

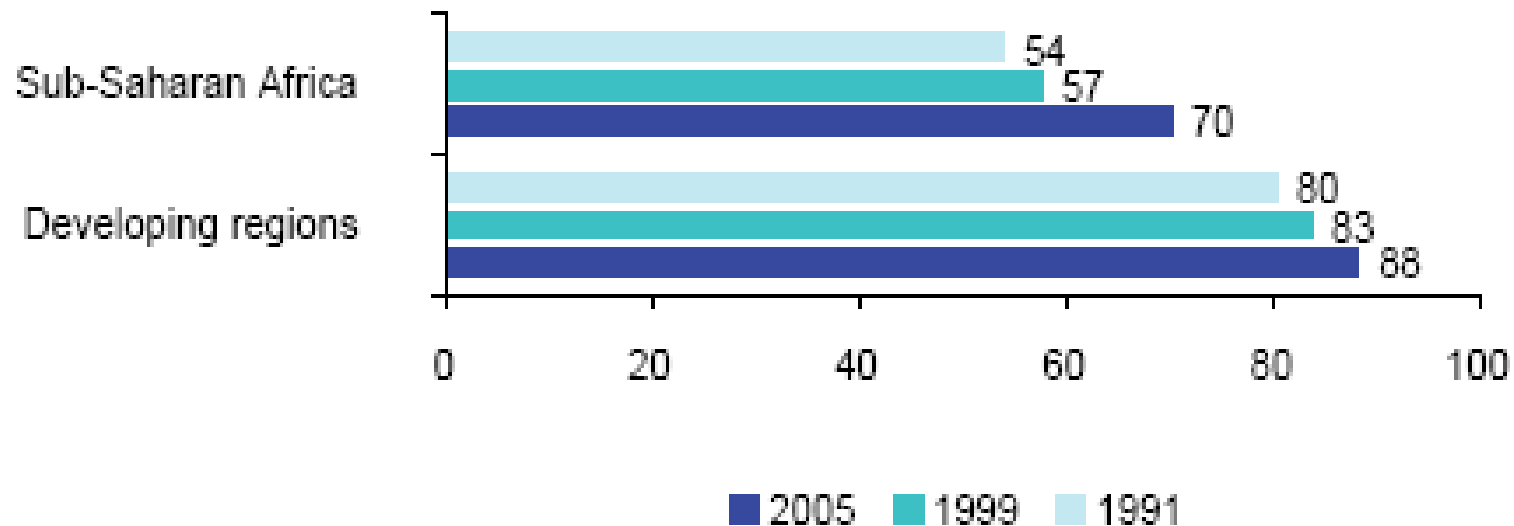
Countdown to 2015, how are we doing?

