

ADVANCE SOCIAL WATCH REPORT 2005

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Unkept Promises

SOCIAL WATCH

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The numbers that tell a sad story

This is **not** the Social Watch Report 2005. And this **not** an abridged version of our report either. This **Advance** Social Watch Report is an attempt to let the numbers tell their story.

Since 1995 citizen groups from around the world have come together once a year to independently report on how their governments were doing in living up to their own standards and promises, in particular the solemn pledges made by Heads of State to achieve gender equality and eradicate poverty, making history on the eve of the 21st century.

The Social Watch Report 2005, a compilation of the findings from some 50 country coalitions on all continents together with the full contents of this report, will be published this coming September, shortly before the meeting when world leaders assess the implementation of the promises they made when the new Millennium started.

But a lot of preparatory work needs to be done before the meeting. And if they are to decide on what to do in the next decade to meet their promise to reduce extreme poverty by half by 2015, they should know that their performance so far has been very disappointing. And they must decide to do better.

A team of social scientists based at Social Watch headquarters in Montevideo, tapped the latest information available nationally and internationally and processed it with methodologies designed, tested and scrutinized over ten years to produce the country by country figures and global summaries included in this volume. These data were analyzed and interpreted with the invaluable assistance of the international Social Watch Coordinating Committee and the conclusions were found consistent with what national Social Watch coalitions reported from their own countries.

There is fear and want behind the figures. But by advancing them to the reader we are not telling the whole story. The citizens will be adding their voices to the story in the yearly Social Watch Report in September. And by demonstrating that the solemn pledges of the leaders of the world have not been met we are not telling the end of the story either.

The story is still evolving; the final word has not yet been said and citizens **can** make a difference: the time to act against poverty is now!

Roberto Bissio
Social Watch International Secretariat

Overview: Unkept promises

"No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable".

Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*, 1776

Almost five years have passed since the largest gathering ever of heads of State and government made this solemn promise to the peoples of the world: **"we will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty."**¹ Almost ten years have passed since the leaders of the world solemnly committed themselves in Copenhagen **"to the goal of eradicating poverty in the world, through decisive national actions and international cooperation, as an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of humankind."**²

This is an ambitious agenda. So much so that it was compared by many leaders to the historic task of slavery abolition in the 19th century. Inspired by the Copenhagen Declaration and the complementary Beijing Platform for Action towards gender equity,³ citizen groups from all over the world came together to form the Social Watch network. Every year since then, Social Watch has published a comprehensive report monitoring the governments' compliance with their international commitments.

The findings of the national Social Watch coalitions in over 60 countries and the analysis of the available indicators coincide: the promises have remained largely unmet. Unless substantial changes are put in place soon, the targets set for the year 2015 **will not be achieved.**

The numbers that substantiate such a sad conclusion can be found in this very volume. The detailed analysis of each country by the national Social Watch coalitions around the world will be published this coming September (on the eve of the Second Millennium Summit). In area after area, be it health, nutrition, education or provision of essential services like sanitation, progress is insufficient and very frequently we simply do not see any progress.

These are hard facts that cannot be disputed. Unlike electoral promises of politicians that are frequently vague, generic and difficult to pin down to actual delivery, most of the objectives collectively set by the presidents and prime-ministers of the world (known as Millennium Development Goals or MDGs - see box) refer to very concrete targets and indicators. By assessing the evolution of those indicators and comparing them with where each country should

be in order to meet the targets by 2015, the unavoidable conclusion is that without a major improvement in present trends the goals will not be achieved.

What went wrong? Were the targets too ambitious or unrealistic? Jan Vandemoortele, who helped develop the targets when he worked for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and who is now the highest ranking officer of the UN Development Group in charge of monitoring the MDGs, does not think so: "By and large, the quantitative targets were set on the premise that the progress observed in the 1970s and 1980s at the global level would continue for 25 years from 1990 to 2015. For example, were progress for child survival to continue as in the 1970s and 1980s, the global child mortality rate in 2015 would be two-thirds lower than in 1990."⁴

In other words, the fact that the world has made only half the progress needed to be on track towards achieving the MDGs means that the speed of advances in social development has slowed down since 1990, in spite of all promises and declarations.

The Social Watch coalition in Kenya found out that government expenditures in basic social services had declined from 20% of the national budget in 1980 to only 13% in 1995. Between 1997 and 2001 the country spent 52% of total government revenue on debt repayments.

The number of children dying before their first birthday is not only one of the MDGs but also a valid indicator of how a country is developing. Three out of four countries for which data are available have performed worse in the last 15 years than they did in the 1970s and 1980s. The mortality of children under five years of age was dropping faster before 1990 in 80% of the countries.

The kids that do make it to their fifth birthday should go to school. That they all do so is also one of the millennium goals. Yet progress in schooling has also slowed down since 1990 and the regions moving forward in terms of primary school attendance are Latin America and Europe, which were better off anyhow in comparison. Paradoxically, in the same period university education grew at a much faster rate in each and every region of the world. Which points to the real picture of the social scenario of the last decade: growing inequality. The elites are doing better everywhere. Instead of seeing poverty diminish, we are witnessing a growing social gap.

In the Philippines, for example, the national Social Watch coalition reports that the income ratio of the richest one-fifth to the poorest one-fifth was 13 to 1 in 1990 and that that distance grew to 16 to 1 in 2000.

In Colombia, with the second highest inequality rate on the continent (after Brazil), the richest 10% of households receive an income 30 times

Millennium Development Goals

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

higher than the poorest 10%. According to local "social-watchers" disparities are even higher in the rural areas, where armed conflict displaces peasants from their houses and land.

In rich and poor countries progress towards gender equity is even slower. The German metal industry union IG Metall refers to "progress at snail's pace". "If women's wages in West Germany continue to move into line with men's at the same rate as over the last 40 years, it will take another 40 years, at least, for women white-collar workers, and far more than 70 years for women in manual jobs, to catch up with their male co-workers."⁵

It is a blatant paradox that measurable progress in health, education, sanitation and the promotion of women slowed down immediately after the end of the cold war, when the great "peace dividend" was expected, and when political leaders are unanimous in expressing their commitment to fight poverty and when the public, perhaps as a result of the expansion in global communications, expresses solidarity in generous and spontaneous ways, such as with the impressive "solidarity wave" that followed the tragic tsunami in December 2004.

The year 2005 will provide opportunities to renew the political commitment of world leaders; particularly at the meeting of the eight most powerful countries of the world in Scotland in July, the second Millennium Summit of the United Nations in New York this coming September and the ministerial meeting of the World Trade Organization in Hong Kong, next December. A world-wide citizens' campaign - the Global Call to Action Against Poverty - has been organized to demand more and better quality aid, trade justice and debt cancellation as requisites for meeting the internationally agreed upon goals. In the United Kingdom this campaign has adopted the ambitious motto of "Make Poverty History".

But for all that goodwill to make a real difference that people at the grassroots can perceive and statisticians can measure, the mere reaffirmation of the declarations that have proven to be so ineffective is not enough. ■

1 United Nations Millennium Summit, Millennium Declaration, para. 11. New York, September 2000.

2 World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, Commitment 2. Copenhagen, March 1995.

3 Fourth World Conference on Women. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Beijing, September 1995.

4 Vandemoortele, Jan, "Ambition is Golden: Meeting the MDGs", in *Development*, 2005, 48(1), Society for International Development, www.sidint.org/development

5 Social Watch Report 2005, German national report.

Poverty and globalization

What are we talking about when we talk about poverty?

According to the Social Summit Programme of Action, "Poverty has various manifestations, including lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihoods; hunger and malnutrition; ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments; and social discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterized by a lack of participation in decision-making and in civil, social and cultural life. It occurs in all countries: as mass poverty in many developing countries, pockets of poverty amid wealth in developed countries, loss of livelihoods as a result of economic recession, sudden poverty as a result of disaster or conflict, the poverty of low-wage workers, and the utter destitution of people who fall outside family support systems, social institutions and safety nets." It further emphasizes that "Absolute poverty is a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to social services."⁶

The Millennium Declaration uses the term "extreme poverty" in probably the same sense as the Social Summit, since both declarations quote the figure of "more than a billion" people in absolute or extreme poverty.

Yet the goals set by the Millennium Declaration combine references to needs (food, water) with means (income) when promising to halve, by the year 2015, "the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day" and "the proportion of people who suffer from hunger" and, by the same date, "the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water".

By adopting the indicator popularized by the World Bank of USD 1 per day to define and measure poverty, the Millennium Declaration takes some distance from the views of the Social Summit and that of Nobel Prize-winning economist Amartya Sen: "poverty must be seen as the deprivation of basic capabilities rather than merely as lowness of incomes."⁷

Social Watch has demonstrated that an index of capabilities which does not include income can reflect country situations in a way that is consistent with the Human Development Index used by the UNDP and has the advantage of allowing for pro-

vincial and municipal monitoring. Yet indexes reflect averages and do not allow the poor to be counted.

Counting the poor

The figure of 1.3 billion poor people published by the World Bank gained instant success and has been quoted *ad nauseam* in any publication or speech related to poverty. Yet the World Bank has been accused of using a methodology that underestimates the number of the poor,⁸ basically because it is based on "purchasing power parity" of local currencies, which adjust according to national average prices, and not according to the prices actually paid by the people living in poverty.

The USD 1 per day indicator is also inappropriate for vast regions of the world. In Latin America the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) uses USD 2 per day as the line for extreme poverty. In the United States the threshold is around USD 12 per day.

While "extreme" or "absolute" poverty attempt to define a biological survival minimum, the concept of poverty which people actually use and which influences attitudes and decisions is socially defined. Thus, in the United Kingdom, the Breadline Britain measure defines a household as poor if the majority of people in Britain, at the time of calculation, would think that household to be poor. According to that measure, poverty grew in the United Kingdom from 21% to 24% between 1991 and 2001. Even when overall living standards rise, poverty can also rise if society becomes more unequal.

According to a preliminary analysis by Social Watch researchers, using national definitions of poverty instead of the international "extreme poverty" line would result in an increase of at least half a billion people to the number of poor, counting only middle and upper income countries. There were 35.8 million people officially considered as living in poverty in the United States in 2003 (12.5% of the population, 1.3 million more than in 2002). Around 70 million people are counted as poor in the European Union, of which only 5 million fall below the international poverty line. There are 200 million more people living in poverty in Latin America by national official definitions than those counted internationally. In lower income countries the World Bank definitions have frequently become the national official definitions, mainly because of the huge dependency of those countries on the Bank's soft loans and grants, which in turn easily translates into dependency on the Bank's ideology.

To make matters worse, most poverty indicators including those not based solely on income but on the satisfaction of basic needs, are based on household surveys that consider the family as a unit and assume that all members of a household share equally the income and resources available, independent of their age and gender. This results in underestimating the number of women living in poverty, since many of them are not able to satisfy their basic needs even when living in households above the poverty lines.⁹

The world is richer, the poor are poorer

Do we really need a single international income definition of poverty? In order to mobilize public opinion and strengthen the political will necessary to implement the commitments, indications of progress are no doubt required. But the speed of poverty reduction can be assessed and compared without having to resort to a common universal poverty line. What really matters is that each and every country reduces the proportion and number of its own citizens living in poverty. Such progress would be consistent with the mandate of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which does not condemn a State because of the poverty of its citizens but clearly requires that "all appropriate means" (including international cooperation) be applied "to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization" of those rights.¹⁰

In fact the main use of the USD 1 per day indicator is an ideological and political one. This indicator has led World Bank researchers to claim that "globalization is working", since it seems to indicate that the proportion of people living in poverty in the world as a whole is declining at a rate that will make MDG 1 achievable.

When we look more closely at the numbers, we find that even according to that indicator, extreme poverty is not declining and is even increasing in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and most of Asia, with progress concentrated in Vietnam, India and China. India and China do register high economic growth in the last decade, but long term trends of poverty in China are difficult to establish due to the lack of reliable historical statistical series, while in India "there is good evidence that the official estimates of poverty reduction are too optimistic, particularly for rural India."¹¹

6 World Summit for Social Development, Programme of Action, Chapter II "Eradication of Poverty", para. 19. Copenhagen, March 1995.

7 Sen, Amartya. *Development as Freedom*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1999.

8 Reddy, Sanjay G. and Thomas W. Pogge. *How Not to Count the Poor*, (Version 4.5), mimeo. New York: Barnard College, University of Columbia, 2003, www.socialanalysis.org

9 Batthyány, Karina, Mariana Cabrera and Daniel Macadar. "The gender approach in poverty analysis: conceptual issues". Social Sciences Research Team, Social Watch Research Advance, 2004.

10 United Nations, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Art. 2, para. 1.

11 Kozel, Valerie and Angus Deaton. *Data and dogma: the great Indian poverty debate*. World Bank, PovertyNet Library, September 2004.

And the “globalization is working” claim collapses when equity issues are taken into account. According to Professor James K. Galbraith, director of the “Inequality Project” of the University of Texas, “the ‘global element’ in within-country inequality was stable from 1963 until around 1971, declined through 1979, and then rose sharply and steadily for the following twenty years. This pattern is very similar to that found by Milanovic for inequality between countries. We believe it constitutes strong evidence that global macroeconomic forces, and in particular the rise in interest rates, debt crises, and the pressure for deregulation, privatization and liberalization generally since 1980, have all contributed to a pervasive rise in economic inequalities within countries.”

“This work - concludes Galbraith - inevitably raises serious questions about the role of global economic governance in the rise of inequality and in the present difficulties of the development process.”

Globalization increases poverty: Adam Smith was right!

The same conclusions are reached by the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization: “The global market economy has demonstrated great productive capacity. Wisely managed, it can deliver unprecedented material progress, generate more productive and better jobs for all, and contribute significantly to reducing world poverty. But we also see how far short we still are from realizing this potential. The current process of globalization is generating unbalanced outcomes, both between and within countries. Wealth is being created, but too many countries and people are not sharing in its benefits.”¹²

The reason why this is so was already clear to Adam Smith, 250 years ago: “It is every-where much easier for a wealthy merchant to obtain the privilege of trading in a town corporate, than for a poor artificer to obtain that of working in it.”¹³

“The masters, being fewer in number, can combine much more easily; and the law, besides, authorises, or at least does not prohibit their combinations, while it prohibits those of the workmen. We have no acts of parliament against combining to lower the price of work; but many against combining to raise it.”¹⁴

In the last 15 years, during which time inequalities have been on the rise and social progress has slowed down, the rights of transnational

corporations have been expanded by multilateral, regional and bilateral trade and investment agreements, without any parallel increase in their obligations or in the rights of the workers or of the governments of the countries in which they operate. Capital can move much faster than two centuries ago, but workers cannot. They are forced to compete in a race to the bottom while investment-starved governments compete to offer more concessions and tax-exemptions. Unbalanced rules create unbalanced results. This should not be a surprise for neoliberal economists, since that is precisely what Adam Smith observed and predicted!

If this is the diagnosis, either globalization is reversed or some form of global welfare governance is achieved. A globalized economy that **can** ensure a decent living for everybody but **does not** do so seems doomed to be unsure and politically unviable.

The urgent and the necessary

It can be argued that pursuing an ambitious global governance agenda is a long-term project that fails to meet the urgent needs of people that are desperately poor and hungry **today**. The MDGs, while certainly not a summary of all the UN conferences of the 1990s and definitely not a substitute for them, can legitimately claim to be an expression of the most urgent needs. Yet meeting the MDGs is not just another humanitarian task to be met by an increase in aid.

In fact, if international aid was duplicated tomorrow, the present macroeconomic system would not allow it to be spent. The World Bank and regional development banks already have more money available than what countries are allowed to absorb by the rules of the International Monetary Fund and they are receiving more money from poor countries than what they disburse to them!

In 2002-2003, for example, Uganda, which faces a major AIDS crisis, nearly rejected a USD 52 million grant from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria because it sought to stay within the strict budgetary constraints it had agreed to maintain in order to acquire loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

At the recent International AIDS Conference in Bangkok (July 2004), UN experts called for a massive increase in financing for AIDS programs, urging that USD 20 billion be provided to developing countries by 2007. Yet, a report published in October 2004 by four major humanitarian agencies¹⁵ ar-

gues that IMF policies that seek to keep inflation at very low levels do so at the cost of blocking higher public spending on fighting AIDS. Many economists think inflation and public spending could go higher than what the IMF systematically determines, and therefore IMF policies are unreasonably undermining the global fight against AIDS.

The report also argues that IMF policies make it more difficult for countries to retain critically important health care workers, as a result of the IMF’s caps on the amount of money countries can spend for public health sector employees.

The low inflation targets set by the IMF lead directly to limits on the national budgets of poor countries, which lead to ceilings on national health budgets. “Most poor countries would like to significantly increase spending on fighting AIDS,” says Joanne Carter, Legislative Director of RESULTS Educational Fund, a US-based citizens lobby group that focuses on combating tuberculosis and other “diseases of poverty” in developing countries. “But they have given up trying to fight against the IMF because they know that they must comply with IMF loans just to keep their access to the current levels of foreign aid they are already receiving. If you go against the IMF, you risk getting cut-off from all other sources of foreign aid.”¹⁶

Taxes in debate

In defending its rules, the IMF has argued that international aid cannot be trusted as a reliable source of income to support current expenditures (as, for example, taxes are) due to its volatility and non-contractual character. Which places the ball back in the court of donor countries and challenges them to redefine flows to developing countries in a way that is predictable, reliable and non-volatile.

This is precisely what more than one hundred countries demanded on 20 September 2004 in New York in their request to consider new mechanisms to fund poverty eradication, a proposal that has been blocked by a single nation’s veto, applied to the discussion of anything that might even resemble an international tax.

Faced with tough externally-imposed restrictions in their budgets for development and social urgencies, Presidents Lula da Silva of Brazil and Ernesto Kirchner of Argentina signed on 16 March 2004 the “Copacabana Act”, formally known as the “Declaration for Cooperation Towards Economic Growth with Equity,” where they denounce a “contradiction in the present international financial system between sustainable development and its financing” for lack of “adequate crisis solving mechanisms” and make a link between finances and trade, which

12 World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization, *A Fair Globalization: Creating Opportunities for All*, New York, February 2004. www.ilo.org/public/english/fairglobalization/report/index.htm

13 Smith, Adam, *The Wealth of Nations*, I.10.100.

14 *Ibid.*, I.8.12.

15 ActionAid International USA, Global AIDS Alliance, Student Global AIDS Campaign, and RESULTS Educational Fund, “Blocking Progress: How the Fight Against HIV/AIDS is Being Undermined by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund”, The full policy briefing is available at www.actionaidusa.org/blockingprogress.pdf

16 *Ibid.*

is seen as “crucial” for growth. To change the system, they agreed “to negotiate with multilateral credit institutions in a way that does not jeopardize growth and ensures debt sustainability, allowing for infrastructure investment.”

When a private corporation invests in infrastructure this is accounted for as asset creation and only a small percentage of the total investment affects the yearly balance as depreciation. But national accounts only register income and losses: all of the money spent is registered as a loss. And the IMF imposes a ceiling on government expenditure in order to generate a “primary surplus” to ensure debt sustainability. What Kirchner and Lula proposed, and was endorsed later by all South American finance ministers, was that in much the same way as private corporations do, infrastructure investment should be depreciated over several years and not as a loss at the moment of expenditure.

The immediate effect of the proposal, currently being studied by the IMF, is of course to allow for greater government expenditure. But the implications of introducing the concept of asset creation in national accounts are far-reaching. It could lead to the end of natural resource depletion (because there would be a corresponding loss in the assets accounts). And, in the original Argentinean proposal, the formation of “human capital” should also be exempted from the IMF imposed expenditure ceilings. Health and education expenditures could be regarded as “investments” in the same way as spending on infrastructure, and many economists would argue this is an investment that pays more and faster than big conventional development projects.

Promises, promises

These ideas, together with the demand for increased developing country participation in the decision-making of the Bretton Woods Institutions, were already present in the discussions around the Monterrey Consensus that resulted from the Conference on Financing for Development in 2002.

Yet these promises are waiting to be fulfilled, just like those made in Doha to start a Development Round to make trade rules friendlier to developing countries. None of these promises have materialized yet. Instead, developing countries are experiencing additional demands in their services sectors (with direct implications on the provision of basic services for the poor) as a “price” for concession in the agriculture or textile areas.

In fact, each of the yearly assessments of promises that Social Watch has studied since 1996 has shown that by and large developing countries have been closer to meeting their commitments than developed countries. And different independent evaluations show that among them, the members of the G7 are those lagging furthest behind.

If anything, what the adoption of commitments, goals and time-bound targets by the international community has achieved is to set benchmarks against which governments (and the politicians that form them) can be judged objectively. It is ultimately the judgment of public opinion which makes changes possible. But the decision-making that will make the difference is scattered in a multiplicity of fora and institutions attended by different ministers and officials with results that are frequently contradictory.

For example, on 4 October 2004 the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child strongly recommended that Southern African countries ensure that “regional and other free trade agreements do not have a negative impact on the implementation of children’s rights”. The trade agreement currently being negotiated between the regional bloc and the United States could “affect the possibility of providing children and other victims of HIV/AIDS with effective medicines for free or at the lowest price possible.” Such a resolution has global implications, since the provisions in the draft text are common to many bilateral trade agreements. Similar discrepancies between the right to life and intellectual property rights of pharmaceutical corporations led to a declaration at Doha and a further extension of that agreement prior to the Cancun Ministerial which had the effect of revising the application of the TRIPS agreement.

There is no global supreme court to decide what should prevail when human rights and trade regulations conflict. Advocates of trade and investment accords and of the World Trade Organization (WTO) attempt to press their priority over other treaties and norms at key international forums: the implementation of the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development, the treaty against tobacco or the ongoing negotiations around the protection of cultural diversity. At present coherence can only be achieved at the level of heads of State and government. Which is what makes the Second Millennium Summit so important. ■

Recommendations

From 14-16 September 2005 the implementation of the Millennium Declaration will be assessed in the light of developments that have taken place since its adoption in 2000. At the time of the Declaration's adoption it was seen to contain the agenda for eradicating poverty within the lifetime of one generation.

The Millennium Declaration built on commitments adopted by the international community in the preceding decade at a series of conferences and summits - including those addressing the environment; human rights; gender equality and equity; social development; the rights of children; population; sexual and reproductive rights; the right to shelter.

Since the 2000 Millennium Summit, critical events have taken place - from the 2001 attacks on the United States and subsequent military interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq, to the Asian tsunami - that have shaken the international community.

A military concept of security is prevailing, not based on a notion of security for all - human security in all its dimensions - but promoting security for some through a concentration of power in the hands of a few. In addition, by avowing a doctrine of unilateral pre-emptive military action, and going to war without the authorization of the global community based on a decision of the UN Security Council, the United States and its allies have undermined the very purpose for which the UN was created.

A bipolar world order is being created in which the dominant power promotes a single set of values covering all aspects of life, whether economic, political, cultural, religious or ethical. Differences are inevitably emphasized, re-enforcing divisions and intolerance on which conflict is built.

Security cannot be assured through force. Conflict cannot be resolved with a gun. It is only when we seriously confront the inequalities that divide us, promote social justice and assure the human rights of all that we can hope to achieve a stable future.

The urgency of doing so cannot be underestimated. The very real threat of destruction to human life in its current form, and to contemporary flora and fauna, posed by global warming has yet to be sufficiently addressed. Its impact on people is starting to be felt, with the most marginalized communities being affected most. While the devastating effects of the Asian tsunami may not be the result of climate change, it certainly emphasizes the vulnerability of communities when nature's forces are unleashed by changes to the natural world in which we live. Without doubt, we all share responsibility for ensuring that the threats to life and the sustainability of our planet are overcome, not least by adopting responsible lifestyles. However, governments, and those in positions of power, have a particular responsibility to ensure that the practices promoted and allowed by government are consistent with the continued sustainability of our environment.

The colossal destruction of the Indian Ocean earthquake and resulting tsunami, together with the consequences that followed, not only increased awareness of international responsibility but also highlighted the different realities of security for people living in different contexts. This is in contrast to the consequences of other crises, such as that in Darfur, that have an equal impact on people directly affected. And equally to the silent, but ongoing deaths of millions of people that could be prevented. At least the tsunami has sharpened the public eye for the complexity and the ethical intolerance of inequality between the very rich and the very poor.

These events emphasize the interconnected nature of the world in which we live where the consequences of decisions, actions, and events occurring in one part of the world increasingly impact on people and communities globally. They also graphically illustrate the consequences of the gross inequalities that exist today, not only in the distribution of wealth and income, but also in access to decision makers and power, and to the resources that sustain life itself. These inequalities, which directly contribute to and sustain poverty, are central to the creation and maintenance of instability.

The review of the Millennium Declaration, and the positions taken by governments in preparing the review, will be seen in the light of these events.

In September 2005, and during the preparations for the review in the preceding months, the international community has a chance to address the crucial challenges of our time and put in place the ambitious strategy that is needed to secure the future of the world for generations to come. Recognition of all human rights must be a guiding principle. Success requires the involvement of all stakeholders, both in the preparations for the High Level event in September 2005 and around the event itself.

People throughout the world know what is at stake. Those who lived through the Asian tsunami understand the fragility of life. Refugees in Darfur understand the consequences of insecurity. Communities decimated by HIV/AIDS struggle to survive. Farmers who lose the livelihood on which they and their families depend know what it means to be absolutely destitute. For these, and the millions of people like them, the inequalities of our world have real consequences.

It is on the basis of this kind of experience that civil society organizations from around the world have come together in the Global Call to Action Against Poverty around basic policy demands: more and better aid, fair trade, debt cancellation and the establishment of priorities and policies in the anti-poverty fight that are accountable to the citizens. These ideas have led to the creation of a world-wide opinion movement of community groups, Trade

Unions, individuals, Religious and Faith groups, women organizations human rights campaigners and many others. Support to these demands is being expressed by celebrities, politicians, diplomats and the everyday citizen by wearing a white band.

When Ambassador Jean Ping, chair of the UN General Assembly asked civil society organizations for more specific views and recommendations towards the new Millennium Summit, hundreds of organizations and individuals endorsed a comprehensive list of eleven "benchmarks" that summarizes their demands:¹⁷

Benchmark 1: From poverty eradication towards diminishing inequality

The world has the means to eradicate poverty. It can and must be done. Hunger, malnutrition and being condemned to a life in poverty are an affront to humanity and a denial of basic human rights. We therefore have an obligation to eradicate poverty and must take all possible actions to ensure that this objective is achieved. What is lacking is the political will to make it happen. The international community must not only re-affirm its commitment to eradicating poverty worldwide in the shortest time possible, but each government must also recognize its individual and collective obligation to put in place effective strategies for eradicating poverty.

Poverty is not a statistic and is not defined by earning one dollar or two dollars a day. There is no benefit in singling out the very poor from the almost very poor or the poor among the rich in developing countries from the poor among the rich in developed countries. All must be addressed. Poverty is based on radically unequal distribution of income, but also in similarly unequal distribution of assets, unequal access to opportunities for work and employment, social services and benefits, and in the unequal distribution of political power, access to information and political participation. This is largely the result of deep-seated and persistent imbalances in the current workings of the global economy which according to the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization is "ethically unacceptable and politically unsustainable". Women are most often among those who suffer these inequalities.

Inequality and social injustice are major sources of national and international instability and conflict. Those struggling to survive seek the means to live, while those who have more than enough protect what they have and all too often seek to accumulate more. An adequate response to poverty will only be found in comprehensive and redistributive initiatives which address all aspects

¹⁷ See the whole document and the list of signatories at www.socialwatch.org.

of inequality, where particular attention is given to the gender dimension. A concerted emphasis on social development constitutes a major contribution to the eradication of poverty, with emphasis on the provision of basic health, basic education, water and sanitation. Achieving the MDGs within the agreed time lines is only the most urgent part of what is necessary to meet this requirement.

Security and stability can only be achieved when social justice is assured, when everyone's rights to the means of life - water, health, food, shelter, etc - are respected, and when everyone has access to the means to a livelihood for themselves, their families and their communities.

Governments should commit themselves to eradicate poverty and to achieving social justice.

This benchmark requires:

- a re-affirmation of the conviction that poverty can be eradicated, as they did 10 years ago in Copenhagen;
- a commitment to eradicate poverty in each and every country by 2025, where poverty is defined within each country on the basis of different national realities;
- a commitment that national strategies for eradicating poverty be defined within each country by 2007, drawn up through a transparent and consultative process, in which the poor are actively engaged;
- the implementation of policies dedicated to reducing inequalities, including assuring universal affordable access to quality core public social services, redistributive tax policies, respect for the core labour standards;
- a halt to policies of privatization and "liberalization" which lead to the concentration of public resources in fewer and often non-national hands;
- strengthening of the reporting and review requirements of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to ensure more frequent and thorough reviews of states' fulfilment of human rights obligations to their citizens;
- a commitment to report regularly to the UN ECOSOC on progress in implementing these strategies. The first such reports to be made no later than 2007.

Benchmark 2: Better strategies for development: the role of the International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

A country's development strategies should be informed by the experiences of its people. Over the past decades extensive macroeconomic conditions have been attached to the provision of development aid and loans as well as for the cancellation of debt

with disastrous consequences for social development. Policies of structural adjustment, liberalization and privatization have increased inequalities, not diminished them, impacting most severely on communities and families with least access to decent work and the means to a sustainable livelihood. For the majority of the people living in poverty, of which a disproportionate number are women and children, agriculture and fisheries provide the only viable livelihood for themselves and their families. Economic reforms imposed on developing countries have promoted export-oriented production, particularly of primary products for which world prices have dramatically declined, and an increased control over agriculture and fisheries by corporate interests. The result has been increased impoverishment for large sections of developing country societies for whom there are no alternative options.

The notion that measures to increase trade will lead to the eradication of poverty has not worked, as can be seen from various statistical analysis covering the 20 years since the imposition of trade liberalization policies and export-led growth models of economic development. While Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) of the IMF and the World Bank were supposedly introduced to address these negative effects, they have not done so.

In theory their aim to ensure an adequate poverty focus in a country's development strategies and the allocation of development aid with an increased sense of ownership on the part of the recipient country is in line with the spirit of MDG 8 and its "global partnership for development". Experience shows, however, that this remains far from reality with numerous macroeconomic conditions still being attached to aid. World Bank loans support specific programmes of reform which include actions (conditionalities) considered critical by the World Bank and IMF to the success of the programme. Loan negotiations are still conducted behind closed doors within Ministries of Finance and Central Banks. The failed macroeconomic policies of the past continue to be promoted. Not surprisingly, the "ownership" of national development strategies has not lived up to its promises.

The withdrawal of the state and the privatization of service provision - of health care, water, education - increasingly deny access to those unable to pay for what constitutes a basic human right. Globalization and liberalization of trade, the corporatization of agriculture and other forms of production should not be the guiding frameworks for agriculture. Instead, sustainable local livelihoods, food sovereignty, environment regeneration and social concerns should be the guiding principles.

Governments should promote development strategies based on the needs and experience of people.

This benchmark requires:

- the strengthening of national policy making, based on nationally defined needs and priorities identified through participatory processes. These should be defined in a rights based framework and allow the self-defined interests and objectives of street sellers, industrial workers, fishers, and field-workers to be clearly reflected in national development strategies;
- transparency in the process for establishing national development strategies that supports the effective participation of national stakeholders in the formulation of national policy;
- the establishment of PRSPs that respect real ownership through nationally defined decision making, with the effective participation of civil society, and accountability to national parliaments;
- agrarian and aquarian reforms to be carried out to ensure farmers, fisherfolk and other rural communities have access, control, ownership and management of productive resources. A special focus needs to be given to women ensuring the maintenance of their control over, and access to resources such as seeds.

Benchmark 3: Achieving gender equality and equity

Poverty reduction and the empowerment of women are interconnected in many ways. Women constitute the majority of the world's poor and often carry the social and economic burden of looking after the most vulnerable members of the community, such as children, the elderly and the sick. Women and girls living in poverty are also at greater risk of becoming victims of gender based violence, are more likely to be infected with HIV/AIDS, to die at childbirth and to be sold into slavery. Economic reforms that dismantle social obligations of the state and privatise public goods, impact disproportionately on women and deepen gender inequality as women are pressed into filling the gap. At the same time women constitute crucial active agents in any strategy to eradicate poverty. Denying full and free access of women to the economic sector and labour market is not only a denial of their basic human rights but is also detrimental to a country's economic development. Poverty cannot be tackled successfully without ensuring equality of access to the means of livelihood between women and men, and equity of opportunity. While gender equality and equity are fundamental objectives in themselves, they are also an essential pre-condition for eradicating poverty.

The MDG targets relating to women's empowerment (MDG 3 and MDG 5) must be achieved, but are insufficient alone. To achieve true gender equity, the concept must be understood in a com-

prehensive way and cannot just be limited to the issues included in the MDGs. Other crucial aspects such as conflict, violence, sexual and reproductive rights as well as rights in general must also be clearly and explicitly addressed. It is imperative that the relationship between gender equity, poverty eradication and the promotion of social justice are comprehensively incorporated in future strategies.

Governments should fully recognize the centrality of gender equality and equity for any development strategy to be successful.

This benchmark requires:

- *increased emphasis to be given to achieving gender equality in implementing national, regional and international development strategies, through establishing meaningful targets and indicators to measure its progress;*
- *the identification of explicit measures for achieving gender equality in the context of MDG Goal 8, particularly to ensure that gender equality is promoted within PRSPs and the new aid architecture;*
- *a compact between donors and their partners to allocate 10% of resources specifically dedicated to promoting gender equality and in support of specific activities to promote women's empowerment;*
- *each and every government to implement its commitments on promoting gender equality made in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1978) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA, 1995) as well as the adoption of an optional protocol to CEDAW.*

Benchmark 4: Taking urgent action in the face of climate change

The complex ecological balance of our planet, which provides the basis for life itself, is facing unprecedented threats, largely as a consequence of development strategies pursued by humankind. Our very survival may depend on immediate radical action being taken to combat the unsustainable pressures that we have created. We can already see increasing threats to communities around the world. Those most effected by the immediate consequences of ecological degradation and environmental change are those already most vulnerable - particularly marginalized communities and people living in poverty.

While many aspects of the world's ecological balance needs to be addressed, Global warming and changes to the global climate represent a significant threat. Increased temperatures have already accelerated glacial melting in the Arctic and recent scientific studies predict it will diminish by 50% by the end of the century. Predictions estimate that

by 2050 more than a million distinct life forms will have been lost.

While actions are being taken these have been slow and insufficient, particularly given the potential calamitous consequences that may occur. The reluctance of some nations, particularly those disproportionately responsible for global warming emission, to sign up to the Kyoto Protocol must not prevent urgent action being taken. With the Kyoto Protocol entering into force in February 2005, implementation of emission reduction and funding commitments must proceed urgently. Furthermore, given recent indicators on the speed and depth of global warming new more stringent reductions of greenhouse gases must be established quickly.

Development patterns pursued by humankind over the past three centuries, and in particular during the past few decades, are the principal source of green house emissions responsible for climate change. Wealthy nations, and the lifestyles of their populations, have generated most of these emissions. The threat that climate change poses to all humanity requires a common response, with radical and immediate actions being taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to address its consequences. The primary responsibility for doing so must be borne by those that have benefited most from the causes.

As part of the need for urgent and radical action to be taken, future strategies for energy generation must give priority to renewable safe and non polluting sources.

Given the life threatening nature of this threat, the interests of the global community must not be held hostage by those few countries that do not join the common effort.

Governments should take urgent and bold action to address climate change and the environmental degradation of our planet.

This benchmark requires:

- *explicit recognition of the serious and immediate threat that climate change poses;*
- *immediate implementation of measures for reducing emissions included in the Kyoto Protocol;*
- *an urgent start in negotiations for the immediate revision of existing commitments and to agree on long-term action in an equitable global framework that will prevent the most dangerous impacts of climate change;*
- *the provision of the necessary additional financial resources by a substantial increase of the funding level of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the introduction of emission related user charges for international airspace and the oceans, and the introduction of an in-*

ternational aviation fuel tax aimed at doing justice to the climate damage caused by flight traffic and, at the same time, overcoming the indirect subsidy to the aviation industry via the previous zero tax rate on aviation fuel;

- *measures to be established to prepare the most vulnerable communities for those impacts that can no longer be avoided - as well as measures to protect the world's flora and fauna;*
- *a commitment to the principal of common but differentiated responsibility, as agreed in the Rio Declaration, where people and countries bear the costs of addressing climate change in proportion to their contribution to the causing factors;*
- *a commitment to increasing use of renewable forms of energy generation.*

Benchmark 5: Stopping militarization and the proliferation of weapons

The much hoped for "peace dividend" from the end of the cold war has failed to materialise. New forms of militarization have emerged as governments, opposition movements and other groups seek to impose their will through the force of arms. Whatever the justification given, in almost all circumstances military intervention has not brought the stability sought. On the contrary the result is less stability, as is seen in Iraq. In addition the provision of humanitarian aid, that should be available on a non discriminatory basis for people directly affected by disasters and conflict, is increasingly being associated with military objectives through the use of military personnel in its distribution.

The associated global trade in arms has an enormous human impact, fuelling and sustaining conflicts, promoting insecurity and undermining development across some of the poorest regions of the world. At least every minute a person is killed somewhere in the world due to armed violence. In a number of countries precious natural resources such as diamonds and copper are being exploited in exchange for weapons used to commit terrible atrocities. Women and children are particularly vulnerable; women and girls are raped at gun point; and an estimated 300,000 children have become soldiers in conflicts around the world. The proliferation of the arms trade is a cruel example of the incoherence in international donor policy.

The states that profit most from this trade are the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, which together make up around 80% of all reported exports of conventional arms. Between 1998 and 2001 the United States, United Kingdom and France earned more from the arms trade than they contributed to international aid. Furthermore

the relaxation of controls on the sales of arms following the 11 September is leading to a new proliferation of weapons. Arms continue to be channelled to countries with poor human rights records or developing countries which spend more on defence than on basic social services, thus diverting resources from these areas such as health and education.

The international community must demonstrate coherence with its own commitments to promote peace and stability in the world.

Governments should commit to a real and drastic reduction in military spending, and put in place a stringent, legally binding control on the sale of arms.

This benchmark requires:

- a binding commitment to at least halve military spending in each and every country by the year 2015 and use the resulting "peace dividend" for social and environmental purposes;
- a binding commitment to promote general disarmament and the ban of all nuclear arms and of all weapons of mass destruction;
- the adoption of the global Arms Trade Treaty which can provide some safeguards in what is, at present, an unregulated market. The Treaty would ensure that all governments control arms according to the same international standards;
- a commitment for the removal of the millions of illegal and surplus arms which are already in circulation;
- a commitment to respect the neutrality and impartiality of humanitarian aid, both towards its distribution and the humanitarian organizations entrusted with this task.

Benchmark 6: Financing of development

Generating the financial resources necessary to achieve sustainable development where basic needs of all are met and everyone has the opportunity to lead fulfilling lives is a responsibility for all governments and people everywhere. The greatest responsibility falls on wealthier nations, corporations and individuals. As clearly identified in the report of the Millennium Project, current levels of finance for development are insufficient to meet even the minimum targets set by the MDGs. In addition, many forms of finance that are supposedly provided for development are in reality working against the goals that they are supposed to promote. While recognising the crucial importance of trade and investment in generating resources necessary for ensuring sustainable forms of development, these will remain insufficient for developing countries, particularly those with low incomes.

Generating international development financing

For the international community to meet its commitments and obligations to eradicate poverty there needs to be a substantial increase in the availability of finance for development. This can only be achieved by ensuring real increases in transfers of finance from the rich to the poor. In particular:

- **Increasing aid**

For many low income countries aid is the most important source of finance for development. For these countries it is also the only real source of investment for the basic social infrastructure that is vital for assuring the welfare and well being of its people and for effectively addressing poverty. Aid will only be effective when it is sustainable and predictable, contributing to the development strategies defined by a nation itself. It needs to be free from ties imposed by donors, which not only distort its value but also prejudices a nation's commitment to development policies imposed from outside.

Governments should ensure that levels of aid are increased substantially so that the adopted development strategies can be implemented.

In particular, this requires:

- a commitment for an immediate doubling in the provision of ODA by 2006 in order to finance the MDGs;
- a commitment by every donor government to provide at least 0.7% of GNI, by 2015 at the latest;
- each donor government that has not yet reached the UN target to present plans to the September summit on how they will reach the target.

- **Cancelling debt**

While there is clear recognition that for many developing countries their debt servicing obligations undermines development, insufficient action has been taken to ensure that levels of debt are sustainable.

Governments to adopt measures that will once and for all remove unsustainable levels of debt to all low and middle income developing countries. Debt sustainability has to be measured, among others, against the needs of indebted countries to achieve the MDGs.

This requires, in particular:

- the complete cancellation of debts where not to do so will undermine the country's ability to achieve the MDGs;

- further substantial debt cancellation for low and middle income developing countries beyond the HIPC initiative;
- the immediate setting up of a fair and transparent arbitration procedure to address unsustainable debt burdens, which gives the right of all stakeholders to be heard, the protection of debtors basic needs, and the institution of an automatic stay of debt servicing. This procedure must be based on a neutral decision making body independent of the IFIs, WTO and other similar institutions;
- ensuring that funding of debt cancellation is additional to donor's targets to achieve its commitment to provide 0.7% GNI;
- the cancellation of debt to be done free from economic policy conditions, such as on privatization and liberalization.

- **Instituting international taxes**

The need for new forms of international finance for development has been increasingly recognised. Commitments now need to be made to bring these into reality. Many proposals have been made that are both justified and feasible. In most instances the implementation of the proposed taxes would not only provide additional resources for development, but also play a constructive role in regulating actions that cause instability in global economic systems or impact negatively on the environment. These international taxes should address the use of global environmental commons, short-term financial and foreign exchange transactions, and on trade of items that have negative international impact - such as on global ecological balances, the promotion of conflict, etc.

Governments should establish mechanisms for international taxation that will not only provide additional financial resources for development but control unsustainable and damaging processes.

In particular this requires:

- a commitment to establish international taxes based on one or more of the current proposals, in particular a Currency Transaction Tax (CTT) and an international aviation fuel tax;
- a commitment to develop systems for sharing information on trans-border financial transfers, and increase the global coordination of taxes so as to increase tax revenues, as well as to control corruption;
- a commitment to take measures that will lead to the immediate abolition of all tax havens.

Generating domestic finance for development

All governments have an obligation to generate financial resources from within their countries that can help finance development strategies. They also have an obligation to use financial resources efficiently and in the most effective way possible, and to account for their use in a transparent and accessible way to their own people. Mobilization of domestic finance is an important means to address national inequalities, particularly through progressive taxation and the taxation of corporations.

Governments should establish equitable systems of taxation in each and every country.

In particular:

- *support for the strengthening of domestic progressive taxation systems;*
- *commitments to establish transparency in national budgets and accounts, including the integration of gender budgeting, so as to increase accountability of governments to local citizens in using resources;*
- *an international convention to facilitate the recovery and repatriation of funds illegally appropriated from national treasuries of developing countries;*
- *a multilateral agreement on an effective sharing of information on taxation between countries, to stem tax evasion.*

Benchmark 7: Making trade fair

It is repeatedly emphasised that trade has substantially more potential to finance development than aid ever can. This can only be the case when international rules of trade make effective provision for the rights and needs of developing countries and their producers. At present trade is the vehicle for the indiscriminate liberalization of developing country economies and the imposition of harmful conditions, instead of supporting sustainable development, poverty eradication and gender equity. Trade policies need to be re-oriented to promote fair trade and to foster sustainable development. Trade rules and policies must ensure the right of developing countries to pursue their own development agendas, putting their people's interests first. This includes enabling measures to protect public services from enforced liberalization and privatization, to secure the right to food and affordable access to essential drugs, and to strengthen corporate accountability. Farmers' knowledge and indigenous technologies should be given due recognition and research should be re-oriented to include this.

For many developing countries the export of one or two commodities remains the source for most of their export earnings. The decline of com-

modity prices has eroded their income by up to 50%, thus aggravating their dependence on aid and increasing the unsustainability of their debt.

Governments should ensure that the global trade system is fair and just.

This benchmark requires:

- *an end to conditions imposed by the International Financial Institutions and other donors on aid and debt cancellation that determine trade policies of developing countries;*
- *effective and transparent special treatment for developing countries within the global trading system;*
- *the abolition of all forms of subsidy by rich countries that distort trade.*
- *increased accountability and transparency of governments and international organizations to their grassroots constituencies in the formulation of international trade rules and national trade policies, while ensuring consistency of trade policies with respect for workers' rights, and human rights more broadly;*
- *effective and transparent international mechanisms to support the prices of commodities, and to compensate developing countries for price fluctuations.*

Benchmark 8: Fighting HIV/AIDS and other pandemic diseases

Death and incapacity resulting from disease is a continuing and often preventable human catastrophe which dwarfs almost all others. It is also a serious constraint on development. It strikes poor and marginal communities disproportionately, particularly those who have inadequate access to health care. HIV/AIDS poses a particular threat. The MDG relating to HIV/AIDS is scandalously modest and inadequate in its recognition of the potential for life-extending access to treatment. At the 2001 United Nations General Assembly on HIV/AIDS member states expressed their concern that the global HIV/AIDS epidemic constituted a global emergency. Since then the situation has deteriorated. At the International AIDS Conference in 2004 world leaders confirmed that over 38 million people in the world were living with AIDS and that the epidemic was spreading in every region.

HIV/AIDS affects poorest countries disproportionately. The most affected region is Sub-Saharan Africa where almost 40% of all deaths are from the disease. The enormous impact on HIV/AIDS on the human capital of these states stands as a grave threat to development. Through its effect on those directly affected as well as on their children, relatives and communities it undermines productive capacity both in the present and future. Other treatable pandemic diseases, such as malaria and tu-

berculosis, compound the threat to the life and livelihoods of millions of people in developing countries.

Treatment of the infected is available and possible, but while millions need it only a few hundred thousand have access. Providing access to treatment has been not only held back by social and cultural attitudes, the stigma associated with disease, and by the reluctance of governments to take energetic leadership but also by deference to the privileges and protections accorded to pharmaceutical corporations. Only sustained and widespread civil society campaigning and demonstration projects have led some governments, like that of Brazil, to provide free access to the affected, and to a grudging recognition by the WTO of the claims to the right to health. The vast majority of those needing treatment still wait for the ramping up of services and funds which would stop thousands dying each week.

At the International Conference in Bangkok in 2004 world leaders admitted that they had not done enough to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS or to mitigate its effects. A renewed commitment backed by political will is therefore necessary to combat this disease, which stands as a serious obstacle to global development, and to reduce its impact. All interventions must be gender sensitive since figures show that 60% of adults affected by HIV/AIDS in Africa are women - making women's empowerment a critical issue in the fight against HIV/AIDS. In addition, a special emphasis should be given to policies and interventions that address children affected by HIV/AIDS, including those orphaned through the disease. A "Free by 5" campaign, to assure equitable access to all, free of user fees, has been initiated in Africa and is expanding around the world.

Governments should recognize the critical fight against the pandemics devastating countless communities and to ensure adequate priority is given to address them.

This benchmark requires:

- *a radical increase in financial support for the 3 by 5 initiative¹⁸ of the World Health Organization, followed by the inauguration of a 6 (million) by 7 (2007) sequel in extending treatment. In addition sustained and predictable funding for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria must be assured;*
- *the inauguration of a global emergency service response and publicly administered supply*

¹⁸ "Treat 3 million by 2005" (3 by 5) is the global initiative of the World Health Organization and UNAIDS adopted in 2003 to provide antiretroviral therapy to 3 million people with HIV/AIDS in developing countries by the end of 2005.

facility for the provision of accessible and freely available anti-retroviral treatment - and vaccination should an effective vaccine be developed;

- a re-commitment to the long-established vision of "Health for All" combined with substantially increased funding for rebuilding and extending health systems in all developing countries;
- a moratorium on any further extension of the terms of patent protection for pharmaceuticals and on further TRIPS clauses in bilateral and regional trade agreements. No TRIPS "plus";
- the inauguration, using emergency security provisions, of a publicly-owned support for a world-wide "Free by 5" initiative to ensure free, non-discriminatory access to treatment.

Benchmark 9: Promoting corporate accountability

Transnational Corporations (TNCs) are the main protagonists and beneficiaries of globalization but they are not held globally accountable. TNCs are continuously entangled in the violation of social, environmental and human rights standards. Corporations and governments have responded to the widely recognized negative impacts of corporate activity through the development of hundreds of sectoral and company codes of conduct and voluntary "partnership" initiatives. The Global Compact initiated by UN Secretary General is the best example of a political strategy aimed predominantly at the voluntary self-regulation of industry. With the aid of *best practice* examples, the companies involved are expected to demonstrate their sense of responsibility towards society. However, industry's influence and the impacts of transnational corporate activities reach way beyond these "soft" policy fields. Behind the curtain of partnership initiatives and dialogue processes, many corporations and business associations continue to ruthlessly pursue their own specific interests in the "hard" areas of politics. Their activities seriously affect the human security of people all over the world. There is a need, therefore, for legally binding international instruments that will ensure that the activities of TNCs are consistent with globally agreed conventions and standards.

At the Johannesburg Summit 2002, governments clearly committed themselves to "actively promote corporate responsibility and accountabil-

ity, based on Rio Principles, including through the full development and effective implementation of intergovernmental agreements and measures [...]"¹⁹ In 2003, the UN-Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights approved the "Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights".²⁰ These Norms represent a landmark step providing a succinct, but comprehensive restatement of the international legal principles applicable to business with regard to human rights, humanitarian law, international labour law, environmental law, consumer law and anti-corruption law.

Governments should commit to making transnational corporations and other business enterprises accountable to the global community and to future generations.

This benchmark requires:

- a commitment to support the "Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights" and to take concrete steps towards their full implementation;
- an international binding instrument to increase the transparency of financial flows between TNCs, particularly in the extractive industry, and governments, as proposed by the international campaign "Publish What You Pay".

Benchmark 10: Democratizing international governance

A system of open, transparent and accessible governance in which human rights and the rule of law are respected is critically necessary for ensuring equitable global development. Ensuring that human rights are observed and the rule of law is enforced is primarily the responsibility of national authorities within a nationally established legal framework that is consistent with international agreements and obligations, not least those that define internationally agreed human rights. However, the application of national laws is not always sufficient for justice to be carried out and there is a growing need for the international legal framework to be strengthened so that governments, corporations and individuals can be held accountable for acts that contravene human rights and other international agreements.

The legitimacy of our system of international governance is at stake. Global power carries responsibility and accountability of those that assume it - whether they are governments, corporations or even individuals - must extend to the international community as a whole. However, the effective domination of our multilateral institutions by a minority of governments who use their position to promote their own specific interests above all others is no

longer acceptable, particularly when those very governments themselves fail to adhere to the will of the international majority. A reform of our international system of governance is long overdue. It needs to be re-built so as to adhere to principles of justice and democracy. The United Nations remains the most legitimate and representative institution for assuring an effective system of international governance, yet the management of the global approaches to economic, monetary and trade policies effectively lie outside the UN within the IFIs and the WTO. This disconnection from the UN has led to structural imbalances in the global governance system that favours economic paradigms over human development, undermining political priorities defined in the UN framework. This needs to change so that the UN regains global political centrality based on new mechanisms ensuring effective democratic, transparent and accountable decision-making. The World Bank, IMF and WTO must be brought fully within the UN system, with their roles being redefined. Their governing structures must also be reformed to reflect changes in the global economy.

Governments should commit themselves to a radical reform of the multilateral system of governance and the strengthening and democratization of the United Nations.

This benchmark requires:

- the re-establishment of a reformed Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in which membership is based on the principles of representation, accountability and common responsibility. The new Economic and Social Council should be the ultimate legal global authority for economic and social affairs, whose decisions are enforceable;
- a transformation of the membership of the Security Council so that the same principles of representation, accountability and common responsibility apply;
- a reform of the World Bank, IMF and other International Financial Institutions, together with the WTO to adhere to these principles, but with their ultimate accountability being to the reformed Economic and Social Council. Their roles should be redefined such that the World Bank is a development bank within the UN system, the IMF's mandate focuses on safeguarding global financial stability, and the WTO restricted to regulating international trade;
- the establishment of regular public parliamentary reviews of the policies and actions of multilateral economic institutions, and the role and approach undertaken by the national government concerned, with participation from civil society;

19 World Summit on Sustainable Development, Plan of Implementation, para. 49. Johannesburg, September, 2002.

20 UN Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, resolution 2003/16.

- *a strengthening of the legal institutions - International Court of Justice and International Criminal Court - responsible for implementing the international rule of law.*
- *the establishment of mechanisms at the level of the United Nations and other international organizations that give transparency to the processes of debate and decisions, access to agendas, papers and reports, as well as to meetings themselves - including those of the General Assembly;*

Benchmark 11: Involving civil society

The participation of stakeholders lies at the centre of successful development strategies. The concept of ownership that is promoted so vigorously in the Millennium Declaration, in PRSPs²¹ and in development assistance strategies requires the involvement of actors at all levels. National processes for participation should form the basis for engaging civil society in the identification, formulation and implementation of strategies that address the countries specific needs and national context. Governments need to facilitate the engagement of civil society that is open, transparent and inclusive. Making local government an effective democratic institution is vital for communities in order to safeguard their material and political interests, where key resources, such as water, can be safeguarded and used in a sustainable way. Equally, the participation of civil society also needs to be facilitated at regional and global levels.

The process of the Review of the Millennium Declaration should reflect the crucial role of an interaction of governments with civil society - and give ample space for civil society organizations to meaningfully engage with the review process. Ultimately, if the Millennium Declaration - and the MDGs - is to have real political significance, the ownership and support of civil society will be a crucial factor in its promotion. While civil society is ready to engage, governments negotiating the review of the Millennium Declaration must listen and take on board the concerns of its citizens. The UN should ensure space for this interaction to be meaningful and productive in a true spirit of common goals promoted in an open, transparent and accountable manner.

Governments should ensure that engagement with civil society in the process of decision making - nationally, regionally and at the international level - is effectively facilitated.

This benchmark requires:

- *a commitment to ensuring that national processes of engagement are transparent, open, accessible and consistent;*
- *the establishment and strengthening of participatory mechanisms for regional organizations;*

- *to provide facilities to work and engage within the premises of the UN;*
- *the implementation of the proposal of an expanded trust fund to support civil society participation in UN processes, whether they take place at regional level or at the UN headquarters;*
- *a meaningful and effective engagement with civil society organizations in the preparations of the September Summit, and at the Summit itself which recognises the legitimacy and crucial role of civil society in assuring effective, acceptable strategies and policies, as well as their implementation.*

Conclusion: No more broken promises, no more excuses

The time has come for bold and decisive action. Anything less is irresponsible. Next September 2005, our leaders will face difficult decisions. In the process of negotiations towards the Summit, the pressure of short term political interests will have to be balanced with the longer term needs described above. Agreements made by the international community are full of compromise. Yet the threats and challenges to our common heritage are more urgent than ever before. The resources and technology exist. The world's heads of state and governments must show a common political will to succeed, not only in collectively committing to a bold and radical agenda, but in pursuing its implementation. The failure of a few to meet this challenge could condemn us all. We cannot afford to fail. ■

²¹ Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, which are policy documents required by the World Bank and the IMF from highly indebted poor countries as a precondition to get any relief in their external debts.

Gender and poverty: a case of entwined inequalities

Even though poverty measurement methodology does not allow gender to be reflected in official statistics or in poverty reduction strategies, poverty and gender are inextricably linked. Despite the frequent mention of gender as a cross-cutting theme in many strategies, in practice it is a topic which receives little attention in action plans and specific development projects. Poverty affects men, women, boys, and girls, but it is experienced differently by people of different ages, ethnicities, family roles and sex. Due to women's biology, their social and cultural gender roles, and culturally constructed subordination, they face disadvantageous conditions which accumulate and intensify the already numerous effects of poverty.

Poverty and gender are the two central themes of the Social Watch 2005 report, and the national reports provide a series of arguments and evidence about the link between poverty and gender, the characteristics of poor women and the problems they face in relation to poor men.

This article has two intentions. First, to bring light to the methodological problems of poverty measurement which conceal questions of gender. Secondly, to illustrate this through examples taken from national reports written by Social Watch national platforms. The examples are not meant to be representative, but rather illustrative.¹

The study of poverty from the point of view of gender provides a new perspective which has gained importance since the 1990s. Studies within this framework "examine gender differences in the poverty-generating results and processes, particularly focusing on the experiences of women and asking whether they form a disproportionate and growing contingent among the poor. This emphasis implies a perspective that highlights two forms of asymmetries that become intersected: gender and class."²

"Women have limited access to credit. Since from the start they lack financial empowerment, they must approach credit facilities in their countries to support their economic activities. However credit institutions - where available - are reluctant to extend their services to them. The reluctance stems from a prejudice that women are bad managers of funds and would not be able to repay the loan. Those willing to extend services to women insist on male guarantors."

Nigeria national report

The studies that confirm gender inequalities, particularly in access to and fulfilment of basic needs, support the claim that "female poverty cannot be comprised under the same conceptual approach as male poverty".³

In general, poverty indicators are based on household information, without acknowledging the large gender and generational differences that exist within households. From a gender perspective however it is necessary to decode situations within households, since in these cohabitation spaces people maintain asymmetric relationships and authority systems prevail.

Considering this, it is important to take the following factors into account:

- Gender inequalities within family contexts, which cause differentiated access to resources of the domestic group worsen women's poverty, particularly in poor households.
- Despite current changes, the division of labour by sex within households is still very rigid.

The division of labour by sex which assigns women to domestic work limits their opportunities to access material and social resources and participate in political, economic and social decision-making.

Women not only have relatively limited material assets but they also have more limited social assets (access to income, goods and services through social connections) and cultural assets (formal education and cultural knowledge), which places them at greater risk of poverty. The consequences of the disparity persist throughout a woman's entire life in diverse forms and in different areas and social structures.

Due to the limitations placed on women by the division of labour by sex and the social hierarchies based on this division, women have unequal access to different social areas, mainly closely linked systems such as the labour market, welfare or social protection systems and other households.

In terms of the relational dimension of gender, which addresses the relationships between men and women, women's poverty is analyzed taking into consideration both the family and the social environment. Applied to families, the gender perspective improves the understanding of how a household works, since it uncovers hierarchies and patterns of resource distribution, thereby questioning the idea that resources within a household are equitably distributed and that all household members have the same needs.

The gender approach to the study of poverty unmask both public and household discrimination by identifying power relationships and unequal distribution of resources in both spheres.

The conceptual discussion of poverty is crucial in the sense that the definition of poverty decides what indicators will be used for its measurement as well as the type of policies that should be

The situation described in the Zambian report can be considered a paradigm for the realities of the least developed countries: "...the Zambian education system has gender disparities at all levels. While the disparity is very narrow at the primary school level, it grows at the secondary level and widens considerably at the tertiary level. The disparities in education later manifest themselves in the labour market. The share of women employed in paid work dropped from 39% in 1990 to 35% in 2000."

Zambia national report

Inequalities manifest themselves in the form of barriers and invisible ceilings, as illustrated in this report. "Although Korean society has strengthened policies and systems to promote women's participation in socio-economic activity since the 1990s, there are informal barriers and glass-ceilings for women in the labour market. In addition there are low wages and employment problems (42.2% of all employed women) due to irregular, temporary and part-time work. Women must also interrupt their work and social participation because of domestic responsibilities such as marriage, pregnancy, child-birth, child-rearing and other family duties. The labour market in Korean society has a double structure. The upper part is characterized by high productivity, high wages, and stable employment while the lower part is characterized by low productivity, low wages, and unstable employment. This double structure, with men in the upper part and women in the lower part, separates the sexes into different business categories, positions and wage levels. The discrimination of women in the labour market results in poor female-headed households."

Republic of Korea national report.

The effects of these processes in the labour market are visible in income gaps even in developed countries. This is the case in Germany. "If women's wages in West Germany continue to move into line with men's at the same rate as over the last 40 years, it will take another 40 years, at least, for women white-collar workers and far more than 70 years for women in manual jobs, to catch up with their male co-workers.' Averaged across all occupational groups, women are still paid 20% less than their male co-workers for doing the same work. For female engineers the difference amounts to 30.7%."

Germany national report

1 The examples used in this article were taken from a sample of national reports received up until 20 May 2005.

2 Kabeer, Naila. *Reversed Realities: Gender hierarchies in development thought*. London: Ed. Verso, 1994.

3 *Ibid.*

implemented to overcome it. As Feijóo puts it, “that which is not conceptualized is not measured.”⁴

Since poverty is measured according to the socio-economic characteristics of households as a whole, it is impossible to identify gender differences in relation to access to basic needs within the household. Household surveys are also limiting in the way they obtain information since the only resource considered is income, while time devoted to household production and social reproduction of the home are not taken into account.

Naïla Kabere⁵ points out that in order to make up for limitations in poverty measurement, information must be disaggregated in order to take into account the differences between “beings” and “doings” in the household. According to the author, there is a need for indicators which recognize that the lives of

women are ruled by different and sometimes more complex social restrictions, titles and responsibilities than men’s, and that women live their lives to a large extent outside the formal economy.

This broader concept of poverty would include dimensions like economic autonomy and gender violence, which are rarely taken into account in poverty studies.

Measurement of poverty from a gender perspective

Poverty measurement helps make poverty visible and plays an important role in policy development and implementation. Measurement methodologies are closely linked to specific conceptualizations of poverty and therefore measurements may differ, since they address different aspects of poverty. All methodologies including gender-sensitive ones and even those considered to be more accurate and objective are not neutral but rather contain subjective and arbitrary elements.

The gender perspective contributes to broadening the concept of poverty by identifying the need to measure poverty in a way which accounts for its complexity and multidimensionality. The debate on poverty methodology does not propose the development of only one indicator which synthesizes all dimensions of poverty. On the contrary, the idea is to explore different measurement proposals geared to improving the more conventional measurement techniques while noting their advantages and limitations, as well as to creating new measurements.

Income measurement per household

The measurement of poverty according to income is currently one of the most widely used methods. It is a very good quantitative indicator for identifying poverty situations, and as far as models of monetary measurement are concerned, there is no method that is more effective. Also there is greater availability of country data for measuring poverty in monetary terms than by using other approaches (capabilities, social exclusion, participation). Measuring poverty by income permits country and regional comparisons and permits the quantification of poverty for policy development.

