0.5	
Timor-Leste	184	1990	93	2008	18	-48%	-49%	103%	1	
Togo	150	1990	98	2008	18	-48%	-35%	73%	0.5	
Tonga	32	1990	19	2008	18	-48%	-40%	83%	0.5	
Uganda	175	1990	135	2008	18	-48%	-23%	47%	0	
Uzbekistan	74	1990	38	2008	18	-48%	-48%	100%	0.5	
Vanuatu	62	1990	33	2008	18	-48%	-48%	99%	0.5	
Vietnam	56	1990	14	2008	18	-48%	-75%	157%	1	
Yemen, Republic of	127	1990	69	2008	18	-48%	-46%	95%	0.5	
Zambia	163	1990	148	2008	18	-48%	-9%	19%	0	
Zimbabwe	95	1990	96	2008	18	-48%	0%	-1%	0	
Average	133.6	-	90.8	-	18.0	-48%	-35%	72%	0.50	

MDG #5: Improve Maternal Health (Reduce by Maternal Mortality by Three-Fourths)

Country	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100k births)				# of Observation Years	Required Improvement (% Change for Observed Period)	Actual Performance		MDG Progress Score
	Baseline	Year	Current	Year			Percentage Change	Versus Required Improvement	
Afghanistan	1261	1990	1575	2008	18	-54%	25%	-46%	0.0
Angola	1156	1990	593	2008	18	-54%	-49%	90%	0.5
Armenia	36	1990	30	2008	18	-54%	-17%	31%	0.0
Azerbaijan	39	1990	37	2008	18	-54%	-5%	9%	0.0
Bangladesh	724	1990	338	2008	18	-54%	-53%	99%	0.5
Benin	588	1990	469	2008	18	-54%	-20%	37%	0.0
Bhutan	1145	1990	255	2008	18	-54%	-78%	144%	1.0
Bolivia	439	1990	180	2008	18	-54%	-59%	109%	1.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	32	1990	12	2008	18	-54%	-63%	116%	1.0
Burkina Faso	488	1990	332	2008	18	-54%	-32%	59%	0.5
Burundi	712	1990	570	2008	18	-54%	-20%	37%	0.0
Cambodia	409	1990	266	2008	18	-54%	-35%	65%	0.5
Cameroon	523	1990	705	2008	18	-54%	35%	-64%	0.0
Cape Verde	229	1990	75	2008	18	-54%	-67%	125%	1.0
Central African Republic	1757	1990	1570	2008	18	-54%	-11%	20%	0.0
Chad	891	1990	1065	2008	18	-54%	20%	-36%	0.0
Comoros	450	1990	225	2008	18	-54%	-50%	93%	0.5
Congo - DRC	550	1990	534	2008	18	-54%	-3%	5%	0.0
Congo, Republic of	616	1990	617	2008	18	-54%	0%	0%	0.0
Cote d'Ivoire	580	1990	944	2008	18	-54%	63%	-116%	0.0
Djibouti	607	1990	462	2008	18	-54%	-24%	44%	0.0
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Eritrea	1293	1990	751	2008	18	-54%	-42%	78%	0.5
Ethiopia	968	1990	590	2008	18	-54%	-39%	72%	0.5
Gambia, The	628	1990	281	2008	18	-54%	-55%	102%	1.0
Georgia	28	1990	37	2008	18	-54%	32%	-60%	0.0
Ghana	549	1990	409	2008	18	-54%	-26%	47%	0.0
Grenada	99	1990	47	2008	18	-54%	-53%	97%	0.5
Guinea	965	1990	860	2008	18	-54%	-11%	20%	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	966	1990	804	2008	18	-54%	-17%	31%	0.0
Guyana	162	1990	143	2008	18	-54%	-12%	22%	0.0
Haiti	898	1990	582	2008	18	-54%	-35%	65%	0.5