London, 19 July 2007



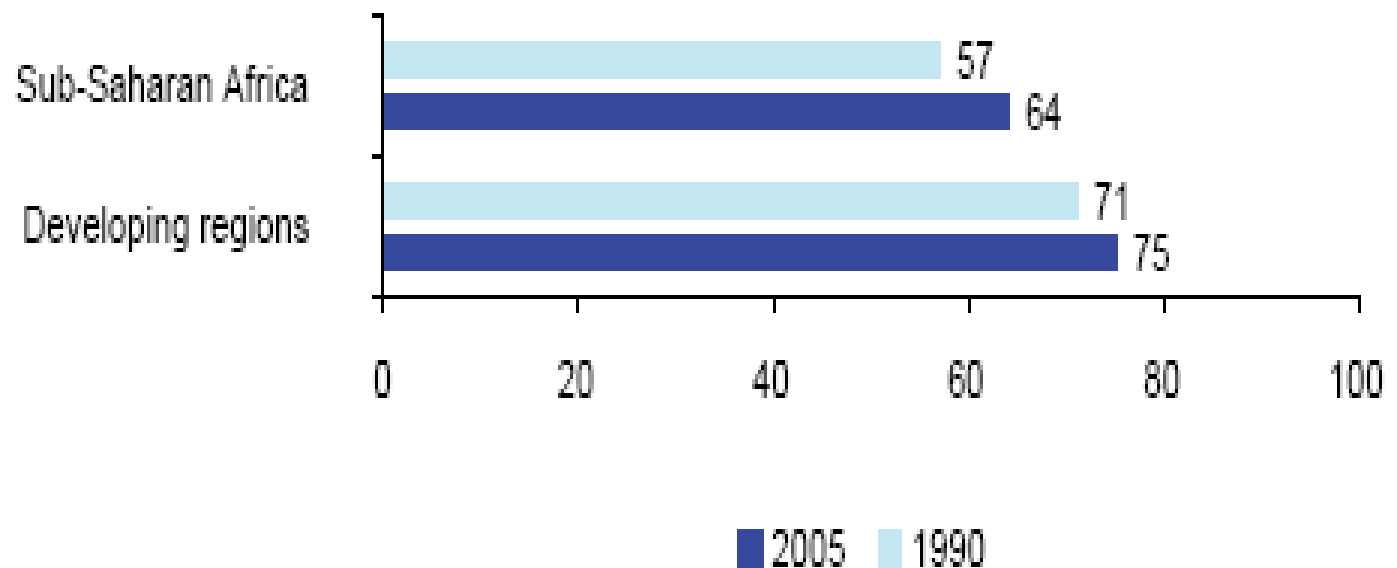
Education Goal

Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, 1990/1991, 1998/1999 and 2004/2005 (Percentage)



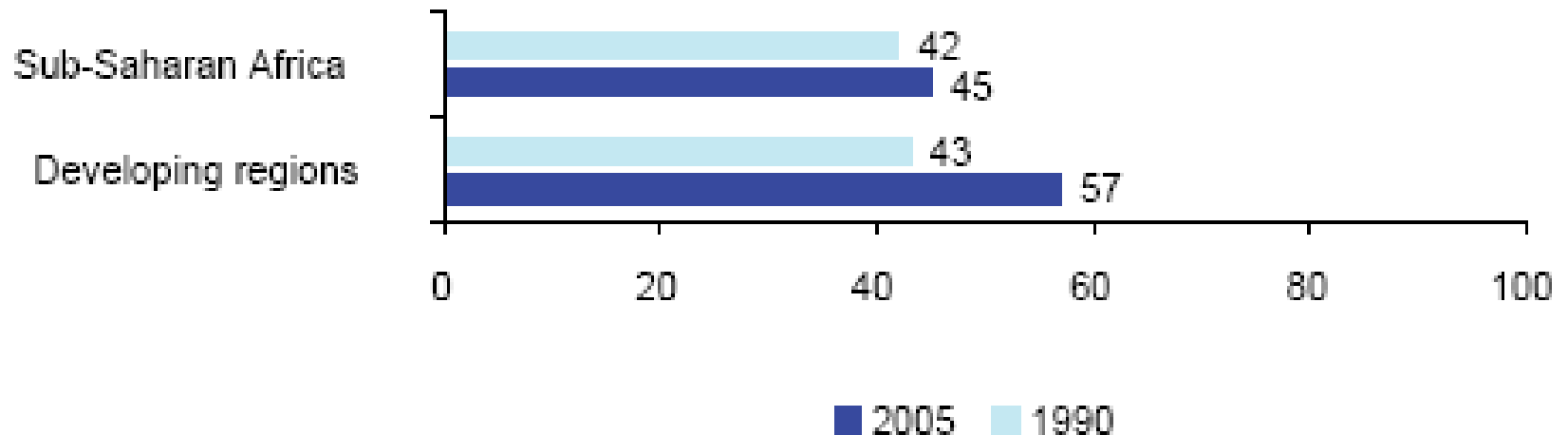
Child Health Goal

Percentage of children 12-23 months old who received at least one dose of measles vaccine