One of the most controversial aspects of income measurement is its ability or inability to reflect the multidimensionality of poverty. Some argue that income measurement emphasizes the monetary dimension of poverty, and therefore only takes into account the material aspects of poverty while ignoring cultural aspects. These aspects include power differences, which determine access to resources; but above all, unpaid domestic work, which is indispensable to the survival of households; as well as other indicators, which can best reflect poverty and differences in well-being between genders.

Another critique of this poverty measurement is that it does not take into account that people also satisfy their needs through non-monetary resources, such as community networks and family support.

Gender violence is usually not included in poverty discussions even though the numbers reveal the seriousness of the situation. “In Uruguay today, every nine days a woman falls victim to domestic violence. Unsafe abortion has become the principal cause of maternal mortality. For women, especially poor women, to break away from the traditional models of “woman” or “woman-as-mother” is very risky.”

Uruguay national report.

The Romanian report presents similar findings: “...one in every five women is abused by her spouse or partner (...) and in general Romanian society regards these attitudes as normal. Another study confirms that during 2004 at least 800,000 women were victims of domestic violence.”

Romania national report

Similarly in Nepal, “...young widows, particularly in the Indo-Aryan community, are subject to both psychological and physical violence due to disputes over their inheritance. It is estimated that annually 12,000 girls and women, approximately 20% under the age of 16, are trafficked into India and other countries for prostitution. Poverty and unemployment, caused by a progressive decline in demand for the services of village craftspeople and the impoverishment of peasants through land division, is forcing families to sell their own daughters.”

Nepal national report

Measuring income per capita by household presents serious limitations to capturing intra-household poverty dimensions. It fails to account for the fact that men and women experience poverty differently within the same household. This is because households are the unit of analysis, and an equitable distribution of resources among household members is assumed. By this measurement all household members are equally poor.

At the same time the method is also limited in the way it measures gender inequalities since it does not consider unpaid domestic work performed within a household as income. Unpaid domestic work can make a considerable difference in household income. Male-headed households are more likely to count on free domestic work performed by the female spouse and to avoid incurring expenses associated with household maintenance. This is less likely to happen in female-headed households, which generally incur the private costs of doing unpaid domestic work. These costs include having less rest and leisure time, which affects levels of physical and mental health; less time to access better job opportunities and less time for social and political participation.

This method does not show the differences between men and women in their use of time or their expenditure patterns. These aspects are central to characterizing poverty from a gender perspective.

Cultural traditions in different countries are the root of other restrictions faced by women. “Cultural norms do not only inhibit women from inheriting land. Traditionally upon the death of her husband, a widow is dispossessed of all of her husband’s property, which is distributed among the husband’s male relatives. One state in the country, Enugu, enacted a law in 2001 forbidding this practice. However there has been no enforcement of the law and the practice remains widespread. Other states and the federal government carry on as if they are not aware of the tradition.”

Nigeria national report

India’s report is also enlightening on the subject: “women are also marginalized because they are powerless in different economic, social and political activities. Legal provisions and social practices regarding ownership and inheritance are weighted against women, except in a few areas where matrilineal family structures exist. Social, political and family structures do not include women in decision-making. This not only affects the place of women in society, the economy and the family, but also contributes to their low self-esteem.”

India national report

The Uruguayan report notes the different dimensions of labour inequality: “Women are particularly affected by labour market flexibility, loss of clear work standards, fear of unemployment, gender labour segmentation, unequal remuneration for the same work, exclusion from decision-making positions due to gender stereotyping, sexual harassment, and a social security system which does not take into consideration the aging population or the informal labour market.”

Uruguay national report

4 Feijóo, María del Carmen. “Desafíos conceptuales de la pobreza desde una perspectiva de género”. Paper presented at the Meeting of Experts on Poverty and Gender Issues, ECLAC/LO, Santiago de Chile, August 2003.

5 *Op cit.*

Time use studies confirm that women spend more time than men in unpaid activities, which indicates that they have longer workdays to the detriment of their health and nutrition levels.

Income poverty measurement from the gender perspective

As mentioned above, economic autonomy, or having the income to fulfil one's needs is another dimension of poverty. For this purpose, an individual measurement is useful for studying intra-household poverty. It is not about replacing one measurement with another, but about working with both measurements since they serve different purposes. Individual poverty measurements are advantageous in their ability to identify poverty situations which remain hidden to traditional measurements (such as people living in non-poor households but without their own incomes), thereby exposing the greater limitations faced by women in becoming economically autonomous.

Unpaid labour

Unpaid labour is a central concept in the study of poverty from a gender perspective. It has been argued that although this activity is not valued monetarily, it satisfies needs and allows social reproduction activities to take place. There are those who hold that there is a strong relationship between unpaid labour and the impoverishment of women. The need to measure women's work has been highlighted and has led to different proposals which suggest assigning monetary value to domestic work and its inclusion in national accounts. The measurement of unpaid labour would also show an important difference in household income between households with a person devoted to domestic work and care giving (male-headed households) and households without which must assume the private costs associated with this work (female-headed households).

Measurement of time devoted to 'unpaid labour'

Another way to measure and visualize unpaid labour is through time allocation, which proposes a concept of unpaid labour that would include subsistence work (food and clothing production, clothing repair), domestic work (purchasing household goods and services, cooking, laundry, ironing, cleaning, activities related to household organization and task distribution, and errands such as bill payment among others), family care (child and elderly care) and community service or voluntary work (services provided to non-family members through religious or lay organizations). By taking into account the time women spend doing each one of these activities, they become visible and acknowledged, facilitating the perception of gender inequalities in families and society. Also, time allocation makes it possible to

Paragraph 206 of the Beijing Platform for Action 1995 recommends:

- “(f) Develop a more comprehensive knowledge of all forms of work and employment by:
- (i) Improving data collection on the unremunerated work which is already included in the United Nations System of National Accounts, such as in agriculture, particularly subsistence agriculture, and other types of non-market production activities;
 - (ii) Improving measurements that at present underestimate women's unemployment and underemployment in the labour market;
 - (iii) Developing methods, in the appropriate forums, for assessing the value, in quantitative terms, of unremunerated work that is outside national accounts, such as caring for dependants and preparing food, for possible reflection in satellite or other official accounts that may be produced separately from but are consistent with core national accounts, with a view to recognizing the economic contribution of women and making visible the unequal distribution of remunerated and unremunerated work between women and men;
- (g) Develop an international classification of activities for time-use statistics that is sensitive to the differences between women and men in remunerated and unremunerated work, and collect data disaggregated by sex. At the national level, subject to national constraints:
- (i) Conduct regular time-use studies to measure, in quantitative terms, unremunerated work, including recording those activities that are performed simultaneously with remunerated or other unremunerated activities;
 - (ii) Measure, in quantitative terms, unremunerated work that is outside national accounts and work to improve methods to assess and accurately reflect its value in satellite or other official accounts that are separate from but consistent with core national accounts.”

calculate total workload volume, which is a concept that includes both paid and unpaid labour.

Time use surveys help generate better statistics on paid and unpaid work and are an essential tool in developing a greater body of knowledge about different forms of work and employment.

There are precedents for this type of systematic study from countries such as Canada, Cuba, France, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Spain and Venezuela.⁶ In Italy “the increase in female participation is not matched with a fairer distribution of family activities: unpaid childcare and social reproduction activities fall almost entirely upon women whose total working hours, paid and unpaid, are on average 28% more than men's. Some 35.2% of men do not dedicate any hours to family care activities.”

Other countries' efforts - although not systematic - have permitted specific studies of these dimensions. This is the case in Uruguay where a 2003 survey on male and female time use was carried out with the objective of generating indicators which would report on and display asymmetric gender relationships in families.⁷

Final summary

The gender approach has made valuable conceptual and methodological contributions to the study of poverty. In conceptual terms, it has provided a more comprehensive definition of poverty, proposing an integrated and dynamic approach which acknowledges the multidimensional and heteroge-

neous aspects of poverty. The gender perspective strongly criticizes income-based definitions of poverty and highlights the material, symbolic and cultural components as those which influence power relationships which in turn determine gender access to resources (material, social and cultural). It is possible to maintain that without a gender perspective poverty cannot be sufficiently understood.

The gender approach to the study of poverty has led to the review of more conventional measurement methods and an exploration of new methods, and has made a significant contribution to the ongoing debate.

Household income measurement does not capture the intra household dimensions of poverty, including gender inequalities, since it assumes a fair distribution of resources among members, thereby homogenizing each person's needs and considering everyone to be equally poor. The method has limitations for measuring gender inequalities because it fails to acknowledge, in monetary terms, the contribution of unpaid domestic work to the household. Finally, income measurement fails to capture gender differences in terms of time use and expenditure patterns, two dimensions that contribute to characterize poverty more fully and to design better policies.

The critique of the income per household measurement method aims at introducing a gender perspective in the traditional measurement of poverty. An issue to raise forcefully is the need to assign value to unpaid domestic work as a way of appreciating the contribution of women and recognizing household activities as work, since they are essential to the satisfaction of basic needs. ■

6 For more information on these studies see Araya, María José “Un acercamiento a las Encuestas sobre el Uso del Tiempo con orientación de género”, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo, ECLAC, *Serie Mujer y Desarrollo* No. 50, Chile, 2003.

7 Aguirre, Rosario. “Trabajo no remunerado y uso del tiempo. Fundamentos conceptuales y avances empíricos. La encuesta Montevideo 2003”, ECLAC, Santiago de Chile, 2004.

What the social development indicators say

Social development in focus

- *The percentage of the world's population living in extreme poverty, the number one concern of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),¹ may have decreased over the last decade (1995-2004). This decline however is closely linked to the development of one single country (China), whose population accounts for one-fifth of the total world population. Forecasts on the future evolution of poverty point to the absence of one single direction and the prevalence of regional differences. World Bank estimates predict that the goals set by the MDGs might be met in Europe, the Middle East, Central Asia and perhaps in Northern Africa, while in Latin America the slow poverty reduction pace makes the goal unattainable by 2015. In Sub-Saharan Africa the outlook is grim given that poverty affects 140 million people.*
- *Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger is an indispensable step towards the well-being of the world's population and represents the first challenge facing the global community. However concerns about food security have not resulted in actions which help countries pursue solutions to overcome this serious problem. Although many countries have made great efforts and shown some improvement in indicators related to food status and population undernourishment, they account for less than half of the whole community of nations. Conversely, approximately one in every five countries in that group has experienced a significant deterioration of its nutrition situation. According to FAO the outlook does not look very promising as far as the affected population is concerned: in developing countries the number of hunger-stricken people has fallen by only nine million over the course of 15 years and the opportunities favourable to food security are still very unequal, both between and within countries. South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa are still the most critical regions in terms of their food situation. Even though poverty is still concentrated in rural areas, urbanization and globalization generate a more complex view of the factors that cause food insecurity and their related impact. In the world today, food crises are increasingly caused by human actions. It therefore becomes even more horrifying to realize that at present 852 million people in the world are affected by hunger.*
- *There is broad consensus about the importance of education as an indispensable tool to help people out of a situation of poverty in a context of sustainable and lasting development. Over recent years, there has been growth in primary education coverage spurred by commitments resulting from the Copenhagen Social Summit and the Millennium Summit. However worldwide advances in education coexist with a wide variety of situations; some of them extremely serious as in the case of several African countries where nearly half the population is illiterate. At other levels it is necessary to evaluate the quality of education provided in order to go beyond mere quantitative coverage indicators. Although there may be no systematic information available in this*
- *area, the differences in quality are obvious and have a negative influence on educational equity. Another feature that characterizes these inequities, apart from basic coverage and quality of elementary education, is the time of exposure to education, that is to say, the highest level reached by a person in their educational career. The number of years of schooling varies greatly between poor and rich countries. The widest coverage gaps occur in the average years in tertiary education, where understandably the richest countries have the highest averages while in Africa the average is insignificant.*
- *In recent years, characterized by a slowdown in health-related social benefits and by increased inequality, the health security of countries has evolved unevenly. The differences caused by demographic factors and health policies as well as by different living standards are revealed in the morbidity and mortality indicators. Although there is some progress on a global level, such as a decline in infant mortality, there are regions where the situation is still serious and some countries have even experienced regression. Sub-Saharan Africa is the area facing the world's poorest health conditions: the HIV/AIDS pandemic, together with an increase of tuberculosis and malaria, have caused historical regression such as the reduction in life expectancy at birth. Increased coverage of basic immunization to children under one year of age has probably been one of the main contributing factors in the reduction of infant mortality. A follow-up study of the situation since the early 1990s shows progress in most countries. The average world immunization coverage today is around 70% but this figure masks the huge inequity existing between countries. The goal of achieving universal immunization coverage becomes more elusive in the light of the enormous gaps observed between countries and even more so when at least 15% of the countries have regressed in their coverage. A country's wealth is inextricably related to its health indicators. The gap existing between the richest and the poorest countries is not diminishing; therefore, world progress in terms of morbidity and mortality is still unevenly distributed among the world's population.*
- *Access to safe drinking water and sanitary services comprise the minimum basic infrastructure associated with better health security levels. Ten years after the Copenhagen and Beijing agreements, and five years after the Millennium Declaration, over 1.1 billion people lack access to safe drinking water (approximately 17% of the global population) while more than 40% of the world's population lack basic sanitary services. The situation becomes alarming in poor countries where more than 70% of the urban population live in squatter settlements or slums, with no access to essential services such as safe drinking water and sanitation. The most serious example of lack of access to safe drinking water is Afghanistan where in 2002 only 13 out of every 100 people had access to improved water sources. With respect to sanitation, there are extreme cases such as that of Ethiopia, where only 6 out of 100 inhabitants have access to this service. On the other end of the spectrum, both in terms of water services and sanitation, are high-income countries such as Norway, the United States and the Netherlands, where both services are completely covered.*

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

- *The inclusion of the gender dimension in these categories of well-being triggers a multiplying effect, that is to say, global inequity becomes even greater when gender is considered. Gender equity must be borne in mind when studying quality of life. The growing participation of women in different spheres of society has not guaranteed their recognition or improvements in their quality of life. The fact is that women cannot fully participate in economic and public life; they have limited access to positions of influence and power; their labour options are more restricted and their income is much lower than that of men performing the same job. Although progress can be noted in many countries, unequal access to education still exists between men and women in most developing countries and is still far from being eradicated.*
- *The participation of women in economic activities is of particular importance as it relates directly to poverty issues. Women's participation in the most rural societies coincides with the most industrialized ones. According to available data, 70% of the estimated 1.3 billion poor of the world today are women. Some of the reasons leading to higher poverty among women are unequal conditions in terms of women's access to the labour market and labour discrimination through lower salaries. The income gap is one of the most striking inequalities: even in countries that are better off, female income is only 65% of male income, while in countries where the situation is worse, the relationship is around 30%. Furthermore, all over the world women are practically absent from parliament. On average they account for less than 15% of members of parliament and no systematic differences are observed by region or according to country income level.*
- *Despite evident progress in both the coverage and quality of reproductive health, this particular area is still a priority for millions of women in countries with severe qualitative and quantitative deficiencies. This is reflected in poor health indicators: high maternal mortality, low prevalence in the use of contraceptives and low percentage of births attended by skilled personnel. Every day 1,600 women die worldwide due to complications experienced during pregnancy and childbirth. In addition, 50 million women annually suffer health problems related to pregnancy and childbirth. Inequalities between countries are overwhelming: in developing countries, maternal death is 18 times higher than in industrialized countries. Since women in developing countries have more pregnancies and obstetric care is more scarce and inadequate, they are exposed to the risk of maternal mortality 40 times more than in the developed world. Inadequacies in reproductive and sexual health care services cause almost one fifth of the world's premature morbidity and mortality figures, and one third of the diseases and deaths of women in their reproductive years.²*
- *Scientific and technological innovation is the area that has advanced most rapidly in recent years. The capacity of countries to generate science and technology is of vital strategic importance despite the fact that only a few nations have been able to maintain a good position in terms of these indicators. Developing countries, which are home to almost four-fifths of the world's population, supply less than 30% of researchers in science and technology. Meanwhile, although practically all countries in the world are connected to the Internet and other types of communication and information technology such as telephones and personal computers access to them is remarkably unequal. This inequality is maintained in spite of the progress achieved in this field by the large majority of countries. When the expenses on information and communication technology and the number of scientists and engineers devoted to research and development are taken into account, the outlook is not encouraging. These two indicators, which are key to progress in this area, also demonstrate an unequal distribution which compromises the chance for equitable and sustainable development.*
- *Governments have signed a series of international treaties on fundamental human rights³ that have become internationally binding. In addition to the civil and political rights of individuals, these international treaties and conventions express the right to health, education, adequate housing, non-discrimination, decent work for men and women alike, and the rights of children, among others. Part of the obligations assumed by the States that signed and ratified these international treaties is their commitment to guarantee their compliance at the national level by passing national legislation and implementing policies geared at their enforcement.*
- *The chances to improve the living conditions of citizens all over the world and allow them to fully exercise their rights, requires the political will of decision-makers. Governments play a leading role and their resources should be made available for development. A look at the public budgets of all countries and at the international cooperation commitments of high income countries reveals that governments are not making further efforts in education and health. Some countries have experienced progress in this area while in others expenditure in relation to gross domestic product (GDP) has fallen. A more specific analysis should incorporate the way in which expenses are managed within the education and public health systems. Meanwhile, the heavy share of military expenses in several countries is a matter of concern when compared to their social spending.*
- *Servicing the foreign debt is still a very important burden that results in substantial restrictions in terms of the availability of economic resources and their potential reorientation toward policies favouring the MDGs. Access to debt alleviation programmes for heavily indebted poor countries has become difficult for many due to restrictions imposed upon the adoption of these programmes, and their global impact remains weak. In middle-income countries there is concern regarding the tendency towards increased debt servicing as percentage of gross national income (GNI).*
- *In recent years the Official Development Assistance provided by wealthy countries over the last three decades has shown signs of recovery, after a period of regression. However donor countries are far from fulfilling their commitment since only five of them have reached the agreed goal of assisting developing countries with the equivalent of 0.7% of their GNI. ■*

2 Singh, S., et al. *Adding it up: The Benefits of Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health Care*. Washington, DC and New York: The Alan Guttmacher Institute and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), 2004.

3 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948; International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), 1965; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), 1966; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979; Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989.

Since 1995, Social Watch annual reports have included a follow-up on the situation of countries in relation to the development goals that governments committed themselves to during the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen and at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, as well as to the most recent goals of the Millennium Declaration for 2015.

Starting with the 2004 issue, the Social Watch follow-up strategy is built around a set of basic areas of social development. The dimensions of analysis related to human security were therefore incorporated and strengthened following the guidelines proposed by international summits.⁴ These dimensions also represent relevant thematic areas for understanding poverty from a multi-dimensional perspective.

Indicators selected to define and evaluate these core areas of development respond not only to conceptual criteria but also to functional considerations based on the evaluation of coverage and international comparability of indicators.⁵

Thematic areas:

- Poverty and distribution
- Food security
- Education
- Health security
 - Morbidity and mortality
 - Immunization
- Environment
- Gender equity
 - In education
 - In economic activity
 - In empowerment
- Reproductive health
- Information, science and technology
- Public spending
- Development aid
- International commitments and human rights

For descriptive/explanatory purposes the advance tables and the placement of countries in each area are classified according to geographic region or income level.⁶

1. Poverty and distribution

Selected indicators:

- Gini Index (%)
- International poverty line: population living with less than USD 1 a day (%)
- International poverty line: poverty gap of population living with less than USD 1 a day (%)
- Population below the national poverty line (%)
- Poorest quintile's share of consumption (%)

Unfortunately very little can be said about the progress in the struggle to reduce poverty. Even though the foremost goal of the Millennium Summit is to reduce the world's poverty by half, instruments and measurements used in the diagnosis and evolution of the situation are still inaccurate and under discussion.

1.1. On measuring poverty

The concept of poverty is and will be a source of heated debate. This is mainly due to the fact that it is built around a purely analytical perspective that reflects the dissatisfaction of certain needs considered basic for the development of life in society. There is more than one viewpoint not only on the way these needs are measured but also on how to determine when needs are met. There is also debate regarding the choice of basic needs that define a situation of poverty.

When considering which needs determine a poverty situation, the first step is to identify any unsatisfied basic needs. In order to do so, it is necessary to define the specific set of household needs whose presence or absence determines whether the household is poor or not. Therefore a person is considered poor when living in a poor household. A second method is based on the consideration of income as a tool to satisfy the set of needs that are considered essential to ensure a minimum standard

of living. According to this method, a person is poor when his/her income is below the minimum threshold to satisfy certain needs. This option, based exclusively on the satisfaction of needs related to the consumption of goods and services money can buy, does not take into consideration access to other goods and services not provided by the private sector or factors that influence a person's welfare but are unrelated to monetary income.

The income threshold method may be based on a relative poverty line or on an absolute poverty line. The relative poverty line is set in such a way that a person is considered poor when his/her income is below the average income of the members of a given society. This is the method used by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries. Thus, poverty is basically conceptualized as a problem of distribution related to social justice criteria. The absolute poverty line is determined in such a way as to reflect the amount of money necessary to reach a minimum standard of living. It does not depend on the distribution of income. When establishing these poverty lines the income level necessary to cover basic needs (food, clothing, housing, healthcare, and education) should be taken into consideration. In order to do so a basket of goods is established that includes food items that meet nutritional requirements and non-food items considered to cover basic consumption needs. The poverty line will result from expanding the value of the basic basket according to the factor derived from the quotient between consumption expenditure and food expenditure of the group in question.

Over and above absolute and relative poverty lines, it is increasingly necessary to remember that poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. Altimir⁷ defines poverty as "a situational syndrome that brings together infra-consumption, malnutrition, poor living conditions, low educational levels, inadequate sanitary conditions, unstable participation in the productive system, attitudes of discouragement and anomie, little participation in social integration mechanisms, and maybe the endorsement of a particular set of values somewhat different to those of the rest of the society." Qualitative considerations are currently being added to the definition to provide more depth to the concept. "Feeling poor is a relative concept that has a lot to do with having access to necessary resources to satisfy the living standards that are customary to or approved by the society you belong to."⁸

Recently, non-material or symbolic dimensions have been added to the concept of poverty, such as the increasingly necessary use of several modern skills, among which can be mentioned analytical thinking, information processing capacity, communication and management skills in order to ensure

4 Social Watch holds a critical view on making the goals established by the UN in the Millennium Summit, operational, as it has focused on the situation of countries in the worse relative situation, thus reducing expectations and demands for improvement in other countries with higher relative development. However, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are considered an important point of reference.

5 It must be pointed out that in several areas we chose to include indicators that, despite showing high correlations among them, firmly represent the area should one of them be absent in the summary value.

6 World Bank definitions: *Geographic region*: Classifications and data reported for geographic regions are for low-income and middle-income economies only. Low-income and middle-income economies are sometimes referred to as developing economies. The use of the term is convenient; it is not intended to imply that all economies in the group are experiencing similar development or that other economies have reached a preferred or final stage of development. Classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status. *Income group*: Economies are divided according to 2003 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income, USD 765 or less; lower middle income, USD 766 - USD 3,035; upper middle income, USD 3,036 - USD 9,385; and high income, USD 9,386 or more. See: www.worldbank.org/data/countryclass/countryclass.html

7 Altimir, Oscar. *La dimensión de la pobreza en América Latina*. (The dimension of poverty in Latin America), ECLAC, 1979.

8 *Ibid.*

full participation in a globalized world and adaptation to new labour and production models. If poverty is defined in terms of a lack of well-being or resources that allow people to live a good quality of life, then attention must be paid to dimensions such as availability of spare time, public safety, protection against public and domestic violence, protection against disasters, and gender equity.⁹

Although the broad approach presented here has not been operational at the level of empirical research, a multi-dimensional approach seems to be the most appropriate way to define situations associated with the condition of poverty. In this respect, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) can and must be considered a multi-dimensional approach to meet basic human needs and part of an organized response to the condition of poverty in its broadest sense.

1.2. Poverty of income

In recognizing the multidimensional character of poverty, we should acknowledge that there is no single method for measuring poverty but rather a variety of methodological approaches that can be used to measure it. Information on the living standards of individuals, their health situation, educational level, mortality and morbidity, gender equity and other characteristics are indispensable in obtaining a sense of the scope, distribution and trends of poverty worldwide. Income poverty is, however, an essential part of measuring certain situations and living conditions of people, since income in today's society is undoubtedly a fundamental factor that links people with the satisfaction of certain needs.

The need to compare income poverty at the international level has led to the development of tools that have become both widely used and widely questioned. The USD 1 or USD 2 a day poverty lines are controversial, yet the former was still used to make the main MDG operational.

1.3. The poverty of measurement

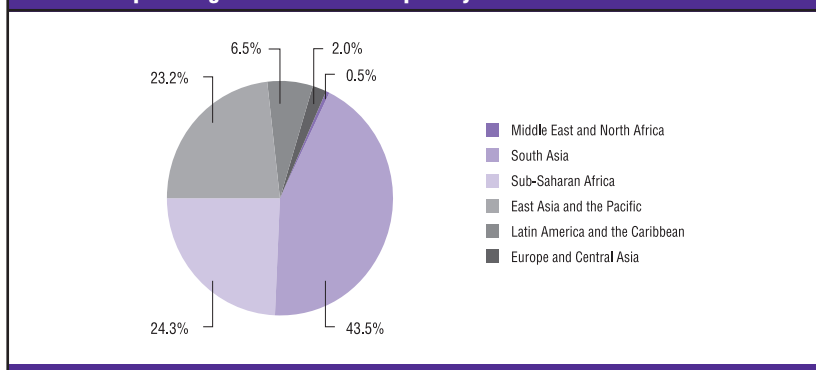
According to Reddy and Pogge,¹⁰ the World Bank estimates contain serious flaws and are therefore not fully reliable:

- The international poverty line (IPL) is inconsistent, since it does not provide the means to interpret purchasing power between countries or between years, and therefore leads to estimates that make no sense. Thus it is possible for people who are considered poor in one country to have more products or engage in higher consumption than those not identified as poor in another.

9 Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). "Document on poverty for the Third Regional Follow-up Conference on the Social Development Summit", 2003.

10 Reddy, Sanjay G. and Thomas W. Pogge. *How Not to Count the Poor*, (Version 4.5), mimeo. New York: Barnard College, University of Columbia, 2003.

Chart 1: People living on less than USD 1 per day



- The IPL is not based on an individual's requirement for basic resources.
- Poverty estimates available today are unreliable due to their sensitivity to the values of critical parameters that are estimated on the basis of limited information or no information at all.

Reddy and Pogge state that we are still uncertain about the income of poor people in the whole world, how poor they are, where they live and how this figure has changed over the years. This information is extremely important and urgent for MDG monitoring. The authors suggest that the definition of poverty concentrate on the basic ability to satisfy one's needs and not just on an arbitrary amount of dollars. This would provide meaning to the IPL: those below the line will lack the necessary resources to satisfy the most basic requirements of a human being.

In conclusion, common methods need to be adopted to determine poverty lines and to provide worldwide poverty estimates. To this end, it will be necessary to specify - through a comprehensive and transparent process - not only the basic human capabilities that depend on income but also to specify the characteristics of any goods typically needed to achieve them. A fixed set of human capabilities can also provide a single standard to adjust national poverty lines over time, to reflect the changing prices of priority needs to achieve elementary capabilities. These adjustments should be conducted by national committees that make the national poverty line consistent with common standards. A universal standard will allow the world to rely on the definition of poverty used to estimate the number of poor people and will also ensure that this condition has the same meaning in any corner of the world.

1.4. The goal to reduce poverty in the world and World Bank data (1990-2015)

Indicators presented in the **Poverty and distribution** table are the ones used internationally¹¹ to assess poverty and inequity from the point of view of

11 See, for example, Vigorito, Andrea. "Some comments on country-to-country poverty comparisons" in *Social Watch Report 2003. The poor and the market*. 2003.

income. Information available at a global level for this type of measurement is very limited: not only is it lacking in some countries but also the criteria for measuring vary or are applied to situations that do not allow for comparison.¹² In addition, some national situations are diagnosed on the basis of quite superficial estimates. Within this framework of inaccuracy and relativity it is very difficult to establish the criteria for quantifying poverty in the world and, more specifically, to get information on two instances in time that are minimally comparable between countries. For all of these reasons, it is truly complicated to establish a follow-up of the evolution of poverty, measured through changes in country income level. It is necessary to pay attention to potential manipulation of the results of poverty measurements undertaken for purposes related to the political evaluation of international commitments and campaigns.

Bearing in mind the warnings mentioned above, the latest figures available from the World Bank report a decline in the absolute number of people in conditions of extreme poverty¹³ from 1.219 billion in 1990 to 1.1 billion in 2001. The same source¹⁴ points to the fact that this reduction is mainly due to the significant decrease in poverty experienced in China. At a regional level, substantial improvement was seen in South and East Asia, where the first MDG will most likely be reached.

The Global Economic Projections carried out by the World Bank in 2002 already recognized that the MDGs could be achieved at a global level, albeit with great regional differences. The forecast for the year 2015 indicates that 734 million people will be living in poverty. This figure is obtained through differential drops in the number of poor people by region and according to a slight increase in North Africa and the Middle East and an alarming increase in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The 2004 review of poverty projections indicates that by 2015 poverty might reach a global level

12 In many cases, the country information presented refers only to certain regions or cities.

13 People living with less than USD 1 a day.

14 The World Bank is the only source of reference to count poverty according to income on a global level.

of 12.5%, compared to 28.3% estimated for 1990. At the regional level, the evolution of poverty in North Africa and the Middle East, as well as in Europe and Central Asia, shows that this goal is likely to be achieved. It might not be met however in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa. According to regional specialists, chances for the Latin American region to reach its goal are closely linked to a change in its income distribution patterns. The region is the most unequal in the world and there does not appear to be any trend to indicate a reversal on this situation. On the other hand, Sub-Saharan Africa has witnessed the growth, rather than the reduction of poverty, from 41% to 46% of the population. This translates into 140 million more people living in a situation of extreme poverty.

It is worth noting that the poverty reduction goal has been implemented through the specific goal of reducing the share of the total population below the poverty line of USD 1 a day, which nevertheless allows the absolute number of people living in such conditions to increase. Taking into account the total number of people who survived on less than USD 2 a day in 1990 (2.653 billion), the estimates for this figure in 2015 are down to 2.144 billion. In this case, the situation is slightly different as the significant increase in the number of people who live on less than USD 2 a day in Sub-Saharan Africa must be added to the slight increase experienced in South Asia and to a decline in East Asia and the Pacific (due to China's inclusion in this region).

Although good performance is expected from countries in South Asia regarding populations living on less than USD 1 a day, a large contingency of people will hardly cross this threshold and will remain below USD 2 a day. If we consider the evolution of poverty measured through the one-dollar-a-day basis over the last few decades, we can see that by the year 2000 the number of people living on less than USD 1 a day was reduced by more than 130 million, compared with this figure in 1990. But this was due, almost exclusively, to the reduction experienced in East Asia and the Pacific, where figures fell almost by half: from 470 million in 1990 to 261 million in 2000, mostly due to the strong pace of income growth in China, which reached over 9% annually.

2. Food security

Selected indicators:

- Undernourishment (% of total population)
- Low birth weight (%)
- Malnutrition in children under 5, low weight (%)

For a society to achieve the adequate levels of food security, all of its members must "at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritionally adequate food to satisfy nutritional needs and their preference in terms of food choice, so that they may live a healthy and active life. Food security is accomplished when the availability of

Table 1. Food security: averages for countries in better and worse relative situation

PRESENT SITUATION		UNDER-NOURISHMENT (% OF TOTAL POPULATION)	LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (%)	MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN UNDER 5, LOW WEIGHT (%)
Countries in worse relative situation	Average	38	19	34
	Number of countries	28	32	32
Countries in better relative situation	Average	8	6	6
	Number of countries	36	72	46

To halve the average number of people experiencing hunger in the world by the year 2015 is one of the first commitments governments assumed at the time that the MDGs were agreed upon. This goal is less ambitious than the one formulated in 1996 when 186 country leaders at the World Food Summit pledged to reduce the number of people starving by over one half. The estimated figure of starving people at that time was 841 and the goal was to be achieved within one decade. The latest figures reveal that, since 1990, the number of people living in hunger in developing countries has only been reduced by 9 million.

food is guaranteed and the supply is stable and affordable."¹⁵

Food security is an essential factor in the effective exercise of human rights. The right to adequate nutrition is enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, through which the signatory States committed themselves to work towards improved food production, preservation and distribution methods in order to ensure an equitable distribution of global food supplies according to the needs of the population.

The current food security situation on a global level is of high concern, particularly when faced with the fact that recent history does not show a strong tendency towards improved food security. In its 2004 report, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)¹⁶ estimates the number of people in the world suffering from undernourishment at 852 million and draws three forceful conclusions. Firstly, the minimum pace of progress necessary to combat chronic hunger in the developing world has not been attained. Secondly, progress has been very asymmetric with several countries experiencing significant progress while many others remained stagnant or even deteriorated. Finally, both in human and economic terms, "the costs of not taking immediate and strenuous action to reduce hunger at comparable rates worldwide are staggering. (...) Every year that hunger continues at present levels costs more than 5 million children their lives and costs developing countries billions of dollars in lost productivity and earnings."¹⁷

With the hunger reduction pace that the world has set up until now, it will not be possible to achieve the MDG to reduce hunger. In order to improve this situation, intensive efforts will be necessary from developing countries and from the international community. These efforts must not only include investments and specific policies, but also substantial changes in world trade practices. These elements are explicitly outlined in MDG 8 and involve aid from the international community to the most troubled countries, as well as changes in debt management and trade mechanisms.

In particular, FAO has expressed the need for direct measures to reinforce effective access to food, especially through income generated by employment in rural activities that are safe, productive and competitive. "Most of the poorest developing countries are in desperate need of investment. International aid to such countries, including lasting solutions to the debt issue as well, would represent a concrete signal that the world is willing to meet the goals of the UN World Food and Development Summit for the Millennium."¹⁸

Curiously enough, currently half the people starving in the world live in small farming communities, while another 20% are landless farmers and 10% live in communities whose subsistence is based on cattle grazing, fishing or forestry activities. Only 20% of the starving live in cities. However, urbanization as well as globalization of food systems are modifying the map of hunger and the nutritional profile of hunger and malnutrition in developing countries.¹⁹ These changes make more complex the factors leading to food vulnerability among countries and within countries.

The number of food emergencies (crises due to natural or human causes that require immediate attention) has gradually grown over the last 20 years from an annual average of 15 in the 1980s to over 30 since the year 2000. Additionally, the proportion of emergencies that can be principally attributed to human causes, such as conflict or economic crisis, has more than doubled since 1992, from 15% to 35% while the proportion of emergencies caused by natural disasters has diminished. African countries affected by the most devastating and prolonged crises are those subject to armed conflict. Some of these countries such as Angola, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan have been immersed in crises throughout almost the entire period lasting from 1990-2004.

¹⁵ FAO, Special Programme for Food Security. www.fao.org/spfs/index.asp?lang=en

¹⁶ FAO, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2004*, 2004. www.fao.org/docrep/007/y5650e/y5650e00.htm

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Jacques Diouf, Director-General of FAO. www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2004/50703

¹⁹ FAO, *op cit.*

The consequences of food insecurity are especially serious in the case of the newly born and of children, causing immediate effects and after-effects for the rest of their lives. Almost one-third of children living in developing countries suffer retarded growth and below average height for their age, which is proof of their chronic undernourishment. Every year, over 20 million babies are born with insufficient weight in the developing world. Retarded growth and low birth weight cause serious harm to these children, impairing their physical and cognitive development and therefore seriously compromising their future possibilities. In the case of girls, consequences can also be passed on to the next generation as their chances of giving birth to babies with lower weight are above average.²⁰

In all of these cases, armed conflicts have coincided with difficult climatic conditions.²¹

In terms of the present undernourishment situation, infant malnutrition and low birth weight, a significant number of countries occupy the best relative position; this group is comprised of around 40% of the countries with available information (72). At the other extreme, almost one in five countries (34) occupies the worse relative situation according to their food status. The difference between these two groups reveals the gap that exists among countries in the world in terms of food security. On average, almost four of every ten inhabitants of countries in the worst situation are affected by undernourishment. This translates into more than three children out of every ten under the age of 5 with malnutrition and one in every five with low birth weight. This is a far cry from countries with a better food situation, where on average there is less than one undernourished person out of every ten, one child out of every 20 is malnourished and one of every 20 babies is born with low weight. (Table 1).

These differences are clearly visible when grouping countries according to their levels of income (measured in GDP per capita which is one of the indicators normally used to classify countries according to their development levels). According to FAO estimates, out of the 852 million undernourished people, 815 million live in developing countries, 28 million in countries in transition and 9 million in industrialized countries.²² More specifically, 30% of the population is undernourished in countries in the lowest income level, while in lower middle income countries this figure drops to 12%. This indicator most clearly shows the differences existing between the poorest countries and the rest of the world. (Chart 2).

Chart 2. Average rates in undernourishment, child malnutrition and low birth weight by income level

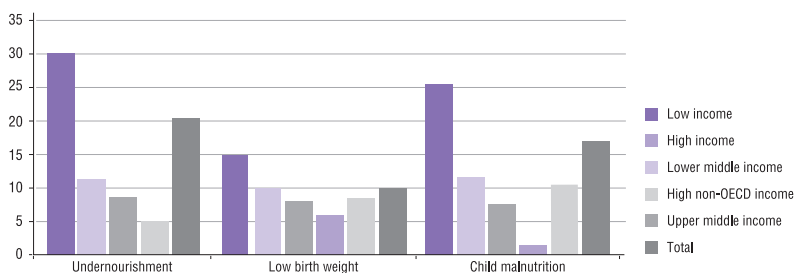
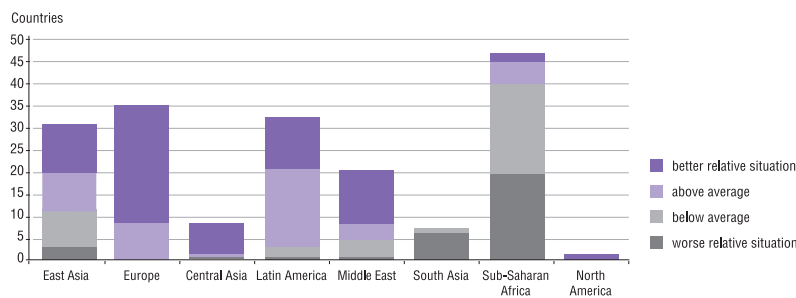


Chart 3. Present situation in food security by region



The geography of food security also reveals the differences that exist between countries by concentrating the most critical situations in specific regions. South Asia experiences the most awkward situation in terms of food security. Of the eight countries with available information, seven are in the worst situation within the area and the rest remain below average. The nutritional situation of children in this region is particularly critical, as it reflects the worst average values both in the percentage of the newly born with low birth weight (22%) as well as malnutrition in children under the age of 5 (39%).

Sub-Saharan Africa also reveals serious problems. In this region, the most critical situations relate to undernourishment (32%), with permanently high levels in infant malnutrition (24%) and in low birth weight (15%). Africa is the continent with the largest increase in food emergencies in recent years. These emergencies tripled between 1986 and 2004.²³ (Chart 3).

Recent developments in food security present a worrying scenario. Countries which show no or little progress in this area predominate. That is to say, there has been only a slight improvement in over ten years. The effort made by some countries that were in very critical situations has been impressive but not sufficient to produce any substantial changes. Only slightly more than half (27) of

the countries that made advances were able to rise above the global food security average.

The deterioration of food security is happening as much in countries that still maintain above average situations, as in countries in the worst positions in this area, although the greatest regression has occurred mainly in this last group.

Indicators reflect this slow progress. On average, countries have curbed the undernourishment of their population by two percentage points and infant malnutrition by three points. However the same average values are maintained in the percentage of children with low birth weight. These averages however summarize divergent evolutions where we find some countries that have regressed significantly while others have made substantial progress in their food situation.

The stagnation and regression of many countries is associated with frequent or prolonged food crises which cause chronic generalized undernourishment of the population. The average duration of emergencies during the period of 1992-2004 was 9 years. Between 1986 and 2004, 18 countries underwent critical situations for more than half that period. The result has been that in 13 of those countries, more than 35% of the population is starving.²⁴

In eight countries significant regression has been registered in at least one of the indicators. In

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*

The most critical situations today:

AT LEAST 1 IN 2 PERSONS IS STARVING* IN ...		
Eritrea	Sub-Saharan Africa	73%
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Sub-Saharan Africa	71%
Burundi	Sub-Saharan Africa	68%
Tajikistan	Central Asia	61%
Sierra Leone	Sub-Saharan Africa	50%
Zambia	Sub-Saharan Africa	49%
* Undernourishment (% of total population)		

OF EVERY 10 CHILDREN BORN, AT LEAST 3 ARE BORN WITH WEIGHTS MUCH BELOW NORMAL* IN...		
Mauritania	Sub-Saharan Africa	42%
Yemen	Middle East and North Africa	32%
Sudan	Sub-Saharan Africa	31%
Bangladesh	South Asia	30%
India	South Asia	30%
* Low birth weight (%)		

ALMOST 1 OF EVERY 2 CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 5 SUFFERS FROM MALNUTRITION* IN...		
Bangladesh	South Asia	48%
Afghanistan	South Asia	48%
India	South Asia	47%
Nepal	South Asia	47%
Ethiopia	Sub-Saharan Africa	47%
Yemen	Middle East and North Africa	46%
Cambodia	East Asia and the Pacific	46%
Burundi	Sub-Saharan Africa	45%
* Malnutrition in children under 5, low weight (%)		

some cases, this setback is displayed in the percentage of undernourished people (the most alarming cases are the Democratic Republic of Congo, moving from 32% to 71% and Tajikistan, from 21% to 61% of its population). In other cases, deterioration is observed mainly in the infancy indicators (regression in terms of low birth weight and in infant malnutrition is significant in Comoros and Iraq).

On the other end of the scale, 12 countries have made significant progress in their food situation. In connection with this progress, FAO highlights important factors such as the implementation of specific actions both in food programmes (to accompany development policies) as well as changes in production structure and policies that cushion the effects of food crises, especially climate-generated ones. (Table 2).

3. Education

Selected indicators:

- Children reaching 5th grade (%)
- Illiteracy (ages 15-24) (%)
- Primary school enrolment net rate (%)

Table 2. Present situation and recent evolution in food security

PRESENT SITUATION	EVOLUTION IN FOOD SECURITY					TOTAL*
	←	←		→	→	
Countries in worse relative situation	3	6	12	7	4	32
Countries below average	3	1	9	11	5	29
Countries above average	1	11	20	9	2	43
Countries in better relative situation	1	8	35	22	1	67
Total *	8	26	76	49	12	171

* Total countries with sufficient information to be included in the ranking by present situation and evolution.

Access to elementary education is crucial to the elimination of extreme poverty and is also a core human right. Governments are committed to achieving the six objectives in the World Declaration on Education for All (EFA)²⁵ and the education MDG.

Since 1994 there has been substantial growth in education worldwide, especially in Africa and South America. However inequality is still experienced and represents a source of concern both in developing and developed countries.

One of the most important world education objectives for governments is universal primary education coverage by 2015. In terms of primary education, it is essential to provide people with the basic reading, writing and arithmetic skills that they need for their personal development and to live in society. In order to do so, most countries have adopted five- or six-year primary education programmes, which are considered to be the number of years needed to reach the goal before moving onto more diversified and specialized education at secondary level. Likewise, many countries find it indispensable to develop educational systems that continue well beyond primary education.

According to UNESCO's *Global Education Digest 2004*,²⁶ although a child today is more likely to receive 9.3 years of schooling (primary and secondary education combined), there are considerable differences at the global level. In high-performing countries another 2.5 years of tertiary education can be added to the average, while in Africa the average time devoted to tertiary education is still marginal. A child starting school in Finland, New Zealand or Norway can expect to receive more than 17 years of education, which is almost twice what

In the Millennium Development Goals, education is a priority. MDG 2, which pursues universal primary education, is the main goal in this area. However the role of education in the attainment of the other goals is also relevant. Whether in the quest for more gender equality (MDG 3), or in the struggle to eradicate hunger and extreme poverty (MDG 1), environmental challenges (MDG 7), sanitary challenges (MDG 4, 5 and 6) or political challenges (MDG 8), education must be considered a crucial element in achieving higher levels of social development.

is received in Bangladesh or Myanmar, and four times what is received in Niger or Burkina Faso.

The study also reveals that estimated school years have a very high, although not perfect, correlation to the national income of a country. However unequal access to education exists both within and between countries. Therefore it is important not only to assess a country's progress with respect to world goals but also with respect to its declared national standards.

Some of the most significant differences in results between countries are found in the average time spent studying at the tertiary education level. The average time that young people spend in tertiary education (these estimates include those who never study) is more than 30 times higher in the ten countries with the highest participation rates compared with the ten countries with the lowest rates. An important exception is Africa, where time devoted to tertiary education is insignificant, even in countries with higher school-life expectancy. Tunisia and South Africa are the only countries in the region where tertiary school-life expectancy is more than one year.

According to the above-mentioned UNESCO report, the expected number of school years devoted to primary and secondary education is closely related to a country's wealth. Of 37 countries with low incomes, only Malawi and Uganda display a school-life expectancy of at least 11 years. Meanwhile, all high-income countries, except two, exceed this level. Among low-income countries, the mean duration of expected schooling is below seven years in 21 of 37 countries. Only Cameroon, Malawi, Nepal, Tajikistan and Uganda exceed the world mean duration of nine years.

In the majority of countries most students that complete primary education continue onto the first

25 In 1990, International Year of Literacy, the World Conference on Education for All was held in Jomtien (Thailand) and the "World Declaration on Education for All" was adopted. The International Consultative Forum on Education for All was created together with its Secretariat at the UNESCO headquarters, and became the inter-institutional body in charge of conducting and supervising a follow-up on the conference. The World Education Forum, held in April 2000 in Dakar (Senegal), adopted the "Dakar Framework for Action. Education for All: Meeting Our Collective Commitments", that integrates six world action frameworks, and expressed the "collective commitment to action" and to attaining the objectives and purposes of EFA by 2015, at the latest.

26 UNESCO, *Global Education Digest 2004: Comparing Education Statistics across the World*. Institute for Statistics, 2004.

OVER 40% OF YOUNG PEOPLE* ARE ILLITERATE IN...	
Niger	73%
Burkina Faso	60%
Mali	59%
Iraq	54%
Bangladesh	49%
Mauritania	49%
Senegal	44%
Benin	41%

* Illiteracy ages 15-24 (%)

three years of secondary education. In Europe, all countries except Ireland and Malta show transition rates that exceed 94%. In Asia and the Americas, transition rates exceed 90% in half of the countries and are above 85% in another quarter of the countries.

However the reality is very different in Africa. In one out of every four countries, half the children who reach the last level of primary education do not move onto secondary education. In another quarter of the countries, at least one in every three students drops out of school before starting secondary education. Only one quarter of the countries attain transition rates similar to those registered in other regions (exceeding 95%), including Botswana, Ethiopia, Namibia, Seychelles and South Africa.

Participation in the first 3 years of secondary education is common practice all over the world, with the exception of Africa. In Oceania, Europe, Asia and the Americas, half or almost half of the countries display net enrolment rates that exceed 90%. Of the 37 European countries, only Bulgaria and Moldova have net enrolment rates below 90%. Despite the high general levels of participation several countries present net enrolment rates under 50%: Papua New Guinea (31%) and Vanuatu (39%) in Oceania; Afghanistan (13%), Cambodia (33%), Myanmar (42%), Pakistan (35%) and East Timor (41%) in Asia; and Guatemala (44%) in the Americas.

Gender parity and equality in access to education are important components of international goals. The first international goal with concrete deadlines requires the achievement of gender parity in access to primary education by 2005.

As we will see in the section on gender equity and in the corresponding tables, more than one in every three boys and girls live in countries without equitable access to primary education. In all countries lacking gender equity in primary education access, girls are the most affected.

When considering the general situation of countries in terms of education, and looking at the three available indicators together, it is possible to observe that the majority of countries (84 out of 139) are above the world average. In the 25 countries in the worst performance group, more than 72% have been able to improve their situation in recent years and almost 30% have achieved significant progress (Table 3).

Table 3. Present situation and recent evolution in education

PRESENT SITUATION	EVOLUTION IN EDUCATION				TOTAL*	
	←	←		→		
Countries in worse relative situation			7	11	7	25
Countries below average	2		5	5	8	20
Countries above average	2		8	7	4	21
Countries in better relative situation	6		3	30	4	73
Total *	10		53	53	23	139

* Total countries with sufficient information to be included in the ranking by present situation and evolution.

Chart 4. Enrolment and retention rates in primary education by region



Chart 5. Literacy by region

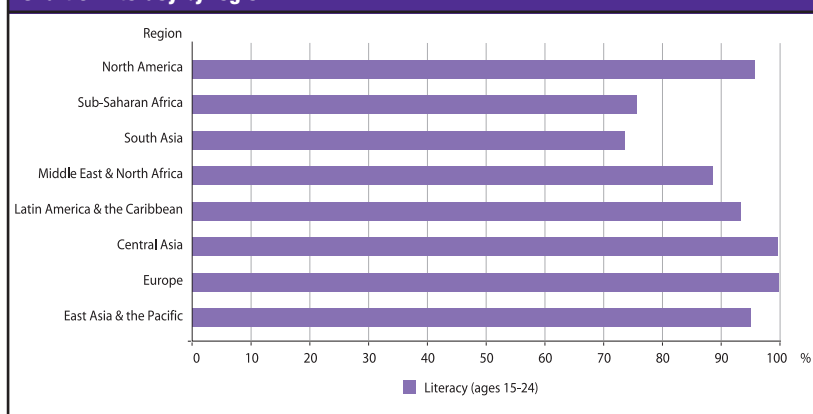


Table 4. Education: averages for countries in better and worse relative situation

PRESENT SITUATION		LITERACY (AGES 15-24) (%)	PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT NET RATE (%)	CHILDREN REACHING 5 TH GRADE (%)
Countries in worse relative situation	Average	66.7	61.8	58.5
	Number of countries	25	25	21
Countries in better relative situation	Average	98.4	94.9	93.9
	Number of countries	60	76	55

The most worrying scenarios are those of Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Comoros, Mauritania, Nepal, Papua New Guinea and Senegal, since they are stagnant and have the lowest education figures in the world. In some cases, such as that of Mauritania, circumstances are particularly serious since the illiteracy rate is around 50%.

As is the case in other dimensions, deep inequalities are evident between different regions of

the world in the education field (Chart 4). Very diverse education contexts co-exist throughout the world: from Sub-Saharan Africa, whose countries do not average 70% in primary education enrolment and retention, to the situation in North America and Europe where these figures exceed 90%.

The primary education figures from the various regions are clearly linked to the corresponding literacy rates (Chart 5) in such a way that the regions

lagging behind in enrolment and retention of children in school are the same as the ones with the worst literacy rates.

The gap dividing countries into better and worse situations (Table 4) reveals a considerable distance between one group and the other. In countries where data is available, the literacy of the general population as well as enrolment and retention rates are over 90% in countries with better situations, while in countries with stagnant situations the figures are around 60%. As is to be expected, the three education indicators are strongly correlated.

4. Health security: morbidity and mortality

Selected indicators:

- Malaria (cases every 100,000 people)
- Tuberculosis (cases every 100,000 people)
- HIV/AIDS (% in ages 15-49)
- Infant mortality (every 1,000 live births)
- Mortality in children under 5 (every 1,000 live births)

The situation of health security in the world reveals deep inequalities. The specific morbidity and mortality indicators presented by Social Watch, as well as the latest publications by the World Health Organization (WHO),²⁷ which are included for reference, clearly express this reality. Demographic and health policy factors have an impact on health conditions, but the general lifestyle of each country's population is equally important.

Sub-Saharan Africa is the region most affected by poor health conditions. There are enormous contrasts resulting from global social development inequality. While a girl born today in Japan has a life expectancy of 85, a girl born in Sierra Leone can only expect to live 36 years.

On a global scale, infant mortality has not diminished while life expectancy has been gradually growing over the last years. Despite this fact, it is particularly serious to learn that in 14 African countries the present levels of child mortality are higher than those registered in 1990. In other terms, 35% of children run more mortal risks today (2005) than 10 years ago. Perinatal disorders, respiratory infections, diarrhea-related diseases and malaria only strengthen the effects of malnutrition, a risk associated with mortality. Adding to this, the HIV/AIDS pandemic aggravates the situation and once again demonstrates the huge divide between rich and poor in their struggle against diseases.

Indicators draw attention to a group of countries where child mortality rate progress made in the 1990s is reverting. Something similar is happening with life expectancy in Sub-Saharan Africa where life expectancy is falling below the age of

Chart 6. Present situation in morbidity and mortality by region

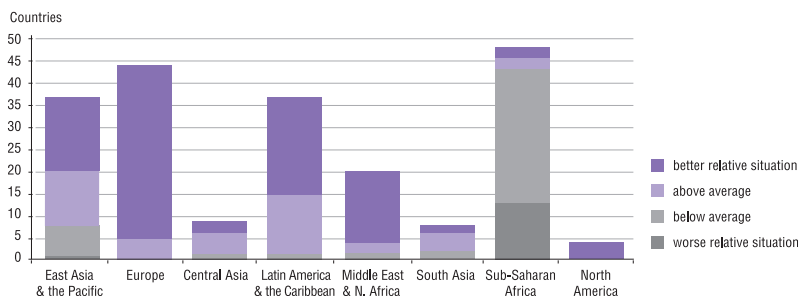
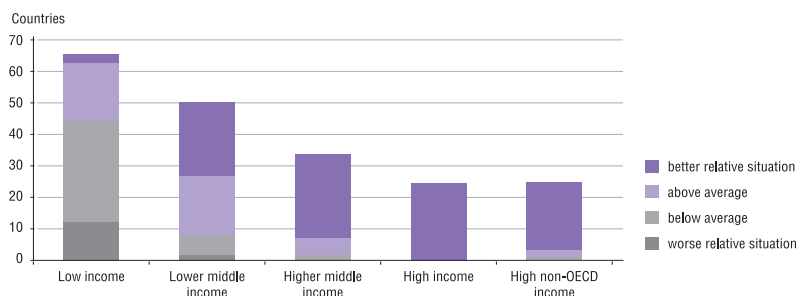


Chart 7. Present situation in morbidity and mortality by income level



46, when it had exceeded the age of 49 during the 1980s. This situation becomes more complicated as problems related more specifically to population health are inter-dependent. For example, HIV/AIDS infection increases the risk of tuberculosis, a disease on the rise in countries with a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

One of the challenges most aggressively tackled by the international community is that of child survival which is closely related to the fall of mortality rates in children under the age of 5. By this last measure, the large majority (98%) of those deaths occur in developing countries. In Africa, prior to 1990 some improvement was experienced with this indicator, but to a large extent the HIV/AIDS pandemic destroyed this progress. Infectious and parasitic diseases are the primary causes of death and are intimately related to HIV/AIDS.

Socio-economic differences bring about inequalities not only between countries but also within each national territory where mortality levels vary significantly across income groups. The magnitude of this variation also differs between countries: while in Niger a poor child has a chance of dying that is 13% higher than that of a non-poor child, in Bangladesh this difference is reduced to 3%.

Recent years show a decline in health-related social benefits and an increase in inequality. In addition to this and partly as a result, the burden of morbidity is becoming more complex. We know

The possibility of attaining the MDGs is seriously undermined by HIV/AIDS. In countries with high mortality resulting from this pandemic, the macro-economic consequences are very important, to such an extent that they make it difficult to reduce extreme poverty (MDG 1). Achieving the other objectives will also likely prove to be difficult given the situation unleashed by HIV/AIDS. Attaining universal primary education, for example, is unlikely in contexts such as Uganda's, where 80% of children affected by HIV/AIDS were removed from schools. The gender equality goal will also be of limited success since girls and women are increasingly assuming the role of care providers, in addition to being subject to different forms of discrimination when they themselves are HIV-positive. MDG 4 and 5 (to reduce infant mortality and improve maternal health) are even more closely related to the pandemic.

that in developed countries over 60% of deaths relate to people over the age of 70, while in developing countries this proportion is around 30%. The WHO has pointed out that even though the mortality gap between developed and developing countries has been narrowing since the 1970s, the new challenge lies in stopping the accentuation of the differences between the various developing regions. According to this reality, a poor child in Africa has

²⁷ World Health Organization. *World Health Report 2003 and World Health Report 2004.*

almost twice the chance of dying as a poor Latin American child.

Considering the aforementioned factors, the general situation of countries reveals a remarkable difference as we move from one region to the next. The worst situation is again that of Sub-Saharan Africa, where almost the majority of countries display values below the world average (Chart 6). It is quite significant that all countries in worse relative situations, with the exception of Kiribati, belong to that region. The remainder of the regions presents relative heterogeneous situations, except Europe where all of its countries are above the average, and North America whose countries are all in a better relative situation.

There is a close link between the income level of countries and their situation in terms of morbidity and mortality, which reinforces the presence of a strong correlation between the different dimensions of development. Nations identified in worse relative situations only have low and lower middle incomes, while those with higher incomes enjoy a better situation.

The majority of countries with low incomes are below the world average in terms of their health security. On the other end of the spectrum, OECD countries with higher income are exclusively in the best relative situation. In short, health security is an area of crucial importance where the worst faces of inequality are shown, as can be seen in the infant mortality figures. (Chart 7).

Recent evolution in this area allows us to observe the paths that the different countries are taking (Table 5). To this effect, it is notable to see just one country with a significant regression within the group of countries in worse relative situations (Swaziland).

Out of the 194 countries with sufficient data to study their evolution in this area, 116 have slightly progressed and 47 are stagnant. The most worrying situation is that of countries below the world average since in that group more than half are stagnant or experiencing some regression.

Child mortality is one of the core challenges facing nation states in terms of social development. Regarding the recent evolution of this indicator, there are many countries that experienced stagnation or slight regressions, although the majority of countries experienced slight or even significant progress (this progress also includes low and lower middle income countries). In 15 of the 182 countries regressions have been experienced. In terms of the relation between this evolution and the income level (Table 6), it can be noted that no countries with higher incomes experienced a regression while the poorest countries display a wider variety of situations.

The only countries that have regressed in relation to this indicator are those below the world average. It is also worrying to observe that only half of the 32 countries in worse relative situations have been able to make progress (Table 7).

Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Kazakhstan, Botswana and Iraq, are not only in the worst relative situa-

Table 5. Present situation and recent evolution in morbidity and mortality						
PRESENT SITUATION	EVOLUTION IN MORBIDITY & MORTALITY					TOTAL*
	←	←		→	→	
Countries in worse relative situation	1	1	4	5	3	14
Countries below average		6	13	16	5	40
Countries above average		2	13	26	3	44
Countries in better relative situation		1	17	69	6	93
Total *	1	10	47	116	17	191

* Total countries with sufficient information to be included in the ranking by present situation and evolution.

Table 6. Infant mortality by income level						
PRESENT SITUATION	INFANT MORTALITY EVOLUTION					TOTAL*
	←	←		→	→	
Low income	1	9	10	15	30	65
Lower middle income	3	1	5	18	24	51
Higher middle income	1		2	25	4	32
High income			8	16		24
High non-OECD income				10		10
Total *	5	10	25	84	58	182

* Total countries with sufficient information to be included in the ranking by present situation and evolution.

Table 7. Present situation and recent evolution in infant mortality						
PRESENT SITUATION	EVOLUTION IN INFANT MORTALITY					TOTAL*
	←	←		→	→	
Countries in worse relative situation	2	4	9	5	12	32
Countries below average	3	4	3	9	19	38
Countries above average		2	3	23	24	52
Countries in better relative situation			10	47	3	60
Total *	5	10	25	84	58	182

* Total countries with sufficient information to be included in the ranking by present situation and evolution.

Table 8. Mortality in children under 5 by income level				
PRESENT SITUATION	WORSE RELATIVE SITUATION	BELOW AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE	BETTER RELATIVE SITUATION
Low income	30	27	9	
Lower middle income	2	9	33	7
Higher middle income		2	11	21
High income				24
High non-OECD income				14
TOTAL	32	38	53	66

tion in terms of infant mortality compared with the rest of the countries in the world, but they have also experienced significant regressions in this indicator.

When mortality rates in children under the age of 5 are observed in each country by income level (Table 8), it is once again possible to observe a very clear relationship: the poorest countries are in worse situations. Almost all countries with higher mortality rates are also in the low income group. At the other extreme, high-income countries, whether they belong to the OECD or not, are without exception within the better relative situation bracket, with the lowest mortality rates in children under 5 in the world.

In terms of transmittable diseases, in addition to HIV/AIDS, the prevalence of tuberculosis and

The large impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is greater than the number of deaths it actually causes. One of its consequences, which is alerting the world to these impacts, is the growing number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS. According to WHO, 14 million African children have been orphaned by HIV/AIDS and this figure is expected to rise to 25 million by 2010. The outlook is very troubling especially considering that each year 2.2 million HIV positive women give birth, and that the future situation will depend on prevention policies and the population's access to antiretroviral therapy. In Brazil, where the government has been able to provide universal access to this therapy, the average survival period of HIV positive people rose from six months to five years.

Table 9. Morbidity and mortality: averages for countries in better and worse relative situation

PRESENT SITUATION		INFANT MORTALITY (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)	MORTALITY IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)	MALARIA PREVALENCE (CASES PER 100,000 PEOPLE)	TUBERCULOSIS PREVALENCE (CASES PER 100,000 PEOPLE)	HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE (% AGES 15 TO 49)
Countries in worse relative situation	Average	110	173	20,748	231	15.4
	Number of countries	14	14	11	14	10
Countries in better relative situation	Average	12	15	84	20	0.3
	Number of countries	94	94	21	102	69

malaria has increased, causing substantial health regressions. In the case of malaria, one of the main causes of child deaths, the most affected region is again Sub-Saharan Africa where all countries in worse relative situations are located. Something similar occurs in the case of HIV/AIDS, while the prevalence of tuberculosis occurs most problematically in East Asia and the Pacific region. If countries are taken into account according to income groups, the relation between tuberculosis and wealth is the one we should expect in the context of the present inequality: while the poorest countries are the most affected, out of the 81 high or middle-income with sufficient data, only six are below the world average.