Honduras	164	1990	105	2008	18	-54%	-36%	67%	0.5
India	523	1990	254	2008	18	-54%	-51%	95%	0.5
Kenya	452	1990	413	2008	18	-54%	-9%	16%	0.0
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	65	1990	69	2008	18	-54%	6%	-11%	0.0
Laos	1215	1990	339	2008	18	-54%	-72%	134%	1.0
Lesotho	363	1990	964	2008	18	-54%	166%	-307%	0.0
Liberia	729	1990	859	2008	18	-54%	18%	-33%	0.0
Madagascar	484	1990	373	2008	18	-54%	-23%	42%	0.0
Malawi	743	1990	1140	2008	18	-54%	53%	-99%	0.0
Maldives	366	1990	75	2008	18	-54%	-80%	147%	1.0
Mali	831	1990	670	2008	18	-54%	-19%	36%	0.0
Mauritania	1295	1990	712	2008	18	-54%	-45%	83%	0.5
Moldova	42	1990	20	2008	18	-54%	-52%	97%	0.5
Mongolia	404	1990	207	2008	18	-54%	-49%	90%	0.5
Mozambique	385	1990	599	2008	18	-54%	56%	-103%	0.0
Nepal	471	1990	240	2008	18	-54%	-49%	91%	0.5
Nicaragua	101	1990	103	2008	18	-54%	2%	-4%	0.0
Niger	890	1990	601	2008	18	-54%	-32%	60%	0.5
Nigeria	473	1990	608	2008	18	-54%	29%	-53%	0.0
Pakistan	541	1990	376	2008	18	-54%	-30%	56%	0.5
Papua New Guinea	476	1990	312	2008	18	-54%	-34%	64%	0.5
Rwanda	813	1990	383	2008	18	-54%	-53%	98%	0.5
Samoa	173	1990	104	2008	18	-54%	-40%	74%	0.5
Sao Tome and Principe	531	1990	296	2008	18	-54%	-44%	82%	0.5
Senegal	542	1990	401	2008	18	-54%	-26%	48%	0.0
Sierra Leone	1044	1990	1033	2008	18	-54%	-1%	2%	0.0
Solomon Islands	500	1990	284	2008	18	-54%	-43%	80%	0.5
Sri Lanka	52	1990	30	2008	18	-54%	-42%	78%	0.5
St. Lucia	92	1990	46	2008	18	-54%	-50%	93%	0.5
St. Vincent & Grenadines	82	1990	45	2008	18	-54%	-45%	84%	0.5
Sudan	593	1990	306	2008	18	-54%	-48%	90%	0.5
Tajikistan	90	1990	46	2008	18	-54%	-49%	91%	0.5
Tanzania	610	1990	449	2008	18	-54%	-26%	49%	0.0
Timor-Leste	1016	1990	929	2008	18	-54%	-9%	16%	0.0
Togo	540	1990	447	2008	18	-54%	-17%	32%	0.0
Tonga	189	1990	113	2008	18	-54%	-40%	74%	0.5
Uganda	571	1990	352	2008	18	-54%	-38%	71%	0.5
Uzbekistan	61	1990	45	2008	18	-54%	-26%	49%	0.0
Vanuatu	336	1990	178	2008	18	-54%	-47%	87%	0.5
Vietnam	158	1990	64	2008	18	-54%	-59%	110%	1.0
Yemen, Republic of	582	1990	269	2008	18	-54%	-54%	100%	0.5
Zambia	594	1990	603	2008	18	-54%	2%	-3%	0.0
Zimbabwe	232	1990	624	2008	18	-54%	169%	-313%	0.0
Average	543	-	425	-	18.0	-54%	-21%	39%	0.33

MDG #6: Halt by 2015 and Begun to Reverse the Spread of HIV/AIDS

Country	Prevalence of HIV, Total (% of population ages 15-49)				# of Observation Years	Required Improvement (% Change for Observed Period)	Actual Performance		
	Baseline	Year	Current	Year			Percentage Change	Versus Required Improvement	MDG Progress Score