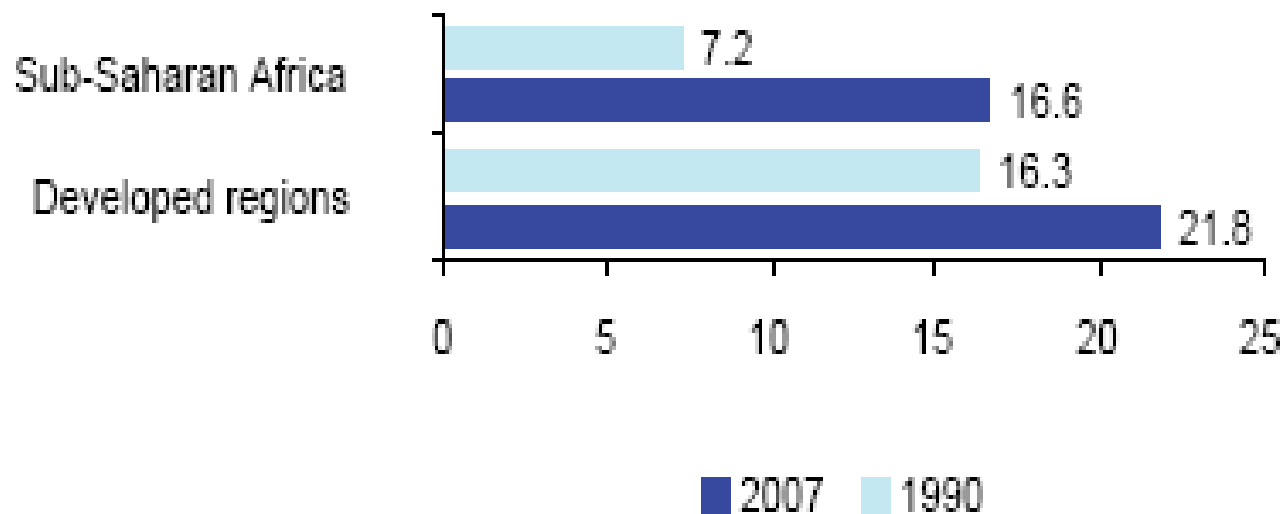
Maternal Health Goal

Maternal health: Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health care personnel, 1990 and 2005



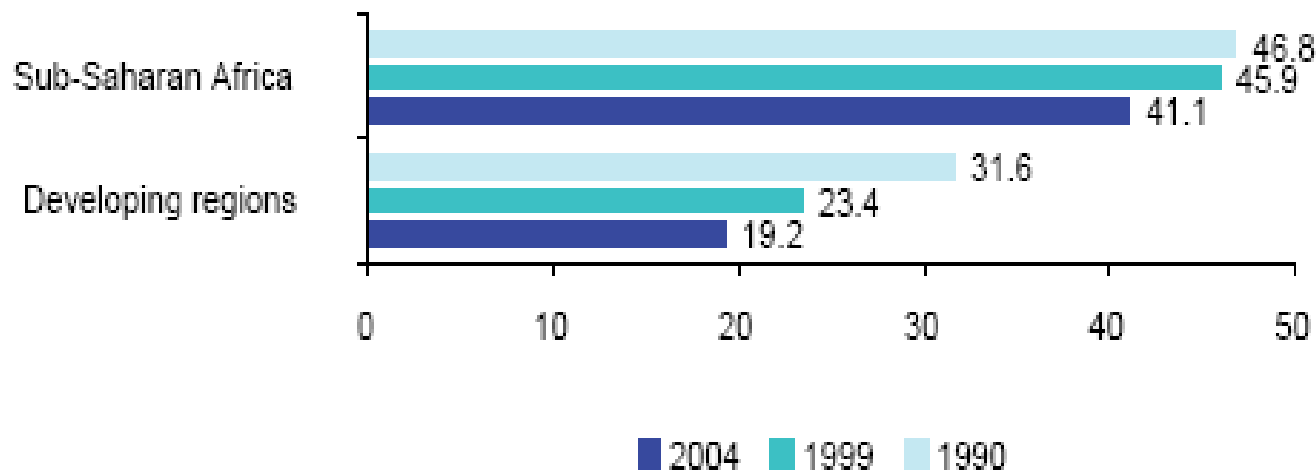
Women's Empowerment Goal

Share of women in single or lower houses of parliament, 1990 and 2007 (Percentage)