A summary of morbidity and mortality indicators reflects sharp contrasts (Table 9). For example, countries in worse relative situations have infant mortality averages of 110 (for every 1,000 live births), which is 9 times the average of countries in better situations.

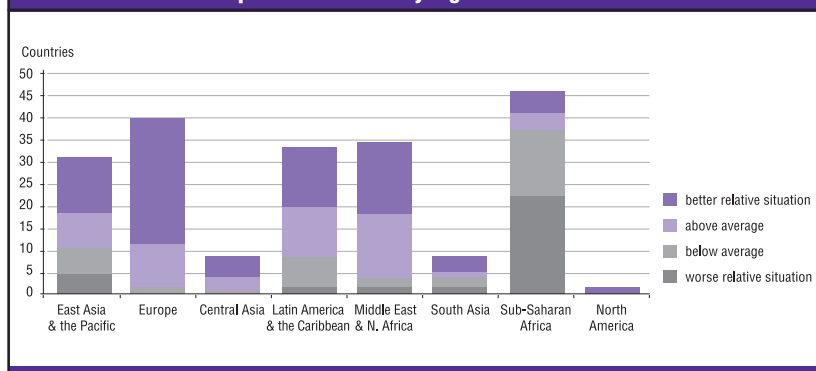
A closer look at countries in worse relative situations (Angola, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) points to the strong prevalence of Sub-Saharan Africa nations in this group.

It is also within this region that are found the countries worst affected by the most dramatic indicators, such as the prevalence of people infected by HIV/AIDS or infant mortality rates.

COUNTRIES WITH HIGHER PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS *	
Swaziland	38,8
Botswana	37,3
Lesotho	28,9
Zimbabwe	24,6
South Africa	21,5
* % in ages 15 to 49	

COUNTRIES WITH HIGHER INFANT MORTALITY *	
Sierra Leone	166
Afghanistan	165
Liberia	157
Angola	154
Niger	154
* per 1,000 live births	

Chart 8. Immunization: present situation by region



5. Health security: immunization

Selected indicators:

- DPT²⁸ immunized children under age 1 (%)
- Polio immunized children under age 1 (%)
- Measles immunized children under age 1 (%)
- Tuberculosis immunized children under age 1 (%)

Progress in immunization has been a decisive factor in the present health status of the world's population. The lives of millions of children have been saved as the use of vaccines has spread around the world. Vaccination is the most powerful tool in the prevention of diseases and children have a right to receive this type of protection. Access to vaccines is a core goal for meeting human rights and alleviating poverty. As stated in the report *State of the World's Vaccines and Immunization*,²⁹ the near-eradication of polio, as well as the drastic reduction in the incidence of measles and maternal and neonatal tetanus, represent the most positive effects produced by immunization.

Nevertheless inequity is still a source of concern both in terms of benchmarking at the level of nations as well as within each nation. On a global level, it is estimated that in the year 2000, 37 million children did not receive basic vaccination during their first year of life.

28 DPT: diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

29 WHO, UNICEF, World Bank. *State of the World's Vaccines and Immunization 2002*. www.who.int/vaccines/en/sowvi2002.shtml

The present regional situation in children's basic immunological coverage (polio, measles, tuberculosis and diphtheria) identifies Sub-Saharan Africa once again as the region in the worst situation (37 out of 48 countries with available data are classified within the two lowest brackets).

Botswana, Rwanda, Seychelles, Swaziland and Tanzania are the only five countries in this region that reach the level of those in better relative situations, with coverage over 90%. Meanwhile, the average situation of immunological coverage for these diseases for the rest of the region is substantially lower with values around 70%, with the exception of tuberculosis immunization, which reaches 81% coverage. (Chart 8).

The critical situation in Sub-Saharan Africa is evident especially in DPT and polio immunization coverage, where it shows the greatest gap in relation to other regions of the world. (Tables 10 and 11).

Similarly, if the average of countries in worse relative situations is analyzed (indicated in Chart 9 as the lowest income countries), the difference with the average of countries in better situations becomes even wider. Immunization against DPT, measles and polio is below 56% for countries in worse situations while these same immunization rates exceed 96% in countries in better situations.

It is not surprising to find a close connection between the classification of countries according to their income levels and their general situation in terms of basic immunological coverage. The poorest countries invariably present the lowest levels of coverage. Within the group of lower middle income countries, a fairly large number is above average. A clear relation can be observed between income and current coverage of immunization, although income is not as decisive a factor as in other morbidity and

IMMUNIZATION: COUNTRIES IN THE WORST RELATIVE SITUATIONS THAT HAVE ALSO REGRESSED
Central African Republic
Comoros
Congo Democratic Republic
Djibouti
Gabon
Papua New Guinea
Sudan
Vanuatu
Yemen

mortality indicators (malaria, tuberculosis, infant mortality, etc.). (Chart 9).

An assessment of the progress and regression which have occurred since 1990 reveals that 65% of countries have made progress, 20% have not shown any changes and 15% have regressed (Table 12). In general, the greatest progress in vaccination coverage has taken place in low income countries, where the lowest levels of vaccination were initially observed. However the highest regression is also concentrated in countries in worse relative situations and corresponds to countries with historically low levels of immunization coverage. Regression also occurs in some middle-income countries, namely the Central and Eastern European countries which became independent since 1990.

International commitments assumed by countries at the Beijing, Copenhagen and Millennium summits have placed priority on increasing vaccination coverage as one of the basic instruments to combat infant mortality. Attention paid to the poorest countries in the world in this aspect has been particularly emphasized both by governments and by international cooperation organizations. (Chart 10).

Countries that have not presented changes are mostly those where coverage levels are above average.

Unequal access to basic vaccination services during childhood is only one example of inequality at the level of immunological protection. Inequity is even more pronounced in access to new vaccines introduced since 1985.

6. Environment

Selected indicators:

- Population with access to improved water sources (%)
- Population with access to sanitation (%)

One of the cross-cutting topics in social development is sustainable development. During the UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 (Earth Summit) in Rio de Janeiro, the international community adopted Agenda 21 as a global action plan for sustainable development.

Agenda 21 reintroduced a series of recommendations for all areas of environmental interest. These

Table 10. Immunization: coverage averages by disease (%)

	DPT	MEASLES	TUBERCULOSIS	POLIO
East Asia and the Pacific	84.7	83.2	87.5	84.7
Europe	94.1	91.4	91.9	94.6
Central Asia	92.4	94.0	96.8	93.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.5	89.5	92.7	88.2
Middle East and North Africa	92.0	91.7	91.0	92.0
South Asia	80.8	76.6	86.9	80.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	69.5	69.1	81.0	69.3
North America	93.5	94.0		89.5

Table 11. Immunization: coverage averages for countries in better and worse relative situation (%)

		DPT	MEASLES	TUBERCULOSIS	POLIO
Countries in worse situation	Average	55.8	55.9	70.8	55
	Number of countries	35	35	35	35
Countries in better situation	Average	96.2	95.7	97.5	96.8
	Number of countries	79	79	59	79

Chart 9. Present situation in immunization by income level

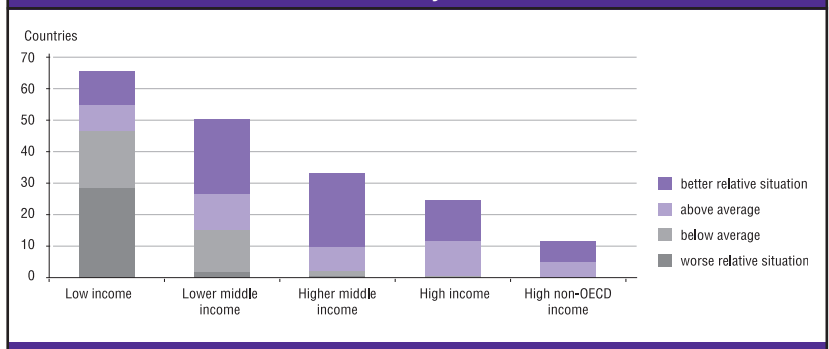
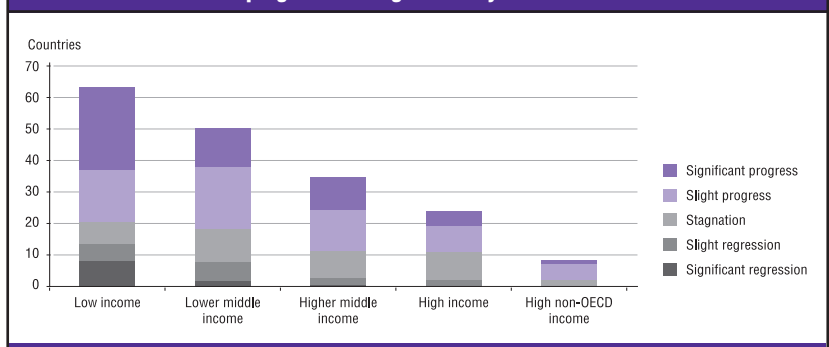


Table 12. Present situation and recent evolution in immunization

PRESENT SITUATION	EVOLUTION IN IMMUNIZATION					TOTAL*
	←	←		→	→	
Countries in worse relative situation	9	5		3	15	32
Countries below average	2	5	9	11	6	33
Countries above average	1	3	11	17	10	42
Countries in better relative situation		2	16	32	21	71
Total *	12	15	36	63	52	178

* Total countries with sufficient information to be included in the ranking by present situation and evolution.

Chart 10: Immunization: progress and regression by income level



recommendations recognize human rights with respect to the environment and the need to integrate environmental problems into socio-economic and sectoral policies, as well as into national administrative and productive systems.

After the Earth Summit different international conferences revisited some of the items in Agenda 21 and integrated them into other development issues. For example, the UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat) held in Istanbul in 1996 set goals which included sustainable development into the vision and study of human settlements. Similarly the MDGs include a specific area devoted to this issue. However none of the goals or indicators was sufficiently comprehensive.

In 2002, ten years after the Earth Summit, the World Summit on Sustainable Development took place in Johannesburg. It provided a unique opportunity to adopt specific measures and to identify measurable objectives for improving the implementation of Agenda 21. During the summit it was clear that the vision of sustainable development had shifted towards the concept of "sustainable economic growth" and strengthening of markets.

Measuring the advances and setbacks of countries in environmental commitments is very difficult since complete and up-to-date information is unavailable at an international level.

Agenda 21 presented proposals for sustainability indicator systems which could act as the foundation in decision-making processes: "It is necessary to develop sustainable development indicators to provide a solid foundation for decision making at all levels and to contribute to the self-regulated sustainability of integrated environmental and development systems."³⁰

Sustainable development indicators³¹ are an attempt to systematize environment, development and urban growth information. They combine data from economic, social, environmental and institutional areas.

In 2000 a series of indicators were developed for the assessment of MDG 7. The indicators link access to water and sanitation to sustainable development, the environment and land. The series also links variables from sustainable urban and territorial development, habitat, drinking water access and squatter settlements or slums. Additionally MDG 7 aims to reduce by half the percentage of people who lack access to drinking water and calls for a significant improvement in the life of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.

The rapid growth of urban population and its impact on the environment need to be considered.

Over 70% of the urban population in poor countries live in squatter settlements or slums where they have no access to basic services such as drinking water and sanitation and where living conditions violate the human rights of the dwellers.

The real progress and regression of countries in achieving international goals is difficult to measure. The only available data measures water and sanitation access, while secure right to tenure or housing quality goes largely unmeasured.

Even though many countries do not have systematized registries with secure tenure data, the UN Statistics Division has published a secure tenure index developed by UN Habitat. The goal is to measure the proportion of homes with secure tenure of the dwelling. This index is new and is currently undergoing an evaluation process. It employs indirect variables to quantify access to secure tenure, given the difficulties of obtaining direct data.³²

At the same time, the UN Environment Programme has defined a series of variables and indicators to evaluate the environment.³³ The dimensions include indicators (vulnerability, human settlements and sustainable cities); social issues (health, inequity and poverty); and economic aspects (competitiveness, trade and production and consumption patterns, where energy issues are highlighted).

Once again, the majority of the indicators do not have systematized data at the national level. Due to the importance of the issues involved this information is quickly needed. The international community must cooperate in the implementation of regional and national data collection programmes.

On 16 February 2005, the Kyoto Protocol came into force which is a significant event for the environment and habitat. The protocol obliges signatory industrialized countries to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions by at least 5% of 1990 levels by 2012. The refusal by the United States to sign the protocol reflects the belief that environmental protection will thwart economic growth.

In addition to the international regulations foreseen in the protocol, it is important to rely on figures which permit evaluation of its implementation and which allow citizens to monitor its progress. These figures must be related to other environment data in order to provide a thorough picture of the situation when it comes to urging governments to comply with international commitments.

In 2002 the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights approved General Comment No. 15,³⁴ which recognizes the human right to wa-

Adequate habitats and standards of living have been addressed by different international conferences and human rights treaties. These topics must be approached from an integrated perspective since they are interrelated to other factors such as health, water, sanitation, and adequate housing. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights sets forth a series of obligations for proper living condition standards. These standards or socially assumed values were also formulated in the Copenhagen Summit and at the Beijing Conference, as well as during other conferences. The commitments were finally compiled in the Millennium Declaration and quantified in MDG 7. However there are other dimensions which cut across these commitments such as the relationship between habitat and health, habitat and poverty, and habitat and discrimination. Bearing in mind that poverty and discrimination are very closely related, within discriminated groups (aborigines, afro-descendants, migrants, the homeless, among others) women face two to three times more discrimination. In order to reverse this situation specific policies directed towards women must be created. Policies must focus on increasing women's access to drinking water, sanitation and housing, as the fundamental and structural foundation for meeting commitments made to reduce poverty, provide work, protect children's health and safeguard reproductive health (MDGs 2, 4 and 5).

ter as an indispensable factor in human dignity. The document explicitly states the connection between water, life and health by linking lack of adequate sanitation to illnesses that do not allow people to enjoy the right to health. Also the UN General Assembly adopted the resolution to declare 2005-2015 the International Decade for Action: "Water for Life" due to the importance of water access for life, in order to reach international goals and in order to lay foundations for future progress.³⁵

Ten years after the Copenhagen and Beijing agreements and five years after the Millennium Declaration more than 1.1 billion people do not have access to drinking water (approximately 7% of the world's population). More than 40% of the world's population lack basic sanitation services.

The urbanization of poverty must also be examined. According to UN-Habitat,³⁶ current levels of global urban poverty will grow from 30% to between 45% and 50% by 2020. The report also shows a close inverse relationship between the values reached by the Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the proportion of the population living in squatter settlements. According to HDI measurements, there is a larger proportion of people living in settlements in

30 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Agenda 21, Section IV, Chapter 40 "Information for decision-making", para. 40.4. Rio de Janeiro, 1992.

31 United Nations. *Indicators of Sustainable Development: Framework and Methodologies*. Department of Social and Economic Affairs, Division for Sustainable Development, 1996. www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/indisdiv/english/english.htm

32 United Nations, Statistics Division, Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_indicator_xrxx.asp?ind_code=32

33 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Regional Workshop, Costa Rica, 2003. www.pnuma.org/reunion%20indicadores/documentos/EMA-IDS_PNUMA03.pdf

34 Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. General Comment No. 15 (2002). "The right to water (arts. 11 and 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)". Geneva, November 2002.

35 www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/worldwaterday.html

36 UN-Habitat. *State of the World's Cities 2004/2005 - Globalization and Urban Culture*. 2004.

countries with low human development scores. The relationship between squatter settlements, water access, sanitation and housing demonstrates the need for very specific policies to meet the international commitments.

Although the documentation and registration of situations through reports and statistics is the first step in finding solutions to the problem, it is currently impossible to measure progress in secure tenure and housing conditions due to a lack of data. This report therefore will focus on indicators with available information in order to shed light, insofar as the availability of data allows it, on the global water and sanitation access situation.

In studying access to drinking water one cannot leave aside the influence of worldwide changes in urbanization, the impact of globalization on a demographic level (on land, human settlements and natural resources), the growth of urban mobility of citizens and the growth or expansion of cities.

According to UNICEF 20 litres of water a day are needed to cover the basic needs of a child (this amount is equivalent to two pails of water). However approximately 4,000 children die every day simply because they have no access to drinking water.

Gender discrimination is also an issue to be tackled in this area. Due to discrimination in land tenure, as well as access to sources of production and drinking water, women must travel far from their homes. In most cases women have children to take care of and find their areas of opportunity on the outskirts of cities which further increases the population of squatter settlements or slums.

In the agricultural sector, where women have always played a fundamental role, there are still many countries where women face difficulties accessing land tenure (women have been excluded in agrarian reforms in El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua, where they only hold between 4% and 25% of all ownership deeds). In Kenya, a woman can only own land if her husband or children are alive. If she lacks stable income and property deeds she is systematically marginalized from the credit market. Therefore in many African countries where women represent 60% of agricultural labour and 80% of the total food production labour force, they receive less than 10% of the credit granted to small farmers and 1% of total agricultural credit.

Additionally, General Comment No. 15 on water linked the need for drinking water, beyond domestic and personal use, to the production of food and public hygiene and health.

According to UNICEF figures,³⁷ we currently run the risk of not complying with MDG 7 which is aimed at halving, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water sources within 15 minutes' walking distance from their dwellings. This figure is currently 1 billion and rising.

If circumstantial conditions such as armed conflict and natural disasters are added to structural

Table 13. Sub-Saharan African countries in most critical situation

SANITATION COVERAGE BELOW 15%		DRINKING WATER COVERAGE BELOW 45%	
Guinea	13	Equatorial Guinea	44
Niger	12	Mozambique	42
Burkina Faso	12	Chad	34
Congo Republic	9	Somalia	29
Eritrea	9	Ethiopia	22
Chad	8		
Ethiopia	6		

Table 14. Present situation and recent evolution in access to water and sanitation

PRESENT SITUATION	EVOLUTION IN ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION					
	←	←		→	→	TOTAL*
Countries in worse relative situation		4	4	11	8	27
Countries below average	1		4	11	15	31
Countries above average		1	6	10	7	24
Countries in better relative situation		3	45	3	2	53
Total *	1	8	59	35	32	135

* Total countries with sufficient information to be included in the ranking by present situation and evolution.

ones, complying with international commitments requires additional effort on the part of the national and international communities. For example in March 2003 the Iraq conflict left Basra - one of the first cities to be bombed - with 1 million inhabitants without access to water. These people could only rely on 2 litres of water per day, which is only one tenth of what is stipulated as the minimum for survival. Up until 2003, six million people in Baghdad were without access to electricity, water or telecommunications.

The UN-Habitat³⁸ report highlights the lack of access to sanitation services in urban settlements. The study suggests that channelling investment towards improving access to sanitation would have a great impact on the living conditions of squatter settlement and slum inhabitants especially women and children. The gap between rural and urban situations is enormous: 73% of urban dwellers have access to sanitation while only 31% of rural dwellers do.

In order to achieve MDG 7, every day 370,000 people without sanitation should have access to it before 2015. Service losses due to natural disasters must be added to the former calculation. The Indian Ocean tsunami in December 2004 caused regression in the region through the destruction of previous improvements in sanitation, although figures of the destruction are incomplete.

Although the developed world has not reached total access to water and sanitation in all cases (values exceed 90% in both variables), inequalities exist in comparison to developing countries. More than half of the total population without adequate sanitation live in China and India; Sub-Saharan Africa reveals a coverage of only 36.5%. Two-thirds of the people without access to drinking water live

in Asia; and Sub-Saharan Africa experiences the worst situation globally with an average of only 36.4%. (Table 13).

The critical situation is compounded by globalization policies which have accelerated privatization trends of basic services such as water. In some countries more than half of the urban population depend on private water suppliers, whose services tend to be more expensive than public ones.³⁹

However it is important to note that some African countries, although still with low coverage rates, have made significant progress. This is the case of Ghana which went from 43% sanitation service coverage in 1990 to 58% coverage in 2002. Access to drinking water rose from 54% to 79% over the same period. Another example is Malawi where the proportion of population with sanitation access rose from 36% to 46% between 1990 and 2002, while access to drinking water rose from 41% to 67%, during the same timeframe. Comoros also performed well, increasing access to drinking water from 89% to 94% during the period of 1990-2002.

In Latin America and the Caribbean the situation is improving and the percentage of population with access to sanitary services rose from 69% in 1990 to 78% in 2002. Access to drinking water in the same region improved from 83% to 91% over the same period of time. Guatemala, for example, experienced significant progress in access to water since service coverage rose from 77% to 95% between 1990 and 2002.

Fifty-nine percent of countries have not experienced any change in their situation. Countries above the world average have not undergone major progress: 45 countries in the group did not experience progress or regression. Meanwhile, three

37 World Water Day 2005, 20 March 2005. www.unicef.org/wes/index_25637.html

38 UN-Habitat, *op cit*.

39 UN-Habitat. *Water and Sanitation in the World's Cities: Local Action for Global Goals*. March, 2003.

countries have experienced slight regression, diminishing their coverage of drinking water and sanitation access.

Of the 31 below average countries, 11 have slightly progressed and 15 have made significant progress even though coverage levels continue to be unsatisfactory. (Table 14).

The majority of low-income countries belong to the worse situation categories since they have less coverage. Conversely, better income countries are above average or in a better relative situation. While countries in worse situations have sanitation access coverage of 31%, countries in better situations and with better incomes have 96% coverage. Meanwhile, countries in the worse situations provide 54% water access coverage compared with 98% coverage in countries with better relative situations. (Table 15).

Inequality between countries is very high. Data published in Social Watch show that while in Ethiopia 6 out of every 100 inhabitants have sanitation access, 100% of inhabitants do so in high-income countries such as Norway, the United States and the Netherlands. Afghanistan presents the most serious situation in access to water. In 2002 only 13 of every 100 people could access improved water sources. Similarly to what happens with sanitation access, countries with high incomes have the best indices and in most cases provide complete water access coverage.

There is a strong correlation between countries, their income and their situation in this field. However there are cases that do not follow this trend; for example, Sri Lanka experienced significant progress in sanitary service coverage, improving from 70% in 1990 to 91% in 2002. This ranks Sri Lanka together with those countries in better relative situations.

7. Gender equity

In the tables presented in the Social Watch Report 2005, the year 1995 was taken as the starting point to measure gender equity progress and regression since this was the year when the Beijing commitments were made. In order to make comparisons, the latest available data in each indicator was selected.

Even though gender inequity cuts across all dimensions of social analysis, specific indicators have been chosen in order to address the main areas where inequity hinders women's human rights and their evolution.

The gender dimension cuts across all of the UN Millennium Development Goals to such a degree that none of them will be achieved if no significant progress is made in this area. MDG 3, which refers to gender equity and the empowerment of women, is of strategic importance. Given present conditions the burden of poverty falls on chiefly on women (MDG 1); women are the main caretakers of children (MDG 2) and face situations of risk during pregnancy (MDG 4 and 5). Likewise, women are increasingly vulnerable to the HIV/AIDS pandemic (MDG 6), they play an irreplaceable role in

PRESENT SITUATION		POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION (%)	POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER SOURCES (%)
Countries in worse situation	Average	30.9	54.2
	Number of countries	42	42
Countries in better situation	Average	96.0	97.6
	Number of countries	50	58

natural resource management (MDG 7) and must have the capability to access the benefits of globalization in the same measure as men do (MDG 8). More than only a series of specific actions, it is important to focus actions towards greater gender equity within a broad framework of transformation as proposed during the World Conference in Beijing in 1995.

To alter the traditional role of women in society, and to change relations between men and women both within and outside the domestic environment, represents a complex challenge calling for policy elaboration and evaluation. Indicators and statistics on their evolution are required. There is more and more disaggregated data which demonstrates the differences between men and women in different social indicators however there is no agreement on how to measure gender equity overall in a way which allows for regional or country comparison.

In March 2005 the follow-up conference on the Beijing agreement was held. One of the main conclusions of the conference was that 10 years after Beijing there is still a long way to go before women achieve full access to education, equal remuneration, healthcare, as well as other rights they have been denied for centuries. Although the greatest achievements by women in their struggle against discrimination have been made in rich countries, it must be remembered that women still suffer from discrimination in many of these countries.

The growing participation of women in different areas of society has not guaranteed their recognition in these roles or improved their quality of life. Women cannot fully participate in economic and public life; they have limited access to positions of influence and power; their labour options are fewer and they receive lower remuneration for equal jobs.

Domestic violence is a worldwide phenomenon and one of the primary causes of injury and death for women worldwide. This violence is present throughout the world to different degrees and it is

often ignored or tolerated by states on the grounds that it is a private matter.

7. 1. Education

Selected indicators:

- Literacy gap (women/men)
- Net primary education enrolment rate gap (women/men)
- Net secondary education enrolment rate gap (women/men)
- Gross tertiary education enrolment rate gap (women/men)

According to UNESCO data gender equity in education is particularly relevant: at least two-thirds (573 million) of the 860 million illiterate people (the majority living in developing countries) are women.

The majority of illiterate women in the world live in rural areas in developing countries, particularly in Africa, the Arab countries and East and South Asia where illiteracy rates among women exceed 60%. There are 140 million illiterate youth; more than half of them female (86 million). UNESCO projections predict that if present trends continue, by 2015 there will be 107 million illiterate youth, 67 million of whom will be female.

In access to secondary education, most countries have attained gender equity and 63% of countries even have more girls registered than boys. This is due to many boys never completing their secondary education. The 34% of countries with less female enrolment are located mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Poverty levels in these regions, and a cultural preference to better feed and educate males, are decisive factors.

A reverse gender gap exists in other regions such as North Africa, Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. In the latter region, 23 countries register higher female

PRESENT SITUATION	EVOLUTION OF THE GENDER GAP IN EDUCATION				
	←	←		→	→
Countries in worse relative situation	2	1	8	11	22
Countries below average	1	4	5	8	18
Countries above average	1	6	4	5	16
Countries in better relative situation	8	77	19	2	106
Total *	12	88	36	26	162

* Total countries with sufficient information to be included in the ranking by present situation and evolution.

secondary education enrolment, while only four countries have higher male enrolment. This is also common in developed countries.

These four indicators together give us a global picture of gender inequity levels in education (Table 16). At the same time, it is of interest to study the recent evolution of inequality in this area. Out of 162 countries with sufficient information, 62 reveal some improvement in education gender equity and no countries have experienced significant regression. Although most countries in better situation are stagnant, among higher inequity countries almost 90% have improved their situation. Half of the countries that were falling behind have experienced significant progress.

Although progress is noted in many countries, gender inequality in access to education still exists in most developing countries and is far from being eradicated.

The largest disparities in primary education access are concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa. In secondary education disparities observed in the region are even greater with average values of approximately 0.8.

In tertiary education regional disparities are on the rise. In Western Europe there are 93 women for every 100 men in higher education. In Southeast Asia there are 58 women for every 100 men, in North Africa 63 per 100 and in East Asia 71 women per 100 men. The difference is even greater in South Asia (38 per 100) and in Sub-Saharan Africa (30 per 100). In Latin America, the Caribbean and West Asia, the number of women in tertiary education exceeds the number of men.

Gender inequity in education is revealed in a clearly differentiated way (Chart 11). North America,

Chart 11. Gender equity in education by region

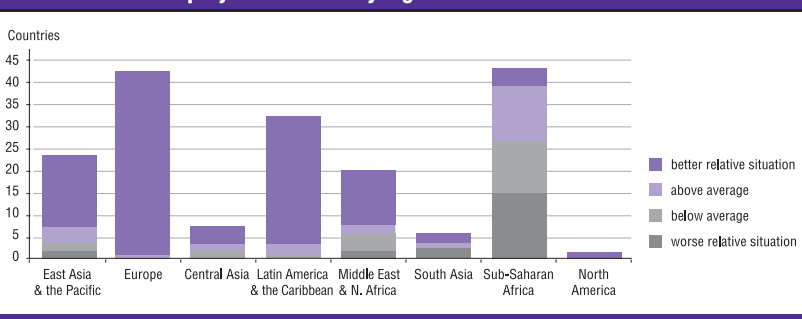


Table 17. Gender equity: education. Averages for countries in better and worse relative situation

PRESENT SITUATION		POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION (%)	POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER SOURCES (%)
Countries in worse situation	Average	30.9	54.2
	Number of countries	42	42
Countries in better situation	Average	96.0	97.6
	Number of countries	50	58

Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean are the areas whose countries display the least inequity, while the remaining regions present heterogeneous situations. Once again, Sub-Saharan Africa is the region where most countries experience serious levels of inequality.

A comparison of the averages observed for each indicator for the countries in better and worse situations shows significant distances between both groups (Table 17). Even though inequity is evident in all indicators, in certain cases it is reflected with greater intensity. The women/men ratio in tertiary education enrolment rates displays the greatest distance. In the group of countries with greater inequities this ratio reaches an average value of 0.4 while in countries with better situations the average is three times higher at 1.3.

7.2. Economic activity

Selected indicators:

- Wage-earning women in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural wage-earners)
- Estimated income ratio (women/men)

Participation in economic activity is directly related to poverty issues. Seventy per cent of the world's estimated 1.3 billion poor are women. The situation is the same in both the most rural and the most industrialized societies. Some reasons for the higher feminization of poverty are unequal conditions in access to the labour market and labour discrimination, which result in lower remuneration for women in equal jobs.

Most countries have not been successful in this area. Women do not get equal remuneration for equal jobs. Women's salaries compared with those of men only approach 90% in five countries: Iceland, Australia, Tanzania, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. An in-depth analysis is needed to explain why this is so in countries with such different contexts.

Studies of gender inequity in economic activity are conducted using two indicators: the percentage of wage-earning women in the non-agricultural sector and the income gap between female and male remuneration in the labour market. Taken together, these indicators show a similar number of countries above and below the world average. (Table 18).

Evolution has been uneven in countries where gender equity in economic activities is in the worst relative situation. Regression took place in some

COUNTRIES IN WORSE SITUATION IN LITERACY RATIO (WOMEN/MEN)	
Niger	0.46
Iraq	0.51
Benin	0.55
Mali	0.57
Burkina Faso	0.58
Nepal	0.63
Pakistan	0.64
Yemen	0.67

GENDER GAP IN PRIMARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT: COUNTRIES IN WORSE SITUATIONS	
Yemen	0.66
Chad	0.67
Niger	0.68
Benin	0.69
Burkina Faso	0.71
Guinea Bissau	0.72
Mali	0.73
Ivory Coast	0.74
Pakistan	0.75

Table 18. Present situation and recent evolution in gender equity: economic activity

PRESENT SITUATION	EVOLUTION IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY					TOTAL*
	←	←		→	→	
Countries in worse relative situation	3	3	9	9	3	27
Countries below average		3	8	13	7	31
Countries above average	1	1	5	11	4	22
Countries in better relative situation	2	3	22	7	6	40
Total *	6	10	44	40	20	120

* Total countries with sufficient information to be included in the ranking by present situation and evolution.

cases while the majority of countries either advanced or remained stagnant. Of the 58 nations below the world average, nine experienced regressions while 22 advanced. The more equal countries have mainly remained stagnant or, in a significant number, progressed towards greater equity.

Participation of women in the non-agricultural sectors is almost on equal standing with the participation of men (around 45% to 55%) in less than half of the countries with available information.

Although there is a global trend towards increased economic participation by women, discrimination still exists in the labour sector. Statistics in this field remain insufficient and scarce in many regions of the world. The International Labour Organization (ILO) informs that of the 13 African countries with available information there is a range of different situations; from Botswana, where women account for 47% of non-agricultural workers, to Chad, where they represent less than 10%. In Central Asia, variation is also great; from Kazakhstan, where women participate on an equal standing with men, to Turkey where they account for less than 10%. These figures underestimate the economic participation of women since they only reflect formal work when in many of these countries, the highest participation indices are found in the informal sector. In East Asia and the Pacific, the participation of women in economic life ranges from 30% to 47%.

In countries with higher gender equity in the economy almost half of the wage-earning population in the non-agricultural sector are women. In the less equal countries women do not even account for one quarter of the working population. Another element that illustrates this same point (Table 19) is the income gap or the women/men income ratio. In countries in better situations this ratio is only 0.65. In the most unequal countries the situation is much worse since women's incomes constitute only one third of the remuneration of men.

Gender inequity in economic activity on a regional level (Chart 12), illustrates that contrary to what happens with other indicators, the Sub-Saharan African countries are not all in the worst situation. There is significant disparity within almost all regions. The greatest gender inequity in economic activity is in countries in the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia. In North America and Europe inequity is lower, although in the latter region there are also countries whose levels of inequity are among the worst worldwide.

7.3. Empowerment

Selected indicators:

- Female professional and technical workers (%)
- Female legislators, senior officials and managers (%)
- Female members of parliament (%)
- Women in governmental decision-making positions at ministerial levels (%)

Chart 12. Gender equity in economic activity by region

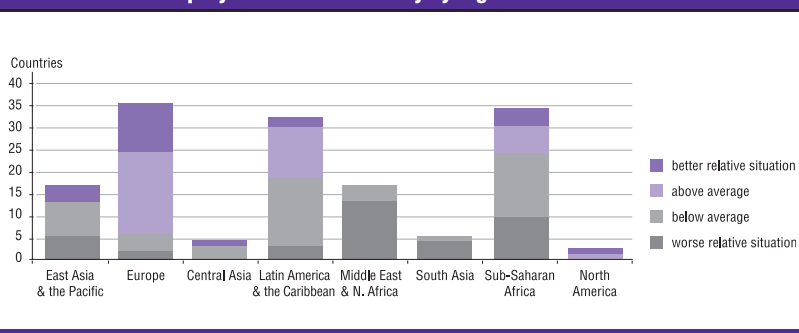


Table 19. Gender equity: economic activity. Averages for countries in better and worse relative situation

PRESENT SITUATION		WAGE-EARNING WOMEN IN THE NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (%)	ESTIMATED INCOME RATIO (WOMEN/MEN)
Countries in worse relative situation	Average	23.8	0.33
	Number of countries	27	29
Countries in better relative situation	Average	49.3	0.65
	Number of countries	41	49

Table 20. Present situation and recent evolution in gender equity: empowerment

PRESENT SITUATION	EVOLUTION IN EMPOWERMENT					TOTAL*
	←	←		→	→	
Countries in worse relative situation	1	9	14	11	4	39
Countries below average		3	10	18	14	45
Countries above average		1	4	15	19	39
Countries in better relative situation		1	1	9	9	20
Total *	1	14	29	53	46	143

* Total countries with sufficient information to be included in the ranking by present situation and evolution.

Throughout the world women are practically absent from parliament. On average they account for less than 15% of parliament and no systematic differences are observed by region or by income level. The report *Progress of the World's Women*⁴⁰ by the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) notes that contrary to what happens in the case of other development aspects women's level of involvement in politics does not depend on the wealth or poverty of a country.

The report stresses that the presence of women in decision-making positions is the only gender inequity indicator which does not vary according to a country's level of poverty. Some of the richest countries in the world such as the United States, France and Japan, have between 10% and 12% women representation in their parliaments. This is lower than the 13% average in Sub-Saharan African countries which are the poorest countries in the world. In South Africa and Mozambique, the share of women in parliament is

30%, while in Rwanda and Uganda it is 26.7% and 25%, respectively.

The growing number of female members of parliament may be attributed to agreements made in the last decade. Several countries have a self-imposed objective of maintaining 30% women participation in parliament following recommendations from international conferences such as Beijing. However by 2004 only 11 countries attained this goal (Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Finland, Norway, Iceland, the Netherlands, South Africa, Costa Rica, Argentina and Mozambique).

To strengthen the position of women in the world is one of the eight objectives established in the Millennium Declaration. Within this framework empowerment is a dimension of growing consideration. Empowerment is measured by the number of women with access to positions of power and decision-making in each country. The presence of women in professional, technical, management, parliamentary and ministerial positions is studied in comparison with men's participation in the same fields.

In Table 20 we note a large number of countries in situations considerably more unequal than the world average. Nevertheless the majority of

40 Elson, Diane and Hande Keklik. *Progress of the World's Women 2002, Volume Two: Gender Equality and the Millennium Development Goals*. UNIFEM, 2003.

Table 21. Gender equity: empowerment. Averages for countries in better and worse relative situation

PRESENT SITUATION		WOMEN AS MANAGERS AND TOP-RANKING POSITIONS (%)	FEMALE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS (%)	WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT POSITIONS AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL (%)	FEMALE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (%)
Countries in worse relative situation	Average	9.3	32.7	5.9	6.6
	Number of countries	17	17	34	42
Countries in better relative situation	Average	36.6	56.2	32.5	25.8
	Number of countries	14	14	17	19

countries are progressing while only 10% have experienced some regression. There is however one situation which causes concern: there are 10 countries which have experienced regressions despite already being in the worst relative situation.

When examining countries by geographic region, the Middle East, Northern Africa and South Asia have the most countries with the most serious empowerment inequalities (Chart 13). Nevertheless in almost all regions there are countries with empowerment inequities. This reinforces the idea that a nation's wealth or poverty is relatively independent of gender inequity levels in positions of power and decision-making.

The main empowerment deficits are observed by looking at the situation of each indicator in countries in worse and better relative situations. In more equal countries parliamentary seats held by women hardly account for one quarter of the total. On average countries falling behind in this field do not have more than 6% of women in parliament. Similarly strong inequities occur in management and high-ranking positions, as well as in government positions at ministerial levels (Table 21).

8. Reproductive health

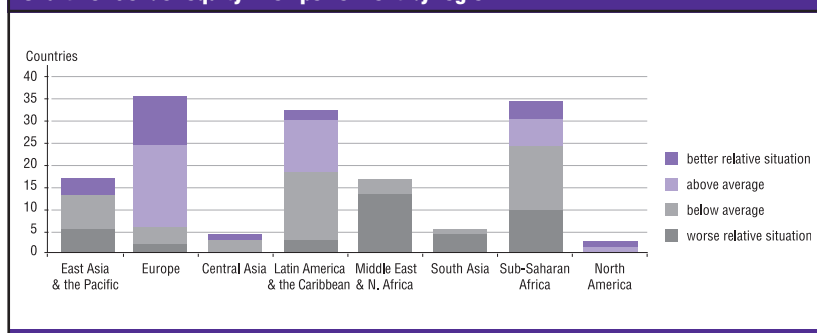
Selected indicators:

- Women aged 15 to 49 attended to at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (%)
- Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)
- Estimated maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
- Contraceptive use among married women aged 15 to 49 (%)

During the UN International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo in 1994, the international community adopted a new, broader concept of reproductive health and of reproductive rights which includes family planning and sexual health. ICPD called for the integration of family planning and maternal-child health care into a wider series of services, among them the struggle against HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STD).

ICPD set the objectives for ensuring voluntary and universal access to a series of reproductive health services and related information before 2015. It was also then agreed that sexual and reproductive health is a human right and part of the general right to health. Reproductive health encom-

Chart 13. Gender equity in empowerment by region



passes a general state of physical, mental and social well-being in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes and not simply to the absence of disease or illness. Reproductive health therefore implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the ability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. The right of men and women to be informed and to have access to their choice of family planning services is implicit in this last condition as is access to legal, safe, efficient and affordable contraceptive methods. It also includes the right to receive adequate healthcare services which will enable women to have a safe pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy child.

Since 1994 important progress has been made towards the ICPD goal of universal access to reproductive health services. The World Survey conducted by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2003⁴¹ confirmed that the majority of countries established or expanded reproductive health policies and programmes. Many have substantially changed the way they offer maternal-child healthcare services and family planning services by redirecting services to improve quality and best meet the needs and wishes of the users. A high rate of contraceptive use by couples indicates that there is more access to family planning methods.

Programmes now reach out to more people in need of services, and family planning has become a part of prenatal, postnatal, and childbirth services. STD and HIV/AIDS prevention programmes have also expanded; cervical cancer detection programmes and referral to other treatment services, where necessary, have increased.

More emphasis has been placed on providing greater access to groups lacking sufficient services (the very poor and rural dwellers) as well as providing means for their participation in the formulation of policies in order that both the services and the information provided may be geared to their special circumstances. Likewise many countries are integrating reproductive health services (including family planning and sexual health) into primary healthcare services, within the framework of health sector reforms. They are also carrying out significant changes in terms of organization, administration and funding.

In May 2004 the 57th World Health Assembly approved for the first time the WHO reproductive health strategy. Its goal is to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the reproductive health MDG and the objectives stated in the ICPD, as well as on its five-year review approved by Special Session of the UN General Assembly in 1999.

Despite progress in coverage and quality in women's healthcare attention, there are still serious qualitative and quantitative deficiencies in the provision of services. This is reflected in poor health indicators such as high maternal mortality, low prevalence of contraceptive use and low percentage of adequately attended births.

Worldwide, 1,600 women die every day due to complications during pregnancy and delivery. This figure reveals considerable inequities when examined further, since maternal mortality is 18 times higher in developing countries than in industrialized

41 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). *Investing in People: National Progress in Implementing the ICPD Programme of Action*. New York: UNFPA; and World Health Organization (WHO). *Reproductive Health. Draft Strategy to Accelerate Progress towards the Attainment of International Development Goals and Targets* (EB11/15 Add.1). Geneva: WHO, 2003.

ones. In addition, 50 million women annually suffer pregnancy and delivery-related complications. Since women in developing countries have more pregnancies and obstetric attention is inadequate, their exposure to maternal mortality risks is 40 times greater than in the developed world. Half of perinatal deaths are due mainly to inappropriate or non-existing maternal prenatal and obstetric attention.

In developed countries practically full access to adequate healthcare services during pregnancy and childbirth, availability of medicines and safe surgical procedures, together with high rates of contraceptive use and low levels of fertility, contribute to overall good reproductive health. The situation is different in developing countries: over 95% of adult deaths related to poor reproductive health occur in these countries, where fertility rates are also higher.

Complications during pregnancy and delivery are among the primary causes of death and disease for women of reproductive age in many developing countries. Every year, about 8 million women suffer complications that threaten their lives during pregnancy and as a consequence, more than 529,000 die. Ninety-nine percent of these women live in developing countries.⁴²

In the developing world, one-third of pregnant women do not receive any kind of healthcare during pregnancy and 60% of childbirths take place far from health centres, where only half receive the attention of skilled health personnel.

Donor countries have only provided half of the external resources that ICPD determined were necessary to implement its Action Plan. Donors agreed to contribute USD 6.1 billion a year to population and reproductive health programmes by 2005, which is one-third of the resources needed. However between 1999 and 2001 contributions remained at around USD 2.6 billion and in 2002 they rose to USD 3.1 billion. The UNFPA has pointed out that despite the increase, the amount may not be sustainable and investment could be used entirely in HIV/AIDS prevention programmes rather than in the adoption of an integrated reproductive health strategy. Due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic there are additional needs such as a reliable and sufficient supply of reproductive health products, namely male and female condoms.

Inadequacies in reproductive and sexual health services cause almost one-fifth of global premature morbidity and mortality and one-third of the diseases and deaths of women of child-bearing age.⁴³ Reproductive health can be properly attended to only if its close link to gender and health security is understood by all.

In this report measurements are taken on the basis of four indicators: percentage of women at-

42 WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA. *Maternal Mortality in 2000: Estimates Developed by WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA*. Geneva: WHO, 2003; and WHO. *Reproductive Health, op cit*.

43 Singh, S. et al, *op cit*; and UN Population Fund (UNFPA).

Table 22. Present situation and recent evolution in reproductive health

PRESENT SITUATION	EVOLUTION IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
	←	←		→	→	TOTAL*
Countries in worse situation	0	3	7	6	16	
Countries below average	2	4	7	6	19	
Countries above average	1	1	5	3	10	
Countries in better situation	3	2	4	0	9	
Total *	0	6	10	23	15	54

* Total countries with sufficient information to be included in the ranking by present situation and evolution.

Table 23. Reproductive health: averages for countries in better and worse relative situation

PRESENT SITUATION		ESTIMATED MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)	ESTIMATED MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)	BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL (%)
Countries in worse situation	Average	959	16.9	33.6
	Number of countries	31	26	31
Countries in better situation	Average	41	62.5	98.1
	Number of countries	87	23	73

tended by skilled health personnel during pregnancy, maternal mortality rate, rates of contraceptive use methods by married women aged 15-49 and percentage of childbirths attended by skilled health personnel.

All four indicators grouped together can give us an idea of the current general reproductive health situation; however in order to show evolution in recent years, only three of the four indicators have been used since there are difficulties in comparing maternal mortality indicators.

All groups of countries show a trend towards progress in this area. Despite a group of six countries which regressed in reproductive health, the absence of countries with significant regression must be noted. It is interesting to observe the relation between the current situation and recent evolution (Table 22).

A look at countries with sufficient data shows a clear majority whose recent progress is significant. Of a total of 54 countries, reproductive health indicators have improved in 38. Among countries in worse situations (16), over 80% (13) have made progress despite not being able to move out of the worst position. In countries in the best positions, three out of 9 have regressed in reproductive health.

Taken separately, each indicator shows the vast inequity between countries in better situations and countries in worse situations (Table 23). In the most advanced countries the percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel is 98.1%, while in countries in worse situations this figure does not reach 33.6% in most cases. Maternal mortality rates are also remarkably unequal since in one group they reach 959 deaths for every 100,000 live births while in the other they reach 41 for every 100,000 live births.

If we focus on the relation between some of these indicators and other dimensions of development we can perceive the correlation between the

The role of reproductive health is fundamental in the reduction of hunger and extreme poverty (MDG 1). Secretary General Kofi Annan pointed out that in order to improve these indicators public investment in education and health must increase and gender inequities must be reduced. Recently the quest for greater synergy between ICPD objectives and MDGs made significant progress when the UN declared that universal access to sexual and reproductive health (ICPD priority) is a strategic objective in the attainment of the MDGs.

COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES *

Sierra Leone	2,000
Afghanistan	1,900
Malawi	1,800
Angola	1,700
Niger	1,600

* Estimated maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)

percentage of deliveries attended by skilled personnel (Chart 14) or the maternal mortality rate (Chart 15) and a country's wealth.

In both cases this correlation is high. For deliveries attended by skilled health personnel, low-income countries are almost 30% below the rest of the world, while the maternal mortality rate shows a similar disparity. Inequality is so high that the rate of the poorest countries is four times higher than that of middle-lower income countries.

Reproductive health indicators by region also show a very high correlation, in which profound inequalities still persist. In maternal mortality (Chart 16), the distance between Sub-Saharan Africa and other regions speaks for itself: there are 800 deaths out of every 100,000 live births in Sub-Saharan

Africa while in North America and Europe the figure is almost insignificant.

Since 1994 the use of family planning methods has increased worldwide from 55% of married couples to almost 61%. In 68% of countries with available data use has increased by at least 1% each year and in 15% of these countries, at a rate of at least 2% a year. The use of methods varies from region to region, from 25% in Africa to almost 65% in Asia (where the high rates in China raise the average), and 70% in Latin America and the Caribbean and more developed regions.

However in many countries including the poorest ones access to contraceptives is still restricted. If we exclude China, with its very large population and high contraceptive usage rate, from its regional group, it turns out that only 46% of married women in Asia use contraceptives. In less developed countries the proportion is much lower.

The overall encouraging evolution of reproductive health indicators globally coexists with striking inequalities between regions.

9. Information, science and technology

Indicators selected:

- Internet users (per 100,000 people)
- Personal computers (per 1,000 people)
- Telephone lines (per 1,000 people)
- Scientists and engineers in research and development (per million people)
- Expenditure on information and communication technology (% of GDP)
- Gross enrolment rate in higher education (%)

Sustainable development is inconceivable if countries do not have the endogenous ability to generate the scientific and technological knowledge that is essential for improving quality of life. UNESCO sponsored the Declaration on Science and the Use of Scientific Knowledge (better known as the Budapest Declaration) speaks to this point. Science is considered an instrument at the service of knowledge, which is an indispensable tool for progress. The inherent function of scientists is to systematically and thoroughly study nature and society in order to obtain new knowledge. This new knowledge is a source of educational, cultural and intellectual nourishment, and it generates technological progress and economic benefits.

Recent economic growth theories include knowledge as another production factor since it is reflected in more effective methods of production and organization, and in new and better products and services. Innovation emerges as the result of multiple interactions between different agents: universities, public and private research centres and bodies, enterprises and entrepreneurial groups, financial organizations, users and public administrations.

Several countries have undergone technological development in the last three decades. In these

Chart 14. Birth attended by skilled health personnel (%) by income level

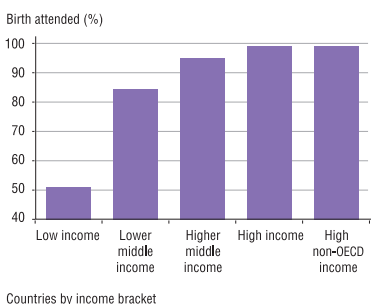


Chart 15. Estimated maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) by income level

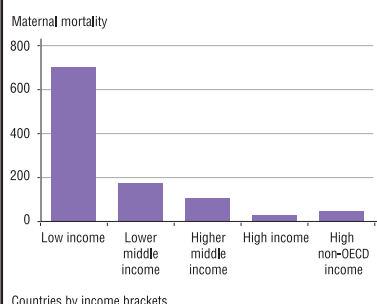
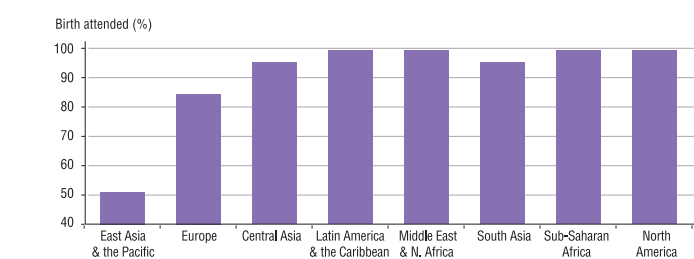


Chart 16. Maternal mortality by region



cases development has resulted from planned middle- and long-term investment in scientific and technological activities. Investment has brought about substantial improvements in quality of life (economic, medical, food, housing, city planning). These improvements demonstrate that countries which invest in scientific and technological activities (experimental research and development, scientific and technical education and teaching, scientific and technological services) make an investment that will bear fruit in the near future. This is demonstrated by the United States, Germany, France, Japan and other nations which have become international technological leaders through the construction of productive chains, the exportation of technology, and the production and diffusion of knowledge. These countries invest a considerable percentage of their GDP in research and development and as a result, they have more trained human resources (i.e., master's degrees and doctorates) working in the field of science and technology.

Similarly larger and better scientific and technological infrastructure is essential in generating and developing knowledge which will result in high technology goods. The impact of the above-mentioned activities in economies globally has come to the attention of international organizations such as the OECD and UNESCO. They have made agreements to generate the conceptual framework that governs the generation of indicators for scientific and technological activities.

At first glance it may appear that country performance in the field of information, science and technology is not as closely linked as other areas to the Millennium Development Goals. However there are good reasons to connect the two. It might be possible to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (MDG 1) using solid and sustainable growth as a base. And this growth can only be guaranteed if autonomous and critical generation of scientific and technological knowledge also takes place. Similar considerations could apply to the environmental challenges addressed in MDG 7. The Millennium Project was set up by the United Nations in 2002 to monitor compliance with the MDGs, and it includes a task force on innovation, science and technology.

The indicators that shed light on this field were adopted by Social Watch in 2004. They are designed to measure access to new technologies, as well as the technological potential of countries based on access to higher levels of education and the presence of research and development scientists and engineers. There is a high degree of correlation between the behaviour of these indicators, which underlines the value of this area.

Although countries with lower levels of development make up 79% of the population of the planet they only contribute 27% of the total number of researchers in the world. Likewise these countries only account for 19% of total world investment in re-

search and development, but they account for 39% of the world's GDP. Less than 1% (0.9%) of their GDP goes towards research and development, while the more developed countries invest over 2.4% of GDP.⁴⁴

Certain aspects of information, science and technology are strategically important. At the beginning of the new millennium almost every country in the world has direct connection to the Internet. Although this is an impressive achievement we should bear in mind that the penetration rates of information and communication technologies vary between and within countries, creating a digital divide between high and low access areas.

At the end of 2003, 80% of the people in the world did not have access to basic communication infrastructure, and less than 10% had access to the Internet. Less than 1% of the population of South Asia (a region that contains a fifth of the world's population) was online.

The region in the worst situation is Africa. There are only 1 million Internet users on the whole continent (which has a population of 700 million), while in the United Kingdom alone there are 10.5 million users.⁴⁵ About 10% of the world's population lives in Sub-Saharan Africa, but it only has 0.2% of the planet's 1 billion telephone lines.

To evaluate the dynamics of development in this field it is necessary to consider the expansion of technology and communication processes, together with those related to human resources in research and development. The former have been very dynamic over the last decade however this has not been the case for human resources. Some countries have even regressed during the 1995-2004 period.

When we take a general look at the information, science and technology situation (Table 24), and study the averages of the six indicators used, we can see that only less than one third of the world's countries find themselves above world averages and that 44% of countries (127) are in the worst situation.

The most encouraging data is linked to recent evolution. Only two countries (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) of the 186 with available data have regressed slightly. In most cases (127 countries) the information, science and technology situation has improved.

Development in communications has improved in almost all the countries with available data but the pace of this development varies. Telephone lines, personal computers and Internet users have increased their weight per capita, but the evolution of human resources training and research and development funding shows heterogeneous behaviour.

44 UNESCO. Institute of Statistics, Science and Technology. www.uis.unesco.org

45 Conference by Koichiro Matsuura, General Director of UNESCO, at the Roundtable on "Science, Society and Information and the Millennium Development Goals", at the World Summit on the Information Society, Geneva, 11 December 2003.

Table 24. Present situation and recent evolution in information, science and technology

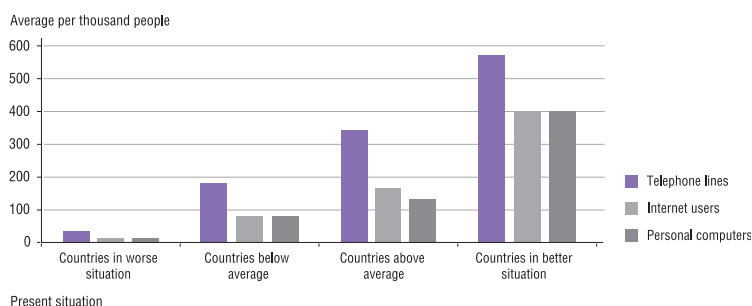
PRESENT SITUATION	EVOLUTION IN INFORMATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
	←	←		→	→	TOTAL*
Countries in worse situation	2	52	28	1	83	
Countries below average		4	29	10	43	
Countries above average			11	16	27	
Countries in better situation			1	15	17	33
Total *	0	2	57	83	44	186

* Total countries with sufficient information to be included in the ranking by present situation and evolution.

Table 25. Information, science and technology by income level

COUNTRIES BY INCOME LEVEL	EVOLUTION IN INFORMATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
	←	←		→	→	TOTAL*
Low income	2	47	13		62	
Lower middle income		8	35	5	48	
Higher middle income		1	14	18	33	
High income		1	14	9	24	
High non-OECD income			7	11	18	
Total *	0	2	57	83	43	185

Chart 17. Acces to means of communication by present situation in information, science and technology



Still countries that have made some type of progress predominate.

None of the lower-income countries have made significant progress. Some show slight progress but most are at a standstill. The rich countries continue to make headway, which means that the scientific-technological gap is still widening (Table 25).

When the countries that are in better situations in this field are compared with those in worse situations (Table 26) significant inequities are noted. The different available indicators show that there is an average of 13 personal computers per 1,000 people in the less developed countries, while the figure in countries in better situations is 30 times

Chart 18. Present situation in information, science and technology by region

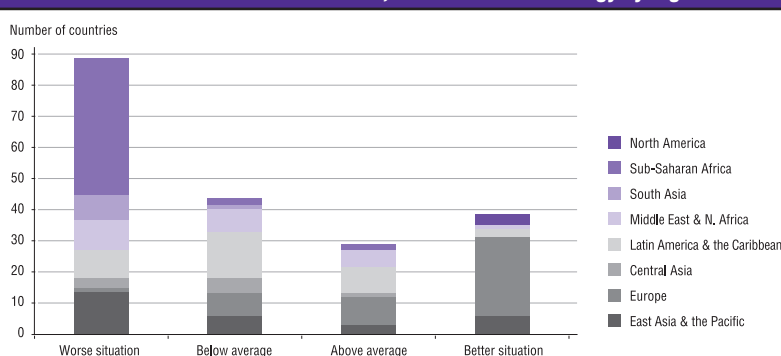


Table 26. Information, science and technology: averages for countries in better and worse relative situation

PRESENT SITUATION		TELEPHONE LINES (PER 1,000 PEOPLE)	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE IN HIGHER EDUCATION (%)	INTERNET USERS (PER 100,000 PEOPLE)	PERSONAL COMPUTERS (PER 1,000 PEOPLE)	EXPENDITURE ON INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (% OF GDP)	SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (PER MILLION PEOPLE)
Countries in worse situation	Average	33	7	13	16	2.6	147
	Number of countries	89	83	88	74	5	23
Countries in better situation	Average	562	55	403	412	5.8	2,598
	Number of countries	40	31	40	34	27	30

higher (403 per 1,000). Data on the number of telephone lines, Internet users and enrolment in higher education confirms that there is a large gap between the two groups of countries.

The prospects for reducing inequalities in the future will be related to the data from two other important indicators: expenditure on information and communication technology as a percentage of GDP, and the number of scientists and engineers in research and development per million people. The former indicator shows that expenditure in countries in better situations is double that of the countries in the most disadvantaged group. The figures also speak volumes regarding the number of scientists and engineers: there are 17 times more professionals in this field in countries with greater scientific and technological development. Besides differences in access to means of communication (Chart 17) there are large differences in these two indicators which are strategically important for reducing inequality in the future.

By looking at the different geographical regions (Chart 18) we can see that certain patterns of inequality recur. Sub-Saharan Africa is again the most disadvantaged region, and all the African countries are in the worst situation group. Likewise, South Asia is in an unfavourable situation, while the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, Central Asia, Europe, the Middle East and the Pacific is more heterogeneous. The United States and Canada are in better situations.

10. Public expenditure

Indicators selected:

- Public health expenditure (% of GDP)
- Public education expenditure (% of GDP)
- Foreign debt servicing (% of GNI)
- Military expenditure (% of GDP)

A study of public expenditure enables us to evaluate government priorities. However, social expenditure by itself does not ensure an improvement in living conditions. Social policies and the way budgets are executed also make a difference and have an impact on quality of life.

Public social expenditure competes with other areas of spending within a budget structure and this structure reveals the government's resource management priorities and restrictions. Governments must satisfy economic, social and cultural rights, while meeting their legal obligations outlined in numerous of human rights agreements. Budgets are

Table 27. Public expenditure: averages for countries in better and worse relative situation

		FOREIGN DEBT SERVICE (% OF GNI)	MILITARY EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)	PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)	PUBLIC EDUCATION EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)
Countries in worse situation	Average	9.2	4.7	1.9	2.9
	Number of countries	14	15	22	18
Countries in better situation	Average	1.6	1.6	5.9	6.5
	Number of countries	7	25	37	31

mechanisms for allocating public resources and are therefore key instruments for ensuring that these rights are satisfied.

Without an adequate social expenditure minimum it is impossible to obtain the resources needed to implement social policies which allow development to take place. According to the World Bank,⁴⁶ world average per capita expenditure on health was USD 482 in 2000. However in some regions like Sub-Saharan Africa it was no more than USD 29, and in South Asia it was even lower (USD 21). In both of these regions spending amounted to less than 5% of GDP. In contrast, expenditure in higher income countries was USD 2,700, that is, 10% of GDP. Added to these significant differences is the fact that private spending on health services in the poorer countries is proportionally higher than total public expenditure in this sphere (73%, in contrast to 38% in richer countries). In most cases, public expenditure does not reach the people for whom access is most difficult. In 2000 average world per capita expenditure on education was estimated at USD 629, but in Sub-Saharan Africa this figure was only USD 48, and in South Asia USD 38.

Two other important dimensions of budget allocation are military expenditure and debt servicing. In 2003 total military expenditure in the world reached USD 956,000 million, a rise of 11% over the previous year. This increase was mainly due to the extra costs incurred by the United States in the Iraq war. The United States accounts for almost 50% of world military spending and if we add the amount spent by 31 other high-income countries, the proportion of total world military spending by this group rises to 75%.⁴⁷ Military

expenditure is only a relatively small proportion of GDP in these countries because they have enormous incomes, so they do not figure prominently when relative indicators such as military spending as a percentage of GDP or GNI are studied. However, other comparisons demonstrate absurd situations such as the fact that the resources that these countries allocate to the military sector are ten times greater than their expenditure on official development aid, for example.⁴⁸

Expenditure on foreign debt servicing results in a direct restriction on the resources available for development. From a strictly financial point of view, multilateral banks understand that for a large number of countries the weight of these payments constitutes a serious obstacle to growth and economic stability. In 1996, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund set up the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative as "...a first general attempt to eliminate an unbearable debt in the poorest and most indebted countries in the world."⁴⁹

A survey of countries with available information shows that average government spending on health and education is in the order of 8% of GDP, while military expenditure is slightly lower than 3% of GDP. Better said, expenditure on health and education services is three times higher than military spending. However, these global figures obscure the vast differences that exist between different countries and different regions. (Table 27).

In countries in better public spending situation (37 countries), on average 12% of GDP goes towards education and health and less than 2% to military expenditure. This is an 8 to 1 ratio. On the

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ World Bank. "Report on Development Indicators 2003". Press release. web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS

⁴⁷ Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. SIPRI Yearbook 2004. *Armaments, Disarmament and International Security*. www.sipri.org

⁴⁹ International Monetary Fund and International Development Association. "Initiative for the reduction of debt in heavily indebted poor countries. Prospects of the current framework and options for the future". Prepared by IMF and World Bank staff. Approved by Jack Boorman and Masood Ahmed. 2 April 1999.

other hand, in the countries that are classified in worse situations (24 countries), total spending on health and education barely exceeds what is allocated for military purposes.

The world average for debt servicing is somewhere below 6% of GNI. However the average in countries in worse situations is 9%, while in countries in better situations it is only 2%.

The average weight of education spending as a percentage of GDP is between 4% and 5% for all country groups by income level. The health spending figure in lower income countries is 2%, and 6% in higher income OECD countries, while middle and middle-higher income countries spend 4%. The obvious difference is in the absolute expenditure values where there are unequal figures between the richer and poorer countries.