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	0.3	1990	2.1	2007	17	0%	600%	-600%	0
Armenia	0.1	1998	0.1	2007	9	0%	0%	0%	1
Azerbaijan	0.1	2003	0.2	2007	4	0%	100%	-100%	0
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Benin	0.1	1990	1.2	2007	17	0%	1100%	-1100%	0
Bhutan	-	-	0.1	2007	-	0%	-	-	-
Bolivia	0.1	1992	0.2	2007	15	0%	100%	-100%	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	1.9	1990	1.6	2007	17	0%	-16%	16%	1
Burundi	1.7	1990	2.0	2007	17	0%	18%	-18%	0
Cambodia	0.7	1990	0.8	2007	17	0%	14%	-14%	0
Cameroon	0.8	1990	5.1	2007	17	0%	538%	-538%	0
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Central African Republic	1.8	1990	6.3	2007	17	0%	250%	-250%	0
Chad	0.7	1990	3.5	2007	17	0%	400%	-400%	0
Comoros	0.1	1990	0.1	2007	17	0%	0%	0%	1
Congo - DRC	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Congo, Republic of	5.1	1990	3.5	2007	17	0%	-31%	31%	1
Cote d'Ivoire	2.2	1990	3.9	2007	17	0%	77%	-77%	0
Djibouti	0.2	1990	3.1	2007	17	0%	1450%	-1450%	0
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Eritrea	0.1	1990	1.3	2007	17	0%	1200%	-1200%	0
Ethiopia	0.7	1990	2.1	2007	17	0%	200%	-200%	0
Gambia, The	0.1	1993	0.9	2007	14	0%	800%	-800%	0
Georgia	0.1	2004	0.1	2007	3	0%	0%	0%	1
Ghana	0.1	1990	1.9	2007	17	0%	1800%	-1800%	0
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Guinea	0.2	1990	1.6	2007	17	0%	700%	-700%	0
Guinea-Bissau	0.2	1990	1.8	2007	17	0%	800%	-800%	0
Guyana	1.3	1990	2.5	2007	17	0%	92%	-92%	0
Haiti	1.2	1990	2.2	2007	17	0%	83%	-83%	0
Honduras	1.3	1990	0.7	2007	17	0%	-46%	46%	1
India	0.1	1991	0.3	2007	16	0%	200%	-200%	0
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1	2001	0.1	2007	6	0%	0%	0%	1
Laos	0.1	1995	0.2	2007	12	0%	100%	-100%	0
Lesotho	0.4	1990	23.2	2007	17	0%	5700%	-5700%	0
Liberia	0.8	1990	1.7	2007	17	0%	113%	-113%	0
Madagascar	0.1	1997	0.1	2007	10	0%	0%	0%	1
Malawi	2.1	1990	11.9	2007	17	0%	467%	-467%	0
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Mali	0.2	1990	1.5	2007	17	0%	650%	-650%	0
Mauritania	0.1	1990	0.8	2007	17	0%	700%	-700%	0
Moldova	0.1	2001	0.4	2007	6	0%	300%	-300%	0
Mongolia	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Mozambique	1.4	1990	12.5	2007	17	0%	793%	-793%	0
Nepal	0.1	1990	0.5	2007	17	0%	400%	-400%	0
Nicaragua	0.1	1990	0.2	2007	17	0%	100%	-100%	0
Niger	0.1	1990	0.8	2007	17	0%	700%	-700%	0
Nigeria	0.7	1990	3.1	2007	17	0%	343%	-343%	0
Pakistan	0.1	1995	0.1	2007	12	0%	0%	0%	1
Papua New Guinea	0.1	1994	1.5	2007	13	0%	1400%	-1400%	0
Rwanda	9.2	1990	2.8	2007	17	0%	-70%	70%	1