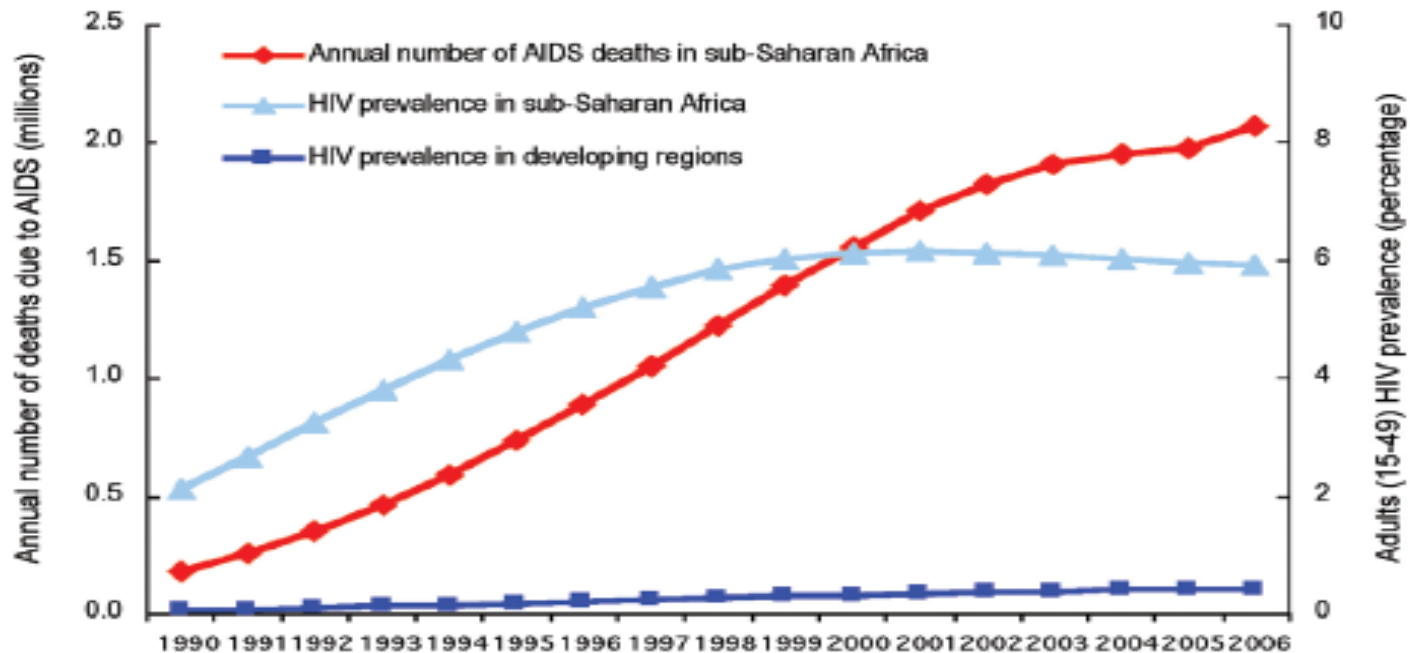
Poverty Goal

Proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day, 1990, 1999 and 2004 (Percentage)



HIV/AIDS Goal

HIV prevalence in adults aged 15-49 in sub-Saharan Africa and all developing regions (Percentage) and number of AIDS deaths in sub-Saharan Africa (Millions), 1990-2006



Some of the poorest countries are on track on several of the Goals:

- **Mozambique**
- **Rwanda**
- **Tanzania**
- **Burkina Faso**
- **Mali**
- **Ghana**
- **Bangladesh**

Why are some countries more on track?

- a. Leadership from the top
- b. Global MDGs adapted to National Goals
- c. Clear Plan, Policies & Strategies
- d. MDGs prioritised in the allocation of domestic and external resources in the budget
- e. High focus on improving delivery mechanisms

Why are some countries more on track?

- e. Greater accountability and transparency at all levels – more citizen engagement
- f. More media and public debate
- g. International donors line up behind national priorities

Key issues for the second half

- **Focus on the poorest people eg. Brazil, India, Nigeria**
- **UK Govt role in EU/G8 on meeting 2005 promises on aid quantity and quality before 2008 FFD Meet**
- **UK Govt role in G8/EU/WTO on ensuring development focus of trade – EPAs, Doha**
- **UK Govt role in Climate Change negotiations in Bali and beyond – balancing North-South priorities**

END POVERTY
2015
millennium campaign