When we consider the relationship between income and debt servicing, countries with higher middle incomes are the most affected, with average debt servicing of 9% of GNI. It is important to note that these countries do not qualify for the HIPC's initiative. (Chart 19).

The indicators show that Central Asia is the region with the highest percentage of countries in worse or below-average situations (eight of nine countries). The regional comparison shows that the composition of public spending is heterogeneous in relation to selected indicators. However more than 25% of East Asian and Pacific countries, as well as countries in the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia are in the worst relative situation group.

Central and South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have the lowest average weight of social expenditure (education and health): only 6% of GDP. South Asia is in the worst health expenditure situation (3%) while the lowest average allocation for education is in Sub-Saharan Africa (2%). The Middle East and North Africa is the region with the worst ratio of social to military expenditure. On average

Chart 19. Present situation of public expenditure by region

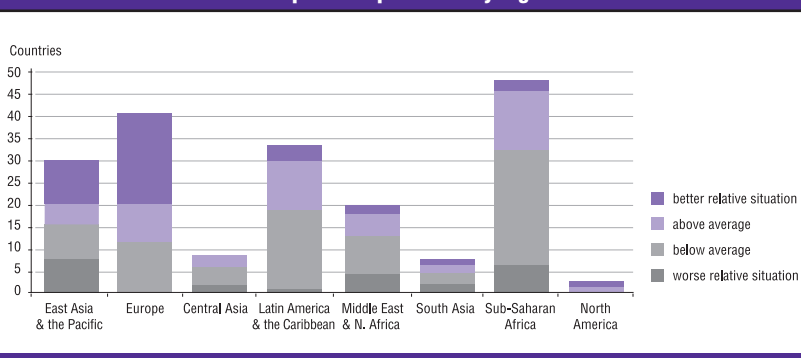


Table 28. Countries in which budget allocations for military expenditure exceed the combined total for education and health

	1 MILITARY EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)	2 EDUCATION AND HEALTH EXPENDITURE (% GDP)	RATIO 2/1
Eritrea	28	7	0.25
Oman	13	6	0.46
Myanmar	2	1	0.50
Pakistan	5	3	0.60
Burundi	8	6	0.75
Sri Lanka	4	3	0.75
Singapore	5	4	0.80
Kuwait	11	10	0.91

for each monetary unit allocated to the military a little more than one monetary unit goes to health and education combined. (Table 28).

The debt servicing situation has worsened in the higher middle-income countries from 5% to 9% of GNI. In lower income countries the average (4%) has not changed, and in lower middle-income countries it has improved somewhat (8% to 6%). Geographically, Central Asia is the only region where

there is a predominance of countries undergoing regression. Seven of the 9 countries in the region have regressed due to the greater weight of debt servicing. The regions which show increased debt servicing as a percentage of GNI are Central Asia, Europe and Latin America with 9%, 8% and 8% respectively.

The evolution of public expenditure between 1990 and the early years of the 21st century shows

The evolution of public expenditure is directly connected to all the Millennium Development Goals. The possibilities for countries to develop depend to a large extent on the allocations governments make in their budgets. The impact of this is felt primarily by the most vulnerable citizens in each society. When governments joined the International Pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, they made commitments to allocate the most resources possible to achieving the effective enjoyment of human rights. In addition countries should be able to manage their foreign debt in a way that does not jeopardize national development goals. Reducing foreign debt and making it more flexible falls under MDG 8. It commits the international community, and in particular the creditor countries and the multilateral bank, to pursuing negotiations which will lead to real improvements in the ways that debtor countries manage their resources.

Table 29. Present situation and recent evolution in public expenditure

PRESENT SITUATION	EVOLUTION IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE				TOTAL*
	←	←		→	
Countries in worse relative situation	2	6	9	2	19
Countries below average	4	11	46	19	80
Countries above average		4	18	22	44
Countries in better relative situation			18	10	28
Total *	6	21	91	53	171

* Total countries with sufficient information to be included in the ranking by present situation and evolution.

Table 30. Countries where debt servicing amounts to 15% or more of GNI

COUNTRY	REGION	CLASSIFICATION BY INCOME LEVEL	DEBT SERVICE AS % OF GNI (2002)
Hungary	Europe	Higher middle income	24
Belize	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower middle income	23
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower income	17
Kazakhstan	Central Asia	Lower middle income	17
Thailand	East Asia and the Pacific	Lower middle income	16
Turkey	Central Asia	Lower middle income	15

that while there has not been significant progress on a global level, 30% of countries have made some progress. On the other hand nearly 20% of countries have fallen back on public expenditure allocation, and six countries have experienced a significant regression. (Table 29).

On average there has been almost no change in the countries in the worse and better groups with the exception of one. The indicator that links debt servicing to GNI shows that the countries in worse relative situation underwent serious deterioration (from 5% to 9%). On average there was a slight improvement in education spending as a percentage of GDP for countries in better situations (5% to 6%). However, these averages obscure the changes made in different directions by the countries within these groups in different indicators. (Table 30).

11. Development aid

Indicator selected:

- Official Development Aid from the DAC countries and multilateral organizations to developing countries (% of GNI)

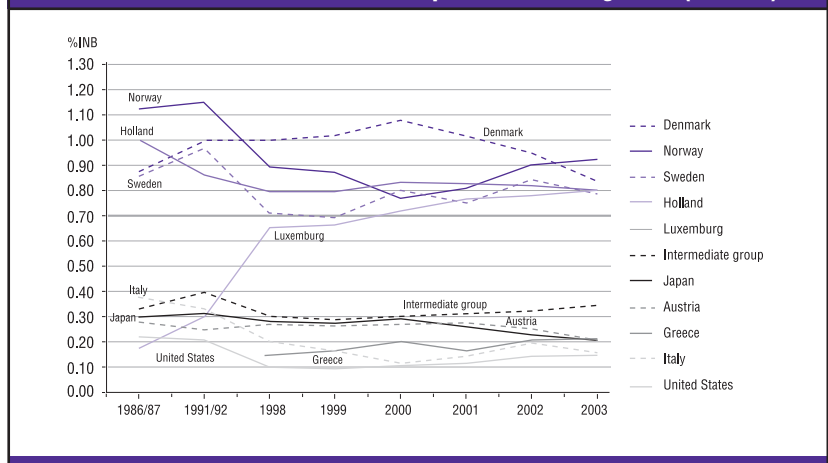
Development aid is a basic component of international cooperation. It helps achieve better living conditions in all countries and a reduction in current inequalities. Although total aid in 2003, which amounted to USD 69,000 million, was the highest figure to date (both in nominal and in real terms), when measured as a percentage of GNI it is still below the average level achieved between 1982 and 1990. In 2003 total aid was 0.25% of total GNI in donor countries, compared to 0.33% in the 1980s.⁵⁰

In 2003 donor countries gave an average of 0.41% of their respective GNIs to developing countries but the degree of commitment was very heterogeneous. The only countries which have reached the UN proposed target of 0.7% of GNI are Norway, Denmark, Luxemburg, Holland and Sweden. If we consider only these countries and the five countries with the lowest donations, the average is 0.33% of GNI which is far below the target level. In the past year there has been good progress and various donor governments have

MDG 8 proposes that a world development association be created. There is a commitment by the richest countries to provide development aid and a responsibility on the part of the recipient countries to channel it in such a way that it supports social development. The contribution from international cooperation that is needed to achieve the MDGs is considerably higher than the target of 0.7% of donor country GNI.

⁵⁰ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). "Final ODA Data for 2003". www.oecd.org/dataoecd/19/52/34352584.pdf

Chart 20. Net Oda disbursements at current prices and exchange rates (% of GNI) *



made explicit commitments to reaching the proposed goal in the near future. Additionally, Sweden, Norway and Luxemburg made a commitment (with different time frames) to raise their contributions to 1% of GNI.

An evaluation of development aid cannot be limited to the quantification of funds involved. There is increasing concern about the quality of this aid, that is to say its efficacy, its transparency and its real impact. For this reason evaluation tools to improve follow-up on the real effects of aid are being implemented.

12. International commitments and human rights

Indicators selected:

- Status of ratifications of fundamental ILO conventions
- Status of ratification of the main International Human Rights Treaties
- Status of ratification of International Treaties mentioned in the Millennium Declaration
- Status of ratifications of the CEDAW and related protocols

Finally we will carry out an inventory of the UN countries' demonstrated willingness to pursue social development. This can be gauged by whether countries have signed and ratified international conventions and agreements considered vital for the defence of human rights and the improvement of quality of life.

The 2005 edition of the Social Watch Report focuses on the situation of women 10 years after the Beijing Conference. An in-depth study was carried out of the international instrument for women's rights: the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which came into force on 3 September 1981. Government behaviour with respect to this

convention will be analysed in the article **25 years of the CEDAW**, and will be dealt with in-depth in thematic articles included in the Social Watch 2005 annual report.

Since 1995 Social Watch has been pressuring governments, the United Nations and international institutions for an account of the extent to which national, regional and international commitments to eradicating poverty have been met. A key tool in Social Watch's work is lobbying by member organizations to demand that national and international authorities meet their commitments.

On 10 December 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Since that time governments have signed a series of international treaties⁵¹ on basic human rights, which have the force of international law. As well as proclaiming the civil and political rights of the individual, these international treaties and agreements recognize the right to health, to education, to decent housing, to non-discrimination, to decent work for all men and women, and also children's rights. The obligations which governments assumed when they signed and ratified these international treaties include a commitment that the provisions in them would be executed by passing laws and implementing policies.

When governments ratified these obligations, especially the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), they committed themselves to guaranteeing the enjoyment of these rights. They are also obliged to submit periodic reports to the appropriate monitoring bodies.

The table **Status of ratifications of the main International Human Rights Treaties** shows the signing and ratification status of all UN member countries. Two other tables address reporting issues: **Reports to be submitted to the UN Treaty**

⁵¹ See footnote 4.

Bodies during 2005-2006, and Status of official countries' reports to the UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies. These reports are particularly useful in that they contain details of government implementation as well as specifying government approaches at the national level on the fulfilment of their citizens' rights.

Every year Social Watch compiles a series of statistical tables which show country progress made towards international goals in social development and equity.⁵² Since the international treaties represent strong commitments made by UN countries, the tables also incorporate a human rights dimension.

In each table, areas of development are directly linked to the respective human rights treaty that the majority of the governments in question have signed.

For example:

HUMAN RIGHTS

The right to universal education is enshrined in:

UDHR - Art. 26
CERD - Art. 5
CESCR - Art. 13 & 14
CEDAW - Art. 5, 10 & 14
CRC - Art. 28 & 29

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Education is considered in:

Millennium Development Goals - Goal 2
World Summit for Social Development - Commitment 1
Fourth World Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action - Critical Areas of Concern

Matching the development areas to treaties and agreements makes it possible to see how carrying out the commitments made at UN international conferences involves more than political will. The treaties and agreements force countries to comply with their obligations since there is international law framework which gives the commitments legal force. The commitments to improving health, education, morbidity and mortality rates, reproductive health, access to information, environment, housing and gender equity are inherent rights of each human being, and hence they cannot be given or taken away. Governments are obliged to respect these rights, to protect them, and to do everything in their power in order for them to be fulfilled or implemented. Human rights are universal, that is to say valid and exactable, in any part of the world. Besides this they are indivisible. This is a holistic understanding of rights: they cannot be sub-divided

When a government signs and/or ratifies the ICESCR it makes a commitment to do everything in its power to guarantying the enjoyment of these rights in a progressive way. The policies and programmes for securing basic development goals must be geared towards enabling the whole population to enjoy these rights. That is to say, governments are making a commitment to take action with a focus on human rights. Therefore each policy or programme that a government implements must ensure that, in the different areas dealt with in that programme, the general framework of human rights is respected.

In the tables which Social Watch normally presents, progress and regression in the quality of life of a country's citizens is reflected in the evolution of a series of basic indicators (access to education, health service cover, access to drinking water, the participation of women in decision-making, etc.). From a human rights perspective these indicators can be read differently: when a country regresses

in one of the areas in which it has committed to international development goals, the government is not fulfilling its obligation to respect, protect, and comply with or implement human rights. Therefore the human rights of the citizens of the country are being violated.

The international human rights treaties, the commitments agreed on in UN conferences and in the Millennium Development Goals can become tools for NGOs to lobby governments for the eradication of poverty and its causes and demand equitable wealth distribution and the full enjoyment of human rights. ■

This section was prepared by the Social Sciences Research Team at the Social Watch Secretariat.

⁵² According to the broad guidelines proposed in the following international summits: World Summit on Social Development (1995), Fourth World Women's Conference (1995), and the Millennium Summit (2000).

Ratifications of fundamental ILO Conventions:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948.
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949.
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951.
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957.
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958.
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973.
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999.

Ratifications of the main International Human Rights Treaties:

- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966. Entry into force: 3 January 1976.
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966. Entry into force: 23 March 1976.
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965. Entry into force: 4 January 1969.
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979. Entry into force: 3 September 1981.
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984. Entry into force: 26 June 1987.
- Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989. Entry into force: 2 September 1990.
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948. Entry into force: 12 January 1951.
- Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951. Entry into force: 22 April 1954.
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990. Entry into force: 1 July 2003.

Ratifications of International Treaties mentioned in the Millennium Declaration:

- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 1998. Entry into force: 1 July 2002.
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, 1997. Entry into force: 1 March 1999.
- Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 annexed to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, 1996. Entry into force: 3 December 1998.
- Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1997. Entry into force: 16 February 2005.
- Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989. Entry into force: 2 September 1990.
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000. Entry into force: 12 February 2002.
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000. Entry into force: 18 January 2002.
- Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992. Entry into force: 29 December 1993.
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, 1994. Entry into force: 26 December 1996.
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979. Entry into force: 3 September 1981. ■

THE PRESENT SITUATION OF POVERTY IN THE WORLD

	GINI INDEX		POPULATION LIVING WITH LESS THAN USD 1 A DAY (INTERNATIONAL POVERTY LINE)		POVERTY GAP OF POPULATION LIVING WITH LESS THAN USD 1 A DAY (INTERNATIONAL POVERTY LINE)		POPULATION BELOW THE NATIONAL POVERTY LINE		SHARE OF POOREST QUINTILE CONSUMPTION	
	YEAR		YEAR	(%)	YEAR	(%)	YEAR	(%)	YEAR	(%)
Albania	2002	28.2 ^{C-D}	2002	<2.0 ^A	2002	<0.5 ^A	2002	25	2002	9.1 ^{C-D}
Algeria	1995	35.3 ^{C-D}	1995	<2.0 ^A	1995	<0.5 ^A	1998	12	1995	7.0 ^{C-D}
Angola										
Argentina	2001	52.2 ^{EF}	2001	3.3 ^B	2001	0.5 ^B			2001	3.1 ^{EF}
Armenia	1998	37.9 ^{C-D}	1998	12.8 ^A	1998	3.3 ^A	1998/99	54	1998	6.7 ^{C-D}
Australia	1994	35.2 ^{EF}							1994	5.9 ^{EF}
Austria	1997	30.0 ^{EF}							1997	8.1 ^{EF}
Azerbaijan	2001	36.5 ^{C-D}	2001	3.7 ^A	2001	<1.0 ^A	2001	50	2001	7.4 ^{C-D}
Bangladesh	2000	31.8 ^{C-D}	2000	36.0 ^A	2000	8.1 ^A	2000	50	2000	9.0 ^{C-D}
Belarus	2000	30.4 ^{C-D}	2000	<2.0 ^A	2000	<0.5 ^A	2000	42	2000	8.4 ^{C-D}
Belgium	1996	25.0 ^{EF}							1996	8.3 ^{EF}
Benin							1995	33		
Bolivia	1999	44.7 ^{C-D}	1999	14.4 ^A	1999	5.4 ^A	1999	63	1999	4.0 ^{C-D}
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001	26.2 ^{C-D}					2001/02	20	2001	9.5 ^{C-D}
Botswana	1993	63.0 ^{C-D}	1993	23.5 ^A	1993	7.7 ^A			1993	2.2 ^{C-D}
Brazil	1998	59.1 ^{EF}	2001	8.2 ^B	2001	2.1 ^B	1990	17	1998	2.0 ^{EF}
Bulgaria	2001	31.9 ^{EF}	2001	4.7 ^A	2001	1.4 ^A	2001	13	2001	6.7 ^{EF}
Burkina Faso	1998	48.2 ^{C-D}	1998	44.9 ^A	1998	14.4 ^A	1998	45	1998	4.5 ^{C-D}
Burundi	1998	33.3 ^{C-D}	1998	58.4 ^A	1998	24.9 ^A			1998	5.1 ^{C-D}
Cambodia	1997	40.4 ^{C-D}	1997	34.1 ^A	1997	9.7 ^A	1997	36	1997	6.9 ^{C-D}
Cameroon	2001	44.6 ^{C-D}	2001	17.1 ^A	2001	4.1 ^A	2001	40	2001	5.6 ^{C-D}
Canada	1998	33.1 ^{EF}							1998	7.0 ^{EF}
Central African Republic	1993	61.3 ^{C-D}	1993	66.6 ^A	1993	38.1 ^A			1993	2.0 ^{C-D}
Chad							1995/96	64		
Chile	2000	57.1 ^{EF}	2000	<2.0 ^B	2000	<0.5 ^B	1998	17	2000	3.3 ^{EF}
China	2001	44.7 ^{C-D}	2001	16.6 ^A	2001	3.9 ^A	1998	5	2001	4.7 ^{C-D}
Colombia	1999	57.6 ^{EF}	1999	8.2 ^B	1999	2.2 ^B	1999	64	1999	2.7 ^{EF}
Costa Rica	2000	46.5 ^{EF}	2000	2.0 ^B	2000	0.7 ^B	1992	22	2000	4.2 ^{EF}
Côte d'Ivoire	1998	45.2 ^{C-D}	1998	15.5 ^A	1998	3.8 ^A			1998	5.5 ^{C-D}
Croatia	2001	29.0 ^{C-D}	2000	<2.0 ^A	2000	<0.5 ^A			2001	8.3 ^{C-D}
Czech Republic	1996	25.4 ^{EF}	1996	<2.0 ^B	1996	<0.5 ^B			1996	10.3 ^{EF}
Denmark	1997	24.7 ^{EF}							1997	8.3 ^{EF}
Dominican Republic	1998	47.4 ^{EF}	1998	<2.0 ^B	1998	<0.5 ^B	1998	29	1998	5.1 ^{EF}
Ecuador	1998	43.7 ^{C-D}	1998	17.7 ^B	1998	7.1 ^B	1994	35	1998	3.3 ^{C-D}
Egypt	1999	34.4 ^{C-D}	2000	3.1 ^A	2000	<0.5 ^A	1999/00	17	1999	8.6 ^{C-D}
El Salvador	2000	53.2 ^{EF}	2000	31.1 ^B	2000	14.1 ^B	1992	48	2000	2.9 ^{EF}
Eritrea							1993/94	53		
Estonia	2000	37.2 ^{EF}	1998	<2.0 ^A	1998	<0.5 ^A	1995	9	2000	6.1 ^{EF}
Ethiopia	2000	30.0 ^{C-D}	1999/00	26.3 ^A	1999/00	5.7 ^A	1999/00	44	2000	9.1 ^{C-D}
Finland	2000	26.9 ^{EF}							2000	9.6 ^{EF}
France	1995	32.7 ^{EF}							1995	7.2 ^{EF}
Georgia	2001	36.9 ^{C-D}	2001	2.7 ^A	2001	0.9 ^A	1997	11	2001	6.4 ^{C-D}
Germany	2000	28.3 ^{EF}							2000	8.5 ^{EF}
Ghana	1999	30.0 ^{C-D}	1999	44.8 ^A	1999	17.3 ^A	1998	40	1999	5.6 ^{C-D}
Greece	1998	35.4 ^{EF}							1998	7.1 ^{EF}
Guatemala	2000	48.3 ^{EF}	2000	16.0 ^B	2000	4.6 ^B	2000	56	2000	2.6 ^{EF}
Guinea	1994	40.3 ^{C-D}					1994	40	1994	6.4 ^{C-D}
Haiti							1995	65		
Honduras	1999	55.0 ^{EF}	1998	23.8 ^B	1998	11.6 ^B	1993	53	1999	2.7 ^{EF}
Hong Kong China	1996	43.4 ^{EF}							1996	5.3 ^{EF}
Hungary	1999	24.4 ^{C-D}	1998	<2.0 ^B	1998	<0.5 ^B	1997	17	1999	7.7 ^{C-D}
India	1999/00	32.5 ^{C-D}	1999/00	34.7 ^A	1999/00	8.2 ^A	1999/00	29	1999/00	8.9 ^{C-D}
Indonesia	2002	34.3 ^{C-D}	2002	7.5 ^A	2002	0.9 ^A	1999	27	2002	8.4 ^{C-D}
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1998	43.0 ^{C-D}	1998	<2.0 ^A	1998	<0.5 ^A			1998	5.1 ^{C-D}
Ireland	1996	35.9 ^{EF}							1996	7.1 ^{EF}
Israel	1997	35.5 ^{EF}							1997	6.9 ^{EF}
Italy	2000	36.0 ^{EF}							2000	6.5 ^{EF}
Jamaica	2000	37.9 ^{C-D}	2000	<2.0 ^A	2000	<0.5 ^A	2000	19	2000	6.7 ^{C-D}
Japan	1993	24.9 ^{EF}							1993	10.6 ^{EF}
Jordan	1997	36.4 ^{C-D}	1997	<2.0 ^A	1997	<0.5 ^A	1997	12	1997	7.6 ^{C-D}
Kazakhstan	2001	31.3 ^{C-D}	2001	<2.0 ^A	2001	<0.5 ^A	1996	35	2001	8.2 ^{C-D}
Kenya	1997	44.5 ^{C-D}	1997	23.0 ^A	1997	6.0 ^A	1997	52	1997	5.6 ^{C-D}
Korea, Rep.	1998	31.6 ^{EF}	1998	<2.0 ^B	1998	<0.5 ^B			1998	7.9 ^{EF}
Kyrgyzstan	2001	29.0 ^{C-D}	2001	<2.0 ^A	2001	<0.5 ^A	1999	64	2001	9.1 ^{C-D}
Lao PDR	1997	37.0 ^{C-D}	1997/98	26.3 ^A	1997/98	6.3 ^A	1997/98	39	1997	7.6 ^{C-D}
Latvia	1998	32.4 ^{EF}	1998	<2.0 ^A	1998	<0.5 ^A			1998	7.6 ^{EF}

Source: World Development Report 2005, World Bank (http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2005/Resources/complete_report.pdf).

THE PRESENT SITUATION OF POVERTY IN THE WORLD

	GINI INDEX		POPULATION LIVING WITH LESS THAN USD 1 A DAY (INTERNATIONAL POVERTY LINE)		POVERTY GAP OF POPULATION LIVING WITH LESS THAN USD 1 A DAY (INTERNATIONAL POVERTY LINE)		POPULATION BELOW THE NATIONAL POVERTY LINE		SHARE OF POOREST QUINTILE CONSUMPTION	
	YEAR		YEAR	(%)	YEAR	(%)	YEAR	(%)	YEAR	(%)
Lesotho	1995	63.2 ^{C,D}	1995	36.4 ^A	1995	19.0 ^A			1995	1.5 ^{C,D}
Lithuania	2000	31.9 ^{C,D}	2000	<2.0 ^A	2000	<0.5 ^A			2000	7.9 ^{C,D}
Macedonia, FYR	1998	28.2 ^{C,D}	1998	<2.0 ^A	1998	<0.5 ^A			1998	8.4 ^{C,D}
Madagascar	2001	47.5 ^{C,D}	1999	49.1 ^A	1999	18.3 ^A	1999	71	2001	4.9 ^{C,D}
Malawi	1997	50.3 ^{C,D}	1997/98	41.7 ^A	1997/98	14.8 ^A	1997/98	65	1997	4.9 ^{C,D}
Malaysia	1997	49.2 ^{E,F}	1997	<2.0 ^B	1997	<0.5 ^B	1989	16	1997	4.4 ^{E,F}
Mali	1994	50.5 ^{C,D}	1994	72.8 ^A	1994	37.4 ^A	1998	64	1994	4.6 ^{C,D}
Mauritania	2000	39.0 ^{C,D}	2000	25.9 ^A	2000	7.6 ^A	2000	46	2000	6.2 ^{C,D}
Mexico	2000	54.6 ^{E,F}	2000	9.9 ^B	2000	3.7 ^B	1988	10	2000	3.1 ^{E,F}
Moldova	2001	36.2 ^{C,D}	2001	22.0 ^A	2001	5.8 ^A	1997	23	2001	7.1 ^{C,D}
Mongolia	1998	44.0 ^{C,D}	1995	13.9 ^A	1995	3.1 ^A	1995	36	1998	5.6 ^{C,D}
Morocco	1998/99	39.5 ^{C,D}	1999	<2.0 ^A	1999	<0.5 ^A	1998/99	19	1998/99	6.5 ^{C,D}
Mozambique	1996/97	39.6 ^{C,D}	1996	37.9 ^A	1996	12.0 ^A	1996/97	69	1996/97	6.5 ^{C,D}
Namibia	1993	70.7 ^{E,F}	1993	34.9 ^B	1993	14.0 ^B			1993	1.4 ^{E,F}
Nepal	1995/96	36.7 ^{C,D}	1995	37.7 ^A	1995	9.7 ^A	1995/96	42	1995/96	7.6 ^{C,D}
Netherlands	1994	32.6 ^{E,F}							1994	7.3 ^{E,F}
New Zealand	1997	36.2 ^{E,F}							1997	6.4 ^{E,F}
Nicaragua	2001	55.1 ^{E,F}	2001	45.1 ^A	2001	16.7 ^A	1998	48	2001	3.6 ^{E,F}
Niger	1995	50.5 ^{C,D}	1995	61.4 ^A	1995	33.9 ^A	1989/93	63	1995	2.6 ^{C,D}
Nigeria	1996/97	50.6 ^{C,D}	1997	70.2 ^A	1997	34.9 ^A	1992/93	34	1996/97	4.4 ^{C,D}
Norway	2000	25.8 ^{E,F}							2000	9.6 ^{E,F}
Pakistan	1998/99	33.0 ^{C,D}	1998	13.4 ^A	1998	2.4 ^A	1998/99	33	1998/99	8.8 ^{C,D}
Panama	2000	56.4 ^{E,F}	2000	7.2 ^B	2000	2.3 ^B	1997	37	2000	2.4 ^{E,F}
Papua New Guinea	1996	50.9 ^{C,D}					1996	38	1996	4.5 ^{C,D}
Paraguay	1999	56.8 ^{E,F}	1999	14.9 ^B	1999	6.8 ^B	1991	22	1999	2.2 ^{E,F}
Peru	2000	49.8 ^{E,F}	2000	18.1 ^B	2000	9.1 ^B	1997	49	2000	2.9 ^{E,F}
Philippines	2000	46.1 ^{C,D}	2000	14.6 ^A	2000	2.7 ^A	1997	37	2000	5.4 ^{C,D}
Poland	1999	31.6 ^{C,D}	1999	<2.0 ^B	1999	<0.5 ^B	1993	24	1999	7.3 ^{C,D}
Portugal	1997	38.5 ^{E,F}	1994	<2.0 ^B	1994	<0.5 ^B			1997	5.8 ^{E,F}
Romania	2000	30.3 ^{C,D}	2000	2.1 ^A	2000	0.6 ^A	1994	22	2000	8.2 ^{C,D}
Russian Federation	2000	45.6 ^{C,D}	2000	6.1 ^A	2000	1.2 ^A	1994	31	2000	4.9 ^{C,D}
Rwanda	1983/85	28.9 ^{C,D}	1983/85	35.7 ^A	1983/85	7.7 ^A	1993	51	1983/85	9.7 ^{C,D}
Senegal	1995	41.3 ^{C,D}	1995	26.3 ^A	1995	7.0 ^A	1992	33	1995	6.4 ^{C,D}
Serbia and Montenegro										
Sierra Leone	1989	62.9 ^{C,D}	1989	57.0 ^A	1989	39.5 ^A	1989	68	1989	1.1 ^{C,D}
Singapore	1998	42.5 ^{E,F}							1998	5.0 ^{E,F}
Slovakia	1996	25.8 ^{E,F}	1996	<2.0 ^B	1996	<0.5 ^B			1996	8.8 ^{E,F}
Slovenia	1998/99	28.4 ^{E,F}	1998	<2.0 ^A	1998	<0.5 ^A			1998/99	9.1 ^{E,F}
South Africa	1995	59.3 ^{C,D}	1995	7.1 ^A	1995	1.1 ^A			1995	2.0 ^{C,D}
Spain	1990	32.5 ^{E,F}							1990	7.5 ^{E,F}
Sri Lanka	1995	34.4 ^{C,D}	1995/96	6.6 ^A	1995/96	1.0 ^A	1995/96	25	1995	8.0 ^{C,D}
Sweden	2000	25.0 ^{E,F}							2000	9.1 ^{E,F}
Switzerland	1992	33.1 ^{E,F}							1992	6.9 ^{E,F}
Syrian Arab Republic										
Tajikistan	1998	34.7 ^{C,D}	1998	10.3 ^A	1998	2.6 ^A			1998	8.0 ^{C,D}
Tanzania	1993	38.2 ^{C,D}	1993	19.9 ^A	1993	4.8 ^A	2000/01	36	1993	6.8 ^{C,D}
Thailand	2000	43.2 ^{C,D}	2000	<2.0 ^A	2000	<0.5 ^A	1992	13	2000	6.1 ^{C,D}
Togo							1987/89	32		
Tunisia	2000	39.8 ^{C,D}	2000	<2.0 ^A	2000	<0.5 ^A	1995	8	2000	6.0 ^{C,D}
Turkey	2000	40.0 ^{C,D}	2000	<2.0 ^A	2000	<0.5 ^A			2000	6.1 ^{C,D}
Turkmenistan	1998	40.8 ^{C,D}	1998	12.1 ^A	1998	2.6 ^A			1998	6.1 ^{C,D}
Uganda	1999	43.0 ^{C,D}					1997	44	1999	5.9 ^{C,D}
Ukraine	1999	29.0 ^{C,D}	1999	2.9 ^B	1999	0.6 ^B	1995	32	1999	8.8 ^{C,D}
United Kingdom	1999	36.0 ^{E,F}							1999	6.1 ^{E,F}
United States of America	2000	40.8 ^{E,F}							2000	5.4 ^{E,F}
Uruguay	2000	44.6 ^{E,F}	2000	<2.0 ^B	2000	<0.5 ^B			2000	4.8 ^{E,F}
Uzbekistan	2000	26.8 ^{C,D}	2000	21.8 ^A	2000	5.4 ^A	2000	28	2000	9.2 ^{C,D}
Venezuela	1998	49.1 ^{E,F}	1998	15.0 ^B	1998	6.9 ^B	1989	31	1998	3.0 ^{E,F}
Viet Nam	1998	36.1 ^{C,D}	1998	17.7 ^A	1998	3.3 ^A	1993	51	1998	8.0 ^{C,D}
Yemen	1998	33.4 ^{C,D}	1998	15.7 ^A	1998	4.5 ^A	1998	42	1998	7.4 ^{C,D}
Zambia	1998	52.6 ^{C,D}	1998	63.7 ^A	1998	32.7 ^A	1998	73	1998	3.3 ^{C,D}
Zimbabwe	1995	56.8 ^{C,D}	1990/91	36.0 ^A	1990/91	9.6 ^A	1995/96	35	1995	4.6 ^{C,D}

Notes: Countries are listed in alphabetical order. **A:** Based on expenditure; **B:** Based on income; **C:** Refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population; **D:** Ranked by per capita expenditure; **E:** Refers to income shares by percentiles of population; **F:** Ranked by per capita income.

Source: World Development Report 2005, World Bank (http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2005/Resources/complete_report.pdf).

FOOD SECURITY: The governments of the world agreed on...

"The Committee affirms that the right to adequate food is indivisibly linked to the inherent dignity of the human person and is indispensable for the fulfilment of other human rights... The right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, has physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement."

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
General Comment 12 on the Right to Adequate Food, 1999.

"We consider it intolerable that more than 800 million people throughout the world, and particularly in developing countries, do not have enough food to meet their basic nutritional needs."

World Food Summit Plan of Action. Rome, 1996.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The right to food is enshrined in:

UDHR - Art. 25
CESCR - Art. 11
CRC - Art. 24 & 27

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Food security is considered in:

Millennium Development Goals - Goal 1
World Summit for Social Development - Commitment 6
Fourth World Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action - Critical Areas of Concern

	UNDERNOURISHMENT			ESTIMATED LOW BIRTH WEIGHT			UNDER-5 CHILDREN MALNUTRITION (WEIGHT FOR AGE)		
	1990/1992 (%)	2000/2002 (%)	Progress or regression	Initial data (%)	Last available data (%)	Progress or regression	Initial data (%)	Last available data (%)	Progress or regression
Countries in better situation									
Albania	5 ^A	6		6.5 ^G	3.0 ^S	→		14.3 ^O	
Algeria	5	5		9.0 ^E	7.0 ^O		9.2 ^I	6.0 ^O	→
Australia				6.3 ^K	6.6 ^O				
Azerbaijan	34 ^A	15	→	6.3 ^J	9.5 ^O	←		7.0 ^S	
Barbados				11.0 ^L	10.0 ^N	→		6.0 ^S	
Belarus				4.2 ^G	5.1 ^P				
Belize				0.3 ^L	6.0 ^S	←		6.0 ^S	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9 ^A	8			3.5 ^O			4.1 ^O	
Brazil	12	9	→	12.0 ^F	9.4 ^M	→	7.0 ^F	5.7 ^M	
Canada				5.6 ^D	5.8 ^O				
Chile	8	4	→	5.2 ^J	5.0 ^O		1.6 ^J	0.8 ^P	
China	16	11	→	6.0 ^H	5.9 ^O		17.4 ^I	9.6 ^O	→
Colombia	17	13	→	8.0 ^F	6.9 ^O		10.1 ^F	6.7 ^O	→
Cook Islands					3.0 ^S				
Costa Rica	6	4		6.3 ^H	6.3 ^P		2.8 ^S	5.1 ^M	←
Croatia	16 ^A	7	→	6.3 ^G	6.0 ^P		0.7 ^K	0.6 ^Y	
Cuba	8	3	→	7.6 ^G	6.1 ^O			4.1 ^O	
Czech Republic				5.9 ^H	7.0 ^S			1.0 ^S	
Denmark				5.4 ^H	5.0 ^S				
Egypt	4	3		9.0 ^I	10.0 ^O		10.4 ^G	9.0 ^S	
Estonia	9 ^A	5	→	4.0 ^G	4.0 ^S				
Fiji				18.0 ^H	10.0 ^S	→		8.0 ^S	
Finland				4.1 ^I	4.0 ^S				
Georgia	39 ^A	27	→	5.0 ^G	6.0 ^O			3.1 ^P	
Hungary				9.3 ^G	9.0 ^P		2.2 ^F	2.0 ^S	
Iceland				2.9 ^I	4.0 ^O				
Iran, Islamic Rep.	4	4		8.0 ^H	7.0 ^S		15.7 ^L	10.9 ^O	→
Ireland				4.4 ^D	6.0 ^S				
Italy					6.0 ^O				
Jamaica	14	10	→	4.7 ^F	9.0 ^S	←	4.6 ^H	3.9 ^P	
Jordan	4	7	←	2.0 ^L	9.8 ^N	←	6.4 ^G	4.0 ^S	→
Kazakhstan		13		6.5 ^K	8.0 ^S	←	8.3 ^L	4.2 ^P	→
Kiribati				3.0 ^K	5.0 ^T	←	12.9 ^C	13.0 ^S	
Korea, Rep.				4.3 ^D	4.0 ^T				
Kuwait	23	5	→	3.3 ^E	7.0 ^O	←		9.8 ^M	
Kyrgyzstan	21 ^A	6	→	6.0 ^J	6.3 ^N			11.0 ^N	
Latvia	3 ^A	4		4.9 ^I	5.3 ^P				
Lebanon	3 ^B	3		9.5 ^G	6.0 ^O	→		3.0 ^M	
Libya				4.0 ^I	7.0 ^S	←		4.7 ^L	

→ Significant progress
→ Slight progress
|| Stagnant
← Slight regression
← Significant regression






Notes: Data source year: **A:** 1993/1995; **B:** 1995/1997; **C:** 1985; **D:** 1987; **E:** 1988; **F:** 1989; **G:** 1990; **H:** 1991; **I:** 1992; **J:** 1993; **K:** 1994; **L:** 1995; **M:** 1996; **N:** 1997; **O:** 1998; **P:** 1999; **Q:** 2000; **R:** 1990/1998; **S:** 1995/2003; **U:** 1996; **V:** 1995/1996; **W:** 1998/1999; **X:** 1999/2000.

	UNDERNOURISHMENT			ESTIMATED LOW BIRTH WEIGHT			UNDER-5 CHILDREN MALNUTRITION (WEIGHT FOR AGE)		
	1990/1992 (%)	2000/2002 (%)	Progress or regression	Initial data (%)	Last available data (%)	Progress or regression	Initial data (%)	Last available data (%)	Progress or regression
Lithuania	4 ^A			4.0 ^G	4.0 ^P				
Macedonia, FYR	15 ^A	11	→	7.7 ^J	5.0 ^S	→		6.0 ^P	
Malta				5.9 ^J	6.0 ^S				
Mexico	5	5		12.0 ^E	9.1 ^P	→	16.6 ^F	7.5 ^W	
Moldova	5 ^A	11	←	6.6 ^I	5.0 ^S	→		3.2 ^M	
New Zealand				5.7 ^K	6.2 ^N				
Niue					0.0 ^T				
Norway				5.6 ^H	5.0 ^N				
Paraguay	18	14	→	8.7 ^I	8.9 ^M		3.7 ^G	5.0 ^O	
Poland				8.4 ^G	6.0 ^O	→			
Qatar				5.0 ^D	9.7 ^P	←		6.0 ^S	
Romania				7.1 ^G	8.7 ^P			6.0 ^S	
Russian Federation	4 ^A	4		5.3 ^G	6.0 ^S		4.2 ^J	3.0 ^S	→
Samoa				4.0 ^H	4.0 ^T				
Serbia and Montenegro	5 ^A	11	←		4.0 ^S			2.0 ^S	
Seychelles				10.0 ^D	10.0 ^G		5.7 ^E	6.0 ^S	
Slovakia	4 ^A	5		6.4 ^H	7.0 ^P				
Slovenia	3 ^A			5.6 ^H	6.0 ^P				
Spain				5.1 ^F	6.0 ^S				
Sweden				4.4 ^G	4.0 ^O				
Switzerland				5.2 ^I	6.0 ^P				
Syrian Arab Republic	5	4		11.0 ^G	6.0 ^O	→	12.1 ^J	7.0 ^S	→
Tonga					0.0 ^S				
Tunisia				9.2 ^F	5.4 ^O	→	10.3 ^E	4.0 ^O	→
Turkey		3		7.0 ^E	15.2 ^D	←	10.4 ^J	8.3 ^O	→
Turkmenistan	13 ^A	9	→	5.2 ^I	6.0 ^S			12.0 ^S	
Tuvalu					5.0 ^S				
Ukraine		3		8.0 ^K	5.7 ^P	→		3.0 ^O	
United States of America				7.0 ^G	7.6 ^P			1.0 ^S	
Uruguay	6	4		8.4 ^I	8.0 ^T		6.2 ^F	5.0 ^S	
Uzbekistan	8 ^A	26	←	5.5 ^I	6.0 ^O			8.0 ^S	
Venezuela	11	17	←	16.0 ^I	6.1 ^Q	→	7.7 ^G	4.0 ^S	→
West Bank and Gaza				6.0 ^L	8.6 ^O	←		4.4 ^M	
Countries above average									
Antigua and Barbuda					8.0 ^S			10.0 ^S	
Argentina				5.9 ^I	7.1 ^P		1.9 ^K		
Armenia	52 ^A	34	→		7.0 ^S			2.5 ^O	
Austria				5.6 ^G	7.0 ^P				
Bahamas				8.0 ^D	7.0 ^T				
Bahrain				7.3 ^J	9.6 ^Q	←	7.2 ^F	8.7 ^L	←
Belgium				6.1 ^F	8.0 ^N	←			
Bolivia	28	21	→	6.0 ^I	9.0 ^S	←	11.1 ^G	8.0 ^S	→
Botswana	23	32	←	8.0 ^E	10.0 ^S			12.5 ^O	
Brunei Darussalam				5.0 ^K	10.0 ^T	←			
Bulgaria	8 ^A	11	←	6.3 ^F	10.0 ^S	←			
Dominica				11.0 ^C	10.0 ^T				
Dominican Republic	27	25		11.0 ^H	11.0 ^S		10.3 ^H	4.6 ^O	→
Ecuador	8	4	→	13.0 ^I	16.1 ^P	←	16.5 ^U	12.0 ^S	→
El Salvador	12	11		7.1 ^I	13.0 ^O	←	15.2 ^E	10.0 ^S	→
France				5.6 ^H	7.0 ^S				
Gabon	10	6	→	7.7 ^D	14.0 ^T	←		12.0 ^S	
Germany					7.0 ^P				
Greece				6.0 ^C	8.0 ^S				
Grenada				9.0 ^L	9.0 ^S				
Guyana	21	9	→	12.0 ^D	12.0 ^S		18.3 ^J	14.0 ^S	→
Indonesia	9	6	→	8.2 ^D	8.5 ^N		39.9 ^D	26.4 ^P	→
Israel				7.4 ^H	8.0 ^P				
Japan				6.3 ^G	8.0 ^S				
Luxembourg				5.5 ^F	8.0 ^S	←			

Significant progress
Slight progress
|| **Stagnant**
Slight regression
Significant regression

Notes: Data source year: **A:** 1993/1995; **B:** 1995/1997; **C:** 1985; **D:** 1987; **E:** 1988; **F:** 1989; **G:** 1990; **H:** 1991; **I:** 1992; **J:** 1993; **K:** 1994; **L:** 1995; **M:** 1996; **N:** 1997; **O:** 1998; **P:** 1999; **Q:** 2000; **R:** 1990/1998; **S:** 1995/2003; **U:** 1996; **V:** 1995/1996; **W:** 1998/1999; **X:** 1999/2000.

	UNDERNOURISHMENT			ESTIMATED LOW BIRTH WEIGHT			UNDER-5 CHILDREN MALNUTRITION (WEIGHT FOR AGE)		
	1990/1992 (%)	2000/2002 (%)	Progress or regression	Initial data (%)	Last available data (%)	Progress or regression	Initial data (%)	Last available data (%)	Progress or regression
Malaysia	3			6.9 ^H	9.2 ^N	←	25.0 ^Q	12.0 ^S	→
Mauritius	6	6		9.0 ^F	12.7 ^P	←		15.0 ^S	
Mongolia	34	28	→	4.5 ^G	5.5 ^Q		12.3 ^I	12.7 ^Q	
Morocco	6	7			11.0 ^S			9.0 ^S	
Nigeria	13	9	→	20.0 ^E	14.0 ^S	→	35.3 ^Q	29.0 ^S	→
Palau				9.6 ^K	9.0 ^T				
Panama	21	26	←	8.5 ^I	10.0 ^N	←	6.1 ^I	6.8 ^N	
Peru	42	13	→	8.0 ^I	11.0 ^S	←	10.7 ^I	7.0 ^S	→
Portugal				5.4 ^F	8.0 ^S	←			
São Tomé and Príncipe				7.0 ^D	7.0 ^Q		16.6 ^U	13.0 ^S	→
Saudi Arabia	4	3		8.3 ^F	11.0 ^S	←		14.3 ^M	
Singapore				8.3 ^I	7.8 ^Q			14.0 ^S	
St. Kitts and Nevis				12.0 ^L	9.0 ^T	→			
St. Lucia				9.0 ^L	8.0 ^P	→		14.0 ^S	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines					10.0 ^R				
Suriname	13	11		13.0 ^D	13.0 ^S			13.0 ^S	
Swaziland	14	19	←	7.0 ^C	9.0 ^T			10.0 ^S	
Thailand	28	20	→	18.0 ^G	7.2 ^Q	→	25.3 ^Q	19.0 ^S	→
Trinidad and Tobago	13	12		16.0 ^H	23.0 ^T	←	6.7 ^Q	7.0 ^S	
United Kingdom				6.8 ^I	7.6 ^Q				
Vanuatu				9.0 ^G	6.0 ^S	→		20.0 ^S	
Countries below average									
Angola	58	40	→	21.0 ^D	12.0 ^T	→	20.0 ^F	31.0 ^S	←
Bangladesh	35	30	→	50.0 ^D	30.0 ^Q	→	65.8 ^Q	47.8 ^X	→
Benin	20	15	→	9.6 ^G	16.0 ^S	←	35.0 ^Q	23.0 ^S	→
Bhutan				15.0 ^K	15.0 ^P		37.9 ^E	18.7 ^P	→
Burundi	48	68	←	16.0 ^K	16.0 ^S		37.5 ^Q	45.1 ^Q	←
Cambodia	43	33	→	18.0 ^J	8.9 ^Q	→		45.9 ^Q	
Cameroon	33	25	→	10.0 ^D	11.0 ^S		15.1 ^H	21.0 ^Q	←
Cape Verde					12.9 ^Q			14.0 ^S	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	32	71	←		12.0 ^S			31.0 ^S	
Congo, Rep.	54	37	→				23.9 ^Q	13.9 ^W	
Côte d'Ivoire	18	14	→	15.0 ^D	17.2 ^P		12.4 ^U	21.4 ^W	
Djibouti				20.0 ^I			22.9 ^F	18.2 ^M	→
Equatorial Guinea					13.0 ^T				
Ethiopia	61 ^B	46	→	8.9 ^J	12.3 ^Q	←	47.7 ^I	47.1 ^Q	
Gambia	22	27	←	24.0 ^F	14.0 ^Q	→		17.0 ^Q	
Ghana	37	13	→	17.0 ^E	11.0 ^S	→	30.3 ^E	24.9 ^Q	→
Guatemala	16	24	←	7.4 ^I	12.4 ^P	←	33.2 ^Q	23.0 ^S	→
Guinea	39	26	→	25.0 ^E	12.0 ^S	→		23.2 ^P	
Honduras	23	22		9.0 ^I	14.0 ^S	←	18.0 ^I	17.0 ^S	
India	25	21	→	28.0 ^H	30.0 ^S	←	63.9 ^Q	47.0 ^W	
Iraq				8.0 ^H	15.0 ^S	←	11.9 ^H	15.9 ^Q	←
Kenya	44	33	→		11.0 ^S		22.6 ^J	22.7 ^Q	
Korea, Dem. Rep.	18	36	←		7.0 ^T			21.0 ^S	
Lesotho	17	12	→	10.0 ^D	14.0 ^T	←	15.8 ^I	18.0 ^S	←
Madagascar	35	37		10.0 ^E	14.0 ^S	←	40.9 ^I	33.1 ^Q	→
Malawi	50	33	→	20.0 ^E	16.0 ^S	→	27.6 ^I	25.4 ^Q	→
Mali	29	29		17.0 ^E	23.0 ^S	←	30.6 ^Q	33.0 ^S	
Marshall Islands					12.0 ^S				
Myanmar	10	6	→	14.0 ^G	15.0 ^S		32.4 ^Q	36.0 ^Q	←
Namibia	35	22	→	12.0 ^G	14.0 ^S	←		24.0 ^S	
Nicaragua	30	27	→	8.0 ^I	12.0 ^S	←	11.0 ^J	10.0 ^S	
Oman				8.7 ^G	7.9 ^P		24.3 ^H	24.0 ^S	
Philippines	26	22	→	8.7 ^J	20.0 ^S	←	33.5 ^Q	31.0 ^S	→
Rwanda	44	37	→	17.0 ^C	9.0 ^S	→	29.4 ^I	29.0 ^Q	
Sierra Leone	46	50	←	17.0 ^F	22.0 ^Q	←	28.7 ^Q	27.2 ^Q	
Solomon Islands				20.0 ^H	13.0 ^T	→	21.3 ^F	21.0 ^S	
Somalia								25.8 ^P	

 **Significant progress**
 **Slight progress**
 **Stagnant**
 **Slight regression**
 **Significant regression**

Notes: Data source year: A: 1993/1995; B: 1995/1997; C: 1985; D: 1987; E: 1988; F: 1989; G: 1990; H: 1991; I: 1992; J: 1993; K: 1994; L: 1995; M: 1996; N: 1997; O: 1998; P: 1999; Q: 2000; R: 1990/1998; S: 1995/2003; U: 1996; V: 1995/1996; W: 1998/1999; X: 1999/2000.

	UNDERNOURISHMENT			ESTIMATED LOW BIRTH WEIGHT			UNDER-5 CHILDREN MALNUTRITION (WEIGHT FOR AGE)		
	1990/1992 (%)	2000/2002 (%)	Progress or regression	Initial data (%)	Last available data (%)	Progress or regression	Initial data (%)	Last available data (%)	Progress or regression
South Africa					15.0 ^T			12.0 ^S	
Sri Lanka	28	22	→	19.0 ^J	17.0 ^O	→	37.3 ^O	33.0 ^O	→
Sudan	32	27	→	13.0 ^G	31.0 ^T	←	33.9 ^J	17.0 ^S	→
Timor-Leste					10.0 ^S			43.0 ^S	
Togo	33	26	→	20.0 ^E	15.0 ^S	→	24.6 ^E	25.1 ^O	
Uganda	24	19	→		12.0 ^S		23.0 ^F	23.0 ^S	
United Arab Emirates	4			6.0 ^I	15.0 ^T	←		14.4 ^L	
Viet Nam	31	19	→	15.0 ^F	8.9 ^M	→	45.0 ^F	33.1 ^O	→
Zimbabwe	45	44		5.6 ^F	10.1 ^P	←	11.5 ^E	13.0 ^P	
Countries in worse situation									
Afghanistan				20.0 ^I				48.0 ^N	
Burkina Faso	21	19		11.0 ^O	18.3 ^P	←	32.7 ^J	34.3 ^W	
Central African Republic	50	43	→	15.0 ^E	14.0 ^S		23.2 ^L	24.3 ^O	←
Chad	58	34	→		23.5 ^O		35.0 ^C	27.6 ^O	→
Comoros				6.8 ^D	25.0 ^S	←	18.5 ^I	25.4 ^O	←
Eritrea	68 ^B	73	←		21.0 ^S		41.0 ^J	40.0 ^S	
Guinea-Bissau				20.0 ^O	19.5 ^O			23.1 ^O	
Haiti	65	47	→	15.0 ^O	21.0 ^S	←	26.8 ^S	17.0 ^S	→
Lao PDR	29	22	→	60.0 ^H	14.0 ^T	→	44.0 ^J	40.0 ^O	→
Liberia	34	46	←					26.0 ^S	
Maldives				20.0 ^J	22.0 ^S	←	39.0 ^K	30.0 ^S	→
Mauritania	15	10	→	13.0 ^J	42.0 ^T	←	47.6 ^H	32.0 ^S	→
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.					18.0 ^S				
Mozambique	66	47	→	20.0 ^E	14.0 ^S	→	27.0 ^L	24.0 ^S	→
Nepal	20	17	→	23.0 ^J	20.9 ^O	→	48.5 ^L	47.1 ^O	→
Niger	41	34	→	20.0 ^C	11.7 ^O	→	42.6 ^I	39.6 ^O	→
Pakistan	24	20	→	25.0 ^E	19.0 ^S	→	40.2 ^H	38.0 ^S	→
Papua New Guinea				16.0 ^K	11.0 ^T	→		35.0 ^S	
Senegal	23	24		10.0 ^C	18.0 ^S	←	21.6 ^I	18.4 ^O	→
Tajikistan	21 ^A	61	←	8.3 ^I	13.3 ^O	←			
Tanzania	37	44	←	8.6 ^H	13.0 ^S	←	28.9 ^I	29.4 ^P	
Yemen	34	36		47.0 ^K	32.0 ^S	→	30.0 ^I	46.1 ^N	←
Zambia	48	49		2.3 ^C	11.3 ^M	←	25.2 ^I	28.0 ^S	←
Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area									
Bermuda				7.0 ^L					
Cyprus				9.0 ^J					
Faeroe Islands				3.0 ^C					
French Polynesia				5.3 ^K					
Greenland				5.7 ^I					
Guam				7.1 ^E					
Hong Kong (China)				5.0 ^K					
Macao (China)				4.5 ^K					
New Caledonia				8.6 ^H					
Puerto Rico				14.0 ^L					
San Marino				10.0 ^C					

UDHR: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
CESCR: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CRC: Convention on the Rights of the Child

Sources:

Undernourishment: The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2004, FAO (www.fao.org).
Estimated low birth weight: World Development Indicators 2004 website (www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2004/), World Bank; UNICEF End Decade Website Database (www.childinfo.org) and The State of the World's Children 2005, UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc05).
Under-5 children malnutrition: World Development Indicators 2004 website (www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2004/); UNICEF End Decade Website Database (www.childinfo.org) and The State of the World's Children 2005, UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc05).

→ **Significant progress**
 → **Slight progress**
 || **Stagnant**
 ← **Slight regression**
 ← **Significant regression**

Notes: Data source year: **A:** 1993/1995; **B:** 1995/1997; **C:** 1985; **D:** 1987; **E:** 1988; **F:** 1989; **G:** 1990; **H:** 1991; **I:** 1992; **J:** 1993; **K:** 1994; **L:** 1995; **M:** 1996; **N:** 1997; **O:** 1998; **P:** 1999; **Q:** 2000; **R:** 1990/1998; **S:** 1995/2003; **U:** 1996; **V:** 1995/1996; **W:** 1998/1999; **X:** 1999/2000.

EDUCATION: The governments of the world agreed on...

"Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free... Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding [and] tolerance..."

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 26, 1948.

"To ensure that [by 2015] 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."

Millennium Declaration, Paragraph 19, 2000.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The right to universal education is enshrined in:

UDHR - Art. 26

CEDAW - Art. 5, 10 & 14

CERD - Art. 5

CRC - Art. 28 & 29

CESCR - Art. 13 & 14

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Education is considered in:

Millennium Development Goals - Goal 2

World Summit for Social Development - Commitment 1

Fourth World Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action - Critical Areas of Concern

	CHILDREN REACHING 5TH GRADE			LITERACY (15-24 YEARS OLD)			PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT RATIO (NET)		
	1990 (%)	2000/2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2005 (%)	Progress or regression	1990/1991 (%)	2001/2002 (%)	Progress or regression
Countries in better situation									
Albania	82 ¹			94.8	98.6	→	95.1	97 ^{D-P}	
Algeria	94	96		77.3	92.0	→	93.3	90	
Argentina		93		98.2	98.7		93.8	100	→
Aruba		97						98	
Bahamas				96.5	97.5		96.0 ^F	86	←
Bahrain	89	99	→	95.6	99.0	→	99.0	91	←
Barbados		95		99.8	99.8		83.0 ^D	100	→
Belarus				99.8	99.8			94	
Belize	67	81 ^{N-O}	→	96.0	98.6		94.0 ^F	96 ^{D-P}	→
Bermuda		96						100 ^{D-P}	
Brazil	72 ^F			91.8	96.1	→	86.4	97	→
Brunei Darussalam	95 ^F	93	←	97.9	99.6		91.0 ^F		
Bulgaria	91			99.4	99.7		86.1	93 ^{D-P}	→
Cape Verde	60 ^C	93	→	81.5	90.7	→	99.0 ^D	99	
Chile	92 ¹	100 ^{N-O}	→	98.1	99.2		87.7	89 ^{D-P}	
China	86	98	→	95.3	98.6	→	97.4	93 ^{D-P}	←
Costa Rica	82	94	→	97.4	98.6		86.3	91	→
Croatia	100 ^G			99.6	99.8		78.8	88	→
Cuba	92	95 ^{N-O}	→	99.3	99.8		91.8	96	→
Cyprus	100	99 ^{N-O}		99.7	99.8		100.0 ^E	95 ^{D-P}	←
Czech Republic		97					86.7	88	
Denmark	94	100 ^{N-O}	→				98.3	99 ^{N-O}	
Ecuador	77 ^H	78		95.5	97.9		90.0 ^H	99	→
Estonia	93 ^G	99	→	99.8	99.7		100.0	98 ^{D-P}	
Fiji		88		97.8	99.5		100.0 ^F	100	
Finland	100	100					98.3	100 ^{D-P}	
France		98 ^{M-N}					100.0	100 ^{D-P}	
Greece	99			99.5	99.8		94.6	95 ^{D-P}	
Guyana	87	77 ^{N-O}	←	99.8	99.8		88.9	98 ^{N-O}	→
Hong Kong (China)	100			98.2	99.5			98	
Hungary	98 ^F			99.7	99.8		91.3	91	
Iceland	99 ^H	99					100.0	100 ^{D-P}	
Indonesia	84	89	→	95.0	98.5	→	96.8	92	←
Iran, Islamic Rep.	90	94	→	86.3	95.9	→	95.0 ^D	87	←
Ireland	100	99					90.4	94 ^{D-P}	→
Israel				98.7	99.7		91.9	100	→
Italy	100	96	←	99.8	99.8		100.0	100 ^{D-P}	
Jamaica	96 ^D	90	←	91.2	95.1	→	95.7	95	
Jordan	100	98 ^{M-N}	←	96.7	99.6		94.1	91	←

→ Significant progress
 → Slight progress
 || Stagnant
 ← Slight regression
 ← Significant regression






Notes: Data source year: A: 1986; B: 1987; C: 1988; D: 1989; E: 1990; F: 1991; G: 1992; H: 1993; I: 1994; J: 1995; K: 1996; L: 1997; M: 1998; N: 1999; O: 2000; P: 2001; Q: 2002.

	CHILDREN REACHING 5TH GRADE			LITERACY (15-24 YEARS OLD)			PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT RATIO (NET)		
	1990 (%)	2000/2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2005 (%)	Progress or regression	1990/1991 (%)	2001/2002 (%)	Progress or regression
Kazakhstan				99.8	99.8		86.7	90	→
Korea, Rep.	99	99 ^{P-Q}		99.8	99.8		100.0	100	
Latvia				99.8	99.8		90.4	91 ^{D-P}	
Lebanon		94		92.1	96.3	→		90	
Lithuania				99.8	99.8			97 ^{D-P}	
Luxembourg		99					81.6	96 ^{D-P}	→
Macao (China)		99 ^{N-O}		97.2	99.3		81.2	86	→
Malaysia	98			94.8	98.3	→	93.7	95	
Maldives				98.1	99.4			96	
Malta	100	100		97.5	98.9		97.0	98 ^{D-P}	
Mauritius	98	99		91.1	94.9	→	95.0	93	
Mexico	80	90	→	95.2	97.7		100.0	99	
Mongolia				98.9	99.2		90.1	87	←
Netherlands		100 ^{N-O}					95.3	99 ^{D-P}	→
Netherlands Antilles		83 ^{M-N}		97.5	98.5			88	
Oman	96	96		85.6	99.4	→	70.3	75	→
Palau		84 ^{M-N}						97 ^{D-P}	
Panama	82 ^C	89	→	95.3	97.4		91.4	99	→
Peru	92 ^C	86	←	94.5	97.6	→	87.5	100	→
Poland	98	99		99.8	99.8		96.7	98	
Romania				99.3	99.7		81.2	93 ^{D-P}	→
Samoa	86 ^J	94	→	99.0	99.5		100.0	95	←
Seychelles	93 ^F	91	←					100	
Slovenia				99.8	99.8		100.0	93 ^{D-P}	←
Spain				99.6	99.8		100.0	100	
Sri Lanka	94			95.1	97.4		87.3	100	→
St. Kitts and Nevis		90 ^{N-O}						98 ^{D-P}	
St. Lucia	95 ^F	97	→				95.3	99	→
Switzerland		99					83.7	99 ^{D-P}	→
Syrian Arab Republic	94	92		79.9	90.0	→	97.8	98	
Tajikistan				99.8	99.8		76.7	98	→
Thailand		94 ^{M-N}		98.1	99.2		75.9	86	→
Tonga	84	83						100	
Tunisia	87	95	→	84.1	95.7	→	93.5	97	→
Turkey	98			92.7	97.6	→	89.4	88	
Uruguay	94	89	←	98.7	99.2		91.9	90	
Vanuatu		95					70.7	93	→
Venezuela	86	96	→	96.0	98.6		88.1	92	→
Countries above average									
Armenia				99.5	99.8			85	
Bolivia		78		92.6	97.0	→	90.7	94	→
Botswana	97	89	←	83.3	90.4	→	94.1	81	←
Colombia	62	61		94.9	97.6		68.1	87	→
Dominica		85						91 ^{D-P}	
Dominican Republic		73		87.5	92.5	→		97	
Egypt		99		61.3	73.5	→	85.9	90	→
El Salvador	58 ^F	67	→	83.8	90.0	→	73.0 ^D	89	→
Moldova				99.8	99.8		88.8	78	←
Morocco		84		55.3	72.8	→	56.8	88	→
Namibia	63 ^F	94	→	87.4	93.2	→	86.3	78	←
Niue		76 ^{M-N}						97	
Paraguay	70	77	→	95.6	97.6		92.8	92	
Philippines	75 ^C	79	→	97.3	99.2		96.8	93	←
Qatar	64			90.3	96.1	→	89.6	94	→
Saudi Arabia	83	94	→	85.4	94.9	→	62.1	59	←
South Africa		65 ^{N-O}		88.5	92.5	→	89.4	90	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		85 ^{N-O}						92	
Togo	50	84	→	63.5	80.4	→	74.9	92	→

Significant progress
Slight progress
|| **Stagnant**
Slight regression
Significant regression

Notes: Data source year: **A:** 1986; **B:** 1987; **C:** 1988; **D:** 1989; **E:** 1990; **F:** 1991; **G:** 1992; **H:** 1993; **I:** 1994; **J:** 1995; **K:** 1996; **L:** 1997; **M:** 1998; **N:** 1999; **O:** 2000; **P:** 2001; **Q:** 2002.