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Senegal	0.1	1990	1.0	2007	17	0%	900%	-900%	0
Sierra Leone	0.2	1990	1.7	2007	17	0%	750%	-750%	0
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
St. Vincent & Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Sudan	0.8	1990	1.4	2007	17	0%	75%	-75%	0
Tajikistan	0.1	1996	0.3	2007	11	0%	200%	-200%	0
Tanzania	4.8	1990	6.2	2007	17	0%	29%	-29%	0
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Togo	0.7	1990	3.3	2007	17	0%	371%	-371%	0
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Uganda	13.7	1990	5.4	2007	17	0%	-61%	61%	1
Uzbekistan	0.1	2002	0.1	2007	5	0%	0%	0%	1
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Vietnam	0.1	1991	0.5	2007	16	0%	400%	-	-
Yemen, Republic of	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Zambia	8.9	1990	15.2	2007	17	0%	71%	-71%	0
Zimbabwe	14.2	1990	15.3	2007	17	0%	8%	-8%	0
Average	1.5	-	2.9	-	15.1	0%	461%	-462%	0.23

MDG #7: Halve, by 2015, the Proportion of People without Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water

Country	Improved Water Source (% of population without access)				# of Observation Years	Required Improvement (% Change for Observed Period)	Actual Performance		
	Baseline	Year	Current	Year			Percentage Change	Versus Required Improvement	MDG Progress Score
Afghanistan	79	1995	78	2006	11	-22.0%	-1%	5.8%	0
Angola	61	1990	49	2006	16	-32.0%	-20%	61.5%	0.5
Armenia	9	1995	2	2006	11	-22.0%	-78%	353.5%	1
Azerbaijan	32	1990	22	2006	16	-32.0%	-31%	97.7%	0.5
Bangladesh	22	1990	20	2006	16	-32.0%	-9%	28.4%	0
Benin	37	1990	35	2006	16	-32.0%	-5%	16.9%	0
Bhutan	19	2000	19	2006	6	-12.0%	0%	0.0%	0
Bolivia	28	1990	14	2006	16	-32.0%	-50%	156.3%	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3	1990	1	2006	16	-32.0%	-67%	208.3%	1
Burkina Faso	66	1990	28	2006	16	-32.0%	-58%	179.9%	1
Burundi	30	1990	29	2006	16	-32.0%	-3%	10.4%	0
Cambodia	81	1990	35	2006	16	-32.0%	-57%	177.5%	1
Cameroon	51	1990	30	2006	16	-32.0%	-41%	128.7%	1
Cape Verde	21	1995	20	2000	5	-10.0%	-5%	47.6%	0
Central African Republic	42	1990	34	2006	16	-32.0%	-19%	59.5%	0.5
Chad	76	1995	52	2006	11	-22.0%	-32%	143.5%	1
Comoros	7	1990	15	2006	16	-32.0%	114%	-357.1%	0
Congo - DRC	57	1990	54	2006	16	-32.0%	-5%	16.4%	0
Congo, Republic of	30	2000	29	2006	6	-12.0%	-3%	27.8%	0
Cote d'Ivoire	33	1990	19	2006	16	-32.0%	-42%	132.6%	1
Djibouti	24	1990	8	2006	16	-32.0%	-67%	208.3%	1
Dominica	3	1995	3	2004	9	-18.0%	0%	0.0%	0
Eritrea	57	1990	40	2006	16	-32.0%	-30%	93.2%	0.5
Ethiopia	87	1990	58	2006	16	-32.0%	-33%	104.2%	1
Gambia, The	15	1995	14	2006	11	-22.0%	-7%	30.3%	0