	CHILDREN REACHING 5TH GRADE			LITERACY (15-24 YEARS OLD)			PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT RATIO (NET)		
	1990 (%)	2000/2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2005 (%)	Progress or regression	1990/1991 (%)	2001/2002 (%)	Progress or regression
Trinidad and Tobago	96	77	←	99.6	99.8		91.0	94	→
Ukraine	59			99.8	99.9		80.2	82	
United Arab Emirates	80	97	→	84.7	92.6	→	92.4	81	←
Viet Nam		89		94.1	96.0		90.5	94	→
Zimbabwe	94			93.9	98.2	→	89.2	83	←
Countries below average									
Bangladesh		65		42.0	51.5	→	71.1	87	→
Benin	55	84 ^{N-O}	→	40.4	59.0	→	47.1	71 ^{N-O}	→
Cambodia	49 ^H	70	→	73.5	81.9	→	98.0 ^K	86	←
Cameroon	66 ^D	81 ^{M-N}	→	81.1	92.8	→	73.4		
Djibouti	87	88		73.2	87.9	→	33.3	34	
Equatorial Guinea		33 ^{O-P}		92.7	98.1	→		85	
Ghana		66 ^{N-O}		81.8	93.8	→	53.1	60	→
Guinea	59	84 ^{N-O}	→				27.0 ^C	61	→
Honduras				79.7	87.3	→	89.0 ^F	87	
Iraq	72 ^B	66 ^{M-N}	←	41.0	46.5	→	100.0	91 ^{N-O}	←
Kenya				89.8	96.7	→	74.1	70	←
Kuwait				87.5	94.0	→	49.0	85	→
Lesotho	71	67	←	87.2	92.0	→	75.8	84	→
Liberia				57.2	74.0	→		70 ^{N-O}	
Myanmar		60		88.2	92.0	→	99.5	82	←
São Tomé and Príncipe		61						97	
Sudan	94	84 ^{M-N}	←	65.0	81.9	→	43.6	46 ^{N-O}	→
Swaziland	76	74		85.1	92.5	→	89.2	77	←
Tanzania	79	78		83.1	93.1	→	49.4	54	→
Yemen		87 ^{N-O}		50.0	72.4	→		67 ^{O-P}	
Zambia		77		81.2	90.6	→		66	
Countries in worse situation									
Burkina Faso	70	64	←	24.9	40.3	→	25.7	35	→
Burundi	74 ^F	64	←	51.6	69.4	→	53.1	53	
Chad	53	45	←	48.0	74.4	→	42.0	58	→
Comoros	46 ^F			56.7	59.5		56.8	55 ^{N-O}	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	55			68.9	86.4	→	54.8	35 ^{M-N}	←
Côte d'Ivoire	73	69 ^{M-N}	←	52.6	66.3	→	44.5	63	→
Eritrea	83 ^G			60.9	74.5	→	16.9	43	→
Ethiopia	58 ^G	61	→	43.0	61.0	→	24.4	46	→
Gambia	87 ^F	70 ^{M-N}	←	42.2	64.4	→	52.0 ^D	73	→
Guatemala	50 ^J	56 ^{O-P}	→	73.4	81.6	→		85	
Guinea-Bissau		38 ^{M-N}		44.1	65.0	→	45.0 ^B	45 ^{N-O}	
India	59 ^H	59 ^{N-O}		64.3	76.3	→		83 ^{O-P}	
Lao PDR	53 ^F	62	→	70.1	81.4	→	62.6	83	→
Madagascar	22	34	→	72.2	83.4	→	64.8	69	→
Malawi	64	54	←	63.2	74.5	→	49.0	81	→
Mali	72	84	→	27.6	40.8	→	22.3	38 ^{M-N}	→
Mauritania	75	55	←	45.8	50.7	→	34.9	67	→
Mozambique	33	52	→	48.8	66.3	→	48.3	60	→
Nepal		78		46.6	66.0	→	87.8	70 ^{O-P}	←
Nicaragua	46	54	→	68.2	73.2	→	72.2	82	→
Niger	62	71	→	17.0	26.7	→	23.9	34	→
Pakistan				47.4	61.3	→	35.4	67 ^{O-P}	→
Papua New Guinea	59	51	←	68.6	78.8	→	68.5	77	→
Rwanda	60	40	←	72.7	87.2	→	66.9	84	→
Senegal	85	68	←	40.1	56.2	→	48.2	58	→
Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area									
Afghanistan							26.8		
Angola							55.6	30 ^{N-O}	←
Australia							99.2	96	←
Austria							87.7	91 ^{O-P}	→
Azerbaijan								80	

 Significant progress
 Slight progress
 Stagnant
 Slight regression
 Significant regression

Notes: Data source year: A: 1986; B: 1987; C: 1988; D: 1989; E: 1990; F: 1991; G: 1992; H: 1993; I: 1994; J: 1995; K: 1996; L: 1997; M: 1998; N: 1999; O: 2000; P: 2001; Q: 2002.

	CHILDREN REACHING 5TH GRADE			LITERACY (15-24 YEARS OLD)			PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT RATIO (NET)		
	1990 (%)	2000/2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2005 (%)	Progress or regression	1990/1991 (%)	2001/2002 (%)	Progress or regression
Belgium	81 ^A						96.2	100 ^{D-P}	→
Bhutan	82 ^H	91	→				13.9		
British Virgin Islands								94	
Canada							97.7	100 ^{D-P}	→
Central African Republic	24			52.1	74.0	→	52.5		
Congo, Rep.	62			92.5	98.5	→	90.1		
Cook Islands		51 ^{M-N}							
French Polynesia							100.0 ^D		
Gabon	66 ^B							78 ^{D-P}	
Georgia							97.1	91	←
Germany							84.3	83	
Grenada								84 ^{D-P}	
Haiti	47 ^D			54.8	68.8	→	22.1		
Japan	100						99.7	100	
Kiribati	98								
Kyrgyzstan							92.3	90	←
Libya				91.0	97.7	→	96.3		
Macedonia, FYR	95 ^G						94.4	93 ^{D-P}	
Marshall Islands								96 ^{N-O}	
Nauru								81 ^{M-N}	
New Caledonia	95 ^D						97.0 ^E		
New Zealand	90						100.0	98	
Nigeria				73.6	91.1	→			
Norway	100						100.0	100 ^{D-P}	
Portugal				99.5	99.8		100.0		
Puerto Rico				96.1	98.0				
Russian Federation				99.8	99.8		98.6		
San Marino	100								
Serbia and Montenegro								75 ^{D-P}	
Singapore				99.0	99.8		96.4		
Slovakia								87	
Solomon Islands	85						83.3		
Suriname	100 ^B						78.4	97	→
Sweden	100						99.8	100	
Turks and Caicos Islands								88	
Tuvalu	96 ^H							98 ^{M-N}	
Uganda				70.1	82.3	→			
United Kingdom							97.0	100 ^{D-P}	→
United States of America							95.8	93	←
Uzbekistan				99.6	99.7		78.0		
West Bank and Gaza	100 ^I							95	

UDHR: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
CERD: International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CESCR: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC: Convention on the Rights of the Child

Sources:
Percentage of children reaching 5th grade: UNESCO Website Database (www.unesco.org); World Development Indicators 2004 website (www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2004/).
Literacy (15-24 years): UNESCO Website Database (www.unesco.org); World Development Indicators 2004 website (www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2004/).
Primary enrolment ratio (net): UNESCO Website Database (www.unesco.org).

→ Significant progress
→ Slight progress
|| Stagnant
← Slight regression
← Significant regression

Notes: Data source year: A: 1986; B: 1987; C: 1988; D: 1989; E: 1990; F: 1991; G: 1992; H: 1993; I: 1994; J: 1995; K: 1996; L: 1997; M: 1998; N: 1999; O: 2000; P: 2001; Q: 2002.

HEALTH: The governments of the world agreed on...

"(We) recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health... The provision for the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child... The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases..."

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 12, 1966.

"...take specific measures for closing the gender gaps in morbidity and mortality where girls are disadvantaged, while achieving internationally approved goals for the reduction of infant and child mortality."

World Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action, Paragraph 106, 1995.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The right to health and health services is enshrined in:

UDHR - Art. 25 CEDAW - Art. 11 & 14
CERD - Art. 5 CRC - Art. 24
CESCR - Art. 12

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Health is considered in:

Millennium Development Goals - Goals 4 & 6
World Summit for Social Development - Commitments 8 & 10
Fourth World Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action - Critical Areas of Concern

	MALARIA (cases per 100,000 people)			TUBERCULOSIS (cases per 100,000 people)			PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (15-49 years old)			INFANT MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)			UNDER-5 MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)		
	1997	2001	Progress or regression	1994	2001	Progress or regression	2001 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1990	2003	Progress or regression	1990	2003	Progress or regression
Countries in better situation															
Albania				22	19 ^J	→				37	18	→	45	21	→
Algeria	1	1		49	62	←	<0.1	0.1		42	35	→	69	41	→
Andorra				37	7 ^J	→					6			7	
Antigua and Barbuda				5 ^E	6 ^J	←					11			12	
Armenia	24	2		20	50	←	0.1	0.1		50	30	→	60	33	→
Australia				6	3	→	0.1	0.1		8	6		10	6	→
Austria				16	11 ^J	→	0.2	0.3		8	4	→	9	5	→
Bahamas				28	14 ^J	→	3	3		24	11	→	29	14	→
Bahrain				8 ^D	36	←	0.1	0.2		15	12	→	19	15	→
Barbados				1 ^D	2 ^J		1.5	1.5		14	11	→	16	13	→
Belarus				42	51	←				18	13	→	21	17	→
Belgium				15	7	→	0.2	0.2		8	4	→	9	5	→
Bosnia and Herzegovina				45	42	→		<0.1		18	14	→	22	17	→
Brunei Darussalam				52 ^F	66 ^J	←	<0.1	<0.1		10	5	→	11	6	→
Bulgaria				63	39	→		<0.1		15	14		16	15	
Canada				7	5 ^J	→	0.3	0.3		7	5		9	6	→
Chile				30	14	→	0.3	0.3		16	8	→	19	9	→
China	2	2		30	47	←	0.1	0.1		38	30	→	49	37	→
Colombia	452	482		24	26 ^J	←	0.5	0.7		29	18	→	36	21	→
Cook Islands				21	0	→					18		32	21	→
Costa Rica	126	33	→	9	13	←	0.6	0.6		15	8	→	17	10	→
Croatia				48	30	→		<0.1		11	6	→	13	7	→
Cuba				15	7	→	0.1	0.1		11	6	→	13	8	→
Cyprus				5	4					11	4	→	12	5	→
Czech Republic				19	11	→	<0.1	0.1		11	4	→	11	4	→
Denmark				10	8 ^J		0.2	0.2		8	3	→	9	4	→
Dominica				17	3 ^J	→				19	12	→	23	14	→
Egypt				6	16	←	<0.1	<0.1		76	33	→	104	39	→
El Salvador		6		70	21	→	0.6	0.7		46	32	→	60	36	→
Estonia				43	42		0.7	1.1	←	12	8	→	17	9	→
Fiji				37	21	→	0.1	0.1		25	16	→	31	20	→
Finland				11	6	→	0.1	0.1		6	4		7	5	
France				16	7	→	0.4	0.4		7	4	→	9	5	→
Germany				16	8 ^J	→	0.1	0.1		7	4	→	9	5	→
Greece				7 ^F	5 ^J	→	0.2	0.2		10	4	→	11	5	→
Grenada				3	2					30	18	→	37	23	→
Guatemala	305	307		26	21	→	1.1	1.1		60	35	→	82	47	→
Hungary				41	25	→		0.1		15	7	→	16	8	→
Iceland				7	2	→	0.2	0.2		6	3	→	5	4	
Iran, Islamic Rep.	60	32		21	16	→	0.1	0.1		54	33	→	72	39	→
Ireland				15	7	→	0.1	0.1		8	6		9	6	→
Israel				8	8			0.1		10	5	→	12	6	→

→ Significant progress
→ Slight progress
|| Stagnant
← Slight regression
← Significant regression






Notes: Children immunization status is included among the indicators used to build the ranking.
Data source year: A: 1989; B: 1992; C: 1994; D: 1995; E: 1996; F: 1997; G: 1998; H: 1999;
I: 2000; J: 2002.

	MALARIA (cases per 100,000 people)			TUBERCULOSIS (cases per 100,000 people)			PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (15-49 years old)			INFANT MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)			UNDER-5 MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)		
	1997	2001	Progress or regression	1994	2001	Progress or regression	2001 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1990	2003	Progress or regression	1990	2003	Progress or regression
Italy				10	7 ^J	→	0.5	0.5		8	4	→	10	4	→
Japan				36	25	→	<0.1	<0.1		5	3		6	4	
Jordan				11	6	→	<0.1	<0.1		35	23	→	43	28	→
Korea, Rep.	4	5		86	71	→	<0.1	<0.1		8	5	→	9	5	→
Kuwait				14	29 ^G	←				14	8	→	16	9	→
Latvia				44	73	←	0.5	0.6		14	10	→	20	12	→
Lebanon				31	10	→	0.1	0.1		32	27	→	37	31	→
Libya				30 ^D	35	←		0.3		34	13	→	42	16	→
Lithuania				57	74	←	0.1	0.1		10	8		13	11	
Luxembourg				8	12	←	0.2	0.2		7	5		9	5	→
Macedonia, FYR				37	32	→	<0.1	<0.1		32	10	→	41	11	→
Malaysia	127	56	→	60	64	←	0.4	0.4		16	7	→	21	7	→
Malta				7	2	→	0.1	0.2		9	5	→	14	6	→
Mauritius	6	1 ^H		14	11	→				21	16	→	25	18	→
Mexico	5	5		18	17		0.3	0.3		37	23	→	46	28	→
Moldova				60	0	→		0.2		30	26	→	37	32	→
Monaco				3	0 ^J	→					4			4	
Nauru				38	23	→					25			30	
Netherlands				12	8 ^J	→	0.2	0.2		7	5		8	5	→
New Zealand				10	10		0.1	0.1		8	5	→	11	6	→
Nicaragua	915	201	→	64	42	→	0.2	0.2		52	30	→	68	38	→
Norway				6	6		0.1	0.1		7	3	→	9	4	→
Oman	45	24		15	9	→	0.1	0.1		25	10	→	30	12	→
Paraguay	11	48		39	37	→	0.4	0.5		30	25	→	37	29	→
Poland				43	25	→		0.1		19	6	→	19	7	→
Portugal				57	38	→	0.4	0.4		11	4	→	15	5	→
Qatar				59 ^D	45	→				19	11	→	25	15	→
Samoa				28	15	→				33	19	→	42	24	→
San Marino				8	4	→					4		10	5	→
Saudi Arabia	106	15	→	15	14					34	22	→	44	26	→
Serbia and Montenegro				34	38	←	0.2	0.2			12		30	14	→
Seychelles				11 ^D	36 ^J	←				17	11	→	21	15	→
Singapore				50	37	→	0.2	0.2		7	3	→	8	3	→
Slovakia				33	17	→		<0.1		12	7	→	15	8	→
Slovenia				27	14	→	<0.1	<0.1		8	4	→	9	4	→
Spain				22 ^D	18 ^J	→	0.6	0.7		8	4	→	9	4	→
Sri Lanka	1196	348	→	34	47	←	<0.1	<0.1		19	13	→	23	15	→
St. Kitts and Nevis				5	2	→				30	19	→	36	22	→
St. Lucia				17	9	→				19	16	→	24	18	→
St. Vincent and Grenadines				12 ^D	12					21	23		26	27	
Sweden				6	4	→	0.1	0.1		6	3	→	6	3	→
Switzerland				13	8 ^J	→	0.4	0.4		7	4	→	8	5	→
Syrian Arab Republic	1	0		37	27	→		<0.1		37	16	→	44	18	→
Tonga				24	15	→				25	15	→	27	19	→
Tunisia				27	20	→	<0.1	<0.1		37	19	→	52	24	→
Turkey	56	16		37 ^D	26 ^J	→				61	33	→	78	39	→
Ukraine				40	0	→	1.2	1.4		18	15	→	22	20	
United Arab Emirates	4			19	4	→				12	7	→	14	8	→
United Kingdom				11	12 ^J					8	5	→	10	6	→
United States of America				9	5	→	0.6	0.6		9	7		10	8	
Uruguay				21	19	→	0.3	0.3		20	12	→	24	14	→
Venezuela	98	81		23	26	←	0.6	0.7		23	18	→	27	21	→
Countries above average															
Argentina	2	1		40	28	→	0.7	0.7		25	17	→	28	20	→
Azerbaijan	130	13	→	37	46	←		<0.1		84	75	→	105	91	→
Bangladesh	56	40		40	60	←				96	46	→	144	69	→
Belize	1790	475	→	30	54 ^J	←	2.1	2.4		39	33	→	49	39	→
Bhutan	464	279	→	64	45	→				75 ^B	70	→	166	85	→
Bolivia	662	185	→	130	112	→	0.1	0.1		87	53	→	120	66	→
Brazil	240	225		48	45	→	0.6	0.7		50	33	→	60	35	→
Cape Verde	5	33 ^I		80 ^D	68	→				45	26	→	60	35	→
Comoros	2422	1930 ^I	→	19	17 ^I	→				88	54	→	120	73	→

Significant progress
Slight progress
|| **Stagnant**
Slight regression
Significant regression

Notes: Children immunization status is included among the indicators used to build the ranking.
 Data source year: **A:** 1989; **B:** 1992; **C:** 1994; **D:** 1995; **E:** 1996; **F:** 1997; **G:** 1998; **H:** 1999;
I: 2000; **J:** 2002.

	MALARIA (cases per 100,000 people)			TUBERCULOSIS (cases per 100,000 people)			PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (15-49 years old)			INFANT MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)			UNDER-5 MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)		
	1997	2001	Progress or regression	1994	2001	Progress or regression	2001 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1990	2003	Progress or regression	1990	2003	Progress or regression
Dominican Republic	10	12	▬	57	54	→	1.8	1.7	▬	53	29	→	65	35	→
Ecuador	137	846	←	86	45	→	0.3	0.3	▬	43	24	→	57	27	→
Georgia		8		30 ^D	82	←	<0.1	0.1	▬	24	41	←	29	45	←
Honduras	1101	365	→	79	45	→	1.6	1.8	▬	47	32	→	59	41	→
India	275	192	→	122	98	→	0.8	0.9	▬	80	63	→	123	87	→
Indonesia	79	93	▬	26	81	←	0.1	0.1	▬	60	31	→	91	41	→
Iraq	66	5	→	101	46	→		<0.1		40	102	←	50	125	←
Jamaica				4	4 ^J	▬	0.8	1.2	▬	17	17	▬	20	20	▬
Korea, Dem. Rep.		516		51 ^F	178 ^J	←				26	42	←	55	55	▬
Kyrgyzstan		1		60	0	→	<0.1	0.1	▬	68	59	→	83	68	→
Lao PDR	1076	498	→	25	49	←	<0.1	0.1	▬	120	82	→	163	91	→
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.				165	91	→				26	19	→	31	23	→
Morocco	1	0	▬	114	88	→		0.1		66	36	→	85	39	→
Myanmar	256	252	▬	36	153	←	1	1.2	▬	91	76	→	130	107	→
Nepal	29	29	▬	78	123	←	0.4	0.5	▬	100	61	→	145	82	→
Pakistan	54	55	▬	11 ^D	46	←	0.1	0.1	▬	96	81	→	130	103	→
Palau				245	44	→					23		34	28	→
Panama	19	32	▬	32	51	←	0.7	0.9	▬	27	18	→	34	24	→
Peru	754	305	→	210	115	→	0.4	0.5	▬	58	26	→	80	34	→
Philippines	59	45	▬	269	168	→	<0.1	<0.1	▬	45	27	→	66	36	→
Romania				94	127	←		<0.1		27	18	→	32	20	→
Russian Federation				48	87	←	0.7	1.1	←	17	16	▬	21	21	▬
Solomon Islands	16854	16512	→	91	61	→				29	19	→	36	22	→
Suriname	2748	4075	←	13	23	←	1.3	1.7	▬	35	30	→	48	39	→
Tajikistan	507	186	→	16	65 ^J	←		<0.1		98	92	→	78	118	←
Thailand	163	100	→	83	86	←	1.7	1.5	▬	34	23	→	40	26	→
Trinidad and Tobago				10	11	▬	3	3.2	▬	21	17	→	24	20	→
Turkmenistan		0		46 ^D	35	→		<0.1		80	79	▬	97	102	←
Uzbekistan		0		67	80 ^J	←	<0.1	0.1	▬	53	57	←	62	69	←
Vanuatu	3442	3787	←	91	49	→				52	31	→	70	38	→
Viet Nam	86	86	▬	72	114	←	0.3	0.4	▬	36	19	→	51	23	→
Yemen	8560	7600 ^I	→	97 ^D	52	→		0.1		98	82	→	142	113	→
Countries in worse situation															
Afghanistan		1621		6 ^F	58	←				167	165	▬	260	257	→
Benin	11918	11545 ^G	→	40	44	←	1.9	1.9	▬	111	91	→	185	154	→
Botswana		2836		342	552	←	38	37.3	→	45	82	←	58	112	←
Burkina Faso		619 ^I		9	20	←	4.2	4.2	▬	118	107	→	210	207	→
Cambodia	1096	399	→	137	199	←	2.7	2.6	▬	80	97	←	115	140	←
Cameroon	4613	2900 ^G	→	57	100	←	7	6.9	▬	85	95	←	139	166	←
Chad	4843	4683 ^I	→	51	61 ^J	←	4.9	4.8	▬	118	117	▬	203	200	→
Congo, Dem. Rep.		1414 ^I		89	160	←	4.2	4.2	▬	128	129	▬	205	205	▬
Congo, Rep.	350	5880 ^I	←	119	209	←	5.3	4.9	▬	83	81	▬	110	108	▬
Côte d'Ivoire	6990	2449	→	100	107	←	6.7	7	▬	100	117	←	155	192	←
Djibouti	700	536 ^I	→	618	460	→	2.8	2.9	▬	119	97	→	175	138	→
Eritrea		5648		491	70 ^J	→	2.8	2.7	▬	92	45	→	147	85	→
Ethiopia		621		185	166	→	4.1	4.4	▬	128	112	→	204	169	→
Gabon	3152	2148 ^G	→	99	164	←	6.9	8.1	←	60	60	▬	92	91	▬
Gambia	27369	10096 ^H		92 ^D	136	←	1.2	1.2	▬	103	90	→	154	123	→
Ghana	11941	17143	←	101	57	→	3.1	3.1	▬	74	59	→	126	95	→
Guyana	3806	3554	→	36	82	←	2.5	2.5	▬	65	52	→	90	69	→
Haiti		119		83 ^D	168	←	5.5	5.6	▬	102	76	→	150	118	→
Kazakhstan				63	175	←	0.1	0.2	▬	42	63	←	67	73	←
Kenya		545 ^I		86	286	←	8	6.7	→	63	79	←	97	123	←
Madagascar	2219 ^A			80	111	←	1.3	1.7	▬	103	78	→	168	126	→
Maldives	4			103	43	→				80	55	→	115	72	→
Mali	3688	741	→	32	35	←	1.9	1.9	▬	152	122	→	250	220	→
Marshall Islands				122 ^E	113	→				63	53	→	92	61	→
Mauritania		9724 ^I		169 ^D	116 ^I	→	0.5	0.6	▬	120	120	▬	183	183	▬
Mongolia				73	151	←	<0.1	<0.1	▬	77	56	→	104	68	→
Namibia	26217	1502 ^J	→	97 ^D	593	←	21.3	21.3	▬	65	48	→	84	65	→
Niger	10026	1693 ^G	→	43	59	←	1.1	1.2	▬	191	154	→	320	262	→
Nigeria	593	30 ^I	→	9	36	←	5.5	5.4	▬	114	98	→	190	198	←

 Significant progress
 Slight progress
 Stagnant
 Slight regression
 Significant regression

Notes: Children immunization status is included among the indicators used to build the ranking.
 Data source year: **A:** 1989; **B:** 1992; **C:** 1994; **D:** 1995; **E:** 1996; **F:** 1997; **G:** 1998; **H:** 1999;
I: 2000; **J:** 2002.

	MALARIA (cases per 100,000 people)			TUBERCULOSIS (cases per 100,000 people)			PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (15-49 years old)			INFANT MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)			UNDER-5 MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)		
	1997	2001	Progress or regression	1994	2001	Progress or regression	2001 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1990	2003	Progress or regression	1990	2003	Progress or regression
Papua New Guinea	847	1793	←	128	93	→	0.4	0.6		79	69	→	101	93	→
Rwanda	20310	6510 ^I	→	61 ^D	73 ^J	←	5.1	5.1		107	118	←	178	203	←
Sao Tomé and Príncipe		31387 ^I		33	60 ^J	←				69	75	←	118	118	
Senegal		11925 ^I		85	93	←	0.8	0.8		90	78	→	148	137	→
Somalia		118 ^I		28	94	←				133	133		225	225	
South Africa	75	61		230	505	←	20.9	21.5	←	45	53	←	60	66	←
Sudan	5283	12530	←	85	75	→	1.9	2.3		75	63	→	120	93	→
Tanzania	3602	1207 ^H	→	116	167	←	9	8.8		102	104		163	165	
Togo		9273		30	36	←	4.3	4.1		88	78	→	152	140	→
Tuvalu				203	283	←				37			56	51	→
Uganda		46 ^I		138	162	←	5.1	4.1	→	100	81	→	160	140	→
Countries in worse situation															
Angola		6594		65	265	←	3.7	3.9		166	154	→	260	260	
Burundi		43505		64	100	←	6.2	6		114	114		190	190	
Central African Republic	2207 ^C			100 ^D	127 ^J	←	13.5	13.5		115	115		180	180	
Equatorial Guinea	2744 ^D			92	96 ^G	←				122	97	→	206	146	→
Guinea	10951	75386 ^I	←	46	74 ^J	←	2.8	3.2	←	145	104	→	240	160	→
Guinea-Bissau		2421 ^H		157	107	→				153	126	→	253	204	→
Kiribati				332	324	→				65	49	→	88	66	→
Lesotho				237	562 ^J	←	29.6	28.9	→	102	63	→	120	84	→
Liberia		26699 ^G		88	68 ^G	→	5.1	5.9	←	157	157		235	235	
Malawi		20080		197	213	←	14.3	14.2		146	112	→	241	178	→
Mozambique		19842		109	152	←	12.1	12.2		143	109	→	235	158	→
Sierra Leone		8943 ^H		63	106	←				185	166	→	302	284	→
Swaziland		469		245 ^D	631 ^J	←	38.2	38.8	←	77	105	←	110	153	←
Timor-Leste					355						87		160	124	→
Zambia	37458	18877	→	392	499	←	16.7	16.5		108	102	→	189	182	→
Zimbabwe		5410 ^I		213	413	←	24.9	24.6		53	78	←	80	126	←
Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area															
Bermuda				7 ^D	0 ^J	→									
Cayman Islands				6 ^D	0	→									
Channel Islands										7					
French Polynesia				42	20	→				18					
Greenland				10	8 ^J										
Guam				66	14	→				9					
Hong Kong (China)							0.1	0.1		6					
Liechtenstein											10			11	
Macao (China)										10					
Netherlands Antilles					3 ^J										
New Caledonia				70	16	→				13					
Niue				92	0	→									
Northern Mariana Islands.				83	57	→									
Puerto Rico				8	3	→				14					
Turks and Caicos Islands				105 ^H	15 ^J	→									
Virgin Islands (USA)				9	8 ^E	→				20					
West Bank and Gaza				3 ^D						42 ^B	22	→	40	24	→

UDHR: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
CERD: International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CESCR: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CR: Convention on the Rights of the Child

Sources:
Malaria: Human Development Report 2000, UNDP for 1997 data and Communicable Disease Global Atlas Database, WHO (www.who.int/GlobalAtlas) for 2001 data.
Tuberculosis: Communicable Disease Global Atlas Database, WHO (www.who.int/GlobalAtlas).
People living with HIV/AIDS: 2004 Report on the global AIDS epidemic, UNAIDS.
Infant mortality: World Development Indicators 2004 website (www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2004/); UNICEF End Decade Website Database (www.childinfo.org) and The State of the World's Children 2005, UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc05).
Under-5 mortality: The State of the World's Children 2005, UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc05).

→ Significant progress
→ Slight progress
|| Stagnant
← Slight regression
← Significant regression

Notes: Children immunization status is included among the indicators used to build the ranking.
Data source year: **A:** 1989; **B:** 1992; **C:** 1994; **D:** 1995; **E:** 1996; **F:** 1997; **G:** 1998; **H:** 1999; **I:** 2000; **J:** 2002.

CHILDREN'S IMMUNIZATION: The governments of the world agreed on...

"States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health."

Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 24, 1989.

"Each day, 40,000 children die from malnutrition and disease, including acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), from the lack of clean water and inadequate sanitation and from the effects of the drug problem... These are challenges that we, as political leaders, must meet."

World Summit for Children, 1990.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The right to health and health services for children is enshrined in:

UDHR - Art. 25 CESCR - Art. 12
CERD - Art. 5 CRC - Art. 24 & 25

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Children's health is considered in:

Millennium Development Goals - Goals 4 & 6
World Summit for Social Development - Commitments 8 & 10
Fourth World Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action - Critical Areas of Concern

	*DPT IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN			POLIO IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN			MEASLES IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN			TUBERCULOSIS IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN		
	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression
Countries in better situation												
Albania	94	97	→	97	97		96	93	←	81	95	→
Andorra		99			99			96				
Antigua and Barbuda	100	99			99		89	99	→			
Argentina	87	88		84	91	→	93	97	→	100	99	
Azerbaijan	84	97	→	94	98	→	82	98	→	50	99	→
Bahrain	95	97			97		87	99	→			
Belarus	85	86		93	99	→	96	99	→	93	99	→
Belize	91	96	→		95		86	96	→		99	
Bhutan	84	95	→	84	96	→	79	88	→	96	93	←
Botswana	56	97	→	78	97	→	55	90	→	92	99	→
Brazil	66	96	→	68	99	→	78	99	→	92	99	→
Brunei Darussalam	100	99			99			99			99	
Bulgaria	99	96	←	97	96		98	96		98	98	
Canada		91			88			95				
Chile	97	99			99		81	99	→		94	
Cook Islands		96			95			99			99	
Croatia		94		85	95	→		95		92	98	→
Cuba	92	71	←		98		94	99	→		99	
Cyprus	93	98	→		98		76	86	→			
Czech Republic		97		98	97			99		98	98	
Denmark	95	96		95	96		84	96	→			
Dominica	69	99	→		99		96	99	→		99	
Ecuador	75	89	→	78	99	→	67	99	→	100	99	
Egypt	87	98	→	91	98	→	87	98	→	95	98	→
Estonia	76	94	→	87	95	→	82	95	→	99	99	
Fiji	82	94	→		99		72	91	→		99	
Finland	90	98	→	100	96	←	97	97		99	98	
Grenada	81	97	→		98		85	99	→			
Hungary	99	99		99	99		99	99		100	99	
Iceland	99	97			97		99	93	←			
Iran, Islamic Rep.	91	99	→		99		85	99	→		99	
Israel	91	97	→		93		91	95	→			
Italy	83	96	→		97		43	83	→			
Japan	87	97	→	94	97	→	66	99	→	93		
Kazakhstan	80	99	→		99		95	99	→		99	
Kiribati	97	99			96		75	88	→		99	
Kuwait	94	99	→	98	99		98	97				
Kyrgyzstan	99	98		84	98	→	99	99		97	99	

→ Significant progress
 → Slight progress
 || Stagnant
 ← Slight regression
 ← Significant regression

Note: *DPT: Diptheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus

	*DPT IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN			POLIO IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN			MEASLES IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN			TUBERCULOSIS IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN		
	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression
Latvia	85	98	→	72	98	→	97	99		89	99	→
Lebanon	82	92	→		92	→	39	96	→			
Lithuania	76	94	→	88	91	→	89	98	→	96	99	→
Luxembourg	90	98	→		98		80	91	→			
Macedonia, FYR		96		91	96	→		96		96	95	
Malaysia	89	96	→		97		70	92	→		99	
Maldives	94	98	→		98		96	96			98	
Mexico	66	91	→	92	92		78	96	→	98	99	
Moldova		98			98			96			98	
Mongolia	69	98	→	77	98	→	92	98	→	90	98	→
Netherlands	97	98			98		94	96				
Niue		95			95			86			99	
Oman	98	99		97	99		98	98		96	98	
Palau	100	99			99		98	99				
Poland	96	99	→		98		95	97			94	
Portugal	89	99	→	92	96	→	85	96	→	92	81	←
Romania	96	97			97		92	97	→		99	
Russian Federation	60	98	→	82	97	→	81	96	→	87	97	→
Rwanda	57	96	→	23	96	→	55	90	→	32	88	→
San Marino		96			96			91				
Saudi Arabia	92	95	→		95		88	96	→		94	
Seychelles	99	99			99		86	99	→		99	
Slovakia	99	99			98		99	99			98	
Spain	93	98	→		98		97	97				
Sri Lanka	86	99	→	88	98	→	80	99	→	86	99	→
St. Kitts and Nevis	100	99			99		100	98			99	
Swaziland	89	95	→		95		86	94	→		97	
Switzerland	90	95	→		95		90	82	←			
Syrian Arab Republic	90	99	→		99		87	98	→		99	
Tanzania	78	95	→		97		79	97	→		91	
Thailand	85	96	→	93	97	→	70	94	→	98	99	
Tonga	94	98	→		98		86	99	→		99	
Tunisia	91	95	→	97	95		88	90		80	93	→
Turkmenistan	79	98	→	92	99	→	80	97	→	94	99	→
Tuvalu		93			93			95			99	
Ukraine	79	97	→	91	99	→	89	99	→	89	98	→
United States of America		96		79	91	→		93				
Uruguay	97	91	←	88	91	→	97	95		99	99	
Uzbekistan	79	98	→	51	99	→	85	99	→	89	98	→
Viet Nam	85	99	→	94	96		85	93	→	95	98	→
West Bank and Gaza		98			98			99			99	

Countries above average

Algeria	58	87	→	72	87	→	53	84	→	92	98	→
Armenia	81	94	→	92	96	→	95	94		83	92	→
Australia	95	92	←		92		86	93	→			
Bahamas	87	92	→		93		86	90	→			
Bangladesh	69	85	→	94	85	←	82	77	←	95	95	
Barbados	91	86	←		90		87	90	→			
Belgium	94	90	←	100	95	←	85	75	←			
Benin	78	88	→	81	88	→	73	83	→	90	99	→
Bosnia and Herzegovina		87		45	86	→		84		24	94	→
China	97	90	←	94	91	←	98	84	←	94	93	
Colombia	87	91	→	95	91	←	82	92	→	99	96	←
Costa Rica	95	88	←	88	88		90	89		97	87	←
El Salvador	80	88	→	92	87	←	98	99		83	90	→
France	95	97		92	97	→	71	86	→	78	85	→
Gambia	92	90		92	90		86	90	→	98	99	
Germany	80	89	→	90	94	→	50	92	→			

→ Significant progress
 → Slight progress
 || Stagnant
 ← Slight regression
 ← Significant regression

Note: *DPT: Diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus

	*DPT IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN			POLIO IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN			MEASLES IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN			TUBERCULOSIS IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN		
	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression
Greece	54	88	→	95	87	←	76	88	→	50	88	→
Guyana	82	90	→		91		77	89	→		95	
Honduras	84	92	→	95	92	←	90	95	→	95	91	←
Ireland	65	85	→		86		78	78			90	
Jordan	92	97	→	96	97		87	96	→		67	
Korea, Dem. Rep.	98	68	←		99		98	95	←		88	
Korea, Rep.	74	97	→	74	94	→	93	96	→	72	87	→
Libya	62	93	→		93		59	91	→		99	
Malta	63	94	→		94		80	90	→			
Mauritius	85	92	→	89	93	→	76	94	→	87	92	→
Morocco	81	91	→	87	91	→	79	90	→	93	92	
New Zealand	90	90		68	82	→	90	85	←	20		
Nicaragua	66	86	→	84	86		82	93	→	89	94	→
Norway	86	90	→		90		87	84	←			
Peru	72	89	→	87	89		64	95	→	91	94	→
Qatar	82	92	→		93		79	93	→		99	
Samoa	90	94	→		95		89	99	→		73	
São Tomé and Príncipe	92	94			94		71	87	→		99	
Serbia and Montenegro		89			89			87			94	
Singapore	85	92	→	92	92		84	88	→	98	97	
Slovenia		92			93			94			98	
South Africa	74	94	→		94		79	83	→		97	
St. Lucia	91	90			91		83	90	→		95	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		99			99			94			87	
Sweden	99	98			99		95	94			16	
Tajikistan	94	82	←	74	84	→	91	89		69	99	→
Trinidad and Tobago	89	91		85	91	→	79	88	→			
United Arab Emirates	89	94	→		94		78	94	→		98	
United Kingdom	85	91	→		91		89	80	←			
Countries below average												
Austria	90	84	←		84		60	79	→			
Bolivia	41	81	→	86	79	←	53	64	→	91	94	→
Burkina Faso		84			83			76		63	83	→
Burundi	86	74	←	50	69	→	75	75		62	84	→
Cape Verde	88	78	←		79		79	68	←		78	
Eritrea		83		36	83	→		84		46	91	→
Gabon	78	38	←	66	31	←	76	55	←	97	89	←
Georgia	69	76	→	69	75	→	81	73	←	67	87	→
Ghana	50	80	→	48	80	→	52	80	→	61	92	→
Guatemala	66	83	→	73	83	→	68	75	→	70	97	→
India	92	70	←	91	70	←	87	67	←	96	81	←
Indonesia	87	70	←	93	70	←	86	72	←	100	82	←
Iraq	83	81		50	84	→	83	90	→		93	
Jamaica	86	81	←	93	80	←	69	78	→	100	88	←
Kenya	42	73	→	84	67	←	41	72	→	92	87	←
Lesotho	77	79		59	78	→	87	70	←	59	83	→
Malawi	87	84	←	98	85	←	81	77	←	99	91	←
Marshall Islands	92	68	←		80		52	90	→		93	
Mauritania	33	76	→		75		38	71	→		84	
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	85	92	→		88		81	91	→		64	
Mozambique	46	72	→	55	70	→	59	77	→	78	87	→
Myanmar	69	77	→	77	76		68	75	→	83	79	←
Namibia	38	82	→	79	82	→	77	70	←	100	92	←
Nepal	80	78		62	76	→	68	75	→	61	91	→
Panama	86	86		83	83		99	83	←	95	87	←
Paraguay	79	77		83	77	←	70	91	→	97	70	←
Philippines	88	79	←	88	80	←	85	80	←	89	91	
Solomon Islands	77	71	←		68		70	78	→		76	

Significant progress
Slight progress
|| **Stagnant**
Slight regression
Significant regression

Note: *DPT: Diphteria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus

	*DPT IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN			POLIO IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN			MEASLES IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN			TUBERCULOSIS IMMUNIZED 1-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN		
	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression	1992 (%)	2003 (%)	Progress or regression
Suriname	83	74	←		74		65	71	→			
Turkey	74	68	←	81	69	←	67	75	→	72	89	→
Uganda	77	81	→	79	82	→	74	82	→	100	96	←
Venezuela	61	68	→	73	86	→	61	82	→	95	91	←
Zambia	71	80	→	88	80	←	68	84	→	100	94	←
Zimbabwe	78	80			80		76	80	→		92	
Countries in worse situation												
Afghanistan	25	54	→	18	54	→	20	50	→	44	56	→
Angola	24	46	→	28	45	→	38	62	→	48	62	→
Cambodia	38	69	→	54	69	→	34	65	→	78	76	
Cameroon	36	73	→	31	72	→	36	61	→	46	82	→
Central African Republic	61	40	←	29	40	→	67	35	←	82	70	←
Chad	20	47	→	18	48	→	23	61	→	43	72	→
Comoros	94	75	←		75		87	63	←		75	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	36	49	→		55		37	54	→		68	
Congo, Rep.	77	50	←	79	50	←	77	50	←	94	60	←
Côte d'Ivoire	42	54	→		54		40	56	→		66	
Djibouti	85	68	←		68		85	66	←		63	
Dominican Republic	69	65	←	98	60	←	96	79	←	64	90	→
Equatorial Guinea	14	33	→		39		18	51	→		73	
Ethiopia	49	56	→	36	57	→	38	52	→	50	76	→
Gabon	78	38	←	66	31	←	76	55	←	97	89	←
Guinea	20	45	→	70	43	←	25	52	→	75	78	→
Guinea-Bissau	61	77	→	68	75	→	53	61	→	95	84	←
Haiti	41	43		40	43	→	31	53	→	42	71	→
Lao PDR	18	50	→		52		32	42	→		65	
Liberia		38			39			53			43	
Mali	42	69	→	39	65	→	43	68	→	67	63	←
Madagascar	71	55	←	64	58	←	57	55		81	72	←
Nauru		80			59			40			95	
Niger	22	52	→	20	51	→	25	64	→	32	64	→
Nigeria	56	25	←	35	39	→	48	35	←	46	48	
Papua New Guinea	67	54	←	66	41	←	66	49	←	91	60	←
Pakistan	83	67	←	66	69	→	76	61	←	78	82	→
Senegal	66	73	→	55	73	→	57	60	→	71	77	→
Sierra Leone	83	70	←	43	60	→	75	73		60	87	→
Somalia	18	40	→	23	40	→	30	40	→	48	65	→
Sudan	62	50	←	70	50	←	57	57		78	53	←
Timor-Leste		70			70			60			80	
Togo	77	64	←	71	63	←	65	58	←	73	84	→
Vanuatu	76	49	←		53		66	48	←		63	
Yemen	89	66	←		66		74	66	←		67	
Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area												
Bermuda	62						63					
Cayman Islands	95						82					
Hong Kong (China)	84						80					
Macao (China)	83						57					
Monaco	100						100					
Northern Mariana Islands	12											

UDHR: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
CERD: International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CESCR: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CRC: Convention on the Rights of the Child

Sources:
The State of the World's Children 1996, UNICEF, for 1992 data, and The State of the World's Children 2005, UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc05), for 2003 data.

→ **Significant progress**
→ **Slight progress**
|| **Stagnant**
← **Slight regression**
← **Significant regression**

Note: *DPT: Diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus

ENVIRONMENT: The governments of the world agreed on...

"... (We) recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for him(her)self and his(her) family, including adequate food, clothing and housing..."

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 11, 1966.

"We resolve... to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people... who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water... By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the 'Cities Without Slums' initiative."

Millennium Declaration, Paragraph 19, 2000.

HUMAN RIGHTS:

The right to an adequate environment is enshrined in:

UDHR - Art. 25 CEDAW - Art. 14
CESCR - Art. 11

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Environment is considered in:

Millennium Development Goals - Goal 7
World Summit for Social Development - Commitment 12
Fourth World Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action - Critical Areas of Concern

	POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION			POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER SOURCES				POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION			POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER SOURCES		
	1990 (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2000 (%)	Progress or regression		1990 (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2000 (%)	Progress or regression
Countries in better situation							Netherlands	100	100	==	100	100	==
Albania		89		97	97	==	Niue	100	100	==	100	100	==
Algeria	88	92	→	95	87	←	Northern Mariana Islands	84	94	→	98	98	==
Andorra	100	100	==	100	100	==	Norway				100	100	==
Antigua and Barbuda		95			91		Qatar	100	100	==	100	100	==
Aruba				100	100	==	Russian Federation	87	87	==	94	96	==
Australia	100	100	==	100	100	==	Samoa	98	100	==	91	88	←
Austria	100	100	==	100	100	==	Slovakia	100	100	==	100	100	==
Bahamas	100	100	==		97		St. Kitts and Nevis	96	96	==	99	99	==
Barbados	100	99	==	100	100	==	St. Lucia		89		98	98	==
Belarus				100	100	==	Suriname		93			92	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		93		98	98	==	Sweden	100	100	==	100	100	==
British Virgin Islands	100	100	==	98	98	==	Switzerland	100	100	==	100	100	==
Bulgaria	100	100	==	100	100	==	Thailand	80	99	→	81	85	→
Canada	100	100	==	100	100	==	Tonga	97	97	==	100	100	==
Chile	85	92	→	90	95	→	Trinidad and Tobago	100	100	==	92	91	==
Cook Islands	95	100	→	94	95	==	Turks and Caicos Islands		96		100	100	==
Costa Rica		92			97		Ukraine	99	99	==		98	
Cuba	98	98	==		91		United Arab Emirates	100	100	==			
Cyprus	100	100	==	100	100	==	United States of America	100	100	==	100	100	==
Denmark				100	100	==	Uruguay		94			98	
Dominica		83			97		West Bank and Gaza		76			94	
Egypt	54	68	→	94	98	→	Countries above average						
Fiji	98	98	==				Armenia		84			92	
Finland	100	100	==	100	100	==	Botswana	38	41	→	93	95	==
French Polynesia	98	98	==	100	100	==	Brazil	70	75	→	83	89	→
Germany				100	100	==	Colombia	82	86	→	92	92	==
Grenada	97	97	==		95		Ecuador	56	72	→	69	86	→
Guam	99	99	==	100	100	==	Guadeloupe		64			98	
Hungary		95		99	99	==	Guatemala	50	61	→	77	95	→
Iceland				100	100	==	Guyana		70			83	
Israel				100	100	==	Honduras	49	68	→	83	90	→
Japan	100	100	==	100	100	==	Iran, Islamic Rep.	83	84	==	91	93	==
Jordan		93		98	91	←	Iraq	81	80	==	83	81	==
Lebanon		98		100	100	==	Jamaica	75	80	→	92	93	==
Luxembourg				100	100	==	Kazakhstan	72	72	==	86	86	==
Malaysia	96				95		Korea, Dem. Rep.		59		100	100	==
Malta				100	100	==	Korea, Rep.					92	
Mauritius	99	99	==	100	100	==	Libya	97	97	==	71	72	==

→ Significant progress
 → Slight progress
 == Stagnant
 ← Slight regression
 ← Significant regression

	POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION			POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER SOURCES				POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION			POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER SOURCES		
	1990 (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2000 (%)	Progress or regression		1990 (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2000 (%)	Progress or regression
Marshall Islands	75	82	→	96	85	←	Senegal	35	52	→	66	72	→
Mexico	66	77	→	80	91	→	Syrian Arab Republic	76	77		79	79	
Moldova		68			92		Tanzania	47	46		38	73	→
Nicaragua	47	66	→	69	81	→	Turkmenistan		62			71	
Palau	66	83	→	80	84	→	Uzbekistan	58	57		89	89	
Panama		72			91		Viet Nam	22	41	→	72	73	
Paraguay	58	78	→	62	83	→	Zimbabwe	49	57	→	77	83	→
Philippines	54	73	→	87	85		Countries in worse situation						
Serbia and Montenegro	87	87		93	93		Afghanistan		8			13	
Seychelles					87		Angola	30	30		32	50	→
South Africa	63	67	→	83	87	→	Benin	11	32	→	60	68	→
Sri Lanka	70	91	→	68	78	→	Burkina Faso	13	12		39	51	→
Tunisia	75	80	→	77	82	→	Burundi	44	36	←	69	79	→
Turkey	84	83		81	93	→	Cambodia		16			34	
Tuvalu	78	88	→	91	93		Central African Republic	23	27	→	48	75	→
Venezuela		68			83		Chad	6	8		20	34	→
Countries below average							Congo, Dem. Rep.	18	29	→	43	46	→
Azerbaijan		55		66	77	→	Congo, Rep.		9			46	
Bangladesh	23	48	→	71	75	→	Equatorial Guinea		53			44	
Belize		47			91		Eritrea	8	9		40	57	→
Bhutan		70			62		Ethiopia	4	6		25	22	←
Bolivia	33	45	→	72	85	→	Guinea	17	13	←	42	51	→
Cameroon	21	48	→	50	63	→	Guinea-Bissau		34			59	
Cape Verde		42			80		Haiti	15	34	→	53	71	→
China	23	44	→	70	77	→	Kiribati	25	39	→	48	64	→
Comoros	23	23		89	94	→	Lao PDR		24			43	
Côte d'Ivoire	31	40	→	69	84	→	Lesotho	37	37			76	
Djibouti	48	50		78	80		Liberia	38	26	←	56	62	→
Dominican Republic	48	57	→	86	93	→	Madagascar	12	33	→	40	45	→
El Salvador	51	63	→	67	82	→	Malawi	36	45	→	34	48	→
Gabon		36			87		Mauritania	28	42	→	41	56	→
Gambia		53			82		Mozambique		27			42	
Georgia		83			76		Namibia	24	30	→	58	80	→
Ghana	43	58	→	54	79	→	Niger	7	12	→	40	46	→
India	12	30	→	68	86	→	Nigeria	39	38		49	60	→
Indonesia	46	52	→	71	78	→	Papua New Guinea	45	45		39	39	
Kenya	42	48	→	45	62	→	Romania		51			57	
Kyrgyzstan		60			76		São Tomé and Príncipe		24			79	
Malawi	36	46	→	41	67	→	Sierra Leone		39			57	
Maldives		58			99	←	Solomon Islands		31			70	
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	30	28		87	94	→	Somalia		25			29	
Mongolia		59			62		Sudan	33	34		64	69	→
Morocco	57	61	→	75	80	→	Swaziland		52			52	
Myanmar	21	73	→	48	80	→	Tajikistan		53			58	
Nepal	12	27	→	69	84	→	Timor-Leste		33			52	
Oman	83	89	→	77	79		Togo	37	34	←	49	51	
Pakistan	38	54	→	83	90	→	Uganda	43	41		44	56	→
Peru	52	62	→	74	81	→	Vanuatu		50			60	60
Rwanda	37	41	→	58	73	→	Yemen	21	30	→	69	69	
							Zambia	41	45	→	50	55	→

UDHR: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
CESCR: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Sources:
Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply & Sanitation, UNICEF and WHO, (www.wssinfo.org/).

→ **Significant progress**
→ **Slight progress**
|| **Stagnant**
← **Slight regression**
← **Significant regression**

GENDER EQUITY: The governments of the world agreed on...

Gender and education

"Discrimination against women, denying or limiting as it does their equality of rights with men, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity."

Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,
Article 1, 1967.

"We are convinced that... women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace."

Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action, Paragraph 13, 1995.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The right to non discrimination on the basis of sex is enshrined in:

UDHR - Art. 2 & 26 CEDAW - Art. 7, 10 & 11
CESCR - Art. 3 & 7 CRC - Art. 29

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Gender equity is considered in:





Millennium Development Goals - Goal 3
World Summit for Social Development
Fourth World Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action - Critical Areas of Concern

	LITERACY RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)			NET PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)			NET SECONDARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)			GROSS TERTIARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)		
	1995*	2005	Progress or regression	Initial data*	2001/2002	Progress or regression	Initial data*	2001/2002	Progress or regression	1995*	2001/2002	Progress or regression
Countries in better situation												
Albania	0.96	0.98	▬	1.03 ^F	1.00 ^L	▬	1.03 ^I	1.03 ^L	▬	1.29	1.73 ^D	▬
Argentina	1.00	1.00	▬	1.00 ^I	1.00 ^M	▬	1.07 ^I	1.05 ^M	▬	1.37	1.49 ^{L-M}	▬
Armenia	1.00	1.00	▬	1.02 ^K	0.99 ^M	▬	1.06 ^K	1.04 ^M	▬	1.07	1.16 ^{L-M}	▬
Aruba				1.01 ^I	0.99 ^M	▬	1.07 ^I	1.08 ^M	▬		1.48 ^{L-M}	
Australia				1.01 ^F	1.00 ^M	▬	1.02 ^F	1.03 ^M	▬	1.05	1.24 ^{L-M}	▬
Austria				1.03 ^F	1.01 ^L	▬	1.01 ^F	1.00 ^L	▬	1.00	1.15 ^D	▬
Azerbaijan				1.02 ^I	0.98 ^M	←	1.01 ^I	0.99 ^M	▬	1.02	1.00 ^{L-M}	▬
Bahamas	1.02	1.02	▬	1.02 ^C	1.04 ^M	▬	1.01 ^C	1.00 ^M	▬	2.19		
Bahrain	1.00	1.01	▬	1.02 ^F	1.00 ^M	▬	1.06 ^F	1.12 ^M	▬	1.57	1.87 ^{I-J}	▬
Barbados	1.00	1.00	▬	0.99 ^B	1.00 ^M	▬	1.05 ^I	0.99 ^M	▬	1.50	2.60 ^D	▬
Belarus	1.00	1.00	▬	0.96 ^E	0.98 ^M	→	0.98 ^I	1.04 ^M	→	1.18	1.36 ^{L-M}	▬
Belgium				1.00 ^F	1.00 ^L	▬	1.00 ^E			1.03	1.17 ^D	▬
Belize	1.01	1.01	▬	0.99 ^E	1.00 ^L	▬	1.08 ^C	1.09 ^L	▬	1.57		
Botswana	1.10	1.08	▬	1.05 ^F	1.05 ^M	▬	1.21 ^F	1.16 ^L	▬	0.91	0.80 ^{L-M}	←
Brazil	1.03	1.03	▬	0.93 ^J	1.01 ^M	→	1.08 ^J	1.07 ^M	▬	1.19	1.31 ^{L-M}	▬
British Virgin Islands					0.98 ^M			1.08 ^M			2.35 ^{L-M}	
Brunei Darussalam	1.01	1.00	▬	1.01 ^E			1.09 ^D			1.45	1.70 ^{L-M}	▬
Bulgaria	1.00	1.00	▬	0.97 ^F	0.98 ^L	▬	1.01 ^E	0.98 ^L	←	1.70	1.35 ^D	▬
Canada				0.98 ^F	1.00 ^L	→	0.99 ^F	1.01 ^L	▬	1.18	1.33 ^D	▬
Chile	1.00	1.00	▬	0.98 ^F	0.99 ^L	▬	1.09 ^F	1.04 ^L	▬	0.86	0.92 ^D	→
China	0.97	0.98	▬	1.00 ^F	1.01 ^L	▬				0.54		
Colombia	1.01	1.01	▬	1.00 ^J	0.99 ^M	▬	1.15 ^F	1.10 ^M	▬	1.04	1.09 ^{L-M}	▬
Costa Rica	1.01	1.01	▬	1.01 ^H	1.01 ^M	▬	1.13 ^H	1.10 ^M	▬	0.83	1.16 ^{L-M}	→
Croatia	1.00	1.00	▬	0.99 ^E	0.99 ^M	▬	1.08 ^E	1.02 ^M	▬	1.00	1.15 ^{L-M}	▬
Cuba	1.00	1.00	▬	1.00 ^F	0.99 ^M	▬	1.14 ^D	1.01 ^M	▬	1.54	1.25 ^{L-M}	▬
Cyprus	1.00	1.00	▬	1.00 ^F	1.00 ^L	▬	1.03 ^E	1.02 ^L	▬	1.52	1.32 ^D	▬
Czech Republic				1.00 ^F	1.00 ^M	▬	1.03 ^F	1.01 ^M	▬	0.92	1.09 ^{L-M}	→
Denmark				1.00 ^F	1.00 ^K	▬	1.02 ^F	1.03 ^K	▬	1.22	1.36 ^D	▬
Dominica					0.97 ^L			1.06 ^L				
Dominican Republic	1.02	1.02	▬	1.02 ^G	0.96 ^M	←	1.47 ^E	1.34 ^M	▬	1.31		
Ecuador	0.99	1.00	▬	1.01 ^F	1.01 ^M	▬	1.51 ^H	1.00 ^M	▬	0.65		
El Salvador	0.98	0.99	▬	1.01 ^F	1.00 ^M	▬	1.13 ^F	1.04 ^M	▬	1.02	1.20 ^{L-M}	▬
Estonia	1.00	1.00	▬	0.98 ^F	0.99 ^L	▬	1.07 ^F	1.07 ^L	▬	1.17	1.57 ^D	▬
Fiji	1.00	1.00	▬	1.00 ^C	1.00 ^M	▬		1.08 ^M		0.63		
Finland				1.01 ^F	1.00 ^L	▬	1.02 ^F	1.01 ^L	▬	1.16	1.22 ^D	▬
France				1.00 ^F	1.00 ^L	▬	1.01 ^F	1.02 ^L	▬	1.27	1.23 ^D	▬
Georgia				1.01 ^F	1.00 ^M	▬	0.98 ^F	1.03 ^J	→	1.17	1.03 ^{L-M}	▬

→ Significant progress
→ Slight progress
▬ Stagnant
← Slight regression
← Significant regression

Notes: * Initial data in this table refer to 1995 or around 1995 in order to monitor progress from Beijing to date.
Data source year: A: 1990; B: 1991; C: 1992; D: 1993; E: 1994; F: 1995; G: 1996; H: 1997; I: 1998; J: 1999; K: 2000; L: 2001; M: 2002; N: 1999/2000; O: 2000/2001.

	LITERACY RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)			NET PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)			NET SECONDARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)			GROSS TERTIARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)		
	1995*	2005	Progress or regression	Initial data*	2001/2002	Progress or regression	Initial data*	2001/2002	Progress or regression	1995*	2001/2002	Progress or regression
Germany				1.02 ^F	1.02 ^M		1.00 ^F	1.00 ^M		0.85	1.00 ^{L-M}	→
Greece	1.00	1.00		1.00 ^F	1.01 ^L		1.04 ^F	1.02 ^L		0.99	1.10 ^O	
Guyana	1.00	1.00		1.00 ^F	0.97 ^K	←	1.07 ^C	1.10 ^K		0.89		
Honduras	1.03	1.04		1.02 ^D	1.01 ^M					0.80	1.33 ^{L-M}	→
Hong Kong (China)	1.00	1.01		1.03 ^F	1.00 ^M		1.07 ^F	1.01 ^M		0.86	1.00 ^{L-M}	→
Hungary	1.00	1.00		0.99 ^F	0.99 ^M		1.02 ^F	1.00 ^M		1.19	1.28 ^{L-M}	
Iceland				1.00 ^F	1.00 ^L		1.02 ^F	1.06 ^L		1.49	1.74 ^O	
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.92	0.97	→	0.96 ^G	0.98 ^L	→				0.60	1.00 ^{L-M}	→
Ireland				1.02 ^F	1.01 ^L		1.05 ^F	1.08 ^L		1.07	1.26 ^O	
Israel	1.00	1.00		1.00 ^L	1.00 ^M		1.01 ^I	1.01 ^M		1.12	1.37 ^{L-M}	
Italy	1.00	1.00		0.99 ^F	1.00 ^L		1.01 ^I	1.01 ^J		1.17	1.33 ^O	
Jamaica	1.08	1.07		0.98 ^C	1.00 ^M	→	1.06 ^C	1.04 ^M		0.75	2.18 ^{L-M}	→
Japan				1.00 ^E	1.00 ^M		1.01 ^D	1.01 ^K		0.82	0.85 ^{L-M}	→
Jordan	0.99	1.00		1.01 ^F	1.01 ^M		1.08 ^F	1.03 ^M		0.96	1.00 ^{L-M}	→
Kazakhstan	1.00	1.00		0.99 ^K	0.99 ^M		0.98 ^K	0.98 ^M		1.28	1.23 ^{L-M}	
Kenya	0.96	0.99	→	1.01 ^J	1.03 ^M		0.98 ^J	1.00 ^M	→	0.39	0.50 ^{L-M}	→
Korea, Rep.	1.00	1.00		1.01 ^F	1.00 ^M		1.00 ^F	1.01 ^M		0.57	0.58 ^N	
Kuwait	1.01	1.02		0.99 ^F	0.99 ^M		1.00 ^F	1.05 ^M		1.61	2.67 ^J	
Latvia	1.00	1.00		0.96 ^F	0.99 ^L	→	1.02 ^F	1.01 ^L		1.36	1.63 ^O	
Lebanon	0.94	0.97	→	0.98 ^H	0.99 ^M		1.15 ^H			0.98	1.14 ^{L-M}	→
Lesotho	1.22	1.16		1.17 ^F	1.09 ^M		2.04 ^E	1.59 ^M		1.24	1.50 ^{L-M}	
Libya	0.89	0.96	→							0.97	1.09 ^{L-M}	→
Lithuania	1.00	1.00		0.99 ^H	0.99 ^L		1.04 ^E	1.01 ^L		1.52	1.53 ^O	
Luxembourg				1.03 ^I	1.00 ^L		1.08 ^F	1.09 ^L		0.53	1.11 ^O	→
Macedonia, FYR				0.98 ^F	1.00 ^L	→	0.99 ^F	0.96 ^L	←	1.24	1.33 ^O	
Madagascar	0.89	0.94	→	1.04 ^F	1.01 ^M			1.09 ^J		0.83	1.00 ^{L-M}	→
Malaysia	1.00	1.00		1.01 ^E	1.00 ^M		1.11 ^I	1.11 ^M		0.70	1.08 ^O	→
Maldives	1.00	1.00		1.01 ^I	1.00 ^M		1.11 ^I	1.14 ^K				
Malta	1.03	1.02		0.99 ^F	1.00 ^L		0.98 ^F	1.01 ^L	→	1.05	1.27 ^O	
Mauritius	1.00	1.02		1.00 ^F	1.00 ^M		1.10 ^H	1.07 ^M		1.01	1.30 ^{L-M}	
Mexico	0.99	0.99		1.01 ^G	1.01 ^M		1.00 ^I	1.03 ^M		0.90	0.95 ^{L-M}	→
Moldova	1.00	1.00		1.00 ^K	0.99 ^M		1.03 ^K	1.04 ^M		1.26	1.32 ^{L-M}	
Mongolia	1.01	1.01		1.04 ^F	1.04 ^M		1.34 ^F	1.20 ^M		2.35	1.76 ^{L-M}	
Myanmar	0.98	1.00	→	0.98 ^I	1.00 ^M	→	0.98 ^I	0.94 ^M	←	1.61	1.88 ^O	
Namibia	1.04	1.04		1.08 ^H	1.07 ^M		1.34 ^H	1.38 ^M		1.57	0.88 ^{L-M}	←
Netherlands				0.99 ^F	0.99 ^L		1.01 ^F	1.00 ^L		0.93	1.08 ^O	→
Netherlands Antilles	1.00	1.00		1.01 ^I	1.06 ^M		1.18 ^I	1.06 ^M			1.55 ^{L-M}	
New Zealand				1.01 ^F	0.99 ^M		1.02 ^F	1.02 ^L		1.26	1.53 ^{L-M}	
Nicaragua	1.02	1.02		1.03 ^F	1.00 ^M		1.18 ^H	1.18 ^M		1.04		
Norway				1.00 ^F	1.00 ^L		1.01 ^F	1.00 ^L		1.29	1.52 ^O	
Oman	0.91	0.99	→	0.97 ^F	1.01 ^M	→	0.99 ^H	1.00 ^M		0.90	1.67 ^{L-M}	→
Panama	0.99	0.98		1.00 ^A	1.00 ^M		1.11 ^A	1.08 ^M		1.49	1.68 ^N	
Paraguay	1.00	1.00		1.00 ^E	1.01 ^M		1.06 ^E	1.04 ^M		1.10	1.38 ^{L-M}	
Philippines	1.00	1.00		1.01 ^K	1.02 ^M		1.09 ^I	1.22 ^M		1.30	1.30 ^{L-M}	
Poland	1.00	1.00		1.00 ^G	1.00 ^M		1.09 ^E	1.03 ^M		1.46	1.44 ^{L-M}	
Portugal	1.00	1.00		1.00 ^F			1.10 ^E	1.09 ^L		1.33	1.35 ^O	
Qatar	1.05	1.04		0.97 ^D	0.99 ^M	→	1.04 ^D	1.05 ^M		2.91	2.62 ^{L-M}	
Romania	1.00	1.00		0.99 ^F	0.99 ^L		1.02 ^F	1.03 ^L		0.98	1.20 ^O	→
Russian Federation	1.00	1.00		1.00 ^D						1.25	1.33 ^{L-M}	
Samoa	1.00	1.00		1.00 ^F		←	1.11 ^I	1.12 ^M		0.96	0.86 ^{L-M}	←
Serbia and Montenegro					1.00 ^L					1.22	1.18 ^O	
Seychelles					0.99 ^M			1.05 ^M				
Slovakia				1.01 ^K	1.02 ^M		1.01 ^K	1.01 ^M		1.02	1.13 ^{L-M}	
Slovenia	1.00	1.00		1.00 ^F	0.99 ^L			1.02 ^L		1.33	1.35 ^O	
South Africa	1.00	1.00		1.04 ^H	1.01 ^M		1.19 ^E	1.10 ^L		1.06	1.14 ^{L-M}	
Spain	1.00	1.00		1.00 ^F	0.99 ^M		1.03 ^I	1.04 ^M		1.17	1.19 ^{L-M}	

 **Significant progress**
 **Slight progress**
|| **Stagnant**
 **Slight regression**
 **Significant regression**

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 Data source year: **A:** 1990; **B:** 1991; **C:** 1992; **D:** 1993; **E:** 1994; **F:** 1995; **G:** 1996; **H:** 1997; **I:** 1998; **J:** 1999;
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	LITERACY RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)			NET PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)			NET SECONDARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)			GROSS TERTIARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)		
	1995*	2005	Progress or regression	Initial data*	2001/2002	Progress or regression	Initial data*	2001/2002	Progress or regression	1995*	2001/2002	Progress or regression
Sri Lanka	0.99	1.00		1.00 ^I	1.00 ^M					0.71		
St. Kitts and Nevis					1.10 ^L			1.20 ^L				
St. Lucia				1.00 ^I	0.98 ^M	←	1.30 ^I	1.30 ^M			0.89 ^{I-J}	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines					1.00 ^M			1.21 ^M				
Suriname				0.96 ^K	1.01 ^M	→	1.13 ^K	1.44 ^M			1.67 ^{L-M}	
Swaziland	1.02	1.02		1.01 ^F	1.01 ^M		1.19 ^F	1.21 ^M		0.83	1.25 ^{L-M}	→
Sweden				1.00 ^F	1.00 ^M		1.01 ^F	1.01 ^M		1.29	1.55 ^{L-M}	
Tanzania	0.91	0.97	→	1.03 ^F	1.00 ^M		0.94 ^J			0.19		
Thailand	0.99	0.99		0.97 ^K	0.98 ^M	→				1.14	1.09 ^{L-M}	
Tonga				1.01 ^I	1.00 ^M		1.11 ^I	1.13 ^L			1.33 ^{L-M}	
Trinidad and Tobago	1.00	1.00		0.99 ^F	1.00 ^M		1.04 ^C	1.07 ^L		0.75	1.50 ^{L-M}	→
Tunisia	0.88	0.94	→	0.95 ^F	1.00 ^M	→	1.01 ^H	1.03 ^M		0.80	0.95 ^D	→
Turks and Caicos Islands					1.00 ^M			1.05 ^M				
Ukraine	1.00	1.00		0.99 ^I	0.99 ^M			1.01 ^M		1.31	1.17 ^{L-M}	
United Arab Emirates	1.08	1.07		0.98 ^F	0.98 ^M		1.12 ^E	1.06 ^M		3.81		
United Kingdom				1.01 ^F	1.00 ^L		1.03 ^F	1.01 ^L		1.10	1.19 ^D	
United States of America				1.00 ^F	1.01 ^M		1.00 ^F	1.00 ^M		1.30	1.34 ^{L-M}	
Uruguay	1.01	1.01		1.01 ^F	1.01 ^M		1.11 ^K	1.12 ^M		1.31	1.78 ^{L-M}	
Vanuatu				1.01 ^I	1.02 ^M		0.80 ^B	1.04 ^M	→			
Venezuela	1.01	1.01		1.02 ^G	1.01 ^M		1.53 ^G	1.17 ^M		0.90	1.35 ^{L-M}	→
West Bank and Gaza					1.00 ^M			1.06 ^M			0.88 ^J	
Countries above average												
Algeria	0.85	0.93	→	0.92 ^F	0.98 ^M	→	0.89 ^F	1.07 ^M	→	0.70		
Angola				1.09 ^H	0.88 ^K	←				0.55	1.00 ^N	→
Bangladesh	0.68	0.73	→	0.88 ^A	1.02 ^M	→	0.51 ^A	1.10 ^M	→	0.19	0.50 ^{L-M}	→
Bolivia	0.94	0.97	→	0.92 ^A	1.00 ^M	→	0.85 ^A	0.99 ^L	→	0.68	0.55 ^{I-J}	←
Cape Verde	0.90	0.95	→	1.01 ^I	0.99 ^M		0.98 ^D	1.04 ^M	→		0.75 ^{L-M}	
Indonesia	0.98	0.99		0.97 ^F	0.99 ^M	→	0.86 ^E	0.96 ^K	→	0.55	0.88 ^{L-M}	→
Kyrgyzstan				0.96 ^F	0.96 ^M					1.11	1.14 ^{L-M}	
Macao (China)	0.97	0.99		1.00 ^B	0.98 ^M	←	1.13 ^B	1.10 ^M		0.91	0.51 ^{L-M}	←
Malawi	0.71	0.79	→	1.02 ^E	1.00 ^M		0.79 ^J	0.81 ^M	→	0.43		
Palau				0.97 ^I	0.93 ^L	←					2.08 ^D	
Peru	0.96	0.98		0.99 ^F	1.00 ^M		0.97 ^F	0.97 ^L		0.95	0.97 ^{L-M}	→
Rwanda	0.92	0.98	→	0.99 ^B	1.02 ^M		0.76 ^A			2.70	0.33 ^{L-M}	←
São Tomé and Príncipe					0.94 ^M						1.00 ^{L-M}	
Saudi Arabia	0.92	0.98	→	0.91 ^F	0.93 ^M	→	0.76 ^F	0.93 ^M	→	0.94	1.44 ^{L-M}	→
Switzerland				0.99 ^F	1.00 ^L		0.93 ^F	0.94 ^L	→	0.64	0.75 ^{I-J}	→
Viet Nam	1.00	1.01			0.94 ^L					0.62	0.82 ^{L-M}	→
Zambia	0.91	0.96	→	0.98 ^F	1.00 ^M	→	0.72 ^E	0.82 ^M	→	0.40	0.67 ^D	→
Zimbabwe	0.96	0.98		1.01 ^J	1.01 ^M		0.91 ^J	0.90 ^M		0.42	0.50 ^{L-M}	→
Countries below average												
Burundi	0.86	1.01	→	0.88 ^G	0.81 ^M	←	0.66 ^C	0.78 ^M	→	0.38	0.33 ^{L-M}	←
Cameroon	0.93	0.98	→							0.19	0.57 ^{L-M}	→
Comoros	0.78	0.80		0.81 ^D	0.85 ^K	→				0.41	1.00 ^N	→
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.79	0.89	→	0.70 ^E	0.97 ^J	→	0.61 ^E			0.17		
Congo, Rep.	0.98	0.99								0.23	0.17 ^{L-M}	←
Djibouti	0.84	0.93	→	0.75 ^F	0.79 ^M	→	0.68 ^G	0.62 ^M	←	0.86	1.00 ^{L-M}	→
Egypt	0.77	0.86	→	0.89 ^G	0.96 ^M	→	0.90 ^G	0.95 ^M	→	0.66		
Equatorial Guinea	0.95	0.98	→	0.79 ^I	0.86 ^M	→		0.58 ^K			0.50 ^N	
Gabon					0.99 ^L						0.56 ^{I-J}	
Gambia	0.71	0.80	→	0.79 ^F	0.92 ^M	→	0.54 ^C	0.75 ^M	→	0.55		
Ghana	0.91	0.97	→	0.93 ^I	0.97 ^M	→	0.80 ^I	0.88 ^M	→	0.28	0.40 ^{L-M}	→
Guatemala	0.84	0.86	→	0.92 ^H	0.95 ^M	→	0.96 ^I	0.97 ^M		0.31		
Lao PDR	0.80	0.87	→	0.89 ^F	0.92 ^M	→	0.76 ^G	0.80 ^M	→	0.44	0.50 ^{L-M}	→
Morocco	0.69	0.83	→	0.77 ^F	0.92 ^M	→		0.82 ^K		0.73	0.82 ^{L-M}	→

→ Significant progress
→ Slight progress
|| Stagnant
← Slight regression
← Significant regression

Notes: * Initial data in this table refer to 1995 or around 1995 in order to monitor progress from Beijing to date.
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	LITERACY RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)			NET PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)			NET SECONDARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)			GROSS TERTIARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (WOMEN/MEN)		
	1995*	2005	Progress or regression	Initial data*	2001/2002	Progress or regression	Initial data*	2001/2002	Progress or regression	1995*	2001/2002	Progress or regression
Niue					0.94 ^M			0.98 ^M				
Sudan	0.80	0.91	→	0.84 ^I	0.84 ^K					0.87	0.86 ^{I-J}	←
Syrian Arab Republic	0.78	0.86	→	0.92 ^F	0.95 ^M	→	0.88 ^F	0.90 ^M	→	0.72		
Tajikistan	1.00	1.00		0.94 ^I	0.95 ^M	→	0.89 ^I	0.84 ^M	←	0.51	0.32 ^{L-M}	←
Turkey	0.93	0.97	→	0.96 ^E	0.93 ^M	←	0.70 ^E			0.61	0.72 ^{L-M}	→
Uganda	0.80	0.88	→	0.90 ^H				0.87 ^L		0.48	0.50 ^{L-M}	→
Countries in worse situation												
Benin	0.47	0.55	→	0.58 ^F	0.69 ^K	→	0.46 ^I	0.48 ^L	→	0.22	0.17 ^N	←
Burkina Faso	0.45	0.58	→	0.65 ^E	0.71 ^M	→	0.55 ^D	0.60 ^L	→	0.32	0.50 ^{L-M}	→
Cambodia	0.84	0.91	→	0.86 ^H	0.93 ^M	→	0.55 ^H	0.58 ^M	→	0.19	0.50 ^{L-M}	→
Central African Republic	0.69	0.85	→	0.66 ^A						0.16	0.33 ^H	→
Chad	0.73	0.88	→	0.56 ^G	0.67 ^M	→	0.30 ^H	0.36 ^L	→	0.15		
Côte d'Ivoire	0.68	0.79	→	0.75 ^F	0.74 ^M					0.32	0.40 ^{I-J}	→
Eritrea	0.72	0.79	→	0.91 ^F	0.85 ^M	←	0.88 ^F	0.75 ^M	←	0.13		
Ethiopia	0.73	0.86	→	0.62 ^F	0.79 ^M	→	0.71 ^I	0.58 ^M	←	0.25	0.33 ^{L-M}	→
Guinea				0.65 ^H	0.78 ^M	→	0.41 ^H	0.41 ^J		0.10		
Guinea-Bissau	0.51	0.69	→		0.72 ^K					0.05		
India	0.78	0.85	→		0.84 ^L					0.62	0.69 ^D	→
Iraq	0.47	0.51	→	0.88 ^F	0.85 ^K	←	0.67 ^C	0.65 ^K	←	0.64	0.56 ^{L-M}	←
Liberia	0.57	0.68	→	0.86 ^I	0.77 ^K	←		0.57 ^K		0.33	0.79 ^H	→
Mali	0.49	0.57	→	0.66 ^F	0.73 ^J	→				0.20		
Mauritania	0.68	0.75	→	0.86 ^F	0.96 ^M	→	0.78 ^K	0.81 ^M	→	0.21	0.20 ^{L-M}	
Mozambique	0.55	0.68	→	0.76 ^F	0.89 ^M	→	0.67 ^F	0.69 ^M	→	0.34		
Nepal	0.48	0.63	→	0.79 ^I	0.88 ^L	→				0.33	0.25 ^{L-M}	←
Niger	0.40	0.46	→	0.61 ^G	0.68 ^M	→	0.56 ^G	0.57 ^M		0.18	0.50 ^{L-M}	→
Pakistan	0.54	0.64	→	0.60 ^J	0.75 ^L	→				0.60		
Papua New Guinea	0.87	0.91	→	0.91 ^I	0.89 ^M	←	0.78 ^I	0.80 ^M	→	0.48	0.33 ^{I-J}	←
Senegal	0.65	0.75	→	0.80 ^F	0.89 ^M	→				0.31		
Togo	0.67	0.79	→	0.74 ^F	0.84 ^M	→	0.44 ^H	0.47 ^K	→	0.18	0.17 ^N	
Yemen	0.44	0.67	→	0.59 ^I	0.66 ^K	→		0.45 ^K		0.17	0.29 ^N	→
Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area												
Afghanistan										0.46		
French Polynesia				1.01 ^E						1.02		
Grenada					0.90 ^L							
Haiti	0.99	1.02		1.05 ^A						0.49		
Marshall Islands					0.91 ^K							
Nauru					1.03 ^J							
New Caledonia				1.00 ^A			1.12 ^A			0.71		
Nigeria	0.89	0.97	→							0.38		
Puerto Rico	1.02	1.01								1.42		
Sierra Leone							0.82 ^J			0.19	0.33 ^{L-M}	→
Singapore	1.00	1.00								0.84		
Timor-Leste											1.50 ^{L-M}	
Turkmenistan										1.11		
Tuvalu					0.96 ^J							
Uzbekistan	1.00	1.00								1.12		

UDHR: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
CESCR: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC: Convention on the Rights of the Child

Sources:
UNESCO Website Database, October 2004 (www.unesco.org); World Development Indicators 2004, World Bank and World Education Report, 1998 (UNESCO).

→ **Significant progress**
→ **Slight progress**
|| **Stagnant**
← **Slight regression**
← **Significant regression**

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GENDER EQUITY: The governments of the world agreed on...

Gender gap in economic activity and earned income

"Discrimination against women, denying or limiting as it does their equality of rights with men, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity."

Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,
Article 1, 1967.

"We are convinced that... women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace."

Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action,
Paragraph 13, 1995.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The right to non discrimination on the basis of sex is enshrined in:

UDHR - Art. 2 & 26 CEDAW - Art. 7, 10 & 11
CESCR - Art. 3 & 7 CRC - Art. 29

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS






Gender equity is considered in:






Millennium Development Goals - Goal 3
World Summit for Social Development
Fourth World Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action - Critical Areas of Concern

	WOMEN WAGE EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (AS % OF TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES)			ESTIMATED EARNED INCOME RATIO (WOMEN/MEN)
	Initial data* (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression	1991/2001
Countries in better situation				
Armenia		45.5 ^H		0.69
Australia	46.8 ^F	48.9	→	0.71
Azerbaijan	42.7 ^F	48.4	→	0.57
Bahamas	49.4 ^F	48.5		0.65
Barbados	46.7 ^F	48.5	→	0.61
Belarus	56.2 ^F	55.8		0.65
Benin	51.5 ^A			0.69
Bermuda	50.4 ^F	49.4		
Bulgaria	53.0 ^F	51.3	←	0.66
Burundi	9.9 ^A			0.71
Cambodia	46.0 ^F	53.2	→	0.77
Canada	47.8 ^F	48.7		0.63
Colombia	44.9 ^F	49.2	→	0.53
Czech Republic	46.3 ^F	46.7		0.56
Denmark	46.5 ^F	49.0	→	0.72
Estonia	50.8 ^F	51.5		0.63
Finland	51.1 ^F	50.7		0.70
France	45.7 ^F	47.0		0.59
Ghana	56.6 ^A			0.75
Guinea	30.1 ^A			0.68
Hungary	45.9 ^F	46.7		0.59
Iceland	54.0 ^F	53.0		0.63
Israel	45.5 ^F	48.7	→	0.53
Jamaica	49.2 ^F	47.2	←	0.66
Kazakhstan	53.8 ^F	48.1	←	0.59
Kyrgyzstan	46.0 ^F	45.4		0.65
Lao PDR	42.1 ^A			0.65
Latvia	53.3 ^F	53.4		0.69
Lithuania	55.0 ^F	50.3	←	0.67
Macao (China)	45.3 ^F	50.1	→	
Moldova	52.8 ^F	53.7		0.65
Mongolia	48.0 ^F	47.4		0.67
Mozambique	15.2 ^A			0.66
Netherlands Antilles	43.9 ^F	48.3	→	
New Zealand	48.8 ^F	50.6	→	0.69

→ Significant progress
→ Slight progress
|| Stagnant
← Slight regression
← Significant regression

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	WOMEN WAGE EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (AS % OF TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES)			ESTIMATED EARNED INCOME RATIO (WOMEN/MEN)
	Initial data* (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression	1991/2001
Norway	47.6 ^F	48.9		0.74
Poland	47.3 ^F	47.5		0.62
Portugal	45.9 ^F	46.5		0.54
Russian Federation	49.7 ^F	49.6		0.64
Slovakia	49.1 ^F	52.0	→	0.65
Slovenia	48.0 ^F	47.9		0.62
Solomon Islands	33.3 ^A			0.69
Sweden	51.3 ^F	50.9		0.83
Tajikistan	44.0 ^F	50.4	→	0.62
Tanzania	33.1 ^A			0.71
Turkmenistan				0.63
Uganda	43.2 ^A			0.66
Ukraine	50.7 ^F	53.2	→	0.53
United Kingdom	50.2 ^F	50.4		0.60
United States of America	48.3 ^F	48.6		0.62
Uzbekistan	43.5 ^F	41.8	←	0.66
Viet Nam	52.9 ^A			0.69
Countries above average				
Albania	40.0 ^F	40.2		0.56
Andorra	43.9 ^F	45.5	→	
Angola	42.7 ^C			0.62
Brazil	44.1 ^F	46.6	→	0.42
Central African Republic	36.1 ^A			0.60
Chad	5.5 ^B			0.59
China	38.7 ^F	39.3		0.66
Comoros	16.1 ^A			0.56
Congo, Dem. Rep.	32.2 ^A			0.55
Congo, Rep.	32.5 ^A			0.56
Cook Islands	39.2 ^F	41.2	→	
Croatia	47.7 ^F	45.7	←	0.56
Gabon	43.2 ^A			0.59
Gambia	24.0 ^A			0.59
Georgia	45.1 ^F	46.5		0.40
Haiti	39.5 ^A			0.56
Hong Kong (China)	42.5 ^F	45.9	→	0.56
Ireland	44.4 ^F	47.6	→	0.40
Kenya	26.6 ^F	37.6	→	0.90
Macedonia, FYR	38.5 ^F	41.8	→	0.55
Madagascar	26.0 ^A			0.59
Maldives	31.6 ^F	39.6	→	
Mali	35.6 ^A			0.61
Mauritania	43.3 ^A			0.56
Namibia	43.6 ^F	50.0	→	0.51
Netherlands	41.7 ^F	45.0	→	0.53
Niger	8.6 ^B			0.57
Papua New Guinea	24.1 ^A			0.58
Philippines	40.0 ^F	40.7		0.59
Puerto Rico	43.9 ^F	40.1	←	
Romania	42.0 ^F	45.2	→	0.58
Rwanda	16.7 ^A			0.62
San Marino	39.9 ^F	41.7	→	
Senegal	28.1 ^A			0.55
Singapore	41.0 ^F	46.7	→	0.50
Sri Lanka	44.0 ^F	44.6		0.57
Switzerland	44.2 ^F	47.2	→	0.50
 Significant progress  Slight progress  Stagnant  Slight regression  Significant regression	Notes: * Initial data in this table refer to 1995 or around 1995 in order to monitor progress from Beijing to date. Data source year: A: 1990; B: 1991; C: 1992; D: 1993; E: 1994; F: 1995; G: 1996; H: 1998; I: 2001.			

	WOMEN WAGE EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (AS % OF TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES)			ESTIMATED EARNED INCOME RATIO (WOMEN/MEN)
	Initial data* (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression	1991/2001
Thailand	44.0 ^F	46.1	→	0.61
Zambia	36.1 ^A			0.55
Countries below average				
Argentina	39.9 ^F	45.9	→	0.37
Austria	42.0 ^F	44.1	→	0.36
Bangladesh	21.1 ^F	25.0	→	0.56
Belgium	42.0 ^F	45.2	→	0.50
Belize	38.8 ^F	41.0	→	0.24
Bolivia	35.9 ^F	37.3	→	0.45
Botswana	46.6 ^F	44.8	←	0.51
Burkina Faso	13.0 ^F	14.0		0.70
Cameroon	24.3 ^A			0.44
Cape Verde	50.0 ^A			0.46
Costa Rica	36.7 ^F	39.6	→	0.39
Cuba	37.6 ^F	37.7		
Cyprus	39.1 ^F	42.4	→	0.47
Ecuador	40.3 ^F	40.0		0.30
Equatorial Guinea	13.3 ^A			0.40
Eritrea	32.3 ^G			0.52
Ethiopia	39.9 ^B			0.51
Germany	43.0 ^F	45.9	→	0.52
Greece	37.6 ^F	40.5	→	0.43
Guinea-Bissau	10.5 ^A			0.49
Honduras	44.6 ^F	50.2	→	0.37
Indonesia	29.0 ^F	29.7		0.51
Italy	37.0 ^F	40.9	→	0.45
Japan	38.9 ^F	40.6	→	0.46
Korea, Rep.	38.0 ^F	39.7	→	0.46
Malawi	11.3 ^F	12.2		0.68
Malaysia	36.3 ^F	34.6	←	0.40
Morocco	26.1 ^F	25.8		0.40
Nepal	11.7 ^A			0.50
Nicaragua	49.0 ^A			0.44
Nigeria	36.4 ^A			0.43
Panama	42.7 ^F	43.5		0.50
Paraguay	40.7 ^F	40.5		0.33
Sierra Leone	32.1 ^A			0.41
South Africa	39.5 ^D			0.45
Spain	36.1 ^F	39.9	→	0.44
Suriname	35.4 ^F	33.2	←	
Togo	46.6 ^A			0.47
Trinidad and Tobago	39.2 ^F	40.8	→	0.45
Turkey	16.7 ^F	20.6	→	0.60
Uruguay	43.9 ^F	45.8	→	0.52
Venezuela	36.7 ^F	41.8	→	0.41
Zimbabwe	17.2 ^F	20.6	→	0.57
Countries in worse situation				
Algeria	12.6 ^G	14.2 ^I	→	0.31
Bahrain	9.9 ^F	12.5	→	0.34
Chile	36.2 ^F	36.5		0.38
Côte d'Ivoire	21.5 ^F	19.6	←	0.37
Dominican Republic	35.7 ^F	34.9		0.36
Egypt	18.9 ^F	20.3	→	0.38
El Salvador	30.7 ^F	31.1		0.36
<p>  Significant progress  Slight progress  Stagnant  Slight regression  Significant regression </p> <p> Notes: * Initial data in this table refer to 1995 or around 1995 in order to monitor progress from Beijing to date. Data source year: A: 1990; B: 1991; C: 1992; D: 1993; E: 1994; F: 1995; G: 1996; H: 1998; I: 2001. </p>				

	WOMEN WAGE EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (AS % OF TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES)			ESTIMATED EARNED INCOME RATIO (WOMEN/MEN)
	Initial data* (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression	1991/2001
Fiji	31.8 ^F	34.8	→	0.36
Guatemala	37.9 ^F	39.2		0.33
Guyana	44.8 ^A			0.39
India	14.4 ^F	17.5	→	0.38
Iran, Islamic Rep.	18.0 ^A			0.29
Jordan	22.6 ^F	21.9		0.31
Kuwait	25.6 ^F	19.7	←	0.34
Lebanon	29.3 ^A			0.31
Lesotho	40.4 ^A			0.38
Luxembourg	35.9 ^F	37.5	→	0.38
Malta	28.7 ^F	33.8	→	0.37
Mauritius	36.4 ^F	38.2	→	0.37
Mexico	35.9 ^F	37.1		0.38
Oman	20.9 ^F	25.2	→	0.22
Pakistan	7.5 ^F	8.2		0.33
Peru	32.0 ^F	35.0	→	0.27
Qatar	15.6 ^F	13.8	←	
Saudi Arabia	15.2 ^F	14.0		0.21
Sudan	18.8 ^F	14.7	←	0.32
Swaziland	33.2 ^F	29.3	←	0.31
Syrian Arab Republic	16.3 ^F	18.4	→	0.28
Tunisia	19.7 ^A			0.36
United Arab Emirates	12.6 ^F	12.7		
West Bank and Gaza	13.5 ^F	17.0	→	
Yemen	7.6 ^F	5.8	←	0.30
Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area				
Afghanistan	4.7 ^A			
Bhutan	11.9 ^A			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43.4 ^A			
British Virgin Islands	48.3 ^E			
Brunei Darussalam	39.5 ^A			
Cayman Islands	48.6 ^B			
Grenada	38.4 ^B			
Guadeloupe	55.0 ^A			
Guam	43.6 ^C			
Iraq	12.7 ^A			
Korea, Dem. Rep.	49.6 ^A			
Liberia	28.3 ^A			
Libya	18.9 ^A			
Myanmar	35.2 ^A			
Serbia and Montenegro	46.4 ^A			
Somalia	27.6 ^A			
Timor-Leste	27.9 ^A			

UDHR: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
CESCR: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC: Convention on the Rights of the Child

Sources:
Women wage employment in non-agricultural sector: The UN Statistics Division Website (unstats.un.org/unsd/)
Estimated earned income ratio (women/men): Human Development Report 2004, UNDP.

→ **Significant progress**
→ **Slight progress**
|| **Stagnant**
← **Slight regression**
← **Significant regression**

Notes: * Initial data in this table refer to 1995 or around 1995 in order to monitor progress from Beijing to date. Data source year: **A:** 1990; **B:** 1991; **C:** 1992; **D:** 1993; **E:** 1994; **F:** 1995; **G:** 1996; **H:** 1998; **I:** 2001.

GENDER EQUITY: The governments of the world agreed on...

Women's empowerment

"Discrimination against women, denying or limiting as it does their equality of rights with men, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity."

Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,
Article 1, 1967.

"We are convinced that... women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace."

Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action, Paragraph 13, 1995.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The right to non discrimination on the basis of sex is enshrined in:

UDHR - Art. 2 & 26 **CEDAW** - Art. 7, 10 & 11
CESCR - Art. 3 & 7 **CRC** - Art. 29

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Gender equity is considered in:






Millennium Development Goals - Goal 3
World Summit for Social Development
Fourth World Conference on Women -
Beijing Platform for Action - Critical Areas of Concern

	FEMALE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS	FEMALE LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS	WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL			SEATS IN PARLIAMENT HELD BY WOMEN		
	Latest available data (A) (%)	Latest available data (A) (%)	1995* (%)	2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1997 (%)	2004 (%)	Progress or regression
Countries in better situation								
Australia	35	55	24	20	←	15.5	25.3	→
Austria	29	48	7	31	→	26.8	33.9	→
Bulgaria			9	19	→	13.3	26.2	→
Finland	28	52	16	44	→	33.5	37.5	→
Germany	34	49	7	36	→	26.2	32.2	→
Grenada			19	25	→	20.0	26.7	→
Hungary	35	62	8	36	→	11.4	9.8	←
Iceland	29	55	8	33	→	25.4	30.2	→
Lithuania	44	70	9	19	→	17.5		
Luxembourg			8	29	→	20.0	20.0	
Moldova	40	64	4			4.8	12.9	→
New Zealand	38	52	17	44	→	29.2	28.3	
Norway	28	49	44	42	←	39.4	36.4	←
Philippines	58	62	24			10.8	15.3	→
Russian Federation	37	64	2			10.2	9.8	
Seychelles			21	23	→	27.3	29.4	→
South Africa			7	38	→	25.0	32.8	→
Sweden	31	50	33	55	→	40.4	45.3	→
Uganda			10	27	→	18.1	24.7	→
United States of America	46	55		32		11.7	14.3	→
Countries above average								
Bahamas	31	58	34	17	←	8.2	20.0	→
Barbados	40	55	23	14	←	10.7	13.3	→
Belgium	30	48	8	19	→	12.0	35.3	→
Bolivia	36	40	9			6.9	18.5	→
Botswana	35	52	11	27	→	8.5	17.0	→
Canada	34	54	19	24	→	18.0	21.1	→
Cape Verde			12	35	→	11.1	11.1	
Colombia	38	50	25	47	→	11.7	12.0	
Costa Rica	53	28	21	29	→	15.8	35.1	→
Croatia	26	51		16		7.9	17.8	→
Cuba			8	11	→	22.8	36.0	→
Czech Republic	26	52	1			15.0	17.0	→
Denmark	22	51	19	45	→	33.0	38.0	→
Dominican Republic	31	49	12			11.7	17.3	→
Estonia	37	68	10	14	→	12.9	18.8	→






→ Significant progress
→ Slight progress
|| Stagnant
← Slight regression
← Significant regression

Note: * Initial data in this table refer to 1995 or around 1995 in order to monitor progress from Beijing to date.

A: Latest available data taken from ILO Laborsta Database (March, 2004) as published by Human Development Report 2004, UNDP.

	FEMALE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS	FEMALE LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS	WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL			SEATS IN PARLIAMENT HELD BY WOMEN		
	Latest available data (A) (%)	Latest available data (A) (%)	1995* (%)	2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1997 (%)	2004 (%)	Progress or regression
France			9	38	→	6.4	12.2	→
Gambia			7	31	→		13.2	
Georgia	28	64	3	10	→	6.8	9.4	→
Ireland	28	52	11	19	→	13.9	13.3	
Latvia	37	66	16	7	←	9.0	21.0	→
Mali			7	33	→	2.3	10.2	→
Namibia	30	55	7	16	→	18.1	26.4	→
Netherlands	26	48	20	31	→	31.3	36.7	→
Nicaragua			11	23	→	10.8	20.7	→
Panama	38	49	11	20	→	9.7	16.7	→
Peru	27	44	10	16	→	10.8	18.3	→
Poland	34	60	8	19	→	13.0	20.2	→
Portugal	29	51	18	10	←	13.0	19.1	→
Romania	31	56	3	20	→	7.0	10.7	→
Rwanda			10	13	→	17.1	48.8	→
Slovakia	31	61	13	19	→	14.7	19.3	→
Spain	31	46	10	18	→	24.6	36.0	→
Suriname	28	51	14			15.7	17.6	→
Switzerland	28	45	7	29	→	21.0	25.0	→
Trinidad and Tobago	40	51	14	9	←	11.1	19.4	→
Ukraine	38	64	1			3.8	5.3	→
United Kingdom	31	44	8	33	→	9.5	17.9	→
Uruguay	37	52	3			7.1	12.1	→
Zimbabwe			11	36	→	14.7	10.0	←
Countries below average								
Angola			6	15	→	9.5	15.5	→
Argentina	26	53	3	7	→	25.3	34.0	→
Belarus			4	26	→		10.3	
Belize	31	52	10	11		3.4	3.3	
Brazil		62	13	0	←	6.6	8.6	→
Burkina Faso			10	9	←	3.7	11.7	→
Burundi			4	5			18.4	
Chile	21	52	12	26	→	7.5	12.5	→
China			4	5		21.0	20.2	
Côte d'Ivoire			3	9	→	8.3	8.5	
Dominica			31	0	←	9.4	18.8	→
Ecuador	25	44	10	20	→		16.0	
El Salvador	26	46	18	15	←	10.7	10.7	
Eritrea			11	12		21.0	22.0	
Ethiopia			11	22	→	2.0	7.7	→
Fiji	51	9	10	21	→	4.3	5.7	→
Gabon			6	12	→		9.2	
Ghana			11	9	←		9.5	
Greece	26	48	6	7		6.3	14.0	→
Guinea			5	11	→	7.0	19.3	→
Haiti			14	18	→	3.6	3.6	
Honduras	22	36	17	33	→	7.8	5.5	←
Hong Kong (China)	26	40						
India			6	10	→	7.2	8.1	
Israel	26	54	10	6	←	7.5	15.0	→
Italy	21	45	10	18	→	11.1	11.5	
Jamaica			13	13		11.7	11.7	
Lao PDR			3	10	→	9.4	22.9	→
Macedonia, FYR	19	51		11		3.3	18.3	→
Malawi			6	12	→	5.6	14.6	→
Malaysia	20	45	6			7.8	9.1	
<p>  Significant progress  Slight progress  Stagnant  Slight regression  Significant regression </p> <p>Note: * Initial data in this table refer to 1995 or around 1995 in order to monitor progress from Beijing to date. A: Latest available data taken from ILO Laborsta Database (March, 2004) as published by Human Development Report 2004, UNDP.</p>								

	FEMALE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS	FEMALE LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS	WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL			SEATS IN PARLIAMENT HELD BY WOMEN		
	Latest available data (A) (%)	Latest available data (A) (%)	1995* (%)	2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1997 (%)	2004 (%)	Progress or regression
Mexico	25	40	7	11	→	14.2	22.6	→
Mongolia	30	66	5	10	→	7.9	5.4	←
Nigeria			4	23	→		6.1	
Paraguay	23	54	3			2.5	10.0	→
Senegal			2	16	→	11.7	19.2	→
Sierra Leone			5	8	→	6.3	14.5	→
Singapore	26	43	5	6		2.5	16.0	→
Slovenia	29	55		15		7.8	12.2	→
St. Lucia			5	18	→	0.0	11.1	→
St. Vincent and the Grenadines			25	0	←	9.5	22.7	→
Swaziland	24	61	7	13	→	3.1	10.8	→
Syrian Arab Republic			4	11	→	9.6	12.0	→
Thailand	27	55	4	6	→	5.6	9.2	→
Tunisia			5	10	→	6.7	11.5	→
Venezuela	27	61	6	0	←	5.9	9.7	→
Countries in worse situation								
Albania			12	15	→	12.1	5.7	←
Algeria			2	0	←	6.6	6.2	
Antigua and Barbuda			30	0	←	5.3	10.5	→
Azerbaijan			5	3	←	12.0	10.5	←
Bahrain	10	19	0				0.0	
Bangladesh	8	25	3	10	→	9.1	2.0	←
Benin			10	11		7.2	7.2	
Cambodia	14	33	5	7	→	5.8	9.8	→
Cameroon			5	6		12.2	8.9	←
Cyprus	14	46	5			5.4	10.7	→
Djibouti			1	5	→	0.0	10.8	→
Egypt	9	30	2	6	→	2.0	2.4	
Guatemala			18	7	←	12.5	8.2	←
Indonesia			2	6	→	12.6	11.1	←
Iran, Islamic Rep.	13	33	0	9	→	4.0	3.1	
Japan	10	46	8	6	←	4.6	7.1	→
Jordan			7	0	←	1.3	5.5	→
Kenya			5	1	←	3.0	7.1	→
Korea, Rep.	5	34	2	7	→	3.0	13.0	→
Kuwait			6	0	←	0.0	0.0	
Lebanon			0	0		2.3	2.3	
Madagascar			0	13	→	3.7	3.8	
Maldives	15	40	10			6.3	6.0	
Malta	17	40	2	5	→	5.8	9.2	→
Mauritania			5	14	→	1.3	3.7	→
Mauritius			7	9	→	7.6	5.7	←
Morocco			1	5	→	0.6	10.8	→
Nepal			0	15	→	3.4	5.9	→
Niger			9	10			1.2	
Pakistan	9	26	2				21.6	
Papua New Guinea			2	0	←	0.0	0.9	
Samoa			7	8		4.1	6.1	→
Saudi Arabia	1	31	0				0.0	
Sri Lanka	4	49	9			5.3	4.9	
St. Kitts and Nevis			21	0	←	13.3	13.3	
Sudan			1	5	→	5.3	9.7	→
Togo			3	7	→	1.2	7.4	→
Turkey	7	31	5	0	←	2.4	4.4	→
United Arab Emirates	8	25	0			0.0	0.0	
Uzbekistan			3	4	→	6.0	7.2	
West Bank and Gaza	10	33						

 **Significant progress**
 **Slight progress**
 **Stagnant**
 **Slight regression**
 **Significant regression**

Note: * Initial data in this table refer to 1995 or around 1995 in order to monitor progress from Beijing to date.

A: Latest available data taken from ILO Laborsta Database (March, 2004) as published by Human Development Report 2004, UNDP.

	FEMALE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS	FEMALE LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS	WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL			SEATS IN PARLIAMENT HELD BY WOMEN		
	Latest available data (A) (%)	Latest available data (A) (%)	1995* (%)	2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1997 (%)	2004 (%)	Progress or regression
Yemen	4	15	0			0.7	0.3	
Zambia			9	6	←	9.7	12.0	→
Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area								
Armenia			2			6.3	4.6	←
Bhutan			5			2.0	9.5	→
Bosnia and Herzegovina							16.7	
Brunei Darussalam			2	0	←			
Central African Republic			5			3.5		
Chad			3			17.3	5.8	←
Comoros			3			0.0	3.0	→
Congo, Dem. Rep.							12.0	
Congo, Rep.			4			1.6	8.5	→
Equatorial Guinea			3			8.8	18.0	→
Guinea-Bissau			12	8	←	10.0		
Guyana			16			20.0	20.0	
Iraq			0					
Kazakhstan			1	18	→	13.4		
Kiribati						0.0	4.8	→
Korea, Dem. Rep.						20.1	20.1	
Kyrgyzstan			8			1.4	10.0	→
Lesotho			14			4.6	11.7	→
Liberia						5.7	5.3	
Libya			0	13	→			
Liechtenstein						8.0	12.0	→
Marshall Islands							3.0	
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.						0.0	0.0	
Monaco						5.6	20.8	→
Mozambique			13			25.2	30.0	→
Myanmar			0					
Nauru						5.6	0.0	←
Oman			4					
Palau						0.0	0.0	
Qatar			2	0	←			
San Marino						11.7	16.7	→
São Tomé and Príncipe			4			7.3	9.1	→
Serbia and Montenegro							7.9	
Solomon Islands			0			2.1	0.0	←
Tajikistan			4			2.8	12.7	→
Tanzania			9			17.5	21.4	→
Timor-Leste							26.1	
Tonga						0.0	0.0	
Turkmenistan			4			18.0	26.0	→
Tuvalu						7.7	0.0	←
Vanuatu			0				3.8	
Viet Nam			4			28.5	27.3	

UDHR: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
CESCR: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC: Convention on the Rights of the Child

Sources:
Female professional and technical workers: UN Statistics Division and Human Development Report 2004, UNDP.
Female legislators, senior officials and managers: UN Statistics Division and Human Development Report 2004, UNDP.
Women in decision-making positions in government at ministerial level: UN Statistics Division and Human Development Report 2004, UNDP.
Seats in parliament held by women: IPU Database, October, 2004.

→ **Significant progress**
→ **Slight progress**
|| **Stagnant**
← **Slight regression**
← **Significant regression**

Note: * Initial data in this table refer to 1995 or around 1995 in order to monitor progress from Beijing to date.
A: Latest available data taken from ILO Laborsta Database (March, 2004) as published by Human Development Report 2004, UNDP.

WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: The governments of the world agreed on...

"... States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation."

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 12, 1979.

"Provide more accessible, available and affordable primary health-care services of high quality, including sexual and reproductive health care, which includes family planning information and services, and giving particular attention to maternal and emergency obstetric care..."

Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action, Paragraph 106, 1995.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The right to women's reproductive health is enshrined in:

UDHR - Art. 25 CEDAW - Art. 11, 12 & 14
CESCR - Art. 10 & 12 CRC - Art. 24

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Women's reproductive health is considered in:

Millennium Development Goals - Goals 5
World Summit for Social Development - Commitment 8
Fourth World Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action - Critical Areas of Concern

	WOMEN AGED 15-49 ATTENDED AT LEAST ONCE DURING PREGNANCY BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL			BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL			ESTIMATED MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)*		CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49		
	Initial data** (%)	Latest available data (%)	Progress or regression	Initial data** (%)	Latest available data (%)	Progress or regression	1995 Model	2000	Initial data** (%)	Latest available data (%)	Progress or regression
Countries in better situation											
Albania		81 ^D			99 ^D		31	55		57.5 ^D	
Antigua and Barbuda		82 ^M		100.0 ^K	100 ^D						
Argentina	95.0 ^G			95.8 ^G	99 ^P	→	85	82			
Armenia	82.0 ^L	82 ^D		96.4 ^L	97 ^D		29	55		60.5 ^D	
Australia	100.0 ^F				100 ^N		6	8			
Austria	100.0 ^G				100 ^H		11	4	50.81 ^K		
Bahamas					99 ^D		10	60			
Bahrain	63.0 ^J			97.6 ^J			38	28		61.8 ^J	
Belarus		100 ^N			100 ^D		33	35	50.4 ^J		
Belgium					100 ^B		8	10	78.4 ^G		
Belize	96.0 ^{A,F}	96 ^N		77.0 ^F	83 ^N	→	140	140	46.7 ^F		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		99 ^D		97.4 ^F	100 ^D		15	31		47.5 ^D	
Brunei Darussalam	100.0 ^I				99 ^H		22	37			
Bulgaria							23	32		41.5 ^L	
Canada					98 ^P		6	6	74.7 ^J		
Chile	95.0 ^G			99.5 ^J	100 ^D		33	31			
China				97.0 ^J			60	56		83.8 ^L	
Cook Islands					100 ^M				63.2 ^K		
Costa Rica	95.0 ^{B,G}			98.0 ^G	98 ^P		35	43	75.0 ^H		
Croatia					100 ^D		18	8			
Cuba	100.0 ^M			99.8 ^H	100 ^N		24	33			
Cyprus							0	47			
Czech Republic	99.0 ^H				100 ^D		14	9		72.0 ^L	
Denmark					100 ^B		15	5			
Dominica	90.0 ^E			100.0 ^J	100 ^H						
Dominican Republic	98.3 ^K	100 ^N	→	95.3 ^K	98 ^D	→	110	150	63.7 ^K		
El Salvador	68.7 ^H			51.0 ^H	90 ^M	→	180	150		59.7 ^M	
Estonia					100 ^D		80	63	70.3 ^J		
Fiji					100 ^M		20	75			
Finland	100.0 ^{F,H}				100 ^D		6	6	77.4 ^D		
France	99.0 ^{F,H}				99 ^H		20	17	74.6 ^I		
French Polynesia							20	20			
Georgia	74.0 ^L	91 ^N	→		96 ^N		22	32		40.5 ^D	
Germany							12	8	74.7 ^G		
Greece							2	9			
Grenada	100.0 ^E			100.0 ^E	100 ^D				54.3 ^E		
Guadeloupe							5	5			
Guam							12	12			
Hungary							23	16	77.4 ^H		
Iran, Islamic Rep.					90 ^D		130	76		72.9 ^L	

→ Significant progress
→ Slight progress
|| Stagnant
← Slight regression
← Significant regression






Notes: * Due to changes in the model of estimation, 1995 and 2000 data are not comparable.
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Data source year: A: 1986; B: 1987; C: 1988; D: 1989; E: 1990; F: 1991; G: 1992; H: 1993; I: 1994; J: 1995; K: 1996; L: 1997; M: 1998; N: 1999; O: 2000; P: 2001; Q: 2002; R: 2003.

	WOMEN AGED 15-49 ATTENDED AT LEAST ONCE DURING PREGNANCY BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL			BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL			ESTIMATED MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)*		CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49		
	Initial data** (%)	Latest available data (%)	Progress or regression	Initial data** (%)	Latest available data (%)	Progress or regression	1995 Model	2000	Initial data** (%)	Latest available data (%)	Progress or regression
Ireland					100 ^O		9	5			
Israel					99 ^B		8	17	68.0 ^{B,C}		
Italy							11	5	60.2 ^K		
Jamaica					95 ^L		120	87		65.9 ^L	
Japan				100.0 ^K			12	10	58.6 ^I	55.9 ^O	←
Jordan		99 ^O	←	96.7 ^L	100 ^O		41	41	52.6 ^L	55.8 ^O	→
Kazakhstan	92.5 ^J	82 ^N	←	99.6 ^J	99 ^N		80	210	59.1 ^J	66.1 ^N	→
Korea, Dem. Rep.		98 ^O			97 ^O		35	67	61.8 ^G		
Korea, Rep.					100 ^L		20	20		80.5 ^L	
Kuwait	95.0 ^J	83 ^K	←	98.2 ^K	98 ^J		25	5	50.2 ^K		
Kyrgyzstan		88 ^L			98 ^L		80	110		59.5 ^L	
Latvia				100.0 ^J	100 ^O		70	42	48.0 ^J		
Lithuania							27	13	46.6 ^J		
Luxembourg					100 ^O		0	28			
Macedonia, FYR					98 ^O		17	23			
Malaysia					97 ^P		39	41	54.5 ^I		
Malta					98 ^H		0	21			
Mauritius				97.0 ^I	99 ^N	→	45	24	74.7 ^F		
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.					93 ^N						
Moldova		99 ^L			99 ^L		65	36		62.4 ^O	
Mongolia	89.8 ^M				99 ^O		65	110	64.6 ^I	67.4 ^O	→
Netherlands				99.9 ^J	100 ^J		10	16	78.5 ^H		
Netherlands Antilles							20	20			
New Caledonia							10	10			
New Zealand	95.0 ^I			100.0 ^J			15	7	74.9 ^J		
Norway				100.0 ^C			9	16	73.8 ^D		
Palau					100 ^M						
Poland					100 ^O		12	13	49.4 ^F		
Portugal					100 ^O		12	5			
Puerto Rico							30	25	77.7 ^K		
Romania		89 ^N		99.0 ^K	98 ^N	←	60	49	57.3 ^H		
Russian Federation		96 ^N		99.1 ^M	99 ^O		75	67			
Samoa					100 ^M		15	130			
Saudi Arabia	77.0 ^K			91.4 ^K			23	23	31.8 ^K		
Serbia and Montenegro					93 ^P			11		58.3 ^O	
Singapore					100 ^M		9	30		62.0 ^L	
Slovakia					99 ^O		14	3	74.0 ^F		
Slovenia	98.0 ^G				100 ^O		17	17	73.8 ^I		
Spain							8	4	80.9 ^J		
Sri Lanka	80.2 ^H			94.0 ^H	97 ^O	→	60	92	66.1 ^H		
St. Vincent and the Grenadines					100 ^E						
Suriname	91.0 ^K	91 ^P		95.0 ^K	85 ^O	←	230	110			
Sweden					100 ^B		8	2			
Switzerland							8	7	82.0 ^J		
Thailand	85.9 ^K			85.0 ^J	99 ^O	→	44	44		72.2 ^L	
Trinidad and Tobago	97.6 ^B	96 ^P		99.0 ^L	96 ^O	←	65	160			
Turkmenistan		87 ^O		95.8 ^K	97 ^O	→	65	31		61.8 ^O	
Tuvalu					99 ^L						
Ukraine		90 ^N		99.9 ^K	99 ^N	←	45	35		67.5 ^N	
United Arab Emirates	96.8 ^J	97 ^J		99.2 ^J			30	54	27.5 ^J		
United Kingdom					99 ^M		10	13	82.0 ^H		
United States of America	99.0 ^D				99 ^L		12	17	76.4 ^J		
Uruguay				99.0 ^J	100 ^L	→	50	27			
Uzbekistan	94.9 ^K			97.5 ^K	96 ^O	←	60	24	55.6 ^K	67.2 ^O	→
Venezuela				95.0 ^L	94 ^O	←	43	96			
Countries above average											
Algeria	58.0 ^E	79 ^D	→		92 ^O	←	150	140	46.7 ^G		
Azerbaijan	98.3 ^L	70 ^P	←	99.8 ^M	84 ^O	←	37	94	55.1 ^O	55.4 ^P	→
Barbados	100.0 ^E	89 ^P	←		91 ^N		33	95			
Botswana	92.2 ^C	99 ^P	→	87.0 ^K	94 ^O	→	480	100		40.4 ^O	
Brazil	84.0 ^K			87.6 ^K			260	260	76.7 ^K		

Significant progress
Slight progress
|| **Stagnant**
Slight regression
Significant regression

Notes: * Due to changes in the model of estimation, 1995 and 2000 data are not comparable.
** Initial data in this table refer to 1995 or around 1995 in order to monitor progress from Beijing to date.
Data source year: **A:** 1986; **B:** 1987; **C:** 1988; **D:** 1989; **E:** 1990; **F:** 1991; **G:** 1992; **H:** 1993; **I:** 1994;
J: 1995; **K:** 1996; **L:** 1997; **M:** 1998; **N:** 1999; **O:** 2000; **P:** 2001; **Q:** 2002; **R:** 2003.

	WOMEN AGED 15-49 ATTENDED AT LEAST ONCE DURING PREGNANCY BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL			BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL			ESTIMATED MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)*		CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49		
	Initial data** (%)	Latest available data (%)	Progress or regression	Initial data** (%)	Latest available data (%)	Progress or regression	1995 Model	2000	Initial data** (%)	Latest available data (%)	Progress or regression
Cape Verde		99 ^M		54.0 ^J	89 ^M	→	190	150		52.9 ^M	
Colombia	82.6 ^J	90 ^O	→	76.8 ^J	86 ^O	→	120	130	66.1 ^F		
Gabon		94 ^O			86 ^O		620	420		32.7 ^O	
Guyana		88 ^O		95.0 ^L	86 ^O	←	150	170			
Indonesia	82.3 ^I	97 ^{O-R}	→	36.5 ^I	66 ^{O-R}	→	470	230		57.4 ^L	
Kiribati	88.0 ^I				85 ^M						
Lebanon	87.0 ^J			88.0 ^K			130	150	61.0 ^K		
Libya	80.8 ^J			94.4 ^J			120	97	39.7 ^J		
Maldives		98 ^P			70 ^O		390	110			
Marshall Islands					95 ^M						
Mexico	86.1 ^J				86 ^L		65	83	66.5 ^J		
Namibia	87.2 ^G	85 ^O	←	68.2 ^G	76 ^O	→	370	300	28.9 ^G		
Nicaragua	71.5 ^{G-H}	85 ^P	→	59.2 ^H	67 ^P	→	250	230		60.3 ^M	
Oman	77.0 ^J			91.0 ^J	95 ^O	→	120	87	23.7 ^J		
Panama				86.1 ^H	90 ^M	→	100	160			
Papua New Guinea	77.5 ^K			53.2 ^K			390	300	25.9 ^K		
Paraguay	88.7 ^{J-K}			56.8 ^K	61 ^M	→	170	170		57.4 ^M	
Philippines	83.1 ^H	94 ^R	→	52.8 ^H	60 ^R	→	240	200		46.5 ^M	
Qatar	94.0 ^B	62 ^M	←		99 ^M		41	7		43.2 ^M	
São Tomé and Príncipe		91 ^O			79 ^O					29.3 ^O	
Solomon Islands					85 ^N		60	130			
South Africa	89.0 ^{I-J}	89 ^M		82.0 ^J	84 ^M	→	340	230		56.3 ^M	
Syrian Arab Republic	51.0 ^H				76 ^H		200	160	36.1 ^H		
Tonga					92 ^O						
Tunisia	79.0 ^{I-J}			80.5 ^{I-J}	90 ^O	→	70	120	60.0 ^I		
Turkey	62.3 ^H	67 ^M	→	75.9 ^H	83 ^R	→	55	70		63.9 ^M	
Vanuatu				89.1 ^J			32	130			
Viet Nam	70.6 ^L	70 ^O		77.1 ^L	85 ^O	→	95	130	75.3 ^L	78.5 ^O	→
West Bank and Gaza				94.9 ^K			120	100			
Countries below average											
Bolivia	52.5 ^I	84 ^P	→	42.3 ^I	65 ^O	→	550	420	30.3 ^O		
Comoros	84.5 ^K	74 ^O	←	51.6 ^K	62 ^O	→	570	480	21.0 ^K	25.7 ^O	→
Congo, Rep.							1100	510			
Côte d'Ivoire	83.2 ^I	84 ^{M-N}		45.4 ^I	63 ^O	→	1200	690	11.4 ^I	15.0 ^{M-N}	→
Djibouti					61 ^R		520	730			
Ecuador	74.7 ^I	56 ^N	←	63.5 ^I	69 ^N	→	210	130		65.8 ^N	
Egypt	39.1 ^J	54 ^O	→	46.3 ^J	69 ^R	→	170	84	45.5 ^F	56.1 ^O	→
Gambia		92 ^O			55 ^O		1100	540	11.8 ^E	9.6 ^O	←
Ghana	85.7 ^H	90 ^R	→	43.8 ^H	47 ^R	→	590	540		22.0 ^N	
Guatemala	52.5 ^J	86 ^{M-N}	→	34.3 ^J	41 ^R	→	270	240		38.2 ^N	
Honduras	84.2 ^K			54.1 ^K	56 ^P	→	220	110	46.7 ^G		
India	49.1 ^{G-H}	65 ^{M-N}	→	34.2 ^H	43 ^O	→	440	540		48.2 ^N	
Iraq	78.0 ^K				72 ^O		370	250	13.7 ^O		
Kenya	94.9 ^H	88 ^R	←	45.4 ^H	42 ^R	←	1300	1000		39.0 ^M	
Lesotho	87.6 ^J	91 ^P	→	49.6 ^H	60 ^O	→	530	550	23.2 ^E	30.4 ^O	→
Liberia					51 ^O		1000	760	6.4 ^A		
Madagascar		91 ^L		47.3 ^L	46 ^O	←	580	550	16.7 ^G	18.8 ^O	→
Malawi	89.7 ^G	94 ^O	→		61 ^O		580	1800	13.0 ^G	30.6 ^O	→
Morocco	44.7 ^J	32 ^G	→	39.6 ^J			390	220	50.3 ^J		
Myanmar					56 ^L		170	360		32.7 ^L	
Peru	67.3 ^K	85 ^O	→	49.6 ^K	59 ^O	→	240	410	59.0 ^G		
Senegal	73.6 ^{G-H}	82 ^N	→	46.6 ^L	58 ^O	→	1200	690		12.9 ^L	
Sudan	74.6 ^{G-H}			86.3 ^H	87 ^O		1500	590	8.3 ^H		
Swaziland					70 ^O		370	370		27.7 ^O	
Tajikistan		75 ^O		79.0 ^K	71 ^O	←	120	100		33.9 ^O	
Tanzania	49.5 ^K	96 ^N	→	38.2 ^K	36 ^N	←	1100	1500	10.4 ^F	25.4 ^N	→
Togo		78 ^M		50.5 ^M	49 ^O	←	980	570	23.5 ^M	25.7 ^O	→
Uganda	91.2 ^J	92 ^{O-P}		37.8 ^J	39 ^O	→	1100	880	4.9 ^O	22.8 ^{O-P}	→
Zambia	95.6 ^K	94 ^{P-O}	←	46.5 ^K	43 ^{P-O}	←	870	750	15.2 ^G	34.2 ^{P-O}	→
Zimbabwe	93.1 ^I	82 ^N	←	69.2 ^I	73 ^N	→	610	1100		53.5 ^N	

 Significant progress
 Slight progress
 Stagnant
 Slight regression
 Significant regression

Notes: * Due to changes in the model of estimation, 1995 and 2000 data are not comparable.
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J: 1995; K: 1996; L: 1997; M: 1998; N: 1999; O: 2000; P: 2001; Q: 2002; R: 2003.

	WOMEN AGED 15-49 ATTENDED AT LEAST ONCE DURING PREGNANCY BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL			BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL			ESTIMATED MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)*		CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49		
	Initial data** (%)	Latest available data (%)	Progress or regression	Initial data** (%)	Latest available data (%)	Progress or regression	1995 Model	2000	Initial data** (%)	Latest available data (%)	Progress or regression
Countries in worse situation											
Afghanistan		52 ^R		12.0 ^{J+D}	14 ^R	→	820	1900		4.8 ^O	
Angola					45 ^P		1300	1700	8.1 ^K	6.2 ^P	←
Bangladesh	25.7 ^{H+I}	39 ^{N+O}	→	9.5 ^{H+I}	14 ^R	→	600	380	39.9 ^F	53.8 ^{N+O}	→
Benin	80.3 ^K	88 ^P	→	59.8 ^K	66 ^P	→	880	850	16.4 ^K	18.6 ^P	→
Bhutan				15.0 ^I	24 ^O	→	500	420	18.8 ^I		
Burkina Faso	58.6 ^H	72 ^R	→	41.5 ^H	38 ^R	←	1400	1000	7.9 ^H	11.9 ^{M+N}	→
Burundi	79.0 ^B	93 ^P	→		25 ^O		1900	1000		15.7 ^O	
Cambodia	34.3 ^M	44 ^O	→	34.0 ^M	32 ^O	←	590	450	12.5 ^J	23.8 ^O	→
Cameron		77 ^M		55.0 ^M	60 ^O	→	720	730		19.3 ^M	
Central African Republic	75.0 ^I			45.9 ^J	44 ^O	←	1200	1100	14.8 ^J	27.9 ^O	→
Chad	23.4 ^{K+L}	42 ^O	→	15.0 ^{K+L}	16 ^O	→	1500	1100		7.9 ^O	
Congo, Dem. Rep.		72			61 ^P		940	990	7.7 ^F	31.4 ^P	→
Equatorial Guinea	37.0 ^I				65 ^P		1400	880			
Eritrea	48.9 ^J				28 ^O		1100	630	5.0 ^J	8.0 ^O	→
Ethiopia		27 ^O			6 ^O		1800	850	4.3 ^E	8.1 ^O	→
Guinea	57.6 ^G	74 ^N	→	30.5 ^G	35 ^N	→	1200	740	1.7 ^H	6.2 ^N	→
Guinea-Bissau		89 ^P			35 ^O		910	1100		7.6 ^O	
Haiti	67.7 ^{I+J}	79 ^O	→	19.5 ^{I+J}	24 ^O	→	1100	680	10.2 ^D		
Lao PDR		44 ^{P+Q}			19 ^P		650	650	18.6 ^H	32.2 ^O	→
Mali	46.9 ^{J+K}	53 ^P	→	23.7 ^{J+K}	41 ^P	→	630	1200		8.1 ^P	
Mauritania	48.0 ^{E+F}	63 ^{O+P}	→	40.0 ^F	57 ^{O+P}	→	870	1000	3.3 ^F	8.0 ^{O+P}	→
Mozambique		71 ^L			48 ^L		980	1000		5.6 ^L	
Nepal	23.6 ^K	49 ^P	→	9.0 ^K	11 ^P	→	830	740	22.7 ^F	39.3 ^P	→
Niger	30.1 ^G	39 ^M	→	17.6 ^M	16 ^O	←	920	1600	4.4 ^G	14.0 ^O	→
Nigeria	56.5 ^E	61 ^R	→	30.8 ^E	35 ^R	→	1100	800	6.0 ^E	15.3 ^N	→
Pakistan		36 ^{K+L}		18.0 ^{K+L}	20 ^M	→	200	500	11.8 ^F	27.6 ^O	→
Rwanda	94.4 ^G	93 ^P		25.8 ^G	31 ^O	→	2300	1400	21.2 ^G	13.2 ^O	←
Sierra Leone		82 ^P			42 ^O		2100	2000		4.3 ^O	
Somalia					34 ^N		1600	1100			
Timor-Leste					24 ^O		850	660			
Yemen	25.8 ^{F+G}	34 ^L	→	15.9 ^G	22 ^L	→	850	570		20.8 ^L	
Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area											
Aruba				97.0 ^E							
British Virgin Islands	100.0 ^E			100.0 ^H							
Cayman Islands				100.0 ^E							
Hong Kong (China)									86.2 ^G		
Iceland							16	0			
Macao (China)							20				
Niue				100.0 ^K							
St. Kitts and Nevis	100.0 ^E			100.0 ^J							
St. Lucia	100.0 ^E			100.0 ^J							
Turks and Caicos Islands	100.0 ^M			100.0 ^M							
Virgin Islands (USA)				100.0 ^E							

UDHR: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
CESCR: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC: Convention on the Rights of the Child

Sources:
Women aged 15-49 attended at least once during pregnancy: UNICEF End Decade Website Database (www.childinfo.org); Reproductive Health Indicator Database, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, WHO (www.who.int/reproductive-health/) and The World Health Report 2005, WHO (www.who.int/whr/2005/).
Births attended by skilled health personnel: WHO End Decade Website Database (www.childinfo.org); Reproductive Health Indicator Database, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, WHO (www.who.int/reproductive-health/) and The World Health Report 2005, WHO (www.who.int/whr/2005/).
Maternal mortality ratio: Reproductive Health Indicators Database, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, WHO (www.who.int/reproductive-health/).
Contraceptive use: The UN Statistics Division Website (unstats.un.org/unsd/) and UN Population Information Network website (www.un.org/popin/).

→ **Significant progress**
→ **Slight progress**
|| **Stagnant**
← **Slight regression**
← **Significant regression**

Notes: * Due to changes in the model of estimation, 1995 and 2000 data are not comparable.
** Initial data in this table refer to 1995 or around 1995 in order to monitor progress from Beijing to date.
Data source year: **A:** 1986; **B:** 1987; **C:** 1988; **D:** 1989; **E:** 1990; **F:** 1991; **G:** 1992; **H:** 1993; **I:** 1994; **J:** 1995; **K:** 1996; **L:** 1997; **M:** 1998; **N:** 1999; **O:** 2000; **P:** 2001; **Q:** 2002; **R:** 2003.

INFORMATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: The governments of the world agreed on...

"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 19, 1948.