Georgia	24	1990	1	2006	16	-32.0%	-96%	299.5%	1
Ghana	44	1990	20	2006	16	-32.0%	-55%	170.5%	1
Grenada	6	1995	5	2004	9	-18.0%	-17%	92.6%	0.5
Guinea	55	1990	30	2006	16	-32.0%	-45%	142.0%	1
Guinea-Bissau	42	1995	43	2006	11	-22.0%	2%	-10.8%	0
Guyana	12	1995	7	2006	11	-22.0%	-42%	189.4%	1
Haiti	48	1990	42	2006	16	-32.0%	-13%	39.1%	0
Honduras	28	1990	16	2006	16	-32.0%	-43%	133.9%	1
India	29	1990	11	2006	16	-32.0%	-62%	194.0%	1
Kenya	59	1990	43	2006	16	-32.0%	-27%	84.7%	0.5
Kiribati	52	1990	35	2006	16	-32.0%	-33%	102.2%	1
Kyrgyz Republic	23	1995	11	2006	11	-22.0%	-52%	237.2%	1
Laos	59	1995	40	2006	11	-22.0%	-32%	146.4%	1
Lesotho	23	1995	22	2006	11	-22.0%	-4%	19.8%	0
Liberia	43	1990	36	2006	16	-32.0%	-16%	50.9%	0.5
Madagascar	61	1990	53	2006	16	-32.0%	-13%	41.0%	0
Malawi	59	1990	24	2006	16	-32.0%	-59%	185.4%	1
Maldives	4	1990	17	2006	16	-32.0%	325%	-1015.6%	0
Mali	67	1990	40	2006	16	-32.0%	-40%	125.9%	1
Mauritania	63	1990	40	2006	16	-32.0%	-37%	114.1%	1
Moldova	7	1995	10	2006	11	-22.0%	43%	-194.8%	0
Mongolia	36	1990	28	2006	16	-32.0%	-22%	69.4%	0.5
Mozambique	64	1990	58	2006	16	-32.0%	-9%	29.3%	0
Nepal	28	1990	11	2006	16	-32.0%	-61%	189.7%	1
Nicaragua	30	1990	21	2006	16	-32.0%	-30%	93.8%	0.5
Niger	59	1990	58	2006	16	-32.0%	-2%	5.3%	0
Nigeria	50	1990	53	2006	16	-32.0%	6%	-18.8%	0
Pakistan	14	1990	10	2006	16	-32.0%	-29%	89.3%	0.5
Papua New Guinea	61	1990	60	2006	16	-32.0%	-2%	5.1%	0
Rwanda	35	1990	35	2006	16	-32.0%	0%	0.0%	0
Samoa	9	1990	12	2006	16	-32.0%	33%	-104.2%	0
Sao Tome and Principe	21	1995	14	2006	11	-22.0%	-33%	151.5%	1
Senegal	33	1990	23	2006	16	-32.0%	-30%	94.7%	0.5
Sierra Leone	43	1995	47	2006	11	-22.0%	9%	-42.3%	0
Solomon Islands	31	1990	30	2006	16	-32.0%	-3%	10.1%	0
Sri Lanka	33	1990	18	2006	16	-32.0%	-45%	142.0%	1
St. Lucia	2	1990	2	2006	16	-32.0%	0%	0.0%	0
St. Vincent & Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	36	1990	30	2006	16	-32.0%	-17%	52.1%	0.5
Tajikistan	44	1995	33	2006	11	-22.0%	-25%	113.6%	1
Tanzania	51	1990	45	2006	16	-32.0%	-12%	36.8%	0
Timor-Leste	39	2000	38	2006	6	-12.0%	-3%	21.4%	0
Togo	51	1990	41	2006	16	-32.0%	-20%	61.3%	0.5
Tonga	0	1990	0	2006	16	-32.0%	-	-	-
Uganda	57	1990	36	2006	16	-32.0%	-37%	115.1%	1
Uzbekistan	10	1990	12	2006	16	-32.0%	20%	-62.5%	0
Vanuatu	39	1990	-	2006	16	-32.0%	-	-	-
Vietnam	48	1990	8	2006	16	-32.0%	-83%	260.4%	1
Yemen, Republic of	28	1995	34	2006	11	-22.0%	21%	-97.4%	0
Zambia	50	1990	42	2006	16	-32.0%	-16%	50.0%	0
Zimbabwe	22	1990	19	2006	16	-32.0%	-14%	42.6%	0
Average	37.4	-	28.0	-	14.3	-29%	-17%	60%	0.47