"We recognize that education, knowledge, information and communication are at the core of human progress, endeavour and well-being... The rapid progress of these technologies opens completely new opportunities to attain higher levels of development."

World Summit on the Information Society, 2003.

HUMAN RIGHTS:

The right to information, research and professional training is enshrined in:

UDHR - Art. 19 & 27 CEDAW - Art. 10 & 14
 CERD - Art. 5 CRC - Art. 17 & 28
 CESC - Art. 13 & 15

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS:

Information, communication and research are considered in:

World Summit for Social Development - Commitment 6
 Millennium Development Goals - Goal 8

	INTERNET USERS (per 1,000 people)			PERSONAL COMPUTERS (per 1,000 people)			TELEPHONE MAINLINES (per 1,000 people)			SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (PER MILLION PEOPLE)			INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)			TERTIARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT RATIO, (GROSS)			
	1995	2002	Progress or regression	1990	2002	Progress or regression	1990	Latest available data	Progress or regression	Initial data	Latest available data	Progress or regression	1992	2002	Progress or regression	1990	Latest available data	Progress or regression	
Countries in better situation																			
Australia	28	482	→	150	565	→	456	539	→	3365 ^L	3439 ^P	→	7.2	6.4	⇐	35	65 ^D	→	
Austria	19	409	→	65	369	→	418	489	→		2313 ^N		5.0	5.3	⇐	35	57 ^P	→	
Belgium	10	328	→	88	241	→	393	494	→	253 ^L	2953 ^O	→	5.5	5.5	⇐	40	58 ^P	→	
Bermuda	67	464 ^O	→	317 ^K	523	→	617	862	→		587 ^M						62 ^P	→	
Canada	43	513	→	107	487	→	565	635	→	3059 ^L	2978 ^O	←	6.8	5.9	⇐	95	59 ^P	←	
Croatia	5	180	→	15 ^G	174	→	172	417	→		1187 ^O			8.0			24	36 ^O	→
Czech Republic	15	256	→	12	177	→	158	362	→	1257 ^L	1466 ^O	→	6.3	7.2	⇐	16	30 ^P	→	
Denmark	38	513	→	115	577	→	567	689	→	3186 ^L	3476 ^O	→	6.4	5.8	⇐	36	59 ^P	→	
Estonia	27	328	→	68 ^L	210	→	204	351	→	2079 ^L	1947 ^P	←				26	59 ^P	→	
Faeroe Islands	23 ^F	524	→		67 ^O		481	482	⇐										
Finland	137	509	→	100	442	→	534	523	⇐	4114 ^M	711 ^O	←	4.7	5.8	→	49	85 ^P	→	
France	16	314	→	71	347	→	495	569	→	2658 ^L	2718 ^O	→	5.8	5.2	⇐	40	54 ^P	→	
Germany	18	412	→	90	431	→	441	651	→	281 ^L	3153 ^O	→	5.4	5.2	⇐	34	46 ^H	→	
Hong Kong (China)	32	430	→	47	422	→	450	565	→		93 ^K	1998 ^N	→	5.0	4.6	⇐	19	27 ^M	→
Iceland	112	648	→	39	451	→	510	653	→	4902 ^M	6639 ^P	→	6.3 ^I	7.4 ^A	→	25	48 ^P	→	
Israel	9	301	→	63	243	→	343	467	→	1332 ^L	1563 ^M	→	4.6	6.4	→	34	53 ^P	→	
Italy	5	352	→	36	231	→	388	481	→	1333 ^L	1128 ^O	←	3.7	4.4	⇐	32	50 ^P	→	
Japan	16	449	→	60	382	→	441	558	→	4909 ^L	5321 ^O	→	5.7	5.3	⇐	30	48 ^P	→	
Korea, Rep.	8	552	→	37	556	→	306	489	→	2193 ^L	288 ^O	←	4.9	6.5	→	39	82 ^O	→	
Latvia	8 ^F	133	→	3 ^J	172	→	234	301	→	1136 ^L	1078 ^O	←				25	64 ^P	→	
Luxembourg	16	370	→	373 ^L	594	→	481	797	→							6	10 ^P	→	
Monaco		494					815	1040	→		676 ^N								
Netherlands	65	506	→	94	467	→	464	618	→	2219 ^L	2572 ^O	→	6.7	5.8	⇐	40	55 ^P	→	
New Zealand	50	484	→	97 ^G	414	→	434	448	⇐	1419 ^E	2197 ^M	→	9.1	7.4	⇐	40	72 ^O	→	
Norway	64	503	→	145 ^G	528	→	502	734	→	2876 ^E	4377 ^O	→	5.6	4.1	⇐	42	70 ^P	→	
Portugal	15	194	→	27	135	→	243	421	→	1383 ^M	1754 ^O	→	2.8	5.8	→	23	50 ^P	→	
San Marino	14	531	→	725 ^O	760	→	445	763	→										
Singapore	28	504	→	66	622	→	346	463	→	1211 ^C	4052 ^O	→	6.8	6.5	⇐	19	44 ^M	→	
Slovenia	29	376	→	32 ^G	301	→	211	506	→	2255 ^L	2258 ^O	→	2.8	4.9	→	25	61 ^P	→	
Spain	4	156	→	28	196	→	316	506	→	1304 ^L	1948 ^O	→	4.0	4.5	⇐	37	57 ^P	→	
St. Kitts and Nevis	20 ^F	213	→	113 ^N	191	→	237	500	→										
Sweden	51	573	→	105	621	→	681	736	→	4164 ^M	5186 ^P	→	7.6	6.5	←	32	70 ^P	→	
Switzerland	36	351	→	87	709	→	574	744	→	2452 ^E	3592 ^P	→	7.6	6.2	←	26	42 ^P	→	
United Kingdom	19	423	→	108	406	→	441	591	→		2477 ^L		7.2	6.1	←	30	59 ^P	→	
United States of America	95	551	→	218	659	→	547	646	→	3882 ^O			7.5	6.5	⇐	75	71 ^P	←	
Countries above average																			
Aruba	27 ^F	226 ^O	→				282	350 ^O	→							26 ^N	29 ^O	→	
Bahamas	10	192	→				274	406	→							19	25 ^M	→	

→ Significant progress
 → Slight progress
 ⇐ Stagnant
 ← Slight regression
 ← Significant regression

Notes: Figure 0 means a value under 0.5. Data source year: A: 1985; B: 1986; C: 1987; D: 1988; E: 1989; F: 1990; G: 1991; H: 1992; I: 1993; J: 1994; K: 1995; L: 1996; M: 1997; N: 1998; O: 1999; P: 2000; Q: 2001.

	INTERNET USERS (per 1,000 people)			PERSONAL COMPUTERS (per 1,000 people)			TELEPHONE MAINLINES (per 1,000 people)			SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (PER MILLION PEOPLE)			INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)			TERTIARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT RATIO, (GROSS)			
	1995	2002	Progress or regression	1990	2002	Progress or regression	1990	Latest available data	Progress or regression	Initial data	Latest available data	Progress or regression	1992	2002	Progress or regression	1990	Latest available data	Progress or regression	
Bahrain	4	247	→	52 ^K	160	→	191	263	→							18	21 ^N	→	
Barbados	0	112	→	57 ^K	104	→	281	494	→							27	39 ^Q	→	
Belarus	0	82	→				154	299	→	2247 ^L	1893 ^M	←				48	62 ^Q	→	
Bulgaria	1	81	→	11 ^H	52	→	242	368	→	1765 ^L	1167 ^P	←	2.1	6.9	→	31	40 ^P	→	
Chile	4	238	→	9	119	→	66	230	→	310 ^E	419 ^Q	→	4.6	5.7	→	21	37 ^P	→	
Costa Rica	4	193	→	69 ^M	197	→	101	251	→		530 ^D					27	21 ^Q	←	
Cyprus	5	294	→	9	270	→	419	688	→	6989 ^L	400 ^P	←				13	22 ^P	→	
Dominica	5	160	→	65 ^O	90	→	164	304	→										
Greece	8	155	→	17	82	→	389	491	→	1038 ^M	14 ^O	←	2.4	4.8	→	36	61 ^P	→	
Grenada	3 ^F	142	→	108 ^N	132	→	177	316	→										
Ireland	11	271	→	86	421	→	281	502	→	1873 ^L	219 ^O	←	5.5	4.0	←	29	47 ^P	→	
Jordan	0	58	→	7 ^J	38	→	72	127	→		1948 ^M					16	31 ^Q	→	
Lithuania	3 ^F	144	→	5 ^J	110	→	212	270	→	2074 ^L	2303 ^Q	→				34	59 ^P	→	
Macao (China)	3	260	→	137 ^O	208	→	255	399	→	27 ^O	41 ^P	→				25	66 ^Q	→	
Malaysia	1	320	→	8	147	→	89	190	→		92 ^L	160 ^N	4.7	7.3	→	7	26 ^Q	→	
Malta	2	209	→	14	255	→	360	523	→	96 ^D						13	25 ^P	→	
Poland	6	230	→	8	106	→	86	295 ^O	→	1359 ^L	1473 ^O	→	1.9	5.2	→	22	56 ^P	→	
Puerto Rico	1	156 ^O	→				279	346 ^Q	→							45	41 ^M	←	
Russian Federation	1	41	→	3	89	→	140	242	→	3801 ^L	3494 ^Q	←	1.5	3.7	→	52	68 ^Q	→	
Serbia and Montenegro	2 ^F	60	→	12 ^I	27	→	166	233	→	1337 ^G	2389 ^O	→				18	36 ^P	→	
Seychelles	7 ^F	145	→	120 ^N	161	→	124	269	→										
Slovakia	5	160	→	28 ^J	180	→	135	268	→	1863 ^L	1774 ^Q	←	4.0	5.8	→	19	30 ^P	→	
South Africa	7	68	→	7	73	→	93	107	→	288 ^E	992 ^I	→	5.4	9.2	→	13	15 ^O	→	
St. Lucia	3	82 ^O	→	0 ^I	150	→	129	320	→									25 ^N	→
United Arab Emirates	1	337	→	29 ^H	129	→	206	314	→							9	10 ^M	→	
Countries below average																			
Argentina	1	112	→	7	82	→	93	219	→	350 ^D	684 ^O	→	2.4	3.9	→	39	57 ^Q	→	
Armenia	0	16	→	2 ^M	16	→	157	143	→	1547 ^M	1313 ^P	←				20	26 ^Q	→	
Azerbaijan	0	37	→				86	113	→	2791 ^L	2799 ^M	→				24	23 ^O	→	
Belize	0	119	→	29 ^K	138	→	92	124	→							1	1 ^M	→	
Bolivia	1	32	→	2 ^G	23	→	28	68	→	74 ^N	123 ^O	→				21	39 ^O	→	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0 ^F	26	→				140 ^H	237	→							15	16 ^M	→	
Brazil	1	82	→	3	75	→	65	223	→		323 ^P		3.5	8.3	→	11	18 ^O	→	
Brunei Darussalam	11	102 ^O	→	11 ^H	77	→	136	256	→							4	13 ^O	→	
China	0	46	→	0	28	→	6	167	→	459 ^L	584 ^O	→	1.9	5.8	→	3	13 ^P	→	
Colombia	2	46	→	9 ^H	49	→	69	179	→	83 ^L	101 ^P	→	4.4	6.7	→	13	24 ^Q	→	
Dominican Republic	0	36	→				48	110	→							20	23 ^M	→	
Fiji	0	61	→	40 ^N	49	→	58	119	→	50 ^B						8	14 ^M	→	
French Polynesia	1 ^F	143	→	224 ^O	285	→	194	214	→							1	3 ^M	→	
Georgia	0	15	→	19 ^O	32	→	99	131	→	3186 ^L	2421 ^O	←				37	36 ^O	→	
Guyana	1 ^F	142	→	24 ^N	27	→	20	92	→							6	12 ^M	→	
Hungary	7	158	→	10	108	→	96	361	→	1021 ^L	144 ^Q	←	3.7	6.4	→	14	40 ^P	→	
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0	48	→	14 ^J	75	→	40	187	→	68 ^A	590 ^J	→				10	19 ^O	→	
Jamaica	1	229	→	3 ^J	54	→	45	170	→	8 ^B						7	17 ^Q	→	
Kazakhstan	0	16	→				80	130	→	888 ^L	716 ^M	←				40	39 ^Q	→	
Kuwait	2	106	→	5	121	→	188	204	→	235 ^L	212 ^P	←				12 ^G	21 ^N	→	
Kyrgyzstan	1 ^H	30	→		13	→	72	77	→		581 ^M					14	44 ^O	→	
Lebanon	1	117	→	14 ^J	81	→	155	199	→							29	45 ^O	→	
Libya	1 ^I	23	→		23	→	48	118 ^O	→		361 ^P					15	58 ^O	→	
Macedonia, FYR	0	48	→				148	271	→	1333 ^K	387 ^O	←				17	24 ^P	→	
Maldives	2 ^F	53	→	12 ^K	71	→	29	102	→										
Mauritius	2 ^F	99	→	4	116	→	52	270	→	184 ^E	360 ^H	→				4	11 ^O	→	
Mexico	1	98	→	8	82	→	65	147	→	215 ^L	225 ^O	→	3.2	4.4	→	15	20 ^P	→	
Moldova	0	34	→	2 ^K	18	→	106	161	→	250 ^L	329 ^M	→				36	29 ^O	←	
Netherlands Antilles	2 ^F	9 ^O	→				247	372 ^O	→							14 ^N	14 ^O	→	
New Caledonia	0	134	→				168	232	→	503 ^A						6	5 ^M	→	
Panama	1	41 ^O	→	27 ^N	38	→	93	122	→	117 ^L	95 ^O	←				21	34 ^O	→	
Peru	0	93	→	15 ^K	43	→	26	66	→	231 ^L	229 ^M	←				30	26 ^M	←	
Qatar	2	115	→	47 ^J	180	→	190	289	→	591 ^B						27	23 ^I	←	
Romania	1	83	→	2	69	→	102	194	→	2577 ^E	879 ^O	←	1.0	4.3	→	10	27 ^P	→	
Saudi Arabia	0	62	→	24	130	→	77	144	→				5.0			12	22 ^O	→	

Significant progress
 Slight progress
 Stagnant
 Slight regression
 Significant regression

Notes: Figure 0 means a value under 0.5. Data source year: **A:** 1985; **B:** 1986; **C:** 1987; **D:** 1988; **E:** 1989; **F:** 1990; **G:** 1991; **H:** 1992; **I:** 1993; **J:** 1994; **K:** 1995; **L:** 1996; **M:** 1997; **N:** 1998; **O:** 1999; **P:** 2000; **Q:** 2001.

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	1995	2002	Progress or regression	1990	2002	Progress or regression	1990	Latest available data	Progress or regression	Initial data	Latest available data	Progress or regression	1992	2002	Progress or regression	1990	Latest available data	Progress or regression
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1	60	→	89 ^N	120	→	124	234	→							7 ^N	12 ^D	→
Suriname	1	42	→		45 ^K		92	164	→							17 ^N	37 ^D	→
Thailand	1	78	→	4	40	→	24	105	→	102 ^L	74 ^M	←	2.9	4.7	→	17 ^N	37 ^D	→
Trinidad and Tobago	2	106	→	4 ^G	80	→	141	250	→		145 ^N					7 ^N	7 ^D	→
Turkey	1	73	→	5	45	→	122	281	→		290 ^L		2.7	4.6	→	13 ^N	25 ^D	→
Ukraine	0	18	→	2	19	→	136	216	→		2882 ^L					47 ^N	57 ^D	→
Uruguay	3	119 ^O	→	22 ^K	110 ^K	→	134	280	→		219 ^O					30 ^N	38 ^D	→
Venezuela	1	51	→	10	61	→	76	113	→		187 ^O		3.6	4.4	→	29 ^N	18 ^D	←
Countries in worse situation																		
Afghanistan		0					2	1	→							2	2 ^M	→
Albania	0	4	→	2 ^L	12	→	13	71	→							7	15 ^P	→
Algeria	0	16	→	1	8	→	32	61	→							11	15 ^N	→
Angola	0 ^F	3	→	1 ^M	2	→	8	6	→							1	1 ^O	→
Bangladesh	0 ^G	2	→	0 ^M	3	→	2	5	→	50 ^I	51 ^K	→				4	6 ^O	→
Benin	0 ^F	7	→	1 ^K	2	→	3	9	→	174 ^E						3	4 ^O	→
Bhutan	1 ^I	14	→	4 ^N	14	→	4	28	→									
Botswana	1	30 ^O	→	7 ^J	41	→	21	87	→							3	5 ^O	→
Burkina Faso	0 ^F	2	→	0	2	→	2	5	→	15 ^L	16 ^M	→				1	1 ^M	→
Burundi	0 ^F	1	→		1	→	1	3	→	21 ^E						1	2 ^O	→
Cambodia	0 ^G	2	→	0 ^K	2	→	0	3	→							1	3 ^O	→
Cameroon	0 ^G	4	→	2 ^K	6	→	3	7	→	3 ^L	3 ^O	→				3	5 ^O	→
Cape Verde	2 ^G	36	→	4 ^M	80	→	24	160	→								4 ^O	
Central African Republic	0 ^F	1	→	1 ^N	2	→	2	2	→	55 ^F	47 ^L	←				2	2 ^O	→
Chad	0 ^G	2	→	1 ^N	2	→	1	2	→							1	1 ^O	→
Comoros	0 ^I	4	→	0	6	→	8	13	→							0	1 ^O	→
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0 ^I	1	→				1	0	→							2	1 ^N	→
Congo, Rep.	0 ^F	2	→	3 ^N	4	→	7	7	→	54 ^L	33 ^P	←				5	4 ^O	→
Côte d'Ivoire	0 ^F	5	→	1 ^L	9	→	6	20	→							3	7 ^N	→
Cuba	0 ^F	11 ^O	→	5 ^M	32	→	31	51 ^O	→	1145 ^E	489 ^O	←				21	27 ^O	→
Djibouti	0	7	→	2	15	→	11	15	→							0 ^G	1 ^O	→
Ecuador	0	42	→	2 ^G	31	→	48	110	→	84 ^L	83 ^N	←				20	18 ^M	←
Egypt	0	28	→	3 ^J	17	→	30	110	→	469	493 ^G	→	1.9	3.3	→	16	37 ^N	→
El Salvador	1 ^F	46	→	16 ^O	25	→	24	103	→	15 ^L	47 ^P	→				16	17 ^O	→
Equatorial Guinea	0 ^G	4	→	2 ^N	7	→	4	17	→								3 ^O	
Eritrea	0 ^G	2	→	2 ^O	3	→	4 ^N	9	→							1 ^J	2 ^O	→
Ethiopia	0 ^F	1	→	1 ^N	1	→	3	5	→							1	2 ^O	→
Gabon	0 ^G	19	→	1 ^I	19	→	22	25	→								7 ^N	
Gambia	0	18	→	0 ^J	14	→	7	28	→							2 ^J	2 ^M	→
Ghana	0 ^F	8	→	0	4	→	3	13	→							1	3 ^O	→
Guatemala	0	33	→	1 ^I	14	→	21	71	→	103 ^D						8	8 ^M	→
Guinea	0	5	→	1 ^K	5	→	2	3	→							1	1 ^M	→
Guinea-Bissau	0 ^G	4	→				6	9	→							1	0 ^O	→
Haiti	0 ^F	10	→				7	16	→							1	1 ^M	→
Honduras	0	25	→	3 ^M	14	→	17	48	→		73 ^P	→				9	14 ^O	→
India	0	16	→	0	7	→	6	40	→		157 ^L	→	1.7	2.8	→	6	11 ^P	→
Indonesia	0	38	→	1	12	→	6	37	→	130 ^A			1.7	1.5	→	9	15 ^O	→
Iraq		1			8		39	28	→							13	14 ^O	→
Kenya	0	13	→	0	6	→	8	10	→							2	4 ^O	→
Kiribati	6 ^N	23	→	7 ^N	11	→	17	51	→									
Lao PDR	0 ^N	3	→	1 ^L	3	→	2	11	→							1	4 ^O	→
Lesotho	0 ^F	10	→				7	13	→							1	2 ^O	→
Liberia	0 ^G	0 ^O	→				4	2 ^O	→							3	8 ^N	→
Madagascar	0 ^F	3	→	1 ^M	4	→	3	4	→	14 ^N	15 ^P	→				3	2 ^O	→
Malawi	0 ^G	3	→	1 ^N	1	→	3	7	→							1	0 ^N	→
Mali	0 ^F	2	→	0 ^K	1	→	1	5	→							1	2 ^O	→
Marshall Islands	0 ^F	22	→	0	53	→	11	77	→									
Mauritania	0 ^G	4	→	6 ^L	11	→	3	12	→							3	3 ^O	→
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	3 ^F	51	→				25	87 ^O	→								4 ^N	
Mongolia	0	21	→	3 ^K	28	→	32	53	→	578 ^L	531 ^P	←				14	35 ^O	→
Morocco	0	24	→	2 ^I	24	→	16	38	→							11	10 ^O	→

→ Significant progress
 → Slight progress
 → Stagnant
 ← Slight regression
 ← Significant regression

Notes: Figure 0 means a value under 0.5. Data source year: A: 1985; B: 1986; C: 1987; D: 1988;
 E: 1989; F: 1990; G: 1991; H: 1992; I: 1993; J: 1994; K: 1995; L: 1996; M: 1997; N: 1998;
 O: 1999; P: 2000; Q: 2001.

	INTERNET USERS (per 1,000 people)			PERSONAL COMPUTERS (per 1,000 people)			TELEPHONE MAINLINES (per 1,000 people)			SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (PER MILLION PEOPLE)			INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)			TERTIARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT RATIO, (GROSS)		
	1995	2002	Progress or regression	1990	2002	Progress or regression	1990	Latest available data	Progress or regression	Initial data	Latest available data	Progress or regression	1992	2002	Progress or regression	1990	Latest available data	Progress or regression
Mozambique	0 ^F	2 ^D	⇐	1 ^L	5	⇐	3	5	⇐							0	1 ^D	⇐
Myanmar	0 ^I	1	⇐	1 ^D	5	⇐	2	7	⇐							4	11 ^D	⇐
Namibia	0	27	→	12 ^L	71	→	39	65	→							3 ^G	7 ^D	→
Nepal	0	3	⇐	1 ^I	4	⇐	3	14	⇐							5	5 ^D	⇐
Nicaragua	0	17	→	7 ^I	28	→	13	32	⇐	203 ^C	73 ^M	←				8	12 ^M	→
Niger	0 ^F	1	⇐	0 ^M	1	⇐	1	2	⇐							1	1 ^D	⇐
Nigeria	0 ^F	4	⇐	4 ^I	7	⇐	3	6	⇐	15 ^C						4	4 ^M	⇐
Oman	4 ^H	66	→	2	35	→	60	84	→	3 ^O	4 ^P	→				4	7 ^D	→
Pakistan	0 ^F	10	⇐	1	4 ^K	⇐	8	25	⇐	65 ^D	69 ^M	→				3	4 ^M	⇐
Papua New Guinea	0 ^F	14	→	41 ^N	59	→	8	12	⇐							3	2 ^N	⇐
Paraguay	0 ^F	17	→	10 ^N	35	→	27	47	⇐		166 ^O					8	18 ^D	→
Philippines	0	44	→	3	28	→	10	42	→	156 ^H			2.2	4.2	→	28	30 ^D	→
Rwanda	0 ^F	3	⇐				2	3	⇐	30 ^A						1	2 ^P	⇐
Samoa	2 ^G	22	→	1 ^K	7	⇐	26	57	→							5	7 ^D	⇐
São Tomé and Príncipe	3 ^H	73	→				19	41	⇐								1 ^D	⇐
Senegal	0	10	⇐	2	20	⇐	6	22	⇐	2 ^L	2 ^M	⇐				3	4 ^N	⇐
Sierra Leone	0 ^F	2	⇐				3	5	⇐							1	2 ^D	⇐
Solomon Islands	0	5	⇐	23 ^M	41	→	15	15	⇐									
Somalia	0 ^H	9	→				2	10	⇐							3	3 ^M	⇐
Sri Lanka	0	11	⇐	0	13	⇐	7	47	→	176 ^A	191 ^L	→				5	5 ^M	⇐
Sudan	0 ^G	3	⇐	0 ^J	6	⇐	3	21	⇐							3	7 ^N	→
Swaziland	0	19	→		24		17	34	⇐							4	5 ^D	⇐
Syrian Arab Republic	0 ^G	13	→	6 ^J	19	⇐	41	123	→		29 ^M					18	6 ^M	←
Tajikistan	0 ^I	1	⇐				45	37	⇐	713 ^H	660 ^I	←				22	15 ^D	←
Tanzania	0 ^F	2	⇐	2 ^M	4	⇐	3	5	⇐							0	1 ^P	⇐
Togo	0 ^F	41	→	4 ^K	31	→	3	11	⇐	82 ^E						3	4 ^O	⇐
Tonga	1	29	→	6 ^M	20	→	46	113	→							3 ^O	3 ^D	⇐
Tunisia	0	52	→	3	31	→	37	117	→		119 ^L					9	23 ^D	→
Turkmenistan	0 ^I	2 ^D	⇐				60	77	⇐							22	19 ^M	←
Uganda	0	4	⇐	1 ^K	3	⇐	2	2	⇐		20 ^L					1	3 ^D	⇐
Uzbekistan	0	11	⇐				69	66	⇐	1754 ^H						30	9 ^D	←
Vanuatu	1 ^F	35	→	7 ^M	15	⇐	18	33	⇐								4 ^O	
Viet Nam	0 ^G	18	→	0 ^H	10	⇐	1	48	→	274 ^K			2.2	2.4	⇐	2	10 ^D	→
West Bank and Gaza		30			36		41 ^H	87	→									
Yemen	0 ^F	5	⇐	1 ^L	7	⇐	11	28	⇐							4	11 ^N	→
Zambia	0	5	⇐	6 ^N	7	⇐	8	8	⇐							2	2 ^P	⇐
Zimbabwe	0	43	→	0	52	→	13	25	⇐							5	4 ^D	⇐

Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area

Andorra	14 ^F	90 ^P	→				414	438 ^O	→									
Antigua and Barbuda	23	128	→				253	488	→									
Cayman Islands		42 ^K	→				470	849 ^O	→									
Greenland	1	441	→	107 ^K			299	447	→									
Guam	7	313	→				293	509 ^O	→	167 ^G								
Korea, Dem. Rep.							25	21	⇐									
Liechtenstein		585					570	583	⇐									
Mayotte							31	70 ^O	→									
Northern Mariana Islands							287 ^H	396 ^P	→									
Palau																		
Virgin Islands (USA)	28	273	→				453	635 ^O	→								39 ^P	

- UDHR:** Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- CERD:** International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- CESCR:** International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- CEDAW:** Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- CRC:** Convention on the Rights of the Child

Source:
World Development Indicators 2004 website
(www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2004/).

- **Significant progress**
- **Slight progress**
- ⇐ **Stagnant**
- ⇐ **Slight regression**
- ← **Significant regression**

Notes: Figure 0 means a value under 0.5. Data source year: **A:** 1985; **B:** 1986; **C:** 1987; **D:** 1988; **E:** 1989; **F:** 1990; **G:** 1991; **H:** 1992; **I:** 1993; **J:** 1994; **K:** 1995; **L:** 1996; **M:** 1997; **N:** 1998; **O:** 1999; **P:** 2000; **Q:** 2001.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE: The governments of the world agreed on...

"Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality."

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 22, 1948.

"We call on the industrialized countries... to implement the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries without further delay and to agree to cancel all official bilateral debts of those countries in return for their making demonstrable commitments to poverty reduction."

Millennium Declaration, Paragraph 15, 2000.

HUMAN RIGHTS:

The right to health services, education and social security is enshrined in:

UDHR - Art. 22, 25 & 26

CERD - Art. 6

CESCR - Art. 9, 12 & 13

CEDAW - Art. 11 & 14

CRC - Art. 24, 26 & 28

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Public expenditure and debt are considered in: Millennium Development Goals

World Summit for Social Development





Fourth World Conference on Women - Beijing Platform for Action - Critical Areas of Concern

	PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)			PUBLIC EDUCATION EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)			TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (% OF GNI)			MILITARY EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)		
	1990 (%)	2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression
Countries in better situation												
Albania	3.4	2.4		5.9			0.3 ^F	1.2		4.6 ^G	1.2	→
Australia	5.3	6.2		4.9	4.6					2.2	1.7	
Austria	5.2	5.5		5.3	5.8 ^O					1.0	0.8	
Barbados	5.0	4.3		7.8	6.5	←						
Belarus	2.5	4.8	→	4.8	6.0 ^N	→	0.1 ^H	1.4		1.5 ^G	1.4 ^P	
Belgium	6.6	6.4		4.9	5.9 ^N	→				2.4	1.3	
Bhutan	1.7	3.6	→	3.2 ^O	5.2 ^O	→	2.0	1.2				
Canada	6.8	6.8		6.5	5.2 ^O	←				2.0	1.1	
Cuba	4.9	6.2	→	7.5 ^I	8.5 ^O	→						
Denmark	7.0	7.0		6.9 ^F	8.3 ^O	→				2.0	1.6	
Finland	6.4	5.3		5.5	5.9 ^O					1.6	1.2	
France	6.7	7.3		5.3	5.8 ^O					3.5	2.5	
Germany	5.9	8.1	→	4.7 ^H	4.5 ^O					2.8	1.5	→
Iceland	6.8	7.6		5.4	6.0 ^O						0.0	
Italy	6.3	6.3		3.1	4.7 ^O	→				2.1	1.9	
Japan	4.6	6.2	→	3.5 ^G	3.6 ^O					0.9	1.0	
Kiribati	7.8	8.5										
Luxembourg	5.7	5.4		3.1	3.6 ^N					0.9	0.9	
Malta	5.9 ^J	6.0		4.3	4.9 ^N					0.9	0.8	
Marshall Islands	13.0	6.4	←		10.6							
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	6.9 ^J	5.6	←		7.0							
Netherlands	5.7	5.7		5.7	4.8 ^N	←				2.5	1.6	
New Zealand	5.8	6.4		6.1	6.6					1.9	1.1	
Norway	6.4	6.8		7.1	6.9 ^O					2.9	1.8 ^P	
Palau	6.6 ^J	8.5	→		11.0							
Portugal	4.1	6.3	→	4.1	5.8 ^O	→				2.7	2.3	
San Marino	9.3 ^J	5.3	←									
Serbia and Montenegro		6.5						1.0			4.9 ^P	
Seychelles	3.6	4.1		7.8	7.5 ^N		6.1	2.3	→	4.0	1.7	→
Slovenia	5.2 ^F	6.3	→	4.8 ^F	5.8 ^J	→				2.2 ^G	1.5	
Spain	5.2	5.4		4.2	4.5 ^N					1.8	1.2	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	4.4	3.8		5.9 ^F	9.3 ^O	→	2.3	3.8				
Suriname	3.5	5.7	→	8.1								
Sweden	7.6	7.4		7.2	7.7 ^N					2.7	1.9	

→ Significant progress
 → Slight progress
 || Stagnant
 ← Slight regression
 ← Significant regression





Notes: Data source year: A: 1984; B: 1986; C: 1987; D: 1988; E: 1989; F: 1991; G: 1992; H: 1993; I: 1994; J: 1995; K: 1996; L: 1997; M: 1998; N: 1999; O: 2000; P: 2001; Q: 2002.

	PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)			PUBLIC EDUCATION EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)			TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (% OF GNI)			MILITARY EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)		
	1990 (%)	2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression
Switzerland	5.7	6.4		5.1	5.5 ^N					1.8	1.1	
Timor-Leste		5.8										
Vanuatu	2.6	2.2		4.6	10.5	→	1.5	1.0				
Countries above average												
Andorra	8.3 ^J	4.0	←									
Argentina	4.2	5.1		10.0	4.6 ^O	←	4.6	6.1		1.3	1.2	
Aruba				5.0	4.8							
Botswana	1.7	4.4	→	6.2	8.6 ^N	→	2.9	1.2		4.1	4.0	
Cape Verde	3.0 ^F	3.8		3.6 ^F	4.4 ^M	→	1.7	3.4		1.8 ^O	0.7	
Central African Republic	0.9 ^F	2.3	→	2.2	1.9 ^M		2.0	0.1		1.6 ^F	1.2 ^K	
Costa Rica	6.7	4.9	←	4.4	4.7		9.2	4.1	→			
Cyprus	3.9 ^J	3.9		3.5	5.6 ^O	→				5.0	2.1	→
Czech Republic	4.8	6.7	→	4.4 ^G	4.4 ^O		4.1 ^H	6.9	←	2.3 ^H	2.1 ^P	
Djibouti		4.1		3.5	3.5 ^M			2.0		6.3	4.4 ^M	→
Dominica	3.9	4.3		5.3 ^E	5.0 ^N		3.6	4.8				
El Salvador	1.4	3.7	→	1.9	2.5		4.4	3.2		2.7	0.8 ^P	→
Estonia	1.9	4.3	→	6.1 ^G	7.4 ^N	→	0.1 ^G	12.7	←	0.5 ^G	1.9	←
Fiji	2.0	2.7		4.6	5.5		8.2	1.6	→	2.3	2.2 ^P	
Ghana	1.3	2.8	→	3.2	4.1 ^N		6.4	3.5	→	0.4	0.6 ^P	
Guatemala	1.8	2.3		1.4	1.7 ^O		2.9	1.8		1.5	0.6	
Haiti	1.2	2.7	→	1.5			1.3	0.9				
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.5	2.7	→	4.1	5.0		0.5	1.3		2.7	4.8 ^P	←
Ireland	4.8	4.9		4.8	4.3 ^O					1.2	0.7	
Israel	3.8	6.0	→	6.3	7.3 ^O					12.2	8.6	→
Lesotho	2.6	4.3	→	6.2	10.0 ^O	→	2.3	7.7	←	3.9	3.1 ^O	
Liberia	2.0 ^J	3.3	→					0.2		7.4		
Lithuania	3.0	4.2	→	4.6	5.4 ^K	→	0.1 ^G	9.2	←	0.7 ^H	2.0	←
Malawi	1.5 ^F	2.7	→	3.2	4.1 ^N		7.2	1.9	→	1.3	0.8 ^P	
Maldives	3.6	5.6	→	3.8	3.7 ^M		4.5	3.7				
Monaco	3.6 ^J	4.3	→									
Mongolia	6.5	4.6	←	12.3	6.2 ^L	←	5.0 ^H	4.7		5.7	2.3	→
Mozambique	3.6	4.0		3.1	2.4 ^N		3.4	2.2		10.1	2.5	→
Namibia	3.7	4.7		6.7	8.1 ^M	→				5.6 ^F	2.9	→
Nepal	0.8	1.5		2.0	3.4	→	2.0	1.8		0.9	1.4	
Nicaragua	7.0	3.8	←	3.4	5.0 ^M	→	1.6	4.0		2.1	1.4	
Paraguay	0.7	3.0	→	1.2	4.7	→	6.0	5.8		1.2	0.9	
Poland	4.8	4.6		5.1 ^F	5.1 ^O		1.7	7.1	←	2.7	1.8	
Samoa	2.8	4.8	→	3.2	4.5	→	3.4	3.0				
Senegal	0.7	2.8	→	3.9	6.5 ^O	→	5.9	4.5		2.0	1.5	
Solomon Islands	5.0	4.7		3.8 ^F	3.5 ^O		5.6	2.4	→			
South Africa	3.1	3.6		5.9	5.7 ^N		2.2 ^I	4.5	←	3.8	1.6 ^P	→
St. Lucia	2.1	2.9		9.2 ^I	6.0 ^O	←	1.7	4.1	←			
Sudan	0.7	0.6		6.0	7.6 ^K	→	0.4	0.2		3.6	3.0 ^O	
Swaziland	1.9	2.3		6.0	5.5		4.9	1.6	→	1.5	1.5 ^P	
Tonga	3.7	3.4		4.8 ^G	5.0		1.6	2.0				
Tunisia	3.0	4.9	→	6.0	6.8 ^O		12.1	7.2	→	2.0	1.6 ^P	
United Kingdom	5.1	6.3	→	4.8	4.4 ^N					3.9	2.4	→
United States of America	4.7	6.2	→	5.1	4.9 ^O					5.3	3.4	→
Uzbekistan	4.6	2.7	←	9.5	7.7 ^K	←	0.0 ^G	7.7	←	1.5 ^I	1.1 ^P	
Venezuela	2.5	3.7	→	3.0			10.6	8.2	→	1.8 ^F	1.2	
Yemen	1.1	1.5		5.7 ^H	10.0	→	3.5	1.9		8.5	4.5	→
Zimbabwe	3.2	2.8		7.7	10.4 ^N	→	5.5	1.4 ^P	→	4.5	3.2	→

 **Significant progress**
 **Slight progress**
|| **Stagnant**
 **Slight regression**
 **Significant regression**

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	PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)			PUBLIC EDUCATION EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)			TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (% OF GNI)			MILITARY EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)		
	1990 (%)	2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression
Countries below average												
Afghanistan	0.7 ^J	2.7	→									
Algeria	3.0	3.1		5.3	4.8 ^K		14.7	7.8	→	1.5	3.7	←
Antigua and Barbuda	2.9	3.4		2.5 ^A	3.2 ^N							
Armenia	4.7 ^G	3.2	←	7.0	3.2	←	0.2 ^H	3.0	←	2.2 ^O	2.7	
Azerbaijan	2.7	0.7 ^O	←	7.6 ^H	3.5	←	0.0 ^H	3.2	←	0.0	2.1	←
Bahamas	2.8	3.2		4.0	3.2 ^K	←						
Bahrain	3.2 ^J	2.9		4.1	3.2					5.1	3.9	
Bangladesh	0.7	1.5		1.5	2.3		2.4	1.5		1.0	1.1	
Belize	2.2	2.3		4.7	6.2 ^O	→	5.0	22.7	←	1.2	1.5 ^L	
Benin	1.6	2.1		3.3			2.1	2.4		1.8		
Bolivia	2.1	3.5	→	2.4	5.5 ^O	→	8.3	6.3		2.4	1.7	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.1 ^J	2.8	→					2.7			9.5 ^O	
Brazil	3.0	3.2		1.7 ^I	4.0	→	1.8	11.7	←	1.9	1.6	
Bulgaria	4.1	3.9		5.2	3.2 ^M	←	2.8 ^F	8.9	←	3.5	2.7	
Burkina Faso	1.0	1.5 ^O		2.7	1.5 ^K	←	1.1	1.7		3.0	1.7	→
Cambodia	0.2 ^G	1.7	→		2.0		2.7	0.6		3.1	2.7	
Cameroon	0.9	1.2		3.2	3.2 ^O		4.9	3.9		1.5	1.4	
Chad	2.5 ^H	2.0 ^O		1.6 ^F	2.5 ^O		0.7	1.5		2.7 ^H	1.4	→
China	2.2	2.0		2.3	2.2 ^M		2.0	2.5		2.7	2.5	
Colombia	1.2	3.6	→	2.4	4.4	→	10.2	8.9		2.2	3.7	←
Comoros	2.9	1.9			3.8 ^M		0.4	1.9				
Congo, Rep.	1.5	1.4		5.0	0.1 ^N	←	22.9	1.1	→			
Côte d'Ivoire	1.5	1.0		6.8 ^G	4.6 ^O	←	13.7	7.5	→	1.5	0.9 ^L	
Croatia	9.5	7.3	←	7.2	4.2 ^N	←	3.0 ^H	13.6	←	7.6 ^G	2.5	→
Dominican Republic	1.6	2.2		1.3 ^G	2.4	→	3.4	3.3				
Ecuador	1.5	2.3		2.0			11.9	9.7		1.9	2.1 ^N	
Egypt	1.8	1.9		3.9	4.7 ^J	→	7.3	2.3	→	3.9	2.7	
Equatorial Guinea	1.0	1.2		1.6 ^O	0.6		4.1	1.0 ^P	→	2.0 ^I	2.1 ^J	←
Eritrea	0.6 ^G	3.7	→		2.7		0.0 ^I	1.2		21.4 ^H	27.5 ^N	←
Ethiopia	0.9	1.4		3.4	4.8 ^O	→	2.8	1.8		8.5	5.2	→
Gabon	2.0	1.7		2.8 ^G	3.9 ^O	→	3.3	9.8	←		0.3 ^M	
Gambia	2.2	3.2		3.8	2.7 ^O	←	12.9	4.9	→	1.1	0.9	
Georgia	3.0	1.4	←	7.7 ^I	2.5	←	0.0 ^G	3.9	←		0.6	
Greece	4.7	5.2		2.4	3.8 ^O	→				4.7	4.3	
Grenada	3.4	3.8		5.1	4.4 ^N		1.6	6.8	←			
Guinea	2.0	1.9		2.0 ^F	1.9 ^O		6.3	4.3		2.4 ^F	1.7 ^P	
Guyana	2.9	4.2	→	3.4	4.1 ^N		107.4	11.6	→	0.9	0.8 ^K	
Honduras	3.3	3.2		3.8 ^F	4.0 ^M		13.7	6.2	→	1.6 ^O		
Hungary	5.9 ^F	5.1		5.8	4.9 ^O		13.4	24.3	←	2.8	1.8	
India	0.9	0.9		3.7	4.1 ^O		2.6	2.6		2.7	2.6	
Jamaica	2.6	2.9		4.5	6.4	→	15.9	11.6	→			
Jordan	3.6	4.5		8.1	4.6	←	16.5	6.3	→	9.9	8.4	→
Kazakhstan	3.2	1.9	←	3.2	4.4 ^L	→	0.0 ^G	17.4	←	1.0 ^H	0.9	
Kenya	2.4	1.7		6.7	6.3 ^O		9.8	3.7	→	2.9	1.6	→
Korea, Rep.	1.8	2.6		3.4	3.6					3.7	2.7	
Kuwait	4.0	3.5		4.8	6.1 ^L	→				48.5	11.2	→
Lao PDR	0.0	1.7	→	2.5 ^G	3.2		1.1	2.6			2.1 ^P	
Latvia	2.7	3.4		3.8	5.9 ^O	→	0.0 ^G	7.7	←	0.8 ^H	1.8	←
Macedonia, FYR	9.2	5.8	←	5.1 ^G	3.7 ^O	←	0.7 ^H	6.3	←		2.8	
Madagascar	1.4 ^G	1.2 ^O		2.1	2.5		7.5	1.7	→	1.2	1.2 ^O	
Malaysia	1.5	2.0		5.1	7.9	→	10.3	9.1		2.6	2.1	

 Significant progress
 Slight progress
|| Stagnant
 Slight regression
 Significant regression

Notes: Data source year: A: 1984; B: 1986; C: 1987; D: 1988; E: 1989; F: 1991; G: 1992; H: 1993; I: 1994; J: 1995; K: 1996; L: 1997; M: 1998; N: 1999; O: 2000; P: 2001; Q: 2002.

	PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)			PUBLIC EDUCATION EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)			TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (% OF GNI)			MILITARY EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)		
	1990 (%)	2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression
Mali	1.6	1.7		3.2 ^C	2.8 ^N		2.8	2.9		2.1	2.0 ^P	
Mauritania	1.1 ^F	2.6	→	4.7 ^F	3.6 ^N	←	13.5	5.7	→	3.8	1.9	→
Mauritius	2.1 ^F	2.0		3.8	3.3		6.6	5.5		0.3	0.2	
Mexico	1.8	2.7		3.6	4.4 ^N		4.5	6.8		0.4	0.5	
Moldova	4.4	2.8	←	5.6	4.0 ^O	←	0.2 ^G	12.6	←	0.5 ^H	0.3	
Niger	1.5 ^F	1.4		3.2	2.3		4.1	1.3	→	1.2 ^I	1.1 ^O	
Nigeria	1.0	0.8		0.9	0.7 ^J		13.0	4.0	→	0.9	1.1 ^P	
Panama	4.6	4.8		4.7	4.3		6.8	13.9	←	1.4	1.2 ^N	
Papua New Guinea	3.1	3.9			2.3 ^O		17.9	10.4	→	2.1	0.8 ^O	→
Peru	1.3	2.6	→	2.8	3.4 ^N		1.9	6.1	←		1.3	
Philippines	1.5	1.5		2.9	3.2		8.1	11.1	←	1.4	1.0	
Qatar	3.5 ^J	2.2	←	3.5	3.6 ^M							
Romania	2.8	5.2	→	2.8	3.5 ^N		0.1	6.8	←	4.6	2.3	→
Russian Federation	2.5	3.7	→	3.0	3.1		0.3 ^G	4.2	←	12.3	4.0	→
Rwanda	1.7	3.1	→	3.8 ^E	2.8 ^O		0.8	1.3		3.7	3.6	
Saudi Arabia	4.2 ^J	3.4	←	6.5	8.3 ^M	→				12.8	11.3	→
Sierra Leone	1.5 ^G	2.6	→	1.1 ^E	1.0 ^M		3.7	3.1		0.9	2.2	←
Slovakia	5.0	5.1		5.1	4.1 ^O	←	4.8 ^H	14.2	←	2.1 ^H	1.9 ^P	
St. Kitts and Nevis	2.7	3.2		2.6	7.7	→	1.9	12.4	←			
Syrian Arab Republic	0.4	1.7 ^O	→	4.0	4.1		10.0	1.4	→	6.9	6.1	
Tajikistan	4.9	1.0	←	10.0	2.4	←	0.0 ^G	7.0	←	0.4 ^G	1.2 ^P	
Tanzania	1.6	2.0		2.8	2.2 ^M		4.4	1.6	→	2.0 ^F	1.3 ^N	
Thailand	1.0	2.1	→	3.6	5.0	→	6.3	15.8	←	2.3	1.4	
Togo	1.4	1.5		5.5	4.8 ^O		5.4	1.0	→	3.2	2.9 ^J	
Trinidad and Tobago	2.5	1.7		3.7	4.0		9.6	3.0	→			
Turkey	2.2	4.4 ^O	→	2.2	3.7	→	4.9	15.2	←	3.5	5.0	←
Uganda	2.3 ^H	3.4	→	1.5	2.5 ^N	→	3.4	1.4		3.0	2.4	
Ukraine	3.0	2.9		5.2	4.2 ^O		0.0 ^G	7.8	←	0.5 ^H	2.8	←
United Arab Emirates	0.8	2.6	→	1.8	2.0 ^M					4.7	2.5 ^P	→
Uruguay	2.0	5.1	→	2.7	2.5		11.0	10.5		2.1	1.3 ^P	
Zambia	2.6	3.0		2.4	2.3 ^M		6.7	8.7		3.7	0.6 ^O	→
Countries in worse situation												
Angola	1.4	2.8	→	3.0	2.8		4.0			5.8	3.7	→
Brunei Darussalam	1.6	2.5		3.9	4.4 ^M					0.0	7.0	←
Burundi	1.1	2.1		3.4	3.6		3.8	3.3		3.4	7.6	←
Chile	2.2	3.1		2.5	3.9 ^O	→	9.7	11.9		3.7	2.9	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.2 ^J	1.5					4.1	16.9	←			
Guinea-Bissau	1.1	3.2	→	1.7 ^C	2.1 ^N		3.6	7.6	←	0.2 ^E	3.1 ^P	←
Hong Kong (China)	1.6			2.8	2.9 ^J							
Indonesia	0.6	0.6		1.0	1.3		9.1	10.3		1.8	1.1 ^P	
Iraq	3.8	1.0	←	5.1 ^D								
Korea, Dem. Rep.	2.5 ^J	1.9										
Kyrgyzstan	4.7	1.9	←	8.4	3.1	←	0.0 ^G	11.2	←	0.7 ^G	1.7 ^P	←
Lebanon	2.1 ^G	2.2 ^M		3.2 ^E	2.9		2.9	12.2	←	7.6	4.7	→
Libya	1.5 ^J	1.6		9.6 ^B	2.7 ^N	←						
Macao (China)				1.7	3.0	→						
Morocco	0.9	2.0	→	5.3	5.0 ^O		7.2	10.4	←	4.1	4.1 ^P	
Myanmar	1.1	0.4		2.4 ^E	1.3 ^O					3.4	2.3 ^O	→
Oman	2.0	2.4		3.2	3.9		7.2	8.8		18.3	13.0	→
Pakistan	1.1	1.0		2.6	1.8 ^O		4.9	4.8		5.8	4.5	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	3.1 ^H	1.5	←	4.0 ^B			5.3	13.1	←			
Singapore	1.0	1.3		3.1	3.1 ^J					4.8	5.2	

→ Significant progress
→ Slight progress
|| Stagnant
← Slight regression
← Significant regression

Notes: Data source year: A: 1984; B: 1986; C: 1987; D: 1988; E: 1989; F: 1991; G: 1992; H: 1993; I: 1994; J: 1995; K: 1996; L: 1997; M: 1998; N: 1999; O: 2000; P: 2001; Q: 2002.

	PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)			PUBLIC EDUCATION EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)			TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (% OF GNI)			MILITARY EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)		
	1990 (%)	2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2001 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression	1990 (%)	2002 (%)	Progress or regression
Somalia	1.1 ^J	1.2		0.4 ^B			1.3			2.1	3.9 ^P	←
Sri Lanka	1.5	1.8		2.7	1.3	←	4.9	4.4		1.8 ^I	3.8 ^O	←
Turkmenistan	4.0	3.0		4.3			3.8 ^I	11.8 ^M	←			←
Viet Nam	0.9	1.5		2.0	2.8 ^L	→	2.9	3.4		7.9		
Countries with insufficient data to summarize area												
Bermuda	0.5			3.3								
Cayman Islands	2.1 ^H											
French Polynesia				0.4								
New Caledonia				0.5								
Virgin Islands (USA)				7.5 ^A								

UDHR: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
CERD: International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CESCR: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC: Convention on the Rights of the Child

Source:
World Development Indicators 2004 website
(www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2004).

→ **Significant progress**
→ **Slight progress**
|| **Stagnant**
← **Slight regression**

Notes: Data source year: A: 1984; B: 1986; C: 1987; D: 1988; E: 1989; F: 1991; G: 1992; H: 1993; I: 1994; J: 1995; K: 1996; L: 1997; M: 1998; N: 1999; O: 2000; P: 2001; Q: 2002.

TRENDS IN OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (% OF GNI)^A

Net Official Development Assistance from DAC Countries to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organizations

	1986/1987 average	1991/1992 average ^B	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	0.40	0.37	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.25
Austria	0.19	0.14	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.29	0.26	0.20
Belgium	0.48	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.43	0.60
Canada	0.48	0.46	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.22	0.28	0.24
Denmark	0.88	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.06	1.03	0.96	0.84
Finland	0.48	0.72	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.35
France	0.58	0.62	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.32	0.38	0.41
Germany	0.41	0.38	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28
Greece			0.15	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.21	0.21
Ireland	0.23	0.18	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.33	0.40	0.39
Italy	0.37	0.32	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.17
Japan	0.30	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.23	0.23	0.20
Luxembourg	0.17	0.29	0.65	0.66	0.71	0.76	0.77	0.81
Netherlands	0.99	0.87	0.80	0.79	0.84	0.82	0.81	0.80
New Zealand	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.23
Norway	1.13	1.15	0.89	0.88	0.76	0.80	0.89	0.92
Portugal	0.10	0.32	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.22
Spain	0.08	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.30	0.26	0.23
Sweden	0.87	0.96	0.72	0.70	0.80	0.77	0.83	0.79
Switzerland	0.30	0.41	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.39
United Kingdom	0.29	0.32	0.27	0.24	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.34
United States	0.21	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.15

Notes: A: Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates.

B: Including debt forgiveness of non-ODA claims in 1991 and 1992, except for total DAC.

Sources: OECD, "Final ODA Data for 2003" (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/19/52/34352584.pdf) and Website Database 2004 (www.oecd.org).

Status of ratifications of fundamental ILO Conventions

Up to April 2005

C87: Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948.

C98: Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949.

C100: Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951.

C105: Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957.

C111: Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958.

C138: Minimum Age Convention, 1973.

C182: Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999.

	FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING		ELIMINATION OF FORCED AND COMPULSORY LABOUR	ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION	ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOUR			FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING		ELIMINATION OF FORCED AND COMPULSORY LABOUR	ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION	ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOUR			
	C 87	C 98	C 105	C 100	C 111	C 138		C 182	C 87	C 98	C 105	C 100	C 111	C 138	C 182
Afghanistan	☐	☐	■	■	■	☐	☐	Dominica	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Albania	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Dominican Republic	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Algeria	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Ecuador	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Angola	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Egypt	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Antigua and Barbuda	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	El Salvador	☐	☐	■	■	■	■	■
Argentina	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Equatorial Guinea	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Armenia	☐	■	■	■	■	☐	☐	Eritrea	■	■	■	■	■	■	☐
Australia	■	■	■	■	■	☐	☐	Estonia	■	■	■	■	☐	☐	■
Austria	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Ethiopia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Azerbaijan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Fiji	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Bahamas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Finland	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Bahrain	☐	☐	■	☐	■	☐	■	France	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Bangladesh	■	■	■	■	■	☐	■	Gabon	■	■	■	■	■	☐	■
Barbados	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Gambia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Belarus	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Georgia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Belgium	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Germany	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Belize	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Ghana	■	■	■	■	■	☐	■
Benin	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Greece	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Bolivia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Grenada	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Bosnia and Herzegovina	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Guatemala	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Botswana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Guinea	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Brazil	☐	■	■	■	■	■	■	Guinea-Bissau	☐	■	■	■	■	☐	☐
Bulgaria	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Guyana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Burkina Faso	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Haiti	■	■	■	■	■	☐	☐
Burundi	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Honduras	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Cambodia	■	■	■	■	■	■	☐	Hungary	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Cameroon	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Iceland	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Canada	■	☐	■	■	■	☐	■	India	☐	☐	■	■	■	☐	☐
Cape Verde	■	■	■	■	■	☐	■	Indonesia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Central African Republic	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Iran, Islamic Rep.	☐	☐	■	■	■	☐	■
Chad	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Iraq	☐	■	■	■	■	■	■
Chile	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Ireland	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
China	☐	☐	☐	■	☐	■	■	Israel	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Colombia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Italy	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Comoros	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Jamaica	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Congo, Dem. Rep.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Japan	■	■	☐	■	☐	■	■
Congo, Rep.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Jordan	☐	■	■	■	■	■	■
Costa Rica	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Kazakhstan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Côte d'Ivoire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Kenya	☐	■	■	■	■	■	■
Croatia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Kiribati	■	■	■	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cuba	■	■	■	■	■	■	☐	Korea, Rep.	☐	☐	☐	■	■	■	■
Cyprus	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Kuwait	■	☐	■	☐	■	■	■
Czech Republic	■	■	■	■	■	☐	■	Kyrgyzstan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Denmark	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Lao PDR	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Djibouti	■	■	■	■	■	☐	■	Latvia	■	■	■	■	■	☐	☐

Source: ILOLEX, ILO Website Database (www.ilo.org).

- Convention ratified
- ☐ Convention not yet ratified
- Convention denounced

Status of ratifications of fundamental ILO Conventions

Up to April 2005

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	FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING		ELIMINATION OF FORCED AND COMPULSORY LABOUR	ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION		ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOUR			FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING		ELIMINATION OF FORCED AND COMPULSORY LABOUR	ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION		ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOUR	
	C 87	C 98		C 105	C 100	C 111	C 138		C 182	C 87		C 98	C 105	C 100	C 111
Lebanon	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Senegal	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Lesotho	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Serbia and Montenegro	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Liberia	■	■	■	□	■	□	■	Seychelles	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Libya	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Sierra Leone	■	■	■	■	■	□	□
Lithuania	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Singapore	□	■	●	■	□	□	■
Luxembourg	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Slovakia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Macedonia, FYR	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Slovenia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Madagascar	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	Solomon Islands	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Malawi	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Somalia	□	□	■	□	■	□	□
Malaysia	□	■	●	■	□	■	■	South Africa	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mali	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Spain	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Malta	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Sri Lanka	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mauritania	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	St. Kitts and Nevis	■	■	■	■	■	□	■
Mauritius	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	St. Lucia	■	■	■	■	■	□	■
Mexico	■	□	■	■	■	□	■	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	■	■	■	■	■	□	■
Moldova	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Sudan	□	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mongolia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Suriname	■	■	■	□	□	□	□
Morocco	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	Swaziland	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mozambique	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Sweden	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Myanmar	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	Switzerland	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Namibia	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	Syrian Arab Republic	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nepal	□	■	□	■	■	■	■	Tajikistan	■	■	■	■	■	■	□
Netherlands	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Tanzania	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Zealand	□	■	■	■	■	□	■	Thailand	□	□	■	■	□	■	■
Nicaragua	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Timor-Leste	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Niger	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Togo	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nigeria	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Trinidad and Tobago	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Norway	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Tunisia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oman	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	Turkey	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Pakistan	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	Turkmenistan	■	■	■	■	■	□	□
Panama	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Uganda	□	■	■	□	□	■	■
Papua New Guinea	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Ukraine	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Paraguay	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	United Arab Emirates	□	□	■	■	■	■	■
Peru	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	United Kingdom	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Philippines	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	United States of America	□	□	■	□	□	□	■
Poland	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Uruguay	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Portugal	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Uzbekistan	□	■	■	■	■	□	□
Qatar	□	□	□	□	■	□	■	Vanuatu	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Romania	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Venezuela	■	■	■	■	■	■	□
Russian Federation	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Viet Nam	□	□	□	■	■	■	■
Rwanda	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Yemen	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
San Marino	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Zambia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
São Tomé and Príncipe	■	■	□	■	■	□	□	Zimbabwe	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Saudi Arabia	□	□	■	■	■	□	■	Total of 177	143	154	163	161	161	136	153

Source: ILOLEX. ILO Website Database (www.ilo.org).

- Convention ratified
- Convention not yet ratified
- Convention denounced

Status of ratifications of the main International Human Rights Treaties

Up to April 2005

A: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), 1966. Entry into force: 3 January 1976.
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	A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I		A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I
Afghanistan	•	•	•	•	•	•			Dominica	•	•			•	•	•	
Albania	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Dominican Republic	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Algeria	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Ecuador	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Andorra		◦	◦	◦	•				Egypt	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Angola	•	•			•		•		El Salvador	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Antigua and Barbuda				•	•	•	•		Equatorial Guinea	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Argentina	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	◦	Eritrea	•	•	•		•			
Armenia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Estonia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Australia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Ethiopia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Austria	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Fiji	•	•	•		•			
Azerbaijan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Finland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Bahamas			•		•	•	•		France	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Bahrain			•	•	•	•	•		Gabon	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	◦
Bangladesh	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	◦	Gambia	•	•	•	◦	•	•	•	
Barbados	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Georgia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Belarus	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Germany	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Belgium		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ghana	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Belize	◦	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Greece	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Benin	•	•	•	•	•		•		Grenada	•	•	◦		•			
Bhutan			◦	•					Guatemala	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bolivia	•	•	•	•	•	◦	•	•	Guinea	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bosnia and Herzegovina	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Guinea-Bissau	•	◦	◦	◦	•			◦
Botswana		•	•	•	•		•		Guyana	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Brazil	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Haiti		•	•	•	•	•	•	
Brunei Darussalam				•					Holy See		•	•	•	•	•	•	
Bulgaria	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Honduras	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Burkina Faso	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Hungary	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Burundi	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Iceland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Cambodia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	◦	India	•	•	•	◦	•	•	•	
Cameroon	•	•	•	•	•		•		Indonesia			•	•	•	•		◦
Canada	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Iran, Islamic Rep.	•	•	•		•	•	•	
Cape Verde	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	Iraq	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Central African Republic	•	•	•	•	•		•		Ireland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Chad	•	•	•	•	•		•		Israel	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Chile	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Italy	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
China	•	◦	•	•	•	•	•		Jamaica	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Colombia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Japan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Comoros			•	◦	•	•		◦	Jordan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Kazakhstan	◦	◦	•	•	•	•	•	
Congo, Rep.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Kenya	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Cook Islands				•					Kiribati				•				
Costa Rica	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Korea, Dem. Rep.	•	•			•	•		
Côte d'Ivoire	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Korea, Rep.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Croatia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Kuwait	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Cuba			•	•	•	•			Kyrgyzstan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cyprus	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Lao PDR	◦	◦	•		•	•	•	
Czech Republic	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Latvia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Denmark	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Lebanon	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Djibouti	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Lesotho	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	◦

Source: United Nations Treaty Collection website, Database "Status of Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General" (<http://untreaty.un.org/>).

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- Signature not yet followed by ratification.

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	A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I		A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I
Liberia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	São Tomé and Príncipe	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	○
Libya	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Saudi Arabia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Liechtenstein	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Senegal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lithuania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Serbia and Montenegro	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Luxembourg	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Seychelles	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Macedonia, FYR	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Sierra Leone	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Madagascar	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	Singapore	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malawi	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Slovakia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malaysia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Slovenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Maldives	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Solomon Islands	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mali	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Somalia	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
Malta	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	South Africa	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Marshall Islands	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Spain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mauritania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Sri Lanka	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mauritius	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	St. Kitts and Nevis	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mexico	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	St. Lucia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Moldova	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Sudan	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
Monaco	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Suriname	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mongolia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Swaziland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Morocco	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Sweden	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mozambique	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Switzerland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Myanmar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Syrian Arab Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Namibia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Tajikistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nauru	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Tanzania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nepal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Thailand	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Netherlands	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Timor-Leste	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
New Zealand	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Togo	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Nicaragua	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	Tonga	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Niger	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Trinidad and Tobago	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nigeria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Tunisia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Niue	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Turkey	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Norway	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Turkmenistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Oman	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Tuvalu	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pakistan	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Uganda	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Palau	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Ukraine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Panama	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	United Arab Emirates	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Papua New Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	United Kingdom	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Paraguay	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	United States of America	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Peru	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	Uruguay	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Philippines	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Uzbekistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Poland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Vanuatu	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Portugal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Venezuela	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Qatar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Viet Nam	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Romania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Yemen	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Russian Federation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Zambia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rwanda	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Zimbabwe	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Samoa	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●									
San Marino	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○									

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	A	B	C	D	F	G	H	I		A	B	C	D	F	G	H	I
Afghanistan	●	●	●	●	●	●			Dominica	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Albania	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	Dominican Republic	○	●			○			
Algeria	○	●		●			●	●	Ecuador	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Andorra	●	●			●	●	●	●	Egypt	○							
Angola	○	●				●	●	●	El Salvador		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Antigua and Barbuda	●	●		●		●	●	●	Equatorial Guinea		●		●		●	●	●
Argentina	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Eritrea	○				●	●	●	●
Armenia	○			●	○	○	●	●	Estonia	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
Aruba									Ethiopia		●					●	●
Australia	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	European Community				●				●
Austria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Faeroe Island								●
Azerbaijan				●	●	●	●	●	Fiji	●	●		●				●
Bahamas	○	●		●			●	●	Finland	●		●	●	●	○	●	●
Bahrain	○				●	●	●	●	France	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bangladesh	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	French Polynesia								
Barbados	●	●		●			●	●	Gabon	●	●			○	○	●	●
Belarus	●	●	●			●	●	●	Gambia	●	●		●	○	○	●	●
Belgium	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	Georgia	●			●			●	●
Belize	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Germany	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●
Benin	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Ghana	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●
Bermuda									Greece	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Bhutan				●			●	●	Greenland								
Bolivia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Grenada		●		●			●	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Guadeloupe								
Botswana	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Guam								
Brazil	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Guatemala		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
British Virgin Islands									Guinea	●	●		●			●	●
Brunei Darussalam		○						●	Guinea-Bissau	○	●			○	○	●	●
Bulgaria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Guyana	●	●		●			●	●
Burkina Faso	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	Haiti	○	○			○	○	●	●
Burundi	●	●		●	○	●	●	●	Holy See			●					
Cambodia	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Honduras	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cameroon	○	●		○	○	○	●	●	Hong Kong (China)					○	○	●	●
Canada	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	Hungary	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●
Cape Verde	○	●	●		●	●	●	●	Iceland	●	●		●	○	○	●	●
Cayman Islands									India					○	○	●	●
Central African Republic	●	●					●	●	Indonesia		○		●	○	○	●	●
Chad	○	●			●	●	●	●	Iran, Islamic Rep.	○						●	●
Channel Islands									Iraq								
Chile	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ireland	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
China			●	●	○	●	●	●	Isle of Man								
Colombia	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	Israel	○		●	●	○	○	●	●
Comoros	○	●					●	●	Italy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Jamaica	○	●				○	○	●
Congo, Rep.	●	●					●	●	Japan		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cook Islands		○		●			●	●	Jordan	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●
Costa Rica	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Kazakhstan				○	○	○	●	●
Côte d'Ivoire	○	●					●	●	Kenya	●	●		●	●	○	●	●
Croatia	●	●	●	○		●	●	●	Kiribati		●		●			●	●
Cuba				○	○	●	●	●	Korea, Dem. Rep.							●	●
Cyprus	●	●	●	●		○	●	●	Korea, Rep.	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
Czech Republic	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	Kuwait	○				●	●	●	●
Denmark	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Kyrgyzstan	○				●	●	●	●
Djibouti	●	●		●			●	●	Lao PDR				●			●	●

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Latvia	●		●	●	○	○	●	●	Russian Federation	○		●	●	○		●	●
Lebanon					○	○	●	●	Rwanda		●		●	●	●	●	●
Lesotho	●	●		●	●	○	●	●	Samoa	●	●		●			●	●
Liberia	●	●		●	○	○	●	●	San Marino					○		○	●
Libya					●	●	●	●	Sao Tomé and Príncipe	○	●					●	●
Liechtenstein	●	●	●	●		○	●	●	Saudi Arabia				●			●	●
Lithuania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Senegal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Luxembourg	●	●	●	●		○	●	●	Serbia and Montenegro	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Macao (China)									Seychelles	○	●	●	●	○	○	●	●
Macedonia, FYR	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Sierra Leone	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Madagascar	○	●		●	●	●	●	●	Singapore					○		●	●
Malawi	●	●		●	○	○	●	●	Slovakia	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
Malaysia		●		●			●	●	Slovenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Maldives			●	●	●	●	●	●	Solomon Islands	○	●		●	●		●	●
Mali	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Somalia								●
Malta	●	●	●	●		○	●	●	South Africa	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
Marshall Islands	●	○		●			●	●	Spain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mauritania							●	●	Sri Lanka			●	●	●	○	●	●
Mauritius	●	●		●	○	○	●	●	St. Kitts and Nevis		●					●	●
Mayotte									St. Lucia	○	●		●			●	●
Mexico	○	●		●	●	●	●	●	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	●	●		●			●	●
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.				●	○	○	●	●	Sudan	○	●		●	○	●	●	●
Moldova	○	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	Suriname		●			○	○	●	●
Monaco	○	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	Swaziland		●					●	●
Mongolia	●			●	●	●	●	●	Sweden	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Morocco	○		●	●	●	●	●	●	Switzerland	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Mozambique	○	●		●	●	●	●	●	Syrian Arab Republic	○			●	●	●	●	●
Myanmar				●			●	●	Tajikistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Namibia	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Tanzania	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Nauru	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	Thailand	○	●		●			○	●
Nepal					○	○	○	●	Timor-Leste	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Netherlands	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	Togo	●	●		●	○	●	●	●
Netherlands Antilles									Tonga								●
New Caledonia									Trinidad and Tobago	●	●		●			●	●
New Zealand	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	Tunisia		●		●	●	●	●	●
Nicaragua	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Turkey		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Niger	●	●		●			●	●	Turkmenistan		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nigeria	●	●		●	○	○	●	●	Turks and Caicos Islands								
Niue		●		●			●	●	Tuvalu				●			●	●
Northern Mariana Islands.									Uganda	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Norway	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ukraine	○	○	●	●	○	●	●	●
Oman	○			●	●	●	●	●	United Arab Emirates	○			●	●	●	●	●
Pakistan			●	●	○	○	●	●	United Kingdom	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Palau				●			●	●	United States of America	○	●	●	○	●	●	○	●
Panama	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Uruguay	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Papua New Guinea		●		●			●	●	Uzbekistan	○			●			●	●
Paraguay	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Vanuatu		○					●	●
Peru	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Venezuela	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Philippines	○		●	●	●	●	●	●	Viet Nam				●	●	●	●	●
Poland	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	Virgin Islands (USA)								
Portugal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	West Bank and Gaza								
Puerto Rico									Yemen	○	●		●		●	●	●
Qatar		●		●	●	●	●	●	Zambia	●	●		○			●	●
Romania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Zimbabwe	○	●					●	●

Source: United Nations Treaty Collection website, Database "Status of Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General" (<http://untreaty.un.org/>).

- Ratification, accession, approval, notification or succession, acceptance, consent to be bound or definitive signature.
- Signature not yet followed by ratification.

Status of official countries' reports to the UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies

Up to April 2005

A: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), 1966.
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F: Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989.
Entry into force: 2 September 1990.

	A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
Afghanistan	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	Dominican Republic	▼	■	▼	▼		▼
Albania	■	■	■	▼	■	■	Ecuador	■	▼	■	▼	■	■
Algeria		▼	▼	▼	▼	■	Egypt	▼	■	■	▼	▼	▼
Andorra				▼		■	El Salvador	■	■	■	■	▼	■
Angola	▼	▼		■		▼	Equatorial Guinea	▼	▼		■	▼	▼
Antigua and Barbuda			▼	▼	▼	▼	Eritrea	▼	▼	▼	■		■
Argentina	▼	■	■	■	■	■	Estonia	■	■	■	■	■	■
Armenia	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	■	Ethiopia	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	■
Australia	■	■	■	■	▼	■	Fiji			■	▼		▼
Austria	■	▼	▼	■	■	■	Finland	■	■	■	■	■	■
Azerbaijan	■	■	■	▼	■	■	France	■	▼	■	■	■	■
Bahamas			■	▼		■	Gabon	▼	▼	▼	▼	■	▼
Bahrain			■	▼	■	▼	Gambia	▼	▼	▼	■		▼
Bangladesh	▼	▼	▼	■	▼	■	Georgia	■	■	■	■	■	■
Barbados	▼	▼	■	▼		▼	Germany	■	■	▼	■	▼	■
Belarus	▼	▼	■	■	▼	■	Ghana	▼	▼	■	▼	▼	■
Belgium	■	■	▼	▼	▼	■	Greece	■	■	▼	▼	■	▼
Belize		▼	▼	▼	▼	■	Grenada	▼	▼		▼		▼
Benin	■	■	▼	■	▼	▼	Guatemala	■	■	▼	■	■	■
Bhutan				■			Guinea	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Bolivia	■	▼	■	▼	▼	■	Guinea-Bissau	▼			▼	▼	▼
Bosnia and Herzegovina	■	▼	■	▼	■	■	Guyana	■	▼	■	■	■	▼
Botswana		▼	■	▼	▼	▼	Haiti		▼	▼	▼		■
Brazil	■	■	■	■	▼	▼	Holy See			▼		▼	▼
Brunei Darussalam						■	Honduras	■	■		▼	▼	▼
Bulgaria	▼	▼	▼	▼	■	▼	Hungary	▼	■	▼	▼	■	■
Burkina Faso	▼	▼	▼	■	▼	■	Iceland	■	■	■	■	■	■
Burundi	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	India	▼	▼	▼	▼		■
Cambodia	▼	▼	▼	■	▼	▼	Indonesia			▼	▼	▼	■
Cameroon	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	Iran, Islamic Rep.	▼	▼	■			■
Canada	■	■	▼	▼	■	■	Iraq	▼	▼	▼	▼		▼
Cape Verde	▼	▼	■	▼	▼	▼	Ireland	■	■	■	■	▼	▼
Central African Republic	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	Israel	■	■	▼	■	▼	■
Chad	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	Italy	■	■	▼	■	■	■
Chile	■	▼	▼	■	▼	■	Jamaica	▼	▼	▼	■		■
China	■		▼	■	▼	■	Japan	■	▼	▼	■	▼	■
Colombia	■	■	▼	▼	▼	■	Jordan	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Comoros				▼		▼	Kazakhstan		▼	■	▼	▼	■
Congo, Dem. Rep.	▼	▼	▼	■	■	▼	Kenya	▼	■	▼	▼	▼	▼
Congo, Rep.	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	Kiribati						▼
Costa Rica	▼	■	▼	▼	▼	■	Korea, Dem. Rep.	■	▼		■		■
Côte d'Ivoire	▼	▼	■	▼	▼	▼	Korea, Rep.	■	▼	■	■	■	■
Croatia	■	■	▼	■	▼	▼	Kuwait	■	■	▼	▼	▼	▼
Cuba			▼	▼	▼	▼	Kyrgyzstan	■	■	▼	■	▼	■
Cyprus	▼	▼	▼	■	▼	■	Lao PDR			■	▼		▼
Czech Republic	■	■	■	■	■	■	Latvia	▼	■	■	■	▼	■
Denmark	■	■	▼	■	■	■	Lebanon	▼	▼	■	■	▼	■
Djibouti	▼	▼		■	▼	▼	Lesotho	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Dominica	▼	▼		▼		■	Liberia			▼	▼		■

Sources: Amnesty International website (web.amnesty.org/pages/treaty-countries-reporting-eng) and Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (www.ohchr.org/tbru/Reporting_schedule.pdf).

- ▼ Overdue
- Pending
- Not yet due

Status of official countries' reports to the UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies

Up to April 2005

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F: Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989.
Entry into force: 2 September 1990.

	A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
Libya		▼	■		▼	■	Senegal	▼	▼	■	▼	▼	▼
Liechtenstein		■	▼		▼		Serbia and Montenegro		■	▼	▼	▼	▼
Lithuania	■	■		▼	▼		Seychelles	▼	▼		▼	▼	▼
Luxembourg	■	■	■	■		■	Sierra Leone	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Macedonia, FYR	▼	▼	▼		▼	▼	Singapore						■
Madagascar	▼	▼	■	▼	▼	■	Slovakia	■	■	■	▼	▼	▼
Malawi	▼	▼			▼	▼	Slovenia			■	■	▼	▼
Malaysia						▼	Solomon Islands	■		▼	▼		■
Maldives			▼	▼		▼	Somalia	▼	▼	▼		▼	
Mali	▼	■	■		▼	▼	South Africa		▼		▼	▼	▼
Malta	■	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	Spain	■	▼	▼	■	▼	▼
Marshall Islands							Sri Lanka	▼	■	▼	▼		■
Mauritania			■	▼		▼	St. Kitts and Nevis				▼		▼
Mauritius	▼	■	▼		▼		St. Lucia				▼		
Mexico		▼		▼			St. Vincent and the Grenadines	▼	▼	■	▼	▼	▼
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.							Sudan	▼	▼	▼	▼		■
Moldova	■	■	▼		▼	■	Suriname	▼	■	■	▼		▼
Monaco		■	▼		▼	▼	Swaziland			▼			▼
Mongolia	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼		Sweden	■	■	■	▼	▼	■
Morocco		■	▼	▼	■	▼	Switzerland	▼	▼	▼	■		■
Mozambique		▼		▼	▼	▼	Syrian Arab Republic	■		▼	▼		■
Myanmar				▼		■	Tajikistan	▼		■	▼	▼	▼
Namibia	▼	■	▼	▼	▼	▼	Tanzania	▼	▼		▼		
Nauru						▼	Thailand			▼			
Nepal	■	▼	■	▼			Timor-Leste	■	■	▼	▼	▼	■
Netherlands	▼	■	■	▼		■	Togo	▼	■	▼			■
New Zealand	■	■	■	■	▼	■	Tonga			▼			▼
Nicaragua	▼	▼	▼	▼			Trinidad and Tobago	■	▼	▼	▼		
Niger	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	Tunisia	▼	▼	■	▼	▼	▼
Nigeria	▼	▼		■	▼		Turkey	■		▼	■	▼	▼
Norway		■	■	■			Turkmenistan	▼	▼			▼	▼
Oman			▼			▼	Tuvalu				▼		
Pakistan			▼	▼		▼	Uganda	▼	■	■	▼		▼
Palau						▼	Ukraine	■	■	▼	▼		■
Panama	■	▼	▼	▼	▼	■	United Arab Emirates			▼			▼
Papua New Guinea			▼	▼		■	United Kingdom	■	■	■		■	■
Paraguay	▼			■	▼	■	United States of America		▼	▼		▼	
Peru	▼	▼	▼				Uruguay	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Philippines	▼	■	▼		▼		Uzbekistan		■	▼		▼	▼
Poland	■	■	■			■	Vanuatu				▼		▼
Portugal	■	■	■	▼	▼	■	Venezuela	■	■			▼	▼
Qatar			▼			▼	Viet Nam	▼	■	▼	▼		▼
Romania	▼	▼	▼		▼	▼	Yemen	■		■	■	▼	
Russian Federation	■	■	■	▼			Zambia		▼		▼	▼	■
Rwanda	▼	▼	▼	▼		■	Zimbabwe	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Samoa				■		▼							
San Marino	▼	▼	▼			■							
São Tomé and Príncipe													
Saudi Arabia			■	▼	▼								

Note: This table brings together information contained in various sources of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to provide an overview of the status of reporting to the various Committees. For an official reference document please visit the United Nations Human Rights Database website (www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf).

Sources: Amnesty International website (web.amnesty.org/pages/treaty-countries-reporting-eng) and Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (www.ohchr.org/tbru/Reporting_schedule.pdf).

- ▼ Overdue
- || Pending
- Not yet due

Reports to be submitted to the UN Treaty Bodies during 2005 - 2006

Up to 10 March 2005

	COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS	COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS	COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION	COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN	COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE	COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD
Albania	37th Session December 2006	83rd Session March 2005			34th Session April/May 2005	38th Session January 2005
Algeria				32nd Session January 2005		40th Session September 2005
Australia			66th Session March 2005	34th Session January 2006		40th Session September 2005
Austria ^A	35th Session November 2005				35th Session November 2005	38th Session January 2005
Azerbaijan			66th Session March 2005			41st Session January 2006
Bahamas						38th Session January 2005
Bahrain			66th Session March 2005		34th Session April/May 2005	
Barbados			67th Session August 2005			
Belize						38th Session January 2005
Benin				33rd Session July 2005		
Bolivia	35th Session November 2005					38th Session January 2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina	36th Session May 2006				35th Session November 2005	39th Session May 2005
Brazil		85th Session October 2005				
Burkina Faso				33rd Session July 2005		
Cambodia				34th Session January 2006		
Canada	36th Session May 2006	85th Session October 2005			34th Session April/May 2005	
China	34th Session May 2005					
Colombia						41st Session January 2006
Congo, Dem. Rep. ^C					35th Session November 2005	
Costa Rica						39th Session May 2005
Croatia				32nd Session January 2005		
Denmark ^A					36th Session April/May 2006	40th Session September 2005
Ecuador					35th Session November 2005	39th Session May 2005
El Salvador	36th Session May 2006					
Eritrea				34th Session January 2006		
Finland ^A					34th Session April/May 2005	40th Session September 2005
France			66th Session March 2005		35th Session November 2005	
Gabon				32nd Session January 2005		
Gambia				33rd Session July 2005		
Georgia			67th Session August 2005		36th Session April/May 2006	
Ghana						41st Session January 2006
Greece		83rd Session March 2005				
Guatemala					36th Session April/May 2006	

Source: UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights website (www.ohchr.org/tbr/Reporting_schedule.pdf).

Reports to be submitted to the UN Treaty Bodies during 2005 - 2006

Up to 10 March 2005

	COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS	COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS	COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION	COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN	COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE	COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD
Guyana				33rd Session July 2005		
Honduras		85th Session October 2005				
Hong Kong (China)						40th Session September 2005
Hungary ^c					35th Session November 2005	41st Session January 2006
Iceland		83rd Session March 2005	67th Session August 2005			
Iran, Islamic Rep.						38th Session January 2005
Ireland			66th Session March 2005	33rd Session July 2005		
Israel				33rd Session July 2005		
Italy		85th Session October 2005		32nd Session January 2005	36th Session April/May 2006	
Kenya		83rd Session March 2005				
Korea, Dem. Rep.				33rd Session July 2005		
Korea, Rep. ^c					35th Session November 2005	
Lao PDR			66th Session March 2005	32nd Session January 2005		
Latvia						42nd Session May 2006
Lebanon				33rd Session July 2005		42nd Session May 2006
Libya	35th Session November 2005					
Liechtenstein	36th Session May 2006					41st Session January 2006
Lithuania			67th Session August 2005			41st Session January 2006
Luxembourg			66th Session March 2005		37th Session November 2006	38th Session January 2005
Macedonia, FYR				34th Session January 2006		
Mali				34th Session January 2006		
Marshall Islands						42nd Session May 2006
Mauritius		83rd Session March 2005				41st Session January 2006
Mexico	37th Session December 2006				37th Session November 2006	42nd Session May 2006
Monaco	35th Session November 2005					
Mongolia						39th Session May 2005
Morocco	36th Session May 2006					
Nepal ^c					35th Session November 2005	39th Session May 2005
Netherlands					36th Session April/May 2006	
Nicaragua						39th Session May 2005
Nigeria			66th Session March 2005			38th Session January 2005
Norway ^b	34th Session May 2005				37th Session November 2006	39th Session May 2005
Paraguay		85th Session October 2005		32nd Session January 2005		

Source: UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights website (www.ohchr.org/tbr/Reporting_schedule.pdf).

Reports to be submitted to the UN Treaty Bodies during 2005 - 2006

Up to 10 March 2005

	COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS	COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS	COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION	COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN	COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE	COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD
Peru					37th Session November 2006	41st Session January 2006
Philippines						39th Session May 2005
Poland					37th Session November 2006	
Qatar					37th Session November 2006	
Russian Federation					36th Session April/May 2006	40th Session September 2005
Samoa				32nd Session January 2005		
Saudi Arabia						40th Session September 2005
Serbia and Montenegro	34th Session May 2005					
Slovenia	35th Session November 2005	84th Session July 2005				
Sri Lanka					35th Session November 2005	
St. Lucia						39th Session May 2005
Sweden						38th Session January 2005
Switzerland					34th Session April/May 2005	
Syrian Arab Republic		84th Session July 2005				
Tajikistan		84th Session July 2005				
Tanzania			67th Session August 2005			42nd Session May 2006
Thailand		84th Session July 2005		34th Session January 2006		41st Session January 2006
Togo				34th Session January 2006	34th Session April/May 2005	38th Session January 2005
Trinidad and Tobago						40th Session September 2005
Turkey				32nd Session January 2005		
Turkmenistan			67th Session August 2005			
Uganda					34th Session April/May 2005	40th Session September 2005
Ukraine					36th Session April/May 2006	
Uzbekistan	35th Session November 2005					
Venezuela			67th Session August 2005	34th Session January 2006		
Yemen		84th Session July 2005				39th Session May 2005
Zambia	34th Session May 2005		67th Session August 2005			

Notes: This schedule is tentative and the information might be updated during 2005. For official confirmation please visit the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights website.

^a Includes consideration of a report under Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict.

^b Includes consideration of a report under Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

^c The Committee has requested an additional week of meeting time and is awaiting confirmation. If confirmed, these reports will be considered.

Source: UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights website (www.ohchr.org/tbru/Reporting_schedule.pdf).

25 years of the CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in the world

Introduction

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by the UN General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979. At a special ceremony that took place during the Copenhagen mid-decade review conference¹ on 17 July 1980, 64 States signed the Convention and two States submitted their instruments of ratification. On 3 September 1981, 30 days after the twentieth member State had ratified it, the Convention entered into force.²

As of 18 March 2005, 180 countries - over 90% of UN members - are party to the Convention and an additional country (United States of America) has signed the treaty, binding itself to do nothing in contravention of its terms.

The last country to ratify the Convention was Monaco in March 2005. The years 1981 and 1985 were when most ratifications were registered (around 20 countries each year). After 2000, the pace of ratifications slowed down. In early 2005 only 11 member States had not yet ratified (Brunei Darussalam, Holy See, Iran, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Oman, Palau, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan and Tonga). In most cases, these States have cited religious reasons for not ratifying the Convention.

This international bill of rights for women consists of a preamble and 30 articles; it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination.

The Convention defines discrimination against women as "...any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field."³

According to the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women,⁴ by accepting the Convention, States commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end discrimination against women in all forms, including:

- to incorporate the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women;
- to establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination;
- to ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations or enterprises.

The Convention provides the basis for realizing equality between women and men through ensuring women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life - including the right to vote and to stand for election - as well as education, health and employment. States parties agree to take all appropriate measures, including legislation and temporary special measures, so that women can enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Convention is the only human rights treaty which affirms the reproductive rights of women and targets culture and tradition as influential forces shaping gender roles and family relations. It affirms women's rights to acquire, change or retain their nationality and the nationality of their children. States parties also agree to take appropriate measures against all forms of trafficking and exploitation of women.

Countries that have ratified or acceded to the Convention are legally bound to put its provisions into practice. They are also committed to submit national reports, at least every four years, on measures they have taken to comply with their treaty obligations.

Beijing World Conference on Women and the Convention

In September 1995 the Fourth World Conference on Women was held in Beijing and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action were adopted.

Paragraph 8 of the Beijing Declaration states that: "The equal rights and inherent human dignity of women and men and other purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and the Declaration on the Right to Development."

It also upholds the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and in the Mission Statement, paragraph 25, states: "In 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which entered into force in 1981 and set an international standard for what was meant by equality between women and men. In 1985, the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace adopted the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, to be implemented by the year 2000. There has been important progress in achieving equality between women and men. Many Governments have enacted legislation to promote equality between women and men and have established national machineries to ensure the mainstreaming of gender perspectives in all spheres of society. International agencies have focused greater attention on women's status and roles."

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

On 6 October 1999, at the 54th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted.⁵

The draft Optional Protocol incorporates the features of existing UN complaints procedures. It incorporates some of the practices of other UN treaty bodies that have developed as their complaints procedures have been used. It also refers to the principles of equality and non-discrimination as embodied in the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other international human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It reaffirms the determination of States parties which adopt the protocol to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by women of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to take effective action to prevent violations of these rights and freedoms.

The Fourth World Conference on Women called on UN member States to support the elaboration of the Optional Protocol. In the Beijing Platform for Action, among the actions to be taken it is also noted: "Support the process initiated by the Commission on the Status of Women with a view to

1 World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

2 CEDAW, Article 27 (1): "The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession."

3 CEDAW, Part I, Article 1.

4 www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/

5 Adopted by Resolution A/RES/54/4.

elaborating a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women that could enter into force as soon as possible on a right of petition procedure, taking into consideration the Secretary-General's report on the optional protocol, including those views related to its feasibility."⁶

The Protocol entered into force on 22 December 2000, in accordance with Article 16 (1). The last country to accede to the Optional Protocol was Cameroon in January 2005, bringing the total number of ratifying countries to 71, while 76 countries signatory countries are still to ratify.

The signature and/or ratification of the Optional Protocol represents a measure of the political will of the States towards the full implementation of the CEDAW. Among the countries that have signed or ratified the Protocol there is dissimilar behaviour according to regions: while 36 European countries have signed or ratified the Protocol, only 6 have done so in Central Asia, 8 in South Asia and the Pacific, 18 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 20 in Sub-Saharan Africa. It must be noted that in South Asia only Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have declared themselves in favour of the Protocol. At the regional level, the most notable case is Libya, which is the only member State that has ratified the Optional Protocol among the 20 countries belonging to the Middle East and North of Africa region.

Amendment to Article 20, paragraph 1 of the CEDAW

In 1995 the Governments of Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden proposed an amendment to Article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention. It was adopted at the CEDAW Committee session held on 22 December 1997, and the General Assembly noted with approval the amendment.

Article 20 of CEDAW limits the Committee's normal meeting time to two weeks annually. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women monitors the implementation of the Convention. The proposed amendment to Article 20 introduces a procedure that allows for more flexible time allocation. The amendment has not yet received the number of acceptances required for its entry into force. According to the resolution of the amendment, "...it shall enter into force following consideration by the General Assembly and when it has been accepted by a two-thirds majority of States parties which shall have so notified the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention." As of May 2005, only 45 UN members are parties. Since the early 1990s, and pending the entry into force of the amendment, the General Assembly has authorized the Committee to meet for two three-week sessions annually. The most recent acceptances of this amendment were made by Ireland, Lithuania and Uruguay in 2004.

The acceptance by these countries and of the other UN member States constitutes an important gesture of political will as it gives the CEDAW Committee more freedom and flexibility to undertake its monitoring task. Furthermore, it gives more validity to the recommendations made to the countries in the implementation of the Convention, since the Committee will have more time to analyze each country report as well as the complaints brought before it.

Without a doubt, the allocation of resources to the Committee will translate into better monitoring of the implementation of the Convention as well as the study of the interdependencies of the Convention with action plans that emerged from other conferences and summits of the 1990s, especially that of Beijing 1995.

Reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

The United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is an expert body established in 1982 and composed of 23 experts on women's issues from around the world. The Committee's mandate is very specific: it watches over the progress for women made in those countries that are the States parties to the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. A country becomes a State party by ratifying or acceding to the Convention and thereby accepts a legal obligation to counteract discrimination against women. The Committee monitors the implementation of national measures to fulfil this obligation.

As remarked earlier, countries that have ratified or acceded to the Convention are legally bound to put its provisions into practice. They are also committed to submit national reports, at least every four years, on measures they have taken to comply with their treaty obligations.

The Committee reviews national reports submitted by the States parties within one year of ratification or accession, and every four years thereafter. These reports, which cover national action taken to improve the situation of women, are presented to the Committee by government representatives. In discussions with these officials, the CEDAW experts can comment on the report and obtain additional information. The Committee also makes recommendations on any issue affecting women to which it believes the States parties should devote more attention.

By analyzing the status of the reports to the Committee it is possible to see that many countries have not fulfilled their obligations: of the 180 States parties to the Convention, only 26 are up to date with their reports and another 45 countries are classified as "pending presentation". Within this last group, 16 countries are already scheduled for the presentation of their reports at the July 2005 and January 2006 sessions. These countries are: Australia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Eritrea, Gambia, Guyana,

Ireland, Israel, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia, Mali, Thailand, Togo and Venezuela.

One hundred and two States parties are overdue in the presentation of their report to the Committee. The table marked **UN Member States with Overdue Status (as of May 2005)** lists the countries that have not submitted their reports on time.

Sub-Saharan Africa presents a critical case where only 3 of the 43 countries in the region (Angola, Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria) are up to date on their reports while 30 others are overdue. In North Africa and the Middle East there is an equally critical situation since only Algeria and Yemen are up to date; Lebanon, Israel and Libya have scheduled presentations, and the remainder of the countries are overdue in their obligations. The American continent follows the same pattern, as much in Latin America and the Caribbean as in Canada. In Europe, the countries that are not delayed in reporting (15) almost equal those countries (14) that have a pending status or are scheduled to present their respective reports in upcoming sessions.

Countries' reservations to CEDAW

In accordance with the contractual outlook of International Law where the States may make reservations in order not to contradict their internal legislation, Article 28 of the Convention permits ratification subject to reservations, provided that the reservations are not incompatible with the objective and purpose of the Convention.

According to the Committee, Article 2 is central to the objective and purpose of the Convention. States parties which ratify the Convention do so because they agree that discrimination against women in all its forms should be condemned and that the strategies set out in Article 2, subparagraphs (a) to (g), should be implemented by States parties to eliminate it.

Neither traditional, religious or cultural practices nor incompatible domestic laws and policies can justify violations of the Convention. The Committee also has stated that reservations to Article 16, whether lodged for national, traditional, religious or cultural reasons, are incompatible with the Convention and therefore impermissible and should be reviewed and modified or withdrawn.

Although some States have withdrawn their reservations in what constitutes a true gesture of will to more integrally implement the Convention, many reservations still remain mainly due to religious, traditional and cultural reasons. Examples of this are the reservations entered by countries such as Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iraq, Libya and Syria, which make reservations to certain Articles of the Treaty, based on its incompatibility with the Sharia.⁸

⁷ Adopted by Resolution 50/202.

⁸ The *Sharia* contains the rules by which a Muslim society is organized and governed, and it provides the means to resolve conflicts among individuals and between the individual and the State.

⁶ Beijing Platform for Action, "Actions to be taken by Governments", Para. 230 (k), 1995.

UN Member States with Overdue Status (as of May 2005)				
CENTRAL ASIA AND EUROPE	THE AMERICAS	EAST ASIA & PACIFIC AND SOUTH ASIA	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
Albania	Belize	Myanmar	Syrian Arab Republic	Ghana
Andorra	Bolivia	Nepal	Tunisia	Guinea
Armenia	Canada	Pakistan	Botswana	Guinea-Bissau
Azerbaijan	Colombia	Papua New Guinea	Burundi	Kenya
Belgium	Costa Rica	Solomon Islands	Cameroon	Lesotho
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Cuba	Sri Lanka	Cape Verde	Liberia
Bulgaria	Dominica	Timor-Leste	Central African Republic	Madagascar
Estonia	Dominican Republic	Tuvalu	Chad	Mauritania
Greece	Ecuador	Vanuatu	Comoros	Mozambique
Hungary	Grenada	Viet Nam	Côte d'Ivoire	Namibia
Kazakhstan	Haiti	Bahrain	Ethiopia	Niger
Lithuania	Honduras	Djibouti	Gabon	Rwanda
Netherlands	Mexico	Egypt		Senegal
Portugal	Nicaragua	Iraq		Seychelles
Russian Federation	Panama	Jordan		Sierra Leone
Serbia and Montenegro	St. Kitts and Nevis	Kuwait		South Africa
Slovakia	St. Lucia	Malta		Tanzania
Sweden	St. Vincent and Grenadines	Morocco		Uganda
Tajikistan	Suriname	Saudi Arabia		Zambia
Ukraine	Trinidad and Tobago			Zimbabwe
Antigua and Barbuda	Uruguay			
Bahamas	Afghanistan			
Barbados	Fiji			
	India			
	Indonesia			
	Lao PDR			
	Maldives			
	Mongolia			

Source: Social Watch based on information from Amnesty International Website (web.amnesty.org/pages/treaty-countries-reporting-eng) and Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (www.ohchr.org/tbru/Reporting_schedule.pdf)

Other cases such as the Maldives, Morocco and Mauritania ratify all articles provided they do not interfere with the Sharia since this is the law that “governs all marital and family relations of the 100 percent Muslim population...”⁹

By analyzing the reservations it can be noted that some States enter reservations to particular articles on the ground that national law, tradition, religion or culture are not congruent with Convention principles, and purport to justify the reservation on that basis. In some cases, States entered reservations to Article 2, although their national constitutions or laws prohibit discrimination. There is therefore an inherent conflict between the provisions of the State’s constitution and its reservation to the Convention.

There is an example of this in the declaration made by Chile when it signed the Convention in 1980: “The Government of Chile has signed this Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimina-

tion Against Women, mindful of the important step which this document represents, not only in terms of the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, but also in terms of their full and permanent integration into society in conditions of equality. The Government is obliged to state, however, that some of the provisions of the Convention are not entirely compatible with current Chilean legislation. At the same time, it reports the establishment of a Commission for the Study and Reform of the Civil Code, which now has before it various proposals to amend, inter alia, those provisions which are not fully consistent with the terms of the Convention.”

This case is significant since part of the commitment of the States to ratify the Treaty implies the confirmation of equality between men and women in the national laws, as well as the implementation of the premises and paradigms that this international treaty demands.

In two of the general recommendations and its statement on reservations the Committee has called on the States to re-examine their self-imposed

limitations to full compliance with all the principles in the Convention.

Almost 30 States have already complied with this request and have reviewed and withdrawn part or all of their reservations. These States are: Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Fiji, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, New Zealand, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and United Kingdom.¹⁰

Removal or modification of reservations, particularly to Articles 2 and 16, indicate a State party’s determination to remove all barriers to women’s full equality and its commitment to ensuring that women are able to participate fully in all aspects of public and private life without fear of discrimination or re- crimination. ■

¹⁰ According to data provided by the UN Division for the Advancement of Women, www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/reservations-country.htm




⁹ See full list of reservations at: www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/reservations-country.htm

25 years of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in the world: how the countries are performing...

COUNTRY	UN MEMBER SINCE	CEDAW SIGNATURE	CEDAW RATIFICATION, ACCESSION, SUCCESSION	OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO CEDAW	AMENDMENT TO ART. 20 OF CEDAW	REPORTS TO CEDAW	OBSERVATIONS	RESERVATIONS
Afghanistan	1946	1980	2003			Overdue		
Albania	1955		1994	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Algeria	1962		1996			Not yet due		Art. 2; Art. 9, para. 2; Art. 15, para. 4; Art. 16; Art. 29
Andorra	1993		1997	Ratification	Acceptance	Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Angola	1976		1986			Not yet due		
Antigua and Barbuda	1981		1989			Overdue		
Argentina	1945	1980	1985	Signature		Not yet due		Art. 29, para. 1
Armenia	1992		1993			Overdue		
Australia	1945	1980	1983		Acceptance	Pending Jan. 2006		Art. 11, para. 2
Austria	1955	1980	1982	Ratification	Acceptance	Pending	Accepts indiv. complaints	Art. 11
Azerbaijan	1992		1995	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Bahamas	1973		1993		Acceptance	Overdue		Art. 2, para. (a); Art. 9, para. 2; Art. 16, para. (h); Art. 29, para. 1
Bahrain	1971		2002			Overdue		Art. 2; Art. 9, para. 2; Art. 15, para. 4; Art. 16; Art. 29, para. 1
Bangladesh	1974		1984	Ratification		Not yet due	Declaration under Art. 10 of OP	Art. 2
Barbados	1966	1980	1980			Overdue		
Belarus	1945	1980	1981	Ratification		Not yet due	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Belgium	1945	1980	1985	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Belize	1981	1990	1990	Ratification		Overdue	Declaration under Art. 10 of OP	
Benin	1960	1981	1992	Signature		Pending Jul. 2005		
Bhutan	1971	1980	1981			Not yet due		
Bolivia	1945	1980	1990	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1992		1993	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Botswana	1966		1996			Overdue		
Brazil	1945	1981	1984	Ratification	Acceptance	Not yet due	Accepts indiv. complaints	Art. 29, para. 1
Brunei Darussalam	1984							
Bulgaria	1955	1980	1982	Signature		Overdue		
Burkina Faso	1960		1987	Signature		Pending Jul. 2005		
Burundi	1962	1980	1992	Signature		Overdue		
Cambodia	1955	1980	1992	Signature		Pending Jan. 2006		
Cameroon	1960	1983	1994	Ratification		Overdue		
Canada	1945	1980	1981	Ratification	Acceptance	Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Cape Verde	1975		1980			Overdue		
Central African Republic	1960		1991			Overdue		
Chad	1960		1995			Overdue		
Chile	1945	1980	1989	Signature	Acceptance	Pending	Declaration under Art. 10 of OP	
China	1945	1980	1980		Acceptance	Pending		Art. 29, para. 1
Colombia	1945	1980	1982	Signature		Overdue		
Comoros	1975		1994			Overdue		
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1960	1980	1986			Pending		
Congo, Rep.	1960	1980	1982			Pending		

References:

• ABOUT THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION BY UN MEMBER STATES:

	YEAR	Ratification, accession, approval, notification or succession, acceptance, consent to be bound or definitive signature
		Signature not yet followed by ratification
		Country not ratifying or signing

• OBSERVATIONS:

Accepts indiv. complaints: Countries that accept individual complaints.

Declaration under Art. 10 of OP: Countries that make the declaration under Art. 10 of the Optional Protocol to the Women's Convention do not recognize the competence of the CEDAW Committee to undertake inquiries.

Does not undertake Art. 8 and 9 of OP: Countries that do not undertake the obligations arising from Articles 8 and 9 of the Optional Protocol.

COUNTRY	UN MEMBER SINCE	CEDAW SIGNATURE	CEDAW RATIFICATION, ACCESSION, SUCCESSION	OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO CEDAW	AMENDMENT TO ART. 20 OF CEDAW	REPORTS TO CEDAW	OBSERVATIONS	RESERVATIONS
Costa Rica	1945	1980	1986	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Côte d'Ivoire	1960	1980	1995			Overdue		
Croatia	1992		1992	Ratification	Acceptance	Not yet due	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Cuba	1945	1980	1980	Signature		Overdue	Does not undertake Art. 8 and 9 of OP	Art. 29
Cyprus	1960		1985	Ratification	Acceptance	Pending	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Czech Republic	1993		1993	Ratification		Pending	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Denmark	1945	1980	1983	Ratification	Acceptance	Pending	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Djibouti	1977		1998			Overdue		
Dominica	1978	1980	1980			Overdue		
Dominican Republic	1945	1980	1982	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Ecuador	1945	1980	1981	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Egypt	1945	1980	1981		Acceptance	Overdue		Art. 2; Art. 9, para. 2; Art. 16; Art. 29, para. 1
El Salvador	1945	1980	1981	Signature		Not yet due		Art. 29, para. 1
Equatorial Guinea	1968		1984			Not yet due		
Eritrea	1993		1995			Pending Jan. 2006		
Estonia	1991		1991			Overdue		
Ethiopia	1945	1980	1981			Overdue		Art. 29, para. 1
Fiji	1970		1995			Overdue		
Finland	1955	1980	1986	Ratification	Acceptance	Pending	Accepts indiv. complaints	
France	1945	1980	1983	Ratification	Acceptance	Not yet due	Accepts indiv. complaints	Art. 14, para. 2; Art. 16, para. 1; Art. 29, para. 2
Gabon	1960	1980	1983	Ratification		Overdue		
Gambia	1965	1980	1993			Pending Jul. 2005		
Georgia	1992		1994	Ratification		Pending	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Germany	1973	1980	1985	Ratification	Acceptance	Not yet due	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Ghana	1957	1980	1986	Signature		Overdue		
Greece	1945	1982	1983	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Grenada	1974	1980	1990			Overdue		
Guatemala	1945	1981	1982	Ratification	Acceptance	Pending	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Guinea	1958	1980	1982			Overdue		
Guinea-Bissau	1974	1980	1985	Signature		Overdue		
Guyana	1966	1980	1980			Pending Jul. 2005		
Haiti	1945	1980	1981			Overdue		
Holy See								
Honduras	1945	1980	1983			Overdue		
Hungary	1955	1980	1980	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Iceland	1946	1980	1985	Ratification	Acceptance	Pending	Accepts indiv. complaints	
India	1945	1980	1993			Overdue		Art. 29, para. 1
Indonesia	1950	1980	1984	Signature		Overdue		Art. 29, para. 1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1945							
Iraq	1945		1986			Overdue		Art. 2, para. (f) and (g); Art. 9, para. 1 and 2; Art. 16; Art. 29, para. 1
Ireland	1955		1985	Ratification	Acceptance	Pending Jul. 2005	Accepts indiv. complaints	Art. 11, para. 1; Art. 13, para. (a); Art. 16, para. 1 (d) and (f)

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
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COUNTRY	UN MEMBER SINCE	CEDAW SIGNATURE	CEDAW RATIFICATION, ACCESSION, SUCCESSION	OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO CEDAW	AMENDMENT TO ART. 20 OF CEDAW	REPORTS TO CEDAW	OBSERVATIONS	RESERVATIONS
Israel	1949	1980	1991			Pending Jul. 2005		Art. 7, para. (b); Art. 16
Italy	1955	1980	1985	Ratification	Acceptance	Not yet due	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Jamaica	1962	1980	1984			Pending		Art. 29, para. 1
Japan	1956	1980	1985		Acceptance	Not yet due		
Jordan	1955	1980	1992		Acceptance	Overdue		Art. 9, para. 2; Art. 15, para. 4; Art. 16, para. 1 (c), (d) and (g)
Kazakhstan	1992		1998	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Kenya	1963		1984			Overdue		
Kiribati	1999		2004					
Korea, Dem. Rep.	1991		2001			Pending Jul. 2005		Art. 2, para. (f); Art. 9, para. 2; Art. 29, para. 1
Korea, Rep.	1991	1983	1984		Acceptance	Pending		Art. 9
Kuwait	1963		1994			Overdue		Art. 7, para. (a); Art. 9, para. 2; Art. 16 (f); Art. 29, para. 1
Kyrgyzstan	1992		1997	Ratification		Not yet due	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Lao PDR	1955	1980	1981			Overdue		
Latvia	1991		1992			Not yet due		
Lebanon	1945		1997			Pending Jul. 2005		Art. 9, para. 2; Art. 16, para. 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g); Art. 29, para. 2
Lesotho	1966	1980	1995	Ratification	Acceptance	Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	Art. 2
Liberia	1945		1984	Signature		Overdue		
Libya	1955		1989	Ratification		Pending	Accepts indiv. complaints	Art. 2; Art. 16, para. 1 (c) and (d)
Liechtenstein	1990		1995	Ratification	Acceptance	Pending	Accepts indiv. complaints	Art. 1; Art. 16 para. 1 (g)
Lithuania	1991		1994	Ratification	Acceptance	Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Luxembourg	1945	1980	1989	Ratification	Acceptance	Not yet due	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Macedonia, FYR	1993		1994	Ratification		Pending Jul. 2005	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Madagascar	1960	1980	1989	Signature	Acceptance	Overdue		
Malawi	1964		1987	Signature		Pending		
Malaysia	1957		1995			Pending		Art. 5, para. (a); Art. 7, para. (b); Art. 9 (except para. 1); Art. 11; Art. 16, para. 1 (a), (c) and (g)
Maldives	1965		1993		Acceptance	Overdue		Art. 7, para. (a); Art. 16
Mali	1960	1984	1985	Ratification	Acceptance	Pending Jan. 2006	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Malta	1964		1991		Acceptance	Overdue		Art. 11, para. 1; Art. 13; Art. 15; Art. 16, para. 1
Marshall Islands	1991							
Mauritania	1961		2001			Overdue		
Mauritius	1968		1984	Signature	Acceptance	Pending		
Mexico	1945	1980	1981	Ratification	Acceptance	Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	Art. 29, para. 1
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	1991		2004					Art. 2, para. (f); Art. 5; Art. 11, para. (1d) and (2b); Art. 16; Art. 29, para. 1
Moldova	1992		1994			Pending		
Monaco	1993		2005					
Mongolia	1961	1980	1981	Ratification	Acceptance	Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Morocco	1956		1993			Overdue		Art. 2; Art. 9, para. 2; Art. 15, para. 4; Art. 16; Art. 29
Mozambique	1975		1997			Overdue		

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• OBSERVATIONS:

Accepts indiv. complaints: Countries that accept individual complaints.

Declaration under Art. 10 of OP: Countries that make the declaration under Art. 10 of the Optional Protocol to the Women's Convention do not recognize the competence of the CEDAW Committee to undertake inquiries.

Does not undertake Art. 8 and 9 of OP: Countries that do not undertake the obligations arising from Articles 8 and 9 of the Optional Protocol.

COUNTRY	UN MEMBER SINCE	CEDAW SIGNATURE	CEDAW RATIFICATION, ACCESSION, SUCCESSION	OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO CEDAW	AMENDMENT TO ART. 20 OF CEDAW	REPORTS TO CEDAW	OBSERVATIONS	RESERVATIONS
Myanmar	1948		1997			Overdue		Art. 29
Namibia	1990		1992	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Nauru	1999							
Nepal	1955	1991	1991	Signature		Overdue		
Netherlands	1945	1980	1991	Ratification	Acceptance	Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
New Zealand	1945	1980	1985	Ratification	Acceptance	Not yet due	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Nicaragua	1945	1980	1981			Overdue		
Niger	1960		1999	Ratification	Acceptance	Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	Art. 2, para. (d) and (f); Art. 5, para. (a); Art. 15, para. 4; Art. 16, para. 1 (c), (e) and (g); Art. 29, para. 1
Nigeria	1960	1984	1985	Ratification		Not yet due		
Norway	1945	1980	1981	Ratification	Acceptance	Not yet due	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Oman	1971							
Pakistan	1947		1996			Overdue		Art. 29, para. 1
Palau	1994							
Panama	1945	1980	1981	Ratification	Acceptance	Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Papua New Guinea	1975		1995			Overdue		
Paraguay	1945		1987	Ratification		Not yet due	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Peru	1945	1981	1982	Ratification		Pending	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Philippines	1945	1980	1981	Ratification	Acceptance	Pending	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Poland	1945	1980	1980	Ratification		Pending	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Portugal	1955	1980	1980	Ratification	Acceptance	Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Qatar	1971							
Romania	1955	1980	1982	Ratification		Pending	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Russian Federation	1945	1980	1981	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Rwanda	1962	1980	1981			Overdue		
Samoa	1976		1992			Not yet due		
San Marino	1992	2003	2003					
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	1975	1995	2003	Signature				
Saudi Arabia	1945	2000	2000			Overdue		
Senegal	1960	1980	1985	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	Art. 9, para. 2; Art. 29, para. 1
Serbia and Montenegro	2000		2001	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Seychelles	1976		1992	Signature		Overdue		
Sierra Leone	1961	1988	1988	Signature		Overdue		
Singapore	1965		1995			Pending		Art. 2; Art. 16; Art. 29, para. 2
Slovakia	1993		1993	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Slovenia	1992		1992	Ratification		Not yet due	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Solomon Islands	1978		2002	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Somalia	1960							
South Africa	1945	1993	1995			Overdue		
Spain	1955	1980	1984	Ratification		Not yet due	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Sri Lanka	1955	1980	1981	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
St. Kitts and Nevis	1983		1985			Overdue		
St. Lucia	1979		1982			Overdue		

References:

• ABOUT THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION BY UN MEMBER STATES:

- YEAR Ratification, accession, approval, notification or succession, acceptance, consent to be bound or definitive signature
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COUNTRY	UN MEMBER SINCE	CEDAW SIGNATURE	CEDAW RATIFICATION, ACCESSION, SUCCESSION	OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO CEDAW	AMENDMENT TO ART. 20 OF CEDAW	REPORTS TO CEDAW	OBSERVATIONS	RESERVATIONS
St. Vincent and the Gren.	1980		1981			Overdue		
Sudan	1956							
Suriname	1975		1993			Overdue		
Swaziland	1968		2004					
Sweden	1946	1980	1980	Ratification	Acceptance	Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Switzerland	2002	1987	1997		Acceptance	Not yet due		Art. 15, para. 2; Art. 16, para.1 (g) and (h)
Syrian Arab Republic	1945		2003			Overdue		Art. 2; Art. 9, para. 2; Art. 15, para. 4; Art. 16, para. 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g); para. 2; Art. 29, para. 1
Tajikistan	1992		1993	Signature		Overdue		
Tanzania	1961	1980	1985			Overdue		
Thailand	1946		1985	Ratification		Pending Jan. 2006	Accepts indiv. complaints	Art. 16; Art. 29, para. 1
Timor-Leste	2002		2003	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Togo	1960		1983			Pending Jan. 2006		
Tonga	1999							
Trinidad and Tobago	1962	1985	1990			Overdue		Art. 29, para. 1
Tunisia	1956	1980	1985			Overdue		Art. 9, para. 2; Art. 16, para. 1 (c), (d), (f), (g) and (h); Art. 29, para. 1
Turkey	1945		1985	Ratification	Acceptance	Not yet due	Accepts indiv. complaints	Art. 9, para. 1; Art. 29, para. 1
Turkmenistan	1992		1997			Pending		
Tuvalu	2000		1999			Overdue		
Uganda	1962	1980	1985			Overdue		
Ukraine	1945	1980	1981	Ratification		Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
United Arab Emirates	1971		2004					
United Kingdom	1945	1981	1986	Ratification	Acceptance	Pending		Art. 1; Art. 2; Art. 9; Art. 11; Art. 15, para. 3; Art. 16, para. 1
United States of America	1945	1980						
Uruguay	1945	1981	1981	Ratification	Acceptance	Overdue	Accepts indiv. complaints	
Uzbekistan	1992		1995			Pending		
Vanuatu	1981		1995			Overdue		
Venezuela	1945	1980	1983	Ratification		Pending Jan. 2006	Accepts indiv. complaints	Art. 29, para. 1
Viet Nam	1977	1980	1982			Overdue		Art. 29, para. 1
Yemen	1947		1984			Not yet due		Art. 29, para. 1
Zambia	1964	1980	1985			Overdue		
Zimbabwe	1980		1991			Overdue		

Sources:

Amnesty International Website (web.amnesty.org/pages/treaty-countries-reporting-eng), Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) (www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/) and United Nations Treaty Collection Website, Database "Status of Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General" (untreaty.un.org/).

References:

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Methodology and data management

While the use of electronic media has clearly speeded up access to information,¹ many of the problems that Social Watch signalled in previous years continue to make it difficult to carry out comparative analysis on the evolution of the indicators.² This year we have maintained the same criteria as were adopted in previous editions regarding the selection of data sources. That is, our first choice continues to be the most recent source provided by any of the international institutions that are generally recognized as providing reliable data, even if some changes appear surprising and could be interpreted in different ways, or be seen to result from a variety of causes.

In those cases in which the most recent data were not available from these institutions, we chose “secondary” sources from among the alternatives on offer whose data for previous years most closely and consistently matched the data published by the acknowledged authority on the subject.

If several alternative sources were available, we chose whichever best-known source was regarded as being (or based its information on)³ the best authority on the topic in question.

If none of the above criteria could be applied, we chose the source offering data from the largest number of countries.

In those cases in which the data related to a period (for instance, 1990-1994) rather than to a single year, we followed the recommendation that the data be assigned to the year falling in the middle of the period (which in the above example would be 1992) in order to allow us to calculate the rate of variation.

Measuring countries’ present situation and the rate of change

In each of the thematic areas the information is displayed in relation to the chosen indicators. Each indicator covers three columns: the first shows the country’s initial situation,⁴ the second column shows the latest available data and the third and last column (titled “progress or regression”) shows the rate of change.⁵

In order to assess the evolution of each indicator, two aspects were taken into account: initial and final levels and the rate of change of progress or regression.

The **situation** a country is in according to each indicator is given by the last available value for that indicator.

Each country is assigned a value from 1 to 4 (1 indicates worst situation and 4 indicates best situation) according to the distribution of values for each indicator⁶ and the value for all the indicators for that area is then given by the average of these values for each country.⁷ In this way a self-referential ranking is obtained, independent of the distance from the goals or from specific conceptually defined levels.

This ranking was only applied to those countries with information for at least half the indicators that make up the overall thematic area.

To avoid giving a false impression of accuracy, the average values were rescaled⁸ to create four country categories:

Countries in better situation
Countries above average
Countries below average
Countries in worse situation

A fifth group is also presented showing information for those countries which lack sufficient data to be included in the ranking (*Countries with insufficient data to summarize the area*).

Within each group the countries are listed in alphabetical order.

The **rate of change** for each country is obtained by considering the variation in the values of the indicator over the time period within which the measurements are made. The quotient between the variation in the indicator and the time period reflects the rate of change for the item in question.

The values for this rate of change have also been rescaled in sections (using a reference scale from 1 to 5), which are presented in the tables in the column titled “Progress or regression”. A series of symbols are used to illustrate the changes in order to make the information easier to read and to avoid the false impression of accuracy given by a numerical value.

The categories defined in this rescaling are as follows:

→ Significant progress
→ Slight progress
|| Stagnant
← Slight regression
← Significant regression

“Significant progress” applies to those countries which are progressing at rates above the average for all countries making progress.

“Slight progress” applies to those countries which are progressing at rates below the average for all countries making progress.

“Stagnant” refers to those countries where no changes (or quantitatively insignificant changes) have been recorded over the period in question.

“Slight regression” applies to those countries which are regressing at rates below the average for all countries regressing (i.e. they are regressing more slowly).

“Significant regression” applies to those countries which are regressing at rates above the average for all countries regressing (i.e. they are regressing more rapidly). ■

1 The question of the accessibility of information is another issue altogether. Most international institutions’ large databases can only be accessed by paying high-cost subscriptions.

2 These problems include, for example, the fact that the dates for which information is available often do not coincide, and the significant differences in the figures provided by different sources for the same year.

3 Large databases can be consulted that refer to the original source from which the information was taken.

4 Initial situation was 1995 or the closest possible year for gender tables (in order to take into account the Beijing commitments), and 1990 or the closest possible year for the other thematic areas.

5 In some tables two extra columns appear displaying the date of the information selected.

6 For this the variable was normalized (by subtracting the mean and dividing by the standard deviation) and then the mean positive values and the mean negative values for the normalized indicator were calculated. The four categories were established according to the values above and below the mean positive values for the normalized indicator, and the values above and below the mean negative values for the normalized indicator.

7 In the case of the table showing morbidity and mortality rates the child immunization ranking was included as another indicator in the calculations of the average value for the area. The immunization table is presented separately and ordered according to the average value of its indicators.

8 The possible range for the average of the area was divided into four groups as follows: group 1 (between 4 and 3.26); group 2 (between 3.25 and 2.6); group 3 (between 2.5 and 1.76); group 4 (between 1.75 and 1).

Glossary

Births attended by skilled health personnel (%):

Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives).

Defined by: UNICEF.

Children reaching 5th grade of primary school (%):

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade five.

Defined by: UNESCO.

Contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49 (%):

Percentage of women in union aged 15-49 years currently using contraception.

Defined by: UN Statistics Division and UN Population Information Network.

DPT immunized 1-year-old children (%):

Percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of DPT vaccine.

DPT: Diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus.

Defined by: UNICEF.

Estimated earned income ratio (women/men):

Ratio of estimated female earned income to estimated male earned income.

Because of the lack of gender-disaggregated income data, female and male earned income are crudely estimated by UNDP on the basis of data on the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, the total female and male population and GDP per capita (PPP USD). Estimates are based on data for the most recent year available during 1991-2000, unless otherwise specified.

Defined by: UNDP.

Estimated low birth weight (%):

Percentage of newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams, with measurement taken within the first hours of life, before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.

Defined by: WHO and UNICEF.

Estimated maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births):

Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births.

Due to changes in the model of estimation, 1995 and 2000 data are not comparable.

Defined by: UNICEF.

Female legislators, senior officials and managers (% of total positions):

Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) to include legislators, senior government officials, traditional chiefs and heads of villages, senior officials of special interest organisations, corporate managers, directors and chief executives, production and operations department managers and other department and general managers.

Defined by: UN Statistics Division.

Female professional and technical workers (as % of total positions):

Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations to include physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (and associate professionals), life science and health professionals (and associate professionals), teaching professionals (and associate professionals) and other professionals and associate professionals.

Defined by: UN Statistics Division.

Gini Index:

Measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Defined by: World Bank.

Gross tertiary enrolment ratio gap (women/men):

Ratio of female gross tertiary enrolment ratio to male gross tertiary enrolment ratio.

Defined by: UNESCO.

Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births):

Number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Defined by: UNICEF.

Information and communication technology expenditure (% of GDP):

Includes external spending on information technology ("tangible" spending on information technology products purchased by businesses, households, governments, and education institutions from vendors or organisations outside the purchasing entity), internal spending on information technology ("intangible" spending on internally customised software, capital depreciation, and the like), and spending on telecommunications and other office equipment.

Expressed as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Defined by: Digital Planet 2002: The Global Information Economy, World Information Technology and Services Alliance.

Internet users (per 1,000 people):

People with access to the worldwide network, per 1,000 people.

Defined by: International Telecommunication Union.

Literacy (15-24 years old, %):

Percentage of people aged 15-24 who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Defined by: UNESCO

Literacy ratio gap (women/men):

Ratio of female literacy ratio (15-24 years old) to male literacy ratio (15-24 years old).

Calculated by Social Watch.

Defined by: UNESCO.

Malaria (cases per 100,000 people):

Total number of malaria cases reported to the World Health Organization by countries in which malaria is endemic, per 100,000 people. Many countries report only laboratory-confirmed cases, but many in Sub-Saharan Africa report clinically diagnosed cases as well.

Defined by: UNDP.

Measles immunized 1-year-old children (%):

Percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Defined by: UNICEF.

Military expenditure (% of GDP):

(based on the NATO definition) Includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defence ministries and other government agencies engaged in defence projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Expressed as percentage of Gross Domestic Product. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defence and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilisation, conversion, and destruction of weapons.

Defined by: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

Net primary enrolment ratio gap (women/men):

Ratio of female net primary enrolment ratio to male net primary enrolment ratio.

Calculated by Social Watch.

Defined by: UNESCO.

Net secondary enrolment ratio gap (women/men):

Ratio of female net secondary enrolment ratio to male net secondary enrolment ratio.

Calculated by Social Watch.

Defined by: UNESCO.

Official Development Assistance (% of GNI):

Grants or loans to countries and territories on Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (developing countries) which are: (a) undertaken by the official sector; (b) with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective; (c) at concessional financial terms [if a loan, having a Grant Element (q.v.) of at least 25 per cent]. In addition to financial flows, Technical Co-operation (q.v.) is included in aid. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Transfer payments to private individuals (e.g. pensions, reparations or insurance payouts) are in general not counted.

Expressed as percentage of Gross National Income.

Defined by: OECD.

People living with HIV/AIDS (15-49 years old, %):

Percentage of adults (15-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS. Defined by: UNAIDS.

Personal computers (per 1,000 people):

Personal computers are self-contained computers designed to be used by a single individual, per 1,000 people.

Defined by: International Telecommunication Union.

Polio immunized 1-year-old children (%):

Percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of polio vaccine.

Defined by: UNICEF.

Population below the national poverty line (%):

Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Defined by: World Bank.

Population living with less than USD 1 a day (%):

Percentage of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices (equivalent to USD 1 in 1985 prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity).

Defined by: World Bank.

Population with access to improved water sources (%):

Percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided waters, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.

Defined by: WHO and UNICEF.

Population with access to sanitation (%):

Percentage of the population with at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Defined by: WHO and UNICEF.

Poverty gap of population living with less than USD 1 a day (% of poverty line):

Mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Defined by: World Bank.

Primary school enrolment ratio (net, %):

Number of children enrolled in primary school who belong to the age group that officially corresponds to primary schooling, as percentage of the total population of the same age group.

Defined by: UNESCO.

Public education expenditure (% of GDP):

Public spending on public education plus subsidies to private education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, as percentage of Gross Domestic Product.

World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Defined by: World Bank.

Public health expenditure (% of GDP):

Recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and non-governmental organisations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds, as percentage of Gross Domestic Product.

Defined by: World Bank.

Scientists and engineers in research and development (per million people):

People trained to work in any field of science who are engaged in professional R&D (research and development) activity, per million people. Most such jobs require completion of tertiary education.

Defined by: UNESCO.

Seats in parliament held by women (% of seats):

Seats held by women in a lower or single house or an upper house or senate, where relevant, as percentage of total seats.

Defined by: UN Statistics Division.

Share of poorest quintile consumption (% of income or consumption):

The share of the poorest quintile in national consumption/income is share of income or consumption that accrues to the poorest 20 percent of the population. Data on personal or household income or consumption come from nationally representative household surveys.

Defined by: UN Statistics Division.

Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 people):

Telephone lines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network. Data are presented per 1,000 people for the entire country.

Defined by: International Telecommunication Union.

Tertiary education enrolment ratio (gross, %):

Ratio of total enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, successful completion of education at secondary level.

Defined by: UNESCO.

Total debt service (% of GNI):

Sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF, as percentage of Gross National Income.

Defined by: World Bank.

Tuberculosis (cases per 100,000 people):

Total number of tuberculosis cases reported to the World Health Organization per 100,000 people. A tuberculosis case is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician.

Defined by: WHO.

Tuberculosis immunized 1-year-old children (%):

Percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of tuberculosis vaccine.

Defined by: UNICEF.

Under-5 children malnutrition (weight for age, %):

Percentage of children under five whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0 to 59 months. The reference population adopted by the WHO in 1983 is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished.

Defined by: WHO.

Under-5 mortality (per 1,000 live births):

Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

Defined by: UNICEF.

Undernourishment (%):

Percentage of undernourished in the total population. Undernourishment is the result of food intake that is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. The World Health Organisation recommended that the average person needs to take a minimum of 2300 Kcal per day to maintain body functions, health and normal activity. This global minimum requirement of calories is broken down into country-specific differentials that are a function of the age-specific structure and body mass of the population.

Defined by: FAO.

Women aged 15-49 attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (%):

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives).

Defined by: UNICEF.

Women in decision-making positions in government at ministerial level (% of total positions):

Women as percentage of total decision-making positions in government. Data were provided by states based on their definition of national executive and may therefore include women serving as ministers and vice ministers and those holding other ministerial positions, including parliamentary secretaries.

Defined by: UNDP (Human Development Report 2004). For initial data, the indicator is defined as "Women in government" at ministerial level and sub-ministerial level. Includes elected heads of state and governors of central banks.

Defined by: UNDP (Human Development Report 1997).

Women wage employment in non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employees):

Share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as percentage of total employment in the sector.

Defined by: UNDP.

